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ENGLISH

Student's Book



PART 2



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 2

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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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The Geography of the UK and Its Political Outlook

LESSON 12

LET US REVIEW

1 Say:

a) what you used [ju:st] to do last summer;

b) what things you used [ju:zd] yesterday:

- to cook dinner;
- to write a letter;
- to prepare a talk on the History of the USA;
- to make a picture.

Example: 1) I used to swim a lot last summer.
2) I used meat to cook dinner.

2 Work in pairs and talk about what you were doing at different time yesterday. Don't forget to change over.

Example: P₁: What were you doing at 1 o'clock yesterday?
P₂: I was having lunch.



3 Complete the text (using the present or the past passive) and read it to your classmates.

England (*separate*) from Scotland by mountains. It (*wash*) by the North Sea. The main cities of England (*situate*) in the centre of the country. London, its capital, (*found*) many centuries ago. It

used to be a port too. A lot of goods¹ (*bring*) to London from many countries now. Many different things (*sell*) in the shops and streets of London. London (*visit*) by many tourists every year.

4 Pretend you are a teacher, read the questions for your classmates to answer. The words below can help them.

Example: — Why have you bought these daffodils?
— They smelled so nice!

to sound loud, to smell nice, to smell pleasant, to taste sweet,
to taste good, to feel bad, to feel well

1. Why did you turn off the radio?
2. Why have you eaten the whole cake?
3. Why didn't you go to school yesterday?
4. Why have you put these lilies here?
5. Why do you like honey?
6. Why don't you take aspirin ['æsprɪn]?

5 We are sure you know how to say that you like or dislike something. Look at the list below.

I like it.
I like it very much.
I like it a lot.
I really like it very much.
I love it.

C
F

Don't forget it in such sentences:

I like it when it rains.
I like it when it's warm outdoors.
I like it when my mother reads to me.

C
F

¹ goods [gʊdz] — товары

This is how you can ask for a person's opinion.

Do you like it?
Do you really like it?
How do you like it?
Is this OK?
Is this all right?

C
F

This is the way to say that you don't like this or that.

I don't like it.
I don't like it at all.
I don't like it a bit.
I can't stand it.¹

C
F

6 Listen to the dialogues (🎧 41). Read and learn them by heart and then act them out.

- 1) — Do you like it when it rains?
— Yes, I do. I like rainy weather.
— Do you really like it?
— Of course I do. It's my favourite weather.
- 2) — How much do you like it?
— I like it very much. It's really very good.
— Do you like the colour?
— Oh, yes, I do. I love it.
- 3) — Do you like it?
— I am afraid I don't like it.
— Not a bit?
— Not a bit.
— Not at all?
— Not at all. I hate it. I can't stand it.

¹ I can't stand it. — Не выношу этого.

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER

Who **is**¹ at home now?

Who **has** the dog?

Who **went** there last night?

Who **can** speak Chinese?

But:

Which of you is Ann?

Which of you knows French?

Which of you has a pet?

Which of you went to the museum after classes?

Which of you has bought the magazine?

My parents **are**.

Nick **has**. (I **have**.)

We all **did**.

Nobody here **can**.

She **is**. (I **am**.)

We all **do**. (He **does**.)

Boris and Peter **have**.

They **did**.

I **have**.

7 Answer the questions.

1. Who discovered America?
2. Who has turned off the washing machine?
3. Which of you is Susan?
4. Which of them works at the factory?
5. Which of the flowers smells nice?

8 Express the following in English.

- 1) Кто защищает животных на нашей планете? — Люди. 2) Кто из вас поедет в Лондон? — Мы. 3) Кто из них продолжит эту работу? — Пётр и Анна. 4) Кто покупает газеты в вашей семье? — Мой папа. 5) Кто из вас выращивал примулы в саду прошлым летом? — Мои сёстры. 6) Что встаёт на востоке? — Солнце.

¹ В вопросе к подлежащему глагол всегда стоит в 3-м лице ед. числа.

Reported Speech

+

Nick **says**: "I **like** my granny very much."

Nick **says** (that) he **likes** *his* granny very much.

Nelly **says**: "I **wrote** a letter to my parents the other day."

Nelly **says** (that) she **wrote** a letter to *her* parents the other day.

The Browns **say**: "We've **moved** into a new flat. Our flat is large."

The Browns **say** (that) they **have moved into** a new flat.

Their flat is large.

-

The brothers **say**: "We **won't clean** our flat now. We'll do it later."

The brothers **say** (that) they **won't clean** *their* flat now, they will do it later.

+ / !

Nick **says**: "Betty, **give** me some bread, please!"

Nick **asks** Betty **to give** him some bread.

Nick **tells** Betty **to give** him some bread.

The teacher **says**: "**Learn** this poem by heart!"

The teacher **asks** the pupils **to learn** this poem by heart.

The teacher **tells** the pupils **to learn** this poem by heart.

- / !

Mother **says**: "**Don't open** the window! It is cold in here."

Mother **asks** me **not to open** the window because it is cold in here.

My aunt **says** to me: "**Don't go** there!"

My aunt **asks** me **not to go** there.

My aunt **tells** me **not to go** there.

9 Put the following sentences into reported speech. Make all the necessary changes.

Example: Helen says: "Don't come back late, Susan!"

Helen tells Susan not to come back late.

1. The people say: "Many animals are in danger."
2. Nick's granny says: "Don't do any harm to the chrysanthemums, Nick!"
3. The teacher says: "Don't speak so loudly, Betty!"
4. My grandpa says: "I like spring when all the fruit trees are in blossom."
5. Bob's cousin shouts to him: "Come here! Be quick."
6. My teacher says: "Speak English in class, boys."

10 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words mean:

industry ['ɪndəstri], industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl], official [ə'fɪʃəl], careful ['keəfəl] (care + ful), carefully

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

kingdom

consist (of)

as well

state

sign

saint

to be surprised

especially

lonely

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

kingdom ['kɪŋdəm] (*n*): a kingdom — kingdoms. 'A kingdom' is a country ruled by a king or a queen.

state [steɪt] (*n*): a state — states. 'A state' is a country with its people who live together under one government. What is the official name of this state?

sign [saɪn] (*n*): a sign — signs. A dark cloud is a sign of rain. The sign on the door of the shop said: "Closed on Sunday."

industry ['ɪndəstri] (*n*): an industry — industries. What are the important industries of this country?

industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl] (*adj*): The United States is an industrial country. Are there any industrial cities in the south of England?

saint [seɪnt] (*n*): a saint — saints. 1. Do you know any saints of the Russian Church? 2. The little boy thought his granny was a saint, she always helped him.

consist (of) [kən'sɪst] (*v*): A year consists of twelve months.

surprise [sə'praɪz] (*v*): to surprise — surprised. Dad surprised us. He bought a little puppy.

to be surprised (at) (*v*): Nick is not surprised at the information. We are all surprised at the latest news.

lonely ['ləʊnli] (*adj*): lonely — lonelier — the loneliest. She is a very lonely person. Bob felt lonely at the new school. A person feels lonely when he is unhappy because he is alone.

careful ['keəfʊl] (*adj*): careful — more careful — the most careful. A person is careful when he thinks about what he is doing or saying. Be more careful with your work. Is she always careful?

careless ['keəlis] (*adj*): He is a very careless driver. Jean was careless when she was running downstairs and she fell. Don't be careless!

carefully ['keəfʊli] (*adv*), **carelessly** ['keəlisli] (*adv*): You must write more carefully, you make so many mistakes. Don't do your work carelessly!

especially [ɪ'speʃli] (*adv*): I like the country especially in spring. This is an especially busy day.

11 Say: a) what days a week consists of; b) what months winter and summer consist of; c) how many rooms your flat (house) consists of.

12 Answer the questions.

1. What industrial cities do you know in Russia?
2. When do people feel lonely?
3. What is the usual sign of rain?
4. Why don't children go to school in summer?
5. When and where must people be careful?

13 Give it a name:

- a) a country ruled by a king;
- b) a country with its people who live together under one government.

LET US LISTEN, READ AND LEARN

14 Listen to the song “What Are Little Boys Made of?” (Ⓢ 42).

WHAT ARE LITTLE BOYS MADE OF?

What are little boys made of?
What are little boys made of?
Frogs and snails¹ and puppy-dogs' tails,
And that's what little boys are made of!

What are little girls made of?
What are little girls made of?
Sugar and spice² and all things nice,
And that's what little girls are made of!

LET US READ AND TALK

15 Learn to read these proper names:

the United Kingdom (the UK)
[juːnaɪtɪd 'kɪŋdəm]
the British Isles [brɪtɪʃ 'aɪləz]
the Irish Sea [aɪrɪʃ 'siː]
the English Channel [ˌɪŋɡlɪʃ 'tʃænl]
the Straits of Dover [streɪts əv
'dəʊvə]
the Atlantic Ocean [ətˌlæntɪk 'əʊʃn]
the English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ]
the Scots [skɒts]
the Welsh³ [welʃ]
the Irish ['aɪrɪʃ]
the Irish Republic [aɪrɪʃ rɪ'pʌblɪk]

Northern Ireland [ˌnɔːðən 'aɪələnd]
Wales [weɪlz]
Scotland ['skɒtlənd]
Edinburgh ['edɪnbərə]
Cardiff ['kɑːdɪf]
Belfast [bel'fɑːst]
the North Sea [ˌnɔːθ 'siː]
the Union Jack ['juːnɪən dʒæk]
English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ]
Scottish ['skɒtɪʃ]
Welsh⁴ [welʃ]
Irish ['aɪrɪʃ]

¹ snail [sneɪl] — улитка

² spice [spaɪs] — пряность

³ the Welsh — валлийцы (*жители Уэльса*)

⁴ Welsh (the Welsh language) — валлийский язык (*язык Уэльса*)

- 16** Read the text to get some new information about Britain. What are all possible names to call the country situated in the two large islands of the British Isles?

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) is the official name of the state which is situated in the British Isles. Thus, "Great Britain" is often the same as "Britain" and refers¹ only to Scotland, England and Wales. The "United Kingdom", or the "UK" includes Northern Ireland. It consists of four countries which are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. You can see them on the map. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

The UK is an island state. The two main islands are Great Britain (where England, Scotland and Wales are situated) and Ireland. Northern Ireland and the independent Irish Republic are there. The two islands are separated by the Irish Sea.

The UK is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Straits of Dover. Once the British Isles used to be a part of the continent. The nearest point to Europe is the Straits of Dover. The UK is also washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and the North Sea in the east.

Everyone who was born in Britain is British. People from England are English. People from Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland are not English. They are Scottish or Scots; Welsh and Irish. People from Scotland and Wales don't like it when they are called English but they are British.

More than 56 million people live in Britain. Many of them live in big industrial cities like London. Manchester and Liverpool, for example, are big industrial cities in the centre of England. But foreigners are often surprised by the fact that much of the land in Britain is open country. There are many lonely hills, quiet rivers, deep lakes and farmlands especially in the south of the country.

Everyone in Britain speaks English, but in some parts of Scotland and Wales people speak different languages as well.

The Welsh are especially proud of their language. They like to speak Welsh, to sing songs in Welsh and when you travel you can see road signs in Welsh all over Wales.

¹ refer to — относиться к

**THE UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND**



Everyone in the UK speaks English but they all speak it differently. A Scottish person has to listen carefully if he wants to understand a Londoner or a Welsh person.

As you know, the flag of the United Kingdom is known as the Union

Jack. It is made up of three crosses: the cross of St. George (the patron saint¹ of England), the cross of St. Andrew (the patron saint of Scotland) and the cross of St. Patrick (the patron saint of Ireland).

17 Now you have learnt some more facts about the UK. Could you answer the questions?

1. Where is the UK situated?
2. Why do you think the UK is called “an island state”?
3. What other country is situated in the British Isles?
4. What languages are spoken in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland?
5. How many people live in Britain?
6. What is the Union Jack? What do you know about it?

Reference Material

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK)

<i>State</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>People</i>	<i>Language</i>
The United Kingdom	London	the British	English
England	London	the English	English
Scotland	Edinburgh	the Scots	Scottish/English
Wales	Cardiff	the Welsh	Welsh/English
Northern Ireland	Belfast	the Irish	Irish/English

18 Look through the *Reference Material*, and the map and name:

- the parts (countries) the UK consists of, and their capitals;
- the people who live in the UK and the languages they speak;
- big industrial cities of Britain;
- water bodies around the UK;
- water bodies that separate Britain from the continent.

19 Were any of your classmates absent from the lesson? Tell him/her in brief what the text is about. (See ex. 16.)

20 Do you know any other facts about the land and people of Britain? Tell your classmates about them. First make a plan of your story.

¹ the patron saint ['peɪtrən 'seɪnt] — святой-покровитель

LET US LISTEN AND TALK



21 a) Listen to the text "I Hit Him Back First" (CD 43) and choose the right answer to each of the question.

1. Who was older Allan or Ted?
 - a) Allan
 - b) Ted
 - c) They were the same age.
 2. What was it that the boy's Mother didn't like?
 - a) She didn't like it when they fought with each other.
 - b) She didn't like it when they fought with other boys.
 - c) She didn't like it when they fought with each other and other boys.
 3. Why was Allan crying when he came home from school?
 - a) Because he had a fight.
 - b) Because another boy had hit him.
 - c) Because he knew his mother would be angry.
 4. Who hit whom first?
 - a) William hit Allan.
 - b) Allan hit William.
 - c) Ted hit William.
- b) Is it good when boys fight? What do they usually fight over? What are other ways of settling conflicts?**

LET US WRITE

22 Do ex. 3, 8 in writing.

23 Look at Betty and tell your classmates what she says.

Example: Betty says (that) her native country is Britain.



1. My native country is Britain.
2. Don't be surprised at this song!
3. Our country consists of four parts.
4. Come to see me, Nell. I feel lonely!
5. Be careful in this cold climate.
6. Protect the flowers from the cold.

24 Copy the table below and fill it in.

<i>State Country</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>People</i>	<i>Language</i>
Scotland	—	—	—
—	Cardiff	—	—
—	—	the English	—
—	—	the British	English
Ireland	—	—	—

25 Write the pronunciation of the underlined words.

Example: I used [ju:st] to swim a lot when I spent my holiday at the seaside.

1. Mr Brown used to live in Scotland when he was a small boy. Now he lives in Wales.
2. I used my notes to prepare for the history class.
3. They used to work at the factory when they were young.
4. He used his book of fairy tales and read them to his son.
5. The children used their imagination to write a story about life in the past.

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

kingdom, state, sign, industry, industrial, saint, consist of, surprise, be surprised at, lonely, careful, careless, carefully, carelessly, especially

Home Reading Lesson 12,
text "Climate, Weather and Wildlife"

LESSON 13

LET US REVIEW

- 1 Look at the pictures and say what Pete's breakfast, lunch and dinner consisted of last Thursday.

Example: Last Thursday Pete's breakfast consisted of a glass of milk and two slices of bread.

BREAKFAST



LUNCH



DINNER



- 2 Work in pairs. Say what your meals consisted of yesterday (P_1). Tell your classmates what P_1 's meals consisted of yesterday (P_2).**

Example: P_1 (Nick): My supper consisted of chicken and vegetables.
 P_2 : Nick says his supper consisted of chicken and vegetables.

- 3 Say what countries the UK consists of.**

- 4 Name some industrial cities you know in Russia, the UK and other countries.**

- 5 Think of something you were surprised at in stories (books, pictures, games, etc.).**

Example: I was surprised at her visit.

- 6 Say when and why the people were surprised:**

My dad	was	surprised	when	they didn't get a letter from Wales.
Pete				he saw me on a horse.
The brothers				she met her Irish relative in Moscow.
Nell's cousin	were		because	the door of her flat was open.
Mrs Green				their car wasn't in its usual place.
The Browns				their friends were not in.

- 7 Work in pairs. Make sentences. Here are the word combinations for you to use:**

an independent state, a well-known saint, a usual sign, a lonely man, careful work, a careless driver, a peaceful kingdom

Example: P_1 : a well-known saint

P_2 : St. Patrick is a well-known saint in Ireland.

8 Look at the pictures and say what the students tell Mr Jones.

Example: Jim says he likes fruit, especially bananas.



1. Come again, please.
2. We are always glad to see you!
3. We are going to Wales in May!
4. I have written a story.
5. I will spend a month in Scotland.
6. Don't forget to write to us.
7. My birthday is in three weeks' time.
8. I like fruit, especially bananas.



9 You know that English people often begin talking about weather when they meet each other. These are the usual phrases:

It's nice day today, isn't it?
Fine weather we are having today!
What a beautiful day! Not a cloud in the sky!
It's hot (warm) today!
It's hot and humid!¹
It's much too hot today!

C F

If the weather is not that perfect you may say:

It looks like rain/snow.	It's cold outside!
I hope it's not going to snow.	It's bitter cold. ³
It's freezing! ²	

C F

¹ humid ['hju:mɪd] — влажный

² It's freezing! ['fri:zɪŋ] — Морозит!

³ bitter cold ['bɪtə 'kəʊld] — ужасно холодно

Sometimes people ask questions about weather:

What's the weather like today?
Is it sunny (foggy, dry, rainy, cloudy)?
How's the weather?
Is it going to rain?
Do you think it's going to be a nice day?



The usual phrases to go on with your talk are:

It sure is.	It sure does.
Yes, it is.	Yes, it does.
I think it is.	I think it does.
It certainly is.	It certainly does.



10 Listen to the dialogues (CD 44). Read, learn them by heart and then act them out.

- 1) — What's the weather like today? Is it sunny?
— It sure is. Dry and warm with just a light breeze.
- 2) — Is it going to rain?
— I hope not, though it looks like rain. There are many dark clouds in the sky and a cold wind is blowing.¹
- 3) — It's a nice day today, isn't it?
— It certainly is. Not a cloud in the sky, but 30 degrees above zero² is too hot, much too hot.
— Oh, yes. It's hot and humid.
— Is it usual summer weather in Moscow?
— Maybe "yes" and maybe "no". It depends, you know.
- 4) — It's cold outside. It's bitter cold.
— Is it going to snow?
— I'm not sure but I hope so. The weather will be milder then.
- 5) — Does it look like rain?
— It certainly does.

¹ to blow [bləʊ] — дуть

² 30 degrees above zero [di'grɪz ə'baʊ 'zi:ərəʊ] — 30 градусов выше нуля

LET US LEARN

**LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER**

My dog is clever.	So is his dog.
I'm a student.	So are we.
They have a car.	So has he. (So does he.)
You look wonderful!	So do you.
Nelly lives in Paris.	So does John.
I was at home last night.	So were we.
You can swim well.	So can Nick.
He lived in London in 1993.	So did I.
They wrote a letter to Mr Brown.	So did they.
We have bought some apples.	So has he.
I will go to India.	So will they.

11 Say that people can do (did, will do) the same things that you can.

1. I can dance, and so ... Pete.
2. I like ice cream, and so ... my sister.
3. I spent my holiday in the mountains, and so ... my parents.
4. I will go to the South in summer. So ... my friends.
5. I have many friends. So ... Nick.
6. I was at home on Sunday evening. So ... my grandparents.
7. My brother swims well. So ... I.
8. Ann will go to the theatre tonight. So ... I.

12 Work in pairs. Say that you can/will do (would like to do) something or that you could (liked, did, have done) something. Let your friend say that he can do (likes to do, etc.) the same. Don't forget to change over.

Example: P₁: I can swim like a fish. P₂: So can I.
P₂: I like oranges. P₁: So do I.

Reported Speech

?

1. She asks: "Is Wales **situated** in the British Isles?"

She asks if Wales **is situated** in the British Isles.

2. They ask: "Did it **snow** yesterday?"

They want to know if it **snowed** yesterday.

3. Nelly asks: "Have you **been** to Spain?"

Nelly is interested if I **have been** to Spain.

4. Bob asks: "Will it **be** possible?"

Bob wonders if it **will be** possible.

wh?

1. She asks: "Where **is** Wales **situated**?"

She wonders where Wales **is situated**.

2. They ask: "When **did** it **snow**?"

They want to know when it **snowed**.

3. Nelly asks: "Where **have** you **been**?"

Nelly is interested where I **have been**.

4. Bob asks: "Why **will** it **be** possible?"

Bob wonders why it **will be** possible.

5. She asks: "How **many** countries **are** there in the UK?"

She wonders how many countries **are** there in the UK.

13 Say what the people want to know.

Mr Brown: "What is the capital of the United Kingdom?"

Mary: "Is Scotland an independent state?"

Billy: "Why is my cousin so careless?"

The Davidsons: "How many industrial cities are there in the North?"

The teacher: "When will you go to Africa?"

The doctor: "How do you feel?"

14 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words and word combinations mean:

symbol ['sɪmbəl]

colony ['kɒləni]

prince [prɪns]

princess [ˌprɪn'ses]

Ceylon [si'lɒn]

Head of State

empire ['empaɪə]

politician [ˌpɒlɪ'tɪʃn]

aristocrat ['æɪstəkræt]

permanent [ˈpɜ:mənənt]

policy ['pɒləsi]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

power

to include

to offer

lawyer

to elect

royal

former

law

to delay

to belong (to)

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

power ['paʊə] (*n*): It is out of my power to help you. The power of the church is great in the country. Does the Queen have real power in the UK?

belong (to) [br'lɒŋ] (*v*): belong — belonged. It is my book. It belongs to me. He belongs to this school. What club do you belong to? He never belonged to this group. I don't belong here.

royal ['rɔɪəl] (*adj*): 'Royal' means belonging to a king or queen. The royal family, the royal prince, a royal palace. The royal family lives in the palace. Does he belong to the Royal Society?¹

include [ɪn'klud] (*v*): include — included. I included eggs in my shopping list. Anna was not included as a guest. You don't have to buy batteries ['bætərɪz] with that toy because they are already included.

former ['fɔ:mə] (*adj*): 'Former' means belonging to the past: in former times, in former days, in a former life, the former state, the former Soviet Union. Do you know the former President of the State (the one before the latest)?

offer ['ɒfə] (*v*): offer — offered. He offered to help me with the washing up. He offered me his help and advice. Does he ever offer you any money?

law [lɔ:] (*n*): a law — laws. 'A law' is a rule made by government for all the people in a state or country. Laws tell people what they must do and what they must not do.

lawyer ['lɔ:jə] (*n*): a lawyer — lawyers. A lawyer is a person who knows much about the law.

¹ society [sə'saɪəti] — общество

delay [dr'leɪ] (*v*): delay — delayed. We must delay our journey. Bob is ill. My work delayed me at the office. The train was delayed two hours by the heavy snowfall. — Why was the start of the game delayed? — It was delayed because of the rain.

elect [ɪ'lekt] (*v*): elect — elected. 'To elect' means to choose someone by vote.¹ They elected the President. People in Britain elect members of Parliament every five years.

permanent ['pɜ:mənənt] (*adj*): a permanent job, permanent address. Do you have a permanent job here? I don't know his permanent address.

15 Give it a name:

- belonging to a king or a queen;
- belonging to the past;
- to choose by vote;
- a rule made by government for all the people of the country;
- a person who knows much about the law.

16 Look at the pictures and say what belongs to Jim and what to Caroline.

Example: The ball belongs to Jim.



¹ by vote [vəʊt] — голосованием

SHOPPING LIST

Fish
Sugar
Oranges
Cake
Chicken
Milk
Bread

17 Natasha's mother asked her to buy the following things: *vegetables, bread, cheese, butter, apples, sugar, oranges, meat, fish*. Look at her shopping list and say which of the things are included in it and which are not.

18 Say what John offers to do for his granny.

Example: John offers to go shopping.

1. Shall I go shopping?
2. Shall I water the poppies?
3. Shall I put the lilies in the vase?
4. Shall I clean the floor?
5. Shall I wash up?

19 Say why the football game was delayed. Use the following:

- because of the rain,
- because of the weather,
- because of the snow,
- because the captain was ill,
- because the football players were late.

Example: The game was delayed because of the rain.

LET US LISTEN, READ AND LEARN!

20 Listen to the poem "The King's Bread and Butter" (CD 45), and read it. Then learn it by heart.

THE KING'S BREAD AND BUTTER

(by A. A. Milne)

I

The King asked
The Queen, and
The Queen asked
The Dairymaid:¹
"Could we have some butter for
The Royal slice² of bread?"
The Queen asked

The Dairymaid,
The Dairymaid
Said: "Certainly,
I'll go and tell
The Cow
Now
Before she goes to bed."

¹ a dairymaid ['deəɪmeɪd] — доярка, работница на молочной ферме

² slice [slaɪs] — ломтик, тоненький кусочек

II

The Dairymaid
She curtsied¹
And went and told
The Alderney:²
“Don’t forget the butter for
The Royal slice of bread.”
The Alderney

Said sleepily:
“You’d better tell
His Majesty³
That many people nowadays
Like marmalade [ˈmɑːməleɪd]
Instead.”

LET US READ AND TALK



21 a) Do you want to know who rules the country in Britain? If you do, read the text.

b) Complete the sentences after the text choosing the best variant.

THE QUEEN AND PARLIAMENT

It is rather difficult to understand the British way of ruling the country. In Britain the Queen is the Head of State, but in fact she doesn’t rule the country as she has no power. The Queen is the symbol of the country, its history and its traditions. She is very rich. She travels about the United Kingdom, meets different people and visits schools, hospitals and other special places. So do all the members of the Royal Family: the Queen’s husband, her son Prince Charles, the Queen’s daughter Princess Anne and Princess Margaret, the Queen’s sister.

At the beginning of the 20th century many countries all over the world were ruled by Britain. Among them were the British colonies and they were all part of the British Empire. India, Pakistan and Ceylon, for example, were also part of the Empire. Now these countries are independent states. But in 1949 Britain and the former colonies founded the Commonwealth.⁴ The Commonwealth includes many countries such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand and others. The Queen of Great Britain is also the Head of the Commonwealth and the Queen of Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

¹ curtsy [ˈkɜːtsɪ] — делать реверанс

² Alderney [ˈɔːldəni] — Бурёнка (порода коров)

³ His Majesty [ˈmædʒɪsti] — Его Величество

⁴ the Commonwealth [ˈkɒmənwelθ] — Содружество наций



The real power in the country belongs to the British Parliament and to the British Government. The British Parliament has two houses: the House of Commons¹ and the House of Lords.² The House of Lords does not have much power but it is very important as it can discuss and change laws, it can delay laws too. The House of Commons makes laws about the policy of the country, taxes³ and many other things.

The members of the House of Lords are not elected, they are selected.⁴ These members are permanent. They are often aristo-



¹ the House of Commons — палата общин

² the House of Lords — палата лордов

³ taxes ['tæksɪz] — налоги

⁴ to select [sɪ'lekt] — отбирать

crats, people of the church, lawyers and former politicians or life peers.¹

The members of the House of Commons are elected. The British people elect 650 members of the House of Commons every five years.

1. India, Pakistan and Ceylon
 - a) used to be the British colonies
 - b) belong to the British Empire now
 - c) are ruled by the Queen of Great Britain
2. The real power in Great Britain belongs to
 - a) the Royal Family
 - b) the British Parliament and the British Government
 - c) the Queen of Great Britain

22 Read the answers to the following questions from the text.

1. Who is the Head of State in Britain?
2. Does the Queen rule the country?
3. What does the Queen do?
4. What do you know about the Royal Family?
5. What countries were included into the British Empire at the beginning of the 20th century?
6. What happened in 1949?
7. Who does the real power in Britain belong to?
8. What do you know about the British Parliament?
9. Why is the House of Lords important?
10. How often do the British people elect members of the House of Commons?

23 Divide the text into logical parts and name them.

24 Look through the text (ex. 21) again and get ready to talk to your classmates about the Queen and Parliament in Britain.

25 Imagine that one of your classmates hasn't read the text. Tell him/her everything you know about:

- the Queen of the UK, of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales and the dominions overseas;
- the British Parliament.

26 Were any of your classmates absent from the lesson? Tell him/her in brief what the text is about. (See ex. 21.)

¹ a peer [pɪə] — пэр

LET US LISTEN AND TALK

PFA 27 a) Listen to the text "A Tragedy in the Air" (CD 46) and put the items of the plan in the right order.

- a) There was something wrong with the sound of the engines.
- b) The captain told the passengers he had bad news.
- c) The journey of the two friends began.
- d) The stewardess said the situation was under control.
- e) The passengers thought about the danger they were facing.
- f) The passengers started panicking.
- g) The captain said what his bad news was.

b) What was the captain's mistake? Why did he make it? Why is it important to think about other people's feelings?

LET US WRITE

28 Express the following in English.

- 1) Мне нравится, когда идёт снег.
- 2) Мне нравится, когда на улице тепло.
- 3) Нику нравится, когда его друзья приходят к нему.
- 4) Анне нравится, когда деревья в цвету.
- 5) Нам не нравится, когда ты получаешь такие письма.
- 6) Нам не нравится, когда они громко разговаривают.

29 Do ex. 8, 13 in writing.

30 Give the main ideas of the text (ex. 21) writing it out in not more than 10 sentences.

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

power, to belong to, royal, to include, former, to offer, law, lawyer, to delay, to elect, permanent

Home Reading Lesson 13,
text "Rumpelstiltskin", part I

LESSON 14

LET US REVIEW

- 1 Look through the list of words and group them into 4 categories. First read out verbs, then nouns, adjectives and adverbs.**

Kingdom, power, state, belong, sign, royal, industry, include, industrial, law, elect, consist, careful, offer, lawyer, delay, carefully, lonely, permanent, be surprised, especially, former.

- 2 Say it right. How many true sentences can you make?**

It is	out of in	his her their your our	power	to help to change to offer	the government. the plan. the laws. help. the lawyer. the life of people.
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- 3 Play the 'Champion' game. Who can make up more sentences with: *the royal family, in former days, offer, delay, elect*?**
- 4 Try and think of some statements using: *belong, it's out of (in) his (her) power to help ..., include, lawyer, permanent*. Say them to your classmates and let them agree or disagree.**
- 5 Ask questions for more information.**
1. It belongs to him.
 2. He offered it.
 3. It was delayed.
- 6 Look through the dialogue. Change it into reported speech and then read it aloud. Don't forget to use the following: *wonders, wants to know, is interested*.**

Example: David says he likes travelling.

Mary says so does she. She says she always goes to different places.

David wants to know if Mary's dad goes with her.

David: I like travelling.

Mary: So do I. I always go to different places.

David: Does your dad go with you?

Mary: Sometimes he does. He very much likes to travel by car.

David: Where do you usually go?

Mary: We often go to the mountains. We are going to the Oka soon.
Come with us, David.

David: Thank you, Mary. I'd love to.

7 It is usual for people to pay compliments ['kɒmplɪmənts]. Do you remember the way to do it?

You look wonderful today.

You look great!

What a good book!

What wonderful pictures!

That's a nice dress!

Those are nice trousers!

That's a nice colour, it suits
you.

CF

People usually receive compliments in this way:

So do you.

Thank you. I'm glad you like it.

Thanks a lot. I'm very glad you like it.

Thank you. You're very kind.

Thanks. You're really very kind.

CF

8 Listen to the dialogues (⊗ 47). Read, learn them by heart and then act them out.

1) — You look wonderful today!

— So do you.

— Those are nice shoes.

— Thank you. I'm glad you like them.

2) — What wonderful pictures! Have you drawn them yourself?

— Yes, I have. Thanks. You're very kind.

3) — That's a nice colour, it suits you.

— Thank you. I'm very glad you like it.

4) — What a tasty cake! I like it very much.

— Thank you. You are very kind.

— No, I mean it. I really mean it. Your cake is really very good.

9 Compliment your classmate on his/her clothes, looks, work and house. Let him/her answer you. Act the dialogues out.¹

¹ duty ['dju:ti] — долг

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER

should/shouldn't + V

You **should** do it.

It is a good thing for you to do it.
or
It is the right thing for you to do it.
I advise you to do it.

You **should** be more careful!

Nick **should** go there with them.

You **shouldn't** tell lies.

She **shouldn't** work so hard.

I think we **should** eat out.

I think Mary **should** join us.

I don't think you **should** do it.

I don't think you **should** buy it.

Must is stronger than **should**.

You **must** go there! (*It's your duty!*¹)

You **should** go there! (*It's my advice.*)

10 Choose the correct verb. Complete these sentences with **should** or **shouldn't**.

Example: You **should** sit quietly.

Speak, eat, play, say, sit, put.

1. You ... quietly.
2. You ... slowly.
3. You ... in the street.
4. You ... your fingers in your mouth.
5. You ... when someone else is talking.
6. You ... loudly.
7. You ... "Thank you" when you get a compliment.

either ... or ...

Come **either** today **or** tomorrow.

He is **either** in Paris **or** in London.

Either my father **or** my brothers are coming.

But:

Either my brothers **or** my father is coming.

11 Express the following in English.

1) Сделай это либо сегодня, либо завтра. 2) Купи или яблоки, или апельсины. 3) Он будет или адвокатом, или учёным. 4) Или мои сёстры, или мой брат собираются предложить им помощь. 5) Или мои братья, или мои кузены продолжают эту работу.

12 These are the words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words and word combinations mean:

phrase [freiz]

topic ['tɒpɪk]

Latin ['lætɪn]

Greek [gri:k]

table manners ['mænəz]

continent ['kɒntɪnənt]

continental [ˌkɒntɪ'nentl]

humour ['hju:mə]

respectable [rɪ'spektəbl]

You know the word combination *to tell a lie*. What do you think the verb *to lie* means?

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

way

hardly ever

show off

sense

respect

knife

seldom

dull

knowledge

offend

fork

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

way [weɪ] (*n*): way — ways. 'A way' is a method or plan to do something. This is not the way to do it. The prince thought of a way to take the power. What is the right way to address the Queen? Foreign countries have a different way of life.

seldom ['seldəm] (*adv*): 'Seldom' means not often. I seldom see my friend now that he has moved to another city. She seldom, if ever, reads a book. 'Very seldom' means hardly ever. We go to the theatre very seldom. We hardly ever go to the theatre.

dull [dʌl] (*adj*): dull — duller — (the) dullest. A thing is dull if it is not interesting, if it is boring. A dull book (film, story, play, performance), etc. The film was so dull that Kate left before it was over.

knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] (*n*): Knowledge is all that is known. Does he have good knowledge of the French language? My knowledge of Russian history is not very good.

show off ['ʃəʊ ɒf] (*v*): to show off one's knowledge, to show off one's clothes. He is a boaster and always shows off. He knows much, but I don't like the way he shows off his knowledge. Does he ever show off his clothes?

sense [sens] (*n*): a sense — senses, a sense of humour, a sense of duty. My cousin John never comes on time. He has no sense of time. Do you agree that the English have a wonderful sense of humour?

offend [ə'fend] (*v*): to offend — offended. His words offended me. I'm sorry if I've offended you. Are you sure he was offended by my words? She was offended by her husband.

respect [rɪ'spekt] (*v*): to respect — respected. We respect our teachers. People should respect the law. I never promised to respect your feelings.

respectable [rɪ'spektəbl] (*adj*): He is not a respectable man.

a fork [fɔ:k] (*n*), a fork — forks.

a knife [naɪf] (*n*), a knife — knives.

a spoon [spu:n] (*n*), a spoon — spoons.

13 Give it a name:

- a method or plan to do something;
- not often;
- very seldom;
- boring, not interesting;
- all that is known.

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

You	should	show off.
	shouldn't	get a deep knowledge.
		offend people.
		lie.
		look respectable.
		have a sense of humour.

15 a) Look at the picture to know how to set the table.

b) Say how to set the table.

Example: You should put a big knife for meat to the right of the plate.



- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. side plate | 5. plate |
| 2. glass | 6. meat or fish knife |
| 3. spoon and fork for desert | 7. soup spoon |
| 4. meat or fish fork | 8. bread or cheese knife |

LET US LISTEN, READ AND LEARN

- 16** Listen to the poem "Take Your Elbows¹ Off the Table" (Ⓢ 48), and read it. Then learn it by heart.

TAKE YOUR ELBOWS OFF THE TABLE

(by Caroline Graham)

Take your elbows off the table.
Keep those big feet on the floor.
Take your hat off when you come in.
You're not outside
Any more.

Keep your mouth shut² when you're eating.
If you're hungry,
Ask for more.
But take your elbows off the table,
And keep those big feet on the floor.

LET US READ AND TALK

- 17** Read the text to find out the differences between the British and the continental ways of life. Do you think the writer of the text has got a sense of humour?

THE BRITISH WAY OF LIFE

During your four years of English classes you have already learnt a lot about the language and the people who speak it. Here are some facts about the British way if you want to compare it with life on the continent.

In England many things are the other way round.³ On the continent people seldom speak about the weather. If they do, it usually means they have no other topics to discuss. In England, if you don't repeat the phrase "It's a nice day today, isn't it?" two hundred times a day people are surprised and think that you are very dull. On the continent Sunday papers⁴ appear on Monday; in England (the coun-

¹ elbow ['elbəv] — локоть

² keep ... shut — держать закрытым

³ the other way round — наоборот

⁴ papers = newspapers and magazines

try is really hard to understand) they appear on Sunday. On the continent, some people like cats, others don't but in England cats are very special animals. Everyone loves them and takes care of them.

On the continent people are proud of the things they know. They try to show off their knowledge and often quote¹ Greek and Latin writers. In England only those who don't know them or who haven't read them do it.

You can offend people on the continent in many ways, for example, if you laugh at them or make jokes about their life and work.

But the English accept everything with a sense of humour. You can offend them only if you tell them they have no sense of humour.

People on the continent either tell you the truth or lie, in England they hardly ever lie, but they don't tell you the truth either.

On Sundays on the continent even the poorest person puts on his best suit and tries to look nice and respectable. In England even the richest man dresses in some old clothes and doesn't shave.²

Many continentals think life is a game; the English think cricket is a game. On the continent people have good food. In England people have good table manners.

Table Manners

1. You should sit up straight.
2. You shouldn't eat with your fingers.
3. You shouldn't put your elbows on the table.
4. You should put your dirty knife, spoon and fork on your plate.
5. You shouldn't talk with your mouth full.
6. You shouldn't lick³ your fingers.
7. You should say "Thank you" after the meal.

18 Here are some facts about life on the continent. Find in the text and read out the same information about the British way.

On the continent:

- People seldom speak about weather.
- Sunday papers appear on Monday.
- Some people like cats, others don't.
- People are proud of the things they know. They try to show off their knowledge
- You can offend people in many ways: if you laugh at them or make jokes about their life and work.

¹ quote [kwəʊt] — цитировать

² shave [ʃeɪv] — бриться

³ lick [lɪk] — облизывать, лизать

- People either tell you the truth or lie.
- On Sundays even the poorest person puts on his best suit and tries to look nice and respectable.
- Many continentals think life is a game.
- People have good food.

19 Grandmother Lou is taking her grandchildren out for a meal¹. But they don't have good table manners. Look at the picture and say which child she is talking to.

Example: Grandmother Lou tells Bill not to put his elbows on the table.

1. You shouldn't put your elbows on the table.
2. You should sit up straight.
3. You should put your dirty knife and fork on the plate.
4. You shouldn't eat with your fingers.
5. You shouldn't lick your fingers.
6. You shouldn't lick your knife.



20 Now you know some differences between the British and the continental ways of life. Name them, please.

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

22 What can you say about table manners? Do you always do what you should when you have dinner or any other meal at home?

23 We are sure you've got a younger brother, sister or cousin. Tell him (her) what table manners they should have.

¹ to take smb out for a meal — вывести кого-либо поесть (не дома, например в ресторане, кафе)

LET US LISTEN AND TALK



24 a) Listen to the text “She Wanted to Show off” (Ⓢ 49) and choose the right statement.

1. The young lady was intellectual enough to talk with important and respectable people.
2. The professor of history came from Mexico.
3. The young lady didn't know that Mexico was on the other side of the Atlantic.
4. It wasn't the first time that the young lady had heard about Columbus and his discovery.

b) What do you think was the reaction of the guests when the young lady told them the “news”? Is it a shame to have little knowledge? Why (not)?

LET US WRITE

- 25** Do ex. 1 and ex. 5 in writing.
- 26** Do ex. 10, ex. 11 and ex. 14 in writing.
- 27** Write from the text (ex. 17) the facts about the British way of life.
- 28** Write down all the good manners you know. Ask your parents to help you with some ideas.
- 29** Learn to write these words. Write the words to the teacher's dictation. See how many you've written correctly.

way, seldom, hardly ever, dull, knowledge, to show off, sense, offend, to respect, respectable, fork, knife — knives, spoon, lie, either ... or, should

Home Reading Lesson 14,
text “Rumpelstiltskin”, part II

Health and Body Care

LESSON 15

LET US REVIEW

- 1** Bob hardly ever takes care of himself. His elder brother John is giving him advice. Look at the table below and say what John is telling Bob.

You			be more careful.
			lie in the sun for 3 hours.
			show off your knowledge.
			offend your friends.
			speak to your lawyer.
			respect your teachers.

- 2** What should you do to be healthy?¹ And what shouldn't you do? Look at the pictures and say.



¹ healthy ['helθi] — здоровый

3 Express the same idea using *hardly ever*.

Example: Nick seldom shows off his knowledge.

Nick hardly ever shows off his knowledge.

1. Bob seldom reads dull books.
2. People seldom talk about the weather on the continent.
3. In Britain people are seldom proud of the things they know.
4. In Britain people seldom do any harm to plants and animals.
5. In Britain people seldom like to live in industrial cities.

4 Use *either or neither* to make the sentences complete.

Example: ... be quiet or leave the library.

Either be quiet or leave the library.

1. I like ... dull books nor dull films.
2. ... you speak to my lawyer or I'll do it.
3. ... Nelly nor Tom can elect members of Parliament.
4. I can offer you ... my help or my knowledge.
5. You will ... offend them nor protect.

5 Jane Robinson is a primary school teacher. Look at the sentences and say what she tells (asks) her pupils.

Example: Where does the sun rise?

Jane asks where the sun rises.

1. Does power in Britain belong to the Queen?
2. Why is John laughing?
3. The sun sets in the west.
4. Don't do any harm to wild birds and animals!
5. Be especially careful when you cross the street!
6. We all live in the United Kingdom.
7. Why does Nelly feel lonely?
8. Can you understand these signs?
9. Does the House of Commons consist of permanent members?

6 We hope you do remember how to apologize¹ in English. These are the usual ways to do it:

I'm sorry.
I'm very sorry.

Sorry, I forgot to tell you.
Sorry about yesterday.

C
F

¹ apologize [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz] — извиниться, просить извинения

I'm terribly sorry.
It's my fault.¹ It's all my fault.
Sorry, I forgot to call you.

Excuse me.
Excuse my being late.
Excuse me for being late.

People usually receive apologies in these ways:

That's all right.
That's OK.
Never mind.
Don't worry² about it.
It doesn't matter.

It's not your fault.
It's not important, honestly.
Forget it.
No problem.

C
F

7 Listen to the dialogues (50). Read, learn them by heart and then act them out.

- 1) — I'm sorry about yesterday.
— Forget it. It's not important, honestly. And it was not your fault.
- 2) — Mummy, I'm sorry. The cake was so tasty that I ate it all.
— Oh, dear! Don't worry about it. I'll make another.
- 3) — Sorry, Nick. That's my fault.
— Oh, no, it isn't. Don't worry about it! It doesn't matter.
- 4) — Sorry, I forgot to phone you.
— That's OK. Never mind. I got the figures somewhere else.
- 5) — Excuse my being late. May I come in?
— Yes, you may. Better late than never, but better never late.

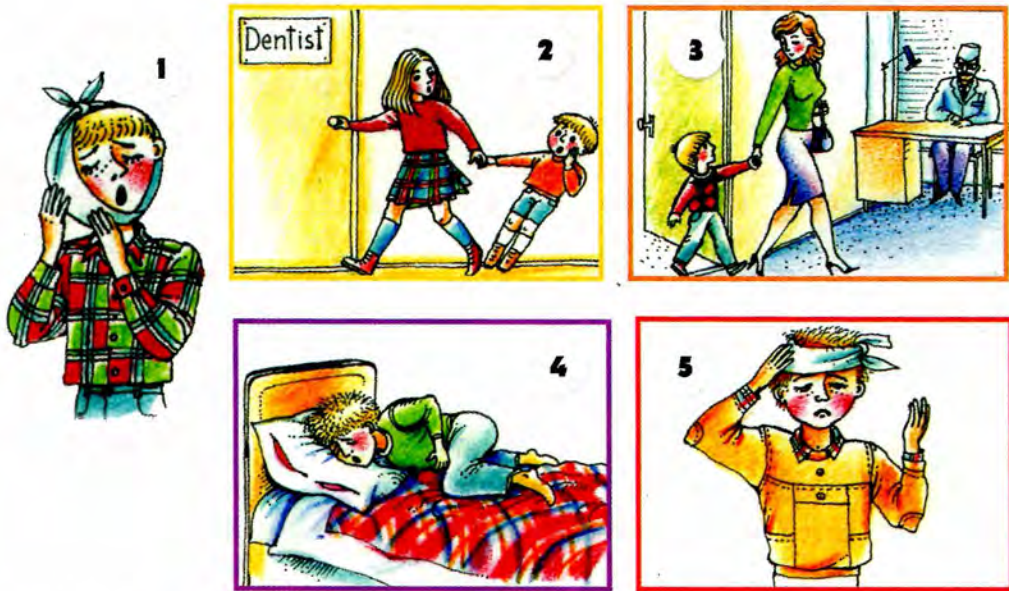
8 Choose a partner and tell him/her you would like to apologize for something. Let him/her answer you. Act out the dialogues.

9 Match the pictures and the phrases.

- 1) He has a headache.
- 2) He has stomachache.

¹ a fault [fɔ:lt] — вина

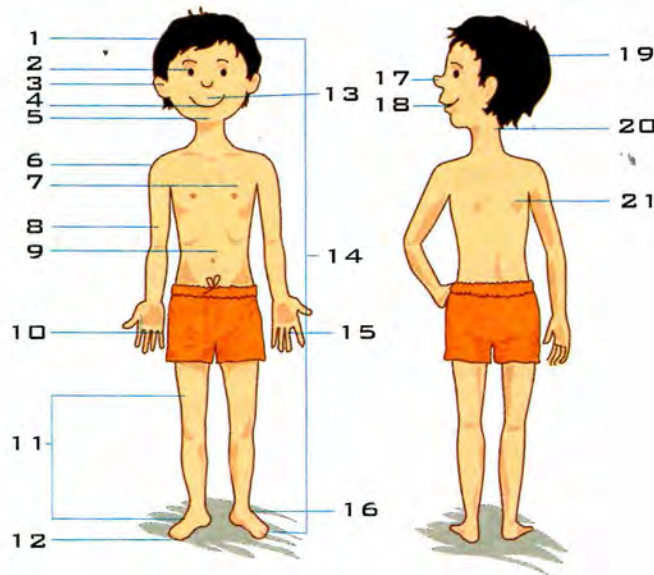
² worry ['wʌri] — беспокоиться



- 3) He has (a) toothache.
- 4) She is taking her brother to the dentist.
- 5) Mother is taking Pete to the doctor.

10 Look at the picture and name the parts of Nick's body.

Ear, mouth, arm, body, chin, eye, face, finger, hair, head, heart, leg, foot (feet), lip, nose, shoulder, back, neck, stomach, toe.



11 Now can you guess what these words mean?

Earache, backache.

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER

Reported Speech

Nelly **said**: "I live in Pskov."

Nelly **said** that she **lived** in Pskov.

Nelly **told** me she **lived** in Pskov.

After **said that** or **told smb** a verb is usually in the **past**.

<i>Direct Speech</i>	<i>Reported Speech</i>	<i>Examples</i>
am/is are	was were	She said: "Pete is reading ." She said Pete was reading . Tom said: "They are friends." Tom said they were friends.
have/has	had	I said to Dolly: "Bob has got a dog." I told Dolly Bob had got a dog. Nelly said to Tim: "I have done it." Nelly told Tim she had done it.
can	could	Bob said to Fred: "I can't swim." Bob told Fred he couldn't swim.
do/does	did	I said: "It doesn't snow here." I said it didn't snow here.
V play	V(ed)/V₃ played	Mary said to Harry: "We play basketball in the gym." Mary told Harry they played basketball in the gym.
write	wrote	Greg said: "I write letters very seldom." Greg said he wrote letters very seldom.

12 Tell your classmates what they said.

Example: *Bella*: "My brother never tells lies."

Bella said that her brother never told lies.

Bob: "We have been to London."

Fred: "I always protect my pet."

Mary: "I never do harm to animals."

Mr Brown: "I am surprised at the news!"

Polly and Bill: "We go to school at 9 o'clock."

Lucy: "I can't skate."

13 Put in *said* or *told*.

Example: I ... Bob to come at 5.

I told Bob to come at 5.

1. Kate ... she had many pets at home.
2. Sam ... me that Robert didn't like porridge.
3. Mother ... her son to go to the dentist.
4. My cousin ... he could ski well.
5. She ... us her knowledge of French was good.

14 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words mean:

pulse [pʌls], temperature ['temprətʃə]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

chest	silly	health
blood	lung	pain
regular	pressure	medicine
immediately	break	
hurt	touch	

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

chest [tʃest] (*n*): 'A chest' is the upper,¹ front part of the body of a person or animals. He has a weak chest.

lung [lʌŋ] (*n*): a lung — lungs. 'A lung' is one of the two organs of breathing in the chest of a person and animals. He has not got good lungs.

cough [kɒf] (*v*): 'To cough' means to force air from the lungs with a sudden sound. — Why is Betty at home today? — She has a cold and coughs all the time.

¹ upper ['ʌpə] — верхняя

cough (*n*): a cough — coughs. He has a bad cough. What a lot of people have coughs this winter! The coughs of the people in the hall made it impossible to hear the speaker.

blood [blʌd] (*n*): What is the colour of blood? When the policeman came into the room he saw some blood on the floor.

pressure ['preʃə] (*n*): blood pressure, to take one's blood pressure. Does the nurse take his blood pressure two times a day?

break [breɪk] (*v*): break — broke [brəʊk] — broken ['brəʊkn]. 1. He fell and broke his leg. Who has broken the window? Mary dropped her doll and broke it. The cup will break if you drop it. 2. Tom will break the law if he drives too fast on this road. She never breaks a promise.

regular ['regjʊlə] (*adj*): 'Regular' means usual, unchanging. He has no regular work. Our regular teacher was not at school today. What is your regular dinner time?

regularly ['regjʊləli] (*adv*): 'Regularly' means in a regular manner. Does he do his morning exercise regularly?

pulse [pʌls] (*n*): a weak pulse, to feel the pulse. Did the doctor feel your pulse when he came? The doctor regularly feels her pulse.

health [helθ] (*n*): There is a Ministry ['mɪnɪstri] of Health in England. Fresh air and exercise are good for the health. Did the doctor tell Mary that she was in very bad health?

healthy ['helθi] (*adj*): a healthy climate (place), a healthy way of living, healthy food. The young boy had a healthy appearance. Walking is a healthy exercise. A person is healthy when he is not ill.

touch [tʌtʃ] (*v*): touch — touched. 'To touch' is to put a hand or other part of the body on or against something. Do not touch these things, please.

immediately [ɪ'mɪdiətli] (*adv*): 'Immediately' means at once. Stop that immediately! If we leave immediately we can get to the cinema on time.

temperature ['temprətʃə] (*n*): to take one's temperature. The nurse sent Mark home from school today with the temperature of 38 degrees. Did Mother ask him to take his temperature?

medicine ['medsn] (*n*): medicine — medicines, to take medicine, a medicine for headache. She took the cough medicine every three hours. This is a good medicine for colds. Does he take medicines regularly?

hurt [hɜ:t] (*v*): hurt — hurt — hurt. He hurt his back when he fell. My shoe hurts me. She hurt his feelings when she laughed at him. Does it hurt when you move?

pain [peɪn] (*n*): to be in pain, to feel some pain, to have a pain in the chest. 'Pain' is a feeling of being hurt. He has a pain in his leg. The pain in Jack's tooth became so bad that he went to the dentist.

silly ['sɪlɪ] (*adj*): silly — sillier — (the) silliest. 'Silly' means foolish.
Don't be silly, you can't drive home while it is snowing so heavily.

15 Give it a name:

- the upper, front part of the body;
- one of the two organs of breathing in the chest of a person and animals;
- to force air from the lungs with a sudden, sharp sound;
- to put a hand or other part of the body on or against something;
- at once;
- a feeling of being hurt;
- foolish.

16 Make up not less than 6 sentences (ex. 9, ex. 10, ex. 11 can help you).

- Example: a) When he fell he hurt his shoulder.
b) The old woman had a pain in her neck.
c) This is a good medicine for a headache.
- a) When he fell he hurt his
b) The old woman had a pain in her
c) This is a good medicine for a

17 Say what the doctor usually does when he/she comes to visit your granny. You may use the words from the box.

Example: When the doctor comes to visit my granny, he usually asks her to breathe deeply.

listens to her chest and lungs, takes her blood pressure, takes her temperature, feels her pulse, tells her to take the medicines regularly, tells her how many times a day to take her medicine

18 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

It's silly of	you	to take this medicine for blood pressure.
	him	to go there immediately.
	her	to touch these things.
	them	to break your promise.
	us	to break the law.
		to offer such help.
		to delay their arrival.

- 19** Nowadays people want to be strong and healthy. What about you?
If you want to keep fit¹ remember the rules:

Good Rules to Remember

1. Get up early and go to bed early to keep fit.
2. Take regular exercises to keep fit.
3. Take a cool/cold shower to keep fit.
4. Eat healthy food to keep fit.
5. Never smoke to keep fit.
6. Clean your teeth every morning and every evening to keep fit.
7. Wash your hands before you eat to keep fit.

Don't forget:

Too little food makes you thin.
Too much food makes you fat.
The wrong food makes you ill.
The right food keeps you well.
Too many sweets are bad for you especially for your teeth.

- 20** Read the proverb, give the Russian equivalent. Learn it by heart.
Good health is above wealth.²

LET US READ AND TALK

- PFA** **21** a) Read the dialogue to find out which of them — the doctor or the patient³ was silly.

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

1. The patient has been coughing for 14 days.
2. The temperature in the room where the doctor works is below zero.
3. The patient never takes any exercise.
4. The doctor tells the patient to smoke less.
5. The medicine for the cough is not tasty.
6. The patient understood why his feet hurt.

¹ to keep fit — быть в форме (*быть здоровым*)

² wealth [welθ] — богатство

³ patient ['peɪʃənt] — пациент

AT THE DOCTOR'S

Doctor: Would you like to come in?

Patient: Thank you. (*He coughs.*)

Doctor: That cough sounds really very bad. How long have you had it?

Patient: For about 2 weeks. But it's all right.

Doctor: I think I should listen to your chest and to your lungs. Take off your shirt. Breathe in deeply, that's right... and again, please, and once more, please. Sit down. I'm going to take your blood pressure.

Patient: Can I put my shirt on? It's rather cold in here.

Doctor: Oh, certainly you can. Sorry about the cold. The central heating is broken. Well, ... Do you ever take any exercise?

Patient: Not regularly. Sometimes I do. But I hardly ever do morning exercises.

Doctor: You should take more exercise. All right. Now I want to take your pulse. Stand up, please, and touch your toes. Do you smoke?

Patient: Oh, yes, I do, Doctor. About ten cigarettes a day.

Doctor: You shouldn't smoke at all. You should stop immediately. Now, I want to take your temperature. OK. That's all right. Well, there you are then. Take this medicine 3 times a day after meals.

Patient: But, Doctor, I didn't come about my cough.

Doctor: You didn't?

Patient: No, it's my feet, Doctor. My feet hurt every time I walk.

Doctor: Take your shoes off! Let me see. Do they hurt now?

Patient: Oh, yes, they hurt. It hurts awfully here. I've had this pain for about 2 weeks.

Doctor: I see... And these shoes... How long have you had them?

Patient: The shoes? Oh, for about 2 weeks, Doctor. Oh, yes. I see, Doctor. It's silly of me. Thank you, Doctor. Goodbye.



22 Answer the questions.

1. Why did the patient come to see the doctor?
2. Why did the doctor begin to listen to the patient's chest and lungs?
3. Why was it cold in the doctor's room?
4. Was the patient a healthy man?

23 Read the text (ex. 21) with a partner.

24 Role play the dialogue. Then change over (ex. 21).

25 Say what people do if:

- they have a headache;
- they can't sleep;
- they have (a) toothache;
- they have a pain in the heart;
- they have a cold;
- they have stomachache.

to go to the dentist, to call a doctor, to go to bed, to take some medicine, to have a walk outdoors, to drink warm milk, to drink warm milk with honey or butter

26 Say what you should/shouldn't do to be healthy (ex. 19 can help you).

27 Think of a story to illustrate the proverb (ex. 20) and tell it.

LET US LISTEN AND TALK

PFA 28 a) Listen to the text "Tim Takes Medicine" (51) and choose the right answer to each of the question.

1. Why doesn't Tim take his medicine?
 - a) He doesn't like it.
 - b) He is well and doesn't need it.
 - c) His mother is against it.

2. How does it happen that the cat gets the medicine?
 - a) The cat smells it and asks for it.
 - b) Tim wants to test it on the cat.
 - c) Tim remembers a book in which a boy gave his medicine to his cat.
3. What is the mother's reaction?
 - a) She doesn't notice anything.
 - b) She is not happy with what she sees.
 - c) She wants to talk to the doctor.

b) What was Tim's mistake? Why was his behaviour wrong? People say it is impossible to hide secrets. What do you think about it?

LET US WRITE

- 29** This is a short summary of the dialogue (ex. 21). Write it down referring to the past.

A patient comes to see the doctor. He is coughing badly. The doctor says he doesn't like the patient's cough and asks him to take off his shirt. He wants to know how long the patient has had his cough. The doctor asks if the patient takes much exercise. The patient says that he doesn't do it regularly and explains that he hasn't come about his cough. He says his feet hurt every time he walks. He has had this pain for 2 weeks. Then he understands that he has had new shoes for 2 weeks too.

- 30** Do ex. 4, ex. 12, ex. 16 in writing.

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

chest, lung, cough, blood, pressure, to break (broke, broken), regular, regularly, pulse, health, healthy, to touch, immediately, temperature, medicine, to hurt (hurt, hurt), pain, silly

Home Reading Lesson 15,
text "Rumpelstiltskin", part III

LESSON 16

LET US REVIEW

- 1** Let's play the 'Champion' game. Name all the parts of a body you remember. Who's finished the list? He/She is the champion.

Example: P₁: A head.

P₂: ...

- 2** Work in pairs. P₁ should make up a compound,¹ P₂ — a sentence with it.

Example: P₁: earache

P₂: I've never had earache.

stomach, tooth, head, back, ear, ache

- 3** Yesterday Nick did a lot of wrong things. He tries to apologize. His elder sister calms him down.² Complete the dialogues.

1) *Nick:* Sorry, I forgot to buy the medicine for granny.

Sister:

2) *Nick:*

Sister: Don't worry about it. I've already done it.

3) *Nick:* Excuse my being late for lunch.

Sister:

4) *Nick:*

Sister: No problem. It was not your fault.

- 4** Yesterday Pete fell ill. The doctor came, examined³ him and talked to him. Say what the doctor told Pete.

Example: "Don't run about! Stay in bed."

The doctor told Pete not to run about and to stay in bed.

1. You should take your temperature twice a day.

2. Are you coughing badly?

¹ a compound [kəm'paʊnd] — сложное слово

² to calm down — зд. успокоить

³ examine [ɪg'zæmɪn] — осматривать

3. Breathe in deeply, through the nose.
4. Take this medicine regularly, three times a day.
5. I'd like to listen to your lungs.
6. Does it hurt to move?

5 Boris's mother asked him to do some things before going out. When she came back she saw that he had done nothing. Mother got angry. What did she tell Boris? The words below can help you.

Example: You should wash up immediately.

to buy the medicine, to clean the carpet, to wash the forks, knives and spoons, to wash up, to make the bed

6 Pretend you are a doctor, choose 'a patient' among your friends, complete the dialogue and role play it.

Patient: Oh, Doctor

Doctor: I see. Take off your blouse. I would like to listen to your heart and lungs.

Patient: Yes, Doctor. And

Doctor: Have you taken your temperature?

Patient:

Doctor: Don't worry.

Patient: What shall I take for my cold?

Doctor:

7 Think of three more questions and answers to continue the conversation. Role play the whole dialogue. Don't forget to change over.

8 We are sure you remember the way to ask for information and to give people information when they need it, especially when you are in some place you don't know very well. These are the usual phrases:

Excuse me, can you tell me the way to ...?

How can I get to ...?

How long does it take to get to ...?

Is this ...?

Does this bus go to ...?

Is there a post office near here?

Is the museum open on Sunday?

Are the shops open on Sunday?

When do they (does it) close?

**C
F**

9 Listen to the dialogues (52). Read, learn them by heart and then act them out.

- 1) — Excuse me, officer. Can you help me?
— Yes. How may I help you?
— Can you tell me the way to Trafalgar Square?
— Of course. Go down this street and turn to the right. In less than ten minutes you'll see Trafalgar Square.
— Thanks a lot.
— Anytime.
- 2) — Excuse me, please. I think I'm lost.¹ How can I get to the Houses of Parliament?
— Walk straight along the street and on the left you'll see a building with a beautiful tower and a big clock. That's it.
— How long does it take?
— Only a few minutes.
— Thank you very much.
— You're welcome.
- 3) — Is there a post office near here? I'd like to buy some stamps.
— Yes, there is. It's just over there on the opposite side of the street. But I'm afraid it is closed.
— Is it open tomorrow?
— Sure.
— What time does it open?
— It opens at nine, I think.
— Thanks.
— You're welcome. Glad I was able to help.

LET US LEARN

**LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER**

Reported Speech (Future in the Past)

Nelly said: "I **will** help you."

Nelly said she **would** help us.

¹ I'm lost — я потерялся

Carol said: "We **shan't** arrive at 5."

Carol said they **wouldn't** arrive at 5.

Phil asked Mary: "**Will** you go shopping?"

Phil asked Mary if she **would** go shopping.

Don't forget to change the following:

tomorrow → **the next day**

in 2 days → **2 days later**

in 3 weeks → **3 weeks later**

in 5 months → **5 months later**

next day → **the next day, the following day**

this → **that**

now → **then**

Peter said: "We shall start **in 2 weeks**."

Peter said they would start **2 weeks later**.

Ann asked: "What will you do **next Friday**?"

Ann asked what I should do the **following Friday**.

Bill asked: "Why will she come **tomorrow**?"

Bill asked why she would come **the next day**.

10 This is what Ada said when she met Susan. Tell your classmates what she said.

Example: *Ada*: "I will be fourteen in January."

Ada told Susan she would be fourteen in January.

1. *Ada*: "We will buy the medicine later."
2. *Ada*: "Tim will phone us."
3. *Ada*: "They will spend their holiday in Spain."
4. *Ada*: "Bill will go shopping after lunch."
5. *Ada*: "Father will go to the bank."
6. *Ada*: "We shall go to the cinema on Monday."

11 Work in groups of three. Follow the example.

Example: P_1 : I will go to the Crimea next month.

P_2 : What did P_1 say?

P_3 : He said he would go to the Crimea next month.

1. The doctor will feel my pulse.
2. I am sure my little brother will break this toy car.
3. My granny will take my temperature.
4. My mother will take her blood pressure.
5. My elder sister will visit a doctor tomorrow.

*no indefinite article
a/an*

**weather
advice
information
knowledge
progress
money
news
hair¹**

*is always in
the singular*

1. What wonderful **weather** we are having today!
2. It's good **advice**. Thank you for it.
3. No **news** is good **news**.
4. Is bad **news** better than no **news**?
5. Where is the **money**? — It is on the table.
6. What interesting and unusual **information**! You have to believe it!

12 Express the following in English.

- 1) Какая чудесная погода! 2) Новости важные. Кто принёс их?
- 3) Советы хороши, но я не могу последовать им. 4) Сведения неверные. Постарайся получить их снова. 5) Где деньги? — Я положила их в сумку. Я думаю, они там.

13 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words and word combinations mean:

match [mætʃ], phone [fəʊn], patient ['peɪʃənt], to examine [ɪg'zæmɪn]
a patient, serious ['sɪəriəs], seriously ['sɪəriəslɪ], to run (have) a high
temperature, pretty bad = very bad

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

excite	sneeze	worry
prescribe	throat	fall
nod	recover	fall ill
tongue	swallow	

¹ **hair** в значении *волосы* всегда употребляется в единственном числе, однако возможно более редкое употребление **hairs** в значении *волоски*

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

excite [ɪk'saɪt] (*v*): excite — excited. 'To excite' means to make smb feel happy or enthusiastic about smth pleasant or good. The story excited the little boy very much. Don't excite yourself!

to be (get) excited about (by) smth: The patient is very ill and must not be excited. There is nothing to get excited about. Everybody was excited by the news of the victory.

throat [θrəʊt] (*n*): 'The throat' is the front of the neck. When you have a cold your throat is often red. To have a sore [sɔ:] throat. Nick is ill. He has a sore throat. I often have a sore throat in autumn.

fall [fɔ:l] (*v*): fall — fell — fallen. The book fell from the table to the floor. He fell out of the window. The leaves fall in autumn.

to fall ill: He has fallen ill.

nod [nɒd] (*v*): nod — nodded. 'To nod' means to bow the head quickly as a sign of agreement or as a greeting. I asked him if he could come and he nodded. He nodded to me as he passed. He nodded to show that he understood. The president nodded and everyone sat down around the table. He nodded as if to say "yes".

examine [ɪg'zæmɪn] (*v*): examine — examined, to examine a patient, to examine a child, to examine a new theory ['θɪəri], plan. The doctor examined the child to see if she was ill.

swallow ['swɒləʊ] (*v*): swallow — swallowed. 'To swallow' is to move food or drink down the throat from the mouth into the stomach. The child had a sore throat and it was difficult for him to swallow.

tongue [tʌŋ] (*n*): a tongue — tongues. 'The tongue' is a movable organ in the mouth, used for tasting and swallowing or speaking. People use their tongues to speak. An animal's tongue is cooked and used as food. Mother tongue. My mother tongue is Russian.

worry ['wʌrɪ] (*v*): worry — worried. 'To worry' means to give a person (oneself) no peace of mind. What is worrying you? — I have a bad tooth that is worrying me. She worries about little things. Her parents worry when she is out too late. The arithmetic problem worried her.

sneeze [sni:z] (*v*): sneeze — sneezed. He has caught a cold and now he is sneezing very often. Whenever Tom has a cold he always coughs and sneezes.

serious ['sɪəriəs] (*adj*): serious — more serious — the most serious, a serious face, a serious problem. After a few jokes his speech became serious.

seriously ['sɪəriəsli] (*adv*): 'Seriously' means in a serious manner. He is seriously ill.

recover [rɪ'kʌvə] (v): recover — recovered. He has recovered from his bad cold and can go out tomorrow. She recovered slowly after her long illness.¹

prescribe [prɪ'skraɪb] (v): prescribe — prescribed, to prescribe a medicine for ... (smb/smith). The doctor prescribed a new medicine for the pain in my chest. The doctor prescribed some medicine for John and he soon recovered.

14 Give it a name:

- the front of the neck;
- to bow the head quickly as a sign of agreement or as a greeting;
- to look at smth closely and carefully in order to find out something;
- to move food or drink down the throat from the mouth into the stomach;
- an organ in the mouth used for tasting, swallowing or speaking;
- to give a person (oneself) no peace of mind.

15 Make up not less than 6 sentences, completing the following.

Everybody was excited by

Example: Everybody was excited by their arrival.

16 Work in pairs. P₁ names a part of the body. P₂ uses this word in the sentence *The doctor prescribed a new medicine for the pain in my ...*. Don't forget to change over.

Example: P₁: chest

P₂: The doctor prescribed a new medicine for the pain in my chest.

17 You came to see your friend after the doctor's visit. Ask him/her questions about this visit.

Example: Did the doctor examine your body?

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

I asked him	to help me to prescribe the medicine to examine the child to swallow a spoonful of the medicine to show me his tongue	and he nodded as if to say "yes".
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¹ illness ['ɪlnɪs] — болезнь

V + -able = Adj

imagine + -able = **imaginable**
respect + -able = **respectable**
read + -able = **readable**
break + -able = **breakable**
move + -able = **movable**

Adj + -ness = N

white + -ness = **whiteness**
ill + -ness = **illness**
polite + -ness = **politeness**
weak + -ness = **weakness**

19 Look at the table above and fill in the necessary words.

Example: The ... of the snow is fantastic!

The whiteness of the snow is fantastic!

1. She is very ill but the doctor doesn't know what ... it is.
2. Though the cup is made of thin glass it is not
3. The Queen thought of all names ... to guess the name of Rumpelstiltskin.
4. Everybody respects this gentleman. He is very
5. I can't read the book. I don't think it is
6. Strong people don't like
7. We were surprised at your formal

LET US LISTEN, READ AND LEARN

- 20** Listen to the poem "Your Cold Is Getting Worse", 53, and read it. Then learn it by heart.

YOUR COLD IS GETTING WORSE

(by Caroline Graham)

Your cold is getting worse,
You ought to¹ see the nurse.
Oh, no, I'm fine.
My cold is much better.
Your cough is getting worse,
You ought to see the nurse.
Oh, no, I'm fine.
My cough is much better.
Your cough sounds bad.
It doesn't sound good.
You ought to see the nurse.
You really should.

- 21** Read the proverb, give the Russian equivalent. Learn it by heart.
Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.²

LET US READ AND TALK



- 22 a)** Read the text and decide which title is the best for it.

- Doctor Green and the Bells
- Ronald is Really Ill
- Ronald's "Trick" Illness

b) Say what Ronald's imaginary illnesses are and when he usually has them.

Last Thursday morning Ronald Bell took part in the football match. The game was really exciting and Ronald's team³ won. The weather that day wasn't fine at all. It was rather cold, there were dark clouds in the sky and it even started to rain several times.

¹ ought to = should

² wise [waɪz] — мудрый

³ team [ti:m] — команда



When Ronald came home he felt that something was wrong with him. He had a terrible headache, a sore throat and he had a bad pain in his legs. He felt so bad that he decided to go to bed without his dinner. His mother understood that Ronald was ill and phoned Doctor Green. "Doctor, I think Ronald has fallen ill. Could you come?"

Doctor Green visited the Bells the next morning. She was a nice woman of about 35. She came into Ronald's room and asked him how he felt. Then she took the boy's pulse, listened to his heart and lungs: "You feel pretty bad, don't you?" she asked. "Terrible," Ronald nodded. He said that sometimes when they had had a test at school he could pretend to be ill, just because he didn't want to go to school. But it was not his "trick" illness this time. The doctor examined the boy's throat and tongue. Ronald said that he had stomachache and a pain in the right side.¹

Doctor Green took the boy's temperature. It was rather high. His throat was red and it was difficult for him to swallow and to breathe. Ronald's mother asked if it was flu or tonsillitis.² But Doctor Green told her not to worry. She said it was neither flu nor tonsillitis. It was just a bad cold.

"Ronald is running a high temperature. He is sneezing and coughing now, but I'm sure, he will be much better in a few days. It is not serious. I am going to prescribe some medicine for his headache and his sore throat. Please, Mrs Bell, go and get the medicine. And you, Ronald, should stay in bed for 3 days at least.³ Drink warm milk with honey or mineral water. Then you will recover soon. Cheer up! I'll send a specialist to have a look at your right side. Bye!" With these words she left the room.

¹ side — *зд. бок*

² tonsillitis ['tɒnsɪ'laitɪs] — *ангина*

³ at least [lɪst] — *по крайней мере*

23 Find and read aloud the sentences to describe:

- the weather;
- Ronald's illness;
- what the doctor did when she came;
- what the doctor asked Ronald to do.

24 Ask questions on the text for your classmates to answer.

25 Put the points in a logical order according to the text.

1. The doctor's advice.
2. The mother's call to the doctor.
3. The weather on the football match day.
4. The doctor's visit.
5. Ronald's health at the end of the day.

26 Were any of your classmates absent from the lesson? Tell him/her in brief what the text is about. (See ex. 22.) Use ex. 25 as a plan.

27 We hope you understand the proverb (ex. 21). Then think of a story to illustrate it and tell the story to your classmates.

28 Choose a partner and talk to him/her about the doctor's last visit when you were ill.

LET US LISTEN AND TALK

 **29 a) Listen to the text "The Doctor's Advice" (54) and choose the right statement.**

1. The doctor told the old gentleman to take some medicine.
2. The old gentleman went to the country and stayed there for two months.
3. When the gentleman came back to town he didn't feel any better.
4. The gentleman had begun smoking when he lived in the country.

b) Why do fewer people smoke nowadays? What makes people begin smoking? Are you against smoking? Why?

LET US WRITE

- 30** Make a list of all the parts of the body you remember.
- 31** Do ex. 4, ex. 11, ex. 12 in writing.
- 32** Form the words according to the example. (See “LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER”, p. 58.) Check the spelling of the new words in the dictionary.

V + -able =	Adj + -ness =
respect —	weak —
move —	polite —
change —	dark —
forget —	fresh —
count —	ugly —

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

to excite, to be/get excited about/by smth, throat, to fall (fell, fallen), to fall ill, to nod, to examine, to swallow, tongue, to worry, to sneeze, serious, seriously, to recover, to prescribe

Home Reading Lesson 16,
text “The Old Woman and the Doctor”

LESSON 17

LET US REVIEW

1 Group the words into 4 categories: N, V, Adj, Adv.

Excite, seriously, throat, immediately, cough, sneeze, recover, serious, blood, pain, silly, worry, tongue, swallow, hurt, nod, fall, examine, regularly, lung, chest, carefully, seldom

2 Complete the sentences.

1. ... excited the little girl very much.
2. ... he always coughs and sneezes.
3. The doctor prescribed a medicine for
4. ... is seriously ill.
5. She worries about
6. People use their tongue to

3 Agree or disagree.

1. When you have a sore throat you can go for a walk.
2. You should always stay in bed when you cough.
3. You will recover quicker if you stay in bed.
4. If the doctor prescribes a medicine for you, you shouldn't take it regularly.
5. A person is healthy when he is free from illness.
6. You should eat the right food to keep fit.

4 Bob was ill. Mother tried to encourage¹ him. Say what Mother told Bob.

Example: You will stay in bed till tomorrow.

Mother said he would stay in bed till the next day.

Mother: — You will stay in bed till tomorrow.

— We shall go to the doctor in 3 days.

— The doctor will feel your pulse.

— The doctor will listen to your heart.

— I shall take your temperature.

— Don't worry. You will recover soon.

¹ to encourage [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ] — подбодрить

5 Peter is a boy from the USA. He is in the centre of Moscow. He is near the monument to Yuri Dolgoruky. He is lost. Pretend you are Peter and ask the way to:

- a) the nearest post office,
- b) Red Square,
- c) the Bolshoi Theatre.

Let your classmates tell you the way.

6 Make up: a) adjectives from the following verbs: *respect, move, drink, break*;

b) nouns from adjectives: *ill, white, polite, kind*.

Example: a) laugh — laughable

b) serious — seriousness

7 Do you remember some phrases people use when they talk at the shops? If not, look at the list below.

How much does it cost?¹
How much is it?
I'd like to have a look at
Can you show me ...?
Excuse me, I'd like
Can you change ...?

What can I do for you?
Why don't you buy it?
Can I help you?
What size are you?
What would you like to see?
What would you like to buy?

CF

8 Listen to the dialogues (⊙ 55). Read, learn them by heart and then act them out.

AT THE CHEMIST'S²

- 1) — Good afternoon.
- Good afternoon. Can I help you?
- Yes, I've got a terrible headache.
- How long have you had it?
- Only about two or three hours.
- Try this medicine.
- How much does it cost?
- Three pounds, please.
- Here you are. Thank you.
- Thank you.

¹ cost [kɒst] (cost; cost) — стоить

² at the chemist's ['kemists] — в аптеке

- 2) — Good morning.
 — Good morning. What can I do for you?
 — I'd like a toothbrush¹ and a tube of toothpaste.²
 — Is that all, madam?
 — Yes, that's all, thank you.

9 Fill in *a, the* or '*...*' (zero article) to complete the sentences.

- ... information is very important.
 — Where is ... money?
 — Do you think ... money is important in our life?
 — What ... weather do you like ... cold weather or ... hot weather?
 — What ... important news!
 — ... advice is good.

LET US LEARN

**LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER**

Reported Speech

Nelly said: "I **have bought** a good book."

Nelly said: "I **bought** a good book."

Nelly said she **had bought** a good book.

present perfect } —————→ **past perfect** (*in the reported speech*)
past indefinite }

Ann said to Helen: { "Pete **broke** the glass."
 { "Pete **has broken** the glass."

Ann told Helen Pete **had broken** the glass.

Fred asked Jill: { "**Did** you **hear** the news?"
 { "**Have** you **heard** the news?"

Fred asked Jill if she **had heard** the news.

¹ a toothbrush ['tu:θbrʌʃ] — зубная щётка

² toothpaste ['tu:θpeɪst] — зубная паста

Frank asked Tom: { "Where **did** Jack go?"
"Where **has** Jack gone?"

Frank asked Tom where Jack **had** gone.

Don't forget the following changes.

here	→	there	now	→	then
this	→	that	these	→	those
today	→	that day	yesterday	→	the day before
ago	→	before	last	→	the previous ¹

Compare:

Frank said: "It's hot **here**."

Frank said it was hot **there**.

Mary asked: "Where do you live **now**?"

Mary asked (me) where I lived **then**.

David asked: "Have you seen **this** film?"

David asked (me) if I had seen **that** film.

Jane asked: "Have you bought **these** flowers?"

Jane asked (me) if I had bought **those** flowers.

John asked: "What are you doing **today**?"

John asked (us) what we were doing **that day**.

Betty asked: "Where was Nora **yesterday**?"

Betty asked where Nora had been **the day before**.

Kate asked: "Who broke the cup **3 days ago**?"

Kate asked who had broken the cup **3 days before**.

Sara asked: "Why didn't you go to school **last Friday**?"

Sara asked (me) why I hadn't gone to school **the previous Friday**.

10 Work in groups of three. Follow the example.

Example: P₁: I wrote to my parents yesterday.

P₂: What did P₁ say?

P₃: He said he had written to his parents the day before.

1. Jack is coughing badly.
2. The doctor examined the patient two days ago.
3. Val is seriously ill now.
4. You will recover soon.
5. Show me your tongue, please.
6. Where did you go last night?
7. Have you done it today?

¹ previous ['pri:vɪəs] — предыдущий

ill/sick¹

Nick is **ill**.

Nick is a **sick** boy.

the **sick** boy

the boy is **ill/sick**

the **sick** girl

the girl is **ill/sick**

the **sick** children

the children are **ill/sick**

the **sick** pupils

the pupils are **ill/sick**

to be **ill** = to be **sick** (*Am. E.*)

11 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words and word combinations mean:

a diet ['daɪət]

to keep to a diet

to be on a diet

to keep to a diet of salad and fruit

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

suffer

ride

definite

cream

soft drinks

definitely

bitter

fry

soft

bicycle

cottage cheese

dairy products

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

suffer ['sʌfə] (*v*): suffer — suffered. 'Suffer' means to feel pain.

to suffer from: He suffers from headaches. She has suffered from a sore throat all week. She suffered from a broken leg.

diet ['daɪət] (*n*): 'Diet' is what one usually eats and drinks. The Japanese diet of fish, rice² and vegetables. Proper diet and exercise are both important for health. The doctor ordered him a diet without sugar.

to be on a diet: No cake for me, thank you! I'm on a diet.

¹ sick [sɪk] — больной

² rice [raɪs] — рис

to keep to a diet: The doctor told me to keep to a diet.

fry [fraɪ] (*v*): fry — fried. Shall I fry the fish for dinner? Andy fried bacon and eggs for breakfast. Fried food, fried eggs.

cream [kri:m] (*n*): Cream is at the top of the milk. Butter is made from cream. Do you like cream? Would you like your coffee with cream?

soft [sɒft] (*adj*): soft — softer — (the) softest. 'Soft' is not hard. Soft ground, soft voice, soft water, a soft drink. She has a soft voice. He likes only soft drinks.

cottage cheese ['kɒtɪdʒ 'tʃi:z] (*n*): 'Cottage cheese' is a soft white cheese. Russian people often eat cottage cheese for breakfast.

dairy products ['deəri 'prɒdʌkts] (*n*): dairy products — products made from milk. My granny eats a lot of dairy products.

bitter ['bɪtə] (*adj*): 1. 'Bitter' means having a bad taste. The strong coffee tasted bitter. The boy did not like the bitter medicine for his cough. 2. Bitter cold, bitter enemy. Put on your sweater. It's bitter cold. Paul is my bitter enemy.

definite ['defɪnɪt] (*adj*): I want a definite answer "yes" or "no". It is definite that Mary is going to school next autumn. The definite article, the indefinite article.

definitely ['defɪnɪtli] (*adv*): Definitely — in a definite way. He is definitely going to speak. That answer is definitely true. — Are you going with us? — Definitely.

ride [raɪd] (*v*): ride — rode — ridden. 'To ride' means to sit on a horse or other animal and be carried along by it. He jumped on his horse and rode away. The youngest child rode on its father's back. We rode across the fields.

bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] (*n*): a bicycle — bicycles, a bicycle — bike, to ride a bicycle, to get on a bicycle, to get off a bicycle. Can you ride a bicycle? He got on his bike and rode slowly down the road.

my (his) cup of tea: I don't want to ride a horse, it's not my cup of tea.

12 Give it a name:

- to feel pain;
- to be cooked in hot oil¹ or butter;
- having a bad taste;
- clear and certain;
- in a definite way;
- to sit on a horse or other animal and be carried along by it;
- not hard.

¹ oil [ɔɪl] — растительное масло

13 Answer the questions.

1. What dairy products do you know?
2. Who suffers from headaches in your family?
3. Who is on a diet without sugar? (meat? bread?)
4. Which of your family keeps to a diet of salad and fruit?
5. What is made from cream?
6. What is made from milk?
7. Which of you likes fried eggs?
8. When do you usually fry fish?
9. Strong coffee tastes bitter, doesn't it?
10. Who is definitely going to speak?
11. Where can you ride a bicycle?
12. You like soft drinks, don't you?

14 Disagree.

Example: — You get a sore throat when you keep to a diet of fruit.
— I'm afraid you are not right. You don't get a sore throat when you keep to a diet of fruit.

1. When you suffer from a headache you have a pain in the stomach.
2. When you suffer from tonsillitis you have a pain in your leg.
3. If you are on a diet you usually eat a lot of fried food.
4. Your mother lets you eat ice cream when you have a sore throat.
5. You never stay in bed, when you are seriously ill.

15 Look at the pictures and say where Nick rides his bicycle.



16 Say it right. How many true sentences can you write?

Example: Swimming is not her cup of tea.

Swimming

Riding a bike

Playing the piano

Writing poems

Shopping

Reading detective stories

is not

her

my

his

your

cup of tea.

LET US LISTEN, READ AND LEARN

17 Listen to the poem "Mama Knows Best" (🎧 56), and read it. Then learn it by heart.

MAMA KNOWS BEST

(by Caroline Graham)

You shouldn't do it that way.

You ought to do it this way.

You ought to do it this way.

You ought to do it my way.

You shouldn't wear it that way.

You ought to wear it this way.

You ought to wear it this way.

You ought to wear it my way.

You shouldn't go with them.

You ought to go with us.

You shouldn't take the train.

You ought to take the bus.

You shouldn't wear that hat.

You ought to cut your hair.

You shouldn't get so fat.

You ought to eat a pear.

You shouldn't do it that way.

You ought to do it this way.

You ought to do it this way.

You ought to do it my way.

LET US READ AND TALK

- 18 a)** Look at the title of the dialogue and try to say what it is about.
- b)** Some people live long lives and feel really well, some people suffer from all illnesses imaginable. What helps a person to keep fit, to remain healthy? You know some rules already. Now read the dialogue and draw out some more rules about what people should/shouldn't do to keep fit.

WHAT WE SHOULD DO TO KEEP FIT



David: Hi, Steve. You look fantastic! I haven't seen you for a long time and you haven't changed a bit. You really look healthy.

Steve: I guess I do. I hardly ever get a cold, maybe once in 2 or 3 years and that's all. I never suffer from anything.

David: No headaches, backaches, pains in the stomach?

Steve (laughs): No, and my legs don't hurt and my arms don't hurt either.

David: Do you think that's because of your diet or the exercise you take?

Steve: Oh, I don't know. I mean I like food, and I think I eat healthy food — fruit, vegetables, lots of salad. But I also enjoy fried food, meat, fish. And I like dairy

products — milk, cream, sour cream, cottage cheese. I eat bread and I am fond of pancakes with caviar though I don't like sweets. In fact I like neither bitter nor sweet things. So, as you see, I can't say I keep to a diet.

David: No, definitely not. Do you take regular exercise?

Steve: Not enough I think. My work keeps me busy. In summer I play volleyball, swim and ride a bicycle. Last summer I tried to ride a horse but quickly understood that wasn't my cup of tea.

David: Do you go in for any winter sports?

Steve: Not really. I mean I walk a lot. But no jogging or playing indoor games. So that's the exercise I do. By the way I don't smoke and never drink alcohol, only soft drinks.

- 19** Read out what Steve does to keep fit.

20 Choose the right variant according to the text (ex. 18).

1. a) Steve hasn't changed a bit.
b) Steve has changed a lot.
2. a) Steve never suffers from anything.
b) Steve suffers from all illnesses imaginable.
3. a) Steve's legs hurt a lot.
b) Steve's legs hardly ever hurt.
4. a) Steve takes a lot of exercise.
b) Steve doesn't go in for sports regularly.
5. a) Steve keeps to a diet.
b) Steve doesn't keep to a diet.
6. a) Steve drives a car.
b) Steve rides a bike.

21 Pretend you are a doctor. Let the classmates answer your questions about their health.

22 Retell the text (ex. 18) in your own words. Refer your retelling to the past.

23 Say what you should eat for good health.

24 Say what exercise you should take to keep fit.

LET US LISTEN AND TALK



25 a) Listen to the text "An Ill Turn" (57) and put the items in the right order.

- a) Miss Martha decided to help the poor man.
- b) When the man came to the shop again he was very angry.
- c) Miss Martha thought that the man did not look healthy.
- d) Miss Martha had a shop where she sold bread.
- e) Miss Martha put some butter on the man's bread.
- f) The man explained that now his plan was good for nothing.
- g) The man was not young but very pleasant.

b) Can you think of a different kind of end to the story?

LET US WRITE

- 26** You are sure to know some words for food and drink. Copy the table and fill it in.

Food		Drinks	
<i>Cold</i>	<i>Hot</i>	<i>Cold</i>	<i>Hot</i>
...	...	...	...

- 27** Write not less than 10 good rules to keep fit.
- 28** Do ex. 4, ex. 9 in writing.
- 29** Remember the last time you were ill. Describe it. (Write not less than 10 sentences.)
- 30** Read the text and complete it using the right forms of the verbs.

THE TRAVELLER

A man once went to Greece. When he (*come*) home he (*begin*) (*tell*) tales about his trip. He (*speak*) about the things he (*done*). One day he (*tell*) his friends he (*take*) part in a jumping-match. "I (*win*) it. Just (*go*) to Greece and ask them. Everyone (*tell*) you it's true." But one of his friends who (*listen*) to him said, "If you can jump as well as that, we needn't go to Greece. Let's (*imagine*) this is Greece for a minute. And now — jump!"

(After a fable by Aesop)

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

to suffer (from), diet, to be on a diet, to keep to a diet, to fry, cream, soft, soft drink, cottage cheese, dairy products, bitter, definite, definitely, to ride (rode, ridden), bicycle (bike), (not) my (his) cup of tea

Home Reading Lesson 17,
text "George Mikes and His Book"

LESSON 18

Review 2

LET US TALK

- 1 Imagine that you are a teacher of geography. Use the map of Great Britain (see p. 12) and tell your imagined pupils all you can about Britain. (Lesson 12, ex. 16, ex. 18, ex. 19 can help you.)
- 2 Say all you can about the power of state in Great Britain, the Queen and Parliament. (Lesson 13, ex. 21, ex. 22 can help you.)
- 3 Say in what way the British differ from the people living on the continent. (Lesson 14, ex. 17, ex. 18 can help you.)
- 4 We are sure you have a younger brother/sister or a friend. But we are not sure they have good table manners. Can you teach them? (Lesson 14, ex. 17, ex. 19 can help you.)
- 5 Say what people should do to keep fit. (Lesson 15, ex. 19, ex. 21, Lesson 17, ex. 14, ex. 19 can help you.)
- 6 Work in pairs. Choose a partner and ask him/her questions about:
— his/her health; his/her last illness; his/her last visit to the doctor.
Don't forget to change over. (Lesson 17, ex. 8, ex. 18 can help you.)



7 Complete the text with the items that fit in best.

Alice was a schoolgirl. She (1) _____ Teacher (2) _____ very unusual. The girl (3) _____. Miss Reed very much and wanted to know about her as much as she (4) _____. Alice never (5) _____ to think about Miss Reed. She (6) _____ where Miss Reed usually (7) _____ when the school was over. Alice was interested if her teacher lived alone, if she (8) _____ any brothers or sisters.

1. a) think, b) thought, c) thinks, d) was thinking
2. a) is, b) are, c) was, d) were
3. a) likes, b) like, c) liked, d) liking
4. a) could, b) can, c) can't, d) couldn't
5. a) stop, b) was stopped, c) has stopped, d) stopped
6. a) wonders, b) wonder, c) wondered, d) has wondered
7. a) go, b) goes, c) had gone, d) went
8. a) has, b) had, c) have, d) has had

LET US READ AND TALK

- 8 a) Read and say what the main idea of the text is.
b) Complete the sentences after the text choosing the best variant.

MR MARTIN

Mr Martin had never married. He lived alone in a small house in a village situated in the south of Wales. Mr Martin never felt lonely. He was very much interested in many different things. He tried to get as much information as possible about the United Kingdom, the Royal Family and its history.

He wanted to know what the government was doing about the lives of poor people in big industrial cities. Mr Martin studied law seriously and often had long talks about the problems of power in the country with his neighbour,¹ a former lawyer. He had very interesting plans to offer, plans how to make the work of Parliament better. But he was especially interested in the problems of health.

Mr Martin had a lot of knowledge about health and medicine. He led a regular life and was always very careful about what he ate and drank. He hardly ever went out when the weather was cold because he was always afraid that he would fall ill. He was afraid of getting some terrible illness.

So he often went to see his doctor whom he respected very much and whom he definitely believed. But the doctor was getting very



¹ neighbour ['neɪbə] — сосед

tired of Mr Martin's regular visits and his imagined illnesses. In fact Mr Martin was a healthy man, he seldom caught a cold, he never had a headache, earache or pains in the stomach. But he thought he had all the illnesses imaginable.

One day Mr Martin hurried into the doctor's office and told him he was sure he had some terrible illness which he had read about in the newspaper. He showed the doctor the paper.

The doctor read it carefully and then said: "I'm surprised, Mr Martin, that you think you have this illness. There are no signs that you have it. As it is written here, people don't know when they have this illness. There are no symptoms ['sɪmptəmz] and people usually feel very well. They don't cough or sneeze, they have no pains in the head or in any other part of the body, their pulse is normal ['nɔːml], so is their blood pressure. It doesn't hurt them to move, to breathe or to swallow. So, please, don't be silly. You shouldn't worry."

Mr Martin was offended. "But that's just how I feel, doctor. I don't suffer from all these things either."

1. Mr Martin was interested
 - a) in politics most of all
 - b) only in his health
 - c) mainly in the problems of medicine and health
2. The Doctor ... that Mr Martin was ill.
 - a) didn't think
 - b) was sure
 - c) imagined

- 9 Find and read out the sentences to describe the pictures.**
- 10 Find and read out from the text all the words and word combinations referring to the topic "Health".**
- 11 Ask questions on the text for your classmates to answer them.**
- 12 Were any of your classmates absent from the lesson? Tell him/her in brief what the text is about. (See ex. 8.)**

Sports and Games

LESSON 19

LET US REVIEW

1 Express the same ideas using *ought to*.

Example: You should examine these pictures carefully.

You ought to examine these pictures carefully.

1. You should keep to a fruit diet.
2. You should eat more dairy products.
3. You should definitely visit your granny every week.
4. You should take some cream, cottage cheese and butter to your grandparents.
5. You should take your little sister to the eye specialist.
6. You should clean the flat with the vacuum cleaner.

2 Say what the children told their mother yesterday.

Example: *Fanny:* Jack was excited.

Fanny told her mother Jack had been excited.

Jim: Nelly has already recovered.

Bill: Caroline nodded to me when I saw her.

Jack: The picture fell from the wall 3 days ago.

Ann: The doctor examined my throat.

Fred: It hurt me to swallow.

Tom: We have bought the medicine.

John: We felt excited.

Sue: Join us!

3 Say what the children asked their teacher last week.

Example: *Carol:* Where does the sun rise?

Carol asked the teacher where the sun rose.

Kate: When will we go to see the Houses of Parliament?

Boris: Did Jack play the violin at school?

Andrew: Who does the book belong to?

Steve: Where is Nick's bicycle?

George: Who protected the little girl?

Pam: What separates England from the continent?

4 Fill in the table:

		my
	him	
she		
it		
	us	
		your
	them	

5 Choose the right word.

1. Look! I've bought the books. Shall I give (*their, them*) to you?
2. Pete, I'm talking to (*you, your*). Where are (*you, your*) keys?
3. Ann's little cousin is playing the piano. She can play (*it, its*) well.
4. Do you see the boy near the blackboard? Do you know (*him, his*)? — I do. But I don't remember (*him, his*) name.
5. I'm not sure it is (*their, them*) problem.
6. This is my dog Rex. (*It, Its*) tail is black-and-white.

6 Use the right pronoun to complete the sentences.

1. I don't know these men. Do you know ...?
2. Where is Tom? I want to speak to
3. We live in Wales. ... parents live with
4. Ann, have you done ... homework? Have ... finished ... yet?
5. I have bought nice fresh bread. Will you take ... out of the bag?
6. They are in the garden. But where are ... children?

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER

I	— my	— mine
he	— his	— his
she	— her	— hers
it	— its	— its
we	— our	— ours
you	— your	— yours
they	— their	— theirs

- Whose book is this?
- It's my book.
- Are you sure it is **yours**?
- Yes, I am. It's **mine**.

- Whose bicycles are they?
- They are our bikes. They are **ours**.

7 Complete the sentences.

Example: It's my washing machine. It is mine.

1. It is our village. It is
2. They are his puppies. They are
3. It is her violin. It is
4. They are our chrysanthemums. They are
5. It is your guitar. It is
6. They are their sculptures. They are

Future Indefinite

He **will go** to bed
They **will read** to you
She **will call** me
We **shall buy** a new sofa

+

Present Indefinite

when he **comes** home.
when you **are** in bed.
if she **arrives**.
if we **get** the money.

-

She **will go** to the doctor if she **doesn't get** better.
We **shall be** surprised if he **doesn't protect** her.
They **will go** to the stadium if it **doesn't rain**.
I **will play** the guitar if he **is not** in.

8 Say what they will do when the lesson is over.

Example: When the lesson is over, Nick will go to the cinema.



9 Begin or complete the sentences.

- a) 1. If it doesn't snow,
2. When they finish their job,
3. When we learn the poem,
4. If we go to the cinema,
5. If the weather is fine,
b) 1. I will go shopping.
2. she will book a ticket.
3. they will eat pancakes with caviar.
4. he will explore the new land.
5. they will continue their work.

10 Say what you will do if it doesn't rain.

Example: I will go swimming if it doesn't rain.

11 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words mean:

cricket ['krɪkɪt]

golf [gɒlf]

club [klʌb]

rugby ['rʌɡbɪ]

college ['kɒlɪdʒ]

match [mætʃ]

athletics [æθ'letɪks]

horse riding ['hɔ:s raɪdɪŋ]

climbing ['klaɪmɪŋ]

university [ˌju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪtɪ]

international [ˌɪntə'næʃnəl]

championship ['tʃæmpɪənʃɪp]

b) Look up the words in your vocabulary:

boat

boating

invent

probably

team

exist

lawn

widely

row

rowing

develop

spread

compete

competition

hold

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

boat [bəʊt] (*n*): a boat — boats, to go in a boat. Every summer they travel along the Thames in a boat.

boating: My cousins are fond of boating. Boating is a popular sport in Britain.

to go boating: It is so pleasant to go boating early in the morning.

row [rəʊ] (*v*): row — rowed. 'To row' means to move through the water in a boat with oars.¹ We rowed across the lake. Can you row a boat?

¹ oars [ɔ:z] — вёсла

rowing: to go in for rowing. Rowing is popular in many European countries. My elder brother is a sportsman. He goes in for rowing.

invent [ɪn'vent] (*v*): invent — invented. 'To invent' means to make or think of something for the first time. — Who invented the telephone? — Alexander Bell did. He invented the telephone in 1876. Radio was invented by A. Popov in 1895.

develop [dɪ'veləp] (*v*): develop — developed, to develop a business. The government should develop new industries. I'd like to develop this idea.

probably ['prɒbəbli] (*adv*): You will probably win the game. John probably told his father all about it, but I'm not sure. We'll probably go on a trip this summer.

spread [sprɛd] (*v*): spread — spread — spread. 1. The news of the discovery spread quickly. If I tell you this secret, don't spread it. The fire soon spread through the whole village. 2. Spread jam on your bread.

widespread: a widespread illness, a widespread sport.

team [ti:m] (*n*): a team — teams. A 'team' is a group of people acting together in a game. A football team, a basketball team, a volleyball team, a hockey team. John is in the school cricket team.

compete [kəm'pi:t] (*v*): compete — competed. 'To compete' means to try to win. The two girls competed for the first prize.

competition [kəm'pi:tɪʃn] (*n*): a competition — competitions, an important competition.

to be in competition with: He was in competition with 10 others. Our team was in competition with three others for the championship. George is going to take part in the swimming competition.

exist [ɪg'zɪst] (*v*): exist — existed. 'To exist' means to live or to be real. Many people believe that God exists. We cannot exist without air, food and warmth. Man cannot exist for long without water.

lawn [lɔ:n] (*n*): a lawn — lawns, a green lawn. A lawn is an area ['eə riə] of land covered with grass around the house. A lawn in front of the house. Lawn tennis is played on a lawn.

hold [həʊld] (*v*): hold — held — held. 'To hold' means to keep or to take in the hands or arms. If you hold my bag I will unlock the door. The girl was holding her father's hand. Hold your head up!

to hold a competition in smth: They hold a competition in boxing.

12 Read out the names of sports and games.

Competition, athletics, boating, climbing, mountain, probably, horse riding, golf, ball, skating, rugby, row, team, volleyball, lawn tennis, cricket, basketball, skiing, hockey, develop, football, boat, compete, lawn, rowing.

13 Say it right. Make up as many true sentences as you can.

a) Radio	was invented	by A. Bell.
Football		in America.
The telephone		in England.
Fast food		by A. Popov.

b) Cricket	is spread	all over the world.
Boxing		in Britain.
Rugby		in Russia.
Hockey		in England.
Golf		
Football		
Skiing		

14 Say what game you will probably play next Monday.

Example: I will probably play chess next Monday.

15 Name 5 or 6 widespread sports and games in Russia.

16 Use the following word combinations in the sentences of your own.

Example: to develop one's body

A lot of exercises develop our bodies.

to develop a plan, to develop one's business, to develop one's ideas, to develop one's imagination, to develop a new industry

17 Fill in the words *boat (boating), row (rowing), team, college, international, competition, lawn.*

1. ... and ... are popular sports in Britain.
2. Our football ... took part in the ... last year.
3. There is a green ... in front of our cottage.
4. Where do you keep your fishing ...?
5. He goes in for sports and takes part in all ... competitions.
6. Can you ...?
7. Are you a member of your ... cricket team?

LET US LISTEN, READ AND LEARN

- 18 Listen to the poem "Selfish"¹ (🎧 58). Then read and learn it by heart.

SELFISH

(after Caroline Graham)

This is mine!
That's yours!

Don't touch mine!
Get your own.

This is mine.
That's yours.
That's yours.

Hey, what are you doing?
What are you doing with that?
That's mine!

Hey, what are you doing?
What are you doing with that?
That's his!

Hey, what are you doing?
What are you doing with that?
That's hers!

What's mine is mine.
What's yours is yours.

What's his is his.
What's hers is hers.

What's ours is ours.
What's theirs is theirs.

¹ selfish ['selfɪʃ] — зл. эгоист

19 Read the text and answer the question at its end.

POPULAR BRITISH SPORTS AND GAMES

The British people like everyone else like sports and games. But if they are asked to name their favourite sport they will probably name football, cricket and tennis, though many of them go in for such sports as golf and hockey, athletics and climbing, horse riding and boating, rugby and rowing.

Britain invented and developed many of the sports and games which are now played all over the world. Football is one of them. Probably the most popular sport nowadays was first developed in England. It is spread all over the country — in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their national teams compete with each other every year. They take part in different competitions. The two best teams play in the Cup Final at Wembley Stadium in London. National teams of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland take part in European competitions and other international matches. There are many football clubs all over Britain.

Cricket is another popular summer sport. It is sometimes called the English national game. It is known that people played cricket in England as early as 1550¹. Many cricket clubs were founded in the 18th century. Nowadays this summer game, which is typically British, is played in schools, colleges and universities and in most towns and villages of Britain. Teams play weekly games from late April to the end of September. Cricket is a very long game, and quite dangerous. It is a slow game too. International cricket matches can last for 5 days.

Boxing as a British sport is one of the oldest. It existed even in Saxon times. Golf was developed in Scotland and now is widely spread all over Britain. Tennis, or lawn tennis, is another popular game in Britain. It was first played in England in 1872 and the first championship at Wimbledon was in 1877. Nowadays every summer in June, the British hold their famous International Tennis Championship at Wimbledon, in west London.

Swimming, boating and sailing have always been popular in Britain and are enjoyed by thousands of people. But the British are less interested in skiing and skating, typically Russian types of sport. Can you explain why?

¹ as early as 1550 — ещё (уже) в 1550 году

20 Read out the sentences from the text to describe the pictures.



21 Ask questions on the text for your classmates to answer.

22 Speak about: a) popular British sports and games; b) sports and games popular in Russia.

LET US LISTEN AND TALK

PFA **23** a) Listen to the text "You've Won!" (CD 59) and choose the right statement.

1. The old gentleman made friends with the boys.
2. The little cat did not belong to any of the boys.
3. The old gentleman wanted to win the competition.
4. The old gentleman told the biggest lie.

b) Why is it important to have good manners? Do people with bad manners make you unhappy or angry? Can you give an example?

LET US WRITE

24 Express the following in English.

1) Если я буду чувствовать себя плохо, я пойду к врачу. 2) Когда мои родители вернутся, мы пойдём смотреть соревнования по гребле. 3) Если не будет дождя, мы будем играть в теннис на лужайке перед домом. 4) Если Ник будет дома в 6, мы посмотрим футбольный матч по телевизору вместе. 5) Когда папа придёт домой, мы пообедаем и поедем на стадион. 6) Если наша команда будет много тренироваться, мы выиграем эти соревнования.

25 Use the right form of the pronoun to complete the sentences.

1) This is (*my, mine*) team. 2) The picture is (*my, mine*). 3) Is (*her, hers*) boat big or small? 4) (*Our, Ours*) skates are better than (*your, yours*). 5) She is an old friend of (*my, mine*). 6) Where are (*their, theirs*) children? 7) Is he a friend of (*your, yours*)?

26 Do ex. 1, ex. 2, ex. 3 and ex. 9 in writing.

27 Refer the words of ex. 28 to the right column.

Nouns	Verbs	Adverbs	Adjectives	Pronouns
-------	-------	---------	------------	----------

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

cricket, golf, athletics, horse riding, climbing, club, college, university, international, rugby, boat, boating, to go boating, to row, rowing, to invent, to develop, probably, to spread (spread, spread), team, to compete, competition, to exist, lawn, to hold (held, held), mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs

Home Reading Lesson 18,
text "From the History of Sport"

LESSON 20

LET US REVIEW

- 1 Look through the words and then read out the words in alphabetical order: beginning first with 'a', then with 'b', 'c', 'd', etc.**

Boat, among, row, invite, develop, probably, rowing, spread, team, compete, exist, lawn, hold, cricket, competition, golf, club, rugby, college, boating, arrival, match, athletics, horse riding, climbing, university, international, championship.

- 2 Name all sports and games you know.**

- 3 Express the same ideas in another way.**

Example: This is my old boat.

This old boat is mine.

1. This is my book.
2. That is her bike.
3. Is this your money?
4. That is our dog, it is not their dog.
5. This is their house.
6. We've got two cars. Our car is white. Their car is red.

- 4 Say it right. How many true sentences can you make up?**

My uncles	is	fond of	boating.
My elder brother	are		rowing.
My friends			cricket.
My little sister			golf.
That boy			rugby.
The girl			horse riding.
			climbing.
			this hockey team.

- 5 Say what you will do if the weather is fine (not less than 10 sentences).**

Example: If the weather is fine we shall go for a walk.

6 Look at the pictures and say whose things they are.

Example: The spoons and forks are Betty's.

Betty



Polly



Mary



Andrew



Susan



Fred



7 Say when they were invented.

Cars
Spaceships
Radio
Telegraph
Telephone
Television
Computers

was/were

invented

in the 19th century.

in the 20th century.

- 8** Look at the pictures and say that you are not sure, but think that these children go in for the following kinds of sport.

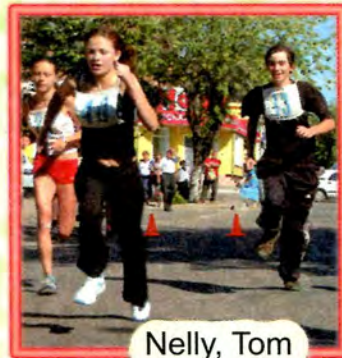
Example: Probably, Nelly goes in for running.



Nick



Bob



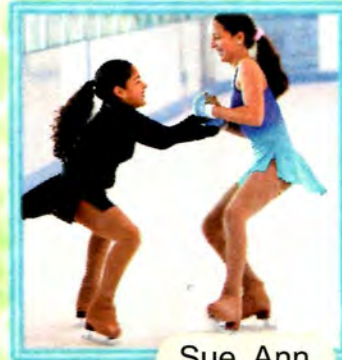
Nelly, Tom



Peter



Fred



Sue, Ann

- 9** Say what the government should develop.

The government should develop

new industries.
culture.
the economy.
business.
the food industry.
the film industry.
the tourist industry.
education.¹

¹ education [ˌedʒʊˈkeɪʃn] — образование

10 The Browns are in London. Say when they will go home.

Example: Ted will go home after he visits the British Museum.

Ted	to visit the British Museum.
Fred	to buy return tickets.
Mr Brown	to finish their business.
Mrs Brown	to visit the National Gallery.
The Browns	to see the English Prime Minister.
Susie	to speak to the famous English professor.
	to play the final game of cricket.

LET US LEARN

**LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER**

I — **myself**

you — **yourself**

he — **himself**

she — **herself**

it — **itself**

we — **ourselves**

you — **yourselves**

they — **themselves**

Tom looked at **himself** in the mirror.

I'd like to know more about **you**. Tell me about **yourself**.

Mrs Grey is rather old. **She** sometimes talks to **herself**.

I am not angry with you. **I** am angry with **myself**.

11 Make the sentences complete using *myself*, *himself*, etc.

1. Be careful. Don't burn
2. Betty never thinks about other people, she only thinks about
3. When we are alone we sometimes talk to
4. He fell off his bike but didn't hurt
5. Fred and Sam! When you ride your bikes, be careful and look after

12 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words and word combinations mean:

international [ˌɪntəˈnæʃnəl]

football player

practically [ˈpræktɪkəlɪ]

sportsmen [ˈspɔːtsmən]

college [ˈkɒlɪdʒ]

match [mætʃ]

student [ˈstjuːdənt]

result [rɪˈzʌlt]

b) Look up the words in your vocabulary:

coach

train

training

excellent

receive

follow

following

trouble (*n*)

trouble (*v*)

race

draw

punish

punishment

throw

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

train [treɪn] (*v*): train — trained — trained. 'To train' means to teach or learn how to do something. We trained the dog to bark¹ when it wants to go out. Every morning Nick spends 2 hours training for the game. The man trained the team for the competition.

training [ˈtreɪnɪŋ] (*n*): 'Training' is a course of special exercises, practice, food, etc.; to keep sportsmen healthy and fit.

to be in/out of training: He has been out of training for 3 months.

coach [kəʊtʃ] (*n*): 'A coach' is a teacher or trainer (a person who trains sportsmen for games, competitions). Mr Smith is the coach of our swimming team. His father is a baseball coach.

trouble [ˈtrʌbl] (*v*): trouble — troubled — troubled. 'To trouble' means to worry. I am troubled by the news of my friend's illness. Does your headache still trouble you? May I trouble you for a glass of water? Don't trouble to meet me.

trouble (*n*): trouble — troubles. 'Trouble' is a difficult or dangerous situation. Will it be much trouble for you to do this? Did it give you much trouble? Life is full of troubles.

to get into trouble: Nick is a boy who always gets into trouble. Be careful! Don't get into trouble!

race [reɪs] (*n*): a race — races, to have a race, to run a race, to run a race with *smb*, to lose a race, to win a race. How often do they have boat races? Dan won the race because he is the best swimmer in the team.

excellent [ˈeksələnt] (*adj*): excellent work, excellent health, an excellent wife. 'Excellent' is very, very good. The teacher told Dick's parents that his work in arithmetic was excellent.

¹ to bark [bɑːk] — лаять

draw [drɔ:] (*n*): a draw — draws

to end in a draw: The game ended in a draw (neither side won). Did the basketball game end in a draw? Our football team has had five wins and two draws this season.

receive [rɪ'si:v] (*v*): receive — received — received. 'To receive' means to get. When did you receive the letter (news, telegram)? He received a good education. The lake receives water from this river. Jack received a book for his birthday. I haven't received a letter from Jim recently.

to receive people (businessmen, teachers, guests): The host of the party received his guests at the door. When are you receiving the delegation from Britain?

punish ['pʌnɪʃ] (*v*): punish — punished — punished. 'To punish' means to make a person suffer for the wrong he has done. Careless drivers should be punished.

punishment ['pʌnɪʃmənt] (*n*): punishment — punishments. 'Punishment' is the act of punishing. His punishment was very serious, he had to work in the garden for two hours.

follow ['fɒləʊ] (*v*): follow — followed — followed. 'To follow' means to go or come after. The boy trained his dog not to follow him across the busy street. Spring follows winter. Does Monday follow Sunday? You go first and I will follow you. Follow this road until you reach the church then turn left. To follow a story (a text). The students followed the story with interest. Do you follow me?

following ['fɒləʊɪŋ] (*adj*): the following day (week, month). The child was sick in the evening, but on the following day he seemed quite well again. What are you doing the following week?

throw [θrəʊ] (*v*): throw — threw — thrown. Is it my turn to throw? He threw the ball a 100 metres. Throw me the ball. She threw off her clothes and jumped into the water.

13 Give it a name:

- to go or come after;
- to teach or learn how to do something;
- a person who trains sportsmen;
- to worry;
- a difficult or dangerous situation;
- very, very good;
- to get something;
- to make a person suffer for the wrong he has done;
- the act of punishing.

14 Think of the meaning of the following phrase. How can you say it in Russian?

Don't trouble trouble until trouble troubles you.

15 Answer the following questions using the new words and word combinations.

1. Who trains sportsmen for international competitions?
2. What do we call members of the football team?
3. What do sportsmen do to keep fit, to be in excellent form?
4. How does the game end if the result is 0 : 0?
5. What can a coach say to his sportsman if he hasn't done any training for a long time?
6. What kind of student is a boy or girl if he (she) gets very, very good marks?
7. What kind of competition do sportsmen have if two or more boats compete with each other?
8. If you are a teacher, will you use any punishments? How will you punish your students?

16 A sportsman who plays football is a football player. What do we call a sportsman who:

- plays basketball?
- plays volleyball?
- plays cricket?
- plays golf?
- plays tennis?
- plays rugby?

17 Make the sentences complete using: *trouble (n)*, *trouble (v)*, *receive (v)*, *follow (v)*, *following (adj)*.

1. Does your stomach still ... you?
2. May I ... you for a cup of coffee?
3. Do you know the ... people: Mary Kelley, Don Smith?
4. What information have you ... ?
5. Never ... such a bad example.
6. When did you ... this letter?

LET US LISTEN, READ AND LEARN

- 18** Listen to the song "If It Snows" (🎧 60).

IF IT SNOWS

If it snows, if it snows,
What'll you do? What'll you do?
I'll go skiing if it snows,
That's what I will do.
If it rains, if it rains,
What'll you do? What'll you do?
I'll stay at home if it rains,
That's what I will do.

LET US READ AND TALK

- 19** Read the text and say what is the right answer to the Professor's question and why the text is called "He Was Only Wrong by Two!".

HE WAS ONLY WRONG BY TWO!

Jack was the football coach at an American college. He always tried to find good football players for his team. Jack trained his players very well.

They were good at running, jumping, swimming, rowing and playing different games. They often took part in races and practically always won. All Jack's players were tall strong men, excellent sportsmen and just nice people. They hardly ever gave him trouble and the college team was the best in their state. Regular training, keeping to a diet and a lot of exercises were very important for the sportsmen. They always followed the coach's advice and received good and excellent results in all home and international competitions and matches. They seldom lost a game, hardly ever ended matches in a draw. In fact they practically always won.

The only trouble with some of his football players was their poor knowledge of many school subjects because the sportsmen were often poor at maths, English, etc. and it was not always easy for them to become college students.

One day the coach brought an excellent young football player to the Professor of the college. The Professor had to ask the young



player a few questions. The Professor chose very easy questions but the boy couldn't answer them. At last the Professor asked:

"Well, what's five times seven?"¹

The student thought for a long time and then answered: "Thirty-six."

The Professor shook his head and looked at the coach. "It's impossible!" he said. "I don't want to punish your team. I understand he can throw a ball very well but, alas,² he doesn't know mathematics at all. He can't be a student."

But the coach seriously asked: "Oh, please, sir! Let him become a student. He was only wrong by two."

20 Read out the sentences to describe the pictures.

21 Put the sentences in a logical order and use them as a plan to retell the text.

1. The coach said the new student was only wrong by two.
2. The coach's sportsmen had a very poor knowledge of all the school subjects.
3. The coach had the best college football team in his state.
4. The football players had regular training to keep fit.

¹ five times seven = 5×7 (пятью семь)

² alas [ə'la:s] — увы

- 22** Pretend you are: a) the Professor; b) the coach; c) the new football player and retell the story.
- 23** Discuss the question if the Professor should take the new student into the college.
- 24** Choose a partner and talk on the following: "Sport in Our Life."

LET US LISTEN AND TALK

 **25** a) Listen to the text "An Excellent Student" (61) and choose the right answer to each of the question.

1. Why was the teacher angry with Tom?
 - a) Tom didn't know geography of Great Britain.
 - b) Tom didn't know history of Great Britain.
 - c) Tom didn't know answers to any questions.
 2. Why did the teacher say "George Washington"?
 - a) She wanted to help Tom.
 - b) She wanted to give the right answer herself.
 - c) She hoped Tom would speak about him.
 3. Why did Tom go to his seat?
 - a) He thought the teacher had called another student.
 - b) He thought the teacher wanted to speak about George Washington.
 - c) He was afraid of the teacher.
- b) Do you remember any funny things that happened at your lessons? Speak about one.**

LET US WRITE

26 Use the following word combinations and write questions beginning with: *what, where, when, why, how, how often*.

To train regularly, to receive letters, a college coach, to punish the younger brother, to follow mother's advice, to trouble the Professor, to end in a draw, to become an excellent student.

27 Express the following in English.

1) Если наш тренер приедет в 5.15, мы начнём тренироваться вовремя. 2) Если мой друг уедет в деревню к своему двоюродному брату, он попадёт в беду снова. 3) Если матч кончится вничью, пошли мне телеграмму. 4) Когда он придёт на стадион, он будет играть в гольф. 5) Когда команда выиграет игру, она получит приз. 6) Когда начнётся игра, он бросит мяч.

28 Write a short story about your favourite sport or game.



29 Complete the text with the items that fit in best.

The (1) _____ morning, Ellie (2) _____ out of bed as soon as she woke up. It was (3) _____ so there were no lessons. Ellie could spend the whole day with her favourite horses at the stables. She was already dressed by the time the maid (4) _____ with her breakfast on a silver tray. She didn't touch the boiled egg, but (5) _____ the orange juice. Then she took the buttered toast and ate it as she ran down to the stables.

1. a) last, b) latest, c) next, d) nearest
2. a) stood, b) got, c) turned, d) disappeared
3. a) Thursday, b) Tuesday, c) Wednesday, d) Sunday
4. a) went, b) brought, c) arrived, d) walked
5. a) drank, b) drunk, c) was drinking, d) had drunk

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

to train, training, coach, trouble (to get into trouble), race, excellent, draw, to end in a draw, to receive, to punish, punishment, to follow, following, to throw (threw, thrown)

Home Reading Lesson 19, text "Two Ways to Count to Ten"

Shopping

LESSON 21

LET US REVIEW

- 1** Say what you will buy or where you will go if you win (receive, have) a lot of money.

Example: If I receive a lot of money, I will go travelling.

- 2** Make the following sentences complete.

Example: I'll throw him a ball when he joins us.

1. I'll throw him a ball when
2. She will speak to her coach when
3. They will train regularly when
4. I won't trouble Mother when
5. We'll take part in the boat race when
6. Mrs Brown will punish Jim when
7. I'll follow your advice when

- 3** Look at the pictures and say what Mrs Green received the other day.



4 Say how the games ended.

Example: The game of football ended in a draw.

game of football	0 : 0
game of cricket	0 : 0
game of rugby	0 : 0
game of basketball	0 : 0
game of volleyball	0 : 0

5 Say the things you have bought are really very, very good.

Example: I have bought an excellent sweater.

6 Express the same idea in a different way. Follow the example.

Example: The book belongs to me. It's mine.

1. The violin belongs to Fred.
2. The guitar belongs to him.
3. The piano belongs to Mrs Green.
4. The painting belongs to my granny.
5. The sculpture belongs to Roger.
6. The flute belongs to her.
7. The cups belong to us.

7 Say that people *always* (*never*) do the following action themselves.

Example: Liz always cooks herself.

1. Liz always cooks
2. Bill never drives the car
3. Janet always cleans the carpet with the vacuum cleaner
4. Bob and Sam are small but they always write letters to their grandparents
5. The children always wash up
6. Colin never turns on TV

8 Say that you (Nelly, we, they) also like (do) the same.

Example: Jack always trains in the morning. So does Kate.

1. Jack always trains in the morning. (*Kate*)
2. Pete can play rugby very well. (*We*)
3. Bob and Kate were in the City yesterday. (*Polly*)
4. Albert has done his homework. (*I*)
5. They got excellent marks. (*Ted*)
6. Caroline plays the flute badly. (*You*)
7. Alice has received a letter from him lately. (*Betty*)

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER

Neither does she/do we.

Bill **can't** play the flute.
I **am not** tired.
We **weren't** at home at 3.
I **haven't** got her address.
They **won't** play golf.
He **didn't** train yesterday.
He **doesn't** buy dairy products
at the supermarket.

Neither can John.
Neither are we.
Neither was she.
Neither has Ann.
Neither will we.
Neither did Jack.
Neither do I.

9 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

Example: Ann can't cook. Neither can Rob.

		am	
		is	
1. ...		are	...
2. ...		was	...
3. ...	So	were	...
4. ...	Neither	do	...
5. ...		does	...
6. ...		did	...
7. ...		can	...
8. ...		will	...
		have	
		has	

**LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER**

We buy white bread and brown bread **at the baker's**.
We buy flour, sugar, rice and salt **at the grocer's**.
We buy meat (pork, beef), sausages **at the butcher's**.
We buy fish **at the fishmonger's**.¹
We buy fruit and vegetables **at the greengrocer's**.
We buy dairy products (milk, cream, etc.) **at the dairy**.²
We buy biscuits, cakes **at the confectionery**.³
We buy sweets and chocolates **at the sweet shop**.

10 Answer the following questions.

1. What can you buy at the baker's?
2. What can you buy at the butcher's?
3. You buy sweets at the greengrocer's, don't you?
4. Where can you buy cottage cheese?
5. You can buy vegetables at the greengrocer's. What else can you buy there?
6. Where can you buy fish?

**LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER**



1. a **bottle** of milk (water, juice, oil)



2. a **can** of lemonade (Pepsi, coca-cola)



3. a **packet** of tea (biscuits)

¹ at the fishmonger's ['fɪʃmɒŋgəz] — в рыбном магазине (отделе)

² at the dairy ['deəri] — в молочном магазине (отделе)

³ at the confectionery [kən'fekʃənəri] — в кондитерской



4. a **jar** of jam (honey, coffee)



5. a **tin** of fruit (meat)

6. a **bar** of chocolate



7. a **loaf** (loaves) of bread



8. a **bag** of sugar, flour



9. a **carton** of yoghurt, cream

10. a **pound** of bacon

11. a **kilo** of meat

11 Yesterday Mrs White went shopping. At the supermarket¹ she bought many things. What did she buy?

- She bought:
- ... of cream
 - ... of tomato ketchup
 - ... of milk
 - ... of soup
 - ... of bread
 - ... of flour
 - ... of tea
 - ... of meat

LET US READ AND LEARN

12 a) Listen to the dialogue (🎧 62) and decide which title is the best for it.

- At the Baker's
- At the Grocer's
- At the Greengrocer's

¹ supermarket ['sju:pə:mɑ:kɪt] — магазин самообслуживания

b) Read the dialogue, learn it by heart and then act it out.

Jane: And now we're going to buy some vegetables. Let's cross the road. There's the greengrocer's over there.

Greengrocer: Good morning, madam. What can I do for you?

Jane: I want a large cabbage,¹ please, and half a kilo of carrots.

Greengrocer: Yes, madam. Anything else?

Jane: Some fruit, please, six of those oranges and a kilo of these apples.

Greengrocer: Any grapes,² madam?

Jane: No, nothing else, thank you.

(On their way to the grocer's.)

Jill: There is little flour left. Will you go to the grocer's and buy a bag of flour and some sugar, please?

Ann: Shall I also buy a bag of sugar?

Jill: Could you buy two and a packet of tea?

Ann: We haven't got any rice. What about salt?

Jill: There is a lot. But you can buy a bottle of vinegar³ and two bottles of oil. Is that OK?

13 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words and word combinations mean:

bacon ['beikən]

sausages ['sɔ:sɪdʒɪz]

rice [raɪs]

company ['kʌmpəni]

a sweet shop

hopefully (hope + ful + ly)

to do some (the) shopping

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

pork

tie

piece

a bit

change

beef

wrap

fat

pay

kilo

cut

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

piece [pi:s] (*n*): a piece — pieces, a piece of furniture, a piece of advice, a piece of paper, a piece of cake. There are pieces of broken glass all over the floor. How big piece of cake would you like? Let me give you a piece of advice.

¹ a cabbage ['kæbɪdʒ] — кочан капусты

² grapes [greɪps] — виноград

³ vinegar ['vɪnɪgə] — уксус

pound [paʊnd] (*n*): 1. 'A pound' is a piece (unit) of money in Great Britain. — How much is it? — It is ten pounds. 2. A measure of weight.¹ Sugar was sold by the pound in Britain but most weights now are metric.

pay [peɪ] (*v*): pay — paid — paid, paying. 'To pay' is to give money for the goods bought. Did you pay 2 pounds for that book? I paid the money yesterday. You must pay me at once.

a bit [bɪt] (*adv*) (= a little): a bit tired. Wait a bit! That's a bit too much to pay. Your answer is a bit too long. Aren't we a bit early?

fat [fæt] (*adj*): fat — fatter — (the) fattest, a fat man, fat cheeks, fat meat. That man is not very fat. The child has got fat cheeks. I don't like fat meat. You'll get even fatter if you eat all those sweets. A fat cat sat on a mat² and ate a fat rat.³

pork [pɔ:k] (*n*): 'Pork' is the meat of a pig used as food. How often does your granny cook pork? My grandparents don't like pork.

cut [kʌt] (*v*): cut — cut — cut, cutting. 'To cut' means to divide. Laura cut the pie into six pieces. I cut my foot. We have to cut the grass today. Don't cut your fingers on the broken glass. This knife won't cut. The boys cut the cake in two and ate half each.

wrap [ræp] (*v*): wrap — wrapped — wrapped, wrapping, to wrap something. Did you put the book in a box and wrap it up in brown paper? They offered to wrap the shoes in the shop, but I wanted to wear them at once.

beef [bi:f] (*n*): 'Beef' is the meat of a cow used as food. Beefsteak ['bi:fsteɪk] is a thick piece of beef for frying.

tie [taɪ] (*v*): tie — tied — tied, tying. Is your little brother learning how to tie his own shoes? He tied his dog to the door.

tie (*n*): I have bought a tie as a birthday present for John.

change [tʃeɪndʒ] (*n*): 'Change' is notes,⁴ coins given to you if you pay more (the difference between the price of things bought and the money you've paid). Can you give me change for a \$1 note? I have no small change. If you buy something that costs three pence and pay for it with a pound, you'll get ninety-seven pence change.

¹ a measure ['meɪʒə] of weight [weɪt] — мера веса (450 г)

² mat [mæt] — половичок, коврик

³ rat [ræt] — крыса

⁴ notes [nəʊts] — банкноты (бумажные деньги)

14 Read the question in A, choose and read aloud the right answer in B.

A

1. Does your mother often buy pork?
2. Who usually goes to the baker's in your family?
3. What do people buy at the fishmonger's?
4. Does your brother like sausages?
5. That sportsman is very fat, isn't he?
6. How many loaves of bread do they buy every day?
7. How much did she pay for that nice piece of beef?
8. Could the grocer give her the change?

B

Five pounds and fifty pence.
Of course, he could.
They usually buy two loaves of bread.
Yes, he does.
Yes, she does. We like fried pork for dinner.
My sister does.
Oh, yes, he is.
They buy fish, caviar and other things at the fishmonger's.

15 Make up as many true sentences as you can. Use the following:

- That's a bit too much to pay for
- I paid ... pounds for that
- He wrapped ... in ... paper.

Example: That's a bit too much to pay for the caviar.
I paid 2 pounds for that toy.
He wrapped the book in brown paper.

16 Look at the pictures and say what Nelly is cutting.



PFA 17 a) Read the text and say what the butcher thought of Mary Poppins's visit.

AT THE BUTCHER'S

Mary Poppins is doing some shopping with the children. She has a long shopping list. They have already been to the grocer's and have bought sugar, bacon, salt and rice. They have also been to the fishmonger's and have bought fish for supper. They have been to the baker's and have bought two loaves of white bread. Now Mary finds she will have to go to the butcher's to buy some meat.

"Two pounds of sausages, please, and some best pork," said Mary Poppins. "Sorry, we are in a hurry."

The butcher was a fat friendly man. He was also large and red, rather like one of his own sausages.

"In a hurry," he said to Mary Poppins. "Well, that's a pity! I hoped you had come to talk a bit. We, butchers, you know, like a bit of company. But if you are in a hurry, of course... Two pounds, did you say? Right." And he cut off some sausages and wrapped them up first in white and then in brown paper. "And I have a very nice piece of pork here. Have a look."

"That looks very good. How much is it?"

"Well, four pounds. So, that comes to eight pounds with the sausages. Is that all right?"

"Yes, thank you."

"Anything else?" he said hopefully. "Maybe some beef?"

"Not today," said Mary Poppins.

The man tied up the parcel and gave it to her.

"Bad weather," he said.

"Don't believe we're going to get any summer at all," answered Mary Poppins. She paid the money and got the change, then they went out of the shop.



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

1. Mary Poppins wants to buy a lot of things.
2. The children and Mary Poppins are late for lunch.
3. The butcher was a tall thin man.
4. Mary Poppins liked the butcher.
5. Mary Poppins wanted to buy some beef.
6. That summer was very rainy.

18 Ask 6 questions on the text.

19 Read the talk between the butcher and Mary Poppins in the reported speech.

20 Read out the sentences from the text to describe:

- the butcher;
- the talk about the weather.

21 Say what shops Mary Poppins visited that day and what she had bought.

22 Think of a dialogue between:

- a) Mary Poppins and the grocer;
- b) Mary Poppins and the fishmonger;
- c) Mary Poppins and the baker.

23 Say when you last went shopping, where you went and what you bought.

LET US LISTEN AND TALK



24 a) Listen to the text "A Laconic Answer!" (63) and choose the right statement.

1. King Philip ruled in Laconia.
2. King Philip conquered Laconia.
3. The Lacons wrote a polite letter to King Philip.
4. When we don't use many words we do the same as the Lacons did.

b) Do you write letters or e-mails to your friends or relatives? What do you usually write about? Do you like writing letters? Why (not)?

LET US WRITE

25 Do ex. 2, ex. 3 in writing.

26 Do ex. 7, 8, 9 (5—6 sentences) in writing.

27 Express the following in English.

1) Он храбро защищался. 2) Неожиданно она увидела себя в зеркале. 3) Он очень маленький. Он не может одеваться сам. 4) Она всегда говорит только о себе. 5) По утрам я готовлю завтрак сама. 6) Я видела это сама. 7) Я видела его самого.

28 Describe your last visit to the sweet shop. Use your imagination.

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

piece, pound, to pay (paid, paid), a bit, pork, fat, to cut (cut, cut), to wrap (wrapped, wrapped), beef, to tie, change

Home Reading Lesson 20,
text "A Trip to Britain"

LESSON 22

LET US REVIEW

- 1 Say where you usually buy: *pork, bread, vegetables, beef, butter, milk, sweets, meat, cheese, fish.***

Example: I usually buy pork at the butcher's.

- 2 Yesterday your mother went shopping.**

a) She bought *a bottle of oil, a loaf of bread, a can of coca-cola, a packet of tea, a bar of chocolate, a tin of meat, a jar of jam.* Say where she bought all these things.

Example: Mother bought a bottle of oil at the grocer's.

b) But she forgot to buy something. Ask her about it.

Example: Did you forget to buy a bottle of juice?

- 3 How many sentences can you make, using the words: *fat, a bit, cut, wrap, piece, pound, pay, change?* Say them for your classmates to agree or disagree.**

Example: P₁: That cat is very fat.

P₂: That's right. It is very fat.

- 4 Pretend you are a teacher. Ask your classmates where and what they usually buy.**

Example: Where do you usually buy sweets?

What do you usually buy at the fish monger's?

- 5 Give Miss Maple's answers to the baker's questions.**

Baker: Good afternoon, madam. What can I do for you?

Miss Maple:

Baker: Brown bread or white bread?

Miss Maple:

Baker: How many loaves would you like?

Miss Maple:

Baker: Shall I wrap them up or put them in a plastic bag?

Miss Maple:

- 6** Now pretend that one of you is a baker, the other is Miss Maple. Act out the conversation. Don't forget to change over.
- 7** Think of 2 or 3 more questions which the baker could ask Miss Maple.
- 8** Read the example. Complete the sentences with the pronouns that rhyme with the noun before them.

Example: This sign is

This sign is mine.

1. Those flowers are
2. Those doors are
3. These teddy bears are
4. These furs are
5. That quiz¹ is

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER

One and **ones** in place of **countable** nouns.

Don't use that knife! Use this clean **one**.

This book is green, that **one** is red.

I don't want to wear my old shoes. I want to wear my new **ones**.

The children I like to teach are the **ones** who like to learn.

We don't use **one** in place of an **uncountable** noun. In this case we repeat the **noun** or use **no noun** at all.

Don't use that **milk**. Use this **fresh milk**.

Don't put that **butter** in the porridge. Use this **fresh**.

¹ a quiz [kwiz] — проверочная работа

9 Use one or ones where possible.

1. — Which shirts would you like to see?
— The ... on the second shelf.¹
2. — Which shoes do you like best?
— The red ...
3. — Which computer do you use?
— The ... in the central office.
4. Pour away² some dirty water and get some clean
5. I think my parents will sell their old car and buy a new
6. — Please pass me that plate.
— Which ...?
7. — Which jeans are you going to buy?
— The most expensive

10 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what the following words mean:

a supermarket ['sju:pə,mɑ:kɪt]
ready-made clothes

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

store
cost
blanket
towel
pillow
pure
department
necessary
sheet
price
cotton
wool
woollen

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

store [stɔ:] (n): a store — stores. 'A store' is a place where goods³ are sold. A store is a large shop. A clothing store, a furniture store,

¹ shelf [ʃelf] — полка

² pour away [pɔ: ə'weɪ] — вылей

³ goods [gʊdz] — товар, товары

a grocery store. Where did Mother go? She went to the clothing store. Jack walked into a store to buy a hat.

department [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt] (*n*): a department — departments. 'A department' is a separate part. 1. The English department at school will have three new teachers this autumn. Is the police department part of the city government? 2. In a very big shop there are numerous departments — the food department, the men's clothing department, the grocery department, etc.

a department store is a large shop with many departments for different kinds of goods. Where is the nearest department store?

cost [kɒst] (*v*): cost — cost — cost. A motorcar costs a great deal of money. I can't buy it; it costs too much. This cost me 1000 pounds. How much does it cost you to keep a car? It will cost you a lot of money to fly to Paris. Carelessness may cost you your life. How much does it cost? It costs a lot.

price [praɪs] (*n*): a price — prices. 'Price' is a sum of money for which a thing is offered, sold or bought. High price, low price. What price did you pay for the house? What is the price of this suit? Are eggs sold at a high price? Prices are going up.

necessary ['nesɪsəri] (*adj*): necessary — more necessary — (the) most necessary. — What is necessary for good health? — Proper food and rest,¹ I think. Sleep is necessary for health. It is not necessary for you to come to school on Sundays. It is a day off.

cotton ['kɒtn] (*n*): Cotton is used to make cloth.² Cotton clothes, cotton oil, cotton goods.

blanket ['blæŋkɪt] (*n*): a blanket — blankets. Blankets are used on beds to keep people warm. Ted's blanket is always on the floor when he sleeps. I haven't got a warm blanket.

sheet [ʃi:t] (*n*): a sheet — sheets. 'A sheet' is a large piece of cotton cloth. Put clean sheets on the bed. A person usually sleeps with one sheet under and another over him. We've got ten cotton sheets.

towel ['taʊəl] (*n*): a towel — towels, a clean towel, to dry something with/on a towel. Her towel is always clean. Dry yourself with a towel! Dry your hands on the towel.

pillow ['pɪləʊ] (*n*): a pillow — pillows. Pillows are used to put one's head on when resting or sleeping. A soft pillow, a hard pillow, a small pillow. Pillows in Britain and Russia are different.

¹ rest [rest] — отдых

² cloth [klɔ:θ] — ткань

wool [wʊl] (*n*): 'Wool' is the soft hair of the sheep and some other animals. — Where do you get wool from? — We get it from Australia and Scotland. When people have backache they often wear wool next to the skin.¹

woollen ['wʊlən] (*adj*): Woollen things are made of wool. Woollen blankets, a woollen coat, a woollen sweater. Have you got a red woollen coat? He doesn't like to sleep under a woollen blanket.

pure [pjʊə] (*adj*): pure — purer — the purest, pure water, pure milk. I bought a tie of pure silk. Her dress is made of pure wool.

11 Give it a name:

- things which are made of wool;
- something that is used on beds to keep people warm;
- a large shop;
- a sum of money for which a thing is sold;
- the soft hair of the sheep;
- a large shop with many departments;
- something that is used to cover a bed;
- something that is used to put one's head on;
- water and only water.

12 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

It is/isn't necessary for	me	to come here	on Sunday. on Saturday.
	you	to go shopping	
	them	to do the shopping	
	her	to go there by car	
	him	to pay for it	
	us	to receive money	
		to train this team	
		to buy it	

13 Complete the following sentences:

a) What's the price of

Example: What's the price of this red blouse?

b) It will cost you a lot of money

Example: It will cost you a lot of money to buy a new TV set.

¹ skin [skɪn] — кожа (человека)

British Money

There are a *hundred pence* (p [pi:]) in a *pound*.

COINS



- a 50 p coin = fifty *pence* or 50 p
- a 20 p coin = twenty *pence* or 20 p
- a 10 p coin = ten *pence* or 10 p
- a 5 p coin = five *pence* or 5 p
- a 2 p coin = two *pence* or 2 p
- a 1 p coin = one *pence* or 1 p
- a one *pound* coin = one (a) *pound*
- a two *pound* coin = two *pounds*
- a five *pound* coin = five *pounds*

NOTES



- a 50 pound note = fifty pounds £50
- a 20 pound note = twenty pounds £20
- a 10 pound note = ten pounds £10
- a 5 pound note = five pounds £5
- £5.80 = five pounds eighty (*pence*) or five eighty
- £1.25 = one pound twenty-five or one twenty-five
- 13 *p* = thirteen *pence*

**LOOK, READ AND
REMEMBER**

American Money

There are a *hundred pennies* = *cents* (*c*) in a *dollar*.

COINS



- a 25 cent coin = a quarter = 25 pennies (*cents*)
- a 10 cent coin = a dime = 10 pennies (*cents*)
- a 5 cent coin = a nickel = 5 pennies (*cents*)
- a 1 cent coin = 1 penny (*cent*)

NOTES



a 100 dollar note = a hundred dollars = \$100 .

a 50 dollar note = fifty dollars = \$50

a 20 dollar note = twenty dollars = \$20

a 10 dollar note = ten dollars = \$10

a 5 dollar note = five dollars = \$5

a 1 dollar note = one dollar = \$1

\$20.75 = twenty dollars seventy-five cents or twenty seventy-five

\$7.80 = seven dollars eighty cents or seven eighty

14 Look at the pictures in “LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER” and name British and American coins and notes which you see there.

15 What is a name for:

- a) a 25 cent coin;
- b) a 5 cent coin;
- c) a 10 cent coin.

16 Say:

£1.35	10 p	\$20.40	15 c
£88	2 p	\$89	21 c
£4.35	45 p	\$51.30	55 c

17 Look at the pictures and say what their prices are.

Example: The dress costs twenty-five pounds.



18 Complete the questions and answer them.

1. How many ... are there in a pound?
2. How many ... are there in a dime?
3. How many ... are there in a dollar?
4. How many ... are there in a twenty pound note?
5. How many ... are there in a nickel?
6. How many ... are there in a quarter?
7. How many ... are there in a hundred dollar note?

LET US READ AND TALK



19 a) Read the text and say what Mrs Morrison bought for her husband.

b) Complete the sentences after the text choosing the best variant.

AT SELFRIDGE'S¹

"I have some shopping to do. Would you like to come to Selfridge's with me?" Mrs Morrison asked the girls that afternoon.

The White Sale² was on at Selfridge's, the big store in Oxford Street. Mrs Morrison wanted to buy a blanket, a pair of sheets and some towels.

She bought the towels first. "These are a bargain,"³ said the shop assistant. "The usual price is 11 pounds for six, the White Sale price is 9." Mrs Morrison also bought a pair of cotton sheets and a blanket of pure Scotch wool, but no pillows.

"Shall we help you carry the things you've bought?" Collette asked. "No, that won't be necessary. If they send them tomorrow, I'll get them this week." "Now let's go to the ready-made clothes department and look at that skirt, I told you about," Mrs Morrison said to Jean. "If you like it and if it suits you, you can have it; you need one for school."

Jean liked the skirt. "How much does it cost?" she asked. It cost 8 pounds, which was not very expensive, but they did not have her size. "We'll be able to get it for you in about ten days' time," said the shop assistant.

Then Mrs Morrison chose a silk [silk] tie for her husband — next Friday would be his birthday — and she bought a pair of gloves for herself.

Then the three of them went to the food department and bought some food for five o'clock tea.

1. The White Sale is
 - a) a sale at Selfridge's
 - b) a sale of towels, sheets, blankets
 - c) a sale of ready-made clothes
2. Jean didn't buy the skirt because
 - a) she didn't like its colour
 - b) it was very expensive
 - c) the skirt didn't fit her



¹ Selfridge's — a large department store in Oxford Street, London, especially famous for its food department

² the White Sale — a sale of towels, sheets, etc.

³ a bargain ['ba:ɡɪn] — сделка (покупка с выгодой)

20 Answer the questions.

1. What is "Selfridge's"?
2. Where is this store situated?
3. What is the "White Sale"?
4. What did Mrs Morrison want to buy?
5. What was the price of the towels?
6. What kind of sheets did she buy?
7. When will Mrs Morrison get all she has bought?
8. Could the girl buy a skirt? Why?
9. What did Mrs Morrison buy for herself?

21 Give a short summary of the text.

22 Imagine that you are at Selfridge's with Mrs Morrison. Tell us what you would like to buy there and why.

23 Work in pairs. Think of your conversation with the shop assistant at Selfridge's. Act out this conversation. Then change over.

LET US LISTEN AND TALK



24 a) Listen to the text "Mrs Green or Mrs Brown?" (CD 64) and choose the right statement.

1. Mrs Green went to the supermarket nearly every day.
2. The shop assistant called Mrs Green the wrong name.
3. Mrs Green was angry and corrected her mistake at once.
4. The shop assistant understood her mistake.

b) Do you like going to the shops? What shops do you like most? Why? With whom do you like to do your shopping? Why?

25 Tell us in a few words about your last visit to a department store or a supermarket. Say what you bought there, what the prices were, how much money you spent there.

LET US WRITE

26 Do ex. 9, ex. 12, ex. 13 in writing.

27 Write a few words about your last visit to a store (a department store, a supermarket, any shop).

PFA 28 Read the text and complete it with the right forms of the verbs.

It happened many years ago. An old man (*sit*) under a big tree. His horse (*be*) near the tree. It (*eat*) green grass. Suddenly the old man (*see*) two armed men who (*hide*) in the bushes. The old man (*jump*) up and (*ask*) his horse to fly with him as fast as he (*can*). "Or else," he (*say*), "the enemy (*catch*) us." But the horse (*look*) lazily at his master and (*ask*) "Do you think they (*make*) me carry heavier things then I have to now?" "No," (*say*) the master. "Then I don't mind," (*answer*) the horse. "My life (*not, be*) worse."

(After a fable by Aesop)

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

store, department (department store), to cost (cost, cost), price, necessary, cotton, blanket, sheet, towel, pillow, wool, woollen, pure

Home Reading Lesson 21,
text "What Is Shakespeare?"

LESSON 23

Review 3

LET US TALK

- 1 Let's play "A Boasting Game": P_1 says what he/she (his/her friends, relatives, etc.) can do himself/herself, etc.; P_2 expresses his/her doubt; P_3 disagrees with P_1 .

Example: P_1 : I can make a vacuum cleaner myself.

P_2 : Can you really make a vacuum cleaner yourself?

P_3 : You can't make a vacuum cleaner yourself.

- 2 Say what sports and games you (your friends, relatives) will play if the weather is not bad.

Example: If the weather is not bad my classmates will play football.

- 3 We are sure you know something about popular British sports and games. Please say a few words about them.

- 4 And now say what you know about Russian popular sports and games.

- 5 Work in pairs. Ask each other questions (and answer them) about what shops you will go to and what you will buy if you go to Paris.

- 6 Describe your last visit (with your mum) to a department store.



- 7 a) Read the text and complete the sentences after it with the best variant.

- b) Say what you think of Jim.

THE REAL PRICE

Jim was a fourteen-year-old boy who was fond of sports. In fact, he was the best football player at school, but he also skated well, was good at boating, rowing and swimming and went in for jumping and running. He always took part in different school matches and competitions and probably was the cleverest sportsman in his team.



He was also inventive.¹ The following story proves it.

One day Jim walked into a store which had a sign outside "Second-hand clothes bought and sold."²

Jim was carrying an old pair of jeans. He asked the shop assistant of the store, "How much will you give me for these?" The man looked at the jeans and then said: "Two dollars." He was not polite at all and it was clear he was not much interested in the jeans. Jim looked at the shelves full of pillows and towels, woollen sweaters and silk shirts and then said: "What! I am surprised. I thought they cost more, ... 5 or 6 dollars for example." "No," said the man. "They are not worth a cent more than³ two dollars."

"Are you sure?" asked Jim.

"Very sure," said the man.

"Well," said Jim taking some money out of his bag. "Here's your money. These jeans were hanging⁴ outside your store with the price tag that said \$6.50, but I thought it was too much money. So before paying I decided to come in and to make sure how much they really cost. Thank you. I know the real price now. So will you wrap them for me?"

¹ inventive [in'ventiv] — изобретательный, находчивый

² "Second-hand clothes bought and sold" — «Скупка и продажа поношенной одежды»

³ are not worth a cent more than — не стоят ни на цент больше, чем

⁴ hang [hæŋ] — висеть

He saw the shop assistant wrap and tie his jeans, took the change and with the jeans he had bought he left the store. The surprised shop assistant didn't know what to say.

1. Jim was in the shop,
 - a) he was wearing an old pair of jeans
 - b) he had an old pair of jeans in his arms
 - c) he was selling
 2. For the jeans Jim paid ... the shop assistant wanted to get.
 - a) less money than
 - b) as much money as
 - c) more money than
- 8 Read out the sentences to describe Jim.**
- 9 Read out what the author of the text says about the shop assistant.**
- 10 Tell Jim's story in a few words. First make a plan of the story.**

LET US WRITE



11 Complete the text with the items that fit in best.

Miss Honey was Matilda's teacher. She (1) _____ rather young. You could (2) _____ she was about twenty-three. She never (3) _____ her voice and (4) _____ her pupils very much. She (5) _____ quietly but the little boy and girls (6) _____ all her words. Miss Honey (7) _____ their problems and always (8) _____ to solve them.

1. a) was, b) were, c) been, d) being
2. a) can, b) could, c) can't, d) couldn't
3. a) rose, b) rise, c) raised, d) risen
4. a) love, b) loves, c) loved, d) loving
5. a) speak, b) spoke, c) speaks, d) has spoken
6. a) hear, b) hears, c) hearing, d) heard
7. a) understood, b) understand, c) understands, d) understanding
8. a) helped, b) helps, c) has helped, d) help

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 2: The Geography of the UK and Its Political Outlook (Units 12–14)

- A place in Britain
- The Lake District
- A British tradition
- Scottish national clothes
- Irish dancing
- The Houses of Parliament
- A place of interest in Britain

Project Work 3: Health and Body Care (Units 15–18)

- Healthy food
- What we drink
- The danger of dieting
- My favourite outdoor activity
- Our PE lessons
- Sports and games at our school

Project Work 4: Sports and Games (Units 19–20)

- A sport I like
- A game I like
- My favourite team
- An athlete I admire
- A popular British sport
- A popular American sport
- A popular Russian sport

REFERENCE GRAMMAR

THE NOUN

Имя существительное — это такая часть речи, которая обозначает лицо, предмет и отвечает на вопросы *кто? что?*. Существительные могут быть исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми.

§ 1.

Исчисляемые имена существительные имеют два числа: единственное и множественное (a cup — cups, a dog — dogs). В единственном числе подобные имена существительные всегда употребляются с артиклем **a/an** или **the**.

There is **a** pen in the bag.

The pen is new.

§ 2.

В восклицательных предложениях, начинающихся с **what**, подобные имена существительные всегда употребляются с неопределённым артиклем.

What **a** wonderful emblem!

What **a** sweet lily!

Исчисляемые существительные во множественном числе в таких предложениях с артиклем не употребляются.

What tall trees!

What sweet toys!

Неисчисляемые существительные в таких предложениях также употребляются без артикля.

What deep snow!

What fresh air!

§ 3.

Имена существительные **weather, advice, information, knowledge, progress, money, news** в английском языке являются неисчисляемыми. Несмотря на то что в русском языке эти существительные могут стоять в форме единственного и множественного числа:

advice — *совет/советы*,
information — *информация/сведение/сведения*,
knowledge — *знание/знания*,
progress — *достижение/достижения*,
news — *новость/новости*,

в английском языке эти существительные не употребляются в форме множественного числа, перед ними не используется неопределённый артикль, согласуются они с глаголом в единственном числе и заменяются местоимением **it**.

It is good **advice**. I will follow **it**.

What sad **information**!

That is good **news**. Tell me more about **it**.

Слово **hair** — *волосы* также относится к этой категории имён существительных, однако в современном английском языке имеются довольно редко употребляемые формы **a hair** — *волосок*, **hairs** — *волоски*.

a) My sister's **hair** is beautiful. It is dark and long.

b) Sorry, there are some **hairs** on the plate.

§ 4.

Имена существительные могут образовываться от имён прилагательных при помощи суффикса **-th**.

warm (*тёплый*) — **warmth** (*тепло*)
long (*длинный*) — **length** (*длина*)
strong (*сильный*) — **strength** (*сила*)
wide (*широкий*) — **width** (*ширина*)

§ 5.

С именами существительными, обозначающими названия языков **English, French, Indian, Chinese**,

артиклъ не употребляется. Отсутствие артикля часто обозначается термином *zero article* (нулевой артиклъ). Однако если в наименование включается имя существительное, то название языка содержит определённый артиклъ:

the English language
the German language

§ 6.

С именами существительными, обозначающими национальность (одно лицо), употребляется неопределённый артиклъ:

a Russian
an American
an Englishman

Однако для обозначения коллективного названия нации часто употребляется определённый артиклъ:

the English — *англичане*
the French — *французы*
the Chinese — *китайцы*

§ 7.

Имена существительные одушевлённые могут использоваться в притяжательном падеже (the Possessive Case), который образуется при помощи апострофа ' и окончания -s.

1) Если имя существительное стоит в единственном числе, к нему прибавляется 's — например:

The boy's [bɔɪz] toy — *игрушка мальчика*
The student's ['stju:dənts] book — *книга студента*
The boss's ['bɒsɪz] order — *приказ директора*

2) Если имя существительное стоит во множественном числе, в притяжательном падеже к нему прибавляется только апостроф '. Ср.:

The boys' [bɔɪz] toys — *игрушки мальчиков*
The students' ['stju:dənts] books — *книги студентов*
The bosses' ['bɒsɪz] order — *приказ директоров*

3) Если имя собственное оканчивается на -s(-x), в притяжательном падеже к нему прибавляется апостроф ' и окончание -s.

Max's ['mæksɪz] answer — *ответ Максима*

Thomas's ['tɒməsɪz] car — *машинка Томаса*

Возможен и иной способ образования притяжательного падежа только при помощи апострофа '. Произношение формы существительного не изменяется.

Max' ['mæksɪz] answer

Thomas' ['tɒməsɪz] car

THE ADJECTIVE

Имя прилагательное — это такая часть речи, которая обозначает признак, качество предмета и отвечает на вопросы *какой? который?*. В предложении имена прилагательные выступают чаще всего в качестве определения (a **red** book) или именной части составного именного сказуемого. (The boy is **tall**. He feels **bad**.)

При постановке вопросов к имени прилагательному (типа *Какой язык ты учишь? Какой твой любимый цвет?*) употребляется вопросительное местоимение **what**.

What language are you learning?

What is your favourite colour?

Однако, если поставленный вопрос содержит как бы выбор (какой — *этот* или *тот?*) из ограниченного числа предметов, употребляется **which**.

Which car is yours — the green one or the red one?

§ 8.

Имена прилагательные могут образовываться от имён существительных при помощи суффикса -y, при этом значение вновь образованного прилагательного — «обладающий качеством данного объекта»:

cloud + -y = cloudy — *облачный*

rain + -y = rainy — *дождливый*

salt + -y = salty — *солёный*

THE PRONOUN

Местоимение — это такая часть речи, которая указывает на лицо, предметы, их признаки, количество, но не называет их. Местоимения имеют несколько рядов.

Личные: I (me), you, he (him), she (her), it, we (us), they (them).

Притяжательные: my, your, his, her, its, our, their (mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs).

Возвратные: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

Указательные: this — these; that — those; such.

Вопросительные: who, what, whose, which, etc.

Неопределённые: some, any, somebody, someone, something, anybody, anyone, anything, one.

Отрицательные: no, none, nobody, no one, nothing, neither.

Обобщающие: all, every, everybody, everything, both, either, other, another, each.

§ 9.

Вы уже знакомы с притяжательными местоимениями (possessive pronouns), когда они играют роль определения при существительных: **my** book, **his** dog, **our** flat. Однако притяжательные местоимения имеют ещё одну форму, которая употребляется самостоятельно. Это независимая, или абсолютная, форма притяжательных местоимений:

a) **my** book — the book is **mine**
his dog — the dog is **his**
her hat — the hat is **hers**

b) Our flat is **big**, **yours** is bigger.
Your house is smaller than **ours**.
Give me **your** pen, please. **Mine** won't write.

§ 10.

Возвратные местоимения (reflexive pronouns). Возвратные местоимения образуются путём прибавления элементов **-self** (единственное число) и **-selves** (множественное число) к личным местоимениям в объектном падеже (**him, her, it, them**) или притяжательным местоимениям (**my, our, your**).

<i>Единственное число</i>	<i>Множественное число</i>
myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
himself	themselves
herself	
itself	

I saw it **myself**. *Я видел это сам.*

Do it **yourself**! *Сделай это сам!*

Do it **yourselves**! *Сделайте это сами!*

They said it **themselves**. *Они сами это сказали.*

He is looking at **himself** in the mirror. *Он смотрит на себя в зеркало.*

Don't cut **yourself**! *Не порежься!*

Don't hurt **yourself**! *Не ушибись!*

§ 11.

Неопределённое местоимение **one** — *некто, кто-то* имеет форму множественного числа — **ones** — *любые, всякие*. Это местоимение часто употребляется вместо имени существительного, упомянутого ранее, чтобы его не повторять.

Ann has got a grey kitten, and I have got a white **one**.
These are the recommended books. Which **ones** have you read?

Местоимение **one** на русский язык обычно не переводится.

§ 12.

Для постановки вопросов типа *Кто из вас ...? Кто из них ...?* употребляются структуры **Which of you ...? Which of them ...?**

Which of you has passed the exam? *Кто из вас сдал экзамен?*

Но: — **Who** lives in London? *Кто живёт в Лондоне?* — Mr Green does. *Господин Грин.*

THE VERB

Глаголом называется часть речи, которая обозначает действие (состояние). В английском языке имеется четыре группы видовременных форм:

1) группа неопределённых времён — Indefinite (Simple) Tenses;

2) группа продолженных времён — Continuous (Progressive) Tenses;

3) группа совершенных времён — Perfect Tenses;

4) группа совершенных длительных времён — Perfect Continuous Tenses.

Все эти грамматические времена бывают настоящими, прошедшими или будущими.

Многие видовременные формы глагола — это сложные формы, которые образуются при помощи вспомогательных глаголов (be, do, have, shall/will). Вспомогательные глаголы не имеют собственного значения, они лишь указывают на время совершения действия, лицо, число.

§ 13.

Очень важно помнить, что глаголы **to be, to have, to do** могут употребляться и как смысловые глаголы, и как вспомогательные.

1) Nick **is** at home.

Yesterday we **were** in the park.

(**to be** — смысловой глагол)

Nick **is** riding a bike.

The letters **were** written yesterday.

(**to be** — вспомогательный глагол)

2) I **have** a mother.

He **had** a farm 3 years ago.

(**to have** — смысловой глагол)

I **have** already read the book.

He said he **had** seen the film.

(**to have** — вспомогательный глагол)

- 3) She **does** it every summer.
When are you going **to do** the work?
(**to do** — смысловой глагол)
When **does** she have breakfast?
I **don't** want to take any pictures.
(**to do** — вспомогательный глагол)

§ 14.

Глагол **to have** со значением *иметь, обладать* в современном английском языке чаще всего выступает в виде структуры **have got/has got**: I have got a pen (реже I have a pen). При образовании отрицательных предложений наиболее частотными структурами являются: They **have not got** pens/He **hasn't got** a pen и They **don't have** pens/He **doesn't have** a pen. (Структура He **hasn't** a pen употребляется крайне редко.) Однако когда в предложении есть отрицательное местоимение **no**, употребляется просто форма **has/have**.

I **have no** sister.
He **has no** friends.
They **had no** work to do yesterday.

§ 15.

Глагол **to be**, выступая в качестве глагола-связки, употребляется для построения составного именного сказуемого:

She **is** ill.
The rose **is** sweet.
The orange **is** bitter.

§ 16.

Глаголы **to taste, to sound, to feel, to smell** также выступают в качестве глагола-связки при образовании составного именного сказуемого.

I **feel** bad, I **don't feel** well. Я чувствую себя плохо, а не хорошо.
The rose **smells** sweet. Роза сладко пахнет.
The orange **tastes** bitter. Апельсин горек на вкус.

При этом в русском варианте, как видно из вышеприведённых примеров, в предложениях имеется простое глагольное сказуемое, и оно определяется наречием.

§ 17.

Глагол **to like** в современном английском языке в предложениях типа: *Я люблю, когда идёт дождь. Мне нравится, когда на улице солнечно* требует после себя дополнение **it**.

I like **it** when it rains.

I like **it** when it is sunny outdoors.

§18.

1. В английском языке для описания событий, которые происходят постоянно, обычно используется настоящее неопределённое время (Present Simple). С этим временем вы знакомы со 2 класса. Обратите внимание на необходимость использования окончания **-s** во 2-м лице ед. числа глагола.

I go to work 5 days a week.

He/she goes to work 5 days a week.

John usually drinks milk in the afternoon.

Отрицательные и вопросительные формы образуются при помощи вспомогательных глаголов **do/does**.

Do you help your parents?

Does she do her room on Saturday?

She doesn't live in Paris.

2. Наречия неопределённого времени **seldom, always, sometimes, usually, often, never** часто используются в предложениях, описывающих обычные, повторяющиеся действия. Обычно эти наречия стоят перед смысловым глаголом, но после глагола **to be**.

They **often** go to the country in summer.

We don't **usually** get up early.

He **always** driver his car himself.

But: They are **often** late for classes.

He is **usually** home at 5.

§ 19.

Для описания действия, происходящего в момент речи, употребляется настоящее продолженное время (the Present Continuous Tense).

Look! Ann **is wearing** such a funny hat.

Однако целый ряд глаголов в этом времени обычно не употребляется. К этим глаголам относятся глаголы:

to hear	to see
to love	to wish
to want	to hate
to prefer	to know
to understand	to forget
to seem	to believe
to remember	to recognize
to feel	

He **knows** this fact.

Do you **see** that tree over there?

При этом, однако, следует иметь в виду, что глагол **to feel** при описании самочувствия может употребляться как в Present Indefinite, так и в Present Continuous:

How **are you feeling** today?

He **doesn't feel** well.

§ 20.

The Present Perfect Tense часто используется для описания действия, которое происходило в прошлом и до сих пор продолжается.

She **has** always **lived** in that street. *Она всегда жила на этой улице (и сейчас живёт).*

Очень часто время Present Perfect используется также для описания состояния, которое имело место быть в прошлом и продолжается в настоящий момент.

We **have** always **been** proud of you. *Мы всегда гордились вами (и сейчас гордимся).*

I **have** always **wanted** to visit London. *Мне всегда хотелось побывать в Лондоне (и сейчас хочется).*

§ 21.

Способы выражения будущего времени.

В английском языке существуют несколько способов того, как можно рассказать о будущем действии, событии. Для этого употребляются:

1) **the Future Indefinite Tense** — для выражения однократного или повторяющегося действия в будущем.

We **shall** meet and talk one of these days.

Will you phone me every week.

Слова и словосочетания, которые обычно указывают на это время:

tomorrow

the day after tomorrow

next week/month/year, etc.

in a week/month/year (*через неделю/месяц/год*)

one of these days (*на днях*)

Часто это время употребляется, если мы решаем что-то сделать в момент речи.

I like this dictionary. I **will** buy it.

What would you like to have? I'll **take** chicken soup, I think.

2) оборот **to be going to** — *собираться сделать что-то* — для описания запланированного действия, для выражения намерения говорящего. Мы собираемся совершить действие и сообщаем о том, что хотим исполнить то, что мы решили сделать заранее.

I **am going to** watch a film on television.

Is she **going to** travel by car?

Этот же оборот употребляется для описания какого-то события в будущем, если говорящему ясно, что оно обязательно произойдёт.

Look at the sky! It's **going to** rain.

— Is it **going to** snow? — I hope not.

3) **the Present Continuous Tense** — для описания запланированного действия, которое произойдёт в ближайшем будущем.

What **are** you **doing** next Monday?

We **are having** a party tomorrow night.

Очень часто подобным образом употребляются глаголы движения (**to come, to leave, to arrive, to go**).

When is Allan **arriving** from Kiev?

We **are leaving** for Paris next week.

We have bought tickets. We **are going** to the theatre tonight.

§ 22.

Придаточные времени и условия.

В придаточных времени и условия после союзов **if, when, as soon as** не употребляется будущее время.

When Nick returns, he will call you. *Когда Ник вернётся, он позвонит вам.*

If it rains, we'll stay at home. *Если пойдёт дождь, мы останемся дома.*

If he doesn't play with us, we won't win. *Если он не будет играть с нами, мы не выиграем.*

§ 23.

Для выражения повторяющегося события в прошлом употребляется оборот **used to**. Это событие, действие происходило когда-то в прошлом, но не происходит сейчас.

They **used to** swim a lot last summer. *Они обычно много плавали летом (а сейчас так много не плавают).*

I **used to** travel with my parents. *Я имел обыкновение путешествовать с родителями (а сейчас нет).*

Отрицательная и вопросительная формы оборота чаще образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to do**.

He **didn't use to** like skating when he was small.

Did you use to go in for sports at school?

Однако возможны варианты:

He **used not to** like riding a horse when he lived in the country.

§ 24.

The Past Continuous Tense выражает незаконченное действие в прошлом. Это — длительное действие, происходящее в определённый момент в прошлом.

Nick **was having** a bath at that time.

Yesterday at four you **were playing** chess.

При этом то, когда именно происходило то или иное действие в прошлом, может также уточняться при помощи придаточных предложений, вводимых союзами **when** и **while**.

Steve **was making** a phone call **when** John entered.

While Jane **was lying** on the beach her sister **was working** hard at home.

The Past Continuous Tense может описывать так же действие, которое продолжалось в прошлом в течение указанного отрезка времени и обозначено в предложении такими словосочетаниями, как **all day long**, **all night**, **the whole evening**.

Ср.:

She **was cooking** all the morning yesterday.

Однако, если указание на отрезок времени происходит при помощи предлога **for**, используется Past Simple.

Ср.:

She **cooked** for two hours and then **left** (the house).

§ 25.

Модальные глаголы.

Глагол **should (shouldn't)** передаёт в английском языке идею долженствования, выражаемую в мягкой форме: в качестве совета, рекомендации.

You **should** go there! *Тебе следует пойти туда.*

You **shouldn't** speak that loudly. *Не следует так громко говорить.*

В этом смысле модальный глагол **ought to** очень близок по значению к глаголу **should** и может в большинстве случаев заменять его. После глагола **ought** употребляется частица **to**.

You **ought to** have a rest.

§ 26.

Страдательный залог (Passive Voice).

В английском языке имеются два залога — действительный (Active Voice) и страдательный (Passive Voice).

В предложении *Mrs Brown grows flowers in her garden* глагол употреблён в действительном залоге, так как *Mrs Brown* (подлежащее предложения) сама совершает действие, сама выращивает цветы.

Если для говорящего не важно, кто совершает действие, или если он этого не знает, то глагол употребляется в страдательном залоге.

Beautiful roses are grown here. Здесь выращивают великолепные розы.

Образуется страдательный залог при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующей форме (*am, is, are, was, were*) и второго причастия основного глагола. Для так называемых правильных глаголов эта форма совпадает с формой прошедшего времени. У неправильных глаголов эту форму нужно запомнить: **to be + Participle II**.

В отрицательных предложениях вспомогательный глагол **to be** употребляется с частицей **not**.

Such books are not sold here. Подобные книги здесь не продаются.

В вопросительных предложениях глагол **to be** ставится перед подлежащим.

Was St. Petersburg founded in 1703?

§ 27.

Косвенная речь (Reported Speech/Indirect Speech).

Речь, которая передаёт подлинные слова какого-либо лица, называется прямой речью. Речь, в которой передаётся содержание того, что было кем-то сказано, называется косвенной.

При изменении прямой речи в косвенную соблюдаются правила согласования времён. Если глагол, который вводит косвенную речь, употреблён в настоящем или будущем времени (Present Indefinite, Present Per-

fect, Future Indefinite), в косвенной речи время глагола не меняется.

He **says** he **was** in Moscow in 2001.

Если глагол, вводящий косвенную речь, употреблён в прошедшем времени (Past Indefinite), то в косвенной речи обычно происходят следующие изменения:

Present Indefinite → *Past Indefinite*

He **said**: "I **think** Nelly is right." → He **said** he **thought** Nelly **was** right.

Past Indefinite, Present Perfect → *Past Perfect*

He **said**: "I **lived** in the country." → He **said** he **had lived** in the country.

He **said**: "I **have done** it." → He **said** he **had done** it.

Future Indefinite → *Future-in-the-Past*

He **said**: "I **will go** there." → He **said** he **would go** there.

Если в косвенной речи сообщается о событии, которое является как бы общим фактом, то правило согласования времён в этом случае часто не применяется:

He **said** Paris **is** the capital of France.

а) Утвердительные и отрицательные предложения в косвенной речи.

Если после глагола **to say**, который вводит прямую речь, есть указание на то, к кому эта речь обращена, то глагол **to say** меняется на **to tell smb.**

Jeff **said to** Ann: "I am going to Glasgow." → Jeff **told** Ann he was going to Glasgow.

Все личные и притяжательные местоимения изменяются в зависимости от того, от какого лица что-то сообщается.

Pam **said to** Jill: "I want to talk to **you**." → Pam **told** Jill **she** wanted to talk to **her**.

Союз **that** часто опускается после глаголов **to say, to think, to know** и т. д.

He remembered (**that**) she had asked him about it.

В утвердительных и отрицательных предложениях в косвенной речи происходят также следующие изменения:

now → then

today → that day

tomorrow → the next day

the day after tomorrow → two days later

in two days → two days later

ago → before

next year → the next year

last week → the week before, the previous week

here → there

this → that

these → those

Необходимо обратить внимание на перевод подобных предложений на русский язык.

He said he was writing a letter. *Он сказал, что пишет письмо.*

She said she lived in Rostov. *Она сказала, что живёт в Ростове.*

They said they had lived in Rostov two years before. *Они сказали, что жили в Ростове два года тому назад.*

б) Вопросы в косвенной речи.

В вопросах в косвенной речи соблюдается прямой порядок слов, т. е. сказуемое стоит после подлежащего.

"Do you like ice cream?" asked Tom. → Tom asked if I liked ice cream.

Robert asked: "Where has Pete gone?" → Robert wanted to know where Pete had gone.

в) Просьбы и приказания в косвенной речи.

Повелительные предложения в косвенной речи вводятся обычно следующими глаголами: **to tell, to order, to ask**, при этом указывается лицо, к которому обращена просьба или приказание.

Robert to his friend: **"Come here!" → Robert asked his friend to come up to him.**

Robert to Bob: **"Don't be late!" → Robert told Bob not to be late.**

THE ADVERB

Наречие — часть речи, которая указывает на признак действия, на обстоятельства, при которых оно протекает.

He **always** works hard.

§ 28.

В предложении наречие может уточнять а) глагол, б) прилагательное, в) наречие.

а) My granny doesn't hear **well**.

б) She is **rather** small.

в) I didn't sleep **very** well.

Наречия неопределённого времени (**often, always, seldom, usually, etc.**) обычно стоят перед основным глаголом, но после глагола **to be**.

He **often** goes to school by bus.

Does she **usually** get up at seven?

I am **seldom** unhappy.

Многосложные наречия неопределённого времени (**sometimes, generally, occasionally**) обычно могут стоять как в начале, так и в конце предложения.

Generally, she arrived at 5.

He goes there **sometimes**.

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:diŋ] *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 smb/smith 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'gen] *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'gri:] 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'lauð] *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'pɔ:tmənt] квартира (*амер.*)
apologize [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz] извиняться
apology [ə'pɒlədʒɪ] 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 ['ærɪstəkræt] 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'streɪlə] Австралия
automobile ['ɔ:təməbil] автомобиль
autumn ['ɔ:təm] осень

В

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 ['bækeɪk] 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, брусок
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 ['bjʊti] *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'ɡin] (**began; begun**) начинать
beginning [bi'ɡiniŋ] 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:'lin] 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 [big] большой
biography [baɪ'ɡræfi] 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) [bit] немного, чуть-чуть
bitter ['bitə] *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 ['blækbo: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 [bo: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 [bʌs] 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 [ˌkælɪ'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'næl] канал
Canberra ['kænbərə] Канберра
candy ['kændi] 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 [ˌselɪ'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 ['kæriktə] 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 [tʃest] грудная клетка
Chicago [tʃɪkəˈɡəʊ] Чикаго
chicken (chick) ['tʃɪkɪn] цыплёнок
child [tʃaɪld] ребёнок
children ['tʃɪldrən] дети
chimney ['tʃɪmni] труба
China ['tʃaɪnə] Китай
choice [tʃɔɪs] выбор
choose [tʃuːz] (**chose; chosen**) выбирать
Christian ['krɪstɪən] христианин
Christmas ['krɪsməs] Рождество
chronicle ['krɒnɪkl] летопись
chrysanthemum [krɪˈsænthɪmətəm] хризантема
church [tʃɜːtʃ] церковь
cinema ['sɪnəmə] *n* 1) кино 2) кинотеатр
 cinema-goer ['sɪnəməˌɡəʊə] любитель кино
 What's on at ...? Что идёт в ...?
circle ['sɜːkl] обводить кругом
circus ['sɜːkəs] *n* цирк; *adj* цирковой
city ['sɪti] большой город
class [klɑːs] класс
 after classes после занятий
 before classes до занятий
 in class в классе
 business class первый класс (*о билете на самолёт*)
 tourist class второй класс (*о билете на самолёт*)
classical ['klæsɪkl] классический
classroom ['klɑːsrʊm] классная комната, класс
clean [kliːn] *adj* чистый; *v* чистить, убирать
 cleaning day день уборки
clever ['kleɪvə] 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 [kəˈlekt] собирать, коллекционировать
collection [kəˈlekʃn] коллекция
collector [kəˈlektə] коллекционер
colonist ['kɒlənɪst] колонист, житель колонии
colony ['kɒləni] колония
colour ['kʌlə] цвет
 colour film цветной фильм
coloured ['kʌləd] раскрашенный
colourful ['kʌləfʊl] красочный, яркий
column ['kɒləm] колонка
combination [ˌkɒmbɪˈneɪʃn] 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) приходить из/с
 to come home приходить домой
comedy ['kɒmɪdi] комедия
comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] удобный
common ['kɒmən] обычный
commonly ['kɒmənli] обычно
 least commonly used реже всего используемое
 most commonly used наиболее часто используемое
compare [kəmˈpeə] сравнивать, сравнить
compete [kəmˈpiːt] соревноваться
competition [ˌkɒmpɪˈtɪʃn] соревнование
complete [kəmˈpliːt] заканчивать
compliment ['kɒmplɪmənt] комплимент
 to pay a compliment делать комплимент
compose [kəmˈpəʊz] сочинять, составлять
compound [kəmˈpaʊnd] сложное слово
computer [kəmˈpjʊtə] компьютер
concert ['kɒnsət] концерт
conductor [kənˈdʌktə] *n* 1) дирижёр 2) кондуктор
confectionery [kənˈfekʃənəri] кондитерская

conference ['kɒnfrəns] конференция
conservative [kən'sɜ:vətɪv] консерватив-
 ный
consist (of) [kən'sɪst] состоять (из)
consult [kən'sʌlt] консультировать
continent ['kɒntɪnənt] континент
continental [ˌkɒntɪ'nentl] относящийся
 к материку
continue [kən'tɪnju:] продолжать
conveniences [kən'vi:niənsɪz] удобства
modern conveniences современные
 удобства
convenient [kən'vi:njənt] удобный
conversation [ˌkɒnvə'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 [ˌkɒrɪ'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 ['kjʊəpiəs] 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! O, Боже!
December [dɪ'sembə] декабрь
decide [dɪ'saɪd] решать
decorate ['dekəreɪt] украшать

decoration [ˌdekə'reɪʃn] украшение
decorator ['dekəreɪtə] декоратор
deep [di:p] глубокий
definite ['defɪnɪt] определённый
definitely ['defɪnɪtli] определённо
delay [dɪ'leɪ] *n* задержка; *v* задерживать(ся), опаздывать
Delhi ['deli] Дели
democratic [ˌdemə'krætɪk] демократический
denote [dɪ'nəʊt] обозначать
dentist ['dentɪst] зубной врач
department [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt] отдел
department store [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt stɔ:] универсам
departure [dɪ'pɑ:tʃə] отправление
depend [dɪ'pend] зависеть
to depend on smb/smth зависеть от кого-то/чего-то
It depends! Судя по обстоятельствам.
describe [dɪ'skraɪb] описывать
desk [desk] папка
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 ['daɪələʊg] 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:tɪ] грязный
disagree [ˌdɪsə'ɡri:] не соглашаться
disappear [ˌdɪsə'piə] исчезать
discover [dɪ'skʌvə] открывать
discoverer [dɪ'skʌvərə] первооткрыватель
discovery [dɪ'skʌvəri] 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 [ˌdaʊn'steəz] *adv* внизу, вниз
drama ['dra: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 ['ɪərəɪk] боль в ухе
earth [ɜ: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:ʒɪpt] Египет
elbow ['elbəʊ] локоть
elect [ɪ'lekt] избирать, выбирать
electricity [ˌɪlek'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 [ɪ'nju:məreɪt] пронумеровать
equivalent [ɪ'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 bu:k] 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:gə] 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 ['febrʊəri] 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 [flu:t] 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 ['fɒpɪn] 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 ['ɡæləri] галерея
game [geɪm] игра
gangster ['ɡæŋstə] гангстер
garden ['ɡɑ:dn] сад
gas [ɡæs] 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 приготовиться

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 ['grænd,mʌðə] бабушка
grandparents ['grænp,eərənts] дедушка и бабушка
grass [grɑ:s] трава
grasshopper ['grɑ:s,hɒpə] кузнечик
great [greɪt] *adj* 1) великий 2) потрясающий, отличный
It's great! Великолепно! Потрясающе!
You look great! Ты отлично выглядишь!
greedy ['grɪ:di] жадный
green [grɪn] зелёный
greengrocer ['grɪn,groʊsə] зеленщик, продавец отдела «овощи-фрукты»
at the greengrocer's в магазине (отделе) «овощи-фрукты»

greeting ['grɪtɪŋ] приветствие
on greeting приветствуя
grocer ['groʊsə] бакалейщик
at the grocer's в бакалейном отделе
group [gru:p] *n* группа; *v* группировать, классифицировать
grow [grəʊ] (**grew; grown**) расти
guess [ges] догадываться
guest [gest] гость
guitar [gɪ'tɑ:] гитара
to play the guitar играть на гитаре
gun [gʌn] ружьё

H

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 [hə'nɔɪ] 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'bɔɪld 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 [hai] *adj* высокий; *adv* высоко
hill [hil] холм
him [him] *pron* его, ему, о нём (*кого?*)
his [hɪz] *pron* его (*чей?*)
historic [hɪ'stɒrɪk] 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] ([həʊzɪz]) 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 сколь 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:məɪst] юморист
hundred ['hʌndrɪd] сотня, сто
hungry ['hʌŋɡri] голодный
to be hungry быть голодным, хотеть есть
hunt [hʌnt] охотиться
hunter ['hʌntə] охотник
hurry ['hʌri] *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'mædʒɪ'neɪʃn] воображение
imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn] представить, вообразить

immediately [ɪ'mɪdiətli] немедленно
important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt] важный
impossible [ɪm'pɒsəbl] невозможный
in [ɪn] *prep* в (где?)

in an hour через час
include [ɪn'klu:d] 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 ['ɪnstɹʊmənt] инструмент
interested ['ɪntrɪstɪd] заинтересованный
to be interested in smth интересоваться чем-то

interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] интересный
international [ɪntə'næʃnəl] международный

interval ['ɪntəvl] интервал
interview ['ɪntəvjʊ:] *n* интервью; *v* брать интервью

into ['ɪntʊ] *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 ['ɪtəli] Италия

jacket ['dʒækɪt] куртка, жакет
jam [dʒæm] джем, варенье
January ['dʒænjuəri] январь
jar [dʒɑ:] банка

a jar of jam банка варенья

jeans [dʒi:nz] джинсы
job [dʒɒb] работа
jogging ['dʒɒɡɪŋ] бег разминочным темпом

join smb [dʒɔɪn] присоединиться к кому-л.

joke [dʒəʊk] шутка
journey ['dʒɜ:nɪ] путешествие

to go on a journey отправиться в путешествие

juice [dʒu:s] сок
July [dʒʊ'laɪ] июль
jump [dʒʌmp] прыгать
June [dʒu:n] июнь

junior ['dʒu:nɪə] начальный
just [dʒʌst] *adv* 1) только что 2) как раз

К

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 [lɑːdʒ] 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 ['liːpfɹɒɡ] 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, запирать
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 [ləʊs'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 ['lʌdʒɪʒ] багаж
lump [lʌmp] кусок
 a lump of sugar кусок сахара
lunch [lʌnʃ] второй завтрак, обед, ланч
 to have for lunch на второй завтрак/обед/ланч
lung(s) [lʌŋ(z)] лёгкое (лёгкие)

M

Madrid [mæ'drɪd] Мадрид
magazine [ˌmæɡə'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:mələɪd] мармелад, джем
married ['mærid] 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 (неисч. числ.) 2) лекарство (исчисл.)
meet [mi:t] (met; met) встречать, встречаться
 on meeting при встрече
member ['membə] член
memorial [mi'mɔ: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 [ˌmɪljə'neɪ] 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 ['mɒnjumənt] 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 ['mʌðə'lænd] 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 ['neɪtɪv] *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:spetə] 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 ['nəʊbədi] *pron* никто
nod [nɒd] *n* кивок; *v* кивать головой
noise [nɔɪz] шум
noisy ['nɔɪzi] шумный
normal ['nɔ:ml] нормальный
Normandy ['nɔ:məndi] Нормандия
north [nɔ:θ] север
in the north на севере
north-east ['nɔ:θ'ɪst] 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 [ɒblɪ'geɪʃn] обязательство
occupation [ɒkjʊ'reɪʃn] занятие, профессия
ocean ['əʊʃn] океан
October [ɒk'təʊbə] 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 ['ɔ:fn] *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 ['ɒptɪmɪz(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 [pə'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 [pə'dʒɑ:məz] пижама
palace ['pælɪs] дворец
pancake ['pæŋkeɪk] блин
paper ['peɪpə] 1) бумага 2) газета
papers ['peɪpəz] 1) газеты, журналы 2) документы
paragraph ['pærəgrɑ:f] параграф

Paris ['pærɪs] 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 ['peɪʃənt] пациент
pay (for smth) [peɪ] (**paid; paid**) платить (за что-то)
PE (Physical Education) ['pi: i:] физкультура
peace [pi:s] мир
peaceful ['pi:sfʊl] мирный
Peking [pi:'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 [pɪg] 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 ['plænit] 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 [pə'lɪtɪʃn] 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 [prɪˈpreə] готовиться

к чему-то

preposition [ˌpreɪpəˈzɪʃn] предлог

prescribe [prɪˈskraɪb] прописывать

to prescribe a medicine for smth про-

писывать 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* до-
вольно, 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 [prəˌnʌnsiˈeɪʃn] 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 [ˈprɒvɜ:b] пословица

public [ˈpʌblɪk] публика

pulse [pʌls] пульс

punish [ˈpʌnɪʃ] наказывать

punishment [ˈpʌnɪʃmənt] наказание

pupil [ˈpjʊ:pl] ученик

puppy [ˈpʌpi] щенок

pure [pjʊə] чистый

purple [ˈpɜ:pl] фиолетовый

put [put] (**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 [ˈkwɔ:tə] 1) четверть 2) монета

в 25 центов

at a quarter past 5 в четверть шестого

at a quarter to 5 в без четверти пять

queen [kwi:n] королева

question [ˈkwestʃn] 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 (железно-
дорожной) 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 [ˈrɑ:ðə] довольно

raven [ˈreɪvn] ворон

reach [ri:tʃ] достигать

react [rɪˈækt] реагировать

read [ri:d] (**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:ɪŋ] относящийся к
refuse [ri'fju:z] отказываться
regular verbs ['regjʊlə 'vɜ:bz] правильные глаголы
regularly ['regjʊləli] регулярно
regulation [regjʊ'leiʃn] инструкция
relation [ri'leiʃn] родственник
relative ['relatɪv] 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 ['raɪmɪŋ twɪn] слово, звучащее в рифму
rice [raɪs] рис
rich [rɪʃ] богатый
ride [raɪd] (**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 ['rɪvə] река
road [rəʊd] дорога
rocket ['rɒkɪt] 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:ltɪ] солёный
same [seɪm] *adj* тот же самый, такой же
sandals ['sænd(ə)lɪz] босоножки, сандалии
sandwich ['sænwɪdʒ] бутерброд
San Francisco [sæn frən'sɪskəʊ] Сан-Франциско
Saturday ['sætədɪ] суббота
sauce [sɔ:s] соус
save [seɪv] *υ* 1) спасать 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 ['siəriəs] серьёзный
seriously ['siəriəslɪ] 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 əsɪstənt] 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'bɪəriə] 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 rʊm] 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 [slɛv] раб
sledge [sledʒ] *n* санки; *v* кататься на санках
sleep [slɪp] *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'bɔɪld 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:ts graʊnd] спортивная площадка
spy [spaɪ] шпион
square [skweə] *n* площадь; *adj* квадратный
in the square на площади
stadium ['steɪdɪəm] 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 [stil] *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 [streit] 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 ['stadi] *n* кабинет; *v* изучать
subject ['sabdʒɪkt] предмет
success [sək'ses] успех
to be a success иметь успех
to have success иметь успех
suddenly ['sʌdnli] вдруг
suffer from страдать от
sugar ['ʃʊgə] сахар
sugary ['ʃʊgəri] *adj* 1) сахаристый 2) сладкий
suit [sjut] подходить, устраивать
It suits you well. Тебе это хорошо подходит.
summer ['sʌmə] лето
sun [sʌn] солнце
Sunday ['sʌndi] воскресенье
on Sunday в воскресенье
sunglasses ['sʌŋglɑ: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 [ðei] *pron* они
They say... Говорят...
thing [θɪŋ] вещь
think [θɪŋk] (**thought; thought**) думать
thirsty ['θɜ:stɪ] 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'lʌɪtɪs] 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 ['tuəɪst] 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 [twais] *adv* дважды
type [taɪp] печатать

U

ugly [ʌɡli] некрасивый, уродливый
uncle [ʌŋkl] дядя
uncomfortable [ʌn'kʌmfətl̩] неудобный
uncountable [ʌn'kaʊntəbl̩] неисчисляемый
under [ʌndə] *prep* под

underground [ʌndəgraʊnd] метро, подземка
to take the underground ехать на метро
underline [ʌndə'laɪn] подчёркивать
underlined word подчёркнутое слово
understand [ʌndə'stænd] (**understood; understood**) понимать
uneasy [ʌn'iːzi] нелёгкий
unfinished [ʌn'fɪnɪʃt] незаконченный
unfortunately [ʌn'fɔːtʃənɪtli] к сожалению
unfriendly [ʌn'frendli] недружелюбный
unhappy [ʌn'hæpi] несчастливый, несчастный
uniform ['juːnɪfɔːm] форма
unimportant [ʌnɪm'pɔːtənt] неважный
the United States of America (the United States) Соединённые Штаты Америки
unkind [ʌn'kaɪnd] недобрый
unnoticed [ʌn'nəʊtɪst] незамеченный
untrue [ʌn'truː] лживый, неверный
up [ʌp] *adv* вверх
upper ['ʌpə] верхний
upstairs [ʌp'steəz] *adv* наверх
us [ʌs] *pron* нас, нам, о нас
the USA (the US) США
use [juːz] использовать, употреблять
useful ['juːsfʊl] полезный
used to [juːst] иметь обыкновение делать что-то (о прошлом)
I used to do it. Я обычно делал это.
using ['juːzɪŋ] используя

V

vacation [və'keɪʃn] каникулы
vacuum cleaner ['vækjuəm ,kliːnə] пылесос
vegetable ['vedʒɪtəbl̩] овощ
version ['vɜːʃn] версия, вариант
very ['veri] *adv* очень
victory ['vɪktəri] 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'kæbjʊləri] 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 [hu:z] *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 ['wʌpɪ] 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 [rʊŋ] 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 [br'kʌm]	became [br'keɪm]	become [br'kʌm]	drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]
begin [br'gɪn]	began [br'gæn]	begun [br'gʌn]	eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten ['i:tɪn]
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'gɒtɪn]
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃəʊz]	chosen ['tʃəʊzən]	get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]	give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given ['gɪvɪn]
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 [hiə]	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]	[ˈstəʊlən]
swim	swam	swum
[swim]	[swæm]	[swʌm]
take	took	taken
[teɪk]	[tʊk]	[ˈteɪkən]
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]	[ˈwəʊkən]
wear	wore	worn
[weə]	[wɜ:]	[wɜ:n]
win	won	won
[wɪn]	[wʌn]	[wʌn]
write	wrote	written
[raɪt]	[rəʊt]	[ˈrɪtn]

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В ДВУХ ЧАСТЯХ

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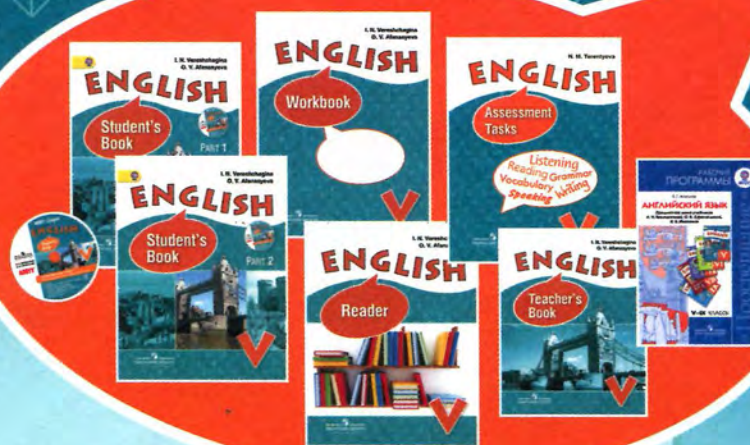
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