NEW MILLENNIUM ENGLISH ENGLISH



UNIT 2

UNIT 3

UNIT 4

UNIT 5

UNIT 6

UNIT 7

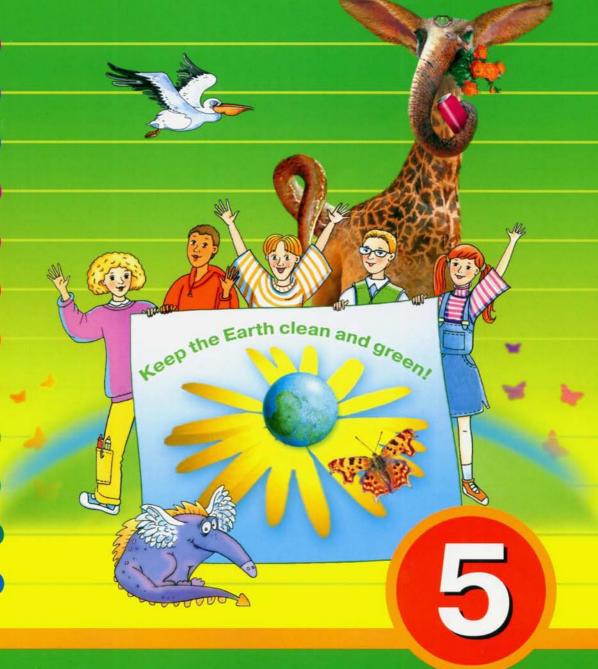
UNIT 8

UNIT 9

UNIT 10

UNIT 11

UNIT 12



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК НОВОГО ТЫСЯЧЕЛЕТИЯ

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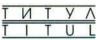
Учебник для 5 класса общеобразовательных учреждений

ПЕРВЫЙ ГОД ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Допущено Министерством образования и науки Российской Федерации к использованию в образовательном процессе в образовательных учреждениях, реализующих образовательные программы общего образования и имеющих государственную аккредитацию



Brookemead English Language Teaching



ББК 81.2Англ-922 Д36 УДК 802.0(075.3)

С любовью и благодарностью к нашим семьям за их бесконечное терпение, понимание и поддержку. С глубокой признательностью к коллегам и учащимся учебных заведений, в которых мы работаем.

Авторы

Authors' thanks and acknowledgements

This project would not have been possible without the unfailing commitment and enthusiasm of Ye. A. Lenskaya, Assistant Director for Education and English Language, British Council. Moscow.

Our special thanks and deepest gratitude go to Diana Lubelska and Rod Bolitho, from The College of St Mark and St John in Plymouth, UK, for consultancy advice and inspiration and to Ruxandra Popovici of the British Council in Bucharest for generously sharing her professional experience with us.

We would also like to give our thanks to Ye. G. Borovikova, T. M. Krasnopolskaya and O. L. Groza from the British Council, who contributed to the book by their efficient management, administration and academic coordination of the project.

The authors would like to thank all the members of the BC ELT Advisory Board whose comments and suggestions have helped with the book, especially David Crystal, John McGovern, Katherine Walter, S. G. Ter-Minasova, M. Z. Biboletova and E. N. Solovova.

Our thanks go to the SPEX Project Team, St Petersburg for their help in developing the assessment component of the book and to T. A. Kazaritskaya for consultancy on some language aspects.

The authors thank the following individuals for the oral and written materials contributed by them: Sarah White, Andrey Willton (The College of Arts and Technology, Cheltenham, UK), Olga Yudanova (Bor, Nizhegorodskaya Oblast), Professor R. Horwitz (Columbia University, USA), Irina Spurgeon (Plymouth, UK).

Деревянко Н. Н. и др.

ДЗ6 Английский язык: Английский язык нового тысячелетия / New Millennium English: Учебник для 5 кл. общеобраз. учрежд. Первый год обучения. / Н. Н. Деревянко,

С. В. Жаворонкова, Л. В. Козятинская, Т. Р. Колоскова, Н. И. Кузеванова,

E. В. Носонович, И. А. Скворцова, Л. В. Талзи.— Обнинск: Титул, 2010.— 160 с.: ил. ISBN 978-5-86866-460-1

Данный учебник начинает серию "Английский язык нового тысячелетия", предназначенную для общеобразовательных учреждений, где английский язык изучается с 5-го класса.

Учебник соответствует обязательному минимуму содержания образования и рассчитан на базисный учебный план (три часа в неделю).

УМК "Английский язык нового тысячелетия" для 5-го класса состоит из учебника, книги для учителя, рабочей тетради и аудиоприложения (двух аудиокассет и CD MP3) для работы в классе.

УМК позволяет овладеть английским языком на уровне, соответствующем требованиям государственного стандарта. Тематика текстов и заданий отвечает потребностям и интересам учащихся этого возраста. Авторы последовательно реализуют хоммуникативно-когнитивный подход, широко используют разнообразные современные и традиционные техники обучения.

ББК 81.2Англ-922

Н. Н. Деревянко, С. В. Жаворонкова, Л. В. Козятинская, Т. Р. Колоскова,
 Н. И. Кузеванова, Е. В. Носонович, И. А. Скворцова, Л. В. Талзи, 2002

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Грамматический справочник
Список слов
Условные обозначения:
— Номер задания
— Домашнее задание — Работа в парах на разных страницах
— Слушай кассету

THE ENGLISH PICTURE ALPHABET

























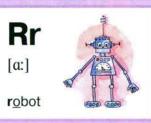














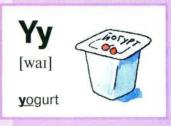


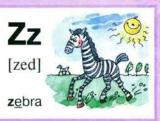












Примечание.
Полного совпадения произношения английских и русских слов нет. Обрати также внимание на то, что название буквы и звук, который эта буква передаёт, как правило, не совпадают. Ударные слоги подчёркнуты.

ТАБЛИЦА АНГЛИЙСКИХ ЗВУКОВ

Согласные				Глас	ные		
[p]	р і́хха пицца	[b]	b an <u>a</u> na б анан		film ф и льм	[i:]	Greenpeace
[k]	k <u>a</u> ngar <u>oo</u> к енгуру	[g]	g or <u>i</u> lla г орилла	[0]	stop cron	[:c]	sp or t сп о рт
[f]	f inish ф иниш	[v]	v <u>i</u> lla в илла	[e]	elf эльф	[æ]	s <u>a</u> ndwich сэндвич
[t]	tr <u>a</u> ctor трактор	[d]	doctor доктор	[۸]	с о трапу компания	[a:]	m a sk м а ска
[s]	s <u>o</u> fa c офа	[z]	z <u>e</u> bra з ебра	[e]	m <u>o</u> nst er монстр	[3:]	g ir l девочка
	sh orts ш орты	[3]	gar <u>a</u> ge rapa ж	[[0]	f <u>oo</u> tball ф у тбол	[u:]	g oo se r y cь
[θ]	Th ank you (Спасибо!)	[ð]	m <u>o</u> th er мама	[ju:]	comp <u>u</u> ter компь ю тер	[eI]	s a fe с ей ф
	chips чипсы	[43]	jeans джинсы	[aɪ]	<u>i</u> ceberg ай сберг	[IC]	b oy scout б ой скаут
	l <u>i</u> ly лилия	[r]	r <u>o</u> bot р обот	[e1]	Cheers	[eə]	<u>ae</u> roplane аэ роплан
[w]	wigwam вигвам	[j]	<u>yo</u> gurt й огурт	[[[[t <u>ou</u> rist т у рист	[[]	hell <u>o</u> хелл оу
[m]	m <u>u</u> sic м узыка	[n]	nose Hoc	[av]	m ou se Микки М ау с		
[ŋ]	р <u>i</u> ng-pong пи нг -понг	[h]	h ooligan х улиган		иние. ние звуков толь нимание также		

ударные слоги подчеркнуты.

UNIT

Это я / This is me

Урок 1 Привет! / Lesson 1 Hello!



2а Назови предметы на картинках. Послушай, как они называются по-английски.

























26 Как читаются эти буквы? Найди слова с этими буквами.

dtmko

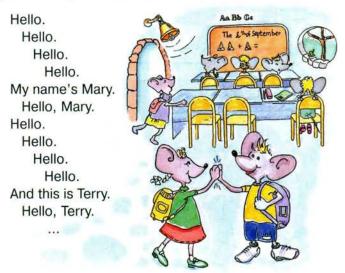
3 Переведи эти слова. Проверь себя по картинкам в алфавите (стр. 4) и по таблице английских звуков (стр. 5).

doctor stop sport tennis computer football tractor music kangaroo mask

4а Запомни названия букв и звуки, которые они передают.

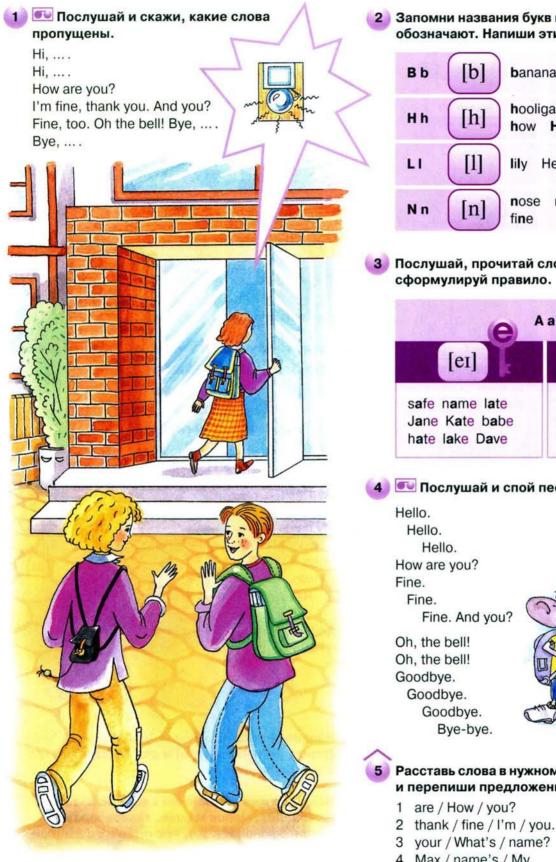


- 46 Напиши эти буквы в тетради.
- **4в** Какие слова из упр. 3 написаны в транскрипции? **Образец:** ['fʊtbɔ:l] — football — футбол ['tenɪs] [kəm'pju:tə] ['dɒktə]
- Б Послушай и спой песенку.



- 6a Напиши по строчке буквы Dd, Mm, Kk, Tt (строчную и заглавную) и два слова-примера с этими буквами.
- 66 Найди другие английские слова (названия шоколадок, марок машин, телевизоров, магнитофонов и т. д.), прочитай их и запиши в тетрадь.

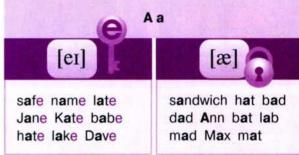
Урок 2 Как дела? / Lesson 2 How are you?



Запомни названия букв и звуки, которые они обозначают. Напиши эти буквы в тетради.

banana bye football hooligan Hello Hi how Helen lily Hello nose name banana fine

3 Послушай, прочитай слова с буквой Аа и сформулируй правило.



4) 🖭 Послушай и спой песенку.

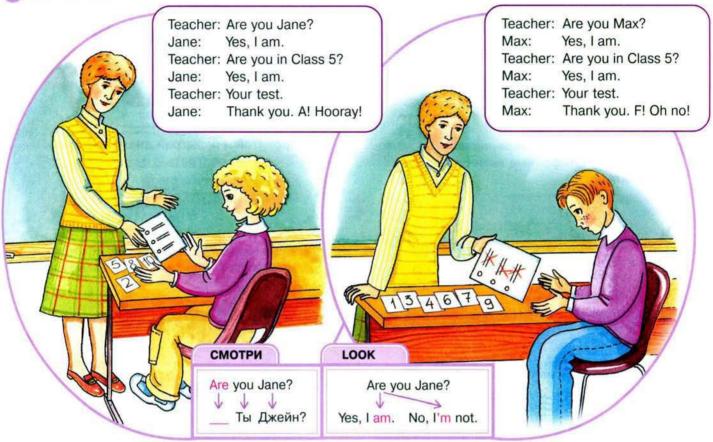


- Расставь слова в нужном порядке (см. упр. 1) и перепиши предложения в тетрадь.
 - 1 are / How / you?

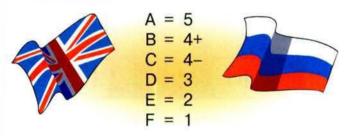
 - 3 your / What's / name?
 - 4 Max / name's / My.

Урок 3 Ура! / Lesson 3 Hooray!

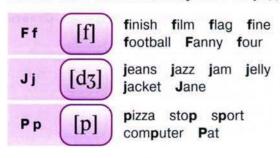




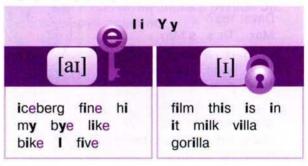
16 Изучи таблицу соответствий отметок в русских и английских школах. Чем они отличаются?



2) Запомни названия букв и звуки, которые они обозначают. Напиши эти буквы в тетради.



Послушай и прочитай слова с буквами li и Yy.
 Сформулируй правило.



4 Вставь пропущенные слова и ответь на вопросы.

Образец: ... you Lena? — Are you Lena?

- 1 What's ... name?
- 2 How are ...?
- 3 ... you in Class 5?
- 5 Познакомься с разделом 2 в Грамматическом справочнике.

рок 4 Давай поиграем / Lesson 4 Let's play

1а 🖭 Послушай и выучи.

A: What's your phone number?

B: It's 123 350.

A: 123 450?

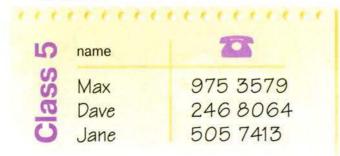
B: No! It's 123 350.

A: 123 350?

B: Yes, that's right.



16 🖭 Послушай и проверь, правильно ли записаны телефонные номера. Скажи их правильно:



1в Расспроси одноклассников и составь список телефонов.

2а 🖭 Послушай и прочитай. Какая буква "убежала" из этого диалога?

Dave: Hello. Max: Dave? Dave: Yes? Max: Th s s Max. Dave: H_, Max. How are you? Max: F_ne. And you?

Dave: F ne.

Max: Are you busy?

Max: Let's play football.

Dave: OK.

Max: Bye.

Dave: No, 'm not. Why? Dave: Bye.

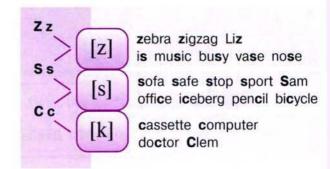
26 Прочитай и разыграй диалог в парах.

Предложи поиграть в другие игры.

Образец: Let's play



🕽 Запомни названия букв и звуки, которые они обозначают. Напиши эти буквы в тетради.



 Послушай и прочитай слова с буквой Ее. Сформулируй правило.



Раздели на слова, перепиши, расставь знаки препинания и апострофы. Ответь на вопросы.

Образец: howareyou — How are you?

- 1 whatsyourname
- 2 areyouinClass5
- 3 whatsyourphonenumber
- areyoubusy

Урок 5 Новый ученик / Lesson 5 A new pupil

1а Переведи названия стран и континентов. Послушай, как они звучат по-английски. England Canada Africa France Australia Ireland Russia America India Brazil Italy LOOK 2 🖭 Послушай и подбери ответ на каждую реплику. Are you from Russia? My name's Dima. No, I am not./No, I'm not. I'm Jane. What's your name? Yes, I am. Where are you from? OK. Are you new? I'm from Russia. Where are you from? Hello. Yes, I am. What class are you in? I'm in Class 5, too. Let's go. I'm in Class 5. And you? I'm from Russia. 4) Послушай и прочитай слова с буквой Uu. Сформулируй правило. u: Запомни названия букв и звуки, которые они computer student number but обозначают. Напиши эти буквы в тетради. music pupil bubble fun gum giraffe gym gentleman [d3] Germany 5) Напиши, какие вопросы были заданы: Gg gorilla hooligan flag 1 My name's Max. [g] goodbye 2 I'm in Class 5. 3 I'm fine. wigwam what where 4 I'm from Russia. why Winnie 5 It's 579-4521. villa video visit Val

volleyball

6 Повтори материал из раздела 2 в Граммати-

ческом справочнике.

рок 6 Привет на МТВ / Lesson 6 Hello on MTV

Ответь на вопросы, расспроси соседа по парте.

What's your number one





TV programme?

d) music hit?

Послушай программу МТВ "По заявкам". Расставь вопросы диск-жокея по порядку.

What's your number one hit?

Where are you from?

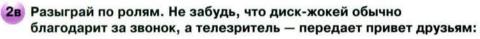
What's your name?

How old are you?

What class are you in?

26 Подбери ответы к вопросам из упр. 2а, послушай и проверь.

- a) My name's Max.
- b) I'm in Class 5.
- c) I'm ten.
- d) I'm from London.
- e) Let's be friends.



Диск-жокей: Thanks for calling MTV.

Телезритель: This is my hello to Anya from Russia.

LOOK

How old are you? Сколько тебе лет?

2г 🖭 Послушай и спой песенку для Ани.

Are you Ann Or are you Kate? Are you Pat Or are you Jane?

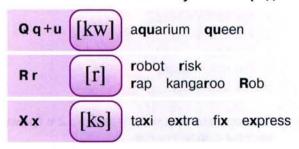
Tell me, tell me What's your name? Tell me, tell me Where are you from? Let's be friends.

Let's be friends.

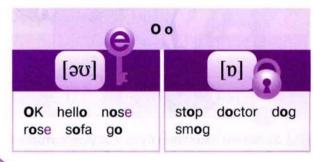
Are you from America Or are you from India? Are you from Africa Or are you from Italy?

Tell me, tell me What's your name? Tell me, tell me Where are you from? Let's be friends. Let's be friends.

3 Запомни названия букв и звуки, которые они обозначают. Напиши эти буквы в тетради.



Послушай и прочитай слова с буквой Оо. Сформулируй правило.



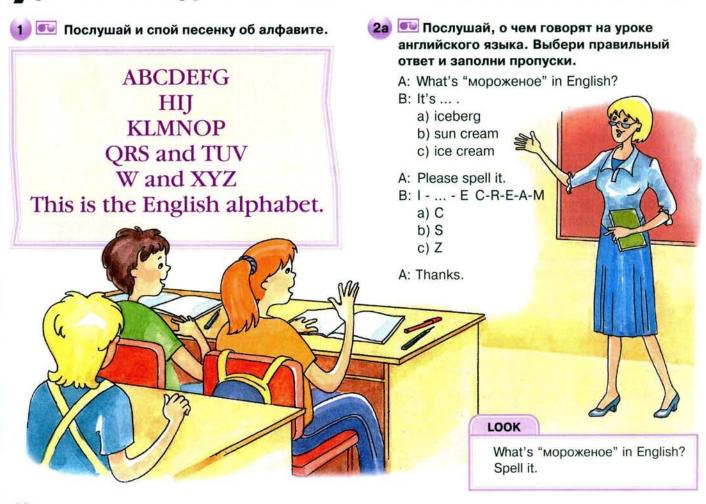
5 Найди место для глагола is или are в предложениях, вставь его и ответь на вопросы.

Образец: Where you from?

- Where are you from?
- 1 What your name?
- 2 How old you?
- 3 What class you in?
- 4 What your number one hit?

6) Повтори материал из раздела 2 в Грамматическом справочнике.

Урок 7 На уроке / Lesson 7 In class



26 Спроси у соседа по парте слова и ответь на его вопросы.

Ученик А

Спроси, как будет по-английски и как пишется слово. Заполни таблицу.

спасибо	
писать	
слушать	
учебник	

Скажи, как будет по-английски и как пишется:

пожалуйста	please
смотреть	look
читать	read
страница	page

	textbook
слушать	nətsil
писать	write
спасибо	thanks

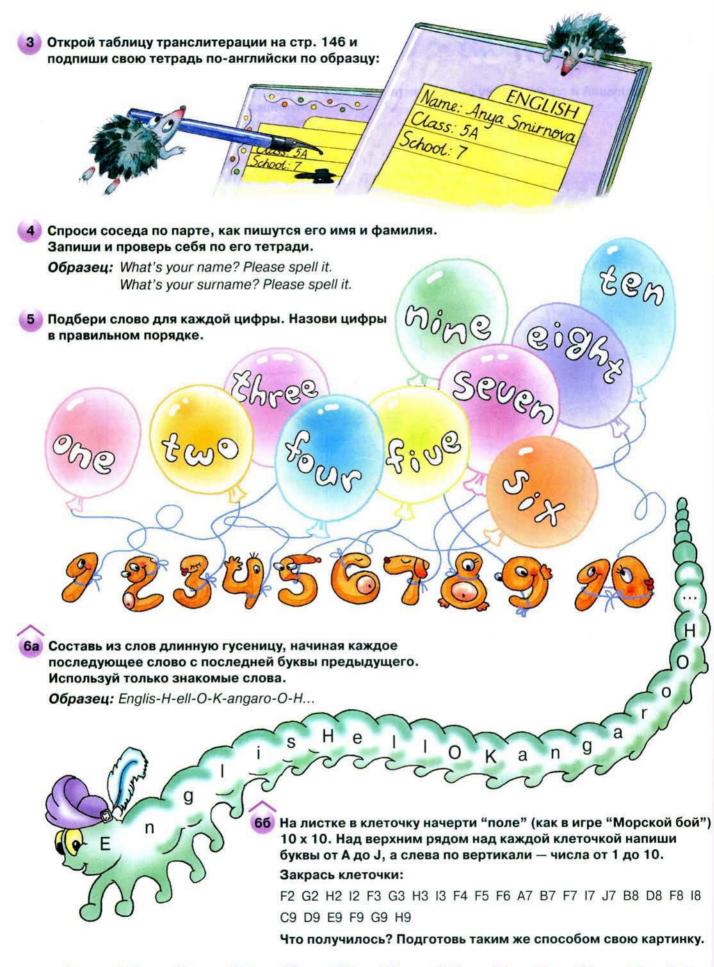
Скажи, как будет по-английски и как пишется:

страница	
HIRTA	
смотреть	man in the
пожалуйста	

слово. Заполни таблицу.

Спроси, как будет по-английски и как пишется

ЗАӨНИК Р



Урок 8 Проект / Lesson 8 Project

1a В этом разделе ты познакомился с этими ребятами. Посмотри страницы 6–12 и впиши недостающую информацию.

E-FILE



Hi.
My name's I'm from London.
I go to school. I'm in Class 5.
I'm ten. I play My number
one football **team** is Manchester
United. My number one music
hit is



My name's I'm from Suzdal in Now I'm in ... and I go to an English school. I'm ... and I'm very busy. I'm in Class My number one film is

team — команда **now** — сейчас

very — очень

games — игры



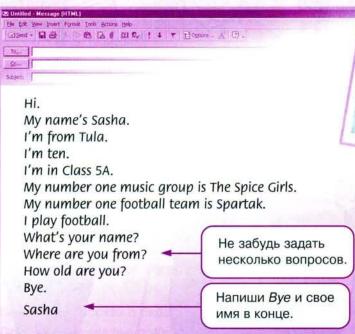
Hi.
My name's I'm from I'm
ten. I'm in Class 5. I play tennis
and My number one film is
Batman.

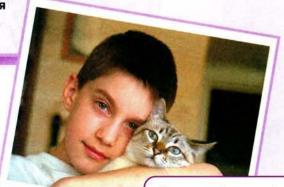


Hi.
My name's Anya. I'm from Omsk in I'm I'm in Class 5.
I do sports. I play computer games, too. My number one music hit is

16 Послушай и проверь. Заполни оставшиеся пропуски.

2 Составь такой же рассказ о себе. Используй его для письма в http://www.penpalgarden.com, где можно найти друга по переписке из любой страны.





Приложи фотографию или нарисуй свой портрет.

Ответь на полученное письмо.
 Начни так:

Hi, Sasha. Thanks for your letter.

4 Проверь упр. 6б стр. 14. "Продиктуй" свою картинку соседу по парте.

My Family / Моя семья

LOOK

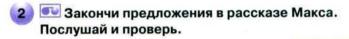
that is = that's

Lesson 1 Family album / Урок 1 Семейный альбом

- **1a** Послушай, прочитай и переведи.

 mother father sister brother cousin grandmother grandfather mum dad
- 1b Соедини слова из упр. 1а в пары по образцу. Какое слово не имеет пары?

Образец: mother – father



1 That's my m____.
2 That's my f____.
3 That's my grandm

3 That's my grandm____.4 That's my grandf____.

5 That's my little b_____. This is my big b_____.

6 That's my cat.7 That's my c_____, too.



cousins

big — большой,

старший





B: Yes, that's my big brother.

A: Is that your mother?

B: Yes, that's

That's my mother. Is that your mother?

5) Напиши имена своих родственников. Обменяйся тетрадями с соседом по парте. Догадайся, о ком идет речь.

Образец: A: Elena — Is that your sister? B: No, that's my grandmother.

- 6) Послушай слова. Найди "лишнее".
 - [ð] mother that father thank
 - [0] brother thanks thin thick
- 7а Загляни в урок 8 и начни составление своей родословной по образцу семьи Макса. Размести фотографии или рисунки с изображением своих родственников на "фамильном древе" и подпиши их.

Образец: My mother. My grandmother.

7b Подготовь рассказ о своей семье.

Образец: That's my mother. That's my grandmother.





esson 2 A visit / Урок 2 В гости

 Прежде чем пойти в гости, узнай имена членов семьи твоего друга или подруги.

Образец: What's your mother's name? My mother's name is

LOOK mother's — мамино

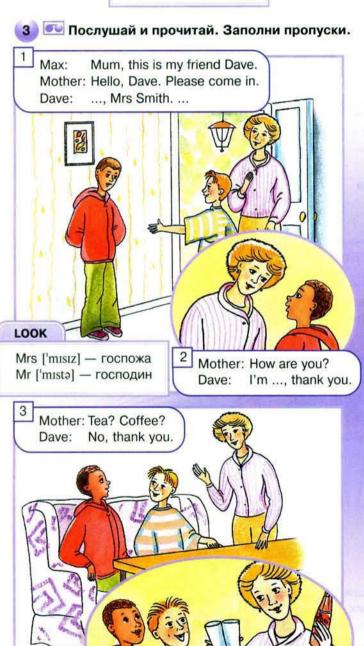
 По фотографиям из семейного альбома расспроси соседа, как зовут членов его семьи.

Образец: A: Is that your mother?

B: Yes, that's my mother.

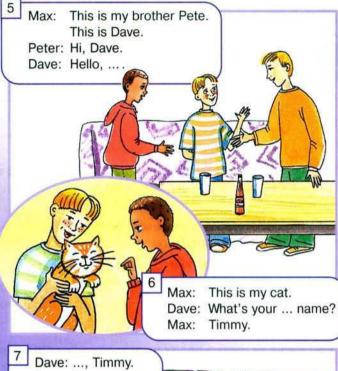
A: What's your mother's name?

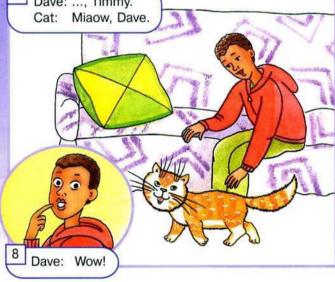
B: Lena.



Mother: Coke?

Max and Dave: Yes, please.





Продолжи составление своей родословной. Напиши имя члена семьи рядом с каждым портретом.

Образец: My brother's name is Slava.

Lesson 3 Two plus three is five / ypox 3 2 + 3 = 5

1a Послушай, как произносятся числительные от 11 до 20 и заполни пропуски. Прочитай примеры вслух.

Образец: 1 and 10 is 11.

1 + 10 = 11 eleven 2 + 10 = 12 twelve 3 + 10 = 13 thirteen 4 + 10 = 14 fourteen 5 + 10 = 15 fif... 6 + 10 = 16 six... 7 + 10 = 17 seven... 8 + 10 = 18 eigh... 9 + 10 = 19 nine... 10 + 10 = 20 twenty

1b Составь три арифметических примера с числами от 1 до 20 и предложи соседу по парте решить их.

Образец: 1 and 10 is...

- Посмотри на фотографии, послушай и прочитай три диалога. Кто отвечает на вопросы в каждом из диалогов Мах, Jane или Dima?
 - (1) A: Have you got a brother?
 - B: No, I haven't. I've got a sister.
 - (2) A: Have you got a brother?
 - B: Yes, I have. I've got two brothers.
 - (3) A: Have you got a sister or (или) a brother?
 - B: No, I haven't.



- Послушай еще раз и прочитай диалоги вслух.
- 4 Расспроси одноклассников и заполни таблицу. Найди, у кого есть брат, сестра, двоюродные братья, сестры и т. д. Во вторую колонку впиши их имена.

Образец: Have you got a brother? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

ten friends	
a sister and a brother	
a cat	
a dog	
a cousin	
a sister	
a brother	

Прочитай слова со звуком [iː] и выведи правило.

fourteen meet street Lee feel see tree green sea please read speak tea peace team meat

Буквосочетания __ и __ читаются как [i:].

6 Перечисли членов своей семьи. Помести этот список над своим "фамильным древом".

Образец: I have got **a** mother. I have got two grandmother**s**.

7 Познакомься с разделом 5 в Грамматическом справочнике.

Lesson 4 Brothers and sisters /

Урок 4 Братья и сестры

 Сыграй в крестики-нолики с соседом по парте.
 Задай вопрос, используя слова из таблицы, и поставь в этой клеточке крестик или нолик.

Образец: Have you got a brother?

a brother	a cousin	a friend
a grandmother	a big brother	a grandfather
a cat	two brothers	two sisters

Послушай песенку единственного ребенка в семье. Впиши пропущенные слова.

THE SONG OF AN ONLY CHILD

Have you got, have you got, have you got a b...?

- No, I haven't.

Have you got, have you got, have you got a s...?

- No, I haven't.

Have you got, have you got, have you got a c ...?

No, I haven't.

Have you got, have you got, have you got a lot of f ...?

- Yes, I have.

I've got a lot of friends.

LOOK

a lot of = many

Прочитай вопросы Димы и подбери к ним ответы Макса.



- a How old is he?
- Have you got a sister or a brother?
- What's your brother's name?
- l've got a brother.
- His name's Peter.
- He's sixteen

LOOK

he's = he is

my brother's name = his name





В рассказе Димы о своей семье есть пропуски.

Заполни их.

Max: Have you got a sister or a brother?

Dima: I've got a sister.

Max: ...'s your sister's name?

Dima: Her name's Katya.

Max: ... old is she? Dima: She's five. LOOK

she's = she is

my sister's name = her name

(5) Замени выделенные слова на he, she, his или her.

Образец: My grandmother's name's Mary. = Her name is Mary.

- 1 My grandfather's name's John.
- 2 My mother's name's Trisha.
- 3 My brother's name's Nick.
- 4 My brother's twelve.
- 5 My sister's name's Carrie.
- 6 My sister's six.

Расспроси соседа по парте, есть ли у него брат или сестра, двоюродный брат или сестра. Узнай, сколько им лет и как их зовут.

Образец: Have you got a sister or a brother? How old is he / she? What's his / her name?

- 7а Послушай и прочитай слова со звуком [ʃ]. shorts she finish fish ship dish shell
- 7b Прочитай слова и подчеркни слова со звуком [ʃ].
 he finish she sofa chips shorts safe hello fish ship
- 8а Прочитай слова в колонках.

[e]	[æ]
elf	s a ndwich
p e n	p a n
m e n	m a n
s e t	s a t
e nd	and

8b Прочитай и распредели слова в две колонки, как в упр. 8a.

> best rap cat many friend tennis ten seven twelve twenty dad Pepsi

9 Напиши ответы Ани на эти вопросы.

Have you got a brother or a sister?

What's your brother's name?

How old is he?

10 Познакомься с разделом 3 в Грамматическом справочнике.



esson 5 We are friends / Урок 5 Мы – друзья

🖭 Послушай рассказ Джейн о ее семье. Сколько человек у нее в семье?

I've got a mother and a father. I've got a grandmother and a grandfather. But I haven't got a brother and I haven't got a sister.

I've got a lot of friends.

Узнай у соседа по парте, много ли у него друзей и сколько их.

Образец: A: Have you got many friends?

B: Yes, a lot. / No, not many.

A: How many friends have you got?



This is Kate. Kate is my best friend. Kate is great!

> We like music, We like rap.

We play football We like sport.

4а Ответь на вопрос сам и задай вопрос соседу.

A: Who's your best friend?

B: Anya is my best friend.

LOOK Who's = Who is

4b Расскажи о своем лучшем друге, используя песенку Джейн, слова и картинки из бокса.

Образец: Anya is my best friend. We play tennis. We like music.



5а Напиши о своем лучшем друге. Помести этот рассказ с фотографией или рисунком под описанием своей родословной.

Образец: I've got a lot of / not many friends. My best friend is She / He is great! We play We like

5b Попробуй написать песенку в стиле рэп, подобную той, которую написала Джейн.



b

C

esson 6 Have you got a cat or a dog? /

Урок 6 У тебя есть кошка или собака?

1 Ответь на вопрос. Спроси соседа по парте:

Have you got a cat or a dog?

No, I haven't.
I've got a dog.
I've got a cat.

Расспроси подробно о собаке или кошке.

A: Is it a boy or a girl?

B: It's a girl. / It's a boy.

A: What's her name? / What's his name?

B: Her name's... / His name's...

A: How old is she? / How old is he?

B: She's... / He's...

- Собаки и кошки тоже могут рассказать о себе и своих хозяевах. Послушай и прочитай. Подбери картинку к каждому высказыванию.
 - 1 I'm funny (забавный). That's my owner. He's funny, too. We're funny.
 - 2 I'm beautiful (красивая). That's my owner. She's beautiful, too. We're beautiful.
 - 3 I'm clever (умная). That's my owner. She's clever, too. We're clever.
 - 4 I'm strong (сильный). That's my owner. He's strong, too. We're strong.
 - 5 I'm kind (добрый). That's my owner. She's kind, too. We're kind.

LOOK

I'm = I am he's = he is she's = she is we're = we are





- 4 Расскажи о своей кошке или собаке.
 Образец: My cat's funny. My dog's clever.
- Послушай и прочитай слова.

er [3:]

her service person university verb

girl bird skirt fir dirt sir 6 Скажи, каким прилагательным можно охарактеризовать каждого члена твой семьи?

beautiful clever strong funny old great big little kind

Образец: My mother is kind and beautiful. My brother is little. My father is big and strong. He is kind.

esson 7 Progress page / Урок 7 Проверь себя



Переведи слова.

- 1 football
- 6 gorilla
- 2 robot
- 7 sport
- 3 music
- 8 Africa
- 4 banana
- 9 doctor
- 5 film
- 10 computer

Баллы _	/5

Подчеркни звук, который обозначает выделенная буква / буквы.

mother [z] [ð]

fine [aɪ] [ɪ]

cat [s] [k]

safe [ai] [ei]

she [ʃ] [s]

Баллы ____ / 5

Вставь пропущенные буквы.

- (1) m_ther (2) be_utiful (3) __nglish
- (4) nam_ (5) t_ank you (6) hav_ (7) _riend
- (8) sixte_n (9) clas_ (10) wh_t

Баллы _____/10

4 Реши примеры.

- 1 eleven + seven = ____
- 2 fourteen + three = ____
- 3 twelve + eight = ____
- 4 five + nine = ____
- 5 six + thirteen = ____

Баллы ____ / 10

5) Впиши are, am или is.

- a) My name ... Sasha.
- b) Where ... you from?
- c) I ... in Class 5.
- d) My mother ... beautiful.
- e) We ... friends.

Баллы ____ / 5

Подбери ответ на каждую реплику.

- 1 Hello.
- 2 Have you got a brother?
- 3 What's your mother's name?
- 4 Goodbye.
- 5 I'm Tanya. What's your name?
- a) Yes, I have.
- b) Her name's Ann.
- c) Hi.
- d) My name's Dima.
- e) Bye.

Баллы ____/ 5

7) Ответь на вопросы.

- a) What's your name?
- b) How old are you?
- c) Have you got a brother?
- d) Have you got a cat or a dog?
- e) Who's your best friend?

Баллы ____ / 10

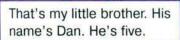
esson 8 Project

My family tree

Урок 8 Проект

Моя родословная

I've got a mother, a father, and two brothers.



That's my big brother. His name's Peter. He's sixteen. He's clever.



That's my cat. It's a boy. He's two. He's very funny. His name's Timmy.

That's my mother. Her name's Mary. She's beautiful.

That's my father. His name's John. He's big and strong.

- 1) Принеси фотографии-портреты членов твоей семьи.
- 2) Сделай постер "Моя родословная".
- Нарисуй свое "фамильное древо" и прикрепи к нему портреты.
- Напиши над "фамильным древом", кто есть в твоей семье.
- Напиши о каждом члене твоей семьи рядом с портретом.
- Нарисуй ниже портреты своих друзей или прикрепи их фотографии. Напиши о них.
- Если у тебя есть кошка или собака, не забудь написать о них!
- Повесь свою работу на стену в классной комнате.
- Посмотри работы своих одноклассников.
 Расспроси их о семье.

Oбразец: Is that your sister?
What's your sister's name?
How old is she?
Have you got many friends?
Who's your best friend?
Have you got a cat or a dog?
What's your cat's name?
Is it a boy or a girl?



That's my grandmother and that's my grandfather.

I've got a lot of friends.

That's my best friend. His name's Dave. We like Coke and pizza. We play football.



My things

esson 1 Things for school



Ask your friend. Расспроси своего соседа по парте.

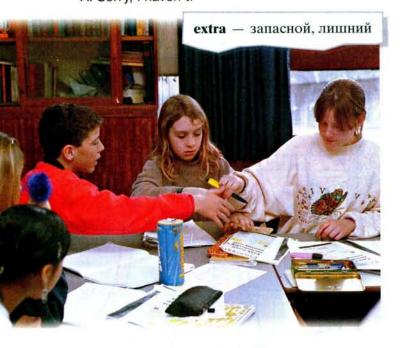
Example: A: Have you got your books?

B: Yes, I have.

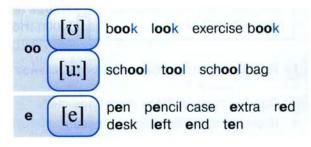
A: How many have you got?

B: I've got five.

- 3) 🔤 Listen and repeat. Послушай и повтори.
 - A: Have you got an extra pen?
 - B: Yes, here you are.
 - A: Thank you.
 - B: Have you got an eraser?
 - A: Sorry, I haven't.



Read and say. Прочитай вслух.



Match. Соедини картинку и задание.



- a) listen
- b) homework
- c) ask
- d) say
- e) look
- f) read
- g) match











- 6 Make a list of things you must take to school tomorrow. Составь список вещей, которые ты должен завтра взять в школу.
 - Example: 1 three exercise books
 - 2 ten crayons
 - 3 a ruler...
- See Grammar Support 4.

esson 2 Whose is this?

🚺 壓 Listen and read. Послушай и прочитай.

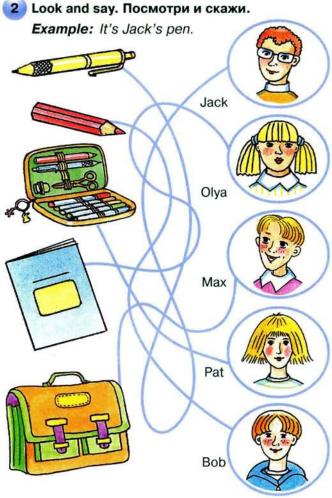
Teacher: Whose exercise book is this?

Pupil 1: It's Ann's.
Pupil 2: No, it's Pat's.
Pupil 3: No, it's Max's.

Teacher: Max, is this your exercise book?

Max: Yes, it is. Teacher: Oh, Max!





За Read and guess. Прочитай, догадайся о значении выделенного слова.

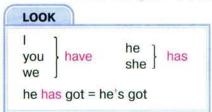
Hi. I'm Dima. Look at my school bag. It's heavy (тяжелая). I've got a lot **in** it. I've got five books, seven exercise books and a pencil case. I've got ten crayons and three pens. And you? What have you got **in** your



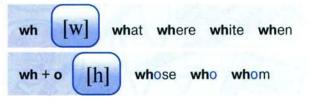
3b Compare. Сравни.

Example: I have got four books.

Dima has got five books.



- 3c See Grammar Support 5.
- (4) Read and say. Прочитай вслух.



what who where whose white when whom

Work out the rule. Выведи правило.

$$60 = six + ty$$

$$70 = seven + ty$$

$$90 = nine + ty$$

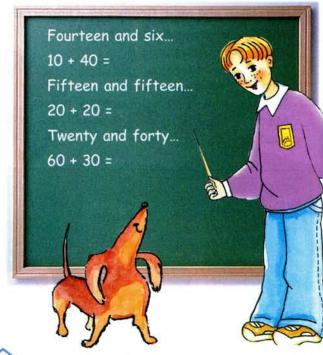
6 Finish the list. Закончи список.

cccccccccccccccccc

000000000				
12 — twelve	20 — twen ty			
13 — thirteen	30 — thir ty			
14 — four	40 — for			
15 — fif	50 — fif			
16 —	60 —			
17 —	70 —			
18 —	80 —			
19 —	90 —			
100 — a hundred				

7 Do the sums. Реши примеры.

Example: Seventeen and thirteen is thirty.



8a Do Ex. 2. Write the answers in three columns. Сделай письменно упр. 2. Запиши ответы в три колонки.

[s]	[z]	[IZ]

m	760	

8b Make a *Bingo* card. Сделай карточку для игры в *Бинго*.



esson 3 Things I like

1 Read and say. Fill in. Прочитай вслух. Заполни пропуски.

a) 21 — twenty-one, 22 — twenty-two, 23 — twenty-three, 24, ..., ..., ..., 29

b) 24 — twenty-four, 34 — thirty-four, 44, ..., ..., ..., 94

c) 52 — fifty-two, 54 — fifty-four, 56, ..., ..., ..., ..., 70

d) 81 — eighty-one, 84, 87, 90, ..., ..., 99

2a Match the pictures and words. Подбери слова к картинкам.

a) CD

b) cassette

c) toy dog

d) toys

e) calendar



2b Listen and repeat. Послушай и повтори.







sticker

🖭 Listen and read. Послушай и прочитай.

Teacher: What have you got in your school bag,

Max?

Max: Oh, I've got a lot in it: badges, stickers,

CDs, cassettes, toys, a key ring...

Teacher: And your English book? Have you got it?

Max: My book?



Talk about the things you've got. Расскажи о том, что у тебя есть.

Example: A: I've got ten toys. And you?

B: I've got forty-five toys.

Ask your friend about his / her collection. Спроси своего друга о его коллекции.

Example: What have you got? How many have

you got?

Read and say. Прочитай вслух.

funny sunny twenty thirty forty fifty

boy enjoy

Write about your collection. Напиши о своей коллекции.

Example: I like stickers and badges. I've got twenty-eight stickers and fourteen

badges.

And I've got three great key rings.

esson 4 Rainbow



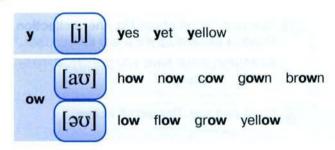
Learn and sing the song. Выучи и спой песенку.

Let's sing the colours

Red and orange, Blue and purple, Yellow and green, Let's sing the colours, Let's sing!

Let's sing the colours.— Давайте петь о цветах.

Read and say. Прочитай вслух.



- 4 Say what colours you like / don't like. Скажи, какие цвета тебе нравятся / не нравятся.

 Example: I like red and yellow. I don't like black.
- 5 Do the "colour sums". Реши "цветные примеры". Example: White and red make pink.

 \dots + blue = green red + blue = \dots black + \dots = grey red + yellow = \dots white + \dots = light green brown + yellow = \dots

- 6 Listen and read. Послушай и прочитай.
 - Hi, Hedgehog.
 - Hi, Bunny. What have you got?
 - Balloons.
 - Balloons! My favourite toys! How many have you got?
 - I've got two.
 - What colour are they?
 - They're red.
 - Red! My favourite colour!
 - They're for you, Hedgehog.
 - Oh, Bunny! You're my best friend!

favourite — любимый

LOOK

- I've got a crayon.
- What colour is it?
- It's red.

it is = it's

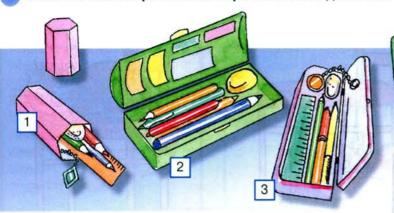
- I've got a lot of crayons.
- What colour are they?
- They're blue, yellow and orange.

they are = they're

7 Draw your own rainbow with all the colours you know and write the colours. Нарисуй радугу со всеми цветами, которые ты знаешь, и подпиши цвета.

esson 5 Lost and found

1 Read and find the pencil case. Прочитай и найди пенал.



Lost and Found Бюро находок

lost — потерян

A green pencil case. I've got a pen, a lot of crayons, five stickers and

- 2a Listen and find Jane's pencil case. Послушай и найди пенал Джейн.
- 2b Put the sentences in order. Восстанови порядок предложений в диалоге.
 - a) (It's pink and purple.
 - b) Oh, yes, thank you.
 - c) What colour is it?
 - d) (le this your pensil sees, long
- e) What's in it?
- f) Hello. Have you got my pencil case?
- g) (Three pens, a ruler, an eraser and a key ring.

LOST

a yellow eraser in it. Dima Petrov, Class 5 B.

- d) (Is this your pencil case, Jane?
- 3a Look, listen and repeat. Посмотри, послушай и повтори.

LOOK

I've got a chair. The chair is brown. What colour are the tables? — They're white.

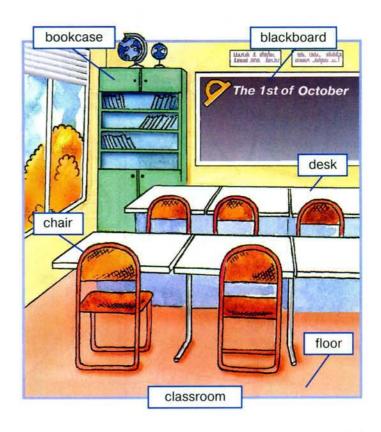
3b Play the Memory game. Сыграй в игру Проверка памяти.

Example: What colour is the bookcase? — It's green.

Read and say.

air [eə] air chair hair fair pair

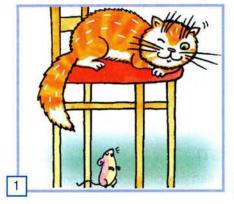
- 5 Write a note about a lost pencil case. Напиши объявление о потерянном пенале.
- 6 See Grammar Support 11.



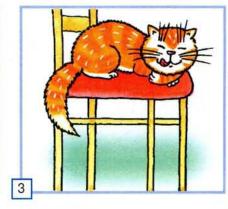
esson 6 Where's the mouse?

1 Look, read and guess. Посмотри на картинки 1 и 2, прочитай и догадайся о значении выделенных слов.

Finish the sentence. Закончи предложение под картинкой 3.





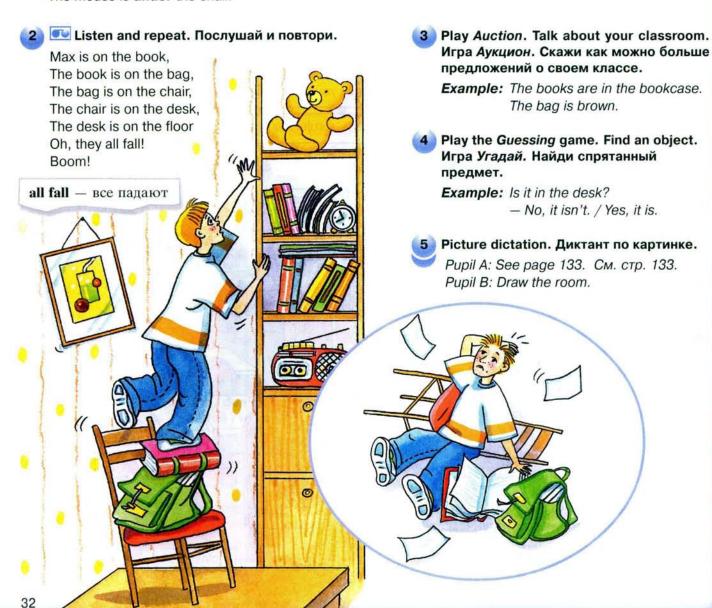


The cat is **on** the chair.

The mouse is **under** the chair.

The cat is near the mouse.

The mouse is...



6a Look at the picture and answer the questions. Посмотри на картинку и ответь на вопросы.

Max: Mother: - It's under the desk. Where's my school bag? - They're on the floor. Where're my books? - They're... Where're my exercise books? Where's my pencil case? - It's... Where're my pens? Where're my crayons? Where's my eraser? Where's my ruler? Where're my cassettes? Where's my key ring? Where're my badges?

LOOK

Where's my school bag? - It's under the desk. Where're my toys? — They're on the desk. where is = where's - where are = where're



6b Act out the dialogue. Разыграй диалог.

Example: A: Where's your school bag, Max? B: It's under the table.

Read and say. Прочитай вслух.

	r - 1
ear	[I9]

dear hear fear near clear

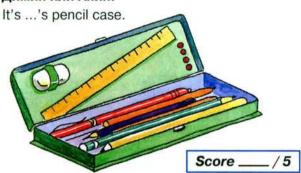
8	Write questions and answers about the	
	pictures. Составь вопросы и ответы	
	к картинке.	

Where's the cat?	
?	— They're in the bookcase.
Where's the mouse?	

esson 7 Progress page

45-50 40-45 35-40 < 35 OK very good good look again

1) 🔤 Послушай и напиши, чей это пенал, Димин или Анин.

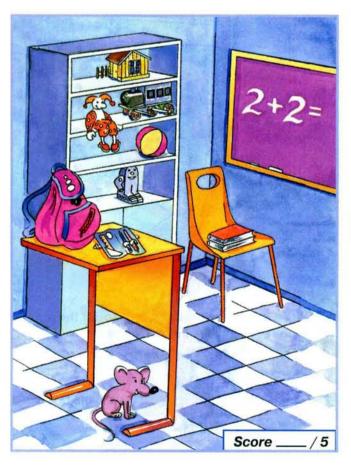


2 Закончи предложения, используй слова:

in on near under

Example: The toys are ... the bookcase. - The tovs are in the bookcase.

- 1 The books are ... the chair.
- 2 The school bag is ... the desk.
- 3 The pens are ... the pencil case.
- 4 The chair is ... the blackboard.
- 5 The mouse is ... the desk.



3 Напиши:

а) цвета радуги (7)

б) цвета светофора (3) Score . /10

Заполни пропуски.

- a) 24 = twenty-four
- c) 53 = ...
- e) 91 = ...
- b) ... = thirty-six
- d) ... = seventy-nine
- f) 83 = ...

Score 16

5а Посмотри на карточку из *Бюро находок* и найди с ее помощью потерянный портфель.

LOST AND FOUND

A SCHOOL BAG

- 1 Colour: green, white and yellow
- 2 School things (школьные принадлежности): two books, a pencil case, a ruler, an exercise book
- 3 Other things (прочие вещи): a cassette, a toy, a calendar



5b Заполни пустую карточку, как на странице 11, для другого портфеля.

Score .

Lesson 8 Project My dream pencil case

- 1 Prepare things for the project.
 Приготовь вещи, необходимые для проекта:
 - □ White and coloured paper (белая и цветная бумага)
 - Crayons or paints (цветные карандаши или краски)
 - □ Glue (клей)
 - □ Scissors (ножницы)
- 2 Read about Jane's dream pencil case. Do you like it? Make your dream pencil case. Прочитай, о каком пенале мечтает Джейн. Он тебе нравится? Сделай пенал, о котором мечтаешь ты.

My Dream Pencil Case

I haven't got a pencil case — it's lost. I want (хочу) a new (новый) pencil case — yellow, pink, and orange. Look at my dream pencil case. I've got a lot in it: small toys, stickers, erasers, key rings. And I've got a lot of crayons and pens.

Play Lost and Found with your friend. Fill in the card. Сыграй с соседом в Бюро находок. Заполни карточки.

LOST			

A PENCIL CASE

- 1 Colour:
- 2 School things:
- 3 Other things:

4 Display your projects. Find the owners. Сделайте выставку проектов. Найдите владельцев пеналов.



esson 1 Where do you live?

🚺 🖭 Look, listen, fill in, make sentences. Посмотри, послушай, заполни пропуски к картинкам 1 и 2. Составь предложения к картинке 3.

Hello. I (1) (2).

I (7) in (8) Street.

I (3) from (4).

I (5) in (6).



a) England b) 'm

- c) live
- d) Jane
- e) Fore
- f) 'm
- g) Middle Zeal
- h) live

my name / hi / l'm / in / Omsk / is / I / live / from / Anya / Lyubinsky Prospect / in / live / I / Russia



2 Talk about yourself. Расскажи о себе. Example: I'm... I'm from... I live in...

3) 🖭 Look, listen and repeat. Посмотри, послушай и повтори.



Look at my home. I live in a flat. My flat is big.

4) Talk about yourself. Расскажи о себе.

Example: I live in ... Street / Prospect. I live in a flat / cottage / house.



6a Look at the addresses and compare them. What do you notice? Посмотри на адреса и сравни их. Что ты заметил?



esson 2 I live on the eleventh floor

Rainbow Street

Where do you live, dear Pat?
My home is a big flat.
Where do you live, Mrs Hottage?
I live in a green cottage.
Where do you live, pretty mouse?
I live under the house.
Where do you live, little Pete?
I live in Rainbow Street.

2a Read and find out the addresses. Прочитай и узнай адреса Олега, Насти и Саши.

Oleg is a new pupil in the class.

Nastya: Hello. Nice to see you in the class.

I'm Nastya.

Oleg: Hello, Nastya. I'm Oleg.

Nastya: And this is Sasha. He's my friend.

Sasha: Hi, Oleg. Where do you live?

Oleg: I live at 49 Pobeda Street, Flat 35.

Nastya: Oh, it's near my home. I live at Flat 10,

51 Pobeda Street.

Oleg: And where do you live, Sasha?

Sasha: I live at Flat 14, 17 Raduzhnaya Street.

Please come round.

Oleg: OK. Thank you. Bye.

Nastya: Bye.

- 2b Read the dialogue aloud. Прочитай диалог по ролям.
- 2c Make your own dialogue. Act it out. Составь свой диалог. Разыграй его с соседом.
- Listen and find out which floors the boys live on. Послушай и узнай, на каких этажах живут мальчики.
- 4 Play the Guessing game. Угадай!

A: Which floor do you live on?

B: Guess!

A: The fifth?

B: No.

A: The tenth?

B: Yes. I live on the tenth floor.

LOOK

I live in Samara.

aσ

house mouse

I live at 49 Pobeda Street.
I live on the third floor.
Which floor do you live on?

LOOK

one - the first

two - the second

three - the third

four — the fourth five — the fifth

six — the sixth

seven — the seventh

eight — the eighth

nine — the ninth

ten - the tenth

eleven — the eleventh

twelve - the twelfth

5 Look and say. Посмотри и скажи. Example: The first floor is brown.

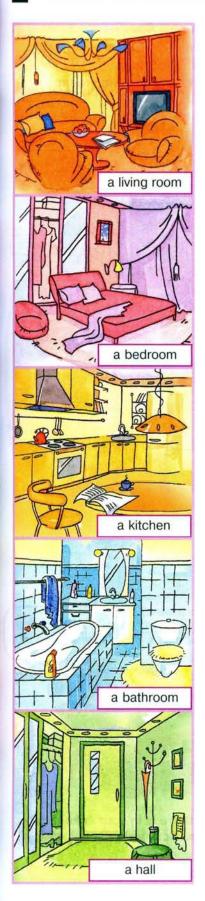
The **second floor** is...

The... floor is...

6 Learn the rhyme from Ex. 1. Выучи стихотворение из упр. 1.



Lesson 3 Welcome to my home!



- Look at the pictures on the left, listen and repeat. Посмотри на картинки слева, послушай и повтори.
- Read the text and find the picture. Прочитай текст и найди картинку. I live in a house. My house is nice. I have got two rooms. They are a living room and one bedroom. My living room is big and comfortable. My bedroom is small. I have also (также) got a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall. The kitchen is small and the bathroom is small too.



- 3 Listen and match the pictures in Ex. 2 and the speakers. Послушай и определи, у кого какой дом на картинках из упр. 2. Одной картинки не хватает.
- Play Snowball. Сыграй в Снежный ком.

Pupil 1: I have got a <u>living room</u> in my flat.

Pupil 2: I have got a living room and a bedroom in my flat.

Pupil 3: I have got a living room and two bedrooms in my flat. ...

5a Do a survey. Проведи опрос.

Rooms	This group	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	TOTALS
Bathroom	4	+			
Bedroom	7	1	a) Have yo	u got a livin	g room in
Hall	4	+	your ho	me?	hen / bath-
Kitchen	4	+	b) Have yo	ou got a kits	chen / bath-
Living room	4	+	c) Have y	ou got a be nany bedroo your home	

5b Tell the class what you found out. Расскажи классу, что ты узнал.

Example: We have got four bathrooms, seven bedrooms, four halls, four kitchens and four living rooms in our group.

(6) Describe your home. Опиши свой дом.

esson 4 There is..., there are...

1 Look, read and work out the rule. Посмотри, прочитай и выведи правило.

all [[p:l]

ball hall mall small

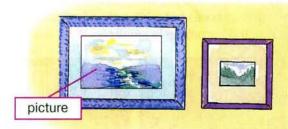
2 Compare the sentences. Сравни предложения.

There is a living room in my flat.

В моей квартире есть гостиная.

There are three windows in the living room.

В гостиной есть три окна.



3a Look, read and fill in. Посмотри, прочитай и заполни пропуски в предложениях.

Example: There is a calendar on the door.

- a) There are ... on the desk.
- b) There are ... on the wall.
- c) There is ... on the chair.
- d) There is ... near the desk.
- e) There are ... in the pencil case.
- f) There is ... under the desk.
- 3b Listen and check yourself. Послушай и проверь себя.
- 4 Play Auction. Игра Аукцион.

Is there an eraser

in your pencil case?

Example: There are three windows in the classroom. There is a door in the classroom.

5 Interview each other about your pencil cases. Расспросите друг друга о том, что есть в ваших пеналах.

Yes, there is. No, there isn't. Are there two pens in your pencil case?

Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

door

wall

How many pens are there in your pencil case?

window

LOOK

There is a pen on the desk.

There are two chairs in the room.

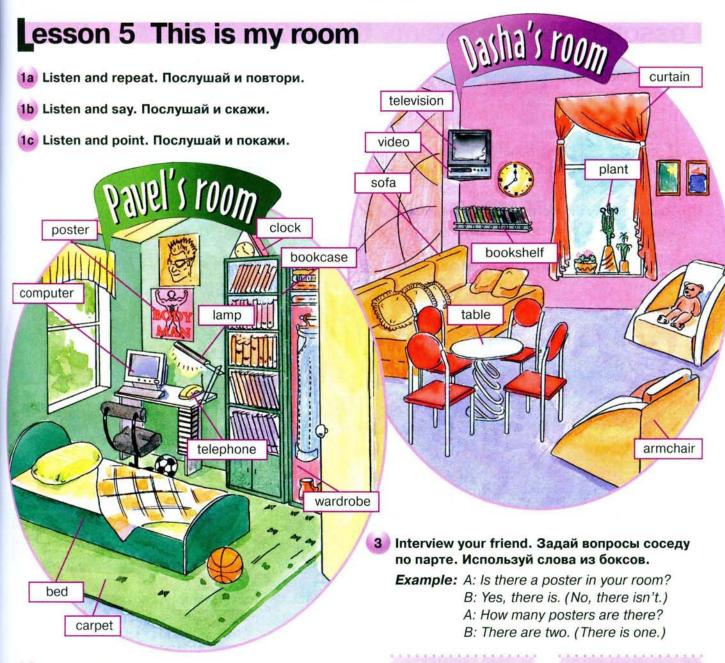
Is there a pencil on the desk? Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

Are there three chairs in the room? Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

6 Write about what there is in your school bag. Напиши о том, что есть в твоем портфеле.

7 See Grammar Support 7.





2a Describe Pavel's and Dasha's rooms. Опиши комнаты Павла и Даши.

Example: A: There is one chair in Pavel's room.

B: Right.

A: There are three posters in his room.

B: Wrong. There are two.

LOOK

Right [raɪt]. — Правильно. Wrong [rɒŋ]. — Неправильно.

2b Play What's there...? Поиграем.

Example: A: ...on the desk?

B: There's a book on the desk.

armchairs television table telephone bookcase sofa

Bedroom

posters computer bed sofa chairs table

4 Describe your friend's room. Опиши комнату твоего друга.

Example: In Sasha's room there is / are...,

5 Draw a plan and describe your room. Нарисуй план своей комнаты и опиши ее.

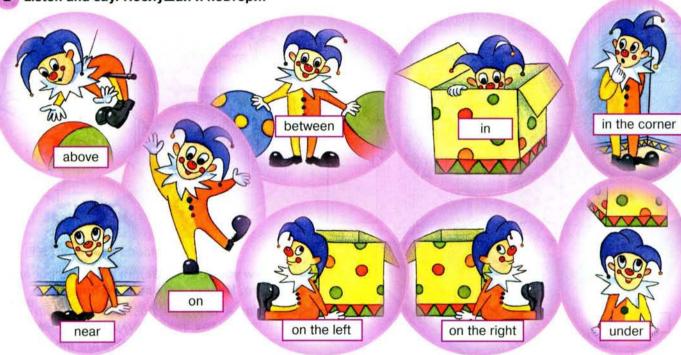
esson 6 Where are my things?

1a Listen and repeat. Послушай и повтори.

[1]	[e]	[i:]	[a:]	DERK
kitchen	bed	str ee t	ar mchair	art
picture	bedroom	gr ee n	c ar pet	car
video	desk	betw ee n	d ar k	darts

1b Read and say the words. Прочти и произнеси вслух слова.
window park see pencil big address yard week which best cheese

2 Listen and say. Послушай и повтори.



3a 🖭 Listen and say. Послушай и повтори.

What's on the left? What's on the right? Where's the poster? What's under the desk?

What's under the desk? — My ball. What colour is it? — Red.

Where's the picture? Where's the carpet? Where's the bookcase? Above the bed.

The computer.

On the wall.

On the floor.

- The sofa.

- Near the door.

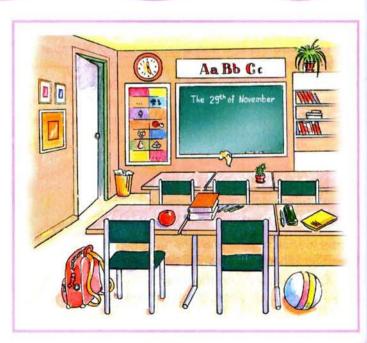
3b Talk about the classroom. Расспроси о классной комнате.

Example: A: Where is the blackboard?

B: On the wall.

A: What's on the left?

B: The door.



LOOK

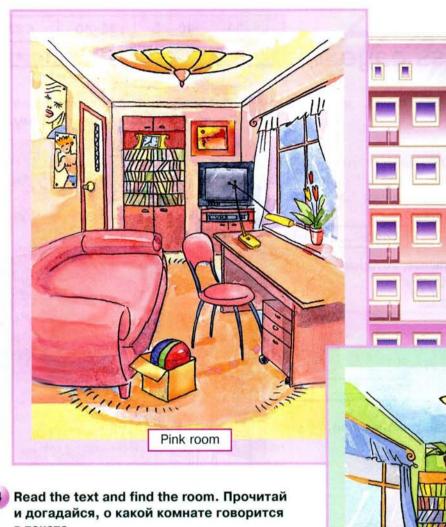
above between

near

in the corner

on the left on the right

under



в тексте.

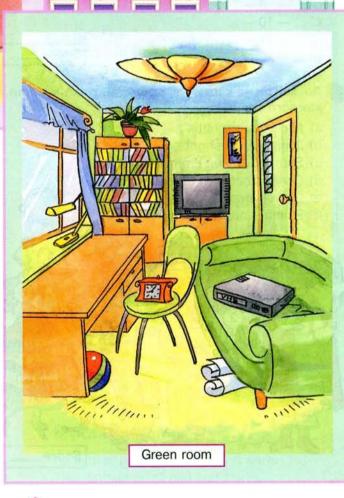
In my room there is a sofa, a chair, a bookcase and a television. The bookcase is near the door. There is a desk near the window and there is a lamp on the desk. The sofa is on the left and the TV is in the corner on the right. There are posters above the sofa.

[5] Compare and find ten differences. Сравни картинки и найди десять различий.

Example: There is a sofa on the right in the green room. There is a sofa on the left in the pink

room.

6 Play Describe and Draw. Игра Опиши и нарисуй. Describe your room to your friend. Опиши соседу по парте свою комнату. Draw your friend's room. Нарисуй его комнату. Compare the pictures. Сравни его рисунок со своим.



Write a letter to your pen pal about your home. Напиши письмо о своем доме твоему другу по переписке.

Lesson 7 Progress page

45-50	40-45	35-40	< 35
very good	good	ОК	look again

🚺 Найди в каждой строчке "лишнее" слово.

Example: in my on under

- a) bed carpet chair desk
- b) hall bedroom kitchen lamp
- c) cottage flat picture house
- d) clock floor wall window
- e) radio sofa television telephone

Score ____/ 5

 Напиши порядковые числительные, которые стоят до и после заданных.

Example: the fourth -5 – the sixth

- a) ... -2 ...
- b)... -6 ...
- c) ... 10 ...
- d) ... -11 ...
- e)... 9 ...

Score ____ / 10

- Посмотри на картинку, прочитай текст и узнай, как кого зовут.
 - a) Max is on the left.
 - b) Jane is on the right.
 - c) Sam is between Emma and Denis.
 - d) Denis is between Sam and Linda.

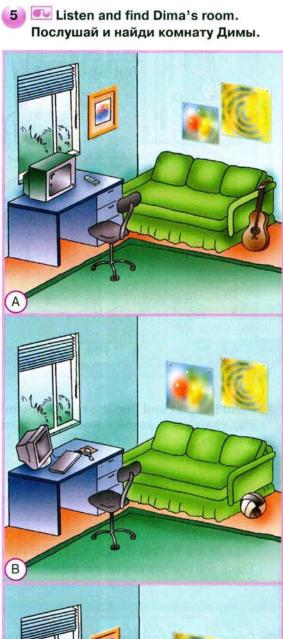


4 Составь предложения.

Example: England / am / I / from — I am from England.

- a) house / a / live / I / big / in
- b) three / are / house / there / in / rooms / my
- c) is / floor / my / on / the / room / first
- d) my / there / computer / in / room / a / is
- e) my/l/room/like

Score ____ / 10





Lesson 8 Project

- Before you start your project. Подготовка к проекту.
 - Choose (выбери) your partners. You can work in groups of three or four, in pairs or on your own (один).
 - Decide what your project will be about. Выбери тему проекта.
 - Collect (подбери) pictures, photos and drawings for the project.
 - Bring (принеси) crayons, scissors and paper to write your project on.
 - You can make a poster or a booklet.



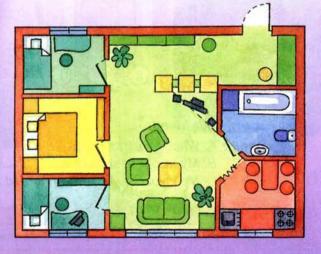


My Dream Home

- Draw a plan of your home and label the rooms.
- Write about your home. Say:
 - · where you live
 - · how many rooms you have got
 - · what rooms there are.
- Glue (приклей) a photo or draw a picture or a plan of your room and describe what there is in it.
- Do you like your home? Say why.

Example: I like my dream home.

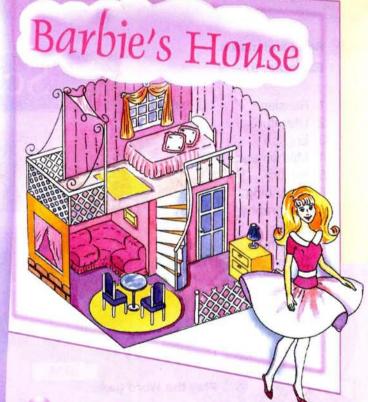
It is nice / comfortable / big...



3 Presentation.

- Put your project work on the blackboard or on the wall.
- Read your friends' projects. Which project do you like? Why?
- Report on your project.

My Dream Room



Read the poem.

plenty of = a lot of

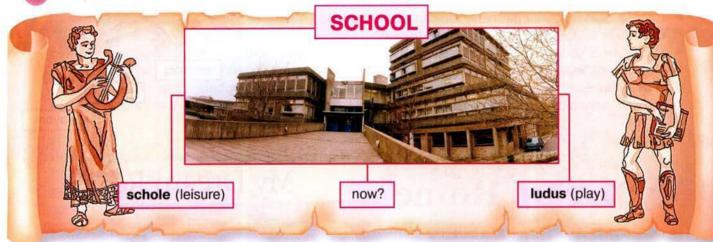
My Dream Home

I dream of a home so light and warm
That isn't afraid of rain and storm.
And everyone can find their place,
As my dream home has plenty of space:
A room for my mum,
A room for my dad,
A room for me and my brother Fred.
And one sitting room
Where we get together
And feel very nice in any weather.

School and daily routines

Lesson 1 Are you good at maths?

Look, listen and answer.

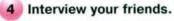


- 2 Read and match.
 - Example: a) 9
 - 1 Russian
 - 2 Literature
 - 3 English
 - 4 Mathematics (Maths)
 - 5 History
 - 6 Technology
 - 7 Geography
 - 8 Music
 - 9 PE (Physical Education)
 - 10 IT (Information Technology)
 - 11 Art
 - 12 Biology

School Subjects





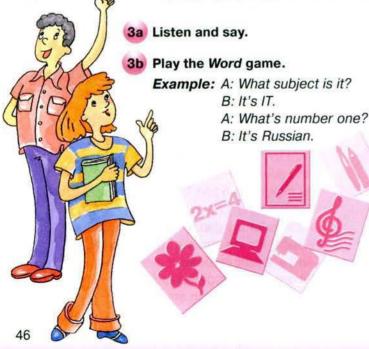


Example: A: What's your favourite subject?

B: My favourite subject is...

My favourite subjects are... and...

	Tanya	Lena	Slava	Misha
Russian	X			
Literature		X	False	MET
English		Х		
Maths				Х
History		3	Х	



5 Make a report.

Example: My favourite subject is maths. Lena's favourite subjects are English and literature.

6 Look, read and guess.

Look at Dima's diary. He **is good at** English. He **is good at** maths, IT and PE. But he **is not good at** geography or biology. What are Dima's favourite subjects?

7 Talk about yourself.

Example: I am good at ...

_	-	
•	•	

I am good at maths. He is good at history. What subject are you good at?

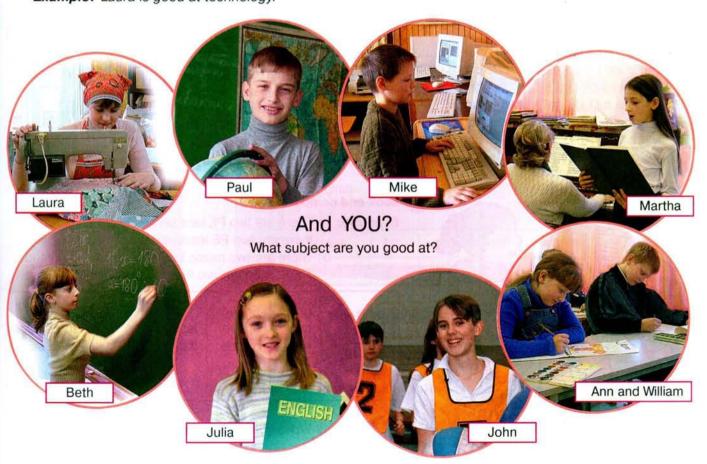
English	ı
favourite History	4
Music	
Russian	3
Maths	
Geography	5
Biology	3
PE IT	5
	5
All transporting of the Control of t	

8 Listen and say.

ph [f] telephone photo geography alphabet physical dolphin

Write what subjects the pupils are good at.

Example: Laura is good at technology.



esson 2 My timetable

Listen and repeat.

Sunday

Monday [ˈmʌndɪ]	NANCY'S TIMETABLE					
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	
9.30 - 10.20	English	Geography	French	English	IT	
10.20 - 11.10	History	English	Maths	Maths	IT	
11.10-11.25		Break				
11.25 - 12.15	Art	Music	English	History	Science	
12.15 - 13.30			Lunch	ba i libracia	ON STREET	
13.30 - 14.20	Maths	French	Maths	PE	Science	
14.20 - 15.10	Science	Art	Geography	PE	Music	

2 Look, read and complete the text.

There are (1) ... lessons a week in Nancy's school.

There are (2) ... lessons on Monday, (3) ..., (4) ..., (5) ... and (6)

There are no lessons on (7) ... or (8)

There are (9) ... lessons a day: three lessons

before lunch and (10) ... lessons after lunch.

There is a (11) ... after two lessons.

There are (12) ... subjects in Nancy's timetable.

There are (13) ... English lessons, (14) ... French

lessons and (15) ... maths lessons a week.

3 Read and say true or false.

Example: a) There is a break after two lessons. — True.

b) Science is on Monday.

 c) Music is on Tuesday and Thursday.

on Monday

LOOK

- d) There are three geography lessons a week.
- e) Art is on Tuesday.
- f) There are PE lessons on Saturday.
- g) There are two IT lessons on Friday.

4 Du Listen and say the day of the week.



5 Look and compare.

Example: a) There are two PE lessons a week in England and there are two PE lessons a week in Russia too.

b) There are two music lessons a week in England. There is one music lesson a week in Russia.

There is There are one two history three maths five music lesson lessons a week in England. in Russia.

6 Write your timetable in English.

esson 3 What's the time?



1a Listen and repeat.

"Tick-tock, tick-tock", Says the clock. "Tock-tick, tock-tick, Be quick!"



1b Read and say it quickly.

Jack wears black socks and a thick jacket.

2 Look, listen and say.

WHAT'S THE TIME?

LOOK

What's the time? It's five o'clock.

3 Look at the timetable (Ex. 1 Lesson 2) and say.

Example: A: What time is English on Monday? B: It's at 9.30.

- a) What time is break?
- b) What time is lunch?
- c) What time is French on Tuesday?
- d) What time is music?

LOOK

at five o'clock

4) 🖭 Listen and complete the timetable.

PAUL'S TIMETABLE

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9.30	و کن	Science	English	Science	8
10.20	£ 3°	English	Maths	English	2
11.10	00		Break	ATE OF OR UNIT	0
11.25	English	3	53	Maths	Science
12.15			Lunch	· ·	OF RESIDENCE.
13.30	Maths	Art	Science	3.	PE
14.20				Art	PE

5 Talk about the timetable in Ex. 4.

Example: A: Geography is at 12.15 on Thursday.

B: Right. / Oh, no. Geography is at 2.20 on Monday.

6 Look at your timetable and write what time your lessons are.

Example: History is at 10 on Tuesday. My English lessons are at 11.30 on Wednesday and Friday.



esson 4 A day in my life

1 Look and say.

Example: It's four o'clock in the morning.

LOOK

in the morningin the afternoonin the eveningat night

0 12 18 22 24

morning afternoon evening night

- 2a Look and match.
 - a) I play computer games.
 - b) I have lunch at school.
 - c) I do sports after school.
 - d) I get up at seven o'clock.
 - e) I take my dog for a walk.
 - f) I go to school at 8.30.
 - g) I have breakfast at 7.45.
 - h) I watch TV in the evening.
 - i) I do my homework.
 - j) I go to bed at 10.30.
 - k) I have dinner at six o'clock in the evening.
 - I) After dinner I go for a walk.
 - m) I come home at four o'clock in the afternoon.
 - n) I help my mother.
- 2b Eusten and check.
- Look and talk about your daily routine.
- 4 Look and work out the rule for do.
 - A: Do you go to school in the morning?
 - B: No, I don't go to school in the morning.
 - A: When do you go to school?
 - B: I go to school in the afternoon.
- 5 Play the Chain game.

Example: A: I play football at night.

B: I don't play football at night.





6 Interview your friend.

What do you do on Sunday? (questionnaire)

- 1 Do you go to school on Sunday?
- 2 When do you get up on Sunday?
- 3 Do you have breakfast at home?
- 4 What do you do in the morning after breakfast?
- 5 When do you have lunch?
- 6 Do you go for a walk?
- 7 What do you like playing?
- 8 Do you do your homework on Sunday?
- 9 When do you have dinner?
- 10 What do you do in the evening?
- 11 Do you watch TV?
- 12 What TV programmes do you like?
- 13 When do you go to bed?
- 7 Describe your Sunday.
- 8 See Grammar Support 6.

esson 5 Who does what s

Read, compare and learn.

I really wish I were my dog.

He doesn't get up at seven o'clock,
I go to school — he walks and sleeps,
I do my homework — he plays and eats.

I really wish I were — я очень хотел бы быть to sleep — спать



I go to school.— He / She goes to school.
I don't go to school on Sundays.— He / She doesn't go to school on Sundays.
does not = doesn't

2a Read and say.

-s (-es)



[z]

gets up looks works walks eats drinks sleeps helps takes writes cooks

LOOK

plays listens goes comes reads sings draws



watches washes

goes watches comes sleeps plays works sings looks gets up reads listens takes draws writes helps

- 2b See Grammar Support 6.
- 3 Read and choose.

Example: I like Abby, because she likes pop music and writes poems. I write poems, too. And I like pop music.

PEN-PAL CLUB

Name: Amanda.
What do you like?
History, Disney
films, calendars.
What do you do after school?
Watch TV or video.

Name: <u>Duncan</u>.
What do you like?

<u>Maths</u>, <u>PE</u>, <u>dogs</u>.

What do you do after school?

<u>Listen to pop music</u>,

<u>play computer games</u>.

Name: Alan.
What do you like?
Computers, sports,
Coca-Cola, stickers.
What do you do after school?
Take my dog for a walk.

Name: Abby.
What do you like?
Literature, English,
pop music, cats.
What do you do after school?
Read books, write poems.

- 4a Put the sentences in order and say what Jane does on Sundays.
 - a) I go to bed.
 - b) I watch TV.
 - c) I go for a walk.
 - d) I do my homework.
 - e) I get up.
 - f) I visit my Granny.
 - g) I help my mum.
- 4b W Listen and check.
- 4c Compare Jane and your friend.
- Write about Jane's day.

esson 6 Always, sometimes or never?

1a Read and find the differences.

Monday - Friday

Morning

- take my dog for a walk
- go to school

Afternoon

- play football (Monday, Wednesday and Friday)
- go to the English club (Tuesday and Thursday)

Evening

- do homework, watch TV

5555555555555555 Saturday and Sunday

Morning

- take my dog for a walk
- go for a walk

Afternoon

- play computer games, read books or listen to music

Evening

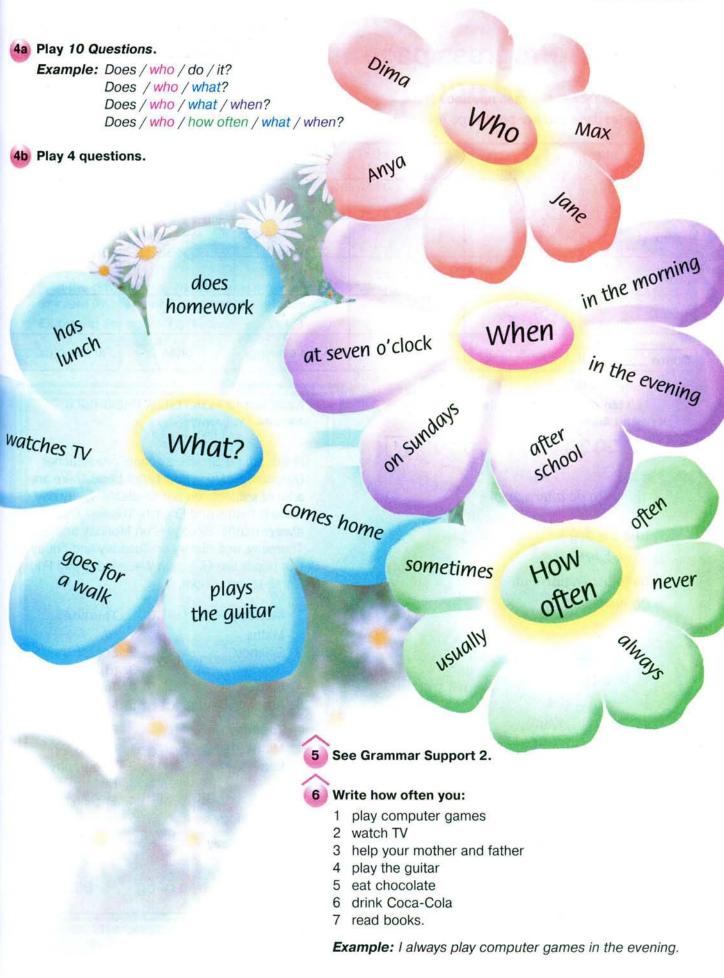
– do homework, watch TV

- 1b Read and guess.
- Dima always takes his dog for a walk in the morning.
 - Then he usually goes to school.
 - He often plays football.
 - He sometimes reads books.
 - He never goes to school on Sundays.
- 2 Play Nonsense.
 - **Example:** A: What do you usually do in the morning? B: I usually go to bed in the morning.
- 3 Eu Listen, read and act out.
 - Does your father often watch football on TV?
 - No, he never does. He is always busy (занят) in the evening.
 - What does he do?
 - My homework!

LOOK

She often watches TV in the evening. Does she often watch TV in the evening? — Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't. Who often watches TV in the evening? What does she do in the evening? When does she watch TV? How often does she watch TV in the evening?





esson 7 Progress page

45-50	40-45	35-40	< 35
very good	good	ОК	look again

1 Write sentences. Составь предложения.

Example: Jane and her brother go for a walk after school.

what	go for a walk	play computer games	watch TV	help Mum	do homework
Jane and her brother	Z				5
Max			7.3	5	
We		7.3	100		
Dima	73				
Score/15	after school	sometimes	in the evening	often	at five o'clock

2) 🔤 Listen and find Anya's list. Послушай и найди Анин список дел.

Things to do after school

- 1) Take the dog for a walk
- 2) Cook lunch
- 3) Go to the English club
- 4) Do homework

Things to do after school 1) Take the dog for a walk 2) Help Mum

3) Do homework

4) Go to my grandmother

Things to do after school

- 1) Have lunch
- 2) Go for a walk
- 3) Watch TV
- 4) Listen to music

Score .

3 Read and fill in the table. Прочитай и заполни таблицу.

Hello. I'm Mr Brown, a school headteacher (директор). My school is the best. There are a lot of subjects on our timetable. Every day there is maths and English. The first lesson is always maths. Biology is on Monday and Thursday, and history on Tuesday and Friday. Our pupils like IT. It's on Wednesday and Friday. Come to our school.

	Monday	Thursday	
1.	Maths	1. (c)	
2.	Science	2. English	
3.	Biology	3. (d)	
4.	English	4. Technology	
5.	Art	5. Music	
	Tuesday	Friday	
1	Maths	1. Maths	
2.	English	2. Geography	
3.	(a)	3. History	
4.	PE	4. English	
5.	Technology	5. (e)	
	Wednesday		
1.	Maths		
2.	(b)		
3.	Drama		
4.	PE		
5.	IT	Score / 2	20

Lesson 8 Project

(1a) Read Max's story. Прочитай рассказ Макса.

My mum and dad sometimes go to America for a week. I'm alone (один) at home.
I do what I want (хочу). I don't go to school. I get up at 11 o'clock. I have breakfast in bed. Then I go for a walk and play computer games. I have chocolate and Coca-Cola for lunch. My friends come to play with me.
We play football in the living room. In the evening I listen to music, watch TV or videos and go to bed at 12 o'clock. It's great!

1b Find the differences. Найди, чем отличаются эти дни от обычного распорядка дня Макса.

Example: He doesn't get up at 7 o'clock, he gets up at 11.

Mary Soll Street	MY DAY
7.00	get up
7.30	have breakfast
8.00	go to school
14.00	come home
14.30	have lunch
15.00	go for a walk
17.00	do homework
19.00	help Mum
20.00	watch TV, read books
22.00	go to bed

Alone at home LONE AT HO! 11.00 GET UP 11.30 have breakfast in bed NO SCHOOL 12.00 GO FOR A WALK 14.00 play computer games 14.30 have lunch-CHOCOLATES and Coca-Cola 15.00 play football in the living room with my friend 19.00 listen to music 20.00 WATCH TV or videos 24.00 go to bed

- 2 Write your usual timetable.
- Напиши свой обычный распорядок дня.
- Write the timetable for your day alone at home.
 Придумай историю о том, что ты делаешь, если остаешься дома один. Составь распорядок дня подобно Максу.
- 3 Tell your friend your story. Расскажи соседу по парте свою историю.

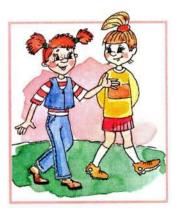
Interests and sports

esson 1 Sports and games

Ask and answer.







walk and talk



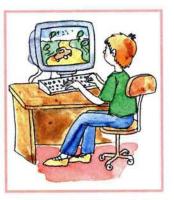
read books



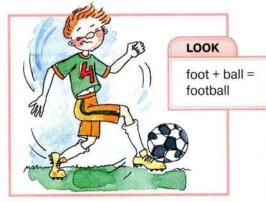
watch TV



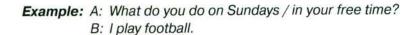
play the piano



play computer games

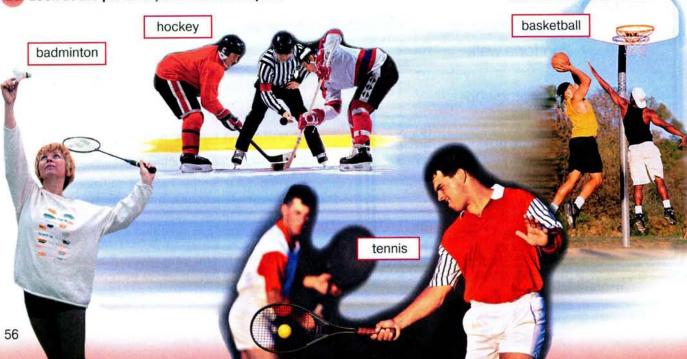


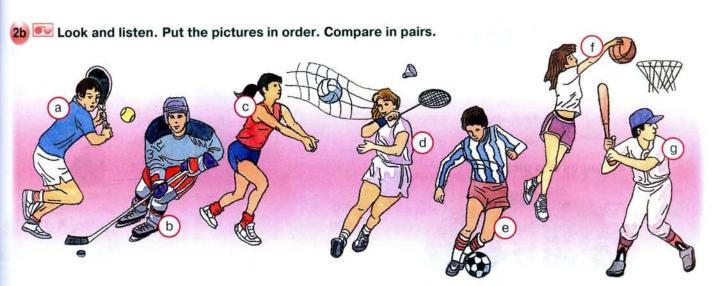
play football



2a Look at the pictures, listen and compare.

basket + ball = basketball





3a Talk about your favourite game.

Example: A: What is your favourite game?

B: I like football. And you?

C: I like ...

3b Say what you like / don't like.

I like football badminton tennis because it's fun interesting boring

4a Read about the games. In groups of four guess the games.

1

This game is for two players or two pairs. They play it with a small ball on a court (корт).

3

This game is popular in Russia and Canada. Two teams play it on ice (лёд). 2

It is an old game. Two teams of eleven players play it. They kick (пинать) a ball around.

4

Two teams of five players play this game. They throw (бросать) a ball into a basket.

4b Talk about your favourite game. Say:

- why you like the game
- how many players play it
- how to play it
- your favourite team / player.









LOOK

play + er = player

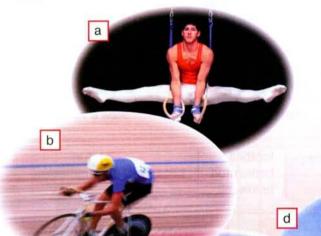
5 Write about your favourite sport / game. Use the plan in Ex. 4b.

esson 2 What sports do you do?

1 Read.

[ks] six box boxing exercise book XX

2 Match the words and pictures.



boxing skating judo [ˈʤuːdəʊ] skiing gymnastics cycling ['saɪklɪŋ] swimming

g





С

play	go	do
football	swimming	judo

4 Ask and answer.

Example: A: What sports do you do?

B: I play tennis and go skating. And you? What sports do you do?

A: 1 ...

LOOK

do sports — заниматься спортом

5a Talk about your friend.

Example: Petya goes swimming.

5b Do the class survey on the blackboard.

Sports	How many	Total
swimming	111	3
basketball	//	2
judo	/	1

6 Write about the results of the class survey.

Example: In our class three pupils go swimming,

two pupils play basketball, one pupil does judo,

...

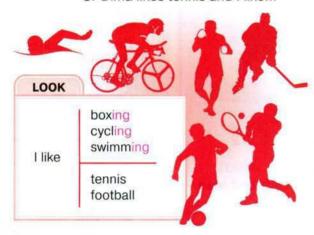
esson 3 I play football every day

1 Say who likes what.

Example: A: I like swimming.

B: Anya likes swimming and I like tennis.

C: Dima likes tennis and I like ...



2a Talk about you and your family.

Example: Every morning I... (get up at 7) Every morning I get up at 7.

Every day she... (go to school) Every week we... (play the piano) Every Saturday he... (swim)

LOOK

every morning / day / week / Saturday

- 2b Read and say.
 - A: How often do you do judo?
 - B: Every day / week.
 - A: When do you do it?
 - B: Every Thursday.
 - A: What time do you start?
 - B: At 10.
 - A: Why do you do judo?
 - B: It makes me strong / clever...

LOOK	
What sports	do you do?
How often	LEAVE LEAVE FOR ANY
When	do you do it?
Why	

2c Make your own conversation.

3a Write questions for football star Baracona.

Example: live / where / you / do? — Where do you live?

you / do / football / like? often / you / how / do / it / play? football / do / play / you / why? you / do / what time / start? friends / you / a lot of / have / got? do / you / get up / when?

3b Listen to the interview. Match the questions and the answers.

We interview Baracona.

Questions	Answers
	Yes, I do. It's my favourite game
	Every day.
	At 9 and again at 4.
	At 7.
	Yes. My friends are in my team.
The Artist	I live in Milan.
	Football is my life.



- 3c Listen again and check the questions.
- 3d In pairs act out the interview.
- 4 In pairs prepare an interview with a real sports star. Write it and act it out.
- Write an article about Baracona.

 Example: Baracona lives in...

 He gets up at...

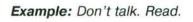
 He...

esson 4 Play games, don't cheat

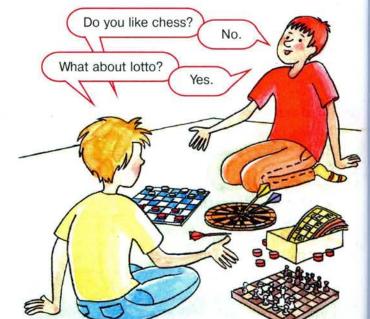
1 Read and play the Please game.











3c Look and say.

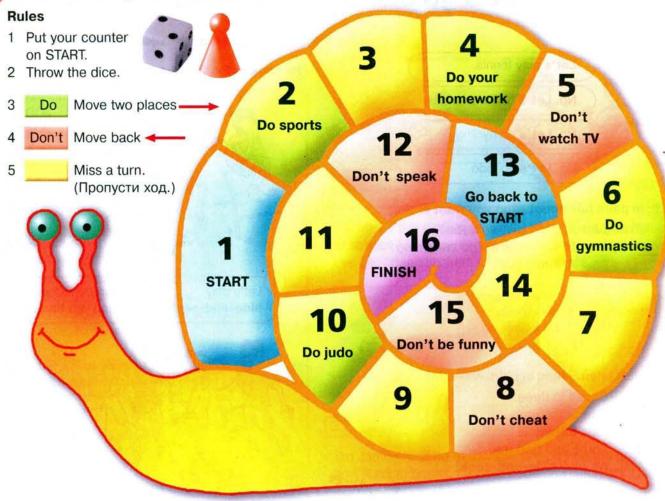
3b Look and say.

Example: A: Do you play chess?

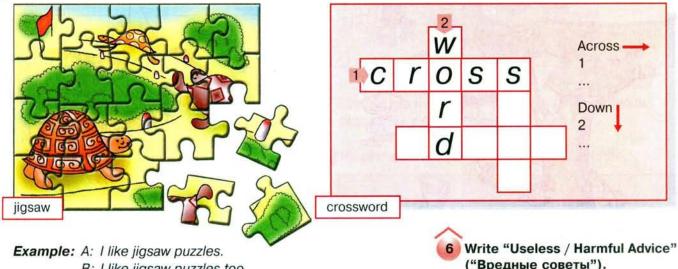
B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't. A: Who plays with you?

B: My friend Sasha plays with me.

4a Look at the board game and read the rules.



- 4b Play the game with your friends.
- 5 Do you like puzzles?



B: I like jigsaw puzzles too.

C: I like crossword puzzles.

D: I don't like puzzles.

("Вредные советы").

Get up at 12.

Don't clean your teeth.

esson 5 Let's go out and play!



- 3a Look and read with your partner.
- 3b Look at Ex. 2 and complete the conversation.



Write the rules of hide-and-seek.

How to play hide-and-seek

Talk to your friends about the rules. You... They...

esson 6 Interests

Look and say to your friend what you collect.

A: stickers

B: badges

key rings CDs

calendars cassettes

toys

dolls

collect — собирать, коллекционировать collection [kəˈlekʃən] — коллекция

In groups of three or four talk about your collections.

Example: A: What do you collect?

B: I collect stickers.

A: How many have you got?

B: Nineteen.

3a Play the Swap game. Make a list of five objects (предметов). One object is for your collection.

1			
2	 		
3	 		
4	 -,		
5		V	

3b Swap four objects to add to your collection.

A: A sticker for a badge. Let's swap.

B: No deal!

A: Two for one.

B: That's a deal.

swap [swpp] — обменяться deal [di:1] — сделка, "Договорились!"

3c What have you got now?

Example: I've got five cassettes.

4a Read.



I'm Max. I like playing football. We have a football club at school. My favourite team is Manchester United. I've got fifteen stickers of football players.



I'm Jane. I'm good at music. I like playing the piano and reading books. I have a good collection of CDs.



I'm Dima. I'm good at tennis. I collect tennis balls. I've got twenty! My cat likes playing with my tennis balls. And I play the guitar.

4b Read the texts again and complete the table.

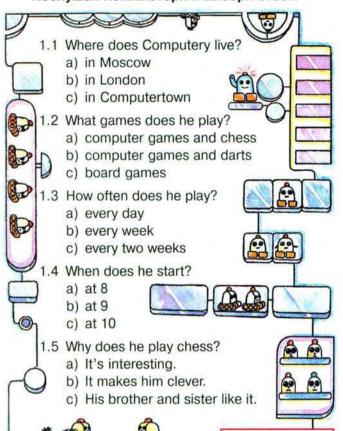
	Interests		
Max	playing football, collecting stickers		
Jane			
Dima			

5 Write about your interests.

esson 7 Progress page

45-50 40-45 35-40 < 35</th> very good good OK look again

Listen to Computery and choose the answer. Послушай Компьютери и выбери ответ.



2 Do the puzzle. Write the names of five sports. Разгадай и напиши пять названий видов спорта.

- a) COKEHY
- b) NISNET
- c) LALBOTOF

Score

10

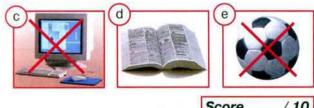
- d) SABALBEL
- e) NIKSIG

Score ____ / 5

Write captions. Подпиши картинки.



Example: Don't talk.



Score ____ / 10

- 4 Look at the room and answer the questions. Посмотри на комнату и ответь на вопросы.
 - a) What sports does Jack do?
 - b) What does he collect?

- c) What games does he play?
- d) What hobbies does he have?
- e) Does he play the piano?



- 5 Put the hide-and-seek rules in order from 1 to 5. Расставь правила игры в прятки по порядку от 1 до 5.
 - a) When you find your friend you run back.
 - b) You go and find one of your friends.
 - c) Your friends run and hide.
 - d) Now you hide and your friend finds you.
 - e) You count to ten or twenty.

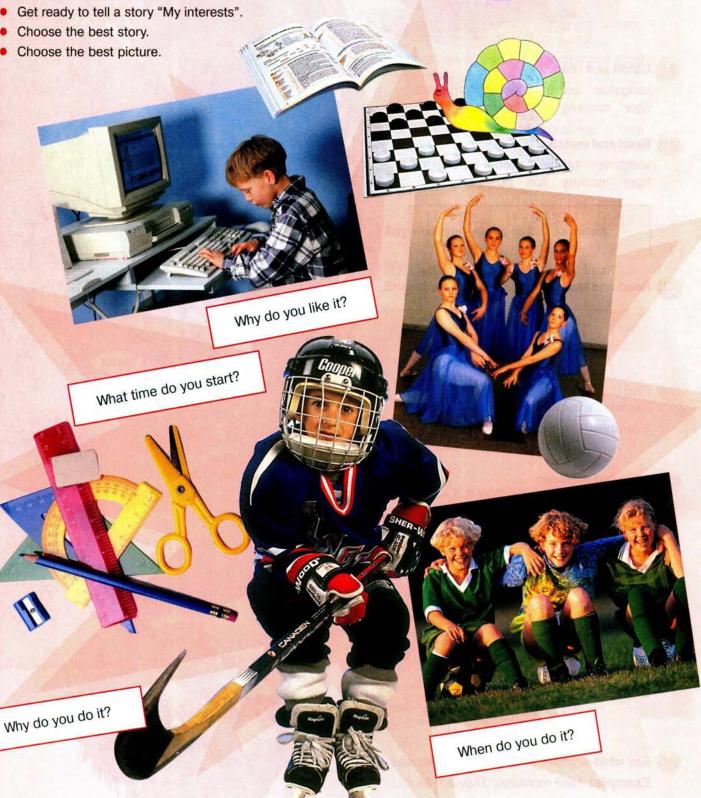
Score ____ / 10

Lesson 8 Project

My interests

1) Talk about your interests.

- Choose your pictures.
- Arrange your pictures on paper.



Animal world

esson 1 Crocodiles live in...?



1a Listen and read.

kangaroo zebra cheetah crocodile tiger monkey lion puma

1b Read and match.

kangaroo zebra cheetah crocodile tiger monkey lion puma

1 ['••]	2[,••'•]	3 ['•··]

2 Read and learn.



English jungle bingo stronger longer

Say where they live.

Example: Crocodiles live in Africa. Crocodiles live in water.

- 3b Say what animals:
 - 1 ... live in Africa.
 - 2 ... live in the Americas.
 - 3 ... live in Australia.
 - 4 ... live in Russia.
 - 5 ... live in water.
 - 6 ... live in the jungle.
 - 7 ... live in the forest.
 - 8 ... hunt (охотиться) small animals.
- 4a Say what animals are big, small, kind, clever, beautiful, funny.

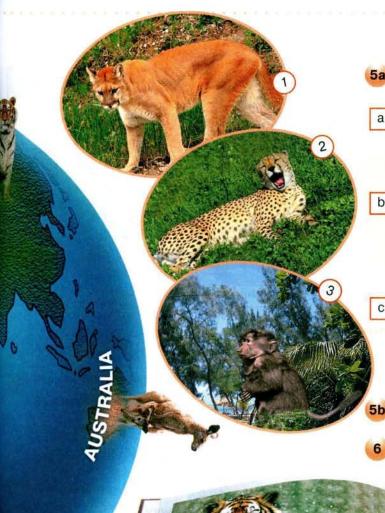
Example: A: Lions.

B: Lions are big and clever. Pumas...

4b Say what animals you like / don't like and why.

Example: I like monkeys. They are funny.





5a Read and match.

It is a wild animal. It is black or brown. It is small. It lives in Africa. It lives in a family. It talks with its hands and face.

b It is a wild animal. It is yellow and brown. It lives in North and South America. It hunts small animals. It jumps and climbs trees very well.

It is a wild animal. It is very clever. It lives С in Africa. It hunts small animals. It has got spots (пятна). They hide it in the jungle.

5b) Say what the words in Ex. 5a mean.

6) Elisten and complete the Animal Encyclopedia.



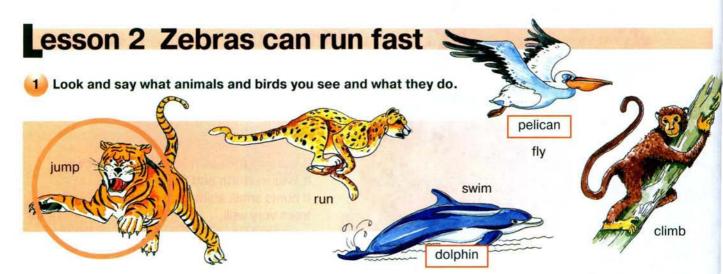
The tiger is a (1) ... (2) It is (3) ..., orange and (4) It is big and (5) The tiger lives in the forest or (6) It (7) ... small animals. Its stripes (полоски) (8) ... it.



The crocodile is a wild (1) It is (2) It is not (3) The crocodile (4) ... water. It lives in (5)

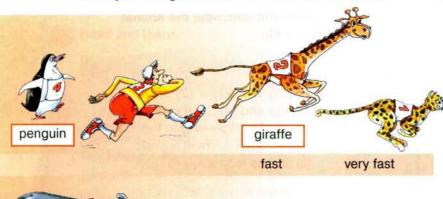
Write about your favourite animal. Use the plan. Don't name the animal, don't draw it. Let your partner guess its name.

- 1 animal
- 2 colour
- 3 where it lives 4 hunts or doesn't hunt

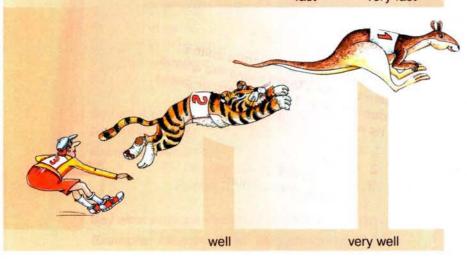


- (2) 🖭 Listen to how Dima trains his dog and repeat.
- Look and say what you can / can't do.
- 4 Look and find the champion. Say who can do what.

 Example: Penguins can run. Giraffes can run fast.







LOOK

I, you, he, she, it, we, they can run
I, you, he, she, it, we, they can't fly
cannot

- Say what animals:
 - ... can run fast.
 - ... can fly.
 - ... can swim very well.
 - ... can climb very well.
 - ... can jump very well.
 - ... can't fly.
 - ... can't climb.
 - ... can't swim.
 - ... can't run fast.
 - ... can't jump very well.
- 6 Play the Guessing game. Choose an animal and tell your friend what it can / can't do. Don't name the animal. Let your friend guess the name.

Example: A: It can fly. It can swim.

It can't climb.

B: Pelican.

7 Read and learn.



little jungle name crocodile type love giraffe face favourite have tense

Write what your favourite animal can / cannot do.

Lesson 3 What's that called?

🚺 5 Listen, read and act out.

Boy: I don't like budgies. What can they do?

They can't run, they can't jump, they can't swim. But my dog can do a lot.

But can your dog fly?

Budgie: Can your dog talk? Boy: Fly? Talk? No, he can't.

LOOK

Girl:

He can swim.
Can he swim?

Yes, he can. No, he can't. What can he do?

budgie — волнистый попугайчик

2 Play the Guessing game. Use your cards.

Example: A: Can it swim?

sharp teeth: lion, tiger, ...

ugly (not beautiful) animals: ...

dangerous animals: leopard, crocodile, ...

B: Yes, it can. / No, it can't.

A: It's a crocodile.

B: Right / Wrong

4 Read and say true or false.

Example: All animals and birds with wings can fly.— False. Penguins have got wings, but they can't fly.

- 1 All animals with sharp teeth can hunt.
- 2 All big animals are dangerous.
- 3 All wild animals are dangerous.
- 4 All animals with long legs can jump well.

Odd one out.

Example: All animals have got long legs, but the hippo has got short legs.

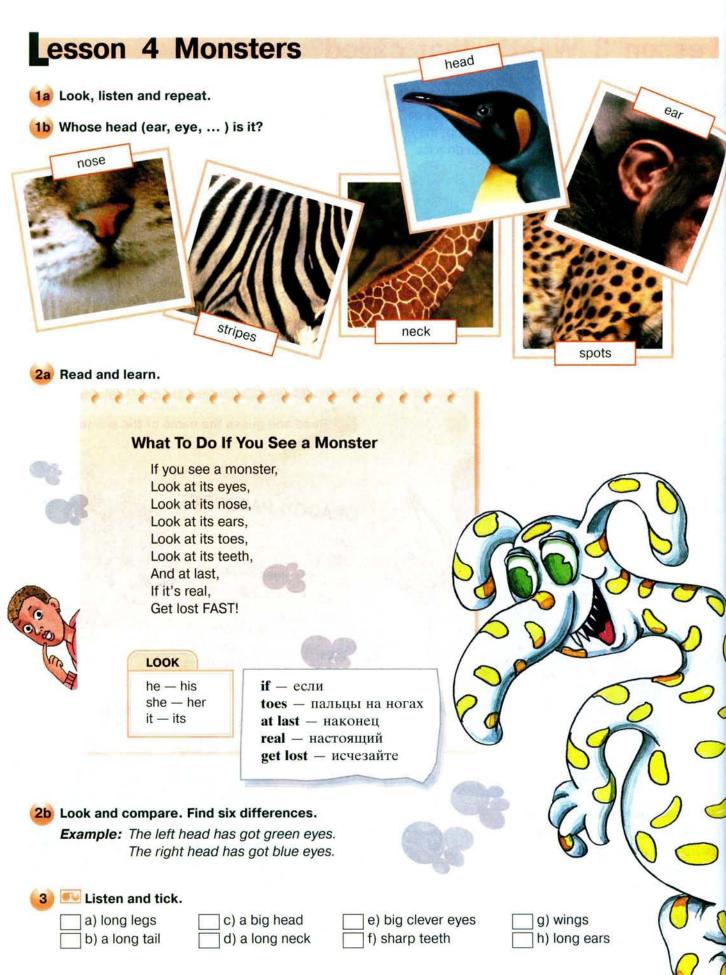
- 1 tiger, giraffe, hippo, puma (legs)
- 2 monkey, cat, penguin, kangaroo (tail)
- 3 crocodile, hippo, cheetah, tiger (teeth)

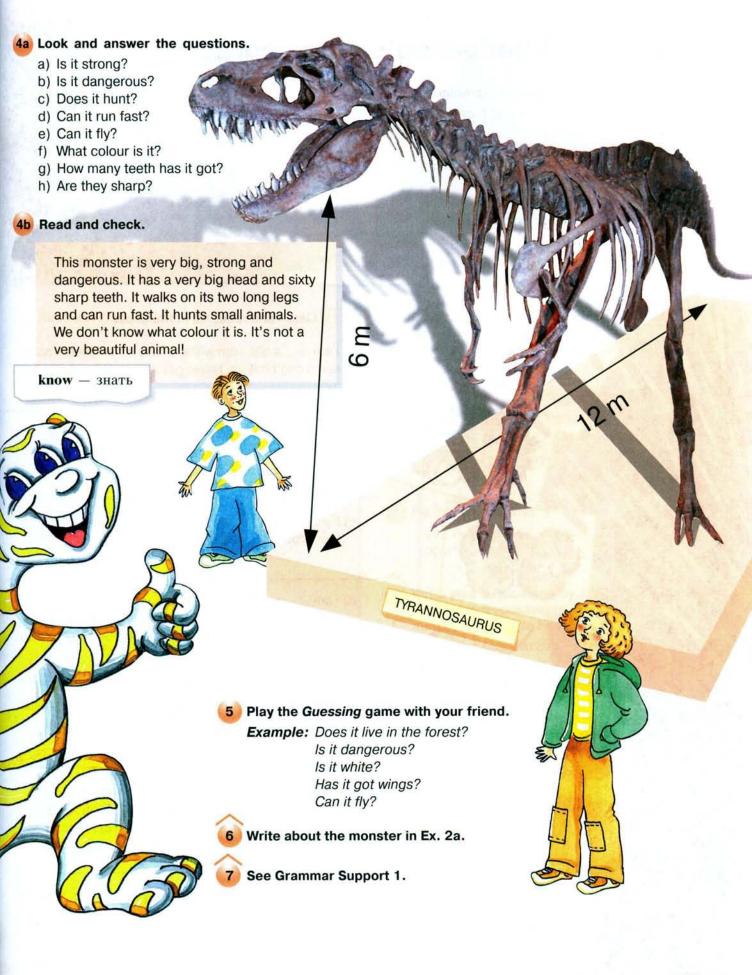
Choose a dragon from Ex. 6 and make a

passport for it like in Ex. 6.

4 zebra, kangaroo, crocodile, monkey (jump well)





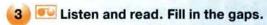


esson 5 A hedgehog's autobiography

1 How much do you know about hedgehogs?
What does the hedgehog eat (ест)?
Can the hedgehog swim?
What does it do in winter (зимой)?
How many prickles (колючки) does it have?

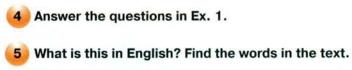
2 Say the words and put them in order.
minute ['mɪnɪt] week [wi:k] hour [aʊə]
month [mʌnθ] day [deɪ] year [jɪə]

(1) minute (2) ... (3) ... (4) ... (5) ... (6) year



- a) I ams old. I am white. I have no prickles. I can't see. I can't roll up. I have got a short tail and four long legs.
- b) I ams old. I have got prickles. They are white. I am prickly! I eat my mother's milk.
- c) I ams old. I can see. I can roll up, too. I have got four brothers and sisters. We roll up. It's fun!
- d) I ams old. I sleep from morning till evening. At night my mother takes me and my brothers and sisters for a walk (на прогулку). She teaches us what we can eat.
- e) I am old. I am big! I don't eat my mother's milk.
 I eat insects (насекомые). I eat and eat and eat. But I don't eat fruit.
- f) I ams old. I can run fast, I can swim, I can roll down a hill (холм). I have got five thousand (5,000) prickles. I can jump and jam (воткнуть) my prickles into a fox's nose. I am safe.
- g) It is winter. I am in bed. Good night. See you in March! I can help you in your garden.









- 6 Read again and do a) to g).
- a) Answer: What colour is the hedgehog?
- b) Make more words with "y": Example: prickle - prickly fun - funn..., sleep - sleep..., fluff - fluff...
- c) Look at the picture and translate: roll up
- d) Correct:

My mother take me and my brother and sister for a walk.

e) True or false?The hedgehog likes apples.

f) Answer:

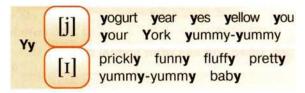
What can the hedgehog do? Can you do it? Ask your friend:

Example: Can you swim?

g) Answer:

How can the hedgehog help you in the garden?

- Cover the text, look at the pictures in Ex. 3. Say what you remember.
- 8a Listen and say.



- 8b Fill in the gaps with "y" and read.
 ...es fluff... ...ou funn... ...ellow
 ...ogurt bab... ...umm...
- 9a Write your autobiography. Get three to five photos from your family album. Ask your mother or father to help you.

Example: I am two days / months / years old.
I can / can't sleep all day, sit, walk,
crawl (ползать), talk, read, write,
swim, run, jump, dress, help my
mother. I have got a brother /
a sister. I have no teeth / hair.

9b Write the autobiography of the animal in your project file.



esson 6 Pet hotel

- Look at the pets. Listen and say their names.

 a budgie a dog a hamster a tortoise a guinea pig
 a mouse a fish
- Tom works at the pet holiday hotel BOW-MIAOW. Listen and answer the questions.

What is a pet hotel? What animals stay in it?



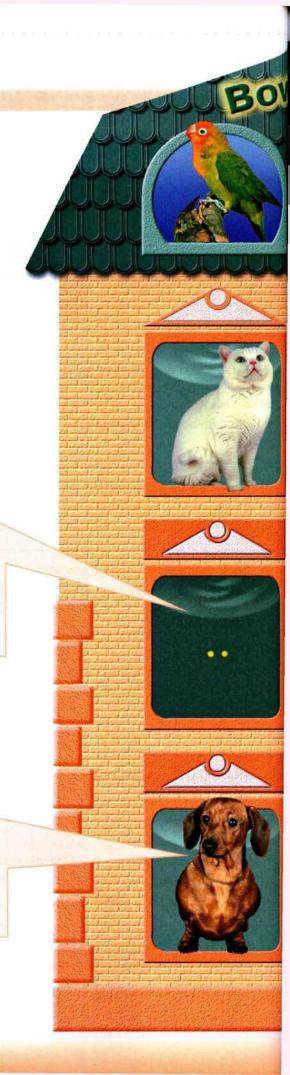
(3a) Read and say what animal it is.

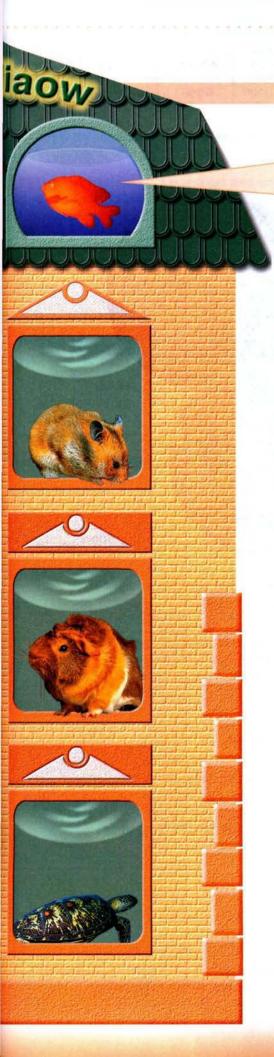
My name's Fluffy. I'm three years old. I've got long whiskers and a long tail. I'm black, but my left ear and my legs are white. I like milk and I like sleeping (люблю спать) on the sofa. I have milk at the hotel and I can sleep all day. But I miss (скучаю по) my home.

- 3b E Listen and check.
- 4 Read about the dog. Fill in the gaps with these words:

is play am (2) have are run like

My name (1) ... Brownie. I (2) ... five years old.
I (3) ... long and my legs (4) ... short. But I can (5) ...
very fast. I don't (6) ... cats. I (7) ... got many dog
friends at the hotel. We (8) ... all day. I don't miss home.





(5) What does the fish say? Make up its story. Use these words.

Bubble (Пузырик)
five months old
small
red
a long tail
swim
eat worms [w3:mz]
no friends at the hotel
miss home



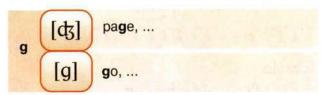
6a 🖭 Listen and fill in the gaps.

Oh where, oh where can it be?

Oh where, oh where has my little ... gone?
Oh where, oh where can it be?
With its ... cut short,
And its ... cut long

gone — ушла **cut** — подрезанные

- 6b Listen and sing.
- Read the words with the letter Gg. Make two groups. guinea pig hedgehog garden giraffe good budgie gorilla

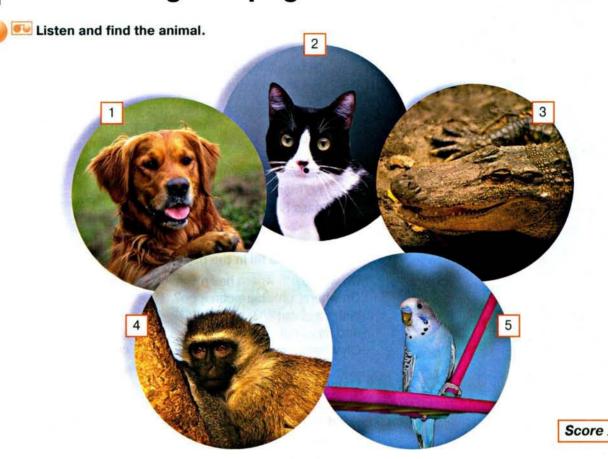


8 Write an ad (объявление) for this dog. It has no home. It needs (ей нужен) a loving friend.



esson 7 Progress page

45-50	40-45	35-40	< 35
very good	good	ОК	look again



2 Read and write T (true) or F (false).

Hello, friends.

My name is Mike. My telephone number is 485 692.

Please help me find my dog. His name is Bump. He is brown. He can hunt, jump, swim, run fast and climb well. His ears are long and his nose is black. He has got a small white spot on his right ear. I like Bump very much. Please find him and call me.

- 1 Bump is brown.
- 2 Bump can run fast.
- 3 He cannot climb.
- 4 His ears are short.
- 5 His nose is black.

Score	/15

- Choose can or can't.
 - 1 Zebras ... climb.
 - 2 Pelicans ... fly.
 - 3 Dolphins ... swim very well.
 - 4 Tigers ... run fast.
 - 5 Penguins ... jump very well.

-		
Score	/	70

/ 15

- 4 Odd one out.
 - 1 in water, in the forest, in Africa, in the jungle
 - 2 pelican, monkey, zebra, cheetah
 - 3 tail, head, eye, teeth
 - 4 long, sharp, bird, short
 - 5 jump, swim, climb, dangerous

Caara	/ 10
Score	/ / / /

Animal parade

Lesson 8 Project

Draw an animal. Label its legs, tail, eyes, ears, etc.

Look at Heffalump's passport and write a passport for your animal.

Name: HEFFALUMP

Age: 99

Colour: green, black, and yellow

Lives: in England

Has got: a big head, four legs, two big

ears, and three green eyes

Can: run, swim, speak English and

play football

Likes: flowers and Coca-Cola Characteristics: funny, not dangerous

3 Put up your picture on the wall.

4 Make two teams.

Team A: Take turns to talk about your animals.
 Team B: Listen and give medals to team A.



neck





5) Give the medals and say.

Example: To Dima for a Funny Animal. Congratulations (поздравления)!

To Dasha for an Animal with Big Eyes. Congratulations!

Down Memory Lane

Lesson 1 Dates

1a Guess.



1b Look at the calendar. Listen, repeat and translate.

1 January	2 February	3 March
7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31
4 April	5 May	6 June
1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30
7 July	8 August	September
7 July 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25	9 September 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29
1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31	2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28

1c Ask your partner.

Example: A: What's the first month?

B: January.

1d Guess your classmates' favourite month.

Example: A: Is April your favourite month?

B: No it isn't. / Yes, it is.

2a W Listen and say.

Example: 19 January — the nineteenth of January

a) 19 January

f) 1 September

b) 25 December

g) 31 May

c) 3 November

h) 2 December

d) 3 March

i) 7 January

e) 1 January

Listen and write.

2c Do Jenya's puzzle: When's my birthday?

3a Ask your friends and fill in the table.

Example: Jane: My birthday is on the third of

November. When's your birthday,

Anya?

Anya: It's on the first of February.

Birthday
19 January

3b Report the results to the class.

Example: Dima's birthday's on the nineteenth

of January. It's in winter.

Write down your relatives' and friends' birthdays. Report them to the class.



Lesson 2 Space firsts

1 Read aloud, listen and check. 1957 1961 1963 1965 1969 1975

2a Look and match the pictures with the names.

Astronauts a) Alexei Leonov b) Strelka c) Valentina Tereshkova d) Yuri Gagarin e) Neil Armstrong



- 2b 🖭 Listen to the radio programme. Answer your teacher's questions.
- 2c Read the descriptions and match them with the space firsts in Ex. 2a.
 - a) It was the first dog in space. It was from Russia.
 - b) He was the first man in space. He was from Russia.
 - c) She was the first woman in space. She was from Russia.
 - d) He was the first man on the moon. He was from America.
 - e) He was the first to walk in space. He was from Russia.
- 2d Match the questions with the answers.
 - 1 Was Neil Armstrong Russian?
 - 2 Was Yuri Gagarin the first man to walk in space?
 - 3 Was Strelka the first dog in space?
 - 4 Was an American the first on the moon?
 - 5 Was Valentina Tereshkova an actress?
 - 6 Was Alexei Leonov the first man in space?
 - 7 Was Valentina Tereshkova French?

- a) No, he wasn't. It was Alexei Leonov.
- b) Yes, it was.
- c) Yes, he was. It was Neil Armstrong.
- d) No, he wasn't. He was American.
- e) No, she wasn't. She was Russian.
- f) No, she wasn't. She was an astronaut.
- g) No, he wasn't. He was the first man to walk in space.

3 Write guestions and answer them.

Example: the / was / first / when / walk / in space? When was the first walk in space? -In 1965.

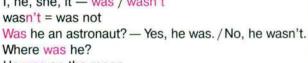
- a) in / woman / first / space / the / who / was?
- b) she / was / Russian?
- c) when / the / was / manned / first / flight / in space?
- d) astronaut / who / the / was / first?
- e) to the moon / was / the first / flight / when /?
- f) flight / was / it / whose?

- What was there in the history of space flights in the years in Ex. 1? Make a space calendar.
- See Grammar Support 8.

LOOK

I, he, she, it — was / wasn't wasn't = was not

He was on the moon.



Lesson 3 Grandparents

- 1a) 🖭 Listen, read and say.
 - 1 an engineer
 - 2 a dancer
 - 3 a policewoman
 - 4 a sportsman
 - 5 a student
 - 6 a doctor
 - 7 a farmer
 - 8 an astronaut
 - 9 a policeman
 - 10 a teacher

(1b) Match the professions in Ex. 1a and the descriptions.

Example: 1-c)

- a) He works on a farm.
- b) She dances in the Bolshoi Theatre.
- c) He makes new "Volgas".
- d) She studies biology.
- e) They do sports.
- f) He goes on space flights.
- g) She helps people.
- h) He works in the police.
- i) She works in the police.
- j) She works in a school.





	c Listen and wr	ite.			
1953 B	a) engineer	2 • •	3 • • •	4 • • •	5 • • •
	Look at the pi Example: He bi Listen and	was a dancer.	who was what	I when	
		D			
	Ser.		AT INCOME.	92 7	



Play Who was what?

Example: A: Excuse me, were you a doctor thirty years ago?

B: No, I wasn't.

A: Were you a teacher?

B: Yes, I was.

A: Thank you.

5 Ask your friend three or four questions about his / her grandparents.

6 Write about your grandparents and illustrate your story with photos or pictures.

See Grammar Support 8.

LOOK

I, he, she, it — was, wasn't = was not We, you, they — were, weren't = were not ... days / ... weeks / ... years ago

esson 4 Now and then

1 Look at Dima's photos. Read and say which story belongs to the past.

I live in a big house. I have my own room. In my room I play the guitar and computer games. I do my homework too. I like colouring in pictures in my English workbook. English is my favourite subject. I go to Britain every summer.

At school I have a lot of friends. I like my lessons at school. I like the clubs at school too. I **dance** in our school dancing club. On my birthday I always have a party and **invite** all my school friends. We dance and play games.



I lived in a small flat. I played with toys all day long or coloured in pictures in my picture books. I liked it! I travelled to Moscow with my Dad. I danced at parties in my kindergarten. I invited my grandma to the parties to watch me.

Listen and put the verbs into the right columns.

closed asked stopped started played cooked coloured watched invited travelled

[t]	[d]	[ɪd]
	25.65	***

3 Look at the pictures and say what Anya did yesterday.

Example: Anya cooked her breakfast yesterday.









cook

Ask your friend about his / her early childhood.

Example: Did you visit your grandparents when you were five?

— Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

visit watch Did you play like ask fairy tales? the piano / the guitar? a lot of questions? football matches? the Moscow Kremlin? dancing?

5 Write about yourself when you were five. Illustrate the story with pictures. See Grammar Support 9.

LOOK

Did you play chess? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. didn't = did not Did he / she / we / they play chess?

work + ed = worked play + ed = played live + ed = lived stop + ed = stopped try + ed = tried

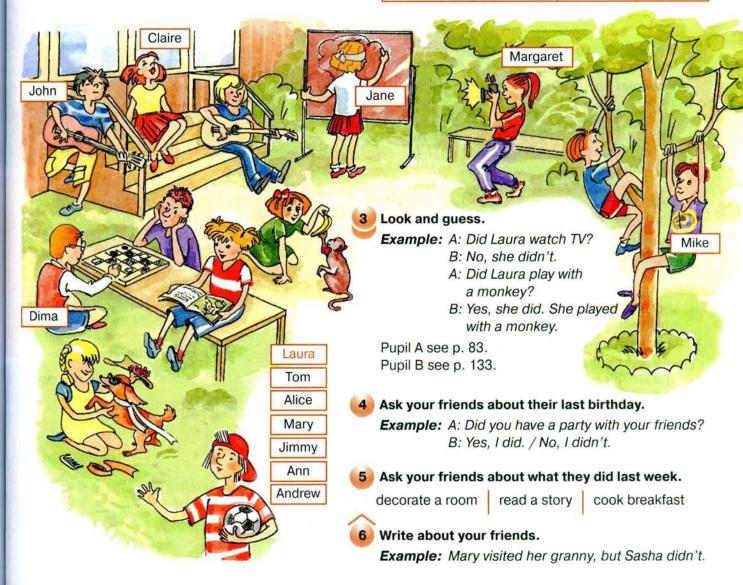
esson 5 At the birthday party

- 1a Say true or false.
 - a) Jane invited her friends to her birthday party.
 - b) Jane played the guitar.
 - c) Tom danced.
- 1b 🖭 Listen and check.
- 1c Answer the questions.
 - a) When was the birthday party?
 - b) Who was at the party?
 - c) What did Tom do at the party?
 - d) Did he dance at Sarah's birthday party last year?
 - e) Did the children play games?
 - f) Did they play board games?

2 Look and say what Alice / John did or didn't do at Jane's party.

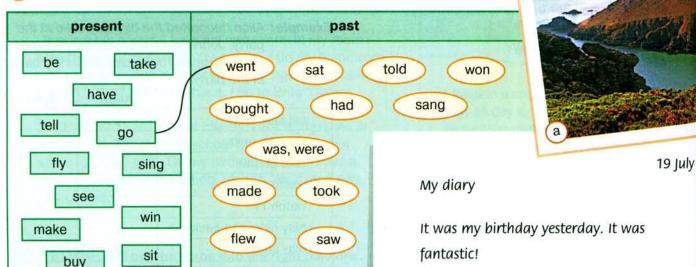
Example: Alice decorated the birthday cake at the party. John didn't decorate the birthday cake. Alice and John didn't tell fairy tales at the party.

	Alice	John
tell fairy tales	X	×
play the guitar	X	1
take photos	Х	Х
watch a monkey	1	X
watch TV	X	X
play hide-and-seek	1	Х
play chess	1	X
decorate the cake	1	X



esson 6 Souvenir

Listen and make pairs.



Play the Mime game. Use Ex. 1.

Example: She flew.

Say aloud.

0: saw law brought bought thought ought [p:t] aught caught taught

4a Look at Max's teddy bear. Read and say which sentence is true.

Max likes this teddy bear because...

a) it was his first toy when he was a baby.

- b) it was his prize in a game.
- c) it was his birthday present.
- 4b Read Max's diary quickly and check.
- 4c Read the text again. Look at the photos. Which of them did Max take at Alton Towers?

fantastic!

It started like a usual day: I got up at 7 in the morning and had breakfast. At 8 a.m. my grandad came round. He took me to ... Alton Towers! It's a fantastic funfair in the centre of England. How I love it!

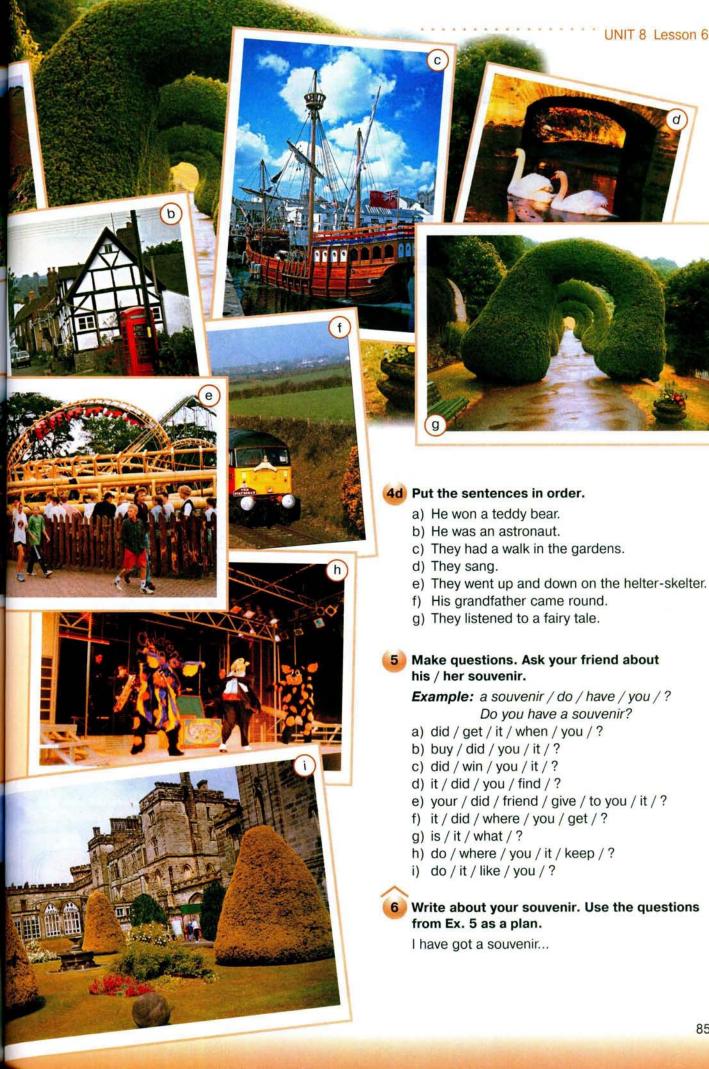
We sang together with funny characters at the children's show. We went up and down on the helter-skelter. We saw an old castle and had a walk in the beautiful gardens. A storyteller told us a fairy tale.

In the Black Hole I sat in a space ship and "flew" through space. I was an astronaut. Great!

Finally, I won a teddy bear because I was good at a game. I keep it in my room on the sofa. I took some photos.

I had a great time!

helter-skelter — спиральная горка castle [ka:sl] — замок hole — дыра



esson 7 Progress page

45-50	40-45	35-40	< 35
very good	good	ОК	look again

Write the dates.

Example: The twenty-first of June -21 June.

- a) the fifth of May
- b) the thirtieth of January
- c) the second of February
- d) the third of November
- e) the tenth of July
- f) the eighth of March

Score _____ / 6

2 Write questions for the answers.

Example: We were at the zoo. (Where...)

- Where were you?
- a) I bought this bicycle last week. (When...)
- b) No, we didn't. We danced at the concert, not at the party. (Did...)
- c) I played chess with my dad. (What...)
- d) Yes, I was very happy there. (Were...)
- e) Yes, I did. I made this space ship for my brother.

Score ____ / 10

Make three groups.

climbed jumped decorated lived looked watched visited worked loved started opened

[t]	[d]	[Id]
	climbed	***

Score ____ / 10

Read and write the correct form.

Last summer Anya **stayed** (*stay*) at her granny's. It (1 be) ... great! Every morning she (2 get) ... up at six o'clock and (3 go) ... out into the yard. There she (4 help) ... her grandmother. Then she (5 have) ... warm milk and (6 go) ... swimming. She (7 like) ... swimming. Anya and her friends (8 play) ... games. Anya (9 score) ... two goals in a football match. The children often (10 go) ... to a farm and (11 work) ... there. Once they (12 see) ... a hedgehog, but they (13 not take) ... it home. On Sundays she (14 talk) ... to her mum and dad on the telephone. She (15 enjoy) ... her time.

Score ____ / 15

Read the text again and put the pictures in order.

Score ____ / 9











Lesson 8 Project

I have got a nice

I got it two years

souvenir.

- 1a Look through the Student's Book and your project file.
- 1b Say what you did in your English lesson.
- 1c Make a calendar of the memories of your class. Put each month on a separate sheet of paper.



- 2 Draw a big picture of a boat. Put your faces in the windows.
- 3 Make sails out of your calendar one sail for each month. Put them on the boat. Give your boat a name.

Now you are ready to sail. Catch the wind!

Talk about your memories with your class.

My mother's birthday is on the twenty-fifth of August.

Calendar of our memories

September

First week - We met our English teacher and had our first English

lesson.

Second week - ...

Third week - ...

When I was five, I...

My grandparents fifty years ago...

> Space calendar Alexei Leonov was from Russia



Your photo





59 Town and village

town

Lesson 1 Where do you live?

1a Look at the pictures, choose and say. Where do you live?



village



1b Match the Russian and English words.

деревня город

village city town

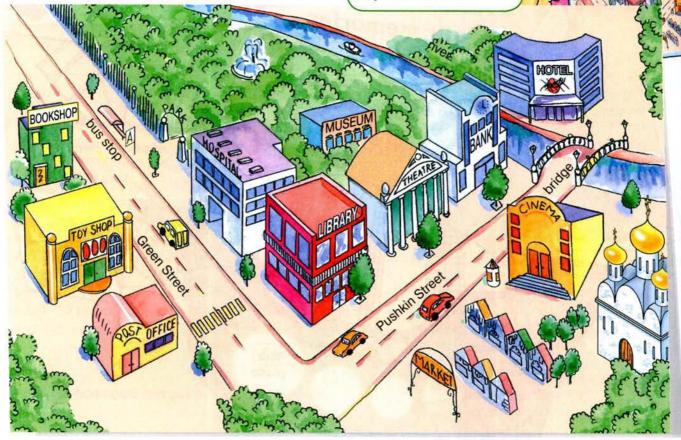
LOOK

in a village in a town in a city

Look at the map of the place where Anya lives. Say where she lives.

There's a nice view from my window. Look!

city



Listen and put the words into four groups.

•	• •	• •	• • •
bank	office	hotel	library

bank office hotel library bridge shop market theatre park zoo hospital cinema police station bus river

4a Look at the map in Ex. 2 for a minute. Cover it. Tell your partner what there is in the city.

Example: There's a bank in the city.

4b Tell your friends where you live. What is there in your town / village?

Example: A: I live in Omsk. There's a big park here.

B: I live in Omsk too. There's a long bridge here.

5a Read Anya's letter. What places did she visit in Moscow?

Omsk 14 January

Dear Jane,

The winter holidays are over and school started three days ago.
In January I was in Moscow with my mum and dad. We had a good time there. We stayed in a hotel in the centre of Moscow. Our room was on the 25th floor and we had a nice view of the river Moskva.

We went to the Bolshoi Theatre and the Pushkin Museum. We went to Gorki Park too and that was fun! And the Christmas tree in the Kremlin was fantastic. There were a lot of children in the square. We played games, sang and danced a lot and got presents at the end.

What about you? Where did you go for your winter holidays? Write soon.

Love, Anya



- 5b See Grammar Support 9.
- 5c Correct the sentences.

Example: Anya didn't go to Moscow in the summer holidays. She went there in the winter holidays.

- Anya went to Moscow in the summer holidays.
- 2 They stayed on the 15th floor of the hotel.
- 3 There was a view of the park from the window.
- 4 The family had a lot of fun in the museum.
- 5 There were a lot of Christmas trees in the Kremlin.
- 6 The children watched films in the Kremlin.

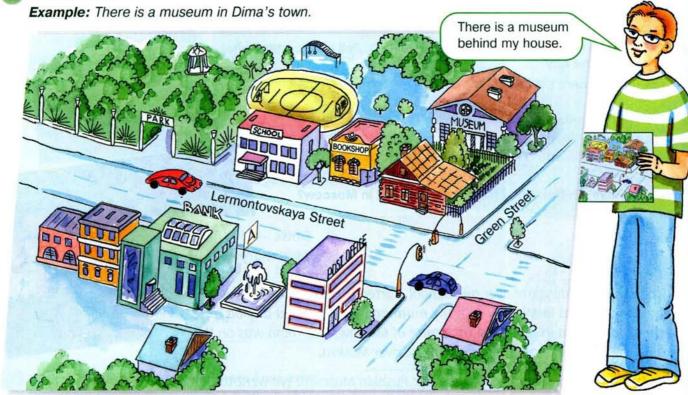
5d Ask Anya about her holidays in Moscow.

Example: When did school start? — Three days ago.

- 1 Where...? I went to Moscow.
- 2 When...? In January.
- 3 Where...? In a hotel.
- 4 What...? I liked the Christmas tree.
- 5 What...? We sang and danced.
- 5e In pairs ask your friend about his / her winter holidays.
- 6 Draw a map of the city, town or village you live in. Write the names of the streets and other places. Are there any interesting names?

Lesson 2 Around your home town

1a Look and say.



- 1b Complete the sentences. There is one extra word.
 - a) between
- e) in front of
- b) on the corner f) under
- c) behind
- d) opposite
- g) next to
- 1 Dima's house is ... of the street.
- 2 The post office is ... his house.
- 3 The bookshop is ... the school.
- 4 The school is ... the park and the bookshop.
- 5 The sportsground is ... the school.
- 6 The bus stop is ... the bank.
- 1c Look, read and correct the sentences.

Example: No, the park is near the school.

- 1 The park is next to Dima's house.
- 2 The school is between the post office and the bank.
- 3 The bank is opposite the bus stop.
- 4 The museum is on the corner of the street.
- 5 Dima's house is behind the bookshop.

- Look at Anya's plan, p. 88. Listen and find.
 - a) bus stop —
 - b) theatre -
 - c) library -
 - d) hospital 1
 - e) bookshop -
 - f) museum -

LOOK

Was there a park?

Yes, there was.

No, there wasn't.

- Where was it?
- Look at your plan and tell your friend about your home town.
- In pairs talk about Dima's town.

Pupil A: Ask about Dima's town a hundred years ago.

Pupil B: Turn to p. 134. Look and answer.

park school sportsground bookshop museum market garden shop bus stop supermarket

5 Write about your home town.

I live in a ... in ... Street. There is ... near (next to / opposite / behind) my house. I like my town, because it is

esson 3 Can you tell me the way?

Listen and say.









turn left

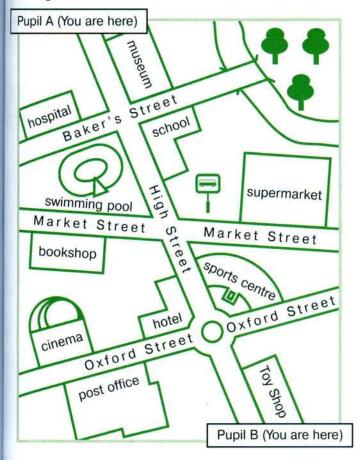
go straight on

go past the bank

turn right

cross the street

- Pollow the directions. Play the game in class.
- 3a Disten to the conversation. Read and act out.
 - A: Excuse me?
 - B: Yes?
 - A: Can you tell me the way to the market, please?
 - B: Yes. It's in <u>Milford Street</u>. Go <u>straight on</u>. Turn <u>left</u>. It's <u>next to</u> the post office.
 - A: Thank you.
- 3b Make up a conversation. Change the <u>underlined</u> words.
- Work in pairs. You are a stranger in the town. Ask about the way to the places you want to go to.



5a Read and answer. What is the museum famous for?

MADAME
Madame Tussaud's is
a wax museum. There are

a lot of kings, queens, politicians and stars.
You can see famous people from the past and famous people of today — Charlie Chaplin, Princess Diana, Sylvester Stallone and many others.

It is very popular — two million people visit it every year. There are about four hundred figures in the museum.

It takes about six months to make a new figure. Artists make the faces and hands from wax. They make the bodies from plastic. They use real human hair on the heads. Often, famous people give their clothes for the figures.



- 5b Is there a museum in your town? What is it famous for?
- 6a Read and copy the message. Think about punctuation marks and capital letters.

Gostraighto ZE Jeftlookyouarein Tofmyhouse

6b Your teacher doesn't know where you live. Write how to get to your house from the school. "You are in front of the school. Turn..."

Lesson 4 The London Eye

- 1a Read and match.
 - 1 Big Ben
 - 2 The Thames
 - 3 The Tower of London
 - 4 Hamleys
 - 5 Madame Tussaud's
- a) a shop
- b) a museum
- c) a bell
- d) a river
- e) a library

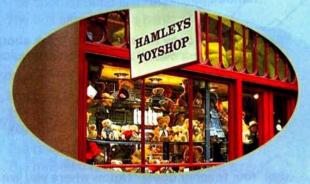
1b Read and check.



Buckingham Palace is the most famous place in London. It is the home of the Queen. There are 600 rooms in it. It has an indoor swimming pool and a cinema.



Trafalgar Square is the most popular place for people to meet. In the middle of the square there is Nelson's Column, which is 51 m high.



Hamleys is the biggest toy shop in London. There are six floors with millions of toys.



Big Ben is the biggest bell in the clock tower in Britain.



The London Eye
This is the biggest wheel in
Britain. It was opened on
1 February 2000 in London.
There's a wonderful view from it.
Let's climb into the sky.
Up, up and away!

Here is the river **Thames**. It runs below the wheel. It is the deepest and most beautiful river in Britain.

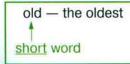




2a Read the texts and find the phrase.

- 1 самое популярное место встреч
- 2 самое большое колесо
- 3 самый известный парк
- 4 самая красивая река
- 5 самый старый мост

2b Compare.





Madame Tussaud's is the world's most famous waxwork museum. Over two million people go there every year to see wax figures of presidents, film stars and pop stars.



Tower Bridge is one of the oldest bridges in London. It is over a hundred years old.



Hyde Park is the most famous park in London. It's a pleasure to watch Londoners walk and jog in the park, eat their sandwiches, talk, sunbathe, read books and enjoy music. There are no signs like "Do not walk on the grass".



The Tower of London is a very big castle. It is the oldest place in London. It was a castle, a palace, a zoo, a prison and a museum. The most famous things in the Tower of London are the Crown Jewels. They have the biggest diamond in the world — the "Star of Africa".

Complete the sentence.

Example: I want to visit ... because it is

- 4 Do the London Quiz.
 - 1 Listen and guess. What is this?
 - 2 Which is the noisiest place in London?
 - 3 Where can you see the most famous people in the world?
 - 4 What is the most popular place to meet in London?
 - 5 Which is the most beautiful bridge?
 - 6 Where can you buy any toy you want?
 - 7 Which is the deepest river in Britain?
 - 8 Where is there the most beautiful view of the city?
 - 9 What is the "Star of Africa"? Where is it?
 - 10 Where can you play on the grass?
- 5 In groups make your own quiz about your town, village, school or class.

LOOK

beautiful - the most beautiful

 Buckingham Palace ['bʌkɪŋəm 'pælɪs] —

 Букингемский дворец

 Tower Bridge ['tauə 'brɪʤ] — Тауэрский мост

 Hyde Park ['haɪd 'pɑːk] — Гайд-парк

Trafalgar Square [trəˈfælgə ˈskweə] —

Трафальгарская площадь

Thames ['temz] — Темза

Hamleys ['hæmlız] — Хамлиз

Madame Tussaud's ['mædəm tə'sɔ:dz] —

малам Тюссо

wheel ['wi:l] - колесо обозрения

Tower of London ['tauər əv 'lʌndən] — Tayəp

esson 5 East, west, home's best



Look, listen and say.





Example: Max is happy, but Nick is sad.

Max / Nick happy / sad man / boy tall / short market / park noisy / quiet streets / yard clean / dirty prospect / street wide / narrow

2a Read about the town. Choose the right picture.

Cheltenham

Cheltenham is a small clean town in the centre of England. It is a very beautiful town. The streets are long and wide. The houses are small. There is a garden with nice flowers in front of each house. There aren't many cars in the streets, but there are a lot of noisy tourists.

The most interesting garden is in the centre. There are always a lot of people there. They have picnics, play games or just have a rest in a quiet place.

2b Look at the picture of the same town a hundred years ago. What was it like?

> **Example:** A: There were no cars in the streets a hundred years ago.

> > B: They are many cars in the streets now.



3a Read and answer your teacher's questions.

Jane

My village is the quietest place.

Max

I live in London. It's the oldest and biggest city in England.

Anya

I live on the 11th floor. It's the tallest block of flats in the street.

3b Work out a rule.

To make the **oldest** we add ... to the word **old**.

4 Find opposites.

Example: longest - shortest

tallest youngest shortest biggest oldest cleanest coldest saddest smallest dirtiest hottest happiest

LOOK

the + long + est = the longest the + big + est = the biggest the + happy + est = the happiest

- Listen and say whose hometown is:
 - a) the oldest
- 1) Sam's
- b) the noisiest
- 2) Tom's
- c) the newest
- 3) Margaret's
- 6a Talk about your hometown / school / class.
 - Which is the longest street?
 - Who is the tallest in the class?
 - Whose bag is the biggest?
- 6b Ask questions.

The shortest street

The quietest yard

The smallest classroom

The noisiest class

The girl with the longest hair

The boy with the biggest smile, etc.

What is special about your house, family and you? Write five sentences.

Example: — I live in the longest street.

My father is the tallest in the family.

See Grammar Support 15, 16.

esson 6 Village festival

1 Look and make pairs.



- 2a Listen to the radio programme and say what it is about.
- 2b Substantial Listen and match.

1 Jim

- 2 Tracy
- 3 Max
- 4 Annie
- a) made the biggest chewing gum bubble.
- b) gave the rabbit the biggest carrot.
- c) has the longest hair.
- d) is the best cyclist.
- e) made the highest jump.
- (3) Welcome to a British village festival. Go round and say who the winners are.

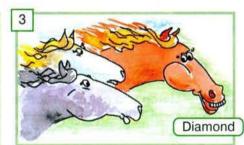




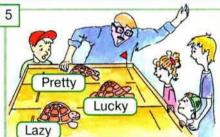
LOOK

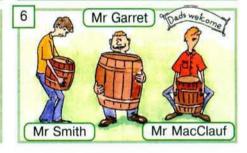
good - the best

bad - the worst









Whose cat is the best?

My cat's the smallest.

My cat's the fluffiest.



4 Read the letter about the village festival. Finish the letter.

Dear Dima.

Last spring I went to see my grandmother. She lives in a very old village called Frome. I had a good time there.

The most fantastic thing was the Village Festival. There were a lot of unusual and funny competitions. I took part in one of them. I made the biggest chewing gum bubble. My friend Sid was the best at eating apples.

...

Best wishes.

Max

esson 7 Progress page

45-50 40-45 35-40 < 35 very good OK look again good

- Unscramble the places.
 - a) vreri
- f) rneagd
- b) eloht
- g) iebgdr
- c) krpa
- h) mmuuse
- d) ehatret
- i) wnto
- e) raektm
- j) Ilvegai

/10 Score

- Complete the sentences. Put the words in the correct form.
 - a) This book is (interesting) book you can find in the library.
 - b) Yesterday was (bad) day for me this week.
 - c) Dave is (tall) boy in the team.
 - d) My grandfather is (old) in the family.
 - e) Who is (good) pupil in your class?

Score /10

- Listen and match. Where do they live?
 - 1 Nick
- a) in a village
- 2 Sarah
- b) in a town
- 3 Dave
- c) in a city
- 4 Sarah's aunt
- 5 Dave's dog

Score /10



Read Jane's letter to her pen friend. Write T for true sentences and F for false sentences.

Dear Maria,

Thank you for the letter. It was interesting to learn about your place. It is really beautiful.

I live in a very small village near a river. There's a nice view from my window. You can see a river and a big park near it.

I live in Market Street. But there is no market in the street just a food shop. Next to it there is a post office. Opposite the post office there is a bus stop. Behind it there's a bookshop. Between the bookshop and the village museum there are three houses. My friend Tom lives in one of them. We go to school together.

I like walking and playing in the park. It is my favourite place. What is your favourite place?

Please write to me soon. lane

- 1 Maria lives in a village.
- 2 There is a big park near the river.
- 3 Jane lives near the market.
- 4 The bookshop is behind the bus stop.
- 5 Tom lives between the bookshop and the village museum.

Score /10

Read and write how to get from Jane's school to her house. Put punctuation marks and



esson 8 Project

1 Прочитай, чему могут быть посвящены странички Книги рекордов. Выбери понравившуюся страницу.

What is the most beautiful part of your home town? What is the noisiest part of the home town? Which is the tallest building? Which is the smallest shop? Which is the most popular cinema? Which is the longest street? Which is the biggest school? Whose garden is the cleanest?

events

Which was the happiest day of the year? Which was the funniest day? Which was the most interesting festival? Which was the most popular sports competition? Which was the most interesting event of the year?



- 2 Собери фотографии, рисунки, открытки, подходящие к твоей странице.
- 3 В группе вместе с одноклассниками обсудите, что вы хотите поместить на страницу, придумайте надписи и заголовки. Подумайте, как рассказать об этом всему классу.

PEOPLE

Who is the tallest in your class? Who is the youngest teacher? Who is the best dancer / musician? Who has got the biggest dog? Who has got the smallest pet? Who has got the longest / shortest hair? Whose birthday is the first? Who has got the largest family? Who is the best at maths / English? Who is the worst at telling lies? Who is the best at making chewing gum Who has got the heaviest school bag? Who has got the biggest collection of

MY RECORDS

badges?

- Оформите страницу на большом листе бумаги и представьте ее классу.
- 5 Обязательно найдите на странице место для сообщений о своих собственных рекордах. Прикрепите свои фотографии или рисунки. Напишите и расскажите о своих успехах.



Yummy, yummy...

esson 1 I love apples!

Listen to the children. Say what food they like. Find it in the picture.

Example: Max likes ... / Sarah ...

2a Listen and say.

[æ]	[e]	[p]	[i:]	[1]	[u:]	
apple sandwich ham	lemon bread vegetable	shop popcorn chocolate	cheese tea cream pizza	fish milk	fruit juice	4

2b Read and say.

packet egg coffee orange carrot water add mix wash meal salad butter banana [bə'na:nə] onion ['ʌnjən] potato [pəˈteɪtou] pizza [ˈpi:tsə]

bread head [e] ready ea tea cream [i:] read

3a Published Look at the pictures. Listen and repeat.



3b Choose two things you like and two you don't like. Tell your friend.

13

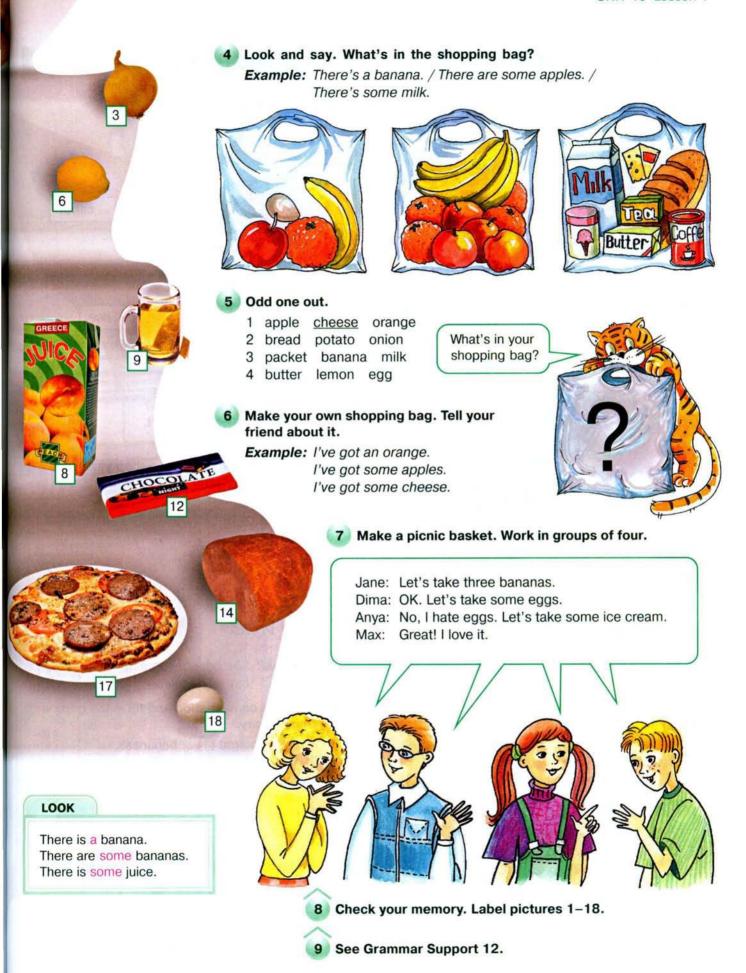
3c Find someone in the class who likes the same food and someone who doesn't.

Example: A: Do you like cheese?

B: Yes, I do. I love it.

A: Do you like milk?

B: No, I don't. I hate it.



esson 2 Have you got any bananas?

1a Look and write a / an / some.

1b Listen and check.

... nut



2 Look and answer. Cover the picture. What's in the picture?

Example: There's some lemonade.

There's an onion.

There're some nuts.

Guess what is in the shopping bag. Ask questions.

Example: A: Have you got any apples?

B: No. I haven't.

A You've got some rice in your shopping bag.

Sorry. I haven't got any rice. I've got some nuts.

Have you got any cheese? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Listen and say what she bought.

5) Max's mum was at the shop yesterday.

I've got some apples.
I haven't got any oranges.

... oil

... salt

LOOK

1 apples 6 carrots
2 butter ✓ 7 cheese
3 eggs 8 tomatoes
4 orange juice 9 Sprite
5 bread

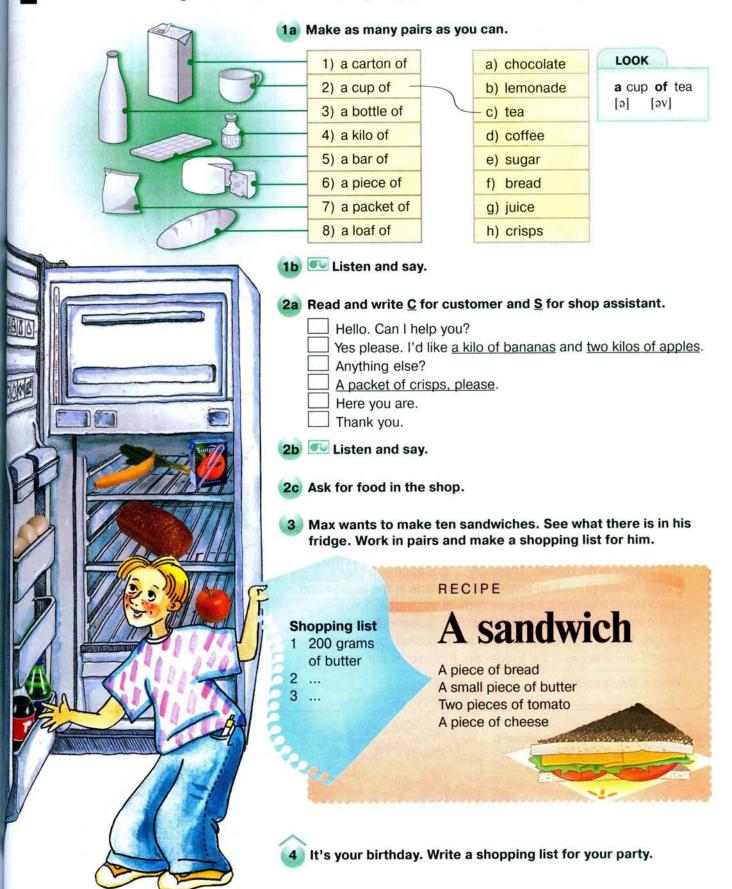
carrot

... rice

Example: She bought some butter. She didn't buy any apples.

- 6a Read the conversation and fill in the gaps with some or any.
 - A: Have you got (1) ... bananas?
 - B: Sorry, we haven't got (2) ... bananas today. But we've got (3) ... oranges.
 - A: OK. Four oranges, please.
 - B: Here you are.
 - A: Thank you.
- 6b Substantial Listen and check.
- Write which food your mother bought yesterday. Use Ex. 5.
- 8 See Grammar Support 12.

esson 3 A packet of crisps, please



esson 4 Who is the burglar?

- 1 There is nothing in Max's fridge. Listen and complete.
- 2a Look and guess: Who is the burglar?



- 2b Answer the questions about each picture.
 - Is there any milk in the basket? How many cartons of milk are there?
 - Is there any lemonade? How many bottles of lemonade are there?
 - Is there any cheese? How many kilos of cheese are there?
 - Is there any fruit? What kind of fruit is there?
 - How many lemons are there? How many apples are there?
- 2c Play At the Police Station.
- 2d Help the policeman to find the burglar. Fill in the gaps with is / are, was / were.

Who is the burglar? The first man is not a burglar. There (1) ... five apples in his basket. There (2) ... five apples in Max's fridge. There (3) ... four bottles of lemonade in the basket and there (4) ... four bottles of lemonade in the fridge. There (5) ... some milk in the basket and there (6) ... some milk in the fridge. There (7) ... some cheese in the basket, but there wasn't any cheese in the fridge. So, this man is not the burglar.

> Ann White, 9 Dogs Lane, Cheltenham,

England

Who is the burglar?

3 Ann lost her bag at an airport. Help her to write a report for the police.

See Grammar Support 7.



Missing things:

..... apples 1 carton

.....lemonade 2 kilos

..... lemons









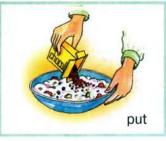
esson 5 Let's make a fruit salad













- 1a Do you know how to make a fruit salad? Put the pictures in the correct order.
- 1b Elisten and check.
- Read and fill in.

Fruit Icebera

Take (1) ... apples and (2) ... them into small pieces. Add (3) ... strawberries. Cut the (4) ... into pieces and (5) ... them to the salad. Mix with yogurt. You don't need (6) ... sugar. Put (7) ... ice cream on the top. Enjoy your salad!

bananas some (2) five any cut add

Apple salad

3a Read and find the odd one out.

Fruit Salad

- a) Take three bananas and an apple.
- b) Wash the fruit.
- c) Cut it into pieces.
- d) Add some lemon juice.
- e) Mix with cream.
- f) Add some tomatoes.
- q) Put some pieces of orange on the top.
- Chocolate present



Fruit Tower

- 3b Choose the best name.
- Talk about what you need to make a Russian salad.

Pupil A: See p. 133. Pupil B: See p. 134.

5 Finish writing the recipes for two salads. Choose the words from the box. Look up the new words in the Wordlist.

A Fruit Salad For this salad you need two bananas, _

A Russian Salad

For this salad you need two potatoes, ____

For this salad you need two potatoes two bananas three carrots an onion some strawberries three tomatoes and three apples. Cut the fruit the vegetables into small pieces and put into a bowl. Mix the fruit the vegetables with cream oil. Add some sugar salt and pepper. Put some cherries an egg on the top. Enjoy your salad.

Lesson 6 Have you got a sweet tooth?



3a Read and choose the best title.

- a) Chocolate factory
- b) The birth of chocolate
- c) I love chocolate

The story of chocolate starts in the green jungles of Africa. There are **cocoa** trees there. They need a lot of **sun**.

In November the farmers collect cocoa beans. They are white as milk. Then the farmers **dry** the beans in the sun for a week, and they become brown.

Ships bring the beans from Africa to Germany, France, Russia, England and other countries. In chocolate factories people make cocoa **powder** from the beans, add sugar, milk and nuts, and the chocolate is ready.



Cadbury makes:

- 250 tons of chocolate a week.
- 75,000 chocolate bars a day.



- 3b Read again and guess the words in bold.
- 3c Read and say true or false.
 - 1 Cocoa trees need a lot of sun.
 - 2 Cocoa trees are white.
 - 3 Cocoa beans become brown in summer.
 - 4 The farmers dry the beans for seven days.
 - 5 There is milk, cocoa powder, sugar and nuts in a bar of chocolate.
- 4 Listen and say. What presents did the children get for Easter? Fill in the table.

	What?	How many?
Jane		
Dave		

5a Interview two people in your class. Fill in the table.

	Pupil 1	Pupil 2
What chocolate do you like?		
How many bars of chocolate can you eat a day?		

5b Say who has got a sweet tooth.

Example: Pat loves "Milky Way", <u>but</u> Helen likes "Nuts" very much. Pat can eat five bars of chocolate a day, <u>but</u> Helen can eat three. <u>So</u>, Pat has got a sweet tooth.

6 Who has got a sweet tooth in your family? Interview your family and write a report.



esson 7 Progress page

	45-50	40-45	35-40	< 35
i	very good	good	ОК	look again

Listen and number the pictures. Put in order.



2 Write words in each group.

Food			Dist
Vegetables	Fruit	Other	Drink
carrot	apple	cheese	water

egg lemon juice onion tomato bread tea orange rice ice cream milk ham lemonade banana potato strawberry cola chocolate pizza

Score ____ / 20

3 Fill in the gaps with some / any / a / an. a) — I'd like (1) ... strawberries. Have you got (2) ...? Sorry, we haven't got (3) ... strawberries at the moment. b) — Is there (4) ... cheese? — Yes, here you are. Anything else? — (5) ... big apple, please. Score . /10 4 Look and write T (True) or F (False). 1 She likes bananas. 2 She liked apples. 3 She hates onion. 4 She didn't like yogurt. 5 She loved milk. /10 Score .

Lesson 8 Project

1 Prepare:

- □ paper
- ☐ scissors
- □ glue
- □ crayons
- pictures or photos of food.

2 In groups make your cookery book.

 Talk about what you would like to cook and what food you need. Look at the pictures in the unit and make a list.

- b) Write a recipe.
- c) Think of the name.
- d) Think of a design for your recipe.

3 In class:

- a) Talk about your dish (блюдо).
- b) Make a book from your pages.
- c) Hand out prizes.

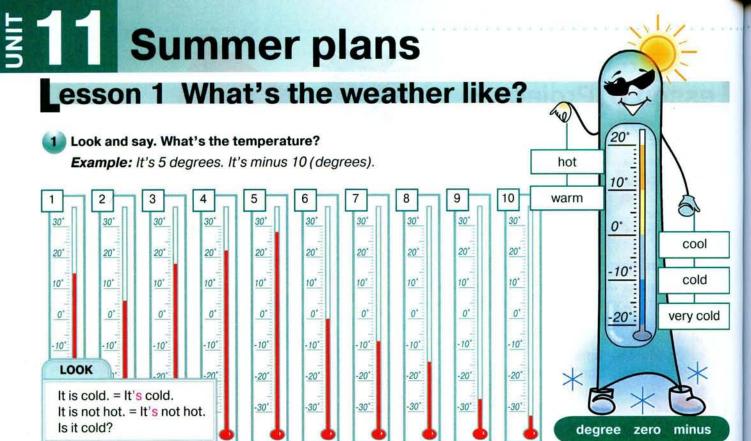


4) Sing the rhyme and act it out.

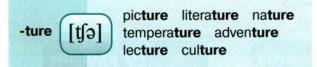
FIVE CURRANT BUNS

Five currant buns in a baker's shop, Round and fat with sugar on the top. Along came a boy with a penny one day, Bought a currant bun and took it away.





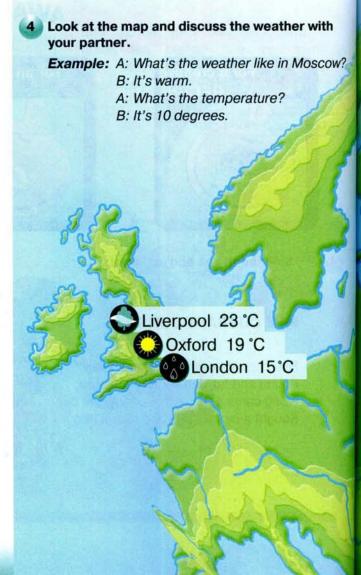
2 Read and learn.



3 Look and say.

Example: The soup is hot.







- What is the weather like?
- 2 What is the temperature?
- 3 Is it cold?
- 4 Is it warm?
- 5 What city does Max live in?
- 6 Do you like this weather?



In pairs talk about the weather in different places.

City	t°C	In short
Moscow	25	hot

Pupil A: Ask your partner about the weather and fill in the table.

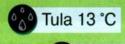
Pupil B: Turn to page 134.



Ekaterinburg 3 °C







Samara 7 °C Tambov 16 °C

Omsk -3 °C

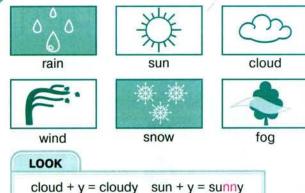
esson 2 Is it rainy?

Play Cold — Warm — Hot.

Example: A: Am I warm?

Class: You're warm (er).

Read and say.



3 Read and learn.



4 Read the text and choose a symbol from Ex. 2 for each sentence.

In summer it is usually hot and sunny in our place (1) But there is sometimes heavy (сильный) rain (2) When it is rainy, it is cloudy (3) It is not windy (4) But in the morning it can be foggy (5)

- 5 Play the Decoding game.
 - a) Draw three weather symbols in your exercise book.
 - b) Describe the weather to your friend. Let him / her draw it in symbols.
 - c) Compare your drawings.
- Work in pairs. Look at the map on pp. 108–109, ask and guess.

Example: A: Is it hot?

B: Yes, it is.

A: Is it rainy?

B: Yes, it is.

A: It's Moscow.

Listen and find the film.



8 In pairs choose a film and write a film script.

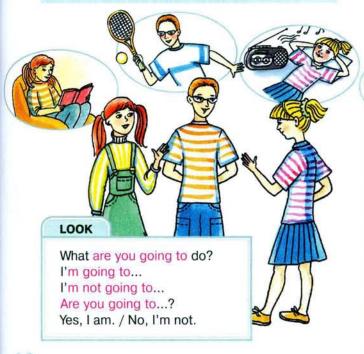
- 9 Write about good weather for:
 - a) going skiing and skating
 - b) playing football
 - c) doing homework
 - d) going for a walk.

Example: It is cold and sunny.

esson 3 Making plans

1a Look and listen. What is the conversation about?

What are you going to do tomorrow (завтра)?



1b) Who says what?

Dima / Anya / Natasha says:

- 1 I'm going to read a book.
- 2 I'm going to play tennis.
- 3 I'm going to do my homework.
- 4 I'm going to listen to music.
- Quess what your partner is going to do tomorrow and on Saturday and Sunday.

study maths play football visit your granny read a book go to the park play computer games play football visit your granny go to the park ride your bicycle

Example: A: Are you going to study maths? B: No, I'm not. / Yes, I am.

3a Fill in the gaps.

- 1 Dima, what ... you going to do tomorrow?
- 2 Anya, what are ... going to read on Sunday?
- 3 Natasha, what are you going ... do tomorrow?
- a) I ... going to listen to music.
- b) I'm ... to play tennis.
- c) I'm going ... read an interesting book.
- 3b Match the guestions and the answers in Ex. 3a.

4a Mother asks Max about his plans for Sunday. What questions do you think she asks?

What? Where? When? How? Who... with? How many? Why?

Example: What book are you going to read?





- 4b 🖭 Listen and check.
- 4c Write questions for these answers.
 - Mozart. I like classical music.
 - 2 Gulliver's Travels. It's my favourite.
 - 3 In the concert hall.
 - 4 You and Dad.
 - 5 After the concert, of course.
- With your partner act out the conversation between Max and his mother.

Example: Mother: What are you going to do

tomorrow?

Max: I'm going to read a book.

Mother: When are you going to read it?

Max: After the concert, of course.

- 6 You are Max in the picture. Write what you are going to do on Sunday.
- 7 See Grammar Support 13.

esson 4 If the weather's fine...

1a What are you going to do at the weekend? Copy the table and fill in with your answers.

W	Chive hought y restly a	You	Your partner
1	play chess	х	
2	watch TV	х	
3	read a book		
4	go skiing		
5	play football		
6	go swimming		
7	cook breakfast		
8	get up at 7 o'clock		

on Saturda on Sunday		eekend
LOOK		
l'm You're He's She's It's	(not) (aren't) (isn't)	going to watch TV.
We're You're They're	(aren't)	

1b Ask your partner and fill in the table.

Example: A: What are you going to do at the weekend?

B: I'm going to play chess.

A: Are you going to play badminton?

B: Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

1c Are you going to do the same things or different things? Report to the class.

Example: We're going to watch TV at the

weekend.

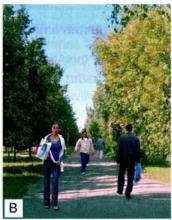
We aren't going to play football at

the weekend.

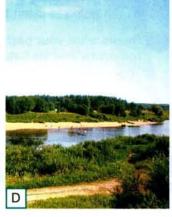
(2a) Look and say what you are going to do if the weather is like in the picture.

Example: I'm not going to play tennis. I'm going to read a book.









2b Listen to other pupils in your class and say what each of them is going to do.

Example: Misha's going to read a book.

He isn't going to play football.

Natasha and Sergey are going to play computer games. They aren't going to play tennis.

- 3a Listen and talk about the weather in each picture in Ex. 2a.
- 3b Listen again and talk about the children's plans.

Example: Dima's going to watch TV.

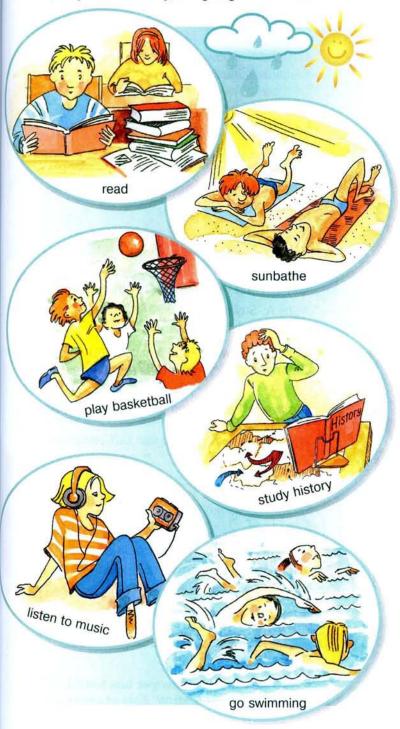
4 Fill in.

- 1 If the weather is ..., Max is going to sunbathe.
- 2 If the weather is rainy, Natasha is going to...
- 3 ...the weather is ..., Anya is going to visit her granny.
- 4 ...the weather is windy and cloudy, Dima is going to...

Say what you are going to do, if:

- ...it is cloudy and rainy.
- ...it is hot and sunny.

Example: If it's rainy, I'm going to read books.



6 Play Nonsense. In groups write a funny story about who is going to do what.

On a sheet of paper write in turn answers to the questions:

- Who?

— Is / Are going to do what?

- Where?

- When?

- Who with?

If it is ...

Dima's dog Rex
is going to sunbathe
IN THE POST OFFICE
at the weekend
with his grandfather
if it is foggy

7a Read and say the words with [ει], then with [æ] and with [α:].

game man park place space had camp car farm sand market space

7b Write the words in the right box.

car fat farmer skating make garter start take map dad pane fat

[eɪ]	[æ]	[a:]

8 Write a nonsense story about what you are going to do at the weekend if the weather is hot, cold...

Lesson 5 I 💙 holidays

1a 🖭 Listen and say what Dima does in summer.

Example: He's on holiday in summer. He goes fishing.

1b Discuss with a partner what you do in summer.

Example: A: I ride my bike. It's good fun.
What about you?

B: Loo fishing with my father.

B: I go fishing with my father. It's wonderful. Do you go fishing?



2b Read and match.

good fun wonderful pick mushrooms and berries go fishing make sandcastles do sports have a picnic sing songs

2c Say which holiday you like and why.

Example: I like seaside holidays because I can swim in the sea. It's good fun.

Read and say who did what.

Anya. Last summer I went to the seaside. It was really fantastic: the sun, the sea and the sand. I swam in the sea and got a nice suntan (sarap). I made sandcastles with my friends. It was good fun.

Natasha. My favourite holidays are in the country. I went there in July to visit my granny. I helped to water the vegetable garden. We picked mushrooms in the forest. When Dad came, we went fishing. Dad says I'm good at fishing. I got a big carp.

Dima. Last summer I went to a camp. It was wonderful. I played tennis and made model ships at the Busy Hands club. I learned to play the guitar. I'm going to go there again this summer.

4 Guess what your partner is going to do.

Pupil A: Say a place. **Example:** In the country.

Pupil B: Say what Pupil A is going to do. **Example:** Pick mushrooms and berries.

Write a letter to a pen pal about what you usually do in summer.

Dear Pen Pal.

It is summer and I am on holiday. I like holidays very much. I usually have a lot of fun. I don't go to school. I play with friends and my dog. I ride my bike and read my favourite books. I go to the seaside and swim in the sea.

Holidays are great fun. What do you do in the holidays?

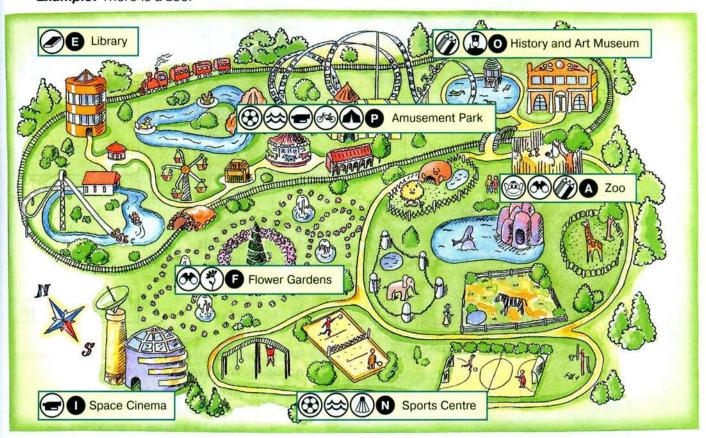
Write to me soon.

Max

esson 6 Summer adventures

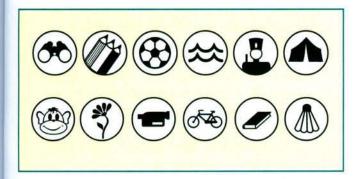
1 Look and say what attractions there are in the city.

Example: There is a zoo.



- Listen and find. What is not mentioned (не упомянуто)?
- 3 Study the map symbols. What do they mean?

 Example: You can play football in the sports centre.



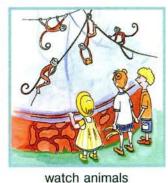
4 Listen and say what places the children are going to visit. Write down their route with letters. Say the word.

5 Talk to your partner about what the children in Ex. 4 are going to do.

Example: They're going to go to the cinema.







- 6 In pairs talk about interesting places. Choose them on the map.
- You are in this city. Write what you are going to do.

 Example: I am going to look at the flowers in the flower gardens.

Lesson 7 Progress page

45-50 40-45		35-40	< 35	
very good	good	ОК	look again	

🚺 🖭 Listen, draw the weather symbols and write the temperature.







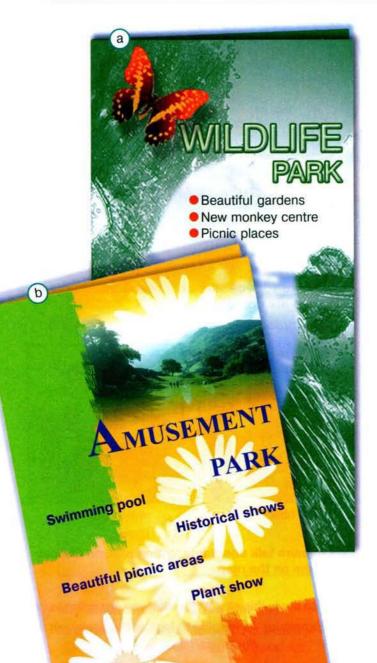






Moscow	Omsk	London	Suzdal	Samara
°C	°C	°C	°C	°C

Score ____/ 15



116

(2) Read and find where you can:

- 1 watch animals
- 2 have a picnic
- 3 watch historical shows
- 4 do sports
- 5 see plants.

Score ____ / 10

3 Write complete weather forecasts (прогнозы погоды). Write what season it is.

- 1 25 °C. Sunny after morning fog.
- 2 8 °C. Fog in the morning. Clouds.
- 3 -4°C. Sunny. No snow.
- 4 13°C. Rain. Wind.
- 5 -25°C. Snow. Wind.

Example: It is hot and sunny. It is summer.

Score ____ / 15

Complete the text.

The weather (1) ... going to be fine. Our family (2) ... going to spend the holidays in the country. Mother (3) ... going to pick flowers and mushrooms. Father (4) ... going to go fishing. My sister asks, "(5) ... you going to swim? I (6) ... going to go with you!" My friends say, "You (7) ... going to sunbathe. And we (8) ... going to watch TV." They (9) ... going to have fun. And I want to spend the summer in the city and ride my bike but nobody (никто) (10) ... going to listen to me.

Score ____ / 10

Lesson 8 Project

Our class in the holidays

Before you do your project:

- Answer the questions in the questionnaire.
- Collect pictures, photos, or make drawings about your summer holidays (a favourite place, what you like doing best).
- Bring your pictures, crayons, white and coloured paper to class.

Make a poster.

- In groups compare your answers. Are you going to do the same things?
- Make a poster of how your group is going to spend (провести) the holidays.
- Write a group story.

SUMMER QUESTIONNAIRE

- 1 Do you like summer?
- 2 Where are you going to spend (провести) your holidays?
- 3 What are you going to do in the holidays?
- 4 What do you like doing best?
- 5 Why do you like summer holidays?

Our Class in the Holidays

We all like summer.

Summer is...

We like summer because...

We like it when the weather is fine.

It is...

We are going to have fun.

We are going to visit a lot of places:...

We are going to do a lot of things:...

We all think that summer is...



Present your project.

- Put your group posters and stories on the blackboard or on the wall.
- Report on your group projects.
- Read your friends' projects. Say what your friends are going to do in the summer.

100				
4	Wr	ite a	rhy	me.

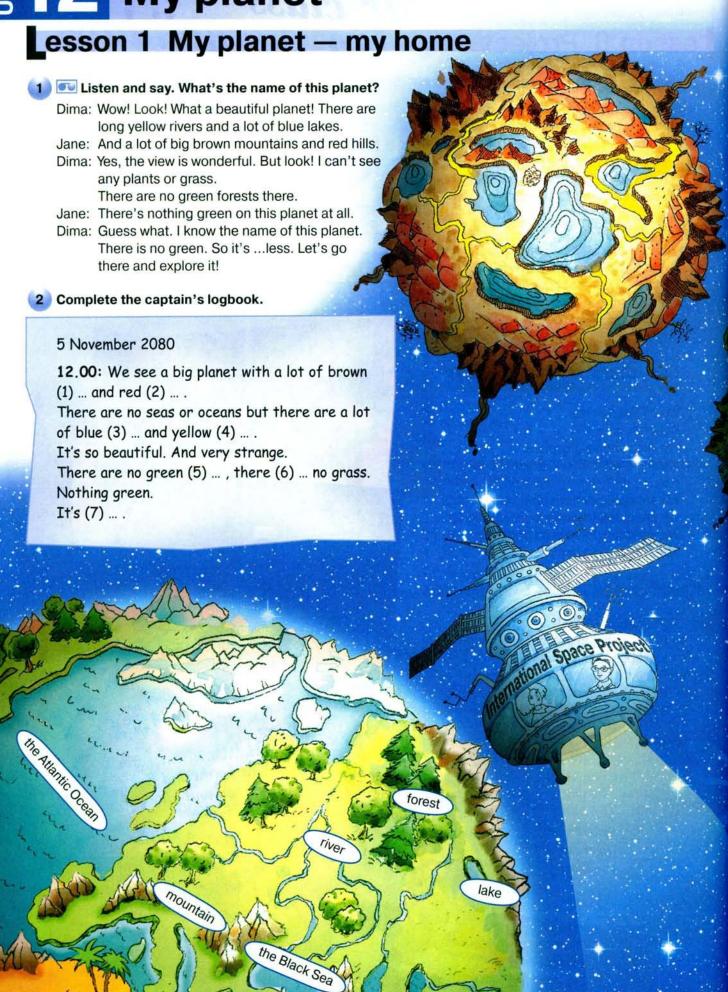
Summer	summer.
	est and sunny.
	SWITT, PIOS
I like summer	noll/aays:
	fun.

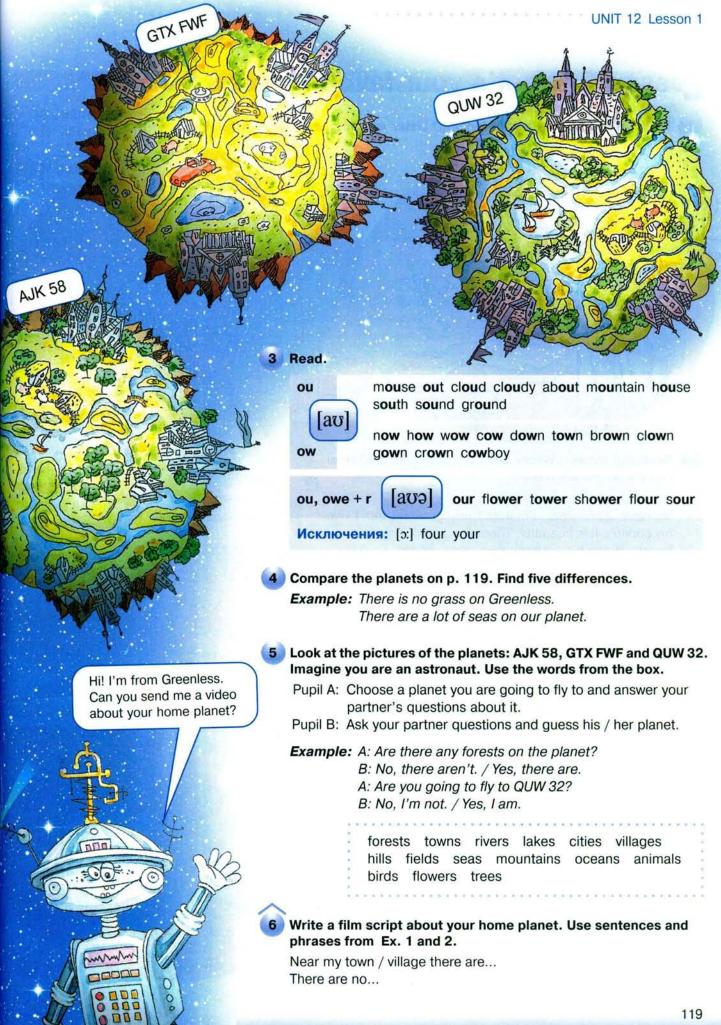
Summer

..... sun. warm and fine.walk, read and play. I like summer time.a holiday.



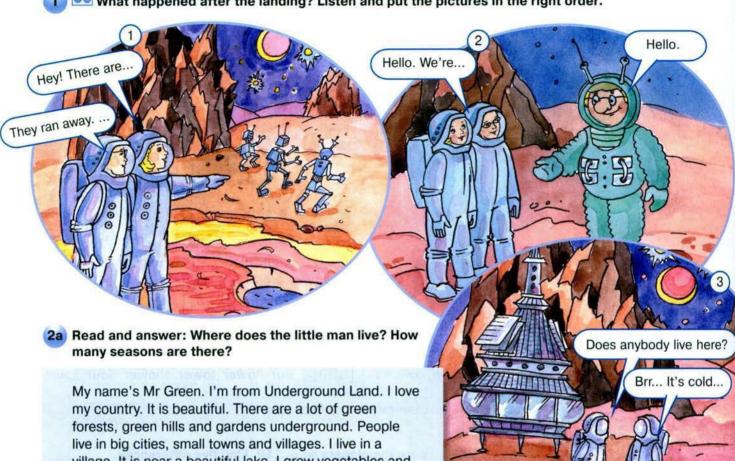
§ 12 My planet





esson 2 What's your favourite season?

1) What happened after the landing? Listen and put the pictures in the right order.



village. It is near a beautiful lake. I grow vegetables and go fishing.

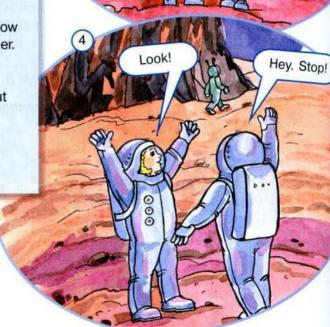
A hundred years ago we did not live underground. We lived above ground. It was more beautiful than now. We had two seasons a year. The winters were cold. There was a lot of snow. The summers were hot. We don't know how it happened, but now we have no winter and summer. There are only windy springs and rainy autumns.

Winter was colder than autumn. It was usually -20° but now it is 10° in autumn and it is rainy and foggy. But it is my favourite season because I like vegetables. Spring is warmer than autumn but sometimes windy.

Can you help us to find out the mystery of the climate on our planet?

2b Is this true or false?

- 1 Underground Land is beautiful.
- 2 You can see green forests there.
- 3 There is a river near Mr Green's village.
- 4 It is cold in spring there.
- 5 Mr Green can ski.
- 6 The climate is different now.



It is warmer in April than in March.

windy - windier

sunny - sunnier

beautiful - more beautiful

dangerous - more dangerous

3 Fill in the gaps with words from the text.

- 1 cold (1) ...
- 2 warm (2) ...
- 3 beautiful (3) ...

4) In pairs talk about your favourite month.

Pupil A: Use the question wheel and find out your partner's favourite season and month.

Start in the centre and use one word from each section to make questions.

Pupil B: Answer your partner's questions about your favourite season. Say why you like it.

Example: A: Is it usually colder than autumn?

B: No, it isn't. / Yes, it is. A: Is it rainier than April?

B: No, it isn't. / Yes, it is.

A: Is it July?

B: Yes.

A: Why?

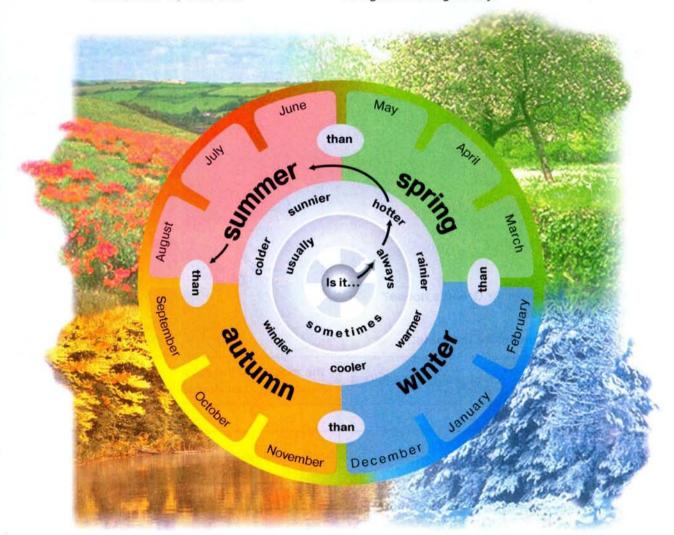
B: I go swimming in July.

LOOK

warm - warmer

cool — cooler hot — hotter

big - bigger



- Write three riddles about the months of the year. Use the words from Ex. 3.

 Example: It is windier than January and colder than April. (February)
- 6 See Grammar Support 15, 16.

esson 3 It's lovely!

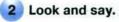


1 St Petersburg

3 Nizhny Novgorod

2 Moscow

4 Samara



1 Find the name of Mr Green's village in the picture.

2 What season is it now? What is the weather like?

3 In groups guess the homework riddles.



4a Look and say. Where is Mr Green's house? What is his address?

4b Use the picture to complete the table.

Houses	the smallest	the biggest	the tallest	the most beautiful	the most comfortable	the worst	the best
green							
orange							
purple					3		
pink					73	a la	1

4c With your partner discuss the houses.

Example: A: Which house is the biggest?

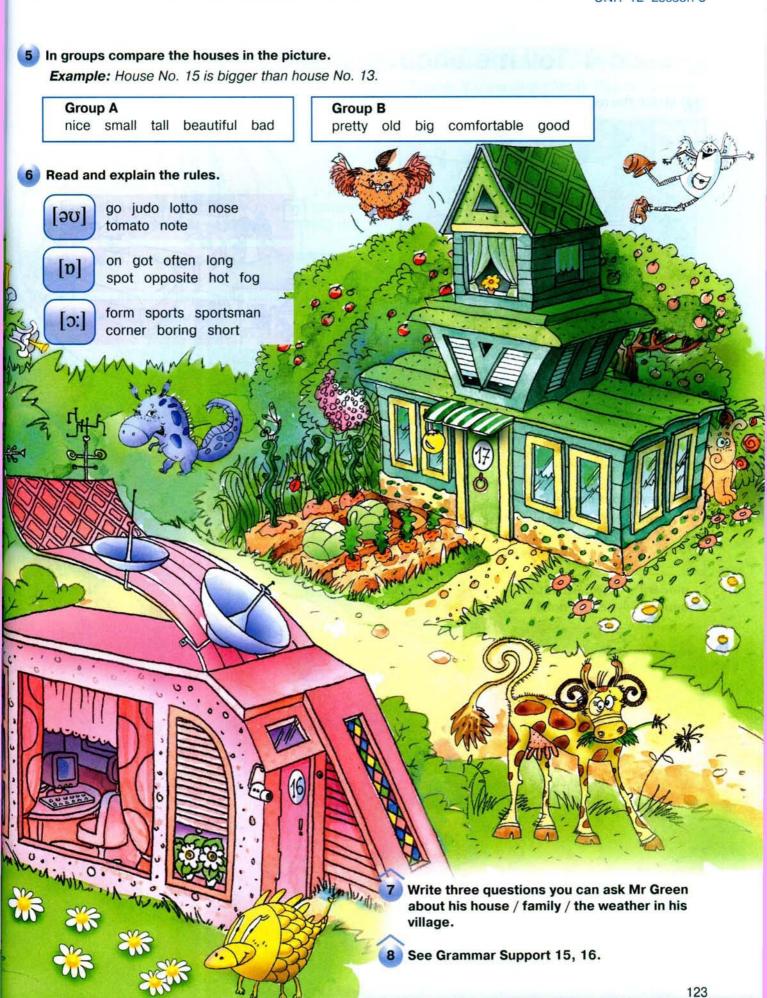
B: The green house.

A: Is it bigger than your house (flat)?

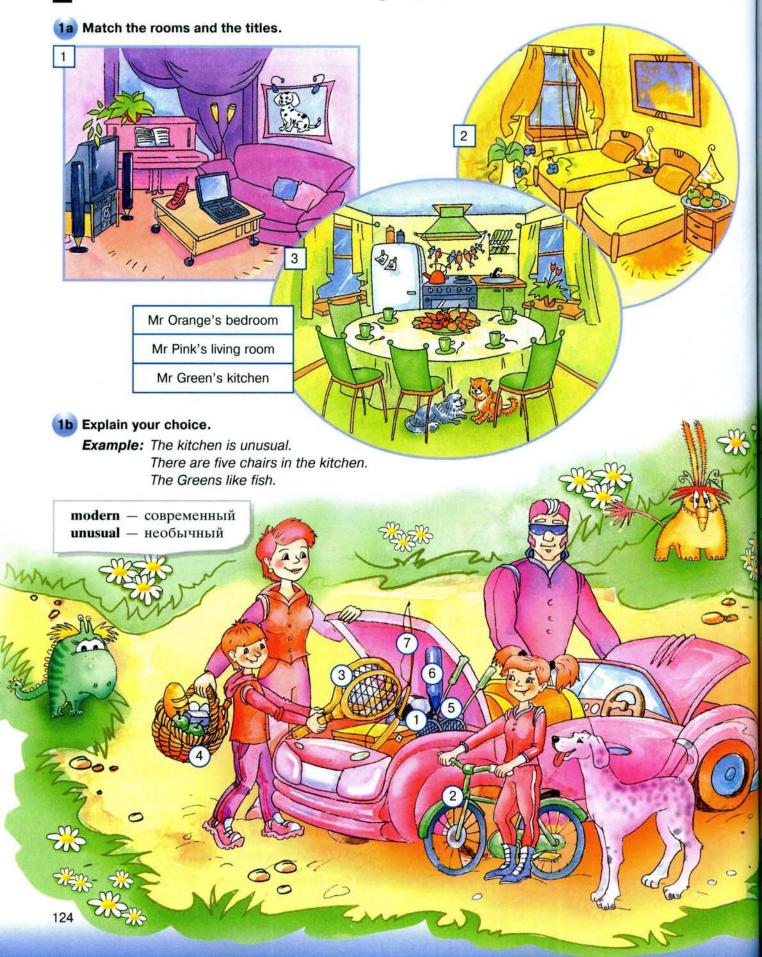
B: Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

LOOK

good — better — the best bad — worse [3:] — the worst



esson 4 Tell me about yourself



- 2 Play the *Memory* game. Work in teams. Look at the picture for three minutes, close your books and see how much you can remember. Use a or an with nouns.
 - FamilyHomesFood

Example: Team A: a banana Team B: an apple

3a Listen and read.

a football a badminton racquet a tennis racquet a basket a baseball bat a bicycle a fishing rod

3b Listen again, look and match.

hand.

4 Look and answer. What are the families going to do?

Example: The Pinks are going to have a picnic. There is a basket of food in the mother's

5 In pairs interview a family from Underground Land.

Pupil A: You are Jane (Dima). Prepare questions you'd like to ask.

Pupil B: Choose a family: the Pinks, the Greens or the Oranges. You are a member of the family.

- 1 What / name?
- 2 Where / from?
- 3 your place / beautiful?
- 4 there / mountains and hills?
- 5 there / lakes and rivers?
- 6 there / forests?
- 7 Where / people / live?
- 8 there / animals and birds?
- 9 What / the weather / like?
- 10 What / favourite season?
- 11 Where / you / live?
- 12 What / your house / like?
- 13 have got / a family?
- 14 have got / a pet?
- 15 have got / a lot of friends?
- 16 What / you / like doing?
- 17 What / favourite food?
- 18 you / play sports?
- 19 Can / swim?
- 20 you / like / your home tawn?

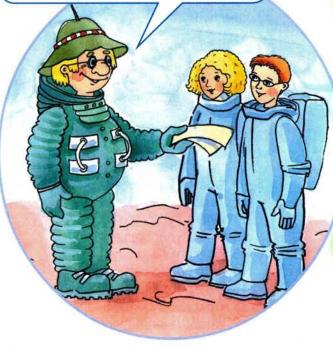
Write questions for Ex. 5 and answer them.

Example: 1 What is your name? — My name is Oleg.



esson 5 Follow the map

I think you should talk to our Governor. Take this map. It will help you to find him.



- Listen and say. Who do the children meet?
 What do they see?
- Listen and follow their route on the map. Where are they?
- 3 Find your way to the castle. Use the map.

Pupil A: You are Jane or Dima. You are:

- a) near the cafe
- b) in front of the sports centre
- c) opposite the post office
- d) in the park

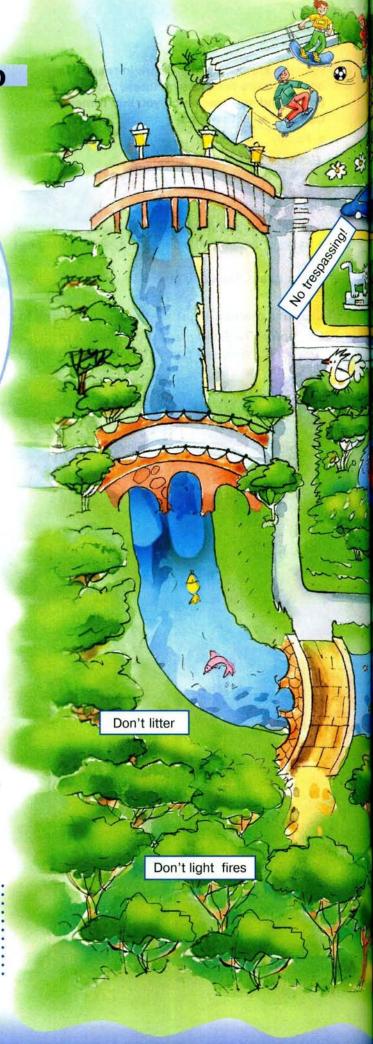
Pupil B: Give your partner directions to get to the places.

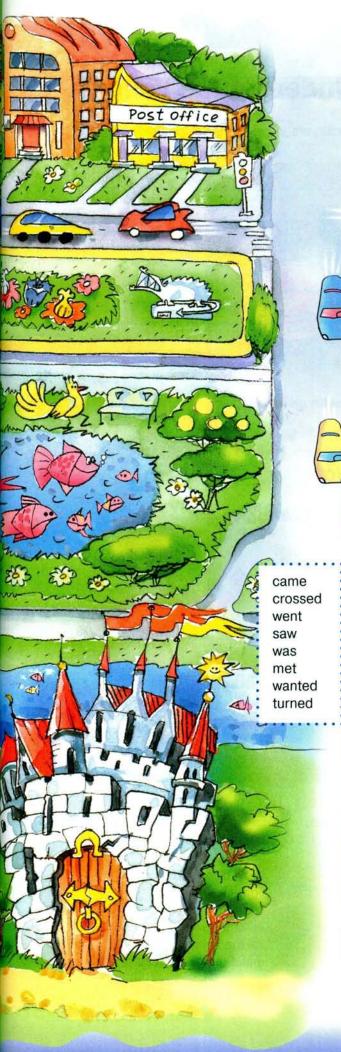
Example: A: Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the castle, please?

B: Yes. It's opposite the museum. Go along the street... You can't miss it.

A: Thank you.

on the left on the right next to in front of behind between opposite near in the centre of on the corner go along go past turn left turn right cross







Use the words from the box to complete the captain's logbook.

12 November 2080

18.00: We were in the centre of the city.

There we (1) ... many robot cars in the streets.

We lost our map and didn't know how to get to the castle.

Then we (2) ... Headless and Brainless. They (3) ... to help us. Why did we listen to them? They had very strange names.

We (4) ... the street and went as far as the river. Then we (5) ... right and (6) ... past a beautiful lake. There (7) ... a bridge opposite the lake.

We crossed the river over the bridge and (8) ... to the forest. There was no castle there. It was a trap!

5 You are in the centre of the city. Describe the way to get to the castle. Use Ex. 2.

Example: Turn right at the cinema. Go along...

esson 6 The mystery of Underground Land

1 Eulisten and fill in the gaps. Use these words:

litter keep cut down clean fires kill



2a Ask and answer about the life of the people on the planet.

Example: A: Did they keep the planet clean?

B: No, they didn't.

A: Did they litter the planet?

B: Yes, they did.

2b Why is the planet lifeless? Write your answer.

Example: I think the planet is lifeless because they cut

down the trees.

keep the planet clean
litter the planet
grow trees and flowers
light fires
cut down the trees
keep the water clean
kill the animals
make the planet a better place

3a Are you a friend of the Earth? Complete the table for yourself and your friend.

Example: A: Do you water the plants at home?

B: Yes, always.

Do you:	You	Your friend
1 Water the plants at home?	b)	
2 Water the plants at school?		
3 Keep your home town clean?		
4 Help animals and birds?		
5 Grow trees and flowers?		
6 Make the planet a better place?		

- a) always
- b) usually
- c) sometimes
- d) never

- 3b How did you score? Look at p. 134 and check.
- Read and explain the reading rules.
 - mum sun mother young bus love come bun stuff Λ some brother done son country cover cut summer

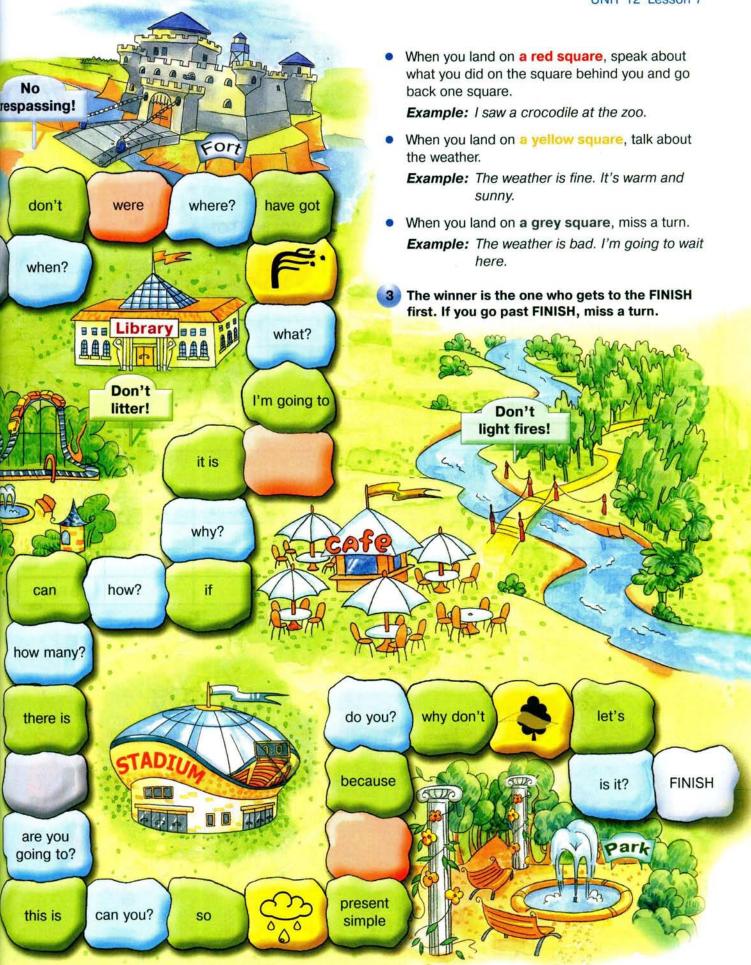
Исключения: colour does study

bed well bread ready help next head chess get [e] tennis weather red collect ten

breakfast clever eleven friend never Исключения: any present said says second seven







- Lesson 8 Project MY FAVOUR
- 1 Talk about your favourite project.
 - Display all your projects in class.
 - In groups of three or four choose a nominee for each of the categories.
 - Fill in the voting form.



JOUNG			VOI	ING FORM		
10	arter 1	OICE, YOUR VOICE! VOTING FORM Favourites				
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Winner
The Funniest						
The Smallest						
The Biggest						
The Most Interesting						
The Most Beautiful						
The Most Unusual						

2 Talk about your favourite thing in your English textbook.

	Exercises	Stories	Pictures	Rhymes	Games	Songs
Favourite						
The most difficult						
The easiest						

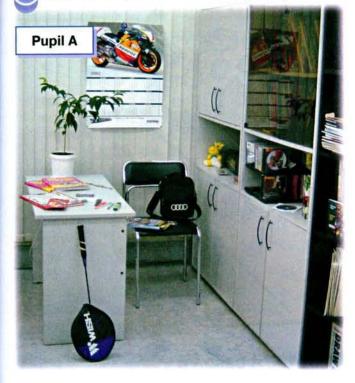
- In groups of three or four look through your textbook and fill in the table.
- Choose the winner in each of the categories.
- In class, do the exercise which is the class favourite again.



Information Gap Exercises

Unit 3 Lesson 6

5 Describe the picture. Опиши картинку.



Unit 10 Lesson 5

4 Ask your partner to complete the recipe. How many ... do we need?

Pupil A

A SALAD

____ potatoes
2 eggs
small onions
5 tomatoes
__ g of oil

Unit 8 Lesson 5

3 Look and guess.



Unit 9 Lesson 2

4 This is Dima's town 100 years ago. Look and answer.



Unit 10 Lesson 5

Ask your partner to complete the recipe. How many ... do we need?

Pupil B A SALAD 3 potatoes -- eggs 2 small onions - tomatoes 100 g oil

Unit 11 Lesson 1

Pair work. Ask your partner about the weather and fill in the table.



Unit 11 Lesson 6

6 Role play. Choose interesting places on the map. Think what you are going to do there. Discuss with a partner.

Pupil B

You like the library, the zoo, the history and art museum, and the amusement park. Invite your partner there. Say why they are wonderful.

Unit 12 Lesson 6

3b Check. a) -10 b) -8 c) -4 d) -2.

30-40	15-30	< 15
	-	
6		
	30-40	30-40 15-30

Грамматический справочник

Чтобы найти описание необходимого грамматического явления, сначала найди его в Алфавитном указателе и узнай номер страницы, на которой оно находится. В скобках указан номер раздела, например, he — стр. 1 (1).

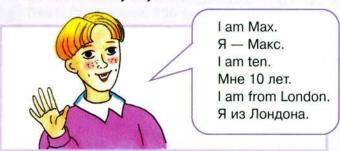
Алфавитный указатель грамматических явлений

a	стр. 143-144 (11, 12)	I am going to	стр. 145 (13)
am	стр. 136 (2)	is	стр. 136 (2)
an	стр. 143–144 (11, 12)	it	стр. 135 (1)
any	стр. 144 (12)	its	стр. 135 (1)
are	стр. 136 (2)	more	стр. 145 (15)
be	стр. 136 (2)	most	стр. 146 (16)
better	стр. 145 (15)	my	стр. 135 (1)
best	стр. 146 (16)	our	стр. 135 (1)
can	стр. 142 (10)	some	стр. 144 (12)
cannot	стр. 142 (10)	the	стр. 143 (11)
can't	стр. 142 (10)	their	стр. 135 (1)
did	стр. 140-141 (9)	there are	стр. 139 (7)
do	стр. 138 (6)	there is	стр. 139 (7)
does	стр. 138 (6)	they	стр. 135 (1)
doesn't	стр. 138 (6)	to be	стр. 136 (2)
don't	стр. 138 (6)	-S	стр. 137 (4), 138 (6)
-ed	стр. 140-141 (9)	's	стр. 137 (3)
-er	стр. 145 (15)	she	стр. 135 (1)
-es	стр. 137 (4), 138 (6)	was	стр. 140 (8)
-est	стр. 146 (16)	we	стр. 135 (1)
has got	стр. 138 (5)	went	стр. 140-141 (9)
have got	стр. 138 (5)	were	стр. 140 (8)
he	стр. 135 (1)	worse	стр. 145 (15)
her	стр. 135 (1)	worst	стр. 146 (16)
his	стр. 135 (1)	you	стр. 135 (1)
1	стр. 135 (1)	your	стр. 135 (1)
	3.75		

1. Личные местоимения и притяжательные прилагательные

кто? что?		ЧЕЙ? ЧЬЯ? ЧЬЕ?	
я	į.	my	мой, моя, моё, мои
он	he	his	его
она	she	her	eë
неодушевленный предмет или животное	it	its	его, её (о неодушевленном предмете или животном)
МЫ	we	our	наш, наша, наше, наши
ты вы	you	your	твой, твоя, твоё, твои, ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши
ОНИ	they	their	их

2. to be = am, is, are

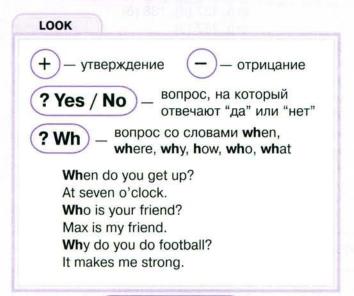


Этот глагол и его формы поможет тебе представиться, сказать, сколько тебе лет или откуда ты.

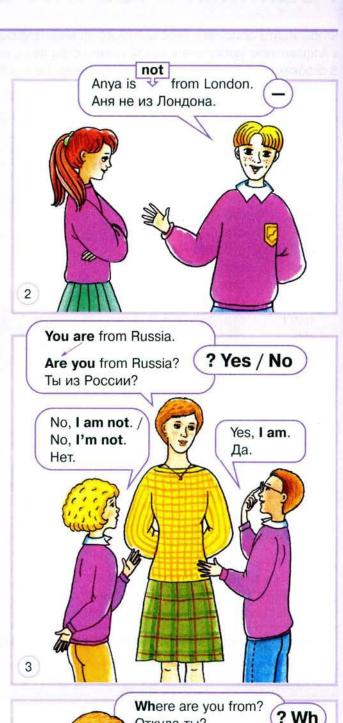
he / she / it is we / you / they are to be

На русский язык этот глагол иногда не переводится, например:

I **am** from London. Я из Лондона.









3. 's



This is Anya's school bag. Это портфель Ани.



Is she Dima's sister? Это сестра Димы?



My mother's name is Mary. Имя моей мамы — Мэри.

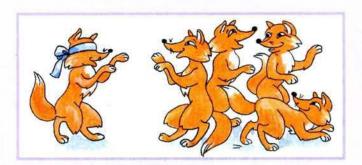
Чтобы сказать, чей это предмет (портфель, пенал), прибавь 's. Чтобы сказать, чей это родственник или друг, прибавь 's.

's читается по-разному:

[s]	[z]	[IZ]	
Kate's (brother) после глухих согласных	Anya's (friend) после звонких согласных и гласных	Max's (book) после s, z, x, sh, ch	

4. -s (-es)





Чтобы сказать, что предметов или людей больше чем один, прибавь окончание -s или -es после s, z, x, sh, ch:

girl + s = girlsfox + es = foxes

Окончание -s (-es) читается по-разному:

[s]	[z]	[IZ]	
book — books	pen — pens	exercise — exercises	
после глухих согласных	после звонких согласных и гласных	после s, z, x, sh, ch	

Запомни исключения:

tooth - teeth man - men mouse - mice woman - women child - children

5. have got, has got







Если ты хочешь рассказать, кто у тебя есть в семье и что у тебя есть, тебе поможет have got.

> have got you they he has got

I have got a sister. I've got a sister.

not got a sister. Jane has Jane hasn't got a sister.

You have got a lot of friends.

Have you got a lot of friends? -Yes, I have. No, I haven't.

? Yes / No

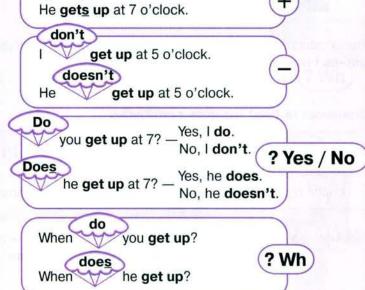
How many friends have you got? (? Wh

I get up at 7 o'clock.

6. -s (-es), do, does, don't, doesn't

Если ты хочешь рассказать о том, что ты делаешь каждый день, например, о том, что происходит в школе, дома и так далее, используй форму present simple.





7. There is... / There are...

Когда ты хочешь подчеркнуть, что предмет или человек СУЩЕСТВУЕТ / ЕСТЬ, нужно использовать **there is...** / **there are...**. При этом ты можешь упомянуть, где находится этот предмет или человек: There is a rabbit in the hat. (В шляпе есть кролик.)







Если ты говоришь об одном предмете или человеке, то используй **there is...**. Если людей или предметов больше, чем один, используй **there are...**.



Если ты хочешь подчеркнуть, что чего-то HET / HE СУЩЕСТВУЕТ), используй there is $\underline{\mathbf{no}}$... /



8. was / were

Если ты хочешь рассказать о том, что **было**, например, какая вчера **была** погода, какими **были** в молодости твои родители, тебе помогут **was / were**.

I / he / she / it was
We / you / they were
to be

The weather was fine yesterday.

My parents were very young 10 years ago.

Was / were поможет тебе рассказать, где ты был(а) вчера, прошлым летом, год назад.

Max was at a birthday party.

+

Anya was at a birthday party.

Anya wasn't at a birthday party.

Max was at a birthday party.

Was Max at a birthday party?

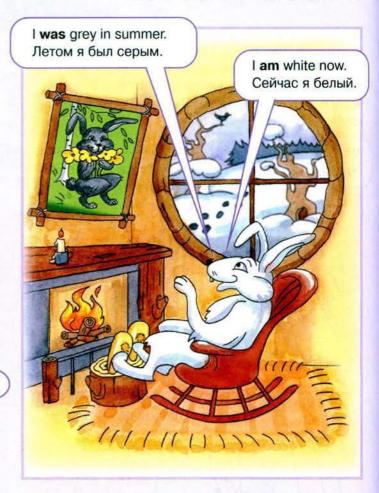
? Yes / No

Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.

Where was Max?

He was at a birthday party.

? Wh



9. -ed, did, went



I went to kindergarten. I played with toys. (When I was 5) I go to school. I play computer games. (When I am 10) Если ты хочешь рассказать о событиях в прошлом, о том, что ты или кто-то другой делал вчера (в воскресенье, летом), или рассказать историю, используй **past simple**.

He played hockey.
I went to the zoo.

I did play hockey.
He did not go to the zoo.

did not = didn't

Did he play hockey?
he go to the zoo?

? Yes / No

did

What you do?

Wh



Окончание -ed читается по-разному:

[t]	[b] Yes, I can.	[id]
walk + ed = walked like — liked stop — stopped после глухих согласных	open + ed = opened play — played после звонких согласных и гласных	want + ed = wanted hunt — hunted после t и d

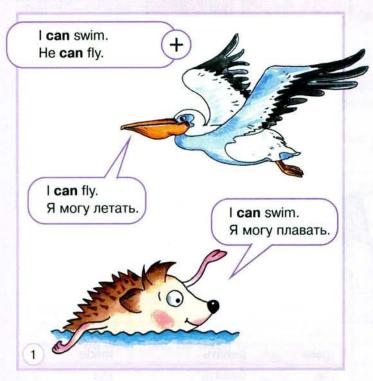


present		past simple	present		past simple
be (am, is, are)	быть	was / were	*lose	терять	lost
eat	есть	ate	make	делать	made
begin	начинать	began	run	бежать	ran
bring	приносить	brought [bro:t]	read [ri:d]	читать	read [red]
buy	покупать	bought [bo:t]	*ride	ехать верхом	rode
come	приходить	came	say	говорить, сказать	said [sed]
can	мочь	could [kud]	see	видеть, смотреть	saw [so:]
choose	выбирать	chose	send	посылать	sent
*cut	резать	cut	sing	петь	sang
do	делать	did	sit	сидеть	sat
drink	пить	drank	sleep	спать	slept
draw	рисовать	drew	spend	проводить	spent
dream	мечтать	dreamt [dremt] или dreamed [dri:md]	spell	писать или произносить	spelt или spelled
feel	чувствовать	felt		(слово) по буквам	
find	находить	found	swim	плавать	swam
fly	летать	flew [flu:]	take	брать, взять	took
*get	доставать, добираться	got	tell	говорить, рассказывать	told
*go	идти, ходить	went	throw	бросать	threw
grow	расти,	grew	win	выиграть	won [wʌn]
	выращивать		write [raɪt]	писать	wrote [rəʊt]
*have	иметь	had			

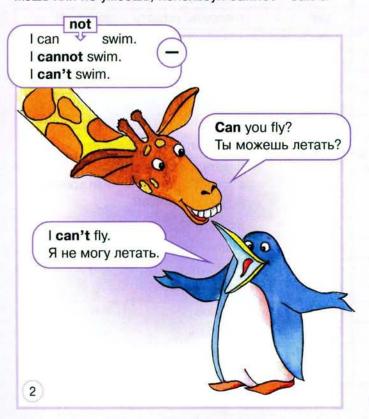
^{*} Другие значения слова смотри в Списке слов (Wordlist).

10. can, can't, cannot

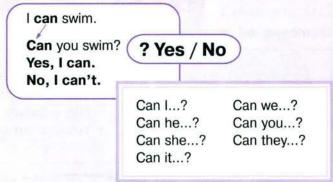
Рассказать о том, что ты умеешь или можешь делать, тебе поможет глагол **can**.



Чтобы рассказать о том, чего ты делать не можешь или не умеешь, используй **cannot** = **can't**.

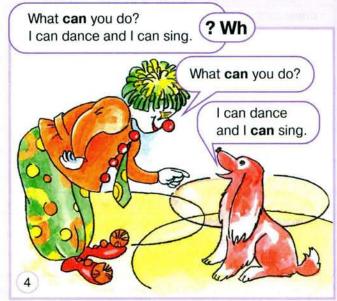


Ты можешь также спросить о том, что может или умеет делать, например, твой одноклассник.



С помощью этого глагола ты можешь также попросить о чем-то или спросить разрешения что-то следать



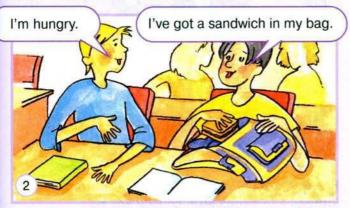


11. a, an, the

Если ты говоришь об одном из многих предметов, и тебе не важно каком именно (на рис. 1 мальчик съел бы любой бутерброд), поставь артикль а (или an, если слово начинается с гласной — an apple).



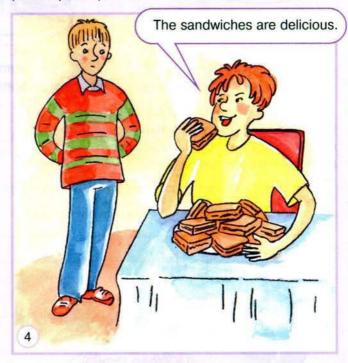
Если ты сообщаешь что-то новое для тех, кто тебя слушает (твои друзья <u>впервые</u> слышат об этом, например, о том, что у тебя есть бутерброд, как на рис. 2), также используй **a** / **an**.



Если ты говоришь о совершенно определенном предмете (на тарелке на рис. 3 всего один бутерброд и нет никаких других), то используй **the**.



Также используй **the**, если предметов много, но всем понятно, о каких предметах ты говоришь (как на рис. 4).



Если же ты говоришь о каких-то предметах вообще, не имея в виду ничего конкретного (мальчик на рис. 5 говорит о том, что он любит вообще, а не о том, что перед ним), то артикль использовать не следует.



12. a (an) / some / any



a cake

a lemon



some cake some lemon



some lemons some rice

Если ты хочешь съесть **целый** торт или **целый** лимон, то попроси об этом вот так: **A** cake and **a** lemon, please.



Если ты не хочешь или не можешь съесть весь лимон, то попроси **часть от целого**, вот так: **Some** cake and **some** lemon, please.



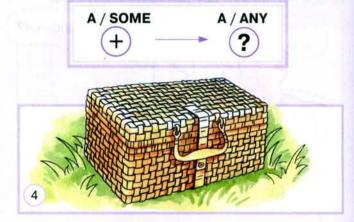
Если ты хочешь риса (макарон, масла, сахара, то есть того, что покупают на вес, а не поштучно), то попроси об этом вот так:

Some rice, please.



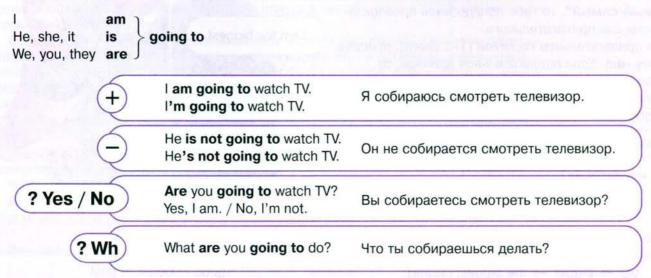
Если ты хочешь узнать, есть ли, например, **какаянибудь** еда в корзинке, спроси вот так:

> Is there **a** sandwich? Is there **any** butter? Are there **any** apples?



13. I am going to

Если ты хочешь рассказать о своих планах, тебе поможет выражение be going to.



14. Порядок слов в предложении

В английских предложениях очень строгий порядок: каждый член предложения знает свое место.

+		 подлежащее	play сказуемое	tennis дополнение	every day.
? Yes / No	Do	you подлежащее	play сказуемое	tennis дополнение	every day? обстоятельство
?Wh	When	do	you подлежащее	play сказуемое	tennis ? дополнение

15. -er, more, better, worse

Если ты хочешь сравнить предметы или людей, то тебе помогут прилагательные в сравнительной степени. Если прилагательное короткое (1–2 слога), прибавь к нему **-er**. Если прилагательное длинное, то поставь перед ним **more**.

Запомни исключения:

good — better bad — worse



16. -est, most, best, worst

Если ты хочешь сказать, что что-то или кто-то "самый-самый", то тебе понадобится превосходная степень прилагательного.

Если прилагательное короткое (1–2 слога), прибавь к нему **-est**. Если прилагательное длинное, то поставь перед ним **most**.

Так как "самый-самый" может быть только один, то не забудь поставить перед ним **the**.

Запомни:

у меняется на і:

busy → busier → the busiest (day) pretty → prettier → the prettiest (girl)

конечная согласная после краткого гласного звука удваивается:

big → bigger → the biggest (stone)

hot → hotter → the hottest (climate)



Запомни также исключения:

good — better — best bad — worse — worst

ТАБЛИЦА ТРАНСЛИТЕРАЦИИ

Буква русского алфавита	Написание буквы через английский алфавит	Буква русского алфавита	Написание буквы через английский алфавит
Aa	Aa	Рр	Rr
Бб	Вb	Сс	Ss
Вв	V v	Тт	Τt
Гг	Gg	Уу	Uu
Дд	Dd	Фф	Ff
Еe	Ee	Хх	Kh kh
Ëë	Yo yo	Цц	Ts ts
Жж	Zh zh	Чч	Ch ch
3 з	Zz	Шш	Sh sh
Ии	1 i	Щщ	Shch shch
Йй	Yy	ъ	"
Кк	Kk	ы	у
Лл	LI	ь	Ť
Мм	M m	Ээ	Еe
Нн	Nn	Юю	Yu yu
0 0	0 0	Яя	Ya ya
Пп	Рр		

Примеры написания русских слов в английской транслитерации:

Аня Смирнова Дима Малахов Осенняя улица Новосибирск Красноярский край Anya Smirnova Dima Malakhov Osennyaya ulitsa Novosibirsk Krasnoyarski/iy/y krai

Wordlist / Список слов

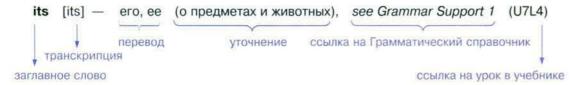
В этом Списке слов* ты найдешь все слова, которые встречаются в учебнике. Он поможет тебе перевести слово с английского языка на русский и подобрать нужную форму слова. Для того чтобы правильно и быстро отыскать нужное слово и его значение, надо хорошо знать, как он устроен.

Обычно словарь состоит из заглавных слов и словарных статей. Заглавное слово — это первое слово в словарной статье. А вся словарная статья объясняет произношение, значение и употребление заглавного слова. Все заглавные слова, включая имена собственные и сокращения, располагаются в словаре в алфавитном порядке. Если первые две буквы в словах одинаковые, то учитываются третьи, четвертые и т. д.

Если заглавное слово имеет несколько значений, каждое из них рассматривается в новой словарной статье. К сожалению, слова нельзя переводить с одного языка на другой механически. Поэтому, чтобы выбрать правильный перевод, надо знать, в какой ситуации (контексте) слово употребляется. В словарной статье на контекст указывает **уточнение**.

Чтобы сделать точный перевод, запомни, из чего состоит словарная статья.

Обычно она включает: **заглавное слово**, **[транскрипцию]**, **перевод**. В этом списке слов можно найти такие сведения:



В статьях могут быть такие ссылки:

see **go** — смотри другую форму слова see Grammar Support 1 — смотри Грамматический справочник, раздел 1 (U7L4) — Unit 7 Lesson 4 — смотри урок в учебнике, где появляется это слово

В словарной статье могут быть даны выражения с заглавным словом; другие формы слова, например, множественное число существительных, прошедшее время глаголов (для неправильных глаголов), сравнительная и превосходная степень некоторых прилагательных. Иногда даны грамматические пояснения.

Теперь ты сможешь быстро и правильно перевести слово. Удачи в работе переводчика!



a [ə], [eɪ] — неопределенный артикль, see Grammar Support 11, 12

above [ə'bʌv] — над (U4L6)

activity [æk'tıvıtı] — деятельность, действия (U11L6)

actress ['æktrɪs] — актриса (U8L2)

ad [æd] (сокращение от advertisement) — объявление, реклама (U7L5)

add [æd] — прибавлять, присоединять, складывать (U10L5)

address [ə'dres] — адрес (U4L1)

adventure [æd'vent[ə] — приключение (U11L6)

afraid [əˈfreɪd] — испуганный (U4L8)

Africa ['æfrɪkə] — Африка (континент) (U1L5)

```
after ['ɑːftə] — после (U5L2)
afternoon [ˌɑːftəˈnuːn] — вторая половина дня (U5L4)
in the afternoon — днём (U5L4)
ago [əˈɡəʊ] — тому назад
long time ago — очень давно (U8L2)
airport [ˈeəpɔːt] — аэропорт (U10L4)
all [ɔːl] — все (U7L3)
album [ˈælbəm] — альбом (U8L2)
alone [əˈləʊn] — один (U5L8)
a lot of [əˈlɒt əv] — see lot
alphabet [ˈælfəbet] — алфавит (U1L7)
also [ˈɔːlsəʊ] — тоже, также (U4L3)
Alton Towers [ˌɔːltən 'taʊəz] — Элтон Таурз (большой парк развлечений в центральной Англии) (U8L6)
always [ˈɔːlwɪz] — всегда (U5L6)
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^{*} При составлении этого списка слов были использованы: Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English.— Longman Group Ltd., 1995. Большой англо-русский словарь: В 2 т. / Под общ. рук. И. Р. Гальперина.— М., 1972. Мюллер В. К. Англо-русский словарь. Изд. 22-е.— М., 1988.

am [m, əm, æm] — форма глагола be, see Grammar became [bi'keim] — see become be careful ['keəfəl] — быть осторожным, внимательным Support 2 **America** [əˈmerɪkə] — Америка (континент) (U1L5) (U12L5) amusement [əˈmju:zmənt] park — парк развлечений **because** [bɪ'kɔ:z] — потому что (U5L5) become [bi'kam] — становиться; became [bi'keim] and [ænd, ənd] — u, a (U1L1) становился, стал (U10L6) animal ['ænɪməl] — животное (U7L1) bed [bed] — кровать (U4L5) any ['eni] — какой-нибудь, любой, никакой, see Grambedroom ['bedrom] — спальня (U4L3) mar Support 12 (U10L2) **before** [bɪˈfɔ:] — до, перед (U5L2) anybody ['enɪˌbɒdɪ] — кто-нибудь (U12L2) began [br'gæn] - see begin Anything else? ['eniθiŋ els] — Что-нибудь еще? (U10L3) begin [bɪˈgɪn] — начинать; began [bɪˈgæn] начинал, начал April ['eɪprəl] — апрель (U8L1) **behind** [bɪ'haɪnd] — сзади, позади, за (U6L4) **apple** [æpl] — яблоко (U7L5) **bell** [bel] — звонок, колокол (U1L2) are [a:, a:r] — форма глагола be, see Grammar Support 2 berry ['bert] — ягода; berries — ягоды area ['eərɪə] — площадь, пространство (U11L7) best [best] — лучший, наилучший, see good, Grammar armchair ['a:mtfeə] — кресло (U4L5) Support 15, 16, (U9L6) **art** 1 [a:t] — искусство (U5L1) better ['betə] — лучше, see good, Grammar Support art 2 — рисование (U5L2) 15,16 (U12L3) **between** [bi'twi:n] — между (U4L6) **ask** [a:sk] — просить, спрашивать (U3L1) astronaut ['æstrənɔ:t] — космонавт (U8L2) bicycle ['baisikl] — велосипед (U11L3) **at all** [ət'ɔ:l] — вообще, совсем (U7L1) **big** [bɪg] — большой (U2L1) at last [ət 'lɑ:st] — наконец (U7L4) bike [baik] — велосипед (разговорное) (U11L3) at [at, æt] - B, Ha biology [bar'placts] — биология (U5L1) to live at 37 Pobeda Street — жить по адресу: bird [bз:d] — птица (U7L2) улица Победы, дом 37 birthday ['bз:θder] — день рождения (U8L1) ate [eit, et] - see eat birthday party — вечеринка по поводу дня рождения attractions [əˈtrækʃənz] — аттракционы (U11L6) (U8L5) August ['o:gəst] — август (U8L1) **black** [blæk] — черный (U3L4) **Australia** [р'streɪlɪə] — Австралия (континент) (U1L5) block of flats — многоквартирный дом (U4L2) **autumn** [э:tm] — осень (U8L1) blue [blu:] — синий, голубой (U3L4) away [əˈweɪ] — прочь (U12L2) **board** [bo:d] — доска (U3L5) board game — настольная игра (U6L5) **body** ['bpdɪ] — тело (U9L3) book [bʊk] — книга (U3L1) bookcase ['bʊk-keɪs] — книжный шкаф (U3L5) booklet ['bʊklɪt] — брошюра, буклет (U4L8) **baby** ['beɪbɪ] — маленький ребенок, младенец (U8L6) bookshelf ['bʊkʃelf] — книжная полка (U4L5) bad [bæd] — плохой, see Grammar Support 15, 16 bookshop ['bʊkʃɒp] — книжный магазин (U9L1) (U9L6) borsch [bɔ:ʃtʃ] — борщ (U10L6) **badge** [bæʤ] — значок (U3L3) **boring** [bɔ:rɪŋ] — скучный (U6L1) **badminton** ['bædmintən] — бадминтон (U6L1) bottle [bptl] — бутылка (U10L3) ball [bɔ:l] — мяч (U1L1) a bottle of — бутылка (чего-либо, напр., молока) balloon [bəˈluːn] — воздушный шар (U3L4) bought [bo:t] — see buy (U8L6) **bank** [bæŋk] — банк (U9L1) bowl [bəʊl] — чашка (U10L5) bar [ba:] — плитка (шоколада) (U10L3) boxing ['boksin] — бокс (U6L2) baseball ['beɪsbɔ:l] — бейсбол (U6L1) do boxing — заниматься боксом (U6L2) baseball bat — бейсбольная бита (U6L1) boy [bэɪ] — мальчик (U2L6) basket ['ba:skit] — корзина (U10L4) Brazil [brəˈzɪl] — Бразилия (U1L5) basketball ['ba:skitbo:l] — баскетбол (U6L1) bread [bred] — хлеб (U10L1) **bathroom** ['ba:θrom] — ванная (комната) (U4L3) break [breik] — перемена (U5L2) **be** [bi:] — быть; для настоящего времени имеет формы breakfast ['brekfəst] — завтрак (U5L4) am, is, are; для прошедшего was [wbz] / were have breakfast — завтракать (U5L4) [w3:] — был / были, see Grammar Support 2, 8 (U1L6) bridge [brids] — мост (U9L1) bean [bi:n] — боб (какао) (U10L6) bring [brin] — приносить, brought [bro:t] — приносил, be asleep [əˈsliːp] — спать (U8L6) принес (U10L6) **be ready** ['redɪ] — быть готовым (U10L6) brother ['brʌðə] — брат (U2L1) **be over** ['эʊvə] — заканчиваться (U9L1) brought [broxt] — see bring beautiful ['bju:tɪfəl] — прекрасный, красивый (U2L6)

```
brown [braʊn] — коричневый (U3L4)
                                                            city ['sɪtɪ] — город (большой) (U9L1)
                                                            class [kla:s] — класс (U1L3)
bubble [bʌbl] — пузырь (U7L5)
budgie ['bʌʤɪ] — волнистый попугайчик (U7L3)
                                                            classroom ['kla:srom] — классная комната (U3L5)
burglar ['bɜ:glə] — вор, взломщик (U10L4)
                                                            clean [kli:n] — чистый (U9L4)
bus stop ['bʌs stɒp] — автобусная остановка (U9L1)
                                                            clever ['klevə] — умный (U2L6)
busy ['bizi] — занят(ый) (U1L3)
                                                            climate ['klarmit] — климат (U7L2)
   Busy Hands Club — клуб "Умелые руки" (U11L5)
                                                            climb [klaim] — подниматься, карабкаться, влезать
but [b<sub>A</sub>t] — HO (U5L1)
                                                               (U7L1)
butter ['bʌtə] — масло (U10L1)
                                                            clock [klɒk] — часы (стенные, настольные, башенные,
buy [baɪ] — покупать, купить; bought [bɔ:t] — покупал,
                                                               но не ручные) (U4L5)
   купил (U10L2)
                                                            close [kləʊz] — закрывать (U1L2)
bye [bai] — пока (U1L1)
                                                               Close your books.— Закройте учебники. (U1L3)
                                                            clothes [kləʊðz] — одежда (U9L3)
                                                            cloud ['klavd] — облако (U11L2)
                                                            cloudy 1 — облачно (U11L2)
                                                            cloudy 2 — облачный (U11L2)
                                                            club [klлb] — клуб (U5L5)
calendar [ˈkælɪndə] — календарь (U3L3)
                                                            сосоа ['kəʊkəʊ] — какао (U10L6)
came [keim] — see come (U8L6)
                                                            coffee ['kɒfi] — кофе (U2L2)
сатр [kæmp] — лагерь (U11L5)
                                                            coke ['kəʊk] — кока-кола (U2L2)
can [kæn] — мочь; could [kvd] — мог, мог бы, see
                                                            cold 1 [kəʊld] — холодно (U11L1)
   Grammar Support 10 (U7L2)
                                                            cold 2 — холодный (U11L1)
   Can I help you? — Вам помочь? (U10L3)
                                                            collect [kə'lekt] — собирать (U6L6)
   Can you tell me the way to..., please? — Скажите,
                                                            collection [kəˈlekʃn] — коллекция (U6L6)
   пожалуйста, как пройти к (до)...? (U9L3)
                                                            colour ['kʌlə] — цвет (U3L4)
Canada ['kænədə] — Канада (U1L5)
                                                               What colour...? — Какого цвета...? (U3L4)
captain ['kæptɪn] — капитан (U12L1)
                                                            colour in ['kʌlə ˌɪn] — раскрашивать (U8L4)
caption ['kæpʃn] — надпись (U6L7)
                                                            come [kлm] — приходить, приезжать; came [keim] —
car [ka:] — машина, автомобиль (U9L4)
                                                               приходил, пришел; приезжал, приехал (U1L2)
careful ['keəfəl] — осторожный (U12L5)
                                                            come around ['knm ə,raund] — заходить, заезжать (U8L6)
carp [ka:p] — карп (U11L5)
                                                            come from ['kʌm ˌfrəm] — происходить из, родом из
carpet ['ka:pit] — ковер (U4L5)
                                                            come home ['kʌm 'həʊm] — вернуться домой (U5L4)
carrot [ˈkærət] — морковь (U10L2)
                                                            come in ['kʌm ɪn] — входить (U2L2)
carton [ka:tn] — картонная коробка (часто для жидких
                                                            come round ['knm ,raund] — заходить, заезжать (U4L2)
   продуктов, напр. соков)
                                                            Come to the board. — Подойди к доске. (U1L3)
   a carton of juice — коробка сока (U10L3)
                                                            comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] — удобный (U4L3)
cassette [kəˈset] — кассета (U3L3)
                                                            comic book ['kɒmɪk ˌbʊk] — детский журнал
castle [ka:sl] — замок (U8L6)
                                                               с комиксами (U11L3)
cat [kæt] — кошка, кот (U2L1)
                                                            comics ['kpmrks] — комиксы
CD ['si:'di:] — компакт-диск (U3L3)
                                                            compare (with) [kəm'peə] — сравнивать (U3L2)
centre ['sentə] — центр (U11L6)
                                                            complete [kəm'pli:t] — завершить (U12L5)
   in the centre — в центре (U11L6)
                                                            computer [kəm'pju:tə] — компьютер (U4L5)
chair [tʃeə] — стул (U3L5)
                                                            congratulations [kən,grætʃʊˈleɪʃənz] — поздравления
chance [tʃɑ:ns] — возможность, шанс (U11L6)
                                                               (U7L8)
change [tʃeɪnʤ] — изменить (U12L6)
                                                            concert ['kɒnsət] — концерт (U11L3)
character ['kærɪktə] — персонаж (U8L6)
                                                            concert hall ['kɒnsət ,hɔ:l] — концертный (зал)
characteristic [kærɪktəˈrɪstɪk] — характеристика (U7L3)
                                                            cook [kvk] — готовить (кушанья), стряпать, варить,
cheat [tʃi:t] — обманывать (U6L5)
                                                               жарить, печь (U8L4)
cheese [tfi:z] — сыр (U10L1)
                                                            cookery book ['kʊkərɪ bʊk] — кулинарная книга (U8L8)
chess [tfes] — шахматы (U6L5)
                                                            cool 1 [ku:l] — прохладно (U11L1)
cheetah [tʃi:tə] — гепард (U7L1)
                                                            cool 2 — прохладный (U11L1)
chewing gum bubble ['tfu::n gлm 'bлb1] — пузырь из
                                                            corner ['kɔ:nə] — угол
   жевательной резинки (U9L6)
                                                               in the corner — в углу (U4L6)
chocolate ['tfɒkəlɪt] — шоколад (U5L5)
                                                               on the corner (of the street) — на углу улицы (U9L2)
choice [tʃɔɪs] — выбор (U12L4)
                                                            cottage ['kptids] — коттедж (U4L1)
choose [tʃuːz] — выбирать; chose [tʃəʊz] — выбрал (U4L8)
                                                            could [kvd, kad] - see can
chose [tʃəʊz] — see choose
                                                            count [kaʊnt] — считать (U6L4)
cinema ['sɪnɪmə] — кинотеатр (U9L1)
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counter [ˈkaʊntə] — фишка (U6L5) dinner ['dɪnə] — обед, ужин (если вечером) (U5L4) country 1 ['kʌntrɪ] — страна (U11L5) have dinner — обедать, ужинать (U5L4) country 2 — деревня, сельская местность (U11L5) direction [dar'rekʃn] — направление (U9L4) dirty ['dз:tɪ] — грязный (U9L4) in the country — в деревне, в сельской местности (U11L5)do 1 [du:] — вспомогательный глагол, see Grammar countryside ['kantrisaid] — сельская местность (U11L5) Support 6 cousin [knzn] — двоюродный брат, сестра (U2L1) do 2 — делать; did — делал **crayon** ['kreɪən] — цветной карандаш (U3L1) do boxing — заниматься боксом (U6L2) cream [kri:m] — крем, сливки (U10L1) do homework — делать домашнее задание (U5L4) **crisps** [krisps] — чипсы (U10L3) do sports — заниматься спортом (U5L4) do gymnastics — заниматься гимнастикой (U6L2) **crocodile** ['krɒkədaɪl] — крокодил (U7L1) cross — пересекать, переходить (U9L3) doctor ['doktə] — врач (U1L1) cross the street — переходить улицу does 1 [dʌz] — вспомогательный глагол, see Grammar crossword (puzzle) ['krpsw3:d] — кроссворд (U6L5) Support 6 **сир** [kлр] — чашка (U10L3) does 2 — делает, see do, Grammar Support 6 а сир of tea — чашка чая dog [dpq] — собака (U2L3) doll [dɒl] — кукла (U6L6) **curtain** [kз:tn] — занавеска, штора (U4L5) customer ['kʌstəmə] — покупатель (U10L2) dolphin ['dɒlfɪn] — дельфин (U7L2) **cut** [kлt] — резать; **cut** — резал (U10L5) door [do:] — дверь (U4L4) **cut down** — рубить (деревья) (U12L6) door-bell ['dɔ:bel] — дверной звонок (U8L6) cycling [saɪklɪŋ] — велосипедный спорт (U6L2) down [daʊn] — вниз (U7L5) go cycling — заниматься велосипедным спортом **drama** ['dra:mə] — драма (U5L7) (U6L2) drank [drænk] — see drink draughts [dra:fts] — шашки (U6L5) cyclist [saiklist] — велосипедист (U6L2) draw [dro:] — рисовать, чертить; drew [dru:] — рисовал, чертил (U3L4) dream 1 [dri:m] — мечта (U3L8) dream 2 — мечтать; dreamed [dri:md] / dreamt dad [dæd] - nana (U2L1) [dremt] - мечтал daily routine ['deɪlɪ ru:'ti:n] — распорядок дня (U5L4) dreamt [dremt] — see dream **dance** [da:ns] — танцевать (U8L4) drew [dru:] - see draw dancer ['da:nsə] — танцор (U8L3) drink [drɪŋk] — пить; drank [dræŋk] — пил (U5L5) dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] — опасный (U7L3) dry [draɪ] — сушить (U10L6) dark [da:k] — темный (U3L4) dark green — темно-зеленый (U3L4) darts [da:ts] — дартс (U6L5) date [deɪt] — дата (U8L1) day [dei] — день (U5L2) each [i:tf] — каждый (U9L4) deal [di:l] — сделка (U6L6) ear [12] — yxo (U7L4) It's a deal. — Договорились. (U6L6) Easter ['i:stə] — Пасха (U10L6) No deal. — Не пойдет (не договорились). (U6L6) eat [i:t] — есть, кушать; ate [et, ett] — ел (U5L5) dear [dɪə] — дорогой, дорогая (обращение) (U3L6) egg [eg] — яйцо (U10L1) December [dɪˈsembə] — декабрь (U8L1) eight [eit] — восемь (U1L3) decorate ['dekəreit] — украшать (U8L5) eighty ['eiti] — восемьдесят end [end] — конец (U12L6) **deep** [di:p] — глубокий (U9L5) degree [dr'gri:] — градус (U11L1) engineer [ˌenʤɪˈnɪə] — инженер (U8L3) desk [desk] — письменный стол, парта (U3L5) England ['ingland] — Англия (U1L5) **Devon** ['devan] — Девон (область на юго-западе **English** ['inglif] — английский (язык) (U1L7) enjoy [ɪn'фэɪ] — получать удовольствие от чего-либо Англии, славящаяся красивой природой) (U4L1) diamond ['darəmənd] — алмаз (U9L5) (U3L3) dice [dais] — кубик для игры в настольные игры (U6L5) eraser [ı'reizə] — ластик (U3L1) did 1 [did] — see do, Grammar Support 6, 10 (U8L4) evening ['i:vnɪŋ] — вечер (U5L4) did 2 — вспомогательный глагол, see Grammar Support in the evening — вечером (U5L4) 9 (U8L4) event [r'vent] — событие, происшествие (U11L6) difference ['dıfərəns] — разница, различие (U4L6) every day ['evri dei] — каждый день (U5L7) different ['dɪfərənt] — другой, различный, разный (U11L1) everyone ['evrɪwʌn] — каждый (о человеке) (U4L8) dining room ['damin ,rom] — столовая (U4L3) **Excuse me.** [ɪksˈkjuːz ˌmiː] — Извините. (U9L2)

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exercise book ['eksəsaiz .buk] — тетрадь (U3L1)
exotic [ɪgˈzɒtɪk] — экзотический, необычный для
   данной страны (U11L6)
explore [iks'plo:] — исследовать, изучать, разведывать
   (U12L1)
extra ['ekstrə] — запасной, лишний (U3L1)
eve [aɪ] — глаз (U7L4)
face [feis] — лицо (U7L1)
fairy tale ['feari teil] — сказка (U8L6)
famous ['ferməs] — знаменитый, известный (U8L3)
fantastic [fənˈtæstɪk] — фантастический,
   необыкновенный (U8L6)
farmer ['fa:mə] — фермер (U8L6)
fast 1 [fa:st] — быстро (U7L2)
fast 2 - быстрый
father ['fa:ðə] — отец (U2L1)
favourite ['feɪvərɪt] — любимый (U3L4)
February ['februəri] — февраль (U8L1)
feel [fi:l] — чувствовать; felt [felt] — чувствовал (U4L8)
felt [felt] - see feel
fifty ['fifti] — пятьдесят
fill in ['fɪl ,ɪn] — заполнять (U3L3)
film [film] — фильм (U1L6)
film script — сценарий фильма (U12L1)
find [faind] — находить; found [faond] — нашел (U6L4)
find out ['faind ,aut] — узнать, выяснить; found out —
   узнал, выяснил (U12L2)
fine 1 [fain] — прекрасный (U1L2)
   I'm fine, thank you. — Я в порядке / хорошо себя
   чувствую. (U1L2)
fine 2 — ясный, хороший, сухой (U11L1) (U11L4)
fire ['faɪə] — огонь, пожар (U12L5)
   Don't light fires! — He жгите костры! (U12L5)
fish [fif] — рыба (U7L6)
fishing ['fɪʃɪŋ] — рыбалка (U11L5)
fishing rod — удочка (U12L4)
   go fishing — рыбачить (U11L5)
five [faiv] — пять (U1L3)
flat [flæt] — квартира (U4L1)
flew [flu:] - see fly (U8L6)
flight [flait] — полет (U8L2)
floor 1 [flo:] — пол (U3L5)
floor 2 — этаж (U3L5)
flower ['flaʊə] — цветок (U11L6)
fly [flat] — летать; flew [flut] — летал, летел (U7L2)
   fly a kite [flar a kart] — запускать воздушного змея
   (U11L2)
flying skateboard ['flam 'skertbo:d] — летающий
   скейтборд (фантастический вид спорта) (U12L5)
fog [fbg] — туман (U11L2)
foggy 1 ['fɒgɪ] — туманно (U11L2)
foggy 2 — туманный (U11L2)
follow ['fɒləʊ] — следовать, идти за кем-либо, следить
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за кем-либо (U12L2)

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food [fod] — пища, питание, еда (U10L1)
football ['fotbo:l] — футбол (U1L3)
forest ['fɒrɪst] — лес (U7L1)
form 1 [fɔ:m] — форма (например, глагола) (U4L8)
   in a form of — в форме, в виде
form 2 — бланк, текст с пропусками для заполнения
   (U12L8)
   voting form ['vəutın ,fɔ:m] — бланк для голосования
   (U12L8)
forty ['fɔ:tɪ] — сорок (U3L2)
found [faund] - see find
four [fo:] — четыре (U1L3)
fox [fpks] — лиса (U7L5)
France [fra:ns] — Франция (U1L5)
free time ['fri: 'taɪm] — свободное время (U6L1)
French [frentf] — французский (язык) (U5L2)
Friday ['fraɪdɪ] — пятница (U5L2)
fridge [fridʒ] — холодильник (U10L3)
friend [frend] — друг, подруга (U1L6)
from [from, from] — из, от (U7L5)
from... till — с ... до (U7L5)
fruit [fru:t] — плод / плоды, фрукт / фрукты (U7L5)
fun [fʌn] — веселье, забава (U11L4)
funfair ['fʌnfeə] — увеселительный парк (U8L6)
funny ['fʌnɪ] — забавный, смешной (U2L6)
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G

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game [germ] — urpa (U1L8)
gap [gæp] — промежуток, пропуск (U7L5)
garden [qa:dn] — сад, огород (U7L5)
geography [фі'рgrəfi] — география (U5L1)
Germany ['фз:məni] — Германия (U10L6)
get 1 [get] — доставать; got [gnt] — достал (U7L5)
get 2 [get] — добираться; got [gpt] — добрался (U9L3)
   get dressed [drest] — одеваться; got dressed —
   одевался, оделся (U5L4)
   get lost 1 [lbst] — исчезать; got lost — исчез (U7L4)
   get lost 2 — заблудиться; got lost — заблудился
   (U12L5)
   get ready — приготовиться; got ready —
   приготовился (U6L8)
   get together [təˈqeðə] — собираться вместе
   got together — собирались / собрались (U4L8)
   get up ['get ,лр] — вставать (часто с постели)
   got up — вставал, встал (U5L5)
   get washed [wpft] — умываться; got washed —
   умывался, умылся (U5L4)
giraffe [фі'ra:f] — жираф (U7L2)
girl [gз:1] — девочка (U2L6)
glue 1 [glu:] — клей (U4L8)
glue 2 — приклеивать (U4L8)
go [gəʊ] — идти; went [went] — шел, ушел (U1L5)
   go cycling ['saɪklɪŋ] — заниматься велосипедным
   спортом (U6L2)
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go fishing [ˈfɪʃɪŋ] — ходить на рыбалку (U11L5)
                                                               have a picnic ['piknik] — отправляться,
   go for a walk ['gəʊ fər ə 'wɔ:k] — ходить на прогулку
                                                               отправиться на пикник (U11L5)
   (U5L4)
                                                               have fun [fan] — веселиться
   go past ['gəʊ ˌpɑ:st] — идти мимо, проходить мимо (U9L3)
                                                            have got [həv, hæv gɒt] — иметь; had got [həd, hæd gɒt] —
   go straight on — идти прямо вперед (U9L3)
                                                               имел (U2L1), see Grammar Support 5
   go to bed — ложиться спать (U5L4)
                                                               have got a sweet tooth — быть сладкоежкой (U10L6)
   qo to school — идти в школу, ходить в школу,
                                                            he [hi:] — он (U2L4)
                                                            head [hed] — голова (U7L4)
   иногда учиться (U5L4)
goal [gəʊl] — гол (U8L7)
                                                            heavy 1 ['hevɪ] — тяжелый (U3L2)
good [god] — хороший; better ['betə] — лучше; best
                                                            heavy 2 — сильный (U11L2)
   [best] — наилучший, лучший, see Grammar Support 16
                                                            heavy rain — сильный дождь (U11L2)
good fun 1 ['god 'fʌn] — весело (U11L5)
                                                            hedgehog [ˈheʤhɒg] — ёж (U7L4)
good fun 2 — веселый (U11L5)
                                                            helicopter ['helikoptə] — вертолет (U12L5)
goodbye [god'bar] — до свидания (U1L1)
                                                            hello [heˈləʊ] — здравствуйте, привет (U1L1)
got [got] - see get
                                                            help [help] — помогать (U5L4)
governor ['gʌvənə] — правитель (U12L5)
                                                            helter-skelter [heltəˈskeltə] — спиральная горка
grandfather ['grænd,fa:ðə] — дедушка (U2L1)
                                                               (аттракцион) (U8L6)
                                                            her [ha, ha:] — eë (U2L4), see Grammar Support 1
grandad ['grændæd] — дедушка (U2L1)
grandmother ['græn,mʌðə] — бабушка (U2L1)
                                                            here [hɪə] — здесь, тут (U12L2)
grandparents ['græn,pearants] — дедушка и бабушка (U8L1)
                                                            Here you are. [hɪə ju: ɑ:] — Пожалуйста (возьмите).
grass [gra:s] — трава (U9L5)
                                                               (U3L1)
great [greit] — замечательный, великолепный (U2L5)
                                                            hero ['hɪərəʊ] — герой, главное действующее лицо
green [gri:n] — зеленый (U3L4)
                                                            hi [haɪ] — привет (U1L1)
grew [gru:] - see grow
                                                            hide [haɪd] — прятаться (U6L4)
grey [grei] — серый (U3L4)
                                                            hide-and-seek [,haɪdənˈsiːk] — прятки (игра) (U6L4)
ground floor [,gravnd 'flo:] — первый этаж (U4L2)
                                                            hill [hɪl] — холм, возвышенность (U7L5)
group [gru:p] — группа (U1L8)
                                                            hippo ['hɪpəʊ] — бегемот (U7L2)
grow [grav] — расти, выращивать; grew [gru:] — рос,
                                                            his [hɪz] — ero (U2L4), see Grammar Support 1
   выращивал, вырастил (U12L1)
                                                            historical [his'tɒrɪkəl] — исторический (U11L6)
guinea pig ['gɪnɪ pɪg] — морская свинка (U7L6)
                                                               historical event [r'vent] — историческое шоу
guitar [gɪˈtɑː] — гитара (U5L6)
                                                               (U11L7)
"Gulliver's Travels" ['gʌlɪvəz 'trævlz] — "Путешествия
                                                            history ['histori] — история (U5L1)
   Гулливера"
                                                            hit [hɪt] — хит (U1L6)
gymnastics [фіті'næstiks] — гимнастика (U6L2)
                                                            hockey ['hɒkɪ] — хоккей (U6L1)
   do gymnastics — заниматься гимнастикой (U6L2)
                                                            hole [həʊl] — дыра, нора (U8L6)
                                                            holiday ['hɒlɪdɪ] — праздник, отпуск (U11L5)
                                                               be on holiday — быть в отпуске, на каникулах
                                                               (U11L5L8)
                                                            holidays ['hɒlɪdɪz] — каникулы (U11L5)
had [hæd] - see have (U8L6)
                                                               in the holidays — во время каникул, на каникулах
hall [hɔ:l] — прихожая, коридор (U4L3)
                                                               (U11L5L8)
hamburger ['hæmbз:gə] — гамбургер, рубленый
                                                            home [həʊm] — дом, жилище (U4L1)
   бифштекс (U10L6)
                                                            home town [,həʊm 'taʊn] — родной город, город, где
hamster ['hæmstə] — хомяк (U7L6)
                                                               мы живем (U9L2)
hand [hænd] — рука (кисть руки) (U7L1)
                                                            homework ['həʊmwз:k] — домашняя работа / задание
happen [hæpn] — случаться, происходить (U12L2)
                                                               (U3L1)
happy ['hæpɪ] — счастливый (U9L4)
                                                               do homework — делать домашнюю работу / задание
has [həz, hæz] — форма глагола have, see Grammar
                                                            hooray [hʊˈreɪ] — ypa (U1L3)
                                                            hospital ['hɒspɪtl] — больница (U9L1)
   Support 5 (U3L2)
has gone [həz, hæz gɒn] — ушел, убежал (U7L5)
                                                            hot 1 [hɒt] — горячий, жаркий (U11L1)
has got [həz, hæz gɒt] — форма глагола have got, see
                                                            hot 2 [hɒt] — горячо, жарко (U11L1)
   Grammar Support 5 (U3L2)
                                                            hour ['aʊə] — час (U7L5)
hate [heɪt] — ненавидеть (U10L1)
                                                            house [haʊs] — дом, здание; houses ['haʊzɪz] (U4L1)
have [həv, hæv] — иметь; had [həd, hæd] — имел
                                                            how [haσ] — κακ (U1L1)
   have breakfast ['brekfəst] — завтракать (U5L4)
                                                            How are you? — Как поживаете? (U1L2)
   have dinner ['dɪnə] — обедать / ужинать (U5L4)
                                                            how many [hav 'meni] — сколько
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how old [haʊ 'əʊld] — сколько лет (U1L6)

have lunch [lʌntʃ] — обедать (U5L4)

human ['hiu:mən] — человек (U9L3) hundred ['handred] — сто hunt [hant] — охотиться (U7L1) I [aɪ] — я (U1L1) I'd like... — я бы хотел... (U10L3) ice cream ['aɪskri:m] — мороженое (U1L7) **if** [ɪf] — если (U7L4) imagine [ı'mæфіп] — воображать, представлять себе in [m] - B (U3L2)in front of [in 'frant əv] — перед, впереди (U9L2) in the centre [in ðə 'sentə] — в центре (U9L1) in the corner [ɪn ðə ˈkɔ:nə] — в углу (U4L6) India ['indiə] — Индия (U1L5) indoor ['indo:] — домашний, находящийся в помещении (U9L5) insect ['insəkt] — насекомое (U7L5) interest ['intrəst] — интерес, любимое занятие (U6L8) international space project [intəˈnæʃənəl ˈspeis ˈprɒфikt] — международный космический проект (U12L1) interview 1 ['ıntəvju:] — беседа, интервью (U6L3) interview 2 — беседовать, интервьюировать (U6L3) invite [ɪn'vaɪt] — приглашать (U8L4) Ireland ['arələnd] — Ирландия (U1L5) is [ız] — форма глагола be, see Grammar Support 2 IT ['aı'ti:] — информатика (сокращение от Information Technology) (U5L1) it [it] — он. она, оно: обо всем, что не является человеком, see Grammar Support 1 (U1L4) Italy ['ɪtəlɪ] — Италия (U1L5) its [its] — его, ее: обо всем, что не человек, see Grammar Support 1 (U7L4) jacket ['фækit] — куртка, жакет (U5L3) **јат** [фæт] — варенье, джем (U7L5) **January** ['фænjuəri] — январь (U8L1) jigsaw ['фідsэ:] — джигсо (мозаика) (U6L5) **judo** ['dʒu:dəʊ] — дзюдо (U6L2) do judo — заниматься дзюдо (U6L2) **juice** [фи:s] — сок (U10L1) **July** [фо'laт] — июль (U8L1) **јитр** ['флтр] — прыгать (U7L1) **June** [фи:n] — июнь (U8L1) jungle [флŋgl] — джунгли (U7L1)



kangaroo [,kængə'ru:] — кенгуру (U7L1) **keep** [ki:p] — хранить (U8L6) key ring [ˈkiːrɪŋ] — брелок (U3L3)

kill [kil] — убивать (U12L6) kilo ['kɪləʊ] — килограмм (U10L3) a kilo of — килограмм чего-либо kind [kaɪnd] — добрый (U2L6) kindergarten ['kındəga:tn] — детский сад king [kɪŋ] — король (U9L3) kitchen [kitʃn] — кухня (U4L3) kite [kaɪt] — бумажный змей (U11L3) fly a kite — запускать бумажного змея (U11L2)



lake [leɪk] — osepo (U12L1) **lamp** [læmp] — лампа (U4L5) land 1 [lænd] — страна, государство (U8L6) land 2 — приземляться, совершать посадку (U12L2) landing [ˈlændɪŋ] — высадка, посадка (U12L2) lane [leɪn] — узкая улочка, тропинка (U12L5) last [la:st] — прошлый, последний (U8L5) last name [,la:st'neim] — фамилия left [left] — левый leg [leg] — нога (U7L3) legend ['led;ənd] — легенда (U11L6) leisure ['leʒə] — досуг, свободное время (U5L1) lemon ['leman] — лимон (U10L1) lemonade [,lemə'neɪd] — лимонад (U10L2) let's [lets] — давай, давайте (приглашение делать чтото вместе) (U1L3) Let's take... — Давайте возьмем... (U10L1) letter 1 ['leta] — буква (U7L6) letter 2 — письмо (U1L8) library ['laɪbrərɪ] — библиотека (U11L6) life [laɪf] — жизнь (U5L4) lifeless ['laɪfləs] — безжизненный (U12L6) light 1 [laɪt] — зажигать (U12L5) Don't light fires! — Не разводите костры! (U12L5) light 2 - CBET light 3 — светлый light blue — голубой (U3L4) like 1 [laɪk] — любить, нравиться (U2L4) like 2 [laɪk] — похожий на lion [laɪən] — лев (U7L1) listen [lisn] — слушать (U1L1) literature ['litərətfə] — литература (U5L1) litter [ˈlɪtə] — сорить (U12L5) Don't litter! — He copить! (U12L5) little [litl] — маленький, младший (U2L1) live [liv] — жить (U4L1) Liverpool [ˈlɪvəpuːl] — Ливерпуль, город в Великобритании living room [ˈlɪvɪŋruːm] — общая комната, гостиная (U4L3) loaf [louf] — булка (хлеба); loaves [louvz] — булки (U10L3) a loaf of bread — булка хлеба (U10L3) logbook ['lngbuk] — бортовой журнал (U12L1) London ['lʌndən] — Лондон, столица Великобритании (U1L6)

long [lɒŋ] — длинный, долгий (U7L3) **month** $[m_{\Lambda}n\theta]$ — месяц (период времени) (U7L5) long time ago - see ago morning ['mɔ:nɪŋ] — утро (U5L4) **look** [lʊk] — смотреть (U1L1) in the morning — утром (U5L4) look after ['lok a:ftə] — ухаживать, заботиться moon [mu:n] — луна (U8L2) Look at the board. [bo:d] — Посмотри на доску. (U1L2) Moscow ['mpskəʊ] — Москва, столица Российской Look out! ['luk ,aut] — Осторожнее! Берегись! (U12L5) Федерации lose [lu:z] — терять; lost [lɒst] — потерял (U3L8) mother ['mʌðə] — мать (U2L1) lost [lpst] — see lose (U3L8) mountain ['mauntin] — ropa (U12L1) lot [lpt] a lot of, lots of — MHOTO (U2L4) mouse [mavs] — мышь; mice [mais] — мыши (U3L6), lotto ['lɒtəʊ] — лото (U6L5) see Grammar Support 4 love [lav] — любить (U10L1) move [mu:v] — двигаться **loving** ['lavɪŋ] — любящий (U7L5) move back ['mu:v 'bæk] — двигаться назад (U6L5) lovely ['lavlı] — красивый, прекрасный, восхитительный Mozart ['məʊtsɑ:t] — Моцарт Mr ['mɪstə] — господин (U5L6) (U12L3) Lucky you! ['lʌkɪ ˌjuː] — Везет тебе! Mrs ['misiz] — госпожа (U4L2) lunch ['lʌntʃ] — обед MTV ['em 'ti: 'vi:] (Music Television) — музыкальное have lunch — обедать (U5L2) телевидение (U1L6) mum [mлm] — мама (U2L1) museum [mju:ˈzi:əm] — музей (U9L1) mushroom ['mʌʃru:m] — гриб (U11L5) **music** ['mju:zɪk] — музыка (U5L1) made [meɪd] — see make (U8L6) music hit — очень популярное музыкальное **make** [meɪk] — делать; **made** [meɪd] — делал (U11L4) произведение (U1L6) **make sad** [meɪk sæd] — печалить (U3L4) (U11L4) **my** [mai] — мой, моя, мое (U1L1) make sandwiches [ˈsænwɪʤiz] — делать mystery ['mistəri] — тайна (U12L2) бутерброды (U11L5) make a snowman ['snəʊmæn] — лепить снеговика (U11L2)man [mæn] — мужчина, человек; men [men] мужчины, люди, see Grammar Support 4 name [neɪm] — имя (U1L1) mankind [,mæn'kaınd] — человечество **narrow** ['nærəʊ] — узкий (U9L4) manned flight — полет с человеком на борту (U8L2) **near** [niə] — рядом, у, около (U3L6) manuscript ['mænjʊskrɪpt] — рукопись (U12L6) **neck** [nek] — шея (U7L4) many ['meni] — много **need** [ni:d] — нуждаться (U10L5) **тар** [тар] — карта (географическая) (U7L1) never ['nevə] — никогда (U5L6) March [ma:tf] — март (U8L1) **new** [nju:] — новый (U1L5) **market** ['ma:kit] — рынок (U9L1) New Year [,nju: 'jıə] — Новый год (праздник) mathematics [,mæθr'mætɪks] — математика (U5L1) New York [,nju: 'jɔ:k] — Нью-Йорк, крупнейший город США maths $[mæ\theta s]$ — математика (разговорное) (U5L1) New Zealand [nju: 'zi:lənd] — Новая Зеландия (страна) **May** [meɪ] — май (U8L1) **next to** [nekst tə] — рядом, около (U9L2) me [mi:] — мне, меня (U1L6), see Grammar Support 1 **nice** [nais] — хороший, приятный (U4L3) meal [mi:l] — принятие пищи, еда **Nice to meet you.** — Приятно познакомиться. (U4L2) medal ['medəl] — медаль (U7L8) **nine** [naɪn] — девять (U1L3) men [men] - see man ninety ['naɪntɪ] — девяносто mice [mais] - see mouse **по** [пэʊ] — нет (U1L3) milk [mɪlk] — молоко (U7L5) No trespassing. [nəʊ 'trespəsɪŋ] — Проход запрещен. minus ['maɪnəs] — минус (U11L1) (U12L5) minute ['mɪnɪt] — минута (U7L5) miss 1 [mis] — скучать (U7L6) **noisy** ['nɒɪzɪ] — шумный (U9L4) nomination [,npmi'neifn] — номинация, выставление / miss 2 — пропустить (U6L5) выдвижение кандидатов (U7L8) miss a chance [tʃɑ:ns] — упустить удачу, случай (U11L6) nominee [,npmr'ni:] — кандидат (U7L8) miss a turn [tз:n] — пропускать ход (U6L5) North 1 $[no:\theta]$ — cesep (U7L1) mission [mɪ[n] — миссия, экспедиция, цель приезда (U12L5) North 2 — северный nose [nəʊz] — нос (U7L3) mix [miks] — смешивать, мешать, примешивать (U10L5) modern [mpdn] — современный, новый (U12L4) **nothing** [' $n_{\Lambda}\theta$ i_{Π}] — ничего (U12L1) Monday ['mʌndɪ] — понедельник (U5L2) November [nəʊˈvembə] — ноябрь (U8L1)

now [naʊ] — сейчас, теперь (U1L8)

monkey ['mʌŋkɪ] — обезьяна (U7L1)

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number ['nʌmbə] — номер (U1L3)
                                                            pen [pen] — ручка (шариковая) (U3L1)
number one film — самый лучший / любимый фильм
                                                            pencil ['pensəl] — карандаш (простой) (U3L1)
   (U1L6)
                                                            pencil case ['pensəlkeis] — пенал (U3L1)
nut [nAt] — opex (U10L2)
                                                            penguin ['pengwɪn] — пингвин (U7L2)
                                                            people [pi:pl] — люди, население, жители (U12L2)
                                                            pet holiday hotel ['pet 'hplidi həv'tel] — гостиница
                                                               для домашних животных (U7L5)
                                                            phone [fəʊn] — телефон (U1L3)
object ['pbфikt] — предмет (U6L6)
                                                            photo ['fəʊtəʊ] — фотография (U8L2)
o'clock [ə'klɒk] — употребляется, когда говорят
                                                            piano [pi'ænəʊ] — пианино
   о времени, например,
                                                            pick [pɪk] — собирать (U11L5)
   It is 5 o'clock. — Сейчас пять часов. (U5L3)
                                                            pick mushrooms and berries — собирать грибы и
ocean ['əʊʃn] — океан (U12L1)
                                                               ягоды (U11L5)
October [pk'təubə] — октябрь (U8L1)
                                                            picnic ['piknik] — пикник (U9L4)
of course [əv'kə:s] — конечно (U11L3)
                                                               have a picnic — ехать на пикник (U11L5)
offer ['ɒfə] — предлагать
                                                            picture ['pɪktʃə] — картина, картинка (U4L4)
often ['pfan, 'pftan] — часто (U5L6)
                                                            piece [pi:s] — кусок, часть (U10L3)
   how often — как часто (вопрос) (U5L6)
                                                               a piece of — кусок чего-либо
oh [əʊ] — ой
                                                            pink [ріŋk] — розовый (U3L4)
oil [pɪl] — масло (растительное) (U10L2)
                                                            pizza ['pi:tsə] — пицца (U10L1)
ОК [əʊ'keɪ] — все в порядке (U1L3)
                                                            place [pleis] — место (U6L5)
old [əʊld] — старый, старинный (U8L6)
                                                            plan [plæn] — план (U4L5)
Omsk [pmsk] — Омск, город в Российской Федерации
                                                            plane [plein] — самолет
on [ən, вn] — на
                                                            planet ['plænɪt] — планета (U12L1)
   on the corner of the street — на углу улицы (U9L2)
                                                            plant [pla:nt] — комнатное растение (U4L5)
   on the left — слева (U4L6)
                                                            play [plei] — играть (U5L1)
   on the right — справа (U3L6)
                                                            player [pleiə] — плеер (U6L1)
one [wʌn] — один (U1L3)
                                                            please [pli:z] — пожалуйста (U1L7)
onion ['ʌnjən] — лук (U10L1)
                                                            pleasure ['ple3ə] — удовольствие (U9L5)
open [əʊpn] — открывать, открыть (U1L2)
                                                            plenty of ['plenti av] — MHOFO (U4L8)
   Open your books. — Откройте книги. (U1L2)
                                                            роет ['pəʊɪm] — стихотворение (U5L5)
opposite ['ppəzit] — напротив (U9L2)
                                                            police station [pa'li:s 'sterfn] — полицейский участок
or [э:] — или (U2L3)
                                                               (U10L4)
orange 1 ['brɪnʤ] — оранжевый (U3L4)
                                                            policeman [pəˈliːsmən] — полицейский (мужчина) (U8L3)
                                                            policewoman [pəˈliːswʊmən] — женщина-полицейский
orange 2 — апельсин
outer space [autə'speis] — открытый космос (U8L2)
                                                               (U8L3)
                                                            politician [ˌpɒlɪˈtɪʃən] — политик (U9L3)
over ['auva] — через
                                                            рор music ['pppmju:zɪk] — поп-музыка (U5L5)
   be over — заканчиваться (U9L1)
                                                            popular [ˈpɒpjʊlə] — популярный (U9L5)
owner ['əʊnə] — владелец, хозяин (U2L6)
                                                            postcode ['pəʊstkəʊd] — почтовый индекс (U4L1)
Oxford ['pksfad] — Оксфорд, город в Великобритании
                                                            post office ['pəʊst 'ɒfɪs] — почта (U9L1)
                                                            poster ['pəʊstə] — плакат (U4L5)
                                                            potato [pəˈteɪtəʊ] — картофель (U10L1)
                                                            powder ['paʊdə] — порошок (U10L6)
packet ['pækit] — пакет (U10L3)
                                                            present ['prezent] — подарок (U8L6)
   а packet of — пачка чего-либо
                                                            presentation [prezen'teɪ[n] — представление (U4L8)
раде [реіф] — страница (U1L7)
                                                            pretty ['prɪtɪ] — хорошенький, прелестный (U4L2)
parents ['pearants] — родители (U9L1)
                                                            prickle [prikl] — колючка (например, ежа) (U7L5)
park [pa:k] — парк (U9L1)
                                                            prickly ['prikli] — колючий (U7L5)
party ['pa:tɪ] — вечеринка (U8L5)
                                                            prison [prizn] — тюрьма (U9L5)
past [pa:st] - see go past
                                                            programme ['prəʊgræm] — программа (U1L6)
past memories [pa:st 'memariz] — воспоминания
                                                            prospect ['prospekt] — проспект (U4L1)
   о прошлом (U8L6)
                                                            puma ['pju:mə] — пума (U7L1)
PE ['pi:'i:] — физкультура (сокращение от Physical
                                                            purple [рз:pl] — фиолетовый (U3L4)
   Education) (U5L1)
                                                            put [pvt] — класть, положить; put [pvt] — клал,
pelican ['pelikən] — пеликан (U7L2)
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pelmeni [pel'meni] — пельмени (U10L6)

положил (U10L5)

puzzle [pʌzl] — головоломка (U6L5)

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Samara [səˈmɑːrə] — Самара, город в Российской
                                                                Федерации (U11L7)
queen [kwi:n] — королева (U9L3)
                                                             sand [sænd] — песок (U11L5)
questionnaire [,kwestfə'neə] — анкета (U11L8)
                                                             sandcastle [ˈsændkɑ:sl] — песочный замок (U11L5)
quiet ['kwaɪət] — тихий, спокойный (U9L4)
                                                             make sandcastles — строить замки из песка (U11L5)
                                                             sandwich ['sænwɪʤ] — бутерброд (U10L3)
                                                                make sandwiches — делать бутерброды (U11L5)
                                                             sang [sæŋ] — see sing (U8L6)
                                                             sat [sæt] - see sit (U8L6)
racquet ['rækit] — ракетка (U12L4)
                                                             Saturday ['sætədɪ] — суббота (U5L2)
rain [rein] — дождь (U11L2)
                                                             saw [so:] — see see (U8L6)
rainbow [ˈreɪnbəʊ] — радуга (U3L4)
                                                             say [set] — сказать; said [sed] — сказал (U1L2)
rainy 1 ['reɪnɪ] — дождливо (U11L2)
                                                                Say "Hello". — Передай привет. (U1L2)
rainy 2 — дождливый (U11L2)
                                                             school [sku:l] — школа (U1L7)
ran [ræn] — see run
                                                             school bag ['sku:lbæg] — школьная сумка, портфель
гар [гæр] — рэп (U2L5)
read [ri:d] — читать; read [red] — читал (U1L2)
                                                             science [saɪəns] — естественно-научный предмет
real [ггэ] — настоящий (U7L4)
                                                                (U5L2)
recipe ['resipi] — рецепт (U10L5)
                                                             scissors [ˈsiːzəz] — ножницы (U4L8)
red [red] — красный (U3L4)
                                                             score 1 [sko:] — забивать гол, набирать очки (U4L7)
report 1 [rɪ'pɔ:t] — отчет, сообщение, доклад (U10L4)
                                                             score 2 — баллы (U4L7)
report 2 — сделать сообщение (U4L8)
                                                             script [skript] — see film script (U12L1)
rest [rest] — отдых (U9L4)
                                                             sea [si:] — море (U11L5)
Rex [reks] — Рекс (собачья кличка)
                                                             seaside ['si:said] — морское побережье (U11L5)
rice [rais] — рис (U10L2)
                                                             season ['si:zən] — время года, сезон (U8L1)
riddle [rɪdl] — загадка (U12L2)
                                                             section ['sekfən] — секция, часть (U12L2)
ride [raid] — кататься верхом; rode [raud] — катался
                                                             see [si:] — видеть, смотреть; saw [so:] — видел,
   верхом
                                                                смотрел (U3L6)
   ride a bicycle — кататься на велосипеде (U11L3)
                                                             send [send] — посылать, отправлять; sent [sent] — послал
right 1 [raɪt] — правильно, правильный (U1L4)
                                                             sent [sent] — see send
right 2 — правый (U4L6)
                                                             September [sep'tembə] — сентябрь (U8L1)
Right? 3 — Правда? (U11L3)
                                                             seven [sevn] — семь (U1L3)
river ['rɪvə] — peka (U9L1)
                                                             seventy ['sevanti] — семьдесят
"Robinson Crusoe" ['rɒbɪnsən 'kru:səʊ] — "Робинзон
                                                             sharp [ʃɑ:p] — острый (U7L3)
   Крузо"
                                                             she [fi:] — она (U2L4)
robot [ˈrəʊbɒt] — робот (U12L1)
                                                             ship [ʃip] — корабль (U10L6)
rode [raud] - see ride
                                                             shop [ʃɒp] — магазин (U9L2)
room [ru:m] — комната (U3L6)
                                                             shop assistant ['fɒpəˌsɪstənt] — продавец (U10L2)
route [ru:t] — маршрут, путь (U11L6)
                                                             shopping bag ['ʃɒpɪŋ ˌbæg] — хозяйственная сумка
rucksack ['rʌksæk] — рюкзак, заплечная сумка
                                                                для покупок (U10L1)
   (U10L4)
                                                             shopping list ['fppɪŋ ,lɪst] — список покупок (U10L3)
rule [ru:l] — правило (U3L2)
                                                             short ['ʃɔ:t] — короткий (U7L3)
ruler ['ru:lə] — линейка (U3L1)
                                                             show [ʃəʊ] — представление (U8L6)
run [rʌn] — бежать, бегать; ran [ræn] — бежал, бегал
                                                             sing [sɪŋ] — петь; sang [sæŋ] — пел (U3L4)
   (U6L4)
                                                             sister ['sɪstə] — сестра (U2L1)
run away ['rʌn əˌweɪ] — убегать (U12L2)
                                                             sit [sit] — сидеть; sat [sæt] — сидел
run back ['rʌn ˌbæk] — бежать назад (U6L4)
                                                             sitting room ['sitin ru:m] — гостиная, общая комната
Russia [ˈrʌʃə] — Россия (U1L5)
                                                                в квартире
Russian ['rʌʃən] — русский (язык) (U1L5)
                                                             six [siks] — шесть (U1L3)
                                                             sixty ['sɪkstɪ] — шестьдесят
                                                             skating ['skeitin] — катание на коньках (U6L2)
                                                                go skating — кататься на коньках (U6L2)
                                                             skiing [skɪɪŋ] — катание на лыжах
sad [sæd] — печальный, грустный (U9L4)
                                                                go skiing — кататься на лыжах (U6L2)
safe [seif] — в безопасности (U7L5)
                                                             skateboard ['skertbo:d] — (U12L5)
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sleep [sli:p] — спать; slept — спал (U5L5)

slept [slept] — see sleep

salad ['sæləd] — салат (блюдо) (U10L1)

salt [so:lt] — соль (U10L2)

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small [smɔ:l] — маленький (U3L8)
                                                             sun [san] — солнце (U10L6)
snow [snəʊ] — снег (U11L2)
                                                             sunbathe ['sʌnbeɪð] — загорать (U9L5)
snowman ['snəumən] — снеговик (U11L2)
                                                             Sunday ['sʌndɪ] — воскресенье (U5L2)
snowy 1 ['snəʊɪ] — снежно (U11L2)
                                                             sunglasses ['sʌn,glɑ:siz] — солнцезащитные очки (U8L5)
snowy 2 — снежный (U11L2)
                                                             sunny 1 ['sʌnɪ] — солнечно (U11L2)
so on ['səʊ ˌpn] — и так далее
                                                             sunny 2 — солнечный (U11L2)
sock [spk] - HOCOK (U5L3)
                                                             suntan ['sʌntæn] — sarap (U11L5)
sofa ['səʊfə] — софа, диван (U4L5)
                                                             supermarket ['su:pə,ma:kit] — супермаркет (U9L2)
some [sam] — несколько, некоторое количество, see
                                                             Suzdal ['su:zdəl] — Суздаль, город в Российской
   Grammar Support 12 (U10L1)
                                                                Федерации (U4L1)
sometimes [səm'taɪmz] — иногда (U5L6)
                                                             surname ['ss:neim] — фамилия (U1L7)
song [spn] — песня (U11L5)
                                                             swam [swæm] - see swim
sorry ['spri] — извините, очень жаль (U3L1)
                                                             swap [swpp] — обменяться (U6L6)
South 1 [sav\theta] — rac{(U7L1)}
                                                             swim [swim] — плавать (U7L2); swam [swæm] — плавал
South 2 — южный (U7L1)
                                                                (U6L2)
souvenir [ˌsuːvəˈnɪə] — сувенир (U8L6)
                                                             swimming ['swimin] — плавание (U6L2)
space 1 [speis] — космос (U8L2)
                                                                go swimming — заниматься плаванием (U6L2)
   space first ['speis 'f3:st] — первый космонавт (U8L2)
                                                             swimming pool ['swimin ,pu:l] — бассейн (U6L2)
   space ship ['speis , [ip] — космический корабль (U8L2)
                                                                indoor ['mdo:] swimming pool — закрытый бассейн
space 2 — место, пространство (U8L2)
                                                                (U9L5)
spaghetti [spə'geti] — спагетти (U10L6)
                                                             Sydney ['sɪdnɪ] — Сидней, город в Австралии
spell [spel] — писать или произносить (слово)
                                                             symbol ['simbəl] — символ (U11L2)
   по буквам; spelt [spelt] — писал, произносил,
   произнес (U1L7)
spelt [spelt] — see spell
spend [spend] — проводить; spent [spent] — проводил,
                                                             table [teibl] — стол (U4L5)
   провел (U11L5)
                                                             tail [teil] — XBOCT (U7L3)
spent [spent] - see spend
sport [spo:t] — cnopt (U1L6)
                                                             take [teik] — брать, взять; took [tuk] — брал, взял (U10L5)
                                                                take away ['teɪk ə,weɪ] — вычитать, отнимать (U10L8)
   do sport — заниматься спортом
                                                                take for a walk ['teik for a 'wo:k] — брать на прогулку
sportsman ['spo:tsman] — спортсмен (U8L3)
                                                                (U5L4);
sporty ['spo:tr] — спортивный (U1L6)
                                                                take photos ['teik 'fəutəuz] — фотографировать
spot [sppt] — пятно (U7L1)
                                                                (U8L5)
spring [sprin] — весна (U8L1)
                                                             talk [to:k] — разговаривать, болтать (U3L3)
square [skweə] — площадь, сквер (U9L5)
                                                             tall [to:l] — высокий (U9L4)
St Petersburg [seint 'pitəzbз:g] — Санкт-Петербург,
                                                             Tambov ['tæmbnv] — Тамбов, город в Российской
   город в Российской Федерации
                                                                Федерации (U1L8)
star [sta:] — звезда (U9L3)
                                                             tea [ti:] — чай (U2L2)
Star Wars ['sta: 'wɔ:z] — звездные войны
                                                             teacher ['ti:tʃə] — учитель (U1L3)
start 1 [sta:t] — начало (U6L8)
start 2 — начинать, стартовать (U5L8)
                                                             team [ti:m] — команда (U1L8)
                                                             technology [tek'nplads] — технология (U5L1)
stay [ster] — оставаться (U7L6)
                                                             teddy bear ['tedi ,bea] — игрушка плюшевый медведь
sticker ['stɪkə] — наклейка (U3L3)
stop [stpp] — останавливать(ся) (U1L1)
                                                                (U8L6)
                                                             teeth [ti:\theta] — see tooth
storm [sto:m] — шторм (U4L8)
                                                             telephone ['telɪfəʊn] — телефон (U4L5)
storyteller ['stɔ:rɪ,telə] — рассказчик (U8L6)
strange ['streinф] — странный, удивительный
                                                             television [telr'vɪʒn] — телевизор, также TV (U4L5)
                                                             tell [tel] — говорить, рассказывать; told [təʊld] —
   (U12L1)
strawberry ['strɔ:berɪ] — клубника (U10L5)
                                                                говорил, сказал, рассказывал, рассказал (U1L6)
                                                             temperature ['tempərətʃə] — температура (U11L1)
street [stri:t] — улица (U4L1)
                                                             ten [ten] — десять (U1L3)
stripe [straip] — полоса (U7L1)
                                                             tennis ['tenɪs] — теннис (U6L1)
strong [strɒŋ] — сильный (U2L6)
                                                             test [test] — тест, контрольная работа (U1L3)
student ['stju:dənt] — студент (U8L3)
                                                             textbook ['tekstbuk] — учебник (U1L7)
study ['stʌdɪ] — изучать, учить (U11L3)
subject ['sʌbʤɪkt] — предмет (школьный) (U5L1)
                                                             than [ðæn, ðən] - чем
                                                             Thanks. [Өæŋks] — Спасибо.
sugar ['fuga] — caxap (U10L2)
summer ['sʌmə] — лето (U8L1)
                                                             Thank you. — Благодарю вас. / Спасибо. (U1L1)
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that [ðæt, ðət] — то, тот, та, это, этот, эта the [ðə, ðɪ] — определенный артикль, see Grammar Support 11 (U1L1) the moon [ðə mu:n] — Луна (планета) (U8L2) there are [dear a:] - see there is theatre ['Orata] — Teatp (U9L1) there is / there are [ðeər ız, ðeər a:] — есть, имеется / имеются, находится / находятся, see Grammar Support 7 (U4L4) they [ðeɪ] — они, see Grammar Support 1 (U3L4) **thirty** ['Өз:tɪ] — тридцать (U3L2) (U9L6) this [ðis] — это, этот, эта (U1L1) thousand ['θаоzənd] — тысяча (U7L5) three ['θri:] — три (U1L3) threw [' θ ru:] — see throw through ['Өги:] — через, сквозь (U8L6) throw [' θ гэ υ] — бросать, кидать; threw [' θ г ι :] — бросил, кинул (U6L5) Thursday [$^{\dagger}\theta_3$:zdɪ] — четверг (U5L2) tick [tɪk] — отмечать, ставить галочку (U7L4) vegetable ['vedsətəbl] — овощ (U10L5) tiger ['taɪgə] — тигр (U7L1) time [taɪm] — время (U5L3) three times — три раза (U7L2) long time ago — очень давно, see ago (U8L2) timetable ['taɪm,teɪbl] — расписание (U5L2) **toe** [təʊ] — палец на ноге (U7L4) together [təˈgeðə] — вместе toilet ['tɒɪlɪt] — туалет told [təʊld] - see tell tomato [təˈmɑːtəʊ] — помидор (U10L2) tomorrow [təˈmɒrəʊ] — завтра (U11L3) (U12L8) too [tu:] — тоже (U1L1) took [tok] - see take tooth [tu: θ] — зуб; teeth [ti: θ] зубы (U7L3) **top** [tpp] — вершина, верх (U10L5) wait [weit] — ждать (U12L7) tortoise ['to:tas] — черепаха (U7L5) tourist ['tʊərɪst] — турист (U9L4) town [taun] — город (U9L1) (U6L1) toy [tbi] — игрушка (U3L3) **trap** [træp] — ловушка, западня (U12L5) travel 1 ['trævəl] — путешествие (U11L3) **travel** 2 — путешествовать (U8L4) **tree** [tri:] — дерево (U7L1) trespass ['trespas] — нарушать чужое право владения (U12L5) Support 8 No trespassing. — Проход запрещен. (U12L5) Tuesday ['tju:zdɪ] — вторник (U5L2) turn 1 [tз:n] — повернуть(ся) (U8L2) turn left — повернуть налево (U9L3) turn right — повернуть направо (U9L3) turn 2 — очередь шоу (U11L6) miss a turn — пропустить ход, очередь (U6L5) take turns — делать что-либо по очереди (U7L8) TV 1 ['ti:'vi:] — телевидение, телевизор (сокращенно от television) (U1L6) (U9L3) TV 2 — телевизионный (сокращенно от television) (U1L6)

twenty ['twenti] — двадцать (U2L3) two [tu:] — два (U1L3)

ugly ['ʌglɪ] — страшный, уродливый (U7L3) under ['ʌndə] — под (U3L6) underground 1 [Andəˈgraʊnd] — под землей (U12L2) underground 2 — подземный (U12L2) unusual [ʌnˈjuːʒʊəl] — необыкновенный, необычный **up** [лр] — вверх (U7L5) use [ju:z] — употреблять, использовать (U6L1) usual [ˈjuːʒʊəl] — обычный (U8L6) usually [ˈju:ʒʊəlɪ] — обычно (U5L6)

vegetable salad — салат из овощей (U10L5) very ['veri] — очень (U1L8) video ['vɪdɪəʊ] — видеофильм (U4L5) video film — видеофильм (также video) (U4L5) view [vju:] — вид, пейзаж (U9L1) village ['vɪlɪʤ] — деревня (U9L1) visit ['vizit] — посещать (U8L4) **voice** [vɔɪs] — голос, мнение (U12L8) volleyball ['vɒlɪbɔ:l] — волейбол (U6L1) voting form ['vəutıŋ ,fɔ:m] — форма для голосования

walk [wo:k] — ходить пешком (U5L4) walk and talk — прогуливаться и разговаривать wall [wo:l] — стена (U4L4) want [wpnt] — хотеть (U3L8) wardrobe ['wɔ:drəʊb] — гардероб, шкаф (U4L5) warm 1 [wo:m] — тепло (U11L1) warm 2 — теплый (U11L1) was [wbz], [wəz] — форма глагола be, see Grammar wash [wɒʃ] — мыть (U10L5) Washington ['wpfinten] — Вашингтон, столица США watch [wɒtʃ] — смотреть, наблюдать (U5L6) watch TV — смотреть телевизор (U5L3) watch historical show — смотреть исторические water 1 ['wptə] — вода (U7L1) water 2 — поливать (U11L5) waxwork figures ['wæksw3:k 'figəz] — восковые фигуры we [wi:] — мы, see Grammar Support 1 (U2L5)

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wear [weə] — носить (об одежде), быть одетым в ...
   wore — носил, был одет в ... (U5L3)
weather ['weðə] — погода (U11L1)
Wednesday ['wenzdɪ] — среда (U5L2)
week [wi:k] — неделя (U5L2)
weekend [,wi:k'end] — выходные, уикенд (U11L4)
   at the weekend — в выходные (U11L4)
welcome ['welkəm] — добро пожаловать (U11L6)
well [wel] — хорошо (U7L1)
went [went] — see go (U8L6)
were [wз:] — форма глагола be, see Grammar Support 8
what [wbt] — что, какой, see Grammar Support 2, 6, 8, 9, 10
wheel [wi:1] — колесо, колесо обозрения (U9L5)
when [wen] — когда (U5L4)
where [weə] — где, куда (U1L5), see Grammar Support 2,
   6. 8. 9.10
which [witf] — какой, который (U4L2)
white [wait] — белый (U3L4)
whiskers ['wiskəz] — усы (у животных) (U7L5)
who [hu:] — κτο, κοιο, see Grammar Support 2, 6, 8, 9, 10
whose [hu:z] — чей, чья, чье, чьи (U3L2)
why [waɪ] — почему, see Grammar Support 2 (U1L5)
wide [waɪd] — широкий (U9L4)
wild [waɪld] — дикий (U7L1)
win [wɪn] — выиграть; won — выиграл (U8L6)
wind [wind] — ветер (U11L2)
window ['wɪndəʊ] — окно (U4L4)
windy 1 ['windi] — ветрено (U11L2)
windy 2 — ветреный (U11L2)
wing [wɪŋ] — крыло (U7L3)
winter ['wintə] — зима (U8L1)
wish 1 [wɪʃ] — желание (U9L6)
   Best wishes.— С наилучшими пожеланиями
   (в письме). (U9L6)
wish 2 — желать
woman ['wʊmən] — женщина; women — женщины (U8L2)
women ['wimin] - see woman
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won [wʌn] — see win (U8L6)
wonder [ˈwʌndə] — чудо (U11L6)
A real wonder! — Настоящее чудо! (U11L6)
wonderful [ˈwʌndəfʊl] — чудесный (U9L5)
work 1 [wɜːk] — работа
work 2 — работать
work metal / wood — обрабатывать металл / дерево
world [wɜːld] — мир (U7L1)
worse [wɜːs] — хуже, see bad
worm [wɜːm] — червяк (U7L5)
worst [wɜːst] — наихудший, see bad (U9L6)
Wow! [waʊ] — Ух ты! (U2L2)
write [raɪt] — писать; wrote [rəʊt] — писал (U1L2)
Write "Hello".— Напиши "Hello" (привет). (U1L2)
wrote [rəʊt] — see write
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year [jiə] — год (U7L5)
yellow ['jeləʊ] — желтый (U3L4)
yes [jes] — да (U1L3)
yesterday ['jestədi] — вчера (U8L4)
yogurt ['jɒgət] — йогурт (U10L5)
you [ju:] — ты, вы, тебе, вам, see Grammar Support 1
(U1L1)
young [jʌŋ] — молодой (L3U8)
your [je, jɔ:] — твой, ваш, see Grammar Support 1
(U1L2)
yourself [jəˈself] — себя, себе (U12L4)
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zebra ['zi:brə], ['zebrə] — зебра (U7L1) zero ['zɪərəʊ] — ноль (U11L1) zoo [zu:] — зоопарк (U11L6)

The authors and publishers would like to thank the following teachers, their students and their school administrators for the help in piloting and commenting on the materials in the spring of 2000:

Konovalova Lidia Sergeevna (Volgograd, School No 140), Oleynikova Elena Valerievna (Volgograd, Liceum No 3), Mal'gina Elfrida Georgievna (Ekaterinburg Liceum No 159), Tsepeleva Varvara Petrovna (Ekaterinburg, Liceum No 159), Bogutskaya Lyudmila Gennadievna (Ekaterinburg, Gymnasium No 120), Ulyanova Larisa Vitalievna (Krasnoyarsk, School No 6), Raznatovskaya Ludmila (Krasnoyarsk, School No 105), Gromkova Elena Alexandrovna (Moscow, Khimki, Moscow oblast, School No 5), Terentyeva Tatiana Mikhailovna (Nizhni Novgorod, Bor, School No 22), Petelina Natalia Alexandrovna (Nizhni Novgorod, School No 152), Yusubpova Anzhela Nasibovna (Omsk, School No 62), Lyamina Natalia Valerievna (Omsk, School No 26), Makarova Svetlana Alekseevna (Ryazan, School No 4), Krasilnikova Tatiana Vladimirovna (Ryazan, School No 4), Bugaeva Alevtina Yefimovna (Samara, School No 128), Tyurina Natalia Pavlovna (Samara, School No 29), Shcherbakova Vera Nikolaevna (Sochi, School No 2), Varentsova Olga Yurievna (Sochi, Liceum No 23), Chernoglazova Natalia Sergeevna (St Petersburg, School No 110), Vainilovich Svetlana Borisovna (St Petersburg, School No 268), Nekhorosheva Albina Valerievna (Tambov, School No 28), Tetushkina Lilia Ivanovna (Tambov, School No 28), Burmistrova Olga Sergeevna (Tula, School No 8), Semushkina Elena Nikolaevna (Tula, Gymnasium No 2).

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Учебное издание

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК



Учебник для 5 класса общеобразовательных учреждений

Первый год обучения

Замдиректора по подготовке изданий С. В. Ширина Корректоры Г. А. Киселева, Г. П. Мартыненко Дизайн макета, верстка В. КиН, А. С. Кудашкиной Обложка В. КиН Иллюстрации Т. С. Богомягких, М. Е. Спеховой, О. В. Перовой, А. С. Кудашкиной, Е. В. Сергеевой, И. С. Слюнковой, О. Ю. Трушкиной Фотографии П. И. Игнатова, С. Н. Кононенко, Л. Н. Новоселова Цифровая обработка изображений Л. Н. Новоселова

Лицензия ИД № 00416 от 10.11.99.

Санитарно-эпидемиологическое заключение о соответствии санитарным правилам РФ № 77.99.60.953.Д.008314.08.08 от 05.08.2008. Подписано в печать 06.05.2010. Формат 60 x 90/8. Гарнитура "Прагматика". Печать офсетная. Бумага офсетная.

Усл. печ. л. 20,0. Уч.-изд. л. 16,5. Усл. кр.-отт. 81,0. Тир. 40 000 экз. 3ak. № 10-924805

Издательство "Титул". 249035, г. Обнинск, Калужская обл., а/я 5055. Тел. (48439) 9-10-09. E-mail pochta@titul.ru (книга почтой), umk@titul.ru (оптовые покупатели).

Brookemead Associates Ltd, London N1 1HS. Picot Cassidy (UK Project Manager), Carol Goodwright (Editor), Rebecca Hill (Editor), Veena Holkar (Rights and Photo research).

Отпечатано в типографии "NEOGRAFIA a.s.", 036 55, Martin, ul. Škultetyho 1, SLOVAKIA Телефоны: ++421 (43) 420 12 73, 420 12 95. Факс: ++421 (43) 420 17 13 E-mail: Lubica.Simkova@neografia.sk, http://www.neografia.sk, ftp.neografia.sk





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