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## WORKBOOK 1

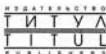


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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**  
**Счастливый английский.ру /**  
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**Рабочая тетрадь № 1**

с раздаточным материалом и англо-русским словарем  
к учебнику для 8 класса  
общеобразовательных учреждений



2008

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с раздаточным материалом и англо-русским словарем  
в учебнику для 8 класса общеобразовательных учреждений

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## 1



Let's keep in touch

## Lesson 1

## Meet your old friends

- 1 Write the words next to the correct symbols.

feel, party, town, see, answer, mouth, class, after, say, bath, noun, bark, chance, rain, ask, tea

[aʊ]	[ɑ:]	[k]	[eɪ]

- 2 Look through the text and say: What did Sasha learn to do? Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.

Model: I saw ... (HE) in the park. — I saw him in the park.

## Sasha's summer holidays

This summer Sasha \_\_\_\_\_ (GO) camping with his class. It \_\_\_\_\_ (TAKE) them five hours to get to the place. They \_\_\_\_\_ (LIKE) the campsite very much because very few people \_\_\_\_\_ (KNOW) about it. It \_\_\_\_\_ (BE) clean, there were a lot of fish in the river and a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (BERRY) and mushrooms in the wood. They were lucky with the weather — it was hot all the time. The sun was shining, the birds \_\_\_\_\_ (SING). Sasha \_\_\_\_\_ (LEARN) to put up a tent and make a fire. He \_\_\_\_\_ (MUST) sleep in a sleeping bag and cook on a fire. He also took a lot of pictures of his friends who liked \_\_\_\_\_ (THEY) very much. Of course they lay in the sun and \_\_\_\_\_ (SWIM) a lot. They also \_\_\_\_\_ (CATCH) a lot of fish. At night they used to sit around the campfire and tell funny stories. Sasha's friend often made his stories up, and they were always \_\_\_\_\_ (GOOD) ones. Sasha thinks that it was the \_\_\_\_\_ (GOOD) holiday of his life.

- 3 Look through the text and write: Why did Jeff crash into a wall?



I'm Jeff. In my summer holidays I went to Dunstable. I went on a plane and then I went paragliding. I jumped off and I landed in a boat. Then I took off my paraglide and went fishing on a boat. The other day I went on a glider. A lorry was pulling it into the air and after five minutes they let the string go. You have to control a glider, because when I landed I crashed into a wall.

- 4 Заполните таблицу номерами предложений в соответствии со случаями употребления.

Запланированное действие	Действие, которое произойдет в соответствии с графиком или расписанием	Решение о будущем действии не запланировано, произошло в момент речи	Решение о выполнении действия принято, но об этом еще не договорились

1. She sings very well. She'll win the competition. You'll see.
2. I'm leaving tomorrow.
3. He is going to buy that house.
4. I have a headache. I'll take some aspirin.
5. They are going to visit us, aren't they?
6. What time does the bus arrive tomorrow?
7. He is going to join two school clubs.
8. When does the first lesson begin tomorrow?

- 5 Use the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form.

1. Lessons \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) at 9 a.m. tomorrow.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) my friends tonight.
3. She writes good books. She soon \_\_\_\_\_ (be) famous.
4. Is Mike ill? I \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) him tomorrow.

- 6 Translate into English.

1. Что вы собираетесь делать в этом году? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Мой друг будет изучать французский язык. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Я не буду опаздывать на уроки. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Он будет читать больше книг. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Она собирается написать рассказ. \_\_\_\_\_

- 7 Подберите вспомогательные глаголы к этим глаголам, если это требуется. Придумайте свои предложения.

*Model: come — do. Do you come from Russia?*

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| know — _____    | reads — _____    |
| have to — _____ | can — _____      |
| see — _____     | travel — _____   |
| was — _____     | sent — _____     |
| saw — _____     | collects — _____ |
| must — _____    | must — _____     |
| are — _____     | is — _____       |

**8 Match the contractions and the full forms of the verbs.**

**Model:** *he'll — he will*

he'll — _____	he is — _____
he's — _____	you are — _____
she's been — _____	she has been — _____
they're — _____	did not — _____
I'm — _____	I have — _____
won't — _____	they are — _____
didn't — _____	he will — _____
you're — _____	we will not — _____
weren't — _____	it is — _____
I've — _____	cannot — _____
it's — _____	I am — _____
can't — _____	were not — _____

**9 Complete the sentences. Use the correct question tags.**

**Model:** *You know him, ...? — You know him, don't you?*

1. She was very tired yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. They're her friends, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. They'll be angry, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. You don't know him, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. The Thames is a long river, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Sveta has to arrive at 6 o'clock, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. The boys are playing football, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. He didn't see him last week, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. She went to Rostov last summer, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. He's been to England, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. It's his favourite book, \_\_\_\_\_?

**10 Answer the questions.**

1. How did you get to school today? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How long does it take you to get to school? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. It's Monday today, isn't it? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How many lessons do you have on Monday? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Is English the first lesson today? \_\_\_\_\_
6. How many lessons have you already had today? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. What are you going to do on Sunday? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Was anybody at home when you came home yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What was he / she doing? \_\_\_\_\_

## Homework

**A** Read the text and choose the correct answer: What is this text about?

- a) summer holidays? b) travelling around the world? c) weather and climate?

1. September has come, and it is still very warm. The leaves on the trees have turned yellow and red, a cold wind was blowing, but suddenly it got warmer again. I like early autumn because it reminds me of the summer. But October and November are not my favourite months. It's usually chilly and wet and every day it gets colder and colder.

2. This summer I did all sorts of things. In June I went camping. It was a real adventure. I learned how to put up a tent and make a campfire. A friend taught me how to play the guitar and I learned a lot of good songs. I also took a lot of pictures of my friends, our campsite, the forest and the river.

The river was fantastic. We went canoeing and some of us enjoyed fishing. We were lucky with the weather, so we could swim and lie in the sun.

There were some problems, but it was OK in the end.

3. In July my parents and I went to Holland. People there speak Dutch, but they also understand English. The trip was very interesting. We did some sightseeing and made a lot of friends. I'll never forget how beautiful this small country is and how friendly and polite the people are.
4. In August I had to go to see my grandmother. She lives in a small village not far from our town. She has a big garden and needs help. I was busy all the time. Together we picked fruit and vegetables and made jams and pickles. She showed me how to find mushrooms in the forest, and I found a lot of them.



**B** Read the text again and say: What did the boy do in July? You will answer this question easily if you find the word July in the text.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**C** Match the parts of the text and the headings (заголовок).

Holland — \_\_\_\_\_ Granny — \_\_\_\_\_ Camping — \_\_\_\_\_ Autumn — \_\_\_\_\_

**D** For which task did you a) read the whole text? b) look for specific answers? c) read the key words?

- 1 Write the words next to the correct symbols.

watch, ball, girl, life, wash, autumn, her, night, was, walk, earth, right, turn, find, learn, box, thought, four, warm, bought

[v]	[z]	[aɪ]	[ɔ]

- 2 Look through the text of Ex. 4 and choose the correct answers.

The text is

- a) a diary.
- b) a newspaper article.
- c) an autobiography [ˌɔtəbaɪˈɒɡrəfi].

The text is about

- a) a big company and its boss.
- b) the magic adventures of Misha Innin, Robin MacWizard and Rob MacWizard.
- c) how difficult life is at school.

- 3 Look through the text of Ex. 4 and answer the questions.

1. Who is writing the story? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What does the boss do? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What happened two years ago? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What problem did Betsey MacWizard have? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What did everybody call Betsey's son? \_\_\_\_\_
6. How old was Betsey's son? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Why did the boss give the case to Agent Cute? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What kind of agent is Cute? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Who was Rob's pen friend? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What was strange about Robin? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Where did Robin come from? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Who helped Robin and Rob in the end? \_\_\_\_\_
13. What had Robin dropped before he left? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Who lost the note? \_\_\_\_\_
15. Why was the note so important? \_\_\_\_\_
16. What strange things happened at St David's School? \_\_\_\_\_
17. Why did somebody kidnap Rob? \_\_\_\_\_



4 Read for detail. Match the pictures and the parts of the text.

**A page from the boss's diary**

I am starting this diary because I have lost hope. I have closed my office.

I'm the boss of a successful detective agency. We have helped hundreds of people. We have never let any of our clients down and we've always done our best.

Everything changed two years ago. I was having my morning coffee when a nice lady came into my office. Her name was Betsey MacWizard and I could see that she needed help.

At first, I didn't find the case difficult. Her son, Robin MacWizard, had gone to Russia and disappeared there. Robin, or Rob, as everybody called him, was a very intelligent twelve-year-old boy, so I didn't think anything could happen to him. The lady also had the address of his pen friend, Misha Inin. I sent Agent Cute to Russia. Big mistake! He isn't very good at his job. He often loses and forgets things, but he is a good guy and he is my brother.

Agent Cute went to Russia and found the boys easily. Robin MacWizard was staying with Misha Inin. They were having a great time together. But there was something strange about the boy. He didn't know anything about TV, computers and cars, he wore a kilt, and Misha always helped him with everything. One day Cute told me that Robin could fly. I laughed when I heard that. How stupid I was!

Soon after that the boys disappeared. We found them in London. Nobody knew how they got there without any money or travel documents (passports). Then we lost them again. I was really angry with Cute. Finally, he found them at Betsey MacWizard's house. They were staying there as her guests and made friends with her older children, Rosy and Mark. It was clear that Robin was not the MacWizard's son. At that moment I went on a holiday. I didn't understand anything any more and needed a rest. When I came back everything was over.

Later Agent Cute, Misha Inin and Rob MacWizard (the real one) told me the most unbelievable story.

Robin MacWizard had come to our time from the Edinburgh in 1599. He had swapped with Rob MacWizard, Betsey's son, who was his 9 times great grandson. That's why we couldn't find Rob!

Robin was a wizard and a Scottish patriot. He wanted to steal the Stone of Destiny from Westminster Abbey. This is the magic stone on which they crowned all the Scottish and then English kings. He thought that the Stone could make Scotland strong and rich, but there was one thing which he didn't know. The Queen of England had returned the Stone to Scotland in 1997!

Then Robin had to find the way back to his time. He had made a lot of friends. With their help he and Rob returned to their own times. Misha says that Agent Cute helped them a lot and was a real hero, but I don't believe it.

We found the boy and after that Agent Cute gave me a note which Robin had dropped before he left. It was in an ancient secret language, but I decided to translate it. Another big mistake!



My Diary



The note was the key to the family treasure of the MacWizards. When the translation was ready, I sent it to them with Agent Cute. My last mistake! Somebody stole it from him on the train. He thinks it was a young woman, but he doesn't know her name.

I fired Agent Cute. But did that help? Somebody tried to rob the MacWizards' house when they were on holiday. The robber was looking for old manuscripts. The good news was that Misha came to England again. Together Misha, Rob, Mark and Rosy read a copy of Robin's note.

*To Rob*

*This thing is now in the 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 folk,*

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

Friends understood that the key to the treasure was in the old family manuscripts. Mark, who is very good at History, found the right book and they started to translate it from the secret language of the wizards.

Meanwhile (тем временем), the boys went back to school. They weren't safe there. Somebody broke the window of their room, searched through (ошуская) their things and dropped a piece of paper. It was a page from the MacWizards' family history book. Stupid boys didn't tell me anything. They told everything to their "dearest friend" Agent Cute. He came and, as usual, made things worse. When he was at school, somebody kidnapped Rob. The kidnappers wanted the MacWizard history book. In the end Rob got home safely, but the kidnappers got what they wanted. Now Rob and his family will never find their treasure. It is my fault! There is no end to this case! What shall I do?

5 Read the text again and put the events in the correct order.

- ☐ The boss started a diary.
- ☐ Somebody kidnapped Rob.
- ☐ The boss fired Agent Cute.

- ☐ The boss sent Agent Cute to Russia.
- ☐ The boss met Betsey MacWizard and agreed to help with her case.
- ☐ Rob MacWizard disappeared in Russia.
- ☐ Robin MacWizard came to Russia.
- ☐ Misha came to London with Robin.
- ☐ The Queen of England returned the Stone of Destiny to Scotland.
- ☐ Robin went back to his time.
- ☐ Robin dropped a note.
- ☐ Misha came to England for the second time.
- ☐ Misha went to Rob's school.
- ☐ Somebody at school was looking for the treasure.
- ☐ Somebody robbed the MacWizards' house.
- ☐ Misha, Rob, Mark and Rosy found the MacWizards' history book.
- ☐ The boss translated Robin's note and sent it to the MacWizards.
- ☐ A woman stole the note from Agent Cute.
- ☐ Robin went back to his time.

6 Перепишите данные пары предложений по образцу, используя Past Simple и Past Perfect в каждом предложении. Используйте союз *before*. Для того чтобы уточнить, какое из событий произошло раньше, обращайтесь к тексту упр. 4.

**Model:** *The boss took the MacWizards' case. The boss never let any of his clients down. —  
Before the boss had taken the MacWizards' case he never let any of his clients down.*

1. The boss didn't find the case difficult. Agent Cute went to Russia. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Cute found Misha and Robin at Betsey MacWizards's house. Misha and Robin went to London. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Robin came to the 21st century. The Queen returned the Stone of Destiny to Scotland. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Cute found Rob. The boss went on holiday. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The boss translated the note. Robin dropped the note. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Agent Cute lost the note. The MacWizards read the note. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Agent Cute came to Rob's school. Somebody kidnapped Rob. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7 Fill in the table with sentences from the text in Ex. 4

События, происходящие в настоящий момент.

События, которые происходят регулярно / никогда / всегда / время от времени.

События, которые произошли в прошлом, во своем результате связаны с настоящим.

События, которые уже произошли / еще никогда не происходили в чьей-либо жизни.

События, которые происходили в определенный момент времени в прошлом.

События, происходившие в прошлом, когда одно событие предшествовало другому.

## Homework

A Fill in the table with the sentences from Ex. 7 of the textbook.

	Formal letter	Informal letter
Greeting		
Starting the letter		
Closing the letter		
Ending the letter		

8 Fill in the gaps. Use on, over, up, back, away.

1. Some people get \_\_\_\_\_ late on Sundays.
2. What's your news? How are you getting \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My friend broke her leg last year. She soon got \_\_\_\_\_ it.
4. Mr Smart was very angry because he didn't like to live in a little village, but he couldn't get \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Father went to Kaliningrad, but he promised to get \_\_\_\_\_ next week.

**C** Translate from Russian into English.

1. "Где Мэри?" — "Она простудилась вчера". \_\_\_\_\_
2. Когда она выздоровеет, мы пойдем в поход. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Становится темно. Возьми фонарик. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Где ты была в 6 часов? Я не мог тебе дозвониться. \_\_\_\_\_
5. "Твой друг вернется в среду?" — "Да". \_\_\_\_\_
6. Как у него дела? \_\_\_\_\_

**D** Make up a story. Tell your classmates what happened with your friend yesterday. Use expressions with phrasal verb *get*.

**1 Write the words next to the correct symbols.**

here, chair, love, air, come, hear, bus, dear, hair, brother, ear, some, other, fair, son, near, nut

[ɪ]	[eɪ]	[aɪ]

**2 Make questions for the underlined words.**

- He had got a cold before we met. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- When he got up, his wife was having breakfast. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Nancy had got away before John came back. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Everybody had to get back into the house because it was getting cold. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I phoned you many times yesterday, but I couldn't get through because the line was busy. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3 Complete the texts with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

- I am looking out of my window. I can see some children in the street. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football. They always \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football in the street. Now a little boy \_\_\_\_\_ (hit) the ball. Another boy \_\_\_\_\_ (run) after him but he cannot catch him. The boy's mother \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at them. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) it when children play near my windows.
- My friend Robin \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to America last year. He \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) me his videos. Robin \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a lot of money on the videos. He \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) one or two new videos every week. He never \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema or the theatre. He \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home every evening and \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) films. He often \_\_\_\_\_ (give) videos to his friends. Sometimes they \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) them. That's why he \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) so many videos.
- I just \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a letter from my brother Fred. He is in America. Fred is a programmer. He never \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in America before. He already \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) a lot of places and \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a car.

4. What you \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) yesterday?  
 He never \_\_\_\_\_ (send) me anything.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (Have) you your dinner yet?  
 Chelsea \_\_\_\_\_ (beat) Real Madrid last month.  
 He just \_\_\_\_\_ (score) the goal.  
 She often \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) me interesting stories.

**4 Put the words in the right order and form questions.**

- Why, he, call, so often, does? — \_\_\_\_\_
- Where, he, go, did, last year? — \_\_\_\_\_
- Your children, do, usually, come, or, late, early, after school? — \_\_\_\_\_
- When, he, come, will, tomorrow? — \_\_\_\_\_
- When, he, translate, the text, did? — \_\_\_\_\_
- Who, sent, him, the letter, last week? — \_\_\_\_\_
- What, they, do, did, yesterday? — \_\_\_\_\_

**5 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. Make seven questions to the text.**

Once upon a time there \_\_\_\_\_ (live) an old woman and an old man. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) no children. One day the old woman \_\_\_\_\_ (say), "I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bake a doughnut tomorrow." She \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the kitchen and \_\_\_\_\_ (put) all the necessary things into the bowl and \_\_\_\_\_ (mix) them together. After that she \_\_\_\_\_ (remember) that she \_\_\_\_\_ (not to put) salt in the dough (recro). She \_\_\_\_\_ (do) that and \_\_\_\_\_ (put) the dough into the oven.

While the doughnut \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in the oven, she \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in the garden. When the woman \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the oven door, the doughnut \_\_\_\_\_ (hop) out and \_\_\_\_\_ (run) out of the house. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ (run) after it, but it shouted, "Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ (can) catch me."

Many animals \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to stop the doughnut but he \_\_\_\_\_ (shout), "I \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) if you \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) me!"

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- 6 Make up a new ending for the story.

### Homework

- A You've received a letter from an old friend who lives very far away from you.  
a) Read the letter.

Flat 45, 177 Kirov St  
248000 Kaluga  
5 August

Dear ...,

How are you getting on? I haven't heard from you for ages. Where have you been?

I'm fine. At the moment I'm at home. I need some rest after my summer adventures. They were very exciting.

In June we went camping in the forest in Karelia. Fortunately the weather was great. There are a lot of beautiful lakes there too. Next year we'll probably go there again. Do you want to come with us?

In July I went to see my granny. She lives in a nice little village near Kaluga. I had a lot of fun with my old friends there. Unfortunately, their life isn't easy. A lot of people in the village have lost their jobs and they don't have much money.

I'm spending August at home. I'm afraid I have to get ready for school. This year is going to be very important for me. The good news is that Helen, who is good at lots of subjects, promised to help me. Do you remember her? I miss you a lot. How are you? How's your little brother? Say hello to your mum and dad too. I hope they're fine.

Write soon!

Best wishes,

Your friend



- 8 Agent Cute wrote a secret letter to Misha and Rob. It's in Russian, that's why only Misha can read it. There are some mistakes in the letter.

- a) Translate the letter into English for Rob.  
b) Оформите письмо в соответствии с правилами, изученными на уроке.

Дорогой Миша и Роб,

Это есть Агент Кют. Я пишу из Красной улицы дом 10. Сегодня есть 25 январь. Я есть ОК, но я все время думать о вас. У вас есть новость? Вы имеее найти книгу? Я к вам буду ехать, когда вы нуждается моя помощь.

Несчастливо, Босс есть злой со мной, но это не есть правда. Я иметь сделать ошибку, я ее буду исправить. У меня нет новости.

Я боюсь, я должен остановиться сейчас. Пришла мама. Мы будем ужинать.

Я смотрю вперед слышать от вас. Пишите скоро! Давайте держать прикосновение.

Лучшие желания,

Кют



- C С помощью каких префиксов образованы эти слова? Translate the words into Russian.  
mispronounce, disconnect, irregular, unusual, impossible, unfair, misprint, uncomfortable, indirect, disappear, impatient

## Lesson 6

## Valentine's Day

Remember our history adventure

Last year we read stories from the MacWizards' family history book.

The MacWizards have to find seven stories about the ring to get seven keys to the treasure.

If you want to look for the treasure with them, you must first of all remember the events we read about last year (события, о которых мы читали в прошлом году).

- 1 Look at these people. Поставьте номера под портретами людей в той последовательности, в которой они жили на Британских островах.



King Harold



Julius Caesar



Queen Boudicca



William Duke of Normandy



Alfred the Great

- 2 Answer the questions about the people in Ex. 1. There is more than one match for some people. Which of these people:

- brought a Roman army to the British Isles? —
- beat the Viking army? —
- built ships? —
- later became a Roman emperor? —
- was the queen of the Iceni tribe? —
- died on 14 October 1066? —
- revolted against the Romans? —
- won a big victory in 1066? —

- 3 In groups. Write as much as you can remember about all the people that had lived in Britain before 1066. Choose from: Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings, Celts.

**Model:** First, Celts lived on the British Isles. They lived in tribes.

Use these ideas for help: Druids, to build ships, to build bridges and roads, tribes, walls, to fight bravely, to come from... Norway / Roman Empire / Germany, to revolt, to be the kings of the sea.

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**4 Read the words.**

to invade — вторгаться  
to resist — сопротивляться  
invasion — завоевание  
Earl — граф

kingdom — королевство  
Duke — герцог  
powerful — могущественный  
huge — огромный

**5 Read the story and check your ideas. Put the parts of the story in the correct order.**

a) The Danish kings ruled in Britain for about 24 years. The last of them, Edward the Confessor, died without a son. Fifteen years before Edward's death he had promised the English crown to William, the Duke of Normandy, who was his cousin. But then he changed his mind and left the English crown to Harold, the most powerful Anglo-Saxon earl in England. In 1066, however William, Duke of Normandy, came to England with a strong army. He didn't forget that Edward had promised the crown to him first. On 14 October, 1066 the Normans won a victory and started the last invasion in the history of Britain.

b) The first Celts came to Britain from Europe more than two thousand years ago. They mixed with the people who were already living there. All the people who lived in Britain got the name Britons. They lived in groups. We call these groups tribes. Each tribe had a king or a queen.

c) Then in AD 383 the Roman legions began to leave Britain to fight in Gaul (France) against the Barbarian tribes who were invading the Roman Empire. By 407 most Roman soldiers had left the British Isles. Meanwhile Celtic tribes started to fight against each other. The Picts and Scots, tribes from the North, attacked the Britons. That's why the British chiefs had to ask Anglo-Saxon soldiers to come from Germany to help them. The Anglo-Saxons were strong and well trained, and they defeated the Picts and the Scots. After that the Britons asked them to leave, but the Anglo-Saxons liked England and it was safer than where they had lived before; they decided to stay.

After about one hundred and fifty years of war some Britons had gone to Wales, some had become slaves and some had gone to Scotland to live with the unfriendly Picts and Scots. The Anglo-Saxons founded a lot of kingdoms: Kent, Essex, Wessex, Mercia, Northumbria.

d) In AD 789 more than three hundred years after the Anglo-Saxons had settled in Britain, the Vikings began to attack the British Isles. They came from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The winters there were long and cold and the land was poor, so Britain was a rich prize for them. They had a big army and a lot of good ships. They killed and robbed in England. The Anglo-Saxon kingdoms couldn't resist the Vikings, and soon only the kingdom of Wessex was still free. The King of Wessex was Alfred the Great. He built ships and beat the Vikings.



Celts



The Battle of Hastings



Vikings

- c) Romans attacked Britain in 55 BC for the first time. Consul Julius Caesar had brought the army of 10,000 men. After the victory he left Britain. The real invasion took place only in AD 43, when the Roman emperor, Claudius, decided to make Britain part of the Roman Empire. An army of 40,000 Roman soldiers landed on British land.

The Britons fought bravely, but they were much weaker than the Romans, who had fought all over the world. After that Britain became part of the huge Roman Empire, which stretched from the north of England to the Red Sea. The Romans and the Britons lived together. Britons learned a lot from the Romans, but they didn't become good neighbours easily. Fighting continued for years and years after the Roman invasion.

6 For history experts. Choose the correct answers.

- Where does the name England come from?
  - from the name of a German tribe, the "Angles"
  - from the word "angel"
  - from the word "earl"
- Who built Londinium?
  - the Druids
  - the Anglo-Saxons
  - the Romans
- What was the religion of the Romans when they left Britain?
  - They were Christians.
  - They were pagans.
  - They were Druids.
- When did King Arthur probably live?
  - at the time of the Viking invasion.
  - long before the Roman invasion.
  - at the time of the Anglo-Saxon invasion.
- Why do we call Arthur's knights "the knights of the Round Table"?
  - because they ate all the time
  - because they met at a round table to show that none of them was better or worse
  - because the Round Table was magic
- What did Harold look like when he died?
  - He had no head.
  - There was an arrow in his eye.
  - He had no legs.
- How many people wanted the crown of England after Edward's death?
  - one: Harold
  - two: Harold and William, Duke of Normandy
  - three: Harold, William, Duke of Normandy and the Viking king, Harald Hardrada



Picts



Roman legionary



Anglo-Saxons



## Homework

### A Valentine Quiz

- Valentine's Day is on
  - 14 February.
  - 14 January.
  - 14 March.
- On this day people
  - send long letters to each other.
  - get married.
  - send cards to each other.
- The day got its name from
  - a girl's name.
  - a priest's name.
  - the name of a Roman Emperor.
- St Valentine went to prison because
  - he secretly married people.
  - he secretly got married.
  - he didn't go into the army.
- How should you sign a valentine?
  - Yours faithfully
  - Best wishes
  - Guess who?

### B Match the prefixes with the verbs and adjectives and make the opposites.

Prefixes: un-, in-, il-, im-, ir-, dis-, mis-

Verbs: understand, lead, appear, connect, agree

Adjectives: friendly, regular, usual, possible, kind, lucky, honest, comfortable

## Lesson 7

### How long have you been learning English?

#### 1 Write the words next to the correct symbols.

shut, think, long, write, sing, phone, film, why, three, wash, page, get, gun, right, when, this, catch, clock, city, cry, when, photo, them, thin, she, change

[ʃ]	[w]	[dʒ]	[ɹ]	[f]	[θ]	[ð]	[t]

#### 2 Make questions for the underlined words.

1. She has been working in this school for five years.

2. They have been dancing since eight o'clock.

3. She has been in Germany for a month.

4. I have been busy all day because I was ill last week.

- 3 Use the words to write sentences in the Present Perfect or Present Perfect Progressive. Use *for* or *since*.

1. I / look for / five months / this book  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How long / you / wait for / them  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. She / him / know / last year  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. discuss / They / this article / two hours  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How long / you / here / be  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. here / I / be / two weeks  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. They were friends since 1997. \_\_\_\_\_
2. How long has she wrote this book? \_\_\_\_\_
3. The boys are looking for the treasure for six months already. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I know her all my life. \_\_\_\_\_
5. What did they do since we left? \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 Translate from Russian into English.

1. "Что ты делаешь?" — "Я смотрю фильм". — "Как долго ты его смотришь?" — "Я смотрю его с 5 часов". \_\_\_\_\_
2. "Где они?" — "Они ставят палатку. Они ставят палатку 20 минут и все еще не поставили". \_\_\_\_\_
3. "Вы пишете письма своим друзьям? Сколько писем Вы написали с января?" \_\_\_\_\_
4. "Где ваши друзья?" — "Они в Вологде". — "Как давно они там?" — "Они там уже месяц". \_\_\_\_\_
5. "Кто живет в этом доме?" — "Его сестра. Она живет в нем уже год". \_\_\_\_\_



## Homework

**A** How interesting is your life? Answer the questions about the last few months of your life and find out.

1. Have you been doing any sports? — \_\_\_\_\_
2. Have you been sleeping a lot? — \_\_\_\_\_
3. Have you been going out with your friends? — \_\_\_\_\_
4. Have you been helping your parents with the housework? — \_\_\_\_\_
5. Have you been watching TV a lot? — \_\_\_\_\_
6. Have you been studying a lot? — \_\_\_\_\_
7. Have you been reading anything? — \_\_\_\_\_

### Your Score

	Yes	No
1	3	0
2	-1	1
3	2	0
4	3	-1
5	-2	2
6	2	0
7	3	-1

### Your results

- $-5 \div +4$  Unfortunately, there isn't much interesting in your life at the moment. Is that because it's autumn? You must have more fun. Spend more time with your friends, find a hobby, get a dog and get out of the house more!
- $+1 \div +5$  You're happy with your life. You have your own hobbies and interests and you don't want to change anything. But aren't things a bit boring sometimes?
- $+5 \div +16$  You're there when things happen. Or should we say things happen when you're there? You're the centre of attention, but lately you have been doing too much. Remember, you can't be in two places at once. Don't forget it.

**B** Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. How many exercises you (do) since you started your homework? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Mrs Izard (write) this book since her husband died. \_\_\_\_\_
3. You (know) this man? How long you (know) him? \_\_\_\_\_
4. We already (talk) about it for a week. It's time to do something! \_\_\_\_\_
5. They (talk) for two hours and (not finish) yet. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Mr Dix is busy. How long he (be) busy? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Caroline (think) about Mark since he left. \_\_\_\_\_
8. How long you (have) this hat? I (have) it for years. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I (not see) your dog lately. What (happen)? \_\_\_\_\_

**C** Translate into English.

1. Мы находимся в этом магазине уже 20 минут, а еще ничего не купили. \_\_\_\_\_
2. "Что он делает?" — "Он играет в теннис". — "Как долго он играет?" — "Два часа".  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Они путешествуют уже две недели и уже позвонили два раза. \_\_\_\_\_
4. "Где Молли?" — "Она болеет". — "В течение какого времени она болеет?" —  
"С четверга". \_\_\_\_\_
5. Они уже обсуждали первый вопрос и сейчас обсуждают второй. Они обсуждают его  
уже час. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 8**

**Why has Jane been crying?**

**1** Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. I (travel) a lot since you last saw me. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I often (play) football when I (be) a boy. I (play) very often since then. \_\_\_\_\_
3. (hear) anyone from Mary lately? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How's Jane's son? I (not see) him for three days. \_\_\_\_\_
5. They (live) in Minsk for 10 years. Then they (move) to Novgorod. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I (not have) any English lessons this month. My teacher (be) ill since February. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I (meet) Duncan at my friend's house today. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Hi, I (see) Jane today. Where you (see) her? (Be) she alone or with her friend? \_\_\_\_\_
9. She (work) for this company since 1993. \_\_\_\_\_
10. They're not in. They (go) on holiday. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Look! Somebody (open) the windows. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Why is he crying? He (break) his leg. How it (happen)? \_\_\_\_\_

2 Answer the questions.

**Model:** Why does he have a black eye? He (fight). He has been fighting.

1. Why can't you speak? I (talk all day).
2. Why is the road wet? It (rain).
3. Why are you tired? I (work on Sunday).
4. Why can he smell onions? She (make a pizza).
5. Why is she sad? She (cry).

Homework

- A Last year Misha, Rob and Mark read the MacWizards' family history book. They wanted to find the seven keys to the lost treasure of the MacWizards. They had only read three and a half stories when they lost the book. Mark is still hoping to find the book again.

**Read.** Найдите в тексте и выпишите предложения в Present Perfect Progressive, когда действие уже закончилось к моменту речи, но явственно виден его "след".

Misha: What's wrong with you, Mark? You look pale and your eyes are red. Have you been crying?

Mark: Of course, not. I have been surfing the net all night.

Misha: What have you been looking for?

Mark: I have been looking for the MacWizards' family history book.

Misha: Oh no, not again. How can you find it on the Internet?

Mark: Of course, I can't find the book. There is only one book and we've lost it. But I found the second part of the story about the Normans and Elmer.

Misha: Really? Tell me all about it!

Mark: I went to the Senate House Library website. They have a lot of old books and manuscripts there. I put the key words of the story into their search engine and... I found a copy of our story in the library. A hundred years ago my great-grandfather gave some copies of our family manuscripts to the library.

Misha: That's wonderful! When can we read it?

Mark: I wrote a letter to Rosy. She'll go up to London, get a copy of the manuscripts and send them to us.



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B Choose the correct answer.

1. What is the Internet?  
a) a worldwide network which connects millions of computers  
b) a computer c) an electronic letter
2. What is a website?  
a) an electronic letter b) a page on the net with some information c) a piece of land
3. What is a search engine?  
a) a car b) a special computer c) a programme which looks for specific information by keyword

**Lesson 11****Test yourself****1 Listen to the letter and answer the questions.**

1. Who is the letter for? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Who is writing the letter? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Are these two people relatives? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Where is the person who is writing the letter now? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is there good or bad news in the letter? \_\_\_\_\_

**2 Underline the correct form of the verbs.**

Linda: Hi, Peter, I haven't seen you / haven't been seeing you for ages.

Peter: Hi, Linda. It's great to see you.

Linda: You look tired. What have you been doing / have you done?

Peter: Oh, I have been helping / have helped my mother in that restaurant round the corner.

Linda: Have you been working / Are you working there?

Peter: Yes, I have had / have been having the job since summer.

Linda: I have been wanting / have wanted to find a summer job for a long time, but I've been too busy.

Peter: What have you been doing / have you done?

Linda: I have been getting ready / I have got ready for my music school exams since July.

Peter: Oh, that's really important. Do you have a piano?

Linda: Yes, I have been having / have had one all my life. My mother has played / played it when she was young.

Peter: Well, good luck to you, Linda. I'm afraid I have to go now. Bye-bye.

Linda: Bye!

**3 Translate the words and open the brackets.**

1. I never (встаю) рано по субботам. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Unfortunately Kate is very upset, but she will soon (переживет) it. \_\_\_\_\_
3. It is (становится) cold. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Why are you smiling? I have just (получила) a letter from my friend. \_\_\_\_\_
5. How do you (добираться) to school? I (добираюсь) there by bus. \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Look at the picture. Write John's letter to his friend Michael.



- 5 Find the mistakes and correct them.

dislucky — \_\_\_\_\_

unformal — \_\_\_\_\_

misusual — \_\_\_\_\_

inunderstand — \_\_\_\_\_

unconnect — \_\_\_\_\_

unregular — \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 In pairs. Get ready and act out the dialogues in front of your teacher.

①

A: У вас плохие новости. Ваша собака болеет уже три дня.

B: Выразите свое сочувствие. Предложите помощь.

A: Вежливо откажитесь. Вам повезло. В вашем доме живет ветеринар.

B: Порадуйтесь за товарища.

②

A: Вы давно не видели своего друга. Спросите, как у него дела.

B: Скажите, что ваши дела обстоят отлично. У вас хорошие новости.

На каникулах вы с семьей едете к бабушке.

A: Порадуйтесь за товарища и попросите его рассказать о предстоящей поездке.

B: Расскажите, что ваша бабушка живет в Москве и вы собираетесь посетить Кремль и сходить в Большой театр.

A: Порадуйтесь за товарища.

B: Скажите, что, к сожалению, вы едете всего на три дня.

A: Скажите, что вам жаль.

## 2



## The British Parliament

## Lessons 1, 2

## A surprise excursion

## 1 Circle the correct conjunction.

1. That's the book that / who I've just read.
2. The boy, who / that helped me yesterday, is Peggy's brother.
3. The tents who / which are blue are ours.
4. The garden which / where the Browns bought is very nice.
5. I know the man who / which has this address.

## 2 Translate.

1. На полке я увидел книгу, которую искал. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Женщина, чья дочь работала на почте, помогла ему отправить письмо. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Он нашел место, где потерял ключи. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Человек, с которым мы встретились, ничего не знал о нашем отце. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Она вспомнила о Наташе, которая была ее лучшей подругой. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Олег встретил друга, которого не видел два года. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Мальчик, который показал ему дорогу, был очень вежлив. \_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Read the text about Newton (Ex. 10, p. 40) and tick the information that was not in the text.

- ☐ 1. Newton didn't have a mother.
- ☐ 2. Newton wasn't the best pupil.
- ☐ 3. Newton got the Nobel Prize for his discoveries.
- ☐ 4. A teacher noticed his talent.
- ☐ 5. Newton was interested in Mathematics.
- ☐ 6. Newton is one of the greatest scientists of the world.

## 4 Translate the words in brackets and complete the sentences.

1. He'll (пример решение) after he has spoken to her. \_\_\_\_\_

2. She (заставила) him follow his brother's advice. \_\_\_\_\_
3. (He шумит!) The baby is sleeping. \_\_\_\_\_
4. You'll (сделаешь ошибку) if you go to the party today. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Your sister has to (заставить) him believe you. \_\_\_\_\_
6. When are you going to (делать доклад)? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Has he (принял решение) where to go? Not yet. \_\_\_\_\_

**5 Make the sentences from the table. Write them.**

Mum	make	a girl	look for his book
Dad	made	me	clean the room
His parents		his son	walk the dog
Their friends	will make	them	send an e-mail
My sister		you	wash the dishes
Our teacher		us	look up the words in the dictionary
Your granny		him	look after your little sister

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**6 What did your parents make you do when you were younger? Write five sentences.**

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## Homework

**A** Read Charlie Chaplin's biography and write the answers to the questions.

1. Which country was he born in? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which country made him famous? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What was his childhood like? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Did he have any brothers or sisters? \_\_\_\_\_
5. When did he start to work? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What is he famous for? \_\_\_\_\_

### Charlie Chaplin

Charles Spencer Chaplin didn't have a very happy childhood. He was born in London, England, on 16 April 1889. When his father left the family, Chaplin's mother didn't work, and her two sons were often hungry. When their mother got ill, Chaplin and his brother went to the workhouse, which was the place for orphans. Life there was very hard, but Chaplin didn't give up. He started his career as an actor when he was nine. When he was twenty-one, he joined a travelling music-hall company. Soon after he went to America and became the famous film star, Charlie Chaplin. The actor died in 1977 but we still remember his "Little Tramp", a funny little man in baggy (мешковатый) trousers and a small bowler hat.



**B** Read the text again and find the best place for this information.

- ...who brought smiles to the faces of millions of people...
- ...whose health was getting worse...

**C** Think about famous Russian people. Imagine there is a Russian National Portrait gallery. Whose portraits should be there? Why? Write 5-7 sentences about any of the people you have chosen.

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**D** Translate into Russian.

1. The song we were listening to was a very good one. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The tourists they were waiting for didn't come. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Unfortunately he didn't get the present he had hoped for. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The report he had to make was very important. \_\_\_\_\_



**E** Make one sentence from two. Use *which, that, whose, whom*.

1. I bought a dress. My friend advised me to buy it. \_\_\_\_\_
2. We went to the party. It was very interesting. \_\_\_\_\_
3. That is the village. We used to go there every summer. \_\_\_\_\_
4. This is Mary Jones. I've got a letter from her. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I was looking for a key. I've found it now. \_\_\_\_\_
6. This is the house. They bought it last year. \_\_\_\_\_
7. This is the actor. I like him very much. \_\_\_\_\_

## Lessons 3, 4

### How did the British Parliament begin?

**1** Образуйте новые слова с помощью известных вам префиксов и суффиксов:  
*re-, un-, -ing, -th, -teen, -tion, -less*.

write, read, five, job, celebrate, kind, pack, open, lock, advertise, invite, child, celebrate, nine

**2** Translate the words in brackets in English.

1. I'm afraid we forgot something. We'll have to (распаковать) \_\_\_\_\_ our backpacks.
2. (К сожалению,) \_\_\_\_\_ we can't help him.
3. (Перепишите) \_\_\_\_\_ this exercise.
4. Where did you read this (объявление) \_\_\_\_\_?
5. I've got an (приглашение) \_\_\_\_\_ from my friend?
6. Why is she so (недобрая) \_\_\_\_\_? She is very (несчастлива) \_\_\_\_\_.

**3** Choose the right form.

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ the news?  
a) are b) were c) is
2. No news is good news, \_\_\_\_\_  
a) aren't they? b) isn't it? c) won't they?
3. Bad news travels fast. \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Does it? b) Do they? c) Don't they?
4. I've heard \_\_\_\_\_ good news.  
a) some b) many c) few

**4** Translate the phrases into English.

- A. 1. Как ужасно! — \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. Какая жалость! — \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. Да? Расскажи. — \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. Как стыдно! — \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. Рад за тебя! — \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** Match the phrases in A to the sentences in B.

- a) Somebody has robbed their house. \_\_\_\_\_  
 b) I've seen a very interesting film this week. \_\_\_\_\_  
 c) Why is your son so sad? The boys bully him at school. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d) I've got a good mark in Maths. \_\_\_\_\_  
 e) Unfortunately, I couldn't help my friend. \_\_\_\_\_

**Homework**

- A** Use a sentence from box A and a sentence from box B to explain why people do / did / are going to do something.

**Model:** A. I need a pen. B. I want to write a letter. — *I need a pen to write a letter.*

**A**

1. They're going to Moscow.
2. We went to Egypt.
3. He has just called Lena.
4. They're buying a tent.
5. I went to the shop for bread.
6. The Browns went to the airport.

**B**

- a) We wanted to swim in the Red Sea.
- b) They want to go camping.
- c) I have to help Mum.
- d) They want to see Red Square.
- e) They had to meet their friend.
- f) He wants to invite her to his birthday party.



**B** Rephrase the sentences. Use the expressions with *make*.

1. He wants to become rich. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Have they decided where to go? \_\_\_\_\_
3. The children were crying loudly when I came. \_\_\_\_\_
4. She was cooking when I phoned. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Her English is getting better. \_\_\_\_\_

**C** Translate into English.

1. На прошлой неделе они купили палатку, чтобы идти в поход. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Я должен навестить Мишу, чтобы помочь ему. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Они хотели пойти в магазин, чтобы купить подарок. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Он пришел домой, чтобы пообедать. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Они подружились год назад. \_\_\_\_\_
6. "Почему все шумят?" — "Он делает доклад уже два часа". \_\_\_\_\_
7. "Вы уже приняли решение?" — "Нет еще". \_\_\_\_\_
8. Не заставляйте его совершить ошибку. \_\_\_\_\_

## **Lessons 5, 6** How many Houses does the British Parliament consist of?

**1** Use the verbs in brackets and write: *What has or hasn't happened to our friends?*

1. Misha and Rob (find) the treasure. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Mrs Larkin (catch) the robber. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Misha (go) to London. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Misha (know) the MacWizards for six years. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Robin (steal) the Stone of Destiny. \_\_\_\_\_



## Homework

- A** Read the ideas. Some of them are false, some of them are not always true.  
Match the ideas with the facts.

1. English is a very difficult language.
2. Moscow has always been the capital of Russia.
3. Columbus discovered America.
4. Barcelona is the capital of Spain.
5. The Stone of Destiny is in Westminster Abbey.
6. The English climate is very bad.

d) Madrid

a) Amerigo Vespucci

c) St Petersburg

f) millions of people over the world  
have learned it

b) Edinburgh castle

e) often nice and warm

Use the expressions from the Conversation bricks and write your explanations.

**Model:** English is a very difficult language. — *Some people say that English is a very difficult language, but in fact millions of people all over the world have learned it.*

**B** Answer the questions.

1. Who is the head of state in the UK? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Who is the head of the government in the UK? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the British Parliament called? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How many Houses does it consist of? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which House represents the people of Britain? \_\_\_\_\_
6. How often do British people vote for MPs? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What are the members of the House of Commons called? \_\_\_\_\_

**C** How much do you know about your country?

1. What is the official name of our country? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Is Russia a monarchy? A republic? A federation? \_\_\_\_\_

**D** Write questions for the answers about the political system in Russia.  
Find more information if necessary.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
It is called Federal Assembly.
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
There are two houses.
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
One is called the Federation Council, the other is called the State Duma.
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
They are called deputies.
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
Every four years.
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
It's the President.
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
It's the Prime Minister.
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
They work on bills.
9. \_\_\_\_\_  
They have to approve bills.
10. \_\_\_\_\_  
He forms the government.
11. \_\_\_\_\_  
He chooses the Prime Minister.

## Lesson 7

## In the Palace of Westminster

### Homework

- A** The friends are back at school and have come to a history club meeting. Read for detail and say: Is Mr Jenkins a good teacher? Why? What is the best translation for Mr Know-it-all?

Mr Jenkins: Hello, everybody. Today I have prepared a very interesting and unusual task for you.

Emily: What is it, Mr Jenkins?

Mr Jenkins: We're going to look at a fragment from an early medieval manuscript.

Mark: What is unusual about it.

Mr Jenkins: We often translate them.

Mr Jenkins: Well, I have to tell you something.

I can't translate this manuscript. This time I need your help.

Emily: You're joking, Mr Jenkins. You can translate everything.

John: How old is the manuscript?

Mr Jenkins: I don't know. I got the text by e-mail two weeks ago. Here's the e-mail.



Hi, Mr Know-it-all!

Your students think that you know everything, but that's not true. Can you translate this manuscript? And if you can't, will you tell your students?

Surprise me!

John: It's very rude!

Mr Jenkins: Yes, it is. At first, I didn't want to read anymore, but then I saw the manuscript and forgot about everything. It's in runes, the ancient alphabet which Druids used for writing about secret things and magic. I know runes very well, but the runes of this manuscript are different. It's a code. I have been trying to translate it for two weeks but I've had no luck. Now I'm asking you for your help.

Emily: Don't worry, Mr Jenkins. We'll do it together.

Mark: What did you say, Mr Jenkins? A runic alphabet? A secret code? Let me have a look at it!

Mr Jenkins: What's wrong with you, MacWizard? Why are you smiling?

Mark: It's our family runic alphabet. I have been looking for this story for months and I've found it! I'll translate it for the next lesson. But... who is it from, Mr Jenkins?

Mr Jenkins: I've no idea! The e-mail address is [reader2345@hotmail.com](mailto:reader2345@hotmail.com). You can never find a person through this e-mail address.

Emily: But why not?

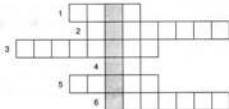
Mr Jenkins: Because there are millions of users at hotmail.com — people can use the server from any computer in the world.

**B** Answer the questions.

1. What is unusual about this manuscript? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How did Mr Jenkins get the manuscript? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Was he able to translate the manuscript? Why? Why not? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Why was the e-mail rude? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Will Mr Jenkins surprise the writer of the e-mail? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Why was Mark smiling in the end? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Who was the e-mail from? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Will Misha, Mark and Rob be able to find the writer of the e-mail? Why? Why not? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**C** Fill in the crossword puzzle and read the name of the river where the Palace of Westminster stands.

1. What do MPs do with their feet?
2. What is the surname of one of the most famous British Prime Ministers ("the Iron Lady")?
3. What does the Lord Chancellor sit on?
4. What are the members of the House of Commons called?
5. Who opens the Parliament?
6. Who presides over the House of Commons?





## Lesson 10

## Test yourself

1 Listen to the speaker and answer the questions.

- Who is the story about? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the man famous for? \_\_\_\_\_
- What did the man write about? \_\_\_\_\_
- Where did he get the information for his stories? \_\_\_\_\_
- What do some people learn from his books? \_\_\_\_\_

2 What is the mistake that a lot of people make about this man? Circle the correct sentence.

- They think that he is a geographer.
- They think that he is a traveller.
- They think that he didn't see any faraway lands.

3 Today is Sunday and Linda is relaxing at home. She has had a very busy week. Look at Linda's diary and write: *Where did she go to this week? Why?*

**Model:** *On Monday morning Linda went to the bank to get some money.*



### Monday

8.30 a.m. bank  
get some money  
8 p.m. café  
dinner with Mike

### Tuesday

8 p.m. central bus station.  
meet Mum and Dad

### Wednesday

8 a.m. the kiosk  
buy a newspaper  
7 p.m. the cinema  
a new film with Julia Roberts

### Thursday

7 a.m. dentist  
check teeth

### Friday

9 p.m. Mike's house  
have fun at his birthday party

### Saturday

11.00 High Street  
do the shopping  
2 p.m. restaurant  
have lunch with friends  
5 p.m. home  
phone Granny

4 Circle the correct answers.

1. The United Kingdom is  
a) a republic. b) a monarchy. c) a federation.
2. The head of state is  
a) the Queen. b) President. c) the Prime Minister.
3. The British Parliament sits in  
a) one building. b) two buildings. c) three buildings.
4. MPs are  
a) the people who sit in the house of Lords.  
b) the people who sit in the house of Commons.  
c) all the people in the Houses of Parliament.
5. What are Britain's main political parties?  
a) Labour and Conservative  
b) Democratic and Republican  
c) Conservative and Democratic
6. How do Members of Parliament get into the House of Commons?  
a) The Queen chooses them.  
b) British people elect them.  
c) They inherit their seats from fathers and grandfathers.
7. Who presides over the House of Commons?  
a) the Speaker b) the Lord Chancellor c) the Prime Minister

5 Fill in the gaps. Use: when, who, which, that, where, whose. Put commas where necessary.

1. I need a friend \_\_\_\_\_ will never let me down.
2. Kate \_\_\_\_\_ is a teacher at our school has never been abroad. She's afraid of flying.
3. My grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ sweater you are wearing was a very nice man.
4. My friends went to Spain \_\_\_\_\_ it's warm and sunny.
5. The theatre \_\_\_\_\_ you have seen in the pictures isn't far away from here.
6. His parents were doctors \_\_\_\_\_ worked in the hospital down the road.
7. Look at Mary. She has seen something \_\_\_\_\_ scared her.
8. The Pushkin novel \_\_\_\_\_ I like best is Barishnya Krestyanka.
9. I've read a book \_\_\_\_\_ was very interesting.
10. The benches \_\_\_\_\_ are in the House of Lords are red.

6 Use the suffixes -tion or -ment and form the nouns from the verbs.

agree, elect, discuss, explain, demonstrate, improve, manage, inform, collect, equip

# 3

## Means of communication through the centuries

### Lesson 1

### What will you be able to do in ten years?

- 1 Look through the text (Ex. 2) and match the pictures and the parts of the text.



Look at the pictures and write predictions about the computers of the future.

*Model: The computer of the future may drive cars.*

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- 2 Put the verb *can* in the right form.

In the past computers were quite simple. They \_\_\_\_\_ count and store (сохранять) information. They \_\_\_\_\_ not understand many languages and \_\_\_\_\_ not connect to each other. You \_\_\_\_\_ play some games with those computers, but they were very slow.

Modern computers are more interesting. You \_\_\_\_\_ do a lot of things with them.

First of all you \_\_\_\_\_ surf the Internet and get information. Your computer \_\_\_\_\_ understand a lot of languages. Secondly it \_\_\_\_\_ help you keep in touch with your friends: you \_\_\_\_\_ write and receive e-mails. It only takes a few minutes to get a reply. Like a good friend, your computer \_\_\_\_\_ understand your voice and write texts for you.

The computers of the future will be very small, fast and intelligent. They will drive your cars. You \_\_\_\_\_ talk to a car and it will drive you to the right place. Telephones will be different. You \_\_\_\_\_ soon \_\_\_\_\_ talk to a person on the telephone and see the person you are talking to.

Television will change. You \_\_\_\_\_ watch a real three-dimensional television. You \_\_\_\_\_ to touch and feel the characters. People who don't know much about computers will be lost in the future. They \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ understand the new technology.

3 Read the story.



**At a French border station**

It happened at a French border station. It was dark when the train arrived at the station. The passengers had to open their bags and wait for the customs inspection. A young man took out a lot of cigarette packets and was trying to put them all into his pockets, but he wasn't able to do it because his pockets were small. Suddenly he saw a friendly-looking passenger who was standing next to the window. He asked, "Could you please take some of these packets and put them in your pockets?"

"Why can't you leave them in your bags?" asked the passenger. "If I do that, I'll have to pay duty (налоги, пошлины) on them. So could you take the packets?" asked the young man.

"OK, I'll take them," said the passenger, "but you should know that I won't be able to give them back to you."

"But why?" asked the young man.

"I'm a French customs officer," said the passenger.

**Answer the questions.**

1. Where did it happen? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Was it dark when the train arrived at the station? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What did the passengers have to do? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What was the young man doing? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Was he worried about the customs inspection? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What did the young man ask one of the passengers to do? \_\_\_\_\_
7. The young man didn't want to pay duty, did he? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Did the passenger agree to take the cigarettes? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Why did he say, "I won't be able to give them back to you."? \_\_\_\_\_

## Homework

**A** Imagine yourself in fifteen years time. Write...

1. five things that you may do. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. five things that you want to be able to do. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. five things that you won't be able to do. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**B** Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be able to) speak English in two years.
2. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (be able to) help him tomorrow?
3. Her brother \_\_\_\_\_ (can) read when he was five.
4. Where \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ (be able to) see them next week?
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not can) swim last year.

**C** Translate into English.

1. Они не смогут нам помочь завтра, не так ли? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Он не мог вспомнить адрес друга. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Когда Вы сможете написать письмо? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Я, возможно, позволю ей завтра. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Нина, возможно, знает его адрес. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 2

### How to find the robber

**1** Translate the words in brackets into English.

1. Why didn't you call last week? — There were no \_\_\_\_\_ (средства связи) in the village.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (В наше время) you can find everything in the Internet.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (Во всяком случае) we did our best to help him.
4. Children \_\_\_\_\_ (воспринимают компьютер как само собой разумеющееся).

2 Underline the correct form of the verb.

1. Mobile phones are / is the means of communication nowadays.
2. Is / Are there any other means of communication with the tourists?
3. There was / were very few means of communication in old times.
4. How many means of transport are / is there at your hotel?

3 Answer the questions.

1. What time did you have an English lesson on Monday? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What did you have for breakfast this morning? — \_\_\_\_\_
3. Your friend hasn't a cold, does he? — \_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you always have a party on your birthdays? — \_\_\_\_\_
5. Your friends were having a nice time yesterday, weren't they? \_\_\_\_\_

Homework

- A Read Ex. 7, p. 70 again. Выпишите из стиха выражения с глаголом *have*, которые можно заменить другими глаголами. Напишите с каждым из этих выражений по два предложения. В первом предложении понятие должно быть выражено глаголом *have* + существительное, а во втором — глаголом.

*Model: We had a walk yesterday. — We walked yesterday.*

- B Use the words in brackets as verbs or nouns and complete the sentences. Иногда вам может понадобиться дописать предлог, артикль, окончание глагола или окончание множественного числа.

Life is never boring if you have a computer. I'll tell you why. I can meet a lot of people. When I want \_\_\_\_\_ (CHAT) with somebody, I go to \_\_\_\_\_ (CHAT) website. When I want to talk to my friends from a different town, I don't use \_\_\_\_\_ (PHONE). I \_\_\_\_\_ (PHONE) them through my computer. It doesn't cost much. When I need some information, I can always \_\_\_\_\_ (LOOK) on the Internet. When I write \_\_\_\_\_ (E-MAIL) to my pen friend from Spain, she always \_\_\_\_\_ (REPLY) quickly.

Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ (E-MAIL) my homework to her. She promised to help me with it, but I haven't had \_\_\_\_\_ (ANSWER) yet.

**C** What is the girl in the pictures doing?




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**D** What do you say in these situations? Use the expressions with the verb *have*.

**Model:** Your friend: I'm tired.

You: Have a rest.

1. Your friend: I'm thirsty.

You: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Your friend: I don't know what to do.

You: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Your friend: I'm hungry.

You: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Your friend: I'm flying to Turkey on holiday.

You: \_\_\_\_\_

**E** Translate from Russian into English.

1. "Где Лена?" — "У нее грипп". — "У нее есть температура?" — "Да. У нее болит горло уже три дня".
2. "У меня новый фотоаппарат". — "Можно посмотреть?"
3. "Ты позвонил Ане?" — "Нет. Я звоню уже 20 минут, но линия занята". — "Давай попытаемся дозвониться еще раз".
4. Сегодня вода в море теплая. Давай поплаваем.

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1 Read the "Ink" text and answer the questions.

1. People invented ink more than four thousand years ago, didn't they?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Did the Chinese and the Egyptians invent ink at the same time?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Where did the first man who used ink come from?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Ink

People invented ink before 2500 BC. Some books say that it was the Chinese, but probably the Egyptians invented it at the same time. However, the whole world knows the name of the Chinese philosopher, Tien-Lcheu, (2697 BC), who used ink to write with. At that time ink was a mixture of soot from pine smoke and lamp oil mixed with gelatine from donkey skin, and musk. Other cultures had ink too. They used natural pigments from trees, flowers and minerals.



2 Scan the "Alphabet" text and answer the question: When did the first alphabet appear?



### Alphabet

People used to think that the first alphabet appeared between 1700 and 1500 BC in the Levant region, in what is now Syria, Lebanon and Israel. However, modern archaeologists found facts to show that the alphabet is older and first appeared in 1900 BC. It came from Egypt, and other cultures copied it.

3 Read the "Means of writing and letters" text and answer the questions.

1. Who made the first writing stylus?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Did the Greeks write their messages on paper?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How did Cadmus send his messages?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Means of writing and letters

The earliest means of writing came from Greece. The Greeks made the first writing stylus and used it to write on wax-coated tablets. Messages on these tablets were the first private letters. Their inventor, a Greek scholar called Cadmus, wrote letters like this and sent them to his friends by foot messengers.





4 Read the "Paper" text and write True or False.

1. Paper come from Turkey.— \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Chinese learned about paper in the second century AD.— \_\_\_\_\_
3. The oldest piece of paper was made of hemp fibres.— \_\_\_\_\_
4. The archaeologists found the oldest piece of paper in a tomb.— \_\_\_\_\_

**Paper**

Paper came from China, in the second century BC. The oldest piece of paper in the world is made from hemp. The archaeologists found it in a tomb near Xian, in China. They think the Chinese made it between 140 and 87 BC.



5 Read the "Penny Black" text and circle correct answers to the questions.

1. Very few people in England were able to send and receive letters because  
a) they couldn't read. b) they had no ink.  
c) they had to pay a lot of money for the letters.
2. Who had to pay for the letters?  
a) the people who sent them b) the people who received them c) the postman
3. A letter for a distance of nine miles cost  
a) four pence. b) five pence. c) six pence.
4. The main ideas of Sir Rowland Hill were  
a) everybody should send letters. b) everybody should be able to send letters.  
c) everybody should pay for the letters.
5. The first stamp was called the Penny Black because  
a) Penny Black invented it. b) there is a picture of Penny Black on it.  
c) it cost one penny and was black.



**The Penny Black**

Before Sir Rowland Hill came up with his idea of a stamp, very few people in England were able to send and receive letters. People couldn't pay for their letters in advance; it was the people who received the letters who had to pay for them. The postman took the money when he brought the mail.

Letters were expensive too. At the beginning of the 19th century a letter cost fourpence for a distance of seven miles. Over seven miles and under fifteen miles it cost sixpence. At that time a worker earned fourpence a day.

In 1837 Sir Rowland Hill, a school master, published a pamphlet called "Post Office Reform". The main ideas of the pamphlet were: "Letters shouldn't be so expensive. The price of a letter shouldn't be more than one penny. Everybody should be able to send letters."

That's how Sir Rowland Hill invented the first official stamp in the world and became the "father of modern post office".

The stamp is called the Penny Black because it cost one penny, had a watermark of a small crown, and was black in colour.

6 Look through the "Telegraph" text and answer the questions: What does the word "telegraph" mean?

1. What does the word "telegraph" mean?  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Does the telegraph transmit signals?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Who invented the electronic alphabet?
4. What was it possible to do with the help of Morse code?
5. Which two cities did the first telegraph connect?

### Telegraph

The word "telegraph" comes from Greek and means "to write far". In other words, it is a communication system which transmits signals.

In 1835 a professor of arts and design at New York University, Samuel Morse, developed telegraph wires. He also invented Morse code, an electronic alphabet. With the help of that alphabet it was possible to code the letters and signs of a language. Morse gave a public demonstration of his invention in 1838, but it took five more years to get the money for the first experimental telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore.



**7 Read the "Telephone" text for detail and circle the correct answers to the questions.**

1. February 14, 1876 was the day when
  - a) Morse invented his code.
  - b) Bell invented the telephone.
  - c) Rowland Hill invented the first stamp.
2. Bell's invention was able
  - a) to send letters.
  - b) to code the letters of the alphabet.
  - c) to transmit the sound of the voice by wire over long distances.
3. Elisha Gray didn't become the inventor of the telephone because
  - a) Bell's invention was better.
  - b) he didn't know the address of the patent office.
  - c) Bell arrived at the patent office two hours before him.
4. In 1891 there were
  - a) 778 telephones.
  - b) six telephones.
  - c) five million telephones.



### Telephone

February 14, 1876 was a day that changed the history of communication forever. On that day a tall Scotsman, Alexander Graham Bell walked into the New York patent office. He was carrying the drawing of his invention. The invention was able to transmit the sound of the voice by wire over long distances. We know this invention as the telephone. Just two hours later on the same day, another man Elisha Gray came to the same patent office with "his telephone". But, unfortunately for him, it was too late. Bell has gone into history as the inventor of the telephone.

The first real telephone call was on March 6, 1876, when Bell, in one room, called to his assistant in another room. "Come here, Watson. I want you." Watson heard Bell through a receiver which Bell had connected to the transmitter.

After that Bell started his famous company: the Bell Telephone Company. The new invention quickly became popular. A month after Bell invented the telephone, his telephone company had sold only six phones! A year and a half later they had sold 778 telephones. Fifteen years after the invention there were five million phones in America.

Nowadays the Bell Telephone Company (later AT&T) is the largest telephone company in the world.

8 Scan the "E-mail" text and find the answer to the question: What does @ mean?



### E-mail

Nobody thought to invent the e-mail. It simply happened. In 1969 an American, Ray Tomlinson, was working on two projects at the same time. Firstly, he was working on a programme called SNDMSG (send message). With that programme the people in his company were able to leave messages for each other. The second project was a file-transfer programme (CYPNET). With that programme users were able to send files between linked computers.

Suddenly Tomlinson had an idea. "If I put the two programmes together, I may be able to send messages, not just files, to other computers." The idea worked and quickly became popular.

Tomlinson invented e-mail addresses too. These have two parts: the name of the user and the name of the host (the computer). He chose the "commercial at" symbol and combined the user and host names. For example: `mishainin@lujinsk.ru` (мisha инин на компьютере лужинск.ру). The decision to take the @ symbol took Tomlinson only thirty or forty seconds.

The new system grew quickly and soon it became network e-mail. Nowadays users pass messages between billions of different computers. People send e-mails more often than they make telephone calls. So Ray Tomlinson gave us one of the greatest means of communication in history. He is still working as a programmer and he doesn't think that the e-mail was the greatest thing he has done in his life. "I have done more difficult and useful things that took me years," he says "The e-mail took just a couple of days."

9 Underline the wrong statements.

1. A lot of people were trying to invent e-mail.
2. An American, Ray Tomlinson, was working on a programme called SNDMSG.
3. With the SNDMSG programme the people in his company were able to send messages to each other.
4. With the second programme (CYPNET) users were able to send files between linked computers.
5. Ray Tomlinson put the two programmes together and users were able to send messages, not just files, to other computers.
6. E-mail address is the same as your postal address.
7. The @ symbol means "at".
8. Petrov@obninsk.com means (пользователь Петров на компьютере obninsk.com).
9. It took Ray Tomlinson years to invent e-mail.
10. Ray Tomlinson got a Nobel Prize for his invention.

## Lessons 5, 6

## English is the Latin of the 21st century

1 Answer the questions.

1. What languages do you need to talk to people in:

China? — \_\_\_\_\_

Holland? — \_\_\_\_\_

the USA? — \_\_\_\_\_

Germany? — \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mexico? — \_\_\_\_\_  
 Canada? — \_\_\_\_\_  
 Italy? — \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spain? — \_\_\_\_\_  
 Turkey? — \_\_\_\_\_

2. Is there any language which people understand in all these countries? If yes, which one?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**2 Put in the right article.**

1. He usually has \_\_\_ tea with \_\_\_ milk.
2. Are \_\_\_ French more polite than \_\_\_ Germans?
3. I like \_\_\_ dogs and my friend likes \_\_\_ cats.
4. \_\_\_ falcon is the fastest animal.
5. Do \_\_\_ Americans understand \_\_\_ English?
6. I am afraid of \_\_\_ mice (мышь) and she is afraid of \_\_\_ pigeons (голуби).

**3 Match the phrases in A and in B boxes.**

**A**

1. I like this book.
2. English is a very difficult language.
3. Let's have a swim!
4. I think it's the most interesting book I've ever read.
5. English is not as popular as German.
6. In twenty years there'll be no books.  
All the information will be on CDs.

**B**

- a) I'm afraid I can't agree with you.
- b) That's a good idea.
- c) I'm afraid that's wrong.
- d) I think so too.
- e) I don't agree with you.
- f) I don't agree.

**4 Translate the words in brackets.**

1. (На самом деле) \_\_\_\_\_ they were brothers.
2. There are some English words in Russian (например: сэндвич, футбол) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (Как правило) \_\_\_\_\_ there is no snow in England in winter.
4. Let's have a party. (Это хорошая идея.) \_\_\_\_\_

**Homework**

**A Get ready for a role-play Why is English so popular?**

Take your role cards from *Cut out*.

## Lesson 7

## A role-play Why is English so popular?

### Homework

#### A Listen, read and answer the question: Who is the robber?

Mark: I've spoken to Andrew. He agreed to help. He'll write a special virus that will dodge the filters of the hotmail system. This virus will destroy the robber's computer in two hours after he opens the e-mail.

Misha: That's good. When will Andrew be ready?

Mark: He promised to send the letter with a virus this evening.

Rob: So if we're lucky, we'll catch the robber tomorrow.

Mark: Let's hope so.

*In the middle of the night*

Rob: Wake up, Misha. We must hurry!

Misha: What's happening?

Rob: Andrew has just called me. Your plan worked.

Misha: Who's the robber?

Mark: You'll never believe it. Half an hour ago a girl we all know came to Andrew with her laptop. She was crying because her laptop didn't work at all.

Misha: A girl? What girl?

Rob: It was your friend, Emily Wilson.

Misha: Emily? I can't believe it. She's our friend, Rob.

Mark: She's still with Andrew now. He's fixing (fixing) her laptop. Let's go and check her room. Maybe we'll find something there.

Misha: I'm not going anywhere. I'm going to bed.

Rob: Then we'll see you tomorrow. We must know the truth.



## Lesson 10

## Test yourself

#### 1 Listen to the speaker and choose the best name for the text.

- a) The Tower of Babel
- b) The worst punishment
- c) English is the language of the future

> You'll need this word  
Babel [beɪbəl] — БАВУЛОН

#### 2 Listen again and answer the questions.

1. Why could the people understand each other? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What did the people decide to build? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Why did they want to build the city? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Why did God get angry? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How did he punish the people? \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Fill in the gaps with the positive or negative forms of can or to be able to in the correct tense form.

In very early times, all the people on the Earth \_\_\_\_\_ speak the same language.

They lived together and \_\_\_\_\_ understand each other. People at that time were strong and ambitious. One day they had an idea. "If we all get together, we \_\_\_\_\_ build a great city. We will call it the city of Babel and the tower of this city will go up to the sky. If we \_\_\_\_\_ do it, everybody will be happy."

When the men started the tower, God was watching them. "They \_\_\_\_\_ work really fast," he thought. Everything was going well and people forgot about God. They thought that they \_\_\_\_\_ build the tower without him. God got very angry with the people. He decided to punish them. He gave them different languages so that (так что) they (not) understand each other. After that people (not) finish the tower. They (not) live together and went to different places of the world.

Nowadays people \_\_\_\_\_ speak many languages, but most of them \_\_\_\_\_ speak English.

Maybe, one day English will become the language of the earth and people \_\_\_\_\_ communicate easily again.

- 4 Fill in the gaps. Use *the*, *a* or *no* article.

- \_\_\_\_\_ computers can help you do a lot of things.
- \_\_\_\_\_ television will be more popular in the 21st century.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese invented \_\_\_\_\_ paper.
- \_\_\_\_\_ water is very good for you. You must drink two litres of water every day.
- \_\_\_\_\_ English don't speak any other foreign languages.
- \_\_\_\_\_ dogs are people's best friends.

- 5 What are the people in the pictures saying? Complete the dialogues. Use the expressions: *to have a headache*, *to have some coffee*, *to have some rest*, *to have (no) time*, *to have (no) dinner*.





- 6 Write five things that may happen to you in the future if you learn English.

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- 7 What is the most important means of communication for you? Write as much as you can about it.

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## Mini-Dictionary

(Этот словарь содержит слова учебников "Happy English.ru" для 5, 6 и 7-х классов)

### A

**a** [ə], **an** [ən] — неопределенный артикль  
**a bit** [bɪt] — немного  
**about** [əbaʊt] — о, относительно, насчет  
**above** [əˈbʌv] — над  
**abroad** [əˈbrɔɪd] — за границей  
**act** [ækt] — действовать, играть в пьесе  
**act out** [ækt ˈaʊt] — разыграть (драму)  
**action** [ˈækʃən] — действие  
**activity** [ækˈtɪvɪti] — деятельность, занятие  
**actor** [ˈæktɔː] — актер  
**add** [æd] — добавлять  
**address** [əˈdres] — адрес  
**admiral** [ədˈmɪrəl] — адмирал  
**admire** [ədˈmaɪə] — восхищаться  
**adventure** [ədˈventʃə] — приключение  
**advert** (сокр. от **advertisement**) — объявление  
**advertisement** [ədˈvɜːtɪsmənt] — реклама  
**advice** [ədˈvaɪs] — совет  
**afraid** [əˈfreɪd] — испуганный  
**be afraid** — испугаться  
**Africa** [ˈæfrɪkə] — Африка  
**after** [ɑːftə] — после  
**afternoon** [ɑːftəˈnuːn] — день  
**again** [əˈɡeɪn] — снова  
**against** [əˈɡeɪnst] — против  
**age** [eɪʃ] — возраст  
**agency** [ˈeɪʃənsi] — агентство  
**agent** [ˈeɪʃənt] — агент  
**ago** [əˈɡoʊ] — тому назад  
**agree** [əˈɡriː] — согласиться  
**air** [eə] — воздух  
**airline** [ˈeɪəlaɪn] — авиалиния  
**airport** [ˈeəpɔːt] — аэропорт  
**alchemy** [ˈælkəmi] — алхимия  
**alien** [ˈeɪliən] — чужестранец, инопланетянин  
**alive** [əˈlaɪv] — живой  
**be alive** — быть живым  
**all** [ɔːl] — все, весь, целый  
**allergic** [əˈlɜːdʒɪk] — аллергический  
**alone** [əˈləʊn] — один, одинокий  
**along** [əˈlɒŋ] — вдоль  
**aloud** [əˈləʊd] — вслух  
**Alps** [ælpz] — Альпы  
**already** [əˈlrediː] — уже  
**also** [əˈlsoʊ] — также  
**alternative** [ɔːlternətɪv] — альтернативный  
**always** [ˈɔːlweɪz] — всегда  
**am** [æm] — быть, находиться (1 л. ед. ч. наст. вр.  
 глагола **to be**)  
**a.m. (am)** [eɪ ˈem] — до полудня  
**Amazon** [æməˈzɒn] — Амазонка (река)  
**ambitious** [æmˈbɪʃəs] — честолюбивый

**America** [əˈmenɪkə] — Америка  
**American** [əˈmerɪkən] — американский  
**analyse** [ˈænəlaɪz] — анализировать  
**ancient** [ˈeɪnʃənt] — древний  
**and** [ænd] — и  
**Angara** [ˈæŋɡəˈrɑː] — Ангара (река)  
**Anglican** [ˈæŋɡlɪkən] — англиканский  
**angry** [ˈæŋɡri] — рассерженный  
**animal** [ˈænɪml] — животное  
**Anno Domini** [ˈænəˈnoʊ ˈdɒmɪni] — наша эра  
**another** [əˈnʌðə] — другой  
**answer** [ˈɑːnsə] — ответ, отвечать  
**answering machine** [ˈæŋsəwɪŋ məˈʃiːn] —  
 автоответчик  
**Antarctic** [ænˈtæktɪk] — Антарктика  
**any** [eni] — любой  
**anybody** [ˈeniˌbɒdi] — кто-либо  
**anything** [ˈeniθɪŋ] — что-либо  
**anywhere** [ˈeniwɛə] — где-нибудь, куда-нибудь  
**appear** [əˈpiə] — появиться  
**appearance** [əˈpiərəns] — внешность  
**apple** [æpl] — яблоко  
**application form** [ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃn fɔːm] — бланк  
 заявления  
**apply** [əˈplaɪ] — обращаться за (помощью)  
**appropriate** [əˈprɒpriət] — соответствующий,  
 подходящий  
**April** [ˈeɪprəl] — апрель  
**aquarium** [əˈkwɛəriəm] — аквариум  
**archaeologist** [ˌɑːkiˈɒlədʒɪst] — археолог  
**archaeology** [ˌɑːkiˈɒlədʒi] — археология  
**archer** [ˈɑːʃə] — лучник  
**architect** [ˈɑːktɪkt] — архитектор  
**are** [ɑː] — быть, находиться (мн. ч. наст. вр.  
 глагола **to be**)  
**area** [ˈeəriə] — область  
**argument** [ˈɑːɡjʊmənt] — аргумент, довод  
**arm** [ɑːm] — рука  
**armchair** [ˈɑːmtʃeə] — кресло  
**Armoury Chamber** [ˈɑːməri ˈtʃeɪmbə] — Оружейная  
 палата  
**army** [ˈɑːmi] — армия  
**around** [əˈraʊnd] — вокруг  
**arrive** [əˈraɪv] — приезжать  
**arrow** [ˈærəʊ] — стрела  
**art** [ɑːt] — изобразительное искусство  
**article** [ˈɑːtɪkəl] — статья  
**Arts** [ɑːts] — гуманитарные предметы  
**as** [æz] — когда, как  
**Asia** [ˈeɪʃə] — Азия  
**ask** [æsk] — спрашивать  
**aspirin** [ˈæspɪrɪn] — аспирин  
**asthma** [ˈæstmə] — астма



**astrologer** [ˈɑːstrələdʒə] — астролог  
**astronaut** [ˈæstrənɔːt] — астронавт  
**astronomy** [ˈɑːstrənəmi] — астрономия  
**at** [æt] — у, около  
**at home** [ət ˈhəʊm] — дома  
**ate** [et] (II ф. от eat) — ел  
**Atlantic Ocean** [ətˈlæntɪk ˈoʊən] — Атлантический океан

**atmosphere** [ˈætməsfɪə] — атмосфера  
**attach** [əˈtʃeɪ] — приложить (*документы*)  
**attack** [əˈtæk] — нападение; атаковать  
**attract** [əˈtrækt] — притягивать  
**August** [ˈɔːɡəst] — август  
**aut** [aʊt] — тетя  
**Australia** [ˈɒːstreɪliə] — Австралия  
**author** [ˈɔːθə] — автор  
**autumn** [ˈɔːtəm] — осень  
**average** [ˈævərɪdʒ] — средний  
**away** [əˈweɪ] — далекий; далеко  
**awful** [ˈɔːfəl] — ужасный  
**axe** [æks] — топор

## B

**back** [bæk] — назад  
**backpack** [ˈbækpæk] — рюкзак  
**bacon** [ˈbeɪkən] — бекон (свинина)  
**bad** [bəd] — плохой  
**bag** [bæg] — пакет, портфель, сумка  
**Baikal** [baɪˈkeɪl] — Байкал  
**bake** [beɪk] — выпекать  
**baker** [ˈbeɪkə] — булочник  
**bakery** [ˈbeɪkəri] — булочная  
**ball** [bɔːl] — мяч  
**ballad** [ˈbæləd] — баллада  
**baller dancer** [ˈbæleɪ ˈdɑːnsə] — танцовщик / танцовщица  
**balloon** [bəˈluːn] — воздушный шар  
**Baltic Sea** [ˈbɔːltɪk ˈsiː] — Балтийское море  
**banana** [bəˈnænə] — банан  
**bank** [bæŋk] — банк  
**barrel** [ˈbærəl] — бочка  
**basin** [ˈbeɪsɪn] — раковина  
**bat** [bæt] — летучая мышь  
**bath** [bæθ] — ванна  
**bathroom** [ˈbæθruːm] — ванная комната  
**battle** [ˈbætl] — сражение  
**be asleep** [bi əˈsliːp] — спать  
**be back** [bi ˈbæk] — вернуться  
**be glad** [bi ˈɡleɪd] — радоваться  
**be good at school** — хорошо учиться в школе  
**be homesick** [bi ˈhəʊmsɪk] — скучать по дому  
**be ready** [bi ˈreɪdi] — быть готовым  
**be tired** [bi ˈtaɪəd] — быть усталым  
**bear** [beə] — медведь  
**beat** [biːt] — бить  
**beaten** [ˈbiːtn] (III ф. от beat) — побил  
**beautiful** [ˈbjuːtɪfəl] — прекрасный  
**became** [biˈkeɪm] (II ф. от become) — стал

**because** [biˈkɔːz] — потому что  
**become** [biˈkʌm] — становиться  
**bed** [bed] — кровать  
**bedroom** [ˈbedruːm] — спальня  
**beefsteak** [ˈbiːfsteɪk] — бифитек, стейк  
**beetroot** [ˈbiːtruːt] — свёкла  
**before** [biˈfɔː] — прежде, до  
**beggar** [ˈbegə] — нищий, попрошайка  
**begin** [biˈɡɪn] — начинать  
**beginning** [biˈɡɪnɪŋ] — начало  
**behind** [biˈhaɪnd] — сзади  
**Beijing** [ˈbeɪdʒɪŋ] — Пекин  
**Belgium** [ˈbeldʒəm] — Бельгия  
**believe** [biˈliːv] — верить  
**bell** [bel] — звонок, колокол  
**belong** [biˈlɒŋ] — принадлежать  
**below** [biˈləʊ] — ниже; внизу  
**belt** [belt] — пояс  
**bench** [bentʃ] — скамейка  
**Berlin** [ˈbɜːlɪn] — Берлин  
**berry** [ˈberi] — ягода  
**best** [best] — лучший  
**between** [biˈtwɪn] — между  
**Bible** [ˈbaɪbəl] — Библия  
**bicycle** [ˈbaɪsɪkl] — велосипед  
**big** [bɪɡ] — большой  
**billion** [ˈbɪljən] — миллиард  
**bin** [bɪn] — корзина для мусора  
**Biology** [baɪˈɒlədʒi] — биология  
**bird** [bɜːd] — птица  
**birth** [bɜːθ] — рождение  
**birthday** [ˈbɜːθdeɪ] — день рождения  
**biscuit** [ˈbɪskɪt] — печенье  
**bite** [baɪt] — кусать  
**black** [blek] — черный  
**blazer** [ˈbleɪzə] — форменный пиджак  
**bleed** [bliːd] — кровоточить  
**blew** [bluː] (II ф. от blow) — дул  
**blind** [blaɪnd] — слепой  
**block** [blɒk] — блокировать  
**blonde** [ˈblɒnd] — блондин  
**blow** [bləʊ] — дуть  
**blue** [bluː] — синий  
**blues** [bluːz] — блюз  
**board** [bɔːd] — доска (*классная*)  
**boarding school** [ˈbɔːdɪŋ ˈskuːl] — школа-интернат  
**boat** [bəʊt] — лодка  
**body** [bɒdi] — тело  
**bodyguard** [ˈbɒdiɡɑːd] — телохранитель  
**bone** [bəʊn] — кость  
**bonfire** [ˈbɒnfɪə] — костер  
**book** [bʊk] — книга  
**bookcase** [ˈbʊkkeɪs] — книжный шкаф  
**bookshelf** [ˈbʊkʃelf] — книжная полка  
**bookshop** [ˈbʊkʃɒp] — книжный магазин  
**boot** [buːt] — ботинок  
**bore** [bɔː] — скука  
**boring** [ˈbɔːrɪŋ] — скучный  
**born** [bɔːn] — рожденный

**borsch** [bɒʃ] — борщ  
**boss** [bɒs] — босс  
**bossy** [ˈbɒsi] — властный  
**both** [bəʊθ] — оба  
**bottle** [ˈbɒtl] — бутылка  
**bottom** [ˈbɒtəm] — основание  
**bought** [bɔ:t] (II ф. от **buy**) — купил  
**bow** [bəʊ] — лук  
**box** [bɒks] — коробка  
**boy** [bɔɪ] — мальчик  
**boyfriend** [ˈbɔɪfrɛnd] — друг  
**bracket** [ˈbrækɪt] — скобка  
**brave** [breɪv] — отважный  
**bread** [bred] — хлеб  
**break** [breɪk] — перерыв  
**breakfast** [ˈbreɪkfəst] — завтрак  
**breath** [breɪð] — дышать  
**brick** [brɪk] — кирпич  
**bridge** [brɪdʒ] — мост  
**bright** [braɪt] — яркий  
**brilliant** [ˈbrɪljənt] — превосходный  
**bring** [brɪŋ] — привозить  
**bring back** [ˈbrɪŋ bæk] — вернуть  
**bring in the harvest** — собирать урожай  
**Britain** [ˈbrɪtɪn] — Британия  
**British** [ˈbrɪtɪʃ] — британский  
**broke** [breɪk] (II ф. от **break**) — сломался  
**broken** [ˈbreɪkən] — сломанный  
**brother** [ˈbrʌðə] — брат  
**brought** [brɔ:t] (II ф. от **bring**) — принес  
**brown** [braʊn] — коричневый  
**brush** [brʌʃ] — чистить  
**build** [bɪld] — строить  
**builder** [ˈbɪldə] — строитель  
**built** [bɪlt] (II ф. от **build**) — строил  
**bully** [ˈbʊli] — задира, изводить  
**burn** [bɜ:n] — гореть  
**burnt** [bɜ:nt] (III ф. от **burn**) — сжег;  
 сожженный  
**bury** [ˈberi] — хоронить  
**bus** [bʌs] — автобус  
**business** [ˈbɪznɪs] — дело, работа  
**businessman** [ˈbɪznɪsmən] — бизнесмен  
**busy** [ˈbɪzi] — занятой  
**but** [bʌt] — но  
**butter** [ˈbʌtə] — масло  
**butterfly** [ˈbʌtəflaɪ] — бабочка  
**buy** [baɪ] — покупать  
**by** [baɪ] — *предлог тв. ладжа*  
**bye** [baɪ] — до свидания

# C

**cable** [ˈkeɪbl] — кабель  
**cage** [keɪdʒ] — клетка  
**cake** [keɪk] — торт  
**calendar** [ˈkælɪndə] — календарь  
**call** [kɔ:l] — называть, звонить  
**came** [keɪm] (II ф. от **come**) — пришел

**camera** [ˈkæmərə] — фотоаппарат  
**camp** [kæmp] — лагерь  
**camper** [ˈkæmpə] — турист  
**campfire** [ˈkæmpfaɪə] — походный костер  
**camping** [ˈkæmpɪŋ] — кемпинг  
**campsite** [ˈkæmpsaɪt] — место походной стоянки  
**can** [kæn] — моча, быть в состоянии  
**candle** [ˈkændl] — свеча  
**cannon** [ˈkænən] — пушка  
**cap** [kæp] — кепка  
**capital** [ˈkæpɪtl] — столица  
**car** [kɑ:] — машина  
**card** [kɑ:d] — карточка, открытка  
**care** [keə] — забота, осторожность  
**carnival** [ˈkɑ:nɪvəl] — карнавал  
**carpet** [ˈkɑ:pɪt] — ковер  
**carrot** [ˈkærət] — морковь  
**carry** [ˈkæri] — носить  
**cart** [kɑ:t] — телега  
**carve** [kɑ:v] — вырезать  
**case** [keɪs] — случай, здание  
**Caspian Sea** [ˈkæspɪən ˈsi:] — Каспийское море  
**cassette** [kəˈset] — кассета  
**cassette recorder** [kəˈset rɪˈkɔ:də] — магнитофон  
**castle** [ˈkɑ:sl] — замок  
**cat** [kæt] — кот  
**catastrophe** [kəˈtæstrəfi] — катастрофа  
**catch** [kætʃ] — схватить, поймать  
**cathedral** [kəˈθɪdrəl] — собор  
**Catholic** [ˈkæθəlɪk] — католик, католический  
**Caucasus** [ˈkæksəs] — Кавказ  
**caught** [kɔ:t] (II ф. от **catch**) — схватил  
**cauldron** [ˈkɔ:ldrən] — котелок  
**celebrate** [ˈselɪbreɪt] — праздновать  
**celebration** [ˈselɪbreɪʃən] — празднование  
**cellar** [ˈselə] — подвал  
**Celt** [kelt] — Кельт  
**Celtic** [ˈkeltɪk] — кельтский  
**cemetery** [ˈsementri] — кладбище  
**central** [ˈsentrəl] — центральный  
**centre** [ˈsentə] — центр  
**century** [ˈsentʃəri] — век  
**certain** [ˈseɪn] — определенный  
**chair** [tʃeə] — стул  
**challenge** [ˈtʃælɪndʒ] — вызов  
**champion** [ˈtʃæmpɪən] — чемпион  
**chance** [tʃɑ:ns] — шанс, возможность  
**change** [tʃeɪndʒ] — менять  
**channel** [ˈtʃænl] — канал  
**chant** [tʃɑ:nt] — рифмовка  
**character** [ˈkærɪktə] — персонаж  
**charity** [ˈtʃærɪti] — милосердие  
**chart** [tʃɑ:t] — таблица, схема  
**chase** [tʃeɪs] — преследовать  
**chat** [tʃæt] — болтать  
**cheap** [tʃi:p] — дешевый  
**check** [tʃek] — проверить  
**cheeky** [ˈtʃi:ki] — развязный  
**cheerleaders** [ˈtʃi:əlɪdʒəz] — группа поддержки

**cheese** [tʃiːz] — сыр  
**Chelsea** [ˈtʃelsi] — Челси (футбольный клуб)  
**chemicals** [ˈkemɪkəlz] — химикаты  
**chemist** [ˈkemɪst] — химик  
**Chemistry** [ˈkemɪstri] — химия  
**chew** [tʃuː] — жевать  
**China** [ˈtʃaɪnə] — Китай  
**Chinese** [ˈtʃaɪnɪz] — китайский  
**chicken** [ˈtʃɪkɪn] — цыпленок  
**child** [tʃaɪld] — ребенок  
**children** [ˈtʃɪldrən] — дети  
**chin** [tʃɪn] — подбородок  
**chips** [tʃɪps] — чипсы  
**chocolate** [ˈtʃɒklət] — шоколад  
**choice** [tʃɔɪs] — выбор  
**choir** [ˈkɔɪə] — хор  
**choose** [tʃuːz] — выбирать  
**chose** (II ф. от **choose**) — выбрал  
**Christ** [kraɪst] — Иисус Христос  
**Christian** [ˈkrɪstjən] — христианский  
**Christmas** [ˈkrɪsməs] — Рождество  
**Christmastime** [ˈkrɪsməstaɪm] — Рождество  
**church** [tʃɜːtʃ] — церковь  
**circle** [ˈsɜːkl] — круг  
**city** [ˈsɪti] — город  
**civil** [ˈsɪvɪl] — гражданский  
**civilised** [ˈsɪvəlaɪzɪd] — цивилизованный  
**clan** [klaɪn] — клан  
**class** [klaːs] — класс  
**classical** [ˈklæsɪkl] — классический  
**classmate** [ˈklɑːsmet] — одноклассник  
**classroom** [ˈklɑːzruːm] — классная комната  
**clean** [kliːn] — чистый, чистить  
**cleaner** [ˈkliːnə] — уборщик  
**clear** [kliə] — ясный  
**clever** [ˈkleɪvə] — умный  
**client** [ˈklaɪənt] — клиент  
**climate** [ˈklaɪmət] — климат  
**climb down / up** [klaɪm ˈdaʊn / ʌp] — спуститься / взобраться  
**clock** [klɒk] — часы  
**close** [klaʊz] — закрыть  
**clothes** [ˈkləʊðz] — одежда  
**cloud** [klaʊd] — облако  
**club** [klʌb] — клуб  
**coach** [kəʊtʃ] — тренер  
**coast** [kəʊst] — побережье  
**coat** [kəʊt] — пальто  
**cockered** [ˈkɒkəəd] — петушок  
**code** [kəʊd] — код  
**coffee** [ˈkɒfi] — кофе  
**coffee table** [ˈkɒfi ˈteɪbl] — журнальный столик  
**cola** [ˈkəʊlə] — кола  
**Colchester** [ˈkɒltʃɪstə] — Колчестер  
**cold** [kəʊld] — холодный  
**collect** [kəˈlekt] — собирать  
**collection** [kəˈlektʃən] — коллекция  
**college** [ˈkɒlɪdʒ] — колледж  
**colour** [ˈkʌlə] — цвет

**colourful** [ˈkʌləfʊl] — красочный  
**column** [ˈkɒləm] — колонна  
**combination** [ˌkɒmbɪˈneɪʃn] — комбинация  
**come** [kʌm] — приходить  
**comfortable** [ˈkʌmfətbəl] — удобный  
**comment** [ˈkɒment] — комментарий  
**commentary** [ˈkɒmentəri] — комментариий  
**committee** [kəˈmɪti] — комитет  
**company** [ˈkʌmpni] — компания  
**comparative** [ˌkɒmpəˈreɪtɪv] — сравнительный  
**compare** [kəmˈpeɪ] — сравнить  
**compass** [ˈkʌmpəs] — компас  
**compete** [kəmˈpiːt] — соревноваться  
**competition** [ˌkɒmpɪˈtɪʃn] — соревнование  
**complete** [kəmˈpliːt] — завершать  
**comprehensive** [ˌkɒmprɪˈhensɪv] — всеобъемлющий  
**compulsory** [kəmˈpʊlsəri] — обязательный  
**computer** [kəmˈpjʊtə] — компьютер  
**conductor** [kənˈdʌktə] — кондуктор  
**congratulation** [ˌkɒŋgrəˈtʃuːleɪʃn] — поздравление  
**conjunction** [kənˈdʒʌŋkʃn] — союз  
**connect** [kəˈnekt] — соединять  
**connection** [kəˈnektʃn] — связь  
**consulate** [ˈkɒnsjʊlət] — консульство  
**contact** [ˈkɒntækt] — связаться  
**container** [kənˈteɪnə] — контейнер  
**continent** [ˈkɒntɪnənt] — континент  
**continue** [kənˈtɪnjuː] — продолжать  
**contraction** [kənˈtræktʃn] — сокращение  
**conversation** [kənˈvɜːseɪʃn] — разговор  
**cook** [kʊk] — готовить, повар  
**cool** [kuːl] — классный  
**copy** [kɒpi] — копировать  
**copybook** [ˈkɒpibʊk] — тетрадь  
**corner** [ˈkɔːnə] — угол  
**coronation** [ˌkɒrəˈneɪʃn] — коронация  
**correct** [kəˈrekt] — правильный  
**corridor** [ˈkɒrɪdɔː] — коридор  
**Corsica** [ˈkɒrsɪkə] — Корсика  
**cost** [kɒst] — стоить  
**costume** [ˈkɒstjuːm] — костюм  
**cosy** [ˈkɒzi] — уютный  
**couch potato** [ˈkəʊtʃ ˈpeɪtəto] — лежебока  
**cough** [kɒf] — кашлять, кашлять  
**could** [kʊd] (II ф. от **can**) — мог  
**count** [kaʊnt] — считать  
**countess** [ˈkaʊntəs] — графиня  
**country** [ˈkʌntri] — страна  
**county** [ˈkaʊnti] — графство  
**courage** [ˈkʌrɪdʒ] — храбрость  
**cousin** [ˈkaʊzn] — двоюродный брат (сестра)  
**cover** [ˈkʌvə] — обложка; покрывать  
**cow** [kaʊ] — корова  
**crayon** [ˈkreɪzn] — цветной карандаш  
**cream** [kriːm] — крем  
**creature** [ˈkriːtʃə] — существо  
**creepy** [ˈkriːpi] — страшный  
**Crescent** [ˈkresənt] — полумесяц

**Crimes** [kra'mi:z] — Крым  
**cross** [kros] — крест  
**crossword** ['kros:wɜ:d] — кроссворд  
**crowd** [kraʊd] — толпа  
**crowns** [kraʊn] — корона  
**cry** [krai] — плакать, кричать  
**Cuba** ['kjubə] — Куба  
**cucumber** ['kju:kʌmbə] — огурец  
**culture** ['kʌltʃə] — культура  
**cup** [kʌp] — чашка  
**cure** [kjʊə] — лечить  
**curly** ['kɜ:li] — вьющийся  
**custom** ['kʌstəm] — обычай  
**customer** ['kʌstəmə] — покупатель  
**cut** [kʌt] — резать  
**cute** [kjʊt] — миленький, славный

## D

**dad** [dæd] — отец  
**daffodil** ['dæfədɪl] — нарцисс  
**dance** [dɑ:ns] — танцевать  
**dancer** ['dɑ:nsə] — танцор  
**danger** ['deɪŋdʒə] — опасность  
**dangerous** ['deɪŋdʒərəs] — опасный  
**dark** [dɜ:k] — темный  
**date** [deɪt] — дата  
**daughter** ['dɔ:tə] — дочь  
**day** [deɪ] — день  
**dead** [ded] (the) — мертвецы  
**dear** [diə] — дорогой  
**death** [deθ] — смерть  
**December** [di'sembə] — декабрь  
**decide** [di'saɪd] — решить  
**decision** [di'siʒn] — решение  
**decorate** ['dekəreɪt] — украшать  
**decoration** [dekə'reɪʃən] — украшение  
**deep** [di:p] — глубокий  
**defender** [di'fendə] — защитник  
**degree** [di'ɡri:] — градус  
**deliver** [di'lɪvə] — доставлять  
**Denmark** ['denmɑ:k] — Дания  
**dentist** ['dentɪst] — зубной врач  
**describe** [di'skraɪb] — описывать  
**description** [di'skripʃən] — описание  
**desk** [desk] — парт, письменный стол  
**destiny** ['destɪni] — судьба  
**destroy** [di'strɔɪ] — разрушать  
**detail** ['di:teɪl] — деталь  
**detailed** ['di:teɪld] — детальный  
**detective** [di'tektɪv] — детективный  
**detection** [di'tekʃən] — оставать после уроков  
**dial** [daɪəl] — набирать номер  
**dialogue** ['daɪəlɒɡ] — диалог  
**dictionary** ['dɪkʃənəri] — словарь  
**did** [dɪd] (II ф. от **do**) — делал  
**die** [daɪ] — умирать  
**difference** ['dɪfrəns] — различие  
**different** ['dɪfrənt] — различный

**difficult** ['dɪfɪklt] — трудный  
**dig** [dɪɡ] — копать  
**dining room** ['daɪnɪŋ 'ru:m] — столовая  
**dinner** ['dɪnə] — обед (вечером)  
**dinosaur** ['daɪnəzɜ:] — динозавр  
**direct** [dɪ'rekt] — прямой  
**director** [dɪ'rektə] — директор  
**dirty** ['dɜ:ti] — грязный  
**disappear** [dɪ'sə'piə] — исчезать  
**disco** ['dɪskəʊ] — дискотека  
**discuss** [dɪ'skʌs] — обсуждать  
**disease** [dɪ'zi:z] — болезнь  
**disgusting** [dɪ'sɡʌstɪŋ] — отвратительный  
**dish** [dɪʃ] — блюдо  
**dislike** [dɪ'slaɪk] — не любить  
**distance** ['dɪstəns] — расстояние  
**dive** [daɪv] — нырять, бросаться к мячу  
**divide** [dɪ'vaɪd] — делить  
**divorced** [dɪ'vɔ:st] — разведенный  
**DJ = Disk Jockey** [dɪsk 'dʒɔ:ki] — диск-жокей  
**do** [du:] — делать  
**doctor** ['dɒktə] — врач  
**document** ['dɒkjʊmənt] — документ  
**dodge** [dɒdʒ] — обводить (игрока)  
**dog** [dɒɡ] — собака  
**Don** [dɒn] — Дон (река)  
**door** [dɔ:] — дверь  
**double-decker** ['dʌbl 'dekə] — двухэтажный автобус  
**doughnut** ['dɒŋnʌt] — пончик  
**dove** [dʌv] — голубь  
**dows** [daʊn] — вниз  
**dragon** ['dræɡən] — дракон  
**dramatic** ['dræmətɪk] — разыгрывать по ролям  
**drank** [dræŋk] (II ф. от **drink**) — пил  
**draw** [drɔ:] — рисовать  
**draw** [drɔ:] — ничья

**to end in a draw** — закончиться ничьей  
**dream** [dri:m] — сон, мечта  
**dress** [dres] — платье  
**drew** [dru:] (II ф. от **draw**) — рисовал  
**drilling** ['drɪlɪŋ] — бурение  
**drink** [drɪŋk] — пить  
**drive** [draɪv] — водить машину  
**driver** ['draɪvə] — водитель  
**drop** [drɒp] — капля  
**drove** [drəʊv] (II ф. от **drive**) — ехал на машине, гнал  
**druid** ['druɪd] — друид  
**dug** [dʌɡ] (II ф. от **dig**) — выкопал  
**dust** [dʌst] — пыль, вытряхнуть пыль  
**Dutch** [dʌʃ] — голландский язык  
**duty** ['dʒʊti] — обязанность  
**dynamite** ['daɪnəmaɪt] — динамит

## E

**each** [i:] — каждый  
**ear** [ɪə] — ухо  
**earache** ['ɪərəɪk] — боль в ухе

early ['ɜ:li] — рано  
 earn [ɜ:n] — зарабатывать  
 earth [ɜ:θ] — земля  
 east [ɛst] — восток  
 easy [i:zi] — легко, легкий  
 eat [i:t] — кушать  
 ecological [i:kə'lɒdʒɪkəl] — экологический  
 Edinburgh ['edɪnbərə] — Эдинбург  
 educate ['edʒukeɪt] — обучать  
 egg [eg] — яйцо  
 Egypt [ˈɪdʒɪpt] — Египет  
 eight [eɪt] — восемь  
 eighteen [eɪ'ti:n] — восемнадцать  
 eighty [ˈeɪti] — восемьдесят  
 either [aɪðə] — тоже  
 elbow [ˈelbəʊ] — локоть  
 Elbrus [ˈelbrʊs] — Эльбрус  
 electric [ɪ'lektrɪk] — электрический  
 electricity [ɪ'lektrɪsɪti] — электричество  
 electronic [ɪ'lektrɒnɪk] — электронный  
 eleven [ɪ'levn] — одиннадцать  
 Elizabeth the Queen [ˈlɪzəbɪθ ðə kwi:n] — королева

#### Елизавета

e-mail [ˈi:meɪl] — электронная почта  
 embassy [ˈembəsi] — посольство  
 empty [ˈempti] — пустой  
 end [end] — конец  
 enemy [ˈenəmi] — враг  
 engineer [ˌendʒɪniə] — инженер  
 England [ˈɪŋɡlənd] — Англия  
 English [ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ] — английский  
 Enisey [ˌeniˈseɪ] — Енисей (река)  
 enjoy [ɪnˈdʒɔɪ] — наслаждаться  
 enough [ɪˈnʌf] — достаточно  
 enter [ˈentə] — вход, поступить в институт  
 entertainment team [ˌentə'teɪnmənt ti:m] — команда, развлекающая отдыхающих  
 enthusiasm [ˌɪnθʊːzɪzəm] — энтузиазм  
 environment [ˌɪnvaɪrənmənt] — окружающая среда  
 equal [ɪˈkwəl] — равный  
 equipment [ˈkwɪpmənt] — снаряжение, оборудование

essay [ˈeseɪ] — очерк, эссе  
 Essex [ˈesks] — Эссекс (графство)  
 Eton [ɪtən] — Итон  
 Europe [ˈjʊərəp] — Европа  
 eve [ɪv] — канун  
 even [i:vən] — даже  
 evening [ˈi:vnɪŋ] — вечер  
 event [ɪ'vent] — случай  
 ever [ˈevə] — когда-либо  
 Everest [ˈevərəst] — Эверест  
 every [ˈevri] — каждый  
 everybody [ˌevri'bɒdi] — все  
 everything [ˌevriθɪŋ] — всё  
 exactly [ɪɡˈzektli] — точно  
 examination [ˌɪɡzə'mɪneɪʃən] — экзамен  
 examine [ɪɡˈzæmɪn] — исследовать  
 example [ɪɡˈzæmpl] — пример

excellent [ˈeksələnt] — превосходный  
 exception [ɪkˈsepʃən] — исключение  
 excited [ɪkˈsaɪtɪd] — взволнованный  
 exciting [ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ] — впечатляющий, интересный  
 excursion [ɪkˈkʌrsjən] — экскурсия  
 excuse me [ɪkˈkʌzju: mi:] — извините(те)  
 execute [ˈeksɪkjʊt] — казнить  
 execution [ˌeksɪˈkju:ʃən] — казнь  
 exercise [ˈeksəsaɪz] — упражнение  
 expedition [ˌeksprɪˈdɪʃən] — экспедиция  
 expensive [ɪkˈspensɪv] — дорогой  
 expert [ˈeksɜ:t] — эксперт  
 explain [ɪkˈspleɪn] — объяснить  
 explanation [ˌekspləˈneɪʃən] — объяснение  
 explorer [ɪkˈsplɒrə] — путешественник, по неисследованным местам  
 expression [ɪkˈspreʃən] — выражение  
 extra [ˈekstrə] — дополнительный  
 eye [aɪ] — глаз

#### F

face [feɪs] — лицо  
 fact [fækt] — факт  
 factory [ˈfæktəri] — фабрика  
 fair [feə] — справедливый  
 fairy tale [ˈfeəri teɪl] — сказка  
 fall [fɔ:l] — падать  
 false [fɔ:ls] — неправильный  
 family [ˈfæməli] — семья  
 family name — фамилия  
 famous [ˈfeɪməs] — знаменитый  
 fan [fæn] — поклонник, болельщик  
 fanta [ˈfæntə] — фанта  
 fantastic [fænˈtæstɪk] — превосходный, блестящий  
 far [fɑ:] — далеко  
 farm [fɑ:m] — ферма  
 farmer [ˈfɑ:mə] — фермер  
 fashion [ˈfæʃən] — мода  
 fast [fæst] — быстрый; быстро  
 fat [fet] — толстый  
 father [ˈfɑ:ðə] — папа  
 Father Christmas [ˈfɑ:ðə ˈkrɪsməs] — Дед Мороз  
 fault [fɔ:lt] — ошибка  
 favourite [ˈfeɪvərɪt] — любимый  
 fax [fæks] — факс  
 feast [fi:t] — праздник, шир  
 February [ˈfebrʊəri] — февраль  
 feed [fi:d] — кормить  
 feel [fi:l] — чувствовать  
 feeling [ˈfi:liŋ] — чувство  
 feet [fi:t] — ноги  
 fell [fel] (II ф. of fall) — упал  
 felt [felt] (II ф. of feel) — чувствовал  
 female [ˈfi:meɪl] — лицо женского пола  
 ferry [ˈferi] — паром  
 few [fju:] — мало  
 field [fi:ld] — поле  
 fifteen [ˈfɪfteen] — пятнадцать

**fifty** ['fɪfti] — пятьдесят  
**fight** [faɪt] — сражаться  
**figure** ['fɪɡə] — фигура  
**file** [faɪl] — файл  
**fill in** ['fɪl 'ɪn] — заполнить  
**film** [fɪlm] — фильм  
**final** ['faɪnəl] — финальный; финал  
**finally** ['faɪnəli] — в конце  
**find** [faɪnd] — найти  
**fine** [faɪn] — приятный  
**fine** [faɪn] — штраф  
**finger** ['fɪŋɡə] — палец  
**finish** ['fɪnɪʃ] — закончить  
**Finland** ['fɪnlənd] — Финляндия  
**fire** [faɪə] — огонь  
**firework** ['faɪəwɜ:k] — фейерверк  
**first** [fɜ:st] — первый, сначала  
**fish** [fɪʃ] — рыба  
**fisherman** ['fɪʃmən] — рыбак  
**fishy** ['fɪʃi] — подозрительный  
**fit** [fɪt] — пригодный  
**five** [faɪv] — пять  
**fix** [fɪks] — прикреплять  
**flag** [flæɡ] — флаг  
**flat** [flæt] — квартира  
**flew** [flu:] (II ф. от fly) — летал  
**floating** ['flaʊtɪŋ] — плавающий  
**floor** [flɔ:] — пол, этаж  
**flow** [fləʊ] — поток  
**flower** ['flaʊə] — цветок  
**flown** [fləʊn] (III ф. от fly) — летал  
**flu** [flu:] — грипп  
**fly** [flaɪ] — летать  
**fly back** — улетать назад  
**folk** [fɔ:k] — люди, народ  
**follow** ['fɒləʊ] — следовать  
**follower** ['fɒləʊə] — последователь  
**following** ['flɒwɪŋ] — следующий  
**food** [fu:d] — пища  
**fool** [fu:l] — одурочить  
**foot** [fu:t] — нога  
**football** ['fʊtbɔ:l] — футбол  
**for** [fɔ:] — для  
**for example** [fɔ: ɪg'zɑ:mpəl] — например  
**forehead** ['fɒəd] — лоб  
**foreign** ['fɒrɪn] — иностранный  
**forest** ['fɒrɪst] — лес  
**forever** ['fɒəvə] — навсегда  
**forgave** [fɔ:'geɪv] (II ф. от forgive) — простил  
**forget** [fɔ:'get] — забывать  
**forgive** [fɔ:'geɪv] — прощать  
**fork** [fɔ:k] — вилок  
**form** [fɔ:m] — формуляр  
**formula** ['fɔ:mjələ] — формула  
**fortress** ['fɔ:trɪs] — крепость  
**forty** ['fɔ:ti] — сорок  
**forward** ['fɔ:wəd] — форвард, нападающий;  
 вперед  
**fought** [fɔ:t] (II ф. от fight) — сражался

**found** [faʊnd] — искал (II ф. от find)  
**founder** ['faʊndə] — основатель  
**fountain** ['faʊntɪn] — фонтан  
**four** [fɔ:] — четыре  
**fourteen** [fɔ:'ti:n] — четырнадцать  
**fox** [fɒks] — лиса  
**France** [frʌns] — Франция  
**Frankfurt** ['frʌŋkfɜ:t] — Франкфурт  
**free** [fri:] — свободный  
**freedom** ['fri:dəm] — свобода  
**freeze** [fri:z] — заморозить  
**French** [frenʃ] — французский  
**fresh** [fref] — свежий  
**Friday** ['fraɪdi] — пятница  
**fridge** [frɪdʒ] — холодильник  
**friend** [frend] — друг  
**friendly** ['frendli] — дружественно  
**friendship** ['frendʃɪp] — дружба  
**from** [frɒm] — из  
**front** [frʌnt] — передний  
**fruit** [fru:t] — фрукты  
**full** [fʊl] — полный  
**fun** [fʌn] — удовольствие  
**funny** ['fʌni] — смешной  
**fur** [fɜ:] — мех  
**furniture** ['fɜ:nɪʃə] — мебель  
**future** ['fju:tʃə] — будущее

## G

**galaxy** ['gæləksi] — галактика  
**gallery** ['gæləri] — галерея  
**game** [geɪm] — игра  
**gap** [ɡæp] — пропуск, пробел  
**garden** [ɡɑ:dn] — сад  
**garland** ['ɡɑ:lənd] — гирлянда  
**gate** [ɡeɪt] — ворота  
**gave** [geɪv] (II ф. от give) — дал  
**generation** [dʒenə'reɪʃən] — поколение  
**generous** [dʒenərəs] — щедрый  
**gentleman** ['dʒentlmən] — джентльмен  
**Geography** [dʒi'ɒɡrəfi] — география  
**German** ['dʒɜ:mən] — немецкий  
**Germany** ['dʒɜ:məni] — Германия  
**get** [get] — получить  
**get ready** [get 'redi] — готовиться  
**get up** — вставать  
**ghost** [ɡɔ:st] — привидение  
**giant** ['dʒaɪənt] — великан  
**giraffe** [dʒi'rɑ:f] — жираф  
**girl** [gɜ:l] — девочка  
**give** [ɡɪv] — дать  
**give up** — сдаваться  
**glass** [glɑ:s] — стекло  
**globe** [ɡləʊb] — глобус  
**gloomy** ['glʊmi] — мрачный  
**glove** [glʌv] — перчатка  
**glue** [glu:] — приклеивать  
**GMT** [dʒi:em'ti:] — время по Гринвичу

**gnome** ['nəʊm] — гном  
**go** [gəʊ] — ходить  
**go back** [gəʊ 'bæk] — вернуться  
**go for a walk** [gəʊ fɔː ə 'wɜːk] — ходить на прогулку  
**go out** [gəʊ 'aʊt] — идти развлекаться  
**go to bed** — ложиться спать  
**goal** [gəʊl] — ворота  
**goalkeeper** [gəʊl'ki:pə] — вратарь  
**God** [gɒd] — бог  
**gold** [gəʊld] — золото  
**goldfish** [gəʊld'fɪʃ] — золотая рыбка  
**good** [gʊd] — хороший  
**good afternoon** [gʊd ˌɑːftə'nɜːn] — добрый день  
**good evening** [gʊd 'ɪvɪŋ] — добрый вечер  
**good morning** [gʊd 'mɔːnɪŋ] — доброе утро  
**good night** [gʊd 'naɪt] — доброй ночи  
**goodbye** [gʊd 'baɪ] — до свидания  
**government** [ˌɡʌvənmənt] — правительство  
**graduate** [ˌɡrædʒʊeɪt] — закончить вуз  
**Grammar school** [ˌɡræmə 'skʊl] — грамматическая школа

**grandad** [ˌɡrændəd] — дедушка  
**grandfather** [ˌɡrændˈfɑːðə] — дедушка  
**grandmother** [ˌɡrændˈmʌðə] — бабушка  
**grandpa** [ˌɡrænpɑː] — дедушка  
**grandson** [ˌɡrændsən] — внук  
**granny** [ˌɡræni] — бабушка  
**grant** [ɡrænt] — дарить  
**grapefruit** [ˌɡreɪpfʊɪt] — грейпфрут  
**grass** [ɡrɑːs] — трава  
**grave** [ɡreɪv] — могила  
**great** [ɡreɪt] — великий, великодушный  
**Great Britain** [ɡreɪt 'breɪn] — Великобритания  
**great-grandparents** [ˌɡreɪtˈɡrændpeərənts] — прапрадеды  
**green** [ɡriːn] — зеленый  
**Greenwich** [ˌɡriːnɪtʃ] — Гринвич  
**Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)** [ˌɡriːnɪtʃ 'miːn taɪm] — время по Гринвичу  
**greet** [ɡriːt] — приветствовать  
**ground** [ɡraʊnd] — земля, основание  
**ground floor** [ˌɡraʊnd flɔː] — первый этаж  
**group** [ɡruːp] — группа  
**grow** [ɡrəʊ] — расти  
**guard** [ɡɑːd] — охранник  
**guess** [ɡes] — догадаться  
**guest** [ɡest] — гость  
**guide** [ɡaɪd] — гид  
**guitar** [ɡɪˈtɑː] — гитара  
**Gunpowder Plot** [ˌɡʌnpaʊdər plɒt] — Пороховой заговор

## H

**had** [həd] (II ф. от **have**) — имел  
**had to** [həd tə] — должен был  
**hair** [heə] — волосы  
**half** [hæf] — половина  
**Halloween** [ˌhæləʊ'ɪn] — Хэллоуин

**ham** [hæm] — ветчина  
**hand** [hænd] — рука  
**handball** [ˌhændbɔːl] — гандбол  
**handsome** [ˌhændsəm] — красивый  
**hang** [hæŋ] — висеть  
**happen** [ˈhæpən] — происходить  
**happy** [ˈhæpi] — счастливый  
**hard** [hɑːd] — трудно  
**Harvard** [ˈhɑːrvəd] — Гарвард  
**harvest** [ˈhɑːvɪst] — урожай  
**Hastings** [ˈheɪstɪŋz] — Гастингс  
**hat** [hæt] — шляпа  
**hate** [heɪt] — ненавидеть  
**have** [hæv] — иметь  
**have a look** [lʊk] — посмотреть  
**have to** — должен  
**he** [hi] — он  
**head** [hed] — голова  
**headache** [ˈhedɪk] — головная боль  
**heading** [ˈhedɪŋ] — заголовок  
**health** [helθ] — здоровье  
**hear** [hɪə] — слышать  
**heard** [hɜːd] — слышал (II ф. от **hear**)  
**heart** [hɑːt] — сердце  
**heating** [ˈhiːtɪŋ] — отопление  
**heavy** [ˈhevi] — тяжелый  
**hello** [hə'ləʊ] — привет  
**help** [help] — помочь  
**hemisphere** [ˈhemɪsfɪə] — полушарие  
**hen** [hen] — курица  
**her** [hɜː] — ее, ей  
**here** [hɪə] — здесь  
**Hermiteage** [ˈhɜːmɪteɪʃ] — Эрмитаж  
**hero** [ˈhɪərəʊ] — герой  
**Hi!** [haɪ] — привет  
**hide-and-seek** [ˌhaɪd ənd 'iːk] — прятки  
**high** [haɪ] — высокий  
**hiking** [ˈhaɪkɪŋ] — ходить в поход  
**hill** [hɪl] — холм  
**him** [hɪm] — ему, его  
**Himalayas** [ˌhɪməˈleɪz] — Гималаи  
**hippy** [ˈhɪpi] — хиппи  
**his** [hɪz] — его  
**historical** [ˌhɪstərɪkəl] — исторический  
**History** [ˈhɪstəri] — история  
**hit** [hɪt] — ударить  
**hobby** [ˈhɒbi] — хобби  
**hold** [həʊld] — держать  
**hole** [həʊl] — дыра  
**holiday** [ˈhɒlɪdeɪ] — праздник, каникулы  
**be on holiday** — быть на каникулах, в отпуске  
**home** [həʊm] — дом  
**homeless** [ˈhəʊmləs] — бездомный  
**homesick** [ˈhəʊmɪk] — скучать по дому  
**homework** [ˈhəʊmwɜːk] — домашнее задание  
**honey** [ˈhʌni] — мед  
**hooray** [ˈhɔːreɪ] — ура  
**hop** [hɒp] **on / off** — запрыгнуть, спрыгнуть  
**hope** [həʊp] — надежда

**horizon** [hə'raɪzn] — горизонт  
**hornbook** ['hɔ:nbʊk] — букварь в XVI веке  
**horrible** ['hɒrɪbl] — ужасный  
**horror** ['hɒrə] — ужас  
**horse** [hɔ:s] — лошадь  
**hospital** ['hɒspɪtl] — больница  
**host** [həʊst] — хозяин  
**hot** [hɒt] — горячий  
**hot water bottle** ['hɒt 'wɔ:tə 'bɒtl] — грелка  
**hotel** [həʊ'tel] — гостиница, отель  
**hour** [aʊə] — час  
**house** [haʊs] — дом  
**how** [haʊ] — как  
**how many** [haʊ 'meni] — сколько  
**huge** [hju:dʒ] — громадный  
**hundred** ['hʌndrəd] — сотни  
**hung** [hʌŋ] (II ф. от **hang**) — висел  
**Hungary** ['hʌŋɡəri] — Венгрия  
**hungry** ['hʌŋɡri] — голодный  
**hunt** [hʌnt] — охотиться  
**hunter** ['hʌntə] — охотник  
**hunting** ['hʌntɪŋ] — охота  
**hurry** ['hʌri] — спешить  
**hurt** [hɜ:t] — болеть  
**husband** ['hʌzbənd] — муж  
**hut** [hʌt] — хижина  
**Hyde Park** ['haɪd 'pɑ:k] — Гайд-парк

# I

**I** [aɪ] — я  
**ice cream** [aɪs 'kri:m] — мороженое  
**iceberg** ['aɪsbɜ:ɡ] — айсберг  
**idea** [aɪ'di:ə] — идея  
**idiot** ['ɪdi:ət] — идиот  
**if** [ɪf] — если  
**ill** [ɪl] — больной  
**illuminate** [ɪ'lju:mɪneɪt] — освещать  
**illumination** [ɪ'lju:mɪneɪʃən] — иллюминация  
**illustrate** ['ɪləstreɪt] — иллюстрировать  
**illustrating** ['ɪləstreɪtɪŋ] — иллюстрирующий  
**imagine** [ɪ'mædʒɪn] — воображать  
**important** [ɪm'pɔ:tənt] — важный  
**in** [ɪn] — в  
**in general** [ɪn 'dʒenərəl] — вообще  
**indeed** [ɪn'di:d] — действительно  
**independent** [ɪn'dɪpendənt] — независимый  
**India** ['ɪndi:ə] — Индия  
**Indian** ['ɪndi:ən] — индийский  
**indoors** [ɪn'dɔ:s] — в помещении  
**industrial** [ɪn'dʌstriəl] — промышленный  
**inform** [ɪn'fɔ:m] — информировать  
**information** [ɪnfə'meɪʃən] — информация  
**ingredients** [ɪn'ɡri:diənts] — составляющие  
**ink** [ɪŋk] — чернила  
**inn** [ɪn] — постоялый двор  
**inscription** [ɪn'skri:ptʃən] — надпись  
**inside** [ɪn'saɪd] — внутри  
**instead of** [ɪn'sted əv] — вместо

**instruct** [ɪn'strʌkt] — инструктировать  
**instruction** [ɪn'strʌkʃən] — инструкция  
**instrument** [ɪn'strumənt] — инструмент  
**intelligent** [ɪn'telɪdʒənt] — умный  
**interest** ['ɪntrəst] — интерес  
**interested** ['ɪntrəstɪd] — заинтересованный  
**interesting** ['ɪntrəstɪŋ] — интересный  
**Internet** ['ɪntənet] — Интернет  
**interrupt** [ɪn'tə'rʌpt] — прерывать  
**interview** ['ɪntəvju:] — интервью  
**into** [ɪntə] — в  
**introduce** [ɪn'trə'dju:s] — представлять  
**invent** [ɪn'vent] — изобретать  
**invention** [ɪn'venʃən] — изобретение  
**invite** [ɪn'vaɪt] — приглашать  
**Iran** [ɪ'rɑ:n] — Иран  
**Ireland** ['aɪlənd] — Ирландия  
**irregular** [ɪ'reɡjʊlə] — неправильный  
**is** [ɪz] — быть, находится  
**island** ['aɪlənd] — остров  
**Istanbul** [ɪ'stæn'bʊl] — Стамбул  
**IT** [aɪ 'ti:] — информатика  
**it** [ɪt] — это, этот, эта  
**Italian** [ɪ'tæliən] — итальянец  
**Italy** ['ɪtəli] — Италия

# J

**jacket potato** ['dʒækt 'pə'tetəʊ] — картофель в мундире  
**jam** [dʒæm] — варенье, джем  
**January** ['dʒænjuəri] — январь  
**Japan** [dʒə'peɪn] — Япония  
**Japanese** [dʒæpə'neɪz] — японец, японский  
**jar** [dʒɑ:] — банка  
**jeans** [dʒi:nz] — джинсы  
**jinni** ['dʒɪni] — джинн  
**job** [dʒɒb] — работа  
**jogging** ['dʒɒɡɪŋ] — бег трусцой  
**join** [dʒɔɪn] — соединять, присоединять  
**joke** [dʒəʊk] — шутка  
**joy** [dʒɔɪ] — радость  
**jug** [dʒʌɡ] — кувшин  
**juice** [dʒu:s] — сок  
**Julius Caesar** [dʒu:liəs 'si:zə] — Юлий Цезарь  
**July** [dʒʊlaɪ] — июль  
**jumbo jet** ['dʒʌmbʊ dʒet] — аэробус  
**jump** [dʒʌmp] — прыжок  
**June** [dʒu:n] — июнь  
**Jupiter** ['dʒʌpɪtə] — Юпитер  
**just** [dʒʌst] — только что

# K

**kangaroo** [kæŋɡə'ru:] — кенгуру  
**kebab** [kɪ'beɪb] — шашлык  
**keep** [ki:p] — держать  
**Kent** [kent] — Кент (графство)  
**kettle** [ketl] — чайник



key [ki:] — ключ  
 key word — ключевое слово  
 kidnap ['kɪdnæp] — похитить  
 kidnapper ['kɪdnæpə] — похититель  
 kill [kɪl] — убить  
 kilometre ['kɪləmi:tə] — километр  
 kit [kɪt] — комплект  
 kind [kaɪnd] — добрый  
 king [kɪŋ] — король  
 kitchen ['kɪʃɪn] — кухня  
 kite [kaɪt] — воздушный змей  
 kiwi ['kiwi:] — киви  
 knew [nju:] (II ф. от know) — знал  
 knife [naɪf] — нож  
 knight [naɪt] — рыцарь  
 knit [nɪt] — вязать  
 knitting ['nɪtɪŋ] — вязание  
 know [nu:] — знать  
 Koloskiy ['kɒlski:] — Колоский п-ов  
 kopeck ['kɒpeɪk] — копейка  
 Kremlin ['kremlɪn] — Кремль  
 Kunstammer ['kʌnstʌmə] — кулсткамера

## L

lady ['leɪdi] — ледл, женщина  
 lake [leɪk] — озеро  
 lamp [læmp] — лампа  
 land [lænd] — приземляться  
 language ['læŋgwɪʃ] — язык  
 lantern ['læntən] — фонарь  
 lap [læp] — колени  
 in smb's lap — на колених у кого-либо  
 large [lɑ:ʃ] — большой  
 last [lɑ:st] — последний  
 late [leɪt] — поздий  
 Latin ['leɪtɪn] — латинский  
 laugh [lɑ:f] — смех  
 laugh [lɑ:f] — смеяться  
 law [lɔ:] — закон  
 lazy ['leɪzi] — ленивый  
 leader ['li:ðə] — лидер  
 leaf [li:f] — лист  
 learn [lɜ:n] — изучать  
 learnt [lɜ:nt] (III ф. от learn) — узнал  
 least [li:st] (превосх. ст. от little) — меньше всего  
 leave [li:v] — уезжать  
 lecture ['lektʃə] — лекция  
 left [left] — левый  
 leg [leɪ] — нога  
 legend ['ledʒənd] — легенда  
 legion ['li:dʒən] — легион  
 lemon ['lemən] — лимон  
 Lena ['lenə] — Лена (река)  
 length [leŋθ] — длина  
 less [les] (сравн. ст. от little) — меньше  
 lesson ['lesən] — урок  
 let's [lets] — давайте  
 letter ['letə] — письмо

lie [laɪ] — лежать  
 liberty ['lɪbəti] — свобода  
 lie [laɪ] — лежать  
 lie in the sun — загорать  
 life [laɪf] — жизнь  
 light [laɪt] — свет; зажечь; светлый  
 like [laɪk] — нравиться  
 limerick ['lɪməɪk] — лимерик  
 line [laɪn] — линия  
 link [lɪŋk] — связь  
 lion ['laɪən] — лев  
 list [lɪst] — список  
 listen [lɪsn] — слушать  
 Literature ['lɪtrəʃə] — литература  
 litter ['lɪtə] — мусор  
 little ['lɪtl] — маленький  
 live [lɪv] — жить  
 Liverpool ['lɪvəpʊl] — Ливерпуль  
 living room ['lɪvɪŋ ru:m] — жилая комната  
 log [lɒg] — бревно  
 London ['lʌndən] — Лондон  
 long [lɒŋ] — длинный  
 look [lʊk] — смотреть  
 look around [lʊk ə'raʊnd] — оглядеться  
 lord [lɔ:d] — лорд  
 lose [lʊz] — проиграть, терять  
 lost [lɒst] — потерянный  
 lottery ['lɒtəri] — лотерея  
 loud [laʊd] — громкий  
 love [lʌv] — любить, любовь  
 luck [lʌk] — удача  
 lucky ['lʌki] — удачный  
 lunch [lʌnʃ] — ланч, второй завтрак

## M

Macedonia [mə'seɪdʒənɪə] — Македония  
 mad [mæd] — сумасшедший  
 Madagascar [mə'dʒæɡə'skɑ:] — Мадагаскар  
 madam ['mædəm] — мадам  
 made [meɪd] (II ф. от make) — сделал  
 Madrid [mə'drɪd] — Мадрид  
 Magic Arts ['mædʒɪk ɑ:ts] — волшебные искусства  
 magic stone ['mædʒɪk steɪn] — волшебный камень  
 magnet ['mæɡnɪt] — магнит  
 mail [meɪl] — почта  
 main [meɪn] — главный  
 make [meɪk] — делать  
 maker ['meɪkə] — изготовитель  
 male [meɪl] — лицо мужского пола  
 man [mæn] — человек  
 manager ['mænɪʃə] — менеджер  
 manner ['mænə] — манера  
 manuscript ['mænjʊskɪpt] — рукопись  
 many ['meni] — много  
 map [mæp] — карта  
 March [mɑ:ʃ] — март  
 Mariinsky [mə'rɪnskɪ] — Мариинский (театр)  
 marital ['mæɪntl] — брачный

**mark** [mɑ:k] — отметка, оценка  
**market** ['mɑ:kɪt] — рынок  
**marry** ['mæri] — жениться  
**Mars** [mɑ:z] — Марс  
**martial arts** ['mɑ:ʃəl ɑ:ts] — боевые искусства  
**mask** [mɑ:sk] — маска  
**master** ['mɑ:stə] — мастер, хозяин  
**match** [mætʃ] — подобрать пару  
**mate** [meɪt] — приятель  
**material** [mə'tiəriəl] — материал  
**mathematician** [məθə'mætiʃn] — математик  
**Mathematics** [məθə'mætiks] — математика  
**Maths** [mæθs] — математика  
**mattress** ['mætrɪs] — матрас  
**maximum** ['mæksɪmət] — максимум  
**May** [meɪ] — май  
**maybe** ['meɪbi] — может быть  
**mayonnaise** [ˌmeɪ'neɪz] — майонез  
**me** [mi:] — мне, меня  
**mean** [mi:n] — означать  
**meaning** ['mi:nɪŋ] — значение  
**measure** ['meʒə] — мера, измерять  
**measurement** ['meʒəmənt] — измерение  
**meat** [mi:t] — мясо  
**medicine** ['medɪn] — лекарство  
**Mediterranean Sea** [ˌmedɪ'teəriən 'si:] — Средиземное море  
**meet** [mi:t] — встретить  
**member** ['membə] — член  
**memory** ['meməri] — память  
**men** [men] — мужчины  
**mention** ['menʃən] — упомянуть  
**menu** ['menju:] — меню  
**merciless** ['mɜ:sləs] — беспощадный  
**Mercury** ['mɜ:kjuri] — Меркурий  
**mercy** ['mɜ:si] — милосердие  
**meridian** [mə'ri:diən] — меридиан  
**message** ['mesɪdʒ] — сообщение  
**messenger** ['mesɪndʒə] — посланник  
**met** [met] (II ф. от meet) — встречал  
**nice** [naɪs] — милая  
**Microsoft** ['maɪkrəʊ'sɒft] — Майкрософт  
**middle** ['mɪdl] — середина  
**midsummer sunrise** [ˌmɪd'sʌmə 'saɪnraɪz] — летнее солнцестояние  
**midwinter sunset** [ˌmɪd'wɪntə 'sʌnset] — зимнее солнцестояние  
**mile** [maɪl] — миля  
**millionaire** [ˌmɪljənɪə] — миллионер  
**milk** [mɜ:lk] — молоко, доить  
**million** ['mɪljən] — миллион  
**mine** [maɪn] — мой  
**mineral** ['mɪnərəl] — минеральный  
**minus** ['maɪnəs] — минус  
**minute** ['mɪnɪt] — минута  
**miracle** ['mɪrəkl] — чудо  
**mirror** ['mɪrə] — зеркало  
**miss** [mɪs] — терять, скучать  
**miss** [mɪs] — пропускать, промахнуться, скучать

**missing** ['mɪsɪŋ] — отсутствующий  
**mission** [mɪʃn] — миссия, предназначение  
**missionary** [mɪʃənəri] — миссионер  
**Mississippi** [ˌmɪsə'pɪ:] — Миссисипи (река)  
**mistake** [mɪ'steɪk] — ошибка  
**mix** [mɪks] — смешивать  
**mixer** ['mɪksɪ] — миксер, смеситель  
**mobile** ['məʊbaɪl] — вертушка  
**mobile phone** ['məʊbaɪl fəʊn] — мобильный телефон  
**model** [mɒdl] — образец  
**modern** [mɒdn] — современный, новый  
**modest** ['mɒdɪst] — скромный  
**moment** ['mɒmənt] — момент  
**monastery** ['mɒnəstri] — монастырь  
**Monday** [ˈmʌndɪ] — понедельник  
**money** ['meni] — деньги  
**monster** ['mɒnstə] — монстр, чудовище  
**month** [mʌnθ] — месяц  
**monument** [ˈmɒnjumənt] — памятник  
**moon** [mu:n] — луна  
**mor** [mɒp] — шабра  
**more** [mɔ:] (сравн. ст. от many / much) — больше  
**morning** ['mɔ:nɪŋ] — утро  
**Moscow** ['mɒskəʊ] — Москва  
**mosquito** [mə'skɪtəʊ] — комар  
**most** [mɒst] (превосх. ст. от many / much) — больше всего  
**mother** ['mʌðə] — мама  
**motto** ['mɒtəʊ] — девиз  
**mountain** ['maʊntɪn] — гора  
**mouth** [maʊθ] — рот  
**move** [mu:v] — двигать  
**Mr** ['mɪstə] — мастер  
**Mrs** ['mɪzɪ] — миссис  
**nuch** [nʌʃ] — много  
**muddy** ['mʌdi] — грязный  
**mug** [mʌg] — кружка  
**multimillionaire** [ˌmʌltɪ'mɪljənɪə] — мультимиллионер  
**nam** [nɑ:m] — мама  
**museum** [mju:ziəm] — музей  
**mushroom** ['mʌʃrʊm] — гриб  
**music** ['mjuzɪk] — музыка  
**musical** ['mjuzɪkəl] — музыкальный  
**must** [mʌst] — должен  
**my** [maɪ] — мой

## N

**name** [neɪm] — имя  
**named** [neɪmd] — названный  
**napkin** ['næpkɪn] — салфетка  
**narrow** ['nærəʊ] — узкий  
**nasty** ['næsti] — злобный  
**national** [ˌnæʃənəl] — национальный  
**nationality** [ˌnæʃənə'lɪti] — национальность, гражданство  
**natural** [ˌnætʃərəl] — естественный  
**nature** ['neɪtʃə] — природа  
**naval** [neɪvəl] — морской

**near** [niə] — около  
**neck** [nek] — шея  
**nectarine** ['nektəri:n] — нектарин  
**need** [ni:d] — нуждаться  
**negative** ['negatɪv] — отрицательный  
**neighbour** ['neɪbə] — сосед  
**nervous** ['nɜ:vəs] — нервный  
**net** [net] — сеть  
**network** ['netwɜ:k] — сеть  
**never** ['nevə] — никогда  
**new** [nju:] — новый  
**New Year** [nju: 'jɜ:] — Новый год  
**New York** [nju: 'jɔ:k] — Нью-Йорк  
**news** [nju:z] — новость, новости  
**newspaper** ['nju:zpeɪpə] — газета  
**next** [nekst] — следующий  
**nice** [naɪs] — милый  
**nickname** ['nɪkneɪm] — прозвище  
**night** [naɪt] — ночь  
**nil** [nɪl] — ноль  
**Nile** [naɪl] — Нил (река)  
**nine** [naɪn] — девять  
**nineteen** [ˌnaɪnti:n] — девятнадцать  
**ninety** [ˌnaɪnti:] — девяносто  
**no** [nəʊ] — нет  
**Nobel Prize** [ˌnɔ:bel 'praɪz] — Нобелевская премия  
**nobody** ['nɒdədi:] — никто  
**noise** [nɔɪz] — шум  
**nonsense** ['nɒnsens] — бессмыслица, чепуха, неразбериха  
**normal** ['nɔ:nl] — обычный  
**normally** ['nɔ:nlɪ] — обычно  
**north** [nɔ:θ] — север  
**Northern Ireland** [ˌnɔ:ðən 'aɪlənd] — Северная Ирландия  
**Norway** [ˌnɔ:weɪ] — Норвегия  
**Norwegian** [ˌnɔ:'weɪʃn] — норвежец  
**now** [naʊ] — now  
**not** [nɒt] — не  
**note** [nəʊt] — заметка  
**notebook** ['nəʊtbʊk] — записная книжка  
**nothing** ['nʌθɪŋ] — ничего  
**notice** ['nɒtɪs] — замечать  
**noun** [naʊn] — существительное  
**November** [ˌnɒvember] — ноябрь  
**now** [naʊ] — сейчас  
**number** ['nʌmbə] — номер  
**nut** [nʌt] — орех

## O

**o'clock** [ə'klɒk] — по часам, на часах  
**oak** [əʊk] — дуб  
**Ob** [əb] — Обь (река)  
**observation** [ˌɒbzə'veɪʃən] — наблюдение  
**observatory** [ˌɒbzə'veɪtəri:] — обсерватория  
**ocean** [əʊʃn] — океан  
**October** [ˌɒk'təʊbə] — октябрь

**odd** [ɒd] — лишний  
**of** [ɒv] — предлог род. падежа  
**office** ['ɒfɪs] — офис  
**officer** ['ɒfɪsə] — офицер  
**official** [ə'fɪʃl] — чиновник; официальный  
**often** ['ɒfn] — часто  
**oh** [əʊ] — ох  
**OK** [ə'keɪ] — все нормально  
**Oka** [ə'kɑ:] — Ока (река)  
**old** [əʊld] — старый  
**olive** ['ɒlɪv] — маслина, олива  
**omelette** ['ɒmɪlɪt] — омлет  
**on** [ɒn] — на  
**once** [wʌns] — однажды  
**one** [wʌn] — один  
**onion** ['ɒnjən] — лук  
**only** ['ɒnli] — только  
**Ontario** [ˌɒntəri:əʊ] — Онтарио (озеро)  
**open** [ə'pən] — открывать  
**opera** ['ɒpərə] — опера  
**operator** [ˌɒpə'reɪtə] — оператор  
**opinion** [ə'pɪnjən] — мнение  
**opposite** [ˌɒpəzɪt] — антоним; напротив  
**optional subject** [ˌɒpʃnəl 'sʌbdʒɪkt] — предмет по выбору  
**or** [ɔ:] — или  
**orange** ['ɒrɪndʒ] — апельсин, оранжевый  
**order** ['ɔ:də] — приказ  
**ordinary** [ˌɔ:dənəri] — обычный  
**organisation** [ˌɔ:ɡənaɪ'zeɪʃən] — организация  
**organise** [ˌɔ:ɡənaɪz] — организовывать  
**other** [əðə] — другой  
**our** [aʊə] — наш  
**out** [aʊt] — вне  
**out loud** [aʊt 'laʊd] — вслух  
**outside** [aʊt'saɪd] — вне  
**over** [əʊvə] — над  
**own** [əʊn] — собственный  
**ox** [ɒks] — бык  
**oxygen** ['ɒksɪdʒən] — кислород

## P

**p.m.** [pi'ɛm] — после полудня  
**Pacific** [pə'sɪfɪk] — Тихий океан  
**pack** [pæk] — укладывать, паковать  
**pacify** [pa'sɪfaɪ] — утешать (блюдом из морепродуктов)  
**page** [peɪdʒ] — страница  
**paint** [peɪnt] — краска; красить, раскрашивать  
**pair** [peə] — пара  
**palace** [ˌpælɪs] — дворец  
**pale** [peɪl] — бледный  
**paper** [ˈpeɪpə] — бумага  
**parachute** [ˌpærəʃaɪt] — парашют  
**paragraph** [ˌpærəɡræf] — параграф  
**parents** [ˈpeərənts] — родители  
**Paris** [ˌpærɪs] — Париж  
**park** [pɑ:k] — парк

**parliament** ['pɑ:ləmənt] — парламент  
**part** [pɑ:t] — часть  
**partner** ['pɑ:tənə] — партнер  
**party** ['pɑ:ti] — вечеринка  
**pass** [pɑ:s] — проходить  
**passport** ['pɑ:spɔ:t] — паспорт  
**past** [pɑ:st] — прошедший  
**pastime** ['pɑ:staɪm] — приятное времяпрепровождение  
**patriot** ['pætriət] — патриот  
**pay** [peɪ] — плата; платить  
**peace** [pi:s] — мир  
**peaceful** ['pi:sfəl] adj — мирный  
**pen** [pen] — ручка  
**pen friend** ['pen frend] — друг по переписке  
**pence** [pens] — пенса  
**pencil** ['pensl] — карандаш  
**peninsula** [pɪ'nɪnjələ] — полуостров  
**penknife** ['penklaɪf] — перочинный нож  
**people** [pi:pl] — люди  
**pepper** ['pepə] — перец  
**peppercorn** ['pepə'tɔ:n] — колбаса пепперони  
**perhaps** [pə'heɪz] — возможно  
**period** ['piəriəd] — период  
**permanent** ['pɜ:mənənt] — постоянный  
**person** ['pɜ:sn] — человек  
**personal** ['pɜ:znəl] — персональный  
**pet** [pet] — домашнее животное  
**Peter the Great** ['pi:tə ðə 'ɡreɪt] — Петр I  
**Peterhof** ['pi:tə'hɒf] — Петергоф  
**phone** [fəʊn] — звонить  
**photo** ['fəʊtəʊ] — фото  
**photograph** ['fəʊtə'ɡrɑ:f] — фотография;  
 фотографировать  
**phrase** [frez] — фраза  
**physical** ['fɪzɪkl] — физический  
**Physical Education** ['fɪzɪkl edʒə'keɪʃn] — физкультура  
**physicist** ['fɪzɪsɪst] — физик  
**physics** ['fɪzɪks] — физика  
**piano** [pi'ænoʊ] — пианино  
**pick** [pɪk] — выбирать  
**picture** ['pɪktʃə] — картина  
**plg** [plɜ:] — синья  
**pile** [paɪl] — куча  
**pill** [pɪl] — таблетка  
**pilot** ['paɪlət] — летчик  
**pin** [pɪn] — булавка  
**pine** [paɪn] — сосна  
**pizza** ['pi:tʃə] — пицца  
**pizzeria** ['pi:tʃə'ri:zə] — пиццерия  
**place** [pleɪs] — место  
**place name** ['pleɪs neɪm] — географическое название  
**plague** [pleɪɡ] — чума  
**plain** [pleɪn] — равнина  
**plan** [pleɪn] — план  
**plane** [pleɪn] — самолет  
**planet** ['plænet] — планета  
**plant** [plɑ:nt] — растение

**plaster** ['plɑ:stə] — пластырь  
**plastic** ['plæstɪk] — пластмассовый  
**plate** [pleɪt] — тарелка  
**play the piano** [pleɪ ðə pi'ænəʊ] — играть на пианино  
**player** ['pleɪə] — игрок  
**PlayStation** ['pleɪ steɪʃn] — игровая приставка  
**playwright** ['pleɪraɪt] — драматург  
**please** [pli:z] — пожалуйста  
**pleasure** ['pleɪʒə] — удовольствие  
**plot** [plɒt] — заговор  
**plough** [pləʊ] — пахать  
**plug** [plʌɡ] — пробка  
**plus** [plʌs] — плюс  
**poem** ['pəʊɪm] — стихотворение  
**poet** ['pəʊt] — поэт  
**point** [pɔɪnt] — указывать  
**poisonous** ['pɔɪzənəs] — ядовитый  
**Pole** [pəʊl] — полюс  
**police** [pə'li:s] — полиция  
**policeman** [pə'li:smən] — полицейский  
**polite** [pə'laɪt] — вежливый  
**politician** [pə'lɪtɪʃn] — политик  
**pollute** [pə'lju:t] — загрязнять  
**pony** ['pəʊni] — пони  
**pool** [pu:l] — бильярд  
**poor** [pu:] — бедный  
**popular** ['pɒpjələ] — популярный  
**port** [pɔ:t] — порт  
**portrait** [pə'treɪt] — портрет  
**position** [pə'zɪʃn] — позиция  
**positive** ['pɒzɪtɪv] — положительный  
**possession** [pə'zɛʃn] — владение  
**post office** [pəʊst 'ɒfɪs] — почта  
**postcard** ['pəʊstkɑ:d] — открытка  
**poster** ['pəʊstə] — плакат  
**postman** ['pəʊstmən] — почтальон  
**pot** [pɒt] — яд, котелок, горшок  
**potato** [pə'teɪtəʊ] — картофель  
**pound** [paʊnd] — фунт стерлингов  
**predict** [prɪ'dɪkt] — предсказывать  
**prediction** [prɪ'dɪkʃn] — предсказание  
**prefix** ['prefiks] — приставка  
**present** ['preznt] — подарок  
**present** [prɪ'zent] — представлять (кому-то что-то)  
**presentation** [prezən'teɪʃn] — представление кого-либо / чего-либо (презентация)  
**president** ['prezɪdnt] — президент  
**prevent** [prɪ'vent] — предотвращать  
**price** [praɪs] — цена  
**priest** [pri:st] — священник  
**prime meridian** [praɪm mɛ'ri:diən] — нулевой меридиан  
**prime minister** [praɪm 'mɪnɪstə] — премьер-министр  
**prison** ['prɪzn] — тюрьма  
**private** ['praɪvɪ] — личный, частный  
**price** [praɪz] — приз  
**probably** ['prɒbəbəlɪ] — возможно

**problem** ['prɒbləm] — проблема  
**professor** [prə'fesa] — профессор  
**programme** ['prɒɡræm] — программа  
**programmer** ['prɒɡræmə] — программист  
**progressive** [prə'ɡresɪv] — длительный  
**project** ['prɒdʒekt] — проект  
**promise** ['prɒmɪs] — обещать  
**pronoun** ['prəʊnaɪn] — местоимение  
**pronounce** [prə'naʊns] — произносить  
**protect** [prə'tekt] — защищать  
**prove** [pru:v] — доказывать  
**public** ['pʌblɪk] — общественный  
**pudding** ['puːdɪŋ] — пудинг  
**pull** [pʊl] — тащить, тянуть  
**pumpkin** ['pʌmpkɪn] — тыква  
**punishment** ['pʌnɪʃmənt] — наказание  
**pupil** ['juːpl] — ученик  
**puppy** ['pʌpi] — щенок  
**puritan** ['pjʊərɪtən] — пуританин  
**put** [pʊt] — вставлять, ставить, класть  
**puzzle** ['pʌzl] — головоломка  
**pyramid** ['pɪrəmaɪd] — пирамида

## Q

**quality** ['kwɒləti] — качество  
**queen** [kwiːn] — королева  
**question** ['kwɛstʃən] — вопрос  
**quick** [kwɪk] — быстрый  
**quiet** ['kwaɪət] — тихий  
**quill** [kwɪl] — гусиное перо  
**quiz** [kwɪz] — викторина

## R

**rabbit** ['ræbɪt] — кролик  
**race** [reɪs] — гонка  
**radio** ['reɪdiəʊ] — радио  
**rain** [reɪn] — дождь; идти, литься (о дожде)  
**rainy** ['reɪni] — дождливый  
**ran** [ræn] (II ф. от **run**) — бежал  
**rap** [ræp] — рап  
**raven** ['reɪvən] — ворон  
**read** [riːd] — читать  
**reading** ['riːdɪŋ] — чтение  
**ready** ['redi] — готовый  
**real** [riːl] — настоящий  
**realistic** [riːlɪstɪk] — реалистичный  
**really** ['riːli] — на самом деле, настоящий  
**reason** ['riːzn] — причина  
**receive** [rɪ'siːv] — получать  
**recent** ['riːsnt] — недавний  
**recognise** ['rekəɡnaɪz] — узнавать  
**recommend** ['rekə'mend] — рекомендовать  
**recycle** [rɪ'saɪkl] — перерабатывать  
**red** [red] — красный  
**referee** [refə'reɪ] — рефери (судья)  
**refrain** [n'reɪn] — припев  
**region** ['riːdʒən] — область

**regular** ['regjʊlə] — правильный  
**relative** ['relatɪv] — родственник  
**relax** [rɪ'læks] — расслабиться  
**religion** [rɪ'lɪdʒən] — религия  
**reload** [rɪ'ləʊd] — перезагрузить  
**remake** [rɪ'meɪk] — переоснастить фильм  
**remember** [n'membə] — помнить  
**remove the inside** [n'mɪv ɒz n'ɪnaɪd] — вынуть внутренность  
**repeat** [rɪ'piːt] — повторить  
**reply** [rɪ'plaɪ] — ответить  
**report** [rɪ'pɔːt] — отчет  
**reporter** [rɪ'pɔːtə] — репортёр  
**rescue** ['reskjʊə] — приют  
**resident** ['rezɪdnt] — резидент  
**respect** [n'spekt] — уважать  
**rest** [rest] — отдыхать  
**restart** [rɪ'stɑːt] — начать заново  
**restaurant** ['restərɒnt] — ресторан  
**result** [rɪ'zʌlt] — результат  
**retell** [rɪ'tel] — пересказать  
**return** [rɪ'tɜːn] — возвращаться  
**reuse** [rɪ'juːz] — повторно использовать  
**revolt** [rɪ'vɔːlt] — восстание  
**revolver** [n'revɒlvə] — револьвер  
**rewrite** [rɪ'raɪt] — переписать  
**rhyme** [raɪm] — рифма  
**rice** [raɪs] — рис  
**rich** [rɪʃ] — богатый  
**riddle** ['rɪdl] — загадка  
**ride** [raɪd] — ехать верхом  
**ride a bicycle** [raɪd ə baɪkɪkl] — кататься на велосипеде  
**rider** ['raɪdɪə] — наездник  
**riding** ['raɪdɪŋ] — верховая езда  
**right** [raɪt] — правый, правильный, правый  
**ring** [rɪŋ] — кольцо  
**river** ['rɪvə] — река  
**road** [rəʊd] — дорога  
**rob** [rɒb] — грабить  
**robber** ['rɒbə] — грабитель  
**robbery** ['rɒbəri] — грабёж  
**Robin Hood** ['rɒbɪn 'hʊd] — Робин Гуд  
**rode** [rəʊd] (II ф. от **ride**) — ездил верхом  
**roller-skate** ['rɒləsket] — кататься на роликовых коньках  
**Roman** ['rəʊmən] — римлянин  
**Rome** [rəʊm] — Рим  
**roof** [ruːf] — крыша  
**room** [ruːm] — комната  
**Roquefort** ['rɒkfɔːt] — рокфор (сыр)  
**rose** [rəʊz] — роза  
**ruble** ['ruːbl] — рубль  
**round** [raʊnd] — вокруг  
**route** [ruːt] — маршрут  
**royal** ['rɔɪəl] — королевский  
**rubbish** ['rʌbɪʃ] — мусор  
**ruby** ['ruːbi] — рубин  
**rucksack** ['rʌksæk] — рюкзак

**rude** [ru:d] — грубый  
**rugby** ['rʌgbɪ] — регби  
**ruin** ['ru:ɪn] — развалина  
**rule** [ru:l] — правило, править  
**run** [rʌn] — бежать  
**run away** [rʌn ə'weɪ] — убежать  
**Russia** ['rʌʃə] — Россия  
**Russian** ['rʌʃn] — русский

# S

**sad** [sæd] — грустный  
**safe** [seɪf] — безопасный  
**safety** ['seɪfɪ] — безопасность  
**Sahara** [sə'hæɪrə] — Сахара  
**said** [sed] (II ф. от say) — сказал  
**Sakhalin** [səkə'li:n] — Сахалин  
**salad** [sə'læd] — салат  
**Saltbush Plain** ['sɒltbʊʃ 'pleɪn] — Солончковая равнина  
**salt** [sɒlt] — соль  
**same** [seɪm] — тот же самый  
**sandals** ['sændlz] — сандалии  
**sandwich** ['sænwɪtʃ] — сэндвич  
**sang** [sɛŋ] (II ф. от sing) — пел  
**Santa Claus** [sæntə klɔ:z] — Санта-Клаус  
**sat** [sæt] (II ф. от sit) — сидел  
**satisfactory** [sætɪs'fæktəri] — удовлетворительный  
**Saturday** ['sætədi] — суббота  
**sauce** [sɔ:s] — соус  
**savage** ['sævɪdʒ] — сосиска, колбаса  
**save** [seɪv] — спасать  
**saw** [sɔ:] (II ф. от see) — видел  
**say** [seɪ] — сказать  
**scared** [skeəd] — испуганный  
**scary** ['skeəri] — страшный  
**scholarship** ['skɒləʃɪp] — стипендия  
**school** [sku:l] — школа  
**science** ['saɪns] — естественные науки  
**scientist** ['saɪəntɪst] — ученый  
**scissors** ['sɪzəz] — ножницы  
**score** [skɔ:] — счет  
**Scot** [skɒt] — шотландец  
**Scotland** ['skɒtlənd] — Шотландия  
**Scottish** ['skɒtɪʃ] — шотландский  
**Scripture** ['skrɪptʃə] — изучение Библии  
**sculpture** ['skʌltʃə] — скульптура  
**sea** [si:] — море  
**seagull** ['si:ɡʌl] — чайка  
**search** [sɜ:tʃ] — поиск  
**season** ['si:zn] — время года  
**Seattle** ['si:ti:l] — Сиэтл  
**second** ['sekənd] — второй  
**secret** ['sekɪt] — секрет  
**section** ['sekʃn] — ад. раздел  
**see** [si:] — видеть  
**select** [u'seɪkt] — выбирать  
**selfish** ['selfɪʃ] — эгоистичный  
**send** [send] — послать

**sent** [sent] (II ф. от send) — послал  
**sentence** ['sentəns] — предложение  
**separated** [se'pəreɪtɪd] — разлученный  
**September** [sep'tembə] — сентябрь  
**serious** ['sɪəriəs] — серьезный  
**servant** ['sɜ:vənt] — слуга  
**serve** [sɜ:v] — служить  
**set** [set] — набор  
**seven** [sevn] — семь  
**seventeen** [sevn'ti:n] — семнадцать  
**seventy** ['sevnɪ] — семьдесят  
**sew** [səʊ] — шить  
**sewing** ['səʊɪŋ] — шитье  
**sex** [seks] — пол (муж./жен.)  
**shake** [ʃeɪk] — пожимать руку  
**Shakespeare** ['ʃeɪkspiə] — Шекспир  
**shame** [ʃeɪm] — позор  
**shamrock** ['ʃæmrɒk] — трилистник  
**share** [ʃeə] — делиться чем-либо  
**shark** [ʃɑ:k] — акула  
**sharpen** ['ʃæpən] — заточивать  
**she** [ʃi:] — она  
**sheep** [ʃi:p] — овца, овцы  
**shield** [ʃi:ld] — щит  
**shine** [ʃaɪn] — светить  
**ship** [ʃɪp] — корабль  
**shirt** [ʃɜ:t] — рубашка  
**shock** [ʃɒk] — шок  
**shoes** [ʃu:z] — туфли  
**shone** [ʃɒn] (II ф. от shine) — сверкал  
**shoot** [ʃu:t] — стрелять  
**shop** [ʃɒp] — магазин  
**shopping** ['ʃɒpɪŋ] — хождение по магазинам  
**shore** [ʃɔ:] — берег  
**short** [ʃɔ:t] — короткий  
**should** [ʃʊd] — следует  
**shoulder** ['ʃəʊldə] — плечо  
**shout** [ʃaʊt] — крик, кричать  
**show** [ʃəʊ] — показывать  
**shower** ['ʃaʊə] — душ, ливень  
**shy** [ʃaɪ] — застенчивый, робкий  
**Siberia** [sɪ'bɪəriə] — Сибирь  
**sick** [sɪk] — больной  
**side** [saɪd] — сторона  
**sigh** [saɪ] — вздох; вздохнуть  
**sign** [saɪn] — подписать  
**silent** ['saɪlənt] — молчаливый  
**be silent** — молчать  
**silver** ['sɪlvə] — серебряный  
**simple** ['sɪmpl] — простой  
**sing** [sɪŋ] — петь  
**singer** ['sɪŋə] — певец  
**singing** ['sɪŋɪŋ] — пение  
**single** ['sɪŋɡl] — не женат / не замужем  
**sir** [sɜ:] — сэр  
**sister** ['sɪstə] — сестра  
**sit** [sɪt] — сидеть  
**situation** [sɪ'tʃu'eɪʃn] — ситуация  
**six** [sɪks] — шесть

**sixteen** [sɪk'sti:n] — шестнадцать  
**sixty** [sɪksti] — шестьдесят  
**skating** [ˈskætiŋ] — катание на коньках  
**skirt** [skɜ:t] — юбка  
**sky** [skaɪ] — небо  
**slave** [sleɪv] — раб  
**sledge** [sleɪdʒ] — сань  
**sleep** [sli:p] — спать  
**sleepover** [ˈsli:pəʊvə] — ночевка  
**slept** [slept] (II ф. от **sleep**) — спал  
**slim** [slɪm] — стройный  
**slingshot** [ˈslɪŋfɒt] — праща  
**slip** [slɪp] — поскользнуться  
**slow** [sləʊ] — медленный  
**small** [smɔ:l] — маленький  
**smell** [smel] — запах  
**smile** [smɪl] — улыбка  
**snack** [snæk] — закуска  
**snake** [sneɪk] — змея  
**snore** [snɔ:] — храпеть  
**snow** [snəʊ] — снег, идти (*o chere*)  
**snowboarding** [ˈsnəʊbɔ:dɪŋ] — катание на сноуборде  
**snowdrift** [ˈsnəʊdrɪft] — сугроб  
**so** [səʊ] — так  
**sock** [sɒk] — носок  
**sofa** [ˈsəʊfə] — софа  
**soft** [sɒft] — мягкий  
**software** [ˈsɒftweə] — программное обеспечение  
**solar** [ˈsəʊlə] — солнечный  
**soldier** [ˈsəʊldɪə] — солдат  
**some** [sʌm] — какое-то количество  
**somebody** [ˈsʌmbɒdi] — кто-то  
**somehow** [ˈsʌmhaʊ] — так или иначе  
**someone** [ˈsʌmwi:n] — кто-то  
**something** [ˈsʌmtɪŋ] — что-то  
**sometimes** [ˈsʌmtaɪmz] — иногда  
**son** [sʌn] — сын  
**song** [sɒŋ] — песня  
**soon** [su:n] — скоро, вскоре  
**sore throat** [ˈsɔ:,θrəʊt] — ангина  
**sorry** [sɒri] — сожалеть  
**sort** [sɔ:t] — вид  
**sound** [saʊnd] — звук  
**soap** [sə:p] — мыло  
**soup bowl** [ˈsu:p baʊl] — миска  
**source** [sɔ:s] — источник  
**south** [saʊθ] — юг  
**space** [speɪs] — пространство  
**spaceship** [ˈspeɪs ʃɪp] — космический корабль  
**Spain** [speɪn] — Испания  
**Spanish** [ˈspæniʃ] — испанский  
**spare** [speɪ] — свободный, запасной  
**speak** [spi:k] — разговаривать  
**speaker** [ˈspi:kə] — диктор  
**special** [ˈspeʃəl] — специальный  
**speech** [spi:tʃ] — речь  
**speed** [spi:d] — скорость  
**spend** [spend] — проводить, тратить

**spent** [spent] (II, III ф. от **spend**) — провел  
**spinach** [ˈspɪnəʃ] — шпинат  
**spoke** [spəʊk] (II ф. от **speak**) — говорил  
**spoon** [spu:n] — ложка  
**sport** [spɔ:t] — спорт  
**spray** [spreɪ] — брызгать  
**spring** [sprɪŋ] — весна  
**square** [skweɪ] — площадь  
**St Basil's Cathedral** [snt ˈbæzɪlz kə'tɪdrəl] — Собор Василия Блаженного  
**St Petersburg** [snt ˈpɪtəzbo:rg] — Санкт-Петербург  
**stage** [steɪdʒ] — сцена  
**stamp** [stæmp] — марка  
**stand** [stænd] — стоять  
**star** [stɑ:] — звезда  
**start** [stɑ:t] — начинать  
**starve** [stɑ:v] — голодать  
**state** [steɪt] — государство  
**statement** [ˈsteɪtmənt] — утверждение  
**station** [ˈsteɪʃn] — вокзал, станция  
**statue** [ˈstætʃu:] — статуя  
**status** [ˈsteɪtəs] — положение  
**stay** [steɪ] — останавливаться, оставаться  
**steal** [sti:l] — украсть  
**step** [step] — шаг  
**stepson** [ˈstepsn] — пасынок  
**stew** [sti:ʊ] — жаркое  
**stick** [stɪk] — палка  
**still** [sti:l] — все ещё  
**stocking** [ˈstɒkɪŋ] — чулок  
**stole** [stəʊl] (II ф. от **steal**) — украл  
**stomachache** [ˈstʌmkəkeɪk] — боль в желудке  
**stone** [stəʊn] — камень  
**Stonehenge** [ˈsteɪnheɪŋdʒ] — Стоунхендж  
**stood** [stʊd] (II ф. от **stand**) — стоял  
**stop** [stɒp] — остановиться  
**story** [ˈstɔ:ri] — рассказ  
**stove** [stəʊv] — печка  
**straight** [streɪt] — прямой  
**strange** [streɪndʒ] — странный  
**street** [stri:t] — улица  
**strength** [streŋθ] — сила  
**strict** [strikt] — строгий  
**strong** [strɒŋ] — сильный  
**student** [ˈstju:dnt] — студент  
**study** [ˈstʌdi] — изучать  
**stupid** [ˈstju:pid] — глупый  
**style** [stɑɪl] — стиль  
**subject** [ˈsʌbdʒekt] — предмет  
**substitute** [ˈsʌbstɪtju:t] — заменять  
**successful** [sək'sesfʌl] — успешный  
**Sudan** [sɪ'dæn] — Судан  
**suddenly** [ˈsʌdnli] — вдруг  
**suffix** [ˈsʌfiks] — суффикс  
**sugar** [ʃʊɡə] — сахар  
**suit** [su:t] — костюм  
**summary** [ˈsʌməri] — краткое содержание  
**summer** [ˈsʌmə] — лето  
**sun** [sʌn] (the) — солнце

**Sunday** ['sʌndi] — воскресенье  
**sung** [sʌŋ] (III ф. от **sing**) — спел  
**sunny** ['sʌni] — солнечный  
**suntan** ['sʌn'tæn] — загар  
**super** ['sʌ(j)ʃʊə] — самый лучший  
**superlative** [suː'pɜːlɪtɪv] — превосходная (степень)  
**superman** ['vʊːpmæn] — супермен, сверхчеловек  
**supermarket** ['ʃʊpə'mɑːkɪt] — супермаркет  
**supplementary** [sʌplɪ'mentəri] — дополнительный  
**support** [sə'pɔːt] — поддерживать  
**sure** [ʃʊə] — конечно  
**surprise** [sə'praɪz] — сюрприз  
**survive** [sə'vaɪv] — выживать  
**sushi** ['ʃʊʃi] — суши (рыбное блюдо)  
**swam** [swɒm] (II ф. от **swim**) — плавал  
**swap** [swɒp] — обмениваться  
**sweater** ['swetə] — свитер  
**sweet** [swiːt] — конфета  
**swim** [swɪm] — плавать  
**swimming** ['wɪmɪŋ] — плавание  
**swimming pool** ['wɪmɪŋ puːl] — плавательный бассейн  
**swimming trunks** ['trʌŋks] — плавки  
**swam** [swɒm] (III ф. от **swim**) — проплыл  
**symbol** ['sɪmbəl] — символ  
**symptom** ['sɪmptəm] — симптом  
**synonym** ['sɪnɒnɪm] — синоним  
**syron** ['sɪrɒn] — сырон  
**system** ['sɪstəm] — система

# T

**table** ['teɪbl] — таблица, стол  
**tablet** ['teɪblɪt] — таблетка  
**tail** [teɪl] — хвост  
**take** [teɪk] — взять  
**take back** — вернуть обратно  
**talented** ['tælɪtɪd] — талантливый  
**talk** [tɔːk] — разговаривать  
**tall** [tɔːl] — высокий  
**tape recorder** ['teɪp rɪ'kɔːdə] — магнитофон  
**task** [tɑːsk] — задание  
**taste** [teɪst] — вкус  
**tasty** ['teɪsti] — вкусный  
**taught** [tɔːt] (II ф. от **teach**) — обучал  
**taxi** ['tæksi] — такси  
**tea** [tiː] — чай  
**teach** [tiːtʃ] — учить  
**teacher** ['tiːtʃə] — учитель  
**team** [tiːm] — команда  
**team points** [tiːm 'pɔɪnts] — командные очки  
**tear** [tiːə] — слеза  
**technology** [tek'nɒlədʒi] — технология  
**teenager** ['tiːneɪdʒə] — тинейджер, подросток  
**teeth** [tiːθ] — зубы  
**telegram** ['telɪgræm] — телеграмма  
**telephone** ['telɪfəʊn] — телефон  
**tell** [tel] — сказать  
**temperature** ['temprətʃə] — температура  
**temple** ['tempəl] — храм  
**ten** [ten] — десять  
**tennis** ['tenɪs] — теннис  
**tense** [tens] — время  
**tent** [tent] — палатка  
**terrible** ['terɪbl] — ужасный  
**territory** ['terɪtəri] — территория  
**test** [test] — тест, контрольная работа  
**text** [tekst] — текст  
**Thames** [temz] — Темза  
**than** [ðən] — чем  
**Thank you (thanks)** ['θæŋks] — спасибо  
**thanks to** [ðæŋks] — благодаря  
**that** [ðæt] — то  
**the** [ðə] — определенный артикль  
**theatre** ['θiːtə] — театр  
**their** [ðeə] — их  
**them** [ðem] — им, их  
**then** [ðen] — тогда  
**theory** ['θiəri] — теория  
**there** [ðeə] — там  
**these** [ðiːz] — эти  
**they** [ðiː] — они  
**thick** [θɪk] — толстый  
**this** [ðɪs] — тонкий  
**thing** [θɪŋ] — вещь  
**think** [θɪŋk] — думать  
**third** [θɜːd] — третий  
**thirsty** ['θɜːsti] — хотеть пить  
**thirteen** ['θɜːtɪn] — тринадцать  
**thirty** ['θɜːti] — тридцать  
**this** [ðɪs] — это  
**thistle** ['θɪsl] — чертополох  
**those** [ðoʊz] — те  
**thought** [θɔːt] (II ф. от **think**) — думал  
**thousand** ['θaʊzənd] — тысяча  
**three** [θriː] — три  
**threw** [θruː] (II ф. от **throw**) — бросил  
**through** [θruː] — через  
**throw** [θrəʊ] — бросать  
**thrown** [θrəʊn] (III ф. от **throw**) — выбросил  
**Thursday** ['θɜːzdi] — четверг  
**tick** [tɪk] — отметить галочкой  
**ticket** ['tɪktɪ] — билет  
**tidy** ['taɪdi] — опрятный  
**tie** [taɪ] — галстук  
**tiger** ['tɪɡə] — тигр  
**till** [tɪl] — до тех пор, пока  
**time** [taɪm] — время  
**timetable** ['taɪm'teɪbl] — расписание  
**tin** [tɪn] — консервная банка  
**tip** [tɪp] — совет  
**tired** ['taɪəd] — усталый  
**title** ['taɪtl] — заголовок  
**today** [tə'deɪ] — сегодня  
**together** [tə'geðə] — вместе  
**toilet** ['tɔɪlɪt] — туалет  
**"Titanic"** ['taɪ'tenɪk] — "Титаник"  
**Tokyo** ['tɒkɪoʊ] — Токио



**told** [təʊld] (II ф. or tell) — сказал  
**tomato** [tə'mætəʊ] — помидор  
**tomb** [tʊm] — могила  
**tomorrow** [tə'morəʊ] — завтра  
**too** [tu:] — тоже, слишком  
**took** [tʊk] (II ф. or take) — взял  
**toothache** ['tu:ðeɪk] — зубная боль  
**top** [tɒp] — верх  
**topic** ['tɒpɪk] — тема  
**torch** [tɔ:ʃ] — фонарик  
**touch** [tʌʃ] — дотронуться  
**tour** [tuə] — путешествие  
**tourist** ['tuərɪst] — турист  
**towards** [tə'wɔ:dz] — по направлению к  
**Tower** ['taʊə] (the) — Тауэр  
**town** [taʊn] — город  
**toxin** ['tɒksɪn] — отравляющее вещество  
**toy** [tɔɪ] — игрушка, игрушечный  
**tradition** [trə'dɪʃən] — традиция  
**traditional** [trə'dɪʃənəl] — традиционный  
**tragedy** ['trædʒədi] — трагедия  
**train** [treɪn] — поезд  
**trainers** ['treɪnəz] — кроссовки  
**training** ['treɪnɪŋ] — тренировка, обучение  
**transcription** [træn'skrɪpʃən] — транскрипция  
**transit** ['trænɪt] — проездом  
**translate** [trænz'leɪt] — переводить  
**translation** [trænz'leɪʃən] — перевод  
**translator** [trænz'leɪtə] — переводчик  
**transport** ['trænspɔ:t] — транспорт  
**trap** [træp] — западня  
**travel** ['trævl] — путешествовать  
**treasure** ['treʒə] — сокровище  
**tree** [tri:] — дерево  
**trick** [trɪk] — фокус  
**trip** [trɪp] — путешествие  
**trolley** ['trɒli] — тележка  
**trouble** ['trʌbl] — неприятность  
**true** [tru:] — верный, правильный  
**truth** [tru:θ] — правда  
**try** [traɪ] — пытаться; пробовать  
**tsar** [zɑ:] — царь  
**T-shirt** ['tɪʃɪt] — футболка  
**Tuesday** ['tju:zdi] — вторник  
**tuna** ['tu:nə] — тунец  
**tunnel** ['tʌnl] — тоннель  
**turkey** ['tɜ:kɪ] — индейка  
**Turkish** ['tɜ:kɪʃ] — турецкий  
**turn** [tɜ:n] — повернуть  
**turn off** ['tɜ:n 'ɒf] — выключить  
**turn on** ['tɜ:n 'ɒn] — включить  
**TV** [tɪ'vi:] — телевизор  
**twelve** ['twelv] — двенадцать  
**twenty** ['twenti] — двадцать  
**two** [tu:] — два  
**type** [taɪp] — тип  
**typical** ['tɪpɪkəl] — типичный

## U

**UFO** [ju:'əʊ] — НЛО  
**uncle** ['ʌŋkl] — дядя  
**under** ['ʌndə] — под  
**underground** ['ʌndəgraʊnd] — подземный  
**underline** ['ʌnda'leɪn] — подчеркнуть  
**underlined** ['ʌnda'laɪnd] — подчеркнутый  
**understand** ['ʌnda'stænd] — понимать  
**unfair** ['ʌnfɛə] — несправедливый  
**unfriendly** ['ʌnfrendli] — недружелюбный  
**unhappy** ['ʌnhæpi] — несчастный  
**uniform** ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] — одежда  
**United Kingdom (UK)** [ju:'naɪd 'kɪŋdəm] —  
 Соединенное Королевство (Великобритания  
 и Северной Ирландия)  
**United States of America (USA)** [ju:'naɪd 'steɪts əv  
 ə'merɪkə] — Соединенные Штаты Америки  
 (США)  
**universe** [ju:nɪvɜ:s] — вселенная  
**university** [ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪti] — университет  
**unlock** ['ʌnlɒk] — отпереть  
**unlucky** ['ʌnlʌki] — неудачный  
**unsafe** ['ʌnseɪf] — опасный  
**until** [ʌntɪl] — до, до тех пор пока  
**unusual** [ʌn'ju:ʒəl] — необычный  
**us** [ʌs] — нам, нас  
**use** [ju:z] — использовать  
**useful** ['ju:zəl] — полезный  
**usual** ['ju:ʒəl] — обычный  
**usually** ['ju:ʒuəli] — обычно

## V

**van** [væn] — автофургон  
**Vatican** ['vætɪkən] — Ватикан  
**vegetables** ['vedʒətəblz] — овощи  
**vegetarian** ['vedʒɪ'teəriən] — вегетарианец  
**Venus** ['vɛnəs] — Венера  
**verb** [vɜ:b] — глагол  
**verse** [vɜ:s] — куплет  
**very** ['veri] — очень  
**vet** [vet] — ветеринар  
**Victorian** ['vɪktɪəriən] — викторианский  
**video** ['vɪdiəʊ] — видео  
**village** ['vɪlɪdʒ] — деревня  
**visa** ['vɪzə] — виза  
**visit** ['vɪzɪt] — посетить  
**visitor** ['vɪzɪtə] — посетитель  
**vocabulary** [və'kæbjʊləri] — словарь  
**voice** [vɔɪs] — голос  
**Volga** ['vɒlgə] — Волга (река)  
**Volgo** ['vɒlgəʊ] — Волго (озеро)

## W

**wait** [weɪt] — ожидать  
**waiter** ['weɪtə] — официант  
**wake** [weɪk] — просыпаться

**Wales** [weɪlz] — Уэльс  
**walk** [wɔ:k] — ходить, водить на прогулку  
**wall** [wɔ:l] — стена  
**wand** [wɒnd] — волшебная палочка  
**want** [wɒnt] — хотеть  
**war** [wɔ:] — война  
**wardrobe** [ˈwɔ:drɒb] — платяной шкаф  
**warm** [wɔ:zm] — теплый  
**was** [wɒz] — был  
**wash** [wɒʃ] — мыть  
**wasp** [wɒsp] — оса  
**watch** [wɒʃ] — наблюдать  
**water** [ˈwɔ:tə] — вода  
**wax** [wæks] — воск  
**way** [weɪ] — путь  
**we** [wi:] — мы  
**weak** [wi:k] — слабый  
**wealth** [welθ] — богатство  
**weapon** [ˈweɪpən] — оружие  
**wear** [weə] — носить (об одежде)  
**weather** [ˈweðə] — погода  
**wedding** [ˈwedɪŋ] — свадьба  
**Wednesday** [ˈwenzdi:] — среда  
**week** [wi:k] — неделя  
**weekend** [ˈwi:k'end] — выходные дни (суббота, воскресенье)  
**welcome** [ˈwelkəm] — добро пожаловать  
**well** [wel] — хорошо  
**went** [went] (II ф. от go) — ходил  
**were** [weə] — были  
**west** [west] — запад  
**Westminster Abbey** [ˌwestmɪnɪstəˈæbi:] — Вестминстерское аббатство  
**wet** [wet] — мокрый  
**what** [wɒt] — что  
**what about** [wɒt əˈbaʊt] — как насчет  
**What's the matter** [ˈmætə? — В чем дело?  
**wheel** [wi:l] — колесо  
**when** [wen] — когда  
**where** [weə] — где  
**which** [wɪʃ] — который  
**while** [waɪl] — а то время как  
**white** [waɪt] — белый  
**who** [hu:] — кто  
**whole** [həʊl] — целый  
**whose** [hu:z] — чей  
**why** [waɪ] — почему  
**wide** [waɪd] — широкий  
**widowed** [ˈwaɪdəd] — овдовевший  
**wife** [waɪf] — жена  
**wild** [waɪld] — дикий  
**win** [wɪn] — победить  
**wind** [waɪnd] — ветер  
**window** [ˈwɪndəʊ] — окно  
**windsurfing** [ˈwaɪndzɜ:fɪŋ] — виндсерфинг  
**windy** [ˈwaɪndi:] — ветреный  
**winner** [ˈwɪnə] — победитель  
**winter** [ˈwɪntə] — зима  
**wise** [waɪz] — мудрый

**wish** [wɪʃ] — желание  
**witch** [wɪtʃ] — ведьма  
**with** [wɪð] — с  
**without** [wɪð'aʊt] — без  
**wizard** [ˈwɪzəd] — волшебник  
**woke** [wəʊk] (II ф. от wake) — проснулся  
**woman** [ˈwʊmən] — женщина  
**women** [ˈwɪmɪn] — женщины  
**won** [wɒn] (II, III ф. от win) — выиграл  
**wonderful** [ˈwʌndəfʊl] — чудесный  
**wood** [wud] — лес  
**wooden** [ˈwʊdn] — деревянный  
**word** [wɜ:d] — слово  
**wore** [wɜ:] (II ф. от wear) — носил (об одежде)  
**work** [wɜ:k] — работать  
**workaholic** [ˈwɜ:kəˈhɒlɪk] — трудоголик  
**workbook** [ˈwɜ:kbu:k] — рабочая тетрадь  
**worker** [ˈwɜ:kə] — рабочий  
**world** [wɜ:ld] — мир  
**worry** [ˈwɒri] — беспокоиться  
**worse** [wɜ:s] — хуже  
**worship** [ˈwɜ:ʃɪp] — поклоняться  
**worst** [wɜ:st] — самый плохой  
**write** [raɪt] — писать  
**writer** [ˈraɪtə] — писатель  
**wrong** [rɒŋ] — неправильный  
**wrote** [rəʊt] (II ф. от write) — писал

## X

**X-ray** [ˈeksreɪ] — рентгеновский луч

## Y

**yak** [jæk] — як  
**year** [jiə] — год  
**yellow** [ˈjeləʊ] — желтый  
**yes** [jes] — да  
**yesterday** [ˈjestədi] — вчера  
**yet** [jet] — еще  
**yoghurt** [ˈjɒɡɜ:t] — йогурт  
**you** [ju:] — вы  
**young** [jʌŋ] — молодой  
**your** [jɔ:] — ваш  
**yourself** [jɔː'self] — сам, себя  
**yummy** [ˈjʌmi] — вкусный

## Z

**zebra** [ˈzebrə] — зебра  
**zoo** [zu:] — зоопарк  
**zucchini** [ˌzʊˈkɪni] — цуккини

# Cut Out

Unit 4, Lesson 7

## The Passport of my language

The name of my language — \_\_\_\_\_

It is the official language of (names of the countries) — \_\_\_\_\_

How many people speak it as a first language — \_\_\_\_\_

People understand it in (names of the countries) — \_\_\_\_\_

How many people speak it as a second language? — \_\_\_\_\_

The origin of my language — \_\_\_\_\_

Languages that contributed to my language — \_\_\_\_\_

English words in my language — \_\_\_\_\_

Easy things for an English person to say in my language — \_\_\_\_\_

Difficult things for an English person to say in my language — \_\_\_\_\_

Why should people learn my language? — \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 1, Lesson 7

1 Who has been living in your town / city / village the longest (дольше всех)? Find out.	2 Who has been learning English the longest? Find out.	
3 Who has had their pet the longest? Find out.	4 Who has had their best friend the longest? Find out.	5 Who has had their hobby the longest? Find out.
6 Who has been wearing their watch the longest? Find out.	7 Who has known you the longest? Find out.	8 Who hasn't eaten the longest? Find out.
9 Who has had their school bag the longest? Find out.	10 Who has been playing a musical instrument the longest? Find out.	11 Who has been doing the same sport the longest? Find out.

## Unit 3, Lessons 7

### Role card 1

**You are Mr (Mrs) Brinks, a rich American businessman.**

You think that English is so popular because it is the language of America. The world has to understand America because it is one of the biggest and strongest countries. Everybody wants to do business with America.

**Illustrate your position with these ideas.**

- Six out of ten richest people in the world are Americans.
- The whole world eats in American restaurants: McDonalds, Burger King and Pizza Hut.
- The whole world wears American jeans such as Levis [lɪvəz].
- Hollywood is the biggest film producer in the world. The most popular films in the world are American.
- The dollar is the most popular currency (валюта) in the world.
- The USA is the world leader in science and technology.

### Role card 2

**You are Mr (Mrs) Belov(a), a Russian translator.**

You think that English is so popular because it is very easy. Use Misha's arguments from the text and the ideas that your classmates had in Ex. 8.

### Role card 3

**You are Mr (Mrs) Bamridge, an English historian.**

You think that English is so popular because it has words from other languages. It is like many European languages and that's why people can learn it easily.

**Use this information and facts from the text as examples.**

In fact, a lot of English words are like German. The grammar is also very similar. Compare:

*Meine Freundin ist neun Jahre alt.* (German) — *My friend is nine years old.* (English)

*Wir gehen in die Schule.* (German) — *We go to school.* (English)

*Sie ist interessant.* (German) — *She is interesting.* (English)

**Scandinavian words in English:** anger (rises), cake, call, egg, get, give, kick, kill, score, scrub, seat, skill, skin, skirt, sky, take, they, them, their, ugly, want, window, husband.

**Latin words in English:** street, kitchen, cup, cheese, wine, angel, wall, paper.

**French words in English:** country, court (суд), crime (преступление), prison, religion, prince, princess; royal, adventure, change, fruit, letter, literature, magic, male, female, mirror, question, special.

In fact, English is a Germanic language. The Anglo-Saxons contributed to the formation of English most of all. English grammar is still very similar to German. There are also a lot of French words in English from when William Duke of Normandy became the King of England in 1066. You can find a lot of Scandinavian words in English too. They came from the times when the Vikings raided Britain. The English alphabet came from Latin. Christian monks, who spoke Latin, brought it to England from Ireland.

It is very strange, but the Celtic language didn't contribute many words to modern English.

We can only find Celtic words in the names of places and rivers such as: Dover, Kent, Avon and Thames, for example.

### Role card 5

#### Part 1

**You are Mr (Mrs) Forbes, a Canadian journalist.**

You have to write an article about the English language and you want to know what people from different countries think about it.

You have a small role in the discussion, but you must:

- start the discussion
- introduce the people to each other
- lead the discussion
- take notes of the discussion
- finish the discussion and say who convinced (убедил) you

#### Part 2

**Your guests are:**

Mr (Mrs) Bamridge, an English historian.

Mr (Mrs) Belov(a), a Russian translator.

You are Mr (Mrs) Brinks, a rich American businessman.

Mr (Mrs) Swarup, an Indian student.

#### Role card 4

**You are Mr (Mrs) Swarup, an Indian student.**

You think English is so popular because the United Kingdom used to have a big empire. The British had colonies all over the world, and all the people in the colonies had to speak English.

Your country, India, is an example.

Look at the text and the map.

**Use the map and the facts from the text to support your ideas.**



The beginning of the British Empire [em'paɪə] was in 1583 when Queen Elizabeth I sent her ships to explore new lands and continents. The expeditions were always successful. More and more lands became the part of the British Empire. At that time Doctor Dee, the Queen's magician and astrologer, said the famous words: "British Empire". He was right.

Britain had the largest empire in the world. People said about it: "the sun never sets on the British Empire." It was true: the empire was so big that it was always daylight in some part of it. Its territories were on every continent and ocean.

By the beginning of the 20th century the British Empire had a population (nə'setl'mənt) of 400-500 million people (about a quarter of the world's population at that time), and covered about 30 million square kilometres.

Some of the countries that used to be British colonies or territories are: the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, large parts of Africa, the Caribbean, the Far East, the Middle East and some islands in Europe.

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включает следующие компоненты:**

- учебник с текстами для домашнего чтения по истории Англии
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