English

I.N.VERESHCHAGINA O.V.AFANASYEVA

PROSVESHCHENIYE

Present Perfect

have/has + V₃

+

I have already done it.

He hasn't read it yet. I have never heard it.

2

Have you seen the film yet? Yes, I have. No, I haven't.

already
yet
never
ever
just
this week
this month
this year
since
for

I have just seen him.

Where is he now? He has gone to see his granny.



Have you been to London?

Has he written the letter yet?



He has opened the door. (The door is open.)



Past Indefi nite

V + ed V₂ did

+

I had many toys many years ago.

He didn't go there yesterday.

?

Did he buy it last year? Yes, he did. No, he didn't.

yesterday
last
ago, 3 days ago
yesterday morning
last week
last month
last year
last night
in 1962

I saw him a minute ago. 🔇



He went to see his granny yesterday.

Were you in London in 1985?





He opened the door half an hour ago. (The door is closed again.)

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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Верещагина И. Н.

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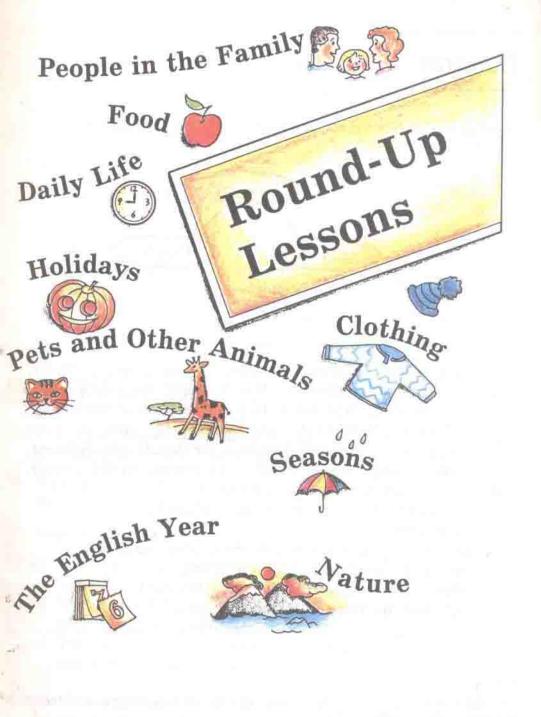
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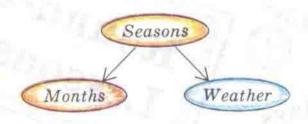
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Lesson 1

Brush up your vocabulary and grammar.



(n¹) season, winter, summer, autumn, year, month, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December;
(v) rain, snow, skate, ski, sledge, be (am, is, are);
(adj) cold, warm, hot, fine, nice, terrible, bright, different;
(adv) always, often, usually, sometimes, terribly, never, well, very, no, not, indeed;
(prep) in (into), about, of, at ... o'clock;
(conj) because;
go for a walk, make a snowman, play snowballs.
How's the weather today? — It's fine.
What's the weather like today? — It's cold.

Hi! How are you? - I'm fine. Thanks

Сокращения (n), (v), (adj), (adv), (prep), (conj), (pron), (interj) см. в «Списке сокращений», с. 421.

-/+		5
I am / am not	Am 1?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
He She It is/isn't	Is he? she?	Yes, he is. No, she isn't.
We You They	Are \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Yes, we are. No, you aren't.

LET US REVIEW

- 1. How many seasons are there in a year? What are they? Are they different in Russia than in Great Britain?
- 2. When does summer (winter) begin in Russia and in Great Britain?
- 3. Read and guess what season it is:
 - a) The season between spring and autumn, when the sun is hot.
 - b) The season between winter and summer, when birds come back from hot countries.
 - c) The season between autumn and spring, when it is cold and there is a lot of snow.
- 4. What poems and songs about "Seasons and Nature" do you remember? Act out the one you like best.

5. Think about spring and autumn and make up five sentences from the table below.

Įt.	is isn't	often always usually sometimes	very terribly	cold warm hot fine dry bright	in	spring, autumn, March, April, September, October,
				nice		

LET US READ

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER 1

to rain, to snow

autumn.

It never rains / snows there. It doesn't rain / snow in June.

Does it often rain / snow Is it raining / snowing? there?

It often rains / snows in It is raining / snowing now.

It isn't raining / snowing.

It often rained / snowed last winter. It didn't rain / snow last month. Did it rain / snow in March?

6. Read and find out what Donald and Kate think of winter.

Donald: Winter is my favourite season. I like it very much because it's so beautiful in winter. The sun is so bright. The streets,



houses, trees and other plants are white and the snow shines in the sun.

You can ski, skate and sledge a lot. We usually play snowballs and make snowmen in winter. We play a lot in the forest and have winter holidays too.

We celebrate Xmas and New Year in December and January. Santa Claus gives us presents.

Kate: I dislike² winter. I can't ski or skate well. I am always cold in winter. The days are short and the nights are long. It is dark at 5 o'clock in the evening and my Mummy asks me to come home early. So I am always at home in the evening. You know, I like different colours: yellow, red, green, brown and blue, but I can only see white this season. Winter is always white.

7. Enjoy your English and sing the song "What's the Weather Like Today?", ⊙ 1.

WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE TODAY?

Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. (4 times)
What's the weather like today?
Is it sunny?
What's the weather like today?
Is it rainy?
What's the weather like today?
It's quite funny.
How it's changing.
What's the weather like today?
Is it snowing?
What's the weather like today?

houses ['hauziz] — дома

² dislike [dis'laik] — не любить

Is it clearing?\textsuperscript{\text{What's the weather like today?}}
Is it going to be
Really very nice indeed?
Shining sun,
And sparkling\textsuperscript{\text{sea,}}
Warm and dry, with just a breeze [bri:z].
Among\text{3 the trees...}
breeze...

Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. (4 times)
Yesterday the wind was blowing.\text{4}
Is today going to be fine?
Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. (4 times)

LET US TALK

- Tell your friend about any season and say why you like or dislike it. (Exercise 6 can help you.)
- 9. Complete the dialogue and act it out.

Fred: Hi, Al!

Al: How are you?

Fred: Let's go for a walk.

Al: Where to?

Fred:

At: That's a good idea! What about the weather?

Fred: Let's meet at 12 o'clock.

Al: See you later then.

Is it clearing? — Проясняется?

² sparkling ['spaklin] — сверкающее

³ among [ə'mʌŋ] — среди

⁴ the wind was blowing ['blourn] — дул ветер

LET US WRITE

10. Write down questions and begin them with the words given in brackets.

It often rains in autumn in Moscow. (When/Where)

It never snows in Africa. (Does/Where)

It usually rains in October. (When/Does)

Get ready to interview your American friend about his favourite season.
 Write questions. Let's see who is the best interviewer.

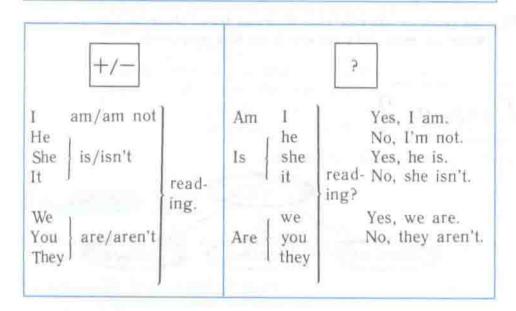
Lesson 2

Brush up your vocabulary and grammar.



- (n) clothes, hat, cap, shoe(s), boot(s), jeans, shorts, sweater, jacket, shirt, blouse, skirt, tights, coat, overcoat, raincoat, thing, shop, size, party, birthday, colour;
- (v) wear (wore), put on (put on), take off (took off), dress, try on, suit, buy (bought), bring (brought), wonder, want, thank;
- (adj) black, grey, blue, green, red, brown, yellow, white, great, bad (worse, the worst), good (better, the best), funny, next, small;
- (adv) tomorrow, quickly, slowly;
- (pron) I (me), you, he (him), she (her), it, we (us),
 they (them);

(prep) on;
(conj) but, and, or, if;
It suits you well (all right). I wonder I wonder where he is. What size ... do you wear? You look great in it. How much are they? I'd like At the party.



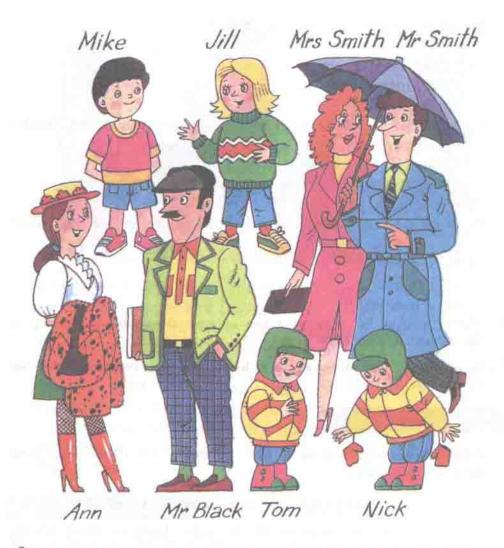
LET US REVIEW

1. Name:

- four things you wear on your feet;
- five things that keep you warm;
- two things you wear in hot (cold) weather;
- three things that only women wear;
- six things that men and women can both wear.

2. Look at the pictures and say what they are wearing.

Example: He is wearing a red T-shirt.



3. Choose the answers which you think are right.

A. When do you wear light clothes?

- a) all the time;
 - b) when I go out;
 - c) when it is hot in the street;
 - d) when I run a race.

light [laɪt] — легкий

- B. What do you buy in shoe shops?
 - a) blouses;
 - b) high boots;
 - c) trainers;
 - d) trousers.
- C. What do you take with you when you go to the South?
 - a) an overcoat;
 - b) a raincoat;
 - c) mittens;
 - d) sandals ['sændəlz].
- D. What do you do when you don't know if you like the dress?
 - a) I put it on;
 - b) I try it on;
 - c) I buy it;
 - d) I take it off.
- 4. "Guess who he is." Say what one of your classmates is wearing at the moment. Let the other pupils guess who she/he is.
- What poems and songs about "Clothes" do you remember? Act out the one you like best.

LET US READ

Read the text and find in it how we choose the right dress. Read these sentences aloud.

EVERYTHING IS GOOD IN ITS SEASON

There are four seasons in the year. Each of them brings different weather and different dresses. When it is hot people wear T-shirts and shorts, light blouses and skirts, sport shoes, socks and sandals. In summer people dress like this in Africa, Russia, Canada, Ireland, Great Britain and America.

In cold weather people usually put on warm clothes: jeans and trousers, sweaters and jackets, overcoats and caps. In winter they wear fur coats and fur caps, high boots

иг [fa:] — мех, меховой



and mittens or gloves. The proverb says: "There is no bad weather, there are bad clothes."

Another proverb says: "Everything is good in its season." Do you understand it? When you think what to wear, choose the right dress. Think what is good at the sports ground and what is good at the party and why a long dress looks beautiful on a woman but is funny on a little girl.

When you buy clothes, try them on, make sure that they are your size, that they suit you well and that you like their colour.

LET US TALK

- 7. Say what are the right clothes and what are not for the following:
 - a гасе;
 - a birthday party;
 - a rainy, summer (autumn) day;
 - a cold, winter day;

Example: I wear (choose) shorts when I run a race.

People don't wear (put on) raincoats on a cold,
winter day.

- 8. Say what you are wearing at the moment and why.
- 9. Discuss in the groups the following:
 - what you know about this year's fashion;1
 - what your parents usually wear;
 - what clothes you would like to buy;
 - what are your favourite colours.

10. a) Read the dialogue.

Jane: Excuse me.

Shop-assistant: Yes. Can I help you?

Jane: I'd like a pair of jeans, please.

Shop-assistant: What size do you wear?

Jane: Thirty-six.

Shop-assistant: What colour would you like?

Jane: Light blue.

Shop-assistant: Here's a nice pair.

Jane: Can I try them on?

Shop-assistant: Of course you can. Jane: Do they suit me all right?

Shop-assistant: You look great. And the colour suits you.

Jane: Thank you. I'll take them. How much are they?

b) Now you are in a shop. Act out the dialogue. Buy the things you want. The words can help you:

a pair of gloves a pair of shoes a pair of trousers a pair of trainers a blouse a jacket a sweater

i fashion [ˈfæʃn] — мода

LET US WRITE

11. Find a picture of a man (men), a woman (women), a boy, a girl, children, wearing different clothes. Finish the questions about their clothes. Get ready to ask them in class.

Example: Are they wearing ..., ...?

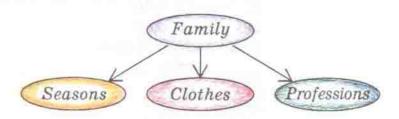
Are the boys wearing ... or ...?

The boys are wearing ..., aren't they?

What are they wearing?

Lesson 3

Brush up your vocabulary and grammar.



- (n) family, name, mother, father, sister, brother, son, daughter, child (children), wife, husband, parents, uncle, aunt, grandmother, grandfather, grandparents, man (men), woman (women), girl, boy, friend, teacher, doctor, engineer, pilot, pupil, cosmonaut, worker, driver;
- (v) work, live, fly (flew), come (came), become (became), excuse, know (knew), like, meet (met), think (thought), have (had), have got (had);

(adj) little, old, interesting, large;

(adv) here there, how (how many), then, still, every, every day, together;

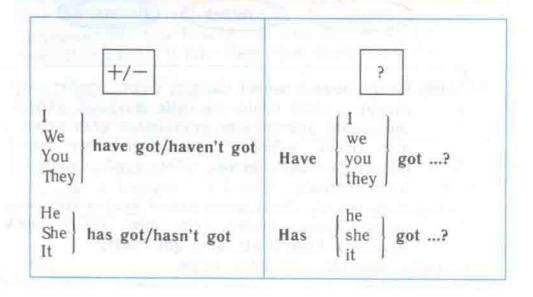
(pron) whose, my, his, her, its, our, your, their, same; (interj) bye, hello;

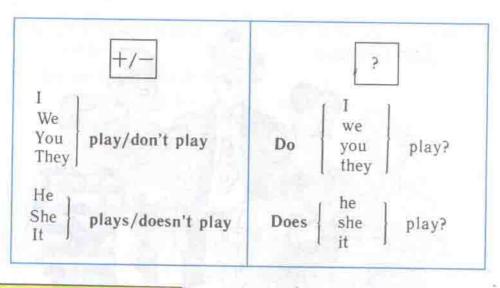
come from a family; be in the country;

How many ... have you got? It was nice meeting you. See you later. What about you?

's / s'

Kate's dog.
My mother's birthday.
Our family's pet.
His sister's dolls.
His sisters' dolls.
Their parents' names.





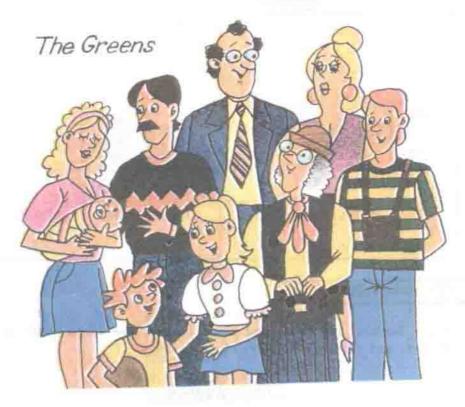
LET US REVIEW

 Some families are small and some families are large. Look at the pictures and name the members of each family.





շոցուսցուն Հուրոպեցութցում «Մահեթար Սերասցածի» Կրթական Համալիր ԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ ԳՐԱԴԱՐԱՆ





- 2. Do you come from a large (small) family? How many ... (grandparents, ...) have you got?
- 3. What are they? (What do they do?)
 - He works in a hospital ['hospital]. He is
 - She works at school. She is
 - They fly planes. They are
 - We are at school. We are
 - I fly rockets ['rokits]. I am
- 4. Say what Alice's relatives are and what they do.



5. Give Joan's answers to Monica's questions and act out the dialogue. (It's a hot summer day. The weather is fine. Monica's family is at the seaside. Monica sees a new girl. She doesn't know her but wants to become her friend.)

Monica: Excuse me. I'm Monica. What's your name?

Joan: Glad to meet you.

Monica: How old are you?

Joan: And what about you?

Monica: Do you like it here?

Joan: Are you here with your family?

Monica: Yes, I am. But ... is not here. ... is still in London.

Joan: I'm here with my father. Oh! Look! He is calling me.

Bye, Monica. It was nice meeting you.

Monica: See you later.

What poems and songs about "Family" do you remember? Act out the one you like best.

LET US READ

- 7. Read the text about Robert and his family. Say how many relatives Bob has got and what relations they are to him.
 - Hello! My name is Robert Bucket, but my friends call me Bob for short. I am nine and come from London. I live near Hyde Park. My hobby ['hɔbi] is taking photos.¹ I think it is interesting to take photos. Look at my family pictures.
 - Oh, this is a lovely photo. This is David and Frank and me. David is on the right. He is my uncle. Frank is on the left. He is my cousin.



take photos ['foutouz] — фотографировать

This photo is very nice too, I think. This is my grandmother. She works a lot. Her name is May. It's a lovely name, isn't it? My granny is not old. She is 48. She likes bright colours and bright ideas and her pupils like her.



— Oh, and this one is my baby ['beibi] brother. His name's Jack. I don't see a lot of him now as he lives with my mother and my other granny Pamela out in the country near London.





— These are two pictures of my father. Here he is alone and here we are together in the mountains where we usually go skiing. This is our favourite place. Now I've got new skis. They were a birthday present from my parents.





- 8. Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures (see Exercise 7).
- Look at the pictures of Bob Bucket's family (see Exercise 7) and say what clothes his family are wearing and why.

LET US TALK

- 10. Talk about your family.
- 11. Bring to the classroom any picture you like. Say if the people in the picture are a family. Give them names, say a few words about their professions, places they work, their age and family relations. Say what the people are wearing.

LET US WRITE

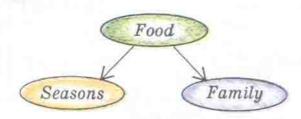
- 12. Get ready to ask questions about your friend's family. Write them down.
- 13. Complete the dialogue (see Exercise 5) in writing.

OPTIONAL LESSON

аде [eid3] — возраст

Lesson 4

Brush up your vocabulary and grammar.



- (n) meal, food, breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper, sweet, egg, fruit, apple, vegetable, potato (potatoes), carrot (carrots), bread, soup, fish, salt, jam, porridge, coffee, tea, milk, juice, ice-cream, cup, glass, table, pocket, pity, money;
- (v) eat (ate), drink (drank), enjoy, need, pass;

(adj) thirsty, hungry, tasty, sweet;

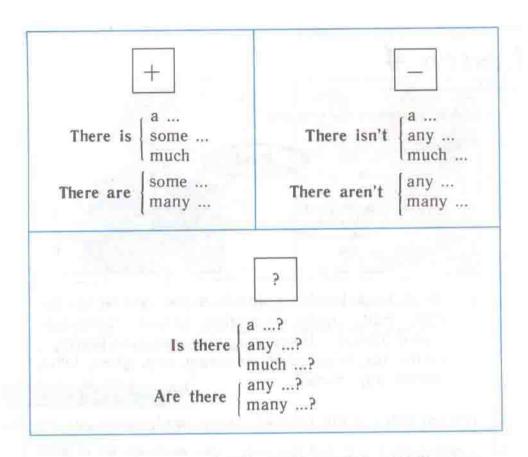
(pron) some, any, many, much;

(prep) with, without;

(interj) OK, please, thanks;

have breakfast (dinner, lunch, tea, supper); for breakfast (dinner, lunch, tea, supper); be hungry; be thirsty; of course;

Here it is. Would you like ...? Could I have ...? That's a pity.



LET US REVIEW

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER !

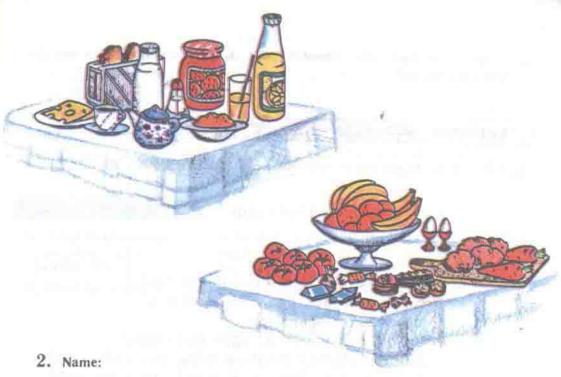
There is some toast on the table.

There are some potatoes in the basket.

 Look at the pictures for a moment, then close the book and name everything you remember.

Examples: There is some salt on the table.

There are some sweets in the picture.



- three things babies always have for breakfast;

- two things British people often have for breakfast;

- five things your relatives have sometimes for dinner;

three things people have for tea;

- four things you usually have for supper.

- Say what you are ready to eat every day in all the seasons. And what about your relatives?
- 4. Could you go to the shop and buy all the things your mother needs to cook dinner? Make up your shopping list and ask if they have got these things in the shop. Act out a dialogue with a shop-assistant.

Example: - Is there any brown bread on sale?

- Yes, there is. (No, there isn't.)

Shopping list

on sale [ənˈseɪl] — в продаже

What poems and songs about "Food" do you remember? Act out the one you like best.

LET US READ AND LEARN

6. Enjoy your English and sing the song "I Like Food", O 2, part I.

I LIKE FOOD

I

I like food,

I like eating lots and lots of food.

Bread and jam, and meat, and fish,

Cakes and biscuits too,

Beans² and mustard,³ eggs and chips,⁴

Mutton⁵ steaks,⁶ potatoes, peas,⁷

And salted mushrooms too.

LET US READ

 Read the text and say what difference there is between "full English breakfast" and "continental [kontinental] breakfast".

In England you may have what they call "full English breakfast". First they bring you cereal and fruit juice, then

If you want to sing the whole song listen ② 2 up to the end. The teacher can help you with the words.

² beans [bi:nz] — бобы

³ mustard ['mʌstəd] — горчица

⁴ chips [tʃɪps] — чипсы, жареный хрустящий картофель

⁵ mutton ['mʌtn] — баранина

⁶ steak [steik] — бифштекс

peas [piz] - ropox

^{*} cereal ['sıəгıə] — хлопья

you get bacon, eggs and tomatoes. Then comes toast and marmalade. You finish your breakfast with a cup of coffee or tea usually with milk.

In fact English people don't often have "full English breakfast". They have just one of these things with a cup of tea or coffee. Sometimes they call it "continental breakfast".

LET US TALK

- 8. What do you usually have for breakfast? Is it different from the "full English breakfast" or the "continental breakfast"?
- 9. Read the dialogues, make up your own and act them out.

IN THE SHOP

Billy: Have you got any sweets on sale?

Shop-assistant: Sorry, I haven't. I have got some cookies

and cakes. Would you like some?

Billy: Yes, please. Could I have this cake? Shop-assistant: Of course. Anything else?

- Billy: No, that's all, thanks. while

COOKING SALAD

Mother: I'd like to cook some salad for supper. Ann, could you have a look and see if there are any vegetables in the fridge?

Ann: Yes, we've got some but not many and there are no tomatoes.

Mother: That's a pity. Is there any salt, dear?

Ann: Yes, lots.

bacon ['beɪkən] — бекон

² marmalade ['mæməleid] — джем

Mother: Will you go to the shops and buy potatoes, carrots and tomatoes? I can't make salad without them, dear.

Ann: OK, Mum. I will go. Where is the money?

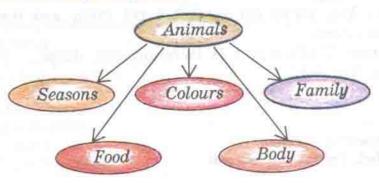
Mother: Here it is, dear.

LET US WRITE

- 10. Put some or any into the following:
 - 1) There is ... money in my pocket.
 - 2) There isn't ... tea in the cup.
 - 3) There are ... potatoes for dinner.
 - 4) There are ... vegetables for supper.
 - 5) Is there is jam on the table?
 - 6) There is a meat here.
 - 7) Are there (A) carrots in the bag?
- 11. Write what you like (dislike) to have for dinner in summer and in winter (Exercise 6 can help you).
- 12. Write 5 questions beginning with: Is there ...? Are there ...? to find out what food your friend has got.

Lesson 5

Brush up your vocabulary and grammar.



Juga gall.

- (n) animal, bear, bird, parrot, cat, kitten, cow, mouse (mice), crocodile, dog, duck, elephant, fox, hamster, hare, horse, lion, pig, puppy, sheep (sheep), tiger, tortoise, monkey, giraffe, duck, wolf (wolves), pet, body, neck, tail, hair, head, hand, arm, leg, foot (feet), eye, mouth, ear, nose, shoulder, finger, toe, face, tooth (teeth), hundred;
- (v) look, teach (taught), must, open, visit, live, grow (grew), try, give (gave);
- (adj) big, long, short, clever, domestic, wild, favourite, beautiful, happy, slow, quick;

(adv) slowly, quickly;

Happy birthday! Happy New Year!

big — bigger — the biggest nice — nicer — the nicest

beautiful - more beautiful - the most beautiful

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

LET US REVIEW

1. Name:

- domestic animals and birds;
- animals and birds that can be wild and domestic;
- animals that live only in hot countries;
- animals that eat only grass, leaves of the trees, vegetables and fruits;

- animals that are quicker than the tortoise;
- animals that are bigger than the cat;
- animals that can have different colours or change them;
- the most beautiful animal.

2. Think and give your opinion on the following:

Which is cleverer, a dog or a hare?
Which is shorter, a crocodile or a fish?
Which is more beautiful, a horse or a pig?
Which is bigger, a bear or an elephant?
Which is funnier, a monkey or a fox?
Which is angrier, a tiger or a kitten?
What is the most beautiful animal?
What is the best food for lions?
What is the worst food for dogs?

3. Look at the picture and find what is wrong.

Example: The giraffe can't live in cold countries where there is a lot of snow because it only eats grass, leaves from the trees and fruit. In cold countries in winter it can't find the things which don't grow at that time of the year.



4. Listen © 3 and answer the questions:

- What animals are usually the most favourite pets?
- Do people sometimes keep wild animals as pets? Why?
- 5. Guess game: ask your friend questions about his/her favourite animal and guess what it is. Find out what its colour is, what things it likes (dislikes) to do, eat and drink and also what its body is like and where it lives.
- What poems and songs about "Animals" do you remember? Act out the one you like best.

LET US READ

7. Read and say why birds and animals move from one country to another.

A lot of birds and animals move from country to country and from continent ['kontinent] to continent during the year. Some move when summer is over and it becomes colder and some when there is no food to eat. Many birds can't find food under the snow, so they fly to Africa and other warmer countries. When winter comes some birds can fly more than 7000 kilometres ['kilə,mi:təz] in 3 days. They come back in spring and never see winter.

8. Read the text. Match the pictures and paragraphs ['pærəgrəfs].

Do you know that ...

 ...Zoos in many countries are changing. Cities are closing the big zoos with large animals in small cages.¹ They are opening Safari [sə'fœri] Parks. In these parks animals live in the open. There are fences,² not cages there.

2. ... Windsor ['winzə] Safari Park is near London, in the

South of England.

^{&#}x27; cage [keɪdʒ] — клетка

² fence [fens] — забор, загородка

It is open from 10 o'clock to 7 o'clock. Visitors go through the Safari Park in cars¹ or Park buses.² There are three important things for visitors to remember: they must drive³ slowly, never open the car window and never get out of the car in the places where monkeys, lions, tigers, zebras, giraffes and other wild animals live free.⁴

3. ...In the Safari Park there is a Seaworld section ['seksn], which has dolphins ['dolfinz], sea-lions, fish and other sea-animals. There are two sections for birds and animals from hot countries. In the Birdworld section there are hundreds of different birds from lots of different countries.



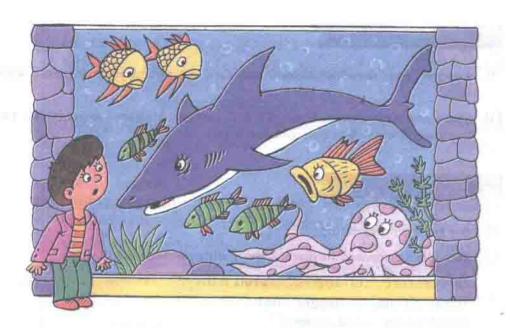
[·] car [ka:] — машина

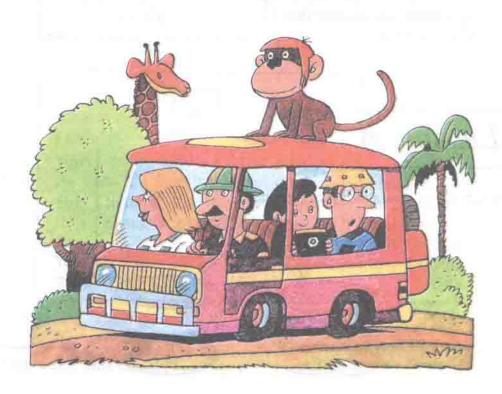
² bus [bʌs] — автобус

³ drive [draw] — ехать в машине

⁴ live free [fri:] — жить на воле







LET US TALK

- 9. Describe your favourite animal and then ask your friends to guess what it is.
- 10. There are many books, films, TV programmes all about animals. Do you like them? Why? What do you learn from them?

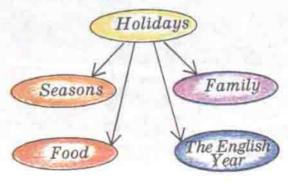
LET US WRITE

- 11. Do Exercise 5 in writing.
- 12. Finish the sentences to discuss them with your friends in class.

Wolves are ...er than ..., aren't they? What animal is bigger than ...? What is the ...est animal? What animal has the longest ...?

Lesson 6

Brush up your vocabulary and grammar.



(n) holiday, Christmas (Xmas), present, doll, toy, box, bag;

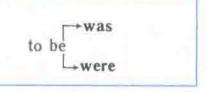
(v) celebrate, decorate, get up (got up), love, send (sent), put (put);

(adj) last, new, coloured;

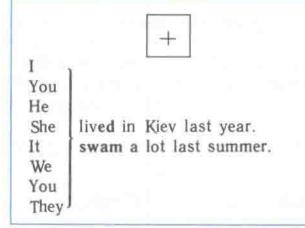
(pron) nobody, nothing, somebody, anybody, something (anything), everybody, everything, that (those), this (these);

(prep) under;

Hallowe'en; St. Patrick's Day; Easter; St. Valentine's Day; Thanksgiving Day; Memorial Day; Santa Claus; at the end of.



talk+ed=talked [t]
play+ed=played [d]
want+ed=wanted [id]
(see p. 411)



last year last month last week last Sunday last Saturday

St. [sənt] (сокращение от saint [seint]) — святой

You know some British holidays. When do the British celebrate them?
 Look, read and remember.

Winter ¹ November December January February	Christmas New Year St. Valentine's Day	December, 25 December, 31/ January, 1 February, 14
Spring March April	St. Patrick's Day April Fools' Day Easter (Day)	March, 17 April, 1 late March or early April
Summer May June July August	Mother's Day Father's Day	Sunday in May Sunday in June
Autumn September October	Hallowe'en	October, 31

¹ Mind the difference between the English and the Russian year.

2. Match the words from the columns:

Christmas		in May.
Easter (Day)		on the 31st of October.
New Year		on the 25th of December.
Mother's Day	is	late March or early April.
Hallowe'en		on the 31st of December/
April Fools' Day		on the 1st of January.

3. Think of your winter holidays and make up true sentences about them.

My mother My friend My parents		The second secon	last month. last December. last Christmas.
My granny	were/ weren t	ground at school	

- 4. Listen to what Evelyn did on the 25th of December, 3 4, and say:
- what holiday she celebrated that day;
 - what present she got.
- 5. What poems and songs about "Holidays and the English Year" do you remember? Act out the one you like best.

LET US READ

- 6. Read the text and answer the questions:
 - Is the United States¹ an old country with old traditions or a young² country with old and new traditions?

the United States [δi: ju:naitid 'steits] — Соединенные Штаты (Америки)

² young [iʌn] — молодой

- 2) What do Americans like?
- 3) What holidays did the Germans¹ and the Scots take to America?
- 4) What holidays do only Americans celebrate?
- 5) When do Americans celebrate Memorial Day?

The United States is a young country. In fact sometimes people call it the "New World". Americans like new ideas. They built the first skyscrapers, they put the first man on the moon. But Americans love old things too. They like to visit historic [his'torik] houses and museums [mju:ziəmz], they like old traditions [trə'diʃnz], remember the days of the "Wild West".

The people of the United States are in fact people from many different countries. In one city you can find people whose parents, grandparents or great-grandparents came from Africa, South America and European [,juərə'piən] countries. These people brought to their new home their traditions. The Germans brought the Christmas tree and the Scots brought Hallowe'en.

There are new American festivals ['festivəlz] and traditions too. Only Americans celebrate Thanksgiving and Memorial Day. People celebrate Memorial Day on the last Monday of May. This day is for people to remember those who died in wars, their dead friends and relatives.

the Germans ['dʒə:mənz] — немцы

² skyscraper ['skai,skreipə] — небоскреб

^{3 &}quot;Wild West" — «дикий» Запад

⁴ Memorial Day [mi'mɔːriəl 'dei] — день памяти павших в Гражданской войне в США 1861—1865 гг., испанской (1898 г.) и других войнах

⁵ die [daɪ] — умирать

⁶ war [wo:] — война

⁷ dead [ded] — умерший

LET US TALK

7. Complete the dialogue and act it out.

Terry: How are you?

Sylvia: And how are you?

Terry: Where were you at the end of December?

What did you do?

Sylvia: And what about you? Did you celebrate only Christmas or did you celebrate the New Year too? Did you decorate the Christmas tree?

Terry:

Sylvia: Did you enjoy it? Terry: And you?

Sylvia:

- 8. Remember what you did on the first of April last spring. Say what you can about this day for fun April Fools' Day.
- Tell your friend all you can about the most interesting holiday in America, England and Russia.

LET US WRITE

- 10. Fill in was or were.
 - 1) My parents ... in New York on Christmas Eve.
 - 2) I ... at home on the 14th of February, we ... busy reading our Valentine's Day cards.
 - 3) My brother of fourteen on the first of January.
 - 4) Where ... you at the end of the week?
- 11. Complete the text using the past tense forms of the verbs given below.

Nobody knows very much about St. Valentine. He ... a Christian ['krıstjən]. He ... a poor girl some money before

¹ роог [риә] — бедный

he So people ... him the saint [seint] of love and ... to celebrate St. Valentine's Day on the 14th of February.

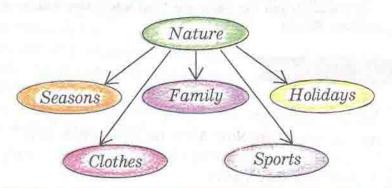
Last year I ... a lot of Valentine's cards. There ... hearts¹ on them. My friends ... them to me. Some of them ... their names down.

was died were gave called didn't put sent began got

OPTIONAL LESSON

Lesson 7

Brush up your vocabulary and grammar.

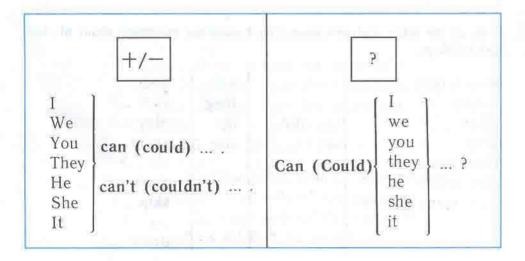


(n) nature, earth, river, lake, sea, ocean, mountain, hill, field, forest, tree, leaf (leaves), star, day, yesterday, week, tale, sport, sports ground, stadium, game, ball, badminton, tennis, table tennis, volleyball, football, hockey, basketball, hide-and-seek, hopscotch, swimming pool!

^{&#}x27; heart [ho:t] — сердце

```
(v) run (ran), jump, swim (swam), skip, draw (drew), can (could), play, go (went), see (saw), ski, skate; (adj) busy; (adv) around, away (from); (pron) another; (prep) from, over; look around; look at; last week, last month; last year.
```

 $\begin{array}{c|c} I \\ We \\ You \\ They \\ He \\ She \\ It \end{array} \hspace{0.5cm} \textbf{didn't play} \dots \hspace{0.5cm} . \hspace{0.5cm} \textbf{Did} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} I \\ we \\ you \\ they \\ he \\ she \\ it \end{array} \right\} \hspace{0.5cm} play \dots ?$



LET US REVIEW

1. Name the sports or games you know.



2. Work in groups. Make a list of:

a) sports and games your friend can play;

b) sports and games your friends' families like to play or watch;

c) sports and games your friends can play now but couldn't play last year.

3. Look at the table and ask your friend different questions about his/her last holidays.

With whom Where When Why What game How often How many games	did	you they he she	live? visit? play? swim? ski? skate? skip? go? draw?
---	-----	--------------------------	--

- 4. Have you got a good memory? When did you last:
 - play hide-and-seek (hopscotch)?
 - go to the sports ground or the stadium?
 - go to the sea?
 - see the mountains?
 - go skiing?
 - look at the stars at night?
 - see the moon early in the morning?
 - swim in the river or in another place?
- 5. What poems and songs about "Nature" do you remember? Act out the one you like best.

LET US READ AND LEARN

 Enjoy your English and sing the song "The Bear Went over the Mountain", ⊙ 5.

THE BEAR WENT OVER THE MOUNTAIN

The bear went over the mountain, The bear went over the mountain, The bear went over the mountain To see what he could see! And all that he could see

> Was the other side of the mountain, The other side of the mountain, The other side of the mountain Was all that he could see.

7. Read the tale and think of the moral ['moral].

THE GRASSHOPPER AND THE ANT

A Grasshopper lived in the field near a big forest. He liked to sing and dance very much. And he sang and danced all day long. He had a lot of fun playing in the green grass near the river in the day-time and at night he liked to look at the stars and the moon.

Sometimes he went to the mountains and looked around. He looked at the ocean and the beautiful hills that were away from him.

One day he saw an Ant. He looked very tired² and hot as he was very busy working.

"Why are you working on such a lovely day?" asked the Grasshopper.

"I'm collecting³ food for winter," said the Ant and went on working.



¹ ant [ænt] — муравей

² tired [ˈtaɪəd] — усталый

³ collect [kə'lekt] — собирать

But the Grasshopper sang another song and danced another dance.

When winter came and there was a lot of snow, the Grasshopper had nothing to eat. He was very hungry, so he went to visit the Ant and asked to give him some food.

"I worked all summer to collect my food," said the Ant. "What did you do?"

"I was very busy singing and dancing," answered the Grasshopper.

"Well, if you sing and dance all summer and do not work, then you must starve in winter," answered the Ant.

- 8. Choose the best moral for the tale "The Grasshopper and the Ant".
 - People who always plan [plæn] their lives are often bad friends.
 - If you have problems ['problemz] nobody can help you.
 - A short happy life is the best.
 - Always get ready for difficult² times in future.
- 9. Now read the tale aloud. Act out the parts of the narrator, the Ant and the Grasshopper.

LET US TALK

- 10. Some people like to live in towns and some prefer the country. What do you think is the best place to live in and why?
- 11. Where do people usually go when they are on holidays? Where were you last summer (winter, week, month)? What did you do there?
- 12. Someone tells you:
 - a) I went to the mountains last winter.
 - b) It was my birthday yesterday.
 - c) My brother was on holiday in autumn last year.

Ask questions for more information. Write them down.

² difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt] — трудный

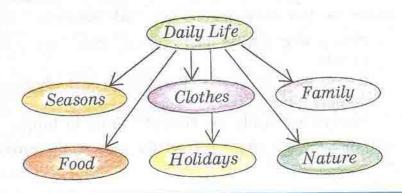
starve [sta:v] — умереть от голода, голодать

13. Choose your friend in the class. Imagine three things he/she did yesterday and three things he/she didn't do yesterday. Write them down.

Examples: You had coffee for breakfast.
You didn't go to London yesterday.

Lesson 8

Brush up your yocabulary and grammar.



(n) day off, Saturday, weekend, time, morning, afternoon, evening, night, book, school, pleasure, exercise, homework, shower, house, bed;

(v) watch, clean, wash, do (did), help, read (read [red]),

speak (spoke);

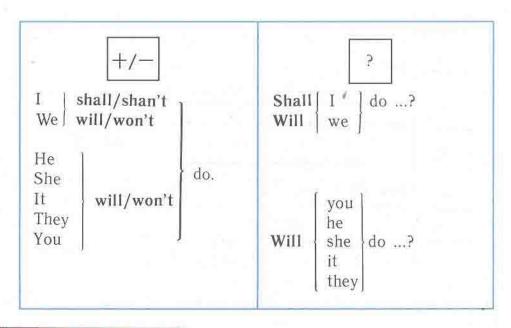
(adj) next;

(prep) before, at;

(pron) what, who, whom, when, where, why, which;

(adv) soon, tomorrow, today;

at the weekend; in the morning (afternoon, evening); go to school; do exercises; do homework; take a shower; wash up; help about the house; watch TV; go to bed; come home; play chess.



LET US REVIEW

1. Match the time and the actions.

I get up

Xat seven o'clock in the evening.

He has lunch

They go to bed

She gets up We watch TV I speak English to my teacher

in the afternoon.

Nat seven o'clock in the morning.

xin the evening.

«at ten o'clock at night.

Xin the morning.

2. Next Saturday your friend will go to the zoo. Ask him questions and fill in the table.

Examples: When will you get up?

What will you do at ... o'clock?

when what where with whom who why

MULBERRY BUSH

Here we go round² the mulberry bush, The mulberry bush, the mulberry bush. Here we go round the mulberry bush On a cold and frosty³ morning.

This is the way we wash our hands,
Wash our hands, wash our hands.
This is the way we wash our hands
On a cold and frosty morning.
This is the way we clean our teeth,
Clean our teeth, clean our teeth.
This is the way we clean our teeth
On a cold and frosty morning.

This is the way we comb⁴ our hair,
Comb our hair, comb our hair.
This is the way we comb our hair
On a cold and frosty morning.
This is the way we clean our shoes,
Clean our shoes, clean our shoes.

This is the way we clean our shoes.

On a cold and frosty morning.

This is the way we run to school, Run to school, run to school. This is the way we run to school On a cold and frosty morning.

^{1 &}quot;Mulberry Bush" ['mʌlbərɪ 'bu∫] — название детской игры

² round [raund] — вокруг

³ frosty ['frosti] — морозный comb [koum] — причесывать

This is the way we walk in the park, Walk in the park, walk in the park. This is the way we walk in the park On a cold and frosty morning.

LET US READ

Read and say what the world will be like in 2100 and answer the questions after the text.

Some people think that the world will change a lot. The cities will become bigger. They will be more beautiful. There will be more parks and trees in them.

Some people say that there won't be many people in the cities and the cities will become smaller but there will be more farms. More people will live in the country, and they

will grow food for all the world.

People will be taller and more clever. Some people think that men will be two metres ['mi:təz] tall, and women will be as tall as men. They say men and women will wear the same clothes but in different colours. Pupils won't go to school. They will have computers [kəm'pju:təz] and computers will be their teachers.

At weekends people will go to the moon. They will have a good time there. Back on the earth they will watch television [,telt'vi3n] more and more. They won't read many books. But they will learn many things from nature. All people will enjoy their life.

Questions:

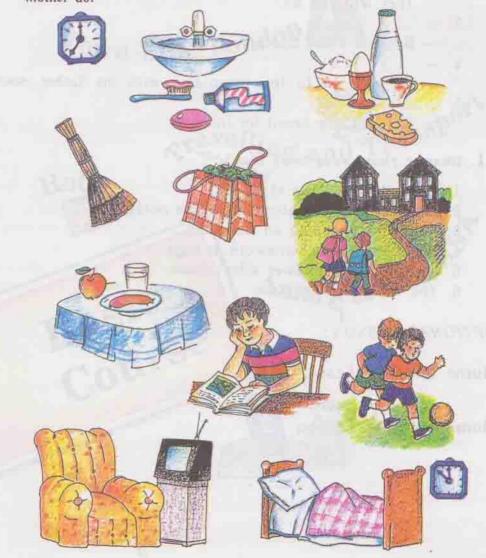
What will cities look like in 2100? How will people change? How will people study?² What will people do at the weekend?

tall [tal] — высокий

² study ['stadı] — учиться

LET US TALK

- 8. Tell your friend what your idea of the future is. (Exercise 7 can help you.)
- a) Look at the pictures and say what you and the members of your family always do, what they never do and what things they do sometimes.
 b) Tomorrow is Mother's Day. What will (won't) you, your father and mother do?



LET US WRITE

- 10. Interview your friend and speak about his day off. Write questions to the given answers.
 - 1. -....?
 - 1 shall go to the swimming pool with great pleasure.
 - 2. —.....?
 - They will call us.
 - 3.?
 - Because I like this place very much.
 - 4.?
 - He will go to the mountains with his father soon.
 - 5. -....?
 - She will buy bread for lunch.

11. Disagree, please, using won't, shan't.

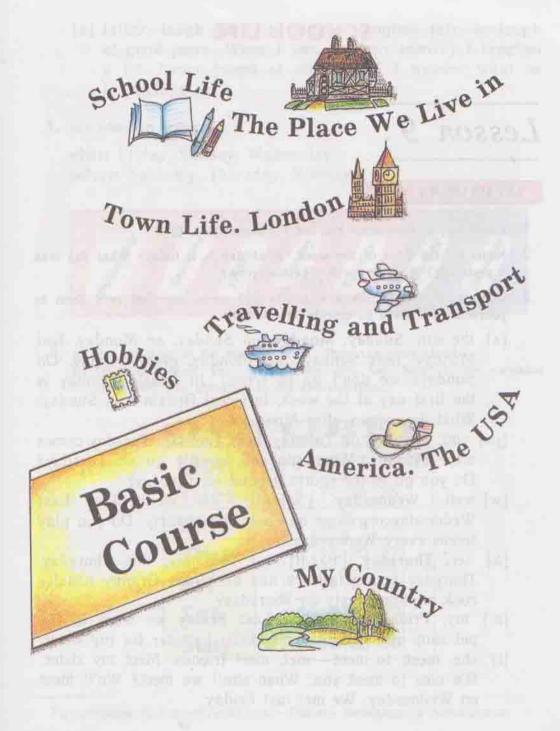
- 1. You will meet Max at 5.
- 2. She will help you about the house next week.
- 3. I shall go shopping on Saturday.
- 4. We shall do our homework at night.
- 5. He will take a shower after dinner.
- 6. You will go to bed late.

OPTIONAL LESSONS

Home Reading Lesson

Home Reading Lesson

2



SCHOOL LIFE

Lesson 9

LET US LEARN

- 1. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, @ 7.
- 2. Name all the days of the week. What day is it today? What day was it yesterday? What day will it be tomorrow?
- Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
 - [A] the sun, Sunday, Monday, on Sunday, on Monday, last Monday, next Sunday, this Monday, every Sunday. On Sundays we don't go to school. In Russia Monday is the first day of the week, in Great Britain it is Sunday. What day comes after Monday?

[ju:] you, Tuesday, on Tuesday, next Tuesday. Tuesday comes after Monday. Where do you usually go on Tuesday? Do you go to the sports ground on Tuesday?

[w] well, Wednesday ['wenzdi], on Wednesday. Last Wednesday my Mum had a birthday party. Do you play tennis every Wednesday?

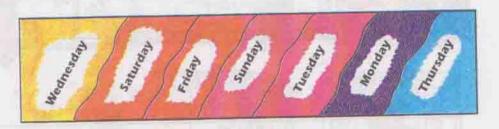
[ə:] her, Thursday ['θə:zdɪ], on Thursday, this Thursday. Thursday is my father's day off. Does Granny usually cook anything tasty on Thursday?

[ai] my, Friday, on Friday. Last Friday we went to the pet shop and bought a nice little hamster for my sister.

[i:] she, meet, to meet — met, meet friends. Meet my sister. It's nice to meet you. When shall we meet? We'll meet on Wednesday. We met last Friday. [a:] father, laugh [lati], to laugh—laughed (at), to laugh at good jokes. When I saw a funny monkey I laughed a lot. Never laugh at old people. I wonder what he is laughing at.

4. Say what day comes:

after: Friday, Sunday, Wednesday; before: Saturday, Thursday, Monday.



5. a) Put the days of the week in order. Then say them aloud.

b) What do "Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri, Sat, Sun" in the calendar stand for? Pay attention to the abbreviations.

OCTOBER

Mon		3	10	17	24	31
Tues		4	11	18	25	
Wed		5	12	19	26	
Thur		6	13	20	27	
Fri		7	14	21	28	JE.
Sat	1	8	15	22	29	
Sun	2	9	16	23	30	

Pay attention to the abbreviations. — Обрати внимание на сокращения.

6. Say what day it is. Example: Yesterday was Saturday. Today is Sunday. Tomorrow will be Monday.

1	Sunday	-
2 _	Monday	The sale labor to
3. —		Friday
4. Tuesday	Cranewallow L	Gerel Salmidge The
Thursday.		

5. Thursday Wednesday 6. -

at	3 o'clock noon night
on	Monday Thursday morning/Tuesday evening the 1st of September
in	the evening/the morning/the afternoon summer/winter 1993 January/July

7. Look at the pictures, complete the sentences and match them with the pictures.

1. It was cold and rainy ..., so we couldn't go to the swimming pool.

2. I had lunch at ... yesterday.

3. It often snows in

4. Billy usually gets up at 7 but on ... he gets up at 9.

5. My little brother was born1 in ...

was born [bo:n] - родился

- 6. Where were you on ...? Oh, we had a party.
- 7. He always watches TV in



8. Read the words aloud and guess their meaning.

history ['historic [his'torik], Geography [dzi'ografi], continent ['kontinent], computer [kem'pjwte], central ['sentral], metre ['mi:ta], kilometre ['kila,mi:ta]

9. Enjoy your English and sing the song "We Met on Sunday", O 8, part I.

WE MET ON SUNDAY

T

We met on Sunday, the first of July.
We talked on Monday, the second of July.
On Sunday we met and on Monday we talked.
That was the second of July.

We smiled on Tuesday, the third of July.
On Sunday we met and on Monday we talked.
On Tuesday we smiled, on the third of July.
We laughed on Wednesday, the fourth of July.
On Sunday we met and on Monday we talked.
On Tuesday we smiled and on Wednesday we laughed,
On the fourth of July.

LET US READ

Look at the pages from Mary's and Susan's diaries. These pages tell
us about the girls' week. Read these pages and say what Mary (Susan)
usually does on Monday, Tuesday,

Example: Monday is Mary's cleaning day. She cleans her things on Monday. But Saturday is Susan's visiting day. She visits her friends on Saturday.

¹ diary ['daiəri] — дневник

Mary's Diary

Monday - cleaning day.

Tuesday — washing day.
Wednesday — cooking day.
Thursday — swimming day.
Friday — tennis day.

Saturday — shopping day.
Sunday — visiting day.

Susan's Diary

Monday — the longest school day.

Tuesday — reading day.
Wednesday — swimming

day.

Thursday — helping about

the house day.
Friday — TV day.

Saturday - visiting day.

Sunday - play day.

11. It is a page either from Mary's or Susan's diary. Read it first to yourself and say whose page it is. Give reasons for your opinion (Exercise 10 can help you). Then read the text aloud. Find in the text the sentences to prove your opinion.

WHOSE DIARY IS 1T?

October 20th, Wednesday.

On Monday it was cold and on Tuesday it was raining, but it is a nice day today. The weather is warm and sunny.

We didn't have our English class today as Mrs Larson was ill. So I came home earlier than usual and had a lot of time before swimming. My Mum asked me to go shopping with her. I don't like to do the shopping but it's great to go there with Mum. I can't say I often help Mum with the shopping, but I always help her about the house. I often do it on Thursday which is my helping about the house day.

So we went to our favourite shop and bought a lot of tasty things for my brother's birthday party on Friday afternoon.

I know that all his friends will come to us at 12 in the afternoon. They all like ice-cream, fruit salad, hamburgers, cookies and sweets. So we bought sweets, fruit, ice-cream,

It is a page either ['aɪðə] from ... ог ... — это страница либо из ..., либо ...

butter, sugar, eggs and milk for the cookies. I know that

Mum will also make a cake for the party.

It's always a problem ['problem] to buy a present for my brother. I never know what to give him as a birthday present. He likes animals a lot. But we've got a dog, a hamster and a small kitten in the house. What shall I buy then?

Help the girl to choose a present for her brother. What's your choice?2 Now, do you want to know what Susan bought for her brother? You'll never guess.

She took him to the zoo where he could see all his favourite animals: monkeys, bears, giraffes, crocodiles, foxes, horses and elephants.

LET US TALK

- 12. Say what Susan did on Wednesday (see Exercise 10).
- 13. Do you keep a diary? Have you got shopping days, cooking days, visiting days? What do you usually do on Monday and other days of the week? Speak about your family week.
- 14. Choose a partner and talk to him/her about what he/she usually does on each day of the week.

LET US WRITE

- 15. Write 7 sentences about your week (what you do on each day of the week).
- 16. Fill in prepositions:

... summer I lived in the country. But ... September I came back to Moscow. I went to school ... the 1st of September.

sugar ['Suga] - caxap

² choice [tʃɔɪs] — выбор

It was Saturday. I didn't go to school ... Sunday, but ... Monday I was in the classroom ... 8.30 ... the morning.

17. Learn how to write these words.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, meet — met, laugh (at)

Lesson 10

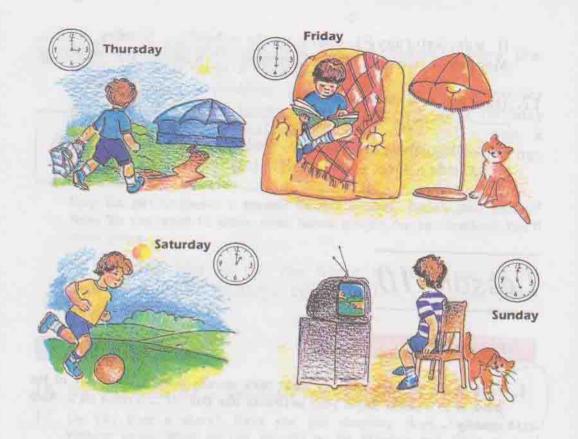
LET US LEARN

1. Look at the pictures and say what Nick usually does on each day of the week at ... o'clock. Begin your sentences like this: At ... o'clock on ... Nick usually

get up go to school watch TV play football go to the swimming pool have lunch read books







- What day of the week is your shopping (cooking ...) day? (See Lesson 9, Exercise 10.)
- 3. Who can you meet when you
 - a) go to school;
 - b) go shopping;
 - c) go to the swimming pool;
 - d) go to the sports ground.
- 4. Say why Alice and Andrew laughed a lot yesterday.

Example: Alice and Andrew laughed a lot because their grandmother told them junny stories.

saw funny monkeys listened to a comedy ['komadı] saw a funny film heard a joke were happy

- 5. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 9.
- You meet a boy from another school. He wants to know more about you and your school. Listen to his questions and answer them,

 10.
- 7. Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
 - [a:] last, class, class classes, in class, after classes, before classes. When does the Russian class begin? Do you always speak English in class? After classes I often go shopping. We never meet with my friend before classes. There are thirty pupils in our class.

[A] come, comfortable ['kAmfətəbl], a comfortable chair, comfortable shoes. Is your room very comfortable?

I don't think my new boots are very comfortable.

- [ju:] pupil, uniform ['ju:nifo:m], a uniform—uniforms, a brown uniform, a dark blue uniform. They all wear uniforms at their school. Do all pupils wear uniforms in class? Pupils don't often like to wear uniforms when they are at school.
 - P. E. Physical Education ['fizikl,edju:'kei[n]. I have P. E. on Thursday morning and on Monday afternoon. What do you do in your P. E. class? Do you wear T-shirts in your P. E. class? What's your P. E. uniform like?
- [æ] Handicraft ['hændikræft]. When do you have Handicraft?

 I have Handicraft on Tuesday and Friday. Do you always wear uniforms in your Handicraft classes?

 Who is your Handicraft teacher? What do you usually do in your Handicraft classes?

- [e] ten, exercise-book ['eksəsaiz'buk], an exercise-book exercise-books. Susan has got a big exercise-book for Handicraft. There are many exercise-books in my bag. Open your exercise-books, please.
- [ju:] beautiful, museum [mju/ziəm], a museum museums, to go to the museum. Are there many different museums in London? We shall meet at the museum at 4. What museums in Moscow do you know?
- [e] red, pencil ['pensl], a pencil—pencils, coloured pencils, drew in pencil. He's got many coloured pencils in the box. Where is my favourite pencil? He can draw in pencil very well.
- 8. Say it right. How many true sentences about yourself can you make?

	sometimes	***	in class.
	usually	:222	before classes.
1	always		after classes.
	never		de la companya de la

9. Read the words and guess their meaning.

programme ['prougræm], champion ['tʃæmpiən], problem ['probləm], festival ['festivəl], tradition [trə'dɪʃn], paragraph ['pærəgra:f], photo ['foutou]

Q REENEMEN , CRESS, MOOD-

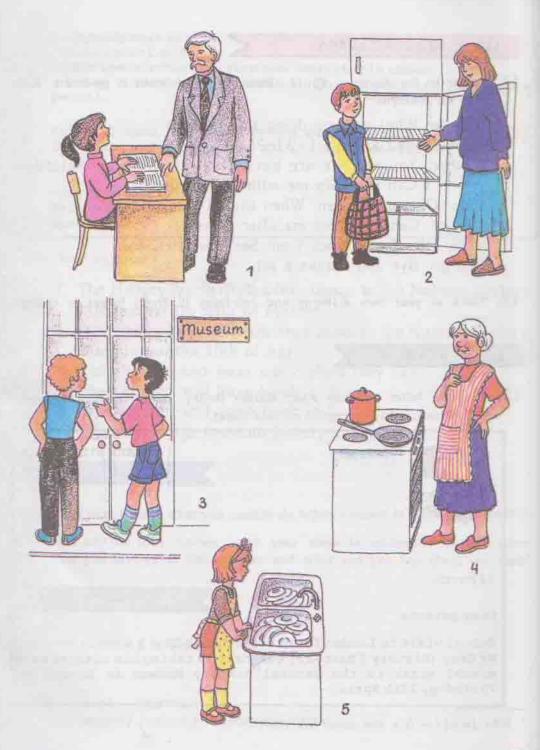
Shall I come back at 5?

Shall we read the text?

Shall I open the book?

Shall I buy some vegetables?

10. Look at the picture and use Shall I/we ...?



LET US READ AND LEARN

11. Listen to the dialogue, O 11. Then read and learn it by heart. Role play the dialogue.

George: What are you doing this Friday?

Alan: I don't know yet. Why?1

George: You see, we are having a test [test] on Saturday.

Can you help me with my English?

Alan: Of course I can. When shall I come?

George: Can you meet me after classes?

Alan: OK. Two o'clock then. See you later. Bye.

George: Bye and thanks a lot.

12. Think of your own dialogue and role play it. Don't forget to change over.

LET US READ

13. Read the letter and say what Marion Hailey, Head Teacher of Green Hill School, asks her pupils' parents about.



GREEN HILL SCHOOL

24 March

Dear parents

School visit to London for classes 3A and 3B.

Mr Grey (History ['histori] teacher) is taking his classes on a school visit to the Natural History Museum in London on Thursday, 10th April.

¹ Why [wai]? — А в чем дело? (А что?)

Everybody must please:

- be at school at 8,
- wear their school uniform and comfortable shoes,
- bring a raincoat, a packed lunch, an exercise-book and a pencil.

We shall come back at 5 in the evening. This visit is very important and we hope that all the children will go.

Yours sincerely² Marion Hailey Head

14. True or false?

- The History teacher takes his classes to the Natural History Museum on the 24th of March.
- The History Teacher takes his classes to the Natural History Museum on the 10th of April.
- 3. The children can wear any clothes they like.
- 4. The children will have lunch at home.
- 5. The children will come back at 5.
- 6. The visit to the museum is very important.

LET US TALK

- 15. Tell your friends what you usually do before classes, in class, after classes.
- 16. Do any of your teachers take your class to museums? If yes, when did you last go to the museum and what can you say about the visit?

LET US WRITE

17. Do Exercise 8 in writing.

hope [houp] — надеяться

² Yours sincerely [sɪn'sɪəlɪ] — Искрение Ваш

- 18. Make up sentences, using the words: comfortable, museum, in class, uniform, P. E., Handicraft.
- 19. Learn how to write these words.

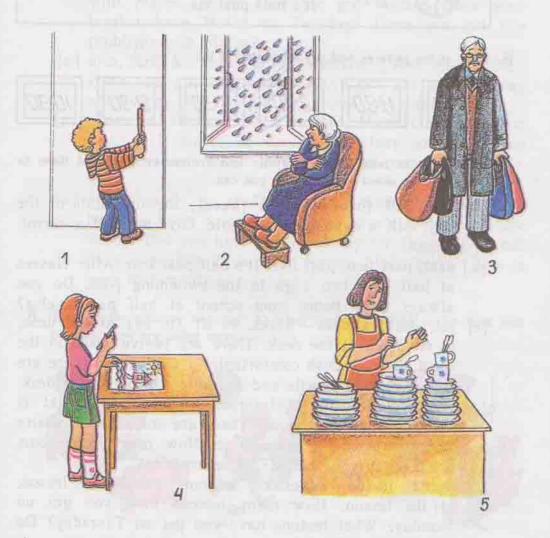
in class (after/before classes), comfortable, uniform, P. E., Handicraft, exercise-book, museum, pencil, see you later

Lesson 11

LET US LEARN

- 1. Say what they are:
 - 1) a day of the week which comes after Sunday;
 - 2) a thing we can draw with;
 - 3) a thing pupils wear at school;
 - 4) a thing where we write at school;
 - 5) days of the week when pupils don't go to school;
 - 6) a class where we can run, jump and ski;
 - 7) a place which can help you know more about history;
 - 8) a day of the week which is between Tuesday and Thursday;
 - 9) a class where we can make things.
- 2. Fill in: at, on, in, after, before.
 - Pete gets up a, seven o'clock in the morning.
 - We clean our teeth ... the morning.
 - They play leap-frog inclasses.

- On Sunday we shall go to the zoo.
- We never drink coffee to class.
- We always meet classes in the morning.
- 3. Look at the pictures and offer the people your help. Use the model Shall I ...?



4. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, © 12.

5. Let's talk about your timetable.

Example: On Monday I've got 5 classes: P. E., Russian, English, Reading and Handicraft.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER !-



What's the time? It's half past six.

6. Look at the pictures and say what time it is.













7. Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[a] ask, half [half] - halves [havz], the first half of the day, half a cake, half an apple. Give me half a carrot,

please.

[all past, past two, past five. It's half past four. After classes at half past two I go to the swimming pool. Do you always come home from school at half past twelve?

pet, desk, a desk - desks, to sit (to be) at the desk, to sit down at the desk. There are twelve desks in the room. Is your desk comfortable? I think it is. There are some coloured pencils and an exercise-book on the desk.

[a] class, classroom, a classroom - classrooms. What is there in your classroom? There are some desks, chairs and the teacher's table in it. How many classrooms are there in your school? There are a lot.

pencil, lesson, a lesson-lessons, a difficult lesson, at the lesson. How many lessons have you got on Monday? What lessons have you got on Thursday? Do

you like your English lessons?

never ['nevə]. We never have lessons on Sunday. She never gets up at 5. They never go to school at night.

[ai] time, timetable, school timetable, on the timetable. Do you know where our timetable is? Look at the timetable. When do we have Handicraft? We have P. E. and History on the timetable today.

[æ] bad, Maths, Maths exercises, our Maths teacher, problems with Maths. When have we got Maths? Does your brother have Maths on Tuesday? Have you got any

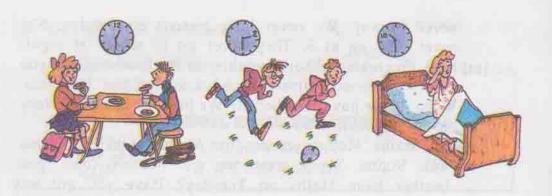
problems with Maths?

[a:] arm, Art, Art museum, art exercises, your Art teacher. Have you got Art today? We've got Art on Thursday and Friday. We like our Art classes very much.

[ju:] Tuesday, Music, music exercises, Music class, a Music teacher. I like music very much. Have you got Music on Thursday? What do you think of your Music classes?

- [A] butter, study, to study—studied. When you study you begin to know a lot. He likes to have classes of Nature Study. Did you have Nature Study on Thursday? What do you usually do in your Nature Study class? Who is your Nature Study teacher?
- 8. Look at the pictures and say: a) what they usually do at the time and b) what they are doing now.





LET US READ AND LEARN

9. Enjoy your English and sing the song "We Met on Sunday", ⊙ 13, part II.

WE MET ON SUNDAY

П

We danced on Thursday, the fifth of July.

On Sunday we met and on Monday we talked.

On Tuesday we smiled and on Wednesday we laughed.

On Thursday we danced, on the fifth of July.

We cried on Friday, the sixth of July.

On Sunday we met and on Monday we talked.

On Tuesday we smiled and on Wednesday we laughed.

On Thursday we danced and on Friday we cried,

On the sixth of July.

We parted on Saturday, the seventh of July.

On Sunday we met and on Monday we talked.

On Tuesday we smiled and on Wednesday we laughed.

part (parted) — расставаться

On Thursday we danced and on Friday we cried.
But on Saturday we parted
And we said: "Goodbye."

- 10. Now you know the whole song. Answer the following questions:
 - a) When did they meet (talk, smile, laugh, dance, cry, part and say goodbye)?
 - b) What did they do on Sunday (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday)?
- Read the proverb and give the Russian equivalent. Then learn the proverb.

It's never too late to learn.

LET US READ

12. Read the text about Santi's school. Can you find any difference between his school and your school?

SANTI GOES TO SCHOOL

Santi is a little boy who is eight. He lives in Central ['sentral] Africa and goes to school there. School starts at seven o'clock in the morning, but he goes to school at half past six. Why? Well, he wants to get a desk near the teacher's table. In Santi's class there are fifty-two pupils.

The pupils play in the playground before classes. Some of them wear their school uniform: a white blouse or a shirt and a blue skirt or trousers. When they come into the classroom, many of the girls take off their blouses and skirts. They usually wear T-shirts and shorts in the classroom. They do this because they are not comfortable in them as

it is very hot in the room and because they don't want to

get their uniforms dirty.1

Before classes they sing one or two songs. The pupils have classes five days a week. Every day they have five lessons. They study English, Maths, Geography [dʒɪ'ɔgrəfɪ], P. E., History, Music and Art. They have swimming, games and computer [kəm'pju:tə] studies too.

Have a look at Santi's timetable:

Day	7.00	8.00	9.00		11.00	12.00
MONDAY	Art	Geogra- phy	Maths	L	English	History
TUESDAY	Maths	English	Swim- u Math		Maths	Geogra- phy
WEDNES- DAY	English	Nature Study	Comput- n		Games	Games
THURS- DAY	Music	History	Complete to the complete to th		Nature Study	Maths
FRIDAY	English	Comput-	Maths	h	Art	Art

After classes Santi plays football and then goes home. When he comes home, he has something to eat. He usually watches cartoons² on TV before he does his homework.

13. True, false or don't know?

- 1. Santi is from Central America.
- 2. School starts at 6.30 in the morning.

dirty ['dətı] — грязный

² cartoon [ka:tu:n] — мультфильм

- Santi comes to school early because he wants to get a desk near the teacher's table.
 - 4. He always wears his school uniform.
 - 5. The school uniform is a T-shirt and shorts.
 - 6. Santi likes Maths.
 - 7. He plays football after classes.
- Put these sentences in the correct order to make a summary of the text about Santi.
 - 1. After classes Santi plays football.
 - They wear school uniforms but when in class they can wear T-shirts and shorts.
 - Santi likes school very much and always comes there very early.
 - 4. A school day starts with singing before classes.
 - 5. The pupils play in the playground before classes.

LET US TALK

- 15. Discuss these questions in pairs or groups.
 - 1. What time do you go to school every morning? Why?
 - 2. What do you do in the playground before classes?
 - 3. Where do you like to sit in the classroom? Why?
 - 4. What is your favourite lesson? Why?
 - 5. What do you do when you get home from school?
- 16. Look at Santi's timetable and tell us about yours (see Exercise 12).

LET US WRITE

- Look through the text about Santi (see Exercise 12), copy and complete the sentences.
 - 1. The pupils play in the playground before

- When they are in ... many of the girls take off their blouses and skirts.
 - 3. Before classes
 - 4. Santi plays football ...
 - 5. When ... he has something to eat,
 - 6. He watches cartoons on TV before ... ,
- 18. Write the sentences using the following: at the desk, at the lesson, on the timetable, at half past ..., after classes.
- 19. Learn how to write these words.

half (halves), past, desk, classroom, lesson, never, timetable, Maths, Art, music, study (studied)

OPTIONAL LESSON

Home Reading Lesson



Lesson 12

LET US LEARN

1. Look at the pictures and say if the sentences are true, if not, correct them.

The armchair is very comfortable.

We are having an English lesson.

Alice never wears a uniform in class.

The children are having music lesson in the classroom.

They have got 6 lessons on Monday.

Museums help us study animals.

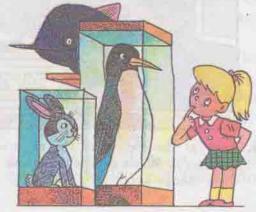






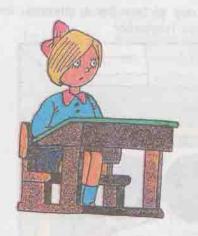










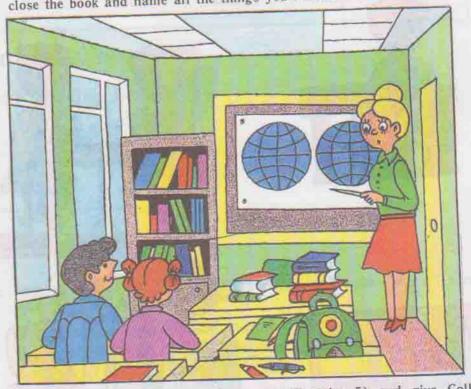








- Play the "Champion" game. Who can think and say more sentences with at half past ...?
- 3. Complete the sentences.
 - We play, jump, run in our
 - We write in ... at Maths.
 - They laughed a lot when they saw
 - I met my friend when
 - Look at What lessons have we got today?
 - He likes to ... Nature study.
 - When did you go to the museum? We went there after
- 4. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, O 14.
- Have you got a good memory? Look at the picture for a moment, then close the book and name all the things you remember.



 Look at the picture of the classroom (Exercise 5) and give Collin's answers to Mike's questions. Choose a partner and role play the dialogue. Then change over. Mike: What is there in the classroom?

Collin:

Mike: Where are the books?

Collin:
Mike: Where is the teacher?

Collin:

Mike: Where are the desks and the teacher's table?

Collin:

Mike: What is white in the classroom?

Collin:

- 7. Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
 - [æ] black, blackboard ['blækbo:d], a blackboard-blackboards, on the blackboard, at the blackboard. Is there an English word on the blackboard? Mary is at the blackboard.
 [u] book, bookcase ['bukkers], a bookcase—bookcases, in
 - the bookcase. What is there in the bookcase? There are a lot of books, exercise-books and pencils in it. We've got two bookcases in our classroom.
 - [w] winter, window, a window windows, an open window, to look out of the window, near the window. How many windows are there in the classroom? There are two windows in it.
 - [3:] four, door, a door doors, a white door, at the door, to open the door. What colour is the door in your classroom? Look at the door! Why isn't it clean?

[5:] floor, on the floor. What is there on the floor? What colour is the floor in your classroom?

[5:] ball, wall, a wall - walls, on the wall, near the wall. The bookcase is at the wall. What colour are the walls in your classroom? The walls are yellow.

[1] pig, picture [piktsə], a picture - pictures, a beautiful picture, a little picture, my favourite picture, in the picture. What can you see in the picture? There are three pictures

on the wall.

[ei] make, late, late — later, to be late for school, to be late for classes. Don't be late again! She is never late for school. Are they always late for classes? I'm sorry, I'm late. It's never too late to learn.

I am five, aren't I? He is ill, isn't he? We are here, aren't we?	I am not five, am I? He isn't ill, is he? We aren't here, are we?
There is a picture on the wall, isn't there? There are two windows in the classroom, aren't there?	There isn't a picture on the wall, is there? There aren't two windows in the classroom, are there?
I've got an exercise-book, haven't I? He's got a pencil, hasn't he?	I haven't got an exercise- book, have I? He hasn't got a pencil, has he
He can sing, can't he? We must study well, mustn't we?	He can't sing, can he? We mustn't do it, must we
1 always meet her at 5, don't 1? She laughs a lot, doesn't she?	do Ir

But: She is never late, is she?

They never laugh in class, do they?

8. Complete the questions.

Example: We usually go to the zoo on Sunday, don't we?

- 1. He's got many problems with Maths, ...?
- 2. There aren't five pictures on the wall, ...?
- 3. They can't sing English songs, ...?
- 4. She never goes to school on Saturday, ...?
- 5. P. E. class isn't on Thursday, ...?
- 6. He must study better, ...?

LET US READ AND LEARN

9. Read the proverb and give the Russian equivalent. Then learn the proverb.

Better late than never. (But better never late.)

10. Think of a story to illustrate the proverb and tell it to your classmates.

LET US READ

11. Read Alice's letter to Betty. Does her classroom differ from yours? What's the difference?

73, High Street

Dover

Kent

10th September

Dear Betty.

Thank you for your letter. It was interesting to know about your school and your uniform.

I would like to tell you some things about my school. You know in England schools have names not numbers. Well, I go to Cedar Grove School. It's not very big. Pupils from 5 to 11 years old go to our school. We have ten classrooms and there is a big beautiful hall [hol] in it. We have many trees and flowers near our school and so, when it is warm and the weather is fine we are often outdoors.

My classroom is comfortable and always clean. There are twenty desks in it. The teacher's table is near the window. There are three windows in our classroom which are white as is the door. The blackboard and the floor are brown. There are nice pictures on the walls and you can see a big, yellow bookcase near the blackboard. There are many books in it and some of them are very interesting. We often read books in class and sometimes our teacher reads them to us. Yesterday she read a very beautiful fairy-tale about Snow White. I liked it a lot.

What can you write and tell me about your classroom? Do you read English books in your Reading class? What books did you read last week? Write soon.

Lots of love, Alice.

12. True, false or don't know?

- 1. Alice doesn't like Betty's letter.
- 2. English schools always have numbers.
- 3. There is a big, beautiful hall in Alice's school.
- 4. Children never play in the street.
- 5. Alice has no problems with Handicraft.
- 6. The blackboard and the floor are brown.
- Betty reads a lot of English books in class.

Cedar Grove ['si:də'grouv] School — школа «Кедровая роща»

LET US TALK

- 13. Describe Alice's classroom.
- 14. Describe your own classroom.
- 15. Let's play a game. One of you is a boy/a girl from another country. Ask questions about his/her classroom (Exercise 6 can help you). Listen to his/her answers very attentively and then describe the classroom.

LET US WRITE

- 16. Do Exercise 8 in writing.
- 17. Write 5 sentences using: in the field, in the tree, in the street, in the picture, in the sky.
- 18. Learn how to write these words.

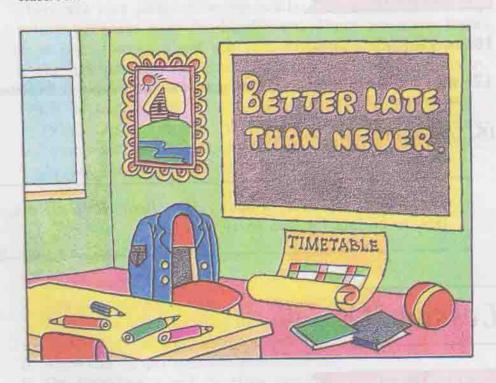
blackboard, bookease, window, door, floor, wall, picture, late, to be late for, I'm sorry, I'm late

Lesson 13

LET US LEARN

- 1. Read and say what it is:
 - a place where we usually sit at desks and have classes;
 - a thing, where we keep books;

- a thing we usually have on the wall to write on in the classroom;
- the place where all the things stand in the classroom;
- a lesson where we study numbers;
- a thing, where pupils sit in class.
- 2. Play the game. Have you got a good memory? Look at the picture for a moment, then close it and answer the question What is there in the classroom?



Look at the pictures. What do these people want to do? Make sentences
using the table below.

He She	wants	VIII.9	go to the museum. buy pencils and exercise-books.
		to	study Maths.
They	want		meet Cinderella.
			wear a uniform.



4. Read the words and guess their meaning.

Sandals ['sændlz], hospital ['hospital], Canada ['kænada], rocket ['rokit], baby ['beibi], television [,teli'vi3n].

- 5. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words,

 15.
- 6. Listen to the questions, 6 16, and answer them.

7. Look at the pictures and say what the people are doing.



8. Try and read the new words.

leaf — leave mouse — count thing — sing but — luck let — yet

- 9. Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
 - [i:] speak, leave, to leave left, to leave the house, to leave Moscow, to leave Moscow for London, to leave for New York. When did he leave for Canada? He left for Canada

on Wednesday. He usually leaves the house at half past eight.

[31] enjoy, join, to join — joined, to join the group. We are going to the museum. Join us, Will you join us for a walk?

[ŋ] thing, sing, to sing — sang, to sing to the music. I like to sing very much. Shall I sing to you? Let's begin to sing. Will you sing again, please?

[5] dog, song, a song — songs. I know many Russian songs.We often meet on Friday evening and sing English

songs. Enjoy the song!

yes, yet. He doesn't know English yet. She is not nine yet. We haven't got this book yet. I'm ill, I can't go to school yet.

[au] out, count, to count - counted. Count from 1 to 20.

The boy can't count well yet. The children can count

quickly. Shall I count the apples?

[uə] poor [puə], poor people, a poor family. I don't think they are poor. His English is poor. Your answer was

poor. They are not poor, are they?

[a:] bird, work, to work—worked, to work well, to work at school, to do a lot of work about the house. This work is interesting. It is not interesting work. Have you got any extra work to do? His work is the best, isn't it? When do you begin to work?

By the way [bar ðə 'wei]. Do you live away from school, by the way? By the way, we haven't got any bread for breakfast. What about your extra Maths exercises,

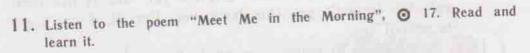
by the way?

[A] but, luck, good luck. Bye, Nelly. See you tomorrow. Good luck! We are having a test on Thursday.—Oh, good luck!

extra ['ekstrə] — дополнительный, дополнительное

- Choose a partner and talk to him/her. Complete and use the given questions.
 - 1. You count quickly, ...?
 - 2. She can sing beautiful songs, ...?
 - 3. He didn't work well, ...?
 - 4. You are joining me on the playground, ...?
 - 5. He isn't leaving at half past seven, ...?

LET US READ AND LEARN



MEET ME IN THE MORNING

Meet me in the morning. Meet me at noon. Meet me in September, Or the middle of June.

Meet me at midnight.

Meet me in the hall.

Meet me in the summer.

Meet me in the fall.

Meet me in the evening.

Meet me at eight.

I'll meet you any time you want,
But, please, don't be late.

midnight ['midnait] — полночь

12. Read the dialogue and say if Sarah joined the boys.

It's Thursday afternoon, half past one. Alan and David are leaving school. They are going to the sports ground to play tennis and meet Sarah in the street and invite her to join them.

Alan: You see, David, we didn't play tennis yesterday. Let's go to the playground this afternoon.

David: That's a great idea. Where and when shall we meet?

Sarah: Hi, boys. Where are you going?

David: Now home and then to the sports ground. We are going to play tennis. Why don't you join us?

Sarah: I'd love to, but I can't. I must study and learn a poem by heart.

Alan: Can't you do it later? We'll get back at six or at half past six.

Sarah: I don't think I can. I am having Music tomorrow too and I'm not ready with my song yet. We are singing 'Yesterday'. The music is beautiful but it is difficult.

David: Oh, no. You won't be at home all the evening, will you?

Sarah: I will. We are having a Maths test on Friday. By the way, can't you help me with my Maths?

David: Certainly, I can. What's the problem?

Sarah: I can't count well and my answer on Tuesday morning was very poor.

Alan: Have you got some extra work to do?

Sarah: Yes, I have. I must do twenty extra Maths exercises.
So bye, boys! I'll play tennis with you next week.

Alan, David: So long, Sarah. See you on Monday. Have fun! Sarah: Are you joking?

Alan, David: Of course we are. See you later.

13. Find in the dialogue and read aloud the sentences which explain why Sarah can't join the boys.

LET US TALK

- 14. Speak about Sarah's problems at school.
- 15. Have you got any problems at school? What are they?
- 16. Choose a partner and talk to him/her about his/her problems at school.

LET US WRITE

- On Wednesday morning Peter gets up at half past seven. He leaves the house at eight. Then he meets his friend Andrew, joins him and they go to their Music class. By the way, they laugh a lot on the way to school. The boys sing their favourite songs too. They go home at half past twelve, have lunch and do their homework.
- 18, Do Exercise 10 in writing.
- 19. Learn how to write these words.

to leave (left), to join, to sing (sang), song, yet, to count, poor, work, to work, by the way, luck, by heart

OPTIONAL LESSON

Home Reading Lesson 4



as if it all were yesterday — так, как будто это было вчера

Lesson 14

LET US LEARN

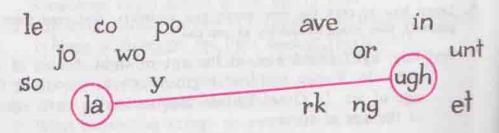
- 1. Complete the questions.
 - 1. We met on Sunday, ...?
 - 2. The pupils are seldom late, ...?
 - 3. We can sing English songs, ...?
 - 4. They never play on the floor, ...?
 - 5. There is no bookcase near the wall, ...?
 - 6. There was a blackboard in that classroom last year, ...?
 - 7. Pupils don't often laugh at Maths, ...?
 - 8. We shall study Art next year, ...?
- 2. Ask questions, using the model Why don't you ...?

Example: Why don't you join us?

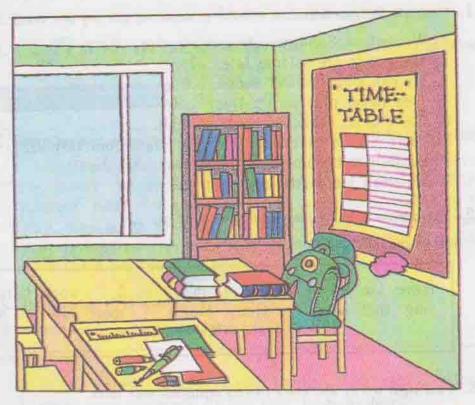
leave for Kiev count from 10 to 5 work hard sing that song study Maths meet him at 4 learn it by heart

3. Find eight words and make correct sentences with them.

Example: laugh.



- 4. Think of five things you can see when you come into the classroom. Can you name more? Who is the champion?
- 5. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, O 18.
- Have you got a good memory? Look at the picture for a moment. Then close the book and name all the school things you can remember.



- 7. Look at the teacher's table, your desk and at your friend's desk. What can you see there?
- Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [ei] late, age, school age, at the age of eight, people of all ages. In Russia children begin to go to school at the age of six. In Great Britain pupils usually leave school at the age of sixteen.

- [e] ten, pen, a pen pens. There are many pens and pencils on my desk. Count your pens, please. Where is your pen?
- [A] cup, rubber, a rubber—rubbers, a pencil with a rubber. Give me the rubber, please. I haven't got a rubber in my bag. Do you like my new blue rubber?
- [iii] blue, ruler, a ruler rulers. Your ruler is longer than my ruler. Can you give me a ruler, please? Where are the rulers?
- [a:] dark, carpet, a carpet carpets, a beautiful carpet. Shall I put the carpet on the floor? Your carpet makes the classroom comfortable. There is a beautiful carpet near the bookcase.
- [au] out, outdoors (out-of-doors). I like to play different games outdoors. In hot countries you can sleep outdoors. It is cold outdoors, isn't it? Do you always play basketball outdoors?
- [1] big, difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt], a difficult book, a difficult class, a difficult poem, a difficult game. I don't think it is difficult to help about the house now.
- [ii] read, easy, easy work, an easy poem, easy lessons. Our life is not always easy, it is sometimes very difficult. It is not always easy to count.

9. Answer the questions.

- 1. When does school begin in Russia?
- 2. At what age do children usually begin school? Do they sometimes begin school at the age of five?
- 3. Are there usually carpets in classrooms in Russian schools? Is there a carpet on the floor of your classroom?
- 4. Do schoolchildren have classes outdoors?
- 5. Do you play outdoors before classes?
- 6. What games do you play outdoors?
- 7. What interesting things do you learn in class?

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER !

 $N \rightarrow V$

love — to love

work - to work

dance - to dance

water - to water

colour - to colour

name - to name

 $Adj \rightarrow V$

clean — to clean warm — to warm

(see p. 416)

LET US READ AND LEARN

10. Listen to the poem "When the Sun Is in the Sky", ⊙ 19. Read and learn it.

WHEN THE SUN IS IN THE SKY

I get up and open my eyes,
I wash, put on my dress and a pair
Of shoes and all the things I wear.
Then walking off to school I go
To learn the things that I must know.

11. Read the proverb, give the Russian equivalent. Then learn the proverb.

A good beginning makes a good ending:

12. Think of a story to illustrate the proverb and tell it to your classmates.

13. Read the text and say when English children begin school.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND

Ĭ

In Great Britain school begins at the age of five. Many boys and girls usually leave school at the age of sixteen.

In England the school year begins in September, but not always on the first day of the month, as school never begins on Monday. The English think that Monday is not a good day to start [stat] school. So pupils usually begin their school year on the first Tuesday of September (not always on the lst of September as we do). The weather is usually fine. It is warm. The sky is often blue and the sun is bright. Little children going to school with their parents on their first school day look so clean and nice. They don't have any bags or books with them, as there is no need for these things on their first day at school. Pupils will get them later. They will get exercise-books, pencils, pens, rulers and rubbers too.

Classes usually begin at nine. Pupils have a glass of milk or a glass of orange juice at eleven. At half past twelve or at one o'clock they usually have lunch — meat, pudding, juice, an apple or a cake. Their classes are not formal ['formal]. They often sit on the carpet on the floor and listen to their teacher. They draw or play games. They often look at the animals they have at school — hamsters, rabbits or hares. Sometimes there are birds or fish in their classrooms.

Teachers usually read fairy-tales and stories to them or sometimes they tell them something interesting.

English pupils often play outdoors.

ргітагу ['ргантэгі] — начальный

14. True, false or don't know?

- 1. English pupils often leave school at the age of fourteen.
- 2. The school year always begins on the first of September.
- 3. English school never begins on Monday.
- 4. English primary pupils usually have six classes a day.
- 5. There is no need for the children to take bags, pens, pencils, rulers, rubbers with them to school on the first school day.
- 6. Classes in primary school usually begin at nine.
- 7. Primary pupils have 3 or 4 classes outdoors every week.

LET US TALK

- 15. Say what you've learnt about English primary schools from the text (Exercise 13).
- 16. An American boy would like to know more about our school. What can you tell him about Russian primary schools?
- 17. Now have a talk with your classmates about English and Russian primary schools.

LET US WRITE

18. Write sentences using 'pair' words. See "Look, Read, Remember!", p. 94.

Example: We learn dances of different countries. My little sister likes to dance very much.

- 1. Love is beautiful.
 - 2. Your extra work in English was poor.
- 3. We must water flowers every day.
 - 4. Yesterday he coloured his picture.
 - 5. Will you clean our carpet, please?
- 19. Write what there was in your bag when you went to school in the morning.

age, pen, rubber, ruler, carpet, outdoors, easy, difficult, begin (beginning), end (ending)

Lesson 15

LET US LEARN

1. Make three lists of words about the topics:

Subjects	Day of the Week	Classroot
M	S	b
A	T	b
H	F,	d
M	T	W
P	M	d
R	W	f
E	S	Perce

- 2. Put the verbs in the correct form, referring them to the present, past or future.
 - 1. They ... a lot in their Music lesson last Thursday. (to laugh)
 - 2. She ... us tomorrow, won't she? (to leave)
 - 3. You always ... well. (to count)
 - 4. Shall I ... you? (to join)
 - 5. We ... a lot in our Music lesson yesterday. (to sing)
 - 6. They ... much, as their work is difficult. (to work)
- Play the "Champion" game. Who can say more sentences using: comfortable, easy, difficult, poor, outdoors, wonderful?

- 4. Give short information about your school life. Begin each sentence with by the way
- 5. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, @ 20.
- 6. You met a boy from an English primary school and want to know all you can about his school. Ask him questions.
 - How many ... have you got on your timetable?

- Which is your favourite ...?

- Do you ... well with the other pupils in class?

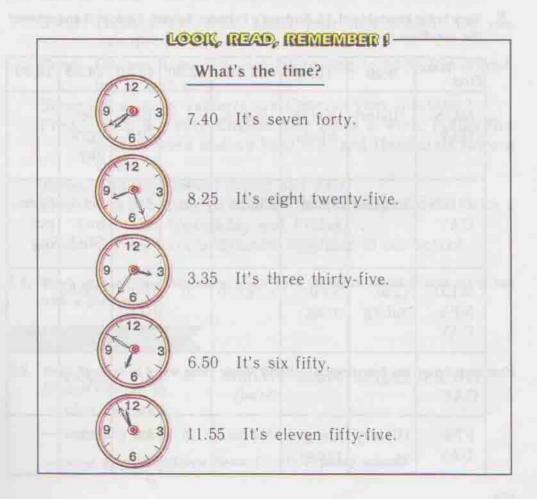
- When are your classes usually ...?

- How much time do you usually ... in school?

- When is your school day ...?

- Have you got any a teachers in your school?
- What is more mofor you, Maths or Handicraft?
- What do you Alat your Natural Study lessons?
- Choose a partner and imagine that you are pupils of different schools. Talk about your schools. (Exercise 6 can help you.)
- 8. Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to your-self, then aloud as quickly as you can.
 - [e] pen, spend, to spend spent, to spend money on books, to spend money on clothes, to spend time on the sports ground. Where did you spend your last Sunday? How do you spend your holidays?
 - [A] rubber, subject, a subject subjects, an interesting subject, different subjects. We have got many subjects on the timetable at school. What is your favourite subject at school? What is the most difficult subject for you?
 - [e] pen, get, to get on with (smb). Children learn how to get on with their friends at school. How are you getting on? They don't get on very well. He is easy to get on.
 - [ou] over, to be over. The film is over. The lesson is not over yet. School is over. When will the holidays be over? Will your Music class be over soon? Yes, it will be over next month.

- [ei] face, famous, a famous doctor, famous pilots, a famous school, to be famous for something. London is famous for its museums. What is he famous for? He is famous for his book.
- [5:] floor, important [im'portant], an important subject, an important book, important problems. It is a very important day, isn't it? This work will be very important. It is important not to be late for classes.
 - [a:] first, learn, to learn learnt, to learn by heart, to learn well, to learn English, to learn to play chess. It's never late to learn. Shall we learn it by heart? Yes, please.



	How of	ten ?	John Mary		
How many times	a day a week a month a year	once twice 3, 4, 5 times	a day a week a month a year		

How often do you see Nick?—1 see him twice a week. How many times a month do you go to the museum?— We go to the museum once a month.

 Here is the timetable of St. Andrew's Primary School. Look at it and answer the questions.

Time Day	9.00	10.05	11.10	13.00	13.50	14.55	15.00
MON- DAY	History	Nature Study	Music	L	Eng- lish	Ge- ogra- phy	
TUES- DAY	English	Sport	Maths	ù	Art	Na- ture Study	Com- put- ing
WED- NES- DAY	Com- puting	Swim- ming	English	n	Hand- icraft	Maths	
THURS	English	Maths	Nature Study	c	Art	Sport	
FRI- DAY	History	Geog- raphy	Maths	h	Art	Art	

- 1) How many subjects have the children got every day?
- 2) When do they begin?
- 3) How many subjects have the children got a week?
- 4) Say what subjects have you got on your timetable?
- 5) Are the subjects the same or are they different?
- 6) How many times a week have they got History?

LET US READ AND LEARN

10. Read the dialogue and learn it by heart.

Steve: Hello, Fred! What about your new school? Do you like it?

Fred: Oh, yes, I do. It's very interesting to go to this school, but it isn't easy.

Steve: How many subjects are there on your timetable?

Fred: Nine. We have English four times a week, Maths five times a week and we have P.E. and Handicraft twice a week.

Steve: And what about Music and Art?

Fred: I've got Music on Monday, once a week, and Art twice a week on Wednesday and Friday.

Steve: Oh, we have a different timetable in our school.

11. Think of your own timetable, make up a dialogue about it and act it out with a partner.

LET US READ

- Read the text to know more about English schools and say to what schools English children go
 - when they are 5,
 - when they are 7;
 - when English children finish ['finis] Primary school?

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND

H

English children have classes five days a week. They have classes on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Classes are usually over at four o'clock and then the pupils go home. They never have classes on Saturday and Sunday. Saturdays and Sundays are their days off.

Schools in England have names, not numbers. They often get the names after the place where they are (Green Hill School, Cedar Grove School) or after some famous or impor-

tant people (St. Mary School).

At the age of five primary school children go to infant schools or infant classes where they spend two years till they are seven. In infant schools they spend much time outdoors.

They play different games, run and jump. They sing songs, dance and play a lot. Infant pupils learn how to use money in their classroom shop. They look at the pictures in interesting books, draw pictures in pencil and colour ['kʌlə] them. They learn how to get on with other children. Their classes are informal [ɪn'fɔ:məl], but they learn how to read, count and write a little too.

When children are seven they go to junior² schools, where they spend four years till they are eleven. So in England children spend six years in primary school. When pupils are eleven or a little older primary school is over.

Junior schools are real³ schools. The atmosphere ['ætməsfiə] is more formal ['fɔ:məl] in junior classes than in infant

² junior ['dʒumɪə] school — собственно начальная школа (для детей от 7 до 11

лет)

infant ['infənt] school — школа для малышей (первая ступень английской начальной школы для детей в возрасте от 5 до 7 лет)

real [riəl] — настоящий

classes. Pupils sit in rows¹ and follow a regular [regjula] timetable.² Their subjects are: English, Maths, History, Nature Study, Geography, Art, Music. In junior schools swimming, P.E. and Religion [ri'lid3an] are on the timetable too.

But children spend a lot of time outdoors. They visit different museums and other famous and interesting places. Sometimes their teachers take them to London and other big cities. They walk and play a lot. In some primary schools children wear uniforms but in many primary schools they don't.

13. Agree or disagree.

- Classes are usually over at three.
- English children sometimes have classes on Saturday.
- At the age of 5 children go to infant school.
- Children learn how to get on with other pupils at infant school.
- Infant classes are very formal.
- Junior schools are real schools.
- When children are 10 they go to junior schools.

LET US TALK

- Look through the text (Exercise 12) again and say what new things you now know about English school.
- 15. Yesterday you got a letter from an English pen-friend. Here are the things he wants to know about your school:
 - schooling age;
 - timetable, subjects;
 - school days;
 - uniform;
 - lunch.

sit in rows [rouz] - сидеть в классе рядами

follow a regular timetable — иметь постоянное расписание

LET US WRITE

16. Fill in: once twice 3, 4, 5 times

a week, a day, a month, a year

- 1. He goes to London
- 2. We wash the floors
- 3. We went to the British Museum ... last spring.
- 4. They had Handicraft ... last year.
- 5. I have got porridge ...
- 17. Do Exercise 15 in writing.
- 18. Learn how to write these words.

spend (spent), subject, get on with somebody, be over, famous (to be famous for), important, learn (learnt), once, twice, three times

OPTIONAL LESSON

Listening-comprehension (@ 21)

Lesson 16

LET US TALK

Review 1

Play a memory game. Look at the list of subjects for a moment, then close
it and name all the words you remember.

- Interview a boy from an English school and ask him questions about his school life.
- 7. Speak about your school life.



LET US READ

8. Choose and read aloud as quickly as you can the words on the topic "School Life". Who is the champion?

classroom, meet, study, laugh, difficult, work, poor, leave, blackboard, Sunday, pencil, pen, past, timetable, comfortable, important, outdoors, carpet, floor, famous, song, window, bookcase, subject, Maths, picture, Handicraft, class, uniform, museum, half, lesson, Art, get on (with), be over, learn, spend, wall, sing, door, join, yet, count, age, rubber, ruler, easy

9. Read the text "Pete's Birthday Party" and say why Pete calls his party "famous".

PETE'S BIRTHDAY PARTY

(Pages from a diary)

JANUARY 16, 1993

I had a very interesting week. Monday was my longest school day. I had Maths, Handicraft, Nature Study, English, Music and Swimming. I like to study but it is not easy to have so many subjects on the timetable.

I came home late after classes, had dinner, did homework at my desk, then sat down on the carpet and called Mike. We wanted to go to the museum. "Shall we go now?" I asked. "Where will you join me?"

We met near the History Museum at half past four and spent some time there. On the way home I thought it great to have a birthday party on Wednesday. As we didn't have classes on Saturday and Sunday I planned it for Saturday. I wrote invitation cards for my friends. As I didn't want my friends to be late for the party I wrote the time. By the way, I put the plastic ['plæstik] bag with my cards into the bookcase as I wanted to take them to the post office.

On Tuesday we had four lessons and my favourite subjects — Art and Music. We learnt to sing a new song in class. We drew pictures in our Art class and then put them on the walls and on the blackboard of our classroom. At 2 o'clock after dinner, my mother and I went to the shop to buy some pens, pencils, exercise-books, rulers and rubbers. I didn't have a good school-bag yet, so we bought one. We left the shop at half past 4 and I spent an evening outdoors.

On Thursday I had some extra Maths exercises to do. Friday was my cleaning day. I did my room² and even³ washed

the floors. My room looked nice.

On Saturday evening at 5 o'clock I was ready to open the door. But nobody came. "Why don't you call your friends?" my mother asked.

I did. Nobody knew anything about my party. I could hardly believe my ears. So, I asked them to come at 7. "We shall have

a party then. Better late than never," I said.

I couldn't understand it. Then I had an idea. I opened the bookcase. And what did I see there? Oh, no! There was a plastic bag with the invitation cards to my party. My mother laughed, "Eleven is the age to remember such things."

That was my "famous" party!

² do a room — убрать комнату ³ even [iv(ə)n] — даже

⁵ such [sʌtʃ] — такне

post office ['poust ,sis] - почта

⁴ could hardly believe my ears — едва мог поверить своим ушам

10. True, false or don't know?

- 1. Pete had the longest school day on Friday.
- 2. Pete and Mike met at school and went to the museum.
- 3. Pete didn't have classes on Saturday.
- 4. Pete bought five pencils.
- 5. Pete put the plastic bag into the bookcase.
- 6. All his friends were not late for Pete's party.
- 7. Nobody knew anything about Pete's party.

LET US WRITE

11. Compose and write a story about your school life.

Home Reading Lessons



THE PLACE WE LIVE IN

Lesson 17

LET US LEARN

1. Say what Sally and Peter did yesterday outdoors. The table can help you.

outdoors.

Peter	met a friend	
Sally	laughed a lot	
They	worked hard	

Look at the picture and describe the classroom. Say what is wrong in the picture,



- Your granny wants to know: a) when your classes are over on Monday (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday);
 - b) what important subjects you learn at school. Tell her about it.
- Different people are famous for different things: books, films, songs, ... Name some of them. Use the following:
 - 1) ... is famous for his/her books.
 - 2) ... is famous for his/her films.
 - 3) ... is famous for his/her dances.
 - 4) ... is famous for his/her songs.
- 5. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, @ 22.
- 6. Look at the picture and say where the people and the animals are.



- 7. Read and guess what it is.
 - 1) a place we live in;
 - 2) a place we cook food;
 - 3) a place we take a shower;
 - 4) a place we wash the dishes;
 - 5) a place we wash our face and hands.
 - 6) beautiful things that grow in the fields and forests.
- 8. Look at the picture again (Exercise 6) this time describing it.
- Play a guessing game. Think of a new word. Let your classmates guess what it is.

Example: Is it ...?

10. Try and read the new words.

mouse — house brother — front kitten — kitchen brown — flower toy — toilet

- Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to your-self and then aloud as quickly as you can.
 - [au] house, a house [haus] hauses ['hauziz], a big house, a comfortable house. There are many new houses in our street. What colour is your country house?
 - [1] kitchen ['kitʃin], a kitchen kitchens, a nice kitchen. There is a little kitchen in the place where I live. Is there any brown bread in the kitchen? How many kitchens have you got?
 - [α] pass, bathroom ['bαθrum], a bathroom—bathrooms, a warm bathroom. There are two bathrooms in their house. What colour are the walls in your bathroom? arm, rather ['rαδρ], rather well, rather famous, rather important. It's rather difficult to learn it by heart. The text is rather easy. It's a rather cold day. Which would you rather have, tea or coffee? "Would you like to join us?"—"Rather."

[31] a boy, toilet ['toilit], a toilet — toilets, a little toilet, a clean toilet. Have you got a toilet in your country house?

['auə] our, flower ['flauə], a flower — flowers, a beautiful flower, nice flowers. Where shall I put the flowers? I want to buy some flowers as a birthday present.

[A] come, front [frant], in front of, in front of the house, in front of the museum, in front of your school. What is there in front of the teacher's table? There's a blackboard in front of it. There are not many flowers in front of my granny's house.

[ai] find, behind [bi'haind], behind the house, behind the forest, behind the door. Are there any fruit trees behind your

school? What is there behind your new house?

 Look around you and say what and who(m) you can see in front of you and behind you.

LET US READ AND LEARN

13. Listen to the dialogue, © 23. Then read and learn it by heart.

Nancy: Do you live near London?

Fred: Oh, yes, I do. In a small country house.

Nancy: Is your house comfortable?

Fred: Rather, It's small but nice with a large kitchen and a bathroom.

Nancy: Do you like your house?

Fred: Oh, it's great. It's not far from London. I like it very much. There are a lot of beautiful flowers in front of my house and there are three old apple trees behind it. Come and see me some day. You are always welcome!

14. Read and say why and when the family left for Moscow.

Hello! My name is Alec.

Last year we lived in a small house in the country. There were two rooms in it. The rooms were not very large. We had a small kitchen, a bathroom and a toilet too. Our house was not very comfortable, it was rather old and not very clean.

There were many fruit trees behind the house and there were .

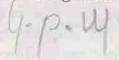
many flowers in front of it.

We liked our house but we wanted to live in town in a comfortable flat and so in May we left for Moscow.

Our flat is not very large, in fact it's rather small, but I like it. There are 3 rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a toilet in our new flat. Our flat is clean and comfortable.

My room is large and there is a desk and a bookcase in it. I've got a lot of interesting books in it. The walls in my room are yellow and there are beautiful pictures on them. I have a nice brown carpet on the floor, which makes the room comfortable.

I've got a colour TV in a big room too.



- Look through the text (Exercise 14) again. Read the following statements and if you think they are wrong correct them.
 - 1. The family lived in a large house last year.
 - 2. The family lived in a new house in Moscow.
 - There was not a kitchen and a bathroom in the family's house.

flat [flæt] — квартира

- 4. Alec's room is small.
- 5. The walls of his room are blue.
- 6. There are no pictures on the walls.
- 7. The boy has got a nice yellow carpet on the floor.

LET US TALK

16. Describe:

- Alec's old country house;
- his new flat in Moscow;
 - the place you live in.
- 17. Choose a partner and have a talk about his/her flat (house).

LET US WRITE

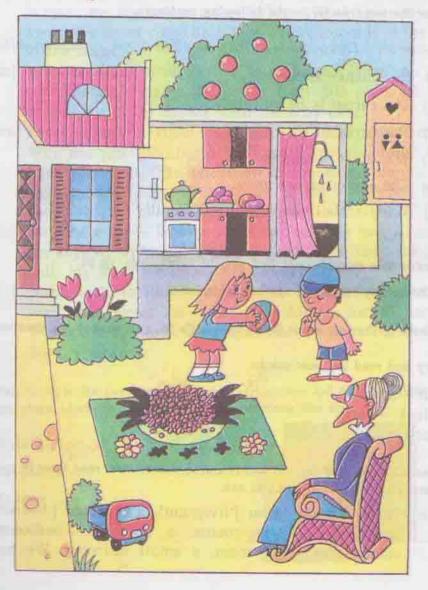
- 18. Do Exercise 7 in writing form.
- 19. Complete the questions.
 - 1) We didn't live in a small house last year, ...?
 - 2) There is a kitchen, a bathroom and a toilet in my house, ...?
 - 3) Nick's house is rather comfortable, ...?
 - 4) They have not got many flowers behind their house, ...?
 - 5) You can't see a dog in front of the house, ...?
 - 6) There is no river behind my house, ...?
- 20. Learn how to write the new words.

house, kitchen, bathroom, rather, toilet, flower, in front of, behind, far from. You are welcome. Come and see me some day.

Lesson 18

LET US LEARN

 Look at the picture for a moment, then close it. Name all the things you can remember seeing.



Look at the picture again and say what you can see in front of the house and behind it.

Example: I can see ... in front of (behind) the house.

- Pretend you are a teacher. Let your classmates answer your questions (use the picture of Exercise 1).
- 4. Use the word rather in the following sentences.

Example: The book is difficult. - The book is rather difficult.

- 1) The kitchen is large.
- 2) The carpet is beautiful.
- 3) The curtains are bright.
- 4) The toilet is small.
- 5) The exercises are easy.
- 6) Many school subjects are difficult.
- 5. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, @ 24.
- 6. Choose any room you like and describe it.
- 7. Listen to the text about Pete's house, @ 25, and answer the questions.
- 8. Try and read the new words:

- Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
 - [u:] room, a living-room ['livingrum], a bedroom ['bedrum], a living-room — living-rooms, a bedroom — bedrooms, a comfortable living-room, a small bedroom. We haven't

got a large living-room in our house. There is a piano [pi'ænou] in the living-room. How many bedrooms are there in your house?

[3:] all, hall, a hall—halls, in the hall. I left my bag in the

- [æ] bad, back, a back door, to come back, to give back, in the back. Is there a back door in your house? My front door is open, my back door is not. When will she give my book back? We never come back late. My bedroom is at the back of the house.
- [a:] arm, car [ka:], a car cars, to go by car. Have you got a car? There are many cars in the street. Did you walk there or did you go by car? I went there by car.
- [au] house, shout, to shout shouted, to shout at somebody. Who are you shouting at? Why are you shouting? I can hear you well. The television is working, somebody is shouting on it. She never shouts in the classroom. Never shout at little children and animals.
- [i:] tea, key, a key keys, a small key, a house key, a car key, the keys to my room. Where are the keys? They are in the hall. My keys are in my bag, aren't they?
- [5] clock, lock, to lock locked. She always locks the door when she leaves the house. The door is locked, isn't it? Where are the keys? The front door is open, but the back door is locked.
- 10. This is Nick. He lives in a big house in London. Ask him questions about the place where he lives. Begin your questions like this:

Have you got ...?

Do you ...?

Is there ...?

Are there ...?



11. Try to think of some statements. Say them to your classmates and ask them to agree or disagree. Use these words: lock, key, shout, car, back.

LET US READ AND LEARN

12. Listen to the dialogue, @ 26. Then read and learn it by heart.

Anna: Who has the keys?

Bob: What keys?

Anna: My keys. Where are they? Bob: I thought you had them.

Anna: Oh, no. I gave them to you.

Bob: I'm afraid you're wrong. I don't have your keys.

Anna: Oh, dear, oh, dear! Where can they be?

Bob: Anna! Look over there! Here they are! On the table, just

under your bag. ulufh

13. Think of your own dialogue, choose a partner and act it out.

LET US READ

14. Read the text and say why Judy shouted.

THE KEYS

Last summer we went to visit my granny. She's got a nice, little house in the country. It is very comfortable. There's a living-room, two bedrooms, a kitchen, a bathroom, a hall and a toilet in it. There are many different flowers in front of the house and behind it, there are a lot of fruit trees too. We like to visit our granny, but we don't often go there, as we are very busy.

That summer day my granny was out but we had the keys with us. I wanted to have a nice day in the country. We, my little brother John and I (my name is Judy, by the way), went

to the country by car. When we came and got out of the car, John shouted, "I want to watch TV."

I opened the door, put my bag on a little table in the hall and went out to take the food out of the car. At this moment my favourite dog Rex closed the door and I didn't know what to do. John was in the house. The front door was locked as was the back door. The windows were closed and I couldn't get in as the keys were in my bag which was in the hall. I shouted: "John, come here! Open the door!"

John couldn't do it because he was only five. "OK, John, then give me the keys through the letter-box."

He did, but they were the car keys and not the house keys. "John," I shouted, "They are not the house keys. They are the car keys. Give me the house keys, please."

John heard and took the house keys out of the bag. He gave them to me through the letter-box. Then I could open the door. I thanked my brother, gave him the keys and went to the car to take the food. While³ I was at the car John locked the door and got the keys into the house through the letter-box.

Valla Re alla

How do you like that?

 Put five wrong statements to the text and let your classmates correct them.

LET US TALK

- Arrange the sentences in a logical order and use them as a plan to retell the text.
 - 1) The dog closed the front door.
 - 2) Judy's granny lives in a house in the country.
 - 3) John couldn't open the door.

¹ through [Өгш] — через, сквозь

letter-box — 30. отверстие в двери для почты

while [wail] — в то время как; пока...

- 4) Judy and John went to the country on an autumn day.
 - 5) John gave the house keys through the letter-box.
 - 6) Judy and John don't often visit their granny.
 - 7) Judy's brother gave his sister the car keys.
 - 8) John locked the door again.
 - 9) John wanted to watch television.
 - 10) The back door was closed too.
 - 11) Judy went to take the food out of the car.
 - 17. Can you always find your keys? Where do you keep them? Are they always in the right place? Think of a small, interesting (funny) story about keys. Tell it to your classmates.

LET US WRITE

- 18. Let's see if you know the names of the rooms in the flat. Complete the sentences.
 - 1) We cook in the
 - 2) We sleep in the
 - 3) We wash in the
 - 4) We watch TV in the
 - 5) We eat in the
 - 6) We read books in the
 - 7) We take off our overcoats in the
- 19. Do Exercise 10 in written form.
- 20. Learn how to write these words.

living-room, bedroom, hall, back (in / at the back), car (to go by car), shout, key, lock. I am afraid. Oh, dear! Look over there!

Lesson 19

LET US LEARN

- 1. Pete is a boaster and many things he says are not true. Can you correct him?
 - 1) I have one hundred houses.
 - 2) I go to school by car.
 - 3) There are twenty-five rooms in my house.
 - 4) There are seven bathrooms and four toilets in my house.
 - 5) All members of my family have different cars.
 - 6) I have ten windows in my bedroom.
 - 7) My living-room is so large that I can keep my car in it.
- 2. How many true sentences can you say about the place you (your relatives) live in?

I My mother We My relatives	have	а	large small comfortable beautiful warm	kitchen. bathroom. hall. toilet. bedroom.
			cold	living-room.

 Complete these statements. Say them to your classmates and ask them to agree or disagree.

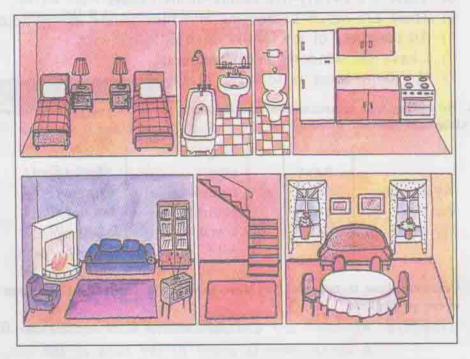
Examples: Kitchens are usually at the back of the house.

A living-room is never at the back of the house.

- 1) ... are usually at the back of the house.
- 2) ... is never at the back of the house.
- 3) ... is usually at the back of the house.
- 4) ... are never at the back of the house.
- Do you want to know what happened to Robert yesterday? If yes, open the brackets.

Robert always (to leave) his keys in the hall but yesterday he (can, cannot) see them anywhere. Robert didn't (to lock) the door and (to leave) the house. He (to meet) John in the street and (to join) him. He told John about the keys. John (to laugh) a lot and then he (to shout), "Look! Your keys are in your pocket."

- 5. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, @ 27.
- 6. Play a memory game. Look at the picture for a moment, then close the book and name all the rooms and the things you remember. Who is the champion?



- 7. Look at the picture (Exercise 6) again and describe any room you like.
- Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
 - [æ] cat, flat, a flat flats, a rather large flat, a comfortable flat. Is there a kitchen in your flat? I can't open the front door of my flat as I have no keys.

[u:] room, dining-room, sitting-room, a dining-room — dining-rooms, a sitting-room — sitting-rooms. There is no dining-room in my flat. Is there a large table in your dining-room? Their sitting-room is very comfortable. I've got a sitting-room and two bedrooms in my flat.

[20] chair, upstairs, to go upstairs, to come upstairs, to live upstairs. There are two bedrooms upstairs. What rooms are

there upstairs?

downstairs, to go downstairs, to be downstairs. Ann is downstairs in the sitting-room, Please go downstairs and phone [foun] the doctor. The toilet is downstairs near the bathroom.

[ou] close, sofa, a sofa — sofas, a comfortable sofa, a bright sofa. What colour is the sofa in your sitting-room? What is there behind the sofa? The TV is in front of the sofa.

[εθ] chair, armchair, an armchair — armchairs, in the armchair. Are there any armchairs in the hall? No, there aren't any. What colour is the armchair in your living-room? It's yellow. My old armchair is very comfortable.

['a1a] fire, fireplace ['fa1aple1s] (fire), a fireplace — fireplaces. There is often a fire in an English house. We haven't got a fire in our sitting-room. There are two armchairs in front

of the fireplace.

- Look, Read, Remember

ОГ

Is your bedroom upstairs or is it downstairs?

Have you got a red car or a white car?

Do you go to school by car or do you walk there?

Did you lock the door or did you leave it open?

Can Nick count or can't he?

(see p. 417)

- Do you want to know anything about your friend's flat? If yes, complete
 the questions and talk to him/her.
 - Is your kitchen large or ...?
 - Have you got a fire upstairs or ...?
 - Is there a sofa in your bedroom or ...?
 - Do you have dinner in the dining-room or ...?
 - Are the armchairs in your flat green or ...?
 - Do you always leave your keys in the right place or ...?
- 10. Can you ask your friend some other questions about his/her flat?

LET US READ AND LEARN

11. Listen to the dialogue, @ 28. Then read and learn it by heart.

Kitty: Where do you live? David: Near Hyde Park.

Kitty: In a flat or in a house?

David: In a flat. Houses are terribly expensive.

Kitty: What's your flat like?

David: It's small but comfortable and it's very near my school.

12. Think of your own dialogue. Choose a partner and act it out.

LET US READ

13. Read the text to know what traditional English homes are like.

ENGLISH HOMES

Many English families live in flats, but some people have got their own² houses. There are two floors³ in the traditional

expensive [ıks'pensıv] — дорогой

² own [oun] — собственный

^{*} floor [flo:] - этаж

[tra'disenal] English house; the ground floor and the first floor. The bedrooms and a bathroom, the dining-room, the kitchen the first floor. The sitting-room, the dining-room, the kitchen and a hall are downstairs on the ground floor.

There is always a sofa, some chairs and armchairs in the house, is often a carpet on the floor. It makes the room comfortable. English people usually have a fire in the sitting-room. They often spend evenings in armchairs near the fire. They read books, watch television, listen to music or sit around and speak. People in England like their homes and often say, "There is no place like home" and "East or West, home is best."

14. Answer the questions:

- I. Do all English people live in flats?
- 2. How many floors are there in the traditional English house?
- 3. What rooms are usually upstairs/downstairs?
- 4. What is the largest room in the traditional English house?
- 5. What do English people usually do in their sitting-room?
- 6. What do English people think of their homes?

LET US TALK

15. Pretend you are a teacher. Tell your classmates everything you know about the traditional English home.



16. This is Helen. She is from Great Britain, She would like to know about your flat, the place you live in. What could you tell her?

ground floot — первый этаж дома в Англии; first floot — второй этаж дома в Англии в

17. Copy the words and circle the odd word out.

- 1. desk, armchair, sofa, chair, house, table;
- 2. table, kitchen, hall, bathroom, dining-room;
- 3. computer, television, shout, car, picture;
- 4. me, him, us, bus, them, her;
- 5. day, week, sun, month, year, season;
 - 6. lock, leave, join, yet, count, learn.
- 18. Write five or questions on the topic "Flat".
- 19. Learn how to write these words.

flat, dining-room, sitting-room, upstairs, downstairs, sofa, armchair, fire, expensive

OPTIONAL LESSON

Home Reading Lesson



Lesson 20

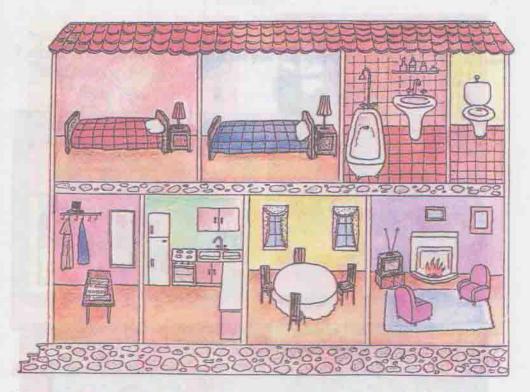
LET US LEARN

- 1. Read and say what it is:
 - 1) a thing we can lock the door with;
 - 2) a place where we can live;

odd word — зд. слово, отличающееся от остальных слов списка

- 3) a thing where we can sit and read before the fire;
- 4) a thing we usually travel by;
- 5) a room where we can have dinner;
- 6) a place to sit by in the armchair and to get warm.
- 2. Look at the picture and say what is upstairs (downstairs).

Example: The hall is downstairs.



- Do you want to know anything about the places people live in? If so, complete the sentences:
 - You don't have a flat in Kiev, ...?
 - There is a dining-room and a sitting-room downstairs, ...?
 - You have no fireplace in your flat, ...?
 - You can put the sofa near the window, ...?
 - You will buy two armchairs, ...?
 - You are not going upstairs, ...?

- Look at the pictures of the rooms. Say what kind of rooms they are (they are not).

Examples: The room is not large, it's small but comfortable.
It's a quiet room



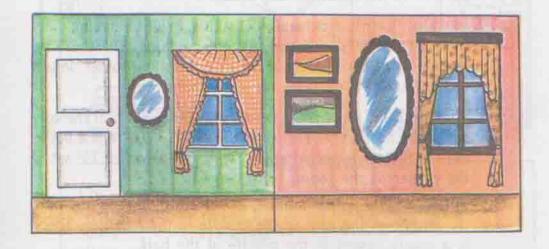




 You are at home (in the living-room, in the kitchen ...). Use the table and make up 5-6 true sentences.

There is/are ... on the left on the right in front of behind far from

7. Look at the pictures and say what you can see on the walls, on the windows. What kind of things are they?



8. Try and read the new words:

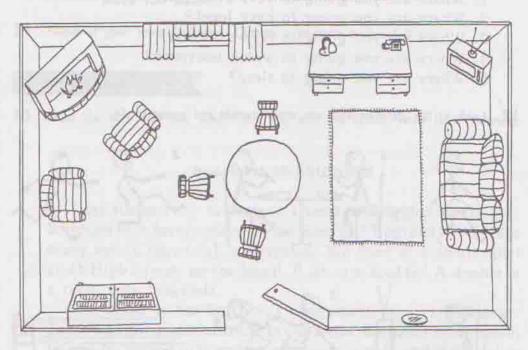
love — lovely sport — corner ball — small sit — middle fire — quiet

- Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
 - [A] love, lovely, a lovely girl, a lovely tree, lovely children. It was lovely of you to invite me here. What lovely hair you

5 Английовий выик, 4 юг.

- have! The weather is lovely today, isn't it? What a lovely song!
 - [A] wonder, wonderful, a wonderful place, a wonderful flower, wonderful books. Last month we went to London and had a wonderful day there. What wonderful weather we are having today!
 - [ə:] bird, furniture ['fə:nɪtʃə], old furniture, new furniture, comfortable furniture. There is much furniture in the sitting-room. There was no furniture in the house. What colour is the furniture in the kitchen? How much is the furniture? Is the furniture expensive?
 - [ə:] curtain ['kə:tn], a curtain curtains, bright curtains, curtains on the windows, to draw the curtains. There are no curtains on the windows in my new flat yet. Mother would like to buy new curtains for our dining-room.
 - [5:] sport, corner, a corner corners, in the corner, in the corner of the hall, in the corner of the kitchen. There is a book-case in the corner of our classroom. We've got a TV set in the corner of the room.
 - [1] kitten, middle, in the middle, in the middle of the room, in the middle of the day, in the middle of the summer. There is a lovely carpet in the middle of the hall.
 - [1] sit, mirror, a mirror mirrors, a magic mirror, a small mirror. Is there a mirror in the room? Yes, there is. There are two large mirrors upstairs. What is there behind the mirror?
- ['aiə] fire, quiet, a quiet room, a quiet street, a quiet sea, a quiet evening. They would like to live a quiet life in the country. Be quiet, Ben, stop shouting, please! It is usually quiet in my room there. I like to spend a quiet evening at home.

10. Look at the plan of the room and say what furniture there is in the room and where it is. What kind of room do you think it is?

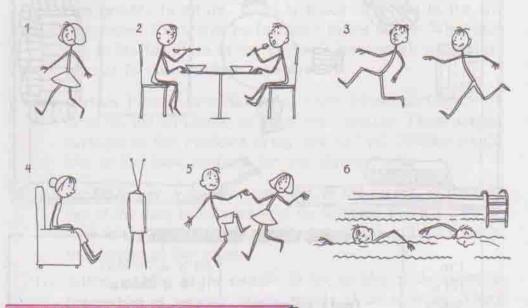


I'm He's She's We're You'r They'	e	(not) going	to to take a shower. swim in the river. visit my granny. come back at 5. read in the sitting-room
Am Is	I he she we you they	going to	have a holiday? take a shower? swim in the river? visit my granny? come back at 5? read in the sitting-room? (see p. 414)

11. Answer the questions.

- 1. Where are you going to have breakfast?
- 2. Where are you going to have lunch?
- 3. Where are you going to take a shower?
- 4. Where are you going to watch television?
- 5. Where are you going to sleep?

12. Look at the pictures and say what people are going to do.



LET US READ AND LEARN

13. Listen to the dialogue, @ 30. Then read and learn it by heart.

Mum: Let's have lunch, Pete. Are you hungry?

Pete: Yes, I am. Shall I set the table in the kitchen or in the dining-room?

Mum: Let's eat in the kitchen. I'm in a hurry. What are you going to have?

Pete: Some cold meat and salad, a sandwich ['sænwid3] and a glass of orange juice. What are you going to have?

orange ['эгіпдз] — апельсин

Mum: Cold meat, salad, juice... That sounds good. I think I'll have the same.

14. Think of your own dialogue. Choose a partner and act it out.

LET US READ

15. Read the text and say where the boy and his father were last summer.

HOLIDAYS IN BRIGHTON

Last summer my father and I went to Brighton ['braiten]. Brighton is a lovely place in the South of England. There are many hotels [hou'telz] in Brighton. We lived in a small hotel at 41 High Street, on the fourth floor in a double. A double is a room with two beds.

Our room in the hotel was comfortable and rather large. There was not much furniture in our room. We had a small table, two beds, two chairs, and an armchair, a sofa and a TV set in the corner of the room. The table was in the middle of the room. My father's bed was on the left and my bed was on the right at the window.

There was a mirror and two lovely pictures of Brighton on the wall. The curtains on the windows were yellow and they made the room bright and nice indeed. It was rather quiet in the room, as it was in the back of the hotel.

The bathroom was small. There we had a bath, a toilet and a sink.² We could take a shower in the bathroom, and I usually had one in the afternoon after my swim in the sea.

The hotel was on the hill and the view³ was lovely. There were many green trees and beautiful flowers behind the hotel

double [dabl] - двухместных номер в гостинице

² sink [sɪŋk] — раковина

³ view [vju:] — вид

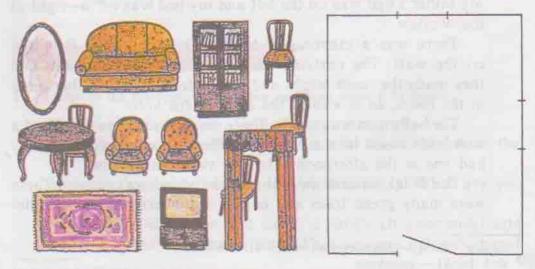
and the sea was in front of it. We came to Brighton by car and spent two wonderful weeks there. We are going to spend our next summer there again.

- 16. Look through the text again and give your opinion about the following:
 - if the boy and his father are going to Brighton next summer;
 - if they are going to live in the same hotel then;
 - if they are going to live in a double room again;
 - if the boy is going to swim in the river or in the sea;
 - if they are going to Brighton by car.

LET US TALK

17. You have got a new flat. This is the furniture and other things to put in your living-room. Where are you going to put it all?

on the left on the right in the middle in the corner near at on between



18. Describe your favourite room (Exercise 17 can help you).

LET US WRITE

19. Write 5 questions using the example.

Example: Are you going to put the bookcase near the sofa or are you going to put it in the corner of the room?

- 20. Do Exercise 17 in writing form.
- 21. Complete the questions.
 - 1. Do you like bright curtains in the kitchen or ...?
 - 2. Are they going to buy 5 chairs or ...?
 - 3. Did you live in your granny's house last summer or ...?
 - 4. Have you got 3 windows in the dining-room or ...?
 - 5. Are you going to put the mirror in the hall or ...?
 - 22. Learn how to write these words.

lovely, wonderful, furniture, curtain, corner, in the corner (of), middle, in the middle (of), mirror, quiet, to set the table, to be in a hurry. That sounds good. I'll have the same.

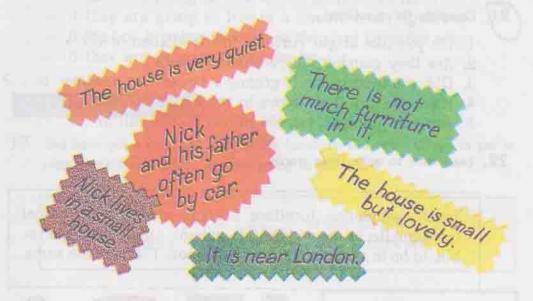
Lesson 21

LET US LEARN

 Think of your flat or your room. Tell your classmates what furniture you have, where it is and what colour it is. (The words will help you.)

in front of behind in the middle in the corner on the right on the left near by

- Look around. What colour are the curtains in your classroom? Is there a mirror on the wall? What other furniture can you see and where is it?
- Try and think of some statements using the words: lovely, wonderful
 and quiet. Say them to your classmates and ask them to agree or disagree
 with you.
- Do you want to know where Nick lives? If so put the sentences in order and read the text aloud.



- 5. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, @ 31.
- 6. Say what you think these people are going to do.
 - 1. Peter is in the bathroom. The water is running.
 - Alice is in the kitchen. A cup of coffee and a sandwich are on the table.
 - 3. Paul is sitting in the armchair. He is opening a book.
 - 4. Anna is in the shop. She likes a large beautiful mirror.
 - John and Jane are wearing tennis clothes and they have their tennis rackets in their hands.
 - Frank is standing near the bookcase with a book in his hand. His other hand is on the bookcase door.

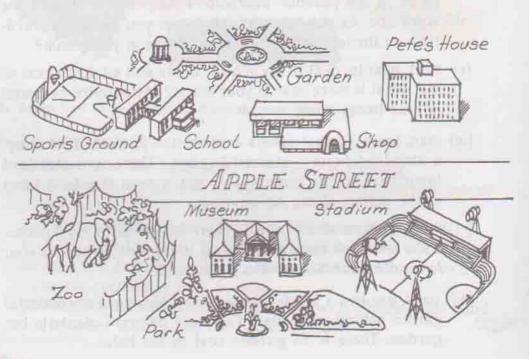
- 7. Mother is in the kitchen. There are many cups and glasses in the sink which are not clean. The water is running.
- Some boys and girls are outdoors and one of them has a football.
- 7. Try and read the new words:

- Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
 - [ai] invite, describe [dis/kraib], to describe described, to describe a picture, to describe a film. Please describe what you saw. Words can't describe it. Can you describe it to me? Shall I describe my flat to you?
 - [5:] warm, wardrobe ['wo:droub], a wardrobe wardrobes, a large wardrobe, an old wardrobe. There are two wardrobes in my parents' bedroom. I keep my clothes in the wardrobe. As you come into the room you can see a wardrobe on the left. Where is the wardrobe in your room?
 - [e] next, next to, next to my school. Come and sit down next to me. What is there next to your house? My parents' bedroom is next to my room.
 - [æ] man, lamp, lamp lamps, a street lamp, a standard lamp, a standard lamp — standard lamps. There is a standard lamp next to the mirror. I've got a new standard lamp in the corner of my sitting-room.
 - think, sink, a sink sinks. There is a sink in my kitchen.
 I always wash cups and glasses in the sink. Where is your favourite cup? Sorry, it is in the sink.
 - [a:] park, garden, a garden gardens. We've got a wonderful garden behind our house. There are different plants in her garden. There is no garden next to the hotel.

- [3] hot, opposite ['apazit], opposite the house, opposite the hotel. My room is opposite my parents' bedroom. Our kitchen is opposite the bathroom. There is a river behind our house, just opposite the garden. My school is opposite my house.
- [u] cook, cooker, a cooker cookers. In my kitchen the cooker is next to the table. Where is the cooker in your kitchen? What colour is the cooker in your friends' kitchen?

9. Look at the picture of Apple Street and say:

- what is opposite the museum/Pete's house/the zoo, ... ;
- what is behind the museum/the school;
- what is next to the shop/the sports ground/the stadium, ...;
- where is the shop/the museum/the park.



10. Listen to the dialogue "New Flat", @ 32. Then read and learn it by heart.

NEW FLAT

Susan: Oh, Nelly! I know you've got a new flat! How do you like

it?

Nelly: Oh, I like it a lot. It's nice. You'll like it too.

Susan: How many rooms are there in your flat?

Nelly: There are five. We've got a sitting-room, two bedrooms,

my granny's room and a kitchen. Come and see me

some day,

Susan: When's the best time to come?

Nelly: We're usually at home after 6.

Susan: Are you sure it's OK to come round 7?

Nelly: Of course it is.

11. Make up your own dialogue. Choose a partner and act it out.

LET US READ

12. Read Joe's letter, draw a plan of his house and name all the rooms.

A LETTER FROM AFRICA

January, 3rd

Dear Bob,

Well, I think it's very different from yours. It is a big house, made of stone. There are four floors in it and my bedroom is at the top. It's the only room on that floor. I don't have much furniture in it but I like it. There is a small wardrobe in the corner of my room where I keep my clothes. Next to the wardrobe there

made of stone — сделанный из камия

is a standard lamp and an armchair. I like to sit in the armchair reading books.

Under my room there is my parents' bedroom, which is next to the living-room. We have dinner, supper and tea in the living-room and we usually spend a lot of time there. Under the living-room there is another floor which has the hall with the front door and a kitchen. On the left as you come into the hall there are some stairs' which go up to the living-room. Under the hall and a kitchen we keep our animals: a horse, a cow and some sheep. My uncle and aunt's bedroom is next to the living-room on the third floor.

There is a small garden behind our house and we've got two big trees in front of it. There is a large field opposite our house. Come and see me and my family some day.

d- Love

Joe

LET US TALK

13. Joe lives in a big house. Can you describe his house?

14. Tell your friend about the place you live in. The plan can help you.

- 1. Do you live in town or in the country?
- 2. Do you live in a house or in a flat?
- 3. What rooms are there in the place you live in?
- 4. Describe your room.
- 5. Have you got a kitchen? Is it large? Is it downstairs or upstairs? What furniture have you got in your kitchen?
- 6. Is your flat/house quiet? Comfortable? Large? Small? Lovely?
- 7. What is there in front of your house, behind and opposite it?
 - 8. Is there a park (a forest, a garden) next to your house?
- Choose a partner and talk about the place you live in. (Exercise 14 can help you.)

stairs [steaz] — лестинца (ступеньки)

LET US WRITE

16. Look at the picture and write questions or answers.

Example: - Where is the table?

- It is next to the bed.



1. ?

It is on the wall.

2. ?

They are on the table.

3. ?

It is on the table.

4. ?

It's next to the door.

5. ?

It's under the bed.

6. Where is the chair?

- 7. Where are the clothes?
- richer a
- 8. Where are the boots?

eren.

- 9. Where are the rulers and exercise-books?
- 10. Where is the carpet?
- 17. Describe the picture (Exercise 16).
- 18. Learn how to write these words.

describe, wardrobe, next to, lamp (standard lamp), sink, garden, opposite, cooker, to be sure. How do you like it? I like it a lot. When's the best time to come round?

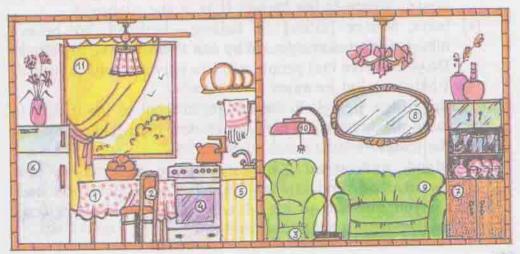
Lesson 22

LET US LEARN

- 1. Read and guess what it is:
 - 1) a thing where we keep our clothes;
 - 2) a thing that helps us to read when it is dark in the room;
 - things which are usually on the windows and make the room lovely;
 - 4) a thing in the kitchen to cook our food;
 - 5) a thing in the kitchen where we can wash up;
 - a place around or behind (in front of) the house where flowers and fruit trees can grow;
 - 7) a thing that we can see our faces in.

- 2. Read the sentences and react using: a) I am sure ...; b) I am afraid not
 - Example: a) Will he come tomorrow?

 I am sure he will. He wants to talk to you.
 - b) Nina is eight, isn't she?
 I am ajraid not. She is 10.
 - 1) He lives in a quiet place, doesn't he?
 - 2) There is a fire in the corner of his sitting-room.
 - 3) They've got a new black car.
 - 4) There is a beautiful garden opposite their house.
 - 5) In my kitchen the cooker is next to the sink.
 - 6) There is a standard lamp near the sofa.
- 3. Can you remember the place where you lived last summer? If so describe it.
- 4. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, @ 33.
- 5. Look at the picture and name the furniture.

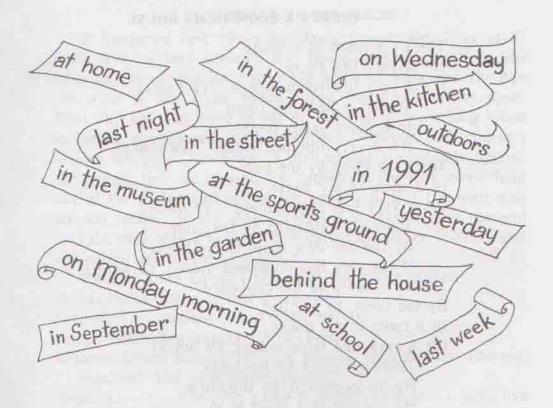


- 6. Look at the picture again and say where the furniture is.
- 7. Try and read the new words,

- 8. Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
 - [æ] happy, happen, to happen happened, to happen to somebody. It happened to my cousin last year. Where did it happen? It happened to us in the forest. When will it happen? It'll happen next Wednesday, I think. What happened to you yesterday?
 - [A] study, a study studies. There is no study in my flat. My father's study is upstairs on the first floor. There are a lot of books in my uncle's study. There is much furniture in your study.
 - suddenly ['sʌdənlı]. Suddenly I heard a song. Suddenly Mr Holmes saw a terrible face in the window. It happened so suddenly!
 - cupboard ['khbəd], a cupboard cupboards. Where is the cupboard? There are a lot of cups and glasses in the cupboard. Where is the bread? It is in the cupboard.
 - [ii] leave, believe [bi'liv], to believe believed. We believe him. I don't believe you. Why can't you believe my story? Do you believe that people will live only in towns in future? I believe what he says.
 - [1] big, fridge [frid3], in the fridge, in front of the fridge. Is there much meat in the fridge? Are there any apples in the fridge?
 - [æ] stand, understand [,Andə'stænd], to understand understood. She understands English. I understand you well. Do you understand me? I can't understand it. A good teacher must understand children.

9. Say where and when it happened.

It happened



10. Think of true sentences and use the table to make them up.

I He She We You They My sister His father believe/don't believe believes/doesn't believe understand/don't understand understands/doesn't understand you. that man. the story. the text. 11. Enjoy your English and sing the song, @ 34.

THERE'S A ROOM IN MY HOUSE

There's a room in a house.

It's a very fine room,

It's a very fine room indeed. (4 times)

There's a bed in a room.

In a room in my house,

It's a very fine bed indeed. (4 times)

There's a lamp by the bed. In a room in my house,

It's a very fine lamp indeed. (4 times)

There's a cupboard by the lamp,

By the bed in a room in my house,

It's a very fine cupboard indeed. (4 times)
There's a table by the cupboard,

By the lamp, by the bed In a room in my house,

It's a very fine table indeed. (4 times)

There's a chair by the table,

By the cupboard, by the lamp,

By the bed in a room in my house,

It's a very fine chair indeed. (4 times)

There's a person on a chair,
By the table, by the cupboard,
By the lamp, by the bed
In a room in my house,
It's a very fine person indeed. (3 times)

There's a person on a chair

By the table, by the cupboard,

By the lamp, by the bed

In a room in my house.

That person on a chair is me.

12. Read the text and say what happened to Anna Crook last Thursday.

A BURGLAR' IN THE HOUSE

It happened last Thursday. Anna Crook who lives at 37 Park Avenue just opposite our house was in her flat. She lives on the second floor in a big block of flats and she can see what is on in our rooms when the windows are open. That day she was busy in her study writing something when suddenly she looked at our kitchen window and couldn't believe her eyes. There was a man in our kitchen. He opened the fridge, then he opened the cupboard. He took some food out of the fridge and out of the cupboard. But the man was not my father, or my elder brother Jim. Mrs Crook thought that the man was a burglar. She called the police [pa'lis] and she called my father took was a burglar.

Here is Anna Crook's talk with the police officer.

Anna: Hello, hello, is this the police?

Officer: Yes, madam. What's the matter?

Anna: There is a burglar in the house.

Officer: Which house? In your house? What's your address,

madam? And your name, please.

Anna: Listen, officer. My name is Anna Crook and I don't live in a house. I live in a block of flats at 37 Park Avenue. There is a burglar in the house which is opposite my flat. It is John Copley's house. And the burglar is in the kitchen.

Officer: What is he doing?

Anna: He is taking some food out of the fridge and out of the cupboard and putting something into his bag.

Officer: Are you sure the man is not Mr Copley?

Anna: Of course I am. I know John Copley and the members of his family very well, but I don't know this man.

burglar ['bə:glə] — грабитель

- Put the sentences in a logical order and use them as a plan to retell the text.
 - 1) The burglar puts something into the bag.
 - 2) Mrs Crook thought that the man was a burglar.
 - 3) Mrs Crook lives in a block of flats.
 - 4) Mrs Crook phones [founz] the police.
 - 5) Mrs Crook looks at the window of Mr Copley's house.
 - The burglar takes something out of the fridge and out of the cupboard.
 - 7) Mrs Crook gives her address to the police.
 - 8) Mrs Crook is sure the man in the kitchen is not Mr Copley.

LET US TALK

- 14. Describe your friend's or your relatives' flat (house).
- 15. Choose a partner and talk about the place he (she) lives in.

LET US WRITE

- 16. Fill in the prepositions at, in, on.
 - 1) I live ... 24 Primrose Street.
 - 2) My mother lives ... a big block of flats ... London.
 - 3) Janet's flat is ... the ground floor.
 - 4) "Where is the toilet, please?"
 "... the second floor."
 - 5) "Is there a doctor near here?"
 "Yes, ... 17 High Street."
 - 6) They lived ... America ... 1990.
- 17. Read the text about Peter's flat and write about your friend's flat.

Peter lives downstairs in a flat with a garden. As you can see he lives in a downstairs flat. Open the front door and you are in the hall. On the left there is his living-room and on the right is his study. Next to the study there is the kitchen, and next to the kitchen is his bathroom. Peter's bedroom is opposite

the kitchen, and next to his bedroom, just opposite the bathroom is the toilet.

18. Learn how to write these words.

to happen (to), study, suddenly, cupboard, believe, fridge, understand (understood)

OPTIONAL LESSON

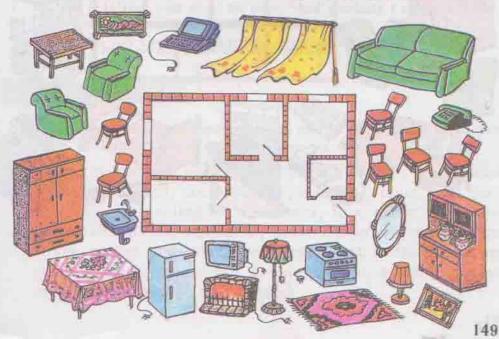
Listening-comprehension (@ 35)

Lesson 23

Review 2

LET US TALK.

I. Look at the pictures and "furnish" the rooms of the flat.



2. Describe any room of the flat you can see in Exercise 1. Say where the furniture is. The words can help you.

on the left on the right opposite in front of behind at near in the middle in the corner next to

 This is the house where the Smiths live. Look at the pictures and say what they usually do in each room.



 Think of your own sentences using these words. Let your classmates agree or disagree with you.

easy famous
difficult quiet
lovely expensive
important wonderful

5. You are a new pupil at the school and there are a lot of clubs you can join. Which club are you going to join, why and which club are you not going to join and why?

Example: I'm going to join the Chess Club because I like to play chess a lot.

The Chess Club. (They play chess.)

The History Club. (They study history.)

The Book Club. (They read stories and poems.)

The Football Club. (They play football.)

The Tennis Club. (They play tennis.)

The Music Club. (They listen to music and sing songs.)

The Dancing Club. (They learn to dance.)

- 6. Describe the house or the flat you would like to live in.
- a) Pete is talking with Nick. He says, "And suddenly I saw a burglar."
 Ask Pete questions for more information.
- b) Imagine you are Pete and tell the class your story.

LET US READ

Choose and read aloud as quickly as you can the words on the topics "The Place We Live in" and "Furniture". Then see who the champion is.

house, in front of, bedroom, shout, car, living-room, behind, bathroom, kitchen, door, window, bookcase, toilet, lock, hall, key, back, flat, sitting-room, upstairs, sofa, rather, expensive, downstairs, lovely, wonderful, in the corner, curtains, mirror, fridge, cooker, understand, wardrobe, quiet, in the middle, opposite, suddenly, cupboard, believe, happen, a study, garden, sink, standard lamp, next to

9. Read the text "A Strange Burglar in Big Mountains". The story has no end. Who is the burglar?

A STRANGE 'BURGLAR' IN BIG MOUNTAINS

At the end of November The Jackson family went to Big Mountains by car. Mr and Mrs Jackson and their children Larry and George wanted to spent Thanksgiving there. Soon Father stopped the car. "Here we are!" he said.

There was a large house in front of them with a big chimney² at the back wall. Behind the house on the left, there was a small apple garden and on the right there were big trees. It

was so quiet everywhere!

When Father gave the children the keys they jumped out of the car, ran to the house to open the door and went in. There was a large sitting-room and a kitchen downstairs. The sitting-room was lovely. There was a big fireplace in the corner of the room and next to it on the left a large sofa with a standard lamp near it. On the right there was an armchair. There was a beautiful carpet in the middle of the room. The orange curtains made the sitting-room comfortable.

The kitchen was small but nice with a fridge and a cupboard at the left wall and a sink and a cooker opposite them. There was a table and four chairs in the kitchen too.

The parents began to put the food in the fridge. The boys ran upstairs to the second floor. There were two small bedrooms with beds and wardrobes, a bathroom and a toilet there. Then everyone helped to bring different things from the car. That wasn't too difficult and soon everything was as they wanted it to be.

Then Father said: "It's such a lovely day. Would you like to go for a long walk into the forest?" "That sounds good," said everybody and half an hour later they left the house.

The family came back much later and Larry shouted, "Our front door is open."

strange [streind3] — странный

² chimney ['tʃımпı] — труба

"I saw you close the door, but you didn't lock it, did you?" Mother said to Father. "No, I didn't," the father answered.

They came in and went into the kitchen. "The fridge is open," shouted George.

"Oh, yes, it is," Mother said. "And look there is no fish or fruit in the fridge and there is milk and some eggs on the floor."

"I know what happened. While we were out we had a burglar in the house," said Mr Jackson. "I'm going to call the police."

Suddenly George shouted, "Look, there are some footprints' outdoors under the window.

Soon the police officer came. He looked at the footprints, looked everywhere in the house and in the garden. He looked under the house too. Then he looked up at the chimney.

"Start a fire2 in your fireplace," said the policeman. Then come out into the garden and watch your chimney.

Mr Jackson started a fire in the fireplace and everyone went outdoors to watch the chimney.

- 10. What is the end of the story? Tell it to your classmates.
- 11. Now read the real end of the story. Is it different from yours?

Suddenly out jumped a little racoon.3 He jumped from the chimney to a tree and was gone. "I can't believe my eyes," said Mr Jackson.

"Now you know who your burglar was," said the policeman.

LET US WRITE

Imagine you've got a new flat (a house). Describe it in written form.
 Don't forget about the furniture.

Home Reading Lesson

8

footprints [Tutprints] — следы

² fire ['faiə] — огонь, start a fire — разведите огонь

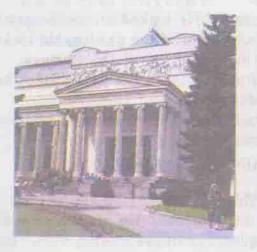
¹ racoon [ra'kun] - enor

TOWN LIFE. LONDON

Lesson 24

LET US LEARN

- 1. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, @ 36.
- 2. Look at the pictures and say what you can see in them.











3. Try and read the new words.

rain — main now — town Kitty — city coat — road where — square

 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[au] now, town [taun], a town—towns, in town, out of town. There are a lot of small towns in the South of England. My grandmother left town three years ago and now she lives in the country. My grandfather doesn't live in town. We always spend weekends out of town.

 sit, city ['siti], a city — cities, one of the biggest cities in the world, the city of London. There are many big cities in

England. Is Moscow a big city? It certainly is.

[ɛə] bear, square [skwɛə], a square — squares, Red Square, a small square, a quiet square. There are two squares in our town. Are there any squares in your city? Oh, yes, a lot. We live in Moscow near Red Square.

[ei] rain, main [mein], the main idea, the main street of a town. This is the main thing to remember. What is the main square in your city? What's the main idea of the book?

[1] big, cinema ['sɪnəmə], a cinema — cinemas, at the cinema, to be on at the cinema. A cinema is a place where people can watch films. I usually go to the cinema once or twice a month. What is on at the "Myr" today? — I don't know. The cinema is far from my house.

[10] near, theatre ['θτοτο], a theatre—theatres, to go to the theatre. Is there a theatre near here? Do you live far from the theatre? Do you know Moscow theatres well? How often do you go to the theatre? Only once in two months.

[a:] sir, church [tʃaːtʃ], a church—churches, in the church, near the church. There were many people in the church when we came. Is there a church in your town? Yes, there

is. It is in Main Square. The old church was very beautiful. There are many old churches in this city.

[ou] coat, road [roud], a road - roads, a road in the country, a quiet road, to live in Main Road. Are the roads in your town very good? I don't think so. Where is the road to Boston?

5. Say where your friend lives using the words:

in the country in a big city

near the main square in a small town not far from the cinema opposite the church far from the theatre in front of the market

LET US READ AND LEARN

6. Listen to the dialogue, @ 37. Then read and learn it by heart.

Andy: Excuse me. Can't you help me?

Pete: Sure. What do you want?

Andy: Where is 42 Green Street, please?

Pete: Oh, that's easy. Walk to the corner and then turn to the left.

Andy: To the corner and then to the left?

Pete: That's right. And then walk two blocks to the traffic

lights. And you are in Green Street.

Andy: Thank you.

7. Think of your own dialogue. Then role play the dialogue. The words can help you.

39 Main Street the nearest cinema the shop near here the zoo the theatre

turn to the right walk a block walk 3 blocks walk 4 blocks

8. Read to get some information about London.

It's interesting to know...

...that Bloomsbury ['blu:mzbəri] Square is one of the oldest in London. It is more than 300 years old. It is the literary ['literary] part of the city. Many writers and critics ['kritiks] live there.

...that the British Museum is not far from Bloomsbury Square and the square is famous for the Museum. The British Museum is very old. It was founded in 1753. It is in Great Russell

Street. The British Museum has a large Reading Hall, ... that one of the famous London cinemas is the "Odeon".

...that one of the famous London cinemas is the "Odeon".

...that one of the oldest churches in London is St. Paul's Cathedral.

...that one of the famous London theatres, the Royal Opera ['apara] House or Covent Garden, is in the centre of the vege-table market.2

9. Read the first part of the sentence in A and find the second part in B.

A. I. The Royal Opera House B. ... was founded in 1753.
2. The British Museum ... is in the centre of the

vegetable market.

... is 300 years old.

... is not lar from Bloomsbury Square.

... is one of the oldest churches in London.

3. St. Paul's Cathedral

4, Bloomsbury Square

5. Russell Street

таткет ['mækit] — рынок з market ['mækit] — основан

10. Read and say what Lena's friends saw while they tried to find her house.

Lena: 314-8151. Hello!

Boris: Could I speak to Lena, please?

Lena: Yes, that's me.

Boris: Oh, Lena, hi, it's Boris here.

Lena: Boris? Boris who?

Boris: Boris Belov.

Lena: Oh, hi, Boris! Where are you?

Boris: I'm terribly sorry, Lena, but we are lost.

Lena: Oh, no. I don't believe you. Where are you now?

Boris: We're opposite the cinema.

Lena: OK, but which cinema?

Boris: Let me see. Just a minute. Lena, are you still here?

Lena: Yes, yes, I am.

Boris: We are near the "Odeon".

Lena: The "Odeon" you say. I see. How did you get there? It's rather far from my house.

Boris: I don't really know. We left the theatre in Green Street, came to the traffic lights and went up the street.

Lena: I think you went wrong at the supermarket ['sju:pə,makit]. Did you see the church on the left?

Boris: I'm not sure. What shall we do?

Lena: Go back to Main Road. You'll see the church and then the hospital ['hospital] on the right. Walk two blocks and you are in High Street. You'll see the bank [bæŋk] in the square. Turn to the left, walk 2 or 3 minutes and you'll see the hotel [hou'tel], and next to it a small museum. My house is opposite that museum.

11. Working in pairs try to imagine that one of you is Boris and the other is Lena. Read the dialogue outloud.

12. Answer the questions.

1. Who is calling Lena?

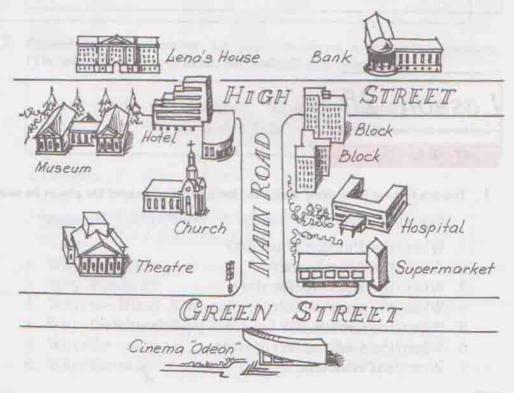
2. Why is Boris calling?

while [wail] — в то время как

- 3. Where is Boris?
 - 4. Is the "Odeon" far from Lena's house?
 - 5. How did Boris and his friend get to the "Odeon"?
 - 6. Lena's house is not far from the museum, is it?
 - 7. Does Lena live in a house opposite the museum or opposite the theatre?
 - 8. In what city do you think Lena lives?

LET US TALK

- 13. Look at the plan and say:
 - a) What is the quickest way to get to Lena's house from the theatre?
 - b) How did Boris and his friend try to get to Lena's house from the theatre?
 - c) What did Boris do wrong?



- Give a call to your friend, Invite him to your flat and explain how to get to the place where you live.
- 15. Describe the town where you live. (Speak about cinemas, theatres, museums, ...)

LET US WRITE

- 16. Write 5 or 6 sentences about the town (city) which you live in. (Don't forget to use the new words.)
- 17. Do Exercise 7 in writing.
- 18. Think of a place which is not very far from your house. Draw a plan to get there. Write down what the quickest way to get there from your place is.
- 19. Learn how to write these words.

town, city, square, main, cinema, theatre, church, road, traffic lights, to turn to the left (right), to walk two blocks

Lesson 25

LET US LEARN

1. You are talking to a friend. Ask him (her) questions about the places he saw.

Example: When did you go to the Pushkin Museum?

- 1. When/the Pushkin Museum?
- 2. When/the "Myr" cinema?
 - 3. When/the Bolshoy Theatre?
 - 4. When/the main square of Moscow?
 - 5. When/the church not far from your house?
 - 6. When/the Children's Theatre?
 - 7. When/out of town?

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER 9

The Past Indefinite Tense

WHEN?

yesterday the day before yesterday yesterday (morning, afternoon, evening)

last week (month, year, Sunday, Friday) last night

a week ago (a month ago, a year ago) in 1993

(see p. 410)

Pretend you are a teacher. Let your classmates answer your questions.
 (The words and "Look, Read, Remember!" can help you.)

to buy a ruler and a rubber to see Red Square to live out of town to see a new film to swim in warm water

Examples: T.: Why did you go to London?

P.: I went there to hear Big Ben.

T.: When did you go there?

P.: I went there last year.

1. Why/London? When/there?
2. Why/Moscow? When/there?
3. Why/the Black Sea? When/there?
4. Why/the cinema? When/there?
5. Why/the country? When/there?
6. Why/the shop? When/there?

6 Английский язык, 4 кл.

	1	II	III
	(V)	$(V_2)^1$	(V ₃ — Participle II) ²
[d]	open clean	— opened — cleaned	openedcleaned
[t]	wash cook	— washed — cooked	— washed — cooked
[1d]	visit count	— visited — counted	visitedcounted
			(see p. 411)

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER 1-

Past Present perfect Present have/has + Participle II Have opened the window. Now the window is open. He has locked the door. Now the door is locked. She has cooked dinner. Now dinner is ready. We have cleaned the room. Now the room is clean. You have decorated the hall. Now the hall is beautiful. They have washed the floors. Now the floors are clean.	The Present Pe	rfect Tense
I have opened the window. Now the window is open. He has locked the door. Now the door is locked. She has cooked dinner. Now dinner is ready. We have cleaned the room. Now the room is clean. You have decorated the hall. Now the hall is beautiful.	Past Present	perfect Present
I have opened the window. Now the window is open. He has locked the door. Now the door is locked. She has cooked dinner. Now dinner is ready. We have cleaned the room. Now the room is clean. You have decorated the hall. Now the hall is beautiful.	have/has +	Participle II
He has locked the door. She has cooked dinner. We have cleaned the room. You have decorated the hall. Now the door is locked. Now dinner is ready. Now the room is clean. Now the hall is beautiful	ported 25+s and per	
She has cooked dinner. Now dinner is ready. We have cleaned the room. Now the room is clean. You have decorated the hall. Now the hall is beautiful		Now the window is open
We have cleaned the room. Now the room is clean. You have decorated the hall. Now the hall is beautiful		
		Now the room is clean.
		(see p. 411—414

 V_2 — форма глагола прошедшего времени V_3 — третья форма глагола (Participle 2 — причастие второе)

3. Look at the pictures and say what Kate and Boris have done.



 Ask your friend to do something (the words will help you) and let him/her say what he/she has done.

Examples: P.: Open the door!

P2: I have opened the door.

wash up clean the teeth water the flowers visit your granny lock the door clean the carpet wash the floor count the numbers

what Kate and Boris have done — что Кейт и Борис сделали

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER 1-

The Present Perfect Tense



I haven't opened the window.

He hasn't locked the door.

She hasn't cooked dinner.

We haven't cleaned the room.

You haven't decorated the hall.

They haven't washed the floor.

3

Have I opened the window? Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

Has he (she) locked the

Yes, he (she) has. No, he (she) hasn't. Have you (we, they) cleaned the room?

Yes, we (you, they) have.

No, we (you, they) haven't.

(see p. 412)

5. Look at the pictures and say what they haven't done.



6. Look at the pictures of Exercise 3 and ask questions about Boris and Kate.

Let your friend answer them.

LET US READ AND LEARN

7. Listen to the dialogue, 38. Then read and learn it by heart.

Nelly: Hi, Polly! I haven't seen you for ages. How are you?

Polly: Hi, Nelly! I'm fine. And you?

Nelly: Just fine. Where are you going?

Polly: To the cinema. Will you join me? The film starts at 5.

Nelly: Oh, I'd love to, but I'm afraid I can't. I haven't seen my

granny for ages. I must visit her today.

Polly: Oh, sorry. Goodbye then. See you tomorrow!

Nelly: Bye-bye, Polly! Have fun!

8. Think of your own dialogue and act it out. Don't forget to change over.

LET US READ

9. Read the text and say what Betsy knows now about London.

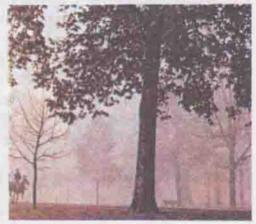
THIS IS LONDON

Betsy likes to read very much. Her favourite subjects at school are History and Geography. Look! Betsy has just opened her book and is going to read out something about London. Would you like to learn something about London? We think it would be interesting for you. You will find some facts [fækts] about London from the book in this lesson and in other lessons too. Here is the first page of Betsy's book. Read it and say why London is one of the most interesting places in the world.

London is the biggest city in Britain. More than seven million ['milian] people live and work there. London is one of the most important cities in the world. It is a centre for business ['biznis] and for tourism ['tuarizm].

In London you can find some of the best theatres, cinemas and museums. There are many beautiful old churches in London too. There are about 10 thousand streets in London. Most of the streets are not very wide. You can see many shops in London. Oxford Street is London's main shopping centre ['sentə]. You can buy clothes, shoes and toys in it. People from all over the world shop in Oxford Street. You can find many old and new





Oxford Street

Hyde Park

beautiful parks in the city. The largest park in London is Hyde Park. It is one of the most popular places of Londoners on hot summer days. There are many other pleasant parks and green squares there too.

10. Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.

11. Read the joke.

There are very many cars, trolleybuses ['trolibasiz] and trams in the street. A man is standing just in the middle of the street. He asks the militiaman [mirlifaman]: "What is the shortest and the quickest way to the hospital?"

The militiaman answers, "If you just stand where you are standing now, you will get there very quickly. This is the shortest and the quickest way to the hospital."

¹ thousand ['θauzənd] — тысяча

² wide [waid] — широкий

LET US TALK

- Your little sister (or brother) doesn't know anything about London. Say as much as you can about it to him/her. (Try and use Lesson 24, Exercise 8, Lesson 25, Exercise 9.)
- 13. Choose a partner and talk to him/her about Moscow.
- 14. Say as much as you can about the town (city) you live in.

LET US WRITE

- 15. What Bob says is not true. So disagree with him and write your own sentences.
 - I have watered the trees in my garden.
 - My little brother has washed up.
 - My granny has cleaned the carpet.
 - He has locked his car.
 - My friends have shopped in Oxford Street.
- 16. Complete the questions.

He hasn't locked the door, ...?

They have joined us, ...?

She hasn't finished reading, ...?

We have started text 5, ...?

The children have helped their parents, ...?

She hasn't danced a lot, ...?

She hasn't danced a lot, ...?

They haven't laughed, ...?

- 17. Choose the verb and fill in: finish, wash, lock, clean, help.
 - 1) She has ... reading.
 - 2) They have ... their parents.
 - 3) He has ... the floors.
 - 4) We haven't ... the door.
 - 5) You haven't ... your teeth.

- 18. Disagree.
 - 1) Mother has cooked supper.
 - 2) We have shopped a lot.
 - 3) The children have started to sing.
 - 4) Freddy has danced a lot.
 - 5) They have decorated the New-Year tree.

Lesson 26

LET US LEARN

1. Let's play the "Champion" game. Who can say more sentences using ...far from the main road?

Example: The swimming pool is far from the main road.
...not far from the traffic lights?

Example: The hotel is not far from the traffic lights.

 Try to think of some statements with the words: main, road, square, church, cinema, theatre, town, far from. Tell them to your classmates and let them agree or disagree with you.

Examples: P.: Red Square is not far from the Kremlin.
P.: That's true. Red Square is near the Kremlin.

 Play the game and pretend you've fulfilled the actions. Examples and the words will help you.

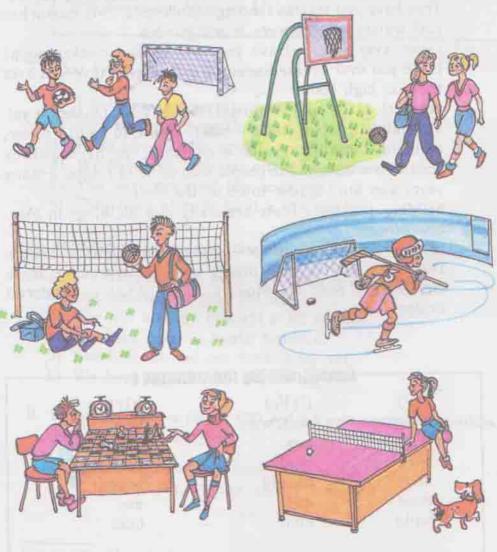
Examples: Pr: Water the flowerst

Pr: I have watered the flowers.

P.: He (she) has watered the flowers.

water	decorate	start	cook	open	lock
clean	dance				

- 5. Look at the pictures and say what games the children have played.



- Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
 - [e] ready, already [5:1'red1]. I have already cooked dinner. Nick has already played football, now he's going home. Paul has already finished his homework, now he is not busy. They have already answered your question.
 - [A] but, just [d3Ast]. Nick has just finished playing hockey. They have just started reading "Cinderella". My cousin has just watered the flowers in our garden.
 - [e] never, ever ['eva]. Have you ever cooked chicken soup? Have you ever dressed your little brother? Have you ever tried on high boots?
 - yet [jet]. Have you done it yet? She has not finished it yet.
 - [1] big, build [bild]; to build built built, to build a house, to build a road, to build a church. They have already built a new school. The people who came to England many years ago built a new town on the river.

building ['bilding]. There are many new buildings in Moscow now.

bridge [brid3], a bridge—bridges, to build a bridge. They have built a new bridge over the river. Are there any bridges over the Moskva river? What a wonderful bridge!

I(V)		$\Pi(V_T)$		$\mathrm{III}(V_3)$
be	-	was/were		been
see	-	saw	-	seen
read	-	read	-	read
ьпл	-	bought	-	bought
meet	-	met	463	met
build		built		built

Paul has just met his friend.

Nelly has already read this book.

Have you ever met the Queen?

Has he ever been to London?

I haven't bought the textbook yet.

She hasn't seen Oxford Street yet.

We have never been to London.

She has never been to Africa.

- 7. What Ann says is true. Agree with her.
 - 1) I have never met this man.
 - 2) Pete has just been to America.
 - 3) Polly has already bought a new picture.
 - 4) We have not seen our uncle for ages.
 - 5) You have not read this book yet.
 - 6) They have already built a new bridge.
- 8. What Bob says is not true. Disagree with him.
 - 1) We have already built two bridges over the river.
 - 2) He has already read the text.
 - 3) She has already brought a lot of food.
 - 4) We have been to South America.
 - 5) She has not met her boss [bos] yet.
 - 6) We have seen a very interesting film.
- Look at the pictures (see p. 172) and ask your classmates questions. Let them answer your questions.

Example: — Have you ever been to Africa?

— Yes, I have. (No. I haven't.)

¹ queen [kwi:n] — королева



London. Plecadilly Circus



Moscow. The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts



Moscow. The Bolshoy Theatre



London. The Houses of Parliament



London. The Tower

Listen to the poem "The Beaches of Mexico ['meksikou]", ⊙ 40, part 1.
 Read and learn it.

THE BEACHES OF MEXICO

(after Caroline Graham)

Ŧ

Have you ever seen the beaches of Mexico?

Have you ever walked the streets of Paris ['pæris]?

Have you ever been to England?

Have you ever been to Spain [spein]?

Have you ever walked barefoot²

In a heavy rain?

LET US READ

11. Read the text and say what you've learnt about the history of London.

Betsy has just finished reading the first part of the book about London. It is about its history. Betsy has read some very interesting things about London Bridge. She has never been to London, but she already knows much about it. Here are some facts from London history.

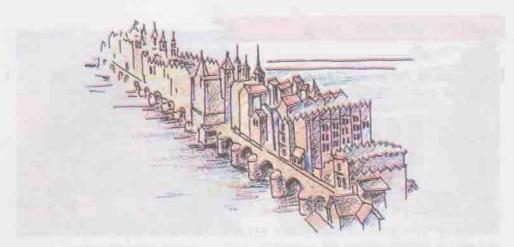
THE ROMANS³

The Romans went to England many, many years ago. They built a town on the River Thames [temz]. The name of the town was Londinium [lan'dimom]. The Romans built Lon-

³ The Romans ['roumanz] — римляне

beach [bit] — 6eper

² to walk barefoot ['beəfut] — ходить босиком



dinium near the river. The place for the town was very good. Soon the Romans built a bridge over the River Thames.

Londinium got bigger and bigger. The Romans built a lot

of roads from Londinium to other parts of Britain.

By the year 400, there were fifty thousand people in Londinium. Soon after 400, the Romans left Britain. We do not know very much about Londinium between the years 400 and 1000.

The River Thames has always been part of London's history. In Roman times Londinium was a small town with the Thames in its centre ['sentə]. Now London is a very large city ['sɪtɪ] (a very big town) but the River Thames is still in the centre of London.

Until 1749, there was only one bridge over the river: London Bridge. The old London Bridge looked very strange. There were houses and shops on the bridge. In the nineteenth century there were already many new bridges in London. Now there are more than twenty bridges over the Thames.

12. True, false or don't know?

- There are many bridges over the Thames now.
- There were many bridges over the Thames in Roman times.

i century ['sentʃəri] — век

- The Romans came to England in the nineteenth century.
- Londinium was a very beautiful town in old times.
- The Romans built few roads' in England.
- Londinium is the old name of London.
- There were many cinemas on London Bridge.
- 13. Read to get some more information about London.

It's interesting to know...

... that London is in fact three cities: the City of London, the East End and the West End.

that London stands on the River Thames. There are 27 bridges over the Thames in London and 8 tunnels I'tanlzl under the river.

that London is 46 kilometres from north to south and 58 kilometres from east to west.

...that London has got more than 7 million people and that's 13% of Britain's population.2

14. Read the beginning of the sentence in section A and find the end of it in section B.

- 1. There are in fact 3 cities in | ... the River Thames. London:
- 2. London stands on
- 3. There are 27 bridges
- 4. More than 7 million people
- 5. There are 8 tunnels
- 6. London is 46 kilometres
- 7. London is 58 kilometres

- ... over the River Thames.
- ... live in London.
- ... under the River Thames.
- ... the City, the East End, the West End.
- ... from east to west.
- ... from north to south.

few roads — мало дорог

population [,papju:leifn] — население

LET US TALK

- 15. Say what you've learnt about the history of London.
- 16. Imagine that you are a teacher, ask your classmates questions about London.
- Say what places of Moscow you have been to/haven't been to. The words can help you.

the Kremlin Red Square the Pushkin Museum the Bolshoy Theatre the Malyi Theatre the Children's Theatre the Zoo the "Rossia" Cinema the largest church in Moscow

18. Choose a partner and talk about the city (town) you live in.

LET US WRITE

- 19. Fill in the proper form of the verbs: read, be, build, see, buy, meet.
 - 1) I have never ... to Paris.
 - 2) Nick has already ... the book.
 - 3) We haven't ... the Tower of London yet.
 - 4) Have they ... their country house yet?
 - 5) You haven't ... a present yet, have you?
 - 6) She has already ... my cousin.
- 20. Do Exercises 7, 8 in writing.
- 21. Learn how to write these words.

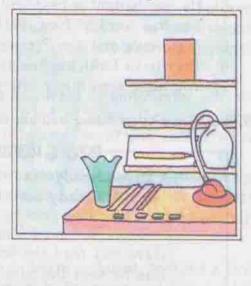
already, just, ever, yet, to build (built, built), building, bridge

Lesson 27

LET US LEARN

1. Look at the pictures and say what the Browns have bought.





2. Say where Nick has just been and what he has seen. The words can help you.

London	Moscow	Kiev	India	Africa
VALUE OF STREET	TO TO CO W	TYTE A	HITCHIA	73111CH

3. How many true sentences can you make?

Our pupils	haven't	brought		1
The children		built	0.03	100
Their cousin	hasn't	seen	7,014	yet.
His nephew		read		1
You	Viul.	met	2.27	
		bought	3.50	

4. Who can make more sentences using: Have you ever been to ...?, Have you ever read about ...?, Have you ever seen ...? Let your classmates answer your questions.

Fill in the following:

- 1) We have finished reading the book about London (just).
- 2) They have been to India (already).
- 3) He has bought a beautiful carpet (just).
- 4) She has lived in New York (never).
- 5) They have met the President ['prezident] (never).
- 6) They have built the bridge over the river (already).
- 7) You have seen many interesting places (already).
- 6. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, @ 41.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER F

I have already read the book. He has already seen the film.

But:

Have you read the book yet? Has he seen the film yet?

7. Ask your classmates if they have done it. Use already or yet.

Examples: You have already bought the flowers, haven't you?

Have you bought the flowers yet?

to buy the flowers; to see the new film; to play the new game; to meet their friends; to see their cousins...

8. Try and read the new words.

rain — afraid lake — wake fur — burn big — rich March — dark

bird — dirty

- Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
 - [e] pen, century ['sentfəri], a century centuries, two centuries ago, last century, in the nineteenth century. People have built many new cities this century. Pushkin lived in the 19th century.
 - [A] come, become [bi'kAm], to become become become, to become a teacher, to become a doctor, to become old. Nelly has become quite big. I know my sister is going to become a singer. It is becoming late.
 - [ei] rain, afraid [ə'ireid], to be afraid of smb/smth. I'm not afraid of you. Don't be afraid of dogs, they are clever animals. Who is afraid of going there? I'm afraid we're late.
 - wake up ['weik 'Ap], to wake up woke up woken up.
 When do you usually wake up? I usually wake up very
 late in the morning. My granny woke up early yesterday.
 Be quiet, Ben, your mother hasn't woken up yet.
 - [ə:] fur, burn [bə:n], to burn burnt burnt, to burn a fire. The fire is burning. We went to the river and burnt a big fire there. "My house has burnt! Oh, my!" cried the old woman.
 - dirty ['də:ti] dirtier (the) dirtiest, a dirty street, dirty clothes, dirty glasses, a dirty room. Look at your hands. They are dirty. It's rather dirty here, I'm afraid.
 - [1] rich [ritʃ] richer (the) richest, a rich city, a rich country, a rich colour, rich people. My uncle is very rich but he is not a millionaire [,mɪljə'nεə]. Is England a rich country? I think it is.
 - [a:] dark darker (the) darkest, a dark night, in the dark sky, dark green, a dark brown dress. It is getting dark, isn't it? It has already become dark. It was dark in the room.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER 4.

The Present Perfect Tense

I have already done it. already

He has never been to London. never Have you ever been there? ever

Have they read it yet? vet

We haven't written the test yet.

She has just cleaned the room. iust

(see p. 412)

- LOOK, READ, REMEMBER !-

become - became - become

- came - come come

burn - burnt - burnt

wake up - woke up - woken up

He has become a good pupil.

Nelly has already come.

He hasn't burnt his diary.

Have you woken up yet?

10. Read and compare.

Past Indefinite

I saw my aunt 3 days ago.

They woke up late last Sunday.

streets in our town. streets in our city.

he was small?

Present Perfect

I've already seen my aunt. She is fine.

They have just woken up.

We didn't see any dirty We have never seen dirty

Was he afraid of dogs when Has he ever been afraid of dogs?

My cousin became a driver My cousin has become a last month.

Did the famous house burn Has the famous house burnt last century?

vet?

LET US READ AND LEARN

11. Listen to the poem "The Beaches of Mexico", ⊙ 42, part 11. Read and learn it.

THE BEACHES OF MEXICO

(after Caroline Graham)

11

Have you ever been in trouble? Have you ever been in pain? Have you ever been in love? Would you like to do it all again?

 Read the text and name the parts. Here are some more facts about the history of London. Jane has read about them in her book.

1

At the beginning of the 11th century England was already a big country and London was a very important city. In 1066 William the Conqueror³ and his people went to England from Normandy ['no:məndɪ] in France [fræns].

William the Conqueror became King⁴ of England. The King lived in London. Many of his people lived in London too. But William was afraid of the English, of the people of London and he built the White Tower⁵ to live in it. Now it is one of the

in trouble [ˈtrʌbl] — в беде

² раіп [рет] — боль

³ conqueror ['kɔŋkərə] — завоеватель; William the Conqueror — Вильгельм Завоеватель

⁴ king [kɪŋ] — король

⁵ tower ['tauə] — башня

most important and beautiful buildings of the Tower of London. As it is very famous, many people visit it every year.

All Kings and Queens of England lived in London. It became the biggest city in England. By 1600 there were more than two hundred thousand (200 000) people in London.

H

In those days people usually built houses of wood, and they often were near one another. Sometimes there were fires in the city, but they were usually very small. Then came 1666, the year of the Great Fire of London.

On Saturday, 2nd September 1666 there was a strong wind from the river and a big fire began. It started in the house of the king's baker, near London Bridge.

The baker's wife woke up in the middle of the night because the house was on fire. Soon the next house started burning and then the next and the next... The fire burnt until Thursday. Many houses in London were burnt. The fire burnt for four



baker ['beikə] — булочник



days and destroyed 80% of the city. More than 250 thousand

people didn't have home any more.

After the Great Fire people built a new city. The city became larger and larger. By 1830 there were more than one and a half million ['milion] people in London. The railways² came and London became richer and richer, but it didn't become nicer. The city became dark and dirty and people lived in bad houses.

There are still poor people and dirty places in London today, but life is better now as there are many new houses and

flats. The city is also much cleaner.

13. Find the answers to the following questions in the text and read them aloud.

1. When did England become a great country?

2. Where did William the Conqueror come from?

3. Where did William the Conqueror live when he was King?

4. What is the White Tower?

- 5. How many people lived in London by 1600?
- 6. Where and when did the Great Fire of London start?

7. What is life like in London today?

destroy [distroi] — разрушать

² railway ['reilwei] — железная дорога

14. Read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.

LET US TALK

- 15. Say what you've learnt about William the Conqueror.
- 16. Describe the Great Fire.
- Choose a partner and talk with him/her about the history of England. (Lessons 25, 26, 27 can help you.)

LET US WRITE

18. Here is a part of the text about the Fire of London. Find the things which are wrong, then correct them and copy out the text.

The Fire of London
In October 1796 there was a fire
in the old city of London. The fire
started in a house on London Bridge.
The weather was fine that day, there
were few houses on London Bridge,
and that's why only 4 houses were
burnt. The fire started on Thursday
and was over on Friday. The people
of London built a new city after
the Fire.



Make sentences complete.

- 1. The little boy saw a big dog. He (to be afraid) of it.
- In which century did William the Conqueror (to go) to London?
- 3. Nick has already (to become) a pilot.
- 4. The baker's wife (to wake up) in the middle of the night and saw the fire.
- 5. They (to build) a new country house yet?
- 20. Learn how to write the new words.

century, to become (became, become), to be afraid of, to wake up (woke up, woken up), to burn (burnt, burnt), dirty, rich, dark

Lesson 28

LET US LEARN

 Find out if your classmates have done these things. Let them answer your questions. The tables can help you.

a)	Have	you	ever	woken up been met seen bought burnt	your mother? the Queen? to Scotland? afraid? a new film? to the Black Sea? your breakfast?

b)	Have	уоц	seen	the flowers	
	Has	he	read	this book	vet?
		L I I I I	met	the teacher	

she	built brought	a doghouse America	
	become	the newspapers an engineer	

- 2. This boy is a boaster. This is what he said.
 - 1) I have just seen the king. 2) I have already been to Africa.
 - 3) I have just met the Snow Man. 4) I have already seen all the new films. 5) I have already read the Bible ['baibl].
 - a) Express your doubt.

Example: Have you been to Africa yel?

b) Disagree with him.

Example: You have never been to Africa.

 Look at the two columns of words, make up phrases with them and use them in your own sentences.

rich cups, floors, people, trousers dark dirty streets, countries, rooms

- Ask your classmates what town (city, country) he/she has been to. Let them answer your questions.

Example: have you been to Tver on the Volga river yet?

6. Try and read the new words.

face — place all — tall flower — tower tell — bell

- Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
 - [æ] cap, capital ['kæpitl], the capital of the country, the capital of Canada. Moscow is the capital of Russia.

- Washington is the capital of the USA. What city is the capital of India?
- [ei] face, place [pleis], a place places, a small place, a place for the picnic, a quiet place in the country, a wonderful place to live. London is a noisy place. Where is the best place to spend the summer?
- ['auə] flower, tower ['tauə], a tower towers, an old tower, the Tower of London. The Tower of London is a museum now. Excuse me, how can I get to the old tower? The Kremlin clock is in Spasskaya Tower.
- [ɛə] bear, square [skwɛə], a square table, a square place, a square box, a square tower. They sat at the small square table writing a letter.
- [5:] all, tall [t5:1] taller (the) tallest, a tall man, a big, tall tree, a tall tower. Mr Brown is a tall, young man. There are many big, tall trees in that part of the forest. Is Jack the tallest boy in your class? He certainly is!
- [5] lot, monument ['monjument], a monument monuments, a monument to smb. You can see a famous monument to Pushkin in one of Moscow squares. Where is the monument to Yuri Dolgoruky?
- [e] well, bell [bel], a bell bells, a gold bell, a small bell, church bells, a school bell. Have you ever heard the bells? The sky is clear as a bell. The lesson is over. Here is the bell. Has the bell gone?

QUEENEMBAR QUEEN PROPERTY

learn — learnt — learnt keep — kept — kept say — said — said take — took — taken

поізу [ˈnɔɪzɪ] — шумный

The children haven't learnt the poem yet.
They have never kept a dog in the house.
She has already said it twice.
I haven't taken your pen.

— LOOK, READ, REMEMBER (-

this morning
this week
this month
this year

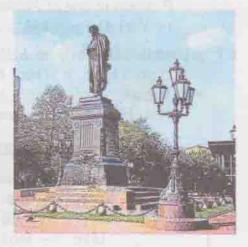
I have learnt it this morning.
He has said it this week.
We have read this book this month.
They have seen this film this year.

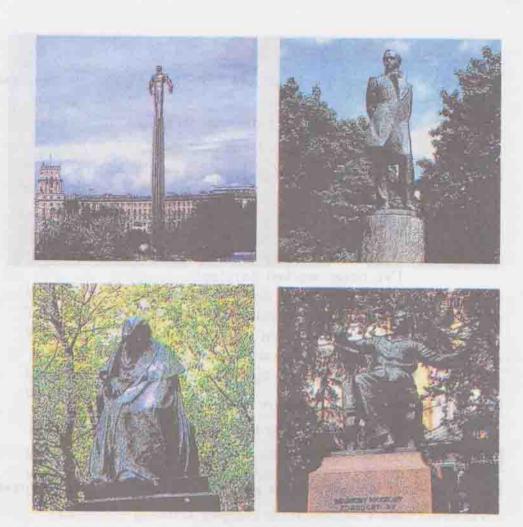
8. You have been to different towns, cities, countries, haven't you? What monuments have you seen there?

Example: I have been to Moscow, I saw the monument to Leo Tolstoy there.

9. Look at the pictures and say to whom these monuments are.







10. Think and say:

- 1) if you have ever kept any animals at home;
- 2) what you have taken with you to go on a picnic;
- 3) what you have said this morning;
 - 4) what you have learnt this week;
 - 5) what films you have seen this month;
 - 6) where you have been this year.

11. Listen to the poem "The Beaches of Mexico", • 44, part III. Read and learn it.

THE BEACHES OF MEXICO

(after Caroline Graham)

H

Well, I've never seen the beaches of Mexico. I've never walked the streets of Paris.

I've never been to England.

I've never been to Spain.

I've never walked barefoot

In a heavy rain.

But I've sure been1 in trouble.

I've sure been in pain.

I've sure been in love.

I'd do it all again.

12. Read and learn the proverb. Give the Russian equivalent.

An Englishman's house is his castle.2

LET US READ

 Do you want to know what the places to visit in London are? Then read the text.

THE PLACES TO VISIT

London is the capital of England. It is its political [pə'lɪtɪkl] and business ['bɪznɪs] centre. The heart of London is the City. It is the oldest part of London. Many people work in the City but very few live there. There are many banks [bæŋks] and other offices there too. You can visit some interesting places in

² castle ['kɑsl] — за́мок

¹ I've sure been — Я, безусловно, был

THE BEACHES OF MEXICO

(after Caroline Graham)

HI

Well, I've never seen the beaches of Mexico.
I've never walked the streets of Paris.
I've never been to England.
I've never been to Spain.
I've never walked barefoot
In a heavy rain.

But I've sure been in trouble.
I've sure been in pain.
I've sure been in love.
I'd do it all again.

12. Read and learn the proverb. Give the Russian equivalent.

An Englishman's house is his castle.2

LET US READ

13. Do you want to know what the places to visit in London are? Then read the text.

THE PLACES TO VISIT

London is the capital of England. It is its political [pəˈlɪtɪkl] and business [ˈbɪznɪs] centre. The heart of London is the City. It is the oldest part of London. Many people work in the City but very few live there. There are many banks [bæŋks] and other offices there too. You can visit some interesting places in

I've sure been - Я, безусловно, был

² castle ['ko:sl] — замок



the City or near it. One of them is the Tower of London. The Tower of London was a fortress, a palace, a prison and the King's Zoo.

Now it is the museum. You can see a lot of interesting things in the halls of the White Tower. Its square walls are white and very tall.

William the Conqueror built it in the eleventh century. There are always black ravens in the Tower of London. People keep them in the Tower of London and look after them very well as they believe that London will be rich while ravens live there.

One of the greatest English churches, St. Paul's Cathedral, is not far from the Tower of London. The famous English architect ['ækıtəkt] Sir Christopher Wren ['sə: 'krıstəfə'ren] built it in the 17th century after the Great Fire. It took Sir Christopher Wren 35 years.⁵ It is a beautiful building with

fortress [Totris] — крепость исс. 2 palace ['pælis] — дворец

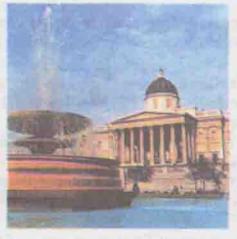
³ prison ['prizn] — тюрьма

raven ['reivn] — ворон

¹t took Sir Christopher Wren 35 years.— Сэру Кристоферу Рэну потребовалось на это 35 лет.







many columns ['kolomz] and towers. In one of its towers there is one of the largest bells in the world.

The centre of London is Trafalgar Square. Some people say it is the most beautiful place in London. In the middle of the square stands a tall column, It is a monument to Admiral ['ædmərəl] Nelson. Four bronze [brənz] lions look at the square from the monument. There are two beautiful fountains ['fauntinz] in the square. They are in front of the National Gallery ['gæləri] which is one of the best picture galleries of the world. Every day many tourists ['tuərists] visit this fine building with tall columns.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER 9

London
England
St. Paul's Cathedral
Sir Christopher Wren
Trafalgar Square
Admiral Nelson

the City the Tower of London William the Conqueror the National Gallery

the

- 14. Choose and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures (Exercise 13).
- 15. True, false or don't know?
 - 1. London is the capital of Scotland.
 - 2. The heart of London is the City.
 - 3. Many people live in the City.
 - William the Conqueror built the Tower of London in the tenth century.
 - 5. St. Paul's Cathedral is very far from the Tower.
 - The famous English architect Sir Christopher Wren built the Cathedral in the 17th century.
 - 7. Trafalgar Square is not in the centre of London.
 - The National Gallery of London is well-known all over the world.

LET US TALK

- 16. Look at the pictures (Exercise 9) and say what you can see in them. Tell a few words about each picture.
- Choose a partner and talk to him/her about London (its places of interest).
- 18. Your friend from another country wants to visit some places of interest in Moscow. What would you advise him to visit?

7 Amanticant ware, 4 zz. 193

LET US WRITE

- 19. Choose the right form of the verb.
 - 1. We already (were, have been) to London.
 - 2. We (were, have been) in London 5 years ago.
 - They (didn't see, haven't seen) the Tsar Bell when they were in Moscow.
 - 4. They (didn't see, haven't seen) the Tsar Bell vet.
- 20. Write sentences, using the words: capital, tower, tall, monument, bell.
- 21. Write 5 or 6 sentences about the places of interest in your town/city.
- 22. Learn how to write these words.

capital, place, tower, square, tall, monument, bell

Lesson 29

LET US LEARN

Choose a partner and talk to him/her. Ask each other about the capitals
of different countries. Answer the questions.

Examples: P.: What's the capital of Belorussia?

P. Minsk is.

Countries: Capitals:

Belorussia Minsk
England Washington
India Kiev
the USA Moscow
Russia London
Ukraine Delhi

2. Look at the pictures and say where the monument is.





3. Read the beginning of the sentence in section A and find its end in section B.

A

B

- 1. The Tower of London is place to see in London. the ...
- 2. Trafalgar Square is a place to have breakfast. usual ...
- 3. The National Gallery is place to walk. the ...
- 4. The country road along place to visit. the river is a wonderful
- 5. My small kitchen is a place to have demonstrations. nice ...

- 4. Look at the words to make up phrases with them and use them in your own sentences.
 - a) square table (carpet, window, book, box...)
 - b) tall tower (boy, tree, man, girl...)

5. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, @ 45.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER 1-

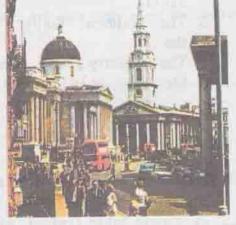
gone went 20 got got get knew кпоwп know heard heard hear did done do lead led led

Where has he gone?
What have you got this morning?
Have you known these pupils yet?
What have they done?
I haven't heard it yet.
Where has the road led?

6. Look at the pictures and say what Nick has gone to see (where he has gone).

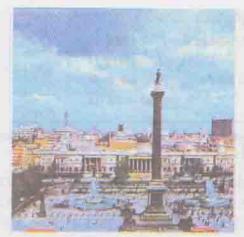
Example: Nick has gone to see the Tower of London.





The Tower

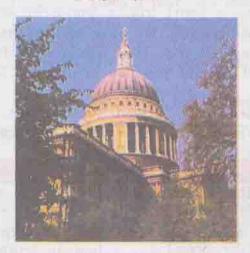
The National Gallery



Trafalgar Square



Hyde Park



St. Paul's Cathedral



Buckingham Palace

7. Read the words and say what presents Ann has got.

Example: Ann has got a licket to the theatre.

a ticket to the theatre pens and pencils to the cinema doll

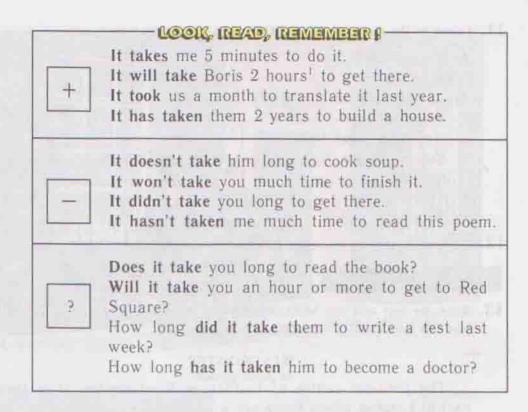
picture rubber

a ticket ruler

8. Try and read the new words:

hide — wide green — queen lip — trip read — lead thing — king around — sound

- 9. Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
 - [ai] hide, wide, wide wider (the) widest, a wide street, a wide place, a wide road, a wide bed. The road is wide, isn't it? The Volga is a wide river. Which is the widest river in the world?
 - [1] big, trip, a trip—trips, a short trip, a wonderful trip, a trip to London, a business trip. We have been to many places of interest during our trip. That was a short trip but we could see a lot, Would you like to join our trip to Paris?
 - [i:] read, lead, to lead led led, to lead to the bridge, to lead to the tower. Where does this wide street lead? Tverskaya Street leads to Manezhnaya Square.
 - [au] out, sound, a sound sounds, a quiet sound, sweet sounds, the sound of the bell. I heard the sounds of my favourite song.
 - [a:] park, architect, an architect architects, a famous architect. Sir Christopher Wren was a famous English architect. Who is the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral? Vasily Bazhenov, the famous Russian architect, lived in the 18th century.
 - [in] thing, king, a king kings, a king of the country, the king's word. Once upon a time there lived a king. Henry the Eighth was the King of England in the sixteenth century.
 - [i:] been, queen, a queen queens, the Queen of England.
 We often read about queens in fairy-tales. Have you ever seen a queen?



LET US READ AND LEARN



10. Enjoy your English and sing the song "London's Burning", ⊙ 46.

LONDON'S BURNING

London's burning, London's burning. Fetch the engines.² Fetch the engines. Fire, fire! Fire, fire! Pour³ on water, pour on water.

э ронг [рэ:] — лить (воду)

hour [aua] - час

² fetch [fet(] the engines ['endʒinz] — эд. вызывать пожарные машины

- 11. Listen to the dialogue, @ 47. Then read and learn it by heart.
 - A: Excuse me.
 - B: Yes?
 - A: Is there a post office near here?
 - B: Yes, there is,
 - A: How can I get there?
 - B: You can walk. First right, second left. It'll take you about ten minutes to get there.
 - A: Thank you.
 - B: That's all right.
- 12. Think of your own dialogue. Act it out. Don't forget to change over.

LET US READ

 Read the text and say what Westminster is and what places of interest you can find there.

WESTMINSTER

The political centre of London is Westminster. It is that part of London where there are a lot of offices ['ɔfisiz]. If you go down Whitehall from Trafalgar Square on the right you will see a small street where the British Prime Minister [.praim 'ministə] lives. He lives at number 10 Downing ['daunin] Street. Whitehall is a wide street leading to Parliament ['pœləmənt] Square. This square is very large. On the left you can see a long grey building with towers which are the Houses of Parliament.

The large clock in one of the towers is Big Ben. Big Ben is the name of the clock and the bell of the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament. You can hear the sound of Big Ben every hour in London. The clock and the bell got their names after Sir Benjamin ['bendʒəmin] Hall. He was a tall man, whose nickname! was Big Ben. So people know the clock as Big Ben.

i nickname [ˈnɪkneɪm] — прозвище



Downing Street, 10



Big Ben



Westminster Abbey

The Thames [temz] is behind the Houses of Parliament and the bridge across it is Westminster Bridge.

On the other side of Parliament Square is Westminster Abbey.² It is one of the most famous and beautiful churches in London. It is very old too. It is more than nine hundred years old. There are so many monuments and statues ['stætju:z] there. Many English kings and queens are buried there. Westminster Abbey is famous for the Poet's Corner too. Many great writers are buried there; for example Charles Dickens and Rudyard Kipling. The Abbey with its two tall towers is really wonderful.

The Queen of England lives in Buckingham Palace. It is a wonderful building with a monument in front of it which is the Queen Victoria Memorial [mi/mo:riəl]. It takes people ten



Buckingham Palace

side [said] — сторона

² abbey ['æbi] — аббатство

³ are buried ['berid] — похоронены

or twenty minutes to get from Buckingham Palace to Trafalgar Square, the centre of London.

There are so many other places to see and visit in London, but you can't do all during one short trip.

LOOK, NEAD, REMEMBER F

the

Westminster Whitehall Trafalgar Square

Downing Street

Big Ben

Parliament Square Westminster Bridge Westminster Abbey Buckingham Palace the Houses of Parliament

the Thames

the Poet's Corner

the Queen Victoria Memorial

14. Find the sentences to illustrate the pictures and read them aloud.

15. Answer the questions.

- 1. What is the political centre of London?
- How can you get from Trafalgar Square to Parliament Square?
- 3. Where does the British Prime Minister live?
- 4. What is Whitehall?
- 5. What is Big Ben?
- 6. What bridge is near the Houses of Parliament?
- 7. Where is Westminster Abbey? How old is it? What is it famous for?
- 8. Where does the Queen of England live?
- 9. What monument is in front of Buckingham Palace?
- Divide the text into four logical parts and name them. It will be a plan for you to retell the text.

LET US TALK

- 17. Choose 3 or 4 places of interest and say what you can about them:
 - a) Whitehall; b) number 10 Downing Street; c) Parliament Square; d) the Houses of Parliament; e) Trafalgar Square; f) Westminster Abbey; g) the Tower of London; h) St. Paul's Cathedral; i) Buckingham Palace.
- 18. Retell the text "Westminster". The plan of Exercise 16 can help you.

LET US WRITE

19. Write how long it takes you to get to these places from your house.

Example: It takes me an hour to get to school from my house.

- 1) school, 2) the nearest cinema, 3) the nearest theatre, 4) the main square, 5) the nearest church, 6) the nearest bridge
- 20. Write 5 or 6 sentences about what you have done this week.
- 21. Learn how to write these words.

trip, king, queen, architect, sound, wide, lead (led, led)

OPTIONAL LESSON

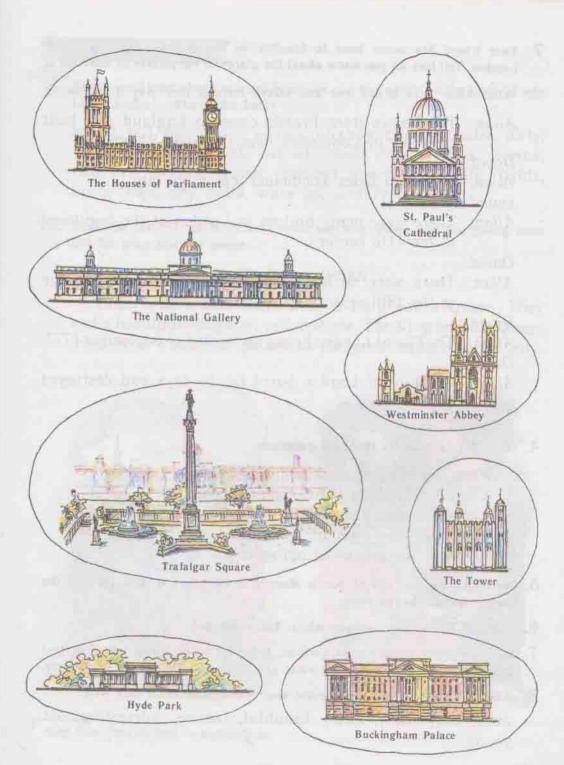
Listening-comprehension (@ 48)

Lesson 30

Review 3

LET US TALK

 Play a memory game. Look at each picture for a moment, then close it, name all the places you remember.



- Your friend has never been to London, he hasn't read anything about London. Tell him all you know about the places in the picture of Exercise 1.
- 3. What Allan says is not true and David corrects him. Say it for David.

Allan: The people from France came to England and built the town of Londinium near the River Thames.

David:

Allan: In Roman times Londinium was a big city.

David:

Allan: There were many bridges in London at the beginning of the 11th century.

David:

Allan: There were no houses and shops on London Bridge in the 18th century.

David:

Allan: The Fire of London began on the 2nd of September 1777.

David:

Allan: The Fire of London burnt for 10 days and destroyed 80% of the city.

David:

- 4. Give Mary's answers to Ann's questions.
 - 1. When did William the Conqueror come to London?
 - 2. Where did William the Conqueror come from?
 - 3. Why did he build the White Tower?
 - 4. What was the Tower of London?
 - 5. What are the greatest English churches?
- Now imagine that one of you is Mary and the other is Ann. Act out the conversation. Change over.
- 6. Think of five more questions which Ann could ask.
- You are going on a trip to London. Interview your friend who has just come from London. Ask him what places are interesting to visit there.
- Which of these adjectives describe your home/town best? Say why.
 quiet, busy, dirty, clean, beautiful, famous, interesting, old, young

LET US READ

9. Choose and read aloud as quickly as you can the words on the topic "Town Life. London" Who is the best?

sound, tall, dark, burn, square, already, bridge, theatre, dirty, wide, monument, just, capital, road, church, lead, cinema, rich, ever, become, queen, architect, tower, bell, traffic lights, main, town, city, build, wake up, century

10. Read the text "True Magician" and say why Rosie and the young man left the king and the queen.

TRUE MAGICIAN

Once upon a time there lived a King and a Queen. They had a beautiful daughter, called Rosie. The King and the Queen lived in a wonderful palace in the main square of the city.



magician [mə'dʒıʃən] — волшебник

There was a tall square tower not far from the palace where Rosie's rooms were. The Tower was next to Tower Bridge. A wide road led from it to the palace. Rosie often went to the Tower. She opened a small door at the back of the Tower with the gold key and came in. She liked to spend evenings there. There in the corner of the dark hall a fire always burnt and above it there was a large bell. There was little furniture there. Rosie was never afraid to come to the hall and listen to the sound of the bell.

But the Queen didn't like it and always described the tower as old and dirty. The Queen didn't like the fire, the bell or the hall, but she could do nothing about it. Rosie spent many quiet hours there.

When Rosie became 18 it was time for her to have a husband and family. With red-gold hair and sea-green eyes Rosie was the most beautiful girl in the country. "We have never seen anyone so beautiful. She has become a real rose," people said.

The Queen knew it was not easy to marry her daughter. It so happened that the Queen's daughter could marry only a magician. That was the rule. "It's the most terrible thing I have ever heard of," said Rosie.



rule [rul] — правило

One night sitting in the tower hall Rosie looked in the mirror and saw a lovely young face in it. It was a young man's face. "I have never met this man," thought Rosie, "yet I think I know him."

On the last day of the last month of the year many magicians came to the palace. They wanted to become Rosie's husbands, but Rosie didn't like any of them.

Suddenly a young man came in, Rosie looked at him and couldn't believe her eyes. He was the very young man from the mirror. As their eyes met Rosie understood that she loved the man and her heart was his. Looking at the man the Queen asked, "You are not a magician, are you?"

"No, I'm not. But I love your daughter. Let me speak of my love."

As he spoke, people in the palace could see flowers and stars, they could hear sweet music too. Rosie got up from her throne $[\theta roun]$.

"This is my future husband," she said.

"No, he is not, " said the Queen.

"Go to the Tower and stay there," the Queen commanded.

"And you leave us!" she shouted to the young man.

Rosie and the young man left the palace. But Rosie didn't go to the Tower. She went to Tower Bridge where she met the young man and they both left the country, the palace and the Tower. They took the road leading to their happiness.

11. Answer the following questions.

- 1. Where and when did the King and the Queen live?
- 2. What can you say about their daughter?
- 3. Where was the Tower?
- 4. Why did Rosie like to spend evenings by the fire in the Tower?
- 5. Where did Rosie see the young man's face?
- 6. Why did the Queen send the young man out of the palace?

12. Write a story about the places you have been to this month and the things you've done. The words can help you. You may use other verbs too.

			100				
go	see	visit	be	learn	read	buy	
meet	become		come	take	keep		

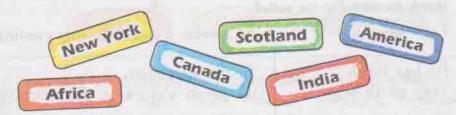
Home Reading Lesson 9

Saturda	ıy	
-	get up.	
8.00	The same of the sa	- William
	go out of the house.	
10.00	-	_
	feed the birds. have lunch.	
_	go home.	

3. Say when Derek will be/won't be in the following places.

Examples: Derek will be in South Africa in October.

Derek won't be in India ['vndva] in January



- You are going to have your holidays in the mountains with your parents.
 Say:
 - where you will go for your holidays;
 - if the place will be away from your city;
 - what the weather will be like;

LET US READ AND LEARN

What songs and poems about "Daily Life" do you remember? Act out the one you like best.