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ENGLISH

Student's Book



PART 1



PROSVESHCHENIYE
PUBLISHERS

ENGLISH

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

V класс

Учебник

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

В двух частях

Часть 1

*Рекомендовано Министерством образования и науки
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В31

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Условные обозначения



— задание с использованием аудиозаписи



— задание для подготовки к экзамену (prepare for the final assessment)



— разговорные клише (conversational formulas)

Vs — глагол в 3-м лице ед. числа настоящего времени

Ved — глагол (правильный) в форме Past Simple

V₃ — третья форма глагола (причастие прошедшего времени)

Верещагина И. Н.

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В учебник включены уроки для повторения материала, пройденного во 2—4 классах, и основной курс. Задания учебника направлены на тренировку учащихся во всех видах речевой деятельности (аудировании, говорении, чтении и письме) и обеспечивают достижение личностных, метапредметных и предметных результатов.

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ROUND-UP LESSONS



- SCHOOL LIFE
- THE PLACE WHERE WE LIVE
- CITY LIFE. LONDON
- TRAVELLING AND TRANSPORT
- HOBBIES
- MY COUNTRY
- AMERICA (THE USA)



LESSON 1

Personal Identification¹

- family ● name, address, telephone number ● character, appearance²
- likes and dislikes ● date of birth, place of birth, age ● occupation

LET US REVIEW

- 1** You meet a boy near the school. He is a new pupil in your class:
- ask him to answer your questions;
 - tell your best friend all you've learnt about the new boy.



- What's your name (your surname)?
- Where are you from? How old are you?
- Where and when were you born?
- When is your birthday?
- What's your address and telephone number?
- What are your likes and dislikes?
- How large is your family?
- What does your father (mother, etc.³) do?

- 2** A group of boys and girls is leaving for London. They don't know each other and have just met. What do you think they are saying to each other? Choose the possible questions/sentences from the list.

- Hi! (Hello!)
- Do you like the Russian winter?
- Nice to meet you.
- How old are you?
- Is it quiet in the street?
- I am fine.

¹ personal identification ['pɜːsnəl aɪdɪntɪfɪ'keɪʃn] — *зд.* всё о себе

² appearance [ə'piərəns] — *внешность*

³ etc. — *et cetera* [et'set(ə)rə] — *лат.* и так далее

- What's your address?
- How old is your cousin?
- Where are you from?
- What's your name?
- Where do you live?
- Pleased to meet you.
- Have you got a brother?
- How are you?

3 Here are two forms.¹ The first one is Boris'.² Look at it and say all you can about him. Then talk about yourself.

name	<i>Boris</i>	name	
surname	<i>Petrov</i>	surname	
age	<i>12</i>	age	
date of birth	<i>5.5.84</i>	date of birth	
place of birth	<i>Novgorod</i>	place of birth	
address	<i>12, Green Street,</i> <i>Pavlovskoye</i>	address	
telephone	<i>33-46-76</i>	telephone	
occupation	<i>student</i>	occupation	
likes	<i>sports, games</i>	likes	
dislikes	<i>singing, dancing</i>	dislikes	

4 Say what their telephone numbers are.

Nina:	454-17-36	Larisa:	953-00-22
Klim:	332-14-02	Oksana:	955-38-40
Vova:	430-29-50	Andrei:	275-82-20

5 Listen to the text (🎧 1), and say which is Boris's (Vera's, Susan's, Lisa's and Paul's) telephone number.

Boris:	112-18-95	or	112-80-95
Vera:	271-19-13	or	271-09-30
Susan:	275-36-18	or	275-26-18
Lisa:	454-28-22	or	444-28-22
Paul:	925-14-14	or	925-44-14

¹ form [fɔ:m] — анкета

² Boris' = Boris's

BRUSH UP YOUR GRAMMAR

The Indefinite Tenses to have (have got)

+

Present		Past		Future	
I you we you they	have = have got	I you he she it we you they	had	I we	will (shall) have
he she it	has = has got			you he she it you they	will have

I **have** (or **have got**) three cousins.
 My daughter **has got** (or **has**) two dogs.
 The room's **got** (or **has**) two windows.
 We **had** many animals on the farm.
 They **will have** a car next month.

-

Present		Past		Future	
I you we you they	haven't = haven't got = have no = don't have	I you he she it we you they	had no = didn't have	I we	won't (shan't) have
he she it	hasn't = hasn't got = has no = doesn't have			you he she it you they	won't have

I **haven't** got a flat. I **don't** have any brothers. I **haven't** any pets.
I **have** no milk in the fridge.

He **hasn't** got a car. He **doesn't** have a car. He **has** no car.

You **won't** have much work to do tomorrow.

They **didn't** have any classes yesterday. They **had** no children.

?

Present			Past			Future		
Have	I	...?	Did	I	have ...?	Will (Shall)	I we	have ...?
Have	you	got ...?		you		Will	you he she it you they	have ...?
	we	got ...?		he				
Do	you	have ...?		she				
	they	have ...?		it				
Has	he	got ...?	Did	we	have ...?	Will	you he she it you they	have ...?
	she	got ...?		you				
	it	have ...?		they				
Does		have ...?						
		have ...?						

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

What have you got in your bag? = What do you have in your bag? = What have you in your bag?

How much money did they have?

Will you have time to finish it?

6 Say these sentences using the verb *have* (*have got*). Try and use as many versions¹ as possible.

Example: There is a wide door in the room.

The room has (has got) a wide door.

1. There are many actors in this theatre.
2. There are not any wide streets in this town.
3. Are there any wooden cups in the museum?
4. The woman's voice is very weak.
5. There is no tower in the old square.
6. There won't be any new settlements in this place.

¹ version ['vɜːʒn] — вариант

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER

- 1) First name, then surname: **Tom Brown**
(*never ~~Brown~~ Tom*)
- 2) You can say **Mr John Smith** or **Mr Smith**
(*but never ~~Mr~~ John*)
- 3)

Mr¹ Mrs Miss Ms	}	+ surname	Mr Brown Mrs Brown Miss Brown Ms Brown
---	---	-----------	---

7 Using the model say who they are.

Example: Her name is Angela.

Her surname is West.

She is not married.²

She is Miss Angela West.

1. His surname is Webster.

His name is Adam.

He is 20, not married.

He is

2. The brothers' surname is Brown.

Their names are Tom and Ben.

They are forty years old.

They are

3. Her surname is Poster.

Her name is Nell.

She is 35, nobody knows if she is married³.

She is

¹ If you don't know what Mr, Mrs, Miss, and Ms stand for consult your vocabulary.

² married ['mærid] — замужем, женат

³ if she is married — замужем ли она

4. Her name is Betty.
Her surname is Williams.
She is not married.
She is

8 Look at the pictures and put *Mr*, *Mrs*, *Miss*, and *Ms* before the following surnames:

1. ... Brown, age 21, not married.



2. ... White, age 65, married.



3. ... Green, age 17, not married.



4. ... Barlow, age 40 (*no information if she is married or not*).



5. ... Bentley, age 31, married.



**LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER**

 Air Mail Mr Thomas Brown Flat 5 15 Green Road Croydon ENGLAND	First name _____ Surname _____ Address: Flat _____ House No _____ Street _____ City/Town _____ Country _____
---	--

9 Look at the letters. Say in English where Peter, Michael, Boris, Nelly and Victor live.

Example: Boris lives at number 16 Lesnaya Road, Petrovskoye, Russia.

117134, г. Псков, Зеленый парк, д. 3, кв. 53 Салову Петру	159007, г. Клин, Яблочная ул., д. 34, кв. 34 Иванову Михаилу
129327, Москва Центральная площадь, д. 8, кв. 7 Киселевой Нелли	
124908 Село Петровское, Лесная дорога, д. 16 Петрову Борису	102387, г. Тверь, Портовая ул., д. 21, кв. 3 Козлову Виктору

10 Could you say your address in English? Try and do it.

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER

What's your job? (*most commonly used*¹)

What do you do? (*most commonly used*)

What's your profession?²

What's your occupation?

What are you? (*least commonly used*³)

Чем вы занимаетесь? =
Кто вы по профессии? =
Кем вы работаете? =
Какая у вас работа?

11 Look at the pictures and a) say what their jobs are; b) divide all the jobs into 3 columns: -er, -or, -man.



¹ most commonly used — наиболее часто употребляемое

² profession = occupation = job

³ least commonly used — наименее употребляемое

dancer, doctor, policeman, sailor, postman, singer, tailor, milkman, actor, driver, fisherman

12 Read the sentences to guess the meaning of the following jobs.

A **baker** ['beɪkə] is a person who makes bread.

A **butcher** ['bʊtʃə] is a person who sells meat.

A **grocer** ['grəʊsə] is a person who sells sugar, flour, salt, *etc.*

A **greengrocer** ['grɪn'grəʊsə] is a person who sells fresh vegetables and fruit.

A **nurse** [nɜːs] is a person who works in hospitals and helps doctors.

A **salesman** ['seɪlzmən] is a person who sells different things.

A **secretary** ['sekɹətɹɪ] is a person who works in the office and helps her boss with letters and other papers.

A **typist** ['taɪpɪst] is a person who types¹ letters and other papers.

13 Listen to the new words (🎧 2). Read them aloud after the speaker to check their pronunciation.

a baker, a butcher, a grocer, a greengrocer, a nurse, a salesman, a secretary, a typist

14 Look at the pictures and say what their jobs are.



¹ to type [taɪp] — печатать (как правило, на пишущей машинке или компьютере)

LET US LISTEN, READ AND LEARN

15 Listen to the song "When I Was a Soldier" (Ⓢ 3).

WHEN I WAS A SOLDIER

When I was a soldier, a soldier, a soldier,
When I was a soldier,
This is how I went.

When I was a policeman, a policeman, a policeman,
When I was a policeman,
This is how I went.

When I was a dentist, a dentist, a dentist,
When I was a dentist,
This is how I went.

When I was a doctor, a doctor, a doctor,
When I was a doctor,
This is how I went.

When I was a barber,¹ a barber, a barber,
When I was a barber,
This is how I went.

When I was a butcher, a butcher, a butcher,
When I was a butcher,
This is how I went.

When I was a baker, a baker, a baker,
When I was a baker,
This is how I went.

When I was a grocer, a grocer, a grocer,
When I was a grocer,
This is how I went.



16 a) Listen to the dialogue between two girls (Ⓢ 4) and choose the right answer to each question.

1. What is Natasha's address?

- a) Flat number 3, 9 Apple Street. b) Flat number 3, 19 Apple Street.
c) Flat number 3, 17 Main Road.

2. What is Natasha's telephone number?

- a) 332-55-48 b) 332-45-48 c) 332-54-48

¹ a barber ['bɑ:bə] — парикмахер (мужской)

b) Read the dialogue and decide which title is the best.

● **Two Friends**

● **Telephone Talk**

● **Caroline's Interview**

— Hello, what's your name?

— Caroline.

— Sorry?

— It's Caroline.

— Can you spell it, please?

— Caroline. What's your name?

— It's Natasha. That's N-a-t-a-s-h-a.

— Hello, Natasha. Do you live here?

— Yes, I do. I live at 9 Apple Street, in Flat 3. What's your address, Caroline?

— I live at 17 Main Road. My flat is 3, too. Are you on the phone, Natasha?

— Yes.

— What's your telephone number?

— That's 332-54-48.

17 Act out the dialogue (ex.¹ 16).

18 Think of your own dialogue (using ex. 16 as a model), give it a title and then act it out. Don't forget to change over.

LET US READ AND TALK



19 a) Read the text and fill in the gaps (1—4) with the phrases (A—E). There is one phrase you don't need to use.

b) Draw Caroline's family tree.

A FRIENDLY FAMILY

Caroline Porter has a large family. There are nine people in it. The oldest member of her family is her granny. You can hardly believe it but she is about 90. She lives (1) _____. Caroline's granny is very interested in life. She is fond of gardening and has got a lot of beautiful and unusual flowers in her small tidy²

¹ ex. = exercise

² tidy ['taɪdɪ] — опрятный, аккуратный



garden. When Caroline's granny was young she was a green-grocer and worked in (2) _____.

5. Caroline's mother and father are architects. They are about 50 but look much younger. They are fond of ancient¹ Russian churches and they often travel to Russia. They visit big cities and small towns. They are real specialists and know a lot. They often tell their family about their journeys. Caroline's mother is called Debbie. She is a tall woman, slim² and fair-haired,³ very clever and nice. Her husband's name is Peter. Peter is shorter than his wife. He is thin and dark-haired. He is very brave. They have been married for 25 years and are real friends.

Debbie has a brother, Victor, and a sister, Alice, who (3) _____. Alice is not married and has no children. Victor is a salesman. He is married and has two children — Bob and Polly. They are at primary school.

Caroline's cousins are very bright. They are not short but they are not tall either. They are both seven, fair-haired, pretty and polite. Their parents are proud of them.

But sometimes the children are lazy.⁴

Caroline's cousins like to play active games. They are never tired and (4) _____. They have got a very rich imagination. They like to read a lot and listen to their granny's stories. Victor's wife, Mary, is a typist. She works in a big firm.

All the members of the family are very friendly and hospitable. Their friends often come to see them and they all have wonderful parties.



- A. have got two children
- B. a small shop in the same street
- C. is a nurse in a hospital
- D. are seldom quiet
- E. a small cottage in the country

1	2	3	4	Extra

¹ ancient ['eɪnfənt] — древний

² slim [slɪm] — тонкий, стройный

³ fair-haired [fɛə'heəd] — светловолосый

⁴ lazy ['leɪzi] — ленивый

- 20** Listen to the second paragraph of the text (Ⓢ 5), and get ready for test reading.
- 21** Name the jobs of all the members of the family.
- 22** Find in the text and read aloud the sentences to describe:
a) Caroline's mother; b) Caroline's father; c) Caroline's cousins.
- 23** Describe Caroline's aunt and uncle. The pictures of ex. 19 and the words below can help you.

slim, short, ugly, tall, dark-haired, fair-haired, long hair, lovely, round face, long nose, red lips, long arms, white teeth

- 24** Choose any famous person you have read about (or about whom you know much) and describe him/her. Ex. 19 and 22 can help you.
- 25** Describe any family you like very much. (You can use your imagination.) First make a plan of your story.

LET US LISTEN AND TALK



- 26 a)** Listen to the text "Tom's Dream" (Ⓢ 6) and choose the right answer to each question.

- What was Tom's telephone number?
a) 206-44-39 b) 602-44-39 c) 602-43-49
- What did Tom's mother do?
a) She was a secretary.
b) She was a typist.
c) She was a secretary and a typist.
- How old was Tom's mother?
a) 30 b) 32 c) 40
- Why didn't Tom tell his mother what he did in the zoo in his dream?
a) Because he didn't know what to say.
b) Because he thought the answer was clear.
c) Because he thought that his mother knew the answer.

b) Tell your friends:

- how often you see dreams;
- what you see in your dreams;
- what your most pleasant and most unpleasant dream was like.

LET US WRITE

- 27 Write down the names of all the jobs you can remember.
- 28 What questions do people usually ask when they want to know about somebody's:
a) name, b) date of birth, c) place of birth, d) age, e) home town, f) occupation, g) family, h) address, i) telephone number?
- 29 Your friend lives in Manchester¹, which is a big city in Great Britain. His house is No.²2 in the High Street. Your friend's surname is Barlow. His name is Patrick. Write his address in English.
- 30 Describe your classmate for the other pupils to guess who it is.
- 31 Do ex. 6, 9, 10 in writing.
- 32 Learn to write these words. Write the words to the teacher's dictation. See how many you've written correctly.

baker, butcher, grocer, greengrocer, nurse, salesman,
secretary, typist, occupation, job, married

Home Reading Lesson 1,
text "A Clever Salesman"

LESSON 2

Daily Life

- home (at home)
- house, rooms
- modern conveniences
- furniture
- at school

LET US REVIEW

- 1 Say what people usually do in the kitchen, study, dining room, living room, sitting room, hall, bedroom, bathroom.

¹ Manchester ['mæntʃɪstə]

² No. = number

2 Name:

- a piece of furniture to have meals at;
- 2 pieces of furniture to lie on;
- 4 pieces of furniture to sit on;
- a piece of furniture to sit at and work;
- things you may put on the walls;
- a thing you may put on the floor;
- things you may hang on the windows;
- a piece of furniture to keep cups and glasses in;
- a piece of furniture to keep food in (especially in hot weather);
- a piece of furniture to keep books in;
- a piece of furniture to cook meals on;
- a piece of furniture to wash up in;
- a piece of furniture to keep clothes in.

3 Say what you have got and what you haven't got in your flat (house) and where this furniture is. The words can help you.

picture, wardrobe, sink, carpet, table, desk, chair, sofa, bed, cupboard, lamp, mirror, bookcase, curtains, cooker, armchair, blackboard, fireplace, standard lamp

BRUSH UP YOUR GRAMMAR

The Present Continuous Tense

to be $\begin{cases} \text{is} \\ \text{am} \\ \text{are} \end{cases} + \text{Ving}$

now, at the moment

I **am reading** a book now.

Nick **is not going** downstairs, he **is going** upstairs.

— **Are they leaving?** — Yes, they **are**.

Where **are they playing** now?

— Who **is laughing** so loudly? — We **are**.

— Who **is working** in the study? — I **am**.

The Present Indefinite Tense

V/Vs

always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never

+

Summer **follows** spring.

That **happens** every day.

My sisters always **wear** uniform when they go to school.

We **get on** well with Ann.

-

We **don't wake up** at 6 in summer.

It **doesn't** usually **happen**.

She **doesn't** usually **join** us for lunch.

?

Do you **hear** the sound of the bell?

Does the corridor ['kɒrɪdɔː] **lead** to the tower? — No, it **doesn't**.

Do they always **lock** this door? — Yes, they **do**.

wh-questions¹

When **does** he **leave** the house?

Where **do** they usually **sing**?

Why **doesn't** she **cook** here?

How often **do** you **work** in the garden?

What **goes**² round the Earth? — The Moon **does**.

Who **studies** geography³ in your group? — Helen **does**.

Who **leaves** for London every month? — They **do**.

Who **counts** well? — We **do**.



4 What are Peter and his friends doing at the moment and what do they do every day?

1. Peter (*read*) a magazine now and Ben and Tom (*work*) in the study.
2. Ann (*sing*) upstairs. She (*sing*) very well.
3. Mary and Susan (*not count*) at the moment. Nick (*count*) badly.
4. The door (*open*) easily. Peter (*open*) the door now.
5. Look! Sam (*leave*). He always (*leave*) at 18.10.

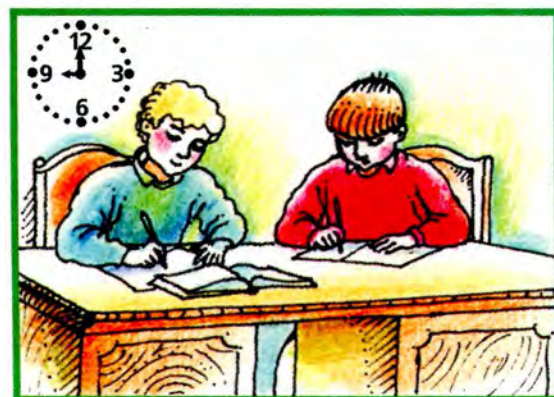
¹ wh-questions = wh? — специальные вопросы, обычно начинающиеся с вопросительных слов *what, when, where, why, who, which, whose* и т. д.

² В вопросе к подлежащему, который может начинаться с вопросительных слов *Who* или *What*, глагол всегда стоит в 3-м лице ед. числа.

³ В современном английском языке наблюдается тенденция писать названия учебных предметов со строчной буквы.

- 5 Look at the pictures and say what the children are doing at the moment and what they *usually* (seldom, always, etc.) do. The words can help you.

to sing a song, to spend a holiday, to do lessons, to leave for Moscow, to lock something with the key, to wash the floor



6 Make these questions wh-questions. Follow the model.

Example: Is Nelly laughing? (*Why*)

Why is Nelly laughing?

1. Do many people learn foreign languages? (*Why*)
2. Are they counting? (*What*)
3. Does the plane leave for London? (*When*)
4. Do they write letters to their friends? (*How often*)
5. Does it become dark here late? (*When*)
6. Is he joining us? (*Who*)
7. Does it often happen? (*What*)

7 This is Andrew's timetable. Talk about yours and say what subjects you have and on what days.

DAY TIME	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tues- day</i>	<i>Wednes- day</i>	<i>Thurs- day</i>	<i>Friday</i>
9.00	English	Maths	Maths	English	Maths
10.05	Nature Study	Sport	Swimming	Maths	Geography
11.10	Music	Art	English	English	English
13.00	Lunch				
13.30	History	Eng- lish	Maths	Maths	Computer
14.55	Geogra- phy	Nature Study	Computer	History	Art

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER

The verbs that are not usually used in the **present continuous tense**:
like, love, want, understand, hear, see, notice, feel, remember, recognize,¹ wish,² know, forget, seem,³ believe, hate.⁴

I **hear** someone calling me.

Do you **understand** me now?

Are you sure he **knows** where to go?

What do you **feel**?

I don't **want** any porridge at the moment.



8 Make the right choice: *present indefinite* or *present continuous*.

1. How you (*feel*)?
2. You (*know*) what he (*read*)?
3. I (*not understand*) what she (*say*).
4. He (*not see*) what the problem (*be*).
5. He (*sleep*) now. He (*like*) to sleep after dinner.
6. She (*say*) she (*hear*) nothing.
7. You (*see*) the man who (*stand*) near the window? He (*want*) to speak to you.

9 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words mean:

electricity [ɪˈlekˈtrɪsɪti]

gas [ɡæs]

cold and hot running water

a washing machine [ˈwɒʃɪŋ məʃiːn] — a machine for washing clothes and other things

¹ to recognize [ˈrekəɡnaɪz] — узнавать

² to wish [wɪʃ] — желать

³ to seem [siːm] — казаться

⁴ to hate [heɪt] — ненавидеть

a vacuum cleaner ['vækjuəm ,kli:nə] — a machine we use to clean carpets, furniture and floors

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

modern conveniences

central heating

to turn on (off)

to be on (off)

c) Read the word combinations and sentences to know how to use these words.

It is important to have all **modern conveniences** in your flat. There were no modern conveniences in the house where I lived last summer. Does your granny have any modern conveniences in her house in the country?

The usual modern conveniences are: **central heating, electricity, gas, hot and cold running water.**

My younger sister likes to **turn** the light **on** and **off**.

His elder brother always cleans carpets with the **vacuum cleaner**.

Is your **washing machine on**? Central heating is usually off in summer. The vacuum cleaner I wanted to buy was very expensive. Electricity lights our houses. The water is running. Turn it off! Turn on the vacuum cleaner, please. I'd like to clean the furniture. Is the fridge on? If not, turn it on, please!

10 Listen to the new words (⊗ 7). Read them aloud after the speaker to check their pronunciation.

electricity, gas, cold and hot running water, a washing machine, a vacuum cleaner, modern conveniences, central heating, to turn on, to turn off, to be on, to be off

11 Make the sentences complete using *on* or *off*.

1. It is dark in the room. Turn the light
2. It is cold in the room. The central heating is not
3. It is very hot here, turn the electric fire
4. In summer the central heating is usually ... in our houses.
5. My little brother can't turn ... the light. He is very small.
6. Early in the morning, when it is not dark outside we turn the light....
7. Mike is doing his lessons. Turn the television ..., please.

12 Look at the pictures and say where there are modern conveniences and where there are not.



13 a) Listen to the dialogue (CD 8). Read it and decide which title is the best.

- Pete's New Flat.
- Constance's New Flat
- Constance is Ringing Pete up

Pete: Hi, Constance! Glad to meet you! How are you?

Constance: Fine, thanks. And you?

Pete: OK. You know, Constance, we have recently¹ moved into a new flat.

Constance: Have you? What's your address now?

Pete: It's Flat number 7, 33 Kings Road. Our flat is large and comfortable, with all modern conveniences: gas, electricity, hot and cold running water. We've got central heating too.

Constance: I'm glad to hear that.

b) Act the dialogue out.

14 Think of your own dialogue according to the model of ex. 13. Choose a partner and act it out.

15 Listen to the song "Old Horace" ['hɒrəs] (CD 9).

OLD HORACE

Old Horace lives with me.
When he comes home at three,
He knocks at the door,
He rolls² on the floor
And comes to sit with me.
He watches my TV,
He sits right on my knee,³
He takes a nap⁴
Upon my lap.⁵
That's where he likes to be.

Chorus: Ba, ba, ba, ba, ba, ba.

Old Horace drinks a lot;
He drinks right from the pot;⁶
His favourite drink
Is milk, I think;
He likes it when it's hot.
He eats food from a can,⁷
He likes it just one way;

¹ recently ['riːntli] — недавно

² roll [rɒl] — кататься

³ knee [niː] — колено

⁴ take a nap [næp] — вздремнуть

⁵ lap [læp] — колено

⁶ pot [pɒt] — горшок, котелок

⁷ can [kæn] — консервная банка

It doesn't last;¹
He finishes fast,
He eats it every day.

Chorus.

He always catches birds,
He doesn't say a word.
He looks at one
And starts to run.
He catches it for fun.
Old Horace isn't short,
Old Horace isn't fat.²
He's very sweet,
He has four feet.
Old Horace is my cat!

Chorus.

LET US READ AND TALK

- 16** a) Read the story and say why Peter was sure he was going to have a nice holiday.
b) Read out what modern conveniences they had in their summer cottage.

PETER'S HOLIDAY



Mr and Mrs Gray lived in a big city. Mr Gray worked in a bank and spent a lot of time at work. Mrs Gray was fond of music and art. The Grays had a son whose name was Peter. Peter was good at all the subjects at school but didn't like to wash. He hated water.

Mr and Mrs Gray wanted to spend the summer in the country. They found a nice small house not very far from Mr Gray's office.

¹ to last [la:st] — длиться

² fat [fæt] — толстый, жирный

Mrs Gray and Peter went there one weekend at the beginning of June. Later Mr Gray wanted to join them. Peter and his mother went there for two weeks. It was late in the evening when they arrived at the house. Mrs Gray said to Peter, "We're going to stay here for fourteen days."

The boy ran into the house, turned on the light and looked into all the rooms. He saw a nice kitchen with a white fridge, two cupboards, a cooker and a sink. There was gas and electricity in the house. Peter also saw a vacuum cleaner in the corner. The sitting room with a tall mirror and a wonderful fireplace was fantastic. You could play football there.

Peter ran back to his mother and shouted: "Mummy! It's great! But I haven't found a bathroom. Where is it?" "It's very difficult to get water here," his mother answered, "and there is no hot and cold running water here." "That's very good, Mum," Peter said. "That is going to be a very nice holiday indeed!"



17 Read the text again and say if the following statements are "True", "False" or "Not Stated".

1. The Grays lived in a small town.
2. Mrs Gray could play the piano very well.
3. The Grays decided to spend two weeks in the country.
4. Mrs Gray and her son arrived at the country house at ten o'clock in the evening.
5. Peter liked the fireplace in the new house most of all.
6. Peter was happy that there was no bathroom in the country house.

18 Look through the story (ex. 16) and say what you think of Peter.

19 Give a short summary of the text (ex. 16).

20 Say what modern conveniences you have got in your flat (house).

21 You are sure to have a relative or a friend who lives in the country. Describe the place he lives in (room, furniture, modern conveniences).

22 Say a few words about: a) your mother's usual working day; b) your school day. First make a plan of your story.

LET US LISTEN AND TALK



23 a) Listen to the text “It Is Important to Know a Foreign Language” (Ⓢ 10) and choose the right statement.

1. Every morning the two kittens have porridge for breakfast.
2. The two kittens don't like doing foreign languages at school.
3. The mother-cat is afraid of big dogs.
4. The two kittens are afraid of big dogs.

b) How can you answer the question “Is it important to know a foreign language?” Give some good reasons.

LET US WRITE

24 Do ex. 6 and 8 in writing.

25 Make the sentences complete.

1. I fly (*usually*) to London.
2. She turns on central heating in summer (*never*).
3. We are late (*often*).
4. Mr Mole reads his newspaper (*every morning*).
5. She is angry (*seldom*).
6. My brother helps his mother clean the carpet with the vacuum cleaner (*always*).

26 What is your choice to express the same ideas in English.

- 1) Она работает в больнице.
- 2) Твой брат сейчас работает в саду? — Да.
- 3) Секретарь посылает письма в Лондон каждую неделю.
- 4) Они не часто смотрят телевизор.
- 5) Мэри чистит ковёр пылесосом. Она всегда это делает по понедельникам.

27 Do ex. 11 in writing.

28 Learn to write these words. Write the words to the teacher's dictation. See how many you've written correctly.

electricity, gas, cold and hot running water, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, central heating, modern conveniences, to turn on (off), to be on (off)

Home Reading Lesson 2,

text “Whose Favourite Rooms Are They?”

LESSON 3

Free Time

- hobbies and interests • radio and TV • museums, exhibitions • sports
- cinema, theatre, concerts

LET US REVIEW

- 1 Play a memory game. Look at the list of hobbies for a moment, then close the book and name all you can remember.**

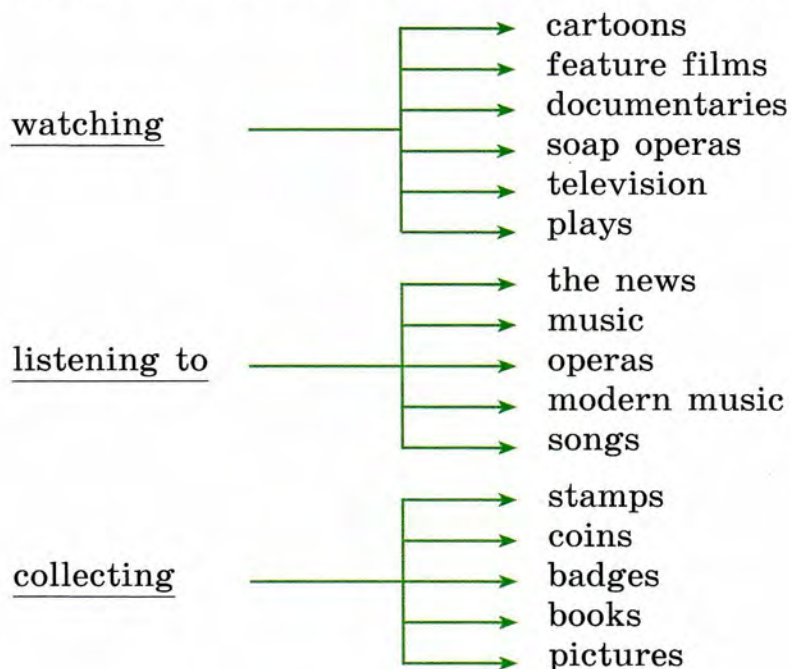
sports
singing
dancing
cooking
travelling

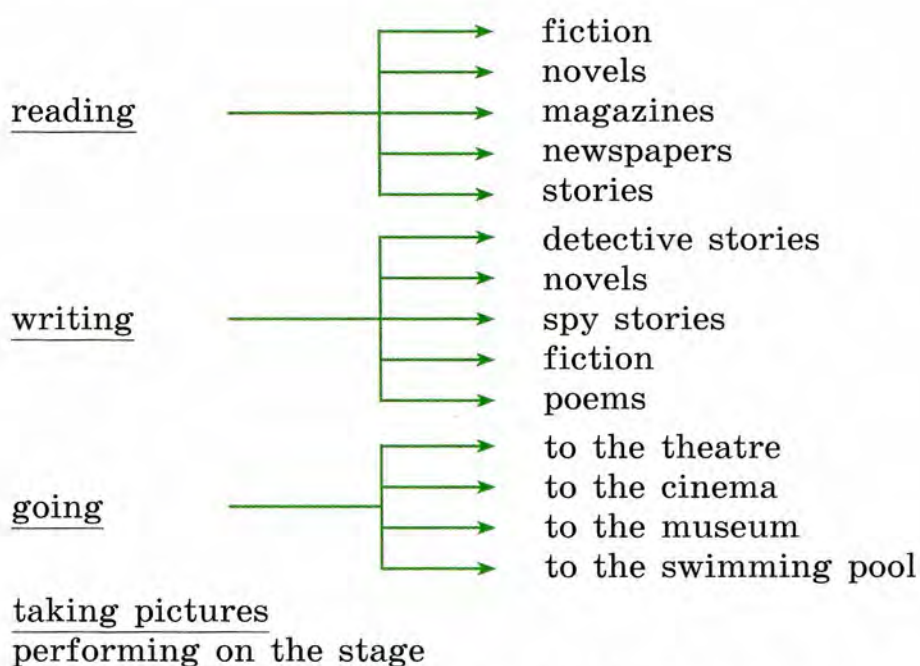
fishing
gardening
writing novels
taking pictures
watching TV

listening to music
reading fiction
going to the theatre
collecting stamps

- 2 Read the names of the hobbies. Use your imagination and say whose hobbies they can be.**

Example: Mr Porter's hobby is performing on the stage.





3 Say what your friends' or relatives' hobbies are.

Example: My elder brother's hobby is taking photos.

4 Say what your favourite hobby is. What were your hobbies when you were a small boy/girl?

BRUSH UP YOUR GRAMMAR

The Past Indefinite Tense

Ved/V₂

yesterday, last year, last week, last Monday, last night, a week ago, a month ago, a year ago, the day before yesterday, the other day,¹ in 1990

+

He **explained** it to me last week.

We **collected** a lot of stamps last year.

They **went** to the theatre the other day.

You **wrote** a long poem yesterday.

¹ the other day — на днях

I **didn't** watch TV the day before yesterday.
She **didn't** go to the library three days ago.
You **didn't** buy any tickets last night.
We **didn't** visit France in 1993.

?

- Did you **read** your favourite book yesterday? — Yes, I **did**.
- Did he **perform** on the stage last night? — No, he **didn't**.
- Did they **go** to the museum last Thursday? — Yes, they **did**.
- Did she **understand** the play? — No, she **didn't**.

wh?

- When **did** you **go** to the theatre last? — I **went** there five days ago.
- Where **did** you **meet** this famous writer? — We **met** him in the library.
- Why **did** he **watch** the film? — Because he **liked** it.
- How many times **did** she **visit** the art gallery last month? — She **did** it twice.
- Who **played** Hamlet in the famous Russian film? — Smoktunovsky **did**.
- Who **read** the newspaper a minute ago? — I **did**.
- Who **could** answer the question? — Nobody **could**.

5 Imagine that all those actions happened in the past and tell your friends about them. Make all the necessary changes.

Example: Nick is looking through the magazine now.

Nick looked through the magazine the other day.

1. The Russian Army is winning the battle.
2. They sell newspapers only in the street.
3. The boy will appear very soon.
4. He always tells the truth.
5. The sun is rising and everything is getting so bright.
6. He gets up at five and catches the 6.30 bus.

LET US LEARN

- 6 Look at the portraits ['pɔ:trɪts] of the famous English and American writers and say what you can about them.**



Mark Twain ['mɑ:k 'twen] (1835—1910)

- lived in the state of Missouri [mɪ'zɔəri] on the banks of the Mississippi [ˌmɪsɪ'sɪpi]
- wrote about Tom Sawyer ['sɔ:jə]
- began to work at the age of 12
- was a sailor
- became famous in 1865
- was a short story writer and the greatest American humorist ['hju:mərɪst]
- was fond of collecting things which nobody had

James Hadly Chase ['dʒeɪmz 'hædli 'tʃeɪz] (1906—1985)

- was born in London
- began to write in 1939
- became famous in 1939
- worked as a bookseller
- wrote 78 books



Agatha Christie ['ægəθə 'krɪsti] (1890—1976)

- didn't go to school
- got her education [ˌedʒʊ'keɪʃn] at home
- took part in the war of 1914
- got married in 1914
- began to write detective stories in 1920
- became famous in 1926
- wrote 68 novels, 17 plays, more than a hundred stories

William Shakespeare ['wɪljəm 'ʃeɪkspɪə]
(1564—1616)

- lived in Stratford-on-Avon
- went to a grammar school
- worked as an actor
- acted at the London theatre called “The Globe” [gləʊb]
- wrote about 37 plays and many poems
- wrote in the golden age of English literature ['lɪtrətʃə]



Jack London ['dʒæk 'lʌndən] (1876—1916)

- was a son of a farmer
- had a lot of jobs
- worked as a newspaper seller, a sailor, a factory¹ worker
- dreamed of becoming a pirate ['paɪrɪt]
- wrote his first book in 1898
- wrote novels and stories about animals
- lived in Alaska for some years
- wrote 152 stories about the North

7 Answer the questions (see ex. 6).

1. When was William Shakespeare born?
2. What was James Chase's native city?
3. Where was Mark Twain from?
4. When did Agatha Christie become famous? What about James Chase and Mark Twain?
5. Which of them was an actor? a sailor? a seller?
6. How many novels did Agatha Christie write?
7. Which of them dreamed of becoming a pirate?
8. Which of them was the greatest American humorist? the greatest English writer?
9. Which of them wrote in the golden age of English literature?
10. Which of them took part in the war of 1914?
11. How did Agatha Christie get her education?

¹ factory ['fæktəri] — фабрика, завод

- 8 Here are the answers. Ask questions about the famous writers (see ex. 6, 7).**

William Shakespeare

- 1) He lived in Stratford-on-Avon.
- 2) He acted in "The Globe".
- 3) He wrote in the golden age of English literature.

Agatha Christie

- 1) In 1890.
- 2) She got married in 1914.
- 3) She wrote more than a hundred stories.

Jack London

- 1) His father was a farmer.
- 2) He had a lot of jobs.
- 3) He wrote stories about animals.

- 9 Do you know any books by these writers? Name them. If you can't, go to the library or look through your home collection of books and be ready to give the titles ['taɪtlz]. If you can, say a few words about any of these books.**

- 10 These are the new words for you to learn.**

a) Guess what these words mean:

piano ['pjænəʊ]	radio ['reɪdɪəʊ]
gallery ['gæləri]	classical ['klæsɪkl]
sculpture ['skʌlptʃə]	revue [rɪ'vju:]
biography [baɪ'ɒgrəfi]	video ['vɪdɪəʊ]
show [ʃəʊ]	drama ['drɑ:mə]
guitar [gɪ'tɑ:]	politics ['pɒlɪtɪks]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

flute, violin, paint, painting, exhibition, to go in for (sports), folk.

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

His nephew is fond of playing **the guitar** and **the piano** but he dislikes playing **the violin** and **the flute**. By the way, he likes to **paint** very much.

My elder brother is a theatre-goer. He is fond of watching comedies, ballet and **drama** performances and **video** films.

Would you like to go to a pop music concert or to a concert of **classical** music?

How often do you visit **exhibitions**, picture **galleries** and art mu-

seums? When does the Tretyakov Gallery open? Do you know when it closes? It opens at 10 and closes at 7.

Where could I find Agatha Christie's **biography**? Who has written the biography of this famous writer?

We could see beautiful **sculptures** and wonderful paintings in the Museum of Fine Arts. — Can we find any **portrait paintings** in the **National Gallery** in London? — Certainly you can.

My grandfather's hobbies are **politics**, listening to the **radio** and watching ice **revues**. My uncle always discusses politics and watches different TV programmes.

What are they showing on TV tonight? Oh, there are a lot of interesting programmes: **folk** and **classical** music, an ice revue and the quiz of the day.

What sports do your friends **go in for**? Richard goes in for swimming and running and Michael goes in for skiing and skating.

11 Listen to the new words (🎧 11). Read them aloud after the speaker to check their pronunciation.

a piano, a guitar, a gallery, a sculpture, a biography, a show, politics, radio, classical, revue, video, a flute, a violin, to paint, a painting, an exhibition, to go in for sports, folk

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER

to play **the** piano
to play **the** guitar
to play **the** violin
to play **the** flute

but: to play football
to play tennis
to play hockey
to play chess

to go in for sports
to go in for running
to go in for skiing
to go in for skating
to go in for swimming

- 12 Say what games the children played at the sports ground three days ago and what musical instruments some of them played after classes.**

Example: Mary and Pete (*basketball*).

Mary and Pete played basketball at the sports ground three days ago.

1. The children (*volleyball*).
2. Mary (*piano*).
3. Nelly and Victor (*badminton*).
4. My elder sister (*guitar*).
5. Caroline (*violin*).
6. The boys (*hockey*).

- 13 Say what kinds of sports your friends or your relatives go in for.**

Example: My younger brother goes in for jumping.

LET US LISTEN, READ AND LEARN



- 14 Listen to the dialogue (Ⓢ 12). Read it and decide which title is the best. Then act it out**

- Plans for the Evening
- Going to the Cinema
- A Visit to the National Gallery

Tom: Where shall we go tonight?

Kate: As you know, Tom, I'm a cinemagoer. I would like to go to the cinema. **What's on at the "Odeon"** [əʊdʒən]?

Tom: "Hamlet" is on.

Kate: **Who is playing Hamlet?**

Tom: I don't know. It's an old film. I think it's **black-and-white**.

Kate: Oh, no. Let's go to some **exhibition** instead. I know they are showing an interesting **collection** of **sculptures** in the **National Gallery**.

Tom: Isn't it too late? **When does it close?**

Kate: It closes at 5. We'll be there just in time. Hurry up!

- 15 Think of your own dialogue (use ex. 14 as a model) and give it a title. Choose a partner and act it out. Don't forget to change over.**

16 Listen to the song “The Circus¹ Clown” (🎵 13).

THE CIRCUS CLOWN

He arrived in the spring;
He smiled at everyone;
He played with all the children;
They danced in the sun.

He whispered² in their ears;
They laughed at his games;
They loved to hear his stories;
He learned all their names.

Chorus:

They cried yesterday;
He travelled to another town;
They called him, but he walked away...
He was the circus clown.

He dressed in funny clothes;
His favourite shirt was red;
He did his hair and put his hat
On top of his round head.

The children liked his shoes;
They touched his giant ['dʒaɪənt] feet;
They followed him, applauded [ə'plɔ:dɪd] him,
And marched in the street.

Chorus.

They visited his tent;
They waited every day;
They repeated everything he did;
They wanted him to play.

¹ circus ['sɜ:kəs] — цирк; цирковой

² whisper ['wɪspə] — шептать

LET US READ AND TALK



17 a) Read the text and say if Uncle Oscar ['ɒskə] was happy¹ in his family.

b) Choose the best variant and complete the sentences after the text.

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO UNCLE OSCAR?

(after George P. Mc Callum)

Part I

I would like to tell you what happened to my Uncle Oscar, or I would rather try to understand it and explain it to you.

My Uncle Oscar was a very nice man. Every morning on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday he usually took the seven forty-five (7.45) bus and started for work. He went to the bank early in the morning as he was an accountant² (and by the way, a very good one). He worked hard all day long and returned home rather late. My uncle was forty-seven years old, married and had two children.

⊙ **14.** His wife's name was Agatha ['ægəθə]. Aunt Agatha was fond of talking and always talked too much and in a very loud voice. That's why I think Uncle Oscar seldom had much to say. Their two children, Elizabeth and Julian, were not very pleasant. Both of them were large and loud like their mother. And they were selfish³ and greedy⁴ too. They didn't think about their father much. He was a little quiet man, who spoke little and went about unnoticed.⁵ He liked music but didn't play the piano, the violin, the flute or any other musical instrument. He practically never went to the theatre or to the cinema and he didn't visit exhibitions or museums either. ⊙

Uncle Oscar didn't go in for sports. He was not fond of swimming, skiing or playing golf. You could never see him in the sitting room in front of the television watching sports programmes. Uncle

¹ if Uncle Oskar was happy — был ли дядя Оскар счастлив

² accountant ['əkaʊntənt] — бухгалтер

³ selfish ['selfɪʃ] — эгоистичный

⁴ greedy ['ɡriːdi] — жадный

⁵ unnoticed [ʌn'nəʊtɪst] — незаметный



Oscar never complained¹ about his boring life. I knew he had a hobby. He had a very good collection of stamps and was happy only when he worked on his stamp collection. He was a real collector. His children took no interest in their father's hobby. But I, his nephew, did. Uncle Oscar showed me some stamps and explained that they were really very expensive.

Then on the 14th of October 1951 Uncle Oscar got up as usual at 6.45 (six forty-five), made his own breakfast (Aunt Agatha, Elizabeth and Julian were still in bed; they never got up before 8), left the house and went to the bus stop. Some people who were at the bus stop that day didn't see him at all. The others were not so sure. They couldn't say anything definite. But that was the kind of person Uncle Oscar was. Other people seldom noticed him. One thing was certain: he never got to the bank that morning.

1. Uncle Oscar's life
 - a) was not very interesting
 - b) was exciting
 - c) was very pleasant
2. On the 14th of October 1951
 - a) Uncle Oscar came to the bank later than usual
 - b) the bank clerks didn't see Uncle Oscar
 - c) Uncle Oscar never got up in the morning

¹ complained [kəm'pleɪnd] — жаловался

18 Answer the following questions.

1. Who is the narrator¹ of the story?
2. How many members were there in Uncle Oscar's family?
3. How old was Uncle Oscar?
4. What was his job?
5. Who talked a lot in his family? Who was always quiet?
6. Do you think Uncle Oscar's children loved their father? Why?
7. What was Uncle Oscar's hobby?
8. Why was Uncle Oscar's life boring?
9. Uncle Oscar didn't go in for sports, did he?
10. Where did Uncle Oscar go on the 14th of October? Did he get there?

19 Say what you think of:

- a) Uncle Oscar;
- b) his wife;
- c) his children;
- d) the kind of life Uncle Oscar led.

20 Tell your classmates what happened to Uncle Oscar on the 14th of October.

21 What do you think the end of the story is? Tell it to your classmates.

22 Do you want to know what the real end of the story by George P. Mc Callum is? Then read Lesson 3 in your "English Reader V".

23 Uncle Oscar's hobby was collecting stamps. What about other people's hobbies? Say whose hobbies they are and describe them in the most detailed way.

- a) visiting museums, exhibitions, galleries;
- b) playing the piano (the violin, the guitar);
- c) going in for sports;
- d) painting;
- e) listening to the radio, watching TV;
- f) watching video films;
- g) visiting jazz concerts.

24 Choose a partner and ask him questions about any famous person you like.

¹ narrator [nə'reɪtə] — рассказчик

25 Speak about your last visit to a museum (picture gallery, exhibition, etc.). The following plan can help you.

- 1) where you went;
- 2) when it was;
- 3) why you chose it;
- 4) who you went there with;
- 5) what you saw there;
- 6) when you arrived there;
- 7) how you arrived there;
- 8) what were the opening hours;
- 9) how interesting it was;
- 10) when you returned home;
- 11) when you are going there again.

KUROKAM.RU

26 Ask your friend about his/her last visit to the cinema (concert, theatre, circus, etc.).

27 Answer the following questions and get ready to speak about sports in your life.

1. Do you like sports?
2. What are your favourite sports and games?
3. When did you begin going in for sports?
4. What sport was it?
5. Do you like to play games in the ground or do you just like sports programmes on television?
6. How good are you at sports?

LET US LISTEN AND TALK



28 a) Listen to the text "The British Museum" (CD 15) and choose the right statement.

1. The British Museum is the biggest in the world.
2. You can't see any pictures in the British Museum.
3. The Library of the British Museum has only old books.
4. There are millions of books in the British Museum Library.

b) What is the best museum you've ever visited? What made you like it?

LET US WRITE

29 Think what answer you can give to the following questions.

Example: 1. Who often goes to the museum?

— My little cousins do.

2. Who went to the ballet the other day?

— Our family did.

1. Who goes in for sports in your group?

2. Who likes to go to different exhibitions?

3. Who is listening to the opera now?

4. Who is interested in politics?

5. Who will go to the concert next week?

6. Who can play the guitar?

7. Who must learn this poem by heart?

8. What museum has got a good collection of sculptures?

30 Do ex. 25 in writing.

31 Complete the text with the items that fit in best.¹

It was 7 o'clock in the morning. Ellie was in her (1) _____. It was time to (2) _____. She jumped out of bed and (3) _____ the window. The sun (4) _____ brightly in the blue sky. The weather was wonderful. Ellie dressed (5) _____. In two minutes she was ready. Then she ran to the kitchen. Her mother was there. She (6) _____ breakfast.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) bathroom, | b) bedroom, | c) kitchen, | d) dining-room |
| 2. a) get up, | b) got up, | c) stand up, | d) stood up |
| 3. a) came, | b) went up, | c) walked to, | d) came up |
| 4. a) shone, | b) was shining, | c) is shining, | d) shines |
| 5. a) quick, | b) quickly, | c) slow, | d) slowly |
| 6. a) was making, | b) is making, | c) has made, | d) made |

32 Write questions for more information.

He visited it.

¹ fit in best — подходит лучше всего

33 Learn to write these words. Write the words to the teacher's dictation. See how many you've written correctly.

flute, violin, piano, guitar, exhibition, paint, painting, folk, circus, sculpture, to go in for sports

Home Reading Lesson 3,
text "Whatever Happened to Uncle Oscar?", part II

LESSON 4

Travelling

- weather, seasons, nature ● arrival,¹ departure,² luggage ● transport
- moving about the city ● hotels

LET US REVIEW

1 Look at the picture, say how people can travel and answer the following questions.

1. Which is the quickest way of travelling?
2. Which is the most comfortable?
3. Which is the cheapest and which is the most expensive?
4. Which way of travelling is the most convenient?
5. Which one is the most interesting?



¹ arrival [ə'raɪvl] — приезд, прибытие

² departure [dɪ'pɑ:tʃə] — отъезд, отправление

- 2** Imagine that you are talking to Mr Smith who travelled to India by plane last year. Ask him questions about his journey. The words can help you.

a business trip, a tourist trip, to arrive at the airport, much/little luggage, to buy a single (return) ticket, business/tourist class, cheap, expensive, to catch a flight, on the plane, How much time did it take you to ...?

- 3** Here are Alice's answers. Pretend you are John, think of his questions to her and write them down.

John:

Alice: It was fantastic!

John:

Alice: Yes, we did. We spent some days at the seaside and then we went to the mountains.

John:

Alice: By train. It was a through train, so we didn't change.

John:

Alice: Yes, it was a fast train. We got to our hotel very quickly.

John:

Alice: We stayed there for 4 days.

John:

Alice: No, it was a single.

John:

Alice: It was wonderful, sometimes a bit windy and cold, but usually very pleasant and sunny.

- 4** Act out the dialogue of ex. 3. Don't forget to change over.

- 5** Complete the text filling in the words and word combinations.

a single, by sea, weather, ticket, on board the ship, wind, tourist class, by plane, expensive, trip, voyage

Last summer Mike's elder brother had a very interesting He went to New York He travelled The ... was fantastic. The sky was blue. There was no All the passengers enjoyed the voyage.

My ... was not very ... as it was I had ... as I wanted to get back to London

- 6 Use the text of ex. 5 as a model and tell the class a few words about somebody's journey.

BRUSH UP YOUR GRAMMAR

The Present Perfect Tense

have/has + Ved/V₃

already, just, yet, never, ever, lately,¹ recently, this morning, this evening, this week, this month, this year, today, since, for

+

I **have bought** a return ticket for Paris.
She **has just flown** to New York.
They **have missed** their flight this morning.
I **have known** Mrs Ford since 1994.
He **has already been** to London for three days.

-

I **haven't got** my luggage yet.
We **haven't arrived** at the railway station.
He **has never been** to America.
I **haven't heard** from him for a long time.
We **haven't seen** her for ages.

?

Have you ever **stayed** at the hotel?
Has he **found** his luggage yet?
Have they **explained** everything to you yet?
How long **have** you **been** here?
What cities **have** you **visited** yet?
Who **has been** to Moscow recently? — I **have**.

¹ lately ['leɪtlɪ] — недавно, за последнее время (за последние дни, недели)

7 Fill in the missing forms of the verbs.

think	...	...
...	drank	...
sit	...	...
...	...	lost
have	...	...
...	heard	...
...	slept	...
...	...	found
say	...	...
...	...	flown
...	read	...
...	gave	...
tell	...	...
...	...	taken
...	understood	...
come	...	...
...	got	...
wear	...	...
...	...	forgotten

8 Make the sentences complete filling in: *just, yet, already, never, ever, recently, lately.*

1. He has ... been to Canada.
2. Have you had a holiday ...?
3. Have they ... eaten at the new café?
4. I haven't heard from my cousin
5. Have you seen any good performances ...?
6. Have they called you ...? No, they haven't called me
7. He has ... been to the Tretyakov Gallery.

9 Ask questions using:

to play tennis recently; to get an excellent mark lately; to buy a new textbook lately; to hear from the grandparents recently; to travel recently; to work hard lately.

10 Look at the list of things to do and say what Susan has already done and what she hasn't done yet.

THINGS TO DO!

1. Buy the ticket to Boston.
2. Take the books to the library.

3. *Make lunch.*
4. *Write a letter to Granny.*
5. *Give a call to Betty.*
6. *Send a telegramme to Daddy.*
7. *Swim in the pool.*
8. *Read the novel up to the end.*
9. *Drink the milk.*

11 Read the beginning of the sentences in A and find the correct ending in B.

A

- 1) Tom is happy because
- 2) Becky is proud because
- 3) Nelly is interested because
- 4) Fred is in bed because
- 5) Mary's dress is clean because
- 6) Paul's shirt is dirty because
- 7) Richard is sad because

B

- a) he hasn't won the prize.
- b) he has flown to Paris with his Dad.
- c) he has fallen ill.
- d) he has fallen over on the ground.
- e) she has been to many countries.
- f) she hasn't read the story up to the end.
- g) she has washed it.

LET US LEARN

**LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER**

I **have always wanted** to come here.
I **have always lived** in this street.
They **have always had** that address.
We **have always known** them.
She **has always been interested** in cartoons.
He **has always spoken** good English.

12 Look, read and compare.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I always visit my granny on Saturday. | 1. I have always had this book. |
| 2. He always flies to Riga. | 2. He has always wanted to visit Riga. |
| 3. She always speaks English in class. | 3. She has always spoken fantastic English. |
| 4. They always travel with a lot of luggage. | 4. They have always been proud of their Motherland. |
| 5. We always travel second class. | 5. We have always travelled by train. |

13 What is your choice to express the same ideas in English?

1) Они всегда жили в этом городе. 2) Они всегда покупают обратные билеты. 3) Он всегда фотографирует, когда путешествует. 4) Она всегда знала этого фотографа. 5) Мы всегда хотели побывать в Париже. 6) Моя приятельница всегда жила в Париже. 7) У меня всегда был альбом с марками. 8) Я всегда собирал марки. 9) Вы всегда берёте с собой мало багажа. 10) Я всегда гордилась своими родителями.

14 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words and word combinations mean:

a fast train ['fɑ:st 'treɪn], information ['ɪnfə'meɪʃn], camera ['kæməɹə], a slow train ['sləʊ 'treɪn], traveller ['trævlə], passport control ['pɑ:spɔ:t kən'trəʊl]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

arrival, departure, check-in, to check in, fare, customs, customs officer, booking office, to book

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

I always travel by **fast trains**, but my granny is fond of **slow trains**. Can you tell me where the **information** office is? — You can get the information about the bus timetable here. Is this your **camera**? Are you fond of taking pictures? A **traveller** is one who travels. When you leave London for Moscow you must go through the **passport control**. The reporters waited for the **arrival** of the President. We hope for the arrival of better news. What do you know about his **departure**? I **checked** in my luggage **in** London. Where shall we check in? When you arrive in a country you should go through **the**

Customs. It took us an hour to get our luggage through the Customs. The **customs officers** at the airport were very polite. You can buy tickets for concerts, shows and other performances in the **booking office** at the theatre; you buy tickets to go by train in the booking office at the railway station. Father **booked** a single room and a double at the hotel before we left on our trip. What's the **fare** from London to Paris? *Conductor*:¹ Fares, please!

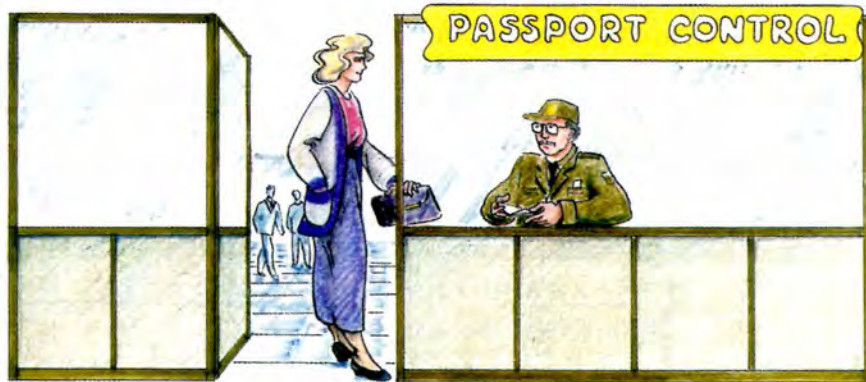
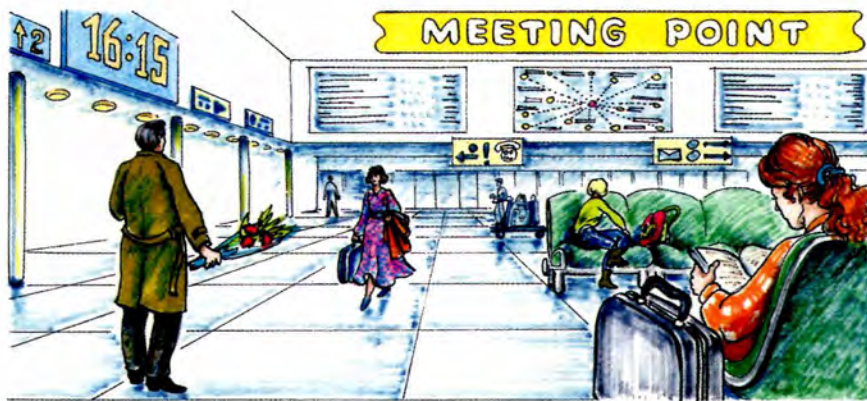
- 15** Listen to the new words (16). Read them aloud after the speaker to check their pronunciation.

a fast train, a slow train, information, a traveller, a camera, passport control, an arrival, a departure, check-in, to check in, the customs, a customs officer, a booking office, to book, fare

- 16** Look at pictures 1–7. What is happening in each of them? Where is the action taking place?



¹ a conductor [kən'daktə] — кондуктор



sun — sunny
wind — windy
cloud — cloudy

rain — rainy
snow — snowy
fog — foggy

- 17** Listen to the dialogue (Ⓢ 17) and say for how long Mrs Brown is going to stay, what kind of room she wants and why she is interested in the car park.

- PFA** **18** Listen to the dialogue (Ⓢ 17) and read it aloud after the speaker.

Mrs Brown: Excuse me, I'm looking for a hotel to stay at.¹ What would you recommend?

Information Clerk: How long are you going to stay?

Mrs Brown: Two or three nights, I think. Could you, please, look for some hotel near the centre?

Information Clerk: Yes, Madam, naturally. Is it a single room you want?

Mrs Brown: No, a double room, please. My husband is joining me.

Information Clerk: Would you like to have your own bathroom?

Mrs Brown: Yes, of course.

Information Clerk: Right. Now can I offer you New Barbican, Madam? It is a modern hotel, comfortably furnished.² All rooms have radio, telephone and a colour TV set.

Mrs Brown: Thank you, but I'm touring³ here. Is the hotel far from the main sights⁴ of the city? Where exactly⁵ is it?

Information Clerk: In Central Street, Madam. It is not far from



¹ to stay at (in) a hotel — остановиться в гостинице

² comfortably furnished ['fz:nɪʃt] — уютно обставленный

³ to tour [tuə] — совершать путешествие, поездку, турне

⁴ the sights [saɪts] — достопримечательности

⁵ exactly [ɪg'zæktli] — точно



the Tower of London and Tower Bridge. You can easily walk to St. Paul's from it. It will take you 20 minutes to get to the heart of the City of London.

Mrs Brown: How much does it cost?

Information Clerk: It is 40 pounds per person per night.¹

Mrs Brown: Fine, fine, that will do... Oh, yes, one more thing. Is there a car park? My husband is bringing his car.

Information Clerk: Yes, the hotel has its own car park.

b) Decide which title is the best for the dialogue.

- Mrs Brown Speaking
- At the Information Desk
- At the Hotel

19 Listen to the song "Rules and Regulations"² (CD 18).

RULES AND REGULATIONS



Don't move, don't talk.
Never run, always walk.
Give way, wait a minute,
Going to be trouble,³ you're in it.

No waiting, no parking,
Don't smile, stop laughing.
Turn it on, turn it off,
Open your mouth, try to cough.⁴



No smoking

¹ 40 pounds per person per night — 40 фунтов с человека за ночь

² regulations [ˈregjəˈleɪʃnz] — инструкции

³ trouble [ˈtrʌbl] — беспокойство

⁴ cough [kɒf] — кашлять

Keep
off
the grass

No radios

No cameras

Chorus:

Rules and regulations...

Laws¹ and obligations²...

You must do this, you can't do that.

Rules and regulations.

Parking meters, railway stations,

Seaports, airports.

You mustn't steal — don't get caught.

Laws and obligations.

No smoking,³ no drinking,

No running, stop thinking.

Work all day, play all night,

Do what I say — that's right.

Turn left, turn right,

Always love, never fight.

Come early, don't be late,

Try to be good, don't hate.

Chorus.

Silence

SLOW

LET US READ AND TALK



20 a) Read the text and fill in the gaps (1—4) with the phrases (A—E). There is one phrase you don't need to use.

b) Read the story and say why Mr Kirk has bought his new friend a hat.

MY FRIEND IS AN ALIEN⁴

(after Peter and Karen Viney)

Mr Kirk was in the park with his dog one Sunday night. Suddenly he heard a noise and saw a strange person in front of him. It was Zardak, from the planet Vecon ['vikən]. Zardak came to London by air. But he didn't arrive at the airport, he didn't check in, he didn't pass the passport control or the customs.

¹ law [lɔ:] — закон

² obligation [ɒblɪ'geɪʃn] — обязательство

³ smoke [sməʊk] — курить

⁴ alien ['eɪlən] — чужестранец, иностранец, инопланетянин



Mr Kirk took him home, but he didn't tell anybody (1) _____. Zardak liked Mr Kirk, and they became friends. But Zardak was tired of Mr Kirk's flat. He wanted to travel about Mr Kirk's country or at least he wanted to make a tour of the city.

⊙ 19. *Zardak*: Well, my good friend. When can we go out and see your city?

Mr Kirk: Er... that's difficult, Zardak. It isn't a very good idea.

Zardak: But I've been here for two days and I haven't seen anything yet.

Mr Kirk: You've watched television.

Zardak: I can watch television from my starship or when I am at home (2) _____. Please, my friend.

Mr Kirk: I've already told you. It isn't a good idea. ⊙

But Zardak wants to go on a tour of London. He is fond of travelling. He has travelled a lot. Travelling is his hobby. Just because of his hobby he has come to the planet Earth.

Zardak has got little silver horns¹ on his head. With the help of these horns he can make people do² what he likes. His horns become bright green and the light coming from them makes everybody say and do what Zardak wants. So Zardak just looks at Mr Kirk. Mr Kirk sees the green light and says:

Mr Kirk: Oh, I agree. Let's go to the city centre. Really why don't we go out? I have bought you a coat and a hat. Please put them on.

Zardak: But why a hat? You never wear a hat.

Mr Kirk: All right. I'll wear one too.

Mr Kirk and Zardak go along the street to the bus stop. They meet Mrs Evans, an old neighbour of Mr Kirk (3) _____.

Mrs Evans: Hello, Mr Kirk. I'm so glad to meet you. Who is this young man?

Mr Kirk: He's my cousin from California [kæl'fɔ:nə]. His name is Zardak.

Mrs Evans: Oh! How do you do? How long have you been here?

Mr Kirk: He has been here since Thursday. He has been here for two days.

¹ horn [hɔ:n] — рог

² he can make people do — он может заставить людей делать

Mrs Evans: What do (4) _____, Zardak? Is it your first visit to the country?

Zardak: Yes, it is. I have never been here before. It's very nice.

Mrs Evans: And I like your country very much. I've been there three times, you know. My sister lives in Los Angeles [ləs 'ændʒəlɪz] in California. She has always wanted to live there. And where exactly do you live?

Zardak: Vecon.

Mrs Evans: I've never heard of that. Where...

Mr Kirk: It's a very small town. Very small.

Mrs Evans: Funny, you haven't got an American accent ['æksənt].

Mr Kirk (looking at his watch¹): Oh, dear! Is that the time? Well, goodbye, Mrs Evans. We are really in a hurry.

Mrs Evans: Goodbye. Nice to meet you.

- A. you think of England
- B. about Zardak's arrival
- C. at the traffic lights
- D. on planet Vecon
- E. lives in a small cottage

1	2	3	4	Extra

PFA 21 Read the text again and say if the following statements are "True", "False" or "Not stated".

1. Zardak arrived in London on Thursday.
2. Zardak lives in California.
3. Zardak has never been to the Earth. It is his first visit.
4. Mrs Evans has never heard of Vecon.
5. Zardak has a big cottage on Vecon.
6. Zardak hasn't got an American accent.
7. Mr Kirk and Zardak are really in a hurry.
8. Mrs Evans' sister has three children.

¹ watch [wɒtʃ] — часы

22 Let's discuss the text. Think and answer the questions. Use as many sentences as you can.

1. Where did Mr Kirk meet Zardak?
2. What have you learnt about Zardak from the text?
3. Has Zardak seen anything of London yet? Why?
4. Why do you think Mr Kirk bought Zardak a hat?
5. How could Zardak make Mr Kirk agree to walk to the city centre?
6. Who has explained to Mrs Evans what Vecon is? Why?
7. Did Mr Kirk tell Mrs Evans the truth? Why?
8. What do you think Mrs Evans wanted to ask Zardak when she said: "I have never heard of that. Where...?"
9. Why did Mr Kirk want to finish their talk? How did he do it?

23 Imagine that you are Mr Kirk. You want to show Zardak London. Where will you take him? What are you going to tell him about these places?

24 Do you like travelling? Why? Let's talk about it.

1. Do you often travel? When did you travel last?
2. Where did you go?
3. How did you go there? Was it by car, by bus, by train or by plane?
4. Which is the quickest means¹ of travelling? Which is the most comfortable?
5. How do people usually travel if they want to get to the farthest places on the earth?
6. Do you think it is interesting to travel by sea? Have you ever done it? What was the weather like then?
7. How often do your parents or relatives travel by air? Where do they usually buy tickets for the flight? Is it expensive to travel by plane? Why do many people prefer this way of travelling?
8. What do people usually do when they are on the plane? on the train? on the bus?
9. Have you ever travelled by car? Is it comfortable? Is it convenient? Why do many people like travelling by car?
10. Where do people stay as they travel to faraway places? Have you ever stayed at a hotel? What was it like? What were the rooms like? What was the food like?

¹ means [mi:nz] — способ

25 Look at the pictures and say what the weather is (was, has been) like in these cities.



Moscow. Now



LONDON. YESTERDAY



New York. Since Monday



Paris.
Since the 5th of October

LET US LISTEN AND TALK



26 a) Listen to the text "Denis Cook Is Travelling" (CD 20) and choose the right answer to each question.

1. Why does Denis travel?
 - a) He has business to do.
 - b) He loves travelling.
 - c) He likes to fly.

2. Where is Denis's passport?
 - a) It's in the kitchen.
 - b) It's in the living room.
 - c) It's in the bedroom.
3. Where does Denis sit on the plane?
 - a) Near the aisle.
 - b) Near the window.
 - c) In the smoking area.
4. How soon is Denis's plane taking off?
 - a) In 4 minutes
 - b) In 14 minutes
 - c) In 40 minutes

b) Listen to the dialogue from the text "Denis Cook is Travelling" again. Write it down and act it out.

c) Do you like travelling? Give your reasons.

27 Write the answers. (See ex. 20.)

1. Who was in the park one night?
2. Who came from the planet Vecon?
3. Who took Zardak home?
4. Who hasn't seen anything of the Earth yet?
5. Who can watch television from his starship?
6. Who wants to make a tour about London?
7. Who lives in Los Angeles?
8. Who has lived there for 20 years?
9. Who is in a hurry?

28 You know the words *a star* and *a ship*. Do you remember them? What does the word *starship* mean? What does *city centre* mean? Follow the models and form the words. Check up the spelling in the vocabulary.

A

bed
fire
sea
milk
black

man
port
place
board
room

B

railway
traffic
through
return
single

lights
train
ticket
station

29 Make sentences about the people.

Example: Peter is a butcher.

(sell a lot of meat)

He has sold a lot of meat.

1. Mr Nelson is an architect.

(build some modern cottages)

2. Mr Kirk is a baker.

(become famous for his wonderful bread)

3. Nelly is fond of painting.

(draw funny pictures of animals)

4. Jack is a postman.

(bring me so many letters and magazines)

5. Angela is bad at mathematics.

(not learn how to add well)

6. Steve is so ill now.

(not feel so bad since his operation)

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30 Describe your last trip (journey, voyage, tour). Don't forget to write a few words about the weather at the time. Ask your parents to help you with some ideas.

31 Learn to write these words. Write the words to the teacher's dictation. See how many you've written correctly.

• • • • •
• arrival, departure, to check in (check-in), customs, customs
• officer, to book, booking office, fare
• • • • •

Home Reading Lesson 4,
text "A Letter from Yaroslavl"

LESSON 5

So Many Countries, So Many Customs (Russia, Britain, the USA)

● history ● main cities ● symbols ● famous people

LET US REVIEW

- 1** Put the following words into the correct category: *parts of the city/places of interest/places to work/money*.

road, factory, rouble ['ru:bl], exhibition, street, nickel, tower, shop, quarter, park, square, gallery, hospital, penny, airport, museum, bridge, pound, seaport, band, church, railway station, monument, dime, dollar

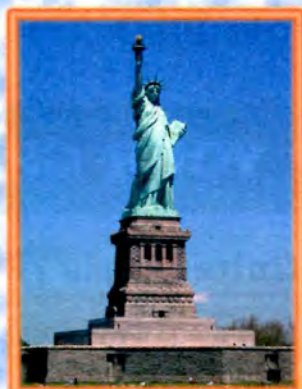
- 2** Name at least five places in Moscow, in London, in Washington or New York where you would like to take your friend.
- 3** We hope you remember such places of interest in London as: Trafalgar Square, the British Museum, Hyde Park. Try and answer the following questions about these places.
1. What is the centre of London?
 2. Where is the National Gallery situated?
 3. What do you know about the British Museum?
 4. Which is the largest park in London?
 5. What is there in the middle of Trafalgar Square?

- 4** This is the flag of Great Britain. The British people call it “the Union Jack”. It is red, white and blue. Do you remember the Russian and the American national flags? Describe them and draw them in your notebooks.



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- 5** Look at the pictures and say in what countries these buildings and places are. Which of them can you describe as symbols of:
a) Russia, b) Britain, c) the USA?



6 Do you remember any facts about the Russian, American and British history? Then answer the following questions.

a) Russia.

1. Which is the largest country in the world?
2. Where is Russia situated?
3. What is the longest river in Russia?
4. What old Russian towns on the Volga do you know?
5. Who founded the capital of Russia? When?
6. What is the heart of Moscow?
7. What can you say about the birch tree?

b) Britain.

1. When did England become a great country?
2. When did William the Conqueror come to England from France? What do you know about him?
3. What do you know about the Tower of London? Who built the White Tower? Why?
4. When was the Great Fire of London?
5. Did the people of London build a new city after the fire?
6. What can you say about the capital of England at the end of the 20th century?

c) The USA.

1. Who discovered America?
2. What was the name of the ship that sailed from England to America?
3. Were there any women on board the "Mayflower"?
4. Who was the first president of the United States?
5. How many states are there in the United States?
6. What is the capital of the USA?

BRUSH UP YOUR GRAMMAR

The Future Indefinite Tense (Future Simple)

shall/will + V

**tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next Monday, next January,
next day, next week, next month, next year, in a few days**

+

I'm sure Tom **will be** a good architect.
I'm twelve now. I'll **be** thirteen next year.
He says he'll always **remember** our school.

-

Nick has left for Kursk. He **won't be** at the party.
I **shan't see** you next week.
My parents **won't agree** with this idea.

?

Will you **join** us the day after tomorrow?
Shall I **phone** you later?
Will they **buy** the textbook?

wh?

Where **will** you **go** next summer?
When **will** they **give** us their answer?
Why **won't** you **send** them your plan?
Who **will** win? I hope Helen **will**.

This is not the only way to speak about future in English. When we talk about our *plans* and *things we have decided to do*, we often use **to be going to...**

to be going to...

+/-

I	am/am not
You	are/aren't
He, She, It	is/isn't

We	are/aren't
You	are/aren't
They	are/aren't

going to...

?

Am I
Is he, she, it
Are we, you, they

going to...?

7 You and your friend are going to start a pop group. Complete these sentences about who is going to do what.

Example: Nick/be/a singer.

Nick is going to be a singer.

1. I/play/the piano.
2. Mary/play/the guitar.
3. John/learn to play/the violin.
4. Nick's sister/write/songs for us.
5. My father/pay/for the instruments.
6. Tim/organize ['ɔ:gənaɪz]/our concerts.
7. We/become/famous.

8 a) Find out what Mrs Brown is telling her son. Use *will* ('ll) or *won't*.

One day you ... be a parent. You ... have children. They ... think you're old. They ... listen to you. They ... like the things you like. They ... laugh at you. And you ... like it. You ...! You ... understand it! You ... think they're too young. You ... think you're right. It ... be the same thing. So, please do what I say.

b) Do you think the son will do what his mother asks him to? What about you?

9 Make the sentences complete using *will/shall* or *be going to*...

Example: I like it when you play the guitar. ... you play and sing for us?

I like it when you play the guitar. Will you play and sing for us?

1. The latest news is on now. I ... to watch TV.
2. I have bought two tickets for the new opera. I ... to the Bolshoi Theatre with my mother.
3. When ... you visit New York?
4. What ... you to do tonight?
5. He hasn't decided yet where he ... work next month.
6. She wants to go to Moscow alone, so she ... to take her little cousin with her.

LET US LEARN

KUROKAMURU

LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER

There are three main ways of talking about the **future** in English. Two of them you already know. (See “Brush up Your Grammar”.) But you can also use **the present continuous tense** to talk about your *plans* or *things you have decided to do*, especially with the verbs **to go, to come, to arrive, to move, to leave, to have**.

I’m travelling to Rome tomorrow. = **I’m going to travel** to Rome tomorrow.

Jill is not coming with us. = **Jill is not going to come** with us.
When are you leaving for Washington DC? = **When are you going to leave for Washington DC?**

We are having a party next Saturday night. **Who is coming?** = **We are going to have** a party next Saturday night.
Who is going to come?

10 Express the same idea in another way.

Example: He is going to have a meeting at 10 o’clock tomorrow.

He is having a meeting at 10 o’clock tomorrow.

1. The plane is going to arrive half an hour later.
2. My friends are going to come to Moscow for the weekend.
3. My grandparents are going to move into a new flat next week.
4. When are they going to arrive?
5. She is going to leave for St. Petersburg in two days.

11 Look at the table and, using your imagination and the present continuous tense, say who, when and what is going to do.

Example: Jane is arriving in Moscow at 5.30 tomorrow.

<u>Arriving</u> 1) Jane, 5.30 2) Jill, next Monday 3) Fred and Bill, tomorrow	<u>Leaving</u> 1) She, for the airport 2) Bob, Moscow, at 6 3) The Browns, for London
<u>Coming</u> 1) Elizabeth, to Paris 2) George's parents, next Friday 3) They, 7.15	<u>Moving</u> 1) into a new flat 2) to her summer cottage 3) to the country house
<u>Having</u> 1) We, a party 2) They, a concert 3) The engineers, a conference	<u>Going</u> 1) The Greens, away, next month 2) He, to Africa 3) We, to India, in 5 days

12 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words mean:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1) fact [fækt] | plantator [plæn'tetə] |
| role [rəʊl] | conservative [kən'sɜ:vətɪv] |
| legend ['ledʒənd] | president ['prezɪdənt] |
| rocket ['rɒkɪt] | academician [ə,kædə'mɪʃn] |
| tradition [trə'dɪʃn] | university [ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪtɪ] |
| 2) Arkhangelsk [ɑ:'kɑ:ngelsk] | |
| Moscow University ['mɒskəʊ ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪtɪ] | |
| the Pacific Ocean [ðə pə'sɪfɪk 'əʊʃn] | |
| Australia [ɒ'streɪliə] | |
| James Cook ['dʒeɪmz 'kʊk] | |
| George Washington ['dʒɔ:ʒ 'wɒʃɪŋtən] | |
| Virginia [və'dʒɪniə] | |
| Scotland ['skɒtlənd] | |
| Wales [weɪlz] | |
| Northern Ireland [ˌnɔ:ðən 'aɪələnd] | |
| Guy Fawkes' Day [ˌɡaɪ 'fɔ:ks deɪ] | |

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

caviar
custom
honey
hope
pancake
sour cream

science
scientist
scientific
village
space
spaceship

c) Read the word combinations and sentences to know how to use these words.

Many people think that **caviar** is the national food of Russian people. Caviar has become very expensive now.

Some people eat **pancakes** with caviar, some of them like pancakes with **sour cream** or **honey**. I am not sure he is fond of sour cream.

Do you know any interesting American **customs**?

Traditions and customs are different in **Scotland, Wales** and **Northern Ireland**.

Is it going to snow? — I **hope** so.

Is it going to rain? — I hope not. Let's hope for the best.

The 20th century is the century of **science**.

When he was a student at **Moscow University** he was fond of sciences.

A person who knows much about a science is a **scientist**. M. Lomonosov was a great Russian scientist. What famous British scientists do you know?

S. Korolev's **scientific** theories and discoveries have changed a lot in the world of science.

The planet Earth and everything and everyone on it are in **space**. Yuri Gagarin, the famous Russian cosmonaut, was the first man in the world who had a voyage¹ in space.

Yuri Gagarin made a space voyage around the world on board the **spaceship** "Vostok" on the 12th of April, 1961.

Who was the first man to walk in space? The Russian cosmonaut Alexey Leonov was.

A **village** is a small group of houses in the country. James Cook, a great English discoverer and traveller was born in a small village.

¹ voyage ['vɔɪdʒ] — 1) морское путешествие; 2) полёт

- 13** Listen to the new words (21). Read them aloud after the speaker to check their pronunciation.

Group one: Arkhangelsk, Moscow University, the Pacific Ocean, Australia, Virginia, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, James Cook, George Washington, Guy Fawkes' Day.

Group two: caviar, a custom, honey, to hope, a pancake, sour cream, science, a scientist, scientific, a village, space, a spaceship.

- 14** Look at the pictures and name in English the food you see in them.



МЕД



БЛИНЫ



СМЕТАНА



ИКРА

- 15** Choose two possible answers to the questions.

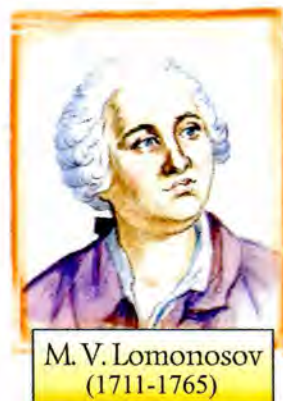
1. What is the traditional Russian food?
 - a) pancakes with caviar;
 - b) pancakes with honey;
 - c) pancakes with sour cream.
2. What is the traditional American food?
 - a) roast turkey;
 - b) roast chicken;
 - c) hamburgers.
3. What is the traditional British food?
 - a) porridge;
 - b) bacon and eggs;
 - c) soup.

16 Say what the names for the following are:

- eggs of large fishes;
- the food people in Russia usually eat during Maslenitsa week;
- a small group of houses in the country, which is not a settlement and is smaller than a town;
- a ship which travels in space;
- a person who knows much about a science;
- systematic knowledge.

17 Look at the portraits of the Russian, English and American people and say what you can about them.

- was born in the Kholmogory settlement near the city of Arkhangelsk
- father was a seaman
- started to study at the age of 19
- became the first Russian Academician [əˈkædəˈmɪʃn] at the age of 33
- founded Moscow University in 1755
- a great scientist
- made a lot of discoveries in different fields of science
- a monument to M. Lomonosov is in Moscow



M. V. Lomonosov
(1711-1765)



Y. A. Gagarin
(1934-1968)

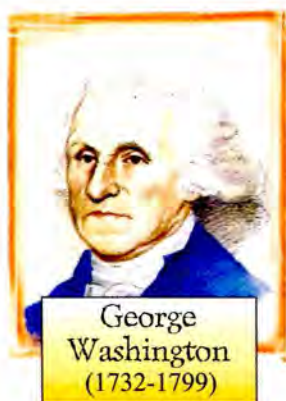
- was born in a small village near the city of Smolensk
- was interested in planes, spaceships, rockets
- became the first world cosmonaut at the age of 27
- flew into space on the 12th of April, 1961 on board the spaceship "Vostok"
- the monument to Y. Gagarin is in Moscow in Gagarin Square

- was born in an English village
- father was a poor farmer
- became a seaman, traveller and discoverer
- made three voyages around the world
- discovered a lot of islands in the Pacific Ocean [pəˈsɪfɪk ˈəʊʃn], explored the eastern coast¹ of Australia



James Cook
(1728-1779)

¹ a coast [kəʊst] — побережье



- was born in America, state of Virginia
- a son of a rich plantator
- became an American general at the age of 43
- took part in the War of Independence (1775—1783) against Britain
- fought many battles
- won a lot of battles in the War of Independence
- the first US President (1789—1797)

18 Answer the questions (see ex. 17).

1. When was Lomonosov born?
2. Who was the first Russian cosmonaut? Who was the first man to walk in space?
3. Who was the first Russian Academician?
4. When did Lomonosov found Moscow University?
5. Where was Gagarin from and what was he interested in?
6. What was James Cook?
7. How many voyages around the world did he make?
8. What did James Cook discover?
9. Who was the first US President?
10. In what battles did Washington take part?

LET US LISTEN, READ AND LEARN

- 19 a) Read the title of the poem and try to decide what it is about.**
b) Listen to the poem "A Question" (CD 22), and read it. Then learn it by heart.

A QUESTION

(by Edith Segal)

Some people live in the country
Where the houses are very small.
Some people live in the city,
Where the houses are very tall.

But in the country where the houses are small,
The gardens are very big,

And in the city where the houses are tall,
There are no gardens at all.
Where would you rather live?

LET US READ AND TALK



20 a) Read the text and decide which title is the best for it.

- Different Traditions and Customs in Britain and Russia
- More about British and Russian Traditions
- Famous British Traditions

b) Try and prove that every country has its own traditions and customs.

Every nation and every country has its own traditions and customs. In Britain traditions play a more important role in the life of people than in other countries. They say British people are very conservative [kən'sɜ:vətɪv]. They are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. But when we speak about British traditions we always remember that there are four parts in Britain — England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Traditions are different in these parts of the country.

You already know some of the English traditions and holidays. We hope you remember St. Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day, Halloween which have also become traditional American holidays. Here are some more facts about old English traditions.



The ravens¹ are one of the most famous sights at the Tower of London. They have lived in the Tower from its very beginning, over 900 years ago and as one of the old English legends ['ledʒəndz] says, only so long as they are here will the Tower stand. If the ravens leave the Tower of London, the Crown and England will fall. One can say the ravens hold the power of the Crown itself. But the birds have never left the Tower. In the 17th century King Charles II ordered that six ravens should always live in the Tower of London and since then they have been under Royal protection. The ravens are black. Each raven has got its name and the keepers carefully look after them. If one of the birds dies, another younger raven takes its place. The keepers cut the birds' wings² a bit as they are afraid that they may fly away.

Another old English custom is Guy Fawkes' Day.³ As it gets dark on the 5th of November (and before) children go out into the streets with a figure ['figə] like a scarecrow.⁴ They stand in the streets and squares asking for "a Penny for the Guy".

Then with the money they have collected they buy fireworks⁵ and burn the guy (the figure like a scarecrow) on their bonfire.⁶



¹ a raven ['reɪvən] — ворон

² a wing [wɪŋ] — крыло

³ Guy Fawkes' Day [ɡaɪ 'fɔːks deɪ] — День Гая Фокса

⁴ a scarecrow ['skeəkrəʊ] — чучело

⁵ firework ['faɪəwɜːk] — фейерверк

⁶ bonfire ['bɒnfɑɪə] — большой костёр



People watch the fireworks and some people go to parties in the evening.

People in Russia have their own special traditions. One of them is Maslenitsa — the holiday, which lasts for a week, to say goodbye to winter. People celebrate it at the end of February or at the beginning of March. During this holiday they celebrate the end of winter and the beginning of spring. In old times people usually cooked pancakes, had fires, burnt straw¹ figures of winter, they sang songs and danced. Now during “Maslenitsa week” people always cook pancakes. They invite their friends, their nearest and dearest, to see each other and eat pancakes with sour cream, fish, caviar or butter, sugar, honey.

Though different countries have different traditions and holidays people all over the world know some of them. They are — Easter, Christmas and New Year.



21 Read the text again and say if the following statements are “True”, “False” or “Not stated”.

1. Every country has its own traditions and customs.
2. There are no common² traditions all over the world.
3. English people celebrate Maslenitsa.
4. There are some common holidays in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
5. The ravens have been in the Tower of London since Charles II.
6. English people celebrate Guy Fawkes’ Day on the 5th of November.
7. Russian people seldom eat pancakes with caviar now.

22 Divide the text into logical parts and name them.

23 You have found a few new facts about Russian and English traditions in the text (ex. 20). What other customs, traditions and holidays in these countries do you remember? Get ready to speak about some of them.

¹ straw [strɔ:] — а) солома; б) соломенный

² common ['kɒmən] — зд. общие

- 24** Say a few words about the history and main cities in one of these countries – Russia, Britain, the USA.
- 25** What Russian, British and American symbols do you remember? Tell your friend, who is interested in these countries, everything you can.
- 26** We are not sure your classmates know much about famous people of different countries. Ask them questions to find out.

LET US LISTEN AND TALK



27 a) Listen to the text “Blue Jeans” (23) and choose the right answer to each question.

1. What was Levi Strauss’s home country?
 - a) America
 - b) Germany
 - c) California
2. How did Levi Strauss become rich?
 - a) He found gold.
 - b) He made some strong material for clothes.
 - c) He made a piece of clothing.
3. Why did jeans become popular with gold miners?
 - a) They were beautiful in colour.
 - b) They could wear well.
 - c) They could wash well.

b) Do you ever wear jeans? When do you wear them? Why do you do it?

LET US WRITE

28 Do ex. 6 (a, b or c) and ex. 10 in writing.

29 A friend of yours is going to have a birthday party. You want to know more about it. Write not less than 5 questions.

Example: When/you/have your birthday party?

When are you going to have your birthday party?

1. How many people/you/invite?
2. What time/the party/start?
3. Where/you/have/the party?

4. Who/cook/the food?
5. What/you/wear?

30 Make friendly answers to these questions using *will* or *won't*.

Example: Will it be an interesting travel?

I'm sure it will. (No, of course, it won't.)

1. Will you help me to learn something about the symbols of America and Britain?
2. Will people laugh at this idea?
3. Will you tell me something about the main cities of Russia?
4. Will you take me to the central square of your city?
5. Will you tell me a few words about famous Russian people?

31 Learn to write these words. Write the words to the teacher's dictation. See how many you've written correctly.

.....
• caviar, custom, honey, hope, pancake, sour cream, science, •
• scientific, scientist, village, space, spaceship •
.....

Home Reading Lesson 5,
text "Special Days"

Home Reading Lesson 6,
text "The Hot Dog"

BASIC COURSE



Part 1

- THE WORLD AROUND US

Part 2

- THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE UK AND ITS POLITICAL OUTLOOK
- HEALTH AND BODY CARE
- SPORTS AND GAMES
- SHOPPING



The World Around Us

LESSON 6

LET US REVIEW

- 1 You already know some words about nature, about the world around us. Let's play a memory game. Look at the words for a moment, then close the book and name everything you remember.**

Seaside, ocean, earth, river, lake, sea, forest, field, hill, mountain, continent, star, moon, sun, plant, tree, leaf, flower, grass, water, stone, ground, space, garden, road, wind, land, rain, snow, island, birch, planet.

- 2 Choose the words connected¹ with a) water, b) plants, c) places on the earth. Write them in three columns. (See ex. 1.)**

- 3 Think of names for them:**

- a) the part of a plant which is often beautiful and coloured;
- b) a large area of land with lots of trees;
- c) a large water body flowing to a sea or an ocean;
- d) a big bright body in the sky from which the earth gets light;
- e) a space body in the sky which moves round the earth and shines at night.

- 4 Pretend you are a teacher. Let your classmates answer the questions.**

- 1. What long rivers of the world can you name?
- 2. What do you find on the earth?
- 3. What can you see in the fields and forests?
- 4. What can you see in the sky?
- 5. Is England situated on an island or on the continent? What about Canada?
- 6. How many continents are there in the world?

¹ connect [kə'nekt] — связывать, соединять

- 5 Describe your favourite season for your classmates to guess.
- 6 Do you remember what people usually say when they meet each other? If not, look at the list of examples.

How do you do? (*very formal*)
Hello.
Hi.
Good morning.
Morning.

Good afternoon.
Good evening.
Evening.

C
F

After such a greeting people usually say:

How **áre** you?

C
F

Your answer usually is:

Fine. Thanks. What about you?
Fine. Thanks. How are **you**?

Very well. Thank you.
OK. Thank you.

C
F

7 Listen to the dialogue (🎧 24). Learn it by heart.

- Hi! How *are* you?
- Very well. Thanks. How are *you*?
- I am *fine*. How are your parents?
- Fine. What about yours?
- They are fine too.

LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER

Adj + -th = N

warm — warmth [wɔ:mθ]
long — length [lenθ]

wide — width [widθ]
strong — strength [streŋθ]

8 We think you know the meanings of the adjectives: *warm, long, wide, strong*. Then guess the meanings of the nouns: *warmth, length, width, strength*. (Mind the spelling and the pronunciation.)

9 Make the right choice.

1. What is the (*long, length*) of the corridor?
2. How (*long, length*) is the street?
3. He is not (*strong, strength*) enough to fight with John.
4. My brother can lift the box because of his (*strong, strength*).
5. Alice's skirt is too (*wide, width*).
6. We can't get the piano through the door because of its (*wide, width*).
7. Is spring a (*warm, warmth*) season?
8. We felt the (*warm, warmth*) of the sun on our faces and hands.

10 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words mean:

nation ['neɪʃn], nationality [ˌnæʃə'nælɪtɪ]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

curious	rise
explore	continue
set	separate

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

curious ['kjʊəriəs] (*adj*): 'Curious' means eager¹ to learn about things that are new, strange or interesting. If a child is curious, he's always asking questions. I'm curious to know what he said. Was he really curious to know more about the new planet? My little brother is very curious, he always asks a lot of questions.

explore [ɪk'splɔː] (*v*): 'To explore' is to travel in unknown lands for the purpose of discovery. Did our cosmonauts explore space to learn what it is like? Columbus discovered America but he did not explore the new continent.

an explorer [ɪk'splɔːrə] (*n*) is one who explores.

exploration [ˌeksplə'reɪʃn] (*n*): Did the exploration of space begin in Russia?

set [set] (**set, set**) (*v*): 'To set' means here to go down. Is the sun setting? It will be colder when the sun has set. When will the sun set? Where does the sun set? — It sets in the west.

¹ eager ['iːɡə] — желающий, стремящийся

rise [raɪz] (**rose, risen**) (*v*): What time does the sun rise? He rose from his seat to welcome me. They rose from table. Look! The curtain is rising. Why did the wind suddenly rise?

continue [kən'tɪnju:] (*v*): 'To continue' means to go on without stopping. The snowfall continued for two days. Tom continued his work though he felt bad. You must continue your study of English. After a short break the play continued.

separate ['sepəreɪt] (*v*): to separate (the) countries, to separate two gardens. What does the sea separate? It separates the two countries. The mountains separate the two continents. Who separated the good apples from the bad ones? What separates England from France?

nation ['neɪʃn] (*n*): 'A nation' is a large group of people living together, having the same history, customs, traditions and language. When we speak of the American people we speak of a group that came from all parts of the world to form the American nation. Are Russians a peace-loving nation?

national ['næʃnəl] (*adj*): What Russian national holidays do you know? Where is the National Bank? Have you ever been to the National Gallery in London? The national anthem¹ of Great Britain is "God Save the King/Queen".

nationality [ˌnæʃə'nælɪtɪ] (*n*): What is your nationality? — I'm Russian.

11 Say it right: make the sentences complete using *continue, curious, rise, set, explore, separate, nationality*.

1. This boy is very ..., he always asks a lot of questions.
2. What's his ...? — He is Russian.
3. The river ... the two parts of the city.
4. Yuri Gagarin was the first to ... space.
5. The sun ... earlier in winter than in summer.
6. I'm ... to know what has happened to her.
7. Why did the wind suddenly ...?
8. The rainfall ... for the whole week.

12 Ask questions for your classmates to answer.

1. What can separate the two continents?
2. What is your nationality?
3. Are Russians a peace-loving nation?
4. The sea separates England from France, doesn't it?
5. When do we call a person curious?

¹ anthem ['ænthəm] — гимн

6. What is the national anthem of Great Britain?
7. When does the sun rise in summer? When does it set?
8. What is the length of the main street of Moscow?

**LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER**

used to

Used [ju:st] to refers to repeated actions in the past (past customs).

+

He **used to** live in Kursk (but now he doesn't).

She **used to** have long hair (but now she doesn't have it long).

I **used to** go to the South every summer (but now I don't).

-

My brother **didn't use to** like fish when a child. (*more often used*) = My brother **used not to** like fish when a child.

He **didn't use to** speak loudly. (*more often used*) = He **used not to** speak loudly.

?

Did you use to be good friends when you were children?

Did they use to spend summer in the mountains?

Pronunciation

Used in used to is pronounced [ju:st].

The verb **to use** in the past indefinite (**used**) is pronounced [ju:zd].

13 Say:

— **what sort [sɔ:t] of food you used to eat when you were a child;**

Example: I used to drink a lot of milk.

— **what the people in your family used to do in summer;**

Example: My father used to swim a lot.

— **what your friends used to wear in winter.**

Example: Sasha used to wear a warm sweater.

14 Mr Brown is rather poor now. But when he was young he used to be rich and famous.

a) Look at the picture and say what he used to do then.

Example: He used to go to restaurants.

b) Use your imagination and say what he didn't use to do.

Example: He didn't use to go boating in autumn.

c) Ask questions about what he used to do.

Example: Did he use to buy expensive furniture?



LET US LISTEN, READ AND LEARN

15 Listen to the song "The Beauty¹ of the World", part I (Ⓢ 25).

THE BEAUTY OF THE WORLD

Part I

I used to see the stars at night.
I used to hear the birds.
I used to feel the warmth of the sun.
I used to smell² the springtime flowers.
And sing so happily.
I used to sing a song about the beauty of the world.



16 Listen to the talk (Ⓢ 26). Read it and decide which title is the best for the dialogue. Then act it out.

- Kate Goes to the Bar
- Mrs Brown in her Youth
- Old Ladies Talking

Mrs Roberts: Oh, hello, dear. I'm so glad to meet you. This is Kate, my granddaughter.

Mrs Brown: Nice to meet you, Kate. How are you?

Kate: Fine, thanks. Granny, can I wait for you somewhere?

Mrs Roberts: OK, Kate, go and buy some cola. Explore the bar [ba:].
(*Kate goes to the bar.*) You know she is not very brave, when she meets new people.

Mrs Brown: I **used to** be that way when I was her age. Though I was always **curious** and asked my parents a lot of questions.

Mrs Roberts: Oh, she also does. She is very much interested in geography now. And I can hear her questions all day long "What is the **length** of the Mississippi? What sea **separates** Africa from Europe? Where does the sun **set** and where does it **rise**?" She starts asking questions early in the morning and **continues** till late at night. Oh, here she goes with a big bottle [bɒtl] of cola.

¹ beauty ['bjʊti] — красота

² smell [smel] — запах; чувствовать запах



17 Listen to the talk of ex. 16 again (Ⓢ 26), and read out the right sentences from below.

1. a) Kate meets her friend.
b) Mrs Roberts meets Mrs Brown.
c) Mrs Roberts and Kate meet Mrs Brown.
2. a) Kate is going to explore the bar.
b) Kate explored the bar.
c) Kate explores the bar.
3. a) Kate used not to be brave.
b) Kate used to be brave.
c) Mrs Brown used not to be brave.
4. a) Mrs Brown is curious.
b) Mrs Roberts is curious.
c) Kate is curious.
5. a) Kate wants to know the length of the Mississippi.
b) Kate wants to know the width of the Thames.
c) Kate wants to know the length of the Seine.
6. a) Kate never continues to ask questions in the evening.
b) Kate continues to ask questions in the evening.
c) Mrs Brown continues to ask questions all day long.

LET US READ AND TALK

18 Learn to read these proper names:

Europe ['jʊərəp]

Asia ['eɪʃə]

Australia [ɔ'streɪliə]

Antarctic [æn'tɑ:ktɪk]

the Vatican ['vætɪkən]

France [frɑ:ns]

Spain [speɪn]

Germany ['dʒɜ:məni]

Vietnam [vi:et'næm]

China ['tʃaɪnə]

Iceland ['aɪslənd]

Egypt ['i:ʒɪpt]

Italy ['ɪtəli]



19 a) Read the text “Continents and Countries” to get some new information about the world around us. Say what the smallest country in the world is.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

The planet we live on is the Earth. The Earth is round. If you look at the Earth from space, you will be able to see land, seas, oceans, continents and even countries. Sometimes you can see them



through clouds.¹ They look very beautiful when the sun rises or sets.

There are four oceans and six continents. The continents are: Eurasia, Africa, Australia, Antarctica, North America and South America. The continents are very large. Oceans and seas wash

¹ cloud [klaud] — облако

them and separate them from each other. There are usually many countries on each continent. For example, there are more than 40 countries in Africa, but there is only one large country in Australia. It has got almost the same name as the continent. Australia is a very big country, but some countries are small. Iceland is a very small country. It is situated on an island to the north of Europe. Let's name some countries from each continent: the Russian Federation (Russia), the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Spain, Italy are in Europe; China, India, Vietnam are in Asia; Canada and the United States are in America; Egypt is an African country.

The largest country in the world is the Russian Federation (Russia). The smallest country is the Vatican. All the countries have interesting people, places, animals and plants.

People of different nationalities live in these countries. They speak different languages. Each country has its national flag, anthem and its own traditions and customs.

b) Read the text again and say if the following statements are "True", "False" or "Not stated".

1. The Earth is a beautiful planet.
2. From space you can see cities, towns and small villages on the Earth.
3. Africa is larger than Australia.
4. Oceans separate continents from each other.
5. The largest country in the world is Russia.
6. The smallest country in the world is Iceland.

20 Now you have learnt some facts about geography. Could you answer the questions?

1. What is the name of the planet we live on?
2. What will you be able to see if you look at the Earth from space?
3. How many oceans are there on our planet?
4. How many continents are there? What are they?
5. What separates the continents from each other?
6. There are many countries on each continent, aren't there?
7. What is the largest country in the world?

Reference Material¹

<i>Flag</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Capital</i>
<u>EUROPE</u>		
	The Russian Federation (Russia)	Moscow
	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	London
	France	Paris ['pæris]
	Germany	Berlin [bɜ:'lɪn]
	Spain	Madrid [mə'drɪd]
	Italy	Rome [rəʊm]
<u>ASIA</u>		
	China	Beijing (Peking) [ber'dʒɪŋ] [ˌpi:'kɪŋ]
	India	Delhi ['delɪ]
	Vietnam	Hanoi [ˌhɑ:'nɔɪ]
<u>AMERICA</u>		
	Canada	Ottawa ['ɒtəwə]
	The United States of America	Washington DC ['wɒʃɪŋtən 'di:'si:]

¹ Reference Material ['refrəns mə'tɪəriəl] — справочный материал

<i>Flag</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Capital</i>
	<u>AFRICA</u> Egypt	Cairo ['kaiərəʊ]
	<u>AUSTRALIA</u> Australia	Canberra ['kænbərə]

<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Language</i>
	<u>EUROPE</u>	
Russia	Russian	Russian
The UK	English	English
France	French	French
Germany	German	German
Spain	Spanish (Spaniard)	Spanish
Italy	Italian	Italian
	<u>ASIA</u>	
China	Chinese ['tʃaɪ'nɪz]	Chinese
India	Indian	Hindi ['hɪndɪ], English
Vietnam	Vietnamese [vi:etnə'mi:z]	Vietnamese
	<u>AMERICA</u>	
Canada	Canadian	English, French
The USA	American	English
	<u>AFRICA</u>	
Egypt	Egyptian [ɪ'dʒɪpʃən]	Arabic ['ærəbɪk]
	<u>AUSTRALIA</u>	
Australia	Australian	English

- 21** Look through the *Reference Material* and name: 3 countries in Europe, 2 countries in Asia, 2 countries in America. What are their capitals? Find their national flags and say what their colours are.
- 22** Could you give the name of the continent which is almost the same as the name of the country situated on it? What language do people speak there? What is its capital? Find its national flag and describe it.
- 23** What languages do people who live in Canada speak? What is the capital of Canada? What are the colours of the Canadian national flag?
- 24** Imagine that you're at an international [ˌɪntəˈnæʃnəl] conference [ˈkɒnfərəns]. Say what your name (nationality) is, where you are from and what language you speak.

Example: My name is Van Lee. I'm from Vietnam. I'm Vietnamese.
My language is Vietnamese.

Lorance/France

Carmen/Spain

Tony/Italy

Hans/Germany

Lisa/Germany

George/Canada

Lucille/France

Ahmad/Egypt

- 25** Tell the class what new information about the Earth and people on it you've learnt. Here is the plan to help you.
1. The Earth from space.
 2. The continents.
 3. The countries (the smallest and the largest ones).
 4. People, nationalities, languages.

LET US LISTEN AND TALK



26 a) Listen to the text "Things Used to Be Different Many Years Ago" (27) and choose the right statement.

1. Mary Baker wrote her first book when she was fifteen.
2. She used to be a doctor in a London hospital.
3. Mary is sorry she can't live in London now.
4. Mary writes novels about modern life.

b) Why is it important to know how people used to live many years ago? In what way was the life long ago different from the life today?

LET US WRITE

27 Copy the table and fill it in.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Language</i>
	Ottawa		
Australia			
		American	
			Spanish
	Rome		
			Arabic
Germany			

28 Write the names of the countries:

- 1) nadaca 3) ssirua 5) anihc
2) ncefra 4) iyatl 6) aauisatrl

29 Write the names of the capitals:

- 1) of Germany 2) of France 3) of Egypt 4) of Great Britain 5) of Canada 6) of Australia

30 Express the following in English.

- 1) Солнце встаёт на востоке, а садится на западе. 2) Они продолжали жить в маленькой деревне. 3) Когда мы были маленькими, мы обычно играли с игрушечными слонами и другими игрушечными животными. 4) Какие горы отделяют Европу от Азии? 5) Откуда Анна родом? — Она из Франции. Она родилась в Париже. Французский — её родной язык. 6) Какого цвета национальный флаг России?



31 Open the brackets and make the story complete.

FOR THOSE WHO LIKE TO TRAVEL

One day a Paris newspaper (*have*) an advertisement¹ about a very cheap way of travelling. Many people (*believe*) it and (*send*) their money. A few days later each of them (*get*) a letter. The letter

¹ advertisement [əd'vɜ:tismənt] — объявление

32 Learn to write these words. Write the words to the teacher's dictation. See how many you've written correctly.

Home Reading Lesson 7,
text “Between the Sun and the Earth”

LESSON 7

LET US REVIEW

- 1 Look at the pictures of the flags. Name the countries, say what languages people speak in these countries and what nationalities they are.



- 2 Use your imagination and say what their names are and where they are from.



My name is I am English.
I'm from

My name is I am Australian.
I'm from





My name is I am Chinese.
I'm from

My name is I am French.
I'm from



My name is I am Canadian.
I'm from

My name is I am Russian.
I'm from



3 Say in what countries and on what continents these cities are situated. The *Reference Material* of Lesson 6 can help you.

Example: Cairo is in Africa. It is in Egypt.

Cairo, Berlin, Rome, Delhi, Ottawa, Madrid, Washington DC.

4 Say when these cosmonauts were in space (flew into space).

Yuri Gagarin, 1961; Valentina Tereshkova, 1963; Alexey Leonov, 1965, 1975; German Titov, 1961; Andrean Nikolaev, 1962, 1970.

5 Which of the Russian cosmonauts was the first into space and when was it?

6 Liza, Betty, Lorance and Mary are fond of learning languages. Look at the table and say: what languages they already know and what languages they are learning.

Example: Mary already knows Italian, she is learning the French language and the Spanish language now.

	<i>knows</i>	<i>wants to know</i>
Mary	Italian	the French language
Liza	English	the Spanish language
Betty	French	the Italian language
Lorance	German	the English language
	Arabic	the Russian language
	Spanish	
	Chinese	

7 Make up true sentences using the table.

The seas		
The mountains		the countries.
The forests	separate	the continents.
The river	separates	the cities.
The ocean		the islands.
The sea		

8 Say what the children *used to do* and what is happening now. Use the given word combinations.

Example: — to live on the farm

Nick used to live on the farm in summer, now he is living in town (*or* but now he doesn't).

- to take a holiday in the mountains,
- to watch the sunset,
- to watch the sunrise,
- to go fishing,
- to be very curious,
- to explore new territories.

9 Disagree.

Example: a) Susan used to have long hair last year.

Oh, no, she didn't. She used to have short hair last year.

b) We didn't use to play these games when we were children.

Oh, yes, you did. You used to play these games when you were children.

1. When Harry was little he used to cry a lot.

2. They used to explore the forests when they were in South Africa.
3. She used not to like fish.
4. He used not to work in that company.
5. We used to be good friends.
6. Nelly used to be interested in stamps.
7. John used not to be fond of animals.

10 Express your doubt.

Example: Nelly used to explore new lands with her father who is an explorer.

Did she really use to explore new lands?

1. My granny used to cook fantastic pancakes.
2. My grandad used to be a scientist.
3. Nelly used to be very much interested in science.
4. The pupils used to learn a lot about history and the main cities of Russia.
5. She used to live in a small village.
6. He used to get interesting information about space and space trips.

11 Try and remember what people usually say when they part. The list of examples below can help you.

Goodbye, see you tomorrow.
Goodbye, see you on Monday.

So long, see you soon.
So long, see you again.



Bye-bye, see you. (See you around.)
Goodbye, I hope to see you some day.

When you answer you can say the same or you can add:

Have a nice day!
Have a nice weekend!
Have a good trip!

Have fun!
Have a good time!



After this people usually say:

Thanks.
Thanks, you too!
Thanks, the same to you.



12 Listen to the dialogues (🎧 28). Read, learn them by heart and then act them out.

- 1) — So long, Helen.
— Bye, Nick. See you on Monday. Have a nice weekend.
— Thanks, you *too*.
- 2) — Goodbye, Mr Wilson. It was so nice to meet you.
— Goodbye, Ann. It was nice meeting *you*. Hope to see you some day.
- 3) — So long, Nelly. See you soon.
— Bye, Fred. See you.
- 4) — Bye, Marilyn.
— Goodbye. See you tomorrow. Have fun!

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER

Past Continuous

was/were + Ving

+/-

I	}	was/wasn't	}	sleeping at 5 o'clock yesterday.
He				
She				
We	}	were/weren't		
You				
They				

?

Was	{	I	{	sleeping at	Yes, I (he, she) was.
		he			No, I (he, she) wasn't.
		she			

Were	{ we }	sleeping at	Yes, we (you, they) were.
	{ you }	5 o'clock	No, we (you, they) weren't.
	{ they }	yesterday?	

While¹ Jane **was reading** a book, Susan **was watching** TV.

While Nick **was skiing** in the mountains, Teddy **was swimming** in the ocean.

While Ann **was drawing** a picture, Fred **was writing** a letter.

They **were playing** football when their mother came.

Teddy **was speaking** over the phone when the door bell rang.

13 Say what the people were doing yesterday at different time.

Example: Robert was speaking on the phone at 2.45 yesterday.

1. Robert (2.45/to speak) on the phone.
2. Nelly and Ann (11.30/to move) into a new flat.
3. Mrs Brown (5.45/to sell) vegetables.
4. The Greens (8.00/to sail) to St. Petersburg.
5. Pete and Jack (7.00/to fight) each other.
6. Bill (10.15/to prepare) for his classes.
7. Andrew and Ted (4.30/listen to) the music.

14 Say what Andrew's relatives were doing when he came home.

Example: When Andrew came home, his mother was cooking dinner.

1. Mother/to cook dinner.
2. Grandparents/to watch a feature film on TV.
3. Father/to read a newspaper.
4. Uncle/to look through the magazine.
5. Aunts/to make jam.
6. Cousins/to play with toys on the floor.
7. Little brother/to cry.

15 Mrs Brown has got 8 children. She went out to do the shopping and asked her children to help her. But they didn't. She is back home and asks her children: "What were you doing while I was shopping?"

¹ while [wail] — в то время как

One of her “good” children answers: “While you were shopping, I was washing up.”

Give the other children’s answers. The word combinations in the box will help you.

to make one’s bed, to cook dinner, to wash the floor, to make tea, to clean the carpet, to clean the clothes, to wash the window

16 Look at the pictures and say what her children were really doing.



17 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words mean:

international [ˌɪntəˈnæʃnəl]

practically ['præktɪklɪ]

an apartment [ən əˈpɑːtmənt]

an equivalent [ən ɪˈkwɪvələnt]

New Zealand [njuː ˈziːlənd]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

while

nowadays

use

both

foreign

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

while [waɪl] (*conj*): 'While' means during the time that ... While he was taking a shower, his friend was washing up. I was looking through the magazine, while Nelly was speaking to her aunt.

nowadays ['naʊədeɪz] (*adv*): 'Nowadays' means at the present time, in these days. Do most people travel by plane nowadays?

use [juːz] (*v*), to use — used: May I use your textbook? — You certainly may. When we walk we use our legs and feet. I don't know how to use this rule. Are you using this dictionary?

both [bəʊθ] (*pron*): 'Both' means the two, the one as well as the other. Were both boys playing football? They were both tired and hungry. I want both books (I want both of them).

foreign ['fɒrɪn] (*adj*): Have you ever visited any foreign countries? What foreign languages does she speak? He doesn't speak any foreign languages.

18 Make up sentences using the table.

People	learn	foreign languages	
Most people	travel	by plane	
Many people	watch	by train	
	read	by sea	
		cartoons	
		videos	nowadays.
		feature films	
		a lot of books	
		a lot of newspapers	
		a lot of magazines	

19 Say what things you use:

- to buy vegetables and fruit,
- to write letters,
- to learn foreign languages,
- to cook dinner,
- to drink coffee/mineral water,
- to eat soup.

Example: I use money to buy fruit.

20 Say you are fond of both things.

Example: I am fond of both fruit and vegetables.

- fruit, vegetables;
- tea, coffee;
- milk, water;
- country life, town life;
- short stories, long novels;
- cartoons, feature films;
- to travel by sea, to travel by plane;
- to ski, to skate;
- to work at home, to work at the library.

21 Let your classmate give you some information to express your surprise. Use the example.

Example: P₁: I have never been to the Bolshoi Theatre.

P₂: You don't say (so)!

LET US LISTEN, READ AND LEARN

22 Listen to the song "The Beauty of the World", part II (CD 29).

THE BEAUTY OF THE WORLD

Part II

It was a long, long time ago,
I used to sing a song.
Before the black smoke¹ filled² the sky,
I used to sing a song.
I used to sing a song about the beauty of the world.

Did you use to see the stars shining in the night?
Did you use to hear the birds and feel the sun?
Did you use to smell the flowers?
Their colours were so bright.
I used to sing a song about the beauty of the world.

¹ smoke [sməʊk] — дым

² fill [fil] — наполнять

LET US READ AND TALK

23 Read the dialogue “English-speaking Countries” and say why Helen is much interested in the English language.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Diana: Hi, Helen! Haven't seen you for ages! How've you been?

Helen: Just fine, thanks, and you? It's been a long time since I saw you.

Diana: Right, it has. I last saw you in the library. You were preparing for the talk¹ on your favourite subject — English, of course.

Helen: True. But why are you laughing? I think English is the most popular language nowadays. People all over the world speak English. In Russia and France, in Germany and Italy, in Spain and Egypt people learn English as a foreign language.

Diana: I know they do. By the way, they say, that English has become the most important international language of nowadays.²

Helen: Oh, yes, it certainly has. People will understand you practically everywhere if you speak English. In most of the countries people speak English and their native language of course.

Diana: And in what countries do people use English as their native language?

Helen: In Great Britain, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. These are English-speaking countries.

Diana: So in all these countries people speak the same language, don't they?

Helen: My answer is “yes” and “no”. Though they all speak English, yet it is a little different in each of these countries.

Diana: You don't say so!³ I never knew that Americans and the English speak different languages.

Helen: Oh, no! They don't. They speak English in both countries, but people speak American English in the USA and British English in Great Britain. Different words often name the same things.

Diana: What do you mean?

Helen: I mean that people live in *flats* in England but they live in *apartments* in America. They eat *cookies* and *candies* in the USA, but *biscuits* and *sweets* in Great Britain. Children go to school in

¹ to prepare for the talk — готовиться к докладу

² of nowadays ['naʊədeɪz] — нашего времени

³ You don't say so! — Не может быть! Да что ты говоришь!

the *fall* in America but in *autumn* in England.
Diana: That's very interesting indeed.

24 Answer the questions.

1. What English-speaking countries do you know?
2. Is English or French the most important international language nowadays?
3. What foreign languages are popular in Russia?
4. Do you know American equivalents [ˈkwɪvələnts] for the British words "biscuits", "sweets", "autumn"?

25 Work in pairs. Imagine that you are preparing for a test on the topic "English-speaking Countries". Ask each other questions to see what things you remember about them. Find out: a) what English-speaking countries you remember; b) in what countries the English language is popular nowadays and is used as the international language; c) if English is the same in all English-speaking countries; d) what words are used in America instead of the words "biscuits", "sweets", "autumn".

26 Were any of your classmates absent from the lesson? Tell him/her in brief what the text is about. (See ex. 23.)

27 Say everything you can about the following continents:

- a) North America, b) Eurasia, c) Australia.

LET US LISTEN AND TALK

 **28 a) Listen to the text "A Quick-minded Explorer" (CD 30) and choose the right statement.**

1. The explorer said he had found a lot of money in the hotel.
2. The explorer knew he was talking to a policeman.
3. The policeman knew he was talking to an explorer.
4. The explorer was going to spend the money on his new book.

b) What is the right way to behave during a fire? How can people help each other when a house or a hotel is on fire?

LET US WRITE

29 Do ex. 10 in writing.

30 Complete the sentences.

- While the children were running
- While my father was looking through the magazine
- While Ann was reading a novel
- ... when I saw them in the street.
- ... when the telephone rang.

31 Express the following in English.

1) Вчера в 3 часа Анна играла на флейте, а её братья играли на скрипке. 2) В то время как Фред включал пылесос, его жена включала стиральную машину. 3) В то время как я покупала овощи, я разговаривала с продавцом овощей и фруктов. 4) Мой папа чинил центральное отопление вчера в 7 часов вечера. 5) Кто играл в теннис, когда вы вошли в зал? 6) Маленький Том смотрел на карту Европы, когда его сестра рассказывала ему об Англии. 7) Что ты делал, когда бабушка пекла блины? 8) В то время когда дети слушали музыку, их родители наблюдали за восходом солнца.

32 Make the right choice.

1. Moscow is in
a) Asia, b) Australia, c) Africa, d) Europe
2. The Australians speak
a) English, b) American, c) French, d) Australian
3. ... separate Europe from Asia.
a) The Alps, b) The Volga, c) The Urals, d) The Thames
4. ... is in Africa.
a) China, b) Vietnam, c) Egypt, d) Spain
5. The national Russian flag is
a) blue, red and white, b) blue, white and red, c) white, blue and red, d) red, white and blue
6. John is a typical ... name.
a) English, b) German, c) French, d) Spanish

33 Learn to write these words and phrases. Write the words to the teacher's dictation. See how many you've written correctly.

while, nowadays, use, both, foreign, You don't say (so)!

Home Reading Lesson 8,
text "Prince Sparrow", part I

LESSON 8

LET US REVIEW

- 1 Look at the pictures and say what the boys were doing.



- 2 The police officer asks Mr Pace some questions about yesterday. Pretend you are Mr Pace and answer the officer's questions. The word combinations will help you.

Police officer: What were you doing at 9 (11, 2, 5, 7) o'clock yesterday?

to have breakfast, to watch TV, to read a newspaper, to work in the office, to learn a foreign language

3 Robert was nearly two hours late for school. This is what happened.

1. 7.30. He cleaned his teeth in the bathroom. The telephone rang. It was his granny. He spoke to his granny for a few minutes.
2. He ate his breakfast. The door bell rang. It was his friend.
3. They left for school. They saw Robert's uncle from another city at the door. Robert let him in.
4. Robert showed their flat to his uncle. There was a call from his father. He explained to him why he was at home with his uncle.
5. He walked to school and saw a burglar in the house opposite. Robert spoke to the police.

Say what Robert was doing at the time mentioned in the episode.

Example: While Robert was walking to school, he saw a burglar in the house opposite.

4 Your friend lives in a big city. Ask him questions about the place his house is situated in. The words will help you.

the library, the Folk Art Museum, the circus, the picture gallery, the village, the building of the art exhibition

Example: Is your house situated near the cinema?

5 Read and compare.

past indefinite

- He **sold** his car yesterday.
- They **moved** into a new flat 3 weeks ago.
- Alec **fought** with his brother last Sunday.
- I **wrote** 3 letters the day before yesterday.

past continuous

- He **was selling** his car at 4 o'clock yesterday.
- I couldn't reach them as they **were moving** into a new flat.
- The boys **were fighting** when their father came in.
- While Nelly **was speaking** to her cousin, I **was writing** a letter.

6 Think of 6 sentences using:

yesterday — yesterday at 3 o'clock;
last Sunday — when the telephone rang;
3 days ago — while I was reading a magazine.

(Ex. 5 can help you.)

- 7 Say what you used to do when you were a child and what you didn't use to do. Think of not less than 6 sentences.**
- 8 Do you remember how to invite people to this or that place? We hope you do. When people invite somebody to the cinema, the theatre, to have lunch, etc. they usually say:**

Let's go to the park.
Let's have lunch.
How about watching a good TV show?
How about going to the circus?
I feel like going to the cinema tonight.
I feel like playing chess.
I don't feel like studying tonight, let's go for a walk.
Can you come over for my party tomorrow?
Can you come over for dinner tonight?
I'd like to take you to the Bolshoi on Wednesday.
We'd like to take you to our City Museum.



In all these cases the people you invite to different places are your friends or you know them very well. Your invitations are informal. But if you invite people who are much older than you, who are your teachers or your friends' parents or people you don't know very well you'd better say:

I'd like to invite you to our meeting on Friday. Can you come?
We are having a party on Saturday night. Would you like to join us?



When people *accept* invitations they usually say:

I'd love to. Thanks.
I'd be glad to (come). Thank you.
OK.
All right.

That sounds good.
That sounds great.
That sounds like fun. Let's (go).
I'd like that very much.



When people *refuse* they usually say:

I'm afraid I can't.
I'd love to, but I'm afraid I can't.
I wish I could but I'm afraid I can't.
Thank you for your invitation. But I can't, I'm afraid/I'm sorry.



9 Listen to the dialogues (🎧 31). Read, learn them by heart and then act them out.

- 1) — Can you come over for dinner tonight?
— I'd like that very much. What time should I come?
— Come at 6, if you can.
— Fine.
- 2) — We are having a party tonight. I hope you can come.
— I'd love to.
- 3) — Let's have lunch today.
— OK. Where shall we meet?
— In the hall, at 12.
- 4) — I don't feel like reading now. Let's go for a walk.
— OK. Where shall we go?
— To the park, I think.
— That sounds good. I'd love to.
- 5) — I'm hungry. Let's have a bite.
— All right. Shall we buy a hamburger?
- 6) — I feel like going to a disco tonight.
— That sounds like fun. Let's go.
- 7) — I'd like to invite you to our concert. Please, can you come?
— I'd be glad to come. Thank you. What time shall I come?
— Come around 5 if you can.
- 8) — We are going to an art exhibition after classes. Would you like to join us?
— I wish I could but I'm afraid I can't. I'm really very busy.

LET US LEARN

**LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER**

Neither ... nor

I like **neither** apples **nor** oranges.

I've used **neither** water **nor** milk.

He buys **neither** fruit **nor** vegetables.

She knows **neither** geography **nor** history.
 They speak **neither** English **nor** French.
 We'll live **neither** in Kiev **nor** in Odessa.
 Buy **neither** sugar **nor** sweets.
Neither Margaret **nor** John was there.
Neither Nelly **nor** Kate drinks coffee.
 She plays **neither** football **nor** tennis.

10 Disagree.

Example: We need both sugar and sweets.

We need neither sugar nor sweets.

1. We need both fruit and vegetables.
2. The group has explored both the land and the ocean.
3. I will go to both Canada and Australia.
4. She drinks both water and coffee after lunch.
5. Yesterday both Jack and Steve ate pancakes and sour cream.
6. Ann and Jill both are fond of honey.

11 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Try and read the new words:

monkey — **among**

gave — **save**

night — **high**

five — **hide**

sleep — **deep**

Fred — **fresh**

b) Look up the words in bold type in your vocabulary.

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

among [ə'mʌŋ] (*prep*): among the flowers, among the trees. Is your native village among the mountains? Paris is among the largest cities in the world. I like to be among friends. There was a little house among the hills. Did he divide the cake among his friends?

save [seɪv] (*v*): to save people, to save the country, to save children.

- 1) The firemen saved the woman from the burning house. Russian people fought to save their country. Who saved the child?
- 2) Save money in the bank.

high [haɪ] (*adj*): a high building, a high hill, a high mountain. The Spasskaya Tower of the Moscow Kremlin is not very high. — How high is it? — It is more than 70 metres high.

high [haɪ] (*adv*): to fly high, high in the sky, high in the mountains. The bird flew high in the sky.

hide [haɪd] (*v*): hide — hid — hidden, to hide coins, to hide money, to hide food, to hide collections. Quick! Hide yourself! Have you hidden all the pictures? Mary hides the money she saves in her wardrobe. Do you like to play hide-and-seek?

deep [di:p] (*adj*): a deep river, a deep lake, a deep sleep. The river is 3 metres deep. The snow is 6 metres deep.

deep (*adv*): deep in thought, deep in the snow, deep in the forest. The explorers went deep into the jungle [dʒʌŋɡl].

fresh [freʃ] (*adj*): fresh flowers, fresh air, fresh water, fresh meat, fresh bread. I always buy fresh vegetables. — Is there any fresh news? — No, there is not.

12 Read and compare:

among

1. Nick has got *many* friends. He likes to be **among** them.
2. There are a *lot of* hills around the farm. The farm is **among** the hills.
3. I live **among** the mountains. (*more than two*)
4. Divide the sweets **among** the children. (*more than two*)

A

between

1. Nick has got *two* friends. He is sitting on the sofa **between** them.
2. There are *two* hills near the farm. The farm is **between** them.
3. There is a table and *two* chairs in the room. The table is **between** the chairs.
4. Divide the sweets **between** the *two* children.

high

1. That is a **high** building



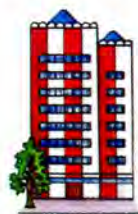
2. I see a **high** tower in front of us.



B

tall

1. That is a **tall** building.



2. I see a **tall** tower in front of us.



3. There are many big, **high** trees near their country house.



4. —

3. There are many big, **tall** trees near their country house.



4. My father is a **tall** *man*.



13 Name four things that can be: *deep, high, fresh*.

14 Johnny is a brave fireman. He has saved many people and animals from burning houses. Say whom he has saved.

Example: Johnny has saved an old woman.

15 Look at the picture and say where the mice are. How many mice have you found? (There should be eight.)



LET US LISTEN, READ AND LEARN

- 16** Listen to the poems (🎧 32) and read them. Then learn the one you like best by heart.

THE WIND

(by Christina Georgina Rossetti)

Who has seen the wind?
Neither you nor I.
But when the trees bow¹ down their heads,
The wind is passing by.
Who has seen the wind?
Neither I nor you.
But when the leaves hang trembling,²
The wind is passing through.

A NAUGHTY³ PIG

Mary Middling had a pig,
Not very little and not very big,
Not very pink, not very green,
Not very dirty, not very clean,
Not very good, not very naughty,
Not very humble,⁴ not very haughty,⁵
Not very thin, not very fat,
Now what would you give for a pig like that?

LET US READ AND TALK



- 17 a)** We are sure you like animals. Read the text and decide which title is the best for it.

- Dangerous Animals
- Animals in Danger
- Disappearing Birds

¹ to bow [baʊ] — нагибать, склонять

² but when the leaves hang trembling — когда колышутся листья

³ naughty ['nɔ:tɪ] — непослушный, капризный

⁴ humble ['hʌmbəl] — скромный, смиренный

⁵ haughty ['hɔ:tɪ] — надменный, высокомерный

b) Say why some of the animals are in danger.

People have lived on our planet for many years. They lived and live on different continents in different countries. People depend on their planet, on the sun, on animals and plants around them. Today let's read and speak about some animals on our planet the Earth.

⊙ 33. Many animals and birds on the Earth are disappearing. Many of them are in danger. Indian tigers and African elephants are among them. People have hunted and killed many tigers in India and a lot of elephants in Africa. Why?



Tigers and elephants are often dangerous animals. Tigers can kill cows, sheep, other domestic animals and sometimes they can also kill men. Some people are afraid of tigers and kill them to save their domestic animals and their lives. But some people have often hunted tigers for fun and for their beautiful skin.¹ They can easily sell the skin and get a lot of money as the prices² are high.

The result is very sad. There are few Indian tigers left on the Earth now. Many of them are old, sick animals. Most tigers don't hunt people nowadays, but hide from them in deep, dark forests. Or they rather hid there earlier, because there aren't many forests for tigers nowadays. People have cut³ down many trees. And the question is: "Have those animals got a future?" ⊙

We can ask the same question about African elephants. They are wonderful animals. They can help men. In the 19th century Africa was full of elephants. But these days there are not many of them except in African parks.

This is the sad story of Indian tigers and African elephants. But many less dangerous wild animals and birds are also disappearing from the Earth. Modern life is bad for them. The air is not fresh. The water is not clean. They don't often have good things to eat and space to live. You can find their names in the Red Book. You can find the names of some fish there too.

¹ skin [skin] — шкура

² price [praɪs] — цена

³ cut [kʌt] (cut; cut) — резать, рубить; cut down — срубить

People must take special care of them all.

We must save wild animals.

We must find the right balance ['bæləns] between land, people and animals.

We must take care of nature.

c) Listen to the text (🎧 33), and say why people have hunted and killed many tigers in India.

18 Answer the questions.

1. What does the life of the people on Earth depend on?
2. Why are some animals and birds disappearing nowadays?
3. Can elephants be useful? What can they do for man?
4. Are only Indian tigers and African elephants in danger nowadays?
5. Why are other animals also in danger?
6. Why can you find the names of some animals, birds and fish in the Red Book?
7. What must people do to save the wild animals?

19 Choose a partner and talk to him/her about the animals in danger.

20 Were any of your classmates absent from the lesson? Tell him/her in brief what the text is about. (See ex. 17.)

21 Tell your classmates about “the animals in danger” in this country. First make a plan of your story.

22 What could you do to help animals and birds?

LET US LISTEN AND TALK

PFA 23 a) Listen to the text “The Day I Came Face to Face with a Tiger” (🎧 34) and choose the right answer to each question.

1. Where did Tony Russel live in Nepal?
 - a) In the jungle
 - b) In the mountains
 - c) On an island in the lake
2. What do we know about Kamal Rai?
 - a) He liked elephants.
 - b) He was Tony's best friend.
 - c) He knew the jungle well.

3. What were the two friends looking for in the jungle?
a) Some rare birds.
b) Some rare animals.
c) Some animals of the cat family.
4. What was the tiger doing when the friends saw it?
a) It was eating.
b) It was sleeping.
c) It was hunting.
- b) What can the end of the story be like?

LET US WRITE

24 Do ex. 6 in writing.

25 Do you know any stories (facts) about an animal or a bird in danger? Then write 5–6 sentences about it.

26 Complete the dialogues.

- 1) —
— I'd love to. When should I come?
—
- 2) —
— I wish I could but I'm afraid I can't. I'm leaving for London tomorrow.
- 3) — We are having a party on Friday night. Can you come?
—
- 4) — I don't feel like watching TV tonight. ...
—
- 5) — Can you come over for dinner on Wednesday?
—
- 6) —
— OK. Where shall we meet?
—

27 Express the following in English.

- 1) Я не люблю ни хоккей, ни футбол. 2) Среди этих цветов нет ни жёлтых, ни голубых. 3) Они не смогли спасти ни животных, ни птиц. 4) Она не прятала ни значки, ни монеты. 5) В магазине не было ни свежего мяса, ни свежей рыбы. 6) Ни он, ни я не можем сэкономить деньги.

28 Make the right choice.

1. He never goes ... in the forest.
a) fresh, b) deep, c) high, d) wide
2. There is always ... air in the forest.
a) fresh, b) deep, c) high, d) tall
3. She is a ... girl.
a) high, b) tall, c) fresh, d) long
4. They always bring ... flowers to the Monument of the Unknown Soldier.
a) deep, b) fresh, c) long, d) high
5. There was a ... tower not far from the bridge.
a) deep, b) long, c) fresh, d) high



29 Open the brackets to complete the sentences.

1. Paul (*watch*) TV when his mother (*come*) into the room.
2. Michael (*drink*) coffee while he (*read*) the newspaper.
3. Don (*write*) a letter at 5 o'clock yesterday.
4. Ken (*use*) to prepare breakfast early in the morning.
5. Don and Kim (*talk*) while they (*play*) chess.
6. Last Sunday Patty and her younger brother (*drive*) to the seaside for the weekend.

30 Learn to write these words. Write the words to the teacher's dictation. See how many you've written correctly.

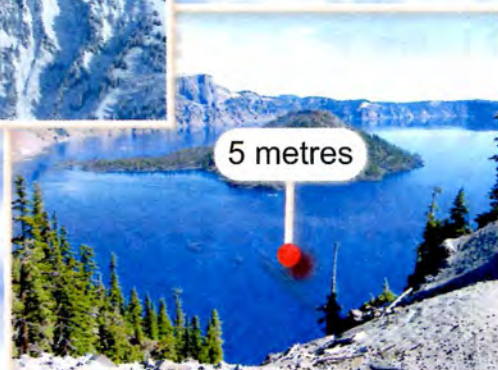
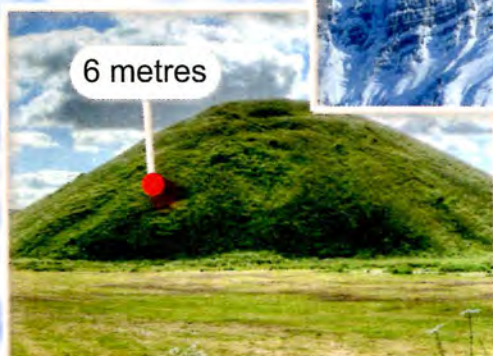
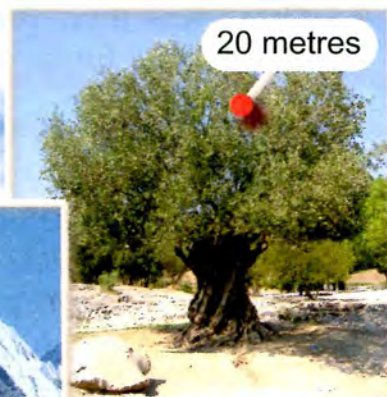
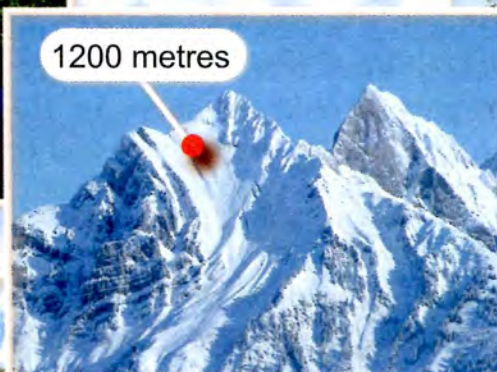
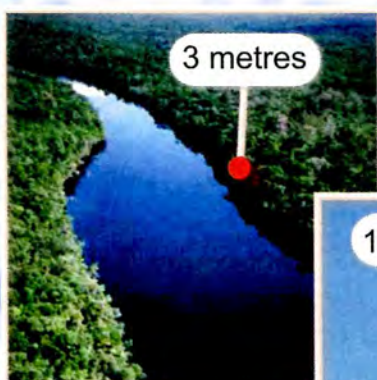
among, to save, high, to hide (hid, hidden), deep, fresh

Home Reading Lesson 9,
text "Prince Sparrow", part II

LESSON 9

LET US REVIEW

- 1** Look at the pictures and say how deep (high) they are.



- 2** Arrange the words into two groups (verb, adjective).

Separate, national, save, high, deep, use, hide, fresh, curious, explore, set, rise, continue, foreign.

- 3** Say where you've hidden the things.

Example: I've hidden your pen under the book.

- 4** Work in pairs. Say what can be *fresh*, *deep*, *high*. Use these combinations of words in the sentences of your own.

Example: P₁: Fresh air.

P₂: The air is usually fresh after rain.

- 5** There was a big fire in Green Street. But the firemen have saved a lot of people and animals. Whom have they saved?

Example: The firemen have saved an old man.

- 6** Name 6–7 cities which are among the largest cities in the world.

Example: Delhi is among the largest cities in the world.

- 7** Look at the pictures. Choose a partner and make a short dialogue about each picture.

Example: P₁: What were (was) you (he/she) doing at ...?

P₂: I (we ...) was (were)



8 Complete the sentences to compare them.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Paul never (<i>use</i>) his brother's car when they lived in the country. | 1. When Paul was returning home he (<i>use</i>) his brother's car. |
| 2. The firemen (<i>save</i>) 5 children the other day. | 2. The hotel was on fire and the firemen (<i>save</i>) the people who were in it. |
| 3. Yesterday Nick (<i>hide</i>) his mother's bag and nobody could find it. | 3. Yesterday at 5 o'clock Nick was in the garden. He (<i>hide</i>) his mother's bag. |
| 4. Nick's uncle (<i>explore</i>) a small island in the Pacific Ocean when he was young. | 4. While Nick's uncle (<i>explore</i>) new lands, his wife was writing articles about his trips. |
| 5. He (<i>rise</i>) from the chair to say "Hello!". | 5. When we were on the bank of the river the sun (<i>rise</i>). |

9 Accept the invitation.

1. Would you like to join us for a game of basketball?
2. Can you come for tea at 5 o'clock tomorrow?
3. I'd like to invite you to our school play. Will you come?
4. Let's have dinner tonight.
5. I feel like going to the theatre tonight.

10 Refuse the invitation.

1. Would you like to join me for a cup of coffee?
2. We are having a conference in a week's time. At 12 o'clock on Tuesday. Will you come?
3. I don't feel like staying in. Let's go for a walk.
4. Let me take you to our local museum.
5. I'd like to invite you to our school. We are having a quiz. Do you know?

11 We hope you remember the way people thank each other. If not, look at the list of examples below.

Thank you.
Thank you so much.
Thank you ever so much.
Thanks a lot.
Thanks again.

Thanks a lot for everything.
Thanks for your help.
That was kind of you.
That was very kind of you.
That was awfully¹ kind of you.
Thanks. That is just what I wanted.

¹ awfully ['ɔ:ful] — зђ. очень

When you receive thanks you usually answer:

You're welcome.
It was my pleasure.
My pleasure. It was nothing.
I'm glad I could help.

Glad that I could help.
Glad that I could do it.
Anytime.
I was happy to do it.

12 Listen to the dialogues (CD 35). Read and learn them by heart and then act them out.

- 1) — Oh, Mary. You've done so much for me. Thanks a lot for everything.
— It was my pleasure, Bill. Glad that I could help.
- 2) — Thank you for your help. That was very kind of you.
— My pleasure. It was nothing.
- 3) — Thank you, officer. Now I understand where to go and how to find the underground station.
— Anytime, sir.
- 4) — Thanks again. It was awfully kind of you.
— You're welcome.
- 5) — Thanks a lot. That is just what I wanted.
— You're welcome. I was happy to buy it for you.

13 Look at the pictures and say what Nelly doesn't like.

Example: Nelly likes neither potatoes nor carrots.



LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER

Passive Voice

The passive voice is used when we don't know *who* did something or it is not important who did it.

is/are + Ved/V₃

Present Indefinite Passive

+

The table **is made** of wood.
The book **is sold** everywhere.
A lot of houses **are built** in
the city every year.

-

Rice **is not grown** in England.
Meat **is not** usually **eaten** for
breakfast in England.
Those newspapers **are not sold**
here.

?

Are the best cameras **made** in Japan?
Is English **spoken** all over the world?
Is coffee **grown** in Russia?

wh?

Where **is** French **spoken**?
When **are** the newspapers **brought** to you?
What **is** usually **eaten** for lunch in your family?

14 Say what buildings are usually built in big cities.

Example: Railway stations are usually built in big cities.

theatres

bridges

houses

cinemas

schools

hospitals

shops

banks

airports

- 15 Say what languages are spoken in Russia, England, France, Germany, China, Australia, Canada and some other countries.**

Example: Russian is spoken in Russia.

- 16 Say what is usually bought when the weather is hot.**

Example: Cold drinks are bought when the weather is hot.

- 17 These are the new words for you to learn.**

a) Guess what these words mean:

lily ['lɪli]

emblem ['embləm]

chrysanthemum [krɪ'sænθɪməm]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

purple

daffodil

daisy

smell

honeysuckle

poppy

pleasant

primrose

snowdrop

to climb

blossom

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

purple ['pɜ:pəl] (*adj*): a purple flower, a purple blouse. Purple is my favourite colour. Red and blue together will make purple.

smell [smel] (*n*): a sweet smell, a nice smell, a strong smell, the smell of the sea. I don't like the smell of these flowers.

to smell (*v*): smell — smelt (smelled) — smelt (smelled); I think I smell roses here. I don't smell anything. It smells good. The flowers smelt fantastic! Did those flowers smell sweet?

pleasant ['plezənt] (*adj*): a pleasant afternoon, a pleasant voice, a flower with a pleasant smell, a pleasant smile. She is a pleasant woman. It's quite pleasant today, though the wind is rather strong. The rose is a flower with a pleasant smell. He is not a pleasant man, is he?

emblem ['embləm] (*n*): an emblem of peace, an emblem of independence. A country's flag is an emblem of the nation. Is the national emblem of England a rose?

climb [klaɪm] (*v*): 1. 'To climb' usually means to go up by using both the hands and the feet; to climb a tree. Monkeys climb well. 2. to climb a mountain (the stairs). The old lady climbs the stairs with difficulty. Do you think you can climb that tree?

daffodil ['dæfədɪl] (*n*), daffodils: a field of daffodils. The daffodil is a plant that has long leaves and yellow or white flowers.

lily ['lɪli] (*n*), lilies: The lily has a large flower. She doesn't like lilies. The water lily grows in the water. Do lilies smell nice?

chrysanthemum [krɪ'sænθɪməm] ("mum") (*n*): The chrysanthemum is an autumn flower. Are you fond of autumn chrysanthemums? My granny doesn't grow chrysanthemums in her garden.

honeysuckle ['hʌni,sʌkl] (*n*): The honeysuckle is a climbing plant that has many small, sweet smelling flowers.

daisy ['deɪzi] (*n*), daisies: The daisy is a very common small flower. The daisy is a flower with pink, white or yellow petals¹ around a yellow centre.

poppy ['pɒpi] (*n*), poppies: The poppy is a plant with round, red or yellow flowers. Is the poppy your favourite flower? In spring I always go to the mountains where poppies grow.

snowdrop ['snəʊdrɒp] (*n*), snowdrops: The snowdrop is an early spring flower. I think it is the first flower we can see at the end of winter.

primrose ['prɪmrəʊz] (*n*), primroses: Have you ever seen primroses? Are primroses autumn or spring flowers?

blossom ['blɒsəm] (*n*): 'Blossom' is the flowers of a tree, especially of a fruit tree. Apple blossoms, in blossom, to be in blossom. I like my garden when all the trees are in blossom.

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER

	feel/feels	
N +	smell/smells	+ Adj
	taste/tastes	
	sound/sounds	

The boy feels **bad**.
The rose smells **pleasant**.

The cake tastes **sweet**.
The song sounds **sad**.

¹ petal ['petl] — лепесток

18 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

a) The old woman	smell	pleasant.
The red flowers	feels	salty.
The apples	tastes	lovely.
The little girl	sound	fantastic.
The purple flowers	feel	sad.
The meat	sounds	sweet.
The song	smells	nice.
The melody	taste	bad.

b) The apple trees	are	in blossom	in May.
The fruit trees	were		in spring.
			in April.
			in June.

19 Look at the pictures and:

- name the flowers;
- say which of them smell pleasant or don't smell at all;
- which of them you like or dislike;
- name spring, summer and autumn flowers.



20 Say what can be purple.

Example: A blouse can be purple.

LET US LISTEN, READ AND LEARN

- 21** Listen to the poem "Flowers" and read it (🎧 36). Then learn it by heart.

FLOWERS

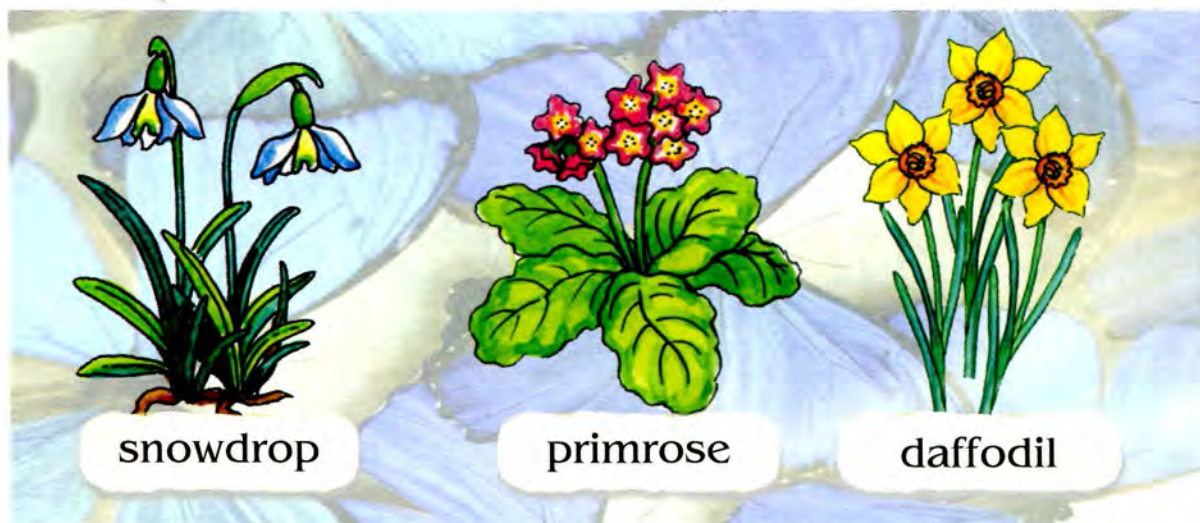
I like flowers that are bright,
I like flowers that are white.
I like flowers with a nice smell,
That blossom in gardens so well.

LET US READ AND TALK

- 22** a) Read the title of the text and try to decide what it is about.
b) Read the text and name the flowers for autumn months. What is interesting about them?

TWELVE FLOWERS OF THE YEAR

My granny likes nature very much. She has lived in a small village all her life. She knows a lot about different plants. My granny says that there is a special flower for each month of the year. She often tells me about these flowers and she also shows them to me as they are all in her garden collection. This is what she says.



snowdrop

primrose

daffodil

The snowdrop is the flower for January. It is as white as snow, and appears in forests and gardens when there is still snow there. The little plant is a native flower of Europe.

February's flower is the primrose. Primroses can be white, yellow, red, pink, rose, purple and orange. The flowers look like stars.

The primrose is one of the earliest spring flowers. They grow wild in some countries in Europe, and North America, but you can find lots of them in China.

The flower of the month of March is the daffodil. It appears very early in spring too. The flowers are usually yellow. The plant has long leaves and a sweet pleasant smell. It has been a favourite flower in many gardens.



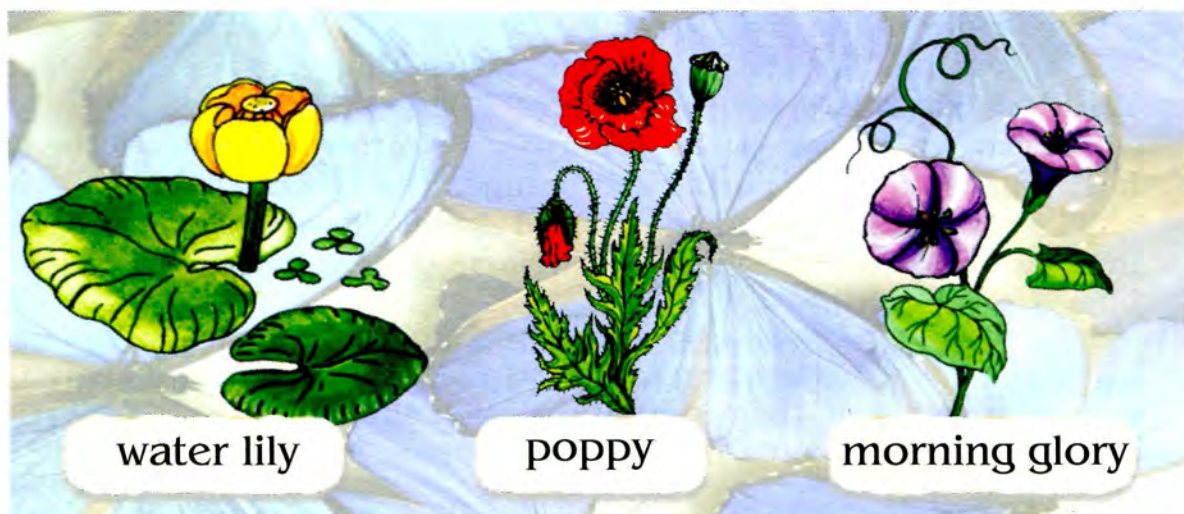
April's flowers are daisies. You can see them everywhere in the fields, gardens and even roadsides.

The flower for May is the hawthorn.¹ It grows on a small tree and its blossoms are pink, white or red. The hawthorn also has small hard fruit which looks like a little apple. June's flower is the honeysuckle.

July's flowers are water lilies. You can often see them on the waters of a quiet lake. Frogs like to use their large green leaves as platforms. Some water lilies are deep yellow in colour and some are white, pink, blue or even purple.

The flower for August is the poppy. Poppies have bright red, orange, purple or yellow flowers. They look like cups. They often grow wild in the mountains and in the fields.

¹ hawthorn ['hɔ:θɔ:n] — боярышник



water lily

poppy

morning glory

The morning glory,¹ September's flower is a climbing plant with blue or purple flowers. Their green leaves look like small green hearts. The morning glory opens early in the morning, but when the hot sun appears in the sky it closes. The blossoms are like bells. The morning glory has a sweet smell and can grow wild.

October's flower is the hop.² People use it to make beer.³ It is a climbing plant which often decorates country houses.

The flower for November is the chrysanthemum. It is one of the oldest known flowers. It has been grown in Japan for nearly two



hop

chrysanthemum

holly

¹ morning glory [ˌmɔːnɪŋ ˈɡlɔːrɪ] — вьюнок

² hop [hɒp] — хмель

³ beer [bɪə] — пиво

thousand years and is the national flower and the emblem of that island country. This lovely flower can be white, yellow, red, purple or pink. Chrysanthemums appear from late August to December when most other flowers have stopped flowering ready for the winter.

December's plant is the holly.¹ Its flowers have produced red berries for the Christmas season. The holly has prickly² green leaves. It is an evergreen.³

23 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and read the names of the flowers for each month.

Example: P₁: May.
P₂: Hawthorn.

24 What flowers are they?

- 1) the national flower of Japan;
- 2) the plant of the Christmas season;
- 3) the earliest spring flower;
- 4) the flower that you can see on the surface of a lake;
- 5) the flower that never closes when the sun is in the sky.

25 We are sure you like flowers. Choose any flower for any month you like and say everything you know about it. First make a plan of your story.

26 Think of any flower mentioned in the text and let your classmates guess it asking questions.

Example: Is it a spring flower?
What colour can it be? etc.

27 Do you think flowers are in danger nowadays? Try and prove it.

LET US LISTEN AND TALK



28 a) Listen to the text "Two Trips" (37) and put the items of this plan in the right order.

- a) Mark has a trip in George's plane.
- b) George's new hobby is to fly a small plane.

¹ holly ['hɒli] — остролист

² prickly ['prɪkli] — колючий

³ evergreen ['evəɡri:n] — вечнозелёное растение

- c) George is a great lover of nature.
- d) Mark is George's friend.
- e) Mark thanks George for his two trips in the air.

b) Have you ever travelled by air? If you haven't, would you like to do it? Why (not)?

LET US WRITE

29 Do ex. 7 and 8 in writing.

30 Match the words. Write the sentences with these combinations of words.

pleasant
fresh
purple
deep

river
flower
smell
air

31 Write the synonyms to the words:

nice, tall, small, big, hard, too, tell, blossom.

32 Write the following in English.

1) Кофе выращивают в Южной Америке. 2) Масло делают из молока. 3) Новые дома строят во всех больших городах. 4) Комнату убирают каждый день. 5) Яблоки и апельсины покупают в магазинах.

33 Learn to write these words. Write the words to the teacher's dictation. See how many you've written correctly.

purple, smell, pleasant, emblem, to climb, daffodil, lily, chrysanthemum, honeysuckle, daisy, poppy, snowdrop, primrose, blossom, to be in blossom

Home Reading Lesson 10,
text "We've Hit Land"

LESSON 10

LET US REVIEW

1 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

It's very pleasant to be in the country	when	fruit trees are in blossom. birds come back. flowers smell sweet in the fields. the sun is high up in the sky. it doesn't rain. it doesn't snow. it is not windy.
---	------	--

2 Look at the pictures and say what things are purple.



3 Look, read and compare.

What a/an ...!

What a pleasant face!

What a deep lake!

What an easy text!

What an interesting film!

What ...!

What fresh air!

What deep snow!

What high hills!

What dangerous snakes!

4 You like some things. Express your feelings using the example.

Example: What fresh fruit! / What an expensive car!

5 Ask questions for more information.

a) Rick went to Spain; b) Ann has been to Washington DC.

6 Give Nelly's answers to Caroline's questions and statements.

Caroline: Hello, Nelly. What an interesting book I've just read.

Nelly:

Caroline: It is about flowers. Do you know that there is a special flower for each month?

Nelly: No,

Caroline: Oh. It's the primrose. Do you know anything special about these flowers?

Nelly: Yes,

Caroline: And when were you born? I wonder what flower is for the month of your birthday

Nelly:

Caroline: Oh, then it's

7 Now pretend that one of you is Caroline and the other is Nelly. Act out the conversation. Don't forget to change over.

8 Think of five more questions that Caroline (or Nelly) could ask.

9 Disagree and correct the statements.

Example: Coffee is grown in Scotland.

Coffee is not grown in Scotland, it is grown in Brazil.

1. Coca-cola is enjoyed only in China.
2. Cheese is made from water.
3. Meat is bought in museums.
4. Flowers are always grown in villages.
5. Zoos are never visited in winter.
6. Pictures are never stolen from museums.

10 Make up true sentences using passive voice.

Example: The rooms/clean/every day.

The rooms are cleaned every day.

or

The rooms are not cleaned every day.

1. Stamps/sell/in post offices.
2. Churches/build/everywhere nowadays.
3. This thing/use/very often.
4. English/speak/in Africa.
5. Many languages/speak/in India.
6. Many American programmes/show/on Russian television nowadays.

11 Express your doubt.

Example: Newspapers are brought in the morning.

Are newspapers really brought in the morning?

1. A rose is known as the emblem of England.
2. Songs are sung in music classes.
3. Cars are sold in special shops.
4. Football is played all over the world.
5. Breakfast is cooked in the morning.

12 We are sure you know now how to invite people to lunch or dinner. But do you remember how to talk at table? Look at the list below.

What would you like to have?
Which vegetables are you going to have?
What kind of salad would you like?
What are you going to have for dessert?¹
How would you like your eggs?
How do you want your coffee?
Please pass the salt.
Could you pass the sugar, please?

C
F

The usual answers to these are:

I think I'll have potatoes.	I'd like my coffee black.
I think I'll have the same.	Here you are.
I haven't decided yet.	Here it is.
I'd like soft-boiled eggs. ²	That sounds great!

C
F

¹ for dessert [fə dɪ'zɜ:t] — на десерт

² soft-boiled eggs — яйца всмятку

13 Listen to the dialogues (⊙ 38). Read, learn them by heart and then act them out.

- 1) — How do you like your coffee? Would you like it black or white?
— White coffee, please.
— How many lumps¹ of sugar?
— No sugar, thank you.
- 2) — What would you like for breakfast? Would you like eggs?
— Certainly. I like eggs very much.
— How would you like them soft-boiled or hard-boiled?²
— Soft-boiled, please.
- 3) — Could you pass the butter, please?
— Yes, here you are. What about cheese?
— No cheese, thank you.
- 4) — What are you going to have for dessert?
— Ice cream, please.
— Chocolate ['tʃɒklɪt] or vanilla [və'nɪlə]?
— Vanilla ice cream for me, please.
— Here you are.
— Thank you.
- 5) — What would you like for dinner tonight?
— I haven't decided yet. What would *you* like?
— Tomato soup, turkey or chicken.
— That sounds great. I think I'll have the same.

14 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess the meaning of the words:

climate ['klaɪmɪt], protect [prə'tekt]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

mild	factory	breathe
possible	impossible	harm

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

mild [maɪld] (*adj*): mild — milder — (the) mildest, mild weather, a mild answer, mild cheese. A mild winter is not very cold and snowy. Mild cheese does not have a strong taste. He has too mild nature to get angry.

climate ['klaɪmɪt] (*n*): a dry climate, a mild climate. The doctor told

¹ a lump [lʌmp] — кусочек (*сахара*)

² hard-boiled eggs — яйца вкрутую

him to spend the winter in South Africa or some other warm climate.

possible ['pɒsɪbl] (*adj*): a possible answer, a possible question, a possible place, a possible time. It is possible to do it today. It is not possible to be in two places at the same time. Come as soon as possible.

impossible [ɪm'pɒsɪbl] (*adj*): an impossible person, an impossible visit, an impossible story. It is impossible for me to get there by ten o'clock.

factory ['fæktəri] (*n*): a factory — factories, a small factory, a chocolate factory. People make sweets in factories. My mother works at a factory.

breathe [bri:ð] (*v*): to breathe — breathed, to breathe hard, to breathe through the mouth, to breathe deeply. Breathe in! Breathe out! We breathe air. He was breathing hard when he finished his run.

protect [prə'tekt] (*v*): to protect — protected, to protect children. We wear coats to protect us from the cold. People must protect nature.

harm [hɑ:m] (*n*): a lot of harm, to do harm. He did me no harm. There is no harm in his words. It won't do you any harm to spend more time outdoors.

15 Say what or who(m) people must protect. The words below can help you.

Indian tigers, African elephants, animals, Lake Baikal, nature, little children, dolphins ['dɒlfɪnz], plants, fish, water

16 Say what is possible (impossible) for you and your friends to do this week.

Example: It is possible to finish reading the book today.

It is impossible for you to go to the cinema on Monday.

You haven't prepared your talk yet.

17 Say in what countries and on what continents the climate is (is not) mild.

Note. The climate is mild if winters are not cold and there is little snow.

18 Ask your classmates not to do certain things. Explain why.

Example: Don't read when it is dark. It will do you a lot of harm.

Past Indefinite Passive

was/were + Ved/V₃

+

The room **was cleaned** yesterday.

The houses **were built** 500 years ago.

America **was discovered** in 1492.

-

The room **was not cleaned** last night.

The Houses of Parliament **were not built** in the 20th century.

This radio-set **was not bought** in 1948, it was bought later.

?

Was the book **sold** last week?

Were the churches **built** last century?

wh?

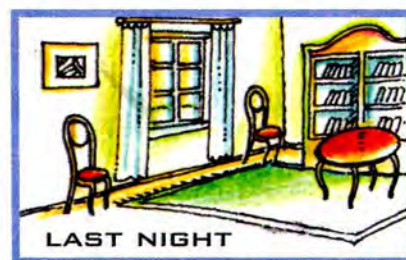
When **were** the oranges **bought**?

Where **were** the cartoons **shown**?

What **was sent** to your granny, a letter or a telegram?

19 Look at the pictures and say when all these things were done.

Example: The letter was written at 10 o'clock in the morning.



LET US LISTEN, READ AND LEARN

- 20** a) Read the title of the song and try to decide what it is about.
b) Listen to the song "Don't Kill the World" (CD 39).

DON'T KILL THE WORLD

Don't kill the world!
Don't let the Earth down!
Do not destroy¹ the ground!
Don't kill the world!
Don't kill the world!
Don't let the Earth die!
Help her to survive!²
Don't kill the world!

LET US READ AND TALK

- 21** Try and guess what the words mean:

temperature ['tempərətʃə], activity [æk'tɪvɪtɪ], drinkable ['drɪŋkəbl]
(drink + able), freshwater ['freʃwɔ:tə] (fresh + water), problem ['prɒbləm]

- 22** a) Read the text and say why the Earth is in danger.

b) Complete the sentences after the text choosing the best variant.

THE EARTH IS IN DANGER

April 22 is Earth Day. People all over the world think about our planet. They think about air, water, plants and animals on the Earth. They say our planet is in danger. Many people do not know how to protect wild animals and plants, how to keep water clean and the air fresh. But they are ready to do it. They try and help nature.

Water is very important for life on Earth. It is in our oceans, seas, rivers and lakes. There is a lot of water on our planet and at the same time there is little water on it. This is because very little water on Earth is good for drinking. In many rivers and lakes the water is very dirty. Sometimes people cannot swim even in the sea

¹ destroy [di'strɔɪ] — разрушать

² survive [sə'vaɪv] — выживать



because the sea and the seaside are not clean. In many places the water is not drinkable and it is dangerous to use it when you cook. Even fish die in such water.

For example Lake Baikal is the deepest freshwater lake on Earth. It is 1741 metres deep. The lake is very beautiful but now it is in great danger, because of the factories which are near it. In some places the water in the lake is so dirty that it kills the animals and plants in Baikal and around it.

The way people live has changed the climate on our planet. Nowadays the temperature is rising. You do not have real Russian winter in Moscow any more. In the north of Europe the climate has become milder and warmer too.

If the temperature grows by 3—4 degrees¹ it will become more difficult to live on the planet.

Some people's activities do a lot of harm to the forests. People cut down trees to build farms, homes and roads. Many animals and plants lose their homes. This is bad for the Earth's air too. Modern plants² and factories send a lot of smoke into the atmosphere. This is also very bad, because nowadays it's difficult to breathe in big cities.

So, the problem now is to protect life on Earth, and to save our planet for the future.

1. Now people understand that
 - a) Earth has a lot of problems
 - b) all the water on our planet is not drinkable
 - c) people can't live in big cities
2. People all over the world ... how to protect our planet.
 - a) know
 - b) are sure
 - c) think a lot about

¹ degree [di'gri:] — градус

² plant [pla:nt] — завод

23 'True' or 'False'.

1. April 22 is Earth Day.
2. People all over the world don't think about our planet.
3. People know how to protect wild animals and plants.
4. People don't want to help nature.
5. Water is not important for life on Earth.
6. There is a lot of good clean water on our planet.
7. Lake Baikal is not in danger now.
8. Life on Earth depends on the temperature.
9. Some people do a lot of harm to the forests.
10. People must protect life on Earth.

24 Divide the text into parts and give a name to each of them.

25 Choose a partner and talk to him/her about the text "The Earth Is in Danger".

26 Were any of your classmates absent from the lesson? Tell him/her in brief what the text is about. (See ex. 22.)

LET US LISTEN AND TALK



27 a) Listen to the text "Bobby's Answer" (CD 40) and complete these sentences choosing the best variant.

1. Bobby's grandfather didn't give him the present on Tuesday because ...
 - a) he couldn't find the time.
 - b) he couldn't remember Bobby's birthday.
 - c) he couldn't find the right present.
2. Grandfather wanted to know ...
 - a) what present Bobby would like to get.
 - b) how old Bobby would be next year.
 - c) what profession Bobby would like to choose.

b) Do you like getting and giving presents? Which of the two do you like more? What present do you like to get and to give?

LET US WRITE

28 Do ex. 10, ex. 19 in writing.

29 Write 10 questions on the text (ex. 22).

30 Express the following in English.

1) Эти дома были построены в прошлом году. 2) В нашей стране строят много новых домов. 3) Масло было куплено вчера. 4) Масло покупают в этом магазине. 5) Сыр делают из молока. 6) Этот суп был сварен (сделан) вчера вечером.

31 Learn to write these words. Write the words to the teacher's dictation. See how many you've written correctly.

• • • • •
• mild, climate, possible, impossible, factory, to breathe
• (breathed), to protect (protected), harm, to do a lot of harm
• • • • •

Home Reading Lesson 11,
text "The Bald Eagle"

LESSON 11

Review 1

LET US TALK

1 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

The orange		
The flowers		
The birds		nice.
The blossoms	smell/smells	pleasant.
The river	taste/tastes	bad.
The birds' songs	feel/feels	fresh.
The boys	sound/sounds	well.
The man		sweet.
The apple		wonderful.
The music		

2 Describe the village you have been to in summer, spring, autumn or winter. Don't forget to use the following words:

village, breathe, air, fresh, pleasant, to do a lot of good, smell, to be in blossom, purple, climate, mild, high, deep, hide, separate, to be situated

3 Peter has broken¹ his leg. Say what is possible (impossible) for him to do. The words can help you.

Example: It's impossible for him to run.

read, dance, sing, play chess, play the piano, play football, swim, listen to the radio

¹ break [breɪk] (broke; broken) — ломать

- 4 a) Look at the picture and say what the people were doing when the spaceship landed.**

Example: When the spaceship landed, two boys were swimming in the river.

- b) Ask your classmates about what they were doing yesterday in the morning / in the evening.**



- 5** Say how people can protect plants, animals and birds when they are in danger.
- 6** What do you know about Lake Baikal? Why is its water dangerous for fish and even people now?
- 7** Work in pairs. Read the questions. Answer them.
 1. When was Moscow founded?
 2. When was America discovered?
 3. What are tables usually made of?
 4. Where is coffee grown?
 5. Where are books sold?
 6. What is usually cooked for breakfast in your family (in England)?
- 8** People often do a lot of harm to nature. Can you tell your classmates some facts about it? What must people do to save plants, birds and animals?

LET US READ AND TALK

- 9** Choose and read the words on the topic “The Earth Is in Danger”.

Theatre, book, school, lamp, bell, breathe, protect, save, kill, to do a lot of harm, kitchen, factory, cinema, climate, in blossom, temperature, car, smell.



- 10 a)** Have you ever read any old tales? This is one of them. Which of the titles do you think is the best for it.

- A Cruel Emperor
- A Grateful Slave¹
- A True Friend

- b)** Read the story and say why the hungry lion didn't eat Androcles ['ændrəʊklɪz].

Androcles was a slave. He ran through the forest. He wanted to hide among high trees. He wanted to run far from the village where he lived and was a slave. He thought his life was very hard, in fact it was impossible. Androcles wanted to save his life in the forest. Suddenly he saw a big lion. Nobody else was seen near him. Andro-

¹ slave [slɛv] — паб



cles became afraid but understood that the lion couldn't do him any harm. The lion was breathing hard. He wanted to show Androcles that something was wrong with his paw.¹ The lion couldn't speak the language of people but he wanted to say: "Save me! Protect me! Help me!"

Androcles looked at the lion's paw and discovered a large thorn² in it. It was hidden deep in the paw. Androcles took it away. The lion was happy. They became friends and the lion brought him food every day.

But one day the Emperor's³ people caught both Androcles and his friend the lion.

They brought them to Rome and separated them. They didn't give any food to the lion. He became very hungry and then they gave him Androcles to eat. But the lion was his real friend. He didn't kill Androcles. He was happy to see his friend.

The Emperor couldn't understand it. Androcles was brought to him and he told the Emperor his story. The Emperor gave food to the lion and let them both go away.

11 Find and read the sentences which describe the pictures.

12 Ask questions on the text for your classmates to answer.

¹ paw [pɔ:] — лапа

² thorn [θɔ:n] — колючка, шип

³ emperor ['emperə] — император

- 13** Were any of your classmates absent from the lesson? Tell him/her in brief what the text is about. (See ex. 10.)
- 14** How do you understand the main idea of the text?

LET US WRITE

- 15** Write not less than 10 questions on the text.
- 16** Do you know any tale? Write it down in a few sentences. Ask your parents to help you with some ideas.

PROJECT WORK

Make a 3–5 minute presentation on one of the following topics. Use slides, pictures, music and animation. If necessary, ask your parents or your friends to help you. You may use some reference books and Internet resources, for example: www.wikipedia.org, www.britannica.com, www.encyclopedia.ru. Decide whose presentation was the best and why.

Project Work 1: The World Around Us (Units 6–11)

- A country I'd like to visit
- An interesting place to visit
- A place in Russia that I love
- Lake Baikal
- Russian animals in danger
- African animals in danger
- An unusual animal
- A plant that I grow myself

ENGLISH-RUSSIAN VOCABULARY

adj — *adjective* — прилагательное
adv — *adverb* — наречие
conj — *conjunction* — союз
interj — *interjection* — междометие

n — *noun* — существительное
prep — *preposition* — предлог
pron — *pronoun* — местоимение
v — *verb* — глагол

A

a (an) [ə] [ən] артикль
abbey ['æbi] аббатство
about [ə'baʊt] *prep* о, об, насчёт
above [ə'baʊ] *prep* над
 above zero выше нуля
academician [ə,kædə'miʃn] академик
accept [ək'sept] принимать
 to accept the invitation принимать приглашение
according [ə'kɔ:dn] *prep* согласно, соответственно
accountant [ə'kaʊntənt] бухгалтер
across [ə'krɒs] *adv* через; *prep* через
act out ['ækt 'aʊt] разыграть по ролям
action ['ækʃn] действие
activity [æk'tɪvɪti] деятельность, активность
actor ['æktə] актёр
add [æd] добавлять, прибавлять
address [ə'dres] адрес
admiral ['ædmərəl] адмирал
advice [əd'vaɪs] совет
 to ask for advice просить совета
 to follow the advice следовать совету
 to take advice воспользоваться советом
 It is good advice. Это хороший совет.
advise [əd'vaɪz] советовать
afraid [ə'freɪd] испуганный
 to be afraid of smth/smb бояться кого-то/чего-то
Africa ['æfrɪkə] Африка
African ['æfrɪkən] африканский

after ['ɑ:ftə] *prep* после; *adv* потом
afternoon [ɑ:ftə'nu:n] полдень
 in the afternoon днём, в полуденное время
again [ə'geɪn] *adv* снова
against [ə'geɪnst] *prep* против
 to be against smth быть против чего-то
age [eɪdʒ] возраст
 at the age of в возрасте
agree [ə'ɡri:] соглашаться
air [eə] воздух
airport ['eəpɔ:t] аэропорт
Alaska [ə'læskə] Аляска
alien ['eɪlɪən] чужестранец, иностранец
all [ɔ:l] *pron* весь, все
 all day long целый день
alone [ə'ləʊn] *adj* один
along [ə'lɒŋ] *adv* вдоль
aloud [ə'laʊd] *adv* вслух
alphabet ['ælfəbet] алфавит
already [ɔ:l'reɪdɪ] *adv* уже
also ['ɔ:lsəʊ] *adv* также, тоже
always ['ɔ:lwəz] *adv* всегда
America [ə'merɪkə] Америка
 Central America Центральная Америка
 North America Северная Америка
 South America Южная Америка
American [ə'merɪkən] американский
among [ə'mʌŋ] *prep* среди

amount [ə'maʊnt] количество
ancient ['eɪnfənt] древний
and [ænd], [ənd] *conj* и, а
animal [æniməl] животное
announcer [ə'naʊnsə] диктор
another [ə'nʌðə] другой
answer ['ɑ:nsə] *n* ответ; *v* отвечать
Antarctic [æn'tɑ:ktɪk] Антарктика
antonym ['æntənɪm] антоним
any ['eni] *pron* какой-нибудь
anybody ['eni,bɒdi] *pron* кто-нибудь
anything ['eniθɪŋ] *pron* что-нибудь
apartment [ə'pɑ:tmənt] квартира (*амер.*)
apologize [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz] извиняться
apology [ə'pɒlədʒi] извинение
appear [ə'piə] появляться
appetite ['æpɪtaɪt] аппетит
applaud [ə'plɔ:d] аплодировать
applause [ə'plɔ:z] аплодисменты
apple ['æpl] яблоко
April ['eɪprəl] апрель
architect ['ɑ:kɪtekt] архитектор
the Arctic Ocean ['ɑ:ktɪk 'əʊʃn] Северный
 Ледовитый океан
aristocrat ['æɪstəkɹæt] аристократ
arm [ɑ:m] рука (*от ладони до плеча*)
armchair ['ɑ:mtʃeə] кресло
army ['ɑ:mi] армия
 to be in the army служить в армии
 to go into the army пойти в армию
 to join the army пойти в армию
around [ə'raʊnd] *adv* вокруг
arrange [ə'reɪndʒ] располагать
arrival [ə'raɪvl] прибытие
arrive at/in [ə'raɪv] прибывать в
art(s) [ɑ:t(s)] искусство
as [æz], [əz] *pron* потому что; в то время
 как
Asia ['eɪʃə] Азия
ask [ɑ:sk] спрашивать, просить, пригла-
 шать
 to ask for smth просить что-то
at [æt] *prep* у, около
 at first сначала
attack [ə'tæk] атаковать, нападать
attentively [ə'tentɪvli] внимательно
audience ['ɔ:diəns] аудитория, зрители
August ['ɔ:gəst] август

aunt [ɑ:nt] тетья
Australia [p'streɪliə] Австралия
automobile ['ɔ:təməbi:l] автомобиль
autumn ['ɔ:təm] осень

B

baby ['beɪbi] ребёнок до одного года, мла-
 денец
back [bæk] *n* задняя часть *чего-то*
 to be at the back of smth в глубине,
 располагаться в задней части
 to be in the back сзади
back *adv* назад
 to come back возвращаться
backache ['bækɪk] боль в спине, боль
 в пояснице
bacon ['beɪkən] бекон
bad [bæd] (*worse; the worst*) плохой
 (хуже; самый плохой)
badge [bædʒ] значок
badminton ['bædmɪntən] бадминтон
bag [bæg] сумка, портфель
baker ['beɪkə] булочник
 at the baker's в булочной
balance ['bæləns] баланс, пропорция
balcony ['bælkəni] балкон
ball [bɔ:l] мяч
ballet ['bæleɪ] балет
the Baltic Sea ['bɔ:ltɪk 'si:] Балтийское
 море
bank [bæŋk] берег (*реки, озера*)
bar [bɑ:] кусок, брусok
 a bar of chocolate плитка шоколада,
 шоколадный батончик
barber ['bɑ:bə] парикмахер (*мужской*)
 at the barber's в парикмахерской
baseball ['beɪsbɔ:l] бейсбол
basic ['beɪsɪk] основной, главный
 basic course основной курс
basketball ['bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] баскетбол
bathroom ['bɑ:θrʊm] ванная
battery ['bætəri] батарея, аккумулятор
battle ['bætl] битва, сражение
be [bi:] (*was/were; been*) быть, находиться
 to be able to быть в состоянии (*де-*
 лать что-то)
 to be going to собираться

to be lost потеряться
to be on at the cinema идти в кино-театре (о фильме)
What's on at the "Udarnik"? Что идёт в «Ударнике»?
What's on TV? Что по телевизору?
I have been to London. Я бывал в Лондоне.
to be on быть включённым
to be off быть выключенным
bear [beə] медведь
beauty ['bju:ti] *n* 1) красота 2) красавица
because [bi'kɒz] *conj* потому что
become [bi'kʌm] (**became; become**) становиться
bed [bed] кровать
to go to bed ложиться спать
bedroom ['bedrʊm] спальня
beef [bi:f] говядина
beer [biə] пиво
before [bi'fɔ:] *prep* до, перед; *adv* раньше
begin [bi'gin] (**began; begun**) начинать
beginning [bi'ɡɪnɪŋ] начало
behind [bi'haind] за, сзади
believe [bi'li:v] 1) верить 2) полагать
I can't believe my eyes! Не могу поверить своим глазам!
bell [bel] колокол, звонок
belong to smb/smith [bi'lɒŋ] принадлежать кому-то/чему-то
below [bi'ləʊ] *adv* внизу, ниже
Berlin [bɜ:'lɪn] Берлин
besides [bi'saɪdz] *adv* кроме того
best [best] самый лучший
better ['betə] лучше, лучший
Better late than never. Лучше поздно, чем никогда.
But better never be late! Но лучше не опаздывать!
between [bi'twi:n] *adv* между
Bible ['baɪbl] Библия
big [bɪɡ] большой
biography [baɪ'ɒɡrəfi] биография
birch [bɜ:tʃ] берёза
bird [bɜ:d] птица
birth [bɜ:θ] рождение
date of birth дата рождения
place of birth место рождения

birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ] день рождения
Happy birthday to ...! С днём рождения ...!
bit (a bit) [bɪt] немного, чуть-чуть
bitter ['bɪtə] *adj* 1) горький 2) резкий, сильный, ожесточённый
bitter *adv* очень, ужасно
It's bitter cold! Ужасно холодно!
black-and-white film чёрно-белый фильм
blackboard ['blækbɔ:d] школьная доска
block [blɒk] квартал
to walk two blocks пройти два квартала
blossom ['blɒsəm] цвет, цветок
to be in blossom быть в цвету
blouse [blaʊz] блуза
blow [bləʊ] (**blew; blown**) дуть
blue [blu:] голубой, синий
board [bɔ:d] борт
on board the ship на борту корабля
boaster ['bəʊstə] хвастун
boat [bəʊt] лодка, корабль
to go boating кататься на лодке
body ['bɒdi] тело
bonfire ['bɒnfaiə] большой костёр
book [bʊk] *n* книга; *v* бронировать, заказывать заранее
bookcase ['bʊkkeɪs] книжный шкаф
boot [bu:t] ботинок
boring ['bɔ:ɪŋ] скучный
born [bɔ:n] рождённый
to be born родиться
boss [bɒs] босс, начальник
both [bəʊθ] *pron* оба
bottle ['bɒtl] бутылка
box [bɒks] коробка, ящик
boy [bɔɪ] мальчик
bracket ['brækit] скобка
given in brackets данные в скобках
branch [brɑ:ntʃ] ветка, ветвь
brave [breɪv] храбрый
bravery ['breɪvəri] храбрость
bread [bred] хлеб
break [breɪk] (**broke; broken**) ломать, разбивать
to break a law нарушить закон
breakfast ['brekfəst] завтрак
to have for breakfast на завтрак

breathe [bri:ð] дышать
breeze [bri:z] лёгкий ветерок, бриз
bridge [brɪdʒ] мост
bright [braɪt] яркий
bring [brɪŋ] (**brought; brought**) приносить
bronze [brɒnz] бронзовый
brother ['brʌðə] брат
brown [braʊn] коричневый
brush up ['brʌʃ 'ʌp] освежать в памяти
build [bɪld] (**built; built**) строить
builder ['bɪldə] строитель
building ['bɪldɪŋ] здание
burglar ['bɜ:glə] вор, грабитель
burn [bɜ:n] (**burnt; burnt**) гореть
bus [bas] автобус
 by bus автобусом
 number 7 bus автобус номер 7
 bus stop автобусная остановка
 at the bus stop на остановке автобуса
business ['biznis] дело, занятие
busy ['bɪzi] *adj* 1) занятой 2) оживлённый
but [bʌt] *conj* но
butcher ['bʊtʃə] мясник
 at the butcher's в мясном магазине (отделе)
butter ['bʌtə] масло
buy [baɪ] (**bought; bought**) покупать
by [baɪ] *prep* у, около
 by heart наизусть
 by the way между прочим
bye/bye-bye [baɪ/'baɪbaɪ] пока

C

California [kælɪ'fɔ:nɪə] Калифорния
call [kɔ:l] *v* 1) звать 2) звонить
calm [kɑ:m] успокаивать
 Calm down! ['kɑ:m'daʊn] Успокойся!
can [kæn] консервная банка
 a can of coca-cola банка кока-колы
can [kæn] (**could**) мочь
 Could I have ...? Не мог бы я ...?
Canada ['kænədə] Канада
canal [kə'neɪl] канал
Canberra ['kænbərə] Канберра
candy ['kændɪ] конфета (*амер.*)
cap [kæp] кепка, шапка

capital ['kæpɪtl] столица
Capitol ['kæpɪtl] Капитолий
car [kɑ:] машина
 by car машиной
care [keə] забота
 to take care of smb/smt заботиться
 о ком-л./чём-л.
careful ['keəfʊl] осторожный
carefully ['keəfʊli] осторожно
careless ['keəlis] беспечный, неосторожный
carelessly ['keəlisli] неосторожно
carpet ['kɑ:pɪt] ковёр
carrot (**carrots**) ['kærət] морковь
carry ['kæpi] носить
 to carry mail перевозить почту
cartoon [kɑ:'tu:n] мультфильм
the Caspian Sea ['kæspɪən 'si:] Каспийское море
castle ['kɑ:sl] замок
catch [kætʃ] (**caught; caught**) поймать, схватить
 to catch a plane (train, bus) успеть на самолёт (поезд, автобус)
category ['kætɪgəri] категория
caviar ['kæviɑ:] икра
celebrate ['selɪbreɪt] праздновать
celebration [selɪ'breɪʃn] празднование
cent [sent] цент
central ['sentrəl] центральный
 central heating центральное отопление
centre ['sentə] центр
century ['sentʃəri] век
ceremony ['serɪməni] церемония
certain ['sɜ:tn] определённый, некоторый
certainly ['sɜ:tnli] *adv* конечно
champion ['tʃæmpiən] чемпион
change [tʃeɪndʒ] *n* сдача; *v* 1) менять 2) делать пересадку
 Where do we change? Где мы пересаживаемся?
 Change over. Поменяйтесь ролями.
character ['kærɪktə] герой (*книги, фильма*)
cheap [tʃi:p] дешёвый
check (up) [tʃek (ʌp)] проверять
check in регистрировать

check-in регистрация
chemist ['kemɪst] аптекарь
 at the chemist's в аптеке
chest [tʃɛst] грудная клетка
Chicago [tɪ'kɑ:gəʊ] Чикаго
chicken (chick) ['tʃɪkɪn] цыплёнок
child [tʃaɪld] ребёнок
children ['tʃɪldrən] дети
chimney ['tʃɪmni] труба
China ['tʃaɪnə] Китай
choice [tʃɔɪs] выбор
choose [tʃu:z] (**chose; chosen**) выбирать
Christian ['krɪstɪən] христианин
Christmas ['krɪsməs] Рождество
chronicle ['krɒnɪkl] летопись
chrysanthemum [krɪ'sænθɪmətəm] хризанте-
 ма
church [tʃɜ:ʃ] церковь
cinema ['sɪnəmə] *n* 1) кино 2) кинотеатр
 cinema-goer ['sɪnəmə,ɡəʊə] любитель
 кино
 What's on at ...? Что идёт в ...?
circle ['sɜ:kl] обводить кругом
circus ['sɜ:kəs] *n* цирк; *adj* цирковой
city ['sɪti] большой город
class [klɑ:s] класс
 after classes после занятий
 before classes до занятий
 in class в классе
 business class первый класс (*о биле-*
 те на самолёт)
 tourist class второй класс (*о билете*
 на самолёт)
classical ['klæsɪkl] классический
classroom ['kla:sru:m] классная комната,
 класс
clean [kli:n] *adj* чистый; *v* чистить, уби-
 рать
 cleaning day день уборки
clever ['klevə] умный
climate ['klaɪmɪt] климат
climb [klaɪm] залезать, взбираться
close [kləʊz] закрывать
clothes [kləʊðz] одежда
cloud [klaʊd] облако
clown [klaʊn] клоун
club [klʌb] клуб
coat [kəʊt] пальто, пиджак, куртка

coffee ['kɒfi] кофе
coin [kɔɪn] монета
 gold coin золотая монета
cold [kəʊld] холодный
collect [kə'lekt] собирать, коллекциони-
 ровать
collection [kə'lektʃn] коллекция
collector [kə'lektə] коллекционер
colonist ['kɒlənist] колонист, житель ко-
 лонии
colony ['kɒləni] колония
colour ['kʌlə] цвет
 colour film цветной фильм
coloured ['kʌləd] раскрашенный
colourful ['kʌləfʊl] красочный, яркий
column ['kɒləm] колонка
combination [ˌkɒmbɪ'neɪʃn] сочетание,
 комбинация
 word combination словосочетание
come [kʌm] (**came; come**) приходить
 Come and see me some day. Заходи
 ко мне как-нибудь.
 to come back возвращаться
 to come from 1) быть родом 2) при-
 ходить из/с
 to come home приходить домой
comedy ['kɒmɪdi] комедия
comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] удобный
common ['kɒmən] обычный
commonly ['kɒmənlɪ] обычно
 least commonly used реже всего ис-
 пользуемое
 most commonly used наиболее часто
 используемое
compare [kəm'preə] сравнивать, сравнить
compete [kəm'pi:t] соревноваться
competition [ˌkɒmpɪ'tɪʃn] соревнование
complete [kəm'pli:t] заканчивать
compliment ['kɒmplɪmənt] комплимент
 to pay a compliment делать компли-
 мент
compose [kəm'pəʊz] сочинять, составлять
compound [kəm'paʊnd] сложное слово
computer [kəm'pjʊtə] компьютер
concert ['kɒnsət] концерт
conductor [kən'dʌktə] *n* 1) дирижёр
 2) кондуктор
confectionery [kən'fekʃnəri] кондитерская

conference ['kɒnfərəns] конференция
conservative [kən'sɜ:vətɪv] консерватив-
 ный
consist (of) [kən'sɪst] состоять (из)
consult [kən'sʌlt] консультировать
continent ['kɒntɪnənt] континент
continental [kɒntɪ'nentl] относящийся
 к материку
continue [kən'tɪnju:] продолжать
conveniences [kən'vi:niənsɪz] удобства
modern conveniences современные
 удобства
convenient [kən'vi:njənt] удобный
conversation [kɒnvə'seɪʃn] беседа
cook [kʊk] готовить
cooker ['kʊkə] плита
cooking day день приготовления
 пиццы
copy out ['kɒpi 'aʊt] списывать, перепи-
 сывать
corner ['kɔ:nə] угол
in the corner в углу
correct [kə'rekt] правильный
correctly [kə'rektlɪ] правильно
corresponding [kɒrɪ'spɒndɪŋ] соответству-
 ющий
cost [kɒst] (**cost; cost**) стоить
How much does it cost? Сколько это
 стоит?
costume ['kɒstju:m] костюм (*маскарад-
 ный*)
cottage ['kɒtɪdʒ] коттедж
cottage cheese ['kɒtɪdʒ 'tʃi:z] творог
cough [kɒf] *n* кашель; *v* кашлять
count [kaʊnt] считать
countable ['kaʊntəbl] исчисляемый
country ['kʌntri] *n* 1) страна 2) сельская
 местность
in the country за городом
cover ['kʌvə] *n* обложка, покрытие; *v*
 покрывать
cowboy ['kaʊbɔɪ] ковбой
cream [kri:m] сливки
create [kri:'eɪt] создавать
criminal ['krɪmɪnl] *n* преступник; *adj*
 преступный
critic ['krɪtɪk] критик

criticize ['krɪtɪsaɪz] критиковать
crocodile ['krɒkədail] крокодил
crossword ['krɒswɜ:d] кроссворд
cry [kraɪ] *v* 1) плакать 2) кричать
to cry for help звать на помощь
Cuba ['kju:bə] Куба
culture ['kʌltʃə] культура
cup [kʌp] чашка
cupboard ['kʌbəd] буфет, кухонный
 шкаф, полка
curious ['kjʊəriəs] любопытный
curtain ['kɜ:tn] занавес
curtsy ['kɜ:tsɪ] делать реверанс
custom ['kʌstəm] обычай
So many countries so many customs.
 Сколько стран, столько и обычаев.
customs ['kʌstəmz] таможня
at the customs на таможне
customs officer ['kʌstəmz ɒfɪsə] тамо-
 женник
cut [kʌt] (**cut; cut**) резать; срубить

D

daffodil ['dæfədɪl] нарцисс
dairy ['deəri] молочный
dairymaid ['deəriˌmeɪd] доярка, молочни-
 ца
dairy products молочные продукты
daisy ['deɪzi] маргаритка
danger ['deɪndʒə] опасность
in danger в опасности
out of danger вне опасности
dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] опасный
dark [dɑ:k] тёмный
It is getting dark. Темнеет.
daughter ['dɔ:tə] дочь
day [deɪ] день
the day before yesterday позавчера
day off выходной день
the other day на днях
dead [ded] мёртвый
dear [dɪə] дорогой
Oh, dear! О, Боже!
December [dɪ'sembə] декабрь
decide [dɪ'saɪd] решать
decorate ['dekəreɪt] украшать

decoration [dekə'reiʃn] украшение
decorator ['dekəreɪtə] декоратор
deep [di:p] глубокий
definite ['defɪnɪt] определённый
definitely ['defɪnɪtli] определённо
delay [dɪ'leɪ] *n* задержка; *v* задерживать(ся), опаздывать
Delhi ['delɪ] Дели
democratic [demə'krætɪk] демократический
denote [dɪ'nəʊt] обозначать
dentist ['dentɪst] зубной врач
department [dɪ'pɑ:tment] отдел
 department store [dɪ'pɑ:tment stɔ:] универсам
departure [dɪ'pɑ:tʃə] отправление
depend [dɪ'pend] зависеть
 to depend on smb/smt зависеть от кого-то/чего-то
 It depends! Судя по обстоятельствам.
describe [dɪ'skraɪb] описывать
desk [desk] парт
 at the desk за партой
dessert [dɪ'zɜ:t] десерт
 for dessert на десерт
detailed ['dɪteɪld] детальный
detective film [dɪ'tektɪv 'fɪlm] детектив
develop [dɪ'veləp] развивать
devoted to smb [dɪ'vəʊtɪd] преданный кому-то
dialogue ['daɪəlɒɡ] диалог
diary ['daɪəri] дневник
dictionary ['dɪkʃənəri] словарь
die [daɪ] умирать
diet ['daɪət] диета
 to be on a diet быть на диете
 to keep to a diet придерживаться диеты
differ ['dɪfə] отличаться
difference ['dɪfrəns] отличие
different ['dɪfrənt] различный
difficult ['dɪfɪklt] трудный
dime [daɪm] монета в 10 центов
dining room ['daɪnɪŋ ru:m] столовая (в доме)
dinner ['dɪnə] обед, ужин
 to have for dinner на обед

dirty ['dɜ:ti] грязный
disagree [dɪsə'ɡri:] не соглашаться
disappear [dɪsə'piə] исчезать
discover [dɪs'kʌvə] открывать
discoverer [dɪs'kʌvəɹə] первооткрыватель
discovery [dɪs'kʌvəri] открытие
discuss [dɪ'skʌs] обсуждать
dislike [dɪs'laɪk] не любить
divide [dɪ'vaɪd] делить
do [du:] (**did; done**) делать
doctor ['dɒktə] врач
documentary (film) [ˌdɒkjʊ'mentəri] документальный (фильм)
dollar ['dɒlə] доллар
dolphin ['dɒlfɪn] дельфин
door [dɔ:] дверь
doubt [daʊt] сомнение
down [daʊn] *adv* вниз
downstairs [daʊn'steəz] *adv* вниз, вниз
drama ['drɑ:mə] драма
draw I [drɔ:] (**drew; drawn**) *v* рисовать
draw II *n* игра вничью
 to end in a draw заканчиваться вничью
dress [dres] *n* платье; *v* одеваться
drink [drɪŋk] (**drank; drunk**) пить
driver ['draɪvə] водитель
dull [dʌl] скучный, пасмурный
duty ['dju:ti] долг, обязанность

E

each [i:tʃ] *pron* каждый
 each other друг друга
ear [ɪə] ухо
earache ['ɪəreɪk] боль в ухе
earth [z:θ] земля
east [i:st] восток
easy ['i:zi] лёгкий
eat [i:t] (**ate; eaten**) есть
education [ˌedʒʊ'keɪʃn] образование
egg [eg] яйцо
Egypt ['i:ʃɪpt] Египет
elbow ['elbəʊ] локоть
elect [ɪ'lekt] избирать, выбирать
electricity [ɪ'lek'trɪsɪti] электричество
elephant ['elɪfənt] слон

else [els] *adv* ещё
what else что ещё
where else где/куда ещё
who else кто ещё
emblem ['embləm] эмблема
emperor ['empərə] император
empire ['empaɪə] империя
empty ['empti] пустой
encourage [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ] 1) поощрять
 2) вдохновлять
end [end] *n* конец; *v* заканчивать(ся)
at the end в конце
up to the end до конца
enemy ['enɪmi] враг
engineer [endʒɪ'nɪə] инженер
enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] получать удовольствие
enumerate ['nju:məreɪt] пронумеровать
equivalent ['kwɪvələnt] *n* эквивалент; *adj*
 равный
especially [ɪ'speʃlɪ] особенно
Europe ['jʊərəp] Европа
European [jʊərə'pi:ən] европейский
even ['i:vən] *adv* даже
evening ['i:vniŋ] вечер
in the evening вечером
on Monday evening в понедельник
 вечером
ever ['evə] *adv* когда-нибудь
everybody ['evri,bɒdi] *pron* каждый
everything ['evriθɪŋ] *pron* всё
examine [ɪg'zæmɪn] *n* экзамен; *v* 1) экза-
 меновать 2) осматривать
excellent ['eksələnt] отличный
excite [ɪk'saɪt] волновать
excuse [ɪk'skju:z] извинять
Excuse me ... Извините
exercise ['eksəsaɪz] упражнение
to do exercises делать упражнения
exercise book ['eksəsaɪz bʊk] тетрадь
exhibition [eksɪ'bɪʃn] выставка
exist [ɪg'zɪst] существовать
expensive [ɪk'spensɪv] дорогой, стоящий
 дорого
explain to (smb) [ɪk'spleɪn] объяснять
 (кому-то)
exploration [eksplə'reɪʃn] исследование
explore [ɪk'splɔ:] исследовать
explorer [ɪk'splɔ:rə] исследователь

express [ɪk'spres] выражать
extra ['ekstrə] дополнительный

F

face [feɪs] *n* лицо; *v* повернуться лицом
fact [fækt] факт
factory ['fæktəri] фабрика
fairy tale ['feəri teɪl] сказка
fall [fɔ:l] (**fell; fallen**) падать
false [fɔ:ls] неверный
family ['fæmɪli] семья
famous for smth ['feɪməs] известный чем-то
fantastic [fən'tæstɪk] потрясающий
far [fɑ:] далёкий
far from далеко от
the Far East Дальний Восток
fare [feə] плата за проезд
farm [fɑ:m] *n* ферма; *v* обрабатывать зем-
 лю
fast [fɑ:st] *adj* быстрый; *adv* быстро
fat [fæt] толстый, жирный
father ['fɑ:ðə] отец
favourite ['feɪvərɪt] любимый
feature (film) ['fi:tʃə] художественный
 (фильм)
February ['februəri] февраль
feel [fi:l] (**felt; felt**) чувствовать
to feel bad чувствовать себя плохо
to feel like doing smth иметь жела-
 ние что-то сделать
festival ['festɪvəl] фестиваль
few [fju:] *adj* несколько, мало
a few [fju:] несколько
fewer ['fju:ə] меньше
fiction ['fɪkʃ(ə)n] художественная литера-
 тура
field [fi:ld] *n* 1) поле 2) отрасль
fight [faɪt] *n* 1) драка 2) сражение;
v драться, сражаться
to have a fight сражаться
to fight against smb сражаться про-
 тив кого-то
to fight for smth сражаться за что-
 то
fill in ['fɪl 'ɪn] вставить
film [fɪlm] фильм
historical film исторический фильм

find [faɪnd] (**found; found**) найти
to find out найти; выяснить
fine [faɪn] прекрасный; хороший
finger ['fɪŋɡə] палец
finish ['fɪnɪʃ] *v* заканчивать
fire ['faɪə] *n* 1) огонь 2) камин 3) пожар
fireman ['faɪəməŋ] пожарный
fireplace ['faɪəpleɪs] камин
firework ['faɪəwɜ:k] фейерверк
fish [fɪʃ] *n* рыба; *v* ловить рыбу
fisherman ['fɪʃməŋ] рыбак
flat [flæt] квартира
flight [flaɪt] полёт
floor [flɔ:] *n* 1) пол 2) этаж
on the ground floor на первом этаже
flour ['flaʊə] мука
flower ['flaʊə] цветок
flu [flu:] грипп
flute [flut] флейта
to play the flute играть на флейте
fly [flaɪ] (**flew; flown**) летать
to fly east (west) лететь на восток (запад)
fog [fɒɡ] туман
foggy ['fɒɡɪ] туманный
folk [fɒk] народный
follow ['fɒləʊ] следовать
following ['fɒləʊɪŋ] следующий
fond [fɒnd] любящий
to be fond of smth/smb любить что-то/кого-то
to be fond of doing smth любить делать что-то
food [fu:d] пища, еда
foolish ['fu:lɪʃ] глупый
foot [fʊt] (**feet** [fi:t]) нога/ступня (ноги)
to go on foot идти пешком
football ['fʊtbɔ:l] футбол
foreign ['fɒrɪn] иностранный
forest ['fɒrɪst] лес
forget [fə'get] (**forgot; forgotten**) забывать
fork [fɔ:k] вилка
form [fɔ:m] *n* 1) форма, анкета 2) класс;
v составлять
former ['fɔ:mə] бывший
found [faʊnd] основывать
founded ['faʊndɪd] основанный
to be founded быть основанным

fountain ['faʊntɪn] фонтан
fox [fɒks] лиса
France [frɑ:ns] Франция
free [fri:] свободный, бесплатный
freeze [fri:z] (**froze; frozen**) замёрзнуть, заморозить
It's freezing! Морозит!
frequently ['fri:kwəntli] *adv* часто
fresh [freʃ] свежий
Friday ['fraɪdɪ] пятница
fridge [frɪdʒ] холодильник
friend [frend] друг
friendly ['frendli] дружелюбный
friendship ['frendʃɪp] дружба
frog [frɒɡ] лягушка
from [frɒm] *prep* от, из
front [frʌnt] *n* передняя сторона; *adj* передний
in front of smth перед чем-то
fruit [fru:t] фрукт, фрукты
fry [fraɪ] жарить
fulfil [fʊl'fɪl] выполнять
full [fʊl] полный
to be full of smth быть полным чего-то
furniture ['fɜ:nɪtʃə] мебель
future ['fju:tʃə] будущее

G

gallery ['gæləri] галерея
game [geɪm] игра
gangster ['gæŋstə] гангстер
garden ['gɑ:dn] сад
gas [gæs] газ
general ['dʒenərəl] *n* генерал; *adj* общий
geography [dʒɪ'ɒɡrəfi] география
German ['dʒɜ:mən] немецкий
Germany ['dʒɜ:məni] Германия
get [get] (**got; got**) получать, доставать
to get on with smb ладить с кем-то
to get into a car сесть в машину
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 подготовиться

to get together собираться
to get up вставать
giant ['dʒaɪənt] *n* великан; *adj* гигантский
giraffe [dʒɪ'ra:f] жираф
girl [gɜ:l] девочка
give [gɪv] (**gave; given**) давать
to give back возвращать
to give a call to smb звонить кому-л.
glad [glæd] довольный
to be glad быть довольным
glass [glɑ:s] 1) стакан 2) стекло
go [gəʊ] (**went; gone**) идти, ехать
to go in for sports заниматься спортом
to go on telling smth продолжать рассказывать что-л.
God [gɒd] Бог
My God! Боже мой!
Thank God! Слава Богу!
gold [gəʊld] *n* золото; *adj* золотой (*сделанный из золота*)
as good as gold золотой (*человек*)
a heart of gold золотое сердце
gold coin золотая монета
golden ['gəʊldən] золотой; золотистый
golden hair золотистые волосы
good [gʊd] хороший
Good luck! Удачи!
government ['gʌvnmənt] правительство
grammar ['græmə] грамматика
grandfather ['grænd,fɑ:ðə] дедушка
grandmother ['grænmʌðə] бабушка
grandparents ['grænpereɪnts] дедушка и бабушка
grass [grɑ:s] трава
grasshopper ['grɑ:shɒpə] кузнечик
great [greɪt] *adj* 1) великий 2) потрясающий, отличный
It's great! Великолепно! Потрясающе!
You look great! Ты отлично выглядишь!
greedy ['ɡri:di] жадный
green [ɡri:n] зелёный
greengrocer ['ɡri:n,ɡrəʊsə] зеленщик, продавец отдела «овощи-фрукты»
at the greengrocer's в магазине (отделе) «овощи-фрукты»

greeting ['ɡri:tɪŋ] приветствие
on greeting приветствуя
grocer ['grəʊsə] бакалейщик
at the grocer's в бакалейном отделе
group [ɡru:p] *n* группа; *v* группировать, классифицировать
grow [ɡrəʊ] (**grew; grown**) расти
guess [ɡes] догадываться
guest [ɡest] гость
guitar [ɡɪ'tɑ:] гитара
to play the guitar играть на гитаре
gun [ɡʌn] ружьё

Н

hair [heə] волосы
half [hɑ:f] (**halves** [hɑ:vz]) половина (половинки)
It's half past 5. Половина шестого.
hall [hɔ:l] холл, прихожая
Halloween [hæləʊ'ɪn] канун Дня всех святых
hamburger ['hæmbɜ:gə] гамбургер
hamster ['hæmstə] хомячок
hand [hænd] рука (*ладонь*)
handicraft ['hændɪkra:ft] урок труда
Hanoi [hæ'noɪ] Ханой
happen to smb/smth ['hæp(ə)n] случаться с кем-то/чем-то
happy ['hæpi] счастливый
Happy New Year! С Новым годом!
hard [hɑ:d] *adj* упорный, тяжёлый; *adv* упорно, тяжело, сильно
hard-boiled eggs [hɑ:d'boɪld egz] яйца вкрутую
hardly ['hɑ:dlɪ] *adv* едва, почти
hardly ever ['hɑ:dlɪ 'evə] очень редко, почти никогда
hare [heə] заяц
harm [hɑ:m] вред
to do (a lot of) harm причинять (много) вреда
harvest ['hɑ:vɪst] урожай, сбор урожая
hate [heit] *n* ненависть; *v* ненавидеть
haughty ['hɔ:ti] надменный, высокомерный
have (has) [hæv] ([hæz]) (**had; had**) иметь
to have got (has got) иметь

to have (has) to do smth *иметь необходимость что-то сделать*
hawthorn ['hɔ:θɔ:n] боярышник
he [hi:] он
head [hed] голова
head teacher [hed 'ti:tʃə] директор школы
headline ['hedlain] заголовок
hear [hiə] (**heard; heard**) слышать
heart [hɑ:t] сердце
by heart наизусть
heartache ['hɑ:teɪk] боль в сердце
Hello! [he'ləʊ] *interj* Привет!
help [help] помогать
to help about the house помогать по дому
to help about the house day день помощи по дому
to help smb with some subject помогать кому-л. по предмету
her [hɜ:] *pron* её, ей, о ней
here [hiə] *adv* здесь
Here it is. Вот, пожалуйста!
Hi! [hai] *interj* Привет!
hide [haɪd] (**hid; hidden**) прятаться
hide-and-seek [haɪdən'si:k] прятки (*детская игра*)
high [haɪ] *adj* высокий; *adv* высоко
hill [hɪl] холм
him [hɪm] *pron* его, ему, о нём (*кого?*)
his [hɪz] *pron* его (*чей?*)
historic [hɪ'stɔ:rɪk] исторический
history ['hɪstəri] история
hobby ['hɒbi] хобби, любимое занятие
hockey ['hɒki] хоккей
hold [həʊld] (**held; held**) держать
holiday ['hɒlədeɪ] *n* 1) праздник 2) каникулы
holly ['hɒli] остролист
home [həʊm] дом, домой
at home дома
homework ['həʊmwɜ:k] домашнее задание
to do homework выполнять домашнее задание
honest ['ɒnɪst] честный
honey ['hʌni] мёд
honeysuckle ['hʌni,sʌkl] жимолость
hop [hɒp] хмель

hope [həʊp] надеяться
hopscotch ['hɒpskɒtʃ] классики (*детская игра*)
horn [hɔ:n] рог, рожок
horror ['hɒrə] ужас
horror film (movie) фильм ужасов
horse [hɔ:s] лошадь
hospitable ['hɒspɪtəbl] гостеприимный
hospital ['hɒspɪtl] больница
host [həʊst] хозяин
hostess ['həʊstɪs] хозяйка
hot [hɒt] горячий
hot and cold running water водопровод
hour [aʊə] час
house (houses) [haʊs] ([hau'zɪz]) дом (дома)
how [haʊ] *adv* как, каким образом
How are you? Как дела?
How are you getting on? Как поживаете?
How do you do? Здравствуйте!
how often как часто
how long сколько долго, сколько времени
how many сколько (*с исчисляемыми сущ.*)
How do you like it? Как тебе это нравится?
How've you been? Как ты поживал это время?
How long have you been here? Сколько времени ты здесь?
humble ['hʌmbəl] скромный, застенчивый, робкий
humid ['hju:mɪd] влажный
humorist ['hju:mərist] юморист
hundred ['hʌndrɪd] сотня, сто
hungry ['hʌŋɡri] голодный
to be hungry быть голодным, хотеть есть
hunt [hʌnt] охотиться
hunter ['hʌntə] охотник
hurry ['hʌpɪ] *n* спешка; *v* спешить
to be in a hurry спешить
Hurry up! Поторопись!
hurt [hɜ:t] (**hurt; hurt**) *v* 1) болеть 2) причинять боль

ice [aɪs] лёд

ice cream [aɪs 'kri:m] мороженое

Iceland ['aɪslənd] Исландия

idea [aɪ'diə] мысль

That's a great (good) idea! Замечательная идея (мысль)!

identification [aɪ'dentɪfɪ'keɪʃn] опознавание, установление подлинности

ill [ɪl] больной

to be ill болеть

illness ['ɪlnɪs] болезнь

illustrate ['ɪləstreɪt] показать на примере

imagination [ɪ'mæʃɪ'neɪʃn] воображение

imagine [ɪ'mæʃɪn] представить, вообразить

immediately [ɪ'mi:diətli] немедленно

important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt] важный

impossible [ɪm'pɒsəbl] невозможный

in [ɪn] *prep* в (где?)

in an hour через час

include [ɪn'klud] включать

indeed [ɪn'di:d] *adv* в самом деле

independence (from smb) [ɪndɪ'pendəns] независимость (от кого-л.)

India ['ɪndiə] Индия

Indian ['ɪndiən] индийский

the Indian Ocean Индийский океан

Indians ['ɪndiənz] индийцы

industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl] промышленный

industry ['ɪndəstri] промышленность

informal [ɪn'fɔ:məl] неофициальный

information [ɪnfə'meɪʃn] сведения

instead [ɪn'sted] *adv* вместо чего-то

instrument ['ɪnstrəmənt] инструмент

interested ['ɪntrɪstɪd] заинтересованный
to be interested in smth интересоваться чем-то

interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] интересный

international [ɪntə'næʃnəl] международный

interval ['ɪntəvl] интервал

interview ['ɪntəvju:] *n* интервью; *v* брать интервью

into ['ɪntu] *prep* в (куда?)

invent [ɪn'vent] изобретать

invitation [ɪnvɪ'teɪʃn] приглашение

invite [ɪn'vaɪt] приглашать

Ireland ['aɪələnd] Ирландия

irregular [ɪ'regjʊlə] неправильный

island ['aɪlənd] остров

it [ɪt] *pron* оно

It takes smb 3 hours to do it. Нужно 3 часа, чтобы сделать это.

It's been a long time. Много времени прошло.

It was nice meeting you. Приятно было познакомиться.

Italian [ɪ'tæljən] итальянский

Italy [ɪ'təli] Италия

jacket ['ʃækɪt] куртка, жакет

jam [ʃæm] джем, варенье

January ['ʃænjʊəri] январь

jar [ʃɑ:] банка

a jar of jam банка варенья

jeans [ʃi:nz] джинсы

job [ʃɒb] работа

jogging ['ʃɒɡɪŋ] бег разминочным темпом

join smb [ʃɔɪn] присоединиться к кому-л.

joke [ʃəʊk] шутка

journey ['ʃɜ:ni] путешествие

to go on a journey отправиться в путешествие

juice [ʃu:s] сок

July [ʃʊ'laɪ] июль

jump [ʃʌmp] прыгать

June [ʃu:n] июнь

junior ['ʃu:nɪə] начальный

just [ʃʌst] *adv* 1) только что 2) как раз

keep [ki:p] (kept; kept) держать, содержать

to keep a diary вести дневник

to keep fit поддерживать форму, быть в форме

to keep shut держать закрытым

key [ki:] ключ

kill [kɪl] убивать

kilometre ['kɪləˌmɪtə] километр
kind [kaɪnd] *n* род, вид; *adj* добрый
It's very kind of you. Как мило с вашей стороны.
king [kɪŋ] король
kingdom ['kɪŋdəm] королевство
kiss [kɪs] целовать
kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] кухня
kitten ['kɪtn] котёнок
knife [naɪf] (**knives** [naɪvz]) нож (ножи)
knock [nɒk] стучать
know [nəʊ] (**knew**; **known**) знать, узнавать
knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] знание, знания

L

ladder ['lædə] лестница (*переносная*)
lake [leɪk] озеро
lamp [læmp] лампа
land [lænd] *n* земля, суша; *v* приставать к берегу
language ['læŋɡwɪdʒ] язык
large [lɑːʒ] большой
last [lɑːst] *adj* последний, прошлый
last month в прошлом месяце
last week на прошлой неделе
last year в прошлом году
last [lɑːst] *adv* в последний раз; *v* длиться
late [leɪt] поздний
to be late (for) опаздывать (на)
lately ['leɪtli] недавно, за последнее время
laugh [lɑːf] смеяться
to laugh at smb/smith смеяться над кем-то/чем-то
law [lɔː] закон
lawn [lɔːn] лужайка
lawyer ['lɔːjə] юрист, адвокат
lazy ['leɪzi] ленивый
lead [liːd] (**led**; **led**) вести, руководить
leap-frog ['liːpfɹɒŋ] чехарда (*детская игра*)
to play leap-frog играть в чехарду
learn [lɜːn] (**learnt**; **learnt**) учить, узнавать
to learn by heart учить наизусть

leave [liːv] (**left**; **left**) покидать, уезжать из
to leave for уезжать в
to leave Rostov for Moscow уезжать из Ростова в Москву
left [left] *adj* левый
left (the) *n* левая сторона
on the left слева
to the left налево
leg [leg] нога (*от ступни*)
legend ['ledʒənd] легенда
length [leŋθ] длина
less [les] меньше
lesson ['lesn] урок
at/in the lesson на уроке
letter ['letə] *n* 1) буква 2) письмо
liberty ['lɪbəti] свобода
Liberty Island остров Свободы
The Statue of Liberty Статуя Свободы
library ['laɪbrəri] библиотека
at the library в библиотеке
lick [lɪk] лизать, облизывать
lie [laɪ] *n* ложь; *v* лгать, говорить неправду
to tell a lie лгать, говорить неправду
life [laɪf] жизнь
like [laɪk] *v* любить, нравиться; *adv* как, подобный
lily ['lɪli] лилия
line [laɪn] *n* 1) линия 2) направление (*железнодорожное*)
lion ['laɪən] лев
lip [lɪp] губа
list [lɪst] список
listen to smb/smith ['lɪsn] слушать кого-то/что-то
literary ['lɪtrəri] литературный
little ['lɪtl] *adj* маленький; *adv* мало
a little немного
living room ['lɪvɪŋ ru:m] жилая комната
loaf [ləʊf] буханка
a loaf of bread буханка хлеба
local ['ləʊkl] местный, ближайший к дому
at the local cinema-house в ближайшем кинотеатре
lock [lɒk] закрывать на ключ, запира
locked [lɒkt] закрытый на ключ
logical ['lɒdʒɪkl] логический

lonely ['ləʊnli] одинокий
long [lɒŋ] длинный
look [lʊk] смотреть, глядеть
 to look around оглядываться
 to look at смотреть на
 to look for искать
 Look over there! Посмотри вон туда!
 to look through просмотреть
 to look like выглядеть
 You look great! Ты прекрасно выглядишь!
lord [lɔ:d] лорд
 The House of Lords палата лордов
 (в парламенте)
Los Angeles [ləs'ændʒələz] Лос-Анжелес
lose [lu:z] (lost; lost) терять
 to be (get) lost потеряться
lots of, a lot of [lɒts] много
loud [laʊd] громкий
loudly ['laʊdli] громко
love [lʌv] *n* любовь; *v* любить
 to be in love быть влюблённым
lovely ['lʌvli] прелестный
luck [lʌk] удача
 Good luck! Удачи!
lucky ['lʌki] везучий
luggage ['lʌɡɪdʒ] багаж
lump [lʌmp] кусок
 a lump of sugar кусок сахара
lunch [lʌntʃ] второй завтрак, обед, ланч
 to have for lunch на второй завтрак/обед/ланч
lung(s) [lʌŋ(z)] лёгкое (лёгкие)

M

Madrid [mædɪd] Мадрид
magazine [mæɡə'zi:n] журнал
magic ['mædʒɪk] волшебный
main [meɪn] главный, основной
mainland ['meɪnlənd] материк
majesty ['mædʒɪsti] величество
 His Majesty! Его величество!
make [meɪk] (made; made) делать, заставлять
 to be made of быть сделанным из
make up составлять
man (men) [mæn] ([men]) мужчина
 (мужчины)

manner ['mænə] правило поведения, манеры
good manners хорошие манеры
to have table manners уметь вести себя за столом
many ['meni] *adj* много (*с исчисляемыми сущ.*)
map [mæp] карта (*географическая*)
March [mɑ:tʃ] март
marmalade ['mɑ:məleɪd] мармелад, джем
married ['mæɪd] женатый, замужняя
 to be married to быть замужем за, женатым на
marry (smb) ['mæpi] жениться на ком-то, выходить замуж за кого-то
match [mætʃ] *n* матч
match [mætʃ] *v* 1) подобрать под пару
 2) согласовывать
material [mə'tɪəriəl] материал
maths [mæθs] математика
May [meɪ] май
may [meɪ] можно
 May I do it? Можно мне сделать это?
maybe ['meɪbi] возможно, может быть
me [mi:] *pron* мне, меня, мной, обо мне
meal [mi:l] трапеза, еда
 to have meals принимать пищу, есть
mean [mi:n] (meant; meant) *v* 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 ['medsn] *n* 1) медицина (*неисчисл.*) 2) лекарство (*исчисл.*)
meet [mi:t] (met; met) встречать, встречаться
 on meeting при встрече
member ['membə] член
memorial [mi'mə:riəl] мемориал
memory ['meməri] память
mention ['menʃn] упоминать
message ['mesɪdʒ] устное сообщение
metal ['metl] металл
method ['meθəd] метод
metre ['mi:tə] метр
Metro ['metrəʊ] метро

to go by Metro ехать на метро
middle ['mɪdl] середина
in the middle of smth в середине чего-то
midnight ['mɪdnaɪt] полночь
at midnight в полночь
mild [maɪld] мягкий
militiaman [mɪ'lɪʃəmən] милиционер
milk [mɪlk] молоко
milkman ['mɪlkmən] молочник
million ['mɪljən] миллион
millionaire [mɪljə'neə] миллионер
mineral ['mɪnərəl] минерал
ministry ['mɪnɪstrɪ] министерство
mirror ['mɪrə] зеркало
Miss [mɪs] мисс (*незамужняя женщина*)
miss [mɪs] опаздывать, пропускать
to miss the train (bus, plane) опоздать на поезд (автобус, самолёт)
You can't miss it! Это невозможно пропустить!
the Mississippi [ˌmɪsɪ'sɪpi] Миссисипи (*река*)
mitten ['mɪtn] варежка
mix [mɪks] мешать, смешивать
mixed [mɪkst] перемешанный
model ['mɒdl] модель
modern ['mɒdən] современный
modern conveniences современные удобства
moment ['mɒmənt] мгновение
Monday ['mʌndɪ] понедельник
money ['mʌni] деньги
monkey ['mʌŋki] обезьяна
month [mʌnθ] месяц
monument ['mɒnjʊmənt] **to smb** памятник кому-л.
moon [mu:n] луна
moral ['mɒrəl] мораль
more [mɔ:] больше
morning ['mɔ:nɪŋ] утро
in the morning утром
on Tuesday morning во вторник утром
morning glory [ˌmɔ:nɪŋ 'glɔ:ri] вьюнок
Moscow ['mɒskəʊ] Москва
most [məʊst] большинство

mother ['mʌðə] мама
Motherland ['mʌðələnd] Родина, Отчизна
mountain ['maʊntɪn] гора
mouse [maʊs] (**mice** [maɪs]) мышь (мыши)
mouth [maʊθ] рот
move [mu:v] двигаться, переезжать
move in (to) переехать в
Mr ['mɪstə] господин, мистер
Mrs ['mɪsɪz] госпожа, миссис (*замужняя женщина*)
Ms [mɪz] госпожа (*неизвестно, замужем или нет*)
much [mʌtʃ] много
museum [mju:'zi:əm] музей
music ['mju:zɪk] музыка
musical ['mju:zɪkl] *adj* музыкальный; *n* музыкальный фильм
must [mʌst] должен, должно быть
my [maɪ] *pron* мой

N

name [neɪm] *n* имя; *v* называть
narrator [nə'reɪtə] рассказчик
nation ['neɪʃn] нация
national ['næʃnəl] национальный
nationality [ˌnæʃə'nælɪti] национальность
native ['neɪtv] *adj* коренной (*житель*), родной (*язык*); *n* коренной житель
natural ['nætʃrəl] естественный
nature ['neɪtʃə] природа
near [nɪə] *adv* недалеко, близко, около
near here недалеко отсюда
nearly ['nɪəli] *adv* почти
necessary ['nesɪsəri] необходимый
neck [nek] шея
need [ni:d] нуждаться
Negro ['ni:grəʊ] негр
neighbour ['neɪbə] сосед
never ['nevə] *adv* никогда
It's never late to learn! Учиться никогда не поздно!
next [nekst] следующий
next to рядом с
new [nju:] новый
newspaper ['nju:spɛɪpə] газета
newsreel ['nju:zri:l] программа новостей

New York ['nju: 'jɔ:k] Нью-Йорк
New Zealand [nju: 'zi:lənd] Новая Зеландия

nice [naɪs] милый, приятный
nickel ['nɪkl] монета в пять центов
nickname ['nɪkneɪm] прозвище
night [naɪt] ночь

at night ночью

no [nəʊ] нет
noble ['nəʊbl] благородный
nobody ['nəʊbɒdɪ] *pron* никто
nod [nɒd] *n* кивок; *v* кивать головой
noise [nɔɪz] шум
noisy ['nɔɪzi] шумный
normal ['nɔ:ml] нормальный
Normandy ['nɔ:məndɪ] Нормандия
north [nɔ:θ] север

in the north на севере

north-east ['nɔ:θ'i:st] северо-восток
nose [nəʊz] нос
nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] *pron* ничего
novel ['nɒvl] роман
November [nəʊ'vembə] ноябрь
nowadays ['naʊədeɪz] *adv* в настоящее время
nurse [nɜ:s] няня, санитарка, медсестра
nut [nʌt] орех

O

object ['ɒbdʒɪkt] предмет
obligation [ˌɒblɪ'geɪʃn] обязательство
occupation [ˌɒkjʊ'reɪʃn] занятие, профессия
ocean ['əʊʃn] океан
October [ˌɒktəʊbə] октябрь
of [ɒv] *предлог родительного падежа*
of course конечно
offend [ə'fend] обижать
offer ['ɒfə] предлагать
office ['ɒfɪs] офис, учреждение, кабинет
officer ['ɒfɪsə] офицер
official [ə'fɪʃəl] *adj* официальный; *n* государственный служащий
often ['ɒfn] *adv* часто
oh [əʊ] *interj* ой
Oh, my! Боже мой!
Oh, no! восклицание сожаления
oil [ɔɪl] растительное масло

OK [əʊ'keɪ] *adv* нормально; так, как надо
old [əʊld] старый
on [ɒn] *prep* на
once [wʌns] *adv* однажды
open ['əʊpən] открывать
opera ['ɒprə] опера
opinion [ə'pɪnjən] мнение
opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] *prep* напротив
optimism [ˌɒptɪmɪz(ə)m] оптимизм
or [ɔ:] *conj* или
orange ['ɒrɪndʒ] *n* апельсин; *adj* оранжевый
orange juice ['ɒrɪndʒ dʒu:s] апельсиновый сок
order ['ɔ:də] порядок
in order по порядку
other ['ʌðə] *pron* другой, другие
the other day на днях
the other way round наоборот
ought to [ɔ:t 'tʊ] быть должным, морально обязанным
our [aʊə] *pron* наш
outdoors [aʊt'dɔ:z] *adv* на свежем воздухе
out loud [aʊt 'laʊd] *adv* вслух
over ['əʊvə] *prep* над
to be over заканчиваться
overcoat ['əʊvəkəʊt] пальто
own [əʊn] собственный

P

the Pacific Ocean [prə'sɪfɪk 'əʊʃn] Тихий океан
packet ['pækɪt] пакет, пачка
page [peɪdʒ] страница
pain [peɪn] боль
paint [peɪnt] рисовать красками
painting ['peɪntɪŋ] картина
pair [peə] пара
a pair of shoes пара туфель
to work in pairs работать в парах
pajamas [prə'dʒɑ:məz] пижама
palace ['pælɪs] дворец
pancake ['pænkɛɪk] блин
paper ['peɪpə] 1) бумага 2) газета
papers ['peɪpəz] 1) газеты, журналы 2) документы
paragraph ['pærəgrɑ:f] параграф

Paris ['pæris] Париж
parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt] парламент
parrot ['pærət] попугай
part [pɑ:t] *n* 1) роль 2) часть; *v* расставаться
 to take part принимать участие
party ['pɑ:ti] вечеринка
 at the party на вечеринке
pass [pɑ:s] передавать
passage ['pæsɪdʒ] коридор
passenger ['pæsɪndʒə] пассажир
past [pɑ:st] *prep* после
 at 10 past 8 в 10 минут девятого
patient ['peɪfənt] пациент
pay (for smth) [peɪ] (**paid; paid**) платить (за что-то)
PE (Physical Education) [ˌpi: i:] физкультура
peace [pi:s] мир
peaceful ['pi:sfʊl] мирный
Peking [ˌpi:'kiŋ] Пекин
pen [pen] ручка
pencil ['pensl] карандаш
 to draw in pencil рисовать карандашом
penny ['penɪ] пенни (*монета*)
people ['pi:pl] люди, народ
pepper ['pepə] перец
perform [pə'fɔ:m] представлять, играть
performance [pə'fɔ:məns] представление, спектакль
performer [pə'fɔ:mə] исполнитель
perhaps [pə'hæps] *adv* возможно
permanent ['pɜ:mənənt] постоянный
person ['pɜ:sn] человек, личность
personal ['pɜ:snəl] личный
pet [pet] любимое животное
petal ['petl] лепесток
phone [fəʊn] звонить по телефону
photo ['fəʊtəʊ] фотография
 to take photos снимать (*фотоаппаратом*)
phrase [freɪz] фраза
piano ['piænəʊ] пианино
 to play the piano играть на пианино
picture ['pɪktʃə] *n* 1) картина
 2) фотография

in the picture на картине
 to take pictures снимать фотоаппаратом
piece [pi:s] кусок
pig [pɪɡ] поросёнок
pillow ['pɪləʊ] подушка
pirate ['paɪəɪt] пират
pity ['pɪti] жалость
 That's a pity! Какая жалость!
place [pleɪs] место
 place of interest достопримечательность
plan [plæn] план
plane [pleɪn] самолёт
 by plane самолётом
planet ['plænɪt] планета
plantation [plæn'teɪʃn] плантация
plate [pleɪt] тарелка
platform ['plætfɔ:m] платформа (*железнодорожная*)
play [pleɪ] играть
 to play a part играть роль
 to play snowballs играть в снежки
pleasant ['plezənt] приятный
pleasure ['plezə] удовольствие
Plymouth ['plɪməθ] Плимут (*город*)
pocket ['pɒkɪt] карман
poem [pəʊɪm] стихотворение, поэма
police [pə'li:s] полиция
 police officer офицер полиции
policeman [pə'li:smən] полицейский
polite [pə'laɪt] вежливый
politician [ˌpɒlɪ'tɪʃn] политик
politics ['pɒlɪtɪks] политика
poor [pʊə] бедный
poppy ['pɒpi] мак
popular with smb ['pɒpjələ] популярный среди кого-то
pork [pɔ:k] свинина
porridge ['pɒrɪdʒ] каша (*овсяная*)
port [pɔ:t] порт
portrait ['pɔ:trɪt] портрет
possible ['pɒsɪbl] возможный
post office ['pəʊst ɒfɪs] почта
postman ['pəʊstmən] почтальон
potato (potatoes) [pə'teɪtəʊ] картофеля (картофель)

pound [paʊnd] *n* 1) единица веса (450 г)
2) фунт стерлингов (английская денежная единица)
power [ˈpaʊə] власть, сила
practise in [ˈpræktɪs] практиковаться в
preparation [ˌpreɪəˈreɪʃn] приготовление
prepare for smth [prɪˈpeə] готовиться к чему-то
preposition [ˌpreɪəˈzɪʃn] предлог
prescribe [prɪˈskraɪb] прописывать
to **prescribe a medicine for smth** прописывать лекарство от чего-то
present [ˈpreznt] настоящее
president [ˈprezɪd(ə)nt] президент
pressure [ˈpreʃə] давление
blood **pressure** кровяное давление
pretend [prɪˈtend] притворяться
pretty [ˈprɪti] *adj* хорошенький; *adv* довольно, весьма
Pretty bad! Очень плохо!
previous [ˈpri:vɪəs] предыдущий
price [praɪs] цена
primrose [ˈprɪmrəʊz] примула
prince [prɪns] принц, князь
princess [ˌprɪnˈses] принцесса
prize [praɪz] приз
probably [ˈprɒbəbli] возможно
problem [ˈprɒbləm] проблема
profession [prəˈfeɪʃn] профессия
programme [ˈprəʊɡræm] программа
progressive [prəˈɡresɪv] прогрессивный
promise [ˈprɒmɪs] обещать
pronunciation [prəˌnʌnsɪˈeɪʃn] произношение
proper [ˈprɒpə] соответствующий
proper **form** соответствующая форма
proper **name** имя собственное
protect [prəˈtekt] защищать
proud [praʊd] гордый
to **be proud of smb/smth** гордиться кем-то/чем-то
prove [pru:v] доказывать
proverb [ˈprɒvɜːb] пословица
public [ˈpʌblɪk] публика
pulse [pʌls] пульс
punish [ˈpʌnɪʃ] наказывать
punishment [ˈpʌnɪʃmənt] наказание
pupil [ˈpjʊːpl] ученик
puppy [ˈpʌpi] щенок

pure [pjʊə] чистый
purple [ˈpɜːpl] фиолетовый
put [pʊt] (**put**; **put**) класть
to **put down** записывать
to **put on smth** надевать что-то
to **put smth in order** расположить по порядку
puzzle [ˈpʌzl] головоломка

Q

qualification [ˌkwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃn] квалификация
quarter [ˈkwɔːtə] 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 [kwɪn] королева
question [ˈkwɛstʃn] вопрос
quick [kwɪk] быстрый
quickly [ˈkwɪkli] быстро
quiet [ˈkwaɪət] спокойный, тихий
quotation [kwəʊˈteɪʃn] цитата
quote [kwəʊt] цитировать

R

race [reɪs] соревнование в беге, гонках
to **run a race** участвовать в гонках
radio [ˈreɪdɪəʊ] радио
railway [ˈreɪlweɪ] железная дорога
railway **station** железнодорожная станция, вокзал
at the **railway station** на (железнодорожной) станции, вокзале
rain [reɪn] *n* дождь; *v* идти (о дожде)
It **often rains here**. Здесь часто идёт дождь.
It **is raining hard now**. Сейчас идёт сильный дождь.
raincoat [ˈreɪnkəʊt] дождевик, плащ
rainy [ˈreɪni] дождливый
rather [ˈrɑːðə] довольно
raven [ˈreɪvn] ворон
reach [riːtʃ] достигать
react [rɪˈækt] реагировать
read [riːd] (**read**; **read**) читать
to **read to oneself** читать про себя
Read to yourself! Читай про себя!

reader ['ri:də] читатель
ready ['redi] готовый
real [ri:əl] реальный, действительный
really ['ri:əli] действительно
reason ['ri:zn] причина
receive [ri'si:v] *υ* 1) получать 2) принимать гостей/посетителей
recently ['ri:sntli] недавно
recognize ['rekəgnaiz] узнавать
recover [ri'kʌvə] поправиться
red [red] красный, рыжий
refer [ri'fɜ:] относить, отсылать
reference material ['refrəns] справочный материал
referring to [ri'fɜ:piŋ] относящийся к
refuse [ri'fju:z] отказывать(ся)
regular verbs ['regjʊlə 'vɜ:bz] правильные глаголы
regularly ['regjʊləli] регулярно
regulation [regjʊ'reiʃn] инструкция
relation [ri'leiʃn] родственник
relative [ri'elativ] родственник
relax [ri'læks] расслабляться
relaxation [ri'læk'seiʃn] расслабление
remember [ri'membə] помнить
reported [ri'pɔ:tɪd] сообщённый, переданный
reported speech косвенная речь
respectable [ri'spektəbl] уважаемый
rest [rest] *n* отдых; *υ* отдыхать
restaurant ['rest(ə)rɒŋ] ресторан
retell [ri'tel] пересказывать
return [ri'tɜ:n] возвращаться
review [ri'vju:] повторять
revue [ri'vju:] обозрение
rhyming twin ['raimiŋ twin] слово, звучащее в рифму
rice [raɪs] рис
rich [ritʃ] богатый
ride [raid] (**rode; ridden**) ехать на (*велосипеде, лошади*)
right [raɪt] *adj* 1) правильный 2) правый
right (the) *n* правая сторона
on the right справа
to the right направо
Say it right. Скажи правильно.
rise [raɪz] (**rose; risen**) вставать, подниматься

river ['rivə] река
road [rəʊd] дорога
rocket ['rɒkit] ракета
role play ['rəʊl pleɪ] разыгрывать по ролям
round [raʊnd] круглый
round-up lessons уроки повторения
row [rəʊ] грести
rowing ['rəʊɪŋ] гребля
royal ['rɔɪəl] королевский
rubber ['rʌbə] ластик
ruins ['ru:ɪnz] руины
rule [ru:l] *n* правило; *υ* править, управлять
as a rule как правило
ruler ['ru:lə] линейка
run [rʌn] (**ran; run**) бегать

S

sad [sæd] печальный
to look sad выглядеть печальным
sadly ['sædli] печально
sail [seɪl] *n* парус; *υ* плыть под парусом
sailor ['seɪlə] матрос
saint (snt., st) [seɪnt] ([snt]) святой
salesman ['seɪlzmən] продавец
salt [sɔ:lt] соль
salty ['sɔ:lti] солёный
same [seɪm] *adj* тот же самый, такой же
sandals ['sænd(ə)lz] босоножки, сандалии
sandwich ['sænwɪdʒ] бутерброд
San Francisco [sæn frən'siskəʊ] Сан-Франциско
Saturday ['sætədi] суббота
sauce [sɔ:s] соус
save [seɪv] *υ* 1) спасти 2) экономить, откладывать
say [seɪ] сказать
to say to smb сказать кому-л.
to say it for smb сказать за кого-л.
scarecrow ['skeəkrəʊ] чучело
scenery ['si:nəri] декорации
school [sku:l] школа
to go to school ходить в школу
science ['saɪəns] наука
scientific [saɪən'tɪfɪk] научный
scientist ['saɪəntɪst] учёный

Scotland ['skɒtlənd] Шотландия
screen [skri:n] экран
sculpture ['skʌlptʃə] скульптура
sea [si:] море
seaman ['si:mən] моряк
seaside ['si:said] побережье, взморье
 at the seaside на взморье
 to go to the seaside поехать на взморье
season ['si:zn] сезон, время года
seat [si:t] место
secretary ['sekɹətɹi] секретарь
section ['sekʃn] раздел
see [si:] (**saw; seen**) видеть
 See you later. Увидимся позже.
 Let me see. Дай подумать.
seed(s) [si:d(z)] зёрнышки, семена
seem [si:m] казаться
seldom ['seldəm] *adv* редко
selfish ['selfɪʃ] эгоистичный
sell [sel] (**sold; sold**) продавать
send [send] (**sent; sent**) посылать
sense [sens] чувство
 a sense of humour чувство юмора
sentence ['sentəns] предложение
separate ['sepəreɪt] отделять
September [səp'tembə] сентябрь
serious ['sɪəriəs] серьёзный
seriously ['sɪəpiəsli] серьёзно
set [set] (**set; set**) *v* 1) накрывать 2) садиться (о солнце) 3) размещать
 to set the table накрывать на стол
settlement ['setlmənt] поселение, посёлок
several (times) ['sevrəl] несколько (раз)
shake [ʃeɪk] (**shook; shaken**) трясти
 to shake a head покачать головой
 to shake hands with smb пожать руку кому-то
 to shake smb by the shoulder потрясти кого-то за плечо
shall [ʃæl] буду, будем, будут
 Shall I do it? Мне сделать это?
shave [ʃeɪv] бриться
she [ʃi:] *pron* она
sheep (sheep) [ʃi:p] овца (овцы)
sheet [ʃi:t] простыня

ship [ʃɪp] корабль
 to go by ship ехать кораблем
 on board the ship на борту корабля
shirt [ʃɜ:t] рубашка
shoe [ʃu:] (**shoes**) ботинок (ботинки)
shop [ʃɒp] *n* магазин; *v* ходить в магазин
 to do the shopping делать покупки, ходить в магазин
 to go shopping делать покупки
shop assistant [ʃɒp ə'sɪstənt] продавец
short [ʃɔ:t] короткий
shorts [ʃɔ:ts] шорты
shoulder [ʃəʊldə] плечо
shout at smb [ʃaʊt] кричать на кого-л.
show [ʃəʊ] *n* представление; *v* показывать
 to show off красоваться, рисоваться
shower [ʃaʊə] душ
 to have/take a shower принимать душ
Siberia [saɪ'biəriə] Сибирь
sick [sɪk] больной
side [saɪd] *n* 1) сторона 2) бок
sign [saɪn] *n* знак; *v* подписывать
silk [sɪlk] шёлк
silver ['sɪlvə] *n* серебро; *adj* серебряный
since [sɪns] *adv* с тех пор как
sing [sɪŋ] (**sang; sung**) петь
 to sing to the music петь под музыку
single (ticket) ['sɪŋɡl] билет в одном направлении
sink [sɪŋk] раковина
sister ['sɪstə] сестра
sitting room ['sɪtɪŋ ru:m] гостиная
situated ['sɪtʃueɪtɪd] расположенный
 to be situated располагаться
situation [sɪtʃu'eɪʃn] ситуация
size [saɪz] размер
 What size shoes do you wear? Туфли какого размера вы носите?
skate [skeɪt] *n* (**skates**) конёк (коньки); *v* кататься на коньках
ski [ski:] *n* (**skis**) лыжа (лыжи); *v* кататься на лыжах
skin [skɪn] кожа, шкура
skip [skɪp] прыгать через верёвочку
skirt [skɜ:t] юбка

slave [sleɪv] раб
sledge [sleɪdʒ] *n* санки; *v* кататься на санках
sleep [sli:p] *n* сон; *v* (**slept; slept**) спать
slice [slaɪs] тонкий кусочек, ломтик
slim [slɪm] стройный
slow [sləʊ] медленный
slowly ['sləʊli] медленно
smell [smel] *n* запах; *v* (**smelt; smelt**) пахнуть
smoke [sməʊk] *n* дым; *v* курить
snail [sneɪl] улитка
snake [sneɪk] змея
sneeze [sni:z] чихать
snow [snəʊ] *n* снег; *v* идти (о снеге)
It often snows here. Здесь часто идёт снег.
It is snowing hard. Идёт сильный снег.
snowball ['snəʊbɔ:l] снежок
snowdrop ['snəʊdrɒp] подснежник
snowman ['snəʊmən] снеговик
to make a snowman лепить снеговика
so [səʊ] *adv* так, итак
soap opera ['səʊp ɒpə] многосерийный телесериал
sofa ['səʊfə] диван
soft [sɒft] мягкий
soft-boiled eggs [sɒft'boɪld eɡz] яйца всмятку
soft drink ['sɒft drɪŋk] безалкогольный напиток
soldier ['səʊldʒə] солдат
some [sʌm] *pron* некоторые, несколько
somebody ['sʌmbədi] *pron* кто-нибудь
something ['sʌmθɪŋ] *pron* что-нибудь
sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] иногда
son [sʌn] сын
song [sɒŋ] песня
Sorry! ['sɒri] Извините!
to be sorry сожалеть о (чём-то)
soul [səʊl] душа
sound [saʊnd] *n* звук; *v* звучать
That sounds good! Звучит заманчиво!
soup [su:p] суп
sour cream [saʊə 'kri:m] сметана
south [saʊθ] юг
space [speɪs] *n* 1) космос 2) пространство

spaceship ['speɪʃɪp] космический корабль
Spain [speɪn] Испания
Spanish ['spæniʃ] испанский
speak [spi:k] (**spoke; spoken**) разговаривать
special ['speʃl] специальный
specialist ['speʃlɪst] специалист
specialize ['speʃəlaɪz] специализироваться
spell [spel] (**spelt; spelt**) писать; называть по буквам
spelling ['spelɪŋ] правописание
spend [spend] (**spent; spent**) тратить; проводить (*время*)
to spend money on smth тратить деньги на что-то
spices ['speɪsɪz] специи
spoon [spu:n] ложка
sport [spɔ:t] спорт
sports ground ['spɔ:t graʊnd] спортивная площадка
spy [spaɪ] шпион
square [skweə] *n* площадь; *adj* квадратный
in the square на площади
stadium ['steɪdiəm] стадион
stage [steɪdʒ] *n* сцена; *v* ставить на сцене
on the stage на сцене
stairs [steəz] лестница
stalls [stɔ:lz] партер
in the stalls в партере
stamp [stæmp] марка
stand [stænd] (**stood; stood**) стоять
standard lamp ['stændəd læmp] торшер
star [stɑ:] *n* 1) звезда 2) кинозвезда
start [stɑ:t] *n* начало; *v* начинать
state [steɪt] *n* 1) штат 2) государство
statement ['steɪtmənt] утверждение
statue ['stætju:] статуя
stay [steɪ] *v* 1) останавливаться 2) оставаться
to stay at a hotel останавливаться в отеле (гостинице)
to stay with smb останавливаться у кого-то
steal [sti:l] (**stole; stolen**) красть, воровать

still [stɪl] *adv* всё ещё
stone [stəʊn] камень
stop [stɒp] *n* остановка; *v* останавливаться
store [stɔ:] магазин (большой)
storm [stɔ:m] шторм, буря
 a storm of applause шквал аплодисментов
story ['stɔ:ri] история, рассказ
straight [streɪt] прямой
 straight ahead прямо вперёд
strange [streɪndʒ] странный, незнакомый
straw [strɔ:] солома
strength [streŋθ] сила
stripe [straɪp] полоса
strong [strɒŋ] сильный
student ['stju:dənt] студент, учащийся
study ['stʌdi] *n* кабинет; *v* изучать
subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] предмет
success [sək'ses] успех
 to be a success иметь успех
 to have success иметь успех
suddenly ['sʌdnli] вдруг
suffer from страдать от
sugar ['ʃʊɡə] сахар
sugary ['ʃʊɡəri] *adj* 1) сахаристый 2) сладкий
suit [sju:t] подходить, устраивать
 It suits you well. Тебе это хорошо подходит.
summer ['sʌmə] лето
sun [sʌn] солнце
Sunday ['sʌndi] воскресенье
 on Sunday в воскресенье
sunglasses ['sʌŋɡlə:sɪz] солнечные очки
sunny ['sʌni] солнечный
supermarket ['sju:pə,mɑ:kɪt] универсам
supper ['sʌpə] ужин
 to have for supper на ужин
sure [ʃʊə] уверенный
 to be sure of быть уверенным в
surname ['sɜ:neɪm] фамилия
surprise [sə'praɪz] удивление
swallow ['swɒləʊ] глотать
sweater ['swetə] свитер
sweet [swi:t] *adj* сладкий; *n* конфета

swim [swɪm] (swam; swum) плавать
swimming pool ['swɪmɪŋ pu:l] плавательный бассейн
symbol ['sɪmbəl] символ
symptom ['sɪmptəm] симптом
synonym ['sɪnənɪm] синоним

T

table ['teɪbl] 1) стол 2) таблица
table tennis ['teɪbl ,tenɪs] настольный теннис
tail [teɪl] хвост
tailor ['teɪlə] портной
take [teɪk] (took; taken) брать
 to take a bus (train, plane) сесть на автобус (поезд, самолёт)
 to take off снимать
 to take pictures делать фотографии, фотографировать
 It takes me 5 minutes to get there.
 Мне нужно 5 минут, чтобы добраться туда.
tale [teɪl] рассказ, история, повесть
talk [tɔ:k] беседовать, болтать
tall [tɔ:l] высокий
tape [teɪp] плёнка
 on the tape на плёнке
tasty ['teɪsti] вкусный
taxes ['tæksɪz] налоги
taxi ['tæksi] такси
tea [ti:] чай
teach [ti:tʃ] (taught; taught) обучать, учить (кого-л.)
teacher ['ti:tʃə] учитель
team [ti:m] команда
telegramme ['telɪgræm] телеграмма
television ['telɪvɪʒn] *n* 1) телевизор 2) телевидение
tell [tel] (told; told) говорить
 to tell smb about smth сказать кому-то что-то
 to tell a lie солгать
 to tell the truth сказать правду
 to tell fairy tales рассказывать сказки
temperature ['temprətʃə] температура
 to have/run a high temperature

иметь высокую температуру
to take one's temperature измерять
 чью-то температуру
tennis ['tenɪs] теннис
tennis day день игры в теннис
terrible ['terəbl̩] ужасный
terribly ['terəbl̩l̩] ужасно
territory ['terɪtəri] территория
the Thames [temz] Темза
than [ðæn] *conj* чем
that [ðæt] *pron* тот, та, то
the [ðə], [ði] *определённый артикль*
theatre ['θiətə] театр
at the theatre в театре
theatre-goer ['θiətə,ɡəʊə] театрал
their [ðeə] *pron* их (чей?)
them [ðem] *pron* им, о них, их (кого?)
thematic [θi'mætɪk] тематический
theme [θi:m] тема
then [ðen] *adv* тогда, затем
there [ðeə] *adv* там
these [ði:z] *pron* эти
they [ðeɪ] *pron* они
They say... Говорят...
thing [θɪŋ] вещь
think [θɪŋk] (**thought; thought**) думать
thirsty ['θɜ:sti] жаждущий пить
to be thirsty хотеть пить
this [ðɪs] *pron* этот, эта, это
this Monday в этот понедельник
though [ðəʊ] *conj* хотя
thought [θɔ:t] мысль
thousand ['θaʊzənd] тысяча
throat [θrəʊt] горло
to have a sore throat иметь больное
 горло
through [θru:] *prep* сквозь, через
to look through просматривать
through train экспресс
throw [θrəʊ] (**threw; thrown**) бросать
Thursday ['θɜ:zdi] четверг
ticket ['tɪkɪt] билет
a ticket to a city билет до города
a ticket for a play (for a train) би-
 лет на спектакль (на поезд)
a single ticket билет в одном на-
 правлении

a return ticket билет в оба конца
a ticket office билетная касса
tidy ['taɪdɪ] аккуратный, опрятный
tie [taɪ] *n* галстук; *v* завязывать
tiger ['taɪɡə] тигр
tights [taɪts] колготки
time [taɪm] 1) время 2) раз
3 times a day 3 раза в день
timetable ['taɪm,teɪbl̩] расписание
on the timetable в расписании
tin [tɪn] консервная банка
a tin of meat банка мясных консер-
 вов
tired [taɪəd] усталый
to be tired быть усталым
title ['taɪtl̩] заглавие
tobacco [tə'bækəʊ] табак
toe [təʊ] палец ноги
together [tə'geðə] вместе
toilet ['tɔɪlɪt] туалет
tomorrow [tə'mɒrəʊ] завтра
tongue [tʌŋ] язык
tonight [tə'naɪt] сегодня вечером
tonsillitis [tɒnsɪ'laitɪs] ангина
too [tu:] *adv* 1) тоже 2) слишком
tooth [tu:θ] (**teeth** [ti:θ]) зуб (зубы)
toothbrush ['tu:θbrʌʃ] зубная щётка
toothpaste ['tu:θpeɪst] зубная паста
top [tɒp] вершина
at the top of smth на верху чего-л.
topic ['tɒpɪk] тема
tortoise ['tɔ:təs] черепаха
tourism ['tuəɪzɪzəm] туризм
tourist ['tuəɪnɪst] турист
tourist class второй класс на само-
 лёте
towel ['taʊəl] полотенце
tower ['taʊə] башня
town [taʊn] город (любой)
in town в городе
out of town вне города
tractor ['træktə] трактор
tradition [trə'dɪʃn] традиция
traditional [trə'dɪʃnəl] традиционный
traffic ['træfɪk] движение (уличное)
There is a lot of traffic here. Здесь
 сильное движение.
traffic lights ['træfɪk laɪts] светофор

train I [treɪn] *n* поезд
 by train поездом
 to get on a train сесть в поезд
 to get off a train сойти с поезда
 on the train в поезде
 to take (catch) a train успеть на поезд, сесть на поезд
train II [treɪn] *v* тренировать(ся)
trainers ['treɪnəz] кроссовки
training ['treɪnɪŋ] тренировка
transport ['trænsˌpɔːt] транспорт
travel ['trævl] путешествовать
 to travel by smth путешествовать на чём-то
 to travel east путешествовать на восток
traveller ['trævlə] путешественник
trip [trɪp] поездка, короткое путешествие
 to go on a trip поехать в путешествие
trolleybus ['trɒlɪbʌs] троллейбус
trouble ['trʌbl] *n* беда, неприятность; *v* беспокоить
true [truː] правдивый
try [traɪ] пытаться, пробовать, стараться
 to try on примерять
Tuesday ['tjuːzdi] вторник
tunnel ['tʌnl] туннель
turkey ['tɜːki] индюшка
turn [tɜːn] поворачивать
 to turn to the left поворачивать налево
 to turn to the right поворачивать направо
 to turn off выключать
 to turn on включать
TV [tiːviː] телевизор
twice [twɑɪs] *adv* дважды
type [taɪp] печатать

U

ugly [ʌɡli] некрасивый, уродливый
uncle [ˈʌŋkl] дядя
uncomfortable [ʌnˈkʌmfətbəl] неудобный
uncountable [ʌnˈkaʊntəbl] неисчисляемый
under [ˈʌndə] *prep* под

underground [ˈʌndəgraʊnd] метро, подземка
 to take the underground ехать на метро
underline [ˈʌndəˈlaɪn] подчёркивать
 underlined word подчёркнутое слово
understand [ˈʌndəˈstænd] (understood; understood) понимать
uneasy [ʌnˈiːzi] нелёгкий
unfinished [ʌnˈfɪnɪʃt] незаконченный
unfortunately [ʌnˈfɔːtʃənɪtli] к сожалению
unfriendly [ʌnˈfrendli] недружелюбный
unhappy [ʌnˈhæpi] несчастливый, несчастный
uniform [ˈjuːnɪfɔːm] форма
unimportant [ʌnɪmˈpɔːtənt] неважный
 the United States of America (the United States) Соединённые Штаты Америки
unkind [ʌnˈkaɪnd] недобрый
unnoticed [ʌnˈnəʊtɪst] незамеченный
untrue [ʌnˈtruː] лживый, неверный
up [ʌp] *adv* вверх
upper [ˈʌpə] верхний
upstairs [ʌpˈsteəz] *adv* наверх
us [ʌs] *pron* нас, нам, о нас
 the USA (the US) США
use [juːz] использовать, употреблять
useful [ˈjuːsfʊl] полезный
used to [juːst] иметь обыкновение делать что-то (о прошлом)
 I used to do it. Я обычно делал это.
using [ˈjuːzɪŋ] используя

V

vacation [vəˈkeɪʃn] каникулы
vacuum cleaner [ˈvækjuəm ˌkliːnə] пылесос
vegetable [ˈvedʒɪtəbl] овощ
version [ˈvɜːʃn] версия, вариант
very [ˈveri] *adv* очень
victory [ˈvɪktəri] победа
 to win a victory выиграть победу, победить
 a victory over the enemy победа над врагом
 to lead the army to victory вести армию к победе

video ['vi:diəʊ] видео
village ['vɪlɪdʒ] деревня
vinegar ['vɪnɪgə] уксус
violin ['vaɪəlɪn] скрипка
to play the violin играть на скрипке
visit ['vɪzɪt] *n* посещение, визит; *v* посещать
a visiting day день посещений
vocabulary [və'kæbjʊləni] вокабуляр
voice [vɔɪs] голос
in a quiet voice тихим голосом
volleyball ['vɒlibɔ:l] волейбол
to play volleyball играть в волейбол
voyage ['vɔɪdʒ] путешествие (по воде)
to go on a voyage поехать в морское путешествие

W

wake up ['weɪk 'ʌp] (**woke up; woken up**) просыпаться
walk [wɔ:k] *n* прогулка; *v* идти гулять, ходить пешком, гулять
to walk barefoot ['wɔ:k 'beəfʊt] ходить босиком
wall [wɔ:l] стена
want [wɒnt] хотеть
war [wɔ:] война
a war against smb война против кого-л.
to be at war быть на войне
to go to war идти на войну
wardrobe ['wɔ:drəʊb] платяной шкаф
warm [wɔ:m] тёплый
warmth [wɔ:mθ] теплота, тепло
wash [wɒʃ] 1) мыть(ся) 2) стирать
to wash up мыть посуду
washing day ['wɒʃɪŋ deɪ] день стирки
washing machine ['wɒʃɪŋ məʃi:n] стиральная машина
watch [wɒtʃ] *n* часы (наручные); *v* смотреть, наблюдать
to watch TV смотреть телевизор
water ['wɔ:tə] *n* вода; *v* поливать
way [weɪ] *n* 1) путь, дорога 2) способ, образ
It's a long way. Далеко.
a way of life стиль, образ жизни
we [wi:] *pron* мы

weak [wi:k] слабый
wealth [welθ] богатство
wealthy ['welθɪ] богатый
wear [weə] (**wore; worn**) носить
weather ['weðə] погода
Wednesday ['wenzdi] среда
on Wednesday в среду
week [wi:k] неделя
weekend [wi:k'end] конец недели
at the weekend в конце недели
welcome ['welkəm] приветствовать, радушно принимать
You're welcome! Добро пожаловать!
well [wel] хороший, здоровый
west [west] запад
what [wɒt] *pron* что, какой
What about you? А как ты?
What a good book! Какая хорошая книга!
What's on? Что идёт в кино? по телевизору?
What's the time? Сколько времени?
whatever [wɒt'evə] что бы ни было
when [wen] когда
When's the best time to...? Когда лучше...?
whenever [wen'evə] когда бы ни было
where [weə] где, куда
wherever [weə'evə] где бы ни было, куда бы ни было
which [wɪtʃ] который из
which of you кто из вас
Which one? Какой? Который?
while [waɪl] *conj* пока, в то время как
whisper ['wɪspə] *n* шёпот; *v* шептать
white [waɪt] белый
who [hu:] кто
whoever [hu:'evə] кто бы ни был
whole [həʊl] целый, весь
whom [hu:m] кого, кому, кем, о ком
whose [huz] *pron* чей
why [waɪ] *adv* 1) почему, зачем 2) в чём дело
Why don't you...? Почему ты не...?
wide [waɪd] широкий
widespread ['waɪdspred] широко распространённый
width [wɪdθ] ширина

wife [waɪf] жена
wild [waɪld] дикий
win [wɪn] (**won; won**) выигрывать, побеждать
wind [waɪnd] ветер
windy ['waɪndɪ] ветреный
window ['wɪndəʊ] окно
wing [wɪŋ] крыло
winner ['wɪnə] победитель
winter ['wɪntə] зима
wise [waɪz] мудрый
wish [wɪʃ] желать
witch [wɪtʃ] ведьма
with [wɪð] с
without [wɪð'aʊt] без
wolf [wʊlf] (**wolves** [wʊlvz]) волк (волки)
woman ['wʊmən] (**women** ['wɪmɪn]) женщина (женщины)
wonder ['wʌndə] *n* чудо; *v* удивляться, интересоваться
I wonder... Интересно...
wonderful ['wʌndəfʊl] удивительный, замечательный
wood [wʊd] *n* 1) дерево 2) лес
wooden ['wʊdn] деревянный
wool [wʊl] шерсть
woollen ['wʊlən] *adj* шерстяной
word [wɜ:d] слово
work [wɜ:k] *n* работа; *v* работать
work of art произведение искусства
work of fiction произведение художественной литературы

worker ['wɜ:kə] рабочий
world [wɜ:ld] мир, свет, вселенная
all over the world по всему свету
worry ['wʌrɪ] беспокоиться, мучиться
worse [wɜ:s] хуже
the worst film самый плохой фильм
wrap [ræp] заворачивать
write [raɪt] (**wrote; written**) писать
writer ['raɪtə] писатель
written ['rɪtn] написанный
in written form письменно
wrong [rʌŋ] неправильный

Y

year [jɜ:] год
yellow ['jeləʊ] жёлтый
yesterday ['jestədi] вчера
yet [jet] *adv* 1) ещё 2) уже
you [ju:] *pron* ты, вы
You are back. Ты вернулся.
You don't say so! Не может быть!
You see. Видишь ли.
young [jʌŋ] молодой
your [jɔ:] *pron* твой, ваш

Z

zoo [zu:] зоопарк
at the zoo в зоопарке

IRREGULAR VERBS

be [bi:]	was [wɒz]/ were [wɜ:]	been [bi:n]	draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]
become [bi'kʌm]	became [bi'keɪm]	become [bi'kʌm]	drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]
begin [bi'gɪn]	began [bi'gæn]	begun [bi'gʌn]	eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten [i:tn]
blow [bləʊ]	blew [blu:]	blown [bləʊn]	fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen ['fɔ:lɪn]
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]	fight [faɪt]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]
burn [bɜ:n]	burnt [bɜ:nt] (burned)	burnt [bɜ:nt] (burned)	find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [fləʊn]
catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	forgot- ten [fə'gɒtn]
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃəʊz]	chosen ['tʃəʊzən]	get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]	give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given ['gɪvn]
cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	go [gəʊ]	went [went]	gone [gɒn]
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]	grow [grəʊ]	grew [gru:]	grown [grəʊn]

have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]
hear [hɪə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]	read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]
hide [haɪd]	hid [hɪd]	hidden ['hɪdn]	ride [raɪd]	rode [rəʊd]	ridden ['rɪdn]
hold [həʊld]	held [held]	held [held]	rise [raɪz]	rose [rəʊz]	risen ['rɪzn]
hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	say [seɪ]	said [sed]	said [sed]
know [nəʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [nəʊn]	see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]	sell [sel]	sold [səʊld]	sold [səʊld]
learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt] (learned)	learnt [lɜ:nt] (learned)	send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	set [set]	set [set]	set [set]
lie [laɪ]	lay [leɪ]	lain [leɪn]	shake [ʃeɪk]	shook [ʃʊk]	shaken ['ʃeɪkən]
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]	shine [ʃaɪn]	shone [ʃɒn]	shone [ʃɒn]
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]	sing [sɪŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	smell [smel]	smelt [smelt] (smelled)	smelt [smelt] (smelled)
pay [peɪ]	paid [peɪd]	paid [peɪd]	speak [spi:k]	spoke [spəʊk]	spoken ['spəʊkən]

spend	spent	spent
[spend]	[spɛnt]	[spɛnt]
stand	stood	stood
[stænd]	[stʊd]	[stʊd]
steal	stole	stolen
[sti:l]	[stəʊl]	['stəʊlən]
swim	swam	swum
[swim]	[swæm]	[swʌm]
take	took	taken
[teɪk]	[tʊk]	['teɪkən]
teach	taught	taught
[ti:tʃ]	[tɔ:t]	[tɔ:t]
tell	told	told
[tel]	[təʊld]	[təʊld]

think	thought	thought
[θɪŋk]	[θɔ:t]	[θɔ:t]
throw	threw	thrown
[θrəʊ]	[θru:]	[θrəʊn]
understand	understood	understood
[ʌndə'stænd]	[ʌndə'stʊd]	[ʌndə'stʊd]
wake (up)	woke (up)	woken (up)
[weɪk]	[wəʊk]	['wəʊkən]
wear	wore	worn
[weə]	[wɜ:]	[wɜ:n]
win	won	won
[wɪn]	[wʌn]	[wʌn]
write	wrote	written
[raɪt]	[rəʊt]	['rɪtn]

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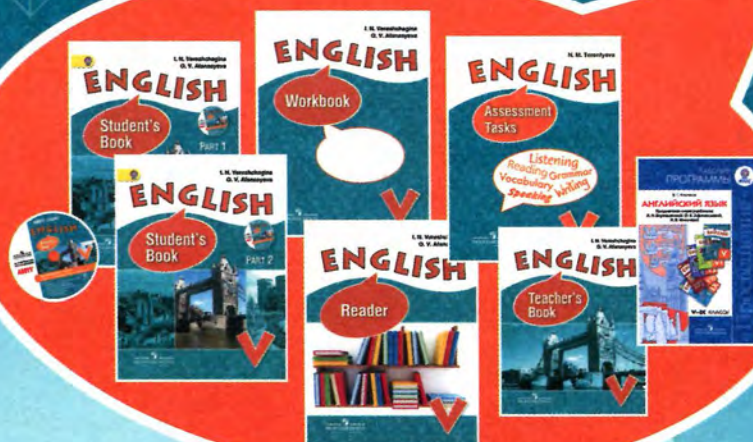
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