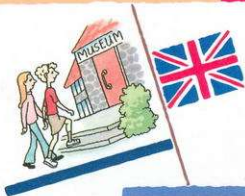


Общеобразовательная школа



О. В. Афанасьева  
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# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

3-й год обучения



7

класс



ДРОФА

## UNIT ONE

# Travelling in Russia and Abroad<sup>1</sup>



## Step One

### Do It Together

1. Listen to the tape<sup>2</sup>,  (1). Who visited these places last summer?

Example: Mary was in St. Petersburg.  
Peter and Bob were in Blackpool.



1) Sasha

a) Moscow



2) Betty and Polly

b) Canada



3) the Barkers

c) the Lake District



4) Roy

d) Russia



5) the Browns

e) England



6) Jim

f) Rome

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Учебник, созданный известными специалистами в области преподавания английского языка О. В. Афанасьевой и И. В. Михеевой, предназначен для учащихся общеобразовательных школ и является основным компонентом учебно-методического комплекта для третьего года обучения, в который также входят две рабочие тетради, книга для учителя и набор аудиокasset.

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<sup>1</sup> abroad [ə'brɔ:d] — за границей

<sup>2</sup> a tape [teɪp] — аудиозапись, пленка



7) Bob and Andren

g) Spain



8) Dolly

h) Brighton



9) Cathie and her brother

i) Florida, USA



10) Natasha and her family

j) France

**Британский музей (The British Museum)** — один из самых известных музеев Лондона. В музее можно увидеть произведения искусства древности, коллекции монет, рисунков, рукописей и даже древнеегипетские мумии в саркофагах. Музей был открыт в 1759 году, современное здание музея было построено к 1852 году по проекту Роберта Смирка (Robert Smirke [smɜ:k]).

Британская библиотека долгое время была частью музея. Во время посещения музея можно попасть в знаменитый читальный зал, где когда-то работали известные ученые и писатели, например Диккенс, Теккерей и Бернард Шоу.

**Трафальгарская площадь (Trafalgar [trə'fælgə] Square)** расположена в самом центре Лондона. Она была так названа в память об адмирале лорде Нельсоне и его блистательной победе над наполеоновской эскадрой у мыса Трафальгар в 1805 году. Пятидесятиметровая колонна с фигурой Нельсона наверху в центре площади — памятник великому флотоводцу.

Площадь играет важную роль в жизни города. Здесь проводятся политические демонстрации, сюда к новогодней елке приходят встречать праздник лондонцы.

**Сити (the City)** — деловая часть Лондона. Она занимает площадь в одну квадратную милю (около двух с половиной квадратных километров). В этой части города мало жителей, но каждое утро сюда приезжают многочисленные служащие, работающие в сотнях банков и офисов, расположенных в Сити.

2. Say what places Olga and Vera visited in London in August.

Example: They visited the British Museum.



The British Museum



The City



Trafalgar Square



Westminster Abbey



The Houses of Parliament



The Tower of London



Hyde Park

3. This is Olga's letter to her mother. What regular and irregular verbs<sup>1</sup> in the past tense did she use in it?

**A LETTER**

Dear mum,

London is wonderful! Yesterday Jane took me to the City and the Tower of London. She showed me Trafalgar Square. I enjoyed all those places. We had lunch in a small café near the Houses of Parliament. I wrote and sent you a postcard<sup>2</sup> with a picture of Trafalgar Square. In the evening we watched television and spoke about London. We are going to visit Oxford and Glasgow soon. I'm very happy. I'm writing this letter in English to practise<sup>3</sup> it.

Lots of love,

Olga



1. the Kremlin



2. Red Square  
3. the Kremlin Palace  
4. the Children's Theatre

5. the Bolshoi Theatre  
6. the Malyi Theatre  
7. Moscow shops

<sup>1</sup> regular and irregular verbs — правильные и неправильные глаголы  
<sup>2</sup> a postcard ['pəʊstkɑ:d] — почтовая открытка  
<sup>3</sup> to practise ['præktɪs] — практиковаться (правильный глагол)  
<sup>4</sup> verb forms — глагольные формы



8. Moscow Zoo  
9. Gorky Park  
10. the Rossia Cinema

6. Sam is a painter. These are the things he usually does. Say what he did yesterday. Check and repeat! (3).

Example: Sam goes to Hyde Park every day.  
Sam went to Hyde Park yesterday.

- 1) Sam gets up at seven o'clock in the morning.
- 2) Sam puts his lunch in his bag.
- 3) Sam says goodbye to his wife Jane.
- 4) Sam drives to the city swimming bath.
- 5) Sam swims in the swimming bath.
- 6) Sam drives to Hyde Park to paint pictures.
- 7) At four o'clock Sam puts his paints in his bag.
- 8) Sam drives his car home.
- 9) Sam says hello to his wife Jane.
- 10) Sam enjoys his evening at home.



<sup>1</sup> Check and repeat. — Проверьте себя и повторите.

7. Say what Sam and Jane did last Saturday. Check and repeat. (4).

met, drove, drank, said, made, listened, saw,  
had, read, got up, came, took, came,  
took, had, wrote, watched

Example: Sam and Jane *got up* very late, at 11 o'clock.

- 1) They ... their breakfast in a small café.
- 2) They ... their friends, Kate and Jim, near the cinema.
- 3) They all ... a new interesting film.
- 4) They ... to the Italian Pizza House to have dinner.
- 5) After dinner Sam and Jane ... goodbye to their friends.
- 6) Sam and Jane ... home at six o'clock.
- 7) At home they ... tea and ... it with some chocolate cake.
- 8) In the evening Sam and Jane ... to music and ... books.
- 9) Jane ... a letter to her mother in Brighton.
- 10) Sam ... a shower and Jane a bath.
- 11) Sam and Jane ... television late at night.

8. What are Robert and Jim going to do on Saturday?

Example: Robert is going to get up early.  
Robert and Jim are going to fly to Glasgow.

Robert			to get up early. to have coffee. to wash up after breakfast. to do his room.
Jim	is	going	to take a shower. to help his brother in the kitchen. to drive to the airport.
Robert and Jim	are		to fly to Glasgow. to do Glasgow. to visit Glasgow museums. to come to London.

9. A. Say what Robert and Jim were going to do in Glasgow.

Example: Jim was going to enjoy Glasgow parks.  
Robert and Jim were going to meet their cousins.

Robert	was	going	to see a lot of places.
Jim	was	going	to enjoy Glasgow parks.
Robert and Jim	were	going	to visit Glasgow museums.
			to walk in the streets of the city.
			to have lunch in a café.
			to go to the cinema.
			to take a bus to the city park.
			to meet their cousins.
			to send a postcard to their mum.
			to write to his friend.

B. Say what the brothers were not going to do in Glasgow.

Example: Jim was not going to run in the park.  
The brothers were not going to fly a kite in Glasgow.

Robert	wasn't	going	to go to the theatre.
Jim	wasn't	going	to play football with some friends.
Robert and Jim	weren't	going	to see his old friends.
			to run in the park.
			to sit on the bench in the park.
			to ride bicycles in the street.
			to listen to music.
			to watch The News on television.
			to fly a kite.
			to swim in the lake.

10. Say what you were going to do last summer and what you did.

Example: I was going to swim a lot.  
I often swam last summer.

Do It on Your Own

11. Complete the sentences<sup>1</sup>.

Example: My classes (begin) at 9 o'clock yesterday.  
My classes began at 9 o'clock yesterday.

1) My sister (speak) English when she was in London.

2) When Jane was a little girl, she (can) read very well.

<sup>1</sup> Complete [kəm'pli:t] the sentences. — Закончите предложения.


- 3) Yesterday evening we (see) our friends.
- 4) Mum and dad (give) me this bike for my birthday.
- 5) Last summer we (have) a holiday at the sea.
- 6) I (put) this letter in the letter box two days ago.
- 7) Last winter my brother (take) me to the Bolshoi Theatre.
- 8) Yesterday I (get) up late and my father (drive) me to school.

12. Write 10 things that you were/weren't going to do last summer and 5 things you did.

Example: I was going to play football a lot.  
I wasn't going to ride a horse.

## Step Two

### Do It Together

1. Listen to the tape,  (5). Say what Ronald, a child prodigy<sup>1</sup>, could do when he was three.

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) play the piano       | 7) write               |
| 2) count to one hundred | 8) dance               |
| 3) drive a car          | 9) play tennis         |
| 4) work on the computer | 10) understand Italian |
| 5) speak French         | 11) spell long words   |
| 6) read books           | 12) swim               |

MEMO

Чтобы сказать по-английски «не мог», «не умел», «не могла», «не умела», «не могли», «не умели», нужно просто добавить к модальному глаголу (can, could) отрицание not.

E.g.: I could not read when I was 4.  
He could not write when he was 4.  
They could not swim when they were 4.

Сокращенно это можно написать так: could not = couldn't [kudnt].

<sup>1</sup> a child prodigy ['prɒdɪdʒɪ] — вундеркинд, одаренный ребенок

2. Say what they could and couldn't do in the Middle Ages<sup>1</sup>. Check and repeat, **100** (6).

- 1) They ... write and read books.
- 2) They ... fly planes.
- 3) They ... watch television.
- 4) They ... travel by train.
- 5) They ... ride horses.
- 6) They ... travel by sea.
- 7) They ... drive cars.
- 8) They ... ride bikes.
- 9) They ... play computer games.
- 10) They ... make houses and castles.
- 11) They ... cook food in the kitchen.
- 12) They ... listen to the tape recorders.
- 13) They ... play chess.
- 14) They ... speak on the telephone.
- 15) They ... eat cheeseburgers and drink Coke.



3. Say what you could and couldn't do when you were five years old.

Example: I could swim.  
I couldn't play volleyball.

4. Listen to the tape, **100** (7). Repeat these verb forms.

know — knew  
think — thought

teach — taught  
ride — rode

5. Read the sentences in a) present<sup>2</sup>; b) past<sup>3</sup>.

- 1) When Jane was in St. Petersburg, she visited a lot of museums.
- 2) My brother Tom thinks he can speak French.
- 3) I know that the Greens live in Scotland.
- 4) Andrew taught me to count when I was little.
- 5) Boris knew Helen's telephone number.
- 6) In January Alice thought a lot about her summer holidays.
- 7) We all wanted to go to the Black Sea.
- 8) The children rode on their bikes in the park.
- 9) In summer the children ran a lot and played with a ball.
- 10) Willy came home late.
- 11) I always get up early in the morning.

<sup>1</sup> the Middle Ages [ˌmɪdl̩ˈeɪʒz] — средние века, средневековье

<sup>2</sup> present [ˈpreznt] — настоящее время

<sup>3</sup> past [pɑːst] — прошедшее время

12) James spent last summer in Italy. 13) When we travel we can see a lot of interesting places. 14) Bob drove to the country in his car.

6. Learn<sup>1</sup> some new words. Listen to the tape and repeat, **100** (8).

A.

back [bæk] — назад

beach [bi:tʃ] — пляж

boat [bəʊt] — лодка,

шлюпка, небольшой ко-  
рабль

diary [ˈdaɪəri] — дневник

fun [fʌn] — веселье, заба-  
ва, шутка

rain [reɪn] — идти (о дожде);  
дождь

sand [sænd] — песок

stay [steɪ] — останавливать, оста-  
ваться

terrible [ˈterɪbl̩] — ужасный

trip [trɪp] — поездка, путешествие

B.

**back:** to come back, to go back, to give back. Sam comes home back from school at five. Give me back my pen, please. Put the book back on the shelf.

**beach:** nice beaches, on the beach. There were a lot of children on the beach. Come to the beach in the morning.

**boat:** a lot of boats, a motor boat.

**go boating:** Last Sunday we went boating with our friends. There were a lot of boats on the lake.

**diary:** two diaries, Yura's diary, to write in a diary. Roger writes about his school, his friends and holidays in his diary.

**fun:** to have (a lot of) fun, to get fun, to be fun. We had fun travelling in the country. There is no fun in spending the evening at home. Have fun! Swimming in the sea is fun.

**rain — rained:** It usually rains in autumn. Does it sometimes rain in winter? It doesn't often rain here. It is raining now, stay at home. "Is it raining? It rained yesterday."


**sand:** yellow sands, to play in/on the sand. Little Lizzy played on the yellow sand near the tent. A sandcastle, to make sandcastles. Children like to make sandcastles on the beach.

**stay — stayed:** to stay in (at) a hotel, to stay at home. Stay where you are. They stayed at the Ritz when they were in London. I never stay at hotels when I travel by car.

<sup>1</sup> learn [lɜːn] — выучите

terrible: terrible food, terrible weather, a terrible wind. We had a terrible time on holiday. We had terrible weather last weekend — it rained all Saturday and Sunday.

trip: short trips, a long trip, to go on a bus (boat) trip, a trip to the country, to have a trip, to take (make) a trip. Last Thursday we went on a bus trip to London. I am going to write to my Granny about my trip to the country.

7. Look at the pictures. What is the weather like? Where are the children? What are they doing? Check and repeat.  (9).

Example: 1. The weather (It) is sunny and hot.  
The children are on the beach. They are having fun.



1	sunny/on the beach/have fun
2	rainy/stay at home/write a diary

3	windy, foggy, cold/in the street/run back home
4	warm/on the beach/stay in the sun
5	hot/on the beach/make a sandcastle
6	nice and warm/in the country/have fun
7	not very warm/in the boat/go on a boat trip
8	terrible/in the sea/fish

8. A. Yura wants to practise English and writes his diary in English. Read a page from<sup>1</sup> his diary. Say where Yura went for his summer holidays.

9 September

Goodbye, summer! I think my summer holidays were wonderful this year. I had a lot of fun. In June my family and I went to the Black Sea. We stayed three weeks at a hotel in Sochi. The weather was hot and sunny, and we went to the beach every day. We swam a lot and stayed in the sun. My father taught me to boat, and we often went boating and fishing early in the morning.

In July we came back to Moscow. My parents began working and I made a trip to St. Petersburg to visit my grandfather who lives there. My sister Lena went to Yaroslavl to stay with our cousin Marina.

Lena and I came back home in the middle of the month. After that we made day trips to some interesting places in and near Moscow. We were in the Kremlin museums, the Pushkin Museum and in Archangelskoye. We were going to go to Vladimir too but couldn't. The weather was terrible that day, it rained and it was very windy and cold.

In the middle of August Lena and I went to London to visit the Barkers and we had a wonderful time there. Now I'm back at school and happy to see my friends again. In summer I made a lot of pictures<sup>2</sup>. I'm going to send some to London, to my friend John Barker.

- B. Read the text after the tape.  (10).

<sup>1</sup> a page [peɪdʒ] from... — страница из...

<sup>2</sup> a picture — фот.: фотография



9. Read Yura's diary again. Say true or false<sup>1</sup>.

Example: Yura is writing his diary in August.  
It's false. He is writing it in September.

- 1) Summer is beginning.
- 2) Yura liked his summer holidays a lot.
- 3) His family went to the sea in June.
- 4) The weather was hot but rainy.
- 5) Yura couldn't stay in the sun.
- 6) Yura's father taught him to fish.
- 7) They went fishing in the morning.
- 8) In August Yura stayed in Moscow.
- 9) Lena visited her cousin in summer.
- 10) Yura and Lena couldn't go to Vladimir.
- 11) Yura and Lena couldn't go to the Kremlin.
- 12) Now Yura goes to school again.
- 13) Yura is going to send some books to his friend John.
- 14) Yura visited the Barkers in Glasgow.
- 15) Yura had fun at the Barkers' place.

Do It on Your Own

10. Complete these sentences with the new words.

- 1) We had a lot of f... at Mike's party yesterday.
- 2) My t... from London to Brighton wasn't long.
- 3) I hated my summer holidays. I think they were t... .
- 4) When do English pupils go b... to school after holidays?
- 5) The weather is bad and I'd like to s... at home.
- 6) Look, it is r...ing again!
- 7) Who t... you to play chess?
- 8) I like playing with a ball on the b... .
- 9) I th... about you when I was in London.
- 10) I have a d... and write in it about my family, school and friends.
- 11) I can't walk, there's s... in my shoes.

11. Say what you could do in summer but couldn't do in winter.

In summer

In winter

- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) I could swim in summer. | 1) I couldn't swim in winter. |
| 2) _____                   | 2) _____                      |
| 3) _____                   | 3) _____                      |
| 4) _____                   | 4) _____                      |
| 5) _____                   | 5) _____                      |

<sup>1</sup> true [tru:] or false [fɔ:ls] — верно или нет

## Step Three

### Do It Together

1. Look at the picture and say what they are doing on the beach. Check and repeat. (11).

Example: The old woman is coming into the hotel.



- |                                |                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) The boys...                 | 5) The boy at the hotel...  |
| 2) The dog...                  | 6) The girls...             |
| 3) The father...               | 7) The birds...             |
| 4) The children on the sand... | 8) They are all having fun. |

2. Match the words<sup>1</sup>.

Example: make a sandcastle

do	the beach
make	in a diary
leave	the city
go on	the hotel
write	fun
play on	a sandcastle
swim in	a trip
stay in	the sea
have	

<sup>1</sup> Match the words. — Объедините слова.

3. Choose the right answer<sup>1</sup>.

- |                                                       |                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Do children play volleyball in summer?             | Yes, they do./No, they don't.   |
| 2) Does it often rain in autumn?                      | Yes, it does./No, it doesn't.   |
| 3) Do children often ride horses in towns and cities? | Yes, they do./No, they don't.   |
| 4) Do you have pets at home?                          | Yes, I do./No, I don't.         |
| 5) Do you have holidays in summer?                    | Yes, we do./No, we don't.       |
| 6) Does your father work on Sunday?                   | Yes, he does./No, he doesn't.   |
| 7) Does your mother work on Sunday?                   | Yes, she does./No, she doesn't. |

LAST WEEKEND

1) Did Liz have coffee for breakfast?



2) Did Liz ride a bike with her friends?



3) Did Liz play tennis in the park?



4) Did Liz have dinner at home?



5) Did Liz watch television?



6) Did Liz visit her grandmother?




7) Did Liz go to the shops?




8) Did Liz meet her friend Harry?



MEMO

Вы уже знаете, как построить вопросы в настоящем времени (present simple) и как кратко ответить на них. Если речь идет о прошлом, в вопросах и ответах вместо вспомогательного глагола do/does употребляется did.  (12).

Did the children play volleyball yesterday? — Yes, they did.  
 Did they travel a lot last winter? — No, they didn't.  
 Did he sleep well last night? — Yes, he did.  
 Did he swim in the sea last summer? — No, he didn't.  
 Did she go to the shops yesterday? — Yes, she did.

4. Listen to the tape.  (13). Look at the pictures and answer the questions<sup>2</sup>.

Example: Did Liz go to the sea? — No, she didn't.



Did Liz get up early? — Yes, she did.



<sup>1</sup> Choose the right answer ['ɑ:nsə]. — Выберите правильный ответ.

<sup>2</sup> Answer the questions ['kwɛstʃənz]. — Ответьте на вопросы.

9) Did Liz cook supper?



10) Did Liz go to a party in the evening?



5. Ask questions about Ann and Peter. What did they do last week? Then answer the questions.

- Example: 1) Did Ann swim in the sea? — Yes, she did.  
 2) Did Ann and Peter go to the swimming bath?  
 — No, they didn't.  
 3) Did Peter ride his bike? — Yes, he did.

#### LAST WEEK

	Ann		Ann and Peter		Peter	
1	swim in the sea	+	swim in the swimming bath	-	ride his bike	+
2	go to school	-	play on the beach	+	go to the skating rink	-
3	travel in France	+	stay at home	-	play football	+
4	speak English	-	have fun	+	go to the café	-
5	play on the beach	+	do lessons	-	watch television	+
6	go to the zoo	-	write letters	+	go to bed early	-
7	go on a trip	+	do Moscow	-	meet his friends	+
8	write a diary	+	drive cars	-	do his room	-

6. Answer the questions about last Sunday.

- |                               |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Did you go on a trip?      | 6) Did you help your parents?   |
| 2) Did you go to school?      | 7) Did you go to the shops?     |
| 3) Did you make sandcastles?  | 8) Did you do your room?        |
| 4) Did you stay at a hotel?   | 9) Did you write in your diary? |
| 5) Did you meet your friends? | 10) Did you have fun?           |

7. A. Listen to the tape, (14). Did Peter have good holidays last summer?

#### PETER'S HOLIDAYS

- BEN: Did you stay in the city in summer, Peter?  
 PETER: No, I didn't. I went abroad for my holidays.  
 BEN: Abroad? Did you go to Spain?  
 PETER: No, I didn't. I went to Italy, to Rome.  
 BEN: Did you stay in a hotel?  
 PETER: Yes, I did. The hotel was very good. My room was comfortable and the food was wonderful.  
 BEN: Did you travel in Italy?  
 PETER: Yes, I did. I visited some very nice places.  
 BEN: Was the weather good?  
 PETER: The weather was sunny and hot. I can say I enjoyed my Italian holidays.

B. Act out the dialogue.

C. Work in pairs<sup>1</sup> and speak about your summer holidays.

8. Listen to the tape, (15). Say how to make negative sentences<sup>2</sup> in past simple.

	Present Simple		Past Simple
1	Children do not (don't) go to school in July in Russia.	1	Last July the children <u>did not</u> (didn't) <u>go</u> to school.
2	Alice does not (doesn't) swim in the swimming bath on Sunday.	2	Last Sunday Alice <u>did not</u> (didn't) <u>swim</u> in the swimming bath.
3	John does not (doesn't) live on the farm in winter.	3	Last winter John <u>did not</u> (didn't) <u>live</u> on the farm.

<sup>1</sup> Work in pairs [pa:z]. — Поработайте в парах.

<sup>2</sup> to make negative sentences — составлять отрицательные предложения

	Present Simple		Past Simple
4	Jane does not (doesn't) make tea for breakfast.	4	Jane <u>did not</u> (didn't) <u>make</u> tea for breakfast yesterday.
5	Little Bobby does not (doesn't) go to the shops.	5	Little Bobby <u>did not</u> (didn't) go to the shops.
6	Old James does not (doesn't) write a diary.	6	Yesterday old James <u>did not</u> (didn't) <u>write</u> in his diary.
7	Lizzy does not (doesn't) take her dog out on Sunday. Her sister does.	7	Lizzy <u>did not</u> (didn't) take her dog out last Sunday. Her sister did.
8	The Taylors do not (don't) drive their car in winter.	8	The Taylors <u>did not</u> (didn't) <u>drive</u> their car last winter.

## 9. Say what you didn't do yesterday.

Example: I didn't teach little children to swim yesterday.

swim in the sea	read French books
play on the beach	visit Trafalgar Square
go on a trip to the sea	go to the British Museum
do London	go boating
stay at a hotel	stay at home all day
make sandcastles	teach little children to swim

## Do It on Your Own

## 10. Complete the sentences.

1) I (did/do/does) not usually go to bed late last winter. 2) Last summer my brother (did/do/does) not go to Italy. 3) My little sister (did/do/does) not like porridge. She likes cornflakes. 4) We (did/do/does) not write a dictation last Thursday. 5) They (did/do/does) not go to school, they are very young. 6) The boys (did/do/does) not go fishing yesterday.

## 11. Look at the pictures and write what the children did yesterday.

Example: The children swam in the sea yesterday.



1. swim in the sea



2. make sandcastles



3. go boating



4. play on the beach



5. ride their bikes



6. teach Billy to play football

## Step Four

## Do It Together

## 1. Listen to the tape, (16), and say what the boys' names are.



1. He's \_\_\_\_\_



2. He's \_\_\_\_\_

2. Say what you did and what you didn't do last summer.

Example: I played football last summer.

I didn't go to the skating-rink last summer.

get up early	stay in the sun
go to school	drink a lot of Coke
watch television a lot	ride a bike
stay at home a lot	work in the garden
go to the sea	play tennis
eat a lot of ice cream	go on a trip with my parents
play volleyball	go to museums
go to the country	walk in the park
go to bed late	swim in the swimming bath

3. A. Speak about the weather last week.

Example: On Sunday it rained. It was cold and windy.

On Monday it didn't rain. It was warm.



Sunday



Monday



Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday



Friday



Saturday

B. Say what weather you had last week.

4. Read the text and answer the questions about Kate's holidays.

KATE'S SUMMER HOLIDAYS

SALLY: Hi, Kate. It's good to see you again.

KATE: Hi! It's good to see you.

SALLY: Where did you go for your holidays?

KATE: Oh, I had a lot of fun last summer. My parents and I went on a wonderful trip to France and stayed at a hotel near the sea.

SALLY: What was the hotel like?

KATE: It was a big modern hotel with a swimming bath. We had a cosy room and I could see the sea from my window! And the food in the hotel was very good.

SALLY: That's wonderful! Did you stay in the sun a lot? You are very brown.

KATE: I did. There was a beautiful beach near the hotel. And I swam in the sea too. The weather was sunny and hot and it never rained. And what about you? What did you do?

SALLY: I didn't go abroad last summer. My family and I went to Scotland in July and stayed in London in August. We had a boy and a girl from Russia, who stayed with us.

KATE: Russian children? How interesting! Who are they? Are they your friends? I'd like to know all about them.

- 1) What was the trip like?
- 2) What was the hotel like?
- 3) What was the hotel room like?
- 4) What was the hotel food like?
- 5) What was the beach like?
- 6) What was the weather like?
- 7) What were Kate's holidays like?

5. Listen to the song and then sing along<sup>1</sup>.

WHAT CAN I DO TODAY?

What can I do today?

Can you help me?

Can you say?

Why don't you read a book?

I read it yesterday.

Why don't you write a song?

<sup>1</sup> sing along [s'ɒŋ] — пойте вместе, подпевайте

I wrote it yesterday.

Why don't you ride your bike?

I rode it yesterday.

Why don't you watch TV?

I watched it yesterday.

Why don't you drink your Coke?

I drank it yesterday.

Why don't you swim, my boy?

Oh, I swam yesterday.

What can I do today?

Can you help me?

Can you say?

## 6. Read the words.

mouse — south    well — west    eat — east    port — north

## 7. Learn some new words. Listen to the tape, (18), and repeat.

### A.

north [nɔ:θ] — север

south [saʊθ] — юг

east [i:st] — восток

west [west] — запад

famous ['feɪməs] — известный

mountain ['maʊntən] — гора

river ['rɪvə] — река

forest ['fɒrɪst] — лес

people ['pi:pl] — люди

resort [rɪ'zɔ:t] — курорт

be situated ['sɪtʃueɪtɪd] — располагаться

### B.

**north:** in the north, in the north of England. Murmansk is in the north of our country. North America, North France, North England, the North Sea, the North Pole.

**south:** in the south, in the south of Russia, in the south of Moscow. Is Florida in the south of the USA? South Africa, South America, the South Pole.

**east:** in the east, in the south-east, in the north-east. I live in the north-east of Moscow.

**west:** in the west, in the north-west, in the south-west. Is St. Petersburg in the north-west of Russia?

**famous:** a famous city, a famous song, a famous film, a famous film star.

**be famous for:** St. Petersburg is famous for its museums. Moscow is famous for its theatres. What are they famous for? He is famous for his books, she is famous for her pictures.

**mountain:** a high mountain, in the mountains, the Ural mountains (the Urals). I spent my holidays in the Alps and had a wonderful time there. The Andes [ˈændɪz] are in South America.

**river:** a long river, a short river, the Volga river. The Thames [ˈtemz] is a river. There are a lot of small rivers in the north-west of Russia.

**forest:** a big forest, in the forest. Bears and foxes live in the forests. Kangaroos do not live in the forests. There is a forest near my country house.

**resort:** a wonderful resort, a summer resort. Blackpool is a famous resort in England. Do you know any summer resorts in Russia?

**people:** good people, nice people, terrible people, people of Russia, people of Britain, all the people. There are a lot of people in the square.

**be situated:** is situated, are situated. Where is Paris situated? It is situated on the Seine [seɪn].

## 8. Look at the maps and say where the cities are situated.

**Example:** London is situated in the south-east of Great Britain. Archangelsk is situated in the north of Russia.

### A. Great Britain



## B. Russia



### 9. What are they?

Example: Omsk is a city. The Appalachians are mountains.

the Volga	the Caspian
Everest ['ɛvərɒst]	the Ob and the Angara
India	Holland
the Baikal	the Alps
Paris	the Seine
the Thames	Volgograd
the Urals	Italy and Spain
the Moskva	Scotland
Ben Nevis [ben'neɪvɪs]	Leeds and Oxford
the Andes [ændɪz]	the Ontario and the Huron ['hjuərən]

### 10. What are they famous for? Check, (19), and repeat.

London	is famous for	the Bolshoi Theatre
Paris		films and film stars
Moscow		coffee
Italy		the Summer Gardens
Hollywood		tulips
Holland		resorts
The north of Africa		tea
South America		pizza
China		the Pyramids ['pɪrəmɪdz]
The south of France		the Eiffel Tower [aɪfə'taʊə]
St. Petersburg	Big Ben	

## Do It on Your Own

### 11. Answer the questions about last Saturday and last Sunday.

cloudy, muddy, terrible, sad, nasty, cold, strong, beautiful,  
happy, weak, blue, dry, wonderful, warm

- |                                |                                            |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1) What was the weather like?  | 5) What was the sea (river/<br>lake) like? |
| 2) What were the streets like? | 6) What was the day like?                  |
| 3) What was the sky like?      | 7) What were the people like?              |
| 4) What was the wind like?     |                                            |

### 12. Where are they situated?

Example: Hollywood is situated in the USA.

- |               |               |                |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1) Hollywood? | 4) the Andes? | 7) the Thames? |
| 2) The Volga? | 5) Rome?      | 8) the Angara? |
| 3) Murmansk?  | 6) the Urals? | 9) Brighton?   |

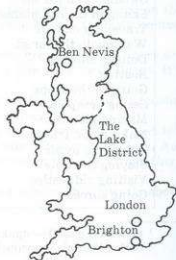
## Step Five

### Do It Together

#### 1. Where was Yura in Great Britain?

(20).

- in the north?
- in the north-west?
- in the south?
- in the north-east?
- in the west?
- in the south-west?
- in the east?
- in the south-east?



2. Look at the pictures. Where were the people yesterday?



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

3. What do you think?

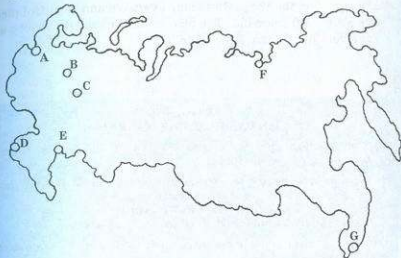
Example: Fishing is wonderful.

Swimming in the sea		
Skiing in the mountains		
Travelling on foot		
Walking in the forest		
Doing a museum		
Boating		wonderful
Going to the shops		terrible
Seeing new places	is/isn't	nice
Making pictures		pleasant <sup>1</sup>
Making new friends		interesting
Travelling by air		very good
Staying at a hotel		boring <sup>2</sup>
Visiting old castles		
Going abroad		

<sup>1</sup> pleasant ['pleɪznt] — приятный

<sup>2</sup> boring ['bɔ:ɪŋ] — скучный

4. Do you know Russian towns well? Match the places with their names and their descriptions<sup>1</sup>.



Vladivostok, Tiksi, St. Petersburg, Astrakhan,  
Sochi, Vladimir, Yaroslavl

- It's a big city in the north-west of Russia. It is situated on the Neva River. It's a very beautiful place famous for its museums and parks.
- It's a town at the Black sea. It's very green and nice. There are a lot of hotels there. People come to this place for holidays. It's a famous resort.
- It's a town on the Volga River near the Caspian Sea. It is famous for fishing. The place is very hot in summer.
- It's a town near the Lena River at the Laptev Sea. It's a port but ships don't come to this port in winter. They come in July, August and September. The weather in winter is very cold and there is ice on the sea and on the river.
- It's a very old town on the Klazma River. This town is about 900 years old. It is famous for its history<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> description [dɪ'skɪpʃən] — описание

<sup>2</sup> history ['hɪstəri] — история



- 6) It's a big port in the east of Russia. People who live there do a lot of fishing and make ships.
- 7) It's a port on the Volga River and a very old and beautiful place. It's about 900 years old. The place is famous for its history and for a very old theatre situated in it.

MEMO

### АРТИКЛЬ И ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ НАЗВАНИЯ

- I. Определенный артикль *the* употребляется с именами существительными, обозначающими:

горы (горные цепи или массивы): *the Urals, the Alps, the Andes*;  
 моря: *the Black Sea, the North Sea*;  
 реки: *the Thames, the Volga, the Mississippi River*;  
 озера: *the Baikal, the Sevan, the Seliger, the Ontario*.

Однако если перед названием озера стоит само слово *lake*, артикль отсутствует:

*Lake Baikal*.

- II. Без артикля употребляются названия:

континентов: *Africa, America, North America, South America*;  
 стран: *Russia, England, Spain, Italy* (но: *the USA*);  
 городов: *Paris, London, Rome, Moscow, St. Petersburg*;  
 площадей: *Red Square, Trafalgar Square*;  
 улиц: *Toerskaya Street, Oxford Street, Fleet Street*;  
 парков: *Hyde Park, Central Park*;  
 горных пиков: *Everest, Ben Nevis*.

5. Article *the* or no article?

- |                  |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) ... Black Sea | 9) ... North America     |
| 2) ... Urals     | 10) ... Trafalgar Square |
| 3) ... Volga     | 11) ... Baikal           |
| 4) ... Alps      | 12) ... Lake Baikal      |
| 5) ... Andes     | 13) ... Ben Nevis        |
| 6) ... Thames    | 14) ... Red Square       |
| 7) ... Brighton  | 15) ... Ontario          |
| 8) ... London    |                          |

MEMO

Специальные вопросы в прошедшем времени (*past simple*) строятся почти так же, как и в настоящем (*present simple*), только в прошедшем времени после вопросительных слов *how, what, when, where, why, who* используется вспомогательный глагол *did*.

What did you see? — We saw an old film.

When did you write the letter? — I wrote it yesterday.

Where did he play? — He played on the beach.

Why did she go to Hollywood? — She wanted to meet famous people there.

Who did they meet? — They met their friends.

How did he travel? — He travelled by car.

В вопросах к подлежащему вспомогательный глагол не ставится.

Who saw an old film? — We did.

Who wrote the letter yesterday? — I did.

Who travelled in France? — He did.

Who wanted to meet famous people? — She did.

6. What word is missing?<sup>1</sup>

1	... did Peter go for his holidays?	— He went to France.
2	... did he travel?	— He travelled by train.
3	... did he visit his friends?	— In August.
4	... did he go abroad?	— He wanted to see his friends.
5	... did he see in Paris?	— He saw the Eiffel Tower.
6	... did he come back home?	— He came back in September.
7	... did he stay in September?	— He stayed at a hotel.
8	At ... hotel did he stay?	— It was the Old Ship hotel.
9	... days did he stay there?	— Ten days.
10	... was Peter happy?	— He had very good holidays.

<sup>1</sup> What word is missing? — Какого слова не хватает?

7. What was your trip like? Answer the questions.



- 1) When did you travel?
- 2) Where did you go?
- 3) How did you travel: by car, by sea, by plane, by train?
- 4) Who travelled with you?
- 5) Why did you go to that place?
- 6) What did you see there?
- 7) Who did you meet there?
- 8) What was the place like?
- 9) Did you enjoy your trip?
- 10) Would you like to go there again?

8. Listen to the tape, (21), read the text and say why people travel.

#### WHERE AND WHY PEOPLE TRAVEL

These days people travel a lot. They travel at home and abroad. They want to see new places and to meet new people. Sometimes they travel on business<sup>1</sup>, but often they go to places for holidays. In summer a lot of people like to go to the sea or stay at the lake or near the river. There they can enjoy swimming, boating and fishing and stay in the sun. In winter people sometimes go to the mountains to ski<sup>2</sup>. It is always nice to be in the forest. Forests, lakes, seas and mountains are very beautiful places. People often make pictures of the places they visit and show them to their friends. When people go abroad they usually visit interesting places, castles, old towns, and museums.

People travel by plane, by train, by car or by sea. Travelling can be very pleasant or not very pleasant but it is usually interesting.

9. Say where, when and how people usually travel these days.

<sup>1</sup> on business ['biznəs] — по делам

<sup>2</sup> to ski [ski:] — кататься на лыжах

#### Do It on Your Own

10. John and Sally were in Scotland last spring. What was their trip like? Ask them 7 questions. Begin with *When, What, Why, How, Who, With whom, Where*.

Example: Where did you stay in Scotland?

11. Article *the* or no article?

1) ... Mississippi is a long river. ... Thames is not. 2) ... Bolshoi Theatre is situated in Moscow. 3) ... Russia is a country, ... USA is a country too. 4) Last summer my friends were in ... England, the weather was warm and they swam in ... North Sea. 5) Where are ... Andes situated? 6) Paris is on ... Seine. 7) ... Everest is a very high mountain. 8) ... Huron is a lake, ... Ontario is a lake too. 9) ... Oxford is an English city.

## UNIT TWO

### Visiting Britain



## Step One

### Do It Together

1. In August Yura and his sister Lena went abroad. What did Yura say about his summer holidays? (22).
  - 1) Did you go to England last summer, Yura?
    - a) Yes, I did.
    - b) No, I didn't.
  - 2) Did you enjoy your trip?
    - a) Very much.
    - b) Not much.
  - 3) Was the weather good?
    - a) It rained a lot.
    - b) It didn't rain at all.
  - 4) Did you see many places in England?
    - a) Two or three cities.
    - b) Three or four cities.
  - 5) Did you stay in a hotel?
    - a) We stayed with our cousins.
    - b) We stayed with our friends.
  - 6) Where do they live in England?
    - a) They live in Glasgow.
    - b) They live in London.
  - 7) What is London like?
    - a) Oh, it's very big and interesting.
    - b) Oh, it's very interesting.
  - 8) Did you take any pictures?
    - a) A lot. Would you like to look at them?
    - b) A lot. Would you like to see them?

<sup>1</sup> to take pictures ['pɪktʃəz] — делать фотографии

- 9) Yes, thank you. What's in this picture?
  - a) It's Trafalgar square and a red bus in it.
  - b) It's Trafalgar square and some people in it.
- 10) And who is this?
  - a) It's my friend's mother.
  - b) It's my friend's father.

### 2. What was Nick going to do on holidays?

Example: Nick was going to do museums.



### MEMO

Если нужно предложить кому-то сделать что-то вместе, часто используется оборот *let's (let us) do* (давайте сделаем).

Let's go there. — Давай(те) пойдём туда.

Обратите внимание на то, что после *let's* инфинитив глагола употребляется без частицы *to*.

Let's feed Rex. — Давай накрормим Рекса.

Отрицательные предложения с *let's* могут образовываться без вспомогательного глагола *do*.

Let's not go there. — Давайте не пойдём туда.

Однако возможно в этих случаях и употребление вспомогательного *do*.

Don't let's go there. — Давайте не пойдём туда.

3. Alice has a lot of ideas. What are they?

Example: Let's have a party. Let's not fly.



4. Match the sentences.

- |                                             |                                    |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) There's a good film on television today. | a) Let's drink some mineral water. |
| 2) It's raining again!                      | b) Let's send him a letter.        |
| 3) That's very nice music.                  | c) Let's speak English.            |
| 4) Look, I'm very hungry.                   | d) Let's stay at home.             |
| 5) It's a very hot day today.               | e) Let's go to the shop.           |
| 6) He doesn't have a telephone.             | f) Let's go to bed early.          |
| 7) Here's my new football.                  | g) Let's watch it.                 |
| 8) I'm thirsty.                             | h) Let's dance.                    |
| 9) I can't wash all these plates.           | i) Let's play a game.              |
| 10) I'm tired.                              | j) Let's make some sandwiches.     |
| 11) I don't speak Russian.                  | k) Let's go to the beach.          |
| 12) We have no food in the house.           | l) Let's do it together.           |

5. Complete these dialogues. Act them out.

Example: — ... go to the shop. I'd like some cakes for tea.  
 — Yes, ... I'd like some ice cream and sweets too.  
 — Let's go to the shop. I'd like some cakes for tea.  
 — Yes, let's go. I'd like some ice cream and sweets too.  
 (— No, let's not. I'm tired.)

- ... to the beach. The weather is wonderful.  
— Yes, ... I'd like to ...
- ... to the cinema. I'd like to see the new film.  
— No, ... The film is not very interesting.
- ... to the museum. I'd like to see the old coins.  
— Yes, ... They say the coins come from Greece and Rome.
- ... to the zoo. I'd like ...  
— No, ... I don't like zoos.
- ... to the park. ... a game of tennis.  
— No, ... I'm tired.
- ... to the café. I'd like ...  
— Yes, ... I'm hungry too.

MEMO

have got/has got

В Великобритании (в отличие от США) очень часто вместо глагола *have/has* употребляется оборот *have got/has got*.

I have got a car. = I have a car. (У меня есть машина.)  
 They haven't got a car. = They don't have a car. (У них нет машины.)  
 Nick has got a bike. = Nick has a bike. (У Ника есть велосипед.)  
 Jane hasn't got a bike. = Jane doesn't have a bike. (У Джейн нет велосипеда.)

6. Listen to the tape and repeat, (23).

I have got = I've got  
 We have got = We've got  
 You have got = You've got  
 They have got = They've got  
 He has got = He's got  
 She has got = She's got  
 It has got = It's got  
 My mother has got = My mother's got  
 Mary has got = Mary's got

7. What do they have and what don't they have? Use *have got* (*haven't got*), *has got* (*hasn't got*).

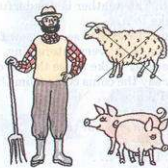
Example: Pussy has got two balls.  
It hasn't got toy mice.



1. Pussy



2. Mr Clark



3. Mr Barton



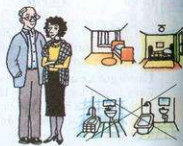
4. John



5. Alice



6. Helen



7. the Jacksons



8. Mrs Jones



9. Bobby



10. Ruth and Rosie

MEMO

have got/has got

I. В вопросительной форме оборот *have got/has got* употребляется следующим образом, (24).

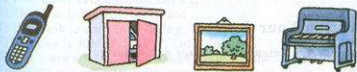
Have you got a pen?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
Have they got a house?	Yes, they have. No, they haven't.
Has he got a computer?	Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.
Has Jane got a mobile?!	Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.

II. В прошедшем времени оборот *have got* употребляется редко. Обычно используются формы *had, didn't have, did ... have?* Ср., (25):

I had a birthday party last week.  
We didn't have a car and couldn't go to the beach.  
Did you have nice teachers last year?  
Yes, we did.

8. What has your friend got? Ask your questions.

Example: Have you got a bike? — No, I haven't.



<sup>1</sup> a mobile ['mɔubai] — мобильный телефон

9. King John is rich. King James is rich too. Complete their talk.



boats, castles, horses,  
cars, planes,  
computers, mobiles,  
bikes, airports,  
hotels, garages

KING JOHN: I've got fifteen cities. How many cities have you got?

KING JAMES: I've got twenty and I've got forty ships. How many ships have you got?

KING JOHN: ... and ...

10. A. What did they have in the Middle Ages?

Example: Did they have tape-recorders? — No, they didn't.  
Did they have ships? — Yes, they did.

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Did they have televisions? | 9) Did they have computers? |
| 2) Did they have big castles? | 10) Did they have schools?  |
| 3) Did they have gardens?     | 11) Did they have teachers? |
| 4) Did they have books?       | 12) Did they have doctors?  |
| 5) Did they have clocks?      | 13) Did they have planes?   |
| 6) Did they have cars?        | 14) Did they have mobiles?  |
| 7) Did they have lamps?       | 15) Did they have theatres? |
| 8) Did they have boats?       |                             |

B. Say what they had and didn't have in the Middle Ages.

Example: They had big castles.  
They didn't have televisions.

### Do It on Your Own

11. Complete the sentences with *have got* or *has got*.

1) We ... seven apple-trees near our country house. 2) Bess ... two armchairs in her sitting room. 3) Their new house ... three bathrooms. 4) The Browns ... four bedrooms in their house. 5) My parents ... three daughters. 6) My cousin Polly ... four cats in her flat.

7) I ... two fridges in the house. 8) Pete ... three hamburgers on his plate. 9) I know you ... a very good sweet shop near your house. 10) The school ... a large gym.

12. What haven't you got but would like to have? Write ten sentences.

Example: I haven't got a mobile. I would like to have a mobile.

## Step Two

### Do It Together

1. A. What have these cities got? Check, ☑ (26).

Example: London has got some<sup>1</sup> beautiful parks and gardens.

- |                        |                                         |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1) London              | a) some beautiful parks and gardens     |
| 2) Newcastle upon Tyne | b) some very old houses                 |
| 3) York                | c) some very famous beaches             |
| 4) Wimbledon           | d) a famous theatre                     |
| 5) Bath                | e) a lot of interesting museums         |
| 6) Brighton            | f) an old port                          |
| 7) Stratford-upon-Avon | g) very good tennis courts <sup>2</sup> |
| 8) Bristol             | h) an old castle                        |



- B. What are these places famous for?

Example: London is famous for beautiful parks and gardens.

2. Complete the sentences.

- The weather is sunny and hot. Let's ...
- The music is beautiful. Let's ...
- The film is boring. Let's not ...
- The book is very interesting. Let's ...
- The day is cold and rainy. Let's not ...
- There are a lot of dirty plates in the kitchen. Let's ...
- I don't speak French. Let's ...

<sup>1</sup> some [səm] — некоторое количество, несколько

<sup>2</sup> a court [kɔ:t] — корт

- 8) I'm very hungry. Let's ...  
 9) It's Mike's birthday today. Let's ...  
 10) This place is a famous resort. Let's ...

MEMO

В английском языке есть разные слова, чтобы сообщить о количестве, (27).

много — a lot of, many, much

мало — little, few

немного (некоторое количество) — a little, a few, some (any)

+ I've got a lot of friends, and John has few.

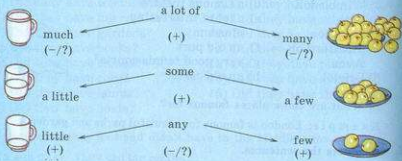
- They haven't got many boys in the class.

? Have you got much food in the fridge?

?/± Have you got any apples? — Yes, we have some.

— No, we haven't any.

Обратите внимание на то, что выбор того или иного слова зависит от цели высказывания (вопрос, отрицание, утверждение), а также от того, является ли сочетающееся с этими словами существительное исчисляемым или неисчисляемым. (Например: street, house, girl — неисчисляемые; water, milk, coffee — неисчисляемые.)



3. Listen to the tape, (28), and repeat.

(+)

- I've got a lot of books.  
 Mrs Johnson has got a lot of grandchildren.  
 We have got a lot of juice in the fridge.  
 The cook has got a lot of milk.  
 There is a lot of coffee in the cup.  
 There were a lot of apples on the dish.

- I haven't got many pencils.  
 Jack hasn't got many books.  
 We haven't got much milk.  
 Jane hasn't got much tea in her cup.  
 There is not much bread on the plate.  
 There are not many tulips in the garden.

(?)

- Have we got much time? — Yes, we have. We've got a lot of time.  
 Has Jim got much time? — Oh, no, he hasn't. His classes begin at nine.  
 Have you got many friends? — Oh, yes. I've got a lot.  
 Has Gemma got many friends? — No, she hasn't. She's got few.  
 Are there many beaches in the south of England? — Yes, there are.  
 A lot of them are very good.  
 Is there much juice in the fridge? — Yes, there is. Drink some.

4. Look at the picture. Listen to the questions, (29), and answer them. Use some, a few, a lot.

Example: Has Bob got any toy ships? — Yes, he has some/a few.



<sup>1</sup> Use [ju:z] ... — Используйте...

- 1) Has Jane Grimes got any cats?
- 2) Has Bob got any cars?
- 3) Has Jane got any birds?
- 4) Have the Smiths got any trees in their garden?
- 5) Have the Smiths got any roses in their garden?
- 6) Has Bob got any pencils?
- 7) Has Jane got any dogs?
- 8) Have the Smiths got any tulips?
- 9) Has Bob got any books?

5. How many... have you got? (30). Use *some, a few, few, a lot*.

Example: How many pictures have you got?  
 I have some (a few).  
 I have very few.  
 I have a lot.  
 I have no pictures.

- 1) How many pets have you got?
- 2) How many books have you got?
- 3) How many rooms have you got in your flat?
- 4) How many friends have you got?
- 5) How many computer games have you got?
- 6) How many pens have you got?
- 7) How many pencils have you got?
- 8) How many chairs have you got in your flat?

6. What has Mr Cook got in his fridge? (31).

Example: — Has Mr Cook got much Coke in his fridge?  
 — No, he hasn't. He has got little.  
 — Has Mr Cook got much juice in his fridge?  
 — Yes, he has. He has got a lot.

- 1) Has Mr Cook got much butter in his fridge?
- 2) Has Mr Cook got much juice in his fridge?
- 3) Has Mr Cook got much mineral water in his fridge?
- 4) Has Mr Cook got much cheese in his fridge?
- 5) Has Mr Cook got much milk in his fridge?
- 6) Has Mr Cook got much food in his fridge?



7. What's your dream house<sup>1</sup> like?

I'd like to have  
a house with

a  
some  
a few  
a lot of

garage.  
 garden.  
 flowers in the garden.  
 small fish pond.  
 fruit trees near it.  
 cosy rooms.  
 light bedrooms.  
 big kitchen.  
 beautiful pictures on the walls.  
 nice food in the fridge.  
 armchairs in the living-room.  
 books in the bookcases.  
 computer(s).

8. Choose the right word and complete the text.

### THE STEWARTS VISIT THE LAKE DISTRICT

Last spring the Stewarts visited a small town in the north-west of England, in the Lake District. Old Mrs Stewart, Henry's mother, lives there. The place is very nice with <sup>(1)</sup>a lot of, (much) forests and <sup>(2)</sup>some, (a little) low mountains. The town is clean and cosy with <sup>(3)</sup>a lot of, (much) green streets. There are <sup>(4)</sup>a few, (a little) shops there. The shops are usually small and very <sup>(5)</sup>little, (few) people work there. "Are there <sup>(6)</sup>some, (any) cinemas here, dad?" Henry's daughter wanted to know. Her father said there were <sup>(7)</sup>some, (any) cinemas and there were <sup>(8)</sup>some, (any) theatres too. Old Mrs Stewart lives near the river. There's <sup>(9)</sup>little, (few) water in the river in summer, but there are <sup>(10)</sup>a lot of, (much) beautiful lakes with <sup>(11)</sup>a lot of, (many) water in the forest. Old Mrs Stewart's house is not big. It's got only <sup>(12)</sup>a few, (a little) rooms in it. There are very <sup>(13)</sup>few, (little) big houses in the town. They are usually hotels. In June, July and August <sup>(14)</sup>a lot of, (much) people come here to spend their holidays in this wonderful place.

<sup>1</sup> your dream house — дом твоей мечты



В английском языке, помимо известного вам способа образования новых слов при помощи суффиксов (*read + er = reader; rain + y = rainy; usual + ly = usually*), существует возможность создать новое слово, не меняя его форму.

## I. N → Adj

chocolate → chocolate cake  
apple → apple pie  
orange → orange juice  
summer → summer holidays

## II. N → V

work → to work  
place → to place  
plant → to plant  
water → to water

9. Say the same<sup>1</sup> in Russian.

A.

Example: Can you cook fish? (Ты умеешь готовить рыбу?)  
Where do you usually fish? (Где ты обычно рыбачишь?)

- 1) Would you like a little butter on your bread? Butter your bread, dear.
- 2) We had a nice party last Saturday. Today is Tom's birthday. Let's party!
- 3) Please say what you think. I want to have my say too.
- 4) I saw a very good show on television. Please show me your homework.
- 5) Was your visit to Scotland interesting? When are you going to visit Scotland?
- 6) Is it a long walk from here to the theatre? Would you like to go by bus or walk?
- 7) I usually take a warm shower in the evening. You shower me with presents.
- 8) Does it often rain here? We usually have a lot of rain in autumn.

B.

Example: There's an old tower in our town.  
(В нашем городе есть старая башня.)  
Big Ben is a tower clock. (Биг Бен — башенные часы.)

- 1) Do you like bananas? Is this banana ice cream? I'd like some.
- 2) Moscow is a big city. Where is the city park?

<sup>1</sup> the same — то же самое

- 3) Do you have any tomatoes and cucumbers? Do you like tomato-and-cucumber salad?
- 4) The Smirnovs are a big family. This is the Smirnovs' family tree.
- 5) There are some cosy benches in the garden. These are garden benches.
- 6) There's little ham and no cheese on the table. Would you like ham sandwiches or cheese sandwiches?
- 7) Where do you usually go for holidays? Blackpool is a holiday resort.
- 8) Is dad at home now? St. Petersburg is Olga's home town.

## Do It on Your Own

## 10. Choose the right word.

- 1) Have you got (some/any) friends in your class? 2) There is not (much/many) snow this year. 3) Do you read (much/many) books? 4) I saw (some/any) very good pictures in this gallery. 5) (Few/A few) people know the names of all capitals in the world. 6) Are there (some/any) churches in your town? 7) I have very (little/a little) time today. 8) Kate has (some/any) very interesting English books. 9) I can speak French (little/a little). 10) We learn (many/a lot of) English words. 11) There are (few/little) restaurants in this town. 12) Are there (a lot/many) teachers in your school?

## 11. Make some new words. Use them in the sentences.

1) N + er (write, paint, swim)

- a) Joanne Rowling is a famous British ..., a lot of people read her Harry Potter books.
- b) Ilya Repin is a famous Russian ...
- c) Do you know any famous ...s? Yes, Dmitry Popov is one of them.

2) N + y (sand, wind, cloud)

- a) There are a lot of ... beaches in the south of England.
- b) The weather is hot but it is ...
- c) The sky is not blue. It is ...

3) Adj + ly (warm, cold, usual)

- a) Jane ... gets up early, but yesterday she got up late.  
 b) Mr Frost came into the room and looked at us ... We understood that he was not a pleasant man.  
 c) Our new teacher greeted us ... We liked him very much.

4) N → Adj (tomato, fish, milk)

- a) There is some ... juice on the table.  
 b) My little cousin doesn't like ... soup.  
 c) Johnny ate a lot of ... chocolate yesterday.

5) N → V (place, water, plant)

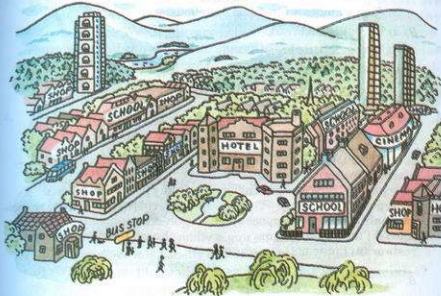
- a) I would like to ... the dishes on the table.  
 b) Who usually ...s the flowers in your garden?  
 c) My mother and I ...ed some apple-trees yesterday.

## Step Three

### Do It Together

1. Close is a very small place. Bill wants to go to Close, but he doesn't know much about it. Look at the picture (page 51) and help him.
- 1) Are there any mountains near Close?
  - 2) Is there a river or a lake near Close?
  - 3) Are there any forests near the place?
  - 4) Are there many streets in Close?
  - 5) And squares? Are there any squares?
  - 6) Are there any shops? Any hotels?
  - 7) Are there many schools in Close?
  - 8) Are there many big houses in Close?
  - 9) Are there any cinemas or theatres in Close?
  - 10) Is there a park in Close?
  - 11) Are there any airports near Close?
  - 12) Are there any swimming baths?
  - 13) Are there many people in Close?


### CLOSE



2. Listen to the tape, (32). Which sentence did you hear?

- 1) a) There are few new houses in this street.  
 b) There are a few new houses in this street.
- 2) a) There is little juice on the table.  
 b) There is a little juice on the table.
- 3) a) I have little time this evening.  
 b) I have a little time this evening.
- 4) a) There are few good shops in this town.  
 b) There are a few good shops in this town.
- 5) a) There is little water in our river in summer.  
 b) There is a little water in our river in summer.
- 6) a) Have you got little milk?  
 b) Have you got a little milk?
- 7) a) The city has got few theatres.  
 b) The city has got a few theatres.

- 8) a) Jack watches few films on television.  
b) Jack watches a few films on television.
- 9) a) We eat little bread.  
b) We eat a little bread.
- 10) a) I know few places at the sea.  
b) I know a few places at the sea.

3. Learn some new words. Listen to the tape,  (33), and repeat.

A.

**centre** ['sentə] — центр  
**market** ['mɑ:kət] — рынок  
**tour** [tuə] — тур, поездка, экскурсия  
**souvenir** [su'venɪə] — сувенир  
**tourist** ['tuərist] — турист  
**restaurant** ['restərɒnt] — ресторан

**monument** ['mɒnjumənt] — памятник  
**buy** [baɪ] — покупать  
**world** [wɜ:ld] — мир, вселенная  
**church** [tʃ:ʃ] — церковь

B.

**centre**: in the centre of the table, the city centre, a shopping centre.  
Let's put the flowers in the centre of the table. Are there many shops in the city centre?

**tour**: a bus tour, a walking tour, a tour of the country, a tour of the museum, to make a tour. The Queen is making a tour of Canada.  
Let's make a tour of the Tower of London.

**tourist**: You can see a lot of tourists in Trafalgar Square.

**monument**: a monument to A.S. Pushkin, a monument to the queen. There were not any monuments in the square.

**world**: in the world, all over the world, the world of sport. There are many countries in the world. People all over the world know that Russia is a big country.

**market**: a small market, a fish market, a flower market, a street market. We saw beautiful flowers in the market.

**supermarket** ['supə,mɑ:kət]: We can buy food in supermarkets. Are there many supermarkets in your city?

**souvenir**: a good souvenir, small souvenirs. He had a large map of London in his room as a souvenir of his holiday.

**restaurant**: a good restaurant, a cosy restaurant, to go to a restaurant. We don't often have dinner in a restaurant.

**buy** — **bought** [bɔ:t]: to buy food, to buy flowers, to buy books. We bought a lot of vegetables yesterday. Are you going to buy any milk, Alice? We've got very little milk at home.

**church**: a small church, an old church. There are no churches in the place where I live. **To go to church**: On Sundays my granny always goes to church.

4. Answer the questions.


- 1) What souvenirs do you like to give to your friends?
- 2) Do you know any good restaurants in your town?
- 3) What colour are London buses?
- 4) What would you like to make: a tour of Moscow or a tour of St. Petersburg?
- 5) What monuments do you know in your town?
- 6) Are supermarkets usually big or small?
- 7) Where do people usually buy vegetables and flowers?
- 8) Where do people go when they want to look at good pictures?
- 9) What is there in the centre of your town?
- 10) To what places do tourists usually go?
- 11) Would you like to go on a world tour?
- 12) What are you going to do tomorrow?



**Downing Street** — одна из боковых улиц, примыкающая к проспекту Whitehall. Адрес 10, **Downing Street** известен во всем мире, так как здесь находится резиденция премьер-министра Соединенного Королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии.

**Double-decker (bus)** — одна из достопримечательностей Лондона и один из его символов — красный двухэтажный автобус. Такие автобусы, особенно с открытым верхом, часто используют для экскурсий по городу.

**Whitehall** — широкий и шумный проспект в Лондоне, соединяющий Трафальгарскую и Вестминстерскую площади. Когда-то на этом проспекте находился королевский дворец, построенный из белого камня. Он-то и дал название проспекту. На этой улице располагаются многие правительственные учреждения, например Министерство обороны, Министерство иностранных дел, Министерство финансов и Адмиралтейство.

5. These are four famous places in London. Listen to the tape,  (34), and learn the new words.

1. The Houses of Parliament: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
2. Trafalgar Square. The Monument to Admiral Nelson. The National Gallery.
3. Downing Street, 10 (The Prime Minister's house).
4. Whitehall. A double-decker bus.



6. Read this page from Yura's diary. What places did Yura see in London yesterday and what is he going to see on Sunday?

10 August

Hooray<sup>1</sup>, I'm in London! The Barkers are very pleasant people. Yesterday we drove to the city centre. I saw the River Thames, the Houses of Parliament with Big Ben and Trafalgar Square. Mr Barker says that we are going to make a tour of the Houses of Parliament and listen to the debates<sup>2</sup> in the House of Lords or the House of Commons. I'd like to do that very much! Big Ben, the famous clock, doesn't look very big, but I know that its minute hand is as big as<sup>3</sup> a double-decker bus. From the Houses of Parliament we walked up Whitehall (it's not a hall but a beautiful street). We turned to Downing Street to look at the house where the British Prime Minister lives at № 10. In Trafalgar Square I saw the monument to Admiral Nelson, the National Gallery (it's a big world-famous picture gallery), a church (St. Martin-in-the-Fields). Next to the church there was a street market where I bought some souvenirs for my family. After that we had dinner at a nice restaurant. The restaurant looked like an old ship. We had fish and chips and some pudding. It was fun. On Sunday John and I are going to visit the British Museum. I know I'm going to enjoy it.

7. What is it? Give it a name. Check.  (35).

a restaurant, a monument, a picture gallery, a market,  
a church, a museum, a double-decker, a supermarket,  
a swimming bath, a bank, a cinema, a theatre, a school



- 1 Hooray [hu'reit] — Ура!
- 2 debates [di'beits] — дебаты, обсуждения
- 3 as big as... — величиной (размером) с...



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



12.



13.

8. What can you say about them? (See Yura's diary.)

- 1) The Houses of Parliament
- 2) Big Ben
- 3) The House at Downing Street, 10
- 4) Trafalgar Square
- 5) a double-decker

MEMO

Если нужно сравнить два предмета, а их качества одинаковы/неодинаковы, англичане часто употребляют конструкции *as ... as/not as ... as*.

The brown table is *as big as* the yellow table. — Коричневый стол такой же большой, как и желтый.  
Sunday was *not as cold as* Saturday. — Воскресенье не было таким холодным, как суббота.

9. Look at the pictures and compare<sup>1</sup> them. Check. (36).

Example: The house is as big as the cinema.  
The house is not as big as the cinema.



1. big



2. big



3. beautiful



4. beautiful



5. tall



6. tall



7. long



8. long



Charles



Don



Charles



Peter

9. old

10. old



TOM

SAM

11. strong



TOM

DAN

12. strong

### Do It on Your Own

10. Complete the sentences. Use the new words.

centre, monuments, tour, world, tourists, market, supermarkets, souvenirs, church, restaurant

1) There are a lot of ... to Russian writers in Moscow. 2) Where do you usually buy ...? 3) Is Red Square in the ... of Moscow? 4) We haven't got any ... in our street, but there is a small shop there.

<sup>1</sup> to compare [kəm'peɪ] — сравнивать, сравнить

- 5) Yesterday I had dinner in the ... 6) A lot of people buy fruit and vegetables in the ..., they don't usually buy them in the shops. 7) My grandparents always go to ... on Sundays. 8) Last summer we had an interesting ... of the north-west of Russia. 9) People from all over the ... come to Russia to do its cities and other places. 10) In summer there are a lot of ... in all big cities of our country.

#### 11. Compare these.

Example: The grey cat is as small as the white cat.  
The red dog is not as big as the black dog.

1) the grey cat	small	=
the white cat		
2) the red dog	big	≠
the black dog		
3) the chair	high	=
the bench		
4) the girl	tall	=
the boy		
5) the green tree	tall	≠
the brown tree		
6) the sitting-room	cosy	≠
the bedroom		
7) the kitchen	clean	=
the hall		
8) the garden	green	=
the forest		

## Step Four

### Do It Together

1. What did Yura buy for his family and friends in London? (37).

- Yura bought a beautiful \_\_\_ for his father.
- He bought a \_\_\_ for his mother.
- He bought some new \_\_\_ for his cousin Dima.
- Yura bought a new \_\_\_ for his cousin Sergei.
- He bought a fine \_\_\_ for his grandfather.
- He bought a nice \_\_\_ for his friend Alexander.
- He bought some very good \_\_\_ for his friend Denis.

2. Compare them. Check. (38).

Example: 1) The National Gallery in London (1838)  
The Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow (1856)  
The National Gallery in London is nearly<sup>1</sup> as old as the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow.


2) The Thames (334 km)  
The Moskva River (473 km)  
The Thames is not as long as the Moskva River.

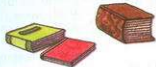


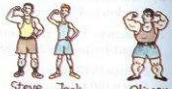
- Moscow (= 9 mln. people)  
London (= 8 mln. people)
- Moscow (1147 A.D.)  
London (= I century B.C.<sup>3</sup>)
- Russia (= 17,075,400 km<sup>2</sup>)  
Great Britain (= 244,088 km<sup>2</sup>)
- France (543,965 km<sup>2</sup>)  
Spain (504,782 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Vatican City (0.4 km<sup>2</sup>)  
Monaco (2 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Mount Everest (8,848 m)  
Mount Elbrus (5,642 m)
- The Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow (1,776)  
The Covent Garden Opera House in London (1,732)
- The Wall Tower of New York (290 m)  
The Eiffel Tower in Paris (300 m)
- January in Moscow (= -10,8° C)  
December in Moscow (= -7,5° C)
- June in Moscow (= +16° C)  
July in Moscow (= +18,3° C)

<sup>1</sup> nearly ['ni:li] — почти


<sup>2</sup> A.D. [ˌeɪˈdi:] (Anno Domini) [ˌænɔːˈdɒmɪni] — нашей эры

<sup>3</sup> I century ['sentʃəri] B.C. [ˌbiːˈsi:] (Before Christ) [kraɪst] — первый век до нашей эры

3. Look at the pictures, listen to the tape.  (39), and repeat.

<p>I.</p>  <p>1) The red book is not as thick as the green book. 2) The green book is <u>thicker</u>. 3) The red book is <u>thinner</u>. 4) The brown book is the <u>thickest</u>.</p>	<p>II.</p>  <p>John Andrew Bryan</p> <p>1) John is not as tall as Andrew. 2) Andrew is taller. 3) John is shorter. 4) Bryan is the <u>tallest</u>.</p>
<p>III.</p>  <p>Alice Jane Kate</p> <p>1) Jane is not as young as Alice. 2) Alice is <u>younger</u> than Jane. 3) Jane is <u>older</u> than Alice. 4) Kate is the <u>oldest</u> (of them).</p>	<p>IV.</p>  <p>Steve Jack Oliver</p> <p>1) Jack is not as strong as Steve. 2) Steve is <u>stronger</u> than Jack. 3) Jack is <u>weaker</u> than Steve. 4) Oliver is the <u>strongest</u> (of them).</p>

**MEMO**

Сравнивать предметы можно, употребляя прилагательные в *сравнительной* и *превосходной* степени. Если в слове один слог или два слога, которые заканчиваются на -y, -ow, -er, то степени сравнения образуются при помощи суффиксов -er, -est,  (40). С прилагательными в превосходной степени используется артикль the

small — smaller — (the) smallest  
cold — colder — (the) coldest  
narrow — narrower — (the) narrowest  
clever<sup>2</sup> — cleverer — (the) cleverest

<sup>1</sup> than [ðən] — чем  
<sup>2</sup> clever ['klevə] — умный

Обратите внимание на изменения на письме:

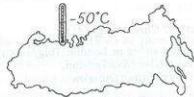
angry — angrier — (the) angriest  
cosy — cosier — (the) cosiest  
happy — happier — (the) happiest  
early — earlier — (the) earliest  
big — bigger — (the) biggest  
fat — fatter — (the) fattest  
hot — hotter — (the) hottest  
sad — sadder — (the) saddest

4. Match the sentences and the pictures.

- The boy is taller than the girl.
- The teacher is the tallest of them.
- The bank is higher than the shop.
- The TV Tower is the highest of them.
- The north of the USA is colder than the north of England.
- The north of Russia is the coldest.
- My mother is younger than my father.
- I am the youngest in the family.
- Tuesday was windier than Monday.
- Wednesday was the windiest day.
- Cars are slower than planes.
- Bikes are the slowest.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



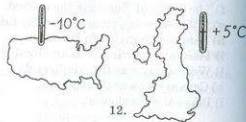
9.



10.



11.



12.

5. Can you say it differently? Check, (41).

Example: Glasgow is not as big as London. (big/small)  
Glasgow is smaller than London.  
London is bigger than Glasgow.

- 1) The weather today is not as warm as yesterday. (cold/warm)
- 2) The dinner table is not as low as the coffee table. (high/low)
- 3) A collie dog is not as weak as a poodle. (strong/weak)
- 4) Autumn is not as dry as summer. (dry/rainy)
- 5) A park is not as big as a forest. (big/small)
- 6) My sister is not as old as my brother. (old/young)
- 7) The cinema is not as old as the theatre. (old/new)
- 8) The coffee is not as hot as the tea. (hot/cold)

<sup>1</sup> differently ['dɪfərəntli] — иначе, по-другому

## MEMO

Если прилагательные состоят из двух, трех и более слогов (*pleasant, beautiful, interesting*) (кроме тех случаев, когда слово заканчивается на -y, -er, -ow), они образуют сравнительную и превосходную степени при помощи слов *more* (более) и *most* (самый), (42).

*pleasant* — *more pleasant* — (the) *most pleasant*  
*beautiful* — *more beautiful* — (the) *most beautiful*  
*interesting* — *more interesting* — (the) *most interesting*  
The old square is *more beautiful* than the new square.  
The book I am reading now is the *most interesting* book.

6. Put the words in two columns<sup>1</sup>.

sweet, pleasant, cold, sunny, low, narrow, strong,  
hot, big, beautiful, interesting, young, clever,  
boring, famous, terrible

I.

-er/-est

.....

.....

.....

II.

more/most

.....

.....

.....

7. Complete the sentences with *as* or *than*. Check and repeat, (43).

- 1) The Moskva River is shorter ... the Volga.
- 2) Ben is ... strong as his brother.
- 3) In summer it is hotter in the south ... in the north.
- 4) The film is ... interesting as the book.
- 5) My car is not ... old as your car.
- 6) The weather in spring is more pleasant ... in late autumn.
- 7) The days are longer in summer ... in winter.
- 8) The museum is as old ... the theatre.
- 9) The bedroom is cosier ... the living-room.
- 10) Leo Tolstoy is ... famous in Russia as Alexander Pushkin.

<sup>1</sup> a column ['kɒləm] — колонка



Запомните, как образуются степени сравнения от прилагательных **good** и **bad**, (44).

good — better — (the) best                      bad — worse — (the) worst

Tom's test was **better** than John's, but Alice's test was the best.

The weather today is **worse** than it was yesterday.

Jane's picture was **the worst** of all.

8. Ben came to London from a small place in the north of England. What does he think of London?

Example: London is (big) than his place.  
London is bigger than his place.

The houses in London are (high) than in his place. The streets are (long) than in his place. The hotels are (cosy) than in his place. The cars are (good) than in his small town. The shop windows in London are (beautiful) than in his place. The museums in London are (interesting) than in his small town. The weather in London is (sunny) than in the north. In the restaurants he could eat (good) food than in his place. But soon he understood that the people in his town are (pleasant). When Ben came home from London he was (happy) than in London.

9. Do you know it? Check, (45).

- 1) What is the longest river in the world?
- 2) What is the highest mountain in the world?
- 3) What is the biggest city in the world?
- 4) What is the hottest place in the world?
- 5) What is the coldest place in the world?
- 6) What is the biggest country in the world?
- 7) What is the smallest country in the world?
- 8) What is the biggest lake in the world?

### Do It on Your Own

10. Compare them.

- 1) Bill is ten. Polly is eight. (old)
- 2) Sarah is three. Alice is ten. (young)
- 3) Green Street is 500 m long. Apple street is 600 m long.
- 4) Tim's room is 26 m<sup>2</sup>. Jane's room is 20 m<sup>2</sup>. (big)

- 5) It is cold in Moscow in winter. It is very cold in Murmansk in winter.
- 6) James is happy. George is very happy.
- 7) Bess is tall. Helen is very tall.
- 8) Bob is angry. Andrew is very angry.
- 9) Lizzy's room is cosy. Margaret's room is very cosy.
- 10) Rex is a clever dog. Spot is very clever.

11. Choose the right word.

- 1) My story is (more interesting/most interesting) than Peter's story.
- 2) The market in the east of the city is as (big, bigger) as the market in the west.
- 3) Harold's souvenir is (better, best) than my souvenir.
- 4) A double-decker is (higher, highest) than a usual bus.
- 5) The Ural Mountains are (lower, lowest) than the Alps.
- 6) Jack is the (worse, worst) runner and Boris is the (better, best).
- 7) My trip to Suzdal was (more, the most) pleasant of all.
- 8) High Street is (narrower, the narrowest) in the city.
- 9) Little Billy is (weaker, the weakest) than his brother.
- 10) Ann is the (happier, happiest) of all her friends.

## Step Five

### Do It Together

1. A. Listen to the song, (46). What words are missing?

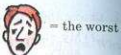
#### SHORTER, TALLER

by Carolyn Graham

Shorter, \_\_\_\_, bigger, \_\_\_\_.  
Bigger, \_\_\_\_, shorter, \_\_\_\_.  
Shorter \_\_\_\_, weaker, \_\_\_\_.  
Weaker, \_\_\_\_, shorter, \_\_\_\_.  
This desk is small. That desk is smaller.  
This teacher's \_\_\_\_. That teacher's \_\_\_\_.  
This class is big. That class is \_\_\_\_.  
That teacher's very tall.

- B. Sing along.

2. Use the right words. Check, ☑ (47).



1) Mary's bike is . Alice's bike is . But Kate's bike is .

2) Alice's car is . Kate's car is . Mary's car is .

3) Kate's house is . Mary's house is . Alice's house is .

4) Kate is a cook. Alice is a cook. But Mary is .

5) Alice is a tennis player. Mary is a tennis player. Kate is tennis player.

6) Kate is a driver. Mary is a driver. Alice is driver.

7) Mary is a wife. Alice is a wife. Kate is wife.

8) Alice is a chess player. Mary is a chess player. Kate is chess player.

9) Kate is a very friend. Mary is a friend. Alice is friend.

3. Compare them.



1.



2.

big/small



3. Green Square

beautiful



4. Central Square



5.

good/bad



6.

high/low



7. The Clock Tower

8. The Television Tower



9. Queen Street

narrow



10. Church Street



11. St. Mary-at-the-River  
(1273)

old



12. St. Margaret-in-the-Forest  
(1984)

4. Learn some new words. Listen to the tape and repeat, (48).

A.

get to — добраться до  
from — из, от, с  
far — далекий, далеко  
bridge [brɪdʒ] — мост  
post office ['pəʊst ɒfɪs] — почта  
road [rəʊd] — дорога  
railway ['reɪlweɪ] — железная  
дорога

underground [ˌʌndə'graʊnd] —  
метро, подземка  
palace ['pæləs] — дворец  
straight [streɪt] — прямой,  
прямо  
miss — пропускать  
turn [tɜ:n] — проворачивать

B.

get — got: to get to school, to get to work, to get home. I usually get to school at a quarter to eight. How do you get to the airport? — I usually get there by bus.

from: a letter from Jane, from London to Leeds, from nine to eleven, from Monday to Friday. We travelled to London from Glasgow. Peter works from nine to five.

far (farther, farthest): a far street, a far country, far from here, far from the centre. Sue lives far from school. Is the supermarket far from here?

far away: My cousin went far away.

as far as: Walk as far as the church.

bridge: a narrow bridge, a long bridge, under the bridge. There are a lot of beautiful bridges in London.

post office: a small post office. Is there a post office not far from your house? There are two post offices in my street.

road: a big road, the road to the castle. Is this the road to York?

railway: an old railway. They are building a new railway in the city.

railway station: Where is the nearest railway station? How can I get to the railway station, please? There are a lot of railway stations in Moscow.

underground: to go by underground, an underground station, the London Underground, the Moscow Underground (Metro). We went from Trafalgar Square to Paddington Station by underground. Do you usually go by bus or by metro?

palace: a beautiful palace, an old palace. The Queen lives in Buckingham Palace. The Winter Palace is in St. Petersburg.

straight: a straight street, a straight road, a straight railway, to go straight. Come straight home.

**straight on:** Walk straight on!  
**miss:** to miss the house, to miss the museum. Walk straight on. The post office is on the left. You can't miss it.  
**turn:** to turn right, to turn left. Jim walked straight on to the museum and then turned left.

MEMO

- I.
- |         |   |                               |
|---------|---|-------------------------------|
| to take | } | a train — сесть на поезд      |
|         |   | a plane — полететь самолетом  |
|         |   | a taxi — взять такси          |
| to miss | } | a train — опоздать на поезд   |
|         |   | a plane — опоздать на самолет |
|         |   | a bus — опоздать на автобус   |

- II. a bus-stop — автобусная остановка  
 a railway station — вокзал, железнодорожная станция  
 an underground station — станция метро

5. Where do you go?

- 1) When I want to buy some food, I go to a supermarket.
- 2) When I want to take a bus, I go ...
- 3) When I want to take a train, I go ...
- 4) When I want to cross<sup>1</sup> a river, I go ...
- 5) When I want to have a good dinner, I go ...
- 6) When I want to see some good pictures, I go ...
- 7) When I want to send a letter or a telegram, I go ...
- 8) When I want to buy some vegetables or flowers, I go ...
- 9) When I want to watch a new film, I go ...
- 10) When I want to take a walk, I go ...
- 11) When I want to fly to some city, I go ...
- 12) When I want to travel by metro, I go ...
- 13) When I want to travel by train, I go ...

6. A. Listen to the tape, (49). Act the dialogues out.

DIALOGUES

- 1)  
 — Excuse me. How can I get to Trafalgar Square?  
 — Walk straight on and turn left near the bank. You can't miss it.

<sup>1</sup> to cross [krɒs] — пересечь, перейти

- Is it far from here?  
 — No, it isn't.  
 — Thank you very much.  
 — You're welcome.

2)

- Excuse me.  
 — Can I help you?  
 — How do I get to the nearest post office?  
 — The post office is in High Street. Turn left at the bridge, walk straight on and turn right. You can't miss it.  
 — Thanks a lot.  
 — You're welcome.

3)

- Can you help me, please?  
 — What can I do for you?  
 — How can I get to Central Underground Station?  
 — Take bus 71. It drives past Central Station.  
 — Thank you very much.  
 — You're welcome.

4)

- Excuse me.  
 — Yes?  
 — How can I get to the Odeon Cinema in Garden Road?  
 — Turn right near the post office and walk straight on as far as the church. At the church turn right again. You can't miss it.  
 — Thank you very much for your help.  
 — You're welcome.

B. Complete the dialogue. Act it out.

- Excuse me. Can you help me?  
 .....  
 — How can I get to.....?  
 — Walk straight on and.....  
 — Is it far from here?  
 — Yes.....

— Can I take a bus?

— Thank you for your help.

7. Where are these famous places situated? Check, ☑ (50).

1) Some famous bridges of the world:

Tower Bridge  
Golden Gate Bridge  
Palace Bridge

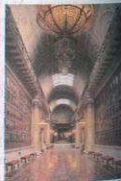
- a) San Francisco, California, the USA  
b) St. Petersburg, Russia  
c) London, Great Britain



2) Some famous museums of the world:

the Hermitage ['hɜ:mɪtɪdʒ]  
the British Museum  
the Louvre [lʊvʁə]

- a) Paris  
b) London  
c) St. Petersburg



3) Some famous picture galleries of the world:

the Tretyakov Gallery  
the Prado Gallery  
the National Gallery

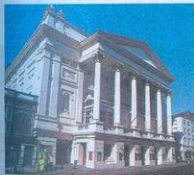
- a) London  
b) Moscow  
c) Madrid



4) Some famous Opera Houses of the world:

the Bolshoi Theatre  
Covent Garden  
La Scala

- a) Milan  
b) Moscow  
c) London



5) Some famous towers of the world:

the Eiffel Tower  
the Spasskaya Tower  
the Post Office Tower (the Telecom Tower)

- a) London  
b) Moscow  
c) Paris



6) Some famous monuments of the world:

the monument to Admiral Nelson  
the Statue of Liberty<sup>1</sup>  
the Monument to Peter the Great<sup>2</sup>

- a) London  
b) St. Petersburg  
c) New York



<sup>1</sup> the Statue of Liberty [ˈstætʃuː əv ˈlɪbərɪ] — статуя Свободы

<sup>2</sup> Peter the Great [ˈpɪtərdə ˈɡreɪt] — Петр Великий (российский император)

7) Some famous palaces of the world:

Buckingham Palace  
the Kremlin Palace  
the Winter Palace

- a) St. Petersburg  
b) Moscow  
c) London



8. Complete the text. Speak about Yura's and Lena's holiday in London.  
Check,  (51).

When Yura and Lena were in London, they visited a lot of wonderful places. They <sup>(1)see</sup> the British Museum and Buckingham Palace. They <sup>(2)go</sup> to the London Museum and London Zoo. Together they <sup>(3)walk</sup> in Hyde Park. Then they <sup>(4)take</sup> the famous London Underground, one of the oldest in the world, and <sup>(5)get</sup> to Trafalgar

Square. Lena, who likes pictures, (<sup>6</sup>decide) to go to the National Gallery. Yura went with her.

Yura and Lena (<sup>7</sup>buy) some souvenirs for their family and friends. The brother and sister (<sup>8</sup>make) a tour of London on a red double-decker bus.

The children (<sup>9</sup>love) London and (<sup>10</sup>enjoy) staying with the Barkers. John and Sally (<sup>11</sup>make) their stay in England very pleasant. Yura (<sup>12</sup>take) a lot of pictures and (<sup>13</sup>show) them to his parents and his friends when he (<sup>14</sup>come) back to Moscow.



Все называют Букингемский дворец (Buckingham Palace) символом британской монархии. Это главный дворец, в котором живет королевская семья. Две другие резиденции находятся в Эдинбурге (Holyrod House) и Виндзоре (Windsor Castle).

Здание Букингемского дворца было построено в XVIII веке. В то время оно принадлежало герцогу Букингемскому. Дворец несколько раз перестраивался и стал официальной королевской резиденцией, когда на трон вступила королева Виктория. В знак присутствия королевы во дворце над зданием поднимается королевский флаг. Перед зданием на площади расположен Мемориал королевы Виктории (Queen Victoria Memorial). Сады и дворец закрыты для публики, для посещения открыты только королевские конюшни (the Royal Mews) и Галерея королевы (the Queen's Gallery), в которой выставлены картины из королевской коллекции.

9. Speak about a place you visited.

What is it?	a city, a town, a small place
Where is it?	in Russia, abroad, in the north, in the south, in the east, in the west, in the centre (of Russia)
What is it like?	big, small, beautiful, boring, interesting, wonderful
Where did you stay?	in a hotel, with friends, in a camp
What did you do?	did museums, walked in the city, looked at the monuments, took pictures...







What did you see?	interesting museums, picture galleries, castles and palaces, beautiful places...
What did you buy?	souvenirs, postcards, books...
How did you travel?	by plane, by bus, by train, by car, by sea

Do It on Your Own

10. Article *the* or no article?


- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) (?) Buckingham Palace  | 11) (?) Hyde Park        |
| 2) (?) Tower Bridge       | 12) (?) Trafalgar Square |
| 3) (?) British Museum     | 13) (?) Bolshoi Theatre  |
| 4) (?) Thames             | 14) (?) National Gallery |
| 5) (?) London             | 15) (?) Central Station  |
| 6) (?) Paddington Station | 16) (?) Winter Palace    |
| 7) (?) London Underground | 17) (?) River Road       |
| 8) (?) Post Office Tower  | 18) (?) New York         |
| 9) (?) Moscow Metro       | 19) (?) London Zoo       |
| 10) (?) Odeon Cinema      | 20) (?) Great Britain    |

11. Complete the sentences.


- 1) Go  as far as Covent Garden Underground Station.
- 2) Walk to the post office and turn .
- 3) Walk as far as the supermarket and turn .
- 4) Take  18 to Central Square.
- 5) Is the  far from here?
- 6) Take a  to the railway station.

7) The London  is very old.

8) This is a bus and this is a .

9) The Queen of Britain lives in .

10) There are a lot of  on the Thames.

11) The City of York has a beautiful old .

## UNIT THREE

### Biography<sup>1</sup>



## Step One

### Do It Together

1. Listen to the tape,  (52). What words are missing?

A. Yesterday I decided to go to the new <sup>(1)</sup>. It is not <sup>(2)</sup> from my house, but I didn't know the way<sup>2</sup> very well. I walked down the <sup>(3)</sup> and turned <sup>(4)</sup>. After that I walked as far as the <sup>(5)</sup> and turned right at the <sup>(6)</sup>. I walked up Garden Road to the <sup>(7)</sup> station. The <sup>(8)</sup> was behind it.

B. — <sup>(1)</sup>, how do I get to the <sup>(2)</sup> ?

— Oh, it's not far from here. You can <sup>(3)</sup> buses 15 or 83.

— And where's the <sup>(4)</sup> ?

— It's near the <sup>(5)</sup> station down this road.

— Thank you very much.

— You're <sup>(6)</sup>.

#### МЕМО

Обратите внимание на то, как в английском языке используются некоторые предлоги.

up the river — по реке (против ее течения)

down the river — по реке (по течению)

down the street (road) — вдоль по улице (в направлении от говорящего)

<sup>1</sup> biography [baɪ'ɒgrəfi] — биография

<sup>2</sup> a way [weɪ] — путь, дорога

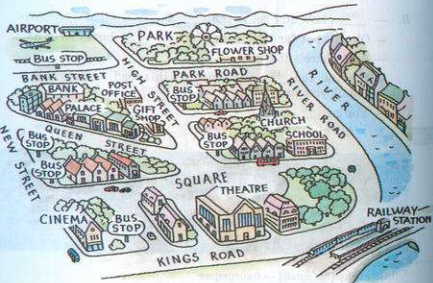


2. Complete the sentences. Check, (53).

from, by, to, down, on

- 1) How can I get ... the nearest bank? — Walk straight ... and turn left.
- 2) How do you get ... the post office? — I go ... metro.
- 3) I often get letters ... my good friends.
- 4) The shop is open ... nine ... six.
- 5) My house is ... this street, ... the left.
- 6) Meet my friend Denis. He is ... Leeds.
- 7) We had little time and got ... the railway station ... taxi.
- 8) I go to school ... Monday ... Friday.
- 9) Is the town museum far ... here?
- 10) I can't swim up this river. — OK, swim ... the river then.

3. Has the town got them?



Example: The town has got a square.  
The town hasn't got a museum.

square	post office	castle	school
bridge	railway station	cinema	hospital
airport	underground	theatre	zoo
palace	opera house	park	bus stop
church	picture gallery	bank	museum

MEMO

Выразить отрицание в английском языке можно по-разному.

not a	no	not any
↓	↓	↓
I haven't got a dog.	I have no dog.	I haven't got any pets.
	There is no coffee here.	There is not any coffee here.
	There are no apples here.	There are not any apples here.

Но указывает на полное отсутствие чего-либо и непосредственно примыкает к последующему имени существительному или словосочетанию с ним: no friends, no good friends, no apples, no red apples, no rooms, no cosy rooms.

4. Do you have them?

Example: I have (no) good friends at school.

- good friends at school?
- good friends in your street?
- pets in the house?
- (a) diary?
- interesting books?
- English books at home?
- (a) computer?
- (a) tape recorder and good tapes?
- (a) CD<sup>1</sup> player and good CDs?
- (a) piano?
- any hobbies?
- any talents?

<sup>1</sup> CD = compact disc

5. There are some things that you don't have. Would you like to have them?

**Example:** I haven't got a CD player at home but I would like to have it. I haven't got any pets but I would like to have them.

6. Listen to the tape, (54), and repeat.

(the) 1<sup>st</sup> first [fɜ:st]  
 (the) 2<sup>nd</sup> second [ˈsekənd]  
 (the) 3<sup>rd</sup> third [θɜ:ð]  
 (the) 4<sup>th</sup> fourth [fɔ:θ]  
 (the) 5<sup>th</sup> fifth [fɪfθ]  
 (the) 6<sup>th</sup> sixth [sɪksθ]  
 (the) 7<sup>th</sup> seventh [ˈsevənθ]  
 (the) 8<sup>th</sup> eighth [eɪθ]  
 (the) 9<sup>th</sup> ninth [naɪθ]  
 (the) 10<sup>th</sup> tenth [tenθ]

(the) 11<sup>th</sup> eleventh [ˈɪlevənθ]  
 (the) 12<sup>th</sup> twelfth [twelfθ]  
 (the) 13<sup>th</sup> thirteenth [θɜ:ˈti:θ]  
 (the) 14<sup>th</sup> fourteenth [fɔ:ˈti:θ]  
 (the) 15<sup>th</sup> fifteenth [fɪˈfi:θ]  
 (the) 16<sup>th</sup> sixteenth [sɪkˈsti:θ]  
 (the) 17<sup>th</sup> seventeenth [ˈsevənˈti:θ]  
 (the) 18<sup>th</sup> eighteenth [ˈeɪˈti:θ]  
 (the) 19<sup>th</sup> nineteenth [ˈnaɪˈti:θ]  
 (the) 20<sup>th</sup> twentieth [ˈtwentiθ]

**MEMO**

Порядковые числительные в английском языке можно образовывать от количественных числительных, если к ним прибавить суффикс -th, например: fourth, tenth, twentieth. Порядковые числительные first, second и third надо запомнить. Обратите внимание на дефис при написании сложных числительных.

(the) twenty-first                      the first lesson  
 (the) twenty-second                 the fourth letter  
 (the) sixty-fifth                        the seventh day  
 (the) seventy-sixth                    the twentieth book  
 (the) eighty-seventh                 (the) hundredth

Однако если речь не идет о порядке следования, в английском языке употребляются количественные числительные, которые обычно стоят после имени существительного (например, page 3). Оба слова могут быть написаны с заглавной буквы.

Room Five                                      Lesson 11<sup>1</sup>  
 Page Forty                                      Letter 4

7. Say the numbers. Check, (55).

A. 1, 12, 5, 30, 40, 84, 98, 100.

B. 21<sup>st</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup>, 33<sup>rd</sup>, 44<sup>th</sup>, 55<sup>th</sup>, 66<sup>th</sup>, 77<sup>th</sup>, 88<sup>th</sup>, 99<sup>th</sup>, 100<sup>th</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> a lesson [ˈlesn] — урок

**MEMO**

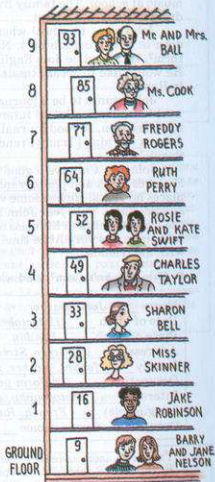
Постарайтесь запомнить написание следующих числительных:  
 four — fourteen — forty — (the) fortieth — (the) forty-fourth  
 five — fifteen — fifty — (the) fiftieth — (the) fifty-fifth  
 twelve — (the) twelfth


8. When were they born? Check, (56).

Denis: 21.03.1985  
 Charles: 14.07.1994  
 Ruth: 06.01.2001  
 Anthony: 17.08.1996  
 Roger: 29.12.2002  
 Lizzy: 13.09.1986  
 Helen: 04.11.1953  
 John: 01.02.1948  
 Chris: 30.04.1973  
 Alice: 28.06.1980

9. Where are they?

**Example:** Barry and Jane  
 Nelson are on  
 the ground floor.  
 They are in Room  
 Nine.



10. A. Listen to the text,  (57), and read it. What do the new words mean?

### JOHN'S BIOGRAPHY

John Barker was born in London on 12 October, 1990. He has a mother, Margaret Barker (born in 1968), a father, Harry Barker (born in 1965) and a younger sister Sally (born in 1992). Harry Barker is a children's doctor and Margaret Barker teaches music at school. The family live in London. Their address is 19, Green Street.



John went to school when he was five (all children in Great Britain do<sup>1</sup>). Now he is in the second form<sup>2</sup>. At school he does English, mathematics, French and Russian. He would like to speak Russian well. He has some very good friends in Russia.

John wants to be a journalist ['dʒɜːnəlɪst] and travel all over the world and meet a lot of interesting people. He would like to work for television. A good journalist speaks two or three languages and John is learning ['lɜːnɪŋ] French and Russian. He would like to learn Spanish too.

John isn't always a good pupil. He has too many things to do. He loves sport and photography [fə'tɒɡrəfi]. He takes pictures of the places he visits. He has some very good pictures of the Lake District and Scotland. This year John is working a lot. He wants to be one of the best students in his class and go to university [ˌjuːnɪ'vɜːsɪti] after school, he has very little time but he rides a bike and plays football with his friends.

- B. This is John's form<sup>3</sup>. And what is your form like?

Name John Barker  
 Date of birth 12 October, 1990  
 Place of birth London  
 Address 19, Green Street, London  
 Family father, mother, sister  
 Occupation 2<sup>nd</sup> form pupil  
 Interests photography, sport  
 Language(s) French, Russian  
 Occupation of your choice journalist

<sup>1</sup> Глагол *do* здесь заменяет глагол *go*.

<sup>2</sup> in the second form — во втором классе

<sup>3</sup> a form — *зд.*: анкета

### Your form

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_  
 Place of birth \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Family \_\_\_\_\_  
 Occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
 Interests \_\_\_\_\_  
 Language(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Occupation of your choice \_\_\_\_\_



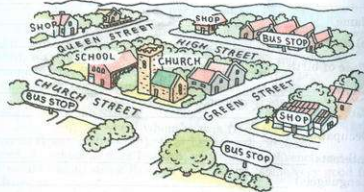
Английские слова *form* и *class* обычно переводят русским «класс». *Form* используется для обозначения параллели в школе (1<sup>st</sup> form — первый класс, первая ступень обучения; 2<sup>nd</sup> form — второй класс и т. д.). Важно запомнить, что в России нумерация классов в школе сквозная (с 1-го по 10-й), в Великобритании по окончании начальной школы дети идут в 1 класс средней школы, где они учатся 5 или 7 лет; в 6 классе средней школы (куда поступают не все, кто окончил 5 классов) обучение длится два года. Таким образом, первокласснику в России обычно 6—7 лет, возраст того, кого называют first former в Англии, — 11—12 лет, российские шести-классники обычно не старше 12 лет, а в Англии это семнадцатилетние молодые люди.

### Do It on Your Own

11. Look at the plan of Ipsen. Write what Ipsen hasn't got.

Example: Ipsen has no port.  
 There is no port in Ipsen.

theatre, airport, port, hotels, shop, school, cinema, church, squares, swimming bath, bus stops, museum, bank, restaurant



## 12. Can you write the numbers in words?

- 1) Michael lives on the 9<sup>th</sup> floor.
- 2) Today is the 50<sup>th</sup> day of the year and the 12<sup>th</sup> day of the month.
- 3) This is my 2<sup>nd</sup> bike.
- 4) There are 43 people on the bus. You are the 44<sup>th</sup>.
- 5) Jane was my 1<sup>st</sup> friend in London.
- 6) What is the 12<sup>th</sup> month of the year?
- 7) That was Mr Clark's 76<sup>th</sup> birthday.
- 8) The Odeon is the 8<sup>th</sup> cinema in our town.

## Step Two

### Do It Together

#### 1. A. What forms are they in? (58a).

- 1) Sofia is in the ... form.
- 2) Bernard is in the ... form, he is 14 years old.
- 3) Linda is in the ... form too.
- 4) Mark is in the ... form.
- 5) Polly is very young, she doesn't go to school.
- 6) Sam is in the ... form. He is finishing school.
- 7) Ruth is in the ... form, she is eleven.
- 8) And what form are you in?



#### B. When were they born? (58b).

- 1) Sofia was born on the ... of January.
- 2) Bernard was born on the ... of July.
- 3) Linda was born on the ... of April.
- 4) Mark was born on the ... of September.
- 5) Polly was born on the ... of May.
- 6) Sam was born on the ... of December.
- 7) Ruth was born on the ... of November.
- 8) And when were you born?

#### 2. A. How are they coming to the finishing tape?\*

Example: Ben Ross is going to be the first.



Ben Ross is a black runner in red and white.

Donald Grey is from Canada.

\* finishing tape ['fɪnɪʃɪŋteɪp] — финишная лента

Moris La Roches has blue trainers<sup>1</sup> and red socks.  
Paul Sedov is the youngest of all runners. He is from Russia.  
Kim Lee is the shortest of the runners.  
Al Brodie is a black runner in green and yellow.  
Rob Berton is the tallest runner.

### B. Where are they living?



1. 2. 3. 4.



5. 6. 7.

Example: Ben Ross is in Room 10.

Ben Ross has a big room with two windows.

Donald Grey has a Jacuzzi<sup>2</sup>.

Moris la Roches has the biggest television.

Pavel Sedov's window looks onto the sea.

Kim Lee has a lot of green plants in his room.

Al Brodie's room has a lot of photographs on the walls.

Rob Berton's room has a small kitchen.

<sup>1</sup> trainers ['treɪnəz] — кроссовки

<sup>2</sup> a Jacuzzi [dʒə'kʌzi] — ванная с подачей воды под большим давлением

### NEW

Известные вам вопросительные слова *how, where, when, why, who, what, which*<sup>1</sup> могут соединять главное и придаточные предложения, (59).

- 1) I don't know **where** John lives. — Я не знаю, **где** Джон живет.
- 2) Do you know **why** he is here? — Ты знаешь, **почему** он здесь?
- 3) I know **who** is in Room Five. — Я знаю, **кто** в пятой комнате.
- 4) Say **where** you are going. — Скажи, **куда** ты идешь.
- 5) Say **what** she gave mum. — Скажи, **что** она подарила маме.
- 6) Say **which** is your pen. — Скажи, **какая** ручка твоя.

Так как придаточные предложения вопросами не являются, в них прямой порядок следования слов — подлежащее, сказуемое, дополнение, обстоятельство. Вспомогательные глаголы *do/does/did* не употребляются.

Сравните:

Where is Kate? I don't know **where** Kate is.

Where does Kate live? I know **where** Kate lives.

### 3. Complete the sentences.

- |                                              |                          |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) a) Do you know where ...?                 | 1) does he live          |
| b) James asked <sup>2</sup> me, "Where ...?" | 2) he lives              |
| 2) a) I want to know when ...                | 1) he is going to Moscow |
| b) "When ...?" I want to know this.          | 2) is he going to Moscow |
| 3) a) We would like to see what ...          | 1) is he doing now       |
| b) "What...?" Bob asked.                     | 2) he is doing now       |
| 4) a) Ask Alice why ...                      | 1) Is Betty at home      |
| b) "Why ...?" Peter asked.                   | 2) Betty is at home      |
| 5) a) I don't know which book ..., Jane.     | 1) are you reading       |
| b) "Which book ..., Jane?"                   | 2) you are reading       |

### 4. Listen to the tape, (60), and repeat. What do these words mean?

journalist ['dʒɜːnəlɪst]: I'd like to be a journalist.

career [kə'riə]: What career would you like to make?

<sup>1</sup> which — который, какой

<sup>2</sup> asked [askt] — спросил

**profession** [prə'feʃən]: The profession of a teacher. What do you know about the profession of a teacher?

**medicine** ['medsɪn]: Medicine helps people. Where did your father do medicine?

**medical** ['medɪkəl]: Jake made a career in the medical profession.


**hospital** ['hɒspɪtəl]: Jill works in a London hospital.

**university** [ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪti]: My brother does English in Moscow University.

**patient** ['peɪʃənt]: There are a hundred patients in the hospital.

**photography** [fə'tɒɡrəfi]: Photography is my hobby, I enjoy photography.

**photograph** ['fəʊtəɡrɑ:f] (photo): Who is in the photograph?

5. Learn some new words. Listen to the tape,  (61), and repeat.

A.

**animal** ['ænɪmə] — животное

**answer** ['ɑ:nsə] — 1) л ответ;

2) v отвечать

**ask** [ɑ:sk] — спрашивать

**because** [bɪ'kɒz] — потому что

**dream** [dri:m] — 1) л мечта;

2) v мечтать

**interest** ['ɪntrəst] — интерес

**job** [dʒɒb] — работа, занятие

**leave** [li:v] — покидать, уезжать

**marry** [mæri] — выходить замуж, жениться

**question** ['kwɛstʃən] — вопрос

B.

**animal**: a small animal. Cats, dogs and birds are all animals. Were there many animals on the farm?

**answer**: a clever answer, a bad answer, to get an answer (to a letter). The teacher said he liked my answer.

**ask**: Jane asked me how to get to the market. Did you ask Bob about his career?

**because**: Why is Edward at home? — Because he is ill. Why are you going to Leeds? — Because I live there.

**because of**: I was late because of my little brother.

**dream**: wonderful dreams. Alice's dream was to become a journalist.

**dream — dreamed (dreamt)** [dremt]: I dreamed that I was in a beautiful palace. She dreams to be a painter.

**interest**: Football and pop music are Alan's two interests. To be interested in planes (cars, computers, music). Little Stewart is interested in taking pictures.

**job**: an interesting job, a terrible job, a boring job. Douglas [ˈdɒɡləs] finished school and began his first job. What's your job? — I'm a journalist.

**leave — left**: to leave school, to leave the house. What time are you going to leave home to go to the station? Colin left his job in May. Did you leave the window open?

**leave for**: to leave for London, to leave Moscow for St. Petersburg. We are going to leave London for Glasgow on 19<sup>th</sup> June.

**marry — married**: to marry a girl, to marry a doctor. Samuel is going to marry my sister. She and Mike married last month.

**be married**: Now they are married.

**question**: an unusual question, to answer a question. Little Tony didn't answer my question.

6. Match them.

a) to ask

b) to leave

c) to answer

d) to marry

e) to be interested

1) a beautiful woman

2) the house

3) in animals

4) questions

5) the telephone

7. Which is true<sup>1</sup> about you?

1) I love animals.

2) I hate animals.

3) I dream to be a teacher.

4) I'd like to make a career in medicine.

5) I'm interested in photography.

6) I enjoy meeting people.

7) I don't like sport.

8) I'm not interested in English.

9) I'd like to have a good job after I leave school.

10) I'd like to go to university.

11) I enjoy asking questions but I don't like answering them.

12) I always know how to answer a question.

13) My dream is to travel a lot.

<sup>1</sup> true [tru:] — верно

- 14) My dream is to marry and have a family.  
 15) I'm happy when I'm with my friends.  
 16) I enjoy going to school.  
 17) I'm not thinking about my career now.  
 18) I think school is boring.  
 19) I would like to work abroad.  
 20) I think the place where I live is the best in the world.

8. Read the text and complete the sentences after it.

HARRY BARKER

Harry Barker was born on 16<sup>th</sup> September 1965 in a farmer's family. He spent his early years on his father's farm. They always had a lot of animals. Harry usually helped his parents and worked on the farm. He fed the cows, sheep and horses, watered the plants in the garden. He often asked his father questions about his animals and got answers. Harry was interested in medicine. He wanted to know how to help the animals. But his dream was how to help people: he wanted to become a doctor, a children's doctor.




When Harry was eighteen, he left his home for London and began doing medicine. His university years were the happiest years of his life. He did what he liked doing.

When Harry was 23 he met Margaret. They married and had two children — a boy and a girl. They are a happy family.

Now Harry is working in a new hospital in the south-west of London. He loves his job and is making a wonderful career. His little patients and their parents like him very much because he is a very good doctor.

- 1) Harry's father was a ...
- 2) When a young boy, Harry was interested in ...
- 3) Harry's dream was to be a ...
- 4) When Harry was 18, he went to ...
- 5) Now Harry is a children's doctor in a ...
- 6) His patients like Harry Barker because ...

MEMO

Прилагательные местоимения в английском языке имеют еще одну, так называемую абсолютную форму,  (62).

Прилагательные местоимения	Абсолютная форма прилагательных местоимений
my	mine
his	his
her	hers
its	its
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

После прилагательных местоимений в абсолютной форме существительные не употребляются.

- Is it your pen, Ann?  
 Yes, it is. It is **mine**.  
 Is it Ben's book?  
 No, it isn't his, it is **yours**.  
 Jane gave us her address and we gave her **ours**.  
 I know your telephone number, I don't know **theirs**.

9. Complete the sentences.

- 1) It is his souvenir. The souvenir is ...
- 2) They are her flowers. The flowers are ...
- 3) It is their castle. The castle is ...
- 4) It is my diary. The diary is ...
- 5) They are our boats. The boats are ...
- 6) They are your postcards. The postcards are ...

Do It on Your Own

10. Complete the sentences.

- 1) I gave him my address and he gave me his.
- 2) She gave me ... address and I gave her ...
- 3) They gave us ... address and we gave them ...
- 4) We gave her ... address and she gave us ...
- 5) You gave them ... address and they gave you ...
- 6) He gave you ... address and you gave him ...

### 11. Write it in one sentence.

Example: Where does he live? I'd like to know it.  
I'd like to know where he lives.

- 1) When are they leaving Moscow? I'd like to know it.
- 2) Why is he happy? I'd like to know it.
- 3) Who is coming by the 9 o'clock train? I'd like to know it.
- 4) Where does he do medicine? I'd like to know it.
- 5) How can they answer this question? I'd like to know it.
- 6) What do you enjoy doing? I'd like to know.
- 7) Which do you speak — English or French? I'd like to know.

## Step Three

### Do It Together

1. Listen to the tape, (63), and complete the sentences. Check and repeat.

#### SELFISH<sup>1</sup>

(after Carolyn Graham)

This is mine!

That's ...!

Don't touch<sup>2</sup> mine!

Get ... own.

This is mine.

That's ...

That's ...

Hey! What are you doing?

What are you doing with that?

That's ...

Hey! What are you doing?

What are you doing with that?

That's ...

Hey! What are you doing?

What are you doing with that?

That's hers.

<sup>1</sup> selfish ['selfɪʃ] — эгоистичный

<sup>2</sup> to touch [tʌtʃ] — трогать, дотрагиваться

What's ... is ...

What's ... is ...

What's ... is ...

What's ... is ...

What's ... is ...

What's ... is ...

2. What does Bob ask? Check, (64).

Example: Where does John live? — He asks where John lives.

- 1) He asks why ...
- 2) He asks who Ruth ...
- 3) He asks how many maps ...
- 4) He asks what countries Tony ...
- 5) He asks how well Bob ...
- 6) He asks what pets ...
- 7) He asks when Rob ...



3. Complete the sentences.

1) This is (my/mine) university. 2) Doctor Smith, is this (your, yours) patient? — Yes, Polly is (my/mine) patient. 3) (Their/theirs) friend Douglas is a journalist. 4) I am going to answer all (her/hers) questions. 5) (Our/ours) dream was to travel in Spain. 6) We gave them (our/ours) address and they gave us (their/theirs). 7) Which bag is (her/hers)? 8) Is photography (your/yours) hobby? 9) Sharon has no answer to (her/hers) question. 10) Eddy and Mike are not at school because (their/theirs) little sister is ill.

#### MEMO

Общие вопросы типа Does she play tennis? Can Jack drive a car? Has Andy got any pets at home? легко переделать в придаточные предложения при помощи небольшого слова if (и, если), начав предложение со следующих структур:

I want to know...

They are interested...

I don't know...

You ask if...

We would like to know...

Сравните:

1. Does she play tennis?

1. I'd like to know if she plays tennis.

2. Can Jack drive?

2. We are interested if Jack can drive.


3. Has Andy got any pets?

3. They don't know if Andy has got any pets.

4. Was Boris at home?

4. Clair asks if Boris was at home.



4. This is what Jerry is thinking about. Say what he would like to know. Check,  (65).


- 1) Is mum at home?
- 2) Is she cooking now?
- 3) Was she at the shop in the morning?
- 4) Is father going to come home early?
- 5) Does he go to the bank on Fridays?
- 6) Can father take us to the cinema today?
- 7) Do they show a James Bond film in the cinema?
- 8) Does mum like James Bond films?
- 9) Can she go with us?
- 10) Are we going to enjoy the film?



5. Answer the questions if you can.

Example: Do fish jump high?  
I don't know if fish jump high./I know fish jump high.


- 1) Do people live high in the mountains?
- 2) Is painting pictures an interesting occupation?
- 3) Can dogs play the piano?
- 4) Is January a winter month in Australia?
- 5) Is the weather warm or cold in Great Britain now?
- 6) Do they speak English in South America?
- 7) Does the new year begin on 1 January in all the countries?
- 8) Were the first films made in Russia?
- 9) Were the first cars big or small?
- 10) Does the British Queen like travelling abroad?

6. Listen to the tape,  (66), and repeat. What do these new words mean?

college ['kɒlɪdʒ]: a medical college, a good college. Paul is going to college in September. Alice is a college student.

stop [stɒp]: The car stopped near the college. Stop playing football. Rosie stopped her teacher and asked her a question.

talent ['tælənt]: a talent for music, a talent for sport. Ted has a talent for painting.

7. Learn some new words,  (67).

A.

choose — выбирать

die — умирать

difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt] — трудный

easy ['i:zi] — легкий

money — деньги

success [sək'ses] — успех

successful [sək'sesfəl] — успеш-  
ный

talk [tɔ:k] — разговаривать

woman ['wʊmən] — женщина

become [bɪ'kʌm] — становить-  
ся

go out — выйти, сходить  
куда-то

look after — заботиться

B.

choose — chose: to choose a career, to choose a book. Did you choose a doll, Olga? Ben chose two balloons.

die — died: Mrs Witson died in 1999. Barry West was born in September 1934 and died in July 2002.

difficult: a difficult text, a difficult job. This sentence is very difficult. I can't read it.

easy: an easy plan, an easy job. Mary's job is easier than yours. Yours is more difficult.

money: to have a lot of money, to have little money. Take the money and go to the shop. There is no money in the money-box.

success: to have success, to be a success. The new film had a lot of success. Her new book is a success. John's career as a journalist is a success.

successful: a successful teacher, a successful writer. Margaret Barker is a successful music teacher.

talk — talked: to talk a lot, to talk to a friend. They are all talking together. Can their little son talk? Alice is teaching her bird to talk.

woman — women ['wɪmɪn]: a beautiful woman, a tall woman, a young woman. Three women, ten women, fifteen women. There were some women in the room.

become — became: to become a writer. He went to university to become a doctor. After school my granny became a nurse.


go out: Let's go out to eat this night. I often go out with my friends.

look after: My cousin has got three pets and looks after all of them. When my granny is ill, I always look after her.

8. Complete the sentences.

after, at, for, in, out, to

1) Jane is in Leeds. I'm looking ... her flowers. 2) Let's go ... to the disco this evening. 3) Peter has a talent ... music. 4) Tony is going ... school and his sister is going ... college in the autumn. 5) I like animals and my brother is interested ... cars and computers. 6) Is John ... home? — No, he is ... school. 7) What can you see ... this picture? 8) We left St. Petersburg ... Moscow. Now we are living in the capital of our country. 9) I would like to go ... with my friends tonight. 10) The teacher asked Margaret to talk ... her son.

9. Listen to the text,  (68), and then read it. Complete the sentences after the text.

MARGARET BARKER

Margaret Barker was born on 8<sup>th</sup> August 1968. Her father was a pilot but he died young. There were two children in the family and Margaret's mother began working at the post office. Their life was not easy, because the family had little money. After school Margaret didn't go to university. She went to college. She had a talent for music, could sing and play the piano. Soon Margaret became a school teacher of music. She chose this difficult profession and was never sorry about it. Her career is very successful and she loves working with children.



When Margaret met Harry Barker, married him and had children, she didn't stop working. She works at a school in the south of London two days a week and spends a lot of time with John and Sally, her children. She looks after the house, goes to the shops and cooks. Her husband and children help her.

Margaret enjoys going out with her husband, playing games with her children and talking to them. She has some friends and meets them at weekends. She thinks she is a very happy woman.

- 1) Margaret's parents were ... rich<sup>1</sup>.  
2) When Margaret was very young, she was interested in ...

<sup>1</sup> rich [rɪʃ] — богатый

- 3) Now Margaret teaches music at ...  
4) Margaret ... her profession.  
5) Margaret's helpers in the house are ...  
6) On Saturdays and Sundays Margaret goes out with her ...

10. What questions and answers are missing?

1) When was Margaret Barker born?	On 8 <sup>th</sup> August 1968.
2) What was her father?	
3)	She worked at the post office.
4) Where did Margaret go after school?	
5)	She had a talent for music.
6) What's Margaret's profession now?	
7)	Yes, her career is very successful.
8) What's her husband's name?	
9)	Their names are John and Sally.
10) What does Margaret enjoy doing?	



Колледжи и университеты (Colleges and Universities) в Великобритании предлагают курсы обучения после школы. Колледжи дают в основном знания по конкретному предмету неакадемического толка, т. е. то, что учащимся пригодится на практике (a medical college, a secretarial [ˌsekɪtəriəl] college).

Университеты предлагают классическое образование, часто теоретического характера и более глубокое, чем образование в колледжах. Самые известные и самые старые университеты Англии Oxford (основан в XIII веке) и Cambridge [ˈkeɪmbrɪdʒ] (основан в начале XIII века). Эти университеты, в отличие от всех остальных, сами состоят из отдельных колледжей (colleges), однако это не колледжи в обычном значении слова. Они скорее похожи на маленькие университеты.

## Do It on Your Own

### 11. What words are missing?

1) When my friend goes away, I often ... after her cat. 2) I think you ... too much on the telephone. 3) My grandad was born in 1930 and ... in 1999. 4) The party we had on Saturday was a ..., we all enjoyed it. 5) Is English easy or ... for you? 6) All people — men, ..., and children like good films. 7) I've got some CDs. Please ... anyone you like. 8) I have got a little ..., I'd like to buy souvenirs for my family. 9) My sister is a university student but I'd like to go to ... after school. 10) My friend has a ... for music, he can sing and play the piano.

## Step Four

### Do It Together

#### 1. Listen to the tape, (69), and complete the sentences.

##### A.

- 1) Jill has a ... 4) He is finishing school in ...  
2) His name is ... 5) He is interested in ...  
3) He is ... 6) He wants to become a ...

##### B.

- 1) May's grandad is a ... 5) May's grandad writes about ...  
2) He is a ... journalist. 6) May's grandad ... birds, he  
3) May went out ... knows ... about them.  
4) May's grandad lives ...

#### 2. Sam is a young journalist. He is going to interview<sup>1</sup> Martin Hunt, a British Minister. What questions is he going to ask? Check, (70).

Example: Where were you born?

#### MR MARTIN HUNT

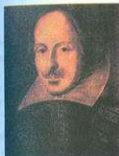
I'd like to know:

- where he was born
- his parents' occupations

<sup>1</sup> to interview ['intəvju:] — брать интервью

- to what school he went
- if school was easy or difficult for him
- if he went to college or university after school
- how he chose his career
- what his first job was like
- when he married Mrs Hunt
- if they have any children and grandchildren
- if he likes being a minister
- if he likes working with the Prime Minister
- if he is going to speak on television on Friday
- what he would like to say to people

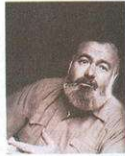
#### 3. Look at the pictures and say when they were born and when they died.



1. William Shakespeare  
[ʃeɪkspɪə]  
1564—1616



2. Queen Victoria  
1819—1901



3. Ernest Hemingway  
1898—1961



4. Queen Elizabeth I  
1533—1603



5. King Henry VIII  
1491—1547



6. Ludwig van Beethoven  
[ˈbeɪtəvɪn] 1770—1827



7. Yuri Gagarin  
1934—1968



8. Napoleon Bonaparte [’bɒnəpɑːt]  
1769—1821

4. Complete the sentences. Check, (71).

- 1) A.S. Pushkin b... popular when he was young. He was a s... poet who had a real t... 2) Where is the m...? I'm going to the shops. 3) Valentina Tereshkova was the first w... astronaut [’æstrɒnɔːt] in the world. 4) What are you t... about? I don't understand you. 5) A new Harry Potter book b... a real s... 6) Is it d... or e... to learn English? 7) When did Charlie Chaplin d...? He d... in 1977. 8) Always ch... a book carefully. 9) The train doesn't s... at this station. 10) When are you going to your medical c...? 11) I hear your brother has a t... for painting.

MEMO

В английском языке не все имена существительные образуют множественное число при помощи окончания -s (journalists, questions, answers). Множественное число некоторых слов надо запомнить. Часть из них вы уже знаете.

man — men	tooth — teeth	foot — feet
woman — women [’wɪmɪn]	child — children	goose — geese
mouse — mice		

А некоторые существительные не изменяются во множественном числе:

one sheep — ten sheep — twenty sheep  
one deer — two deer — eighty deer  
one fish — eight fish — a hundred fish

5. How many? Say what the pictures show. Check, (72).



1. Two boys



2. \_\_\_\_\_ ?



3. \_\_\_\_\_ ?



4. \_\_\_\_\_ ?



5. \_\_\_\_\_ ?



6. \_\_\_\_\_ ?



7. \_\_\_\_\_ ?



8. \_\_\_\_\_ ?



9. \_\_\_\_\_ ?



10. \_\_\_\_\_ ?



11. \_\_\_\_\_ ?



12. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

6. Match the words.

Example: far — near

far	interesting	difficult	many
man	die	much	few
boring	woman	easy	north
live	little	south	near

## MEMO

Имена существительные **hair**<sup>1</sup> (волосы), **money** (деньги), **news** (новость, новости) в английском языке не имеют формы множественного числа. Эти слова согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе и заменяются местоимением **it**.

Неопределенный артикль с ними не употребляется.

Where is the money? **It is** on the table.

I had a lot of money yesterday, but I **spent it**.

Jack, was your money in the bag?

John's hair is dark. **It is** short too.

What's the news? There is no news today.

## 7. Complete the sentences. Check, (73).

- 1) Where (is/are) the money? (It/They) (is/are) on the shelf.
- 2) Where (is/are) the coins? (It/They) (is/are) on the table.
- 3) What colour (is/are) Jane's hair? (It/They) (is/are) black.
- 4) What colour (is/are) Mrs Armstrong's hair? (It/They) (is/are) grey.
- 5) The news (is/are) interesting. I didn't know (it/them).

## MEMO

Вы уже знаете, что множественное число существительных образуется, как правило, при помощи окончания **-s**.

N + s [z] day — days; dog — dogs

[s] cat — cats

Na	+ es [ɪz]	class — classes
Nx		box — boxes
Nch		bench — benches
Nsh		wish <sup>2</sup> — wishes
Nf		wife — wives; shelf — shelves
N согласная + y		body — bodies; country — countries

<sup>1</sup> hair имеет также значение «волосок» (ср.: a hair, few hairs)

<sup>2</sup> wish [wɪʃ] — желание, пожелание

8. Listen to the text, (74), then read it. Put these sentences in the right order<sup>1</sup>.

- a) Britney Spears lived in New York.
- b) Britney Spears went to school in Kentwood.
- c) Britney Spears has got a house in Beverly Hills.
- d) Britney Spears was a success in a television show.

## BRITNEY SPEARS

Britney Spears is one of the world's famous pop princesses [ˌprɪnˈsesɪz]. But how did she become famous?

Britney was born in Kentwood, Louisiana [luːˈiːziːˈænə], the USA. The girl was born on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 1981. Even when she was very young, she loved music and singing. She sang popular songs at home and at school, and people said, she had a real talent for singing. The first person who asked Britney to sing for other<sup>2</sup> people was her mum. And that was a success.

Britney travelled a lot when she was a little girl but it was difficult for her because she missed<sup>3</sup> her friends who were at school in Kentwood. For a year she lived in New York. She studied drama and singing at a school for talented children. When Britney was eleven, she was in a television show the "Mickey Mouse Club" and that was a success too. After the "Mickey Mouse Club," Britney went to Kentwood to go to high school<sup>4</sup>. After high school, Britney started working on her first album "Baby One More Time." She recorded<sup>5</sup> it when she was sixteen. It became popular all over the world and in 2000, Britney recorded her second album "Oops! I Did It Again." In 2001, Britney acted in the film "Crossroads" and recorded her third album.

Now she has got a big house in Beverly Hills and a restaurant in New York. She opened it in June 2002.

Britney always says, "Follow<sup>6</sup> your dreams! Don't listen to anyone, who says you can't be successful!"



<sup>1</sup> in the right order ['ɔːdə] — в правильном порядке

<sup>2</sup> other [ˈʌðə] — другой, другие

<sup>3</sup> to miss — ад.: скучать

<sup>4</sup> high school — средняя школа

<sup>5</sup> to record [rɪˈkɔːd] — записывать (на пленку, пластинку, диск)

<sup>6</sup> to follow [ˈfɒləʊ] — следовать за

9. Complete the chart.

1981	Britney Spears was born.
1992	?
?	Britney Spears recorded her first album.
2000	?
2001	?
2002	?

10. Complete the sentences. Speak about Britney Spears.

Britney Spears is a famous American pop <sup>1</sup>... Britney was born in <sup>2</sup>..., Louisiana. She was born on <sup>3</sup>... 1981. When she was a little girl she had a talent for <sup>4</sup>... She sang for her mother and other people and was a <sup>5</sup>... Britney travelled in the country and lived in <sup>6</sup>... for a year. In New York she went to a school for <sup>7</sup>... When Britney was eleven, <sup>8</sup>... "the Mickey Mouse Club". After Britney left high school, she started <sup>9</sup>... It became popular <sup>10</sup>... The name of the second album was "<sup>11</sup>..." In 2001 Britney acted in a film and recorded <sup>12</sup>... Now Britney lives in <sup>13</sup>... She opened a <sup>14</sup>... in New York. Britney likes to say, "Follow <sup>15</sup>..." She knows every person can be <sup>16</sup>...

Do It on Your Own

11. Write the words in the plural<sup>1</sup> to complete the sentences.

- 1) There are three new (college) in our town. 2) How many (university) are there in St. Petersburg? 3) Those two (woman) are my aunts. 4) I like (animal) and want to become a vet, an animal doctor. 5) A lot of (child) want to leave school and go to university. 6) These are the new (photo). 7) There are three nice (sheep) in the picture. 8) In autumn (goose) fly to warm countries. 9) A lot of zoos have (deer). 10) Moscow is famous for its old (church). 11) My little brother has three white (mouse). 12) If you want to have good

<sup>1</sup> in the plural ['plu:zə:l] — во множественном числе

(tooth), eat a lot of vegetables and drink a lot of milk. 13) Who are those (man)? I don't know them. 14) (Prince) and (princess) usually live in (palace). 15) Look at those beautiful (fish)! Aren't they nice? 16) My (foot) were so tired after the long walk.

12. Write the sentences differently.

Example: This is my new bike. — This new bike is mine.

- 1) This is her money. 2) These are his books. 3) Those are our rooms. 4) This is your dinner. 5) These are my pets. 6) It's their television show.

## Step Five

### Do It Together

1. Listen to the text about Roald Dahl.  (75). Complete the form.

Name	<u>Roald Dahl</u>
Date of birth	_____
Place of birth	_____
Died in	_____
Places of living	<u>Wales,</u>
Began to write for children in	_____
Married in	_____
His wife's occupation	_____
The number of children Dahl had	_____


2. Choose the word. Complete the sentences. Check,  (76).

Yesterday my mum (gives/gave) me some money. I (want/wanted) to buy a new disc. But when I (come/came) to the shop, I (can't/couldn't) see the money in my bag. It (was/were) not there. "Where (is/are) the money?" I (think/thought). "Where did I put it?" Then I (understand/understood). "I know where the money (is/are). It (is/was) on the kitchen table."

3. Say the same differently. Check,  (77).

Example: The news he told me was terrible.  
It was terrible news.

- 1) The news they told me was interesting.
- 2) The news they told me was funny.
- 3) The news they told me was boring.
- 4) The news they told me was pleasant.
- 5) The news they told me was wonderful.

4. Look at the pictures and say what colour the people's hair is. Check,  (78).



MEMO

В английском языке придаточные определительные предложения могут вводиться относительными местоимениями *who* (whom), *whose*, *which*.

The woman who is standing near my mother is my teacher.

The man who/whom I met yesterday was my uncle.

The boy whose name is Jack Hibbs is our best student.

Mr Brown lives in the cottage whose name is "Sunny Garden".

The book which I'm reading now is very interesting.

Обратите внимание, что, когда речь идет о людях, используются местоимения *who* (whom), когда речь идет о неодушевленных предметах и животных — *which*. При этом очень часто *which* и *who* опускаются.

This is the book (which) you wanted to read.

This is the man (who) you wanted to see.


Во многих случаях вместо *who* и *which* можно использовать *that*.

This is the book that you wanted to read.

This is the man that you wanted to see.

5. Say the same in Russian.

- 1) This is the car Jack bought.
- 2) This is the man I know very well.
- 3) This is the film my mother likes very much.
- 4) This is the game I can't play.
- 5) This is the writer I saw on television yesterday.
- 6) This is the girl we often play with.
- 7) This is the school I go to.

6. Choose the right word to complete the sentences. Check,  (79).

- 1) I don't like people (who/which) hate animals.
- 2) The question (who/ which) you are asking me is very difficult.
- 3) The children (who/which) are playing in the garden are my brother's friends.
- 4) The jobs (who/which) he did in his young years were all very interesting.
- 5) The mice (who/which) live under the floor get out at night.
- 6) The man (who/which) married my sister is my good friend now.
- 7) The place (who/which) we visited last summer was very beautiful.
- 8) The career (who/which) I chose is not easy.
- 9) The deer (who/which) live in the forest come to our house, and we feed them.
- 10) The university (who/which) is in the city centre is the best.

7. Complete the sentences with *who*, *which*, *whose*, *that*.

- 1) The boy ... is playing on the computer is my friend.
- 2) The story ... I read yesterday was very interesting.
- 3) The plant ... flowers are red is a rose.
- 4) The man ... car is in the garden is my cousin.
- 5) The room ... walls are yellow is the best in the house.
- 6) The children ... are sitting at their desks are my pupils.
- 7) The women ... are dancing now are our school teachers.
- 8) The dog ... is playing with a ball is Chase.
- 9) The house ... roof is high is my grandfather's.
- 10) People ... like music often come to this place to listen to it.

8. Answer the journalist's questions. Act the dialogue out.

J: What's your name?

YOU: \_\_\_\_\_

J: How old are you?

YOU: \_\_\_\_\_

J: Do you go to school?

YOU: \_\_\_\_\_

J: What's your school number?

YOU: \_\_\_\_\_

J: What form are you in?

YOU: \_\_\_\_\_

- J: How many pupils are there in your class?  
 YOU: \_\_\_\_\_  
 J: What do they want to do after school?  
 YOU: \_\_\_\_\_  
 J: And you? What career would you like to choose?  
 YOU: \_\_\_\_\_  
 J: What do your parents think about it?  
 YOU: \_\_\_\_\_  
 J: Would you like to go to university or college?  
 YOU: \_\_\_\_\_  
 J: In what place would you like to live?  
 YOU: \_\_\_\_\_  
 J: Why?  
 YOU: \_\_\_\_\_  
 J: I'd like to know if you're happy.  
 YOU: \_\_\_\_\_  
 J: Thank you very much for the interview.

9. Speak about Korney Chukovsky.

- Pen name — Korney Ivanovich Chukovsky  
 Real<sup>1</sup> name — Nikolai Vasilievich Korneychukov  
 1882 — born  
 1901 — chose the career of a writer and critic [ˈkrɪtɪk], wrote some very good books for children (children's classics), did translations [trænzˈleɪʃənz] from English into Russian  
 1957 — became Doctor of Philology [fɪˈbɒlədʒɪ], had two children (his son and his daughter later became writers)  
 1969 — died



10. Speak about one of your parents or a man/a woman you know.

- When was he/she born?  
 Where was he/she born?  
 What was his/her family like?  
 Where did he/she go to school?

<sup>1</sup> real [rɪəl] — настоящий

- What career did he/she choose?  
 Did he/she go to college or university?  
 Does he/she like his/her work?  
 Is he/she successful in his/her work?  
 What is he/she interested in?  
 What does he/she do in his/her free time?

11. What is your biography like?

- My name ...  
 I was born ...  
 I'm ... years old.  
 I live ...  
 I have a ... family: ... and me.  
 My parents ...  
 I go to school ...  
 I like ...  
 I'm interested in ...  
 I don't like ...  
 I want to go to ...  
 I'd like to be ...  
 I dream of ...

Do It on Your Own

12. Write these sentences differently. Use *who* or *which*.

- 1) I like the video that I bought yesterday. 2) The boy that wrote this poem is my best friend. 3) The dog that is running to the house is Rex. 4) Where is the picture that Uncle Fred painted? 5) Mr Jones is my friend, that lives in Canada. 6) The children that live next door are my friends. 7) This is the cake that I made. 8) The girls that are here go to my school.

13. Write these words in the singular<sup>1</sup>.

- 1) mice, 2) teeth, 3) sheep, 4) women, 5) geese, 6) men, 7) deer, 8) fish, 9) children, 10) feet

<sup>1</sup> in the singular [ˈsɪŋɡjʊləɹ] — в единственном числе



## UNIT FOUR

# Traditions, Holidays, Festivals<sup>1</sup>



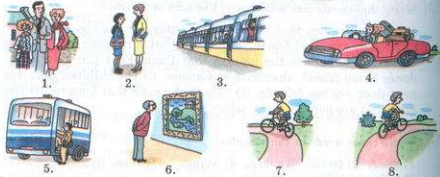
## Step One

### Do It Together

1. Listen to the tape, (80), and complete the sentences.

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) Do you know the boy           | a) which make good pets.             |
| 2) Can you see the tall man      | b) that is not far from my house.    |
| 3) I like little animals         | c) who is speaking to our teacher.   |
| 4) She lives in the house        | d) who is coming to dinner.          |
| 5) I like the park               | e) who is standing at the window.    |
| 6) My brother has a bike         | f) whose books are very interesting. |
| 7) Mother often tells me stories | g) whose garden is beautiful.        |
| 8) Dahl is the writer            | h) which is new and bright yellow.   |
| 9) Please, tell me               | i) that make me smile.               |
| 10) Lewis Carroll is the writer  | j) whose books I enjoy reading.      |

2. Who is who in the pictures? Listen to the tape, (81).



<sup>1</sup> Traditions, Holidays, Festivals — традиции, праздники, религиозные праздники и фестивали

3. Learn some new words. Listen to the tape and repeat, (82).

#### A.

celebrate ['selbreɪt] — праздновать, отмечать  
 present ['prezənt] — подарок  
 neighbour ['neɪbə] — сосед  
 midnight ['mɪdnaɪt] — полночь

strike [straɪk] — 1) ударять, бить; 2) бить (о часах)  
 shout [ʃaʊt] — кричать  
 quiet [kwaɪət] — тихий, спокойный

#### B.

**celebrate:** to celebrate a holiday, to celebrate a birthday. Jane is celebrating her tenth birthday today.

**present:** a lot of presents, a birthday present, to give as a present. My mother gave me some money as a birthday present.

**neighbour:** my new neighbours, my parents' neighbours. Mr Nelson is our neighbour, he lives in the house next to ours.

**midnight:** at midnight. Twelve o'clock at night is midnight or the middle of the night. My grandma usually goes to bed at midnight.

**strike — struck:** 1) to strike in the face. Why did you strike Nick? 2) (about the clock) Listen! The clock is striking midnight. When does the Kremlin Clock strike?

**shout:** to shout at a child. Why are you shouting? I understand you well. I hate people who shout at children, old people and animals.

**quiet:** a quiet evening, a quiet life. Be quiet! Ann is sleeping! Jack is a quiet person, he never shouts. I live a very quiet life.

4. Look at the pictures and say:

a) when the children celebrated their birthdays;



b) what their parents gave them as a birthday present;



1. 2. 3. 4.

c) who are the children's neighbours;



1. 2. 3. 4.

d) what they are shouting;



1. 2. 3. 4.

e) what time their clocks are striking and whose clock is striking midnight.



1. Mike 2. Jane 3. Sara 4. Joe

5. Say what they are doing.



Elizabeth 1. Elizabeth Roy 2.



3. 4.

MEMO

Помимо известного вам прошедшего времени *past simple* (*opened, liked, translated, came, saw*), в английском языке есть еще одно прошедшее время — *past progressive* (прошедшее продолженное). Эта форма образуется при помощи 1) форм *was, were* (глагол *to be* в *past simple*) и 2) глагола, называющего действие, с *-ing* на конце (*Ving*).

*was/were + Ving*

Fred was playing on the beach at 5 o'clock yesterday.

We were talking when mother came in.

While! I was working, Tom was cooking.

*Past progressive* часто используется для того, чтобы описать какое-либо действие, которое происходило в определенное время в прошлом.

<sup>1</sup> while [waɪl] — в то время как

6. Read the sentences. Which of them are in past simple and which in past progressive?

- 1) While I was speaking on the phone, Don was looking at father's photographs.
- 2) Mr Ross lived in France three years ago.
- 3) I saw Nina last Friday.
- 4) You were sleeping when John came.
- 5) While Bob was feeding the cow, Emma was feeding the chicks.
- 6) Mr Green married Betty five years ago.
- 7) Alan was answering the teacher's question when his parents opened the door.
- 8) Bryan was leaving for London at 5 p.m. yesterday.

7. Listen to the tape, (83), and then read the dialogues (1—3). How can we form questions and negations<sup>1</sup> in past progressive?

- 1) — Was Lizzy sleeping when you came into her room, Melissa?  
— No, mum. She was **not sleeping**. She was plying with her doll.
- 2) Were John and Tom going to school when you met them?  
— No, they were **not going** to school, they were going to the gym.
- 3) — Ann, was Nick playing on the computer at 8 p.m. yesterday?  
— No, granny. He **wasn't playing** on the computer. He was watching television.

#### Past Progressive

+	подлежащее	was/were + Ving	I was reading. They were reading.
-	подлежащее	was/were not + Ving wasn't/weren't + Ving	He was not (wasn't) reading. We were not (weren't) reading.
?	was/were	подлежащее	Ving Was she reading? Were they reading?

<sup>1</sup> to form questions and negations [п'воп'ан] — образовать вопросительные и отрицательные предложения

8. Look at the pictures and say what the children were doing and what they were not doing at 11 o'clock a.m. yesterday.



9. What were they doing last Sunday evening? Ask your friends.

Example: Were you playing on the computer?

to watch television, to write a diary, to stay at home,  
to talk to your parents, to go by underground,  
to make a tour of Moscow, to buy a souvenir,  
to speak on the mobile, to have a quiet evening

## Do It on Your Own

### 10. Make up sentences.

- 1) was not he football with us yesterday playing.
- 2) a book at 7 o'clock you reading ? were
- 3) they visiting their grandad were in the evening.
- 4) singing the birds were early in the morning ?
- 5) Ben what yesterday evening doing was ?
- 6) sleeping wasn't at midnight she .
- 7) the teacher to me speaking was ?

### 11. Complete the sentences. Write about your day.

- 1) At seven o'clock yesterday I ...
- 2) At seven o'clock yesterday it ... raining.
- 3) When I was coming home from school yesterday, I met ...
- 4) I was watching television yesterday evening while ...
- 5) When the clock struck midnight, my family ...
- 6) While I was doing my homework yesterday, my friends ...

## Step Two

### Do It Together

1. Listen to the tape. What do you hear? (84).
  - 1) a) Is Ben playing tennis?  
b) Was Ben playing tennis?
  - 2) a) Are you talking to your neighbour?  
b) Were you talking to your neighbour?
  - 3) a) Liza isn't shouting at me.  
b) Liza wasn't shouting at me.
  - 4) a) The shop is closing.  
b) The shop was closing.

- 5) a) What are they celebrating?  
b) What were they celebrating?
  - 6) a) What present is Sarah buying?  
b) What present was Sarah buying?
  - 7) a) The clock is striking midnight.  
b) The clock was striking midnight.
  - 8) a) Who is driving the doubledecker?  
b) Who was driving the double-decker?
  - 9) a) His granny is living a quiet life.  
b) His granny was living a quiet life.
  - 10) a) The Smiths are choosing a new house.  
b) The Smiths were choosing a new house.
2. Mrs Ford went shopping. What were her children and her pets doing when she came home? Check, (85).
- Example: Tim was standing on the television.

stand, play, jump, eat (2), fly, sleep, paint, water, wash, sit



3. Ken had a very bad day yesterday. What did he say to his friend Lizzy about it?

Example: I was taking a shower when my mother called.

- 1) At seven o'clock Ken was in the shower. His mother wanted to speak to him on the phone. He spoke to his mother and went to the bedroom to dress.
- 2) He began to dress. His neighbour came. The neighbour asked some questions about Ken's garden. The neighbour left.
- 3) Ken went to the kitchen to have a cup of tea. His friend came. He asked for some money. Ken gave him the money.
- 4) Ken went to the garage to get out the car. A policeman<sup>1</sup> stopped him. The policeman asked Ken if the neighbour's dog was any problem. Ken said that it wasn't.
- 5) Ken drove to Lizzy's house. His car stopped in the middle of the road. Ken left the car at the service station<sup>2</sup> and took a bus.
- 6) He was on the bus. It began raining. The bus stopped. Ken got out. He stood at the bus stop because he didn't have an umbrella<sup>3</sup>.

When Ken came to Lizzy's place, he was very late and Lizzy was angry.

МЕМО

Целый ряд глаголов в английском языке обычно не употребляют в продолженном времени (present или past progressive). Это глаголы like, love, understand, see, hear<sup>4</sup>, want, know, hate, think (в значении «полагать»), have (в значении «иметь») и др.

John likes winter.	Pete loves his mum.
I don't understand French.	We don't know these people.
They see us.	I hear you.
I want a new blouse.	They have a good old friend.

Однако сравни:

What are you doing? — I am thinking.  
I think they are having fun at the party now.

<sup>1</sup> a policeman [pə'li:smən] — полицейский

<sup>2</sup> a service station ['sɜ:vɪs steɪʃən] — станция технического обслуживания

<sup>3</sup> an umbrella [ʌm'brɛlə] — зонг

<sup>4</sup> to hear [hɪə] — heard [hɜ:d] — слышать

4. Choose the right form to complete the sentences. Check, ☐ (86).

1) (Do you love/Are you loving) your home town? 2) Howard says he (doesn't understand/isn't understanding) me. 3) Jack didn't answer my question, he (thought/was thinking). 4) When I met Tom, he (walked/was walking) to the supermarket. 5) My brother (hated/was hating) milk when he was little. 6) We (had/were having) dinner when you called. 7) She (thinks/is thinking) that she is the best pupil in her class. 8) What present (do you want/are you wanting) for your birthday? 9) What television programme (did you watch/were you watching) at 9 o'clock yesterday night? 10) (Did you know/Were you knowing) that Tim was my neighbour? 11) (Did you hear/Were you hearing) when Tom came back? 12) "Think, Jane, think!" — "Oh, mum, I (am thinking/think)."

5. What do the words mean?

traditional [trə'dɪʃənəl]: Football is a traditional British game.  
special ['speʃəl]: My little sister goes to bed late on special days — 31 December, 8 March and her birthday.

public ['pʌblɪk]: I go to the public library on Sundays. I use public transport when I go to school.

club [klʌb]: We have a lot of sports clubs at school: a tennis club, a chess club, a football club.

disco ['dɪskəʊ]: Disco is a place where people dance to popular music.  
Do you often go to a disco?

symbol ['sɪmbəl]: A red rose is a symbol of England. What Russian symbols do you know?

start [stɑ:t]: We start at five tomorrow. To start means to begin.  
Let's make a new start.

6. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, ☐ (87).

A.

mean [mi:n] — значить, иметь в виду card [kɑ:d] — карточка, открытка

wish v [wɪʃ] — желать sweetheart ['swi:thə:t] — 1) возлюбленный(ая); 2) любовь

gather ['gæðə] — собирать(ся) моя, душа моя (при обращении)

hug v [hʌg] — обнимать hug n — объятие hear [hɪə] — слышать

each [i:tʃ] — каждый

## B.

**mean — meant** [ment]: What does this word mean? What did Bob mean when he said it? He meant that you were right.

**wish:** I wish you a happy birthday. We wish you a good trip.

**a wish:** a strong wish. My wish to become a doctor gets stronger every day.

**make a wish:** Look at the star and make a wish.

**gather:** to gather fruit in the garden. All my friends gathered near the school.

**hug — hugged:** to hug your parents, to hug your friends. I hugged my grandparents because I was so glad to see them.

**a hug:** a big hug. I gave my dog a big hug when I got home.

**each:** each player, each pupil, each girl, each of us, each of them.

Each house in the street has a garden. Each girl has a book. They each have a book. Each of the boys has a book.

**each other:** to see each other, to like each other. The twins love each other.

**card:** a postcard, a greeting card, a playing card, a birthday card, a bank card, to play cards. Beatrice sent me a beautiful card on my birthday.

**sweetheart:** Goodbye, sweetheart. Don't cry, sweetheart. They were sweethearts for three years and then they married.

**hear — heard** [hɜ:d]: Can you hear me? I heard a nice new song yesterday. I can hear the neighbour's television.

## 7. Answer the questions.

- 1) When is your birthday?
- 2) Do you celebrate your birthday every year?
- 3) What do you wish to get for your birthday?
- 4) Do your friends gather at your place on your birthday?
- 5) Do your friends hug or kiss you when they come to say "Happy birthday"?
- 6) What else does each of your friends say?
- 7) Do you get many birthday cards?
- 8) Do you have any special things to eat on your birthday?
- 9) Do you usually stay at home or go to a club or a disco or another public place?
- 10) Do you enjoy your birthdays?
- 11) When was your best birthday? What was it like?

8. Listen to the tape. These are the names of some British holidays. Read them, (88). Do you know when people celebrate them? Check, (89).



9. Listen to the text, (90). Complete the sentences after it.

## HOLIDAYS AND FESTIVALS IN BRITAIN (1)

Who doesn't like holidays? Holidays usually mean not going to school or to work, they also mean nice food, presents and a lot of fun.

British people like them too. Here are some of the traditional holidays and festivals they celebrate:

- 1 January — New Year's Day
- 14 February — St Valentine's Day
- March or April — Easter Festival
- 31 October — Halloween
- 5 November — Guy Fawkes' Night
- 25 December — Christmas Festival

The beginning of a new year is a time for celebrating and for making a new start. People wish each other "Happy New Year" and send special greeting cards. On New Year's Eve<sup>1</sup> (December 31<sup>st</sup>) many people go to parties with their families, neighbours and friends. They go to bed after midnight to "see the New Year in" at 12 o'clock. In London people gather to celebrate in Trafalgar



<sup>1</sup> eve [iv] — канун

Square. From there they can hear Big Ben, the large clock at the Houses of Parliament. When Big Ben strikes, they all hug and kiss each other and shout "Happy New Year". January 1<sup>st</sup> is a public holiday in Britain and the US. For older people it's a quiet day in front of the television. But young people go out and meet their friends at parties, discos and different clubs.

On St Valentine's Day people send a special greeting card (Valentine) to those who they love. It's a tradition not to give the name of the sender. Some people buy presents for their sweethearts or give them red roses, a symbol of love.



- 1) Holidays usually mean ...
- 2) Some of the traditional holidays and festivals that British people celebrate are ...
- 3) The beginning of a year is a time for ...
- 4) People wish each other ... and send special ...
- 5) Many people get together with ...
- 6) In London people gather to celebrate in ...
- 7) When Big Ben strikes, people ...
- 8) For older people 1 January is a quiet day ...
- 9) But young people go out and ...
- 10) On St Valentine's Day people send ...
- 11) Some people buy presents for their ... or give them ...

### 10. Choose the answer.

- 1) I
  - a) like holidays.
  - b) love holidays.
  - c) don't like holidays very much.
  - d) ...
- 2) On New Year's Eve I
  - a) do a lot of cooking.
  - b) buy presents for my family and friends.
  - c) write greeting cards.
  - d) ...
- 3) Late at night on 31 December I
  - a) go to a party.
  - b) gather my friends at my place.
  - c) go to bed early.
  - d) ...

- 4) On New Year's Day I
  - a) stay in bed.
  - b) watch television all day.
  - c) go out with my friends.
  - d) ...
- 5) To me the New Year means
  - a) getting a lot of presents.
  - b) eating lots of nice things.
  - c) meeting my friends.
  - d) ...

### Do It on Your Own

#### 11. Complete these sentences.

Example: Jane (cook) when Alice (get up). Jane was cooking when Alice got up.

1) Our friends (gather) in the garden when father (come). 2) I (send) a postcard to my granny when I (see) her in the street. 3) I (hug) my grandfather when the door (open). 4) Mrs Morrison (walk) in the street when she (meet) Sue. 5) We (watch) television when Charles (leave).

#### 12. Nick's sister always asks him questions about his day. Write her questions and his answers.

Example: — What were you doing at half past one?  
— I was having lunch.



1.

2.

3.




4.

5.

6.

# Step Three

## Do It Together

1. Listen to the traditional English song "Jingle, Bells!",  (91), and sing it along.

### JINGLE BELLS!

Chorus:

Jingle, bells! Jingle, bells!  
Jingle all the way!  
Oh, what fun it is to ride  
In a one-horse open sleigh!

Dashing through the snow  
In a one-horse open sleigh,  
O'er the fields we go  
Laughing all the way.

Chorus:

Bells on bob-tail ring,  
Making spirits bright.  
What fun it is to ride and sing  
A sleighing song tonight!


Chorus:

Звоните, бубенчики

в открытых, запряженных  
одной лошастью санях  
проносясь сквозь снегопад


по полям  
смеясь всю дорогу

на коротко подстриженном хвосте  
поднимая настроение

2. What were they doing? Check,  (92).

Example: While Charles was reading books, Sam was watching television.



3. Ask Peter questions and listen to his answers. Check,  (93).

Example: We were gathering near my house. (Why)  
Why were you gathering near your house?

- 1) I was writing my wishes. (Where)
- 2) I was making a birthday card for Helen. (When)
- 3) We were playing with each other. (Where)
- 4) We were staying at a hotel. (Why)
- 5) I was talking to my teacher. (When)
- 6) I was visiting my granny. (When)
- 7) We were buying a souvenir. (To whom)
- 8) I was meeting Mr Green. (Why)
- 9) We were swimming. (Where)



4. Match the words with the pictures.

a) a postcard  
b) a greeting card

c) a bank card  
d) a playing card

e) a birthday card





5. What has each of them got?

Example: Each doctor has got a watch.  
Each of the doctors has got a watch.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.

6. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, (94).

A.

return [rɪ'tʌ:n] — 1) *v* возвра-  
щать(ся); 2) *n* возвращение

life [laɪf] — жизнь

death [deθ] — смерть

knock [nɒk] — стучать

blow [bləʊ] — 1) дуть; 2) взры-  
вать

kill [kɪl] — убивать

catch [kætʃ] — хватать, ловить

burn [bɜ:n] — жечь, гореть

B.

return: to return to a city, to return books. When does he return  
from work? When are you going to return the money?

return: a return to work, his return to school.

life — lives: to have a quiet life, all your life. Did James live in  
Scotland all his life?

death: a terrible death. What do you know about the King's death?

knock: to knock on the door. I knocked on the door but there was no  
answer.

blow — blew [blu:] 1) to blow on the hands. A warm wind is blow-  
ing. 2) to blow a bridge, to blow a tower. When they came to the  
city wall, they blew it.

kill: to kill animals for food, to kill time. Andy went to the park to  
kill time.

catch — caught [kɔ:t] to catch a ball, to catch fish, to catch a cold  
(colds), to catch a bus (train, plane). John can catch a ball with  
one hand. My dad caught four fish yesterday. In winter she often  
catches a cold. Did Tony catch the plane?

burn — burnt [bɜ:nt]: to burn leaves, to burn a fire, to burn (the)  
meat. Jack burnt the fish. I burnt my hand. People often burn  
yellow, red and brown leaves in autumn.

7. Complete the text. What end can this story have?

On a cold winter night Harris was r... home. The weather was  
terrible and a strong wind was b... and it was very dark. Harris was  
coming to his house when he saw a tall man who was k... on Harris's  
door. "Hello," said Harris. "My name is Harris Porter. I live here.  
And who are you?" "My name is John Perry. I'm tired and cold.  
And I'm hungry too. The King's men are after me. They are trying  
to c... me and k... me. It's the question of l... and d... ." "I see," said  
Harris. "Let's come into my house. It is warm there. A fire is b...  
in the fireplace. I think I can help you."

gave John his clothes, put a chair for him at the fireplace, made tea,  
came into the house, told them that John was his brother,  
left the house, made good friends

8. Listen to the text "Holidays and Festivals in Britain", (95). Read  
the text and match its parts with the names. There are four names but  
three parts!

- The Day of Dark Spirits
- The Day of Bonfires and Fireworks
- The Day of New Life
- The Day of Wonderful Presents

## HOLIDAYS AND FESTIVALS IN BRITAIN (2)

1) ...

Easter Sunday is the day when Christians [ˈkrɪstʃɪnz] celebrate Christ's [kraɪsts] return to life and victory over death. On this day many people go to church. Children get presents of chocolate Easter eggs. Easter always means spring, new life after winter, flowers, green trees and young animals, especially lambs [læmz] and chicks. Some time ago it was a tradition [trəˈdɪʃən] to make new clothes and hats for Easter.

Пасха, пасхальное;  
христиане  
победа над



особенно ягнята



2) ...

Celebrating Halloween is a very old tradition. Long ago people thought that on 31 October spirits of the dead came back. That's why now some people dress up as witches [ˈwɪtʃɪz] and ghosts [ɡəʊsts]. They make lamps of pumpkins. Sometimes children go out in groups, knock on people's doors and say "Trick or treat". They usually get a treat, some sweets or nuts. People also [ˈɔːlsəʊ] have Halloween parties where they often play games.

что  
духи, души мертвых  
вот почему  
привидения  
тыквы



угощение  
также

3) ...

Guy Fawkes' Night is on 5<sup>th</sup> November. That day in 1605 some conspirators [kənˈspɪrətəz] wanted to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill King James I and his ministers. Guy Fawkes was one of them. But they couldn't do that because the King's men caught Guy Fawkes and killed him. Not many people think about those events [ɪˈvnts] now but they enjoy celebrating the day with their friends and families. On 5<sup>th</sup> November when

заговорщики  
взорвать

министры

события

it gets dark, people go out into the streets and watch beautiful fireworks. In the country they often make big bonfires and gather near them.

становится темно  
большие костры



9. Read the text "Holidays and Festivals in Britain" again and complete the sentences.

I.

- 1) At Easter Christians celebrate Christ's ... and victory over ...
- 2) On this day many people go to ...
- 3) Children get presents of ...
- 4) Easter means ...
- 5) Some time ago it was a tradition to ...

II.

- 1) Long ago people thought that on 31 October ...
- 2) Some people dress up as ...
- 3) They make lamps of ...
- 4) Sometimes children knock on people's doors and say, "..."
- 5) People also have Halloween parties where ...

III.

- 1) Guy Fawkes' Night is on ...
- 2) That day in 1605 some conspirators ...
- 3) The King's men ...
- 4) People enjoy celebrating the day with ...
- 5) When it gets dark, people ...
- 6) In the country they often make ...

## Do It on Your Own

10. Use *when* or *while*.

- 1) ... mother returned home from work, I was doing my lessons.
- 2) ... I was doing my lessons, my little sister was playing with the toys.
- 3) I was having breakfast ... it began raining.
- 4) ... granny

was cooking, she was talking to her neighbour. 5) ... I was watching television, my brother was reading in his room. 6) ... I came back from the skating-rink, my family were having tea. 7) Sue was gathering apples in the garden ... her friend knocked on the door. 8) John kissed his sweetheart ... she was not looking. 9) ... my dad was fishing, I was making a bonfire. 10) I was dressing ... my sister was making breakfast.

#### 11. Answer the questions.

- 1) When do you usually return home from school? When does your mother (father) return from work?
- 2) Why don't people often knock on doors these days? When did you do it last?
- 3) How long is a man's (woman's) life in Russia?
- 4) When did the last Russian tsar (царь) die? What is the date of his death?
- 5) In what season do strong winds usually blow in the place where you live?
- 6) Do you often kill time? When did you do that last?
- 7) Can you catch a ball with one hand?
- 8) Do you often catch colds in autumn? In winter?
- 9) Do you sometimes burn hands when you cook?

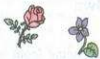
## Step Four

### Do It Together

1. a) Put the lines right<sup>1</sup>. Then listen to them and check,  (96).

I.

1. Roses are red  
 \_\_\_ Sugar is sweet  
 \_\_\_ And so are you  
 \_\_\_ Violets are blue



фиалки

<sup>1</sup> Put the lines right. — Расположите строчки в нужном порядке.

II.

1. Lilies are white  
 \_\_\_ You are my queen  
 \_\_\_ When I am a king  
 \_\_\_ Rosemary's green




лилии

розмарин

b) When do people say these rhymes<sup>1</sup>:

- on the New Year's Day
- on the Guy Fawkes' Night
- on 31 October, Halloween
- on Saint Valentine's Day
- at Easter?

2. Listen to the dialogues,  (97), read them. Find sentences in past progressive.

I.

A: Did you enjoy the New Year's Day?

B: Oh, yes. We had a lot of fun.

A: Really? What did you do?

B: We had a party. All my friends gathered in my flat. And you know what?

A: What?

B: I had the biggest surprise [sə'praɪz] of my life.

A: What surprise?

B: When we were dancing, there was a knock on the door and... Father Frost<sup>2</sup> came in to wish us Happy New Year.

A: Father Frost? Don't be a baby. It couldn't be Father Frost.

B: Of course not. It was my father with a big box of souvenirs.

II.

A: Last November I was staying with some friends in England and we celebrated Guy Fawkes' Night.

B: Oh! How did you do it?

A: We drove to a place near London. There were a lot of people there, they were making a big bonfire. They all were very happy.

B: How interesting! Were there any children?

<sup>1</sup> a rhyme [raɪm] — стихок, рифмовка

<sup>2</sup> Father Frost — Дед Мороз (frost — мороз)

- A: Yes, there, were. The children were watching fireworks, playing games and eating nice things.  
 B: I like it. I think you had a lot of fun.  
 A: We did!

3. In what seasons do people do these things?

Example: They usually go away on holiday in summer.

When do they

- go skiing?
- burn old leaves?
- buy warm clothes?
- gather round the Christmas tree?
- choose Easter presents?
- stay out in the open air?
- catch cold?
- dream of warm sunny days?
- give each other Valentine cards?
- wish each other a successful school year?

MEMO

Сравните формы past simple и past progressive. Обратите внимание на различия в их употреблении.

Past Simple	Past Progressive
Употребляется, чтобы рассказать о событиях, которые произошли (завершились) в прошлом. Говорящему важно, когда (when) произошло действие	Употребляется, когда говорящему важно подчеркнуть длительность действия, а часто его незавершенность
Указания на время: ago, 3 days ago, last, last month, last year, yesterday, in 2002, then...	Указания на время: at 7 o'clock yesterday, when he came, while I was reading...
He <b>drove</b> a lot last summer.	He <b>was driving</b> his car at 7 o'clock last Sunday.
It <b>didn't rain</b> in July.	It <b>wasn't raining</b> when we arrived.
When <b>did you go</b> there?	Where <b>were you going</b> when I saw you?

4. Choose the right form to complete the sentences, (98).

- 1) Last year my friend (left/was leaving) for St. Petersburg.
- 2) When my neighbour returned home, I (stood/was standing) at his door.
- 3) We didn't go out yesterday because it (rained/was raining).
- 4) In the evening I (phoned/was phoning) my cousin to wish him a happy holiday.
- 5) Last summer we (left/were leaving) for the Black Sea.
- 6) When (did you catch/were you catching) a cold?
- 7) While Jane (wrote/was writing) Christmas cards, her mother (cleaned/was cleaning) the flat.
- 8) When Don got up, the birds (sang/were singing) in the trees.
- 9) I met Ann when we (travelled/were travelling) in the North of Russia.
- 10) The child (hugged/was hugging) his grandfather goodbye.

MEMO

Правильно написать формы глаголов в past simple и past progressive вам помогут следующие советы.

Past Simple

1. Добавляя ed к корню (основе) глагола, помните, что если в глаголе за ударной гласной следует одна согласная, то она удваивается: hug — hugged; stop — stopped.
2. Если глагол оканчивается на -y, а перед ней стоит согласная (try, marry), то y меняется на i, а затем пишется окончание ed: try — tried; cry — cried; marry — married.  
Если же перед буквой y стоит гласная, то y не меняется: play — played; stay — stayed.
3. Формы так называемых неправильных глаголов следует запоминать, например: mean — meant, catch — caught, blow — blew, buy — bought (см. таблицу на с. 254).

Past Progressive

Прибавляя ing к корню (основе) глагола, помните, что:

- 1) если глагол оканчивается на -e (drive), то e опускается, а ing прибавляется к основе глагола: drive — driving; write — writing; make — making.
- 2) если в глаголе за ударной гласной следует одна согласная, то согласная удваивается: run — running; hug — hugging; begin — beginning.

Ho: become — becoming.

Помните, что в словах на -l (travel) возможны два варианта написания:

travelling (британский вариант);  
traveling (американский вариант).

3. Если глагол оканчивается на -ie (die, lie)<sup>1</sup> то ie меняется на y:  
lie — lying; die — dying.

5. Write and read these words in past simple.

Catch, run, lie, hug, marry, blow, stop, cry, die, begin, travel, fly, fry, stay, say, have, become, mean, choose, burn, buy, leave.

6. Complete the sentences in progressive. Write them down.

1) Mother came into my room when I (get) up. 2) We all (enjoy) the New Year meal a lot. 3) The film (begin). Would you like to watch it? 4) Where is mother? — She (buy) some vegetables at the market. 5) What you (put) on the table? A kitten? Take it off now! 6) It was very hot yesterday, we (swim) all afternoon. 7) Peter (begin) to understand some Russian. 8) Why you (cry), little girl? 9) We (play) a new game. Do you want to play with us? 10) Water the tree, it (die) without water. 11) My friend is the boy who (ski) in a bright red cap. 12) What you (say)? I can't hear you.

7. Can you speak about these British holidays and festivals?



1. Christian holiday  
Christ's return to life  
go to church  
presents of chocolate  
Easter eggs  
symbols of Easter



2. old tradition  
special greeting card  
sweetheart  
present  
a symbol of love



<sup>1</sup> to lie — лгать

3. wish each other  
happy New Year  
send greeting cards  
New Year's Eve  
have parties  
see the New Year in  
Big Ben strikes midnight  
shout "Happy New Year"  
hug and kiss each other  
quiet day  
at discos and clubs

4. in 1605  
conspirators  
blow up the Houses  
of Parliament  
kill King James I and his  
Ministers  
Guy Fawkes  
caught and killed  
events of long ago  
watch fireworks  
make big bonfires

8. Learn some new words, (99). Listen to the tape and repeat.

A.

decorate ['dekəreɪt] — укра-  
шать, наряжать  
before [bɪ'fɔː] — до чего-либо,  
перед чем-либо  
busy ['bɪzi] — 1) занятый;  
2) оживленный

prepare [prɪ'peə] — гото-  
вить(ся)  
believe [bɪ'li:v] — верить  
hang [hæŋ] — вешать (на  
что-то)

B.

busy: 1) to be busy. My mother is always busy. She has a lot of things to do. 2) a busy street, a busy town. London is a busy place.

decorate: to decorate a classroom (house, tree), to decorate with nuts. The family decorated the Christmas tree with bright balls and flags.

before: before classes, before breakfast, before lunch, before school. What were you doing before classes yesterday?

prepare: to prepare for supper (tea, dinner). She is in the kitchen preparing the dinner.

believe: to believe the girl. She said she was ill and I believed her. Do you believe his words?

hang — hung [hʌŋ]: to hang a clock on the wall, to hang (up) a coat on a hook. When I came home, dad was hanging the picture on the wall.

9. Answer the questions. Use the new words.

1) When do people usually decorate Christmas trees? When do you do it in your family? Who usually decorates the flat (house)?

- 2) What do you usually do before going to bed on 31 December?
- 3) Who is busier on the New Year Eve you or your parents? Why?
- 4) What do you prepare as New Year or Christmas presents for your parents?
- 5) Do you believe that Father Frost comes and brings New Year presents for children? If not, when did you stop believing it?
- 6) What do people hang on the Christmas tree when they decorate it? What do you hang on your Christmas tree: toys, lights<sup>1</sup>, sweets, nuts, bright balls?

### Do It on Your Own

10. Complete the table.

	1	2	3	4
1		swim		
2				buying
3	обнимать			
4			tried	
5		kiss		
6			blew	
7				dying
8	кататься на лыжах			
9				catching
10		lie		
11	бежать			
12			put	
13				marrying
14	означать			
15			sent	

<sup>1</sup> lights [laɪts] — эд.: огоньки, лампочки (на елке)

11. Complete the text. Use the new words.

In Russia the time b... the New Year's Day is very b... Children d... the New Year trees and h... beautiful balls and toys on it. Their parents p... a big dinner for the family, friends and neighbours. On the New Year's Day people get p... and say "H... N... Y..." to each o...

## Step Five

### Do It Together

1. Listen to the tape, (100). What holidays are these people speaking about?
  - a) New Year's Eve
  - b) Easter Sunday
  - c) Guy Fawkes' Day
  1. Lily's Neighbour
  2. The Gordons
  3. Tommy Forester
2. Complete the poem with the words *in*, *at* then read it and check, (101).

#### MEET ME IN THE MORNING

Meet me ... the morning.  
 Meet me ... noon.  
 Meet me ... September  
 Or the middle of June.

Meet me ... midnight.  
 Meet me ... the hall.  
 Meet me ... the summer.  
 Meet me ... the fall<sup>1</sup>.

Meet me ... the evening.  
 Meet me ... eight.  
 I'll meet you<sup>2</sup> any time you want,  
 But, please, don't be late.

<sup>1</sup> fall (AmE) = autumn — осень


<sup>2</sup> I'll meet you... — Я встречу с тобой...

Обратите внимание на употребление предлогов в составе некоторых обстоятельств времени.

at	on	in
three o'clock	Monday	2003
Easter	31 December	January
Christmas	the day	February
noon	a cold evening	March
night	Thursday morning	the evening
midnight	Tuesday night	the morning
	the Guy Fawkes' Night	the afternoon
	the New Year's Day	
	Saint Valentine's Day	
	New Year's Eve	

3. Complete the sentences with the missing words.

1) What do you write to your sweetheart ... St Valentine's Day?  
 2) Jack London, an American writer, was born ... 1876. 3) Are you always at home ... New Year's Eve? 4) ... June it is not very dark in St. Petersburg ... night. 5) ... Thursday night all the boys gathered ... the living room. 6) How many classes have you got ... Friday?  
 7) Let's meet ... the afternoon. — Why ... noon? Let's meet ... the evening. 8) That day ... four o'clock a strong wind was blowing. 9) We usually stay at home ... the New Year's Day. 10) Do you give your friends presents ... Easter? 11) ... midnight, when the clock struck twelve, there came a knock on the door. 12) A lot of people go to church ... Christmas, especially ... Christmas Day.

4. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words,  (102).

A.

ring [rɪŋ] — 1) звонить;

2) звонок

fireplace ['faɪəpleɪs] — камин

during ['djʊərɪŋ] — в течение

fight [faɪt] — драться, сражаться

ся

the poor [pʊə] — бедные (люди)

B.

ring — rang [ræŋ]: to ring a bell. She went to the door and rang the bell. The telephone is ringing.

ring (up) = to telephone: When can I ring you up?

ring: Can you give me a ring?

fireplace (fire): at the fireplace, to burn a letter in the fireplace.

Have you got a fireplace in your flat?

wet — wetter — (the) wettest: wet weather, a wet floor. The streets are wet after rain.

during: during the summer (winter etc...), during breakfast (supper etc). Bob came in during the film.

fight — fought: to fight with each other. She is very ill and the doctors are fighting for her life. I often fought with boys at school.

poor: a poor man, a poor country. Mr Green is poor. His neighbours are even poorer.

the poor: some clothes for the poor; the money for the poor. The poor are people who have very little money.

5. Look at the pictures and say:

a) what Barbara was doing when the telephone rang;



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

b) in whose houses there is a fireplace;



1. JOHN



2. TOM



3. ANDREW



4. MARY



5. SARAH



6. POLLY

c) in what cities the weather was wet;



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

d) with whom John fought last Saturday;



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

e) which of them is poor;



Mrs Davidson

1.



Mrs Hobs

2.



Mr Ribbon

3.



Mr Grey

4.



Mr Huxley

5.



Mrs Loveday

6.

f) what the children did during their holidays. Check,  (103).



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



Обратите внимание на различие между глаголами to hear — слышать и to listen to — слушать. Глагол hear в present и past progressive не употребляется.

I'm listening to you. — Я слушаю тебя.

I hear you well. — Я слышу тебя очень хорошо.

We don't listen to the news on the radio. — Мы не слушаем новости по радио.

We can't hear you. — Мы не слышим вас.

Глагол hear часто сочетается с отрицательной формой модального глагола can (can't, couldn't), так же как и глагол see.

We couldn't hear the teacher.

We can't see you.

6. Choose the right word and complete the sentences.

1) My granny is old. She can't (hear/listen to) well. 2) John, why (don't you hear/are you not listening)? 3) Don't shout, Ann. We can (hear/listen to) you well. 4) In the evening my family always (listen to/hear) the news. 5) "(Listen to/Hear) me, please," she said. 6) She can't understand it because she never (listens to/hears) her teacher.

7. Read the text. Are the sentences after the text true? (104).

HOLIDAYS AND FESTIVALS IN BRITAIN (3)

People in Britain celebrate Christmas on 25 December. They celebrate it as the day when Jesus ['dʒi:zəs] Christ was born. It is often cold, wet and foggy at Christmas. Families decorate their homes and Christmas trees. The day before Christmas is Christmas Eve. It is a very busy time for families in England. They prepare presents, make Christmas cakes, hang stockings near the fireplace. Children often write letters to Father Christmas with their wishes. They believe that while they are sleeping, Father Christmas comes to visit. He is a kind old man in red clothes with a big sack<sup>1</sup> of toys. He puts sweets and small toys in the children's stockings.



<sup>1</sup> a sack — мешок

On Christmas Day everyone<sup>1</sup> opens presents and sits down to table to have a big dinner. Families usually have turkey<sup>2</sup> or goose with vegetables. After dinner the family gathers in the living room to listen to Queen of England on television. At teatime in the late afternoon they drink tea with the Christmas cake.

During the holiday carolers go from house to house in the evening. They ring handbells and sing carols, Christmas songs. People give the carolers pies, nuts, fruit or a little money.

The day after Christmas is Boxing Day. But there's no fighting on that day. The name "boxing" comes from the time when people put money for the poor in the church boxes. Then on 26 December the poor got that money. Now people often use this day to give some money to people who helped them during the year.



- 1) In England it is often rainy at Christmas.  
2) Father Christmas visits children on Christmas Eve.  
3) On Christmas Day you can hear Queen of England on television.  
4) People eat the Christmas cake on the day after Christmas.  
5) There are a lot of fights on Boxing day.  
6) Boxing day is the day when the poor go to church.  
7) People celebrate Christmas on 25 December.

8. a) Complete the text. Check, (105).

People in Britain celebrate Christmas on <sup>(1)</sup> December. They believe Jesus Christ <sup>(2)</sup> on that day. People <sup>(3)</sup> their homes and Christmas trees. They prepare <sup>(4)</sup> for each other and write special Christmas <sup>(5)</sup>. Children often hang Christmas stockings near the <sup>(6)</sup> and write letters to <sup>(7)</sup> with their wishes. They know that Father Christmas is a kind old man with <sup>(8)</sup>. He puts sweets and small toys in the <sup>(9)</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> everyone ['evriwʌn] — каждый, все

<sup>2</sup> a turkey ['tɜ:kɪ] — индюшка

On Christmas Day families sit down to have <sup>(10)</sup> ... Families usually have <sup>(11)</sup> ... with vegetables. After dinner they gather in the living-room to listen to <sup>(12)</sup> ... on television.

b) Say how people celebrate Christmas in Britain.

9. Speak about the New Year's Eve and the New Year's Day in England and in Russia. Use these:

a time for celebrating and for making a new start, wish each other "Happy New Year", send special greeting cards, go to parties, discos, clubs, go to bed after midnight, "see the New year in", listen to / hear the Kremlin clock, listen to / hear Big Ben, celebrate with families, friends or neighbours, hug and kiss each other, shout "Happy New Year", sit down to have a big dinner

## Do It on Your Own

10. Complete the sentences.

1) When my mum was a little girl, their family decorated their Christmas tree ... nuts, sweets and apples. 2) ... a busy morning of 31 December my mum was preparing a goose ... the party. 3) Alice always meets me near the school garden ... classes. 4) "Good evening, Boris. Come ..., take ... your coat and hang it ... the hook." 5) ... the New Year's Day people are usually very busy. 6) ... midnight, when the clock strikes twelve, we celebrate the New Year. 7) Don't shout ... your little neighbour, be nice to him. 8) Little Sue looked ... her granny and gave her a big hug.

11. What did you do? Write true sentences.

- 1) ... during the day.
- 2) ... during my English class today.
- 3) ... during my winter holidays.
- 4) ... during the school year.
- 5) ... during lunch.
- 6) ... during my first lesson today.

12. Complete the sentences.

- 1) I know  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{men who ...} \\ \text{places which ...} \end{array} \right.$
- 2) I'd like to see  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{children who ...} \\ \text{films which ...} \end{array} \right.$
- 3) I like  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{men who ...} \\ \text{cities which ...} \end{array} \right.$
- 4) I want to have  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{friends who ...} \\ \text{books which ...} \end{array} \right.$
- 5) I hate  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{teachers who ...} \\ \text{dogs which ...} \end{array} \right.$

## UNIT FIVE

# It's a Beautiful World

## Step One



### Do It Together

1. A. Listen to the tape, (106). Match the texts and the names.

Text 1 — ?	a) 25 December
Text 2 — ?	b) Easter Sunday
Text 3 — ?	c) Guy Fawkes' Night
Text 4 — ?	d) Queen's Official Birthday (the second Saturday in June)

- B. How much do you know about these holidays?

2. A. Listen to the text, (107). Read it. What do the new words mean?

### THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

Queen Elizabeth II was born on 21 April 1926. But beginning with 1805 all British kings and queens celebrate their **official** [ə'fɪʃəl] birthday on the second Saturday in June.

The weather on this day is usually nice and sunny. The **royal** ['rɔɪəl] family watch the **Birthday Parade** [pə'reɪd] from the **balcony** ['bælkəni] of Buckingham Palace in London. The **soldiers** ['səʊldɪəz] in beautiful **uniforms** ['ju:nɪfɔ:mz] ride and **march** [mɑ:tʃ] along The Mall [mæl] — a street in central ['sentrəl] London. You can see the queen too. She rides in front of the soldiers. You can hear music and see bright flags, which fly high in the air.

The parade is very beautiful and a lot of people from all over the world come to watch it. The parade has a name. The name is "Trooping the Colour" because "trooping" means "walking together" and "a colour" means a flag.



- B. Answer the questions.

- 1) When is the queen's real birthday?
- 2) When is her official birthday?
- 3) Where do the soldiers ride and march?
- 4) Where are the royal family?
- 5) Where is the queen?
- 6) Why is the parade beautiful?
- 7) What is the name of the parade?
- 8) Why do they call the Birthday Parade "Trooping the Colour"?

MEMO

### Запомните неопределенные местоимения

some	someone } — кто-нибудь, кто-то somebody } something — что-нибудь, что-то (+ (в утвердительных предложениях) I met someone you know. Somebody came in. There is something on the chair.
any	anyone } — кто-нибудь anybody } anything — что-нибудь (- ? (в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях) Does anyone know it? I didn't see anybody in the garden. We don't understand anything.
no	no one } — никто nobody } nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] — ничто (- (в отрицательных предложениях) No one was there at 5. Nobody came on time. There is nothing in the box.

every

everyone  
everybody } — каждый, всякий  
everything — всё  
Everyone knows this.  
Everybody came to see me.  
Do you think you know everything?

1. Обратите внимание, что местоимения **any (anyone, anybody)** могут обозначать «любой, всякий».

Any child can understand it.

Anybody knows it.

2. Местоимения **some, somebody (someone)** и **something** могут употребляться и в вопросах, когда вопросы по сути являются просьбой или предложением.

Would you like some juice?

Can I have something to eat?

Do you want something hot or something cold?

Can someone help me, please?

3. Complete the sentences. Use **nobody, anybody, something, anything, nothing**.

1) Do you want ... to eat? 2) ... wants to go to the party with me.  
3) I didn't understand ... 4) Was there ... whom I know? 5) There is ... in the garden. You can't see Tom there. 6) Open the box! There is ... in it. Do you like it? 7) I've got ... to do this evening. 8) The party was not a success. ... liked it. 9) Does ... know where you live? 10) There is ... interesting in the book. Read it!

4. Speak about your class. Use (not) **everyone, no one, anyone**.

#### IN MY CLASS

... knows the name of Charlie Chaplin.

... speaks Italian.

... learns to play tennis.

... likes pop music.

... is a good football player.

... can sing or dance.

... plays golf.

... has a pet.

... wants to be a computer programmer.

... goes to the mountains for their holidays.

... is late for the lessons.

... is a good pupil.

MEMO

Обратите внимание, что в английском языке в предложении может быть только одно отрицание.

No one knows it. — Никто этого не знает.

I don't know anybody here. = I know nobody here. — Я никого здесь не знаю.

We see nothing. = We don't see anything. — Мы ничего не видим.

5. Say the same differently. Check,  (108).

Example: We don't hear anybody here. — We hear nobody here.

- 1) I don't know anybody here. 2) I don't think anybody can help us.  
3) I can't see anything. 4) We don't understand anything. 5) We can't buy anything. 6) We haven't got any money. 7) Don't ask anybody to come into the room. 8) Don't talk to anybody here.  
9) He doesn't like anything on the menu.

MEMO

#### Simple Future<sup>1</sup>

В английском языке будущее время образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов **shall/will** и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы **to**.

I	will/shall	do it	We	will/shall	do it
He She It	will		You They	will	

It will rain soon.

Jane will be 5 in June.

В современном английском языке вспомогательный глагол обычно сокращается до формы 'll.

I'll see. We'll come. They'll hear.

<sup>1</sup> Simple Future ['fju:tʃə] — простое будущее время

Отрицательная форма **will not** сокращается до **won't** [wɒnt], **shall not** — до **shan't** [ʃɑ:nt].

I **won't** (shan't) see.

We **won't** (shan't) come.

You **won't** come.

He/she **won't** come.

It **won't** rain.

They **won't** come.

В общих вопросах вспомогательный глагол стоит на первом месте.

- Will you come? <math>\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix}</math> Yes, I will.  
<math>\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix}</math> No, we won't.
- Will they hear? <math>\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix}</math> Yes, they will.  
<math>\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix}</math> No, they won't.
- Will she/he see? <math>\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix}</math> Yes, she will.  
<math>\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix}</math> No, he won't.
- Will it rain? <math>\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix}</math> Yes, it will.  
<math>\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix}</math> No, it won't.

В специальных вопросах перед вспомогательным глаголом ставятся вопросительное слово.

- When will you come?  
 Why will she go?  
 What will he see?  
 Who will do it?  
 Where will they meet?

6. How old will they be next<sup>1</sup> year? Ask and answer the questions.

Example: — How old will Tim be next year?

— Tim will be 15.



TIM - 1990



ANDREW - 1985



SARAH - 2003



KATE - 1950

<sup>1</sup> next [nekst] — следующий



MELISSA - 1976




COLIN - 1992



BOB - 1989



ROY - 2000

7. Say what cities and when Bob will visit. Check.  (109).



Example: Bob will come to London on 15 April.

15 April — London

28 May — Leeds

3 June — Paris

14 July — Rome

23 August — Moscow

22 September — Madrid

31 October — Kiev

5 November — Glasgow

8. A. Ask Bob when he will go to these places.

Example: When will you go to Blackpool?

Blackpool  
 the Lake District  
 Disneyland  
 St. Petersburg

Florida  
 Wales  
 Poland  
 Finland

B. Say what the weather will be like in these places.

Example: It will be sunny and dry in Blackpool.



Blackpool



The Lake District



Disneyland



St. Petersburg



Florida



Wales



Poland



Finland

9. What questions did Miss Simpson ask the fortune-teller<sup>1</sup>? Check. (110).

- 1) /Larry/I/when/marry/will/?
- 2) /we/will/marry/where/?
- 3) /come to/will/who/the party/?
- 4) /present/Larry/me/will/what/give/?
- 5) /we/have/how many/will/children/?
- 6) /be/will/they/girls/boys/or/?
- 7) /where/we/will/live/?
- 8) /how/many/I/have/will/husbands/?
- 9) /die/when/will/I/?
- 10) /I/happy/be/will/?



10. Say what you will do and what you won't do next Sunday.

- write a postcard to your granny
- go abroad
- stay in a hotel
- go boating
- go to school
- go to the forest
- buy a mobile

<sup>1</sup> fortune-teller ['fɔ:rtʃən,tɛlə] — предсказательница будущего, гадалка

- go to the north/south
- ski
- have a tour of the Houses of Parliament
- buy souvenirs for your friends
- have lunch in a restaurant
- go to church
- talk to your friends on the phone
- celebrate your birthday
- drive a car
- cook Sunday lunch

### Do It on Your Own

11. Charles is going to Moscow in August. What will he see there and what won't he see?





5



6



7



8



9



10




11

12. Use *anybody/anyone, anything, nobody/no one, nothing, somebody/ someone, something, everything* to complete the sentences.

1) There is ... in the garden. Everybody is in the house. 2) Is there ... in the bag? No, there isn't. 3) Is there ... in the classroom? No, there isn't. Everybody is in the hall. 4) There is ... here. I hear that ... is opening the door. 5) Is there ... here who can speak English? 6) I see ... I want to buy. 7) She says she knows ... about him. She doesn't know his address or where he works. 8) ... told me about the party on Saturday night. 9) ... will be O.K. You'll see. 10) ... will come to Jane's birthday party. ... likes her.

## Step Two

### Do It Together

1. Listen to the text and complete it,  (111).



In Australia, Christmas is different! The weather is ... and sunny — there's no ... . On ... Day, Australians go to the beach and have ... there. They eat cold turkey, ... and ... . Father Christmas goes to the beach and ... to children. Father Christmas in Australia ... on a surfboard.

2. Use *no one, everybody* or *everything* in these sentences.

1) ... is green and beautiful in spring.  
2) ... likes cold and rainy days in autumn.  
3) ... likes to stay at home on cold winter days.  
4) ... likes to go to the beach when it is hot and sunny.

- 5) ... is yellow, green and red in an autumn forest.
- 6) ... goes to school in August.
- 7) ... plays games out of doors in rainy weather.
- 8) ... was wet and cold in the rain.
- 9) ... enjoyed the first warm and pleasant day of the year.

Вы уже знаете, что по-английски о будущих событиях можно сказать по-разному:

Ann will be fourteen on Monday.  
Ann is going to be fourteen on Monday.

Однако, если решение сделать что-то в будущем принимается в момент речи, употребляется только **future simple**:

This is a very good book. I think I'll buy it.

Оборот **to be going to** употребляется в том случае, если а) решение сделать что-то принято заранее или если б) налицо есть явные признаки того, что какое-то событие обязательно произойдет в будущем.

- a) There is no bread at home, I am going to buy it after school.
- b) Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.

Очень часто в таких случаях (особенно с глаголами движения **to come, to go, to travel**) используется время **present progressive**:

What time are you meeting Ann?  
What time are you going to meet Ann?  
I'm travelling to France on Tuesday.  
I'm going to travel to France on Tuesday.

3. Look at the pictures and say what is going to happen<sup>1</sup>.  
Example: He is going to fall.

- 1) to be ill
- 2) to be rich<sup>2</sup>
- 3) to be late
- 4) to be happy
- 5) to be tired
- 6) to rain
- 7) to have wonderful weather
- 8) to become a doctor



<sup>1</sup> to happen ['hæpən] — случаться  
<sup>2</sup> rich [rɪʃ] — богатый



4. Ask and answer questions about Sam.

Example: — When is Sam going to Paris?  
— He is going to Paris on 15 June.

#### MONTHLY PLANNER

### June


1 —	9 weekend at Brighton
2 meet Tom Kelly	10 restaurant with Polly
3 bank 11 — 12 a. m.	11 —
4 Jim's birthday, phone	12 business lunch at the Savoy
5 Manchester, 10 o'clock train	13 —
6 —	14 baseball match 7 p.m. Richmond
7 Jane's party	15 Paris. Flight AF 1589 7 p. m.
8 weekend at Brighton	16 —



5. Complete these sentences. Use *will* or *won't*.


Example: I'm very tired. I think ...  
I'm very tired. I think I'll go to bed.

- 1) I'm very hungry. I think ...
- 2) I'm thirsty. I think ...
- 3) All my friends are going to the cinema. I think ...
- 4) I know the party will be boring. I ...
- 5) My birthday is coming. I ...
- 6) If there is no tea and no coffee, I ...
- 7) If I can't go to London, I ...
- 8) If the weather is bad, I ...
- 9) I don't like this song, I ...
- 10) If you have vanilla ice cream and chocolate ice cream, I ...
- 11) I'll be busy in the evening, I ...
- 12) It's going to rain, I ...

6. What do these words mean,  (112)?

**temperature** [ˈtɛmpərətʃə]: What's the temperature today? Is it very cold?

**snowman** [ˈsnəʊmæn] — **snowmen**: In winter children like to make snowmen. I made a snowman with a long nose. It was very funny.

7. Learn some new words,  (113). Listen to the tape and repeat.

A.

**degree** [diˈɡri:] — градус

**spend** [spɛnd] — идти (о снеге)

**spend** [spɛnd] — проводить (время)

**skate** [skeɪt] — 1) л конек;

2) л кататься на коньках

**tomorrow** [təˈmɒrəʊ] — завтра

**hill** [hɪl] — холм, невысокая

горка

**shine** [ʃaɪn] — светить(ся)

**sunshine** [ˈsʌnʃaɪn] — солнечный свет

**be over** [ˈəʊvə] — заканчиваться

B.

**degree**: five degrees of frost, ten degrees hotter, at the temperature of five degrees. They say the temperature will be ten degrees colder on Sunday.

**snow**: Look! It is snowing. It often snows in winter. Do you think it will snow on Saturday? It was snowing when John was leaving for London.

**spend** — **spent** [spɛnt]: to spend money on books, to spend time, to spend the weekend. The Browns spent a week in Spain. Where do you usually spend your holidays?

**skate**: skates, roller-skates. Mum bought me roller-skates last Friday.

**skate**: to skate well, to skate badly, to roller-skate. Can you skate?

**go skating**: In Russia people often go skiing and skating in winter.

**skateboard**: to ride on a skateboard. I'd like to have a good skateboard.

**tomorrow**: We'll go boating tomorrow. Jane says she is leaving for Kursk tomorrow. Polly and Jack are going to see the Hermitage tomorrow.

**hill**: low hills, high hills, on the hill, in the hills, up and down the hill. In summer we often walked in the hills. They say that Moscow stands on seven hills.

**uphill**: It's always difficult to walk uphill.

**downhill**: to ski downhill, downhill skiing. I like downhill skiing more than cross-country<sup>1</sup> skiing.

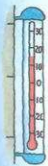
**shine** — **shone** [ʃɒn]: the sun shines. The sun shone brightly yesterday. Will the sun shine tomorrow? Is the sun shining now?

**shine** (n): the shine of the sun = sunshine. He liked to sit in the sunshine on a low bench. We have a lot of sunshine in July but little sunshine in January.

**be over**: the time is over, the film is over, the lesson is over. The holidays were over and we returned home. When will the class be over?

**next**: next summer, next Sunday, next week. We are going to the zoo next Saturday. I'll phone you next week.

8. Learn to speak about the temperature,  (114).



+15° — It's fifteen degrees above [əˈbʌv] zero [ˈziərəʊ].

+10° — It's ten degrees above zero.

+5° — It's five degrees above zero.

0° — It's zero degrees.

-5° — It's five degrees below [biˈləʊ] zero.

-10° — It's ten degrees below zero.

-15° — It's fifteen degrees below zero.

It's fifteen degrees of frost.

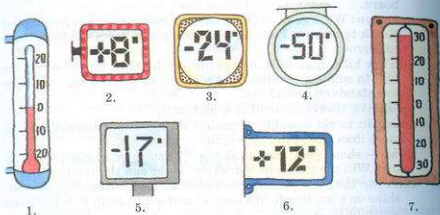


<sup>1</sup> cross-country [ˈkrɒskəntri] skiing — катание на лыжах по равнинной местности (норвежский стиль)

9. What is the temperature?

- a)  $+23^{\circ}$     $-14^{\circ}$     $+13^{\circ}$     $-19^{\circ}$     $-2^{\circ}$   
        $0^{\circ}$          $+36^{\circ}$          $+4^{\circ}$          $-44^{\circ}$          $+27^{\circ}$

b)



MEMO

Температуру можно измерять, используя разные шкалы. В большинстве европейских стран и Великобритании температуру измеряют по шкале Цельсия (Celsius ['selsiəs] или Centigrade ['sentigræd] (на письме часто C). Согласно этой шкале, вода замерзает при  $0^{\circ}$  и закипает при  $100^{\circ}$ .

В США используют шкалу Фаренгейта (Fahrenheit ['færənhaɪt] (на письме F). По шкале Фаренгейта вода замерзает при  $32^{\circ}$  и закипает при  $212^{\circ}$ . Нормальная температура тела по шкале Фаренгейта приблизительно  $98^{\circ}$ F.

10. Answer the questions.

A. Where will Nick spend his holidays?

June — sea camp

July — abroad

August — granny's country house.

B. Where will you spend your spring and summer holidays?

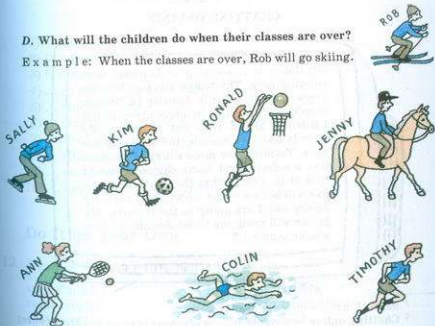
C. How will Jane spend her money tomorrow?

Example: Jane will spend her money on cinema tickets tomorrow.



D. What will the children do when their classes are over?

Example: When the classes are over, Rob will go skiing.



E. Where will they go next Sunday?

Example: Jane likes animals. She'll go to the zoo.

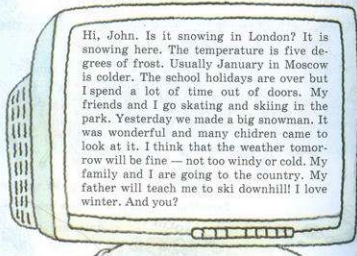
- |                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Jim likes new films. ...        | 5) Ron likes swimming. ...   |
| 2) Sarah likes good food. ...      | 6) Don likes skating. ...    |
| 3) Nina likes meeting friends. ... | 7) Grace likes shopping. ... |
| 4) Kate likes flowers. ...         | 8) I like ...                |

F. How much sunshine do these people have in November and in March?

People in	Moscow	have	a lot of	sunshine	in November
	Murmansk		little		
	Sidney (Australia)		not very		
	London		much		in March
	Miami		nearly <sup>1</sup> no		
	Helsinki		very little		
	Delhi		very much		

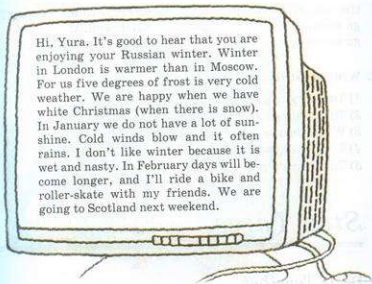
11. Read the text and complete the sentences after it.

CHATTING ONLINE<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> nearly ['ni:əli] — почти, практически

<sup>2</sup> Chatting online — интерактивное общение (разговор в Интернете)



- 1) Winter in Moscow is ...
- 2) Winter in London is ...
- 3) It is snowing ...
- 4) ... made a big snowman.
- 5) ... enjoys winter.
- 6) ... five degrees of frost is a cold winter.
- 7) It often rains in winter in ...
- 8) It often snows in winter ...
- 9) ... doesn't like winter.
- 10) ... days will become longer.

Do It on Your Own

12. Write an e-mail about winter in your place.

snows much?  
rains much?  
cold days?

usual temperature?  
much sunshine?  
cold winds?

time out of doors?  
go skating?  
go skiing?

do cross-country skiing?  
ski downhill?  
make snowmen?

### 13. Write about tomorrow.

- 1) Tomorrow morning I will ...
- 2) Tomorrow afternoon I am going ...
- 3) When the classes are over I will ...
- 4) Tomorrow evening I am going ...
- 5) Tomorrow night<sup>1</sup> I will ...

## Step Three

### Do It Together

#### 1. What are they doing tomorrow, (115).

- |                                                   |      |     |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|-----|
| 1) Jeff is skiing.                                | Yes? | No? |
| 2) Margo is playing basketball.                   | Yes? | No? |
| 3) Chris is going abroad.                         | Yes? | No? |
| 4) Sam is roller-skating with his friends.        | Yes? | No? |
| 5) Charly is going to a birthday party.           | Yes? | No? |
| 6) Samantha is going to the museum.               | Yes? | No? |
| 7) Don is working in the garden.                  | Yes? | No? |
| 8) Mr Norris is returning to Oxford.              | Yes? | No? |
| 9) Mrs Norris is staying in London.               | Yes? | No? |
| 10) Michael is spending the day with his parents. | Yes? | No? |

#### 2. A. What is the weather like in these places now? Use these: *It is snowing...; It is raining...; The sun is shining...*

<sup>1</sup> night — *ад: вечер*



B. What will the weather be like in these places tomorrow? Use these: *It will snow...; It will rain...; The sun will shine...*



3. Sing a song. 🎵 (116).

**YOU'RE MY SUNSHINE**

You're my sunshine,  
My only sunshine.

You make me happy,  
When the skies are grey.

You'll never know, dear,  
How much I love you.  
Please don't take my sunshine away!

(Two times)

**MEMO**

Существует правило, что в придаточных предложениях времени и условия будущее время с *will* не употребляется. Вместо него используются формы настоящего времени.

Сравните:

Когда Джейн придет домой, я позвоню тебе. — *When Jane comes home, I'll call you.*

Если ты поедешь в Лондон, сходи в Британский музей. — *If you go to London, visit the British Museum.*

Если не пойдет дождь, мы будем кататься на лодке. — *If it doesn't rain, we'll go boating.*

4. Match the parts<sup>1</sup> of the sentences.

- |                            |                                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) When we have a party    | a) the sun shines brightly.         |
| 2) If you come to Moscow   | b) people feel happier.             |
| 3) If the weather is good  | c) they'll spend the day at home.   |
| 4) When summer comes       | d) he will tell you one more.       |
| 5) If it rains again       | e) they'll sunbathe.                |
| 6) When we go skating      | f) we'll dance a lot.               |
| 7) When the sun shines     | g) the children will play games.    |
| 8) If you like his story   | h) give them something to eat.      |
| 9) When the lesson is over | i) we will take you with us.        |
| 10) If they are hungry     | j) you can stay with us.            |
| 11) If it doesn't snow     | k) they won't have white Christmas. |

<sup>1</sup> a part [pa:t] — часть

5. Complete the sentences. Use *if* or *when*.

- 1) I'll phone you ... (come to Petersburg).
- 2) You'll be tired ... (don't go to bed now).
- 3) I'll stay with the baby ... (go to the cinema).
- 4) We'll have dinner together ... (come home).
- 5) The friends will go to the dancing club ... (have money).
- 6) We can ski ... (snow).
- 7) You can watch television ... (have time in the evening).
- 8) She will sing for you ... (ask her).
- 9) I'll sunbathe ... (be sunny).
- 10) It'll be warm ... (shine).

6. What will they do?

Example: If it snows, they will make a snowman.

1) If it snows, they ...



2) If it rains, ...



3) If it's cold, ...



4) If it's hot, ...



5) If the weather changes, ...



6) If the wind changes, ...



7) If it's not foggy, ...



8) If the sun shines brightly, ...



7. Learn some new words, (117). Listen to the tape and repeat.

A.

cross [krɒs] — пересекать  
(улицу, мост и т. д.)

sunbathe ['sʌnbəʊ] — загорать

real [riəl] — настоящий, действительный

really — действительно

heavy ['hevi] — тяжелый

heavily ['hevili] — сильно

hope [həʊp] — 1) надеяться;  
2) и надежда

change [tʃeɪndʒ] — менять, изменяться

win [wɪn] — выигрывать

B.

cross: to cross the bridge, to cross the river, to cross the street.  
How can we get to the post office? — Cross the bridge and you'll see it.

sunbathe: to sunbathe on the sand, to sunbathe on the beach. It is better to sunbathe in the morning before twelve.

real: real winter, real friend. We spent August in the mountains. That was a real holiday.

really: a) It is really difficult to learn to skate. b) I came home at five. — Really?

heavy: a heavy stone, a heavy box. Your bag is heavy, but mine is heavier.

heavily: to rain heavily, to snow heavily. It snowed heavily yesterday. It was raining heavily when we left the house.

hope: to hope for good holidays, to hope to go abroad, to hope for the best. I hoped to come back at seven.

change: to change a flat, to change money, to change trains. We're going to change our hotel. When did they change their car?

win — won [wʌn]: to win a game, to win a match<sup>1</sup>. Do you think we'll win the game?

8. A. What did you do?

- a) last winter holidays?      b) last summer holidays?

B. What was the weather like when you were leaving home this morning?

- a) to shine brightly      c) to snow heavily  
b) to rain heavily      d) ...

<sup>1</sup> a match [mætʃ] — матч

9. What do they hope for?

Example: Alan hopes to win the game.

ALAN



to win the game

TRACY



to become a doctor

MASHA



to know English well

BRUCE



to travel about England in spring

ROY



to visit Italy in summer

ALICE



to see the queen

OLGA



to be happy

MEMO

Наречие so [səʊ] в английском языке часто употребляется для усиления:


I am so happy. — Я так счастлив.

It was so frosty yesterday. — Вчера было так морозно.

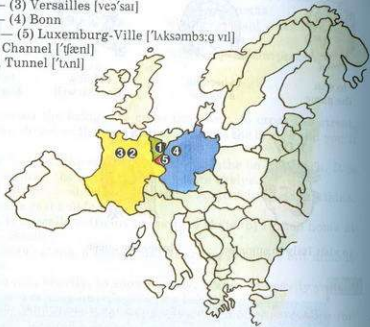
10. Use so in these sentences.

Example: Jim has got many friends.  
Jim has got so many friends.

- 1) Bees are small.
- 2) It was beautiful last autumn.
- 3) My bedroom will be cosy.
- 4) Last summer was dry.
- 5) Jane is ill.
- 6) Bobby's room was messy.
- 7) Last August was rainy.
- 8) Our classroom will be light.
- 9) The winter is wonderful.
- 10) Alice's bag was heavy.

11. Listen to the tape,  (118) and read. Show these places on the map.

- Belgium [ˈbɛldʒəm] — (1) Brussels [ˈbrʌsəlz]  
 France — (2) Paris  
           — the Louvre [luˈvrə]  
           — (3) Versailles [veɪˈsɑː]  
 Germany — (4) Bonn  
 Luxembourg — (5) Luxembourg-Ville [ˈlʌksəmbɜːg vɪl]  
 The English Channel [ˈtʃænl]  
 The Channel Tunnel [ˈtʌnl]



12. A. John Barker is on a school trip to Europe. He is sending cards to his friend Yura. Read his cards and show the places he visits on the map.

a) JOHN'S EASTER HOLIDAYS

Hello!

London  
15 April

Easter holidays are here and I am going on a tour with my class. Tomorrow we are crossing the English Channel by the Channel Tunnel and going to Paris by bus. We are going to stay in Paris for a day and visit the Louvre. If the weather is fine and it does not rain, we'll go to the city of Versailles to look at the palace and the gardens. I'll write you a card from France.

Bye

John

b)

Luxembourg-Ville  
18 April

Hi, Yura.

I am writing from Luxembourg. Paris was wonderful. It was so hot and sunny that we sunbathed in the park. The Louvre was not bad but I don't really like picture galleries. Most of all I enjoyed going up the Eiffel Tower. I took some pictures of Paris and the Versailles gardens. If the pictures come out all right, I'll send you some.

Luxembourg-Ville is a very interesting city. There are flowers everywhere. We are staying in a good old hotel. There is little to do because it is raining heavily. Tomorrow we are going to Bonn. I hope it won't rain there.

John

c)

Bonn  
19 April

Hello!

Bonn is cold and wet. We went about the city in a bus and got out only to have lunch at McDonalds. Bonn is a beautiful city with old cathedrals, but it looks so grey in the rain! We are leaving tomorrow to go to Brussels. We all miss the sunshine we had in Paris. I hope the weather will change soon.

John

d)

Brussels  
21 April

It is the last day of our trip. We are returning to London tomorrow. The sun is shining brightly again and everyone is happier than in Germany. Brussels is a busy place. Most of all we liked the Brussels cakes which we had in an open-air café. Tonight we are going to see a football match between Belgium and Scotland. We will all shout for Scotland. If it wins, we'll have a party and have crisps, cakes, and Coke.

I am really enjoying it.

John

**B. Answer the questions about John's Easter holidays.**

- a) 1) Where did John write his first card?  
2) In what month did he write it?  
3) With whom is John going on a tour?  
4) Where is he going tomorrow?  
5) What places is he going to visit there?
- b) 1) What place is the second card from?  
2) What was the weather like in Paris?  
3) What did John like more: the Louvre or the Eiffel Tower?  
4) What is the weather like in Luxemburg-Ville?  
5) Where will John be tomorrow?
- c) 1) Which of the cities had a lot of sunshine: Bonn or Paris?  
2) How did John and his friends travel in Bonn?  
3) Where did they have lunch?  
4) For what city are they leaving Bonn tomorrow?  
5) What does John hope for?
- d) 1) What place is the last letter from?  
2) What is the weather like there?  
3) Where will John be tomorrow?  
4) What did the children enjoy in Brussels most of all?  
5) How will John and his friends spend their last evening in Brussels?

**Do It on Your Own**

**13. Write what the children will do:**

- 1) when winter (spring, summer, autumn) comes;
- 2) when the weather changes;
- 3) when John's friends win the football match;
- 4) when the temperature is 10° below zero;
- 5) if it rains;
- 6) if it doesn't rain;
- 7) if it snows;
- 8) if it doesn't snow.

**Step Four**

**Do It Together**

1. A. Listen to the story "The Wind and The Sun", (119). Before you listen learn these:



a coat



have a coat on



take off the coat

make somebody take off the coat — заставить кого-то снять пальто

**B. Who said it — the Sun or the Wind?**

- 1) "Let's see who is right."
- 2) "Can you make him take off his coat?"
- 3) "I'll show you that I am stronger."
- 4) "I can't do it."

**C. What is the moral of the story?**

- 1) The Sun always wins.
- 2) Kindness<sup>1</sup> is better than force<sup>2</sup>.
- 3) Man likes the sun more than he likes the wind.

**2. When will Rachel do it?**

- 1) Rachel will get up when the clock ... (to strike 7).
- 2) Rachel will have breakfast when her mother ... (cook it).

<sup>1</sup> kindness ['kaɪndnəs] — доброта

<sup>2</sup> force [fɔ:s] — сила



- 3) Rachel will go to school when she ... (to be ready).
- 4) Rachel will go to a swimming bath when her classes ... (to be over).
- 5) Rachel will go shopping when her mother ... (to come home).
- 6) Rachel will speak to Jim when he ... (to visit her).
- 7) Rachel will read the Harry Potter books when she ... (to buy them).

3. On what condition<sup>1</sup> will they do it?

- 1) Sandy will go boating if the weather ...
- 2) Sandy will go to the Lake District if it ...
- 3) David will make a snowman if it ...
- 4) Mary will chat online with Peter if her parents ...
- 5) Boris will ski downhill if it ...
- 6) The weather will be warm if the sun ...
- 7) Polly will spend a lot of time outdoors if the weather ...

to be good.  
not to rain.  
to snow.  
to buy a computer.  
not to snow heavily.  
to shine brightly.  
not to be rainy.

MEMO

Придаточные времени и условия не следует путать с придаточными изъяснительными. В придаточных времени и условия глаголы в форме **future simple** не употребляются, а в изъяснительных придаточных будущее время часто встречается.

Сравните:

1. Я позвоню тебе (когда?), *когда папа вернется*. (придаточное времени)

I'll call you when father comes back.

Я не знаю (чего?), *когда папа вернется*. (изъяснительное придаточное)

I don't know when father will come back.

2. Они купят новую машину (при каком условии?), *если у них будут деньги*. (придаточное условия)

They'll buy a new car if they have money.

Я не знаю (чего?), *будут ли у них деньги*. (придаточное изъяснительное)

I don't know if they will have money.

<sup>1</sup> on what condition [kən'diʃn] — при каком условии

4. Complete the sentences.

- 1) I'd like to know when (we go/we'll go) to the sea next summer.
- 2) I'll come to your party if (I am/I'll be) in town tomorrow.
- 3) Do you know if next Sunday (is/will be) warm?
- 4) What will you do when summer (comes/will come)?
- 5) Jane says that she will take bus when she (goes/will go) to Oxford.
- 6) If they (like/will like) it at the hotel, they will tell us about it in a letter.
- 7) Please call me when the film (is/will be) over.
- 8) If the child (hears/will hear) your bedtime story, he will sleep better.
- 9) I'd like to know if they (stay/will stay) in Moscow or (go/will go) to St. Petersburg.

5. Learn some new words, (120). Listen to the tape and repeat.

A.

season ['si:zn] — время года

ripe [raɪp] — зрелый

favourite ['feɪvərət] — любимый

juicy ['dʒu:si] — сочный

leaf [li:f] — лист

different ['dɪfrənt] — другой,

tasty [teɪsti] — вкусный

разный, различный

B.

season: a cold season, a warm season. There are four seasons in a year. Which season do you like more than summer?

favourite: a favourite season, a favourite song, a favourite sport.

Jack likes hockey very much. It's his favourite sport. Autumn was A. Pushkin's favourite season.

leaf — leaves: a green leaf, yellow leaves. There are a lot of red and yellow leaves in autumn.

tasty: a tasty pie, a tasty orange, tasty fruit. Mum bought some tasty cakes yesterday.

ripe: a ripe apple, ripe vegetables. I like oranges when they are ripe.

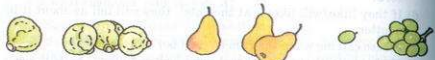
juicy: ripe, juicy fruit, juicy apples. We all like juicy fruit.

different: a different answer, a different hat, to be different. Jim is different from Bob. I would like to read a different book.

6. A. Listen to the tape,  (121), and read the words.



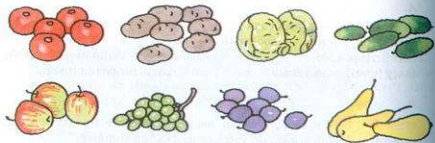
a plum — plums    a mushroom — mushrooms    a potato — potatoes



a cabbage — cabbages    a pear — pears    a grape — grapes

B. In what months can you see these vegetables and fruit in our gardens?

Example: We can see apples in August and September.



C. Give the name of your

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) favourite fruit;     | 4) favourite book;  |
| 2) favourite vegetable; | 5) favourite sport; |
| 3) favourite colour;    | 6) favourite film.  |

7. What is not right here?

- 1) Mushrooms grow on the trees.
- 2) Potatoes came from Italy.
- 3) Pears can't grow in hot countries.
- 4) Grapes are never juicy.
- 5) Plums can be of different colours.
- 6) You can't make a salad from fruit.

- 7) Plums have stones<sup>1</sup>, apples do not.
- 8) Cabbages are always green.
- 9) Plums are green when they are ripe.

8. A. Match the parts of the text with their names. There are three parts but four names.


- |                                        |                           |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) Autumn, the Terrible.               | 3) Autumn, the Beautiful. |
| 2) The Season of Fruit and Vegetables. | 4) A Day in Autumn.       |

### AUTUMN

a) My favourite season is autumn. By the way<sup>2</sup>, in America they call it "fall". I like it because autumn has a lot of colours. Red, yellow, orange, and brown leaves fall down from the trees. The weather is usually pleasant with a warm nice breeze blowing and a few white clouds in the blue sky. The sun is not hot any more<sup>3</sup>. (I hate it when the weather is hot!)

b) Early autumn is a "tasty" season too. People gather vegetables and fruit. In the shops and markets there are ripe apples and pears, juicy grapes and plums, red tomatoes and green cucumbers, you can see a lot of potatoes and cabbages too. Everybody tries to spend more time out of doors. They often go to the forest and gather nuts and mushrooms there.

c) But early autumn is different from late autumn. The days in October and November are usually grey, rainy, and cold. They become shorter and the nights longer. Birds fly to the south to spend the cold winter months there. A lot of people hate this time. But I don't. I know that after white winter, green spring and summer, which is bright, my favourite season with its Indian summer<sup>4</sup> will come again.

- B. Listen to the text "Autumn",  (122), and then read it.

- <sup>1</sup> a stone — зёрно; косточка
- <sup>2</sup> by the way — между прочим
- <sup>3</sup> any more — больше не
- <sup>4</sup> Indian summer — бабье лето

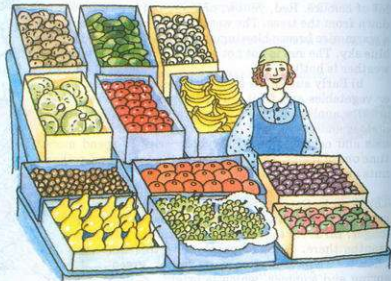
9. Say why autumn

- 1) is a "tasty" season;
- 2) has a lot of colours;
- 3) can be a very pleasant season;
- 4) can be a nasty season.

10. Say why you like (dislike) autumn.

Do It on Your Own

11. Write the names of these fruit and vegetables.



12. Match the parts of the sentences and write them down.

- |                                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) I don't know if                  | a) it doesn't rain.                 |
| 2) They will go to the beach if     | b) he goes to the supermarket.      |
| 3) Nick will buy some potatoes when | c) he will go to France.            |
| 4) Ask Alice when                   | d) they will stay at home.          |
| 5) If the sky is grey               | e) she will go to the skating-rink. |
| 6) When autumn comes                | f) the leaves will fall down.       |

# Step Five

## Do It Together

1. Read the poem and complete it with the names of seasons. Check, (123). Read the poem aloud.

### WHO LOVES THE TREES BEST?

Who loves the trees best?

"I," said ...

"Green leaves so beautiful  
To them I bring!."



Who loves the trees best?

"I," ... said,

"I give them flowers,  
White, yellow and red."

Who loves the trees best?

"I," ... said,

"I give them ripe fruits,  
Golden<sup>2</sup> and red."



Who loves the trees best?

"I love them best,"

Cold ... answered,  
"I give them a rest<sup>3</sup>."



2. A. Each season is wonderful. Can you say why?

Spring is wonderful because...

Summer...

Winter...

Autumn...

B. And what makes them not pleasant?

Spring is unpleasant because...

Summer...

Winter...

Autumn...

<sup>1</sup> to bring [brɪŋ] — приносить

<sup>2</sup> golden [gəʊldən] — золотой

<sup>3</sup> a rest [rest] — отдых, покой

3. A. Listen to the dialogue and act it out, (124).

GOING AWAY FOR HOLIDAYS

- You know what? I'm going away tomorrow.
- Really? Where are you going?
- I'm going to Spain for holidays. I hate late autumn with its rain and winds. I always go away to where it's warm.
- I am glad for you. I hope you'll enjoy the sunshine in Spain. Where are you going to stay?
- At a seaside hotel in Malaga [ˈmæləgə]. I'm going to sunbathe and swim in the sea, get much sleep and walk a lot.
- It's wonderful! Enjoy it and have fun. I'll see you later, when you return.
- I'll send you a postcard from Spain.
- Thank you.

B. Make up one more dialogue about going away to Finland in winter. Act it out.

4. Speak about your favourite season.

- What season is it?
- What makes it beautiful?
- What makes it pleasant?
- What can you do in this season?
- What can you enjoy in this season?
- What holidays do people celebrate in this season?

5. Listen to the song, (125), and sing it along.

She'll be coming round the mountain when she comes,  
She'll be coming round the mountain when she comes,  
She'll be coming round the mountain,  
She'll be coming round the mountain,  
She'll be coming round the mountain when she comes.

She'll be driving six white horses when she comes,  
She'll be driving six white horses when she comes,  
Oh, we'll all go out to meet her when she comes,  
Oh, we'll all go out to meet her when she comes,  
And we'll all have sweets and pudding when she comes.

MEMO

Кроме слова **when**, придаточные предложения времени могут вводиться и другими наречиями, например **before**, **after**, **until** (до тех пор, пока) или **as soon as** (как только). Правило при этом остается неизменным: будущее время в таких придаточных предложениях не используется.

Например:

I'll call you **before** you go to the shops.  
We'll meet **after** the classes are over.  
They'll stay at the hotel **until** autumn begins.  
She'll go for a walk **as soon as** it stops raining.

6. Ask and answer the questions.

What will you do	after before until as soon as	the school is over in May? your parents return home from work today? you are 16? you finish school? you have money to spend?
------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

7. Some of these sentences aren't right. Correct<sup>1</sup> them.

- 1) I don't know if Mike will stay with us or not.
- 2) If she will play the game, she will win. She's very good at tennis.
- 3) These children will be seven when September comes.
- 4) We won't go skating if it will be very cold.
- 5) I'll call you as soon as the film will be over.
- 6) I'd like to know if you'll come to the party.
- 7) After they'll buy the food, they'll begin cooking.
- 8) Write to me if you come to Moscow next summer.
- 9) Stay here until I return from the bank.
- 10) Before summer will come, we won't leave the city for the sea.
- 11) Don't go out if it rains.
- 12) When autumn will begin, the leaves will start falling from the trees.

<sup>1</sup> to correct [kə'rekt] — исправить

Предлагая помощь, спрашивая, стоит ли что-то сделать, англичане часто пользуются конструкцией **Shall I...?**

Shall I open the window? — Открыть окно?  
Shall I cook dinner? — Приготовить обед?

8. Help Mrs Green. Offer<sup>1</sup> to do these things:

Example: Shall I go shopping?



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.

9. Bob and Betty are thinking what to do this evening. Make up their questions.

Example: Shall we go to a restaurant or have dinner at home?



1.



3.



2.



4.



5.



6.



Do It on Your Own

- Write about spring, summer, autumn and winter in twenty sentences.
- Write the sentences differently. Use *before*, *after*, *as soon as*, in them.
  - I'll go to university when I finish school.
  - I'll stay at a hotel when I come to Sochi.
  - When I'm twenty-five, I'll have a family of my own.
  - When I buy the vegetables, I'll prepare some tasty soup.
  - When autumn comes, we'll gather mushrooms in the forest.
  - When summer comes, we'll sunbathe a lot.

<sup>1</sup> to offer [ɒfə] — предлагать


## UNIT SIX

# The Way We Look<sup>1</sup>

## Step One



### Do It Together

1. A. Listen to the poem,  (126), and say what the girl could do at different times.

Example: When she was one, she could do nothing.

#### WHEN I WAS ONE (by Carolyn Graham)

When I was one,  
It wasn't much fun.  
What did you do  
When you were two?



When I was two,  
I learned to ski.  
What did you do  
When you were three?



When I was three,  
I danced on the floor.  
What did you do  
When you were four?



When I was four,  
I learned to dive.  
What did you do  
When you were five?



нырять

<sup>1</sup> The way we look. — То, как мы выглядим.

When I was five,  
I learned new tricks.  
What did you do  
When you were six?



новые проказы

When I was six,  
It was really heaven.  
What did you do  
When you were seven?



это было божественно

When I was seven,  
I learned to skate.  
What did you do  
When you were eight?



When I was eight,  
It was really great.  
But when I was one,  
It wasn't much fun.



было здорово

- B. Say what you could do when you were 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

#### MEMO

Для того чтобы сказать «могу» или «может», помимо так называемого модального глагола can (I can sing. He can't skate.), используется конструкция **to be able to** (I am able to sing. He isn't able to skate and they are not able to ski.). В прошедшем времени соответственно:

I was able to sing well.  
He was able to skate when he was six.  
They weren't able to ski when they were young.

Формы будущего времени у глагола can нет. Если необходимо сказать, что кто-то сможет что-то сделать в будущем, используется только **to be able to**:

Soon I will be able to drive a car.  
Next summer we'll be able to go to the sea.

	to be able to	can
Present Simple	am (is, are) able to	can
Past Simple	was (were) able to	could
Future Simple	will/shall be able to	—

2. Say what John was (not) able to do when he was a young child and what he is able to do now.

Example: John was not able to play basketball when he was four.  
John is able to ride a bicycle now.

John is four.



- read picture books
- play with his toys
- rollerskate

- fish
- ride a tricycle<sup>1</sup>
- play basketball



Ten years later.


- play on the computer
- ride a bicycle
- fish with his father
- play basketball



- skate
- play football
- read real books
- rollerskate

<sup>1</sup> a tricycle ['traɪsɪkl] — трехколесный велосипед

МЕМО

3. John lives in Great Britain and Yura lives in Russia. In these countries young people can do the same things at different ages. When will John and Yura be able to do these things? Check,  (127).

- 1) John/Yura will be able to drive a car when he is (16/17/18).
- 2) John/Yura will be able to drive a minibus when he is (17/18/21).
- 3) John/Yura will be able to go to university when he is (16/17/18).
- 4) John/Yura will be able to marry when he is (18/19/20).
- 5) John/Yura will be able to go to the army when he is (16/17/18).
- 6) John/Yura will be able to have a passport (at any age/when he is 14/16).
- 7) John/Yura will be able to buy alcohol when he is (16/17/18).
- 8) John/Yura will be able to buy cigarettes when he is (16/17/18).
- 9) John/Yura will be able to buy a house when he is (18/19/21).
- 10) John/Yura will be able to vote<sup>1</sup> when he is (16/18/21).

4. Answer your friend's questions.

- 1) Who shall I invite to the party?
- 2) Where shall we go on Sunday?
- 3) What shall I give you for your birthday?
- 4) What shall we do this evening?
- 5) What film shall we see?
- 6) What juice shall I buy for you?
- 7) When shall we go to the beach?
- 8) What food shall I take to the beach?
- 9) How shall we get to the metro station?
- 10) Where shall we go after classes?

В английском языке, в отличие от русского, существуют разные слова, чтобы обозначить ноги, руки и пальцы.

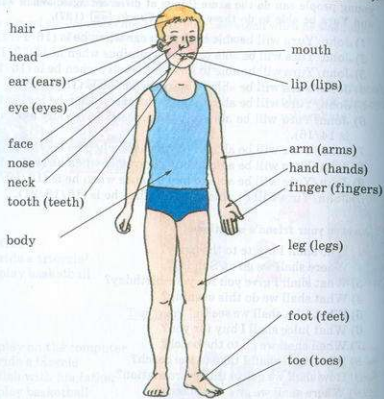
Пальцы на руках — fingers ['fɪŋgəz], а на ногах — toes [tɔɪz].

Рука по-английски может быть hand (кисть) и arm (от плеча до запястья).

Нога также имеет два наименования: foot (ступня) и leg — нога от бедра до ступни.

<sup>1</sup> to vote — голосовать

5. Look at the picture and repeat the words after the tape, (128).



6. Match these words.

Example: a big body, a big face, long hair...

big	brown	body	mouth
small	blue	face	lips
strong	pink	hair	arms
long	white	neck	hands
short	grey	head	fingers
straight	pleasant	eyes	feet
dark	soft	ears	toes
bright	tall	nose	legs
red			

7. What are they like?



MEMO

Имена прилагательные в английском языке часто образуются при помощи префикса **un-** (unhappy, unpleasant). **Un-** придает слову противоположное значение:

able — способный; unable — неспособный;  
born — рожденный; unborn — нерожденный.

Суффикс **-ful** используется для образования имен прилагательных от существительных:

wonder (чудо) + ful = wonderful (чудесный, удивительный);  
beauty (красота) + ful = beautiful (красивый);  
colour (цвет) + ful = colourful (красочный).

8. What do the new words mean?

4.

- The job was **uneasy** and we finished it only late in the evening.
- The house was old and **unclean**. I didn't like it.
- Why are you **unhappy** today?
- If you are **unwell**, go to see your doctor.
- The children were **uninterested** in their mother's story.
- The meeting was **unofficial** but a lot of people came to it.
- Jane wanted to go to university but was **unsuccessful**.
- The day was **unpleasant** — wet and cold.



**B.**

- 1) The trees in autumn are really colourful.
- 2) Young animals are usually playful.
- 3) I think that Sam is a good friend and very helpful too.

**Do It on Your Own****9. Write the same differently.**

Example: Everyone can learn English.  
Everyone is able to learn English.

- 1) Everyone can gather a lot of mushrooms in autumn.
  - 2) Jill couldn't skate well when she was little.
  - 3) We can't ski downhill here.
  - 4) They couldn't change their plan.
  - 5) People can sunbathe in summer.
  - 6) We could watch the royal parade from the balcony.
- 10. Bob can't do these things now. Write what he will be able to do when he is older.**
- 1) Bob can't answer difficult questions now but when he is older ...
  - 2) Bob can't become an astronaut now but ...
  - 3) Bob can't fly on business now but ...
  - 4) Bob can't go to college now but ...
  - 5) Bob can't work on the computer now but ...
  - 6) Bob can't have a bank card now but ...
- 11. What are they? Write their names.**
- 1) We are able to take and touch things, work or write because we have them.
  - 2) We are able to hug each other because we have them.
  - 3) We are able to see things because we have them.
  - 4) We are able to hear things because we have them.
  - 5) We are able to think because we have it.
  - 6) We are able to eat and drink because we have it.
  - 7) We are able to smile because we have them.
  - 8) We are able to turn our heads left and right because we have it.
  - 9) We are able to walk and run because we have them.
  - 10) We are able to smell<sup>1</sup> because we have it.

# Step Two

**Do It Together**

1. Listen to the tape, (129), and say who is who in the picture.



Who is Alice? Who is Linda? Who is Jane?

2. When will Sally be able to do these?

Example: Sally will be able to watch a basketball game when she goes to the stadium.

- |                                      |                                 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) to watch a basketball game?       | to be seventeen                 |
| 2) to drive a car?                   | to have a computer              |
| 3) to send a postcard to her granny? | to go to Russia                 |
| 4) to go boating?                    | to go to the Alps               |
| 5) to ski in the mountains?          | to buy a boat                   |
| 6) to learn to swim?                 | to go to the centre of London   |
| 7) to buy souvenirs?                 | to visit a gift shop            |
| 8) to visit the National Gallery?    | to spend some time near the sea |
| 9) to leave for Moscow?              | to go to the post office        |
| 10) to chat online?                  | to go to the stadium            |

<sup>1</sup> to smell — нюхать

3. A. Listen to the tape. (130), and learn these helpful words.

People's faces can be round [raʊnd] (круглый),  
oval ['əʊvəl] (овальный).  
People's bodies can be slim [slɪm] (стройный),  
stout [staʊt] (полный).  
People's hair can be curly ['kɜ:li] (вьющийся),  
fair [feə] (светлый).

People's noses can be turned-up ['tɜ:ndʌp] (вадернутый).  
People's legs and arms can be shapely ['ʃeɪpli] (красивой формы).  
Some people are good looking [ˌɡʊd 'lʊkɪŋ] (приятной наружности).

B. What are their opposites<sup>1</sup>.

a round face — an oval face, dark hair — ... hair, ... hair  
a narrow face a straight nose — a ... nose  
a thin body — a ... body, a big mouth — a ... mouth  
a ... body a ... mouth  
long hair — ... hair a stout body — a ... body,  
curly hair — ... hair a ... body

4. What are they like?

a)  
William Stanley is a journalist.  
Soon he'll be 40.  
He is tall and big and a little stout.  
His hair is dark and curly. It's short.  
He has a round pleasant face.  
His eyes are dark grey.  
His mouth is big, his teeth are white and good.  
He has a big nose.



b)  
Allan Smith is an astronaut.  
He is nearly 35.  
He is ...  
His hair ...  
He has a ... face.  
His eyes ...  
His mouth ...  
He has a ... nose.



<sup>1</sup> opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] — противоположность

c)  
Margo Perry is a photographer.  
She is 27.  
She is ...  
Her hair ...  
She has a ... face.  
Her eyes ...  
Her mouth ...  
She has a ... nose.



5. Complete the dialogue and act it out.

WHAT ARE YOU LIKE?

X: Hello! I'd like to speak to ...  
YOU: Speaking.  
X: It's ... here. I have a letter and a little present for you from your friend Nick. Can we meet this afternoon? You know, I'm leaving for London tonight.  
YOU: ...  
X: Let's meet at the Post Office at 3 o'clock. Is it OK with you?  
YOU: ...  
X: What are you like?  
YOU: ...  
And what are you like?  
X: ...  
YOU: Very well. See you at 3 o'clock near the Post Office.

МЕМО

Модальные глаголы

Уже известный вам глагол can (could) относится к группе модальных. Большинство этих глаголов имеют ряд особенностей:

- 1) перед модальными глаголами и после них не употребляется частица to: can speak, can go;
- 2) в 3-м лице единственного числа настоящего времени у них не используется окончание -s: he can, she can;
- 3) вопросы и отрицания они образуют без вспомогательных глаголов: Can you sing? I can't skate.

К группе модальных глаголов относятся глаголы must [mʌst] и should [ʃʊd]. Глагол must часто переводится как «должен, должны» или «обязан, обязаны» и употребляется, если хотят отдать указание, заставить человека сделать что-то.

You must come home at five.  
John must not eat ice cream. He is ill.  
Must I wash the floor?

Глагол **should** звучит менее категорично. Его употребляют, когда хотят дать совет, порекомендовать сделать что-то. Обычный перевод — «следует (сделать)».

You should go and see this film. It's very good.  
You should not come home so late.  
Should we come back later?

В отрицательной форме оба глагола чаще используются в сокращенной форме:

**mustn't** [ˈmʌstn̩t], **shouldn't** [ʃʊdn̩t].

6. A. Use **must** or **mustn't**.

- 1) You ... go out. It is raining heavily.
- 2) Your room is messy. You ... do your room and wash the floor.
- 3) Jane, you're ill. You ... stay in bed.
- 4) Bob has a high temperature. He ... go to school.
- 5) It's eleven o'clock. Betty ... go to bed.
- 6) Jill has a bad tooth. She ... eat much chocolate.
- 7) You ... play in the street. It's dangerous<sup>1</sup>.

B. Use **should** or **shouldn't**.

- 1) If you want to come to school at 8, you ... get up at 7.
- 2) The Harry Potter books are interesting. You ... read them.
- 3) Children ... eat more fruit and vegetables.
- 4) Little children ... spend much time before the television.
- 5) Young people ... read more.
- 6) You ... shout at animals.

7. What will you say to them? Use **must** or **should** to complete the sentences. Sometimes you can use **must** and **should** but not always.

- 1) Your mother is very tired after work.  
You: ... go to bed early.
- 2) Your little brother crosses the street running.  
You: ... cross the street walking.
- 3) Your friend doesn't eat fruit and vegetables.  
You: ... fruit and vegetables.
- 4) Your little sister doesn't look where she goes.  
You: ... where you are going.

<sup>1</sup> It's dangerous [ˈdeɪndʒərəs]. — Это опасно.

- 5) Your friend can't swim.  
You: ... learn to swim as soon as you can.
- 6) You are a teacher. One of your pupils doesn't do his homework.  
You: ... your homework every day.
- 7) You are a father. Your teenager daughter stays out late.  
You: ... home earlier.
- 8) You are a doctor. Your young patient is too stout.  
You: ... spend more time running, jumping, and playing games.
- 9) You are a mother. Your daughter doesn't like reading books.  
You: ... more.
- 10) Your father wants to buy a new car.  
You: ... a sports car.

## Do It on Your Own

8. Write what Ted **must** or **mustn't** do.

- a) walk on the grass in the park
- b) help his granny
- c) listen to the radio in class
- d) take photos in the museum
- e) take his dog out
- f) feed his pets
- g) go shopping
- h) go to bed late
- i) talk with his friend at the lesson

9. Write about your mum, dad, brother or sister. What are they like?

## Step Three

### Do It Together

1. Listen to the tape, [131], and say which sentences you heard.
  - 1) I think you should/shouldn't get up late.
  - 2) The children must/mustn't spend their holidays here.
  - 3) These people must/mustn't think about their future.
  - 4) They should/shouldn't go boating in this weather.

- 5) Charles and Dan should/shouldn't spend all day on the beach.
- 6) You should/shouldn't buy this book for Alice.
- 7) A lot of people think that they must/mustn't go to university or college.
- 8) I know I should/shouldn't dream of becoming a writer.
- 9) Paul must/mustn't stay in hospital now.
- 10) Everyone should/shouldn't have an interesting job.

2. Match the parts of the sentences. Complete them with *should* or *shouldn't*.

- |                                                       |                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1) If you want to be a successful journalist, you ... | a) buy a cook book.                                 |
| 2) If you want to be slim ...                         | b) eat many sweets and chocolates.                  |
| 3) If you want to travel about England by car ...     | c) stay at you friends'.                            |
| 4) If you want to cook well ...                       | d) be able to do cross-country and downhill skiing. |
| 5) If you want to become a good skier ...             | e) be able to read a map.                           |
| 6) If you want to have a pleasant trip ...            | f) read a lot.                                      |
| 7) If you don't want to stay at a hotel ...           | g) have a lot of money.                             |

MEMO

Чтобы получить разрешение сделать что-то, часто используется модальный глагол *may*. В подобных вопросах *may* звучит вежливо и уважительно.

May I use your bike? — Можно взять твой велосипед?

Обычными ответами на подобные вопросы являются:

- 1) Yes, you may. / Yes, please. / Do, please. — Да.
- 2) No, you may not. / No, you mustn't. — Нет. (Категорический отказ, запрет.)
- 3) I'm afraid not. — Боюсь, что нет. (Мягкий отказ.)

В разговорах с близкими людьми, друзьями в подобных вопросах чаще употребляется глагол *can*.

- Can I use your bike? — Yes, you can.  
 — No, you can't.  
 — I'm afraid not.

3. *Can* or *may*? Sometimes you can use *may* and *can*.

- 1) You are talking to your teacher:  
... I go out?
- 2) You are talking to your brother:  
... I play on your computer?
- 3) You are talking to your parent:  
... I go to the cinema, mum?
- 4) You are sitting in a restaurant
  - a) talking to a man at the next table:  
... I have the ketchup, please?
  - b) talking to your friend:  
... I have the ketchup and oil, please?

4. Answer *yes* or *no*. Use *can/can't*, *may/may not*, *must/mustn't*.

- 1) — May I go out?  
— ... It's raining heavily outdoors.
- 2) — May I read this book, Miss Cambell?  
— ... It is not for children.
- 3) — Can I visit Victoria at the hospital?  
— ... She is very ill and wants to see you.
- 4) — Can I go to bed later tonight?  
— ... You have no school tomorrow and can get up later.
- 5) — Can I use your mobile, Jack?  
— ... Here it is.
- 6) — May I come in, Miss Bell?  
— ..., but don't be late next time.
- 7) — May we stay here a little longer?  
— ... It's getting dark and it's time to go to bed.

5. Read the text. Match its parts and pictures.

NOW AND THEN

1) Now Mr James Ford is an old man. He has very little hair and all his hair is white. His smiling eyes are light-blue. His lips are thin and his face is white but his arms are still strong and shapely. He is very thin.

When he was a child, he was very plump and had a lot of curly dark hair. His face was often pink and his lips were red. His teeth were white and good. He had a lot of friends and loved playing games with them.



a)



b)

2) Mr Peter Jenkins is nearly sixty now. He is a stout tall man with a round face. His hair was brown but now it is grey. His eyes are dark-brown. His nose is big. His hands and feet are big too. He likes a good joke<sup>1</sup> and has a lot of friends. They like to play cards together.



c)

When he was a child, he was very thin and weak. His brown eyes were often sad, and his mouth seldom smiled. He didn't like playing with children. He liked reading books.



d)

3) Jane O'Connor is thin and very tall for a woman. Her short light-brown hair is curly. Jane's eyes are big. Now they are grey but when she was young, they were more blue than grey.



e)

In those days she was slim. Her legs and arms were shapely and her oval face was very nice. Her hair was fair and soft. She was a very good-looking girl.



f)

4) Jill Parker is not young. She is nearly seventy. She is short and a little stout. She has a nice oval face with dark eyes and a small turned-up nose. Now her hair is grey but when she was a young girl, it was dark and beautiful. She was slim and active<sup>2</sup> and her friends called her "Our Jilly".



g)



h)

<sup>1</sup> a joke [dʒəʊk] — шутка

<sup>2</sup> active [æktɪv] — живая, подвижная

6. Listen to the tape, (132), and learn these helpful words.

A.

People can be

kind [kaɪnd] (добрый)

friendly ['frendli] (дружелюбный)

clever [klevə] (умный)

honest ['ɒnɪst] (честный)

brave [breɪv] (смелый)

or

selfish ['selfɪʃ] (эгоистичный)

stupid ['stjuːpɪd] (глупый)

lazy ['leɪzi] (ленивый)

greedy ['ɡriːdi] (жадный)

B.

rather ['rɑːðə] (довольно)

rather selfish

rather stupid

rather lazy

rather greedy

7. What are their opposites?

unkind ...?

unpleasant ...?

unfriendly ...?

unhappy ...?

unselfish ...?



Англичане не любят говорить о чем-то или о ком-то в категоричной манере, особенно если приходится упоминать не очень приятные качества. Так, например, о несмышленом ребенке скажут скорее **not clever**, нежели **stupid**, а о лжеце — **he is not honest**. Пытаясь смягчить отрицательные характеристики, англичане часто используют слово **rather** — довольно.

Сравните:

rather selfish — довольно эгоистичный (но не законченный эгоист);

rather lazy — довольно ленивый (но не отъявленный лентяй).

8. Look at the pictures. What are they like?



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.

9. What are they like?

- 1) Ben doesn't like working, he is rather ...
- 2) Sally is one of the best pupils in her class, she is rather ...
- 3) Daniel can eat all the sweets without giving any to his friends, he is rather ... and...
- 4) Chuck always says what he thinks, he is ...
- 5) Sam can ride any horse, he is so ...
- 6) Diana always takes the best desk in the classroom. She is rather ...
- 7) We all like Tony. He is always ready to help his friends. Everybody thinks he is ... and...
- 8) Not long ago Linda went to the park at midnight. She thought it was a ... thing to do, but I think it was ...
- 9) When Melissa saw somebody's money on the park bench, she took the money to the police station. Melissa is very ...

10. What can you say about them?

Example: This is a famous film star  
A. Schwarzenegger as Terminator. Terminator is big and strong. He has an oval face and dark short hair. His eyes are brown and his nose is straight. He is good-looking. He has a strong body. He is brave and clever but not very friendly. I think, he is honest and kind.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

11. Bob is a greedy boy. When his friends ask him for<sup>1</sup> something, he always says *No*. Complete the answers for Bob.

Example: SAM: Can I take your bike?

BOB: I'm afraid not. I'm going to ride it soon.

- |                  |                             |          |
|------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1) EMMA:         | Can I read this book?       | BOB: ... |
| 2) COLIN:        | Can I take your camera?     | BOB: ... |
| 3) LITTLE SARAH: | May I play on the computer? | BOB: ... |
| 4) ALAN:         | Can I talk on your mobile?  | BOB: ... |
| 5) MARY:         | May we play with your dog?  | BOB: ... |
| 6) POLLY:        | May I have an apple?        | BOB: ... |
| 7) JOHN:         | Can I ask for your pen?     | BOB: ... |
| 8) CHARLIE:      | Can I ask for some juice?   | BOB: ... |

Do It on Your Own

12. Complete the sentences. Use the modal verbs *can*, *may*, *must (not)* or *should (not)*, *shall*.

- 1) You are lazy, my boy. I think, you ... work more.
- 2) If you are too tired to go home, you ... stay here for the night.
- 3) ... I use your mobile, please?

<sup>1</sup> to ask somebody for something — просить у кого-л. что-л.



5. Choose the clothes that you like. Say why you like them.

Example: I like the green sweater because it is nice. / I know I will look good in it. / It's the right colour for me. / It is very unusual. / It looks warm and cosy./...

caps



scarves



sweaters



jackets



shoes and boots



pyjamas and nighties



MEMO

Целый ряд слов в английском и русском языках употребляется только во множественном числе. Очень часто они обозначают парные предметы: shorts — шорты; trousers — брюки; leggings — леггинсы, jeans — джинсы.

Согласуются эти существительные с глаголами во множественном числе, и вместо них употребляются местоимения they/them (они/их).

Английские слова clothes, pyjamas попадают в эту же группу:

The clothes are on the sofa. They are dry.

My pyjamas are blue. I like them.

Сравните: Одежда лежит на диване. Она сухая.

Моя пижама голубая. Мне она нравится.

6. Complete the sentences.

- 1) Your clothes (is/are) always nice. Who buys (it/them) for you?
- 2) Alice's purple shorts (was/were) too good for the beach.
- 3) Peter's uniform (was/were) rather new. He bought (it/them) only a week ago.
- 4) The black trainers (was/were) under the bed, that's why I couldn't see (it/them).
- 5) Where (is/are) your pink blouse, Liz? I'm going to wash (it/them) together with my clothes.
- 6) I like (this/these) green and white socks. May I have (it/them)?
- 7) My new red pyjamas (is/are) very warm and cosy.
- 8) My black sweater (is/are) too small for me now. I'm so sorry!
- 9) (Is/Are) your new jeans dark or light? Mine (is/are) very dark blue.
- 10) His warm jacket (was/were) on the hook in the hall. He went there and took (it/them).

7. A. Learn some new words. Listen to the tape, (135), and repeat.

look — выглядеть  
wear [weə] — носить (быть одетым в)  
put on — надевать (одежду)  
take off — снимать (одежду)  
fashion ['fæʃn] — мода

fashionable ['fæʃənəbl] — модный  
old-fashioned [əʊld 'fæʃənd] — старомодный  
neat [ni:t] — аккуратный, опрятный  
important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt] — важный



## B.

**look:** to look old, to look wonderful, to look terrible. Jane always looks nice. What does Bob look like? He is tall and dark.

**wear** — wore [wɔ:]: to wear jeans, to wear hats. What is Alice wearing today? She is wearing black leggings and a purple sweater. When I saw John, he was wearing a light green jacket. When Helen was small, she wore pyjamas when she went to bed.

**put on:** to put on clothes, to put on a cap, to put on boots. In winter Jill usually wears boots but now she is putting on her trainers. Put on your warm scarf, the weather is nasty.

**take off:** to take off clothes, to take off a jacket. Take off your jacket and scarf, please.

**fashion:** to be in fashion, to be out of fashion. To read the Harry Potter books is in fashion now. Platform boots are out of fashion now. Black and white colours are always in fashion.

**fashionable:** fashionable clothes, a fashionable restaurant.

**old-fashioned:** old-fashioned clothes, old-fashioned people.

**neat:** a neat girl, a neat sweater. Jane's clothes are always neat. My cousin is neater than I am, his bedroom is never messy.

**important:** an important job, important people; to be important to you, to be important for you to go there. It is important to have neat clothes. Music is important to us. It is important for you to read more.

## 8. Complete the sentences. Use the new words.

- 1) This is my present. It's a new warm ... . Put it round<sup>1</sup> your neck.  
 2) My mum always asks me to ... my boots when I come home. 3) It's a cold day today and I'm going to ... my warmest jacket. 4) Are jeans still<sup>2</sup> in ...? — Yes, they are and will always be. 5) Are you wearing your new dress? You ... wonderful in it. 6) Please ... your jacket in the hall and come into the room. 7) What would you like to ... to your birthday party? 8) Things that were ... only two years ago are ... now. Nobody wears them. 9) My brother is not a very ... boy. His clothes are often messy. 10) It's ... for everybody to wear clean clothes.

<sup>1</sup> round — вокруг

<sup>2</sup> still — все еще

## 9. Say what you like to wear.

I	always	wear	trainers	to school.
	usually		.....	to a party.
	often		.....	to the theatre.
	sometimes		.....	to the beach.
	never		.....	to the gym.
				to the disco.

MEMO

(136). Англичане часто задают так называемые разделительные вопросы (**disjunctive questions or tag questions**). Они состоят из двух частей. Первая является утверждением, а вторая вопросом. Запомните, как строятся подобные вопросы. Обратите внимание на глагол, которым выражено сказуемое предложения, и время, в котором стоит этот глагол.

to be

+

I am a pupil,  
 He is a boy,  
 It is a book,  
 We are Russians,  
 There are some books here,  
 Jane will be five,

-

aren't I?  
 isn't he?  
 isn't it?  
 aren't we?  
 aren't there?  
 won't she?

-

I wasn't there,  
 She wasn't in,  
 You weren't at school,  
 There isn't any juice in the fridge,  
 We won't (shan't) go there,

+

was I?  
 was she?  
 were you?  
 is there?  
 will (shall) we?

have got

I have got a family,  
 He has got a brother,  
 A cat has got a tail,  
 We haven't got a car,  
 You haven't got a bike,  
 They haven't got any pets,

haven't I?  
 hasn't he?  
 hasn't it?  
 have we?  
 have you?  
 have they?

### Modal Verbs

I can ski,  
We could swim well,  
He must stay here,  
She can't sing,  
They couldn't drive,  
You mustn't be afraid,

can't I?  
couldn't we?  
mustn't he?  
can she?  
could they?  
must you?

### 10. Complete the disjunctive questions.

- 1) White socks are out of fashion, ...?
- 2) You are not afraid, child, ...?
- 3) Tim is rather brave, ...?
- 4) This scarf is not good for winter, ...?
- 5) I am your friend, ...?
- 6) They have got a lot of warm clothes, ...?
- 7) We haven't got any time to go shopping today, ...?
- 8) You can't put on your sandals in this cold weather, ...?
- 9) There are not any trainers in the shop, ...?
- 10) Your clothes must always look nice, ...?
- 11) Sarah will put on her new dress to the party, ...?
- 12) We shan't look good in jeans and sweaters in the theatre, ...?
- 13) The children mustn't wear uniforms in Russian schools, ...?
- 14) Your children may choose their own clothes, ...?
- 15) Jim was a good-looking man, ...?
- 16) His clothes were old-fashioned and boring, ...?
- 17) There were some boots under the bed, ...?
- 18) You must wear clean and neat clothes, children, ...?
- 19) It is important to buy warm clothes for winter, ...?


### Do It on Your Own


#### 11. Complete the disjunctive questions.

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) _____, isn't he?     | 7) _____, couldn't she? |
| 2) _____, aren't I?     | 8) _____, have you?     |
| 3) _____, can you?      | 9) _____, haven't we?   |
| 4) _____, must we?      | 10) _____, won't he?    |
| 5) _____, weren't they? | 11) _____, is it?       |
| 6) _____, will he?      | 12) _____, wasn't it?   |

### 12. Complete the sentences and write them down.

1) Women and girls seldom wear  these days. 2) Ann is


taking off her . 3) She is going to put on her blue

. 4) Little Betty always wears  when she goes to

bed. 5) People usually wear 

and  when it is cold.

6) John! You never put your  and  in their

right places. 7) It's time to go to bed. Put on your 

and go to the bathroom. 8) Hang your  on the hook.

# Step Five

## Do It Together

1. Listen to the tape, (137). Say who is who in the picture.



Steve  
Natasha  
Mark  
Julia  
Tony  
Carrie

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

2. What is important to Ray and what is important to May?



pets  
school  
family  
friends  
roller skating  
cars  
computer



riding  
music  
books  
flowers  
clothes  
singing  
parents

3. Say the same differently.

Example: I'd very much like to finish reading this book.  
It's important for me to finish reading this book.

- 1) John would very much like to meet his Russian friends again.
- 2) Mary would very much like to go travelling.
- 3) I'd very much like to be a good pupil.
- 4) We'd very much like to know English well.
- 5) People would very much like to be happy.
- 6) The children would very much like to spend more time together.
- 7) The teachers would very much like to have more free<sup>1</sup> time.
- 8) My friend would very much like to go to university.
- 9) They would very much like to be good friends.

### MEMO

1. Вторая часть разделительных вопросов в present simple и past simple строится при помощи форм глагола to do (do, does, did), если в первой использован любой глагол, кроме модальных глаголов, глагола to be и оборота have got/has got.

My school begins at 8.30, doesn't it? He came late, didn't he?

Many children don't like porridge, do they? They didn't stop, did they?

2. Предложения с оборотами to have breakfast (brunch, lunch, dinner, tea, supper), to have fun, to have a good time также образуют разделительные вопросы при помощи вспомогательного глагола do (does, did).

We don't have early breakfast, do we?

They had a lot of fun yesterday, didn't they?

3. Если в первой части вопроса употреблены местоимения no/nobody/nothing или наречие never, во второй части не используется отрицание (отрицательная частица not).

Alice never wears hats, does she?

Nobody wears shoes when swimming, do they?<sup>2</sup>

John has got no suit, has he?

There is nothing on the table, is there?

<sup>1</sup> free [fri:] — свободный

<sup>2</sup> Обратите внимание, что nobody (no one), everybody (everyone), somebody (someone), anybody (anyone) во второй части вопроса заменяются местоимением they.

4. Complete the sentences with tags.

- 1) Jane never visits fashion shows, ...?
  - a) does she
  - b) doesn't she
- 2) Matilda bought nothing in this shop yesterday, ...?
  - a) did she
  - b) didn't she
- 3) Alice has no winter boots, ...?
  - a) hasn't she
  - b) has she
- 4) We can't buy swimming suits in supermarkets, ...?
  - a) can we
  - b) can't we
- 5) James showed me a lot of his fashionable suits, ...?
  - a) did he
  - b) didn't he
- 6) They won't go to the country tomorrow, ...?
  - a) will they
  - b) won't they
- 7) Young people like wearing jeans and other fashionable things, ...?
  - a) do they
  - b) don't they

5. Listen to the tape, (138), and learn these helpful words:



- 1) trousers ['traʊzəz] — брюки
- 2) suit [su:t] — костюм
- 3) dress [dres] — платье
- 4) skirt [skɜ:t] — юбка
- 5) shirt [ʃɜ:t] — рубашка
- 6) T-shirt [ti: 'ʃɜ:t] — футболка
- 7) sweat shirt [swet 'ʃɜ:t] — толстовка
- 8) coat [kəʊt] — пальто
- 9) raincoat ['reɪnkəʊt] — плащ
- 10) fur coat [fɜ: 'kəʊt] — шуба
- 11) shoes [ʃu:z] — туфли
- 12) gloves [glʌvz] — перчатки
- 13) mittens ['mɪtnz] — варежки

6. Mike and Bob are twins but they always wear different clothes. Say who is Mike and who is Bob.

a) Mike is wearing long black trousers, a green jacket, and a white shirt. He has brown shoes and brown socks on. He is not wearing his coat. His coat is on the hook. He has his gloves in his left hand.

b) Bob is not wearing a suit. He is wearing a green sweat shirt and dark green long trousers. He has a T-shirt under his sweat shirt. It is yellow. His boots are green. They are light green. He has his gloves in his right hand and his jacket in his left hand.



7. Look at the pictures (page 216) and answer the questions.

Example: It is a narrow red skirt, isn't it? — No, it isn't. The skirt is rather narrow, but it is blue.

- 1) It is a long blue raincoat, isn't it?
- 2) They are short brown trousers, aren't they?





- 3) It is a short grey fur coat, isn't it?  
 4) They are high purple boots, aren't they?  
 5) This is a short red T-shirt, isn't it?  
 6) They are narrow pink pyjamas, aren't they?  
 7) This is a long orange sweater shirt, isn't it?  
 8) It is a neat green dress, isn't it?  
 9) They are old brown shoes, aren't they?
8. Read the text and match the parts with their names. There are three parts and four names.

- 1) What do children wear today?  
 2) What do we wear in cold and warm weather?  
 3) Do we always know what to put on?  
 4) Why are our clothes important?

### CLOTHES

a) Our clothes help us to stay warm and dry in any weather. They help us to look good too. That's why clothes are so important to us. Clothes are very different. Uniforms can look boring but they are good for wearing at school. Jeans, sweaters, and sweat shirts are good for after-school wear. Your parents wear formal suits to work and put on evening clothes when they go out. Some people often


change their clothes, some people don't, but if they want to look nice, their clothes must be clean and neat.

b) We buy different clothes for different seasons. In Russia we must have warm clothes for winter wear: coats or fur coats, thick jackets, hats, scarves, boots, gloves and mittens. In spring we change into raincoats and thin jackets. In summer we like wearing light<sup>1</sup> skirts and dresses, shorts and T-shirts of bright colours, trainers and sandals. English people say, "There is no bad weather there are bad clothes".

c) It's very important to wear the right clothes to the right places. You will look wrong if you wear a suit to a disco or if you put on old jeans and a T-shirt to a good restaurant. Some people have a talent for choosing and wearing clothes. They always look wonderful in their trousers, shirts, skirts and dresses. Their clothes are not always fashionable but they are just right<sup>2</sup> for them. The best thing is to have your style<sup>3</sup> in clothes.

9. Can you say more on these?

- 1) "Clothes are very different." ...  
 2) "We buy clothes for different seasons." ...  
 3) "It's very important to wear the right clothes to the right places." ...

10. These people are models. Speak about their clothes at the fashion show. The words in the box can be helpful.  (139).

light, dark, long, short, straight, narrow,  
 wonderful, beautiful, fashionable, stylish

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen! Welcome to our fashion show! Today we are presenting a new collection of clothes and we hope that you'll like them.

- <sup>1</sup> light — эд: легкий  
<sup>2</sup> just right — как раз то, что нужно  
<sup>3</sup> a style [stail] — стиль

This is Jake.  
He is  
wearing...



This is  
Robert.  
He...



These are  
Mark and  
Dennis.  
They...



And this  
is Kate.  
Today she  
is wearing...



Meet  
Jennifer.  
She...



Polly and  
Sofia are  
showing  
you the  
hit of the  
season.  
They...



### Do It on Your Own

11. Use the right verb form in these tag questions.

1) All people like presents, ...?

a) aren't they?

b) don't they?

c) do they?

- 2) Nobody knows French in your class, ...?  
a) don't they?      b) do they?
- 3) They saw a good film yesterday, ...?  
a) do they?      b) didn't they?
- 4) You are watching football, ...?  
a) aren't you?      b) are you?
- 5) We wash our clothes every week, ...?  
a) do we?      b) don't we?
- 6) Tomorrow will be warm and sunny, ...?  
a) will it?      b) isn't it?
- 7) Mother cooks very well, ...?  
a) doesn't she?      b) isn't she?
- 8) The children really enjoyed swimming, ...?  
a) did they?      b) didn't they?
- 9) We had breakfast early, ...?  
a) had we?      b) did we?
- 10) No one is hungry, ...?  
a) are they?      b) aren't they?

c) doesn't they?

c) did they?

c) don't you?

c) didn't we?

c) won't it?

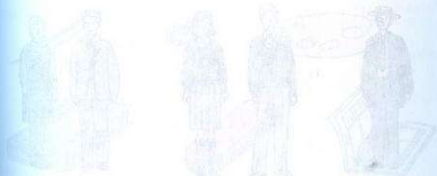
c) wasn't she?

c) they did?

c) didn't we?

c) do they?

12. Write 10 sentences about what you wear in different seasons.



## UNIT SEVEN

### In and Out of School

#### Step One



#### Do It Together

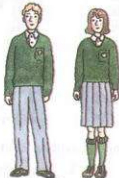
##### 1. Answer these questions.

- 1) What do you like to wear to school?
- 2) What do you like to put on to a party?
- 3) In what clothes do you look really good?
- 4) What are the best clothes for winter, as you see it?
- 5) What are the best clothes for summer?
- 6) What clothes and colours are in fashion now?
- 7) What clothes are boring?
- 8) What are your favourite colours in clothes?
- 9) Do you have your style in clothes? Are your clothes formal or not formal?
- 10) Do you make your clothes or buy them?

##### 2. What are these school uniforms like? Which of them do you like more? Why?



1.



2.



3.

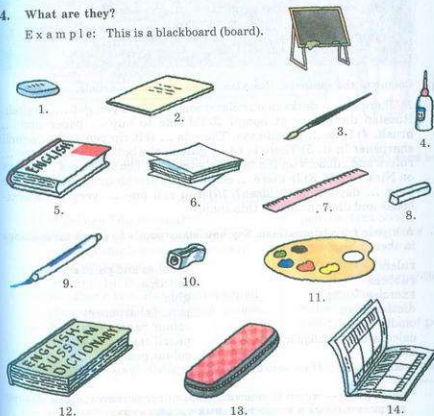
##### 3. Listen to the tape, (140). Learn some words we often use at school. Repeat after the tape.

textbook ['tekstbuk] — учебник  
 exercise book ['eksəsaɪz ,buk] — тетрадь  
 daybook ['deɪbuk] — школьный дневник  
 dictionary ['dɪkʃənəri] — словарь  
 brush [brʌʃ] — кисточка  
 paint [paɪnt] — краска

ruler ['ru:lə] — линейка  
 rubber ['rʌbə] — ластик  
 pencil case ['pensl ,keɪs] — пенал  
 pencil sharpener ['pensl ,ʃɑ:pənə] — точилка  
 felt-tip pen [felt tɪp 'pen] — фломастер  
 paper ['peɪpə] — бумага  
 chalk [tʃɔ:k] — мел  
 glue [glu:] — клей

##### 4. What are they?

Example: This is a blackboard (board).



Имена существительные в английском языке бывают исчисляемые — **countable** (a pen — a lot of pens, a book — a few books) и неисчисляемые — **uncountable** (water, juice, porridge). Неисчисляемые существительные:

— не имеют формы множественного числа (butter, milk);  
 — сочетаются с глаголом в единственном числе (Snow is white.);  
 — не употребляются с неопределённым артиклем (I want some soup. I don't want any soup. There is not much<sup>1</sup> soup in the pot. Have you got any money?).

В некоторых случаях неисчисляемые имена существительные переходят в разряд исчисляемых, но при этом меняют свое значение:

glass — стекло → a glass — стакан → glasses — очки;  
 coffee — кофе → a coffee — порция кофе;  
 television — телевидение → a television — телевизор;  
 paper — бумага → a paper — газета.

5. Complete the sentence. Use *a/an, some, any* or no article.

1) There are ... desks in our classroom. 2) Have you got ... English-Russian dictionary at home? 3) I'd like to buy ... paper and ... brush. 4) I see ... pencil-case. There is ... felt-tip pen and ... pencil sharpener in it. 5) There is no ... glue in the bottle. 6) There are ... rulers and rubbers on the teacher's table. 7) I couldn't see ... paints on Nick's desk. 8) Is there ... chalk at the blackboard? 9) Where are your ... daybooks, children? 10) You can buy ... very good textbooks and dictionaries in this shop.

6. Ask your friends questions. Say how many pupils have got these things in their schoolbags today.

rulers  
 rubbers  
 exercise-books  
 dictionaries  
 chalk  
 calculators [ ,kælkju'leiteɪz ]  
 mobiles  
 money

brushes and paints  
 felt tips  
 glue  
 pencil sharpeners  
 colour paper  
 pencil cases  
 colour pencils

<sup>1</sup> much [mʌtʃ] — много (с неисчисляемыми существительными обычно в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях)

7. Lucy works in a shop. Today is her first day at work and she doesn't know where things are. Help her.

Example: The pens are in the red box.



8. A. Listen to the dialogue, (141). Repeat after the tape and then act it out.

AT THE SHOP

- What can I do for you?
- We would like some brushes and paints. I think we shall buy some paper and pencils too.
- Any felt-tip pens?
- No, thank you. But I want a pencil sharpener and a pencil case, please.
- Here you are.
- Thank you.

pencils/text books  
 pens/exercise books  
 glue/chalk  
 rubbers/rulers  
 pencil sharpeners/dictionaries  
 ruler/picture book  
 felt-tip pen/book of poems

B. Make your own<sup>1</sup> dialogues with the words on the right and act them out.

<sup>1</sup> your own — свои собственные



## 9. What are they like?

**Example:** My desk at home is seldom neat. There are a lot of exercise books and textbooks on it. I've got a thick dictionary on it too. There's always a bottle of glue, some pens and pencils there.

- your desk at home
- your desk in the classroom before (after) the lesson
- your desk at an English lesson
- your teacher's table
- your school bag before going to school
- your pencil case
- your English classroom
- your shelf (or bookcase) at home

## Do It on Your Own

## 10. Countables or uncountables?

chalk, water, a paint, a ruler, a rubber, a dress, a brush,  
glue, cheese, glass, a glass, a pencil sharpener, paper,  
salt, bread, a felt tip, a dictionary

### countables

a paint

.....

### uncountables

chalk

.....

## 11. Write answers, use one word only.

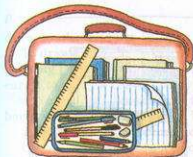
- What can we write with?
- What can we paint with?
- Where can we look up English words we don't know?
- What books do we use at an English lesson?
- Where do we write our homework?
- What do we write on the blackboard with?
- Where do teachers write down your marks<sup>1</sup>?

<sup>1</sup> a mark [mɑ:k] — оценка, отметка

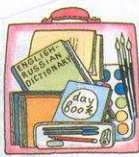
# Step Two

## Do It Together

- Listen to the tape, (142), and say whose bags they are. Which bag is Julia's and which bag is Lisa's?



1.



2.

- Article *a/an* or no article?

1) I haven't got ... mobile. 2) Do you like ... orange juice? 3) Boris never wears ... uniform. 4) What do we use ... glue for? 5) Fanny doesn't drink ... milk. 6) There is little ... paper in my desk. 7) I haven't got ... warm pyjamas. 8) There is no ... water in the jug. 9) Is there any ... chalk in the classroom? 10) Linda, you should buy ... English-Russian dictionary. 11) Please buy ... mineral water for dinner. 12) We eat ... a lot of vegetables in summer and autumn. 13) I like summer because I like ... sunshine. 14) Jackie had ... nice face with ... turned-up nose and ... beautiful dark eyes. 15) We sometimes water the house plants with ... rain water.

- Complete the answers to these questions.

1) This school is new, isn't it? — ..., it is.  
2) The classroom in the picture is not small, is it? — ..., it isn't.  
3) You can't see any desks in the picture, can you? — ..., I can.  
4) There are a lot of pupils in the classroom, aren't there? — ..., there aren't.

- 5) There is no teacher in the classroom, is there? — ..., there is.  
 6) The pupils are sitting at their desks, aren't they? — ..., they aren't.  
 7) The teacher is not writing on the blackboard, is he? — ..., he isn't.  
 8) The teacher and the pupils are not talking, are they? — ..., they are.



**МЕМО**

При ответе на разделительные вопросы в английском языке не используют утверждение и отрицание одновременно, что типично для русского языка.

Сравните:

Русский — Ты ведь не любишь кофе, верно?  
 — Да (+), не (-) люблю.

Английский — You don't like coffee, do you?  
 — No (-), I don't (-).

Русский — Она не умеет петь, не так ли?  
 — Нет (-), умеет (+).

Английский — She can't sing, can she?  
 — Yes (+), she can (+). (But she can).

4. Learn some new words. Listen to the tape, (143), and repeat.

**A.**

**drawing** ['drɔ:ɪŋ] — рисунок  
**carry** ['kæri] — носить, нести  
**borrow** ['bɒrɔ:u] — 1) взять на время; 2) брать взаймы, одолживать  
**draw** [drɔ:] — рисовать

**find** [faɪnd] — находить  
**learn** [lɜ:n] — учить  
**learn by heart** [hɑ:t] — учить наизусть  
**tell** [tel] — сказать, рассказать

**B.**

**draw** — **drew** [dru:] to draw an animal, to draw with a pencil.  
 To draw means to make a picture with a pencil.  
**drawing** ['drɔ:ɪŋ]: John's drawing of a house was really good.  
**carry**: to carry a bag, to carry books. Where is Sarah carrying my cup of coffee? Jane carried the bag back to her desk.  
**borrow**: 1) to borrow a pen (a bike). Can I borrow your calculator?  
 2) to borrow a dictionary from a teacher. I borrowed some money from Alex, I'll give it back on Friday.  
**find** — **found** [faʊnd]: to find a job, to find an old drawing, to find a hotel. It is very difficult for young people to find a job in this city. Jill found a fashionable scarf in the shop.  
**learn** — **learnt**: to learn English (French), to learn to swim. What did you learn at school today? I want to learn to drive a car.  
**learn by heart**: Is it easy to learn long texts by heart?  
**tell** — **told** [tɔ:ld]: to tell your friend about your holidays. Tell me about your day. Will you tell your mother about the trip? Peter told me the news, and then told it all to Janet.

**МЕМО**

Запомните сочетания с глаголом **tell**:

to tell the time — сказать, который час  
 to tell a story (a fairy tale) ['fɛəri teɪl] — рассказать историю (сказку)  
 to tell a lie (lies) — говорить неправду  
 to tell the truth [truθ] — говорить правду

Are you telling the truth? Jane never tells lies. Can you tell me the time? My granny always tells my little sister a fairy tale before she goes to bed.

5. What are they doing?



1.



2.



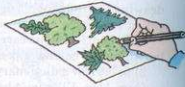
3.



4.



5.



6.

6. David doesn't know where his school bag is. What does he ask his friends for?

Example: David asks Polly for her mobile.  
— Polly, can I borrow your mobile, please?

- 1) David asks Steve for his textbook.
  - 2) David asks Rob for his pencil.
  - 3) David asks Tony for his pencil sharpener.
  - 4) David asks Tom for his paints.
  - 5) David asks Alice for her dictionary.
  - 6) David asks Jane for her brush.
  - 7) David asks Max for his rubber.
  - 8) David asks Ron for his ruler.
7. Peter never puts his things in the right place. It is always difficult for him to find his books, clothes etc<sup>1</sup>. Where did Peter find them yesterday morning?

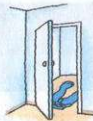
Example: Peter found his schoolbag under the piano.



<sup>1</sup> etc (et cetera) [et 'setərə] — и так далее



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.

MEMO

To say, to tell, to speak, to talk — известные вам глаголы «говорения». Tell и say часто переводят как «сказать, говорить». Если известно, к кому обращена речь, используется глагол tell. Сравните:

Bob says he likes swimming.

Bob tells me (us, John) he likes swimming.

Say вводит прямую речь: Bob said, "I like swimming."

Глаголы speak и talk похожи, но speak обычно подразумевает, что говорит один.


William didn't look at me when I was speaking.

Если же в беседе участвуют несколько человек, то обычно используется глагол talk.

James and Ann often talk about music.

Звоня по телефону и спрашивая, можно ли поговорить с кем-то, используют глагол *speak*, так же как если речь идет о владении иностранным языком.

Hello. Could I speak to Sue, please?  
She doesn't speak English very well.

8. *Say, tell, speak or talk?* Check.  (144).

- 1) — Jane can ... French very well, can't she?  
— No, she can't. She began learning French last month.
- 2) — Can you ... me where Max lives?  
— Sorry, I can't. I don't know his address.
- 3) (*on the phone*) — Morning. Can I ... to Anna, please?  
— ...ing. Is that you, Harry?
- 4) — Why are you ... me lies?  
— But I am not. I am ...ing you the truth.
- 5) — What's the matter? What does Philip ...?  
— He ... little Lizzie is ill.
- 6) — What did you and Alice do in the kitchen?  
— We sat drinking tea and ...ing.
- 7) — What are you ...ing?  
— I am ...ing that I'm leaving for Moscow soon.
- 8) — Can you ... me the time, please?  
— It's a quarter to five.

9. Read the text and say which of the sentences after the text are true.

SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND  
AND WALES (1)

In England and Wales children start school when they are five. A lot of them leave school when they become sixteen. Some stay for two more years and then go to universities or to colleges.

The school year in England begins in September. It never begins on Monday. The English don't think it is good to start a new thing on Monday, so school usually begins on the first Tuesday of September. Little children who are five, go to primary school<sup>1</sup> and stay there for six years.

<sup>1</sup> primary ['praɪməɪ] school — начальная школа

They do a lot of things in class. They learn to read, to write, to count, and to draw. Their teachers often read to them interesting books and tell them fairy tales. Pupils play a lot and spend much time outdoors. They often visit museums and make trips to city centres.

When they are eleven, primary school pupils go to secondary school<sup>1</sup>.

- 1) Pupils spend six years in primary school in England.
- 2) For many children school is over when they are sixteen.
- 3) The school year in England begins on 1 September.
- 4) When pupils are eleven, they start primary school.
- 5) Pupils play a lot in primary school.
- 6) Teachers often take primary school children to museums.
- 7) Primary school children must be able to read, write, count, and draw.
- 8) Secondary school begins when pupils become eleven.



По закону образование в Англии является обязательным для всех детей в возрасте от 5 до 16 лет. Большинство из них посещают бесплатные государственные школы (*state schools*), но некоторые родители посылают детей в частные школы, самыми престижными из которых являются так называемые *public schools*. К старейшим школам такого типа относятся *Eton, Harrow and Rugby*. Обучаться в них достаточно дорого. Учащиеся государственных школ проводят в начальной школе (*primary school*) семь лет. В возрасте 5 лет они поступают в подготовительный класс (*reception class*) школы для малышей (*infant school*) и учатся здесь два года до 7 лет. Затем они переходят в собственно начальную школу (*junior ['dʒuːniə] school*), где обучаются еще пять лет. В 12 лет начинается обучение в средней школе.

Do It on Your Own

10. Give answers to these questions.

- 1) — Sam is not a university student, is he?  
— (Да, он не студент.)
- 2) — He goes to school, doesn't he?  
— (Да, ходит.)

<sup>1</sup> secondary ['sekəndəri] school — средняя школа

- 3) — It never rains here in winter, does it?  
— (Да, не идет.)
- 4) — You didn't live in the country last summer, did you?  
— (Да, не жил.)
- 5) — You are not going to the cinema, are you?  
— (Нет, иду.)
- 6) — Mary hasn't got a mobile, has she?  
— (Да, у нее нет мобильного телефона.)
- 7) — Harris left for Kiev last Monday, did he?  
— (Да нет, не уехал.)
- 8) — Boris won't send her a letter, will he?  
— (Да нет, пошлет.)
- 9) — We know nobody here, do we?  
— (Нет, знаем.)
- 10) — Jane couldn't skate last winter, could she?  
— (Да, не умела.)

11. Use *say* or *tell* to complete the sentences.

1) Can you ... it again, please? 2) "Please stop talking," ... the teacher. 3) Do you think Colin is ...ing us the truth? 4) Jane ... she likes horses. 5) What story will you ... us today? 6) Everyone ... that the weather is going to change soon. 7) Never ... lies, my boy. 8) When you meet new people, first ... them your name. 9) Mother ... I have a talent for ...ing fairy tales. 10) Will you ... me your telephone number.

## Step Three

### Do It Together

I. Listen to the questions. Choose the right answer. (145).

- 1) a) Yes, they do.                      b) No, they don't.  
2) a) Yes, they do.                      b) No, they don't.  
3) a) Yes, they do.                      b) No, they don't.  
4) a) Yes, they are.                      b) No, they aren't.  
5) a) Yes, they must.                    b) No, they mustn't.

- 6) a) Yes, it is.                              b) No, it isn't.  
7) a) Yes, you can.                      b) No, you can't.  
8) a) Yes, it is.                              b) No, it isn't

2. Listen to the tape. (146). Which is right?

- 1) Sharon goes to ... school.  
a) primary                                      b) secondary
- 2) Sharon ... her school.  
a) likes                                              b) doesn't like
- 3) She ... classes on Saturdays.  
a) has                                              b) doesn't have
- 4) Sharon must be at school at ...  
a) 8.40                                              b) 8.50
- 5) Sharon's uniform is ...



a) like this

b) like this

- 6) After school Sharon plays ...  
a) grass hockey                                      b) ice hockey
- 7) She likes...  
a) listening to music and roller skating  
b) listening to music and skating

3. Complete the sentences.

draw, carry, borrow, find, learn, tell

- 1) Where's my red felt tip? I can't ... it.  
2) May I ... your glue, please? I want to put this photo in my album<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> an album ['ælbəm] — альбом

- 3) Do you ... many words at your English lessons?
- 4) I'm very happy and want to ... everyone about it.
- 5) He didn't have a school bag and ... his textbook under his arm.
- 6) Will you ... me a dog, please? Here is a pencil.
- 7) If you don't ... me the truth, I'll be very angry.
- 8) Could you help me to ... these books upstairs to the English room?
- 9) All these pictures are my father's. He can ... very well.
- 10) Alice ... my ruler yesterday and didn't give it back to me.
- 11) Mary ... to play the piano when she was seven.
- 12) It is raining and all people are ... umbrellas.

**MEMO**

В английских словосочетаниях со словами **school, university, college, work, hospital, bed, church** не используется артикль в случаях, когда их смысл несколько меняется и, употребляя их, мы говорим не о здании или помещении (школы, университета и т. д.), а о происходящей в них деятельности:

- to go to school — ходить в школу, учиться в школе
- to be at school — учиться в школе
- to go to university — учиться в университете
- to be at university — быть студентом университета
- to go to work — ходить на работу
- to be at work — быть на работе
- to go to hospital — лечь в больницу
- to be in hospital — лежать в больнице
- to go to bed — ложиться спать
- to be in bed — лежать в постели
- to go to church — ходить в церковь

**4. Complete the sentences. Use the words from the "MEMO".**

- 1) If you are tired you should ...
- 2) All English children ..., when they are five.
- 3) My brother is a student, he is ...
- 4) Cathy is ill and must ...
- 5) At what time does your father ...? — His work begins at 9, so he leaves home at 8.

- 6) Do you always ... on Sundays? — Yes, I do. There is a nice little church near my house.
- 7) It's 12 o'clock at night! Why are you not ...?
- 8) Are you a university student or ...?

**5. A. Learn some new words. Listen to the tape. (147), and repeat.**

**education** [edju'keiʃn] — образование  
**form** [fɔ:m] — класс, группа учащихся  
**form teacher** — классный руководитель  
**age** [eɪʃ] — возраст

**free** [fri:] — 1) свободный, незанятый; 2) бесплатный  
**subject** ['sʌbdʒekt] — предмет (учебный)  
**break** [breɪk] — перемена  
**term** [tɜ:m] — четверть, семестр, триместр

**B.**

**education:** primary education, secondary education, higher education; to have (get) a good education. Mrs Morrison wants to give her children a university education.

**form:** Do you know this boy? — Yes, he is in my form. She is now in the sixth form<sup>1</sup>.

**a first-former, a second-former**

**a form teacher:** Miss Gordon is our form teacher, she helps me with my problems.

**age:** at the age of five, from an early age. In Russia children go to primary school at the age of six. At what age does secondary school begin?

**free:** 1) a free day, a free pupil, a free afternoon. Do you have any free time on Tuesday? Are you free at six in the evening?  
 2) a free education, free school lunches. The coffee was free. Children can get into museums free.

**subject:** school subjects, university subjects, to do a subject. How many subjects do you do at school? Social education is a difficult subject. My favourite subject is physical education.

**break:** to work with a break, to take a break, a lunch break, a coffee (tea) break.

**term:** a school term, a university term. When does the second term begin?

<sup>1</sup> Название **sixth form** («шестой класс») осталось от прежней системы градации этапов обучения, согласно которой в средней школе было пять обязательных классов (*forms*), а в шестом классе (*sixth form*) обучались только те, кто хотел поступить в университет и кого школа считала достойным продолжить обучение.

В английском языке, как и в других языках мира, есть синонимы, слова, сходные по своему значению, например: start — begin, stop — finish, class — lesson, pleasant — nice. Слова class и form тоже являются синонимами в значении «группа учеников». Вы можете сказать: My class is big или My form is big. Но если вы говорите об этапе обучения, употребляйте слово year: I'm in the seventh year. (Я учусь в седьмом классе.) I'm a year seven student. (Я ученик седьмого класса.) Next year I'll be a year eight student. (На следующий год я буду учиться в восьмом классе.)

6. A. Which of these words can come together?

Example: short term.

easy, difficult, free, short, long, early, lunch, coffee, first

education, term, break, age, subject, form

B. Look at this timetable of an English school. How different is it from your own?

	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI
Lesson 1	Religious Education	Maths	Social Education	English	Art
(break)					
Lesson 2	History	Science	Music	Science	Geography
Lesson 3	English		French	Physical Education (PE)	Maths
(break)					
Lesson 4	Maths	History	Information Technology	Maths	Physical Education
Lesson 5	Geography	Art		French	English



Большинство учащихся Англии и Уэльса (= 95%) получают среднее образование в общедоступных государственных школах (state comprehensive schools), куда принимают всех детей без экзаменов. В средней школе учащиеся проводят пять лет, нумерация параллелей сквозная. Так, учащиеся начальной школы, в зависимости от года обучения, называются year one students — year six students, а учащиеся средней школы, соответственно: year seven students — year eleven students. Обязательное среднее образование завершается в возрасте 16 лет в конце 11 класса, когда все учащиеся сдают экзамен на аттестат (General Certificate of Secondary Education Exam or GCSE exam). Если учащиеся хотят продолжить свое образование и подготовиться к поступлению в университет, они идут либо в технические колледжи (technical colleges), либо в так называемые колледжи 6-го класса (sixth form colleges), либо продолжают обучение в 6-ом классе (sixth form) своей средней школы, если таковой имеется.

7. Listen to the tape, (148), and repeat.

School Subjects

history ['hɪstəri] — история

geography [dʒi'ɒɡrəfi] — география

mathematics [ˌmæθə'mætiks] — математика

maths [mæθs] — математика

science ['saɪəns] — естественнонаучный предмет, включает физику, химию, биологию

physics ['fɪzɪks] — физика

biology [baɪ'ɒlədʒi] — биология

chemistry ['kɛmɪstri] — химия

literature ['lɪtərətʃə] — литература

art [ɑ:t] — изобразительное искусство

information technology [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃn teknɒlədʒi] — информатика

religious [rɪ'lɪdʒəs] education — религиозное образование

physical ['fɪzɪkl] education — физкультура

social ['səʊʃl] education — обществоведение

8. Read the text. Is the English school year different from the Russian school year?

SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND AND WALES (2)

Secondary education begins in the country at the age of 12. Most<sup>1</sup> pupils go to state comprehensive schools. Parents do not pay for their education. It is free. Pupils usually have five lessons five

<sup>1</sup> most [məʊst] — большинство

days a week. They go to school from Monday to Friday. There are no classes on Saturdays or Sundays.

Secondary school pupils do eleven subjects a week and physical education (PE) too. Every morning they have a twenty minute break after the first lesson and they have a longer lunch break in the afternoon after the third lesson. At four o'clock classes are usually over and pupils go home.

The English school year has three terms. When the term is over, schoolchildren have holidays. Their Christmas holidays and Easter holidays are shorter than summer holidays which begin in July and are usually over in September.

9. Answer these questions about English schools.

- 1) Most children begin their secondary education at the age of 12, don't they?
- 2) Are comprehensive schools free, or do parents pay for their children?
- 3) How many lessons do pupils usually have a week?
- 4) They don't go to school on Saturdays and Sundays, do they?
- 5) When do they have a twenty minute break?
- 6) They have a long break for lunch, don't they?
- 7) At what time are pupils usually free and can go home?
- 8) How many terms a year do British pupils have?
- 9) Which are the longest holidays: Easter, Christmas or Summer?
- 10) When does the school year begin and end?

Do It on Your Own

10. Complete the sentences.

school, church, university, hospital, bed, work

1) Joan didn't go to ... after school. She worked. 2) At what age can you leave ..., at 14 or 16? 3) Jessica was very tired and went to ... early. 4) Hers was a religious school, so they went to ... a lot. 5) James should go to ..., he is very ill. 6) Mum goes to ... on Saturday. She works in a shop and they are open at weekends.

11. When do pupils in Russia begin doing these subjects: English, physics, chemistry, PE, Russian, geography?

Example: In Russia pupils usually begin doing PE at the age of 7 (in the first form).

## Step Four

### Do It Together

1. What subjects are missing here? Listen to the tape, (149), and complete the table.

	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI
Lesson 1	Religious Education	Information Technology			
(break)					
Lesson 2		French		Maths	
Lesson 3			English		Maths
(break)					
Lesson 4	Maths		Social Education	Geography	
Lesson 5	Art	Physical Education	Music		

2. Complete the text with the new words.

#### RUSSIAN SCHOOLS

In Russia secondary e... usually begins at the a... of ten. In most schools parents do not pay for their children, these schools are f... Secondary school pupils do different s...s: Russian, maths, Russian literature, chemistry, physics, art and others. They usually go to school five days a week from half past eight in the morning to two or three in the afternoon. They have ten or fifteen minute b...s after every lesson and a longer lunch b... .

The Russian school year usually has four t...s and four school holidays in autumn, winter, spring, and summer. The summer holidays are the longest.



3. Look at the table and complete the sentences after it.

England and Wales		Age	Russia		
school	class/year		year	school	
Primary school	Infant school	Reception class	5-6	Primary school	
		year one	6-7		
	Junior school	year two	7-8		year two
		year three	8-9		year three
		year four	9-10		year four
		year five	10-11		year five
Secondary school		year six	11-12	year six	
		year seven	12-13	year seven	
		year eight	13-14	year eight	
		year nine	14-15	year nine	
		year ten	15-16	year ten	
Exams		year eleven	16-17	year eleven	
	Exams	year twelve	17-18	Upper secondary school	
year thirteen		18-19			

- 1) In England children go to school when they are ... but in Russia they usually begin their school education at the age of ...
- 2) In England they stay in ... school longer than in Russia.
- 3) In England primary school has two steps: ... and ..., but in Russia it doesn't.
- 4) In England children go to secondary school when they are ... but in Russia they go to secondary school at the ... ten or eleven.

- 5) In England pupils stay in secondary school ... years, but in Russia they stay in secondary school ... years.
- 6) In England they take exams after ... and ..., but in Russia ...
- 7) English schools have the sixth form for those who want to go to ..., but in Russia they get ready for ... in the tenth and eleventh ...



По традиции в большинстве английских школ успехи учащихся оцениваются по пятибалльной шкале А, В, С, D, E. Высший балл — А (отлично), низший — E (очень слабо). Иногда учителя добавляют знаки + (plus) или - (minus) к этим оценкам. Например, В+ или С-.

4. Look at Don's and Emma's end-of-term reports<sup>1</sup> and speak about their results<sup>2</sup>.

Example: In English Don is better than Emma.  
or: In English Emma is worse than Don.

Don		Emma	
English	B+	English	B
Maths	A	Maths	D
French	C	French	A+
History	B-	History	A
Social Education	A	Social Education	B
Religious Education	B+	Religious Education	B
Geography	B	Geography	C
Information Technology	A+	Information Technology	C
Music	D	Music	B
Art	B	Art	B+
Physical Education	A	Physical Education	B-

<sup>1</sup> a report [rɪ'pɔ:t] — отчет; отчет об успеваемости

<sup>2</sup> a result [rɪ'zʌlt] — результат

5. Listen to the tape, (150). Learn to use these.
- 1) to be afraid of something — бояться чего-л.  
Are you afraid of dogs?
  - 2) to be sure of something — быть уверенным в чем-л.  
Mike is sure of his friends.
  - 3) to be fond of something — очень любить что-л.  
My sister is fond of art.
  - 4) to be surprised at something — удивиться (удивляться) чему-л.  
The English pupils were surprised at some Russian traditions.
  - 5) to be good at something — быть способным к чему-л.  
A lot of pupils in my class are very good at English.

**MEMO**

В таких словосочетаниях, как те, с которыми вы только что познакомились, очень важно запомнить, какой именно предлог используется после того или иного глагола. Заучивайте глаголы вместе со следующими за ними предлогами.

6. Complete the questions. Answer them.

- 1) What school subjects are you fond ...?
- 2) And what school subjects are you good ...?
- 3) Who in your class is very good ... English?
- 4) Are you afraid ... tests and exams?
- 5) Are you interested ... Russian literature?
- 6) Are you surprised ... the fact that in English schools there are no subjects like biology, physics and chemistry?
- 7) School years are the best time in one's life. Are you sure ... it?

7. A. Learn some new words. Listen to the tape, (151), and repeat.

language ['læŋgwɪdʒ] — язык  
foreign ['fɔ:rn] — иностранный  
modern ['mɔ:dən] — современный  
mark [mɑ:k] — оценка, отметка

rule [ru:l] — правило  
group [gru:p] — группа  
classmate ['klɑ:smet] — одноклассник

B.

language: a difficult language, an easy language. What languages can he speak?

foreign: a foreign language, a foreign country. How many foreign languages do you know?  
modern: modern history, modern languages, modern clothes. What do you think of modern art?  
mark: a good mark, to give a mark, to put a mark, to get a mark, a mark for an answer, a mark in a subject. What mark did you get in geography yesterday?  
rule: an easy rule, a difficult rule. English spelling rules are difficult, aren't they?  
group: a group of people, a group of pupils, a group of tall trees.  
A group of us is going to Moscow for a day. How many English groups are there in your form?  
classmate: A classmate is a pupil of the same class in a school or college. We were classmates four years ago.

8. What do they mean? Give the Russian for these words.

- 1) school + mate = schoolmate  
Ann is my schoolmate, we go to school together.
- 2) school + day = schoolday  
How many schooldays a week do you have?
- 3) school + days = schooldays  
My mother thinks that her schooldays were a very happy time.
- 4) school + age = school age  
Is Jenny a school age child?
- 5) school + year = school year  
When does the school year begin in England?
- 6) school + leaver = school leaver  
My brother Peter is 18, he is a school leaver. He is thinking of going to university.
- 7) school + house = schoolhouse  
We saw the roof of the schoolhouse behind the trees.

9. Listen to the dialogues, (152). Act them out.

1.

SASHA: I say Ben, what do you think of our English class?  
BEN: It was very interesting. I'm surprised. Your friends speak English really well. How many English classes do you have a week?

SASHA: Three. This year we have English on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. And what foreign languages do you learn at school?

BEN: In the first and in the second forms all my schoolmates do one modern language — French. Then we can choose. If you're good at it, you can learn it longer, but if you want, you can stop doing it.

SASHA: Do you mean that in your school pupils can learn a foreign language only for two years?

BEN: Yes. But if they like modern languages, they can learn not only French but take German or Spanish for three more years.

SASHA: How interesting and how different from our school. Pupils in Russia learn foreign languages much longer.

## 2.

ANDREW: Hi, Meg! Why are you so sad?

MEG: I got a bad mark in history.

ANDREW: Really? I'm surprised. Isn't history your favourite subject?

MEG: It is. I'm rather fond of history but my answer was really very poor. I was not ready for the lesson.

ANDREW: Cheer up! You'll learn everything and will get good marks. It's easy for you, isn't it? My problem is much worse.

MEG: What is it? What's the matter?

ANDREW: I'm very bad at mathematics. I hate doing sums<sup>2</sup>. I don't understand many rules. I think I can't learn the subject.

MEG: There, there...<sup>3</sup> I'm sure things aren't as bad as you say. Let's work together. I enjoy maths and I think I can help you.

<sup>1</sup> Cheer [tʃiə] up! — Не грусти! (пасс.)

<sup>2</sup> to do sums [sʌmz] — решать примеры

<sup>3</sup> There, there... — Ну-ну...

## Do It on Your Own

10. Write more words which can go together.

- foreign language, book, ..., ..., ...
- modern school, world, ..., ..., ...
- new, interesting, ..., ..., ... language.
- good, ..., ..., ... group.

11. Complete the sentences.

afraid, sure, fond, surprised, good, interested

- My younger brother is ... in modern languages.
- Little Jim is ... of music. He can play the piano for hours.
- Is Ann ... at French or German? — I think her German is better.
- When Willy was small, he was ... of dogs.
- I'm not ... of his address. Let's call him.
- My mother was ... at my good marks this term.

## Step Five

### Do It Together

1. Listen to the tape, (153). Which is right?

- In the interview<sup>1</sup> Yura is speaking about his ...  
a) town                                      b) school                                      c) home
- Yura's school is about ... years old.  
a) 40—50                                      b) 50—60                                      c) 60—70
- Yura's school is big, nearly ... pupils.  
a) 10,000                                      b) 100                                      c) 1,000
- English primary and secondary schools are usually situated in ...  
a) different places                                      b) one place
- Yura is in form ...  
a) 7“A”                                      b) 7“B”                                      c) 7“C”

<sup>1</sup> an interview ['intəvju:] — интервью

- 6) There are ... pupils in Yura's form.  
 a) 34                      b) 35                      c) 36  
 7) Yura's best friends are his ...  
 a) classmates            b) schoolmates

2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What modern languages do you know?
- 2) What foreign languages do pupils learn in Russian schools?
- 3) How many groups are there in your form when you learn English?
- 4) What marks do you usually get in Russian, PE, and maths?
- 5) Which of your classmates can speak English well?
- 6) English spelling rules are difficult, aren't they?
- 7) Which is more difficult: to learn a rule or to understand it?

Обратите внимание на то, как образуются вопросы к подлежащему и как строятся краткие ответы к ним.

Who comes to school at nine?	I do. (Jim does).
Who is going to university?	We are. (I am).
Who has got a pet at home?	They have. (She has).
Who will tell me a story?	Dad will.
What was over last Friday?	Our holidays were.
What opened two hours ago?	The gift shop did.
Who gave you the book?	My sister did.
Who should go shopping?	You should.

3. How much do you know about your classmates?

- 1) Who usually comes to school earlier than the others<sup>1</sup>?
- 2) Who is often late for classes?
- 3) Who is very good at sciences?
- 4) Who is very good at foreign languages?
- 5) Who can work on the computer?
- 6) Who can sing or play a musical instrument?
- 7) Who has a talent for drawing or painting?
- 8) Who was born in another town?

<sup>1</sup> the others ['ʌðəz] — другие, все остальные

- 9) Who came to this school only not long ago?
- 10) Who is going to university after school?
- 11) Who is spending the coming summer in the country?
- 12) Who will finish this school year with very good marks?

MEMO

В английском языке для усиления прилагательных употребляются слова **such** [sʌʃ] — *такой, такая, такое* и **so** [səʊ] — *так*. Ср.: Mary is such a happy girl. Mary is so happy. Как видно из примеров, после **such** употребляется сочетание прилагательного с существительным (such a good car, such a terrible day), а после **so** используется только прилагательное (so nice, so wonderful).

Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в подобных предложениях:

It was such a cold day. (исчисляемое существительное в ед. числе)  
 They were such cold days. (исчисляемое существительное во мн. числе)  
 It was such cold weather. (неисчисляемое существительное)

4. Complete the sentences. Use *such* or *so*.

- 1) Last Thursday our teacher gave us ... difficult texts.
- 2) English is ... a difficult foreign language. — I don't think so. I find English ... easy.
- 3) The film we saw last week was ... boring.
- 4) Paul McCartney is ... a famous British singer.
- 5) James' books are ... interesting.
- 6) My granny tells me ... wonderful stories before I go to bed.
- 7) My grandad lives ... a quiet life.
- 8) Roses are ... beautiful flowers.
- 9) Your daughter is ... beautiful.
- 10) Sam is ... selfish but his sister is ... a pleasant girl.
- 11) Bob is a journalist. He is ... a successful journalist.
- 12) Our trip was ... terrible because of the weather.

5. Listen to the dialogue, (154). Read and act it out.

TELEPHONE TALK

JOHN: Hello! Hello! Is that you, Yura? It's John speaking.  
 YURA: Oh, hi, John! It's good to hear you. How are you?

- JOHN: Fine, thank you. And how are you? How are your parents and Lena?
- YURA: We are all fine, thank you. Lena and I are going to the country tomorrow to stay there for two weeks.
- JOHN: Are you? Is your school over? We still have classes. My summer holidays begin on 20 July.
- YURA: I'm sorry for you. We are free now. And I can say that I'm really happy that the school is over.
- JOHN: I can understand you. What are you going to do when you come back from the country?
- YURA: We are all going to the Black Sea, to the place where we spent our holidays last summer.
- JOHN: Oh, good. You said you liked it there.
- YURA: I did. And you? Are you going anywhere in August?
- JOHN: Father is going to the USA on business and he is taking us there. Isn't it wonderful? We are going to stay there for a month. I can't wait<sup>1</sup> to go there!
- YURA: The USA? Lucky you<sup>2</sup>! Will you send me a postcard?
- JOHN: I'll send you postcards from all the places we are going to visit. And I'll call you when I return to London.
- YURA: Thank you. Enjoy your summer!
- JOHN: I will. Say hello to Lena, your mum, and dad.
- YURA: Sure. Bye for now.
- JOHN: Bye! Have a good time!

#### 6. Speak about your school and your form.

- 1) type and number of school
- 2) size, location<sup>3</sup>, garden
- 3) classrooms, halls
- 4) gym, swimming bath
- 5) form you are in
- 6) subjects, favourite subjects
- 7) classmates
- 8) free time
- 9) school year (terms) and holidays

<sup>1</sup> I can't wait [weɪt]... — Не могу дождаться...

<sup>2</sup> Lucky you! — Везет тебе!

<sup>3</sup> location [lə'keɪʃn] — местоположение

#### 7. How much do your friends know about English schools? Ask them.

- 1) when the school year usually starts;
- 2) how many terms there are in a school year;
- 3) what holidays pupils usually have;
- 4) how many forms there are in a secondary school;
- 5) at what age children usually start and leave school;
- 6) what subjects secondary school pupils usually have;
- 7) how many classes a day they usually have;
- 8) if all schools in the country are state schools;
- 9) what exams schoolchildren have when they leave school at 16;
- 10) to what school most children go when they are 11 and older.

#### 8. Listen, (155), and repeat.

School, family and friends,  
 School, family and friends  
 Help me to have a happy day.  
 I always do remember them  
 When I'm far away.  
 School, family and friends  
 Are always in my heart.  
 And I'm never sad  
Even when we are apart.  
 Next year we shall have  
 A new successful start.

помню  
далеко

сердце

даже, разлучены

#### Do It on Your Own

#### 9. Article a or no article?

- 1) This is such ... clever answer!
- 2) Bob and Ray are such ... good friends.
- 3) It's such ... sunny weather we are having today!
- 4) Such ... cold days are very unusual here.
- 5) It's such ... long and boring story.
- 6) The party was such ... fun. I loved it.
- 7) A million roubles is such ... big money.
- 8) Such ... people as Don always tell the truth.
- 9) I rather like such ... quiet music.
- 10) The British Museum is such ... place where you can learn a lot about the world history.

10. Look at the pictures. Answer the questions.

LONG BREAK

A. Now

- 1) Who is reading a book?
- 2) Who is watering the plants?
- 3) Who is sitting on the bench?
- 4) Who is practising long jumps?
- 5) Who is playing football?
- 6) Who is talking to the teacher?



Denis Kate

1.



Roy

2.



Jenny

3.



Tracy

4.



Tom

Ben

5.



Sue

6.

B. Yesterday

- 1) Who was drawing pictures?
- 2) Who was eating an ice cream?
- 3) Who was playing chess?
- 4) Who was drinking coke?
- 5) Who was running a race?
- 6) Who was singing?



Jenny Sue

1.



Roy Denis

2.



Tom Kate

3.



Sue

4.



Tracy

5.



Ben

6.

C. Usually

- 1) Who usually talks?
- 2) Who usually sits in the sun?
- 3) Who usually eats sandwiches?
- 4) Who usually plays basketball?
- 5) Who usually listens to music?
- 6) Who usually does sums?



Roy

1.



Tom

Denis

2.



Kate

Jenny

3.



Ben

4.



Tracy

5.



Sue

6.

## Формулировки заданий

- Act out the dialogue. — Разыграйте диалог.  
Answer the questions. — Ответьте на вопросы.  
Article "a/an", "the" or no article. — Поставьте артикль "a/an", "the", где это необходимо.  
Ask questions. — Задайте вопросы.  
Can you say it differently? — Выразите это иначе.  
Check. — Проверьте (по аудиозаписи).  
Check and repeat. — Проверьте (по аудиозаписи) и повторите.  
Choose the right answer (word). — Выберите правильный ответ (слово).  
Compare them. — Сравните их.  
Complete the dialogues. — Закончите диалоги.  
Complete (the form, the table). — Заполните анкету, таблицу.  
Complete the sentences (with new words). — Закончите предложения (используя новые слова).  
Correct the sentences. — Исправьте предложения.  
Count the regular and irregular verbs. — Сосчитайте «правильные» и «неправильные» глаголы.  
Do it on your own. — Учимся самостоятельно.  
Do it together. — Учимся вместе.  
Form negations (questions). — Переделайте предложения в отрицательные (в вопросы).  
Learn some new words. — Выучите новые слова.  
Listen to the questions. — Послушайте вопросы.  
Listen to the tape and repeat. — Послушайте аудиозапись и повторите.  
Make up (negative) sentences. — Составьте (отрицательные) предложения.  
Match the sentences (the words, the parts of the sentences). — Соедините предложения (слова, части предложений).  
Match ... and their descriptions. — Соедините ... и их описания.  
Put the lines right. — Расположите строчки по порядку.  
Put the sentences in the right order. — Расположите предложения по порядку.  
Put the words in two columns. — Распределите слова в две колонки.  
Read the text after the tape. — Прочитайте текст за диктором.  
Say the same differently. — Скажите то же самое иначе.  
Say the same in Russian. — Выразите то же самое по-русски.  
Say "True" or "False". — Скажите, какие утверждения верны, а какие нет.

- Sing along! — Спойте песню.  
These are some verb forms. — Познакомьтесь с формами глаголов.  
Use "some", "a few", "few", "a lot"... — Употребите слова...  
What are their opposites? — Подберите слова, противоположные по смыслу.  
What do the (new) words mean? — Скажите, что значат эти (новые) слова.  
What word is missing? — Скажите, какого слова не хватает.  
Which is true about you? — Скажите, что верно в отношении вас самих.  
Work in pairs. — Поработайте в парах.  
Write the words in the plural. — Напишите эти слова во множественном числе.  
Write the words in the singular. — Напишите эти слова в единственном числе.