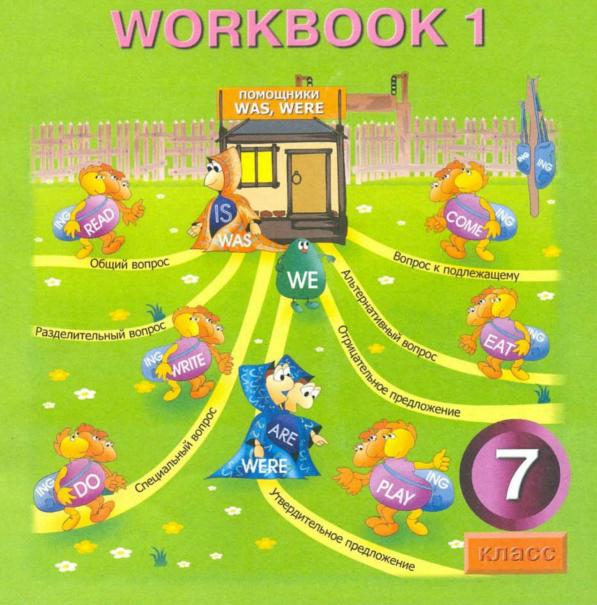
K. Kaufman M. Kaufman

# Happy English.ru



## List of irregular verbs

I форма	T	II форма	III форма
be	быть, находиться, являться	was, were	been
beat	бить, ударять	beat	beaten
become	становиться	became	become
begin	начинать(ся)	began	begun
bite	кусать(ся)	bit	bitten
blow	дуть	blew	blown
break	ломать, нарушать	broke	broken
bring	приносить, приводить	brought	brought
build	строить	built	built
buy	покупать	bought	bought
catch	поймать	caught	caught
choose	выбирать	chose	chosen
come	приходить, приезжать	came	come
cost	стоить	cost	cost
cut	резать	cut	cut
dig	копать	dug	dug
do	делать	did	done
draw	рисовать	drew	drawn
drink	пить	drank	drunk
drive	водить машину	drove	driven
eat	кушать	ate	eaten
fall	падать	fell	fallen
feel	чувствовать	felt	felt
fight	бороться, сражаться	fought	fought
find	находить	found	found
fly	летать	flew	flown
forget	забывать	forgot	forgotten
forgive	прощать	forgave	forgiven
freeze	замерзать	froze	frozen
get	получать	got	got
give	давать	gave	given
go	ходить. ехать	went	gone
grow	расти, выращивать	grew	grown
hang	вешать	hung	hung
have	иметь	had	had
hear	слышать	heard	heard
hide	прятать	hid	hidden
hit	ударять	hit	hit
hold	держать	held	held
keep	держать, хранить	kept	kept

# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

# Счастливый английский.ру/ Happy English.ru

## Рабочая тетрадь № 1

с раздаточным материалом к учебнику для 7 класса общеобразовательных учреждений

# УМК "Счастливый английский.py" / "Happy English.ru" для 7-го класса включает следующие компоненты:

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- книгу для учителя
- рабочие тетради № 1, 2 с раздаточным материалом
- аудиоприложение (аудиокассеты, CD MP3)
- учебное пособие "Мистер Хэлп идет на помощь"

По вопросам приобретения книг следует обращаться в издательство "Титул": 249035, г. Обнинск Калужской обл., а/я 5055, тел.: (48439) 9-10-09,

факс: (48439) 9-10-00, e-mail: pochta@titul.ru (книга почтой), umk@titul.ru (оптовые покупатели).

Информация об УМК находится на сайте www.happyenglish.ru

К. И. Кауфман, М. Ю. Кауфман

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Кауфман Клара Исааковна Кауфман Марианна Юрьевна

#### АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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с раздаточным материалом к учебнику для 7 класса общеобразовательных учреждений

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## Lessons 1, 2

# Do you remember us?

- Answer the questions about the characters.
  - 1. Who speaks Japanese? —
  - 2. Who is learning Russian? \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3. Who is going to read history books? —\_\_\_\_\_
  - 4. Who likes to help people? —
  - 5. Who got lost in Russia? —
  - 6. Who found Rob? —
  - 7. Who likes reading books? —
  - 8. Who is a workaholic? —
  - 9. Who went to the Edinburgh of the past? —
  - 10. Who had a pen friend in Russia? —\_\_\_\_\_\_
  - 11. Who goes to an ordinary school? —
- Read and say Where do people speak Danish? Who speaks Dutch? What language do they speak in Finland? Подчеркните названия стран, не совпадающие с названиями языков.

Country	Adjective	Person	Nation
America	American	an American	the Americans
Belgium	Belgian	a Belgian	the Belgians
Brazil	Brazilian	a Brazilian	the Brazilians
China	Chinese	a Chinese	the Chinese
Denmark	Danish	a Dane	the Danes
England	English	an Englishman/woman	the English
Finland	Finnish	a Finn	the Finns
France	French	a Frenchman/woman	the French
Germany	German	a German	the Germans
Italy	Italian	an Italian	the Italians
Japan	Japanese	a Japanese	the Japanese
Mexico	Mexican	a Mexican	the Mexicans
the Netherlands (Holland)	Dutch	a Dutchman/woman	the Dutch
Norway	Norwegian	a Norwegian	the Norwegian
Poland	Polish	a Pole	the Poles
Russia	Russian	a Russian	the Russians
Scotland	Scottish	a Scot	the Scots
Spain	Spanish	a Spaniard	the Spanish
Sweden	Swedish	a Swede	the Swedes
Switzerland	Swiss	a Swiss	the Swiss
Turkey	Turkish	a Turk	the Turks



- 836 million people speak Chinese
- 330 million speak Spanish
- 322 million English
- 170 million speak Russian
- 122 million speak Japanese
- 98 million speak German
- 72 million speak French

H	0	m	6	w	0	r	k
	v		-	**	~		.,

of this school."

A Complete the sentences. Use the expressions:
your life will be in danger, to be a workaholic, to be the head of

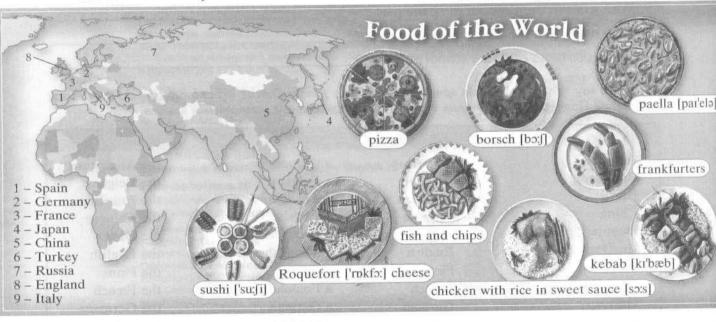
1. Our boss works day and night because he

2. If you cross the road and don't look,

3. "I need to speak to your director." — "That's me. I

Look at the menu of the Food of the World restaurant. Match the food with the country.

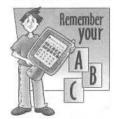
Model: Sushi is Japanese. You can have the best sushi in Japan.



(c)	Use the, a, — (no article).
	1. Olga lives in Russia. It is very big country.
	2. He can't speak German. If he goes to Germany, he'll need translator.
	3. Did Robin come from Edinburgh or from London?
	4. Do you speak Japanese? Is it difficult?
	5. We want to go to Turkey next year. — Go in September. It is best time in Turkey
	6. He lives in France, doesn't he? — Yes, this man is doctor from Paris.

## Lesson 3

## We are making a file



1 Чтение гласных букв в открытом (I) и закрытом (II) типе ударного слога.

Буква	Открытый (I) т	тип ударного слога	Закрытый (II) т	ип ударного слога
Aa	[e1]	place	[æ]	bag
Oo	[90]	home	[a]	dog
Ii	[aɪ]	price	[1]	pin
Yy	[ar]	my	[1]	gym
Ee	[i:]	me	[e]	ten
Uu	[ju:]	humor	[٨]	nut

**Обратите внимание!** Если слово заканчивается на букву e, то она не произносится.

#### Правило деления английских слов на слоги

Чтобы правильно прочитать английское слово, нужно:

1. Разделить слово на слоги.

2. Найти гласную букву, на которую падает ударение (в большинстве случаев это будет первая гласная). Если за этой гласной следует согласная + гласная, то граница слога пройдет между ними. Например: fi/nal. Первый слог заканчивается на гласную букву. Такой слог называется открытым, а слово с таким слогом относится к первому (I) типу слога. В открытом слоге гласная читается так, как она читается в алфавите. Следовательно, букву і в первом слоге следует прочитать как [ai] — ['fainəl].

Если при делении на слоги за первой (ударной) гласной следуют две согласные, то граница слога пройдет между этими согласными. Например: doc/tor. Первый слог заканчивается на согласную с. Такой слог называется закрытым, а слово с таким слогом относится ко второму (II) типу слога: doctor ['dɒktə].

mine [	], pie [ _	], rye [	], tub [	], fence [
sand [	], top [	], mince [	], gave [	], ham [
fun [	], fly [	], sorry [	], grade [	].
		йских букв, записан	ных в транскрипции	. Напишите слова, н
A Section 1997	этся из этих букв. [pi:], [aɪ], [n] — p			
Example:	550	pin	[ef], [el], [waɪ] — _	

[tij.], [ti], [t], [ti], [t	[eitf], [ei], [em] —	
Rob MacWizard  Hi, I am Rob MacWizard. I live with my father and mother and my sister Masha. I like reading books and playing computer games. Last year I go to an ordinary school was in a very difficult situation. I had a pen friend in Russia and I am sitting in my room. But my great-gr	Oпределите, к какому типу слога отно Read the words. Lake, fan, Rome, log, nice, lip, fly, he, h	сятся записанные вами слова. nut, tune, cry.
Hi, I am Rob MacWizard. I live with my father and mother and my sister Masha. I like reading books and playing computer games. Last year I go to an ordinary school was in a very difficult situation. I had a pen friend in Russia and I am sitting in my room. But my great-	Информация о Робине, Робе и Мише в но восстановил ее. Помогите ему разо	компьютере агента Кьюта пропала. Кьют только част браться в восстановленных файлах.
Hi, I am Misha Inin. I am from Edinburgh. I live from an old family with my father and mother and my sister Masha. I am an ordinary boy from an ordinary family and I go to an ordinary school. But last year friend in Russia changed my life. A boy from the past came to me. He was from Russia. He became my best friend, but he had to go back to his time. Life is not fun without him. My hobbies sports, horse riding and football, books, languages are boring without Robin.	Hi, I am Rob MacWizard. I live with my f Masha. I like reading books and playir I go to an ordinary school was in a ver- pen friend in Russia and I am sitting in great-	ng computer games. Last year ery difficult situation. I had a my room. But my great-greateat-great grandfather Robin time from 1599 and I go to an ch of 1599. I didn't like it there, in my room Misha and Agent
Hi, I am Misha Inin. I am from Edinburgh. I live from an old family with my father and mother and my sister Masha. I am an ordinary boy from an ordinary family and I go to an ordinary school. But last year friend in Russia changed my life. A boy from the past came to me. He was from Russia. He became my best friend, but he had to go back to his time. Life is not fun without him. My hobbies sports, horse riding and football, books, languages are boring without Robin.		
	Hi, I am Misha Inin. I am from Edinber with my father and mother and my side boy from an ordinary family and I go by year friend in Russia changed my life. The was from Russia. He became go back to his time. Life is not fun with horse riding and football, books, language.	ster Masha. I am an ordinary to an ordinary school. But last A boy from the past came to my best friend, but he had to thout him. My hobbies sports, ages are boring without Robin.

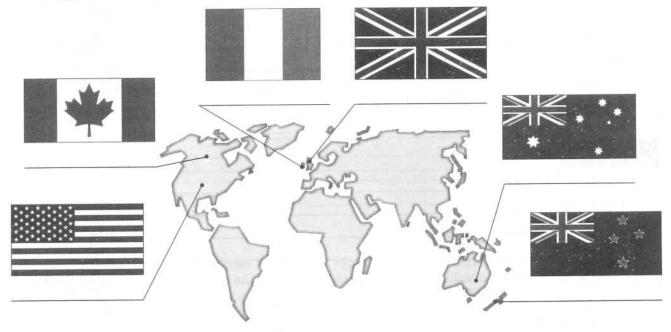
File		P
Family name:		
	?	
	and the second second	F-1
What is she like?	II till all ad with a pilinear of	<u> </u>
File		0
Name:		
Country:		
What does he do?	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	
nterests:	The second of	
ile		
Nationality:		
The state of the s		1 1/2 3/
What does he do?		
nterests:		
What is he like? _		- W
esson 4	Do you need a hand?	
ead the words.	ch, left, number, Susan, empty, pipe, l	ane, wipe, dry, future.

n China the	speak Japanese, don't the	ey? —	
People from	Berlin speak French, don'	t they?	



People speak English on five continents.
English is an official language in seventy-five countries.
322 million people speak English as their native language.
The main English-speaking countries are the UK, Ireland, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Match the names of the English-speaking countries and their national flags. Write the names on the map.



## Homework

Translate the words in brackets and fill in the gaps.

- 1. Agent Cute had to \_\_\_\_\_ (доставить) a document to Rob MacWizard's family.
- The document was \_\_\_\_\_ (совершенно секретный).
- 3. Robin \_\_\_\_\_ (уронил) the document when he went back to his time.
- 4. The document is a key to the \_\_\_\_\_ (сокровище).
- I have a cheese sandwich and you have a ham sandwich. Let's \_\_\_\_\_\_ (меняться).

interested in	use is writing Cute's story in her no the family treasure! Tell your class What did she forget? Put the verbs	smates: What does Mi	innie Mouse know about Misha
Last year A	gent Cute(have) a very	interesting case. An E	inglish boy Rob(go)
to his pen fr	riend Misha in Russia. His parents	s(come) to	the detective agency for help
Agent Cute	(work) on the case. He	e went to Russia and	(find) Misha and his
family. They	had a visitor from England — Rol	oin. Agent Cute	(watch) the boys in Russia
and, when t	hey (go) to England, h	ne watched them in E	ngland. Robin (be)
from 1599. I	He came from the past because he	(want) to	take the Stone of Destiny from
Westminster	Abbey back to Scotland. The two	boys used a time tunn	el and(swap) places
in time and	Agent Cute helped them swap back	k! He(find	l) a note. It is the key to a family
treasure.	- 5 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1		
Lesson	A horrible thing he		ON STATEMENT OF ST
1 Read the wa	ords.		
Wink, funn	y, stitch, truck, windy, hide, Pete,	type, stupid.	
	e people in the pictures saying. Us		
I'm going to give	T'	Burn the witch!	
you a test.	I'm afraid it's the end of the lesson.		chi all awith
	Carlo Silvino	-1-17/17/17/17	
N S G			SHAPPIER
		To Col	BOND WIND
		0/2	
Model	the end of the lesson		it / rain
		What's the secret v	vord?)
(Give me your	money T A F	11/11/16	
Give me your	money.		
		11/1/10/23	
	RULTA	0 0	

police / come

I / forget

# Homework Agent Cute is writing a letter to Misha, but his Russian is not very good because he is very nervous. Write a letter in English. 🗷 Untitled - Message (HTML) Ele Edit View Insert Format Iools Actions Help ■Send - □ ● / □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ ! ↓ ▼ ■ Options... A □ . To<sub>2</sub>. Cc... Subject: Дорогой Миша, Я есть испуганный, ужасная вещь случилась. Я поехал в Танбридж-Уэлс. Я имел документ для Роба. Этот документ есть верхний секрет. Робин ронял его, я его подбирал. Этот документ есть ключ к сокровище. Я встретил очень красивая женщина на поезд. Она имела тяжелая сумка, и я спросил ее: "Вам нужна рука?" Она сказал: "Спасибо". Мы разговаривали, и она мне говорил: "Ты есть сильный, ты есть красивый, рассказывай мне про свой бизнес". Я рассказывал ей про тебя, Роба и Робина, и она говорил: "Ты дергаешь меня за ногу". Потом она крала этот документ. Роб есть в опасность. Босс есть очень сердитый. Я есть уволенный. Рассказывай обо всем Робу. Любовь, Агент Кьют Test yourself Lesson 6 Listen to the situations and choose the reaction. 1. Do you need a hand? —

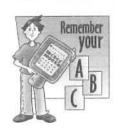
2. You are pulling my leg. — \_

Of course. It doesn't matter. — \_\_\_\_
 I'm afraid I can't find my key. — \_

( H	lomework
A	Do you want to go camping? Why? / Why not? Write about it. Use the sentences from the text or your own ideas. Start with "Camping is a real adventure" or "I hate camping".
	Lesson 2 We must pack our backpacks
1	Read the words.
	Feet, mild, sight, kind, fight, way, mail, fence, mirror, cent, beggar.
2	Unscramble the words you learnt in this lesson.
	Tchor, racame, onaculdr, sehctam, sampocs, kackpacb.
3	Translate into English.
	Я не люблю спать в палатке. —
	У тебя есть спальный мешок? —
	Он не мог найти спички и фонарь.—
	У Роба не было запасных носков. —
	Они готовили еду на костре.—
4	Play a game Ideal outfit (идеальная одежда).
	Играют трое. Двое <u>по очереди</u> бросают друг другу мяч, при этом громко произносят название одежды. Если игрок согласен надеть этот предмет одежды, то он ловит мяч, если нет (например, ему предлагают надеть шапку второй раз) — не ловит. Третий игрок следит за ходом игры и откладывает карточку с изображением названной одежды в пользу
	игрока, ловящего мяч, если он этот мяч поймал. В конце игры игроки получают свои наборы картинок. Побеждает тот, кто более правильно одет. Например: у игрока $\mathbf{A}$ — джинсы, рубашка, футболка, куртка, две пары ботинок, у игрока $\mathbf{B}$ — брюки, рубашка, свитер,
	носки и пара ботинок. Выигрывает игрок $\mathbf{B}$ , потому что у него есть все необходимое и ничего лишнего. Картинки с изображением одежды см. в разделе $Cut$ $Out$ .

Look at the map. Write the names of the countries and their languages. Великобритания Россия Франция Италия Китай Испания Match the questions with the answers. 1. Let me introduce my brother. His name is Jack Brown. a) I'm afraid I have to go now. b) I'm from Germany. 2. How do you do? c) How do you do? 3. It was very nice to meet you. 4. Where are you from? d) I'm a driver. e) It's very nice to meet you. 5. What do you do? Use the expressions from Ex. 3 and write a dialogue. Complete the file about yourself. File Name: Family name: Nationality: What do you do? Interests: What are you like?\_\_\_\_\_ Complete the sentences with the right form of the verbs. Want, be, have, find, live, be going. 1. Robin MacWizard \_\_\_\_\_\_ from Edinburgh. 2. Robin \_\_\_\_\_ the time tunnel. 3. Rob \_\_\_\_\_\_ to visit Misha. 4. Misha in Lukinsk. 5. Betsey three children. 6. The Boss \_\_\_\_\_\_ to take his first holiday.





• Буквосочетание ее передает звук [i:]. Например: meet [mi:t].

 $\bullet$  Если за буквой i следуют буквосочетания ld, nd, gh, то буква i передает звук [аг]. Например: child, find, right.

Обратите внимание! Буквосочетание gh не передает никакой звук — right [raɪt].

 Буквосочетания ау, аі передают звук [ег]. Например: say [ser], mail [merl]. Буква с перед гласными e, i, y передает звук [s]. Например: cent, fancy, cycle. Перед остальными гласными и согласными буква с передает звук [k]. Например: code.

• Гласная + r в конце слова передает звук [ə]. Например: mother [mʌðə], actor ['æktə].

• Если за гласной стоит одна согласная, а за ней буква l, то l притягивает к себе эту согласную, образуя с ней слог, а предыдущая гласная оказывается в открытом слоге. Например: ta/ble [teibl] (l притянула к себе b, а буква a — оказалась в открытой позиции).

• Буква l в состоянии притянуть только одну согласную. Если же перед l стоят две согласные, то предыдущий слог окажется закрытым. Например: ap/ple [æpl].

Полведем итоги:

$$i + nd = [ai]$$

$$gh$$

гласная 
$$+ r$$
 в конце слова  $= [5]$ 

$$c + i = [s]$$

$$c + a = [k]$$

$$u$$

$$c + corлаcная = [k]$$

Read the words.

Cell, mail, ceramic, level, feel, tailor, pay, cane, fight, fancy, better, night, cave, pain, seem, bright, ticket, messy, crocodile, need, fever, site, tact, fade, bay, mild, mind, find, kind, maker, trace, cradle, idle, noble, little, bubble.

Remember the text on pages 24-25. Write true, false or no information.

- 1. Misha and Rob are going camping. 2. They will see the Volga.
- Rob likes camping.
- 3. They will sleep in tents and cook on a campfire.
- The boys will see bears.
- 6. Rob is scared.

Роб вспоминал свой предыдущий поход, но потом порвал свои записи. Миша пытается восстановить их. Put the words in the right order.

1. and / a backpack / old / was / heavy -2. soft / sleeping bag / new / was / the / and — \_\_\_\_\_

3. slept / on / hard / ground / cold / we / a — \_\_\_\_\_

4. bear / hungry / saw / we / young / a —

#### Homework

A quiz. What kind of camper are you? Choose your answer.

- At the weekends you normally...
  - a) spend a day on the sofa and watch TV.
  - b) spend your time with friends.
  - c) walk your dog or go jogging.
- 2. Which character do you like best?
  - a) Harry Potter
  - b) Robin Hood
  - c) Peter Pan
- 3. You are lost in the forest. What will you do?
  - a) climb a tree and cry
  - b) sit on the ground and wait for help
  - c) use a compass and try to find the way
- 4. You are camping near the lake. There is no hot water, but you want to wash your hair.
  - a) You won't wash your hair and wait for your cosy bathroom.
  - b) You'll warm up some water in the cauldron and ask somebody to help.
  - c) You'll wash your hair in the lake.
- 5. What is fun about sleeping in a tent?
  - a) It's not my idea of fun.
  - b) You can have a good fight and a good laugh in a tent.
  - c) It is good for you to sleep in the open air.
- 6. You are camping. You get up early in the morning. Everybody is still asleep. What will you do?
  - a) read a book
  - b) cook breakfast
  - c) make the campfire
- 7. You are going by car, so you can take one heavy thing with you. What will you take?
  - a) a TV
  - b) a cassette recorder
  - c) a boat
- 8. When you go camping, your backpack is normally very heavy because you carry
  - a) a lot of warm clothes
  - b) a lot of nice snacks
  - c) a lot of things for your friends
- 9. When you get home after camping what is the first thing you do?
  - a) Go to the bathroom and have a long hot bath.
  - b) Phone all your friends and tell them all about your adventures.
  - c) Go to the kitchen and have something to eat.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	-				-	-		

#### YOUR RESULTS



Mostly As - You are a SLEEPING BAG. Camping isn't your idea of fun. The ground is cold and the backpack is very heavy. So it's better for you to go by car. But you are clever. If something happens, you have good ideas which help everybody. And your friends really like to listen to your stories by the campfire.



Mostly Bs — You are a CAMPFIRE. Everybody likes you. You are always the centre of any group. You sing, you dance, you make jokes. Camping without you isn't fun. But you are not always ready for difficult situations — you need your friends like a campfire needs a lot of wood.



Mostly Cs - You are a TORCH. You are a very good camper and will survive in any situation. You always help you friends if they ask for help. You can make a campfire and cook food, you can carry heavy things. There is only one problem: Your light is very important, but it is not warm enough.

Lesson 3 The most import	ant equipment
Read the words.  Seem, right, bind, night, hay, fail, actor, ro  Vasya is packing his backpack. Look what h	e has.
What does he need? He is reading the adve I want to swap my guitar for a radio.  Jack	I want to swap my torch for a penknife.  Anna
I want to swap my camera for a sleeping bag.  Dennis	I want to swap my tent for a television Ja
I want to swap my rain jacket for a jumper.	I want to swap my antimosquito cream for a bottle of shampoo.  Kate

	Lesson 4 Her backpack is as heavy as mine
1	Read the words.  Tail, high, case, rice, cancel, reader, ray, light, find, tractor, cleaner.
2	Write your own sentences with the adjectives.
(100000	Easy, heavy, light, cheap, expensive, long.
3	Choose the right form.
	1. This is the darkest / the most dark room in the house.
	2. He saw the popularest / the most popular film of the year.
	3. He is more taller / taller than I am.
	4. That was the most happy / the happiest day of his life.
	5. Peggy's sleepover was less creepy / creepier than mine.
4	Answer the questions.
	Is History as interesting as Literature? —
	2. March is as long as January, isn't it? —
	3. Are the days in autumn as short as in winter? —
	4. Are you as tall as your friend? —
Н	omework
A )	Choose the right word.
	1. That tent wasn't him / his. 4. Look at his / him.
	2. He is her / hers friend. 5. This pen isn't my / mine.
	3. That kettle is their / theirs.
В	Complete the sentences. Use these adjectives: light, famous, long, heavy.
	1. The Thames is not as as the Enisey.
	2. Her backpack is as as mine.
	3. Their tent was not as as ours.
55	4. Shakespeare is as as Pushkin.

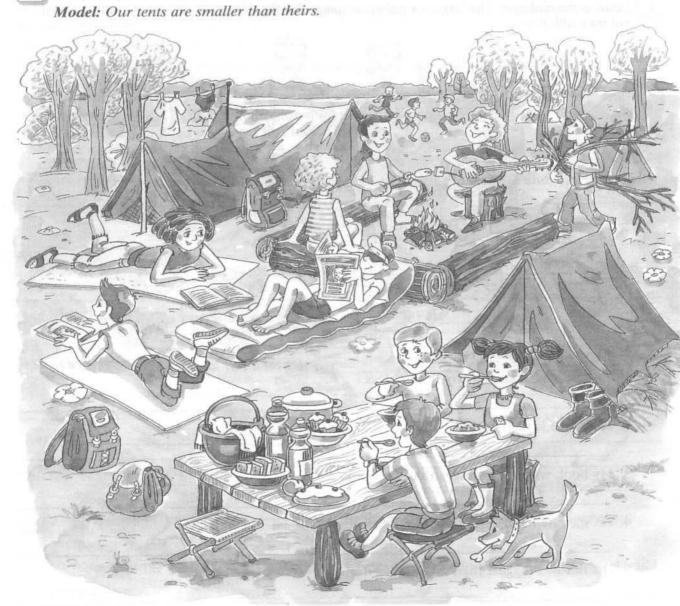
	s in the right form.	re.
I. Ted is (tall)		
2. My dad is (old)		
3. They are the (happy)		
4. Mary's English is (bad)		
5. Nick is the (good)		
6. The (hot)	day last year wa	s 12 July.
Complete the table with the	right form of the adjectives.	
Положительная степень Positive degree	Сравнительная степень Comparative degree	Превосходная степень Superlative degree
famous		
	more favourite	
	better	
		the least important (thing)
creepy		
	more horrible	
	easier	
	Custor	
gloomy	less interesting	
Write your opinion (мнение  1. The most popular comp  2. The most ancient monu  3 wi	less interesting  ).  puter game is  ment in England is  ll be the most popular foo	tball player in Russia nex
Write your opinion (мнение  1. The most popular comp  2. The most ancient monu  3 wi  4 is t  Write questions for your frie	less interesting  b).  buter game is  ment in England is  ll be the most popular foothe most interesting TV prends. Ask them in class.	tball player in Russia nex rogramme.
Write your opinion (мнение  1. The most popular comp  2. The most ancient monu  3 wi  4 is t  Write questions for your frie  Model: a) car (comfortable b) computer / TV (  a)	less interesting  b).  buter game is  ment in England is  Il be the most popular foothe most interesting TV process. Ask them in class.  e): What is the most comfort (expensive): Is a computer	tball player in Russia nex rogramme.  ortable car? more expensive than a TV
Write your opinion (мнение  1. The most popular comp  2. The most ancient monu  3 wi  4 is  Write questions for your frie  Model: a) car (comfortable b) computer / TV (  a)  1. city (beautiful)	less interesting  buter game is  ument in England is  ll be the most popular foothe most interesting TV prends. Ask them in class.  e): What is the most comfort (expensive): Is a computer	tball player in Russia nex rogramme. ortable car? more expensive than a TV
Write your opinion (мнение  1. The most popular comp  2. The most ancient monu  3 wi  4 is  Write questions for your frie  Model: a) car (comfortable b) computer / TV (  a)  1. city (beautiful)  2. museum (interesting)	less interesting  buter game is  ment in England is  ll be the most popular foothe most interesting TV prends. Ask them in class.  e): What is the most comfort (expensive): Is a computer	tball player in Russia nex rogramme. ortable car? more expensive than a TV
Write your opinion (мнение  1. The most popular comp  2. The most ancient monu  3 wi  4 is  Write questions for your frie  Model: a) car (comfortable b) computer / TV (  a)  1. city (beautiful)  2. museum (interesting)	less interesting  buter game is  ment in England is  ll be the most popular foothe most interesting TV prends. Ask them in class.  e): What is the most comfort (expensive): Is a computer	tball player in Russia nex rogramme. ortable car? more expensive than a TV
Write your opinion (мнение  1. The most popular comp  2. The most ancient monu  3 wi  4 is t  Write questions for your frie  Model: a) car (comfortable b) computer / TV (  a)  1. city (beautiful)  2. museum (interesting) _  3. holiday (important)  b)	less interesting  buter game is  ument in England is  ll be the most popular foothe most interesting TV products. Ask them in class.  e): What is the most comfort (expensive): Is a computer	tball player in Russia nex rogramme.  ortable car? more expensive than a TV
Write your opinion (мнение  1. The most popular comp  2. The most ancient monu  3 wi  4 is  Write questions for your frie  Model: a) car (comfortable b) computer / TV (	less interesting  buter game is  ument in England is  ll be the most popular foothe most interesting TV products. Ask them in class.  e): What is the most comfort (expensive): Is a computer	tball player in Russia nex rogramme.  ortable car? more expensive than a TV
Write your opinion (мнение  1. The most popular comp  2. The most ancient monu  3 wi  4 is  Write questions for your frie  Model: a) car (comfortable b) computer / TV (  a)  1. city (beautiful)  2. museum (interesting)  3. holiday (important)  b)  1. book / film (interesting)  2. Mathematics / History	less interesting  b).  cuter game is  ment in England is  ll be the most popular foothe most interesting TV process. Ask them in class.  e): What is the most comfort (expensive): Is a computer  (difficult)	tball player in Russia nex rogramme.  ortable car? more expensive than a TV
Write your opinion (мнение  1. The most popular comp  2. The most ancient monu  3 wi  4 is  Write questions for your frie  Model: a) car (comfortable b) computer / TV (  a)  1. city (beautiful)  2. museum (interesting)  3. holiday (important)  b)  1. book / film (interesting)	less interesting  b).  cuter game is  ment in England is  ll be the most popular foothe most interesting TV process. Ask them in class.  e): What is the most comfort (expensive): Is a computer  (difficult)	tball player in Russia nex rogramme.  ortable car? more expensive than a TV

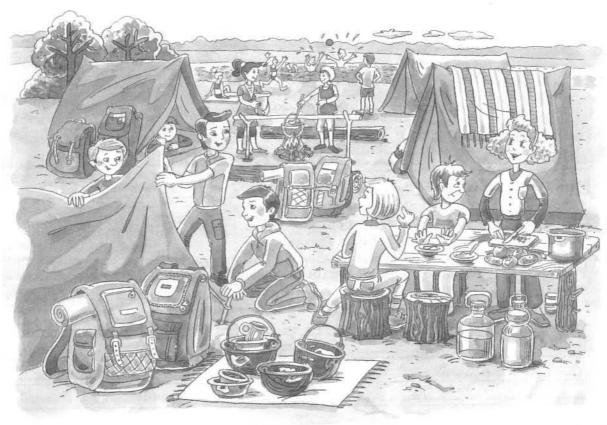
Homework ) ...

	nslate from Russian into English. Этот перочинный нож не мой. Он — его.—
2.	Наша палатка не такая новая, как ваша.—
3.	Их спальные мешки не такие теплые, как наши.—
4.	Его книга такая же интересная, как ее. —
Less	sons 5, 6 Is Rob as good as gold?
Hon	nework
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. B Tr	Mhat can help you read a book in a sleeping bag?  a) a penknife b) a torch c) a tent Where do people sleep in the forest?  a) in a tent b) in their wellingtons c) in their sweaters What do you need if you get lost in the forest?  a) a penknife b) matches c) a compass What do you need for your campfire?  a) some wood and matches b) some wood and a torch c) a guitar and a penknife What do you do with a tent?  a) You pick it up. b) You put it up. c) You take it up.
2	Его лицо было таким же красным, как мое.—
3	. Этот свитер не такой теплый, как тот.—
4	. Моя палатка больше, чем твоя.—
5	. Это место такое же красивое, как и то.—
	Aisha is writing about their first camping day. Complete his notes. Use Ex. 7 and 8 for help.  15 August  Today was the most horrible day of my life. First, Robin couldn't carry his backpack. I had tearry it for him.

Together death or bell and the control of the contr
Lesson 7 Test yourself
Listen to the dialogue. The boys are going camping. Tick the things which the boys will
not take with them.
A A PERIOR
Find the mistakes and correct them.
1. He is the most strong boy in our class.
2. That cake is the baddest.
3. My book was interestinger than his book.
4. He was the handsomest man in the family.
5. His flat was biggest than his friend's flat.

- 3 Write your own sentences.
  - Model: Moscow / big / Kursk
    - a) Moscow is bigger than Kursk.
    - b) Kursk is not as big as Moscow.
  - 1. Maths / easy / History for me.
  - 2. His backpack / light / mine.
  - 3. Their camping stove / cheap / ours.
  - 4. My torch / good / yours. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Compare (сравните) the two camps. Use the plan.





1.	1. tents	
2.	2. dishes	
3.	3. food	100mm
4.	4. backpacks	
5.	5. water bottles	
	7. What are we doing?	
In	Imagine you can spend your holiday any Write 5–7 sentences about it. The question	where you like (где только захотите). ns will help you.

- 5
  - 1. Where will you go?
  - 2. What do you want to do there?

  - 3. What clothes will you need? (write a list)4. What equipment will you need? (write a list)5. How much money will you need?



1 Translate into Russian. Use the dictionary.



- The largest continent in the world is Asia. The smallest is Australia.
- · Africa is larger than Europe.
- Antarctica is smaller than North America, but larger than Europe.
- South America is the fourth biggest continent and is smaller than North America.

- 2 Расположите названия континентов в порядке убывания их размеров.
- 3 Read and translate. Use the dictionary.



- The average temperature of the water in the oceans is about 4 °C.
- Sea water freezes at -2 °C.
- The Coral Sea is the largest in the world.
- The deepest point on the ocean floor is the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean.
- The highest mountains in the world are the Himalayas.

#### Lake Baikal

The deepest lake in the world is Lake Baikal. It is 636 km long and 48 km wide. The Baikal is 1,620 metres deep. More than 300 rivers run into the Baikal, and only one, the Angara, drains (вытекает) it. The saltiest lake in the world is the Dead Sea. Because there is so much salt it is very easy to swim in this sea.

omework	
Answer the questions:	
What can you see in Red Square?	
2. What is Peterhof? What can you see there?	
3. What is the biggest museum in St Petersburg?	
4. What is the most famous garden in St Petersburg?	
5. What is the most famous Moscow theatre?	
6. What is the most famous St Petersburg theatre?	
7. What can you see in the Armoury Chamber?	
Match the names of the cities with their transcriptions. Learn to read them. Which cities are capitals?	of these
1 Istanbul 3 Berlin 4 Beijing 2 Tokyo 7 Moscow 3 Declaration 1 Moscow	i) ['lʌndən a) ['mɒskəʊ e) [ˌnju: 'jɔ:l h) [mə'drɪd d) ['pærɪs] f) [ˌɪstæn'bı b) ['təʊkɪəʊ g) [bɜ:ˈlɪn]
<ul><li>Rome</li><li>8 New York</li><li>Madrid</li><li>Paris</li></ul>	c) [ˌbeɪˈʤɪŋ j) [rəʊm]

Match the names of the countries with their capitals. Use the or — (no article).  Model: The capital of France is Paris.
England, France, the USA, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Russia, China, Japan, Germany

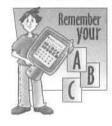
D Underline the right form.

Model: Sherlock Holmes lived in the Baker Street / Baker Street.

- 1. Do you know about the British Museum / British Museum?
- 2. When we were in the London / London we lived in the Arabella Hotel / Arabella Hotel.
- 3. Let me show you the centre of Moscow: the Red Square / Red Square and the Kremlin / Kremlin.
- 4. The Trafalgar Square / Trafalgar Square is in the London / London.
- 5. The America / America is the continent and the USA / USA is the country.
- 6. The Oxford Street / Oxford Street is very big.

## Lessons 2,3

## I went to Turkey and my friend went to St Petersburg



- Если в середине слова стоит гласная, а за ней следует буква *r*, то такие слова относятся к **III типу слога**. Например: *girl* [gs:l], *turn* [ts:n].
- Если буквосочетание гласная + r стоит в конце слова, которое состоит из одного слога, то такое слово также относится к **III типу слога**. Например: car, her.
- Сочетание гласная + r читается следующим образом:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a+r=[\alpha:]-far \\ o+r=[\beta:]-fork \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} i \\ e \\ u \\ y \end{vmatrix} + r = \begin{bmatrix} 3:\end{bmatrix} - firm \\ -her \\ -turn \\ -Byrd$$

- Если буква g стоит перед гласными e, i, y, то она передает звук [ф]. Например: page. Исключения give [giv], get [get]. Перед остальными буквами g передает звук [g]. Например: gate [get].
- Буквосочетание *ch* передает звук [tʃ]. Например: *chess* [tʃes].
- Буквосочетание еа передает звук [i:]. Например: tea [ti:].

$$ch = [tf]$$

Read the words. Какие из этих слов относятся к III типу слога? Rice, seed, read, heard, first, barn, bind, age, burn, torn, check, match, greedy, gun, grave, meat, sir, curl, tight.

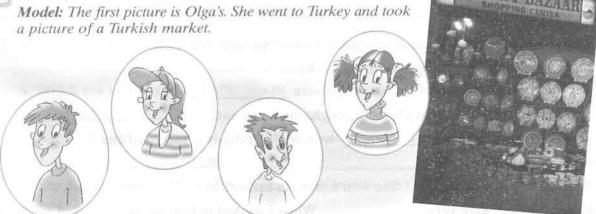
Write the names of the places in the boxes.

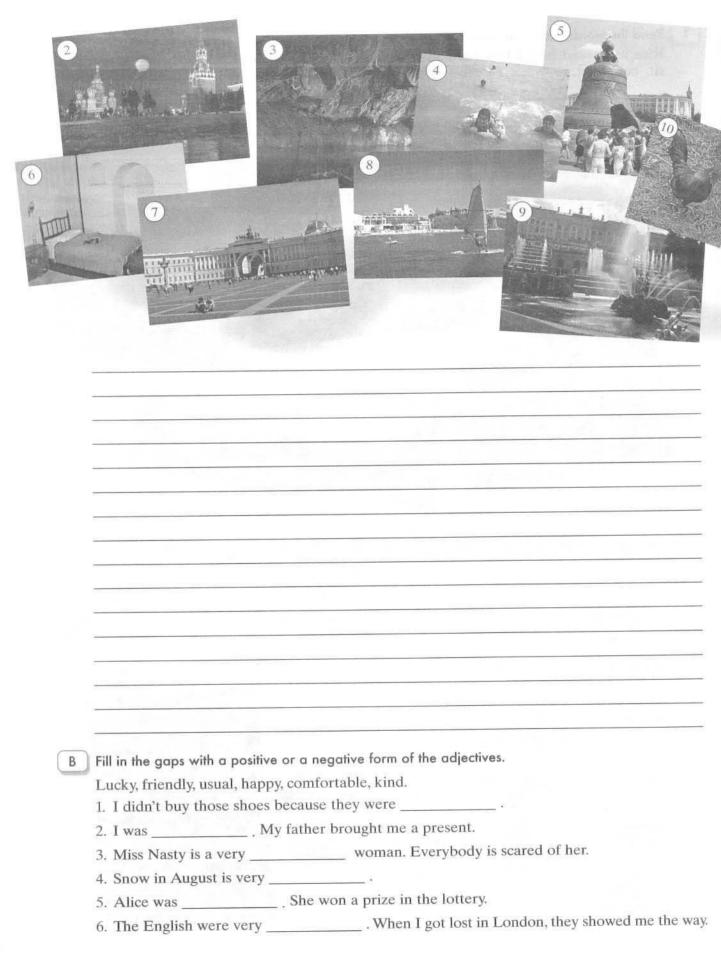


3

## Homework

Whose pictures are these? a picture of a Turkish market.





26

What's the place like? With who? (с кем?)	abroad, camping, to the village, to the sea
With who? (с кем?)	beautiful, exciting, boring, interesting, cold, warm
100 100	alone, with my family, with my friends
How do you get there?	by train, by plane, by car, walk
Where do you stay?	at my granny's, at the hotel, at our friends', at the campsite (кемпинг)
What do you do there?	swim, play, read, help with the garden, visit interesting places, take pictures, meet old friends
sons 4,5 Hov	w do you spend your holidays?
ead the words.	t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t
Rice, seed, read, heard, fireast, age, meat, sir, hear outcher, wage, cage, feast, pell and read these words fail, crack, hence, deed, fave, blind.	o, curl, tight, born, first, serve, third, barn, form, circle, corn, birt, rage, leader, gun, chin, burst, birch, torch, charm.  s. aint, cry, lay, data, act, direct, access, light, fisher, sight, wild, add,
Rice, seed, read, heard, freast, age, meat, sir, hear outcher, wage, cage, feast, pell and read these words fail, crack, hence, deed, fave, blind.  Ise the or — (no article) are	o, curl, tight, born, first, serve, third, barn, form, circle, corn, birt, rage, leader, gun, chin, burst, birch, torch, charm.  s. aint, cry, lay, data, act, direct, access, light, fisher, sight, wild, add,
Rice, seed, read, heard, freast, age, meat, sir, hear outcher, wage, cage, feast, pell and read these words fail, crack, hence, deed, fave, blind.  Ise the or — (no article) are	o, curl, tight, born, first, serve, third, barn, form, circle, corn, birt, rage, leader, gun, chin, burst, birch, torch, charm.  s. aint, cry, lay, data, act, direct, access, light, fisher, sight, wild, add,
Rice, seed, read, heard, freast, age, meat, sir, hear outcher, wage, cage, feast, pell and read these words fail, crack, hence, deed, fave, blind.  Ise the or — (no article) are	o, curl, tight, born, first, serve, third, barn, form, circle, corn, birt, rage, leader, gun, chin, burst, birch, torch, charm.  s.  aint, cry, lay, data, act, direct, access, light, fisher, sight, wild, add,  and answer the questions.  ———————————————————————————————————
Rice, seed, read, heard, fireast, age, meat, sir, hear outcher, wage, cage, feast, pell and read these words ail, crack, hence, deed, fave, blind.  Ise the or — (no article) are.  Do more people speak	o, curl, tight, born, first, serve, third, barn, form, circle, corn, birt, rage, leader, gun, chin, burst, birch, torch, charm.  s. aint, cry, lay, data, act, direct, access, light, fisher, sight, wild, add, and answer the questions.  ———————————————————————————————————
Rice, seed, read, heard, fireast, age, meat, sir, hear outcher, wage, cage, feast, pell and read these words fail, crack, hence, deed, fave, blind.  Ise the or — (no article) and Do more people speak and be also be	aint, cry, lay, data, act, direct, access, light, fisher, sight, wild, add, and answer the questions.  Chinese or English?  country in the world?

-	
9. Doe	es Nile flow through Egypt or Iran?
mew	ork )
Rob is i	in the forest, but he is talking to his brother Mark on his
mobile	phone. You can hear only Rob's words. Read and the questions:
	ere is Mark?
2. Is he	e alone?
	they lucky with the weather? at is Rosy doing?
	at is Mark doing?
Rob	Where are you?
	where are you:
	That's great! Spain is beautiful. What's the weather like?
Mark:	That's great: Spain is beautiful. What's the weather like.
	Oh, no! That's very unlucky. So what is Rosy doing?
Mark:	Oli, no: That's very diffickly. So what is Rosy doing:
Mark:	In the swimming pool?!
	You're joking! The water is cold, isn't it?
Mark:	foure joking: The water is cold, isn't it.
	OK, I see. And what are you doing?
Mark:	OK, I see. And what are you doing:
	Again! I think it's the most boring film in the world!
Mark:	Again: I think it's the most boring thin in the world.
	All right then. (Ну ладно.) Say hello to Mum and Dad! Bye!
	All Tight then. (Ну ладно.) Say neuo to Wulli and Dad: Бус:
Mark:	
Listen, o	check your answers and answer the question: What is Rosy wearing?
Find the	e mistakes and correct them. Answer the questions.
	more people speak the Chinese or the English?

- 3. Is the Africa larger than the Europe?
- 4. Which sea is smaller, the Baltic Sea or the Black Sea?
  - 5. Are the Himalayas or the Alps the highest mountains in the world?
  - 6. The deepest lake in the world is the Lake Ontario, isn't it?
  - 7. Is the Caspian Sea or the Dead Sea the saltiest in the world?
  - 8. Is the Amazon shorter than the Nile?
  - 9. Does the Nile flow through the Egypt or through the Iran?
- D Get ready for the project. Make a poster.

## Lesson 6

## Project

## My summer adventure

- Make a poster about your summer adventure.
  Use the material from the Cut Out page.
  You can write about a real adventure or you can make it up. Use photographs or draw the pictures. Don't forget to write what you are doing in the pictures.
  Use the plan:
  - 1. Place
  - 2. Weather at this time of the year.
  - 3. How did you get there?
  - 4. What did you do (see, learn) there?
  - 5. Extra information



- 2 Give your poster a name. For example: "My summer adventure", "My winter catastrophe".
- 3 Present your posters to the class. Discuss your presentation. Put your poster on the wall.

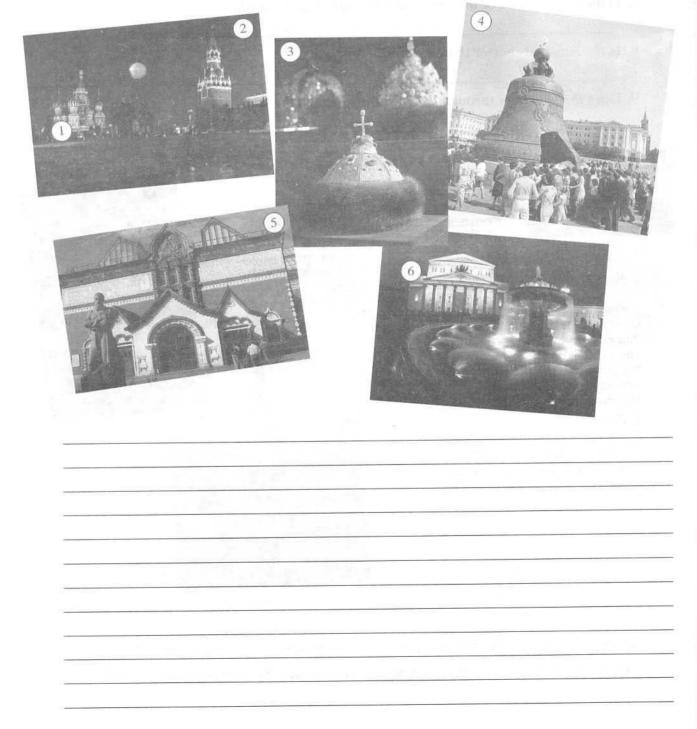
## Lesson 7

## Test yourself

Peggy is telling her friend about her holiday. Listen and fill in the table. Write + (plus) if Peggy liked something, and – (minus) if she didn't.

Weather	Sea	Entertainment team	Food	Waiters	Places of interest	Rooms

2 Rob is looking at his pictures of Moscow. But he forgot the names. Write the names of the places of interest. Write more information about some of them if you can.



_	
	_
·	
Fill in the gaps with the, a or — (no article).	
<del>,</del>	
<ol> <li>USA is bigger than England.</li> </ol>	
2. People in USA and England speak English.	
3. Next summer my family will go to Crimea.	
4. I want to visit British Museum.	
5 Oxford street is the biggest shopping street in London.	
6 Tower of London stands on river Thames.	

Where are you going to stay? What are you going to do? What are you going to learn? What are you going to visit? What are you going to eat?	ADVENTURE
	<ul> <li>You'll love the blues skies and the beautiful forest!</li> <li>Stay at the Pines Hotel or choose one of our five camping places.</li> <li>Don't forget to visit the Banana Museum.</li> <li>See the beautiful animals in our Funny Zoo.</li> <li>Learn windsurfing with our teachers.</li> <li>Eat tasty fruit and vegetables in our Green Restaurant.</li> <li>Swim in the sea or get a great suntan near our swimming pool.</li> <li>Learn to dance and sing with our entertainment team.</li> </ul>

3						
/rite a letter w	ith questions to t	he manager (	of Adventure	Land. Ask a	s many questic	ons about
Vrite a letter w verything as ye	ith questions to t	he manager (	of Adventure	Land. Ask a	s many questic	ons about
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Vrite a letter w	th questions to the can.	he manager	of Adventure	Land. Ask a	s many questic	
Vrite a letter w	th questions to the can.	he manager	of Adventure	Land. Ask a	s many questic	ons about



1 Spell and read the words.

Corn, bride, burst, clean, gypsy, crime, change, gum, might, fur, deal.



- В буквосочетании *wh* не читается буква *h*. Например: *why* [wai]. А в сочетании букв *who* не читается *w* [hu:].
- Когда буква а стоит за w, то a передает звук [v]. Например: watch [wvt]]
- В буквосочетании wr не читается w. Например: write [rait]
- Буквосочетание *sh* передает звук [ʃ]. Например: *she* [ʃi:] Подведем итоги:

2 Read the words.

Shy, myth, want, speed, press, wheat, wrist, whom, shy, waltz, charge, shiver, wrinkle, error, cape, wasp, which, way, went.

	H	om	ew	ork
--	---	----	----	-----

A Read and translate with a dictionary. What is the story about?

Once there was a wise old man. He could answer any question in the world. Everybody knew about him. One day two boys said, "We're going to fool that old man. We'll catch a bird, go to the old man and say, 'We are holding something in our hands. Is it alive or is it dead?' If he says, 'Dead,' we'll let the bird fly, and if he says, 'Alive,' we'll kill it."

They caught a bird and they carried it to the old man and they said, "We are holding something in our hands. Is it alive or is it dead?" And the wise old man looked at the young people and smiled. "It's in your hands," he said.

Подумайте: какова связь между этой историей и темой пройденного урока.

### Lesson 2

### Litter lasts longer than us

- 1 Read the words.
  Whose, shame, white, whisper, whip, wheel, which, while, whom.
- 2 Read and translate with a dictionary.

Nine planets go round the sun.

Mercury is the closest planet to the sun.

The largest planet in the solar system is Jupiter.

There are billions of stars in the universe.

Astronomers think that the Earth and the planets formed 4,600,000,000 years ago.

Make questions for the underlined words.	
5.00	
	W BELLEVILLE III

### Homework

- A Choose the right answers. More than one answer can be right.
  - 1. What mustn't you do with litter?
    - a) Burn it.
    - b) Drop it.
    - c) Take it home.
  - 2. Plants
    - a) grow in the forest
    - b) pollute air
    - c) grow in the sea
  - 3. Greenpeace
    - a) protects animals
    - b) protects people
    - c) protects oceans, rivers, seas and lakes

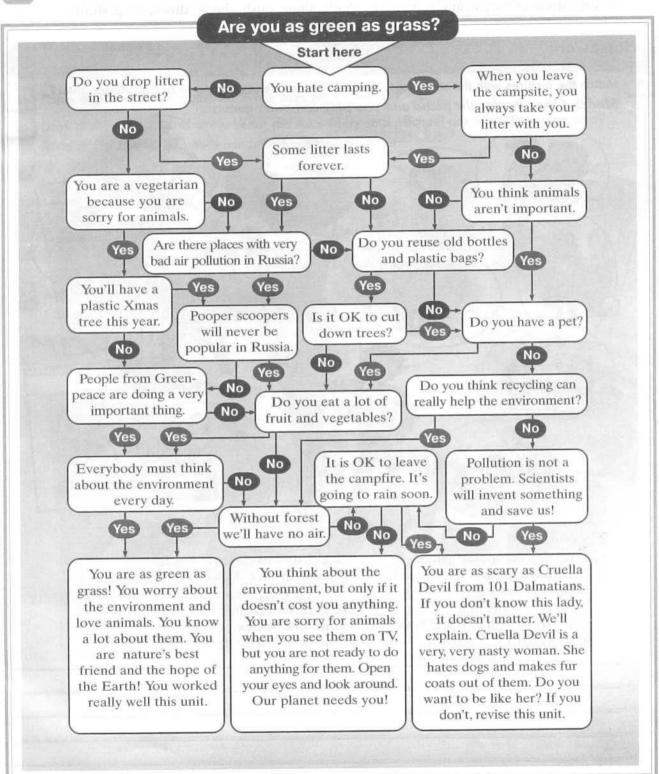
- 4. We can help animals if we
  - a) put them in the zoo
  - b) don't kill them
  - c) don't cut down the forests
- 5. We can help the fish if
  - a) we don't pollute the oceans, rivers and lakes
  - b) everybody buys an aquarium
  - c) we don't use so much water

1	2	3	4	5

Find the mistakes.		
. I see the plane in a sk	.y.—	
2. A lot of factories poll	ute our the atmosphe	ere.—
3. Sun is a biggest star in	n our galaxy (Галакт	ика).—
4. People went to moon	in the 20th century	
Translate into English.	19	
		ждаются в нашей помощи.—
2. Окружающая среда		сти.—
3. Вода в этой реке заг	грязнена.—	
-	ом и пьют воду.— _	
	e mustn't kill anin	nals for clothes
esson 3 We		
Read the words. Water, watt, watch, wash	a, warm, war, was, wa	rd, want, wall.
esson 3 We Read the words. Water, watt, watch, wash Выберите из списка сло	n, warm, war, was, war ова, которые подходя	rd, want, wall. т под определение pollution. eace,  water, chemicals, sky
Read the words. Water, watt, watch, wash Выберите из списка сло  Itter, I flowers, I environment, I atr	n, warm, war, was, war ова, которые подходя toxins,  Greenper mosphere,  cans, [	rd, want, wall. т под определение pollution. eace,
Read the words.  Water, watt, watch, wash  Выберите из списка сло  Itter, I flowers, I environment, I atr	n, warm, war, was, war рва, которые подходя toxins,	rd, want, wall.  т под определение pollution.  eace, water, chemicals, sky glass containers.  n sentences with the word combinations.  Nouns  the atmosphere
Read the words. Water, watt, watch, wash Выберите из списка сло  litter,  flowers,  atr environment, atr Match the verbs with the verbs prote drop pollut	n, warm, war, was, war рва, которые подходя toxins,  Greenper mosphere,  cans, [ nouns. Make your own sect	rd, want, wall.  т под определение pollution.  eace, water, chemicals, sky glass containers.  n sentences with the word combinations.  Nouns
Read the words. Water, watt, watch, wash Выберите из списка сло  litter,  flowers,  atr environment, atr Match the verbs with the verbs prote drop	n, warm, war, was, war, war, warm, war, war, war, war, war, war, war, war	rd, want, wall.  т под определение pollution.  eace, water, chemicals, sky glass containers.  n sentences with the word combinations.  Nouns the atmosphere a fine the environment
Read the words.  Water, watt, watch, wash  Выберите из списка сло  Itter, I flowers, I atr  environment, atr  Werbs  prote drop pollut recycl go by	n, warm, war, was, war, war, warm, war, war, war, war, war, war, war, war	rd, want, wall.  т под определение pollution.  eace, water, chemicals, sky glass containers.  n sentences with the word combinations.  Nouns the atmosphere a fine the environment public transport litter
Read the words.  Water, watt, watch, wash  Выберите из списка сло  Itter, I flowers, I atr  environment, atr  Werbs  prote drop pollut recycl go by	n, warm, war, was, war, war, warm, war, war, war, war, war, war, war, war	rd, want, wall.  т под определение pollution.  eace, water, chemicals, sky glass containers.  n sentences with the word combinations.  Nouns the atmosphere a fine the environment public transport litter
Read the words.  Water, watt, watch, wash  Выберите из списка сло  Itter, I flowers, I atr  environment, atr  Werbs  prote drop pollut recycl go by	n, warm, war, was, war, war, warm, war, war, war, war, war, war, war, war	rd, want, wall.  т под определение pollution.  eace, water, chemicals, sky glass containers.  n sentences with the word combinations.  Nouns the atmosphere a fine the environment public transport litter

### Homework

Say yes or no for each box.



### Lessons 4,5 They used to go camping

Read the words.

Wrong, wreck, wrap, wrangler, wrinkle, shade, shine, push, shock, shoot, shop, shore.

### Homework

A Match the pictures with the sentences. Write: What is Granny saying to her granddaughter?

Model: I used to play the piano and you play computer games!



- 1. to play computer games
- 2. to listen to rock music
- 3. to wear jeans
- 4. to have short hair
- 5. to go out with girls and boys
- 6. to watch TV

- 7. to listen to classical music
- 8. to wear nice dresses
- 9. to play the piano
- 10. to have long hair
- 11. to read books
- 12. to go out with girls

B Think about your favourite pastimes. Write a list. Which of them can Jack Peterson do in his time? Which of them can't he do?

Model: My favourite pastime is playing computer games. Jack Peterson can do it too.

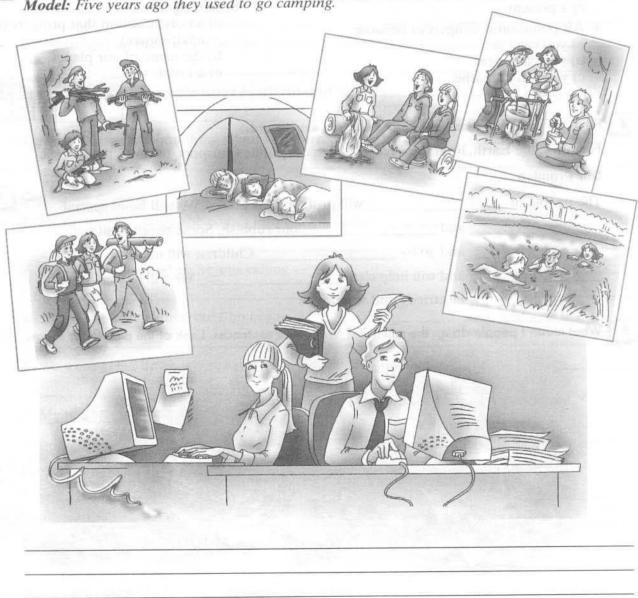
### Lesson 6 Project

How can you help the environment? Use the tree leaf from the Cut Out page and write a promise.

### Lesson 7 Test yourself

- 1 Listen and answer the question: What does Mr Brown do?
- Look at the pictures and write. What did Ann, Mary and Michael use to do five years ago?

  Model: Five years ago they used to go camping.



<ol> <li>Choose the right answer.</li> <li>Litter is         <ul> <li>a) rubbish which people drop in the streets.</li> <li>b) a place.</li> <li>c) a measurement (мера объема) for water.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Recycling is         <ul> <li>a) going on a bicycle again.</li> <li>b) using litter again.</li> <li>c) a computer game.</li> </ul> </li> <li>A fine is         <ul> <li>a) something nice.</li> <li>b) the money you pay if you do something bad.</li> <li>c) a present.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Air pollution is dangerous because         <ul> <li>a) you can't see.</li> <li>b) you can't hear.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	5. Pollution is a) good for b) good for c) can kill p 6. There will b a) animals. b) icebergs. c) forests. 7. A plastic b a) for 500 y b) for 50 ye c) forever. 8. Greenpeaca a) an organ environn b) the name	carrottle	urist ple. no ai e lases. tion	ir wit	prote		s the
c) you can't breathe.	c) a hotel.	1	2	3 4	5	6	7
Our Promise  The people of will protect their and our ru  and go by and will help clean electricity and water.	bbish. Some peo Children will no	ple ot dr	will op	not	use t	hei	ir
5 What mustn't people do on the campsite? Write 3–4 se			ictur	AWA	idea	5.	

1 Co	mplete the sentences with the right form of the verbs in brackets.
1.	She (to play) when they (to arrive).—
2.	We (to go) up the street when we (to meet) him.—
3.	Grandad (to dig) a hole when Mark (to see) him. —
4.	He (to look for) something when I (to turn on) the lamp.—
and the same	rrect the mistakes.
1.	He drank juice when she comes into the kitchen.—
2.	She cooks dinner when he was calling.—
3.	They are playing when the film began.—
4.	We were going down the street when we were meeting him. —
5.	My mother bought vegetables when she saw me. —
	the words in the right order and write sentences.
1.	you / sleeping / called / I / was / when /.—
2.	Mum / dinner / at ten o'clock / cooking / was /.—
3.	He / breakfast / I / having / arrived / was / when /.—
4.	Tim / homework / doing / was / at / yesterday / five o'clock / his /.—

	Put the verbs in brackets in the right form. Подчеркните глаголы, которые выражают более длительное действие.  Yesterday at six o'clock we (play) football. The sun (shine). All our friends (watch) us. Nother (shout) something, but I couldn't hear her. I (want) to be the best. We (have) a lot fun when our teacher (come) and (stop) the game.
	(19) BI) SNR is
0	Write: What were the MacWizards doing when the police phoned? (Позже вы узнаете, зачем звонили из полиции.)
	Model: Mark was listening to music when the police phoned.
	Translate the sentences into English.
_	1. Она писала письмо в три часа.—

4. Когда учитель задал вопрос, Саша разговаривал. — \_\_

### Lesson 2 When he phoned, she was flying with snow

1 H	ere are the answers. Write the questions.
	Olga:
M	asha: I was sleeping when you called.
	Olga:
	lasha: Mum was cooking dinner at the time.
	Olga:
	asha: Yes, I was watching TV at 8 p.m. yesterday.
	Olga:
	asha: No, he wasn't. My brother was reading a newspaper.  Olga:
	asha: My brother arrived when I was having breakfast.
	ake sentences with the words. Не забывайте, что обстоятельство места стоит перед обстоя- льством времени.
T	hey were in the shop (где?) yesterday (когда?).
1.	she / washing up / was / yesterday / at five o'clock / ? —
2.	doing / you / what / were / on Sunday morning / ? —
3.	was / who / singing / in your room / yesterday morning / ? —
4.	what / she / buying / was / in that shop / yesterday evening / ? —
5.	football / were / when / playing / they / ? —
3 Fir	nd the odd words.
1.	What did were you doing at seven o'clock yesterday evening?
2.	Who was is playing the guitar when you came?
3.	Were you were watching TV when she phoned?
4.	They were reading a book when Mum did came.

Describe: What did Nick see when he came to his friend's birthday party?

Play computer games, dance, sing, eat cake, have tea, listen to music, wash up, tell jokes, watch TV, Max, Olga, Sasha, Vera, Gena, Roma, Natasha.

Model: Sasha was playing computer games.













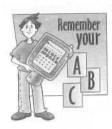




Δ	Read the song and answer the questions. Use your imagination (используйте свое воображение
	1. When did this conversation take place (происходил)? 2. Who was having a magical time? 3. Who phoned?
	Why were you not sitting at home? What were you doing? You weren't on the phone! Were you walking your funny cat? Were you using the Internet? Were you watching a film with friends? Were you at school? I don't understand.
	Refrain When you phoned, I was watching the snowdrifts grow. When you phoned, I was watching the snow. When you phoned, I was flying with snow in the sky. When you phoned, I was having a magical time.
	When you phoned, I wasn't sitting at home, So I couldn't answer the phone. I wasn't walking my funny cat. And I wasn't using the Internet. And I wasn't watching a boring film. I was doing a very exciting thing.
	Refrain
В	Choose the best name for the song.  a) A telephone conversation b) The first snow c) A winter day
С	Выпишите из текста:
	<ul> <li>утвердительные предложения в Past Progressive и Past Simple</li> <li>отрицательные предложения в Past Progressive</li> <li>общие вопросы в Past Progressive</li> </ul>
	• специальные вопросы в Past Progressive

### Lesson 3

### The robbery



- Когда за буквой o следует буквосочетание ld, она передает звук [u]. Haпример: old [əʊld]
- Буквосочетание оа передает звук [эʊ]. Например: оак [эʊк]
- Буквосочетание oo передает звук [v], когда за ним следует буква k. Например: book [bok], и звук [u:], когда за ним следуют буквы l, m, n. Например: soon [su:n]
- ullet Когда за буквой o следуют буквы l,m,n,v,th, то буква o передает звук  $[\Lambda]$ . Например: love [lav], son [san], mother[maðə]

Попвелем итоги:

$$o + ld = [vol - cold [kvold]]$$

$$oa = [av] - oak [avk]$$

$$oo + k = [v] - book [bvk]$$

$$oo + 1, m, n = [u:] - cool [ku:1]$$

	1	colour ['kʌlə]
	m	some [sam]
0+	$n = [\Lambda] - \langle$	son [san]
	V	love [lav]
	th	mother ['mʌðə]

Read the words. 1

Fold, front, soap, hook, loom, moon, wrap, took, come, find, hold, cash, whale, wreck, pool, some, above, money.

Read the words. Find two verbs and two nouns. Bold, moan, boat, fool, noon, shook, shine, shade, show, shrug, shuttle, soon.

### Homework

Make these sentences more polite (более вежливыми). Use could.

Model: Open the window! - Could you open the window?

- 1. Close the door! \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Wash up! \_\_\_\_\_

- 3. Answer my question! \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Help your mother! \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Make a cup of tea! \_\_\_\_\_

В	Write	the	questions	for	the	answers.
D	111110	1110	9000			

- when she heard a strange noise? Mrs Larkin was making tea.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ when she heard it again? Mrs Larkin was in the garden.
- 3. What \_\_\_\_\_\_? The name of her neighbours is the MacWizards. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ when she looked into the room? She saw the robber.
- when Mrs Larkin saw him? The robber was looking for something.
- when the robber ran out of the house? She was standing

Some, London, son, sponge, shirt, room, moon, sold.	
omework	
This is a new e-mail from Agent Cute. He made a lot of mistakes again. Translo	ate the letter into E
Вчера, когда я приходил в офис, босс был разговаривающой с по- телефон. Я слышал что-то. Босс был разговаривающий с по- есть происходит. Босс не рассказывает мне. Он есть сердити семь вечера я был наблюдающий за босс. Он был искающий	лиция. Что-то ый. Вчера в
документ.  Если порезать длинную историю коротко, вы должны бы через три дня. Спешить!	
Агент Кьют	
	SEN
	ES ATOR
	Charles
	5 N. MT-550
	C 5. 25 (200)
	C 51.2512-251
Try to fill in the application form in the Workbook.	
Try to fill in the application form in the Workbook.	
Try to fill in the application form in the Workbook.  UKvisas	
	Please attach
UKvisas	two recent
UKvisas SECTION 1 – WHAT TYPE OF VISA ARE YOU APPLYING FOR?	
UKvisas  SECTION 1 – WHAT TYPE OF VISA ARE YOU APPLYING FOR?  Please tick the appropriate box.	two recent photographs in

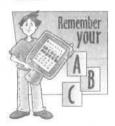
### SECTION 2 - ABOUT YOU

· Please tell us your:

name.	s in your passport. Please	and the state of	2.2 Passport number
2.3 Date of birth	2.4 Place of birth		2.5 Nationality
2.6 Sex Male Female	2.7 Marital status Single Marrie	ed Divorced	Widowed Separated
2.8 What is your father's fu	Ill name?		1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2.9 What is your mother's f	full name?		- Let u. s
Your contact details			Manufacture Control
2.10 Your permanent home	address	2.11 Your correspond	ence address if different from 2.10
2.12 Any home telephone	number 2.13 Any home	fax number	2.14 Your personal e-mail address
	IT YOUR STAY IN T	THE UK	
1 How long are you going to 2 On what date are you goin 3 Why are you going to the 4 Do you have any family or	ng to arrive?UK?r close friends in the UK?	Yes No No	
1 How long are you going to 2 On what date are you going 3 Why are you going to the 4 Do you have any family or the answer is yes please gi	ng to arrive?UK? UK? r close friends in the UK? ive details below	Yes No	t francologips and so his commi

### Lessons 5, 6

### How long will it take to get to England?



### Чтение гласных в многосложных словах

В большинстве трехсложных и четырехсложных слов, не имеющих приставок, ударение падает на третий от конца слог, и гласная в нем читается кратко. Это правило относится также к словам, состоящим из пяти слогов и более. Однако в них, кроме основного ударения (на третьем слоге), имеется второстепенное ударение, падающее на пятый от конца слог. Гласная в этом слоге читается кратко. Например: minister ['ministə], photography [fə'tɒgrəfi], possibility [,ppsə'biliti].

	anslate into Russian.					
1.	It takes her fifteen minutes to wash up.—					
2.	It'll take you two hours to get to Moscow.—					
3.	It took him a month to find the book.—					
4.	It takes half an hour to cook dinner on the campfire.—					
5.	It took the children two weeks to clean the forest.—					
6.	Does it take him long to get to his office? —					
7.	Will it take them long to organise a sleepover? —					
8.	Did it take Robin long to get back home? —					
Ar						
	aswer the questions.					
1.	How long does it take you to do your homework? —					
	How long does it take you to do your homework? —  How long will it take you to get to Moscow? —					
2.	How long does it take you to do your homework? —					
2. 3.	How long does it take you to do your homework? —  How long will it take you to get to Moscow? —					
2. 3. 4.	How long does it take you to do your homework? —  How long will it take you to get to Moscow? —  How long does it take your mother to cook dinner? —					
2. 3. 4.	How long does it take you to do your homework? —  How long will it take you to get to Moscow? —  How long does it take your mother to cook dinner? —  How long did it take your friend to do his / her homework yesterday? —					

1 Read the words.

4	Read the words in transcription. Write them. [sta:], [bəʊn], [lʊk], [waɪt], [naɪt], [ʃaɪ], [pleɪn], [daːk], [tʃiːk], [wen], [dæm], [fɜːm], [kætʃ], [ˈmʌnki], [grəʊ], [hæm], [ˈbjuːti], [ˈkʌlə], [frʌnt].

### Homework

A Agent Cute always goes by bicycle in his home town. His speed is 12 km an hour (в час). Look at the picture and answer the questions.

How long does it take Agent Cute to get from his house

to the shop?

to the station?

to the theatre?

to his Dad's office?

to the hospital?

to the park?

to his Granny?

Model: It takes Agent Cute twenty minutes to get to the supermarket.



B Read the situations and write the sentences with It took.

Model: Anna drove to Moscow yesterday. She left at seven o'clock and got to Moscow at nine o'clock. — It took Anna two hours to get to Moscow.

- Agent Cute wrote a letter to Misha. He started at two o'clock and finished at three o'clock.—
- 2. Mary read a book. She started it on Tuesday and finished it on Friday.—
- 3. Mother and I cleaned the house yesterday. We started in the morning and finished in the evening.—
- We flew to Germany last year. We took off (поднялись в воздух) at nine o'clock and landed (приземлились) at eleven o'clock.—

### Homework

A Босс прислал Маквизардам копию похищенной записки. Listen, read and translate with a dictionary.

To Rob
This thing is now in a faraway land
The Druids gave it before they went.
Our family passed it from father to son
It is one in seven, there are seven in one.
Once it brought death,
Once it showed the way,
Once it brought wealth,
Once it saved the day,
Once it brought love,
Once it brought hope,
Once it brought peace to the fighting folks.

It was kind to some people and it made<sup>3</sup> some cry. But for worse or for better <sup>4</sup> it saved their lives. But they lost this thing and the treasure got lost. Find the seven keys and the treasure is yours.



Rob: It's a riddle (загадка)! I don't understand.

Rosy: The robber understood it. He wanted to find something important in our house.

Misha: But the robber didn't take anything.

Rosy: He was pressed for time. When Mrs Larkin found him, he was trying to open the old box. There are ancient books in the box. Why did the robber want the old books?

Mark: I know! Because there is a key to a family treasure in them. Do you remember? "Our family passed it from father to son."

Rob: But there are thousands of books here! We can't read them all! Nobody will find this treasure.

Misha: I think it is simpler than that. We must find seven stories about one thing, because "it is one in seven, there are seven in one".

Mark: Yes! And the thing came from the Druids! So we must start with them! I remember a very interesting story in the old manuscript. Let's try it!

1	100		400	-	
. 11	0	pe	181	ва.	на

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> заставило

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> однажды

<sup>4</sup> но к добру или нет

<u></u>
<u></u>
<u> </u>
<u> </u>

### Lessons 8, 9

### The ring of the Druids

Homework



Fill in the gaps with the words and complete the information. Londinium, roads, Celts, queen, Romans, Latin, Julius Caesar, Colchester, enemies, tribes, bridges

More than two thousand years ago	lived on the British Isles.
They lived in groups. We call these gro	oups Every group had its
king or	
The first car	me to the British Isles in 55 BC. They came with
their leader T	hey won a lot of battles and left.
The Romans came back in AD 43.7	They came with 40,000 soldiers. The Romans were
great builders. They built cities,	and Their
capital in Britain was	
Romans spoke	
A lot of Celts learnt this language.	Sometimes Celts and Romans lived together, but
sometimes they were	
60 AD the Iceni tribe revolted.	
Listen and check your answers.	
Do the crossword and find the first key to	the treasure.
1. The name of the girl	me nedsore.

- - 2. The nationality of the boy
  - 3. The name of the boy
  - 4. The nationality of the girl

	1			
2				
	3			
4	17			

Lesson 10

Test yourself

Listen and fill in the table. How long did it take the MacWizards to get from the hotel to their home?

By taxi	By plane	By car

Look at the picture and write: What were the people doing when the boss came into the room?



	No. 10		
3	Answer	the	questions.

- 1. What were you doing at 6 pm yesterday? —
- 2. What were you doing when the teacher came into the class? -\_\_\_\_\_
- 3. What were you doing at 3 am today? -
- 4. Where were you doing at 10 am on Saturday? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. How long does it take you to get from home to school? —

### Match the first and the second parts of the situations.

- 1. Let's hurry!
- 2. Could you stick to the point. b) We are late.
- 4. This story is very fishy.
- a) Let me tell you what happened in the end.

- 3. To cut a long story short.4. This story is very fishy.3. To cut a long story short.4. This story is very fishy.5. I don't believe you.6. We are very pressed for time.

### Mini-Dictionary

(Этот словарь содержит слова учебников "Happy English.ru" для 5 и 6 классов)

а [ə], an [ən] — неопределенный артикль about [ə'baʊt] — о, относительно, насчет above [ə'bʌv] — над йэдинадт ав — [b:crd'c] baorda act [ækt] — действовать, играть в пьесе action ['ækʃən] — действие actor ['æktə] - актер address [ə'dres] — адрес admiral ['ædmərəl] — адмирал adventure [əd'ventʃə] — приключение advertisement [əd'vз:tismənt] — реклама advice [əd'vais] - cobet Africa [ˈæfпkə] — Африка after ['a:ftə] — после afternoon [,a:ftə'nu:n] — день again [əˈgen] — снова against [ə'genst] — против аде [егф] — возраст agent ['eidʒənt] — агент адо [ә'дәบ] — тому назад agree [ə'gri:] — согласиться air [eə] — воздух airport ['eəpɔ:t] — аэропорт alchemy [ˈælkəmi] — алхимия alien ['eɪliən] — чужестранец, инопланетянин all [o:l] — BCe allergic [əˈlɜːʤɪk] — аллергический alone [əˈləʊn] — один, одинокий along [əˈlɒŋ] — вдоль aloud [əˈlaʊd] — вслух already [o:l'redi] — уже also ['ɔ:lsəʊ] — также always ['э:lwiz] — всегда **а.m**. (**am**) [,eт 'em] — до полудня ат [æт] — быть, находиться (1 л. ед. ч. наст. вр. глагола to be) America [əˈmerɪkə] — Америка analyse ['ænəlaiz] — анализировать ancient ['eɪnʃənt] — древний and [ænd] — и Anglican ['æŋglɪkən] — англиканский angry [ægri] — рассерженный animal ['ænɪml] — животное another [əˈnʌðə] — другой answer ['a:nsə] — ответ, отвечать

answering machine ['a:nsərɪŋ mə , [i:n] — автоответчик

any ['eni] — любой

apple [æpl] — яблоко

April ['eɪprəl] — апрель

anybody ['eni,bpdi] — кто-либо

appearance [э'ріэгэпѕ] — внешность

anything ['eniθiŋ] — что-либо

archaeologist [.a:ki'plədʒist] — археолог archaeology [,a:ki'рləʤi] — археология architect ['a:kitekt] — архитектор are [a:] — быть, находиться (мн. ч. наст. вр. глагола to be) area ['eərɪə] — область arm [a:m] — рука armchair ['a:mtfeə] - кресло **army** ['a:mi] — армия around [əˈraʊnd] — вокруг arrive [əˈraɪv] — приезжать arrow ['ærəʊ] — стрела art [a:t] — изобразительное искусство article [ˈɑːtɪkəl] — статья as [əz] — когда, как ask [a:sk] — спрашивать aspirin ['æspərɪn] — аспирин astrologer [əˈstrɒləʤə] — астролог astronaut ['æstrəno:t] — астронавт astronomy [ə'stronəmi] — астрономия at [æt] — у, около at home [ət 'həum] — дома ate [et] — ел (past or eat) attract [ə'trækt] — притягивать August ['o:gəst] — август aunt [a:nt] — тетя Australia [p'streilia] — Австралия autumn ['э:təm] — осень awful ['ɔ:fəl] — ужасный

В

back [bæk] — назад bacon ['beɪkən] — бекон (свинина) bad [bæd] — плохой bag [bæg] — пакет, портфель, сумка bake [beik] — выпекать baker ['beikə] — булочник bakery ['beɪkəri] — булочная PRM — [l:cd] llad ballad ['bæləd] — баллада ballet dancer ['bæleɪ 'dɑ:nsə] — танцовщик(ца) banana [bəˈnɑːnə] — банан bank [bænk] — банк barrel ['bærəl] — бочка basin ['beisn] - раковина bat [bæt] — летучая мышь bath  $[ba:\theta]$  — ванна bathroom ['bα:θги:m] — ванная комната battle ['bætl] - сражение be back ['bi: 'bæk] — вернуться be glad ['bi: 'glæd] — радоваться

be good at school — хорошо учиться в школе be homesick ['bi: 'həumsik] — скучать по дому be ready ['bi: 'redi] — быть готовым be tired ['bi: 'tarəd] - быть усталым beat [bi:t] - бить beautiful ['bju:tɪfəl] — прекрасный became [bi'keim] — стал (past от become) because [bi'knz] — потому что become [bi'kлm] — становиться bed [bed] — кровать bedroom ['bedru:m] — спальня beefeater ['bi:f,i:tə] — бифитер, стражник Тауэра before [bi'fo:] — прежде, до beggar ['begə] — нищий, попрошайка begin [bɪˈqɪn] — начинать beginning [bi'ginin] — начало behind [bɪˈhaɪnd] — сзади believe [bi'li:v] - верить belt [belt] - пояс bench [bent]] — скамейка best [best] — лучший between [bi'twi:n] — между Bible ['baɪbəl] — Библия bicycle ['baisikl] — велосипед big [big] — большой billion [biljon] — миллиард bin [bin] — корзина для мусора Biology [bar'plədʒi] — биология bird [bз:d] — птица **birth**  $[b3:\theta]$  — рождение birthday ['bз:θdei] — день рождения biscuit ['biskit] — печенье black [blæk] — черный blew [blu:] — дул (past от blow) blind [blaind] - слепой blonde [blond] — блондин blow [blov] — дуть blue [blu:] — синий boat [bəʊt] — лодка body [ 'bpdi] — тело bone [bəun] - кость bonfire ['bonfaiə] — костер book [bok] — книга bookcase ['bukkeis] — книжный шкаф bookshelf ['bʊkʃelf] — книжная полка bookshop ['bukfpp] — книжный магазин boot [bu:t] - ботинок boring ['bɔ:rɪŋ] — скучный boss [bbs] — босс bottle ['bɒtl] — бутылка bought [bo:t] — купил (past от buy) bow [bəʊ] — лук box [bpks] - коробка **bov** [bэі] — мальчик boyfriend ['boɪfrend] - друг bracket ['brækit] - скобка brave [breiv] — отважный bread [bred] - xлеб breakfast ['brekfəst] — завтрак

brick [brik] - кирпич bridge [brids] - MOCT bring [brin] - приносить bring back ['brin 'bæk] - вернуть Britain ['brɪtn]] — Британия British ['brittf] — британский broken ['brəukən] — сломанный brother ['braðə] — брат brought [bro:t] — принес (past от bring) brown [braun] — коричневый brush [braf] — чистить build [bild] - строить builder [bildə] — строитель built [bilt] — строил (past от build) bury [beri] - хоронить bus [bas] — автобус business [biznis] — дело, работа businessman [biznismən] — бизнесмен busy [bizi] — занятой but [bat] — но butter ['bʌtə] — масло buy [bai] — покупать by [bai] — предлог тв. падежа bve [bai] - до свидания

C

cable ['keɪbəl] — кабель саде [кеіф] — клетка cake [keik] - TopT calendar [ˈkælındə] — календарь call [ko:l] — называть, звонить came [keim] — пришел (past от come) camera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппарат сатр [кæтр] - лагерь can [kæn] - мочь, быть в состоянии candle ['kændl] - свеча сар [кæр] - кепка capital ['kæpɪtl] — столица car [ka:] — машина card [ka:d] - карточка, открытка carnival [ˈkɑːnɪvəl] — карнавал carpet ['ka:pit] - ковер carrot ['kærət] — морковь carry ['kæri] - носить carve [ka:v] - вырезать cassette [kəˈset] — кассета castle [ka:sl] - замок cat [kæt] - кот catch [kætf] - схватить, поймать cathedral [kə'θi:drəl] — coбop Catholic ['kæθəlɪk] — католик, католический caught [ko:t] — схватил (past or catch) celebrate ['selibreit] — праздновать celebration [seli'breifən] — празднование cellar ['selə] — подвал Celt [kelt] - Кельт cemetery ['semətri] — кладбище central ['sentral] - центральный

centre ['sentə] — центр century ['sent[əri] — век certain ['s3:tn] — определенный chair [tfeə] — стул chance [tfa:ns] — шанс, возможность change [tfeɪndʒ] — менять channel [ˈtʃænl] — канал chant [tʃɑ:nt] — рифмовка character ['kæriktə] — персонаж **chat** [tʃæt] — болтать check [tfek] — проверять cheese [tfi:z] — сыр chicken [ˈtʃɪkɪn] — цыпленок child [tfaild] - ребенок children ['tʃɪldrən] — дети chin [tʃɪn] — подбородок chips [tfips] — чипсы chocolate [ˈtʃɒklɪt] — шоколад сноісе [усіс] — выбор choose [tʃu:z] — выбирать chose — выбрал (past от choose) Christ [kraist] — Иисус Христос Christian [ˈkrɪstʃən] — христианский Christmas [ˈkrɪsməs] — Рождество Christmastime [ˈkrɪsməstaɪm] — Рождество circle ['s3:kl] - KDVI city [ˈsɪti] — город civil [sɪvl] — гражданский clan [klæn] — клан class [kla:s] — класс classmate ['kla:smeit] — одноклассник classroom ['kla:srum] — классная комната clean [kli:n] — чистый, чистить cleaner ['kli:nə] — уборщик clever ['klevə] — умный clock [klɒk] — часы close [kləuz] — закрыть clothes [kləuðz] — одежда cloud [klaud] — облако coat [kəut] — пальто code [kəʊd] - код coffee ['kpfi] - кофе coffee table ['kpfi 'teibl] - журнальный столик cola ['kəʊlə] — кола Colchester ['kəʊltʃistə] — Колчестер cold [kəʊld] — холодный collection [kəˈlekʃən] — коллекция college ['kpliф] — колледж colour ['kʌlə] — цвет column ['kɒləm] — колонка соте [клт] — приходить comfortable [ˈkʌmftəbl] — удобный comment ['kpment] — комментарий **company** ['kʌmpəni] — кампания compass ['kʌmpəs] — компас complete [kəm'pli:t] — завершать computer [kəm'pju:tə] — компьютер conductor [kənˈdʌktə] — кондуктор

connect [kəˈnekt] — соединять

consulate ['kɒnsjulət] — консульство continue [kənˈtɪnju:] — продолжать соок [кик] - готовить, повар cool [ku:l] — классный сору ['кррі] — копировать copybook ['kppibuk] — тетрадь corner ['kɔ:nə] — угол coronation [,kprə'neɪ[ən] — коронация correct [kəˈrekt] — правильный cost [kpst] — стоить costume [ kpstjvm] — костюм cosy ['kəʊzi] — уютный couch potato ['kaut[ ра,teнtau] - лежебока cough [kpf] — кашель, кашлять could [kvd] — MOF (past of can) count [kaont] — считать countess ['kauntis] — графиня country ['kʌntri] — страна cousin [kʌzn] — двоюродный брат (сестра) cow [kav] — корова **crayon** ['kreɪən] — цветной карандаш creature [ˈkriːtʃə] — существо стееру [ кгі:рі] — страшный Crescent ['kresənt] — полумесяц cry [krai] — плакать, кричать cucumber [ˈkju:kʌmbə] — огурец culture [ˈkʌltʃə] — культура сир [клр] — чашка cure [kjʊə] — лечить curly ['kз:li] — вьющийся custom [ˈkʌstəm] — обычай customer [ˈkʌstəmə] — покупатель cut [kAt] — резать cute [kju:t] — миленький, славный

dad [dæd] - отец daffodil [ˈdæfədɪl] — нарцисс dance [da:ns] — танцевать dancer ['da:nsə] — танцор dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] — опасный dark [da:k] — темный date [deit] — дата daughter ['dɔ:tə] — дочь day [dei] - день dead [ded] (the) — мертвецы dear [diə] — дорогой December [dr'sembə] — декабрь decorate ['dekəreit] — украшать decoration [,dekəˈreɪʃən] — украшение degree [dɪˈgri:] — градус dentist ['dentist] — зубной врач describe [dɪˈskraɪb] — описывать description [dr'skripfən] — описание desk [desk] — парта, письменный стол destiny ['destɪni] — судьба destroy [dɪˈstrɔi] — разрушать detailed ['di:teild] — детальный

detective [dɪ'tektɪv] — детективный dial [daɪəl] — набирать номер dialogue ['darəlng] — диалог dictionary ['dık[ənəri] — словарь did [did] — делал (past от do) die [dai] — умирать difference ['dɪfərəns] — различие different [ˈdɪfərənt] — различный **difficult** [ˈdɪfɪklt] — трудный dig [dig] — копать dining room ['daɪnɪŋ 'ruːm] — столовая dinner ['dɪnə] — обед (вечером) dinosaur ['daməsə:] — динозавр dirty ['dз:ti] — грязный discuss [dɪˈskʌs] — обсуждать disease [dɪˈziːz] — болезнь distance ['distans] — расстояние dive [daiv] - нырять divide [dɪˈvaɪd] — делить DJ = Disk Jockey [disk 'dʒvki] — диск-жокей do [du:] - делать doctor ['dɒktə] — врач document ['dɒkjʊmənt] — документ dog [dng] - coбака door [do:] - дверь double-decker [ˌdʌbl 'dekə] — двухэтажный автобус doughnut ['dəʊnʌt] — пончик dove [dav] — голубь down [davn] — вниз dragon ['drægən] — дракон dramatise ['dræmətaiz] — разыгрывать по ролям draw [dro:] - рисовать **dream** [dri:m] — сон, мечта dress [dres] — платье drew [dru:] — рисовал (past от draw) drilling [ drɪlɪŋ] — бурение drink [drink] - пить drive [draiv] — водить машину driver ['draivə] — водитель druid ['dru:id] — друид dust [dast] — пыль, вытирать пыль

E

each [i:t] — каждый
ear [iə] — ухо
earache ['iəreik] — боль в ухе
early ['iɜ:li] — рано
earth [ɜ:θ] — земля
east [i:st] — восток
easy ['iːzi] — легко, легкий
eat [i:t] — кушать
Edinburgh ['edinbərə] — Эдинбург
egg [eg] — яйцо
Egypt ['iːdʒipt] — Египет
eight [eɪt] — восемь
eighteen [eɪ'tiːn] — восемнадцать
eighty ['eɪti] — восемьдесят
either ['aɪðə] — тоже

electronic [цlek'tronik] — электронный eleven [ı'levn] — одиннадцать Elizabeth the Queen [i'lizəbəθ ðə kwi:n] королева Елизавета e-mail ['i:meɪl] — электронная почта empty ['empti] — пустой end [end] - конец engineer [enфі'піә] — инженер England ['mglənd] — Англия English ['ɪŋglɪʃ] — английский enjoy [іп'фэі] — наслаждаться enough [т'nлf] — достаточно enter ['entə] — вход, поступить в институт equipment [i'kwipmənt] — снаряжение, оборудование Еигоре ['jʊərəp] — Европа evening ['i:vnɪŋ] — вечер every ['evri] - каждый every day ['evri dei] — каждый день everybody ['evribpdi] — все everything ['evriθιη] — всё exactly [ɪgˈzæktli] — точно examination [ɪgˌzæmɪ'neɪʃən] — экзамен example [ɪgˈzɑ:mpl] — пример excited [ɪkˈsaɪtɪd] — взволнованный excursion [ɪkˈskɜːʃn] — экскурсия excuse me [ɪkˈskju:z mi] — извини(те) execute ['eksikju:t] — казнить execution [eksr'kju:fn] — казнь exercise ['eksəsaiz] — упражнение expensive [ik'spensiv] — дорогой expert ['eksp3:t] - эксперт explain [ik'splein] — объяснять explanation [,eksplə'neɪʃən] — объяснение expression [ik'sprefən] — выражение extra ['ekstrə] — дополнительный eve [aɪ] — глаз

F

face [feis] — лицо fact [fækt] - факт factory [ˈfæktəri] — фабрика fair [feə] — справедливый fairy tale ['feəri teɪl] — сказка **fall** [fɔ:l] — падать false [fɔ:ls] — неправильный family ['fæməli] — семья famous ['feiməs] — знаменитый fan [fæn] — поклонник, болельщик fanta [ˈfæntə] — фанта **far** [fa:] — далеко **farm** [fa:m] — ферма farmer ['fa:mə] — фермер fashion [ˈfæʃn] — мода fat [fæt] - толстый father [ˈfɑːðə] — папа Father Christmas [fɑ:ðə ˈkrɪsməs] — Дед Мороз favourite [ˈfeɪvərɪt] — любимый

fax [fæks] - факс feast [fi:st] - праздник, пир February ['februəri] — февраль feed [fi:d] — кормить feel [fi:1] — чувствовать fell [fel] — упал (past or fall) felt [felt] — чувствовал (past от feel) few [fju:] — мало field [fi:ld] — поле fifteen [,fif'ti:n] — пятнадцать fifty ['fifti] — пятьдесят fight [fait] - сражаться figure ['figə] — фигура fill in [,fil 'ɪn] — заполнять film [film] — фильм final [ˈfaɪnəl] — финальный finally ['faməli] — в конце find [faɪnd] — найти fine [fain] — приятный finger ['fingə] — палец finish [ˈfɪnɪʃ] — закончить **fire** ['faɪə] — огонь firework [ˈfaɪəwз:k] — фейерверк first [f3:st] — первый, сначала fish [fi]] — рыба five [faiv] - пять fix [fiks] — прикреплять flat [flæt] — квартира flew [flu:] — летал (past от fly) floating [ˈfləʊtɪŋ] — плавающий floor [flɔ:] — пол, этаж **flu** [flu:] — грипп fly [flai] — летать fly back [flai bæk] — улетать назад following ['fləvɪŋ] — следующий food [fu:d] — пища foot [fot] - Hora football ['fotbo:l] - футбол for [fo:] — для for example [fɔ:r ɪgˈzɑ:mpl] — например forehead ['fprid] — лоб forest ['forist] — лес forever [fər'evə] — навсегда forgave [fə'geɪv] — простил (past от forgive) forget [fə'get] — забывать forgive [fə'giv] — прощать form [fɔ:m] — формуляр fortress ['fo:tris] — крепость forty [ˈfɔ:ti] — сорок fought [fɔ:t] — сражался (past от fight) found [faund] — искал (past or find) **four** [fɔ:] — четыре fourteen [,fo: 'ti:n] — четырнадцать fox [foks] — лиса France [fra:ns] — Франция Frankfurt ['frænkfз:t] — Франкфурт free [fri:] — свободный French [frentf] — французский Friday ['fraɪdi] — пятница

fridge [fridʒ] — холодильник friend [frend] — друг friendly ['frendli] - дружественно from [from] — из front [frant] — передний fruit [fru:t] — фрукты full [fʊl] — полный fun [fan] — удовольствие funny ['fʌni] — смешной furniture [ˈfɜ:nɪtʃə] — мебель future [ˈfjuːtʃə] — будущее

game [germ] — игра gap [gæp] — пропуск, пробел garden [ga:dn] — сад garland [ˈgɑːlənd] — гирлянда gave [geɪv] — дал (past от give) generation [denorreifon] — поколение gentleman ['dʒentlmən] — джентльмен Geography [dʒɪˈɒgrəfi] — география German ['dʒ3:mən] — немецкий get [get] — получить get ready [get 'redi] - готовиться get up [get Ap] — вставать ghost [gəʊst] — привидение giant ['фагэпt] — великан girl [g3:1] — девочка give [giv] — дать give up [giv лр] — сдаваться glass [gla:s] — стекло globe [gləʊb] — глобус gloomy ['glu:mi] — мрачный glove [glav] — перчатка glue [glu:] — приклеивать GMT [,фі: em 'ti:] — время по Гринвичу gnome ['nəum] — гном **go** [дәʊ] — ходить go back ['gəʊ 'bæk] — вернуться go for a walk ['gəʊ fɔ:r ə 'wɔ:k] — ходить на прогулку go out ['qəʊ 'aʊt] — идти развлекаться go to bed - ложиться спать goal [goul] — ворота goalkeeper ['gəʊlˌkiːpə] — вратарь God [gpd] — for gold [gəʊld] — золото goldfish [ˈgəʊldˌfiʃ] — золотая рыбка good [gud] — хороший Good afternoon [,gud ,a:ftə'nu:n] — добрый день Good evening [god 'i:vnɪŋ] — добрый вечер Good morning [god 'mo:nin] — доброе утро Good night [god 'nart] — доброй ночи Goodbye [god bai] — до свидания government ['gavənmənt] — правительство Grammar school ['græmə 'sku:l] — грамматическая granddad ['grændæd] — дедушка

grandfather ['grænd ˌfɑ:ðə] — дедушка

grandmother [ˈgræn,mʌðə] — бабушка grandpa ['grænpa:] — дедушка grandson ['qrænsʌn] - внук granny ['græni] — бабушка grant [gra:nt] — дарить grapefruit ['greipfru:t] — грейпфрут grass [gra:s] — трава grave [greiv] - могила great [greit] — великий, великолепный Great Britain [great 'bratn] — Великобритания great-grandparents ['græn,peərənts] — прапрадеды green [gri:n] — зеленый Greenwich ['grenntf] — Гринвич Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) [grenntf 'mi:n taim] время по Гринвичу greet [gri:t] - приветствовать ground floor ['gravnd flo:] - первый этаж group [gru:р] — группа guard [ga:d] — охранник guess [ges] — догадаться guest [gest] — гость guide [gard] - гид guitar [gɪ'tɑ:] — гитара Gunpowder Plot ['qлп,раодэ,plot] — Пороховой заговор H had [hæd] — имел (past от have) had to ['hæd tə] — должен был hair [heə] — волосы half [ha:f] — половина Halloween [,hæləʊ'i:n] — Хэллоуин ham [hæm] — ветчина

hand [hænd] - рука handball ['hændbɔ:l] — гандбол handsome ['hænsm] — красивый hang [hæŋ] - висеть happen ['hæpən] — происходить happy ['hæpi] — счастливый **hard** [ha:d] — трудно hate [heit] - ненавидеть have [hæv] - иметь have a look [luk] - посмотреть have to [hæv tə] - должен he [hi:] - он head [hed] — голова headache ['hedeɪk] - головная боль heading ['hedɪŋ] — заголовок **health** [hel $\theta$ ] — здоровье hear [hiə] — слышать heard [hз:d] — слышал (past от hear) heart [ha:t] - сердце heating ['hi:tɪŋ] — отопление hello [həˈləʊ] — привет help [help] — помочь hemisphere ['hemisfiə] — полушарие hen [hen] — курица her [hз:] — ее, ей

**Hi!** [haɪ] — привет high [haɪ] — высокий hiking ['haɪkɪŋ] — ходить в поход hill [hɪl] — холм him [him] - emy, ero **hippy** ['hɪpi] — хиппи his [hiz] - ero historical [hɪˈstɒrɪkəl] — исторический History ['histəri] — история hobby ['hɒbi] — хобби hold [həʊld] — держать hole [həʊl] — дыра home [həʊm] - дом homeless ['həʊmləs] — бездомный homesick ['həumsik] — скучать по дому homework ['həʊmw3:k] — домашнее задание honey ['hʌni] — мед hooray [ho'rei] - ypa hop [hop] on / off — запрыгнуть, спрыгнуть hornbook ['ho:nbuk] — букварь в XVI веке horrible ['hpribl] — ужасный horse [ho:s] — лошадь hospital ['hospitl] — больница host [həʊst] — хозяин hot [hpt] - горячий hot water bottle ['hot 'wo:tə 'botl] — грелка hotel [həʊˈtel] — гостиница, отель hour [avə] - час house ['haʊs] — дом how [hav] - как how many [hau 'meni] — сколько huge [hiu:dʒ] — громадный hundred ['handred] - сотня hung [hʌŋ] — висел (past от hang) Hungary [ hʌŋgəri] — Венгрия hunt [hant] — охотиться hunter [ˈhʌntə] — охотник hunting ['hʌntɪŋ] — oxora husband ['hʌzbənd] — муж **hut** [hʌt] — хижина Hyde Park [,haɪd 'pɑ:k] — Гайд-парк

1

I [аɪ] — я
IT [aɪ 'ti:] — информатика
ice cream [aɪs 'kri:m] — мороженое
iceberg ['aɪsbɜ:g] — айсберг
idea [aɪ'dɪə] — идея
idiot ['ɪdɪət] — идиот
if [ɪf] — если
ill [ɪl] — больной
illumination [ɪˌlu:mɪ'neɪʃən] — иллюминация
illustrating ['ɪləstreɪtɪŋ] — иллюстрирующий
important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt] — важный
in [m] — в
independent [ˌɪndɪ'pendənt] — независимый
indoors [ˌɪn'dɔ:z] — в помещении
industrial [ɪn'dʌstrɪəl] — промышленный

here [hіә] — здесь

information [,ınfəˈmeɪ[n] — информация ingredients [in'gri:dients] — составляющие **ink** [mk] — чернила inn [ɪn] — постоялый двор inside [ɪnˈsaɪd] — внутри instead of [ɪnˈsted əv] — вместо instruction [ɪnˈstrʌkʃən] — инструкция instrument ['instrument] — инструмент interest ['intrəst] — интерес interested ['intrəstid] — заинтересованный interesting ['intristin] — интересный Internet ['intanet] — Интернет into l'intel - B introduce [ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs] — представлять invent [m'vent] — изобретать invention [ɪnˈvenʃn] — изобретение invite [m'vant] — пригласить Ireland ['aɪlənd] — Ирландия is [iz] — быть, находиться island ['aɪlənd] — остров it [it] — это, этот, эта

J

јаскет potato ['ʤækɪt pə'teɪtəʊ] — картофель в мундире јат [ʤæm] — варенье, джем January ['ʤænjʊəri] — январь јаг [ʤɑ:] — банка јеаль [ʤɪ:nz] — джинсы јinni ['ʤɪni] — джин јоб [ʤɒb] — работа јоде [ʤɔʊk] — шутка јид [ʤʌɡ] — кувшин јисе [ʤɪ:s] — сок July [ʤʊ'laɪ] — июль June [ʤʊ:n] — июнь

K

kangaroo [ˌkæŋgəˈruː] — кенгуру **Kent** [kent] — Кент (графство) key [ki:] — ключ key word [ ki: w3:d] — ключевое слово kill [kil] — убить kilometre [kiˈlɒmɪtə] — километр kilt [kɪlt] — килт kind [kaɪnd] — добрый king [kɪŋ] — король kitchen [ˈkɪtʃɪn] — кухня kite [kaɪt] — воздушный змей **kiwi** ['ki:wi: ] — киви knew [nju:] — знал (past or know) knight [naɪt] — рыцарь **knit** [nɪt] — вязать knitting ['nɪtɪŋ] — вязание **know** [nəʊ] — знать кореск ['кәәрек] — копейка

L

lady ['leɪdi] — леди, женщина lake [leɪk] — озеро lamp [læmp] — лампа land [lænd] — приземляться language [ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ] — язык lantern [ˈlæntən] — фонарь large [la:dʒ] — большой last [la:st] — последний late [leit] — поздний law [15:] — закон leader ['li:də] — лидер learn [lз:n] — изучать leave [li:v] — уезжать lecture ['lektʃə] — лекция left [left] — левый **leg** [leg] — нога legend ['ledsənd] — легенда lemon ['lemən] — лимон lesson ['lesn] — ypok let's [lets] — давайте letter ['letə] — письмо liar [ˈlaɪə] — лжец lie [laɪ] — лежать lie in the sun — загорать life [laɪf] — жизнь light [laɪt] — свет; зажечь, светлый like [laɪk] — нравиться limerick [ˈlɪmərɪk] — лимерик line [laɪn] — линия link [lɪŋk] — связь lion ['laɪən] — лев list [list] — список listen [ˈlɪsn] — слушать Literature ['litrətfə] — литература little [litl] — маленький live [liv] — жить Liverpool ['livəpu:l] — Ливерпуль living room [ˈlɪvɪŋ ˌruːm] — жилая комната log [lpg] — бревно London [ˈlʌndən] — Лондон long [lon] — длинный look [luk] — смотреть look around [.luk ə'raund] — оглядеться lost [lɒst] — потерянный lottery ['lɒtəri] — лотерея loud [laud] — громкий love [lav] — любить, любовь lucky ['lʌki] — удачный lunch [lantf] — ленч, второй завтрак

M

mad [mæd] — сумасшедший made [meɪd] — сделал (past от make)
Magic Arts ['mædʒɪk ɑ:ts] — волшебные искусства magic stone ['mædʒɪk stəʊn] — волшебный камень magnet ['mægnɪt] — магнит

61

main [meɪn] — главный make [meik] — делать man [mæn] — человек manager ['mænɪʤə] — менеджер many ['meni] — много тар [тар] — карта March [ma:tf] — март mark [ma:k] — отметка, оценка market ['ma:kit] — рынок martial arts ['ma:ʃəl a:ts] — боевые искусства mask [ma:sk] — маска master ['ma:stə] — мистер, хозяин match [mætf] — подобрать пару mate [meit] — приятель Mathematics [,mæθı'mætɪks] — математика Maths [mæθs]— математика May [mei] — май maybe ['meɪbi] — может быть mayonnaise [meiə'neiz] — майонез **me** [mi:] — мне, меня **mean** [mi:n] — означать meaning ['mi:nɪŋ] — значение measure ['meʒə] — мера, измерять meat [mi:t] — мясо medicine [medsn] — лекарство meet [mi:t] — встретить member ['membə] — член memory ['meməri] — память men [men] — мужчины mention ['menfən] — упоминать menu ['menju:] — меню meridian [məˈrɪdiən] — меридиан message ['mesids] — сообщение messenger [ˈmesɪnʤə] — посланник met [met] — встречал (past от meet) mice [mais] — мыши midsummer sunrise [mid'samə 'sanraiz] — летнее солнцестояние midwinter sunset [ˌmɪdˈwɪntə ˈsʌnset] — зимнее солнцестояние le [mail] — миля mile [mail] — миля militiaman [mɪˈlɪʃəmən] — милиционер milk [mɪlk] — молоко, доить mineral ['mɪnərəl] — минеральный minus ['maɪnəs] — минус minute ['mɪnɪt] — минута miracle [ˈmɪгəkl] — чудо mirror ['mɪrə] — зеркало
miss [mɪs] — терять, скучать missing ['misin] — отсутствующий mission [mɪ∫n] — миссия, предназначение mistake [mis'teik] — ошибка mix [miks] — смешивать mixer ['miksə] — миксер, смеситель mobile ['məʊbaɪl] — вертушка mobile phone ['məʊbaɪl fəʊn] — мобильный телефон model [mpdl] — образец modern [mpdn] — современный, новый moment ['moumant] — момент

Monday ['mʌndi] — понедельник money ['mʌni] — деньги monster ['mɒnstə] — монстр, чудовище month [ $m \land n \theta$ ] — месяц monument [mpnjomant] — памятник moon [mu:n] — луна тор [трр] — швабра morning [ˈmɔ:nɪŋ] — yrpo Moscow ['mpskəu] — Москва mother ['mʌðə] — мама motto ['mɒtəʊ] — девиз mountain ['mauntin] — ropa **mouth**  $[mav\theta]$  — pot move [mu:v] — двигать Mr [ˈmɪstə] — мистер Mrs ['misiz] — миссис much [matf] — много muddy [ˈmʌdi] — грязный **mug** [mʌɡ] — кружка **mum** [mʌm] — мама museum [mju: 'zi:əm] — музей mushroom ['mʌ[ruːm] — гриб music [ˈmju:zɪk] — музыка musical ['mju:zɪkəl] — музыкальный must [mast] — должен **ту** [таі] — мой

N

пате [пеіт] — имя named [neimd] — названный narrow ['nærəʊ] — узкий nationality [ˌnæʃəˈnælɪti] — национальность, гражданство nature ['neɪtʃə] — природа **near** [niə] — около neck [nek] — шея nectarine ['nektəri:n] — нектарин need [ni:d] — нуждаться neighbour ['neibə] — сосед net [net] — сеть network ['netwз:k] — сеть never [ˈnevə] — никогда new [nju:] — новый New Year [,nju: 'jɪə] — Новый год New York [.nju: 'jɔ:k] — Нью-Йорк newspaper ['nju:s,peтpə] — газета next [nekst] — следующий nice [nais] — милый nickname ['nɪkneɪm] — прозвище night [naɪt] — ночь nine [nam] — девять nineteen [,naɪn'ti:n] — девятнадцать ninety ['naınti] — девяносто no [nəʊ] — нет no [nəʊ] — нет nobody ['nəʊbədi] — никто nonsense [призэня] — бессмыслица, чепуха, неразбериха normal [ˈnɔːməl] — обычный

 normally ['nɔ:məli] — обычно

 Northern Ireland [,nɔ:ðən 'aɪələnd] — Северная

 Ирландия

 Norway ['nɔ:weɪ] — Норвегия

 nose [nəʊz] — нос

 not [nɒt] — не

 note [nəʊt] — заметка

 notebook ['nəʊtbʊk] — записная книжка

 nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] — ничего

 notice ['nəʊtɪs] — замечать

 November [nəʊ'vembə] — ноябрь

 now [naʊ] — сейчас

 number ['nʌmbə] — номер

 nut [nʌt] — орех

0

o'clock [ə'klɒk] — по часам, на часах observation [,pbzəˈveɪʃən] — наблюдение observatory [əb'zз:vətəri] — обсерватория October [pk'təubə] — октябрь odd [pd] — лишний of [əv] — предлог род. падежа office ['pfis] — офис often ['pfn] — часто oh [эʊ] — ноль OK [эо'kei] — все нормально **old** [əʊld] — старый olive ['pliv] — маслина, олива omelette ['pmlit] — омлет on [pn] — на once [wans] — однажды one [wʌn] — один onion ['anjən] — лук only [ˈəʊnli] — только open ['əʊpən] — открывать
opposite ['ppəzɪt] — напротив or [э:] — или orange ['prindʒ] — апельсин, оранжевый order ['o:də] — приказ organisation [,э:gənar'zeɪʃən] — организация organise ['э:gənaiz] — организовывать our [avə] — наш out [aut] — вне out loud [,aut 'laud] — вслух outside [,aut'said] — вне over ['эʊvə] — над own [əun] — собственный ox [pks] — бык

Р

р.m. [,pi:'em] — после полудня
раде [peɪdʒ] — страница
раіnt [peɪnt] — краска; красить, раскрашивать
раіг [peə] — пара
раlace ['pælɪs] — дворец
раle [peɪl] — бледный
рагадгарһ ['pærəgrɑ:f] — параграф

parents ['peərənts] — родители Paris ['pæris] — Париж park [pa:k] — парк parliament ['pa:ləmənt] — парламент part [pa:t] — часть partner ['pa:tnə] — партнер party ['pa:ti] — вечеринка pass [pa:s] — проходить полить полит passport ['pa:spo:t] — паспорт pastime ['pa:staim] — приятное времяпрепровождение patriot ['pætriət] — патриот pen [pen] — ручка pen friend ['pen frend] — друг по переписке pence [pens] — пенсы pencil [pensl] — карандаш people [pi:pl] — люди реррег ['рерә] — перец реррегопі [,рерэ'гэті] — колбаса пепперони perhaps [pəˈhæps] — возможно person ['ps:sən] — человек personal ['pз:sənəl] — персональный pet [pet] — домашнее животное Peter the Great [pi:tə ðə 'greit] — Петр I phone [fəʊn] — звонить photo [ˈfəʊtəʊ] — фото phrase [freiz] — фраза Physical Education [ˌfɪzɪkəl edjʊˈkeɪʃn] — физкультура physics [ˈfiɪzɪks] — физика piano [pi'ænəʊ] — пианино picture [ˈpɪktʃə] — картина рід [рід] — свинья **pile** [paɪl] — куча ріll [pɪl] — таблетка pilot ['paɪlɒt] — летчик
pin [pɪn] — булавка pine [paɪn] — сосна pizza [ˈpiːtsə] — пицца pizzeria [ˌpi:tsəˈri:ə] — пиццерия place [pleis] — место plague [pleig] — чума plain [pleɪn] — равнина plan [plæn] — план plan [plæn] — план
plane [pleɪn] — самолет planet ['plænit] — планета plant [pla:nt] — растение plate [pleit] — тарелка play the piano [pleт до рг'æпот] — играть на пианино player ['pleтə] — игрок PlayStation ['plei,stei∫n] — игровая приставка playwright ['pleirait] — драматург please [pli:z] — пожалуйста pleasure ['ple3ə] — удовольствие plot [plpt] — заговор plough [plav] — пахать plug [plлg] — пробка plus [plas] — плюс роет ['рэтіт] — стихотворение

poet ['pəʊɪt] — поэт **point** [pɔɪnt] — указывать police [pəˈliːs] — полиция policeman [pəˈliːsmən] — полицейский polite [pəˈlaɪt] — вежливый politician [ˌpʊlɪˈtɪʃn] — политик роог [рʊə] — бедный popular [ˈpɒpjʊlə]— популярный rqon - [po:t] - nopr portrait ['po:trit] — портрет position [pəˈzɪʃən] — позиция post office ['pəʊst ˌɒfis] — почта poster [ˈpəʊstə] — плакат postman ['pəʊstmən] — почтальон pot [ppt] - 3 д. котелок, горшок potato [pəˈteɪtəʊ] — картофель pound [paond] - фунт стерлингов predict [pri'dikt] — предсказывать prediction [prr'dikfn] — предсказание present ['prezənt] — подарок president ['prezidənt] — президент prime meridian [,praim məˈrɪdiən] — нулевой меридиан prison ['prizn] — тюрьма private ['praɪvɪt] — личный, частный probably ['probabli] — возможно problem ['probləm] — проблема professor [prəˈfesə] — профессор programmer ['prəʊɡræmə] — программист progressive [prəˈgresɪv] — длительный project ['proфekt] — проект promise ['promis] — обещать pronoun ['prəunaun] — местоимение public ['pʌblɪk] — общественный pudding [ˈpʊdɪŋ] — пудинг **pumpkin** ['pʌmpkɪn] — тыква **pupil** ['pju:pl] — ученик рирру ['рлрі] — щенок puritan [ˈpjʊərɪtən] — пуританин put [put] — вставлять, ставить, класть puzzle ['pʌzl] — головоломка **pyramid** ['pɪrəmɪd] — пирамида

Q

queen [kwi:n] — королева question ['kwestʃn] — вопрос quill [kwɪl] — гусиное перо quiz [kwɪz] — викторина

R

rabbit ['ræbit] — кролик
rain [rein] — дождь; идти, литься (о дожде)
rainy ['reini] — дождливый
ran [ræn] — бежал (past от run)
rap [ræp] — рэп
raven ['reivn] — ворон
read [ri:d] — читать
reading ['ri:diŋ] — чтение

ready [ˈredi] — готовый real [пэl] — настоящий really ['rɪəli] — на самом деле, настоящий recognise ['rekəgnaiz] — узнавать recommend [,rekə'mend] — рекомендовать red [red] — красный relative ['relativ] — родственник relax [п'læks] — расслабиться religion [rɪˈlɪʤən] — религия remember [п'membə] — помнить remove the inside [rɪˈmuːv ðə ɪnˈsaɪd] — вынуть внутренность repeat [п'рі:t] — повторить reply [ri'plai] — ответить report [ri'po:t] — отчет rescue [ˈreskjuː] — приют rest [rest] — отдыхать retell [ˌri:ˈtel] — пересказать return [rɪˈtɜ:n] — возвращаться revolver [rɪˈvɒlvə] — револьвер rhyme [raɪm] — рифма rice [rais] — рис rich [rɪtʃ] — богатый ride [raɪd] — ездить верхом ride a bicycle [raid ə 'baısıkl] — кататься на велосипеде riding [ˈraɪdɪŋ] — верховая езда right [гап] — правильный, правый ring [гіŋ] — кольцо river ['rɪvə] - peka road [rəʊd] — дорога rob [rbb] — грабить robber [ˈrɒbə] — грабитель robbery ['rɒbəri] — грабеж rode [rəʊd] — ездил верхом (past от ride) roller-skate ['rəʊləskeɪt] — кататься на роликовых коньках Roman ['гәʊmən] — римлянин **Rome** [rəʊm] — Рим roof [ru:f] — крыша **room** [ru:m] — комната rose [rəʊz] — posa rouble [ˈruːbl] — рубль round [raund] — вокруг royal ['гэгэl] — королевский rubbish ['rabif] — mycop **ruby** ['ru:bi] — рубин rucksack [ˈrʌksæk] — рюкзак rule [ru:l] — правило, править run [глп] — бежать run away [глп əˈweɪ] — убегать Russia ['rʌʃə] — Россия

S

sad [sæd] — грустный safe [seif] — безопасный said [sed] — сказал (past от say) salad ['sæləd] — салат

Russian ['rʌʃn] — русский

singer ['sɪŋə] — певец Salisbury Plain [so:lzbəri 'pleɪn] — Солсберийская singing ['sɪŋɪŋ] — пение равнина sir [s3:] — cэp salt [so:lt] — соль sister ['sɪstə] — cecrpa same [seim] — тот же самый sit [sit] — сидеть sandals ['sændlz] — сандалии situation [sɪtʃuˈeɪʃən] — ситуация sandwich ['sænwidʒ] — сэндвич six [sɪks] — шесть Santa Claus [sæntə 'klɔ:z] — Санта-Клаус sixteen [siks'ti:n] — шестнадцать Saturday ['sætədi] — суббота sixty ['sɪksti] — шестьдесят sausage ['spsids] — сосиска, колбаса skirt [sk3:t] — юбка save [seiv] — спасать sky [ska1] — небо saw [so:] — видел (past or see) sleep [sli:p] — спать say [sei] — сказать sleepover ['sli:pəuvə] — ночевка scared [skeəd] — испуганный slept [slept] — спал (past от sleep) scary ['skeəri] — страшный slim [slim] — стройный school [sku:l] — школа small [smɔ:l] — маленький science ['saɪəns] — естественные науки smell [smel] — запах scientist ['saɪəntɪst] — ученый smile [smail] — улыбка scissors [ˈsɪzəz] — ножницы snack [snæk] — закуска Scot [skpt] — шотландец snow [snəʊ] — снег, идти (о снеге) Scotland ['skptland] — Шотландия so [səʊ] — итак Scottish ['skptɪʃ] — шотландский sock [spk] — носок Scripture ['skript[ə] — изучение Библии sofa ['səʊfə] — coфa sculpture [ˈskʌlptʃə] — скульптура soldier ['səʊldʒə] — солдат sea [si:] - Mope seagull [ˈsiːgʌl] — чайка some [sam] — какое-то количество somebody ['sʌmbɒdi] — кто-то season ['si:zn] — время года something ['sʌmθɪŋ] — что-то second ['sekənd] — второй sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] — иногда secret ['si:krit] — секрет son [SAN] — CЫH see [si:] — видеть song [spŋ] — песня send [send] — посылать sent [sent] — послал (past от send) soon [su:n] — скоро, вскоре sore throat ['so: ,Өгэʊt] — ангина sentence ['sentons] — предложение sorry ['spri] — сожалеть September [sep'tembə] — сентябрь soup [su:p] — суп servant ['sз:vənt] — слуга **space** [speis] — пространство serve [s3:v] — служить **Spain** [spem] — Испания seven [sevn] — семь **speak** [spi:k] — разговаривать seventeen [sevn'ti:n] — семнадцать speaker ['spi:kə] — диктор seventy ['sevnti] — семьдесят special ['spefəl] — специальный sew [səʊ] — шить spinach ['spinidʒ] — шпинат sewing ['səvɪŋ] — шитье spoke [spəʊk] — говорил (past от speak) **shake** ['ʃeɪk] — пожимать руку spoon [spu:n] — ложка Shakespeare [ˈʃeɪkspɪə] — Шекспир shamrock ['fæmrok] — трилистник sport [sport] — спорт spring [sprin] - весна sharpen ['fa:pən] — затачивать square [skweə] — площадь she [fi:] — она **sheep** [ʃi:p] — овца, овцы stage [steidʒ] — сцена stand [stænd] - стоять shine [fain] — светить **shirt** [∫3:t] — рубашка star [sta:] — звезда start [sta:t] — начинать shock [fpk] — mok shoes [ſu:z] — туфли statement ['steitment] — утверждение station ['sterfn] — вокзал, станция shoot [ʃuːt] — стрелять statue ['stætfu:] — статуя shop [fpp] — магазин stay [stei] — оставаться shopping ['fppɪŋ] — хождение по магазинам steal [sti:l] — украсть short [[э:t] — короткий show [ʃəʊ] — показывать step [step] — mar side [saɪd] — сторона stepson ['stepsan] — пасынок silver [ˈsɪlvə] — серебряный stick [stik] — палка simple [ˈsɪmpl] — простой still [stil] — все ещё sing [sɪŋ] — петь stocking [ˈstɒkɪŋ] — чулок

telegram ['teligræm] — телеграмма stomachache ['stamakeik] — боль в желудке telephone ['telifəun] — телефон stone [stəun] — камень Stonehenge [,stəun'henф] — Стоунхендж tell [tel] - сказать temperature ['tempərətʃə] — температура stood [stud] — стоял (past от stand) stop [stpp] — остановиться temple ['templ] - xpam ten [ten] - десять story ['sto:ri] - рассказ tennis ['tenis] — теннис straight [streit] - прямой tense [tens] - время strange [streindʒ] — странный tent [tent] — палатка street [stri:t] — улица test [test] — тест, контрольная работа strict [strikt] - строгий text [tekst] - текст strong [stron] — сильный Thames [temz] — Темза student ['stju:dnt] — студент than [ðæn] - чем study ['stʌdi] — изучать Thank you (thanks) ['θæŋkjʊ] — спасибо stupid [ˈstju:pɪd] — глупый that [ðæt] - TO subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] — предмет the [ðə] — определенный артикль suddenly ['sʌdnli] — вдруг theatre ['Orata] — Teamp sugar ['fuqə] — caxap their [ðeə] — их summary ['sʌməri] — краткое содержание them [ðem] — им, их summer ['sama] — лето then [ðen] — тогда sun [san] (the) — солнце theory ['Өгөгі] — теория Sunday ['sʌndi] — воскресенье there [ðeə] — там sunny ['sʌni] — солнечный these [ði:z] — эти super ['s(j)u:pə] — самый лучший they [деі] — они superman ['su:pəmæn] — супермен, сверхчеловек supermarket ['sju:pə,ma:kit] — супермаркет thick  $[\theta_{1k}]$  — толстый thin  $[\theta In]$  — тонкий support [sə'po:t] - поддерживать thing  $[\theta_{ID}]$  — вещь sure [ʃʊə] — конечно think  $[\theta ink]$  — думать surprise [sə'praiz] — сюрприз third [θз:d] — третий sweater ['swetə] — свитер thirsty ['θ3:sti] — хотеть пить sweet [swi:t] - конфета swim [swim] — плавать thirteen [. $\theta$ 3:'ti:n] — тринадцать **thirty** ['θ3:ti] — тридцать swimming ['swimin] — плавание this [ðis] — это swimming pool ['swimin pu:l] — плавательный бассейн thistle ['θɪsl] — чертополох symbol ['simbl] — символ symptom ['simptəm] — симптом those [ðəʊz] — те thought [θɔ:t] — думал (past от think) syrup ['sirəp] — сироп thousand ['θаυzənd] — тысяча **three** [θri:] — три threw [θru:] — бросил (past от throw) through [θru:] — через table ['teibl] — таблица, стол throw  $[\theta r \partial v]$  — бросать tablet ['tæblit] - таблетка Thursday ['θ3:zdi] — четверг tail [teil] - XBOCT tick [tɪk] — отметить галочкой take [teik] — взять ticket ['tɪkɪt] — билет take back - перенести обратно tiger ['taɪgə] — тигр talented ['tæləntid] — талантливый till [tɪl] — до тех пор, пока talk [to:k] — разговаривать time [taɪm] — время tall [tɔ:l] — высокий timetable ['taɪm,teɪbl] — расписание tape recorder [teip ri'kə:də] — магнитофон tin [tɪn] — консервная банка task [ta:sk] — задание tip [tip] — cobet taste [teist] - BKyC tired [taɪəd] — усталый tasty ['teisti] — вкусный taught [to:t] — обучал (past от teach) title ['taɪtl] — заголовок today [tə'deɪ] — сегодня tea [ti:] - чай together [təˈgeðə] — вместе teach [ti:tf] — учить toilet ['tɔɪlɪt] — туалет teacher [ˈtiːtʃə] — учитель told [təʊld] — сказал (past от tell)

tomato [tə 'ma:təʊ] — помидор

tomorrow [təˈmɒrəʊ] — завтра

tomb [tu:m] — могила

teeth [ti: $\theta$ ] — зубы

team [ti:m] - команда

technology [tek'nplədʒi] — технология

teenager ['ti:neidʒə] — тинэйджер, подросток

took [tuk] — взял (past от take) toothache ['tu:θеіk] — зубная боль top [top] - Bepx topic ['topik] — тема touch [tatf] - дотронуться tour [tuə] — путешествие tourist ['toprist] - турист Tower ['tauə] (the) — Tayəp town [taun] - город tov [tэт] — игрушка, игрушечный tradition [trəˈdɪʃən] — традиция traditional [trəˈdɪʃənəl] — традиционный train [treɪn] — поезд trainers ['treinəz] — кроссовки training ['treinin] - тренировка, обучение transcription [træn'skripfən] — транскрипция translate [træns'leit] — переводить translation [træns'leɪʃən] — перевод travel ['trævl] — путешествовать tree [tri:] - дерево trick [trik] - фокус trip [tпр] — путешествие trolley ['troli] — тележка true [tru:] - верный, правильный **truth** [tru: $\Theta$ ] — правда try [trai] - пытаться **T-shirt** ['ti:[3:t] — футболка Tuesday [tju:zdi] — вторник tuna ['tju:nə] — тунец tunnel ['tʌnl] — тоннель turkey ['tз:ki] — индейка turn [t3:n] — повернуть TV [ˌti:'vi:] — телевизор twelve [twelv] — двенадцать twenty ['twenti] — двадцать two [tu:] - два type [tarp] - тип typical ['tɪpɪkəl] — типичный UFO [ju: əf 'эυ] — НЛО uncle ['ʌŋkl] — дядя under ['Andə] — под underground ['Andəgraund] — подземный underline [Andə'lam] — подчеркнуть underlined [Andə'laind] — подчеркнутый understand [,\nd\alpha'st\alphand] — понимать unhappy [лп'hæpi] — несчастный United Kingdom (UK) [ju:,naitid 'kindəm] — Соединенное Королевство (Великобритании и Северной Ирландии) university [, ju:ni'v3:siti] — университет until [ʌn'tɪl] — до, до тех пор, пока us [AS] — Ham, Hac use [ju:z] — использовать who [hu:] - кто useful [ˈjuːsfəl] — полезный whose [hu:z] — чей usually ['ju:ʒʊəli] — обычно why [wai] — почему

too [tu:] — тоже, слишком

van [væn] — автофургон vegetables ['vedʒətəblz] — овощи vegetarian [,vedzı'teəriən] — вегетарианец verb [vз:b] — глагол very ['veri] - очень vet [vet] - ветеринар Victorian [vik'tə:riən] — викторианский video ['vidiəu] - видео village ['vɪlɪʤ] — деревня visit ['vizit] — посетить vocabulary [vəʊˈkæbjʊləri] — словарь voice [vois] — голос wait [weit] — ожидать wake [weik] - просыпаться Wales [weilz] — Уэльс walk [wo:k] — ходить, водить на прогулку wall [wo:l] — стена wand [wpnd] — волщебная палочка want [wont] - хотеть war [wo:] — война wardrobe [ˈwɔːdrəʊb] — платяной шкаф warm [wɔ:m] — теплый was [wbz] — был wash [wpf] - мыть wasp [wpsp] - oca watch [wptf] - наблюдать water ['wɔ:tə] — вода wax [wæks] - BOCK way [wei] - путь we [wi:] - мы weak [wi:k] — слабый wear [weə] — носить (об одежде) weather ['weðə] — погода Wednesday ['wenzdi] — среда week [wi:k] - неделя well [wel] — хорошо went [went] - ходил (past от go) were [weə] - были west [west] — запад Westminster Abbey [westminstə 'æbi] -Вестминстерское аббатство wet [wet] — мокрый what [wpt] - что what about [wpt ə'bavt] — как насчет What's the matter ['mætəl? — В чем дело? wheel [wi:l] - колесо when [wen] — когда where [weə] — где which [witf] — который while [wail] — в то время как white [wait] — белый

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wife jwaif] — жена
wild [waɪld] — дикий
wind [wind] — ветер
window [ˈwɪndəʊ] — окно
windy ['windi] - ветренный
winter [ˈwɪntə] — зима
wish \{w_i\} — желание
witch [wɪtʃ] — ведьма
with [wi\delta] = c
without [wid'aut] — без
wizard [ˈwɪzəd] — волшебник
woman ['woman] — женшина
women ['wimin] - женшины
wonderful |ˈwʌndəfəl| — чудесный
wood [wod] - лес
word [w3:d] — слово
wore |wo:| — носил (об одежде) (past of wear)
work [ws:k] - paforats
workbook [ˈwːkbuk] — рабочая тетраль
worker ['ws:ka] - рабочий
world [w3:ld] - мир
worry ['wari] - беспокоиться
worse [wз:s] — хуже
worship [wa:ftp] — поклоняться
worst [wa:st] — самый плохой
write [rait] - писать
writer ['raitə] — писатель
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```
wrong [гол] — неправильный
wrote |reot| — писал (past or write)
X: -----
X-гау ['eksrer] — рентгеновский луч
1 Y ----
vak [jæk] — як
vear [jiə] — год
yellow [ˈjeləʊ] - желтый
yes [jes] — да
vesterday ['jestədi| - вчера
voghurt [ˈjguət] — йогурт
уоц [ju:] — вы
young [jʌŋ] — молодой
your [jx] - Baid
yourself [jəˈself] — сам, себя
уитту ['jami] — вкусный
| Z | - ----
zehra [ˈzebrə] — зебра
zoo [zuː] — зоопарк
zuechini [zʊˈkiːni] — цуккини
```

# **Cut Out**



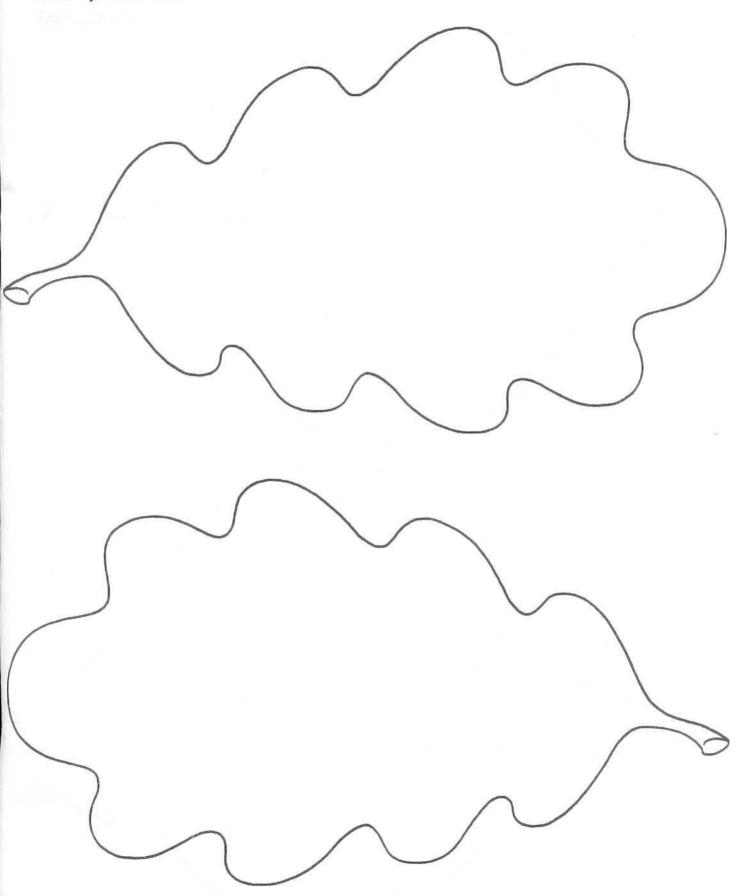
gloves	cap	cap		
hat	shirt	shirt	blouse	jacket
suit	jumper	T-shirt	dress	dress
dress	trousers	skirt	skirt	socks
trainers	wellingtons	boots	coat	fur coat
jeans	sweater	sweater	sweater	swimming trunks
tights	swimsuit	raincoat	shoes	shorts

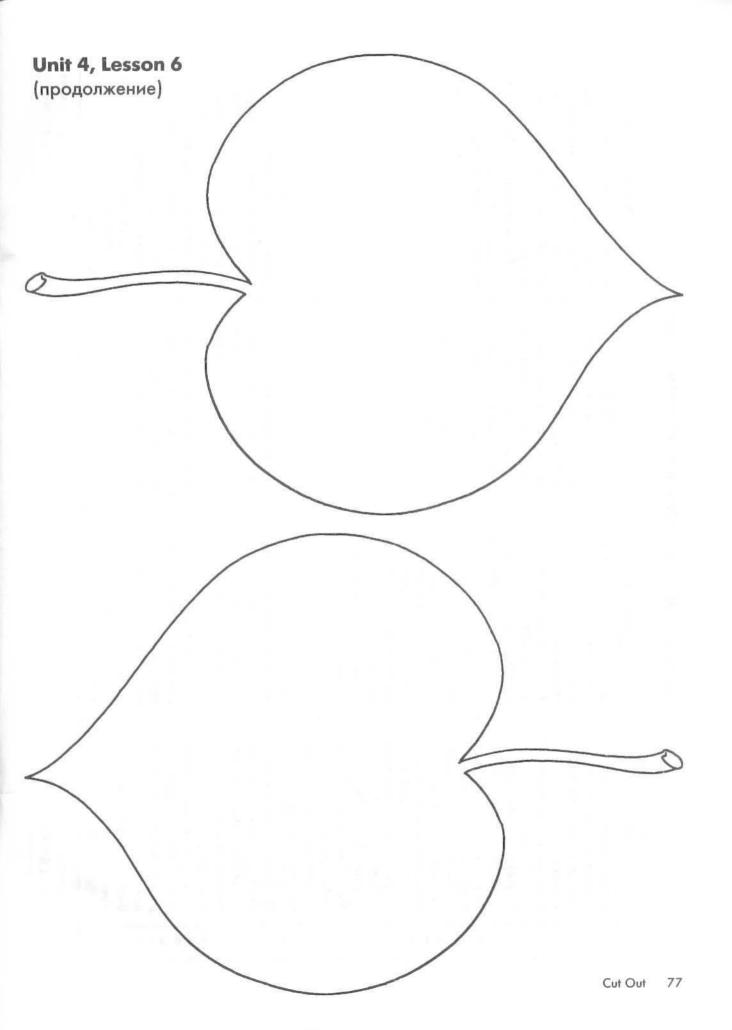
# My summer adventure

lace			
Climate at this time the year	of	How did you g	get there?
	of	How did you g	et there?

****			
	Fxtra	information	
	Extra	information	

Unit 4, Lesson 6





# Сводная таблица времен английского языка

Simple	<ul> <li>І форма основного глатола (read / reads) употребляется для выражения действий, которые</li> <li>Ф происходят / не происходят регулярно</li> <li>Не plays tennis every day. — Он играет в теннис каждый день.</li> <li>Ф происходят в соответствии с графиком или расписанием Тhe train arrives at 6 o'clock. — Поезд прибывает в 6 часов.</li> <li>Ф вместо Future Simple в придаточных предложениях времени и условия ГП рhone him if I have time. — Я позвоню ему, если у меня будет время.</li> <li>(Подробнее см. Грамматический справочник для 7 кл.)</li> </ul>	П форма основного глагола (worked / went) употребляет- ся для выражения действий, которые происходили в прошлом.  We saw an interesting film last week. — Мы смотрели интерествий фильм на прошлой неделе.  (Подробнее см. Грамматический справочник для 7 кл.)
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Progressive	am / is / ате + основной глатол + -ing употребляется для вы- ражения действий, которые происходят  ◆ в настоящий момент  She is reading the book now.— Oна читает книгу сейчас.  ◆ в более длительный отрезок времени.  Тhey are writing a book.— Oни пишут книгу.  ◆ для выражения запланированных действий, которые произойдут в будущем  I am leaving tomorrow.—  Я уезжаю завтра.  (Подробнее см. Грамматический справочник для 7 кл.)	was / were + основной глагол + -ing употребляется для вы- ражения действий, которые происходили в точно указан- ный момент в прошлом.  She was reading a book when he phoned. — Она читала книгу, когда он позвонил.  (Подробнее см. Грамматический справочняк для 8 кл.)
Perfect	have / has + III форма основного глагола употребляется для выражения действий, которые произошли, завершились до настоящего момента, но результат этого действия видим сейчас I have already seen this film. — Я уже посмотрел этот фильм.  (Подробнее см. Грамматический справочник для 8 кл.)	had + III форма основного глагола употребляется для выражения действия, которое произошло раньше другого действия в прошлом. He had sold his old car before he bought a new one. — Он продал старую машину премов, чем купил новую.
Perfect Progressive	have been / has been + основной глагол + -ing употребляется для выражения длительных действий, которые начались в прошлом и все еще продолжаются в настоящее время.  Не has been talking on the phone for two hours. — Он разговаривает по телефону в течение двух часов. (Подробнее см. Грамматический справочник для 8 кл.)	had been + основной глагол + -ing употребляется для выражения длительного прошедшего действия, начавшегося ранее другого прошедшего действия, выраженного в Past Simple и все еще продолжавшегося в момент его совершения. (Это время будет изучено позднее.) Не had been translating the text for two hours when I phoned him. — Он переводил текст уже два часа, когда я позвонил.

will have been + основной глатол + -ing употребляется для выражения длительного будущего действия, которое начнется ранее другого будущего действия и будет еще происходить в момент ето наступления.  (Это время будет изучено позднес.)  She will have been flying to Russia for an hour when her son comes back home. — Она будет зетеметь в Россию уже час, когда ее сын вернется домой.						
will have + III форма основного глагола употребляется для выражения действий, которые произойдут раньше других действий в будущем.   I will have come back from the library before you get there. — Я уже вернусь из библиотеки прежде, чем ты доберешься до нее.						
will be + основной глагол + -ing употребляется для выражения действий, которые произойдут в указанный момент времени в будущем.  (Это время булет изучено позднее.) I will be sleeping when you come. — Я буду спать, когда ты придешь.						
will + I форма основного глагола употребляется для выражения действий.  • предсказания будущих событий.  Опе day we'll meet again. — Когда-нибудь мы снова встретимся.  • когда решение о будущем действии было не запланировано, а было принято в момент речи.  It's raining. I'll take my umbrella. — Идет дождъ.  Я возъму зонт.  (Подробнее см. Грамматяческий справочник для 7 кл.)						
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### List of irregular verbs (continued)

I форма		Н форма	Ш форма
know	знать	knew	known
leave	уезжать, оставлять	left	left
let	цозволять, разрешать	let	let
lie	лежать	lay	lain
lose	терять	lost	lost
make	делать, заставлять	made	made
mean	значить, иметь в виду	meant	meant
meet	встречать	met	met
	платить	paid	paid
<u>рш</u>	класть	put	put
read	читать	read	read
ride	ехать верхом	rode	ridden
rise	подниматься, вставать	rose	risen
run	бегать	ran	run
say	говорить, сказать	said	said
see	видеть	saw	seen
sell	продавать	sold	sold
send	носылать	sent	sent
shake	трясти	shook	shaken
shoot	стрелять	shot	shot
shine	светить	shone	shone
show	показывать	showed	shown
sing	неть	sang	sung
sit	сидеть	sat	sat
sleep	спать	slept	slept
speak	говорить	spoke	spoken
spend	тратить (время), проводить	spent	spent
stand	стоять	stood	stood
steal	красть	stole	stolen
stick	прикленвать	stuck	stuck
swim	нлавать	swam	swum
take	брать	took	taken
teach	учить	taught	taught
tell	сказать, рассказывать	told	told
think	думать, полагать	thought	thought
throw	бросать	threw	thrown
understand	понимать	understood	understood
wake	будить	woke	woken
wear	носить	wore	worn
win	выигрывать, побеждать	won	won
write	писать	wrote	written

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