



PART 2



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AHГЛИЙСКИЙ MARINE MARI

4 класс

Учебник
для общеобразовательных
учреждений и школ
с углублённым изучением
английского языка
с приложением на
электронном носителе

В двух частях

Часть 2

Рекомендовано
Министерством образования и науки
Российской Федерации

10-е издание

УДК 373.167.1:811.111 ББК 81.2Англ-922 В31

На учебник получены положительные заключения Российской академии наук (№ 10106-5215/15 от 31.10.2007 г.) и Российской академии образования (№ 01-376/5/7д от 22.10.2007 г.).

Верещагина И. Н.

В31 Английский язык. 4 класс : учеб. для общеобразоват. учреждений и шк. с углубл. изучением англ. яз. с прил. на электрон. носителе. В 2 ч. Ч. 2 / И. Н. Верещагина, О. В. Афанасьева. —10-е изд. — М. : Просвещение, 2012. — 224 с. : ил. — ISBN 978-5-09-026521-8.

УДК 373.167.1:811.111 ББК 81.2.Англ-922

ISBN 978-5-09-026521-8(2) ISBN 978-5-09-026520-1(общ.) © Издательство «Просвещение», 2007 © Художественное оформление. Издательство «Просвещение», 2007 Все права защищены

BASIC COURSE

TRAVELLING AND TRANSPORT

Lesson 31

Let Us Read



LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

begin — began — begun choose - chose - chosen draw - drew - drawn drink — drank — drunk eat ate eaten — had - had have - spent spent spend swim swam -

1 Read and compare.

Present Perfect

I have already read the book. I've just had breakfast.

The boy hasn't drawn a picture of Moscow yet.

Ann has never been to London. Have the children drunk the milk yet?

Have they ever seen Trafalgar Square?

Past Indefinite

I read the book last summer.

I had breakfast an hour ago.

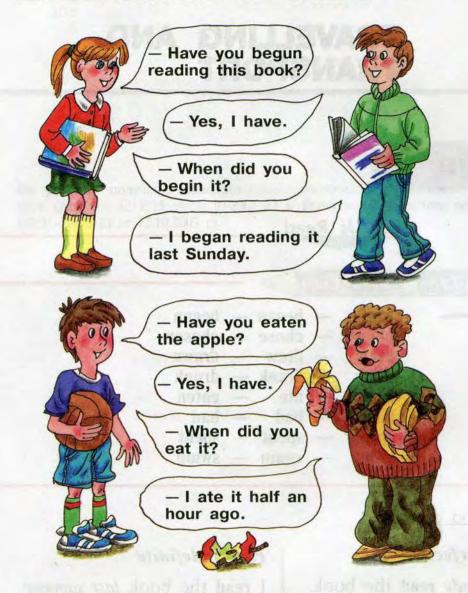
The boy didn't draw a picture of Moscow yesterday.

Ann was not in London last year.

Did the children **drink** the milk *last night?*

Did they see Trafalgar Square when they were in London?

Read the dialogues and make up your own.



3 Look at these pictures. Make up dialogues like this.

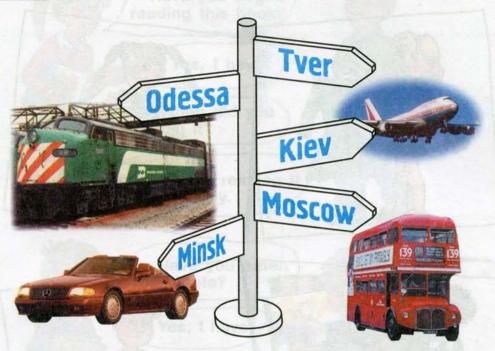
Example

- A: I've bought a new dress.
- B: When did you buy it?
- A: I bought it last Saturday.
- 1) buy (a new dress) last Saturday
- 2) have (lunch) an hour ago
- 3) draw (a picture) yesterday

- 4) burn (my hand) yesterday morning
 5) read (an interesting book) last night
 6) finish (my homework) at six o'clock

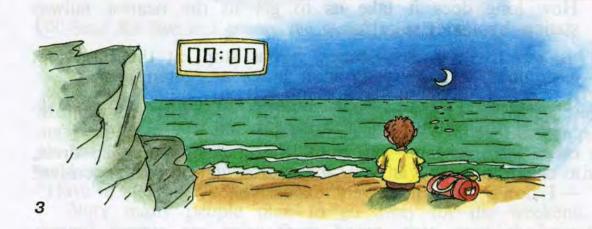


- 4 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 00 49.
- 5 Look at the pictures and say how the people got to different places.



6 Look at the pictures and say where Pete was yesterday and when he was there.





7 Try and read the new words.

way — **stay** traffic — **travel** sea — **seaside** take — plane main — train rain — railway

- 8 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [æ] apple, travel ['trævl], to travel travelled, to travel by car, to travel to the North, to travel about the country. Have you ever travelled to Africa? My friend has never travelled by car.
- [ei] May, stay [stei], to stay stayed, to stay at the hotel, to stay with parents, to stay for a week. Where are you going to stay in Moscow? Last summer I stayed with my grand-parents out in the country.

late, plane [plein], a plane — planes, to go by plane, to get by plane, to travel by plane, on the plane. It takes me an hour to get to Moscow by plane. Were there many people on the plane during your last trip?

rain, train [trein], a train — trains, to go by train, to get by train, to travel by train, on the train. I don't think it is very comfortable to travel by train.

railway station ['reilwei ,steisn], a railway station — railway stations, the largest railway station in London. There are

three railway stations in Komsomolskaya Square in Moscow. How long does it take us to get to the nearest railway station by taxi ['tæksɪ]?

- [A] us, **bus** [bAs], a bus buses, a bus stop, at the bus stop, a number Seven bus. London buses are often red.
- [i:] sea, seaside ['si:said], at the seaside, to go to the seaside. I spent my summer at the seaside last year.
 cheap [tfi:p], cheap cheaper the cheapest, a cheap dress, a cheap house. Is your new dress cheap or expensive? I don't think it is very expensive.
- 9 Choose a partner. Ask and answer each other questions.

Example

 P_1 : How did they get from ...?

 P_2 : They got from ... to ... by

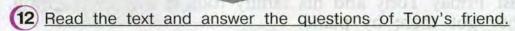
by car by plane by bus by train by taxi by metro



Let Us Read and Learn

- 10 Listen to the dialogue, 50. Then read and learn it by heart.
 - A: How was your trip?
 - B: Fantastic!
 - A: Did you go to the Black Sea?
 - B: We did. We spent a week at the seaside.
 - A: Did you stay at the hotel? What was it like?
 - B: It was excellent.
 - A: What were the people like?
 - B: They were very friendly.
- A: How lucky you are!
- Think of your own dialogue and act it out. Don't forget to change over.

Let Us Read



THE WEEKEND

Many people in Britain work five days a week, from Monday to Friday. So, from Friday evening till Monday morning people are usually free.1 When Friday comes English people usually know where and how they are going to spend the weekend. Before they leave work they say to each other, "Have a nice weekend! Have fun!"

Very many people plan to go away for the weekend. If young² people are away from home, they may go home to stay with their parents, their relatives, or friends in different parts of the country. Some people go to the seaside and stay at a hotel [həv'tel] there.

Some people like to travel by plane or by train, but many families go to the seaside by car as it is very comfortable and

not expensive.

Last Friday Tony and his family took a trip to Brighton. Brighton is a nice place not far from London. It's easy to get there by car or by train. Tony's family haven't got a car. So, they went to the railway station by bus and travelled to Brighton by train. It took them about an hour to get there. The family had a wonderful time in Brighton.

On Monday morning Tony's friends asked him, "Where were you at the weekend? How was your trip? Did you stay at a hotel or with your friends? What did you do at the seaside?" Tony laughed, "Not so many questions at once, please.

Everything is OK."

And what would you say? How could you answer these questions for Tony?

(13) True, false or don't know?

1. Many people in Britain work four days a week.

2. Before they leave work they say to each other, "Have a nice weekend! Have fun!"

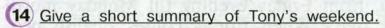
¹ free [fri:] — свободный ² young [jʌŋ] — молодой

3. Many families go to the seaside by car.

4. Last Friday Tony and his family took a trip to Brighton.

5. They got there by plane.

Let Us Talk



- 15 Choose a partner and discuss with him/her Tony's weekend.
- 16 Tell your classmates about your last weekend and let them ask questions for more information.

Let Us Write

17 Write the three forms of the verbs.

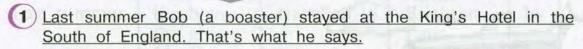
begin, draw, be, become, drink, see, burn, eat, read, choose, spend, meet, have, swim, wake

18 Use the right form of the verbs.

- 1. Where did you ... last weekend?
 - a) go b) went c) have gone
- 2. I ... to the seaside 3 years ago.
 - a) have gone b) went c) go
- 3. How lucky you ... this year!
 - a) was b) were c) have been
- 4. They always ... for Moscow by plane.
 - a) have left b) leave c) left
- 5. We decided ... at the hotel.
 - a) stay b) stayed c) to stay
- Write 5 sentences using present perfect and 5 sentences using past indefinite (Exercise 1 can help you).
- 20 Learn how to write the new words.
- to travel, to stay at/with (for), plane, train, bus, seaside, railway station, cheap, fantastic, excellent, friendly

Lesson 32

Let Us Learn



The hotel was cheap. The food was cheap. The fruit was cheap. The orange juice was cheap. The vegetables were cheap.

a) Express your doubt.

Example

Was the hotel really cheap?

b) Disagree with him.

Example

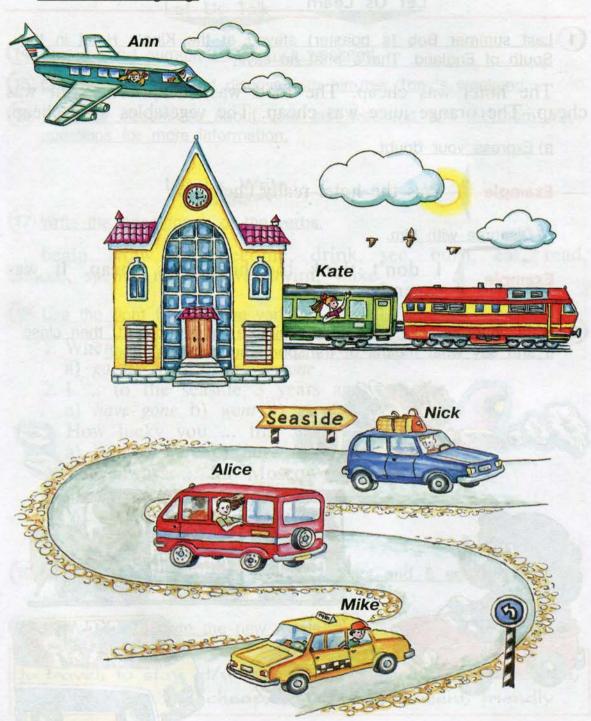
I don't think the hotel was cheap. It was expensive.

2 Train your memory. Look at the picture for a moment, then close it and say what means of transport you can remember.





- 3 Look at the picture again and say how the animals travelled last summer.
- 4 Look at the picture and say where and how Nick, Ann, Kate, Mike and Alice are going.



5 Say it right. How many true sentences can you make up?

A.

Last summer	the friends Nick and Kevin the boys the girls Mr Brown	travelled to	the seaside London Africa Brighton Paris America	by	
	I - mas br	F all Wants	Winn as work	Eyes	00

- B. The trip was great (fantastic, fine, excellent, wonderful).
- 6 Say what Sam and Charles have never done. The words can help you.

Example

Sam has never met his friend at the bus stop.

to travel by plane to be at the railway station to buy cheap bananas to stay at a hotel to live at the seaside

- 7 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 51.
- 8 Look at the picture and answer the questions on page 14.



- 1. Where is Bill? 2. How is he going to travel? 3. What is he going to take with him? 4. What is he buying?
- 9 Try and read the new words.

fine — find last — fast meal — steal try — cry chicken — ticket my — fly

- Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [aɪ] child, find [faɪnd], to find found found, to find a road, to find a book, to find the answer to the question. I can't find the money anywhere. Have you found the key? I can never find my pen.

 my, fly [flaɪ], to fly flew flown, to fly by plane, to fly in the sky, to fly south, to fly east, to fly quickly. Some birds that live in the north fly south for the winter.

 dry, cry [kraɪ], to cry cried, to cry for help. The baby will cry when it is hungry. The house was on fire, the man in it cried for help. "Hurry up!" Alice cried.
- [i:] meat, steal [sti:l], to steal stole stolen, to steal money, to steal a bag, to steal a horse. Somebody has stolen her bag. The burglar tried to steal a television set.
- [eə] pair, airport ['eəpɔ:t], an airport airports, to go to Kennedy Airport, to fly from Sheremetyevo Airport. It took him two hours to get to Heathrow ['hi:θrəʊ] Airport.
- [1] sick, ticket ['tɪkɪt], a ticket tickets, to buy tickets, a ticket to London, a ticket for a London train. Have you bought the tickets yet?
- [A] cup, luggage ['lAgidz], a lot of luggage, little luggage. I don't like to travel with a lot of luggage. Where is your luggage, please? Here it is.
- [a:] last, fast [fa:st]: 1) a fast train, a fast horse, a fast trip, fast food. The clock is half an hour fast. I would like to go to London by a fast train.

 2) to walk fast, to go fast, to run fast, to read fast, to

write fast, to speak fast. Don't run so fast!

Play the "Champion" game. Who can make up more sentences using the following: to cry, to fly, to steal, to find?

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER understand — understood — understood — fell - fallen fall give - given - gave - grew - grown grow make - made - made - found - found find - flown - flew fly - stole - stolen steal

12 Look at the pictures and say what they have done.



(13) Make true answers to the following questions.

1. Have you ever flown by plane? When was it?

2. Have you ever given your favourite books to your friends? When did you do it?

3. Have you ever made tea or coffee? When did you last do it?

4. Have you ever found anything in the street? What was

5. Have you understood the present perfect tense? When did vou understand it?

6. Have you ever fallen down? Where was it?



Let Us Read and Learn

14 Listen to the poem "Trains", 00 52. Read and learn it.



TRAINS

Over the mountains, Over the plains,2 Over the rivers Here come trains. Carrying³ passengers,⁴ Carrying mail,5 Over the country Here come trains.



Let Us Read

(15) Have you ever heard of Spice Country? I don't think you have. But we are sure you would like to know about it. Read the first part of the fairy tale and name its main characters.

¹ fall [fo:1] down — падать

² plain [plein] — равнина ³ carry ['kæri] — везти, нести

⁴ passenger ['pæsɪnʤə] — пассажир

⁵ mail [meil] — почта

⁶ Spice [spais] Country — страна Специй

MAGIC MUSTARD (Fairy tale)

I

Once upon a time there was a place called Spice Country. In the capital of the country, in its main square there was the Pepperpot Palace¹ where Queen Salt and her favourite son Prince [prins] Pepper lived. Prince Pepper was very rich. He had a lot of food but he liked mustard very much. He couldn't live without mustard.



In a poor little house which stood on the bank of the river near the bridge there lived a little girl, Sarah Sweet by name. She was the Prince's friend.

One day she went to visit Prince Pepper. She found him in bed as he was ill. "He is very ill," said the doctor. "He can't eat food without mustard and we can't find any mustard in the shops."

"No mustard?" said Sarah. "I don't believe it. There is a

lot of mustard in our Spice Country."

¹ Реррегрот ['рерэрвт] Palace — дворец Перечного Горошка



"But it is not the right kind," said the Queen. "It must be magic mustard. And someone has stolen all the Prince's magic mustard seeds. We have told the police, but they can't find the seeds. We think the Vinegar Witch¹ has done it, but she won't talk to anyone but sweet, young girls."

Suddenly the doctor looked at Sarah. "Why," he said.

"You're a sweet, young girl. Will you help us?"

"Of course I will," said Sarah. "But where does the Witch live? How can I get there?"



¹ Vinegar ['vɪnɪgə] Witch [wɪtʃ] — ведьма Уксус

"She lives with her cat Midnight in a castle which is in the mountains," answered the Queen. "You can get there by plane or by tram but you'll have to go on foot. First find the magic road to the mountains."

"I'm sure I'll find it! Goodbye, everyone!" said Sarah and

left the palace.

Sarah was sure she could get to the Witch by plane. The main thing was to find the magic airport. Suddenly she saw a taxi. "Taxi! Taxi!" cried Sarah. "Let's go fast! I'm in a hurry!"
"Where to?" asked the driver, when he opened the door

and asked Sarah to get in.

"To the airport," was the answer. It took them 10 minutes to get there. Sarah bought a ticket. As she had no luggage, very soon she was on the plane in the blue sky.

- (16) Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.
- 17) You've read and understood the fairy tale, haven't you? Then answer the questions.

1. Who lived in Spice Country?

2. What spice do you think Prince Pepper liked? Why was his name Prince Pepper?

What was the Queen's favourite food? Why do you

think her name was Queen Salt?

Why did the palace get such a name?

5. What was the Witch's favourite thing to eat? Why was her name the Vinegar Witch?

Let Us Talk

- (18) Ask each other questions about the fairy tale.
- (19) Your little sister (brother, friend) has not read this fairy tale. Tell it to her/him in a few words.
- (20) Tell your friends a few words about:
 - a) your last summer trip; b) your last winter trip; c) your trip to the seaside; d) your trip by plane; e) your trip by train.



Let Us Write

- 21 Put in the words: fast, ticket, steal, find, cry, airport, luggage.
 - 1. Nelly can't ... any mustard in the fridge. Somebody has taken it.
 - 2. Walk as ... as you can. I'm in a hurry.
 - 3. How are you going to the ...? I'm going there by bus.
 - 4. Where is our ...? I don't see the black bag. Somebody has ... it.
 - 5. Why are you ..., little Betty? I can't ... my favourite doll.
 - 6. Have they bought ... to Suzdal yet?

Open the brackets.

- 1. He never (to fly) by plane. 2. We never (to take) much luggage when we travel. 3. Mary (not to buy) a ticket yet. We can't (to fly) to Yalta. 4. I think the Vinegar Witch (to steal) all the mustard seeds in Spice Country. 5. Why is your little sister (to cry)? 6. You (to find) all the books in this shop? 7. You (to understand) everything? 8. Who (to make) the coffee? 9. Look! Little Nick (to fall down).
- 23 Learn how to write the new words.

to find (found, found), to fly (flew, flown), to cry (cried), to steal (stole, stolen), airport, ticket, luggage, fast

Lesson 33



Let Us Learn

Think of different means of transport and say which one is fast, which one is faster and which one is the fastest. Compare different means of transport (by car, by train, by bus, by plane).

(2) Say how long it takes you to get to different places from your house if you use different kinds of transport.

Example

It takes me an hour and a half to get to Pskov if I go there by plane and about 10 hours if I go there by train.

(3) Give Pete's answers to Jack's questions.

Jack: Have you ever been to a foreign1 country? What country have you been to?

Pete:

Jack: Where and with whom were you there?

Pete:

Jack: How did you get there? Was it difficult to buy tickets?

Pete:

Jack: How long did it take you to get there?

Pete:

Jack: Did you take a lot of luggage with you?

Pete:

Jack: Did you find a cheap or an expensive hotel?

Pete:

- 4) Now pretend that one of you is Pete and the other is Jack. Act out the conversation from Exercise 3. Don't forget to change over.
- (5) Think of five more questions which Jack could ask Pete.
- 6) Play the "Champion" game. Who can make up more sentences using: fly, airport, steal, cry?
- (7) Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 00 53.
- (8) Try and read the new words.

find - kind lake — shake get — forget puppy - ugly again — explain great — straight bad - sadboys — voice

¹ foreign ['fɒrɪn] — иностранный

- 9 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [ei] take, shake [seik], to shake—shook—shaken, to shake a head, to shake hands with smb, to shake apples from the tree, to shake a man by the shoulders. He shook his head in answer to my question. Do all people shake hands when they meet?

 main, explain [ik'splein], to explain—explained, to explain the way, to explain words to pupils, to explain how to get to the place. Excuse me, can you explain it to me? I couldn't explain the new grammar to my friend.

 straight [streit]: 1) a straight street, a straight road, a straight line. There are many wide, straight streets in Moscow.
- Go straight ahead and you'll see it.
 [aɪ] find, kind [kaɪnd], kind kinder (the) kindest, a kind man, a nice, kind girl. She is very kind. Be kind to animals. It was very kind of you to help us.

2) to go straight, to walk straight. — How do I get there?

- [31] boy, voice [vois], a voice voices, a sweet voice, a loud voice, in a kind voice, in a quiet voice. He always speaks in a quiet voice to me.
- [æ] bad, sad [sæd], sad sadder (the) saddest, a sad woman, a sad voice, to speak in a sad voice, to look sad. Anna looks sad, her grandmother is ill. It was a sad day.
- [A] puppy, ugly ['Agl1], ugly uglier (the) ugliest, an ugly face, an ugly old witch. In many fairy tales ugly animals become beautiful people. Does she always wear ugly clothes?
- [e] get, forget [fə'get], to forget forgot forgotten, to forget a word, to forget a song, to forget a place, to forget to do smth. Don't forget to go there! Have you done the shopping? Oh, dear, I forgot. I shall never forget it.

sing — sang — sung put (on)— put (on) — put (on) run — ran — run

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

send — sent — sent
shine — shone [ʃɒn] — shone [ʃɒn]
shake — shook — shaken
forget — forgot — forgotten

(10) Look at the pictures and say what they have done (haven't done).







(11) Make up true answers to the following questions.

- 1. Have you ever made fruit salad? When did you make it?
- 2. Have you ever run fast? When and why did you do it?
- 3. Have you ever sung sad songs? When did you sing them last?
- 4. Have you ever sent letters to other countries? To whom did you send them?
- 5. Have you ever put on your parents' clothes? When did you do it?
- 6. Have you ever shaken people by the shoulders? What did you do it for?
- 7. Have you ever forgotten songs and poems you've learnt by heart?
- 8. Has the sun ever shone at night?

12 Read and compare.

Who

People who read a lot know a lot.

The boy who is standing at the blackboard is our best pupil. The girls who are coming into the room live in the country.

Which

The English book, which I read yesterday, was very interesting. Vinegar Witch lived in a castle which was in the Wild Wood. Alice went on a trip which was very interesting.

Let Us Read and Learn

Listen to the dialogue "At the Railway Station", oo 54. Then read and learn it by heart.

AT THE RAILWAY STATION

- A: When is the train to Liverpool ['Irvəpu:1], please?
- B: 3.15, madam.
- A: Which platform?
- B: Platform seven.

- A: How much is the ticket?
- B: Single or return?
- A: Return, please.
- B: That will be 14 pounds.
- A: Here you are.
- B: Thank you, madam.
- A: Thank you.
- Make up your own dialogue and act it out with your partner. The table can help you.

City	Platform	Time	Fare1	
	Maria Company		(single)	
London	8	2.40	£12	
Brighton	3	7.15	28	
Leeds	6	3.10	£10	
Bristol	2	11.20	£7	

15 Read and learn the proverb, then give its Russian equivalent.

So many countries, so many customs.

Let Us Read

Do you want to know what happened to the characters of the fairy tale "Magic Mustard"? Then read the second part of it and decide why you think the cat's name was Midnight.

MAGIC MUSTARD

H

The trip was not long. A few minutes later the magic plane was under a big old tree. Sarah was in the middle of the Wild Wood. She didn't know where to go. "How can I get out of here?" she asked.



war of the state o

¹ fare [feə] — плата за проезд



"Can't you find the road?" she suddenly heard a voice. She looked up and down, but couldn't see anybody. There was just an ugly old tree near to where she stood. Then she heard the voice again. "Speak up! I can't hear you! Don't they teach you to speak English at school?"

Sarah understood that the tree was talking to her. "Please, sir," said Sarah. "I'm looking for some magic mustard seeds." "The Vinegar Witch may have some, but I'm not sure," said the tree. "How can I find her?" asked Sarah. "Don't you know how to read a map?" asked the tree. "What do they teach you at school these days?"

"I haven't got a map, I'm afraid," said Sarah. "There

aren't any of the Wild Wood."

"Oh, I'm sorry, I forgot," said the tree in a kinder voice. "Let me explain. The road to the Witch's cottage is to the left of the road leading to the main magic square and this road is to the right of the road leading to the magic airport." "Could you repeat that, please?" said Sarah. "That was

very difficult to remember." "Certainly not," said the tree. "You young people must learn to work without help. Well, hurry up! You can't stay here all day long. Use your head and your feet." And he shook his leaves sadly.

 $^{1 \}text{ map } [mæp] - карта$



Sarah tried to draw a map, but found she couldn't, so she decided to go straight ahead.

It was difficult to walk because it was dark. She wanted to take a bus, but couldn't as there were no buses in the Wild Wood. So she had to go on foot. It was a long way. She walked fast, yet it took her more than six hours to get there. By the time she saw the Witch's home it was already morning. She went up to the castle and saw that the key was in the door. She opened it and went in. "Come up here!" she heard a voice from upstairs. She went up and there she saw a large room. In the middle of this room there was a fire burning. In front of the fire there were two armchairs, and in one of them was an ugly old witch. Her friendly black cat, Midnight, was in the other.



- (17) Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.
- (18) True, false or don't know?
 - 1. Sarah cried for a long time because she didn't know where to go.
 - 2. A kind old woman helped Sarah Sweet to find the Witch's castle.
 - 3. Sarah knew how to get to the Witch's castle.
 - 4. The Vinegar Witch lived at the seaside near the railway station.
 - 5. The Vinegar Witch had five kind dogs.



Let Us Talk

- Continue telling your sister/brother the second part of the fairy tale
 - 20 Do you like Sarah Sweet? Tell your classmates all you can about her.
 - (21) What do you think the end of the fairy tale could be? Tell it to your classmates in a few words.



Let Us Write

- 22 Put in the prepositions.
 - 1. I like to fly ... plane. It is so fast. 2. Did you buy the tickets ... the railway station? - No, I didn't. I bought them ... the airport. 3. The plane is flying ... the blue sky, ... the plains, ... the seas. 4. Can I buy a ticket ... Moscow, please? 5. Can you hear? Somebody is crying ... help. 6. Shall we go ... bus or shall we go ... foot?
- 23 Here are the adjectives. Give the corresponding adverbs and use them in sentences of your own.

Adjectives: sad, sweet, kind, quiet, beautiful, easy.

$$[quick] + [ly] = [quickly]$$

My grandfather never walks quickly.

- Look through the text again (Exercise 16) and write 6-7 questions about the text.
- 25 Learn how to write the new words.

to shake (shook, shaken), to explain, straight (straight ahead), kind, voice, sad, ugly, to forget (forgot, forgotten), to go on foot

Lesson 34

Let Us Learn



LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

sit - sat - sat stand - stood - stood sleep — slept — slept understand — understood — understood speak — spoke — spoken teach — taught - taught - wore wear - worn think — thought — thought

1 Think of and make up sentences with these verbs above. Ask your classmates to agree or disagree.

Example I have never spoken French.

- 2 Pretend you are a teacher. Let your class answer the questions.
 - 1. Your granny always speaks in a kind voice, doesn't she?
 - 2. Have you ever forgotten to do your homework?

- 3. Do you shake hands with your teacher when he comes into the classroom?
- 4. How do you get to school? Do you walk straight ahead
- from your house or do you turn to the left/right?
 5. Can you explain how to get to Red Square from where vou live?
- 3) Ask your friends if they have ever been to different cities/countries and how they travelled there.

Have you ever been to Sochi? How did you travel there?

4) Look, read and compare.

must

- 1. You must wear a uniform at school.
- 2. Pupils must be quiet at school.
- 3. Pupils must stand up when a teacher comes into the room.

mustn't

- 1. You mustn't walk on the grass in the park.
- 2. You mustn't speak loudly1 in the cinema.
- 3. He mustn't go to bed late. He is very small.

have to

- 1. My school starts at 8.30. I have to get up at 7.

 2. The bus is late, so the
- friends have to take a taxi.
- 3. I can't buy tickets for the train, so I'll have to fly.

don't/doesn't have to

- 1. Tomorrow is Sunday. I don't have to get up early.
- 2. We don't have to wash up. Mother has done it.
- 3. Nick is on holiday. He doesn't have to go school.
- (5) What do you have to do when you see these traffic signs?

Example You have to stop.

¹ loudly ['laudli] — громко



- 6 Read the questions and give short answers.
 - 1. Who explains new material to the pupils in the lesson?
- 2. Who shakes hands with each other when they meet?
- 3. Who speaks in a kind voice in your family?
 - 4. Who often forgets to bring his homework to class?
 - 5. Who usually goes straight home after classes?
- 7 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 55.
- 8 Try and read the new words.

song — strongdate — platespeak — weaknear — nearlyneed — feelriver — silverfive — arrivecaps — perhaps

- 9 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [eɪ] date, plate [pleɪt], a plate plates, on the plate, a small, white plate. Are there any plates on the table?
- [aɪ] five, arrive [ə'raɪv], to arrive arrived, to arrive in England, to arrive in a big city, to arrive at a small town, to arrive at the airport, to arrive at the railway station. He arrived yesterday. When is the plane arriving? My friends have not arrived in Moscow yet.
- [i:] meet, feel [fi:l], to feel felt felt, to feel well (fine), to feel bad, to feel hungry, to feel like doing smth. How do you feel? I'm fine. He doesn't feel well today. He feels bad. I feel like going to the theatre tonight. Nick doesn't feel like reading now, he feels like playing football.

- [i:] meat, weak [wi:k], weak weaker (the) weakest, a weak boy, a weak old lady, a weak smile, in a weak voice. He was ill for two weeks and now he feels weak.
- [v] song, strong [stron], strong stronger (the) strongest, a strong animal, a strong man. Who is the strongest boy in your class? Elephants are stronger than horses.
- [1] river, silver ['sɪlvə]: 1) Is there any silver here?
 2) a silver plate, a silver cup, silver skates. There are some silver cups on the table. Have you read "Silver Skates" by Mary Mapes Dodge?
- [æ] cap, perhaps [pə'hæps]. Perhaps he is right but I'm not sure. I don't know when we'll be back, perhaps at seven.
- [10] near, nearly ['nıəlı]. It is nearly ten o'clock. I nearly forgot your birthday. It is nearly midnight. It's nearly time to start.
- 10 Make up as many sentences as you can.

The train The plane The bus The car	arrived didn't arrive	in at	the railway station the airport the bus stop London Brighton	on time.
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Say how different people feel/felt (don't feel/didn't feel) and explain why. The words can help you.

Nick was the best at (the) games and felt very important.

happy	weak	strong	sad	quiet	thirsty
comfo	rtable	important	rich	poor	hungry

- Make up as many true sentences as you can.
 - ... is nearly seventy.
 - ... comes nearly on time.

... forgets nearly everything.

... feels nearly happy.

... has flown to nearly all the countries of the world.

... have been to nearly all the cities in Russia.

... arrived nearly on time.

... can explain nearly everything.

Let Us Read and Learn

13 Listen to the poem "Ferryboats", 1 00 56. Read and learn it.

FERRYBOATS (By S. Tippet)

Over the river, Over the bay² Ferryboats travel Every day. Watching the seagulls,³
Laughing with friends,
I'm always sorry
When the trip ends.

- 14 Listen to the dialogue, 57. Then read and learn it by heart.
 - A: I would like a ticket to Moscow, please.

B: When are you going to fly?

A: Today or tomorrow, I think.

B: Just a minute. I think flight⁴ 305 is the best for you.

A: When is the flight?

B: 7.40.

A: Excellent. How much is the ticket?

B: Business ['biznis] or tourist ['toorist] class?

A: Tourist class, please. Business class is too expensive.

Think of your own dialogue and act it out. Don't forget to change over.

¹ ferryboat ['feribəʊt] — паром

² bay [bei] — бухта, залив

³ seagull ['si:gʌl] — чайка

⁴ flight [flant] — рейс



Let Us Read

(16) Do you want to know the real end of the fairy tale? Then read the third part of it and compare your end of the story with the real one. Are they alike?

MAGIC MUSTARD

III

"Hello, my dear," cried the Vinegar Witch. "Welcome to my castle."

Suddenly she began to fly. "I don't have many visitors these days. Why have you come here?"

"I'm looking for some magic mustard seeds," said Sarah.
"They say somebody has stolen them. But some people say

you have them. Is that true?"

"Perhaps the people who say that are right," said the Witch and showed Sarah the three boxes which stood in the centre of the room. "The magic seeds are in one of these boxes," said the Witch.

"Which one?" asked Sarah. "We are not going to tell her that, are we, Midnight?" said the Witch. "You must guess."

Sarah opened the smallest box and found a bag of mustard seeds inside.

"Excellent!" said the Witch with an ugly smile.





Sarah ran out of the Witch's castle in a

great hurry.

It took her a long time to find her way out of the Wild Wood. At last she could see the tall tower of Pepperpot Palace over the tops of the trees.

"Here you are," she said to the doctor. "I have found them. Now Prince Pepper will feel better."

"Well done!" cried the doctor and Queen Salt together. The Queen went to the kitchen. She came back a few minutes later with a

sandwich on a silver plate. It was a ham sandwich with magic mustard in it.

"How wonderful!" said the Prince in a weak voice. He began to eat. Suddenly his face went red and he started to cry. "What has happened?" cried his mother. "Nothing," answered the Prince. "But the mustard is so hot. I have never eaten such hot mustard. Oh, my! What shall I do? It's burning inside." "Oh dear, I'm sorry!" said Sarah. "That's why the Witch smiled so nastily," Sarah thought. "But she didn't know I had magic water." She gave the Prince a silver cup with magic water and the Prince felt fine.

"Why don't we have a party with everybody's favourite food?" he said, and invited a lot of guests to Pepperpot

Palace.



¹ nastily ['na:stɪlɪ] — мерзко

- (17) Read the answers to the questions from the text.
 - 1. Why did Sarah Sweet go to see the Vinegar Witch?
 - 2. What did the Vinegar Witch tell Sarah about the magic mustard seeds?
 - 3. Who gave the Prince magic mustard?
 - 4. What happened to Prince Pepper after he ate his sandwich?
 - 5. What sort of party did the Prince want to have when he became strong again?

Let Us Talk

- Choose a partner and make up a dialogue about travelling to some you.) Role-play the dialogue. Don't forget to change over.
 - (19) Look through the three parts of the fairy tale "Magic Mustard" and give a title for each of them.
 - (20) Tell your classmates about the means of transport Sarah Sweet used during her trip in the Wild Wood.
 - (21) Imagine that you are Sarah Sweet (Prince Pepper, the Vinegar Witch, the Queen) and give a short summary of the whole fairy tale.
 - (22) Find antonyms to the following words: poor, easy, weak, ugly, dirty, tall, cheap, long, old, fast, cold.

Let Us Write

- 23 Form adverbs from the following adjectives: sad, weak, easy, cold, warm, kind, quick, slow, quiet.
- (24) Write a few sentences about your last trip.
- (25) Learn how to write the new words.

plate, to arrive at/in, to feel (felt, felt), weak, strong, silver, perhaps, nearly, to have to

Travelling and Transport

Lesson 35

Let Us Learn

Can you match the words and pictures below?

Number 1 - is a tractor ['træktə].

a taxi a sports car

My granny didn't leghaleli rastoweda ogavo

a tractor a horse a bus

a plane

a train



(2) Say when the people arrived at (in) different places.

Sarah Caroline The friends The Browns I My granny My brother The boys	arrived	at in	Sheremetyevo Airport the railway station the bus stop France Moscow England the Witch's castle the port	on at in	the evening. Monday. Tuesday. Thursday. 5.20. 7.40. 12.30. the morning.
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3) Think and say where you can go in summer and how you'll get there.

Perhaps I can go to the seaside. I'll travel there Example by plane.

4) Say how the members of your family felt (didn't feel) last week. The words can help you.

My granny didn't feel well last week. Example

bad	well	fine	happy	comfortable
		weak	strong	

- (5) Read the following sentences. You can often hear them at a railway station. What do they mean?
 - 1. A single to London, please.
 - 2. Do I have to change?
 - 3. Do I have to pay for the luggage?
 - 4. Where is the ticket office?/Where is the booking office?
 - 5. How much is a return to Glasgow?
 - 6. Which platform?
- 6 Look at the word get (got) in the following sentences and guess what it means.

 - 1. Can I get a return? 3. I got to London at 5.
 - 2. Get into the car! 4. I got lost.
- (7) Learn how to pronounce and use the new words,
- (8) Try and read the new words.

fire — tired match — catch lip - ship in - windkiss — miss true — through

Travelling and Transport

- 9 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [3:] first, **journey** ['ʤ3:nɪ], a journey journeys, an interesting journey, a journey lasting three days, a three-day journey, to go on a journey. A journey is a long trip. Are you going on a journey this week?
- [эі] boy, voyage ['vэнф], a voyage voyages, to go on a voyage. A voyage is a journey by sea. You may have a voyage on the river too. What can you tell me about his voyage to the Far East?
- [1] lip, ship [fip], a ship ships, a large ship, on a ship, on board the ship, to travel by ship. There were many ships in the port [po:t]. Were there many passengers on board the ship?
- [1] in, wind [wind], a wind winds, a strong wind, a cold wind. There was no wind, it was very warm. A strong wind is blowing.
- [ei] main, change [tʃeinʤ]: 1) to change books, to change clothes, to change plans. After the rain I had to change my clothes. They were all wet. We have changed the time of our meeting.
 - 2) to change trains. We had to change trains in London.

 Where do we change? At the next station, I think.
- [u:] true, through [θru:], a through train through trains. Where shall we change? You don't have to change, as it's a through train. Buy a ticket for a through train to Moscow, please. I don't want to change.
- ['aɪə] fire, tired ['taɪəd], a tired face, a tired smile, a tired look, to be tired (of). I am tired of this song. Are you tired after your long journey? I don't think he is ever tired.
- [1] kiss, miss [mis], to miss missed, to miss a bus, to miss a train. I'll have to get up early tomorrow. I'm afraid I will miss my bus. Go to the railway station at 5, then you won't miss the train to London.
- [æ] match, catch [kætf], to catch caught caught, to catch a train, to catch a bus, to catch a plane. Harry caught a plane to London and arrived there at 3. Mary always catches a bus to get to the office.

10 Read and give your opinion.

1. Why is a through train comfortable?

2. What is a journey?

3. What is a voyage?

4. Is it more interesting to travel by train, by plane or by sea (by ship)?

5. Do you have to change if you go to Red Square by Metro ['metroo] from your house?

6. Have you ever missed a train (plane, bus)?

7. Does your father catch a bus when he goes to work, does he walk or does he go by Metro?

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

to get	into out of	a car a taxi	to	get	on off	a train a horse a bus
to take	a train a plane a taxi		to	catch	ı/to miss	a train a plane a bus

- Complete the sentences using the verbs from section "Look, Read, Remember!".
 - 1. I missed the bus this morning, so I had to

2. The train arrived at the station and we

3. He hasn't got much money and can't

4. I had to get from London to Madrid [mə'drɪd] very quickly, so I

5. This is my stop. I have to

6. I think I can ... to take me to the railway station.

7. I ... the bus, because I was late.

Let Us Read and Learn

Listen to the dialogues, 59. Then read them. Choose the one you like best and learn it by heart.

Travelling and Transport

I

A: What bus do I take to the Pushkin Museum?

B: Take bus 79.

- A: Is there a bus stop near here?
- B: Yes, there is. It's on the opposite side, just in front of the cinema.

A: How long will it take me to get there?

B: I think about half an hour at this time of the day. There is a lot of traffic now.1

A: Look, bus 79 is coming.

B: Oh, thank you.

Hanny volu

A: Excuse me, how do I get to the centre of the city?

B: Which part of the centre do you want?

A: Red Square.

- Take a bus or the underground.² It'll take you a long time to walk there.
- A: Can you tell me the shortest way to the underground?

B: Go straight ahead. You can't miss it.

(13) Act out the dialogue you have chosen. Don't forget to change over.

Let Us Read

(14) Read the dialogue "A Voyage by Sea" and say why Ann has invited Alice to her place.

A VOYAGE BY SEA

Alice: Hello, Ann. Haven't seen you for ages!

Ann: Oh, I've been on a wonderful journey. I travelled to Odessa and then had a voyage by sea.

Alice: Fantastic! Did you go there with your parents?

Ann: I did. I travelled with mum and dad. We left Moscow for Odessa by train.

² underground — метро



¹ There is a lot of traffic now. — Сейчас сильное движение.

Alice: Did you like it?

Ann: Yes, indeed. Our journey was very nice. I had a comfortable seat1 next to the window.

Alice: Did you have to change anywhere?

Ann: Oh, no. We were lucky. It was a through train.

Alice: When did you arrive in Odessa?

Ann: At midnight. We were tired, and we missed the last bus, you see. So we took a taxi and went straight to a hotel.

Alice: Did you stay there long?

Ann: No, we didn't. In fact we spent only a night there. In the morning we caught a bus to the port as our ship left at 10.

Alice: Is Odessa a big port?

Ann: It certainly is. You can see a lot of ships from different countries there.

Alice: How was it at sea?

Ann: I think there is nothing like travelling by sea. I liked the sea and the wind. I liked the friendly faces of the people, and the food, and the music on the ship radio. By the way, there was a swimming pool on board the ship, so I could swim a lot.

Alice: What was the weather like?

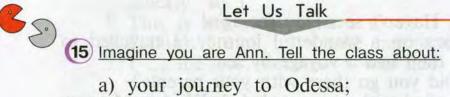
Fantastic! It was very warm, but never too hot. Once it rained, but it was sweet warm rain, so I liked it too.

Alice: Did you take any pictures?

Ann: I certainly did. I took many pictures of different places. Come and see me some day. We'll look through them and I'll show you the video too.

Alice: Thanks. I will.

Let Us Talk



- a) your journey to Odessa;
- b) your stay in Odessa;
- c) your voyage on board the ship.

¹ seat [si:t] — место

Travelling and Transport

Let Us Write

- Look through the dialogues from Exercise 12 and make up your own dialogues to discuss how to get to different places in your town (in the place you live).
- 17 Write a few sentences about your last journey (voyage).
- Write a letter to a friend who is going to visit you. Explain how to get to your house from the nearest railway station or bus stop.
- 19 Learn how to write the new words.

journey, voyage, ship (on board the ship), wind, change, a through train, to be tired (of), to miss, to catch (caught, caught)

Listening Comprehension Lesson, 00 60

Lesson 36 Review 4

Let Us Talk

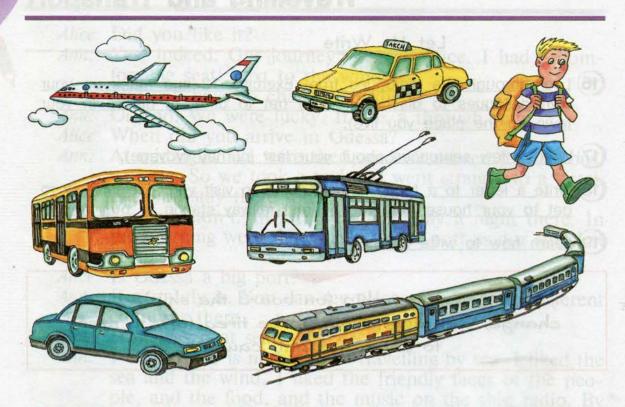
1 Look at the pictures (on pp. 43-44) for a moment, then close the book and say what means/methods ['meθədz] of travelling you remember.





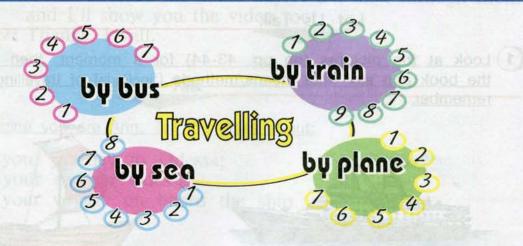






Here is a "vocabulary network". Can you complete it with the following words? (One word can be used more than once.)

return through bus trip ship port railway station bus stop through train journey single flight luggage boat tourist class business class airport voyage ticket platform



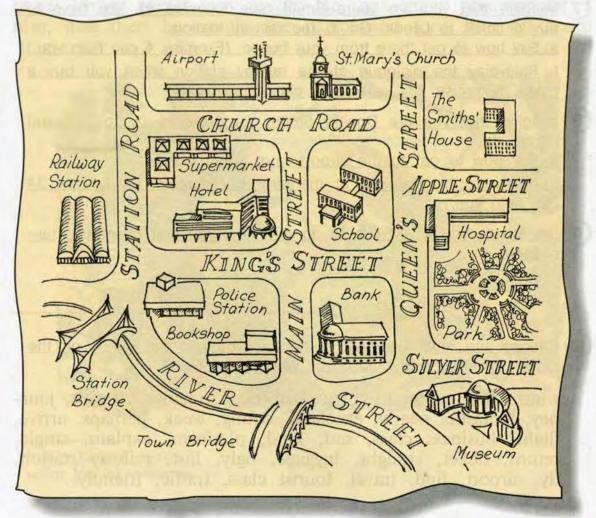
¹ vocabulary network — словарная сеть

Travelling and Transport

Think of your own sentences (not less than 5) using the words below. Let your classmates agree or disagree with you.

N	V	Adj
journey	travel	cheap
voyage	fly	kind
seaside	shake	straight
ticket	catch	weak
luggage	miss	strong
ship	change	silver

This is the centre of the city where the Smiths live. Look at the plan and say how you get from their house to: a) Town Bridge, b) St Mary's Church, c) Station Bridge, d) the railway station, e) the airport, f) the museum, g) the school, h) the bookshop, i) the supermarket, j) the police station.



5 Think of some things you have to do (things you don't like to do, perhaps) and tell your classmates about them.

Example

I have to go to the airport at 6 o'clock in the morning.

6 Think of some things you don't have to do but which other people have to do.

ExampleI don't have to fly to America every week, but the pilot has to.

a businessman a policeman a teacher a doctor a driver a pilot a shop assistant

- 7 Imagine that you are Laura Smith (see Exercise 4). You have to buy a ticket to Leeds. Go to the railway station.
 a) Say how to get there from your house. (Exercise 4 can help you.)
 b) Role-play the dialogue at the railway station when you buy a ticket. (Exercise 13, Lesson 33 can help you.)
- ['skntland].

 a) Say how to get to the airport from your house.

 b) Role-play the dialogue at the airport. (Exercise 14, Lesson 34 can help you.)
- 9 Say where you would like to go and how you can (want to) travel there.

Let Us Read

Choose and read aloud as quickly as you can the words on the topic "Travelling and Transport". Who is the best?

wind, ship, catch, miss, tired, through, change, voyage, journey, fantastic, nearly, excellent, strong, weak, perhaps, arrive, flight, business class, sad, kind, platform, explain, single, return, ticket, straight, luggage, ugly, fast, railway station, fly, airport, find, travel, tourist class, traffic, friendly

Travelling and Transport

Do you know anything about parrots? Would you like to know about the parrot called Lorie? Then read the text.

LORIE, WHO LIKED HONEY

Once upon a time, in a hot country, lived a very bright and beautiful parrot. He was red and green and silver and blue and he had a lot of yellow and brown on his head. His

name was Lorie, and he liked honey.

There were hundreds of flowers which grew under the trees in the place where he lived. So when Lorie was hungry all he had to do was to fly down and take the honey out of the flowers. He always had a lot to eat. All day long he flew about in the hot sun, listening to the birds singing, and he was very happy. The honey was fantastic!

Then one day a sailor² came to the forest. He liked the honey-loving parrot very much. He took many photographs of him, and then he caught the parrot and took him on board



¹ honey ['hʌnɪ] — мед

² sailor ['seɪlə] — моряк



the ship. The sailor didn't know the parrot's name and he didn't know the parrot liked honey. All he knew was that it was a very bright and beautiful parrot and he wanted to take him straight to England to sell him. On board the ship the sailor taught the parrot to say: "What have you got, what have you got, what have you got, what have you got for me?" And when Lorie said it the sailor gave him seeds. When they arrived in England, they caught a train.

It was not a long journey, so the parrot was not tired. An old lady who lived in a small cottage at the seaside bought Lorie.

She didn't know much about parrots and the sailor couldn't explain much to her. She didn't know the parrot liked honey. She called him Polly and gave him bread and biscuits, then he cried, "What have you got, what have you got, what have

you got for me?"

One day the old lady went to visit her friend. The lady and the parrot travelled by bus. They nearly missed it, but they were lucky because the bus was a little late. When it arrived they got on. They bought a ticket and their trip began. The lady's friend met them at the bus stop. She took the lady, her parrot and the luggage home. It was 5 o'clock, so it was teatime. There was a small silver plate with honey on the table. When the lady and her friend went to the kitchen



Travelling and Transport

the parrot sat down on the table and ate his favourite food. When they returned and saw no honey on the plate they knew who liked honey. Since that time the parrot got his favourite honey when he cried, "What have you got, what have you got, what have you got, what have you got for me?"

- 12 Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.
- Have you got a friend who doesn't know the story? Tell him/her about Lorie.

Apperican stamp. When I was in Restoy I lamin more

Let Us Write

14 Write 7-12 sentences about your last trip (journey, voyage).



Lesson 10 for Home Reading



HOBBIES¹

Lesson 37



Let Us Learn

- Read the words and try to guess their meanings. Who has guessed all the meanings? Who is the best?
 - a hobby ['hɒbɪ], a collection [kə'lekʃn], to collect [kə'lekt], a theme [θi:m], thematic [θı'mætɪk], a specialist ['speʃəlɪst], special ['speʃl], popular ['pɒpjʊlə], a fact [fækt], metal ['metl]

strikens box 5000 unlesso with knowway not

- 2 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 61.
- Look at the pictures and name what you see. Look at the pictures again and say what colour the things are in the pictures.



¹ A hobby is something you very much like to do in your free (свободное) time, such as making models, growing roses or collecting (собирать) different things.



4 Play a guessing game. Think what you would like to collect. Imagine that you collect these things. Let your classmates guess what you collect.

Example Is your hobby to collect dry leaves and flowers?

- 5 Pretend you are a teacher. Let your class answer your questions.
- 1. Who in your family has got a collection?
 - 2. What collection has he/she got?
 - 3. Do you like to collect anything? What is it?
 - 4. What is the theme of your collection? ...
- 6 Try and think of some statements using the new words. Let your classmates agree or disagree with what you say. (Exercise 1 can help you.)
- 7 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [v] on, fond [fond], to be fond of smth, to be fond of doing smth. Nick is fond of animals. She has always been fond of music. My uncle is fond of travelling.
- [av]out, proud [pravd], to be proud of smth, to be proud of smb.

 The old lady was proud of her son. We are proud of our parents. You can't be proud of this.
- [æ] am, stamp [stæmp], a stamp stamps, a square stamp, an American stamp. When I was in Rostov I bought two

beautiful stamps to send home. Do you have any stamps, please?

badge [bæʤ], a badge — badges, to buy badges, a round badge, a square badge, an English badge, to have a badge on one's uniform, to wear a badge on a jacket. Have you got any badges?

[e] let, collect [kə'lekt], to collect — collected, to collect books, to collect stamps, to collect pictures. I have never collected anything. My sister is fond of collecting different pencils. Have you ever collected badges? Nobody knows he collects pictures. My mother collected dolls when she was a girl.

collector [kə'lektə], a collector — collectors, a famous collector, a great collector. He is a famous collector of toy cars. My little brother is a true stamp collector.

collection [kə'lekʃn], a collection — collections. He has a good collection of badges. There are two famous old stamps in his collection.

- [31] boy, coin [k31n], a coin coins, a silver coin, a small coin. My grandfather is a famous collector of coins. I'm proud of my collection of silver coins.
- [θ] thing, theme [θi:m], a theme themes, an interesting theme, a new theme, an old theme.— What's the theme of your collection? My theme is sport.

 thematic [θι'mætik], a thematic collection. My brother's collection of stamps is thematic. His theme is animals.
- [e] pet, special ['spefl], a special question, a special theme, a special train, a special subject. The history of England is his special subject. He collects stamps and has got a special interest. This is a special question for you. specialist ['spefəlist], a specialist specialists, a famous specialist, a great specialist. This doctor is an eye specialist.

specialize ['spesəlaiz], to specialize — specialized, to specialize in history, to specialize in maths. He specializes in collecting stamps. Collectors often specialize in one subject. She specialized in teaching music.

8 John is a boaster. This is what he says:

- 1. Everybody knows my collection of stamps.
- 2. My collection of badges is famous and popular all over the world.
- 3. I've got silver coins from all the countries.
- 4. I've got two million stamps in my collection.
- 5. I've got a very expensive collection of old pictures.
- a) Express your doubt.
- b) Disagree.
- 9 Make up sentences about your family and friends, which are true.

My mother My father My grandparents My uncle My cousin My friends	is are	fond of	growing travelling collecting reading making	stamps flowers books music cakes
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LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

-er/-or

write — writer
read — reader
travel — traveller

translate — translator decorate — decorator collect — collector

(see part 2, p. 187)

-tion

celebrate — celebration collect — collection decorate — decoration collect — collector — collection decorate — decorator — decoration translate — translation

-ic

fantastic, thematic, Olympic

Let Us Read and Learn

Enjoy your English and sing the song "Mr Crocodile", 62, part I.

MR CROCODILE

you he reques orditary

Never smile at a crocodile.

No, you can't get friendly with a crocodile.

Don't be taken in¹ by his welcome grin.²

He's imagining how well you'd fit within his skin.³

Never smile at a crocodile.

Never tip your hat⁴ and stop to talk awhile,⁵

Never run!

Walk away.

Say good night, not good day!



Clear the isle.6

Never smile at Mr Crocodile.

(11) Read the text and say what hobbies people can have.

HOBBIES

Different people like doing different things; different people have different hobbies. My brother is fond of collecting stamps. He has got a very good collection and he is proud of it. His stamps can tell you about different people and different countries. My brother often says that his hobby is popular with people of all ages.

Collecting stamps is easy and interesting. It is real fun. You begin to learn many interesting facts about history and famous

² welcome grin — доброжелательная ухмылка

⁵ awhile [ə'waɪl] — ненадолго

 $^{^{1}}$ don't be taken in — 3∂ . пусть тебя не обманывает

³ how well you'd fit within his skin — насколько хорошо ты втиснешься в его шкуру

⁴ tip one's hat — небрежно поздороваться, едва прикоснувшись к шляпе

⁶ clear the isle [ail] — очистим остров

people when you start to collect stamps. At first people collect every kind of stamps. But soon they begin to make special collections. Sometimes they specialize in stamps of one subject only: for example, birds, animals, flowers or sports. Birds or sports is your theme. This kind of collecting is called thematic. My brother's collection is thematic. His theme is fish.

My best friend, Alice, is a collector too. She is fond of collecting badges. Her collection is thematic. Her theme is sports. She keeps her badges on the wall. When you come

into her room you can see them all there.

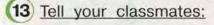
My grandfather collected coins when he was a boy. Some people collect dolls. My uncle does. When he travels he always brings home dolls from different countries. Some people collect pictures, cups, toys, toy soldiers ['səʊldʒəz], books, pencils and many other things. But collecting things is not the only hobby people have. Some people are fond of travelling or gardening. Very many boys and girls are fond of sport and that is their hobby. My aunt's hobby is taking pictures and my mother is fond of music. If you have one, what is your hobby?

- Little John read the text about hobbies and didn't understand it at all. This is how he has understood the text. Could you correct him?
 - 1. A hobby means collecting stamps.
 - 2. Collecting stamps is popular only with old people.

3. Collecting stamps can teach you nothing.

- 4. People usually begin to collect stamps for a special collection.
- 5. Collectors never specialize in one subject.
- 6. Thematic collections are not popular.

Let Us Talk



- 1. what a hobby is;
- 2. what hobbies you know;
- 3. what things people usually collect;
- 4. what a thematic collection is;
- 5. what your favourite hobby is.



1. what collections you can see there;

- 2. if there are any thematic collections there, what are they?
- Let's play a game. Could you give a short summary of the text "Hobbies"? Make it as short as you can but don't forget important facts. Let's see who is the best.

Let Us Write

- Look at the pictures in Exercise 3 and write answers to the questions.
 - 1. How many square stamps can you see? What are their colours?

2. What is the theme of the square stamps?

- 3. How many Russian stamps are there in the pictures?
- 4. Is the collection of badges thematic? What is its theme?
- 5. How many silver coins are there in the picture?
- 6. What countries are the coins from?
- Make up nouns from the verbs.

	-er/-or	-tion		-er/-or
collect		IOV TIPRET	travel	MATERIAL PROPERTY.
translate	The state of		speak	- 110
decorate	HE SOUTH TO	10 THE -WITH	teach	HARRIST TO THE

- 18 Write a few words about your hobby.
- 19 Learn how to write the new words.

to be fond of, to be proud of, stamp, badge, to collect, collector, collection, coin, theme, thematic, special, specialist, to specialize

Lesson 38

http://kurokam.ru

Let Us Learn



Let's play a game. Look at the pictures (on pp. 57-58) for a moment, then close the book and say what the children have collected.









- 2 Look at the pictures in Exercise 1 again and say if the children's collections are thematic. What are their themes?
- (3) Give Jack's answers to Jill's questions.

Jill: What is your hobby, Jack?

Jack:

Jill: When did you begin to collect stamps?

Jack:

Jill: Have you got a big collection of stamps?

Jack:

Jill: Is it a thematic collection?

Jack:

Jill: What is your theme?

Jack:

- 4 Now pretend that one of you is Jack and the other is Jill. Act out the dialogue.
- 5 Think up five more questions that Jill could ask Jack.

6 Could you tell your classmates who or what you are proud of and why?

Example

I'm proud of my granny's collection of silver coins. They are from different countries.

7 Look and say what Bob and his friends are fond of.



8 Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

programme ['prəugræm], opera ['pprə], gangster ['gænstə], storm of applause ['stɔ:m əv ə'plɔ:z], ballet ['bæleɪ], musical ['mju:zɪkl], actor ['æktə]

- 9 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 63.
- 10 Find out if your friends are fond of going to the theatre.
 - 1. Are you a theatre-goer?
 - 2. How often do you go to the theatre?
 - 3. Have you ever been to the Bolshoi Theatre?
 - 4. When did you last go to the theatre?
 - 5. Was it to see a ballet or to listen to an opera?
 - 6. Was it to see a musical or a play?
 - 7. How many famous actors were in it?
 - 8. Was there a storm of applause at the end?
 - 9. Is going to the theatre your hobby?
- 11 Look at the clock and say what time it is.









12 Try and read the new words.

meat — seat party — part age — stage seaside — decide water — quarter like — rise

- Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [5:] water, quarter ['kw5:tə], a quarter quarters, a quarter of an apple, a quarter of an hour, in a quarter of an hour, at a quarter past two, at a quarter to eight. What's a quarter of 64? It's 16. A quarter of an hour is fifteen minutes. Shall we meet in a quarter of an hour? What's the time? It's a quarter past twelve.
- [i:] meat, seat [si:t], a seat seats, to take a seat. Bring two more chairs so that there are seats for everyone. I couldn't get a seat on the bus. Won't you take a seat?

- [ei] age, stage [steits], a stage stages, on the stage. The dancer came onto the stage and began to dance.
- [aɪ] nice, **rise** [raɪz], **to rise rose risen**, to rise from a seat, to rise from a sofa. The sun rises in the East. What time does the sun rise in summer? When we lived in the country we rose at 7 every morning. The wind rose quickly.
- [ɔ:] form, perform [pə'fɔ:m], to perform performed, to perform on the stage, to perform on the piano, to perform a play. We would like to perform at our school theatre. performance [pə'fɔ:məns], a performance performances, a wonderful performance. When does the performance begin? performer [pə'fɔ:mə], a performer performers. How many performers are there on the stage? audience ['ɔ:dɪəns], a large audience, to have a large audience. That television programme has an audience of millions. There was a large audience at the theatre.
- [a:] March, part [pa:t], a part parts, an important part, to know the part, to learn the part by heart, to play a part. He acted his part well. Mr A. played a very important part in the life of the city.

 to take part in. He takes part in all the performances.
- [aɪ] seaside, decide [dɪ'saɪd], to decide decided, to decide to do smth. He decided to become a pilot. It's difficult to decide who is right.

14 Look at the pictures and say:

- 1. what you usually do at this time;
- 2. what you did yesterday.





Let Us Read and Learn

Listen to the dialogue "Going to the Theatre", 64, and read it. Then read it as if you were Helen and Alice.

GOING TO THE THEATRE

Helen: Hello! Hello! Alice, it's me, Helen.

Alice: Oh, Helen, hi! How are you?

Helen: Fine. And how are you?

Alice: I'm fine too. Look here, Helen, are you doing anything special tonight?

Helen: No, not really. Why?

Alice: I've got two tickets for the ballet "Shchelkunchik". Have you seen it? Would you like to join me?

Helen: I'd love to. It's at the Bolshoi, isn't it?

Alice: Unfortunately, not tonight. It's on the other stage. But the dancers are the same and the scenery is the same too.

Helen: That suits me fine. But what about our seats? Are the tickets expensive?

Alice: I'm sorry, they are not cheap, but they are in the stalls and we'll see the stage very well.

Helen: OK. When and where shall we meet?

Alice: I'll be at the bus stop at a quarter to 7.

Helen: Bye-bye, then.

Alice: Bye.

16 Act out the dialogue of Exercise 15. (You can make it shorter.)



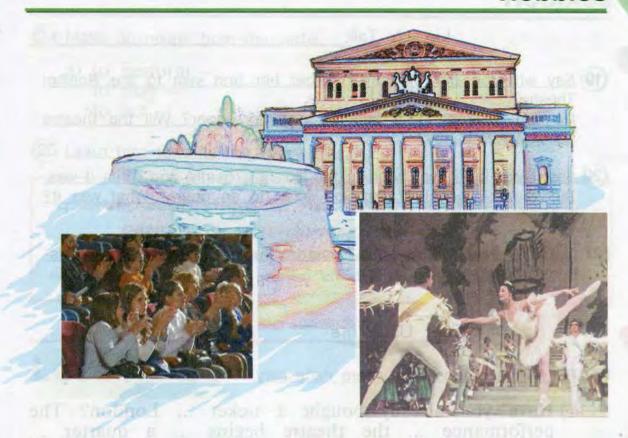
Let Us Read

Many people who are theatre-goers say that going to the theatre is their hobby. Read how this hobby can begin.

MY FIRST VISIT TO THE BOLSHOI

I will never forget my first visit to the theatre. My mother took me to the Bolshoi Theatre to see "The Sleeping

¹ scenery ['si:nərɪ] — декорации (always in the singular)



Beauty". We took the underground there, as the Bolshoi Theatre is in the centre of Moscow. It took us a quarter of an hour to get there. When we arrived at the theatre we could see many people in the hall. Some of them had programmes ['prəogræmz] in their hands. My mother bought one for us. Then she led the way to our seats. They were not expensive but we could see the stage very well. Then the lights went down¹ and the curtain rose. We could see a beautiful palace on the stage and we could hear beautiful music. The scenery was fantastic. I liked the ballet ['bæleɪ] very much. The leading dancer was so good, that when the performance was over there was a storm of applause [ə'plɔ:z].² My mother enjoyed the performance greatly and she promised to take me to the opera ['pprə] at a later date.

(18) Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.

¹ the lights went down — огни погасли, свет погас

² there was a storm of applause — раздался гром аплодисментов



Let Us Talk

- 19 Say why the girl will never forget her first visit to the Bolshoi Theatre. Do you think she will become a theatre-goer? Will the theatre become her hobby?
- (20) Say if you have ever been to the Bolshoi Theatre and when it was. Did you see a ballet? Did you listen to an opera? What was it? Did you like it?
- 21) Tell your friends what your favourite theatre is and when you visited it last.



Let Us Write

- 22 Put in the prepositions where necessary.
 - 1) Have you already bought a ticket ... London? The performance ... the theatre begins ... a quarter ... seven. And where are the tickets ... the play, ... the way?
 - 2) How did you travel ... last summer? Did you go ... the mountains ... car or did you go ... foot?
 - 3) Who will take part ... this work? I think many will because it's popular ... our pupils.
 - 4) Where are our seats? We're lucky ... them. They are ... the stalls. I'm fond ... sitting ... the stalls as you can see ... the stage very well.
- 23 Look at the clocks and write what time it is.











1 3 3



- 24 Make up nouns from the verbs.
 - a) to perform to play —
- b) to travel to cry —
- to act —

- to shout -
- 25 Learn how to write the new words.

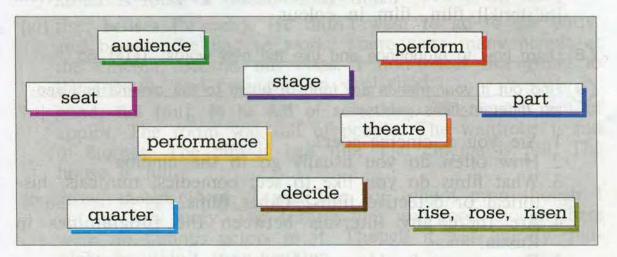
quarter, seat, stage, to rise (rose, risen), to perform, performance, performer, audience, part, to take part in smth, to decide, a ticket for (a play), unfortunately, in the stalls, at the theatre, theatre-goer

Lesson 39

Let Us Learn



1 Play a memory game. Look at the words for a moment, close the book and then name all the words you remember.



Think of a word from Lesson 38. Let your classmates guess what it is.

- (3) Say what the members of your family: a) usually do; b) did yesterday at this time; c) decided to do on Sunday.
 - 1) at a quarter to seven;
- 4) at a quarter past nine;
- 2) at half past three;
- 5) at twenty to ten.

- 3) at ten to four:
- 4) Say as quickly as you can using the words "quarter" and "half".

11.45 3.15 13.30 5.45 3.30 5.30 10.15

- 5) Your grandparents are theatre-goers. Find out if they have bought tickets for a play, what play (ballet, opera) it is, when they are going to be at the theatre, if their seats are expensive or cheap and if they are in the stalls.
- 6) Think of the sentences with the words: stage, rise, performance, perform, part, audience. Let your classmates agree or disagree with you.
- 7) Read the words and try to guess their meanings. film [film], programme ['provgræm], comedy ['komodi], detective [di'tektiv] film, black-and-white film, interval ['intəvl], video ['vidiəv], musical ['mju:zikl], historical [hi'storikl] film, film in colour
- 8 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 65.
- 9) Find out if your friends are fond of going to the cinema and seeing different films.
 - 1. Are you a cinema-goer?

 - 2. How often do you usually go to the cinema?3. What films do you like to see: comedies, musicals, historical or detective films? Other films?
 - 4. Are there any intervals between the programmes in Russia?
 - 5. Do you watch videos at home?
 - 6. What detective film did you see last? What was it? When was it?

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

at the Bolshoi Theatre at the Malyi Theatre at the Children's Theatre at the Arts Theatre at the "Pobeda" at the "Pushkinskii" at the "Zaryadye" at the "Mir"

- Work in pairs and ask each other: a) what is on at some cinemas and theatres of your city (town); b) what is on at your local cinema house. Describe the film which is on.
- Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [i:] meat, feature ['fi:tsə], a feature film. There are two feature films in the programme. I'm a cinema-goer and I like to see feature films very much.
- [u:] noon, cartoon [ka:'tu:n], a cartoon cartoons. My little sister is fond of watching cartoons. What's on today? "Just You Wait", a famous cartoon about a clever hare and a bad wolf.
- [e] send, documentary [,dvkju'ment(ə)ri], a documentary film. Are there any documentary films in the programme today? My father is fond of documentary films.
- [aɪ] rise, besides [bɪ'saɪdz]. He didn't want to go to the party, and besides, he had to work. There were many people at the cinema, besides our class. I don't feel like going to the theatre, and besides, I'm very tired.
- [v] good, full [fvl], to be full of something. The box is full of apples. The room was full of people. The wardrobe is full of clothes. The cup is half full. The cinema is full. The house is full.
- [əʊ]grow, though [ðəʊ]. I was late for school even though I got up very early. The feature film was good though there were no famous actors in it. Though it was already midnight he didn't stop working.
- [eə] airport, care [keə], to care cared. I don't care what happens. What would you like for dessert [dɪ'zɜ:t]? I don't

care. Do you care for cartoons? He has never cared for historical films.

12 Make up sentences which are true, using the table.

Yesterday	my cousins my father my friend my granny my parents	went to the cin- ema and saw	a feature film. a documentary film. a historical film. a musical. a cartoon.
-----------	---	---------------------------------	--

Answer the questions in the negative giving the two reasons. The phrases a) — g) can help you.

Example

- P_I : Would you like to go for a walk this afternoon?
- P_2 : I'm afraid, I can't, I'm going to the cinema, and besides, it's very cold.
- 1. Would you like to go to the cinema tomorrow evening?
- 2. Would you like to go to the football match this evening?
- 3. Would you like to go to the ballet on Friday evening?
- 4. Would you like to go to the musical tomorrow morning?
- 5. Would you like to come and see me on Wednesday evening?
- 6. Would you like to go to a concert ['kɒnsət] on Thursday evening?
- 7. Would you like to go to the theatre on Tuesday?
- a) ... I'm going to the theatre, and besides, I'm not a cinema-goer.
- b) ... I'm going to the ballet, and besides, I don't care for football.
- c) ... I'm going to my granny's birthday, and besides, I've already seen this ballet.
- d) ... I'm going to the cinema, and besides, I'm not a theatre-goer.
- e) ... I'm going to a football match, and besides, I'm not fond of concerts.

- f) ... I'm very busy, and besides, I don't feel well.
- g) ... I'm going to the museum, and besides, I've already been to this musical.
- Answer the questions of Exercise 13 in the affirmative. Follow the example.

Example

- P_I : Would you like to go for a walk this afternoon?
- P_2 : I'd love to, though I have a lot of work to do.
- 15 Look at the pictures and say what the objects are full of.



LOOK, READ, RE	MEMBER!	TI 5809 A TROUB O DE GOLD - SE	enland
much much	a lot of	many	
(-) (?)	(+)	(-) (?)	
a little	some	a few	a months.
_ Le	rockth (+) ky		
Crocodile.	any little nove		18.
19) Look though Even	(-) (?)		-University
			mide of
little		few	STATE OF THE STATE
20 Sild you tell you		O ATUAT SETTING - X	201 8

http://vk.com/school_ipad

- Have you got much water?

 Have you got many pencils?

 Have you got any (a little) water?

 Have you got any (a few) pencils?
 - Have got a lot of pencils.

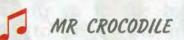
 I have got a lot of water.
 - I haven't got any pencils.

 I haven't got any water.
 I haven't got much water.
 I haven't got many pencils.

There is little bread on the table. There are few books on the table.

Let Us Read and Learn

16 Enjoy your English and sing the song "Mr Crocodile", 66, part II.



H

Never smile at a crocodile.

No, you can't get friendly with a crocodile.

Don't be taken in by his welcome grin.

He's imagining how well you'd fit within his skin.

Never smile at a crocodile.

Never tip your hat and stop to talk awhile.

Don't be rude!

Never mock!

Throw³ a kiss, not a rock!⁴

Clear the isle and never smile at Mr Crocodile.

¹ rude [ru:d] — грубый

² mock [mpk] — дразнить

³ throw a kiss — послать поцелуй

⁴ throw a rock — запустить булыжником

Let Us Read

Would you like to know some facts about cinemas in England?

Then read the text.

GOING TO THE CINEMA IN ENGLAND

When you go to the cinema in England you usually see a feature film and a documentary. There are no intervals between programmes in some cinemas, and sometimes people can stay there as long as they like. Cinema is very popular, but less so than it was at the beginning of the 20th century. Several years ago, people in England often went to the cinema, but now many of them stay at home and spend a quiet evening reading books and watching TV or videos ['vɪdɪəʊz]. Besides which, tickets are very expensive.

But many people are still fond of going to the cinema. They often go to the "Odeon", which is one of the famous cinemas in London. You can see different films at the "Odeon": comedies, musicals, detective films, historical films, cartoons and love stories. You can see black-and-white

films too.

18 Agree or disagree. Give your reasons.

- 1. The programmes in an English cinema are not long.
- 2. There is only a feature film in all programmes.
- 3. There are no intervals between programmes in some cinemas in England.
- 4. English people don't like to stay at home in the evenings.
- 5. You can see only cartoons at the "Odeon".

Let Us Talk

- 19 Look through Exercise 17 again and say if you see any difference between Russian and English cinemas.
- 20 Could you tell your friends what films you have seen this week? Where did you see them? Were they interesting?



Let Us Write



21) Put in much, many, a lot of.

1. I have ... work to do. 2. Peter has drunk ... milk, hasn't he? 3. Have you got ... friends at school? 4. There are ... cinemas in my city. 5. I don't have ... apples in the fridge. 6. There are not ... cartoons in the programme. 7. Have you got ... butter on the plate?

22 Choose the right word from those in brackets.

1. I have (a little, a few) free time. 2. There are (few, little) badges in my collection yet. 3. There were (little, few) coins on the table. 4. There is (a little, a few) soup in my plate. 5. There is (little, few) milk in the silver cup.

23 Do Exercise 4 in writing.

24 Learn how to write the new words.

cinema-goer, feature film, cartoon, documentary film, besides, full, to be full of, though, to care for

Lesson 40



Let Us Learn

- 1 Name all the kinds of films you know. Say which of them you like best and why.
- 2 Ask your friends to think of a film. Try to guess what film it is.

- Is it a comedy?
 No, it isn't.
 Is it a ... ?

- Say who in your class (your family) is a cinema-goer or a theatre-goer, how often they go to the cinema (theatre). What films (plays ...) do they like to see?
- 4 Say what old people care for and why.

flowers detective stories musicals cartoons voyages trips historical films animals pictures comedies feature films

Alice seldom cares for what she reads, eats, drinks ... Answer her friends' questions for her.

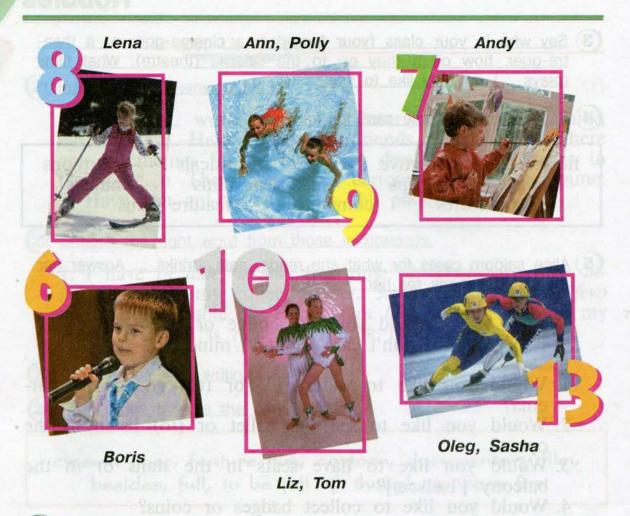
Would you like coffee or tea?
 I don't care. (I don't mind.)

- 1. Would you like to watch TV or (to) go to the cinema?
- 2. Would you like to see the ballet or (to) listen to the opera?
- 3. Would you like to have seats in the stalls or in the balcony ['bælkənɪ]?
- 4. Would you like to collect badges or coins?
- 5. Would you like to watch a documentary film?
- Nick is a very good pupil. He is good at many subjects and has a lot of hobbies. Could you tell us what he is good at and what his hobbies are? Follow the example.

Nick is very good at Maths, and besides, he is fond of collecting stamps.

These children are very little but they can do many things well. Say how old they are and what they can do. Follow the example.

Andy can draw very well though he is only seven.



8 Imagine a fairy tablecloth. Say what the cups, glasses, plates and boxes on it are full of.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

say

Say where you live, please.

Don't say what you are going to do.

The children said to their mum that they had a new teacher.

Nick says: "I like cartoons." What did he say to you?

tell (somebody)

Tell me where you live, please. Don't tell them what you are going to do.

The children **told** their mother about their new teacher. Nick **tells** me he likes cartoons.

What did he tell you?

- 9 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 67.
- 10 Read the words and try to guess what they mean.

 concert ['kɒnsət], optimism ['ɒptɪmɪzm], California [,kælɪ'fɔ:nɪə], character ['kærəktə], Chicago [ʃɪ'kɑ:gəʊ], Los Angeles [lɒs 'ændʒəli:z]
- 11 Try and read the new words:

and - land date - create meat - mean seen - screen bell - tell North - born

- Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [æ] and, land [lænd], a land lands, my native land, to visit different lands. This land is your land. Walt Disney has made a new land for children and their parents.
- [i:] seen, screen [skri:n], a screen screens, to be on the screen. The teacher asked me to look at the screen.
- [e] chess, success [sək'ses], to be a success. The little girl was a great success at the school concert. The new play was a big success. The plan was a great success.
- [ei] date, create [kri'eit], to create created, to create a character, to create a part, to create a new land. A writer creates characters ['kærəktəz] in his books. Who has created this wonderful work of art?
- [i:] meat, mean [mi:n], to mean meant meant. I don't understand what you meant when you said it. "Red" meant beautiful in old Russia. What do you mean? I mean that Red Square was called "Beautiful Square" many centuries ago.
- [e] bell, tell [tel], to tell told told, to tell smb about smth, to tell a lie, to tell the truth, to tell fairy tales. Tell me where you live. I told him my name. Mother told us to be quiet. Never tell a lie. He told the news to everybody in the house.

- [5:] autumn, also ['5:lsəv]. He swims well and he is also a good tennis player. Does she also speak English? North, born [bo:n], to be born. A. S. Pushkin, the greatest Russian poet, was born in 1799. L. N. Tolstoy was born in 1828. — When were you born? — I was born twelve years ago.
- (13) Think of five famous people and say when they were born.
- (14) Read and compare.

to be a great success

иметь большой успех

a great success.

The documentary film was Документальный фильм имел большой успех.

W. Disney's cartoons are a great success.

Мультипликационные фильмы У. Диснея пользуются большим успехом.

was a great success.

The ballet I saw last night Балет, который я смотрел вчера, имел большой успех.

B

A

too also

I like to watch cartoons too. I also like to watch cartoons.

very kind girl too. a very kind girl.

She is a good pupil and a She is a good pupil and also

Do you live in Moscow too?

Do you also live in Moscow?

Let Us Read and Learn

15 Listen to the dialogue "What's on Television Tonight?", 668. Then read and learn it by heart.

TV Page ITV BBC-1 BBC-2 6.00 "Mary in Love" 6.00 News and 6.00 (romantic comedy) weather 7.30 6.30 Film "Cleopatra" 7.15 Police story 8.00 Tonight in 8.15 In concert Michael Jackson London 9.00 The 9 o'clock (documentary film) 9.30 Football match news 9.30 "Nobody but You" (soap opera) 11.00 The 11 o'clock news 11.30 "Around the World" (documentary film)

WHAT'S ON TELEVISION TONIGHT?

Jack: Hello, mum ... I'm at home!

Mum: Hello, Jack. Are you tired, dear?

Jack: Yes, I am. What's the time?

Mum: It's a quarter past six.

Jack: Oh, that late? What's on television tonight?

Mum: There's a good musical programme on at a quarter past eight.

Jack: Yes... and there's a good programme on after the news.

Mum: Shall we watch it? It's my favourite soap opera.1

Jack: Oh, no! I can't watch it after all. There's a football match on BBC-2 at the same time.

Mum: But, Jack, I would love to see the soap opera.

Jack: OK, mum. I'll go and watch the match at granny's.

¹ soap opera ['səʊp ,pprə] — телесериал на семейные и бытовые темы (сентиментального характера)

Let Us Read



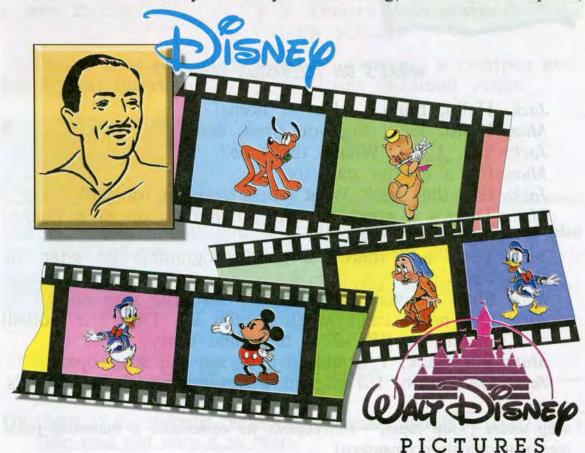
Have you ever heard of Walt Disney? What is he famous for? Read the text to find out.

WALT DISNEY'S WORLD

I think you know the name of Walt Disney. To many people in our century his name means the world of cartoons. Disney has created a lot of short cartoons and many longer films. His name is very famous, and not only in America.

Walt Disney was born in Chicago on December 5, 1901. Then his family left that city in the North of America for a place in the South. When Walt Disney grew up, he began to draw pictures and create cartoons, and one day he had an idea to make a mouse the main character of the cartoons.

He told his wife, Lilian, about this. He saw this mouse character as a funny friendly little thing, who could speak,



dance and sing and who, in fact, could live like a man. "That's a good idea," Lilian said. "Call him Mickey." So that is what Disney called him. In 1928 the audience saw Mickey Mouse on the screen for the first time. Mickey became very popular and soon Walt Disney and Mickey Mouse were famous stars.

Then came other characters: Donald Duck, Pluto, and many, many more. Some of them are bright, some are not, but all of them are usually kind and friendly. And Disney's main characters are always clever. In fact Disney has created a special animal world full of optimism ['pptimizm] and success.

Disney's stories end happily. All his films are easy and nice to watch. The audience always feels comfortable and enjoys his cartoons very much.

One day an idea came to Disney. He wanted to create a special place, a special land for children and parents to have fun together. So he built Disneyland. Disneyland is in California near Los Angeles.

It is a place for children of all ages. It is also a place for their parents to return to the world of childhood¹ because that is what happens when they spend a day at Disneyland. At Disneyland you can have a voyage on a boat, you can take a train, you can travel to the stars, take a trip to the mountains, meet all the Disney characters... or just sit in the sun and eat ice cream!

- 17 Divide the text into two parts and name them.
- 18 Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.

Let Us Talk

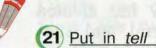
- 19 Could you tell your classmates:
 - 1) what you know about Walt Disney?
 - 2) how Mickey Mouse came onto the screen?



¹ childhood ['tʃaɪldhod] — детство

- 3) why Disney's cartoons are so popular with the audience?
 - 4) what you know about Disneyland?
- 20 Tell your classmates about:
 - 1. your favourite Disney cartoon;
 - 2. your favourite Russian cartoon.

Let Us Write



- 21 Put in tell or say.
- 1. He ... "I'm proud of my new thematic collection of stamps." 2. He always ... his mother where he goes. 3. They never ... a lie. 4. We ... we were cold after our trip in the country. 5. My cousin ... me she was fond of travelling.
- 22 Write a few words about your favourite cartoon.
- 23 Learn how to write the new words.

land, screen, success, to be a success, to create, to mean (meant, meant), to tell (told, told), also, to be born

Lesson 41

S

Let Us Learn

1 Look at the pictures and say when the people were born.

September 5, 1924 March 23, 1933 August 6, 1948

February 18, 1973 January 1, 1993



2 Could you use also instead of too?

1. I am proud of my uncle too.

2. Nick has a very good collection of badges too.

3. The audience was fond of the scenery too.

4. My friend is fond of cartoons too.

5. She cares for soap operas too.

6. The feature film was a success too.

Make up as many true sentences as you can.

The play
The cartoon
The feature film
The picture
The documentary film

is/was

a great success.

4 Choose the right word from those in brackets.

1. My granny often (tells, says) fairy tales. 2. He (tells, says) we are late. 3. Jim always (tells, says) the truth. 4. (Tell, say) me where you are going. 5. I'm sure he can (tell, say) a lie.

5 What Tim says is not true, so Bob corrects him. Say it for Bob.

- 1. I've created 20 new models of planes.
- 2. I've created a hundred works of art.
- 3. They showed me twenty times on the screen.

- 4. Yesterday you could see me on the screen. I took part in a soap opera.
- 6) Think of some sentences using the words mean, tell, say.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

kind — unkind

easy — uneasy happy — unhappy friendly — unfriendly important — unimportant finished — unfinished comfortable — uncomfortable

Disagree with Alice using the example.

Alice: My cousin is very kind. P_1 : Oh, no. He isn't. He is unkind. He never feeds birds in winter.

- The book is easy to read. A sew mild gurant art a
- The news is important.
- The armchair is comfortable.
- The boys in the yard are very friendly.
- The story is finished.
- Betty's cousin is happy.
- 8 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 69.
- 9) Look at the pictures and say where the people went yesterday and what they did there.





- (10) Diana was not lucky yesterday. She tried to do a lot of things but they were not interesting. Tell your friend about her complaints1 and change the underlined words in Diana's sentences:
 - 1. The book was not interesting to read.
 - 2. The feature film was long and not interesting to watch.
 - 3. The TV programme was not interesting at all.
- 4. The cartoon was not funny and not interesting.
- 5. The documentary film was difficult to understand and it was not interesting.
- (11) Read and compare.

cup.

Ann has less coffee.

less

Nick has little coffee in the Nick has few apples on the plate.

Ann has fewer apples.

less milk less water fewer boxes fewer plates less bread less juice fewer cups fewer glasses





- (12) Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [p] not, novel ['npvl], a novel novels, a long novel, an interesting novel, a famous novel, my favourite novel, the novels by L. Tolstoy, the novels by I. Turgenev. My mother is fond of reading novels. A novel usually tells us about different places and people like those in real life.

¹ complaint [kəm'pleɪnt] — жалоба

- [1] in, **fiction** ['fikʃn], a work of fiction. Novels and short stories are works of fiction. He likes to read works of fiction. I'm not fond of history, I'm fond of fiction. **listen** ['lɪsn], **to listen listened**, **to listen to** a concert, to listen to music, to listen to a teacher. Listen to me, please! I'm listening to you but I don't hear anything.
- [u:] truth, true [tru:], a true story, a true letter, a true friend, a true teacher. Is the news true? Is it true that you have bought a car? Everything he told you is true.
- [5:] more, **boring** ['bɔ:rɪŋ], a boring book, a boring soap opera, a boring film, a boring play. Nobody is fond of reading boring books. The film was not interesting, it was long and boring.
- [aɪ] life, **library** ['laɪbrərɪ], a good library, a big library. Mary went to the school library to take out some books. I never study in the library.
- [e] ever, whatever [wpt'evə]. Take whatever you want to eat. Whatever he says is very important. Don't change your plans, whatever happens.

 wherever [weər'evə]. I will go wherever you go. You must find him wherever he is.
- 13 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

A					
Whatever	he/she the teacher my mother they	say says	is (not)	always never usually often sometimes	true.

В				
Wherever	he/she my cousin my friends they	is are	tell	him her them

Guess the meanings of the words whoever, whenever and think up some sentences with them.

Let Us Read and Learn



15 Listen to the dialogue, 00 70. Then read and learn it by heart.

Mike: Hello, Nick! Where are you going?

Nick: To the library.

Mike: To the library? I didn't know you were fond of

going there.

Nick: You're right! I seldom visit libraries. But now I must write a story for my Russian class about a trip to a place I have never been to.

Mike: Did your teacher tell you to go to the library?

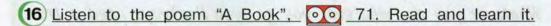
Nick: No, he didn't. He asked us to use our imagination, but I can't.

Mike: So, what are you going to do?

Nick: To look through some books. That's why I'm going to the library.

Mike: Good luck to you!

Let Us Read



A BOOK (By Adelaide Love)

A book, I think, is very like
A little golden¹ door,
That takes me into places
Where I've never been before.
It leads me into fairyland
Or countries strange and far.
And, best of all, the golden door
Always stands ajar.²

¹ golden ['gəʊldən] — золотой

² ajar [ə'ʤa:] — открытый

Would you like to know what Helen's hobby is? Then read her letter to Mary and say what it is.

25 Station Road Los Angeles, California, 90023 June 23, 1997

Dear Maria.

I'm sorry I haven't written for so long. I was very busy last month but now school is over and I can write a letter to you. Things are going well for me. I'm learning a lot in my French class and I feel better about speaking French now. Last night I think I even spoke French when I was sleeping! But I still have some problems ['problemz], you know.

In your last letter you asked me to write a few words about my hobbies. Well, I'm fond of reading. I've got a very good collection of books at home and I'm really proud of it. I can't say my collection is thematic. I've got different books: fiction and historical novels. I've got many books about animals and birds. I also have books which can tell you about different countries and lands. I think many people can say that their hobby is reading and I am sure it is easy to explain why. We learn when we read books.

Whatever you do, wherever you go, you'll always need a true friend and a good teacher. This friend and the teacher for you is the book. I've already read many books. Some of them are very interesting indeed; some are boring. Some of them are easy to read, and some are difficult to understand. But I usually read all of them to the very end. As I have already said my collection of books at home is good, but I often go to the library and take books there to read. My favourite books are about animals.

Now I really think I must finish. Sorry for such a long letter!

Remember me to your parents.¹

Love, Helen

¹ Remember me to your parents. — Передавай привет своим родителям.

18 True, false or don't know?

- 1. Maria is seventeen years old.
- 2. Helen is learning English.
- 3. Helen has written a long letter to Maria.
- 4. Helen has no fiction in her library at home.
- 5. Books can't teach people anything.
- 6. Some books are easy to read.
- 7. Some books are difficult to understand.
- 8. Helen reads all books to the very end.

Let Us Talk

- Find out who in your class is fond of reading books. Tell him/her about Helen's hobby.
- Have you got a library at home? Are there many books in it? What books have you got? Have you read all of them? Do you always read books up to the end?
- 21 What is your favourite book? Tell your classmates about it.
- Have you ever read a book you didn't like? If yes, say why you didn't like it.

Let Us Write

23 Write the opposites.

kind, comfortable, happy, friendly, important

- Write sentences with the words from "Look, Read, Remember!" (p. 82).
- 25 Paul has less furniture in his room than Nick. Write Paul's sentences about his room.

Example I have fewer bookcases.





Kate has a lot of food in her kitchen. Ann has less food. Write 5-6 sentences about Ann.

Example Ann has less cheese than Kate.

27 Learn how to write these words.

novel, fiction, to listen (to), true, boring, library, whatever, wherever, whoever, whenever, to use one's imagination, up to the end

Listening Comprehension Lesson, 00 72

Lesson 42 Review 5

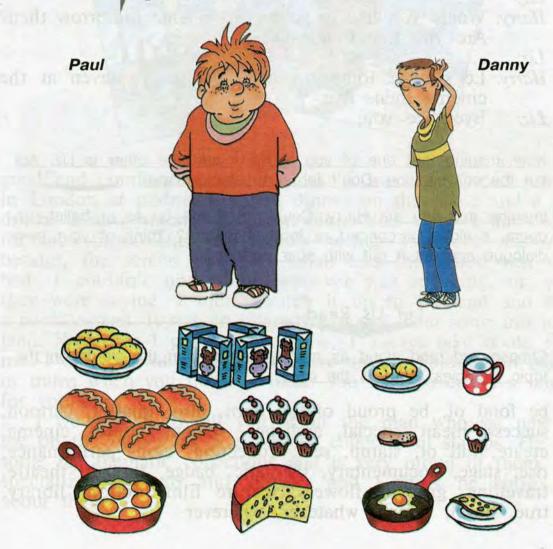
Let Us Talk

- Name some hobbies people can have. Say a few words about each of them.
- Look through Lessons 37-40 and name all the hobbies mentioned there. Is travelling a hobby? What other hobbies which are not mentioned in the lessons can you name? Say what you think of them.
- 3 Say all you can about your hobby.
- Have you ever seen a good collection of coins (stamps, badges)? Tell us about one of them.
- Mhich of your family is a theatre-goer? Do you know: a) which is his/her favourite theatre; b) what he/she likes best (operas, ballets, plays, other performances)?
- 6 What is your favourite theatre? Why do you like it? How often do you go there?

- Which of your friends is a cinema-goer? How often does he/she go to the cinema? What kind of films does he/she like to see?
- 8 What films are his/her favourite? What are your favourite films?
- 9 Do you like to read books? What sort of books do you like to read? Do you often go to the library or do you have many books at home? Tell us about the book you read last.
- (10) Choose a partner and talk about hobbies.
- Look at the pictures and say why Paul is so big and strong and Danny is not. Use the example.

Example

Paul eats a lot of potatoes. Danny eats fewer potatoes than Paul.



- Choose a partner and make up a dialogue. (Invite your friend to go to the theatre. You can go to see a ballet, a performance, to listen to an opera. You're free on Friday and Saturday. Your friend is busy on Friday.)
- 13 Harry invites Liz to go to the cinema. Say Liz's part for her.

Harry: Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?

Liz:

Harry: There is a horror film at the "Odeon" and a Disney cartoon at the "Classic".

Liz:

Harry: OK. Horror film then. Shall I buy tickets for the seven o'clock show?

Liz:

Harry: Would you like to go to the cinema tomorrow then? Are you free tomorrow?

Liz:

Harry: Let's meet tomorrow at a quarter to seven at the cinema then. Bye.

Liz: Bye. See you.

- Now imagine that one of you is Harry and the other is Liz. Act out the conversation. Don't forget to change over.
- 15 Imagine that you are Harry. Could you invite Liz to (a ballet, an opera, a video, a concert, a football match)? Think of your own dialogue and act it out with your partner.

Let Us Read

Choose and read aloud as quickly as you can the words on the topic "Hobbies". Who is the best?

be fond of, be proud of, be born, also, quarter, cartoon, success, mean, special, audience, screen, besides, cinema, create, full of, stamp, seat, collection, coin, performance, rise, stage, documentary, thematic, badge, though, theatre, travelling, growing flowers, feature film, fiction, library, true, novel, boring, whatever, wherever

Read the text "A Trip to London". Could you divide it into parts and give the name to each of them?

A TRIP TO LONDON

Dear Bernie,

I'm having a fantastic time visiting London. But first a few words about my journey. I left my place for the airport at a quarter to seven. I wanted to give you a call but didn't have a coin and so I decided to write to you from London. I caught a plane from Kennedy airport. The flight was very



good and comfortable, and besides, it was very fast. I arrived in London at midnight. I had dinner on the plane and a few drinks. I also watched a feature film. You know I don't care for such films. They are usually boring. That one was. And besides, the screen was very small and the sound was very bad. I couldn't understand whoever was speaking, or what they were saying. I didn't watch it up to the end and read a book instead. It was an interesting novel about some unknown land. Wherever I go, as you know, I always take books with me. I am fond of reading but there are no libraries on planes or trains when you travel! I mean you have to create a library for yourself!

I would like to tell you about the man who sat next to me on the plane. He is a famous collector of stamps. He has some big thematic collections and is very proud of them. He specializes in birds and animals and I think he knows all

about them.



And now I'm visiting theatres and concert halls of London. I usually buy tickets for seats in the stalls because I like to see the stage, the scenery and the actors clearly. I like to hear their voices. Yesterday I went to see some of Walt Disney's cartoons. They were funny, clever, sad and full of very friendly characters. The audience thought they were a great success.



I'm taking short trips around London at night. I have already taken a lot of pictures of this beautiful city. I'm coming back to New York on Tuesday, 13th of August. See you at the airport.

Yours, Bob

- 18 Read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.
- 19 Say what places of interest Bob has visited in London.
- Can you say that travelling, collecting stamps, taking pictures are Bob's hobbies? What is his hobby?

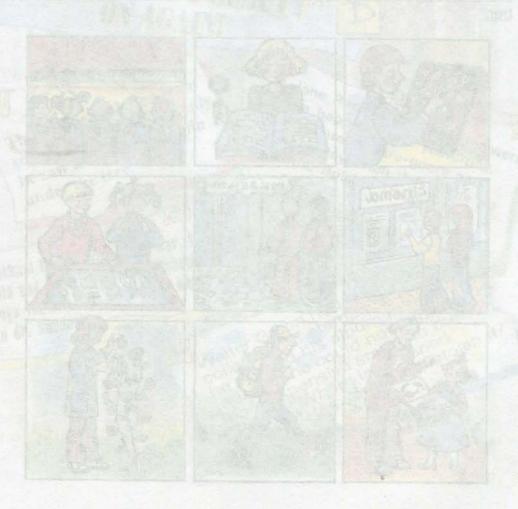
Let Us Write

(21) Write what you can about your hobbies.



Reader 4

Lesson 11 for Home Reading



AMERICA (THE USA), I

Lesson 43



Let Us Learn

1 Play a memory game. Look at the pictures for a moment.

Then close the book and name all the hobbies you can remember.



America (the USA), I

a) Can you match the beginning of the stories with these headlines? Give the correct number to each headline. b) Choose one of the beginnings, make up a story.



"THE SLEEPING BEAUTY" DON AGAIN!

TimWall went home from school yesterday. Suddenly he saw a small silver coin under the tree.

Michael Harris was in the car. It was cold and rainy outdoors. Michael had no keys for his flat. He did not know what to do. Suddenly

Jane Porter and her sister were the happiest girls yesterday. They are theatre-goers and to the Bolshoi Theatre

Walter of stallburn find the collection of his all under the his he collection of his all under the his he opened he could stamp cried he orning pensive is it? he orning pensive is it? hosting where is it? walter. Walter.

3 Will you say why Jenny can't make a pie? Use too few or too little.

She can't make a pie because she has too little sugar.



LOOK, READ, REMEMBE

sea + man = seamanmilk + man = milkmanpolice + man = policeman $post^3 + man = postman$ fisher + man = fisherman

bed + room = bedroomtime + table = timetablearm + chair = armchair

A

seaman — seamen milkman — milkmen policeman — policemen postman — **postmen** fisherman — **fishermen**

B

black + board = blackboardfoot + ball = footballbasket + ball = basketball

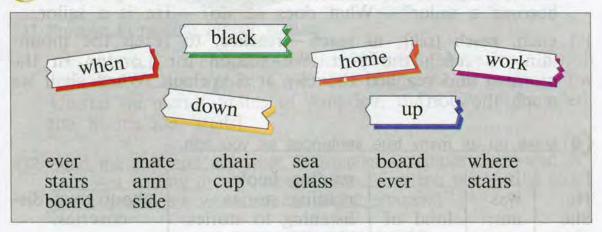
(see part 2, p. 187)

¹ butter ['bʌtə] — масло

² flour ['flavə] — мука ³ post [pəʊst] — почта

America (the USA), I

4 Match the parts of the words and make up 10 compounds.



- 5 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 00 73.
- 6 Read the words and try to guess their meanings. Who has guessed all the meanings?

 continent ['kuntinent], central ['sentrel], kilometre ['kile,mi:te], planet ['plænit], form [fo:m], start [sta:t]
- 7 Learn how to read the new words; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [A] love, discover [dɪ'skʌvə], to discover discovered, to discover a land. Who discovered America? It is important to discover how it has happened. We suddenly discovered that it was too late to catch the train.

 discoverer [dɪ'skʌvərə]. A discoverer is one who discovers.

Who was the discoverer of the electron [I'lektron]? Do you know any discoverer?

discovery [di'skavəri], a great discovery, an important discovery. I have read a very interesting book about important discoveries of our century.

- [ei] main, sail [seil], a sail sails. The sail caught the wind and the boat started to move. There was a beautiful white sail on the boat.
 - to sail sailed. The boat sailed out of the port. The ship will sail for America in two weeks. When are you going to sail?

97

- sailor, a good sailor, a bad sailor. Would you like to become a sailor? What does he do? He is a sailor.
- [i:] each, reach [ri:tf], to reach reached, to reach the mountain, to reach the port. We started for London in the morning and reached the city at 5 o'clock. When shall we reach the port?
- 8 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

I He She They	is was am are were	fond of	reading books reading stories listening to stories listening to facts	about great discoveries.
------------------------	--------------------------------	---------	--	--------------------------

- 9 Could you answer the questions?
 - 1. Who discovered America?
 - 2. Have you ever sailed? When was it?
 - 3. Are there usually sails on modern ships? Can you see a sail on a boat?
 - 4. How long does it take you to reach the nearest theatre from your house?

Let Us Read and Learn

Listen to the poem "Happy Thought", oo 74. Then read and learn it.



HAPPY THOUGHT
(By Robert Louis Stevenson)

The world is so full Of a number of things. I'm sure we should all Be happy as kings.

America (the USA), I

Let Us Read ____

11 Practise in reading proper names.

America, Central America, North America, South America, Christopher Columbus ['krıstəfə kə'lʌmbəs], the United [ju:'naɪtɪd] States of America, the USA [ðī 'ju:'es'eɪ], the States [ðə 'steɪts]

Read the text and say what Christopher Columbus discovered in 1492 — a country or a continent. (Before reading the text be sure you can read the words of Exercise 6 properly.)

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

Nowadays¹ everybody knows what the word "America" means. First of all it is the name of the country—the United States of America—or just America. And then America is the name of the two continents—North America and South America. These two continents, North and South America, form the part of the world called America.

Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492.

"In fourteen hundred and ninety-two Columbus sailed the ocean blue ..."



¹ nowadays ['navədeɪz] — в наши дни

This is a song that many children learn about Christopher

Columbus and his journey to America.

We don't know much about the man. He was born in Italy but lived in Spain for a long time. He was a seaman and made many sea voyages. In 1492 the King and the Queen of Spain gave him money to go to India. He decided to sail west as he was sure that our planet was round. And after sailing 4000 miles [mailz] (6400 kilometres), he reached some land. Columbus thought that it must be India but it was not. It was a new land - a new continent. It was America -Central America in fact. People began to speak about the land as "the New World".

13 True, false or don't know?

- 1. The word "America" means the name of the country and the name of the two continents.
- 2. Christopher Columbus discovered the new continent America.
- 3. Christopher Columbus discovered the new continent in 1492.
- 4. People know everything about this famous discoverer.

5. Columbus was born in Spain.

6. Columbus lived all his life in Italy.

7. "The New World" was the name of the new land.

Let Us Talk

- What have you learnt about Christopher Columbus? Say a few
 - Christopher Columbus. Place and country where he was
 - Country where he lived.
 - Columbus's profession and interests. - Columbus's first voyage to the west.
 - Land Columbus looked for land Columbus discovered.
 - The name of the new land.
 - 15 Choose a partner and talk about Christopher Columbus.

Let Us Write

- 16 Do Exercise 4 in writing.
- 17 Use the right form of the word.
 - 1. A ... (milkman, milkmen) brings milk to us every morning. 2. ... (postman, postmen) bring letters and telegrams ['teligræmz]. 3. The burglar was afraid and didn't get into the flat because he saw a ... (policeman, policemen). 4. Christopher Columbus wanted to become a ... (seaman, seamen) when he was still a little boy. 5. There are a lot of ... (fisherman, fishermen) in this place.
- 18 Write a short story about Christopher Columbus.
- 19 Learn how to write the new words.

to discover, discovery, sail, to sail, sailor, to reach

Lesson 44

Let Us Learn

- 1 Could you say what Christopher Columbus discovered? When did he discover the new continent? How did he reach it?
- 2 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

When I reached t there.	ne country house I saw nobody
-------------------------	-------------------------------

When	they I he	reached	the bus stop the railway station the airport the country house
------	-----------------	---------	--





- Think up your own sentences using: discover, discoverer, discoverer, discoverer, sail, sailor, reach.
- 4 Answer the questions.
 - 1. Have you ever seen any sails?
 - 2. When was it?
 - 3. Where was it?
 - 4. What colour were the sails?
 - 5. Have you ever sailed in a boat?
 - 6. Would you like to?
 - 7. Can you sail if there is no wind?
- 5 Name as many compounds as you can. Who is the best?
- 6 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 00 75.
- Read the words and try to guess their meanings. Who has guessed all the meanings?
 - territory ['teritori], traditional [trə'disnəl], start [sta:t], group [gru:p], colony ['kɒləni], the Mayflower ['meiflavə]
- 8 Learn how to read the new words; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [19] ear, appear [9'p19], to appear appeared, to appear in the dark. Suddenly a ship appeared on the sea. When are you going to appear? He wasn't at home at 5 and he didn't appear until 6.
 interesting, interested ['Intristid], to be interested in smth, to be interested in doing smth. Heidi was never interested in city life. Clara was interested in reading books and going to the theatre. We are all interested in English.
- [aɪ] I, island ['aɪlənd], an island islands, a big island, a small island. An island is smaller than a continent. Great Britain is an island, Cuba ['kju:bə] is an island too.
- [e] let, settlement ['setlment], a settlement settlements, an old settlement. The people who left England for America in the 17th century built many settlements in their new country.

America (the USA), I

- [av] out, **round** [ravnd], a round ball, a round table, a round tower. The Earth is round. The table is round.
- 9 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

He She	is		books.
The teacher My friends My granny The sailors	are was were	interested in	travelling. the sea. collecting stamps. reading fiction.

- 10 Could you answer the questions?
 - 1. Where was Christopher Columbus born?
 - 2. Is North America an island or a continent?
 - 3. Is Klin a small town or a small settlement?
 - 4. When does the sun usually appear in the sky in summer? What about the moon?
 - 5. Is your table at home square or round? What shape is your desk?
 - 6. There are always sails on a boat, aren't there?
 - 7. The 20th century is the century of great discoveries, isn't it?

Let Us Read and Learn



11 Listen to the poem "Let's Remember Columbus", oo 76. Then read and learn it.

LET'S REMEMBER COLUMBUS

In fourteen hundred and ninety-two
Columbus sailed the ocean blue...
Let's sing together this old song
About the voyage that took him long,
About the sailors, those strong brave² men.
Let's sing and remember them all again!

led new country, "backed way."

¹ shape [ʃeɪp] — форма

² brave [breiv] — храбрый

12 Practise in reading proper names.

Italy ['ɪtəlɪ], Spain [speɪn], India ['ɪndɪə], Cuba ['kju:bə], Plymouth ['plɪməθ], the "Mayflower" ['meɪflaʊə]

Country Nationality Country Nationality America American England English India Indian Spain Spanish Italy Italian

Read the text "Christopher Columbus's Voyages" and say what the "Mayflower" was.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS'S VOYAGES

Columbus made some more voyages to the New World. He discovered some more islands in Central America. Spain was very much interested in this land, in this territory and had some Spanish settlements in South and Central America and in the South of North America too.

The second great voyage of Christopher Columbus began in September in 1493. He had seventeen ships with him. On this voyage he reached Cuba but didn't know it was an island. Columbus made four trips in all to the New World but he never landed on the mainland of North America.

England became interested in the New World too. The first English settlements appeared in America at the beginning of the seventeenth century. On the 21st of September in 1620 a group of people left England for the New World. They sailed from the English port of Plymouth, on board the ship the "Mayflower". They wanted to start a new life and to have no problems with the church.

After two months' voyage, on the 21st of November, these people landed in the Northeast of America. There were seventy-four men and twenty-eight women on the "Mayflower". They set up a colony and called that part of the country

"New England".

14 True, false or don't know?

1. Columbus made 12 sea voyages.

- 2. Columbus had fifteen ships during his second voyage to the New World.
- 3. Columbus visited North America several times.
- 4. Columbus made four trips in all to the New World.

5. There were no women on the "Mayflower".

6. On the 21st of September in 1620 a group of people left England for the New World.

7. There were Spanish settlements in South America and

in the South of North America.

- 8. English settlements appeared in the Northeast of America at the beginning of the 17th century.
- 9. The people from England came to America on board the ship the "Mayflower" in 1620.
- 15 Divide the text into two parts and name them.

Let Us Talk

- 16 What have you learnt about Christopher Columbus and the first settlements in South America and in Central America? Say a few words on the topic. The plan will help you.
 - Columbus discovered some islands in Central America.
 - Spain was interested in new settlements in America.
 - Columbus's second voyage to America was in 1493.
 - Columbus reached Cuba.
 - Columbus didn't reach North America.
- 17) Talk about the first English settlements in America. The guestions can help you.
 - 1. When did England become interested in America?
 - 2. When did the "Mayflower" sail to America?

3. What port did the people sail from?

- 4. Why did the people want to leave England for America?
- 5. When did they reach America?
- 6. Who was on board the ship?
- 7. What did they call the new country?



(18) Choose a partner and talk about the first English settlements in America.



Let Us Write

- 19 Do Exercise 9 in writing.
- 20 Use the right word: discover(ed), discovery.
- 1. Christopher Columbus ... America in 1492. 2. Do people know about his ...? 3. When did you ... that?
- Write a short story about the first English settlements in North America.
- 22 Learn how to write the new words.

to appear, to be interested in, island, settlement, round

Lesson 45



Let Us Learn

- 1 Could you say what you (your friends, your relatives) are interested in?
- 2 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

I	am	Harrist Swelly at 11.	collecting badges.
He	is	The penule shill,	reading books.
She	are	interested in	travelling.
My friends	was	amnob-Angeland	watching cartoons.
My parents	were	of grid and the Land	watching videos.

America (the USA), I

- 3 Think of your own sentences using: round, island, appear, settlement.
- 4 Could you say the same sentences using: just, already, yet, never, ever?
 - 1. We have reached the settlement.
 - 2. They have sailed from London.
 - 3. I have seen a round table.
 - 4. The plane has appeared in the airport.
 - 5. Have you seen that beautiful island?
 - 6. He has been interested in collecting stamps.
- 5 Look at the pictures. What are the characters saying? Use the words: discover, sail, reach, build, settlement.



LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

The Greens have lived here <u>for</u> 15 years (<u>since</u> 1988).

Pete has known Bob <u>for</u> many years.

The children have had these toys <u>for</u> a long time.

Mr Brown has been here <u>for</u> 3 days.

How long have you been here?

I haven't seen her <u>for</u> years.

(see part 2, p. 193)

(See part 2, p. 199)

6 Look at the pictures and say for how long:

1 the people have known each other;

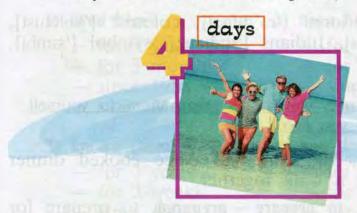
years days months



2 they have had these things;



3 they have been to the place;



4 they have lived in the place.





- 7 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 20 77.
- 8 What is the other way to say?
- 1. I make coffee in the kitchen.
- 2. Mother always makes tea.
 - 3. Nick never does his lessons in time.
- 4. We always cook dinner with my sister.
- 9 Answer the questions.
- 1. What is the main meal at Christmas? Do you have it at home? Do you like it?
- 2. What do people call fruit and vegetables they have in autumn (in the fall)?
- 3. How do pupils work when they have tests?

- 10 Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

 festival ['festival traditional [tra'dufnal] colonist ['larger the street of the street of
 - festival ['festivl], traditional [trə'dɪʃnəl], colonist ['kɒlənɪst], start [sta:t], sauce [sɔ:s], Indians ['ɪndɪənz], symbol ['sɪmbl], national ['næʃnəl]
- Learn how to read the new words; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [e] weather, together [tə'geðə]. Jane and Alice cooked dinner together. Let's go for a walk together.
- [ea] care, prepare [pri'pea], to prepare prepared, to prepare for a test, to prepare for a meeting. Bill prepared everything for the game. Have you prepared for classes yet?
- [3:] turn, turkey ['t3:k1], a turkey turkeys, a large turkey, a wild turkey. A turkey is a large, red-brown bird. People often have turkey for Christmas dinner.
- [a:] far, hard [ha:d]: 1) to work hard, to think hard, to live hard. Alan works hard on his farm. Try and study hard. It's raining hard.
 - 2) hard harder (the) hardest. Life in the settlement was very hard. This is a hard maths problem.
- ger, full of danger. The discoverer's life was full of danger. He has been very ill but the doctor says he is out of danger now.
- [a:] hard, harvest ['ha:vist], a rich harvest, a large harvest of potatoes. A good harvest gives everyone food for winter. Autumn is the harvest season. People often have harvest festivals in autumn.
- [v] not, God [gvd], a god gods, the Greek gods. You can read about God in the Bible ['baɪbl]. At the end of summer people often thanked their gods for the harvest. My God! Thank God! Good God! God only knows!
- [1] in, since [sins], since then, since yesterday, since the morning, since that time, since 1985. He left the town in 1998 and I haven't seen him since. He has lived in Moscow since 1992. I have known Peter since he came to Rostov.

(12) Could you say how long David has:

1) lived here?

- for 5 years
- for 3 months
- since 1988
- since Monday

3) known them?

- for 3 yearsfor 2 weeks
- since 1991
- since last Friday

2) been here?

- for 3 days
- for a week
- since May
- since Tuesday

4) had them?

- for 2 days
- for a month
- for ten years
- for years

13 Could you say why Robinson's life on the island is full of danger? The words will help you.

a lot of wild animals little water cold nights hot afternoons little food



somes - Leun ni moren

14 Read and compare.

- a) hard work a fast car
- b) a slow car a bad writer a quiet voice
- c) good work to work hard to go fast to go slowly to write badly to speak quietly to work well

15 Look at the pictures and say how Jane works (writes, reads English, speaks, goes in her car).



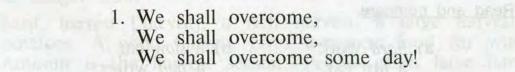


Let Us Read and Learn

16 Enjoy your English and sing the song "We Shall Overcome",1



WE SHALL OVERCOME



Refrain:2

Oh, deep in my heart I do believe, We shall overcome some day!

² refrain [rɪ'freɪn] — припев

¹ overcome ['эʊvəkʌm] — преодолевать

- 2. We shall live in peace,¹
 We shall live in peace,
 We shall live in peace some day!
 (Refrain)
- 3. We shall all be free,
 We shall all be free,
 We shall all be free some day!
 (Refrain)
- 4. We are not afraid,
 We are not afraid,
 We are not afraid today!

 (Refrain)

Let Us Read

Would you like to know how Americans celebrate Thanksgiving Day? Then read the text and say when and why people began to celebrate it.

THE HISTORY OF THANKSGIVING DAY (By Monica Vincent)

The last Thursday in November, as you know, is a holiday in America. People call this holiday Thanksgiving Day. It is perhaps the most important day in the American year. People go to church, and families come together for the day. They decorate their houses with the fruit and flowers of autumn and prepare traditional American food: roast² turkey, potatoes and pumpkin.³ It's rather like Christmas, but what are people celebrating? What are they giving thanks for?

Do you remember the first colonists in New England? In 1620 they came to America and began a new life there. It was a very hard life. The colonists started to farm the land.

¹ peace [pi:s] — мир

² roast [rəʊst] — жареный

³ pumpkin ['pʌmpkin] — тыква



The work was difficult and full of danger. In New England, the place where they lived, there were a lot of wild birds. They were like chickens but much bigger. They were turkeys. In the autumn of 1621 the colonists had their first harvest. It was rather good. The colonists decided to have a special dinner. They wanted to thank God—to give Him their thanks for many things. It was a difficult year, but the people still had food to eat. The colonists had a thanksgiving dinner for all the people. It lasted three days. For the whole three days they gave thanks for their good harvest and their happy year in a new country.

Wild turkeys were on the table of this meal, and since then the turkey has become a symbol of Thanksgiving Day.

18 Choose and read the sentences which are true to the text.

1. Thanksgiving Day is a British holiday.

2. Thanksgiving Day is the most important day in the American year.

3. People celebrate this holiday in offices.

4. They eat bacon and eggs to celebrate Thanksgiving Day.

¹ whole [həʊl] — целый

- 5. Thanksgiving Day is rather like Christmas.
- 6. Since 1621 turkey has become a symbol of this holiday.
- 19 Correct the untrue statements of Exercise 18.

Let Us Talk

- 3
- 20 Could you answer the following questions about Thanksgiving Day?
 - 1. When did people celebrate this holiday for the first time and why did they do it?
 - 2. What is the traditional food of this holiday?
- 21 Try and remember the way people celebrate Christmas. Compare the way people celebrate Christmas and Thanksgiving Day.

Let Us Write



- 22 Could you answer the questions in writing?
 - 1. How long have you been at your school? 2. How long have you lived in your city/town? 3. How long have you known your best friend? 4. Since when have you begun to learn English? 5. How long have you lived in your house? 6. How long have you had your schoolbag?
- 23 Do Exercise 12 in writing.
- Give a short summary of the text (Exercise 17) in writing (6-7 sentences).
- 25 Learn how to write the new words.

together, to prepare, turkey, hard, danger, harvest, God, since

Reader 4

Lesson 12 for Home Reading

Lesson 46



Let Us Learn

1 Read the text and say how long George has been on the island.

George Robinson lives on a small island. His ship has been under the sea for 35 years. George thinks that some day another ship will come and take him home.

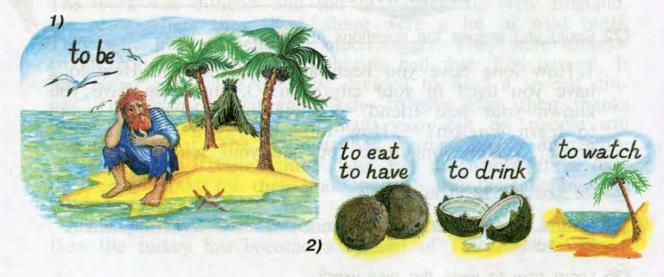
He does the same things every day: he eats coconuts,1

he drinks rainwater and he watches the sea.

2 Look at the pictures and say what George has done:

1) for 35 years;

2) since his ship went under the water.



- 3 Look through Exercise 1 and answer the questions.
 - 1. How long has George lived on the island?
 - 2. How long hasn't he seen a man?
 - 3. How long has the ship been under the water?
 - 4. Since when has George drunk only rainwater?
 - 5. How long has he eaten only coconuts?

¹ coconut ['kəʊkənʌt] — кокосовый орех

4 Look at the pictures and say what the weather has been like since morning. The words can help you.

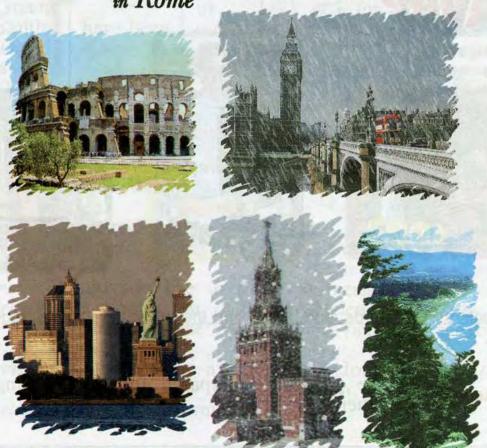
Example

It has been cold in Moscow since morning.

bad fine wonderful sunny rainy cold hot snowy

in Rome

in London



in New York

in Moscow

in Sochi















5 How long have they had these jobs? Write down the answers using since or for.



6 Look at the words and say what the girls have done together.

Example

The girls have prepared for the meeting together.

to prepare for the meeting; to prepare coffee; to prepare turkey; to prepare dinner; to prepare for a harvest festival

7 Complete the sentences using the chart.

	snows	2 / 175 / 47	·
	rains	THE WEST	brit.
It	is snowing	hard	
	is raining	7 1 110 1	
	snowed		
	rained		

8 Make up sentences using the chart.

The Browns The Greens The Smiths The David- sons	have been	in out of	danger	for since	1991. 5 years. 1979. 7 years. 20 years. they came to London.
--	-----------	--------------	--------	-----------	--

9 Open the brackets, read the dialogue and then act it out.

Ann: Hello, who's (speak), please?

Helen: This is Helen Stubbs. Can I (speak) to Mr Jones,

please?

Ann: I'm afraid he's just (go) out.

Helen: Oh dear. I haven't (hear) from him for a few

days.

Ann: Would you like to (leave) a message?1

Helen: Yes. Could you (tell) him Helen Stubbs has been

in London since Monday and (want) to speak with

him?

Ann: OK. Sorry. Just a minute. Mr Jones has just (come)

back. Hold on!² I (call) him to the phone.

Helen: Thank you so much.

10 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 20 79.

¹ leave a message ['mesidʒ] — передать что-то

² Hold on ['həʊld 'pn]! — Не вешайте трубку!

Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

poem ['pəʊɪm], history ['hɪstərɪ], group [gru:p], ceremony ['serɪmənɪ], Indians ['ɪndɪənz], culture ['kʌltʃə], costume ['kɒstju:m]

(12) Try and read the new words.

but — nut hope — smoke song — along friend — friendship leave — peace hope — smoke song — along good — wood

- Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [er] plate, native ['nertry], a native land, a native city, a native place. One of the native animals of India is the tiger. Tom is a native American.
- [ŋ] song, along [ə'lɒŋ], along the street, along the road, to travel along the river. The dog was running along behind the boy. Flowers grew along the road. Go along the street.
- [A] but, **nut** [nAt], a nut nuts, a big nut. A nut is a dry fruit of a plant, or the seed of a plant. Let's go and buy some nuts.
- [v] good, wood [wod]. We build houses of wood. We often make furniture of wood. wooden ['wodn], a wooden house, a wooden box, a wooden chair. There was a large, wooden box in my granny's bedroom.
- [i:] meat, peace [pi:s], to live in peace. All the people in the world want to live in peace.
 peaceful ['pi:sful], a peaceful group, a peaceful country, a peaceful evening, a peaceful city. Let's have a peaceful evening at home.
- [A] run, hunt [hant], to hunt hunted, to hunt a wolf, to hunt a fox. In old times kings always hunted in woods and forests.

hunter ['hantə]. My father is a good hunter. Boys are often fond of hunting. American Indians were clever hunters.

- [əv] hope, smoke [sməvk], to smoke smoked. Do you smoke? No, I don't. Many Americans have stopped smoking.
- [e] friend, friendship ['frendsip], to live in friendship. Our friendship is strong. There is not much friendship between these two countries. I'm proud of our friendship.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

1. -ful

peace + -ful = peaceful
use + -ful = useful
colour + -ful = colourful
wonder + -ful = wonderful
beauty + -ful = beautiful¹

$2. N \rightarrow V_{\text{man}}$

sound — to soundplay — to playsail — to sailpart — to partfish — to fishship — to shipland — to landface — to facestage — to stagegroup — to group

$V \rightarrow N$

to find — a find to make — a make to shake — a shake

(14) Refer the words to "N" or "V" columns.

Example $\begin{pmatrix} N & V \\ 1. & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

1. She heard a quiet sound in the street. 2. Her voice sounded quiet. 3. Let's make dinner. 4. I don't know the make of his car. 5. The ship was on the sea for 5 days.

¹ Обратите внимание на изменение буквы у на і.

6. The American colonists shipped some tobacco to Britain. 7. The children played in the yard. 8. That's a wonderful play! 9. The scenery on the stage was beautiful. 10. Let's stage this play.



Let Us Read and Learn

- (15) Listen to the dialogues, 00 80. Choose the one you like best and learn it by heart.
 - a) Jack! You're back!
 - Haven't seen you for a long time! How've you been?
 - Just fine. It's been a long time.
 - b) I'm glad to meet you. I've heard so much about you.
 - I'm glad to meet you. I've heard so many nice things about you.
 - c) What's your name? Where are you from?
 My name is Alice. I'm from England.

 - How long have you been here?
 I've been here for 3 days.



Let Us Read

16 Learn to read these proper names:

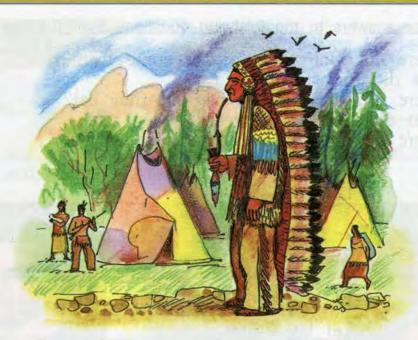
Asia ['eɪfə], Siberia [saı'bıərıə], Alaska [ə'læskə], the Missis-[iqis'isim, c6] iqqis

17 Do you want to know who lived in America many, many years ago? Then read the text and say where these people came from.

NATIVE AMERICANS (By Terry Tomsha)

Native Americans came from Asia. Over 20 000 years ago they travelled across the land between Siberia and Alaska.

When English colonists came to the New World on board the "Mayflower" the Native Americans met them and were very friendly and helped them a lot. In those days people lived in small earth houses and grew their own food. Some



Indians ate only grass, nuts and what fruit they could find. Other people were fishermen and lived in wooden houses. Most Native Americans were very peaceful. They wanted to live happily with nature and each other. They believed in many gods and thought that gods lived in trees, stones, water and fire. They believed their gods could bring success in hunting, farming and fishing. They often had special ceremonies with dances and music before they went hunting or fishing or when they began farming.

Native American songs and poems are a very important part of their traditions as they help them to keep their histo-

ry and culture alive.1

Another famous tradition was smoking the pipe² of peace. When they smoked this pipe together with people they didn't

know, it meant friendship and peace.

Many years ago Native American tribes lived in all parts of the USA, and hunted and fished wherever they chose. Now most of them live in poor lands to the west of the Mississippi River. Many live on "reservations".³

² pipe [рагр] — трубка

¹ alive [ə'laɪv] — живой, живущий, неумирающий

³ "reservations" [,rezə'veɪʃnz] — резервации

- 18 Read the answers to the following questions from the text.
 - 1. Where did Native Americans come from?
 - 2. How did they travel?
 - 3. Where did they live? What did they eat?
 - 4. What did Native Americans believe in?
 - 5. Where do most Native Americans live now?



Let Us Talk

- (19) Choose a partner and talk about the life of Native Americans.
- 20 Say what you've learnt about the life of Native Americans.



Let Us Write

- 21 Do Exercise 14 in writing.
- 22 Choose the right word and write the sentences.
 - 1. How long ... you been here? (are, have, has)
 - 2. I have ... these books for 15 years. (been, had, has)
 - 3. You have just ... your voyage, haven't you? (finish, finishing, finished)
 - 4. I ... a week ago. (have come, came, come)
 - 5. Did you ... a nice journey? (have, has, had)
- 23 Write a short summary of the text. (See Exercise 17.)
- 24 Learn how to write the new words.

native, along, nut, wood (wooden), peace, peaceful, to hunt, hunter, to smoke, friendship

Reader 4

Lesson 13 for Home Reading

Lesson 47

Let Us Learn

1 Here are some famous people's birthdays. Say when they were born and what their native countries are.













William Shakespeare ['wɪljəm 'feɪkspɪə] 23rd April, 1564
Charlie Chaplin ['tʃɑ:lɪ 'tʃæplɪn] 6th April, 1889
Leo Tolstoy ['lɪəʊ 'tɒlstəɪ] 28th August, 1828
Alexander Pushkin [,ælɪgzɑ:ndə 'pʊʃkɪn] 6th June, 1799
Napoleon Bonaparte [nə'pəʊljən 'bəʊnəpɑ:t] 15th August, 1769

Say a few words about the first English settlements in New England. Try and use the words.

wooden houses to live in peace to be peaceful hunt to look for nuts to smoke the pipe of peace to live in friendship

3 Read and guess what it is:

1. a dry fruit of a plant;

2. traditional Christmas food that you can also find on the table on Thanksgiving Day;

3. fruit and vegetables people have in autumn;

4. a place from where we can take books to read;

5. opposite of "boring".

4 Give Kate's answers to Donald's questions.

Donald: Hi, Kate. I'm glad you're back. How've you been?

Kate:

Donald: I know you've come back from a trip to America. How was it?

Kate:

Donald: How did you get there?

Kate:

Donald: Where did you go? What places did you see?

Kate:

Donald: Have you learnt anything interesting about the his-

tory of America?

Kate:

- Now pretend that one of you is Kate and the other is Donald. Act out the conversation. Don't forget to change over.
- 6 Think of 3-5 more questions which Donald could ask.
- 7 Look at the pictures and say where you think they are going and why.

Example They are going to the forest to hunt.







- 8 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 00 81.
- (9) Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

 colony ['kɒlənɪ], negroes ['ni:grəʊz], plantation [plæn'teɪʃn],
 rice [raɪs], tobacco [tə'bækəʊ], attack [ə'tæk], police [pə'li:s],
 president ['prezɪdənt]
- 10 Try and read the new words.

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \operatorname{sun} - \operatorname{gun} & \operatorname{old} - \operatorname{gold} \\ \operatorname{night} - \operatorname{fight} & \operatorname{send} - \operatorname{depend} \end{array}$

- Learn how to read the new words; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [e] send, depend [dr'pend], to depend depended, to depend on smth, to depend on the weather, to depend on the plan. Children usually depend on their parents for food and clothes. You can always depend on Jane. Will you go with me? It depends.

 independence [,Indi'pendons], independence from your parents, independence from England, Independence Day. The

ents, independence from England, Independence Day. The American colonists wanted to have independence from England. Children always want to have independence from their parents. Americans celebrate Independence Day on the 4th of July.

[ai] night, fight [fait], to fight — fought — fought, to fight for peace, to fight for independence, to fight for one's country. Dogs sometimes fight. America fought against England for its independence.

a fight — fights, to have a fight over a book. There was a fight between the boys. The two sisters had a fight over which TV programme to watch.

[əv] cold, gold [gəvld], a gold coin, a gold box, a gold cup, as good as gold, a heart of gold. There were two gold coins in his collection. The old woman had a heart of gold. The child was as good as gold.
golden ['gəvldən], golden hair, golden leaves, a golden rule.

My little sister has golden hair.

- [e] tent, empty ['empti], an empty room, an empty house. The room was empty. There was no furniture or people in it.
- [er] create, **situated** ['sitjueitid], to be situated on the island, to be situated in the forest, to be situated in the mountains. The hotel is situated at the seaside.
- [A] sun, gun [gAn], a gun guns, an old gun, a new gun, to hunt with a gun. Many people in America have guns. Colonists often hunted with guns.
- 12 John is nine years old and he is a boaster. This is what he says.
 - 1. My parents depend on me.
 - 2. I fight with them for my independence.
 - 3. I've got a lot of gold coins in my collection.
 - 4. My house is situated in Red Square.
 - 5. Whenever I come home my flat is empty.
 - 6. My little brother has got a real gun.
 - a) Express your doubt.
 - b) Disagree with John.
- Play a guessing game. Think of a new word from Lesson 46. Let your classmates guess what word it is.
- 14 Make up sentences using the table.

His life
My holidays
His work
Our meetings

His life
depend on
depends on
Our meetings

the weather.
the plan.
the time.
one's parents.

Let Us Read and Learn

15 Listen to the poem "My People", 2. Then read and learn it.

MY PEOPLE
(By Langston Hughes)

The night is beautiful, So the faces of my people.



The stars are beautiful,
So the eyes of my people.
Beautiful also is the sun.
Beautiful also are the souls¹ of my people.

Let Us Read

16 Would you like to know more about life in America? Then read the text and say why the Americans went west.

THE WILD WEST

At the beginning of the 17th century the first colonies appeared in America. Many of them were English colonies, for example, New England. But there were also Spanish and German ['dʒ3:mən] colonies there. African Negroes arrived as slaves² in 1619 and began working on plantations situated in the South. They grew rice [rais] and tobacco.

There were 13 colonies in America in 1733. The English

King who lived in England, far away, was the King of New England and the other colonies. The colonists in America didn't like that. They didn't want to depend on the English King or on England. The Americans began to fight for their independence and got it. George Washington ['wɒʃɪŋtən] became the first President of the United States.

In the 18th century some Americans went to the west to look for new lands, and the story of "Wild West" began. In the 19th century people went west to look for gold. They built new settlements and new towns on these lands. Some people were lucky but some were not as they couldn't find any gold. Then they left the towns, so they became empty. Now these "ghost towns" are very popular with tourists.

Life in the Wild West was full of danger. The Native Americans in the west didn't like white people who took their land. Sometimes, they attacked fortest them.

land. Sometimes they attacked [ə'tækt] them.

¹ soul [səʊl] — душа

² slave [sleiv] — pa6

^{3 &}quot;ghost [gəʊst] towns" — города-привидения

There were bears and other wild animals and people had to have guns. Today many Americans still keep a gun in their houses and all American police officers have guns.

Let Us Talk

- 3
- Have you understood the main themes of the text? Then think over the questions and read out the answers.
 - 1. When did the first colonies appear in America?
 - 2. Were all the colonies English?
 - 3. How many colonies were there in America in 1733?
 - 4. Why did the Americans begin to fight for their independence?
 - 5. Where did Americans go in the 18th-19th centuries and why?
 - 6. Why did Americans have to wear guns?
- (Exercise 17 can help you.)
- 19 Make up a plan to the text and use it to give a short summary.

Let Us Write



- 20 Do Exercise 12 a) in writing.
- 21 Put in the right words.
 - 1. My trip to the country ... on the weather. 2. It was ... to live in the Wild West. 3. I have a lot of ... coins in my collection. 4. Boys mustn't ... with girls. 5. The Americans fought for their ... from England.
- 22 Form adjectives out of the nouns given.

Example help—helpful

help, use, beauty, wonder, colour, peace

23 Learn how to write the new words.

to depend on, independence, to fight (fought, fought), a fight, gold, golden, empty, to be situated in, gun

Lesson 48

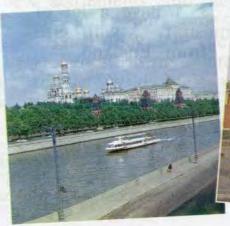


Let Us Learn

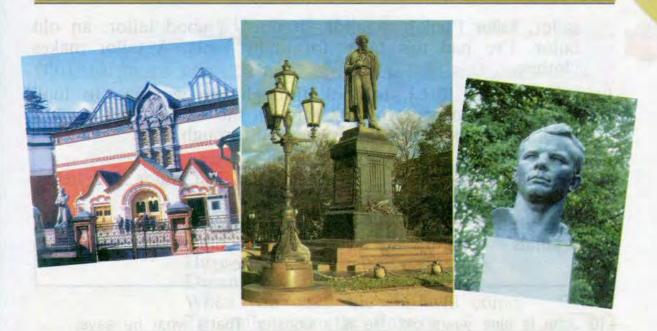
- 1 Say a few words about the Native Americans and their traditions.
- 2 You want to know if your friend has ever:
 - 1 seen a Native American;
 - 2 been to San Francisco [,sæn fran'sıskav];
 - 3 lived in a wooden house;
 - 4 hunted wild animals;
 - 5 eaten nuts.

Ask him questions and try to find out when he did it. Let your friend answer your questions.

- 3 Say when and why Americans fought for their independence. Who did they fight with? What was the result of their fight?
- 4 Do you know Moscow well? Where are these buildings and monuments situated?







- 5 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 20 83.
- 6 Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

 tradition [trə'dɪʃn], cowboy ['kaʊbɔɪ]
- 7 Try and read the new words.

danger — dangerous sailor — tailor lake — snake

- 8 Learn how to read the new words; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [e] collect, **protect** [prə'tekt], **to protect protected**, to protect children. We wear coats to protect us from the cold. People must protect nature.
- [ei] danger, dangerous ['deindərəs], a dangerous journey, a dangerous animal, a dangerous man, a dangerous life. The colonists' life in America was very dangerous.

 make, snake [sneik], a snake snakes, a dangerous snake. There are a lot of snakes in this place. A snake has a long body but no legs or arms.

sailor, tailor ['teilə], a tailor — tailors, a good tailor, an old tailor. I've had this tailor for many years. A tailor makes clothes.

- [u:] rule, **through** [θru:], to look through the window, to look through newspapers, to look through the magazine. I haven't read the book, I've just looked it through.
- 9 Say what or who people must protect. The words can help you.

animals nature birds little children plants fish water forest

- 10 John is nine years old. He is a boaster. That's what he says:
 - 1. A dangerous snake lives under my bed.
 - 2. I can work as a tailor.
 - 3. I can protect all little children in my school.
 - 4. I have fought a lot of dangerous animals.
 - 5. I have got five real guns.
 - 6. I have hunted bears with a gun.
 - a) Express your doubt.
 - b) Disagree with John.
- 11 Say what you think it is dangerous to do.

Example I think it's dangerous to play with fire.

12 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

is are	looking through	the books. the newspapers. the magazines. the texts. the pictures. the photos.

Let Us Read and Learn



FRIENDS (By Larry Groce)

The stars are out, the moon is up. It's time to go to bed. I'm so glad you have a place To lay your little head.

Have a deep and peaceful sleep, Dream away the hours. When you wake the sun will come To smile upon the flowers.

Go to sleep, my little friend, Beneath¹ the evening star. You will always have a friend, No matter where you are.

Let Us Read

14 Would you like to know more about life in the Wild West? Then read the second part of the text "The Wild West" and say who was the first tailor to make jeans.

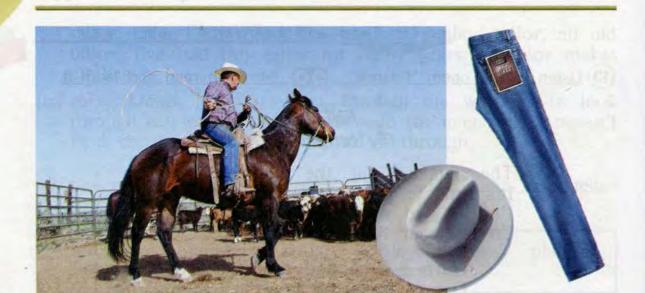
THE WILD WEST

II

Another tradition from the "Wild West" is "cowboy" clothes. In the days of the Wild West clothes were very important as they helped people to live leading a difficult and dangerous life. Cowboys spent much time outdoors. They usually wore hats, boots and jeans. Hats helped them in the sun and protected their faces and eyes from the hot sun. Boots were also very important. It was more comfortable to walk through



¹ beneath [bɪ'ni:θ] — под



long grass in boots. There were many dangerous snakes where cowboys worked and lived and the boots protected people from them. Boots also made riding a horse easier.

In the middle of the 19th century in the city of San Francisco there lived a tailor called Levi Strauss. He made special clothes — strong trousers called *jeans*. Very soon cowboys started to wear jeans. Now people wear jeans in America and all over the world.

- 15 Complete the sentences. Read out the endings from the text.
 - 1. Another tradition from the "Wild West" is...
 - 2. Cowboys usually wore...
 - 3. Boots were very important because...
 - 4. Levi Strauss lived in...
 - 5. Now people wear jeans...

Let Us Talk

- Have you understood the main themes of the second part of the text? Then answer the questions.
- 1. What is another tradition from the "Wild West"?
 - 2. Why was it important for cowboys to wear hats and boots?

- 3. What trousers did the cowboys wear in those times?
 - 4. Who made jeans then?
 - 5. Where did the tailor live?
 - 6. Why do people wear jeans all over the world now?
- 17 Say all you can remember about cowboy clothes.

Let Us Write

- 18 Write out Exercise 10.
- 19 Write out Exercise 12.
- 20 Complete the sentences.
- 1. You have never worked as a tailor, ...? 2. He has just arrived at the airport, ...? 3. She has lived a dangerous life, ...? 4. We haven't worn jeans, ...? 5. Levi Strauss lived in the city of San Francisco in the 19th century, ...?
- 21 Learn how to write the new words.

to protect, dangerous, snake, tailor, through

Listening Comprehension Lesson, 00 85

Lesson 49 Review 6

Let Us Talk

1 Tell your classmates about: a) the discovery of America; b) the first English settlements in the New World. (Lesson 43, Exercise 12, Lesson 44, Exercise 13, Lesson 45, Exercise 17 can help you.)



- (2) Say what you can about Native Americans. (Lesson 46, Exercise 17 can help you.)
- 3 Look through Lesson 47, Exercise 16, Lesson 48, Exercise 14 and say why Americans began to move to the west.
- 4 Speak about the holidays people celebrate in the USA. (Lessons 12. 13 for Home Reading can help you.)
- 5 What holidays do people celebrate in Russia? Just name them.
- 6 Two boys Alex and Bob have just left the cinema. They have seen "Snow White", a famous Disney film and liked it a lot. Here is what they say:

Bob: Oh, it's a fantastic film.

Alex: Yes. ... I'm fond of Disney's cartoons.

Bob: I agree. They are never boring and can tell you about life in America. ...

Alex: Yes. I'm very interested in that country. ...

Bob: No, I haven't read much, but I know some facts about its history and traditions.

Alex:

Bob: Certainly I can. ...

Complete the conversation. Now pretend that one of you is Bob and the other is Alex. Act out the conversation.

7 Think of some more questions Bob and Alex can ask each other.

Let Us Read

8 Choose and read aloud as quickly as you can the words on the topic "America". Who is the best?

state, maybe, each, settlement, relax, magazine, person, Native American, Columbus, pipe of peace, to discover, turkey, Thanksgiving Day, independence, sail, round, harvest, together, danger, cowboy, friendship, gold

9 Read the text "My Friend Edward" and say why he was popular with the people of the fishermen's settlement.

MY FRIEND EDWARD

I have a friend called Edward. We became friends last summer when we were spending our holidays together at the seaside. It was a fantastic time! We lived on a small island in wooden huts, in a little fishermen's settlement. You could reach the island only by boat or a ferry, which carried pas-

sengers, mail, food and what not.

I lived with a family of a seaman who cared only for the sea and fish; ships and voyages. Ed lived with a family of a hunter who was fond of animals, forest plants and who knew a lot of interesting stories and had beautiful collections of dry plants. He was a very kind man who explained to us things we didn't understand. "I've known your friend Ed for so many years," my host often told me. "He is very popular with our people. I mean, wherever he goes something special happens to him."

"Tell me some stories about Ed!" I asked.

"OK. Listen! They are fun!" Here is one of his stories.

Edward started to draw pictures when he was 3, and by the time he was 5, his parents were selling his pictures, as they were very excellent indeed. "This boy's going to become famous when he is older and then we will sell his pictures for a lot more money than we paid for them," people said.

Edward drew different things. His pictures were full of silver cups and gold plates, strong animals, and weak but beautiful girls. But whatever he drew he always left nearly half of the page empty. "That's very clever," everybody said. "Nobody else does it." Edward felt happy that he was able to draw well. He worked hard, and besides, he liked to draw. Sometimes, though, it took him a long time to create his own pictures.

One day the tailor who lived not far from them bought one of his pictures. You could see a cowboy in it, fighting a dangerous snake. But the upper part of the picture was empty.

¹ hut [hʌt] — хижина

"Tell me, Ed," asked the tailor. "Why do you always leave the upper part of your pictures empty, and not the opposite one?" "Because I'm small," said Ed. "I can't reach it!"

(10) True or false?

- 1. The boys lived on an island last summer.
- 2. Edward's host was a hunter.
 - 3. You could reach the island if you travelled by train.
- 4. The hunter never told stories about Ed.
 - 5. Ed never drew pictures.
- 6. Edward always left the upper part of his pictures empty.

Let Us Write

- (11) Look at the verbs. Give the second and the third forms. Write them into 2 columns: regular verbs and irregular verbs.
 - discover, sail, be interested (in), appear, prepare, smoke, depend (on), fight, sell
- 12 Complete the sentences with since or for.
 - 1. She has lived in this street ... 1981. 2. We have been architects ... 3 years. 3. He has been a tailor ... he finished school. 4. They have known each other ... ages. 5. I have had these shoes ... last week.

13 Write the opposites.

- 1) comfortable, 2) interesting, 3) downstairs, 4) short,
- 5) fast, 6) miss a bus, 7) easy, 8) poor, 9) round, 10) long, 11) happy, 12) true, 13) beautiful, 14) behind,
- 15) clean, 16) cheap, 17) weak, 18) buy

Reader 4

Lesson 14 for Home Reading

AMERICA (THE USA), II

Lesson 50

ed an aulial edit ag Let Us Learn

1) Think of the names for these things:

didn't the shake off whis

- 1. an animal with a long body but no legs or arms;
- 2. a person who makes clothes;
- 2. a person who makes clothes;
 3. a thing which people use to fight;
 - 4. a yellow metal ['metl] which is very expensive;
 - 5. full of danger;
 - 6. without anything or anybody;
 - 7. dependence on nobody or nothing.
- 2) What or who can you depend on when you go on a journev?

Example

We depend on hotels when we go on a journey. I depend on my parents when I go on a jour-

- 3 Pretend you are a teacher. Could you ask your class questions for them to answer? Use the verbs:
 - to fight to depend (on) to smoke to hunt to prepare to appear to reach to sail to discover to be interested in

- 4 Put the sentences in a logical order to make a story, then read the story and complete it.
 - 1. The snake left the house. It wanted its independence.
 - 2. When the tailor came back he saw that the box was empty. What did he say?
 - 3. One day when the tailor was out, she opened the door of the box and the door of the house.
 - 4. He had a pet who was a snake. It was very dangerous and lived in a gold box.
 - 5. But the tailor's wife didn't like the snake. She was afraid of it. The snake depended on the tailor, as he gave it milk and food.
 - 6. But the tailor also depended on the snake.
 - 7. At night the snake slept near the door and nobody could steal anything in the house, as the snake fought anybody who came in.
 - 8. The tailor didn't have to buy a gun.
 - 9. Once upon a time there lived a tailor. He was very rich.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

Yes, you may. (Of course, you may.)

Certainly, you may.

Do, please. Yes, please.

May I take your pen? I'm afraid not. I need it myself.

No, you mustn't. (No, you may not.)

— May I take the cake?

May I take your pen?

- May I go to the cinema?
- May I take your book?
- May we sit here?
- May I open the window?
- May I go and play in the vard?
- May I take the book?

- Of course, you may. I've made it for you.
- Yes, you may.
- Yes, please.
- Do, please.
- I'm afraid not. I'm cold.
- I'm afraid not. It's very cold.
- I'm afraid not. My sister is reading it.

- May I have a sweet?
- I'm afraid not. We are having dinner in 5 minutes.
- May I swim in the river?
- No, you mustn't. (You may not.) The water is very cold.
- May I switch on TV?
- No, you mustn't. (You may not.) Your little brother is sleeping.
- May I go there alone?
- No, you mustn't. (You may not.) It's a dangerous place.
- May I play now?
- No, you mustn't. (You may not.) It's time to go to bed.
- 5 Change Will you ...? into May I ...?

Will you give me the book? May I take the book, please?

- 1. Will you give me your pen, please?
- 2. Will you give me your address?
- 3. Will you take me with you?
- 4. Will you show me the album?
- 5. Will you show me the picture?
- 6 You want to do these things. Ask your partner if you may. Let him/her answer.

open the window, go to the theatre, take your father's gun, live on an island, go to the cinema, watch the cartoon, buy some nuts

- 7 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 00 86.
- 8 Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

 a statue ['stætju:], official [ə'fɪʃəl], soldier ['səʊlʤə], national ['næʃnəl]

9 Try and read the new words.

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{plate} - \text{state} & \text{cold} - \text{sold} \\ \text{better} - \text{letter} & \text{bell} - \text{sell} \\ \text{known} - \text{own} & \text{news} - \text{newspaper} \end{array}$

- Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [i:] eat, each [i:tʃ]: 1) each flower, each city, each girl. The cook gave two apples to each child. Each pupil had a textbook. Each of them wanted to try. They cost 5 roubles each.
 - 2) each other. We have known each other for ten years.
- [ei] plate, state [steit], a state—states, the United States of America. There are fifty states in the USA. The first thirteen colonies in America were the first American states.
- [A] love, **government** ['gavənmənt], the Russian government, the American government, the government of the country. What the country needs is a strong and clever government. The British people have a democratic [,demə'krætik] government.
- [æ] man, magazine [,mægə'zi:n], a magazine magazines, an interesting magazine, a boring magazine, a new magazine, the latest magazine. I couldn't find any of the latest magazines in our library.
- [ju:] new, **newspaper** ['nju:s,peɪpə], a newspaper newspapers, old newspapers, a Sunday newspaper. Newspapers tell us what is happening in the world. Our family buys 2 newspapers every day.
- [e] bell, sell [sel], to sell sold sold, to sell vegetables, to sell fruit. That shop sells shoes. Richard wants to sell his old car for four hundred dollars.

 letter ['letə]: 1) a letter letters, a letter from my granny,

a letter to my friend. I don't like to write letters.

2) a small letter, a capital letter. There are 26 letters in the English alphabet.

America (the USA), II

- [90] known, own [90n], my own house, his own flat. I saw it with my own eyes. My own brother couldn't even help me.
- (11) Could you answer the questions using the new words?
 - 1. What do people read in the library?

2. What do they sell in the shoe shop?

3. How often do you or your relatives write letters?

4. How many letters are there in the Russian alphabet?

5. How many states are there in the United States of America?

6. Have you got your own room?

Let Us Read and Learn

We are sure that you know what a dollar ['dɒlə] is. There are 100 cents [sents] in a dollar. Do you want to know what other American coins are? Listen to the poem "American Coins", [Sents] 87. Then read and learn it.

AMERICAN COINS¹ (By Caroline Graham)

Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters. Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters. How many pennies in a nickel?

Five.

How many nickels in a dime?

Two.

Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters. Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters. How many dimes in a dollar?

Ten.

How many nickels in a dime?

Two.





¹ A penny is used by some Americans instead of the word "cent"; a nickel is a coin (5 cents); a dime (from Latin "decem" -10) = 10 cents; a quarter = 25 cents or 1/4 of a dollar.

Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters.
Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters.
How many quarters in a dollar?
Four.
How many nickels in a dime?
Two.

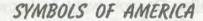


Let Us Read

13 Learn how to read these proper nouns.

New York [,nju: 'jɔ:k], France [fra:ns], the Statue of Liberty [ðə ,stætju: əv 'lıbətı], Liberty Island [,lıbətı 'aılənd], the Star-Spangled Banner [,sta: spæŋgld 'bænə]

(14) Read the text to get some more information about the USA.





The American flag is often called "The Stars and Stripes". There are three colours on the flag of the United States — red, white, and blue. As there are fifty states in the United States, there are fifty stars on the American flag: one star for each state.

The American flag has thirteen stripes. The stripes are red and white. The flag has seven red stripes and six white stripes. There is one stripe for each of the first thirteen colonies of the United States.

People must know many things about the flag, for example: you should display it² only during the day and you should fold it³ in a special way. In some schools there is a flag in each classroom, and children stand in front of the flag every day. You can see the American flag in shops and offices, in the streets and squares, in small towns and in big cities.

¹ stripe [straɪp] — полоса

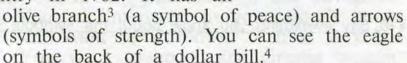
² you should display [dı'spleɪ] it — его следует вывешивать

³ you should fold it — его следует складывать

You can see pictures of the American flag in newspapers and magazines. Americans are proud of their flag and display it in many places.

One of the most famous symbols of the USA is the Statue of Liberty. France gave the statue to America in 1884 as a symbol of friendship. The Statue is in New York on Liberty Island. It is one of the first things people see when they arrive in New York by sea.

The eagle² became the official national symbol of the country in 1782. It has an



The United States of America has the national hymn [himn] too. It is called "The Star-Spangled Banner".5

Every state in the USA has its own flag, its own symbol and its own song too.



Have you learnt some new information about the symbols of America? Could you answer the questions?

- 1. What do people often call the American flag?
- 2. What are the colours of the American flag?
- 3. How many states are there in the USA?
- 4. How many stars are there on the American flag? Why?
- 5. How many stripes has the flag got?
- 6. What colours are the stripes?
- 7. Why are there 13 stripes on the flag? What do they mean?
- 8. What must people know about the American flag?

¹ the Statue of Liberty — статуя Свободы

² eagle ['i:gl] — opeл

³ an olive branch [ən 'plrv 'bra:ntʃ] — оливковая ветвь

⁴ a bill = a note (a banknote) — банкнота

⁵ banner ['bænə] — знамя; "The Star-Spangled Banner" [,sta: spæŋgld 'bænə] — официальный гимн США

Let Us Talk

- 16 You have learnt about four symbols of America. Here are three of them:
 - the Statue of Liberty;
 - the eagle;
 - "The Star-Spangled Banner".

Which one is missing? Tell your classmates all you can about it.

- Choose a partner and ask him/her questions about the symbols mentioned in Exercise 16. Let him/her answer. Don't forget to change over.
- 18 Say everything you know about the symbols of America.

Let Us Write

- 19 Put in the words. (Exercise 14 can help you.)
 - 1. The American flag is red, white, and 2. There are 13 ... on the American flag. 3. There are fifty ... on the American flag. 4. There are fifty ... in the USA. 5. There are 3 ... on the flag of the USA.
- 20 Look at these answers. Write a question for each one.

Yes. Certainly. I'm not reading it.May I read your newspaper?

- 1. Yes, you may. It is a bit hot here. 2. I'm sorry. I haven't got any money on me. 3. Yes, of course. Nobody is sitting on this chair. 4. No, you mustn't. It is late. 5. Yes, of course. What programme is it?
- 3. 10s, of course. What programme is it
- (21) Learn how to write the new words.

each, state, government, magazine, newspaper, to sell (sold, sold), letter, own, may

Lesson 51

Let Us Learn

1 Ask polite questions.

Example

Example

You want to watch a TV show. — May I watch TV now?

- 1. You have broken your pen. 2. You would like to read Nick's magazine. 3. You are interested in the newspaper on the table. 4. You are interested in your sister's letter. 5. You are tired and want to sit down. 6. It is very hot in the room. 7. You want to go to the cinema tonight.
- 2 Answer the questions of Exercise 1. Explain your answer.

May I watch TV now?

- a) Of course, you may. The film is good.
- b) I'm afraid not. It's time to go to bed.
- c) No, you mustn't. It's very late.
- d) No, you may not.
- 3 Look at the picture and say what they sell in the shop.

Example They sell jeans in the shop.





Nick has got a lot of things. Say what they are, using the example. The words can help you.

Example

a) It is my own house.

b) They are my own newspapers.

collection of badges stamps magazines coins garden flat pictures book plate

5 Make up sentences using the example.

Example

Each state can have a progressive [prə'gresiv] government.

Each state must country can have a good strong democratic progressive clever government.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

car

Present

Past

I can do it. He can skate. They can't swim. I **could** do it last year.

He **could** skate last winter.

They couldn't swim in the summer.

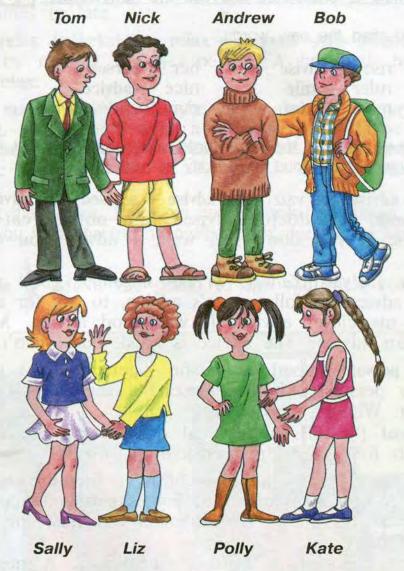
Future

I'll be able to do it tomorrow. He will be able to skate next year. They won't be able to skate next week.

- 6 Refer the sentences to the past and to the future.
 - 1. We can wake up very early. 2. They can become architects. 3. He can become rich. 4. She can go on a trip.

America (the USA), II

7 Look at the boys and girls and say what each of them is wearing.



8 Say what Bob couldn't do yesterday, but will be able to do on Tuesday. The words will help you.

Example

Bob couldn't buy a ticket yesterday, but he will be able to buy it on Tuesday.

to travel to the country to explain the way to catch a bus to go by ship to decide it to listen to music

- 9 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 20 88.
- 10 Try and read the new words.

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{rise} & - \text{ advise} \\ \text{ruler} & - \text{ rule} \\ \text{most} & - \text{ host} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ll} \text{her} & - \text{ person} \\ \text{nice} & - \text{ advice} \\ \text{may, be} & - \text{ maybe} \end{array}$

- Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [ai] rise, advise [əd'vaiz], to advise advised, to advise smb to do smth. His doctor advised him not to eat so many sweets. If you don't feel well, I advise you to stay in bed.

advice [əd'vaɪs] (always in the singular), good advice, to take advice, to follow one's advice, to ask for advice. He gave me clever advice. It was good advice. May I ask you for advice? The advice is good, but I can't follow it.

- [3:] her, **person** ['p3:sn], a person persons, two persons, a clever person, a boring person, a very important person (VIP). Who is this person? **personal** ['p3:snl], a personal question, a personal diary. She is fond of asking personal questions.
 - [əv] most, host [həvst], a host hosts, a friendly host, a good host. A host is a man who invites people to come to his home as his guests. We thanked our host for the wonderful party.

 hostess ['həvstis], a hostess hostesses. A hostess is a

woman who invites people to come to her home as her guests.

[u:] do, move [mu:v], to move — moved, to move quickly, to move slowly, to move to the city, to move into a new flat. Move the chair nearer to the fire. Move away from the fireplace if it's very hot. We moved into a new flat last month.

rule [ru:1], a rule — rules, a difficult rule, an easy rule, a grammar rule, as a rule... Rules tell you what to do and what not to do. One of the rules when you are at the

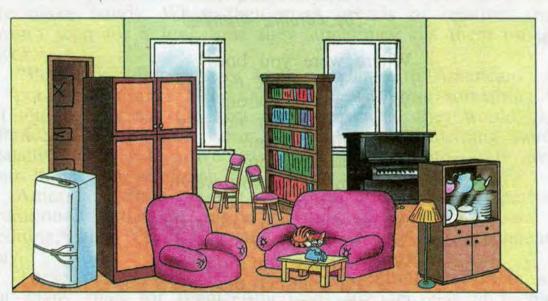
America (the USA), II

- table is not to speak when your mouth is full. As a rule he comes in late.
- [æ] taxi, relax [rı'læks], to relax relaxed. My father likes to relax by reading the newspapers. A hot bath helped me (to) relax.
- [ei] may, maybe ['meibi]. Maybe he is right, but maybe he is wrong. Maybe he'll write a letter to you. Maybe he'll sell his computer. Maybe "yes", maybe "no", maybe rain, maybe snow.
- Look at the picture. The room doesn't look comfortable, does it?

 Could you help change the positions [pə'zɪʃnz] of the furniture?

Example

Move the piano to the wall next to the sofa.



Left

Right

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

explain — explanation prepare — preparation decorate — decoration

relax — relaxation translate — translation operate — operation Make up sentences, then change them according to the examples.

Examples The It

The advice was good. It was good advice.

The advice is/was good (clever, special, kind, fantastic, bad, dangerous, wonderful, excellent).

Let Us Read and Learn

Listen to the poem "Personal Questions", 00 89. Read and learn it.

PERSONAL QUESTIONS (By Caroline Graham)

Where were you born? I'd rather not say. Where are you from? I'd rather not say. How tall are you? How old are you? How much do you weigh?1 I'd rather not say. Where were you last night? I'd rather not say. Why weren't you home? I'd rather not say. Did you stay out late? Did you have a good time? Did you see a good play? I'd rather not say.

¹ weigh [wei] — весить

Let Us Read

15 Would you like to know some facts about life in America? Read the text and say why America is a friendly country.

EVERYDAY LIFE IN AMERICA (By Terry Tomsha)

America is a friendly country with friendly people. In small American towns you hear "hello" from friends and also from people who have just arrived. People easily start to talk with each other. Waiters¹ in restaurants will often tell you their names and talk to you. When you leave they will tell you to "Take care" or "Have a nice day!" Often people you have just met begin to ask you personal questions or start telling you all about themselves.

When Americans meet people for the first time they usually shake hands. When they meet friends or relatives they haven't seen for a long time they sometimes kiss them on the cheek.²

"Pot luck" dinners³ are very popular with Americans. At a "pot luck" dinner all the guests [gests] bring something to eat and usually ask the host or hostess what they would like. Often you bring salad, some vegetables, or something sweet. Usually guests will arrive 10 or 15 minutes late — this gives your hosts time to finish their preparations.

Americans love to get together and to have parties. Traditional parties are birthdays, moving to a new house, a wedding,⁴ New Year's Eve and Fourth of July⁵ — Independence Day.

These parties are often informal [m'fo:ml] and there are not many rules for them. Americans like to relax and enjoy themselves. So, maybe the best advice is to relax, smile, and enjoy yourself too!

¹ waiter ['weitə] — официант

² cheek [tʃi:k] — щека

³ "pot luck" dinner — обед вскладчину

⁴ wedding ['wediŋ] — свадьба

⁵ Fourth of July читается [ðə 'fɔ:θ əv ʤʊ'laɪ] (артикль не пишется, но произносится)

16 True, false or don't know?

1. America is a friendly country.

- 2. All people in the street you meet say: "Have a nice day!"
- 3. Americans never ask personal questions.

4. Americans never shake hands.

5. "Pot luck" dinners are very popular with Americans.

6. All parties in America are informal.

7. Americans like to relax and enjoy themselves.



Let Us Talk

- Choose a partner and talk with him/her about everyday life in America.
- 18 Say what you can about the way American people live.



Let Us Write__

- 19 Do Exercise 12 in writing.
- 20 Refer the sentences to the past and to the future.
- 1. I can't follow your advice. 2. He can ask you some personal questions. 3. She can't relax. 4. Can they move into a new flat? 5. We can't learn the rule.
- 21 Learn how to write the new words.

to advise, advice, person, personal, host, hostess, to move, rule, to relax, maybe

Listening Comprehension Lesson, 00 90



Lesson 15 for Home Reading

Lesson 52 Review 7

Let Us Talk

- 1 Say what you think of America and the way people live there (the way Americans greet each other, the way they greet people they don't know, "pot luck" dinners, American parties, meals in America, TV, cinema and theatre in America).
- 2 You know some symbols of America. What are they? What do you know about them?
- Speak about all the holidays you know that people celebrate in the USA.
- 4 What holidays do people celebrate in Russia and in the USA?
- 5 You have already learnt some facts about London, the capital of Great Britain. Now read the text about Washington, DC, the capital of the USA, and say where the American President ['prezident] lives.

8th August, 2002

Dear Ed,

I am writing this letter to tell you about our trip to Washington, DC. We stayed at our friends'. They have their own house in downtown² Washington. I have discovered here the streets that go from east to west are named³ after



¹ DC = District of Columbia — округ Колумбия. When people speak about the capital of the USA they always say Washington, DC ['wɒʃɪŋtən 'di:'si:], not to mix up with the state Washington in the northwest of the country.

² downtown — в центре, в деловой части города

³ are named — называются

letters of the alphabet ['ælfəbet]. The streets that go north and south are numbered. The longest and the biggest streets are named after American states. Our host and hostess are very friendly people. They give us advice about places of interest in their city. Each evening we prepare the next day's trip together.

We have already had a trip round the city. It is very green and peaceful. There are a lot of beautiful places

where you can relax and enjoy yourself.

I think Washington is a special city. Most of the people in Washington work for the government and there are

many government offices there.

We have already been to the White House. It really is white! You can't see the part where the President lives and works. It is not open to the public ['phblik]. But the part we saw was very beautiful. It is maybe one of the most beautiful places in Washington. We saw the library, the Red Room, the Blue Room and the Green Room which had some fantastic old furniture.

Washington is full of places where you think about history. In its museums and the Capitol ['kæpitl] you can learn a lot about the first settlements in New England. You will learn a lot about Christopher Columbus and his sailors and about America's fight for independence.

¹ are numbered — нумеруются



Washington is a busy city. The streets are practically ['præktikəli] never empty.

Wherever you go you'll see big and small shops in which you can buy whatever you like. You can also buy many things just in the streets: newspapers, magazines, badges, pictures, T-shirts, sweets, fruit and what not.

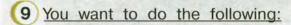
I could write more, but I must stop now. We've got a lot to do tomorrow as we have to leave early in the morning. We'll be home the day after tomorrow and I'll see you then. I'll have a lot of stories to tell you about our trip.

Yours sincerely,

Bill

- (6) Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.
- 7 Say what places of interest Bill has visited in Washington, DC.
- 8 Say what you can about the capital of the United States of America.

Let Us Write



1. to prepare turkey for Xmas; 2. to take your father's gun and go hunting; 3. to sell a gold coin from your granny's collection; 4. to sail to America; 5. to sell all the harvest from your garden; 6. to buy a snake.

Ask your mother's permission and write your questions and possible answers.

Write what you will be able to do next week. (Not less than 6 sentences.)

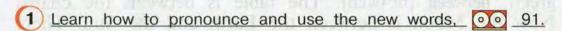
Reader 4

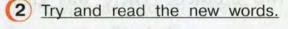
Lesson 16 for Home Reading

MY COUNTRY

Lesson 53

Let Us Learn





sand — bank green — between nobody — noble hello — devoted dirty — birch every — enemy gave — brave

Let's see if you know the alphabet. Say where the letters D, H, M. S, W, Y are.

Example The letter "P" is between "O" and "Q".

And what about your geography knowledge? Say what towns/cities are situated on the banks of rivers. The words can help you.

Example Saratov is situated on the banks of the Volga.

London/the Thames, St Petersburg/the Neva,
Tver/the Volga, Yaroslavl/the Volga,
Irkutsk/the Angara, Omsk/the Irtysh,
Novosibirsk/the Ob, Moscow/the Moskva River,
Kazan/the Volga



5 Say who is devoted to you and who you are devoted to.

Example

My friend is devoted to me. I'm devoted to you.

- 6 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [æ] sand, bank [bæŋk], a bank banks, a river bank, a bank of a lake, the right bank, the left bank. A bank is the land along the side of a river. Flowers were growing on the banks of the river.
- [i:] green, between [bi'twi:n]. The table is between the chairs. Now the Moon is between the Earth and the Sun. There was friendship between the two brothers. There was great love between them.
- [e] every, enemy ['enəmi], an enemy enemies. An enemy is someone who is unfriendly. A successful man often has many enemies. There are no enemies here. Have you got any enemies?
- [əʊ] nobody, **noble** ['nəʊbl], a noble family, noble actions, a noble profession. Teaching is a noble profession. He comes from a noble family.
- [v] dog, honest ['vnist], an honest man, an honest girl, honest people. An honest person does not lie or steal.
- [90] hello, **devoted** [dr'vəotid], a devoted friend, to be devoted to smb/smth. My devoted friend will do anything for me. He is devoted to music. He has always been devoted to me.
- [ei] gave, brave [breiv], a brave man, a brave girl. A person who is brave can face danger without being afraid. The brave girl jumped into the water to help the child. bravery ['breiveri]. He is famous for his bravery.
- [3:] dirty, birch [b3:tf], a birch birches, a white birch, the Russian birch. The leaves of the birch are green and fresh. There are a lot of birch trees in Russian forests.

- 7 Name some people who are famous for their bravery.
- 8 You are sure to know some noble, honest, devoted and brave people. Name them.

Example

My granny is devoted to our family.

Ann's brother is a very brave boy.

9 Do you like Russian birch trees? Say where you can see them.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

the

oceans: the Indian Ocean

seas: the Black Sea

rivers: the Volga

lakes: the Baikal

mountains: the Alps

continents: Europe

countries: Russia (but: the USA)

cities, towns: Washington, DC

streets: Broadway

squares: Red Square

Let Us Read and Learn



10 Enjoy your English and sing the song "Here Is My Hand", oo 92.



HERE IS MY HAND



Here is my hand, friend, here is my hand, Over to you from my bonny¹ homeland; Building the future, comrades, are we, Here is my hand, friend, over the sea.

 $^{^1}$ bonny ['bɒnɪ] — 3∂ . красивый, прекрасный

Over to you, friend, over to you!

Here is my hand, friend, we will be true,—

True to youth's¹ promise never to break,²

True to the new world we're going to make.

Here is my hand, friend, over to you!

Building the future, we will be true—

True to the new world, let it ring clear,

Peace is our future, peace must live here!



Let Us Read

11) Try and read the proper names.

Europe ['jvərəp], the Urals ['jvərəlz] (the Ural mountains), the Volga ['vvlgə], Asia ['eɪʃə], the Caspian Sea [,kæspɪən 'si:], the Baltic Sea [,bɔ:ltɪk 'si:], the Pacific Ocean [pə,sɪfɪk 'əvʃn], the Black Sea [,blæk 'si:], the Arctic Ocean [,a:ktɪk 'əvʃn], Motherland ['mʌðələnd]

Do you love your Motherland? Read the text and say what symbols of Russia you can name.

I LOVE RUSSIA

Russia is my country. It is the biggest country in the world. Russia is situated on two continents: Europe and Asia. The Urals (the Ural mountains) form a natural border³ between the continents. Russia is a very rich country. There are many mountains, rivers, lakes and forests in my country, some of which are very beautiful.

The Volga is the longest river in Europe. It flows⁴ into the Caspian Sea. There are many beautiful old towns — both big and small — on its banks. Practically all of them are interesting places for their births.

teresting places, famous for their history.

 $^{^{1}}$ youth $[ju:\theta]$ — юность, молодость

² break [breik] — сломать, ломать

³ border ['bɔ:də] — граница

⁴ flow [fləʊ] — впадать



Seas and oceans wash Russia in the north, south, east and west. The Black Sea is in the south; the Baltic Sea is in the west. The Arctic Ocean washes my country in the north and in the east is the Pacific Ocean.

The plant and animal worlds of my country are also very rich. There are a lot of different animals, birds and plants in our forests, fields and mountains. Russia is also rich in gold,

silver and other minerals ['minərəlz].

One Russian symbol is the Russian national flag. This flag has three wide stripes on it. The stripes are white, blue and red. The upper stripe is white, the middle stripe is blue and the red stripe is at the bottom. These colours have always been symbolic [sim'bolik] in Russia: white — noble and sincere, blue — honest and devoted — devoted to friends, family and to the country. The red colour has always meant love and bravery.

Russian people have always loved their country though life in Russia has never been easy. Russian people have always been devoted to their Motherland, fighting for peace and inde-

pendence against enemies on their land.

Another symbol of Russia which all Russian people know and love is the birch tree. You can find these trees everywhere. People sing beautiful songs with poetic [pəʊ'etɪk] words about birch trees and plant them near their houses. In old Russian towns people often call young lovely girls — little birch trees (beryozka, beryozon'ka).

Russia is my country and I love it very much.

13 Answer the questions.

1. Russia is the biggest country in the world, isn't it?

2. What mountains divide Russia into two parts?

3. Russia is a very rich country. What is it rich in?

4. What river is the longest in Europe?

5. What seas and oceans wash Russia?

 $^{^{1}}$ at the bottom ['bɒtəm] — 3∂ . внизу

- 6. What can you tell your classmates about the Russian flag?
- 7. What can you tell your classmates about Russian people?
- 8. What other symbols of Russia do you know?



Let Us Talk

- 14 Try and prove.
 - Russia is a very large and rich country.
 - Russian people are very brave and devoted to their country.
- 15 There are some of the things you often find in towns (or cities).
- a church a post office a library a police station a cinema an art gallery a hospital an airport a theatre a museum a park a bank a school a railway station a zoo
- a) Choose a partner and talk to her/him about any town or city you like.
- b) Tell your classmates everything you know about any Russian town you like.



Let Us Write

- 16 Do Exercise 8 in writing.
- Describe any Russian town or city you like. (Write no less than 10 sentences.)
- 18 Learn how to write the new words.

bank, between, enemy, noble, honest, devoted, brave, bravery, birch

Lesson 54

Let Us Learn



- (1) Give it a name:
 - 1. the land along the side of a river, a lake;
 - 2. one who is not a friend;
 - 3. one who doesn't lie or steal;
 - 4. one who can face danger without being afraid;
 - 5. a tree which Russian people love and often plant near their houses.

the faith to the highest Jupan Sint en

lown was situated at the top of

- 2 Say a few words about one of your friends. Don't forget to use the words: noble, enemy, honest, devoted, brave, kind, pleasant, famous for...
- Say: a) What season is between spring and autumn (autumn and spring).
 - b) What month is between: February and April; May and July; September and November; December and February.
 - c) What day is between: Tuesday and Thursday; Friday and Sunday.
- 4 Say what is situated between your house and your school (the shop, the cinema, the supermarket...).

A shop is situated between my house and the place where my friend lives.

- 5 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 93.
- (6) Try and read the new words.

stop — top ground — found cap — map spoke — stone sung — young

- Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [v] not, top [tvp], top is the highest (upper) part of smth, at the top of the hill, at the top of the mountain, at the top of the page, at the top of the class. The old Russian town was situated at the top of the hill.
- [av] ground, **found** [favnd], **to found founded**, to found a new city, to found a school, to found a family, to write a story which is founded on facts. They founded a town on the banks of the river. Yuri Dolgoruky founded Moscow.
- [æ] cap, map [mæp], a map maps, a map of the world, a map of Russia. A map can show you countries and towns, seas, mountains, rivers and oceans. Look at the map! Where is the river Volga on the map?
- [A] sung, young [jAŋ], young younger the youngest, a young woman, a young man, young trees. My granny looks quite young for her age. When Mr Jones was young, he lived in Italy.
- [90] spoke, stone [stoon], a stone stones, a stone wall, a stone tower, to throw stones at smb/smth. Don't throw stones at dogs. People use stones to build houses.
- 8 Take the map of Russia and say what you can see there. Begin the sentences like this: I can see ... on the map of Russia. The words can help you.

the Urals the Volga the Baikal the Black Sea the Pacific Ocean Kazan Tver Rostov

9 Say where they founded a town. The words can help you.

on the banks of a river at the top of the hill at the side of the sea ...

My Country

(10) Say who can be young/old/new and what can be young/old/new.

people men women cars pens books cities parents villages towns songs animals

Say what colour stones can be.

Let Us Read and Learn

(12) Enjoy your English and sing the song "Which Land Is the Best?", ⊙ 94, part I. languages may run running line manife



WHICH LAND IS THE BEST?

In my country, we are happy. In my country, we are happier.

In my country, we are the happiest of all.

In my country, we are friendly. In my country, we are friendlier.

In my country, we're the friendliest of all.

Chorus: My country, your country, travel east or west. If north is good and south is better, which land is the best?

Let Us Read

13) We are sure you know some facts about the history of Russia and its capital. But do you know that Moscow has not always been the most important Russian city? Read the text and say what cities in Russia were once its capitals.

THE RUSSIAN CAPITALS

The capital of Russia is Moscow. Moscow is an old city but it is also a young city. Although it is more than 850 years old, you can see a lot of new, modern houses





in it. The city is situated on seven hills. On one of them is the Kremlin with its beautiful red walls and famous towers.

The Kremlin is certainly the heart of Moscow. Everything here speaks of important facts in the life of our country.

Chronicles ['kronikəlz] first mentioned Moscow in 1147. It was a little settlement at the top of a hill looking over the Moskva River, a settlement founded by Prince¹ Yuri Dolgoruky. Prince Yuri Dolgoruky (Prince Long Arms) was the Russian Prince of Vladimir and Suzdal. If you look at the map, you'll see that these old Russian cities are in the north. Prince Yuri had many fights with other Russian princes and he soon became Prince of Kiev as well. Kiev, as you know, is in the south. So people began to call Prince Yuri "Yuri Dolgoruky", meaning that he had very long arms and could reach Kiev, which was very far from Suzdal and Vladimir. In those times Kiev was the main city of Russia. It was its capital.



Moscow, founded by Yuri Dolgoruky, grew and very soon it became, as old chronicles say, "a city, superior² to all other cities of Russia". It was then that the white stone walls and towers of the Kremlin appeared and Moscow, which was in fact the Kremlin, became a strong fortress.

In the 16th century Moscow was one of the largest cities in Europe. An English traveller wrote that Moscow was larger than London in those days. In 1712 the Russian king, Tsar3 Peter the Great moved the Russian capital to St Petersburg, a new city founded

in 1703 on the banks of the Neva River. The new capital in the northwest of Russia grew and became very important. But Moscow was important too. Moscow was famous for its churches, museums and cultural centres.

On March 10, 1918 a special train left St Petersburg for Moscow. The government of the country moved to the old Russian town and Moscow again became the capital of Russia.

¹ prince [prins] — 3∂. князь ² superior [sju'piəriə] — превосходящий

³ tsar [za:] — царь

- 14 Answer the questions.
 - 1. How old is Moscow?
 - 2. Where is Moscow situated?
 - 3. Who founded Moscow? When?
 - 4. Was Kiev the capital of Russia? When was this?
 - 5. At that time Moscow was larger than London. Who wrote about that?
 - 6. Who moved the capital of Russia to a new city?
 - 7. What city became the Russian capital in the 18th century?

Let Us Talk

- There have been three capitals in Russia. Say what you know about each of them.
- Speak about Moscow and St Petersburg. Use the questions as a plan.
 - 1. How old is the city?
 - 2. Who founded it?
 - 3. When was this?
 - 4. What are the famous places of interest there?
 - 5. What do you know about these places?

Let Us Write

- 17 Do Exercise 8 in writing.
- Write your own story about one of the Russian capitals. (Exercise 14 can help you.)
- 19 Learn how to write the new words.

top, to found (founded), map, young, stone

Listening Comprehension Lesson, 00 95

Reader 4

Lesson 15 for Home Reading





Lesson 55

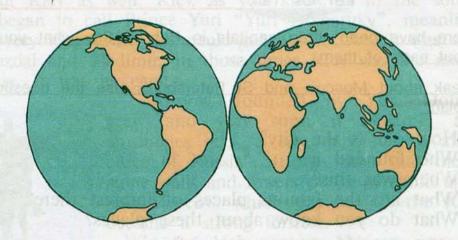


Let Us Learn

1 Look at the map and say what continents you can see at the top of the map.

Example

At the top of the map I can see...



- Say what you keep at the top of your wardrobe, cupboard or fridge.
- 3 Could you say what young people usually like (dislike) doing?
- 4 All young people are different. What words can you use to characterize them?
- 5 Look at the names of the cities and say when they were founded.

Example

Dmitrov was founded in 1154.

 Dmitrov — 1154
 Yaroslavl — 1010
 Pskov — 903

 Moscow — 1147
 Vladimir — 1108
 Suzdal —1024

 St Petersburg — 1703
 Rostov — 862
 Novgorod — 859

(6) Choose a partner and find out when different cities were founded. Exercise 5 can help you.

P₁: When was Pskov founded?P₂: It was founded in 903.

(7) Say what these things are made of.

Example The table is made of wood.

table ruler cup wall plate pencil wood wood gold stone silver wood box pen half bein gib of light all the house stone silver gold

8 Choose a partner and find out what some things you have are made of.

 P_1 : What is the table made of? P_2 : It is made of wood.

- 9 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 96.
- 10 Try and read the new words.

in - win lie - die apple — battle

arm — army warm — war

again — against

victory ['viktəri] ill - kill

- (11) Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [5:] warm, war [w5:], a war wars, a war against smb, to be at war, to go to war, a terrible war, a world war. We have had two world wars in this century. These countries are at war. They went to war to fight for their independence.

- [a:] arm, army ['a:mi], an army armies, to be in the army, to join the army, to go into the army. When did he go into the army?
- [1] in, win [win], to win won [wan] won, to win a fight, to win a war. The Russian army won the war in 1812. Do you know who will win? She won third place.
- [e] again, against [ə'genst], to be against smb/smth. My mother is against having any animals in the house. We will fight against the enemy. My friends are against this idea.
- [æ] apple, battle ['bætl], a battle battles, a battle against smb/smth, to fight a battle, to take part in a battle, to win the battle. A battle is a fight between armies. His great-grandfather took part in the battle against Napoleon.
- [aɪ] lie, die [daɪ], to die died, to die in (a) battle, to die in (a) war, to die in one's bed, to die of smth, to die for one's country. The officers died for their Motherland. He died in his sleep. She is very ill and I am afraid she is dying. The flowers will die soon if you leave them without water.
- [1] ill, kill [kil], to kill killed, to kill animals, to kill people in a war. The cold killed flowers in the garden.
- it, victory ['viktəri], a victory victories, a victory over the enemy, to win a victory, to lead the army to victory. The general led his army to victory. They won an easy victory.
- (12) Make up sentences using the table.

The Russian army won the war against

Napoleon in 1812. Hitler in 1945. Charles XII in 1709.

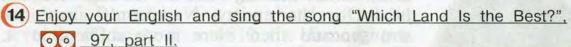
(13) Look and say when these people were born and when they died.

A. Pushkin 1799—1837 | A. Suvorov 1729—1800

L. Tolstoy 1828—1910 M. Lomonosov 1711—1765

M. Kutuzov 1745—1813 P. Tchaikovsky 1840—1893

Let Us Read and Learn





WHICH LAND IS THE BEST?



built below the fall the found

In my land, it's very sunny.
In my land, it is sunnier.
In my land, it's the sunniest of all.
In my land, the skies are blue.
In my land, they're bluer.
In my land, they're the bluest of all.

Chorus:

My country, your country,
travel east or west.

If north is good and south is better,
which land is the best?

Let Us Read

- soldier ['səʊlʤə], ruins ['ru:ɪnz], general ['ʤenərəl]
- As you know there were many wars in the history of Russia.

 Russian people had to defend their Motherland more than once.

 Read the text about one of the dangerous wars that Russia fought.

RUSSIA IN THE WAR OF 1812

It happened in 1812. Russia was in great danger. Napoleon and his army were moving towards Russia. Napoleon wanted to conquer! Russia as practically all of Europe now depended on him, Russia did not. Napoleon was sure he could easily win the war against Russia.



¹ conquer ['kmkə] — завоевать



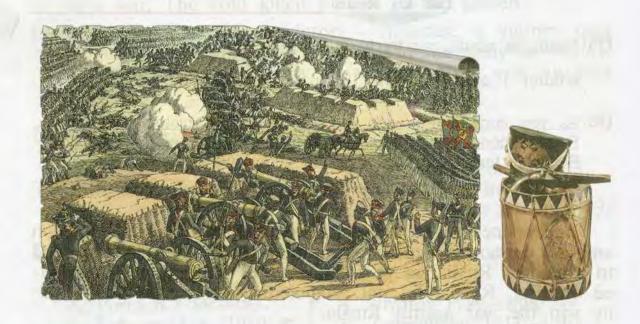
At the beginning of the war, the Russian army was moving back, leaving Russian lands for the enemy. Napoleon's army was stronger and there were more soldiers in it. Though Russian soldiers and officers fought bravely they couldn't win the battles against the enemy. Napoleon was moving to Smolensk—the "key city" of Russia. Russian people called Smolensk the "key city" because it locked the road to Moscow.

In August 1812, the two armies had a terrible battle in Smolensk. A lot of people were killed on both sides. There was no food

in the city. The Russian army left Smolensk in ruins. The people of Smolensk left the city along with the Russian army.

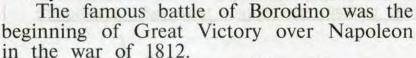
Napoleon's army came into the empty city of Smolensk but couldn't find anything in it. They left Smolensk and began to move towards¹ Moscow.

Russia was in danger as never before. That's why the Russian Tsar, Alexander I invited the famous Russian general Michael Kutuzov to become the head of the Russian army.



¹ towards [tə'wɔ:dz] — по направлению к...

Kutuzov decided to have a fight with Napoleon. He chose a field near the village of Borodino for the battle. On the seventh of September 1812 the famous battle began. It was the greatest fight between the Russian and French armies. The Russian soldiers were ready to die but not to move back. They fought for the independence of their country. They couldn't imagine their Motherland under Napoleon — under the enemy.





Agree or disagree.

- 1. Napoleon conquered Russia in 1812.
- 2. There was a war between Russia and France in 1812.
- 3. Napoleon was sure he could easily win the war against Russia.
- 4. Napoleon's army was stronger than the Russian army at the beginning of the war.
- 5. Smolensk was the main city of Russia.
- 6. When Napoleon came in Smolensk he got the key to Moscow.
- 7. The battle of Borodino was the greatest battle in the war of 1812.

Let Us Talk

- 18 Say why the Russian people called Smolensk the "key city".
- Have you read any Russian books about the war of 1812? Have you heard anything about this war? What other famous people from this time can you remember? What can you say about them?
- 20 Tell your classmates everything you know about the war of 1812.



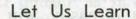
¹ village ['vɪlɪʤ] — деревня

Let Us Write

- 21 Do Exercise 7 in writing.
- Write down everything you know about the war against Napoleon in 1812.
- 23 Learn how to write the new words.

war, army, to win (won, won), against, battle, to die, to kill, victory

Lesson 56



1 Look at the pictures and say what the objects are made of.

Example The box is made of silver.



- (2) Say when different cities and towns were founded. (Exercise 5, Lesson 55 can help you.)
- (3) Make up true sentences using the chart.

The	Great Patriotic War	los mel all	1941.
The	war against Napoleon	began in	1939.
The	1st World War	The same of	1914.
The	2nd World War	the same south	1812.

(4) Have you seen the popular Russian cartoon "Cheburashka"? Do you remember the old woman Shapoklyak? Say what animals she disliked (was against).



Example She was against cats.

- (5) Remember the sports/games (football, basketball, volleyball, chess, badminton) your class (school) took part in. Say who won.
- 6 Say when the battle of Borodino was. Who won the battle?
- There were three important battles during the Great Patriotic War. Say when they were.

The battle of Moscow/1941 The battle of Stalingrad/1942-1943 The battle of Kursk/1943

- 8 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 00 98.
- (9) Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [əv]sold, soul [səvl], a soul souls, a noble soul, a kind soul. The man has no soul. He was the soul of the army. Many people believe that a person's soul never dies.
- [a:] hard, heart [ha:t], a heart hearts, a heart of gold, a kind heart. When a man's heart stops beating, he dies. He put his heart and soul into his work. The boy spoke from his heart when he thanked us for his present.

- [1] it, hospitable ['hospitabl], hospitable more hospitable the most hospitable. A hospitable woman, hospitable people. Hospitable people always make you feel comfortable.
- [19] near, real [1191], real gold, a real man, a real story. These flowers are real, not plastic ['plæstik]. Is this real gold?

 really ['riəli]. They are really good friends. What do you really think about it? I really like it very much.
- 10 Express your surprise. Use the example.

Example P_i : I'm going to Australia at the end of the week. P_2 : Oh, really?

- 1. I've bought a new car. 2. I saw Michael Jackson yesterday. 3. We won the last football game. 4. My younger brother is a very brave boy. 5. My uncle is a hunter. He killed a tiger last winter. 6. My cousin won the race and got a gold medal.
- 11 Say why Mr Brown is a real man. The words can help you.

Example Mr Brown is brave and noble. He is a real man.

strong honest devoted clever truthful kind proud

Say who is hospitable (very hospitable) in your family/in your friend's family.

Example My granny is very hospitable.

all property and a second

My Country

- Remember the last birthday party or any other party you were at.

 Say when it was and name the person who was the heart and soul of the party.
- From fairy tales and other stories that you have read, name the characters, who have kind hearts.

Example

Heidi had a heart of gold.

Beatrix Potter loved animals very much. She had a very kind heart.

Let Us Read and Learn



Enjoy your English and sing the song "Which Land Is the Best?",

99, part III.



WHICH LAND IS THE BEST?



In my land, the grass is green.
In my land, it is greener.
In my land, it's the greenest of all.
In my land, it is peaceful.
In my land, it's more peaceful.
In my land, it's the most peaceful of all.

Chorus:

My country, your country,
travel east or west.

If north is good and south is better,
which place is the best?

My country, your country,
travel east or west.

Learn to live with one another...
One world is the best.
One world is the best.

war ain old many by them, but he won

Let Us Read

Have you ever heard the names of Suvorov and Kutuzov? We are sure you have. Read the text to get some more information about these wonderful people.

FAMOUS RUSSIAN GENERALS



All Russian people know the names, Alexander Suvorov and Michael Kutuzov. They are two famous generals ['denorolz]. Alexander Vasilyevich Suvorov was born in 1729. He was a noble, honest man, devoted to his country and his people. Suvorov took part in many wars. He had a lot of victories because he knew army life very well. Suvorov was not a kind general, but he had a kind heart. He loved his soldiers and they loved him. His soldiers were never hungry and his officers took care of the soldiers, though certainly their life was not

at all easy. Suvorov taught his soldiers and officers to be brave; he taught them to win in the battles against the enemy. His soldiers were never afraid of the enemy, even when the

enemy was very strong.

Michael Kutuzov was Suvorov's pupil. He was born in 1745 in St Petersburg. His father was an engineer in the

Russian army. Little Michael was a kind, clever boy. Their family was very hospitable. Michael had a lot of friends and was an excellent pupil. He was good at maths, and knew many foreign languages. When he became an officer he took part in many battles. He was a brave and honest officer. Kutuzov believed in Russian soldiers. He taught them the art of winning.

When Kutuzov was forty-five years old he became a general. During the war of 1812 Kutuzov fought a lot of battles. He was an old man by then, but he won



practically all of them. The famous battle of Borodino was the first Russian victory in that war. After that it took Kutuzov only three months to win the war completely. Napoleon ran away from Russia. Russia again became free and independent.

Ask ten questions on the text and let your classmates answer them.

Let Us Talk

- (18) Say all you know about A. V. Suvorov.
- 19 Say all you know about M. I. Kutuzov.
- Do you know any other Russian generals? What can you tell your classmates about them?

Let Us Write

- (21) Write 10 questions on the text of Exercise 16.
- 22 Write a few words about any Russian general.
- 23 Learn how to write the new words.

soul, heart, hospitable, real, really

Listening Comprehension Lesson, 00 100

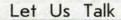
Reader 4

Lesson 18 for Home Reading



genter - In step trade ?

Lesson 57 Review 8



- 1) What American symbols do you know? Have we got any special what are they?
 - (2) Compare everyday life in America and in Russia.
 - (3) What do you know about Russian capitals?
 - 4) Why do people say that Russia is a rich country?
 - (5) You have come to a small town in the north of Canada. Your host and hostess have never been to Russia. They ask you to tell them about:

1 Moscow; 2 St Petersburg; 3 the war of 1812; 4 the Russian people and their country.

What will you tell them?

Let Us Read

- 6 Choose and read as quickly as you can the words and word combinations referring to the topic "War".
 - kill, fresh air, separate, protect, a battle, mountains, strong enemy, a bank of the river, a war, a victory, a birch tree, an honest general, an army, noble officers, hospitable
- Read the text "Russian People" and say what and who Russia is famous for.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Russia is a rich country. It is rich in forests and mountains, rivers and lakes. There are many important cities, factories and industrial [in'dastriol] plants all over the country.

¹ plant [pla:nt] — завод

There are a lot of wonderful things in Russia. But it is true to say that Russia is most famous for its people.

Whoever comes to Russia always finds wonderful people

who live in different cities, settlements and villages.

Russian people are talented ['tæləntid]. We can name many

of those who are well-known all over the world.

In America and Australia, in Europe and Asia, people read novels by Anton Chekhov, Leo Tolstoy, Feodor Dostoevsky. You can see plays by Chekhov in New York and Paris, in London and Delhi ['deli]. People on many different continents listen to beautiful music by Peter Tchaikovsky and Michael Glinka.

Russian people have made a lot of discoveries in different fields of science1 and industry ['indəstri], medicine ['medsin] and culture ['kaltsa]. People all over the world know the names of Yuri Gagarin (the first Russian cosmonaut) and other Russian cosmonauts, as well as the name of Sergei Korolyov.
Russia has many brilliant pilots and workers, teachers and

dancers, engineers and doctors. In fact there are excellent spe-

cialists in every field.

When foreign guests leave Russia they usually say different things about the country. Some of them like it, others do not. They often criticize ['kritisaiz] many things in Russia. But practically everybody says that Russian people are wonderful. They are open, kind and very hospitable.

Let's hope that our new life won't change the heart and

soul of our people.

- (8) Ask each other questions on the text "Russian People".
- 9) Give a short summary of the text.

Let Us Write

10 Write all you want and know about Russia and its people.

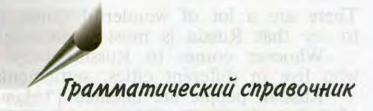


Reader 4

Lessons 19, 20 for Home Reading

¹ science ['saɪəns] — наука

Reference Grammar¹



THE NOUN (ИМЯ существительное)

Как вы уже знаете, особенностью английских существительных является использование с ними артиклей (определенного и неопределенного).

§ 1. Определенный артикль употребляется с именами существительными, обозначающими:

горы (горные цепи): the Urals, the Alps;

океаны: the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean;

моря: the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea;

реки: the Volga, the Thames; озера: the Baikal, the Sevan.

Однако если перед названием озера стоит само слово lake, артикль отсутствует: Lake Baikal.

§ 2. Без артикля употребляются названия:

континентов: Europe, Asia, Central America, Africa; стран: Russia, England, Spain (но the USA); городов: Paris, London, Madrid, Moscow; площадей: Red Square, Trafalgar Square; улиц: Broadway, Tver(skaya) Street; парков: Hyde Park, Gorky Park.

§ 3. С определенным артиклем используются названия:

meampos: the Bolshoi Theatre, the Malyi Theatre; кинотеатров: the "Odeon", the "Pushkinskii"; музеев: the Pushkin Museum, the British Museum; картинных галерей: the Metropolitan, the National Gallery; гостиниц: the Embassy Hotel, the Metropole Hotel.

¹ Справочник содержит новый грамматический материал, используемый в учебнике 4 класса. Основные первоначальные сведения об имени существительном, глаголе и т. д. смотри в соответствующем разделе учебника 3 класса.

- § 4. Названия месяцев и дней недели обычно употребляются без артикля: in January, in April, on Tuesday, last Friday.
- § 5. С именами существительными bed, church, school, town, hospital, work артикль не употребляется в сочетаниях:

to go to school, to go to bed, to go to church, to go to hospital, to be in hospital, to go to work, to be in town, to be out of town.

- § 6. Неопределенный артикль употребляется с именами существительными в следующих выражениях: in a hurry, in a quiet voice, in a sad voice.
- § 7. С именами существительными advice, work, weather, information, news, money неопределенный артикль не употребляется: It is good advice. It is bad news. It is important work.

Сказуемое в предложениях, где подлежащим является одно из этих существительных, всегда стоит в единственном числе.

The news is bad. — Новости плохие.

The money is on the table. — Деньги на столе.

§ 8. Имена существительные police (полиция), clothes (одежда), potatoes (картофель), carrots (морковь) сочетаются с глаголом во множественном числе.

The police were in the street. — Полиция была на улице.

The potatoes are on the plate. — Картофель на тарелке.

There were many carrots in the fridge. — B холодильнике было много моркови.

The clothes are in the wardrobe. — Одежда в шкафу.

- § 9. Имена существительные в современном английском языке могут быть образованы тремя способами:
- 1 K корню добавляется суффикс. Так, например, образуются слова, обозначающие профессии людей:

$$read + -er = reader$$
; $sail + -or = sailor$

2 Слово пишется и произносится, как и раньше: его форма не меняется, но обозначает оно уже нечто совсем иное, чем первоначальное слово.

$$V \rightarrow N$$

to make $(делать) \rightarrow$ a make (марка изделия)

to find $(\mu axo \partial umb) \rightarrow a$ find $(\mu axo \partial \kappa a)$

3 Из двух основ «складывается» новое существительное:

sea + man = seaman milk + man = milkman bed + room = bedroom black + board = blackboard

THE ADJECTIVE (ИМЯ ПРИЛАГАМЕЛЬНОЕ)

Имена прилагательные в английском языке бывают качественные, имеющие степени сравнения, и относительные (golden, wooden, silver).

§ 10. К особым случаям образования степеней сравнения относятся прилагательные:

My elder sister is 16. His eldest brother is an officer.

Ho: She is older than her brother.

§ 11. В современном английском языке имена прилагательные могут образовываться теми же способами словообразования, что и существительные.

§ 12. Much/many.

Much — *много*, означает большое количество и определяет только *неисчисляемые* имена существительные, обычно в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях.

I haven't much time today.

Is there much milk in the fridge?

Many — определяет только *исчисляемые* имена существительные (также обычно в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях).

He hasn't many friends here. Are there many sweets on the plate?

В утвердительных предложениях и в том и в другом случае чаще употребляется сочетание a lot of (lots of).

There are a lot of books at home.

There is a lot of water in the glass.

There are lots of flowers here.

Степени сравнения: many/much - more - (the) most.

§ 13. Little/few.

Little — мало, означая малое количество, используется с неисчисляемыми именами существительными.

We have very little meat.

Few — *мало*, обозначает малое количество, употребляется только с *исчисляемыми* именами существительными.

There are few flowers in the garden, so don't pick any!

§ 14. И little, и few обозначают недостаточное количество и имеют отрицательный оттенок.

There is little time left. (We'll miss the train.)
There are too few potatoes. (I can't make a salad.)

A little и a few, напротив, имея положительную характеристику, указывают на наличие какого-то количества (немного, но всетаки есть, есть, хотя и немного). При этом a little сочетается с неисчисляемыми именами существительными, а a few — с исчисляемыми.

There are a few potatoes at home, so I can let you have some.

There is a little tea left in the pot, so you may have another cup.

THE PRONOUN (Mecmoumenue)

§ 15. Для обозначения некоторого количества в утвердительных предложениях используется неопределенное местоимение some, при этом оно сочетается как с исчисляемыми, так и с неисчисляемыми именами существительными.

I have got **some** books at home. He has got **some** meat in the fridge.

В *отрицательных* и *вопросительных* предложениях **some** заменяется на **any**.

Have you got any books at home? Has he got any meat in the fridge? There aren't any books at home. There isn't any meat in the fridge.

THE VERB (TAGEOA)

В отличие от русского языка, английский язык располагает целой системой времен. Для описания действий, происходивших в прошлом, могут быть использованы различные времена.

§ 16. Past indefinite (прошедшее неопределенное время). С этим временем вы уже познакомились в 3 классе. Оно употребляется, если известно, когда, а часто и где произошло действие в прошлом, и оно не связано с настоящим моментом, то есть сигналами past indefinite являются слова when, where.

I saw him yesterday.

We lived in the country last summer.

They bought a car 3 years ago.

Слова yesterday, last, last night (year, month, week), a year ago и т. д. являются указателями на это время.

§ 17. Present perfect (настоящее совершенное время).

Это одно из самых сложных времен английского языка. Оно как бы соединяет в себе уже знакомые вам настоящее и прошедшее времена. Действие произошло в прошлом (когда, мы не знаем, нам это неважно), а результат этого действия проявляется в настоящем.

Я разбила чашку. (Действие произошло в прошлом. Когда — неизвестно.)

Чашка разбита. (Результат: чашки нет, есть осколки, чашка разбита.)

Образуется present perfect при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have (have/has) и причастия второго основного глагола (III форма глагола). Для так называемых правильных глаголов эта форма совпадает с формой прошедшего времени.

[d]
play — played — played
[t]

look — looked — looked

[Id]

count — counted — counted

Я сыграл в эту игру. — I have played this game.

Он просмотрел журнал. — He has looked through the magazine.

Мы сосчитали от 1 до 10. — We have counted from 1 to 10.

У неправильных глаголов эту форму нужно запомнить. Она помещена в таблице неправильных глаголов.

I have written the letter.

He has read the book.

We have understood the rule.

В отрицательных предложениях вспомогательный глагол to have употребляется с частицей not.

I have not (haven't) sent the letter.

He has not (hasn't) done it.

We have not (haven't) drunk the water.

В вопросительных предложениях глагол have (has) ставится перед подлежащим.

Have you been to Moscow?
What has he seen?
Have they heard this song?

В английском языке целый ряд слов указывает на то, что в предложении должно употребляться именно это время. Это наречия already, just, yet, ever, never. Они обычно (но далеко не всегда!) употребляются в предложениях с present perfect.

Сравни: I <u>never</u> drink milk for breakfast.

He has never drunk milk.

I am never late.

I have never been late.

Наречия неопределенного времени обычно стоят перед основным глаголом.

I have <u>already</u> read this book. He has <u>never</u> been to Paris. Have you <u>ever</u> played chess?

Следует обратить особое внимание на перевод неопределенного наречия уже на английский язык.

В утвердительных предложениях это already.

They have already helped her. — Они уже помогли ей.

В *вопросительных* предложениях это **yet**, которое ставится в конце вопроса.

Have you been there <u>yet</u>? — Ты <u>уже</u> бывал там?

Has he spoken to mother <u>yet</u>? — Он <u>уже</u> поговорил с мамой?

В отрицательных предложениях ует переводится еще не...

We haven't had coffee yet. — Мы еще не пили кофе.

He hasn't eaten his lunch yet. — Он еще не съел второй завтрак.

Как уже указывалось выше, present perfect не употребляется, если в предложении есть указание на то, когда в прошлом произошло действие. В этих случаях в английском языке следует употреблять простое прошедшее время.

Сравни: I have seen this film.
We have done it.
They have written the letter.

I saw it yesterday.
We did it 3 hours ago.
They wrote it last night.

Типичны разговорные ситуации следующего образца:

- Have you been to Moscow? (Ты имеешь представление об этом городе? А когда ты там был, неважно.)
 - Yes, I have.
- When were you there? (Спрашивающего интересует время в прошлом, когда это было.)
 - I was there last summer.

Однако с указателями this week, this month, this year употребляется present perfect.

I haven't seen him this week. — Я его не видела на этой неделе (неделя еще не закончена).

He has been to London this year. — Он был в Лондоне в этом году (год не завершен).

И в первом, и во втором случае есть связь с настоящим.

Особенно следует оговорить употребление предлога to в предложениях с глаголом to be. Сравни:

Have you ever been to Paris? — Ты был в Париже?

We have never been to this museum. — Мы никогда не были в этом музее.

I haven't been to America yet. — Я еще не бывал в Америке.

Present perfect употребляется также, когда в предложении описывается действие, которое произошло в прошлом и до сих пор (то есть в настоящий момент, момент говорения) продолжается. Это типично в основном для глаголов to be, to know, to have. На русский язык подобные предложения переводятся настоящим временем.

I have been here for 3 days. — Я здесь уже три дня. (Я нахожусь здесь 3 дня.)

We have known each other since 1990. — Мы знаем друг друга с 1990 года.

He has had this book for years. — Эта книга у него многие годы. (Он имеет эту книгу уже многие годы.)

Формальными показателями времени в этом случае являются предлоги since и for.

§ 18. Для выражения действия в будущем очень часто употребляется оборот to be going to — собираться сделать что-то.

I'm going to learn French. — Я собираюсь учить французский.

Is it going to rain? — Собирается дождь?

We are not going to see him today. — Mы не увидим его сегодня.

§ 19. Модальные глаголы.

1 Must (to have to).

Долженствование в английском языке передает обычно глагол must.

Однако предложения с must звучат крайне категорично и употребляются в основном тогда, когда выполнение действия рассматривается как своеобразный долг, или в отрицательных предложениях как категорический запрет.

I must help her. — Я должен помочь ей. (Это моя обязанность.)

You mustn't smoke in bed! — Ты не должен курить в постели! (Я запрещаю тебе курить.)

В реальной речи вместо **must** часто употребляется оборот **to have to do** smth — $\mathit{быть}$ вынужденным сделать что-то (нужно, приходится).

I have to go home. — Я должна идти домой. (Меня вынуждают обстоятельства.)

Do you have to come back? — Ты должен возвращаться?

She doesn't have to come early. — Она не должна приходить рано.

В прошедшем времени глагол **must** практически не употребляется. Вместо него используется прошедшее время его эквивалента **to** have to.

I had to visit my granny. — Мне нужно было (я должен был) навестить бабушку.

Did you have to phone him? — Ты должен был позвонить ему?

He didn't have to work late. — Он не должен был работать допоздна.

2 Can (could); to be able to.

Для выражения возможности и умения что-то сделать в будущем употребляется эквивалент глагола can — to be able to.

I shall be able to come early. — Я смогу прийти рано. He won't be able to arrive at 7. — Он не сможет прибыть в 7.

Will they be able to do it? — Они смогут это сделать?

3 May (might).

Для выражения разрешения, а также для того, чтобы его получить, используется глагол также для того получить, используется глагол также для того получить, используется глагол также для того получить п

You may stay here till 5. — Ты можешь остаться здесь до 5. May I go there? — Можно мне пойти туда?

Ответы на вопросы Мау I ...? могут быть положительными:

Yes, you may. (Do, please.) — или отрицательными. При этом мягкий запрет звучит примерно так: I'm afraid not, а категоричный: No, you mustn't. В обоих случаях обычно объясняется причина запрета.

May I go there? — No, you mustn't. You are ill.

§ 20. Словообразование.

Глаголы в английском языке образуются теми же основными способами, что и имена существительные и прилагательные (см. § 9, 11). Однако наиболее часто встречаются первые два.

dis- + like = dislike dis- + agree = disagree water → to water (поливать)
place → to place (размещать)
colour → to colour (раскрашивать)

$$Adj \rightarrow V$$

warm → to warm (подогревать) cool → to cool (охлаждать)

§ 21. Образование вопросов.

Обычно выделяют 5 типов вопросов.

1 Общий (general questions).

+

(-)

Is he a boy? Yes, he is. No, he isn't. Do you live here? Yes, I do. No, I don't. Did he go there? Yes, he did. No, he didn't. Have you done it? No, I haven't. Yes, I have. Was he playing chess? Yes, he was. No, he wasn't. Can you do it? Yes, I can. No. I can't.

- 2 Альтернативный (alternative questions).
- Is he in Paris or (is he) in Madrid? He is in Paris.
- Does he like apples or (does he like) oranges? He likes oranges.
- Did you get a newspaper or (did you get) a magazine? I got a magazine.
- Has she been to Spain or (has she been) to France? She has been to Spain.
- Was he selling potatoes or (was he selling) carrots? He was selling carrots.
 - Can you ski or (can you) skate?
 I can skate.
 - 3 Разделительный (disjunctive questions, tag questions).

(+)

 Θ

He is at home, isn't he?
We like sweets, don't we?
They spoke quietly, didn't they?
She has built a house, hasn't she?
He can do it, can't he?

+

He isn't here, is he?
We don't know him, do we?
They didn't run fast, did they?
He hasn't got it, has he?
He can't do it, can he?

4 Специальный (special questions).

Специальные вопросы начинаются со специальных вопросительных слов: Whom, What, Where, When, Why, Which, Whose, How, How well, How long, How often, How much, How many.

Where is the house? It is on the hill. How do you get there? When did he come back? What has he done? What was he reading? How long can he stay here?

I get there by bus. He came back late. He has bought a car. He was reading a book. He can stay here for 2 days.

5 Вопрос к подлежащему (questions to the subject).

Who is at home? Who lives in this flat? Who went to the park yesterday? Who has bought milk? Who can win?

We are. (I am. He is.) We do. (I do. He does.) We did. (I did. He did.) We have. (I have. He has.) Anybody can. What has happened? Nothing has.

В вопросе к подлежащему глагол-сказуемое стоит всегда в единственном числе после вопросительного слова.

English-Russian Vocabulary

Англо-русский словарь

adj — adjective — прилагательное adv — adverb — наречие conj — conjunction — союз interj — interjection — междометие n — noun — существительное

Aa

a (an) [ə]; [ən] артикль abbey ['æbi] аббатство about [ə'bavt] o according*1 [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] согласно, соответственно across* [ə'krbs] через act out* ['ækt 'avt] разыграть по ролям action* ['ækʃn] действие activity* [эк'tivəti] деятельность, активность actor ['æktə] актер address [ə'dres] адрес admiral* ['ædmərəl] адмирал advice 512 [əd'vais] n cober to ask for advice просить совета to follow the advice следовать совету to take advice воспользоваться советом It is good advice. Это хороший совет.

num - numeral -числительное prep - preposition -предлог pron - pronoun -местоимение v - verb -глагол

advise 51 [əd'vaiz] v советовать afraid 27 [ə'freid] испуганный to be afraid of smb/smth бояться кого-то/чего-то Africa ['æfrikə] Африка afternoon [,a:ftə'nu:n] полдень, время после полудня in the afternoon днем again* [ə'gen] снова against 55 [ə'genst] против to be against smth быть против чего-то аде [еіф] возраст аіг [еә] воздух airport 32 ['eəpɔ:t] аэропорт Alaska [ə'læskə] Аляска all [э:1] весь, все all day long целый день alone [ə'ləʊn] один along 46 [ə'lɒŋ] вдоль aloud* [ə'laʊd] вслух alphabet* ['ælfəbet] алфавит already 26 [o:l'redi] уже also 40 ['o:lsəʊ] также, тоже always ['o:lwəz] всегда America [ә'merikә] Америка

¹ Слова, отмеченные звездочкой (*), не входят в лексический минимум 4 класса.

² Цифра, стоящая после слова, обозначает номер урока, где слово встречается впервые,

Central America Центральная Америка North America Северная Амери-South America Южная Америка American 44 [ə'merikən] американский and [ænd] и animal ['æniməl] животное announcer* [ә'naʊnsə] диктор another [ə'nʌðə] другой answer ['a:nsə] n ответ; v отвечать Antarctica [æn'ta:ktikə] Антаркти-Ka antonym* ['æntəʊnim] антоним any ['eni] какой-нибудь anybody ['enibpdi] кто-нибудь anything ['eniθin] что-нибудь apartment* [ə'pa:tmənt] квартира (амер.) арреат 44 [ә'ріә] появляться appetite* ['æpitait] аппетит applause* [ə'plɔ:z] аплодисменты apple ['æpl] яблоко April ['eiprəl] апрель architect 29 ['a:kitekt] архитектор (the) Arctic Ocean [(ði) ,a:ktik 'əv[n] Северный Ледовитый океан агт [а:т] рука (от ладони до плеya) armchair ['a:mtfeə] кресло army 55 ['a:mi] армия to be in the army служить в армии to go into the army пойти в арto join the army пойти в армию around [ə'raund] вокруг arrange* [э'reɪnʤ] располагать arrive at (in) 34 [ə'raɪv] прибывать B art(s) 11 [a:t] искусство as [æz, əz] потому что, в то время как Asia ['eɪfə] Азия

ask 48 [a:sk] спрашивать, просить, приглашать to ask for *smth* просить *что-то*

at [æt] у, около at first сначала

attack* [ə'tæk] атаковать, нападать attentively* [ə'tentivli] внимательно audience 38 ['ɔ:dɪəns] аудитория, зрители

August ['ɔ:gəst] августaunt [ɑ:nt] тетяautomobile* ['ɔ:təməbi:l] автомобильautumn ['ɔ:təm] осень



baby ['beɪbɪ] ребенок до года, младенец

back 18 [bæk] *п* задняя часть *че-го-то; adv* сзади, назад

to be in the back располагаться в задней части

bacon ['beikən] бекон

bad (worse, the worst) [bæd] ([wз:s, ðə 'wз:st]) плохой (хуже, самый плохой)

badge 37 [bæф] значок

badminton ['bædmintən] бадминтон

bag [bæg] сумка, портфель

balance* ['bæləns] баланс, пропорция

balcony* ['bælkənı] балкон

PRM [l:cd] llad

ballet ['bælei] балет

(the) Baltic Sea [(ðə) ,bɔ:ltɪk 'si:]

Балтийское море

bank 53 [bæŋk] берег (реки, озера) baseball* ['beɪsbɔ:l] бейсбол

basketball ['ba:skitbo:l] баскетбол

bathroom 17 ['ba:θrom] ванная battle 55 ['bætl] битва, сражение

be (am, is, are) [bi:] быть, находиться

to be able to 48 быть в состоянии делать to be going to 20 собираться to be lost 24 потеряться to be on at the cinema 24 идти в кино What's on at the "Pushkinskii"? Что идет в «Пушкинском»? What's on TV? Что по телевизоpy? bear [beə] медведь because [bi'kbz] потому что become 27 [bɪ'kʌm] становиться bed [bed] кровать to go to bed ложиться спать bedroom 18 ['bedrom] спальня before [bi'fɔ:] до, перед begin* [bɪ'gɪn] начинать beginning* [bɪ'gɪnɪŋ] начало behind 17 [bɪ'haɪnd] за, сзади believe 22 [bɪ'liːv] верить, полагать I can't believe my eyes! He могу поверить своим глазам! bell 28 [bel] колокол, звонок below* [bɪ'ləʊ] внизу, ниже besides 39 [bi'saidz] кроме того (the) best [(ðə) best] самый лучший better ['betə] лучше, лучший between 53 [bi'twi:n] между (the) Bible* [(ðə) 'baɪbl] Библия big [big] большой birch 53 [bз:tʃ] береза bird [bз:d] птица birthday ['bз:Өdei] день рождения Happy birthday to ...! С днем рождения ...! black [blæk] черный black-and-white (film) ['blæk ənd 'wait] черно-белый (фильм) blackboard 12 ['blækbo:d] школьная доска block [blok] квартал to walk two blocks 24 пройти два квартала

blouse [blavz] блузка blue [blu:] голубой, синий boaster* ['bəʊstə] хвастун body ['bbdi] тело book [buk] книга bookcase 12 ['bokkeis] книжный шкаф boot [bu:t] ботинок boring 41 ['bɔ:rɪŋ] скучный born 40 [bɔ:n] рожденный to be born родиться boss [bbs] босс, начальник box [bpks] коробка, ящик boy [bɔi] мальчик bracket* ['brækit] скобка given in the brackets данные в скобках brave 53 [breiv] храбрый bravery 53 ['breivəri] храбрость bread [bred] хлеб breakfast ['brekfəst] завтрак to have for breakfast на завтрак bridge 21 [bridʒ] мост bright [brait] яркий bring [brin] приносить bronze* [bronz] бронзовый brother ['braðə] брат brown [brawn] коричневый brush up* ['braf 'Ap] освежать в памяти build 26 [bild] строить builder 26 ['bildə] строитель building 26 ['bildin] здание burglar ['bз:glə] вор, грабитель **burn** 27 [bз:n] гореть bus 31 [bas] автобус by bus автобусом number 7 bus автобус номер 7 bus stop 31 ['bas 'stop] автобусная остановка at the bus stop на остановке автобуса business ['biznis] дело, занятис business class первый класс (в самолете)

busy ['bizi] 1) занятой; 2) оживленный but [bʌt] но butter ['bʌtə] масло (сливочное) buy [bai] покупать by [bai] у, около by heart* наизусть by the way 13 между прочим bye (bye-bye) [bai] (['bai'bai]) пока

Cc

California* [,kælı'fɔ:nɪə] Калифорcall [kɔ:l] 1) звать; 2) звонить (по телефону) can (could) [kæn] ([kvd]) мочь, мо-Could I have ...? Не мог бы Я ...? Canada ['kænədə] Канада canal* [kə'næl] канал candy* ['kændi] конфета (амер.) сар [кæр] кепка, шапка capital 28 ['kæpitl] столица Capitol* ['kæpɪtl] Капитолий саг 18 [ка:] машина by car машиной саге 39 [кеә] забота to take care of smb/smth 3a60титься о ком-то/о чем-то carpet 14 ['ka:pit] ковер carrot (carrots) ['kærət] морковка (морковь) cartoon 39 [ka:'tu:n] мультфильм (the) Caspian Sea* [(ðə),kæspiən 'si:] Каспийское море catch [kætʃ] поймать, схватить to catch a plane (train) успеть на самолет (поезд) category* ['kætəgəri] категория celebrate ['selibreit] праздновать celebration 37 [,selr'breɪ[n] празднование

cent* [sent] цент central* ['sentrəl] центральный centre* ['sentə] центр century 27 ['sent[əri] Bek ceremony* ['serimoni] церемония certain* ['s3:tn] определенный, некоторый certainly ['sз:tnli] конечно champion ['tfæmpiən] чемпион change [tʃeɪnʤ] 1) менять; 2) делать пересадку Where do we change? Где мы пересаживаемся? to change over поменяться роляcharacter* ['kærəktə] герой (книги, фильма) chart* [tʃɑ:t] таблица cheap [tʃi:p] дешевый check* [tfek] проверять Chicago* [ʃɪ'ka:gəʊ] Чикаго child (children) [tfarld] (['tfrldrən]) ребенок (дети) chimney* ['tʃɪmnɪ] труба China* ['tfaɪnə] Китай choose* [tʃu:z] выбирать Christian* ['kristiən] христианин Christmas ['krisməs] Рождество chronicle* ['kronikəl] летопись church 24 [tf3:tf] церковь cinema 24 ['sɪnəmə] 1) кино; 2) кинотеатр cinema-goer 39 ['sɪnəmə'gəvə] любитель кино circle* ['s3:kl] обводить кругом city 24 ['sɪtɪ] большой город class 10 [kla:s] класс after classes после занятий before classes до занятий in class в классе business class 34 ['biznis kla:s] первый класс (о билете на самолет) tourist class 34 ['tuərist kla:s] BTOрой класс (о билете на самолет)

classroom ['kla:srom] классная комната, класс clean [kli:n] adj чистый; v чистить, убирать clever ['klevə] умный close [kləʊz] закрывать clothes [kləvðz] одежда club* [klлb] клуб coat [kəʊt] пальто, пиджак coffee ['knfi] кофе coin 37 [kɔɪn] монета cold [kəʊld] холодный collect 37 [kə'lekt] собирать, коллекционировать collection 37 [kə'lekʃn] коллекция collector 37 [kə'lektə] коллекционер colonist ['kplənist] колонист, житель колонии colony ['kɒləni] колония colour ['kʌlə] цвет colour film ['kalə 'film] цветной фильм coloured ['kʌləd] раскрашенный colourful 45 ['kʌləfʊl] красочный. яркий column* ['kpləm] колонка combination* [,kpmbi'neifn] coveraние, комбинация соте [клт] приходить Come and see me some day. 17 Заходи ко мне как-нибудь. to come back возвращаться to come from 1) быть родом; 2) приходить из/с to come home приходить домой comedy* ['kpmədi] комедия comfortable 10 ['kʌmfətəbl] удобный сотраге* [кәт/реә] сравнивать complaint* [kəm'pleɪnt] жалоба complete* [kəm'pli:t] заканчивать compose* [kəm'рəʊz] сочинять, составлять compound* [kəm'paund] сложное

СЛОВО

computer [kəm'pju:tə] компьютер concert ['kɒnsət] концерт conference* ['kpnfərəns] конференcontinent ['kpntinent] континент continental [,kpnti'nentl] относящийся к материку conversation* [,kpnvə'seɪʃn] беседа cooker 21 ['kokə] плита сору out* ['kppi 'avt] списывать, переписывать corner 20 ['kɔ:nə] угол in the corner в углу correct* [kə'rekt] правильный correctly* [kə'rektlı] правильно corresponding* [,kpri'sppndin] cootветствующий cosmonaut ['kɒzmənɔ:t] космонавт count 13 [kaont] считать cowboy ['kaubэі] ковбой create 40 [kri:'ett] создавать critic ['kritik] критик criticize* ['kritisaiz] критиковать crocodile 3 ['krpkədail] крокодил crossword* ['krpsw3:d] кроссворд cry 32 [krail 1) плакать; 2) кричать to cry for help звать на помощь Cuba 43 ['kju:bə] Kyбa culture* ['kʌltʃə] культура сир [клр] чашка cupboard 22 ['kʌbəd] буфет, кухон-

Dd

ный шкаф, полка

curtain 20 ['ks:tn] занавес

danger 45 ['deɪnʤə] опасность in danger в опасности out of danger вне опасности dangerous 48 ['deɪnʤərəs] опасный dark 27 [dɑːk] темный It is getting dark. Темнеет. daughter ['dɔːtə] дочь

day [dei] день day off выходной день dead* [ded] мертвый dear 4 [diə] дорогой Oh dear! 18 О боже! Боже мой! December [di'sembə] декабрь decide 38 [di'said] решать decorate ['dekəreit] украшать decoration 37 [,dekə'rei[n] украшение decorator 37 ['dekəreitə] декоратор defend* [dɪ'fend] защищать Delhi ['deli] Дели democratic* [,demə'krætik] демократический denote* [dɪ'nəʊt] обозначать dentist* ['dentist] зубной врач depend 47 [di'pend] зависеть to depend on smb/smth зависеть от кого-то/чего-то describe 21 [dı'skraıb] описывать desk [desk] парта at the desk за партой detective (film) [dɪ'tektɪv] детектив devoted to smb 53 [di'vəotid] преданный кому-то dialogue* ['daɪəlɒq] диалог diary ['daiəri] дневник die 55 [daɪ] умирать differ* ['dɪfə] отличаться difference* ['dıfrəns] отличие different ['dıfrənt] различный difficult 14 ['dɪfɪkəlt] трудный dime* [daim] монета в 10 ценdining room 19 ['dainin rom] ctoловая (в доме) dinner ['dɪnə] обед to have for dinner на обед dirty ['dз:ti] грязный discover 43 [di'skavə] открывать discoverer 43 [di'skavərə] первооткрыватель discovery 43 [di'skavəri] открытие discuss* [di'skas] обсуждать

dislike* [dis'laik] не любить divide* [dı'vaɪd] делить do [du:] делать doctor ['doktə] врач documentary (film) 39 [,dpkju-'mentəri] документальный фильм dolphin* ['dolfin] дельфин door 11 [do:] дверь doubt* [davt] сомнение down [davn] вниз downstairs 19 [,davn'steəz] внизу, draw [dro:] рисовать dress [dres] n платье, одежда; vодеваться drink [drink] пить driver ['draivə] водитель

Ee

each 50 [i:tf] каждый each other друг друга ear [19] yxo earth [3:0] земля east [i:st] BOCTOK easy ['i:zɪ] легкий eat [i:t] есть egg [eq] яйцо elephant ['elifənt] слон else [els] еще what else что еще where else где/куда еще who else кто еще emblem* ['embləm] эмблема **emperor*** ['empərə] император empty 47 ['empti] пустой end [end] n конец; 40 v заканчиat the end в конце up to the end до конца enemy 53 ['enəmi] враг engineer [,enфі'піә] инженер England ['ingland] Англия English ['inglif] английский

епјоу [п'фэ1] получать удовольствие, хорошо проводить время Europe 53 ['jʊərəp] Европа European [,jʊərə'pɪən] европейский evening ['i:vnɪŋ] вечер in the evening вечером on Monday evening в понедельник вечером ever 26 ['evə] когда-нибудь everybody ['evribodi] каждый everything ['evriθin] Bcë excellent 31 ['eksələnt] отличный excuse [ɪk'skju:z] извинять Excuse me. Извините. exercise ['eksəsaiz] упражнение to do exercises делать упражнения exercise book 10 ['eksəsaiz ,bok] Teexpensive [ik'spensiv] дорогой, стоящий дорого explain to smb [ik'splein] объяснять кому-то express* [ik'spres] выражать extra ['ekstrə] дополнительный



face [feis] лицо to face 45 повернуться лицом fact [fækt] факт fairy tablecloth* скатерть-самобранка fairy tale ['feəri teil] сказка false* [fɔ:ls] неверный family ['fæmɪlɪ] семья famous for smth 15 ['feiməs] известный чем-то fantastic 31 [fən'tæstɪk] потрясаюший far [fa:] далекий far from 17 далеко от (the) Far East* [(ðə) ,fa:r 'i:st] Дальний Восток

faraway ['fa:rəwei] отдаленный, дальний farm [fa:m] n ферма; 44 ν обрабатывать землю fast 32 [fa:st] adj быстрый; adv бы-CTDO father ['fa:ðə] отец favourite ['feivərit] любимый feature (film) 39 ['fi:tʃə] художественный фильм February ['februəri] февраль feel 34 [fi:1] чувствовать to feel bad чувствовать себя плоto feel like doing smth иметь желание что-то сделать festival* ['festivl] фестиваль few 39 [fju:] несколько a few 39 [ə 'fju:] мало fewer ['fju:ə] меньше fiction 41 ['fik[n] художественная литература field [fi:ld] 1) поле; 2) отрасль fight 47 [fait] n драка, сражение; *у* драться, сражаться to have a fight сражаться to fight against smb сражаться против кого-то to fight for smth сражаться за что-то fill in* ['fil 'in] вставить, заполнить пропуск **film** 39 [film] фильм historical film [hɪ'stɒrɪk(ə)l] исторический фильм find 32 [faind] найти find out* ['faɪnd 'aʊt] найти (выяснить) fine [fain] прекрасный, хороший finger ['fingə] палец (руки) finish ['finis] у заканчивать fire 19 ['faiə] 1) огонь; 2) камин; 3) пожар fireman ['faɪəmən] пожарный fireplace 19 ['faiəpleis] камин

fish [fif] n рыба; 45 ν ловить рыбу fisherman 43 ['fisəmən] рыбак flat 20 [flæt] квартира flight 34 [flant] полет, рейс floor 12 [flo:] 1) пол; 2) этаж on the ground floor на первом этаже flour* ['flavə] Myka flower 17 ['flavə] цветок fly 32 [flai] летать to fly east (west) лететь на восток (запад) follow* ['fpləv] следовать following* ['folouin] следующий **fond** 37 [fond] любящий to be fond of smth любить чтоmo to be fond of doing smth любить делать что-то food [fu:d] пища, еда foolish* ['fu:lɪʃ] глупы<mark>й</mark> foot (feet) [fot] ([fi:t]) нога; ступня (ноги) to go on foot 33 идти пешком football ['fotbo:l] футбол forest ['fɒrɪst] лес forget 33 [fə'qet] забывать form [fo:m] n форма; v составлять found 54 [faund] основывать founded 55 ['favndid] основанный to be founded быть основанным fountain* ['faʊntɪn] фонтан fox [foks] лиса France [fra:ns] Франция free* [fri:] свободный, бесплатный Friday ['fraidi] пятница fridge 22 [fridʒ] холодильник friend [frend] друг friendly 31 ['frendli] дружелюбный friendship 46 ['frendfip] дружба from [from, from] OT, M3 front [frant] передний in front of 17 перед (чем-то) fruit [fru:t] фрукт, фрукты

fulfil* [fol'fil] заполнять, выполнять full [fol] полный to be full of быть полным (чего-mo) furniture 20 ['fɜ:nɪtʃə] мебель future ['fiu:tʃə] будушее



gallery* ['gæləп] галерея дате [детт] игра gangster* ['gæŋstə] гангстер garden ['qa:dn] сад general* ['dgenərəl] генерал geography [фі'рдгэfi] география German ['dʒз:mən] немецкий Germany ['фз:тэпі] Германия get [qet] получать, доставать to get on with smb ладить с кемto get into a car сесть в маши-HV to get out of a car выйти из машины to get on a train (bus) сесть на поезд (автобус) to get off a train (bus) сойти с поезда (автобуса) to get ready приготовиться to get together 44 собираться to get up вставать giraffe [dʒɪ'rɑ:f] жираф girl [qз:1] девочка give [giv] давать to give back возвращать to give a call to smb звонить кому-то glad [qlæd] довольный to be glad быть довольным glass [gla:s] стакан до [дәʊ] идти, ехать to go on telling smth* продолжать

рассказывать

God 45 [gpd] Bor Му God! Боже мой! Thank God! Слава Богу! gold 47 [gəʊld] n золото; adj золотой (сделанный из золота) as good as gold золотой (человек) a heart of gold золотое сердце golden 47 ['gəʊldən] золотой, золотистый good [gvd] хороший Good luck! Удачи! government 50 ['qavənmənt] правительство grandfather ['grænd,fɑ:ðə] дедушка grandmother ['græn, mлдэ] бабушка grandparents ['græn, peərənts] дедушка и бабушка grass [gra:s] трава grasshopper ['gra:s,hppə] кузнечик great [greit] 1) великий, 2) потрясающий, отличный green [gri:n] зеленый group [gru:p] n группа; 45 v группировать, классифицировать grow [grəʊ] расти, выращивать guess* [ges] догадываться guest 48 [gest] гость gun 47 [gan] ружье



hair [heə] волосы
half (halves) 11 [hɑːf] ([hɑːvz]) половина (половинки)
It's half past 5. Половина шестого.
hall 18 [hɔːl] холл, прихожая
Halloween [,hæləʊ'iːn] канун Дня
всех святых
hamburger ['hæmbɜːgə] гамбургер
hamster ['hæmstə] хомяк
hand [hænd] рука (ладонь)
handicraft 10 ['hændɪkrɑːft] урок
труда

happen to smb/smth 22 ['hæpn] случаться с кем-то/с чем-то happy ['hæрі] счастливый Нарру New Year! С Новым гоhard 45 [ha:d] adj упорный, тяжелый; adv упорно, тяжело hare [heə] заяц harvest 45 ['ha:vist] урожай have (has) [hæv] ([hæz]) иметь have got (has got) ['hæv 'qpt] иметь have to (has to) do smth 34 иметь необходимость сделать что-то he [hi:] OH head [hed] голова Head Teacher 10 [,hed 'ti:t[ə] директор школы headline* ['hedlaɪn] заголовок heart 56 [ha:t] сердце Hello! [hə'ləʊ] Привет! help [help] помогать to help about the house помогать по дому help about the house day день помощи по дому to help smb with the subject noмогать по предмету her [hз:] ее, ей, (o) ней here [hiə] здесь Here it is. ['hɪərɪtɪz] Bot, пожалуйста. Ні! [haɪ] Привет! hide-and-seek [,haid ənd 'si:k] прятhill [hɪl] холм him [him] ero, emy, (o) Hem his [hiz] ero historic [hɪ'stɒrɪk] исторический history ['histəri] история hobby 37 ['hɒbɪ] хобби, любимое занятие hockey ['hpki] хоккей holiday ['hɒlɪdɪ] 1) праздник; 2) каникулы

home [həum] дом at home дома homework ['həʊmwз:k] домашнее задание to do homework выполнять домашнее задание honest 53 ['pnist] честный honey* ['hʌnɪ] мед hope* [həʊp] надеяться hopscotch ['hopskotf] классики (детская игра) horror ['hɒrə] ужасный horror film фильм ужасов horse [ho:s] лошадь hospitable 56 ['hospitəbl] гостеприимный hospital ['hospitl] больница host 51 [həʊst] хозяин hostess 51 ['həʊstɪs] хозяйка hot [hpt] горячий hour ['avə] час house (houses) 17 [havs] (['havziz]) дом (дома) how [hav] как, каким образом How are you? Как дела? How are you getting on? Как поживаешь? How do you do? Здравствуйте! How do you like it? 20 Как тебе это нравится? How've you been? 45 Как поживал это время? How long have you been here? Сколько времени ты здесь? how long сколь долго, сколько времени how many сколько how much сколько how often как часто hundred ['handrid] cto hungry ['hʌŋgrɪ] голодный to be hungry быть голодным, хотеть есть hunt 46 [hant] охотиться hunter 46 ['hantə] охотник

hurry ['hʌrɪ] спешка to be in a hurry спешить Ниггу ир! Поторопись!



ice* [ais] лед ice cream [,ais 'kri:m] мороженое Iceland* ['aislənd] Исландия idea [ai'diə] мысль That's a great (good) idea! Замечательная идея (мысль)! ill [1] больной to be ill болеть illustrate* ['iləstreit] показать на примере imagination* [1,mæd31'ne1sn] Booopaimagine* [I'mædsin] представить, вообразить important 15 [im'po:tənt] важный in [m] B in an hour через час indeed [in'di:d] в самом деле

independence (from smb) 47 [, indi-'pendons] независимость (от кого-либо) India 44 ['ındıə] Индия Indian 44 ['ındıən] индийский Indians ['indiənz] индийцы

industry* ['indəstri] промышлен-

information* [,ınfə'meɪʃn] сведения instead* [in'sted] вместо (чего-то) interested 44 ['intristid] заинтересованный

to be interested in smth интересоваться чем-то

interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] интересный international* [,ɪntə'næʃnəl] международный

interval* ['intəvl] интервал interview ['intəvju:] *n* интервью; *у* брать интервью

into ['intv] в
Ireland* ['aiələnd] Ирландия
irregular* [i'regjvlə] неправильный
island 44 ['ailənd] остров
it [it] оно

It takes *smb* 3 hours to do it. 29 Нужно 3 часа, чтобы сделать это.

It's been a long time. 45 Много времени прошло.

It depends. 46 По обстоятельствам.

It was nice meeting you. Приятно было познакомиться.



јаскет ['фæкіт] куртка, жакет јат [фæm] джем, варенье Јапиату ['фænjʊəп] январь јеапѕ [фi:nz] джинсы јоіп 13 [фэт] присоединиться (к кому-либо) јоке* [фэок] шутка јоитпеу 35 ['фз:пі] путешествие то до оп а јоитпеу отправиться в путешествие јиісе [фи:s] сок Јију [фъо'lат] июль јитр [флтр] прыгать Јипе [фи:п] июнь јипіот* ['фи:піэ] начальный јиѕт [флят] 1) только что; 2) как раз



 keep
 [ki:p]
 держать, содержать, хранить

 to
 keep
 a diary*
 вести дневник

 key
 18
 [ki:]
 ключ

 kill
 55
 [kil]
 убивать

kilometre ['kilə, mi:tə] километр kind [kaind] n род, вид; 33 adj добрый It's very kind of you. Как мило с вашей стороны. king 29 [kiŋ] король kiss [kis] целовать kitchen ['kitʃin] кухня kitten ['kitʃin] котенок know [nəʊ] знать, узнавать



ladder* ['lædə] лестница (переносная) lake [leik] озеро lamp [læmp] лампа land 40 [lænd] n земля; v пристать к берегу language ['læŋgwiʤ] язык large [la:ф] большой last1 [la:st] adj последний, прошлый; у длиться last month в прошлом месяце last week на прошлой неделе last year в прошлом году last² [la:st] adv в последний раз laugh 9 [la:f] смеяться to laugh at smb/smth смеяться над кем-то/чем-то lead 29 [li:d] вести, руководить leapfrog ['li:pfrog] чехарда (игра) to play leapfrog играть в чехарду learn 15 [lз:n] учить, узнавать to learn by heart* учить наизусть leave 13 [li:v] покидать, уезжать ИЗ to leave Rostov for Moscow уехать из Ростова в Москву left [left] левый on the left слева to the left налево leg [leg] нога (от ступни) less 41 [les] меньше

lesson ['lesn] ypok at/in the lesson на уроке letter 50 ['letə] 1) буква; 2) пись-MO liberty* ['lɪbətɪ] свобода Liberty Island* остров Свободы the Statue of Liberty CTATYA CBOбоды library 41 ['laɪbrərɪ] библиотека lie [lai] лежать like [lark] v нравиться; adj подобный I'd like to мне бы хотелось line 35 [lam] 1) линия; 2) железнодорожное направление lion ['laɪən] лев list* [list] список listen to smb/smth 41 ['lisn] слушать кого-то/что-то literary* ['lıtərən] литературный little ['lɪtl] adj маленький; 39 adv мало, немного living room 18 ['livin rom] жилая комната local ['ləʊkəl] местный local cinema-house* ближайший к дому кинотеатр lock 18 [lɒk] закрывать на ключ locked 18 [lokt] закрытый на ключ logical* ['loctikl] логический long [lon] длинный look [lok] смотреть, выглядеть to look around оглядываться to look at смотреть на to look for 43 искать to look like выглядеть to look through* просмотреть Look over there! 18 Посмотри сюда! You look great! Ты прекрасно выглядишь! Los Angeles* [los 'ændəli:z] Лос-Анджелес lot: lots of = a lot of 39 ['lots av], [ə 'lɒt əv] много loud [lavd] громкий loudly ['laudli] громко love [lav] n любовь; v любить to be in love быть влюбленным lovely 20 ['lavli] прелестный luck 13 [lʌk] удача Good luck! Удачи! lucky* ['lʌkɪ] везучий luggage 32 ['lʌgɪʤ] багаж lunch [lʌntʃ] второй завтрак to have for lunch на второй зав-



magazine 50 [,mægə'zi:n] журнал magic* ['mæфік] волшебный main 24 [mein] главный, основной mainland 43 ['meinland] материк make [meik] делать, заставлять to be made of 55 быть сделанным из make up* ['meik 'лр] составлять man (men) [mæn] ([men]) 1) мужчина (мужчины); 2) человек many ['meni] много тар 54 [тер] карта (географичес-March [ma:tf] Mapt marmalade* ['ma:məleid] мармелад match* [mætf] подобрать под паmaths 11 [mæθs] математика Мау [те] май may 47 [mei] можно, может быть May I do it? Можно мне сделать это? maybe 51 ['meibi] возможно те [ті:] мне, меня, мной, обо мне meal [mi:1] трапеза, еда to have meals принимать пищу, есть mean 40 [mi:n] 1) значить; 2) иметь в виду; 3) хотеть сказать meaning* ['mi:nɪŋ] значение means (of transport) [mi:nz] средства передвижения meat [mi:t] мясо medicine* ['medsin] медицина; лекарство meet 9 [mi:t] встречать, встречать-СЯ member* ['membə] член memorial* [mə'mə:пəl] мемориал memory* ['meməri] память message* ['mesida] устное сообщеmetal* ['metl] металл method ['meOəd] метод metre ['mi:tə] метр metro ['metrau] метро to go by metro examb в метро middle 20 ['mɪdl] середина in the middle of smth в середине чего-то midnight ['midnait] полночь at midnight в полночь militiaman* [mɪ'lɪ[əmən] милиционер milk [milk] молоко milkman 43 ['mɪlkmən] молочник million* ['mɪljən] миллион millionaire* [,mɪljə'neə] миллионер mineral* ['minərəl] минерал mirror 20 ['mɪrə] зеркало miss 35 [mis] опаздывать to miss the train (bus, plane) опаздывать на поезд (автобус, самолет) You can't miss it! Его невозможно пропустить! (the) Mississippi [(do) ,misi'sipi] Миссисипи mitten* ['mɪtn] варежка model* ['mpdl] модель modern ['mpdən] современный

moment* ['məvmənt] мгновение Monday ['mandi] понедельник money ['mʌnɪ] деньги monkey ['mʌnkɪ] обезьяна month [тапө] месяц monument to smb 28 ['monjument] памятник кому-либо moon [mu:n] луна moral* ['mprəl] мораль more [mo:] больше morning ['mo:nin] yTpo in the morning yTPOM on Tuesday morning VTDOM BO вторник Moscow ['mpskəv] Mockba most [məʊst] большинство mother ['mʌðə] мама motherland ['mʌðələnd] родина, отчизна mountain ['mauntin] ropa mouse (mice) [mavs] ([mais]) мышь (мыши) mouth [mavθ] por move 51 [mu:v] двигаться, переселяться, передвигаться much [matf] MHOFO тит [тлт] мама, мамочка museum [mj'zi:əm] музей musical* ['mju:zikl] музыкальный фильм must [mast] должен, должно быть ту [та] мой, моя, мое

Nn

пате [neim] *п* имя; *v* называть паттатот* [nə'reitə] рассказчик патіче 46 ['neitiv] коренной (житель) патита!* ['nætfrəl] естественный патите ['neitfə] природа пеат [піә] недалеко, близко, около пеат here 35 недалеко отсюда пеатly 34 ['niəli] почти

necessary* ['nesəsəri] необходимый neck [nek] шея need [ni:d] нуждаться Negroes* ['ni:grəuz] негры never 11 ['nevə] никогда new [nju:] новый newspaper 50 ['nju:s,peipə] газета New York [, nju: 'jɔ:k] Нью-Йорк New Zealand* [,nju: 'zi:lənd] Новая Зеланлия next [nekst] следующий next to 21 рядом с nice [nais] милый, приятный nickel* ['nikl] монета в пять ценnickname* ['nikneim] прозвище night [naɪt] ночь at night ночью no [now] Het noble 53 ['nəʊbl] благородный nobody ['nəʊbədɪ] никто noisy* ['nɔɪzɪ] шумный Normandy ['nɔ:məndɪ] Нормандия north [no:θ] ceвep in the north Ha ceBepe northeast 43 [,no:θ'i:st] северо-вос-TOK nose [nəʊz] Hoc nothing ['nьθіŋ] ничего novel 41 ['novl] poman November [nəʊ'vembə] ноябрь nut 46 [nat] opex

official* [ə'fɪ[əl] n государственный служащий; adj официальный often ['pfn] часто Оћ! [эʊ] Ой! Oh no! 13 ['эʊ 'nэʊ] восклицание сожаления OK [әʊ'kei] нормально; так, как нало old [əʊld] старый on [pn] Ha once 15 [wans] однажды ореп ['эор(ә)п] открывать opera* ['pprə] опера opinion* [ə'pɪnjən] мнение opposite 21 ['ppəzit] напротив optimism* ['pptimizm] оптимизм ог [э:, э] или orange* ['prindʒ] апельсин orange juice* ['prind; 'd;u:s] апельсиновый сок order* ['o:də] порядок in order по порядку other ['лðə] другой our ['avə] наш outdoors 14 [,aut'do:z] на свежем воздухе out loud* ['aut 'laud] вслух over ['эʊvə] над to be over заканчиваться overcoat ['əʊvəkəʊt] пальто own 50 [эоп] собственный

http://kurokam.ru

00

object* ['pbʤikt] предмет ocean ['əʊʃn] океан
October [pk'təʊbə] октябрь of [əv] предлог родительного падежа of course конечно offer* ['ɒfə] предлагать office ['pfis] офис, госучреждение; кабинет officer ['pfisə] офицер

(the) Pacific Ocean* [(ðə) pə,sıfik 'əʊʃn] Тихий океан page* [реіф] страница pair [реә] пара а pair of shoes пара ботинок to work in pairs* работать в парах рајатаs* [рә'фа:məz] пижама palace ['pælɪs] дворец paragraph* ['pærəgra:f] 1) параграф; 2) абзац

Paris ['pæris] Париж parliament ['pa:ləmənt] парламент parrot ['pærət] попугай part 38 [pa:t] n 1) роль; 2) часть; 45 у расставаться to take part in 38 принимать участие party ['pa:ti] вечеринка at the party на вечере passage* ['pæsiʤ] коридор passenger* ['pæsɪnʤə] пассажир past 11 [pa:st] после at 10 past 8 в 10 минут девято-TO P. E. (Physical Education) 10 ['pi: 'i:] физкультура peace 46 [pi:s] мир peaceful 46 ['pi:sfol] мирный pen 41 [pen] ручка pencil 10 ['pensl] карандаш to draw in pencil рисовать каранреппу ['репі] пенни people ['pi:pl] люди, народ реррег* ['рерэ] перец perform 38 [pə'fɔ:m] представлять, играть performance 38 [pə'fɔ:məns] представление, спектакль performer 38 [pə'fɔ:mə] исполнитель perhaps 34 [pə'hæps] возможно person 51 ['ps:sn] человек, личность personal 51 ['pз:snl] личный pet [pet] любимое животное phone [foun] звонить по телефону photo ['fəʊtəʊ] фотография to take photos снимать фотоаппаратом phrase* [freiz] фраза picture 12 ['piktʃə] 1) картина; 2) фотография in the picture на картине

to take pictures снимать фотоаппаратом рід [рід] поросенок pity ['piti] жалость That's a pity! Какая жалость! place 28 [pleis] место place of interest* достопримечательность plan [plæn] план plane 31 [plein] самолет by plane самолетом planet ['plænɪt] планета plantation* [plæn'teɪʃn] плантация plate 34 [pleit] тарелка platform 33 ['plætfɔ:m] платформа (железнодорожная) play [ple1] играть to play a part 38 играть роль to play snowballs играть в снеж-КИ pleasure ['ple3ə] удовольствие Plymouth* ['pliməθ] Плимут pocket ['pokit] карман роет* ['рәणіт] стихотворение police 43 [pə'li:s] полиция policeman 43 [pə'li:smən] полицейский police officer [pə'li:s ,pfisə] офицер полиции polite* [pə'laɪt] вежливый роог [роо] бедный popular with smb 37 ['pppjolə] популярный среди кого-то porridge ['ppridʒ] каша (овсяная) port [po:t] порт postman 43 ['pəʊstmən] почтальон potato (potatoes) [pə'teɪtəʊ] картофелина (картофель) practise in* ['præktɪs 'ın] практиковаться в чем-то prefer [pri'f3:] предпочитать preparation [,prepə'reifn] приготовprepare for smth 45 [pri'peə] готовиться к чему-то

present ['preznt] настоящее president* ['prezidant] президент pretend* [pri'tend] притворяться previous* ['pri:viəs] предыдущий prince [prins] 1) принц; 2) князь profession* [prə'fe[n] профессия ргодгатте ['ргэодгат] программа progressive* [prə'gresiv] прогрессивргорег* ['ргорә] соответствующий proper form соответствующая форма ргорег пате имя собственное protect 48 [prə'tekt] защищать proud 37 [pravd] гордый to be proud of гордиться кемто/чем-то prove* [pru:v] доказывать proverb* ['prov3:b] пословица public* ['pʌblɪk] публика pupil ['pju:pl] ученик

pupil ['pju:pl] ученик
puppy ['pлр] щенок
put [pot] класть
to put down* записывать
to put smth in order расположить
по порядку
to put on smth надевать чтото
puzzle* ['pлzl] головоломка

Qq

qualification* [,kwplifi'keifn] квалификация quarter 38 ['kwo:tə] 1) четверть; 2) монета в 25 центов at a quarter past 5 в четверть шестого at a quarter to 5 в без четверти пять queen 29 [kwi:n] королева question ['kwestfn] вопрос quick [kwik] быстрый

quickly ['kwikli] быстро

quiet 20 ['kwarət] спокойный, тихий



race [reis] соревнование
railway ['reilwei] железная дорога
railway station 31 ['reilwei ,steisn]
железнодорожная станция, вокзал
at the railway station на железнодорожной станции, на вокзале
rain [rein] п дождь; у идти (о дожде)

It often rains here. Злесь часто

It often rains here. Здесь часто идет дождь.

It is raining hard now. Сейчас

It is raining hard now. Сейчас идет сильный дождь.

raincoat ['reɪnkəʊt] дождевик, плащ от дождя rainy ['reɪnɪ] дождливый rather 17 ['rɑːðə] довольно reach 43 [riːtʃ] достигать react* [rɪ'ækt] реагировать read [riːd] читать

to read to oneself читать про себя

reader 37 ['ri:də] читатель ready ['redi] готовый real 56 [riəl] реальный, действительный really 56 ['riəli] действительно

really 50 [пэп] деиствительно
reason* ['ri:zn] причина
red [red] красный, рыжий
refer* [п'f3:] относить, отсылать
reference material* ['refrəns
mə,tıənəl] справочный материал
referring to* [п'f3:пл] относящий-

regular (verbs)* ['regjʊlə] правильные (глаголы)

relation* [rɪ'leɪʃn] родственник; отношение, связь relative* ['relətɪv] родственник

relax 51 [ri'læks] расслабляться relaxation [,ri:læk'seɪsnl расслабление remember* [гі'membə] помнить restaurant ['rest(ə)rɒŋ] ресторан retell* [п'tel] пересказывать return 34 [rɪ'tз:n] возвращаться review* [п'vju:] повторять rhyming twin* ['raimin twin] слово, звучащее в рифму rice* [rais] puc rich [rɪtʃ] богатый right [rait] 1) правильный; 2) правый on the right справа to the right направо Say it right.* Скажи правильно. river ['rɪvə] peka road 24 [rəud] дорога rocket* ['rokit] ракета role-play (the dialogue) ['rəvlplei] разыгрывать (диалог) по ролям round 44 [raund] круглый rubber 14 ['rʌbə] ластик ruins* ['ru:inz] руины rule [ru:l] *п* правило; 51 *v* править, управлять as a rule как правило ruler 14 ['ru:lə] линейка **run** [глп] бегать



sad 33 [sæd] печальный to look sad выглядеть печальным sadly ['sædli] печально sail [seil] n парус; 43 v плыть под парусом sailor 43 ['seilə] матрос saint (snt, st)* [seint] святой salt [sɔ:lt] соль same [seim] тот же самый, такой же

sandals* ['sændəlz] босоножки sandwich* ['sænwidʒ] бутерброд San Francisco* [,sæn fren'siskev] Сан-Франциско Saturday ['sætədɪ] суббота sauce* [so:s] coyc say 40 [sei] сказать to say to smb сказать кому-либо to say it for smb сказать за когоmo I'd rather not say. 48 Я уж лучше не скажу. scenery ['si:nəri] декорации school [sku:l] школа to go to school ходить в шко-ЛΥ Scotland ['skotland] Шотландия sea [si:] Mope seaman 43 ['si:mən] моряк seaside 31 ['si:said] побережье моat the seaside на взморье to go to the seaside поехать на взморье season ['si:zn] сезон, время года seat 38 [si:t] место section ['sekʃn] раздел see [si:] видеть See you later. Увидимся позже. seed(s) [si:d(z)] зернышко(и), семеseldom* ['seldəm] редко sell 50 [sel] продавать send [send] посылать sentence* ['sentəns] предложение September [sep'tembə] сентябрь set [set] накрывать to set the table 20 накрывать на settlement 44 ['setlment] поселеseveral ['sevrəl] несколько shake 33 [feik] трясти to shake hands with smb пожать руку кому-то

to shake one's head покачать головой to shake smb by the shoulder noтрясти кого-то за плечо shall [ʃæl] буду, будем, будут Shall I do it? Мне сделать это? she [fi:] она sheep (sheep) [ʃi:p] овца (овцы) ship 35 [ʃip] корабль to go by ship плыть на корабon board the ship на борту корабля shirt [ʃз:t] рубашка shoe (shoes) [ʃu:] ([ʃu:z]) ботинок (ботинки) shop [[pp] n магазин; v 25 ходить в магазин to do the shopping делать покупки, ходить в магазин to go shopping делать покупки, ходить в магазин shop assistant ['fop ə,sistənt] продавец short [ʃɔ:t] короткий shorts [ʃɔ:ts] шорты shoulder ['ʃəʊldə] плечо shout at smb 18 ['faut at | кричать на кого-либо shower ['favə] душ to have/take a shower принимать Siberia [sai'biəriə] Сибирь side* [said] сторона silver 34 ['sɪlvə] n cepeбpo; adj ceребряный since 45 [sins] с тех пор как sing 13 [sɪŋ] петь to sing to the music петь под музыку singular ['singjolə] единственное число sister ['sistə] сестра situated 47 ['sitjueitid] расположенный

ным size [saiz] размер What size shoes do you wear? Туфли какого размера вы носите? skate (skates) [skeit] ([skeits]) n KOнек (коньки); у кататься на коньках ski (skis) [ski:] ([ski:z]) n лыжа (лыжи); и кататься на лыжах skip [skip] прыгать через веревоч-KV sledge [sledʒ] санки sleep [sli:p] спать slow [sləʊ] медленный slowly ['sləʊlɪ] медленно smoke 46 [sməʊk] курить snake 48 [sneik] змея snow [snow] n cher; v идти (о сне-(9S It often snows here. Здесь часто идет снег. It is snowing hard. Идет сильный snowball ['snəubə:l] снежок snowman ['snowmon] снеговик to make a snowman лепить снеговика so [səʊ] так, итак soap opera 40 ['səup , пргэ] многосерийный телесериал sofa 19 ['səʊfə] диван soldier* ['səʊlʤə] солдат some [sam] некоторые; несколь-KO somebody ['sʌmbədɪ] кто-нибудь something ['sʌmӨɪŋ] что-нибудь sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] иногда son [SAN] CHH song 13 [spŋ] песня soul 56 [səʊl] душа sound 29 [saund] n 3ByK; 45 v 3Byчать soup [su:p] CYII

to be situated быть расположен-

south [saυθ] юг Spain 44 [spein] Испания Spanish 44 ['spænɪʃ] испанский speak [spi:k] разговаривать special 37 ['speʃl] специальный specialist 37 ['spefəlist] специалист specialize 37 ['spe[əlaɪz] специализироваться spell [spel] писать или произносить слово по буквам spend 15 [spend] тратить (время, деньги); проводить время to spend money on smth тратить деньги на что-то spices* ['spaisiz] специи sport [spo:t] спорт sports ground ['spo:ts ,graund] спортивная площадка **square** 24 [skweə] *n* площадь; 28 adj квадратный in the square на площади stadium ['sterdrəm] стадион stage 38 [steidʒ] n сцена; 45 v ставить на сцене on the stage на сцене stairs* [steəz] лестница (в доме) stalls 38 [sto:lz] партер in the stalls в партере stamp 37 [stæmp] марка stand [stænd] стоять standard lamp 33 ['stænded læmp] торшер star [sta:] 1) звезда; 2) кинозвезла start* [sta:t] n начало; v начинать state 50 [steit] штат; государст-BO statue* ['stætju:] статуя stay 31 [stei] 1) останавливаться; 2) оставаться to stay at a hotel останавливаться в отеле to stay with smb останавливаться у кого-то steal 32 [sti:l] красть, воровать

still [stil] все еще stone 54 [stəʊn] камень $stop^*$ [stop] n остановка; v останавливаться storm* [sto:m] шторм, буря a storm of applause шквал аплолисментов story ['sto:n] история, рассказ straight [streit] прямой straight ahead прямо вперед strange* [streinф] странный, незнакомый stripe 46 [straip] полоса strong 34 [stron] сильный study 11 ['stʌdɪ] n кабинет; 22 v изучать subject 15 ['sʌbʤɪkt] предмет success 40 [sək'ses] ycnex to be a success иметь успех to have success иметь успех suddenly 22 ['sʌdnlɪ] вдруг sugar ['fugə] caxap suit [sju:t] подходить, устраивать It suits you well. Тебе это хорошо подходит. summer ['samə] лето sun [san] солнце Sunday 9 ['sʌndɪ] воскресенье on Sunday в воскресенье sunny ['sʌnɪ] солнечный supermarket* ['su:pə, ma:kit] универsupper ['sʌpə] ужин to have for supper на ужин sure [ʃʊə] уверенный to be sure of быть уверенным surprise* [sə'praiz] удивление sweater ['swetə] свитер sweet [swi:t] n конфета; adj слад-КИЙ swim [swim] плавать swimming pool ['swimin pu:l] плавательный бассейн symbol* ['simbl] символ synonym* ['sinənim] синоним

table ['teɪbl] 1) стол; 2) таблица table tennis ['teibl ,tenis] настольный теннис

tail [teil] XBOCT

tailor 48 ['teɪlə] портной

take [teɪk] брать

to take a bus (train, plane) 34 сесть на автобус (поезд, само-

to take off снимать

tale [teil] рассказ, история, по-

talk [to:k] беседовать, болтать

tall 28 [to:1] высокий

tape [teip] пленка

on the tape на пленке tasty ['teisti] вкусный

taxi ['tæksɪ] такси

tea [ti:] чай

teach [ti:tʃ] обучать, учить кого-то

teacher ['ti:tʃə] учитель

telegram ['teligræm] телеграмма

television ['teli, viʒn] телевизор, телевидение

tell 40 [tel] говорить

to tell smb about smth сказать кому-то что-то

to tell a lie 40 солгать

to tell the truth сказать правду

to tell fairy tales рассказывать сказки

temperature* ['temprətfə] темпера-

tennis ['tenis] теннис

terrible ['terəbl] ужасный

terribly ['terəbli] ужасно

territory* ['terətəri] территория

(the) Thames [(ðə) 'temz] Темза

than [ðæn] чем

that [ðæt] тот, та, то

That sounds good. 20 Звучит заманчиво.

the [ðə], [ði:], [ðɪ] определенный ар-

theatre 24 ['Oıətə] Teatp

at the theatre B Teatpe

theatre-goer 38 ['Oioto, govo] Teatрал

their [ðeə] их (чей?)

them [дет] им, о них, их (кого?) thematic 37 [Or'mætik] тематический

theme 37 [θi:m] тема

then [ðen] тогда, затем

there [деэ] там, туда

these [ði:z] эти they [деі] они

They say... Говорят...

thing [Өіŋ] вещь

think [Өіŋk] думать, полагать thirsty ['Өз:stɪ] жаждущий пить

to be thirsty хотеть пить

this [ðɪs] этот, эта, это

this Monday в этот понедельник

though 37 [ðəʊ] хотя thought* [Өэ:t] мысль

thousand ['Өаʊzənd] тысяча

through 48 [Өги:] сквозь, через

to look through просматривать through train ['Өги: 'trein] экспресс Thursday 9 ['θ3:zdi] четверг

ticket 32 ['tɪkɪt] билет

a ticket for a play билет на спек-

a ticket to a city билет до города

a return ticket билет в оба конца

a single ticket 33 билет в одном направлении

a ticket office билетная касса

tiger ['taɪgə] тигр

tights [tarts] колготки

time¹ [taɪm] *n* время time² 15 [taim] n pas

3 times a day 3 раза в день timetable 11 ['taɪm,teɪbl] расписание

on the timetable в расписании tired 35 ['taiəd] усталый to be tired of smth быть усталым от чего-либо tobacco [tə'bækəv] табак toe [təv] большой палец ноги together 45 [tə'geðə] вместе toilet 17 ['tɔilɪt] туалет tomorrow 3 [tə'mɒrəv] завтра too 3 [tu:] 1) тоже; 2) слишком tooth (teeth) [tu:θ] ([ti:θ]) зуб (зубы) top 54 [tɒp] вершина

at the top of smth на верху чеголибо topic* ['topik] тема tortoise ['to:təs] черепаха

tortoise ['tɔ:təs] черепаха tourism* ['tʊərɪzm] туризм tourist ['tʊərɪst] турист tower 28 ['taʊə] башня

town 24 [taun] город (небольшой) in town в городе

out of town вне города toy [tɔɪ] игрушка tractor* ['træktə] трактор tradition* [trə'dɪʃn] традиция

traditional* [trə'dıʃnəl] традиционный

traffic 39 ['træfik] движение (уличное)

There is a lot of traffic here. Здесь сильное движение.

traffic lights 24 ['træfik laits] светофор

train 31 [treɪn] поезд by train поездом

trainers ['treɪnəz] кроссовки transport* ['trænspɔ:t] транспорт travel 31 ['trævl] путешествовать

to travel by smth путешествовать на чем-то

traveller 37 ['trævlə] путешественник

trip 29 [tпр] поездка, короткое путешествие

to go on a trip поехать в путешествие

trolleybus ['trolibas] троллейбус true 4 [tru:] правдивый, правильный

try [trai] пытаться, пробовать, стараться

to try on ['trai 'pn] примерять Tuesday 9 ['tju:zdi] вторник tunnel ['tʌnl] туннель turkey 45 ['tɜ:ki] индейка

turn 24 [ts:n] поворачивать to turn to the left поворачивать налево

to turn to the right поворачивать направо

TV ['ti:'vi:] телевизор twice 13 [twais] дважды



ugly 33 ['лgli] некрасивый, уродливый

uncle ['ʌŋkl] дядя

uncomfortable 41 [лп'kлmfətəbl] неудобный

under ['ʌndə] под

underground* ['Andəgravınd] подземка, метро

to take the underground exaть на метро

underlined* [,ʌndə'laɪnd] подчеркнутый

understand 22 [,\ndə'stænd] понимать

uneasy 41 [лп'i:zi] нелегкий

unfinished 41 [ʌn'finiʃt] незакончен-

unfortunately 38 [An'fɔ:tʃənətli] к несчастью

unfriendly 41 [лn'frendlɪ] недружелюбный

unhappy 41 [лп'hæрі] несчастливый

uniform 10 ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] форма unimportant 41 [,ʌnɪm'pɔ:tənt] неважный

(the) United States of America (the USA, 43, the US) [(ðɪ) ju:,naɪtɪd ,steɪts əv ə'merɪkə] ([ðɪ 'ju: 'es 'eɪ]) Соединенные Штаты Америки (США)

unkind 41 [ʌn'kaɪnd] недобрый untrue [ʌn'tru:] лживый up [ʌp] вверх

upstairs 19 [,лр'steəz] наверх, наверху

us [AS] нас, нам, о нас

used to* ['ju:st 'tu:] иметь обыкновение

I used to do it. Я обычно делал это.

useful ['ju:sfol] полезный using* ['ju:zɪṇ] используя

W

vacation [və'keɪʃn] каникулы vegetable ['vedstəbl] овощ verb* [v3:b] глагол very ['veri] очень victory 55 ['viktəri] победа a victory over the enemy победа над врагом to win a victory победить to lead the army to victory вести армию к победе video* ['vɪdɪəʊ] видео vinegar* ['vɪnɪgə] ykcyc visit ['vizit] n посещение, визит; v посещать vocabulary* [və'kæbjʊlərɪ] словарь voice 33 [vois] голос in a quiet voice тихим голо-COM volleyball ['volibo:l] волейбол to play volleyball играть в волейбол

voyage 35 ['vɔнʤ] путешествие (морем, рекой)
to go on a voyage поехать в морское путешествие

Ww

wake up 27 ['weik 'лр] просыпать-СЯ walk [wo:k] n прогулка; v ходить пешком, гулять to go for a walk идти гулять to walk barefoot* ['wo:k 'beəfot] ходить босиком wall 12 [wo:1] стена want [wont] хотеть war 55 [wo:] война a war against smb война против кого-либо to be at war быть на войне to go for war уйти на войну wardrobe 21 ['wo:drəʊb] платяной шкаф warm [wɔ:m] теплый wash [wɒʃ] мыть to wash up мыть посуду watch [wptf] смотреть, наблюдать to watch TV смотреть телевизор water ['wɔ:tə] n вода; v поливать way* [wei] путь, дорога It's a long way. Далеко. we [wi:] мы weak 34 [wi:k] слабый wear 7 [weə] носить Wednesday 9 ['wenzdɪ] среда week [wi:k] неделя

week [wi:k] неделя
weekend [,wi:k'end] конец недели
at the weekend в конце недели
well [wel] хорошо
west [west] запад
what [wvt] что, какой

What about you? А как ты? What a good book! Какая хорошая книга!

What's on? Что идет в кино? (по телевизору?)

What's the time? Сколько времени? Который час?

whatever 41 [wpt'evə] что бы ни when [wen] когда

When's the best time to come? Когда лучше прийти?

whenever 41 [wen'evə] когда бы ни where [weə] где, куда

wherever 41 [weər'evə] где бы/куда бы ни

which [witf] который

Which one? Какой, который? while [wail] пока, в то время как white [wait] белый who [hu:] кто, кого whoever 41 [hu'evə] кто бы ни whole* [həʊl] целый, весь whom [hu:m] кого, кому whose [hu:z] чей why [wai] 1) почему, зачем; 2) в чем дело

Why don't you...? Почему ты не...?

wide 29 [ward] широкий

wife [waif] жена

wild [waɪld] дикий

win 55 [win] выигрывать, побеждать

wind 35 [wind] Bettep

window ['wɪndəʊ] окно

winner ['wɪnə] победитель

winter ['wintə] зима

witch [witʃ] ведьма

with [wið] c

without [wið'aut] без

wolf (wolves) [wʊlf] ([wʊlvz]) волк (волки)

woman (women) ['womən] (['wimin]) женщина (женщины)

wonder ['wʌndə] n чудо; ν удивляться, интересоваться

I wonder... Интересно...

wonderful 20 ['wʌndəfʊl] чудесный, прекрасный

wood 46 [wod] 1) дерево; 2) лес wooden 46 ['wodn] деревянный word [wз:d] слово

work 13 [wз:k] *п* работа; *v* работать

work of art 41 произведение искусства

work of fiction произведение художественной литературы worker ['wɜːkə] рабочий

world [w3:ld] мир, вселенная over the world по всему свету

worse [w3:s] хуже

worst [w3:st] самый плохой

write [rait] писать

in writing* письменно in written form* письменно

writer 37 ['raɪtə] писатель wrong [rɒŋ] неправильный

Yy

year [jз:] год yellow ['jeləʊ] желтый yesterday ['jestədɪ] вчера yet 13 [jet] 1) еще не; 2) уже you [ju:] ты, вы

You are back. 45 Ты вернулся. You are welcome! Добро пожаловать!

You don't say so! 51 He может быть!

You see. Видишь ли. young 54 [jʌŋ] молодой your [jɔ:] твой, ваш

Zz

zoo [zu:] зоопарк **at the zoo** в зоопарке

Irregular Verbs

http://kurokam.ru

Неправильные глаголы

be [bi:]	was [wbz], were [w3:]	been [bi:n]	быть, находиться
become [bi'kam]	became [bɪ'keɪm]	become [bɪ'kʌm]	становиться, превращаться
begin [bi'gin]	began [bi'gæn]	begun [bi'gʌn]	начинать
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [bro:t]	brought [bro:t]	приносить
build [bild]	built [bɪlt]	built [bilt]	строить
burn [b3:n]	burnt [b3:nt]	burnt [b3:nt]	жечь, сжигать
buy [baɪ]	bought [bo:t]	bought [bo:t]	покупать
catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	поймать, схватить
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃəʊz]	chosen ['tʃəʊz(ə)n]	выбирать
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]	делать
draw [dro:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [dro:n]	рисовать
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [draŋk]	пить
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten ['i:tn]	есть, питаться
feel [fi:1]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	чувствовать
fight [fait]	fought [fo:t]	fought [fo:t]	сражаться, бороться
find [faind]	found [faund]	found [faund]	находить, обнаруживать
fly [flat]	flew [flu:]	flown [fləʊn]	летать
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	forgotten [fə'gɒtn]	забывать

get [get]	got [gpt]	got [gpt]	получать, доставать
give [gɪv]	gave [gerv]	given ['grvən]	давать
go [gəʊ]	went [went]	gone [gpn]	идти, уходить
grow [grəʊ]	grew [gru:]	grown [grəʊn]	расти
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	иметь, обладать
hide [hard]	hid [hid]	hidden ['hidən]	прятать
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	держать, хранить
know [nəʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [nəʊn]	знать
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]	вести, руководить
learn [ls:n]	learnt [ls:nt] (learned)	learnt [ls:nt] (learned)	изучать, учить
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	покидать, оставлять
make [meɪk]	made [meid]	made [meɪd]	делать, изготовлять
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	иметь в виду
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	встречать
put [pot]	put [pot]	put [pot]	класть, положить
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	читать
run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]	бегать
say [sei]	said [sed]	said [sed]	сказать
see [si:]	saw [so:]	seen [si:n]	видеть
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	посылать
set [set]	set [set]	set [set]	ставить, помещать
shake [feɪk]	shook [ʃʊk]	shaken ['ʃeɪk(ə)n]	трясти, качать

shine [sain]	shone [fɒn]	shone [son]	светить, блестеть				
sing [sin]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [san]	петь Мар М				
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spəʊk]	spoken ['spəʊk(ə)n]	говорить				
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	тратить				
stand [stænd]	stood [stud]	stood [stud]	стоять				
steal [sti:l]	stole [stəʊl]	stolen ['stəʊl(ə)n]	красть, воровать				
swim [swim]	swam [swæm]	swum [swam]	плавать				
take [teɪk]	took [tvk]	taken ['teɪk(ə)n]	брать				
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [to:t]	taught [to:t]	учить, преподавать				
tell [tel]	told [təʊld]	told [təvld]	сказать				
think [θιŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]	думать				
understand [,^ndə'stænd]	understood [,^ndə'stvd]	understood [,\ndə'stvd]	понимать				
win [win]	won [wan]	won [wan]	выиграть, победить				
write [rait]	wrote [rəʊt]	written ['rɪtn]	писать				

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Учебное издание

Верещагина Ирина Николаевна **Афанасьева** Ольга Васильевна

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

4 класс

Учебник для общеобразовательных учреждений и школ с углублённым изучением английского языка с приложением на электронном носителе

в двух частях

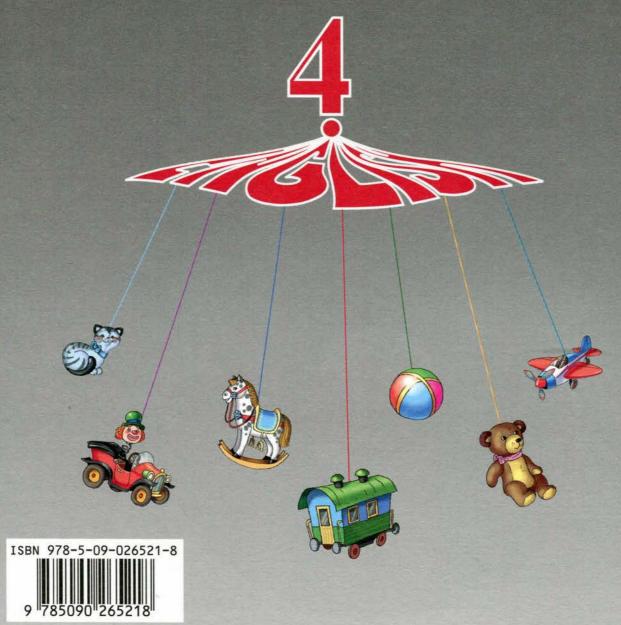
Часть 2

Центр группы германских языков Руководитель Центра В. В. Копылова Зам. руководителя Н. И. Максименко Редактор Н. И. Максименко Младший редактор Н. В. Байкова Художественный редактор Э. К. Реоли Художенко О. А. Боголюбова, В. Е. Киселёв Техническое редактирование и компьютерная вёрстка Е. С. Юровой Компьютерная обработка рисунков Д. В. Горчакова, А. Б. Комаровского Корректор Н. Д. Цухай

Налоговая льгота — Общероссийский классификатор продукции ОК 005-93—953000. Изд. лиц. Серия ИД № 05824 от 12,09.01. Подписано в печать 07.09.11. Формат $84 \times 108^{1}/_{16}$. Бумага офсетная. Гарнитура Ньютон. Печать офсетная. Уч.-изд. л. 14,59. Доп. тираж 15 000 экз. Заказ № 2004.

Открытое акционерное общество «Издательство «Просвещение». 127521, Москва, 3-й проезд Марьиной роши, 41,

Отпечатано в полном соответствии с качеством предоставленных издательством материалов в ОАО «Тверской ордена Трудового Красного Знамени полиграфкомбинат детской литературы им. 50-летия СССР». 170040, г. Тверь, проспект 50 лет Октября, 46. №



ENGLISH

