

TRAVELLING AND TRANSPORT

Lesson 31

LET US READ

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER !

begin	—	began	—	begun
choose	—	chose	—	chosen
draw	—	drew	—	drawn
drink	—	drank	—	drunk
eat	—	ate	—	eaten
have	—	had	—	had
spend	—	spent	—	spent
swim	—	swam	—	swum

1. Read and compare.

Present Perfect

I **have already read** the book.

I've **just had** breakfast.

The boy **hasn't drawn** a picture of Moscow.

Ann **has never been** to London.

Have the children **drunk** the milk *yet*?

Have they ever seen Trafalgar Square?

Past Indefinite

I **read** the book *last summer*.

I **had** breakfast *a minute ago*.

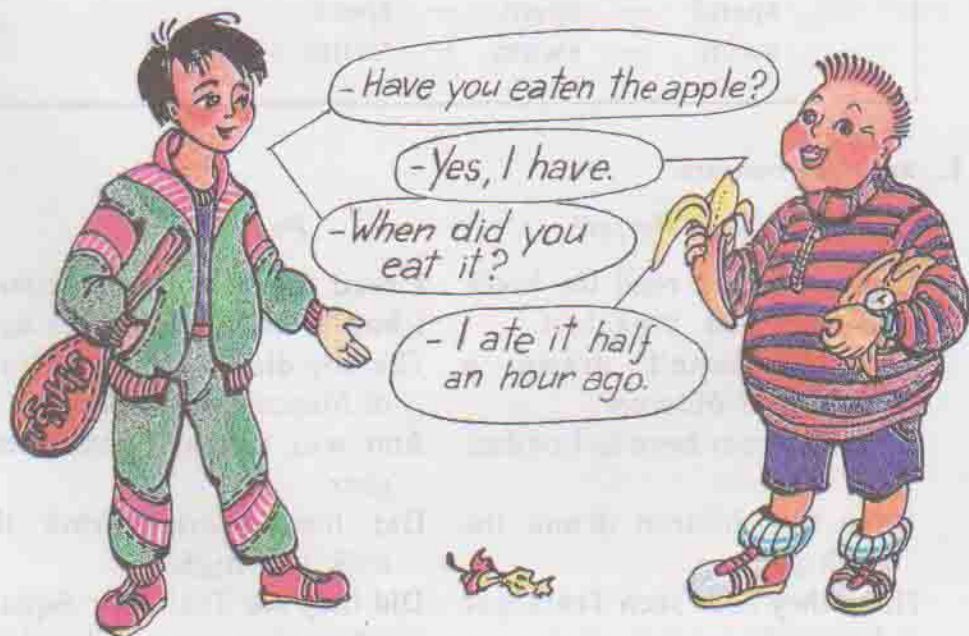
The boy **didn't draw** a picture of Moscow *yesterday*.

Ann **was not** in London *last year*.

Did the children **drink** the milk *last night*?

Did they see Trafalgar Square *when they were in London*?

2. Read the dialogues and make up your own.



3. Look at these pictures. Make up dialogues like this.

Example: A: I've bought a new dress.

B: When did you buy it?

A: I bought it last Saturday.

- 1) buy (new dress) last Saturday
- 2) see (film) last night
- 3) draw (picture) yesterday
- 4) burn (hand) yesterday morning
- 5) have (lunch) a minute ago
- 6) read (book) last night
- 7) finish (homework) at six o'clock



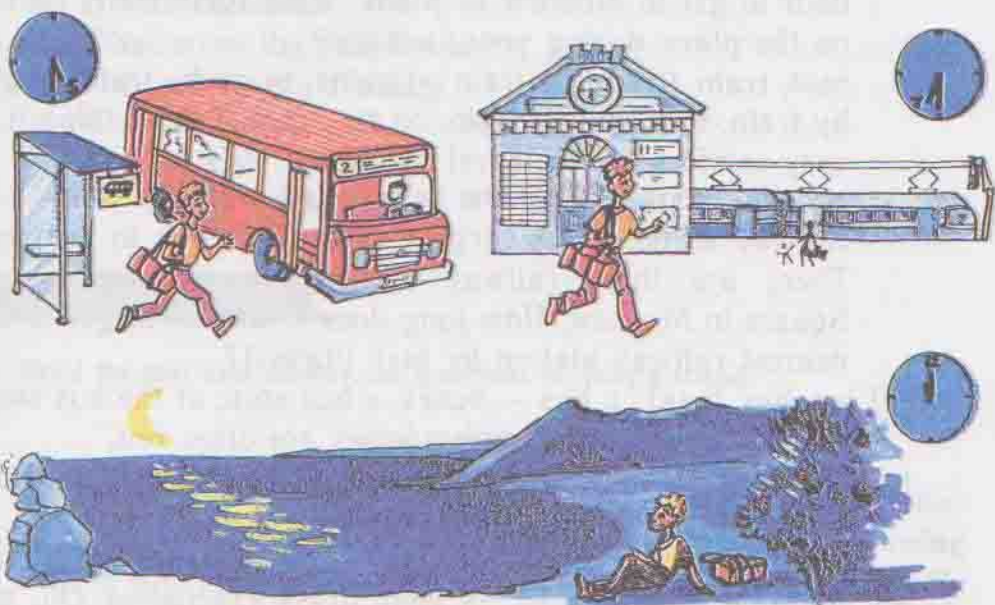


4. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, ⦿ 49.

5. Look at the pictures and say how the people got to different places.



6. Look at the pictures and say where Pete was yesterday and when he was there.



7. Try and read the new words.

way	— stay	take	— plane
traffic	— travel	main	— train
sea	— seaside	rain	— railway

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

[æ] apple, **travel** ['trævl], to travel — travelled — travelled, to travel by car, to travel to the North, to travel about the country. Have you ever travelled to Africa? My friend has never travelled by car.

[eɪ] May, **stay** [steɪ], to stay — stayed — stayed, **to stay** at the hotel, **to stay with** parents, **to stay for** a week. Where are you going to stay in Moscow? Last summer I stayed with my grandparents out in the country.

late, **plane** [pleɪn], a plane — planes, **to go by plane**, to get by plane, to travel by plane, on the plane. It takes me an hour to get to Moscow by plane. Were there many people on the plane during your last trip?

rain, **train** [treɪn], a train — trains, **to go by train**, to get by train, to travel by train, on the train. I don't think it is very comfortable to travel by train.

railway station [ˌreɪlweɪ 'steɪʃn], a railway station — railway stations, the largest railway station in London. There are three railway stations in Komsomolskaya Square in Moscow. How long does it take us to get to the nearest railway station by taxi ['tæksɪ]?

[Λ] us, **bus** [bʌs], a bus — buses, a bus stop, at the bus stop, number Seven bus. London buses are often red.

[i:] sea, **seaside** ['si:saɪd], **at the seaside**, to go to the seaside. I spent my summer at the seaside last year.

cheap [tʃi:p], cheap — cheaper — the cheapest, a cheap dress, a cheap house. Is your dress expensive? Oh, no. I think it's rather cheap.

9. Choose a partner. Ask and answer each other questions.

Examples: P₁: How did they get from ...?

P₂: They got from ... to ... by ...

by car	by plane	by bus	by train
by taxi	by metro		

LET US READ AND LEARN

10. Listen to the dialogue, Ⓢ 50. Then read and learn it by heart.

A: How was your trip?

B: Fantastic!

A: Did you go to the Black Sea?

On Monday morning Tony's friends asked him, "Where have you been? How was your trip? Did you stay at a hotel or with your friends? What did you do at the seaside?" Tony laughed, "Not so many questions at once, please. Everything is OK."

And what would you say? How could you answer these questions for Tony?

13. True, false or don't know?

1. Many people in Britain work four days a week.
2. Before they leave work they say to each other, "Have a nice weekend! Have fun!"
3. Many families go to the seaside by car.
4. Last Friday Tony and his family had a trip to Brighton.
5. They got there by plane.

LET US TALK

14. Give a short summary of Tony's weekend.
15. Choose a partner and discuss with him/her Tony's weekend.
16. Tell your classmates about your last weekend and let them ask questions for more information.

LET US WRITE

17. Write the 3 forms of the verbs.

begin, draw, be, become, drink, see, burn, eat, read, choose, spend, meet, have, swim, wake

18. Use the right form of the verbs.

1. Where did you ... last weekend?
a) go b) went c) have gone
2. I ... to the seaside 3 years ago.
a) have gone b) went c) go

3. How lucky you ... this year!
a) *was* b) *were* c) *have been*
4. They ... for Moscow by plane.
a) *have left* b) *leave* c) *left*
5. We decided ... at the hotel.
a) *stay* b) *stayed* c) *to stay*

19. Write 5 sentences using present perfect and 5 sentences using past indefinite (Exercise 1 can help you)

20. Learn how to write these words.

travel, stay at/with, plane, train, bus, seaside, railway station, cheap, fantastic, excellent, friendly

Lesson 32

LET US LEARN

1. Last summer Bob (a boaster) stayed at the King's Hotel in the South of England. That's what he says.

The hotel was cheap. The food was cheap. The fruit was cheap. The orange juice was cheap. The vegetables were cheap.

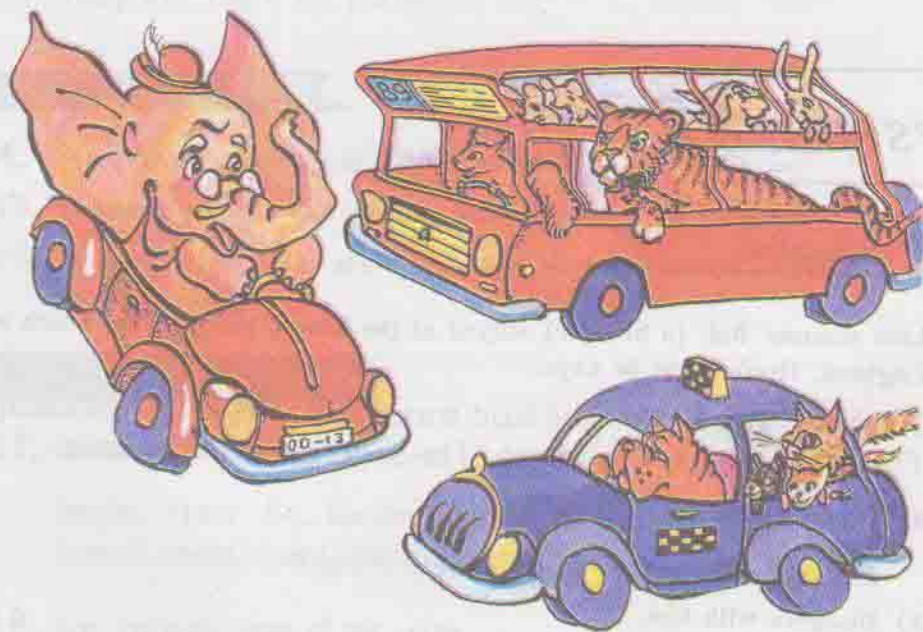
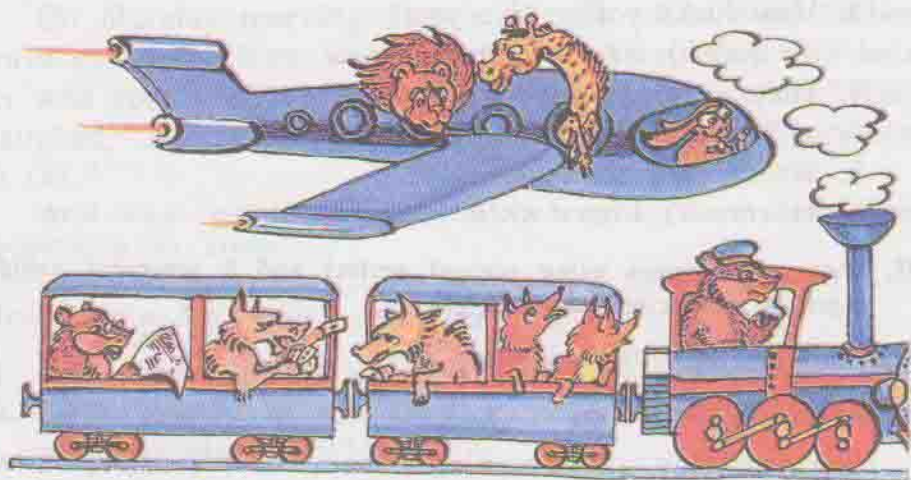
- a) Express your doubt.

Example: Was the hotel really cheap?

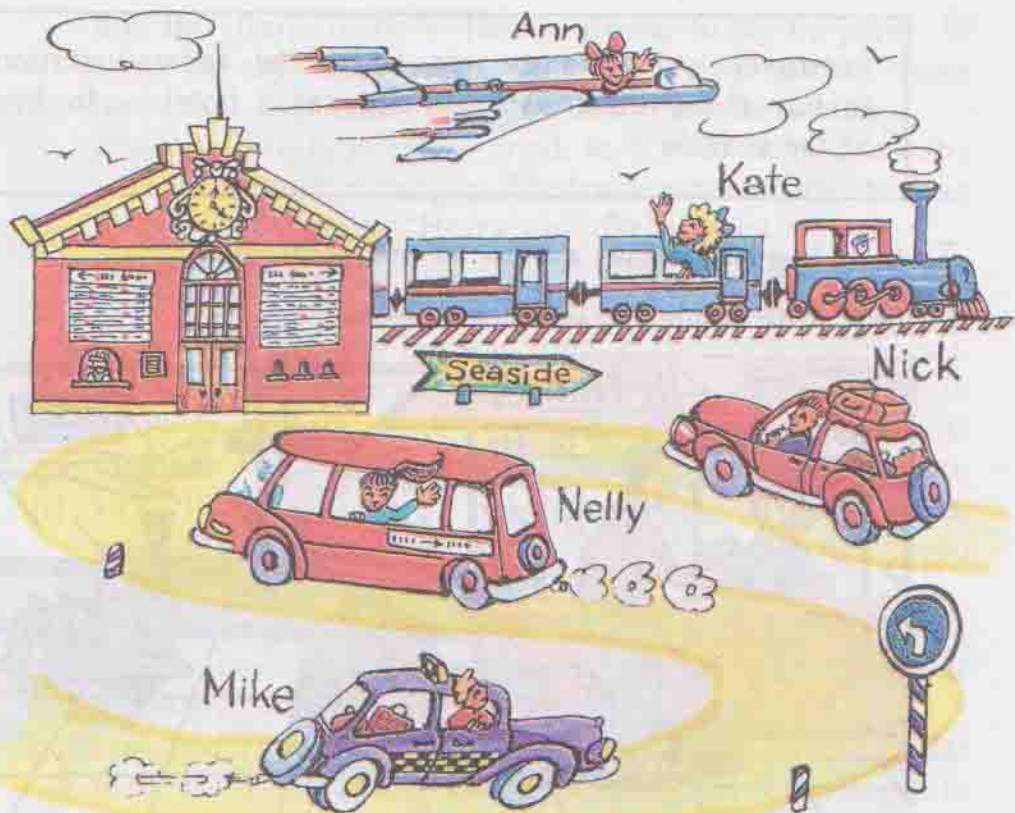
- b) Disagree with him.

Example: I don't think the hotel was cheap. It was expensive.

2. Train your memory. Look at the picture for a moment, then close it and say what means of transport you can remember.



3. Look at the picture again and say how the animals travelled last summer.
4. Look at the picture and say where and how Nick, Ann, Kate, Mike and Nelly are going.



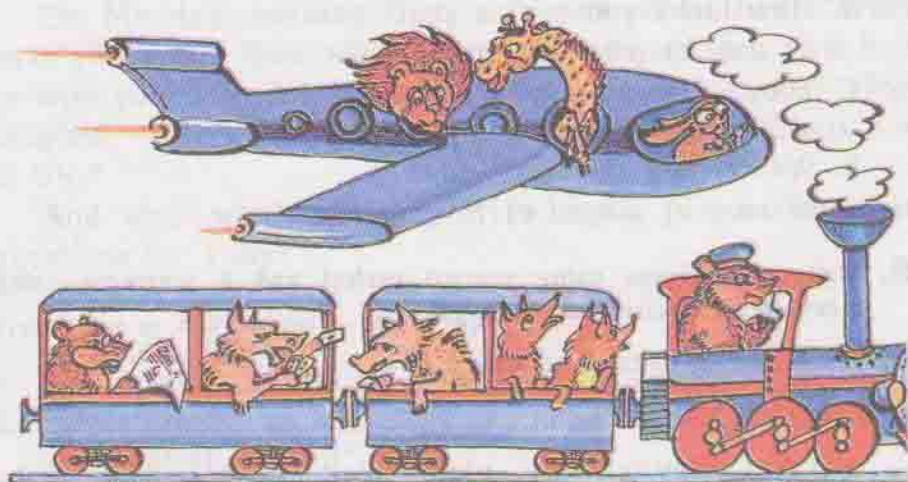
5. Say it right. How many true sentences can you make up?

a)	the friends		the seaside	...
	Nick and		London	...
	Kevin		Africa	...
Last	the boys	travelled	Brighton	...
summer	the girls	to	Paris	...
	Mr Brown		America	...
	I			...

b) The trip was great (fantastic, fine, excellent, wonderful).

6. Say what Sam and Charles have never done. The words can help you.

Example: Sam has never met his friend at the bus stop.



3. Look at the picture again and say how the animals travelled last summer.
4. Look at the picture and say where and how Nick, Ann, Kate, Mike and Nelly are going.

late, **plane** [pleɪn], a plane — planes, **to go by plane**, to get by plane, to travel by plane, on the plane. It takes me an hour to get to Moscow by plane. Were there many people on the plane during your last trip?

rain, **train** [treɪn], a train — trains, **to go by train**, to get by train, to travel by train, on the train. I don't think it is very comfortable to travel by train.

railway station [ˈreɪlweɪ ˈsteɪʃn], a railway station — railway stations, the largest railway station in London. There are three railway stations in Komsomolskaya Square in Moscow. How long does it take us to get to the nearest railway station by taxi ['tæksɪ]?

[ʌ] us, **bus** [bʌs], a bus — buses, a bus stop, at the bus stop, number Seven bus. London buses are often red.

[i:] sea, **seaside** ['si:saɪd], **at the seaside**, to go to the seaside. I spent my summer at the seaside last year.

cheap [tʃi:p], cheap — cheaper — the cheapest, a cheap dress, a cheap house. Is your dress expensive? Oh, no. I think it's rather cheap.

9. Choose a partner. Ask and answer each other questions.

Examples: P₁: How did they get from ...?

P₂: They got from ... to ... by ...

by car	by plane	by bus	by train
by taxi	by metro		

LET US READ AND LEARN

10. Listen to the dialogue, © 50. Then read and learn it by heart.

A: How was your trip?

B: Fantastic!

A: Did you go to the Black Sea?

B: We did. We spent a week at the seaside.

A: Did you stay at the hotel? What was it like?

B: It was **excellent**.

A: What were the people like?

B: They were very **friendly**.

A: How lucky you are!

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

LET US READ

12. Read the text and answer the questions of Tony's friend.

THE WEEKEND

Many people in Britain work five days a week, from Monday to Friday. So, from Friday evening till Monday morning people are usually free.¹ When Friday comes English people usually know where and how they are going to spend the weekend. Before they leave work they say to each other, "Have a nice weekend! Have fun!"

Very many people plan to go away for the weekend. If young² people are away from home they may go home to stay with their relatives or friends in different parts of the country. Some people go to the seaside and stay at a hotel [hou'tel] there.

Some people like to travel by plane or by train, but many families go to the seaside by car, as it is very comfortable and rather cheap.

Last Friday Tony and his family had a trip to Brighton. Brighton is a nice place near London. It's easy to get there by car or by train. Tony's family haven't got a car. So, they got to the railway station by bus and travelled to Brighton by train. It took them about an hour to get there. The family had a wonderful time in Brighton.

¹ free [fri:] — свободный

² young [jʌŋ] — молодой



5. Say it right. How many true sentences can you make up?

a)	the friends		the seaside	...
	Nick and		London	...
	Kevin		Africa	...
Last	the boys	travelled	Brighton	by ...
sum-	the girls	to	Paris	...
mer	Mr Brown		America	...
	I			

b) The trip was great (fantastic, fine, excellent, wonderful).

6. Say what Sam and Charles have never done. The words can help you.

Example: Sam has never met his friend at the bus stop.

to travel	by plane	to be to the railway station
to buy cheap bananas		to stay at a hotel
at the seaside		to live

7. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, ⑤ 51.

8. Look at the picture and answer the questions.



1. Where is Bill? 2. How is he going to travel? 3. What is he going to take with him? 4. What is he buying?

9. Try and read the new words.

fine — find

last — fast

meal — steal

try — cry

chicken — ticket

my — fly

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

[aɪ] child, **find** [faɪnd], to find — **found** — **found**, to find a road, to find a book, to find the answer to the question. I can't find the money anywhere. Have you found the key? I can never find my pen.

my, **fly** [flaɪ], to fly — **flew** — **flown**, to fly by plane, to fly in the sky, to fly south, to fly east, to fly quickly. Some birds that live in the north fly south for the winter.

dry, **cry** [kraɪ], to cry — **cried**, to cry for help. The baby will cry when it is hungry. The house was on fire, the man in it cried for help. "Hurry up!" Nelly cried.

[i:] meat, **steal** [sti:l], to steal — **stole** — **stolen**, to steal money, to steal a bag, to steal a horse. Somebody has stolen her bag. The burglar tried to steal a television set.

[æ] pair, **airport** ['æpɔ:t], an airport — airports, to go to Kennedy airport, to fly from Sheremetyevo airport. It took him two hours to get to Heathrow ['hi:θrou] airport.

[ɪ] sick, **ticket** ['tɪkɪt], a ticket — tickets, to buy tickets, a ticket to London, a ticket for a London train. Have you bought the tickets yet?

[ʌ] cup, **luggage** ['lʌɡɪdʒ], a lot of luggage, little luggage. I don't like to travel with a lot of luggage. Where is your luggage, please? Here it is.

[ɑ:] last, **fast** [fɑ:st], a fast train, a fast horse, a fast trip, fast food. The clock is half an hour fast. I would like to go to London by a fast train.

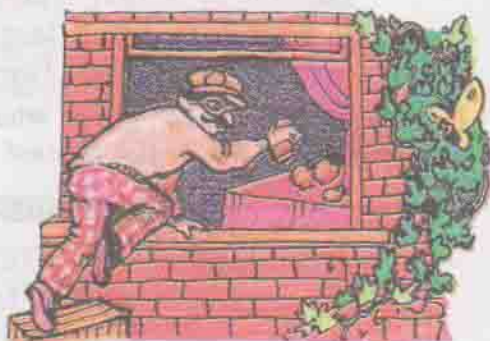
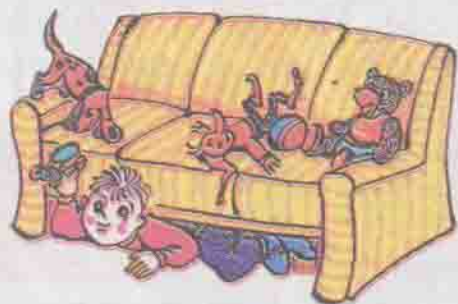
to walk fast, to go fast, to run fast, to read fast, to write fast, to speak fast. Don't run so fast!

11. Play the "Champion" game. Who can make up more sentences using the following: *to cry, to fly, to steal, to find?*

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

understand	—	understood	—	understood
fall	—	fell	—	fallen
give	—	gave	—	given
grow	—	grew	—	grown
make	—	made	—	made
find	—	found	—	found
fly	—	flew	—	flown
steal	—	stole	—	stolen

12. Look at the pictures and say what they have done.



13. Make true answers to the following questions.

1. Have you ever flown by plane? When was it?
2. Have you ever given your favourite books to your friends?
When did you do it?

3. Have you ever made tea or coffee? When did you last do it?
4. Have you ever found anything in the street? What was it?
5. Have you understood the present perfect? When did you understand it?
6. Have you ever fallen down?¹ Where was it?

LET US READ AND LEARN

14. Listen to the poem "Trains", © 52. Read and learn it.

TRAINS

Over the mountains,
Over the plains,²
Over the rivers
Here come trains.
Carrying³ passengers,⁴
Carrying mail,⁵
Over the country
Here come trains.

LET US READ

15. Have you ever heard of Spice Country?⁶ I don't think you have. But we are sure you would like to know about it. Read the first part of the fairy-tale and name its main characters.

¹ fall [fɔ:l] down — падать

² plain [pleɪn] — равнина

³ carry ['kæri] — везти, нести

⁴ passenger ['pæsɪndʒə] — пассажир

⁵ mail [meɪl] — почта

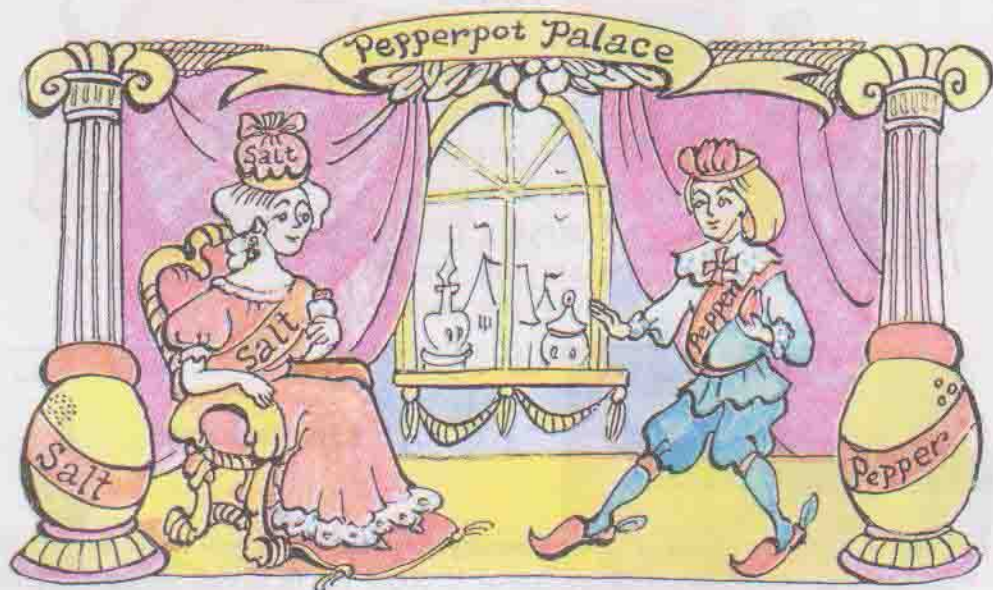
⁶ Spice [spræɪs] Country — страна Специи

MAGIC MUSTARD

(fairy-tale)

I

Once upon a time there was Spice Country. In the capital of the country, in its main square there was the Pepperpot Palace¹ where Queen Salt and her favourite son Prince [prins] Pepper lived. Prince Pepper was very rich. He had a lot of food but he liked mustard very much. He couldn't live without mustard at all.



In a poor little house which stood on the bank of the river near the bridge there lived a little girl, Sarah Sweet by name. She was the Prince's friend.

One day she went to visit Prince Pepper. She found him in bed as he was ill. "He is very ill," said the doctor, "He can't

¹ Pepperpot [ˈpepəpɒt] Palace — дворец Перечного Горошка



eat food without mustard and we can't find mustard in the shops."

"No mustard?" said Sarah, "I don't believe it. There is a lot of mustard in our Spice Country."

"But it is not the right kind," said the Queen. "It must be magic mustard. And someone has stolen all the Prince's magic mustard seeds. We have told the police, but they can't find the seeds. We think Vinegar Witch¹ has done it, but she won't talk to anyone but sweet, young girls."

Suddenly the doctor looked at Sarah. "Why," he said, "You're a sweet, young girl. Will you help us?"

"Of course I will," said Sarah. "But where does the Witch live? How can I get there?"

"She lives with her cat Midnight in a castle which is in the mountains," answered the Queen. "You can get there by plane or by train but you'll have to go on foot too. First find the magic road to the mountains."

"I'm sure I'll find it. Goodbye, everyone!" said Sarah and left the palace.

Sarah was sure she could get to the Witch by plane. The main thing was to find the magic airport. Suddenly she saw

¹ Vinegar ['vɪnəgə] Witch [wɪtʃ] — ведьма Уксус

a taxi. "Taxi! Taxi!" cried Sarah. "Let's go fast! I'm in a hurry!"

"Where to?" asked the driver, when he opened the door and asked Sarah to get in.



"To the airport," was the answer.

It took them 10 minutes to get there. Sarah bought a ticket. She had no luggage, so very soon she was on the plane in the blue sky.

16. Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.
17. You've read and understood the fairy-tale, haven't you? Then answer the questions.
 1. Who lived in Spice Country?
 2. What spice do you think Prince Pepper liked? Why was his name Prince Pepper?
 3. What was the Queen's favourite food? Why do you think her name was Queen Salt?
 4. Why did the palace get such a name?
 5. What was the Witch's favourite thing to eat? Why was her name Vinegar Witch?

LET US TALK

18. Ask each other questions about the fairy-tale.
19. Your little sister (brother, friend) has not read this fairy-tale. Tell it to her (him) in a few words.
20. Tell your friends a few words about:
 - a) your last summer trip; b) your last winter trip; c) your trip to the seaside; d) your trip by plane; e) your trip by train.

LET US WRITE

21. Fill in the words: *fast, ticket, steal, find, cry, airport, luggage*.
 1. Nelly can't ... any mustard in the fridge. Somebody has taken it.
 2. Walk as ... as you can. I'm in a hurry.
 3. How are you going to the ...? I'm going there by bus.
 4. Where is our ...? I don't see the black bag. Somebody has ... it.
 5. Why are you ..., little Betty? — I can't ... my favourite doll.
 6. Have they bought ... to Suzdal yet?
22. Open the brackets.
 1. He never (*to fly*) by plane.
 2. We always (*to take*) little luggage when we travel.
 3. Mary (*not to buy*) a ticket yet.
 4. I think Vinegar Witch (*to steal*) all mustard seeds in Spice Country.
 5. Why is your little sister (*to cry*)?
 6. You (*to find*) all the books in this shop?
 7. You (*to understand*) everything?
 8. Who (*to make*) coffee?
 9. Look! Little Nick (*to fall down*).
23. Learn how to write these words.

to find (found, found), to fly (flew, flown), to cry (cried),
to steal (stole, stolen), airport, ticket, luggage, fast

Lesson 33

LET US LEARN

1. Think of different means of transport and say which one is fast, which one is faster and which one is the fastest.
2. Say how long it takes you to get to different places from your house if you use different kinds of transport.

Example: It takes me an hour and a half to get to Pskov if I go there by plane and about 10 hours if I go there by train.

3. Give Pete's answers to Jack's questions.

Jack: Have you ever been to a foreign¹ country? What country have you been to?

Pete:

Jack: Where and with whom were you there?

Pete:

Jack: How did you get there? Was it difficult to buy tickets?

Pete:

Jack: How long did it take you to get there?

Pete:

Jack: Did you travel with a lot of luggage?

Pete:

Jack: Did you find a cheap or an expensive hotel?

Pete:

4. Now pretend that one of you is Pete and the other is Jack. Act out the conversation. Don't forget to change over.
5. Think of five more questions which Jack could ask Pete.

¹ foreign ['fɔ:ɡɪn] — иностранный

6. Play the "Champion" game. Who can make up more sentences using: *fly, airport, steal, cry?*

7. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, © 53.

8. Try and read the new words.

lake — shake

find — kind

get — forget

puppy — ugly

again — explain

great — straight

bad — sad

boys — voice

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

[eɪ] take, **shake** [ʃeɪk], to shake — **shook** — **shaken**, to shake a head, to shake hands with smb, to shake apples from the tree, to shake a man by the shoulder. He shook his head in answer to my question. Do all people shake hands when they meet?

main, **explain** [ɪks'pleɪn], to explain — explained, to explain the way, to explain words to pupils, to explain how to get to the place. Excuse me, can you explain it to me? I couldn't explain new grammar to my friend.
straight [streɪt]: 1) a straight street, a straight road, a straight line. There are many wide, straight streets in Moscow.

2) to go straight, to walk straight. How do I get there? Go straight ahead and you'll see it.

[aɪ] find, **kind** [kaɪnd], kind — kinder — (the) kindest, a kind man, a nice, kind girl. She is very kind. Be kind to animals. It was very kind of you to help us.

[ɔɪ] boy, **voice** [vɔɪs], a voice — voices, a sweet voice, a loud voice, in a kind voice, in a quiet voice. He always speaks in a quiet voice to me.

[æ] bad, **sad** [sæd], sad — sadder — (the) saddest, a sad woman, a sad voice, to speak in a sad voice, to look sad. Anna looks sad, her grandmother is ill. It was a sad day.

[Λ] puppy, **ugly** ['ʌɡli], ugly — uglier — (the) ugliest, an ugly face, an ugly old witch. In many fairy-tales ugly animals become beautiful people. Does she always wear ugly clothes?

[e] get, **forget** [fə'get], to forget — **forgot** — **forgotten**, to forget a word, to forget a song, to forget a place, to forget to do smth. Don't forget to go there! "Have you done the shopping?" — "Oh, dear, I forgot." I shall never forget it.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

sing	— sang	— sung
put (on)	— put (on)	— put (on)
run	— ran	— run
send	— sent	— sent
shine	— shone [ʃɒn]	— shone [ʃɒn]
shake	— shook	— shaken
forget	— forgot	— forgotten

10. Look at the pictures and say what they have done (haven't done).





11. Make up true answers to the following questions.

1. Have you ever made fruit salad? When did you make it?
2. Have you ever run fast? When and why did you do it?
3. Have you ever sung sad songs? When did you sing them last?
4. Have you ever sent letters to other countries? To whom did you send them?
5. Have you ever put on your parents' clothes? When did you do it?
6. Have you ever shaken people by the shoulder? What did you do it for?
7. Have you ever forgotten songs and poems you've learnt by heart?
8. Has the sun ever shone at night?

12. Read and compare.

Who

People **who** read much know much.

The boy **who** is standing at the blackboard is our best pupil.

The girls **who** are coming into the room live in the country.

Which

The English book, **which** I read yesterday, was very interesting.

Vinegar Witch lived in a castle **which** was in the Wild Wood.

Nelly went on a trip **which** was very interesting.

LET US READ AND LEARN

13. Listen to the dialogue "At the Railway Station", Ⓢ 54. Then read and learn it by heart.

AT THE RAILWAY STATION

A: When is the train to Liverpool ['lɪvəpʊ:l], please?

B: 3.15, madam.

A: Which platform?

B: Platform seven.

A: How much is the ticket?

B: Single or return?

A: Return, please.

B: That will be 14 pounds.

A: Here you are.

B: Thank you, madam.

A: Thank you.

14. Make up your own dialogue and act it out with your partner. The table can help you.

City	Platform	Time	Fare ¹
(single)			
London	8	2.40	£12
Brighton	3	7.15	£8
Leeds	6	3.10	£10
Bristol	2	11.20	£7

15. Read and learn the proverb, then give its Russian equivalent.

So many countries, so many customs.

LET US READ

16. Do you want to know what happened to the characters of the fairy-tale "Magic Mustard"? Then read the second part of it and decide why you think the cat's name was **Midnight**.

MAGIC MUSTARD

II

The trip was not long. A few minutes later the magic plane was under a big old tree. Sarah was in the middle of the Wild Wood. She didn't know where to go. "How can I get out of here?" she asked.

"Can't you find the road?" she suddenly heard a voice. She looked up and down, but couldn't see anybody. There was just an ugly old tree near to where she stood. Then she heard the voice again. "Speak up! I can't hear you! Don't they teach you to speak English at school?"

¹ fare [fɛə] — плата за проезд



Sarah understood that the tree was talking to her. "Please, sir," said Sarah. "I'm looking for some magic mustard seeds." "Vinegar Witch may have some, but I'm not sure," said the tree. "How can I find her?" asked Sarah. "Don't you know how to read a map?"¹ asked the tree. "What do they teach you at school these days?"

"I haven't got a map, I'm afraid," said Sarah. "There aren't any of the Wild Wood."

"Oh, I'm sorry, I forgot," said the tree in a kinder voice. "Let me explain. The road to the Witch's cottage is to the left of the road leading to the main magic square and this road is to the right of the road leading to the magic airport."

"Could you repeat that, please?" said Sarah. "That was very difficult to remember." "Certainly not," said the tree. "You young people must learn to work without help. Well, hurry up! You can't stay here all day long. Use your head and your feet." And he shook his leaves sadly.

¹ map [mæp] — карта

Sarah tried to draw a map, but found she couldn't, so she decided to go straight ahead.

It was difficult to walk because it was dark. She wanted to take a bus, but couldn't as there were no buses in the Wild Wood. So she had to go on foot. It was a long way. She walked fast, yet it took her more than six hours to get there. By the time she saw the Witch's home it was already morning. She



went up to the castle and saw that the key was in the door. She opened it and went in. "Come up here!" she heard a voice from upstairs. She went up and there she saw a large room. In the middle of this room there was a fire burning. In front of the fire there were two armchairs, and in one of them was an ugly old witch. Her friendly black cat, Midnight, was in the other.

17. Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.
18. True, false or don't know?
 1. Sarah cried for a long time because she didn't know where to go.
 2. A kind old woman helped Sarah Sweet to find the Witch's castle.
 3. Sarah knew how to get to the Witch's castle.
 4. Vinegar Witch lived at the seaside near the railway station.
 5. Vinegar Witch had five kind dogs.

LET US TALK

19. Continue telling your sister/brother the second part of the fairy-tale you have just read.
20. Do you like Sarah Sweet? Tell your classmates all you can about her.
21. What do you think the end of the fairy-tale could be? Tell it to your classmates in a few words.

LET US WRITE

22. Fill in the prepositions.
 1. I like to fly ... plane. It is so fast.
 2. — Did you buy the tickets ... the railway station? — No, I didn't. I bought them ... the airport.
 3. The plane is flying ... the blue sky, ... the plains, ... the seas.
 4. Can I buy a ticket ... Moscow, please?
 5. Can you hear? Somebody is crying ... 'help'.
 6. Shall we go ... bus or shall we go ... foot?

23. Here are the adjectives. Give the corresponding adverbs and use them in the sentences of your own.

Adjectives: sad, sweet, kind, quiet, beautiful, easy.

Example: **quick** + **ly** = **quickly**

My grandfather never walks quickly.

24. Look through the text again (Exercise 16) and write 6—7 questions about the text.
25. Learn how to write these words.

shake (shook, shaken), explain, straight (straight ahead),
kind, voice, sad, ugly, forget (forgot, forgotten), go on foot

OPTIONAL LESSON

Lesson 34

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

sit	— sat	— sat
stand	— stood	— stood
sleep	— slept	— slept
understand	— understood	— understood
speak	— spoke	— spoken
teach	— taught	— taught
wear	— wore	— worn
think	— thought	— thought

went up to the castle and saw that the key was in the door. She opened it and went in. "Come up here!" she heard a voice from upstairs. She went up and there she saw a large room. In the middle of this room there was a fire burning. In front of the fire there were two armchairs, and in one of them was an ugly old witch. Her friendly black cat, Midnight, was in the other.

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LET US WRITE

22. Fill in the prepositions.

1. I like to fly ... plane. It is so fast.
2. — Did you buy the tickets ... the railway station? — No, I didn't. I bought them ... the airport.
3. The plane is flying ... the blue sky, ... the plains, ... the seas.
4. Can I buy a ticket ... Moscow, please?
5. Can you hear? Somebody is crying ... 'help'.
6. Shall we go ... bus or shall we go ... foot?

1. Think of and make up sentences with these verbs (see p. 239). Ask your classmates to agree or disagree.

Example: I have never spoken French.

2. Pretend you are a teacher. Let your classmates answer the questions.

1. Your granny always speaks in a kind voice, doesn't she?
2. Have you ever forgotten to do your homework?
3. Do you shake hands with your teacher when he comes into the classroom?
4. How do you get to school? Do you walk straight ahead from your house or do you turn to the left/right?
5. Can you explain how to get to Red Square from where you live?

3. Ask your friends if they have ever been to different cities/countries and how they travelled there.

Example: Have you ever been to Sochi? How did you travel there?

4. Look, read and compare.

Must

1. You **must** wear a uniform at school.
2. Pupils **must** be quiet at school.
3. Pupils **must** stand up when a teacher comes into the room.

Mustn't

1. You **mustn't** walk on the grass in the park.
2. You **mustn't** speak loudly¹ in the cinema.

Have to

1. My school starts at 8.30. I **have to** get up at 7.
2. The bus is late, so the friends **have to** take a taxi.
3. I can't buy tickets for the train, so I'll **have to** fly.

Don't/doesn't have to

1. Tomorrow is Sunday. I **don't have to** get up early.
2. We **don't have to** wash up. Mother has done it.

¹ loudly ['laʊdli] — громко

3. He **mustn't** go to bed late. | 3. Nick is on holiday. He **doesn't have to** go to school.

5. What do you have to do when you see these traffic signs?

Example: You have to go straight.



6. Read the questions and give short answers.

1. Who explains new material to the pupils in the lesson?
2. Who shakes hands with each other when they meet?
3. Who speaks in a kind voice in your family?
4. Who often forgets to bring homework to class?
5. Who usually goes straight home after classes?

7. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, © 55.

8. Try and read the new words.

song — strong

speak — weak

need — feel

five — arrive

date — plate

near — nearly

river — silver

caps — perhaps

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

[eɪ] date, **plate** [pleɪt], a plate — plates, on the plate, a small, white plate. Are there any plates on the table?

[aɪ] fine, **arrive** [əˈraɪv], to arrive — arrived, to arrive in England, to arrive in a big city, to arrive at a small town, to arrive at the airport, to arrive at the railway station. He arrived yesterday. When is the plane arriving? My friends have not arrived in Moscow yet.

- [i:] meet, **feel** [fi:l], to feel — **felt** — felt, to feel well (fine), to feel bad, to feel hungry, to feel like doing smth. How do you feel? I'm fine. He doesn't feel well today. He feels bad. I feel like going to the theatre tonight. Nick doesn't feel like reading now, he feels like playing football.
- [i:] meat, **weak** [wik], weak — weaker — (the) weakest, a weak boy, a weak old lady, a weak smile, in a weak voice. He was ill for two weeks and now he feels weak.
- [ɔ] song, **strong** [strɒŋ], strong — stronger — (the) strongest, a strong animal, a strong man. Who is the strongest boy in your class? Elephants are stronger than horses.
- [ɪ] river, **silver** ['sɪlvə]. Is there any silver here? a silver plate, a silver cup, silver skates. There are some silver cups on the table. Have you read "Silver Skates" by Mary Mapes Dodge?
- [æ] cap, **perhaps** [pə'hæps]. Perhaps he is right but I'm not sure. I don't know when we'll be back, perhaps at seven.
- [ɪə] near, **nearly** ['niəli]. It is nearly ten o'clock. I nearly forgot your birthday. It is nearly midnight. It's nearly time to start.

10. Make up as many sentences as you can.

The train	arrived		the railway station
The plane			the airport
The bus	didn't arrive	in	the bus station
The car		at	London
			Brighton
			late.

11. Say how different people feel/felt (don't feel/didn't feel) and explain why. The words can help you.

Example: Nick was the best at the games and felt very important.

happy	weak	strong	sad	quiet	thirsty
comfortable	important	rich	poor	hungry	

12. Make up as many true sentences as you can.

- ... is nearly seventy.
- ... comes nearly on time.
- ... forgets nearly everything.
- ... feels nearly happy.
- ... has flown to nearly all the countries of the world.
- ... have been to nearly all the cities in Russia.
- ... arrived nearly on time.
- ... can explain nearly everything.

LET US READ AND LEARN

13. Listen to the poem "Ferry-boats",¹ Ⓢ 56. Read and learn it.

FERRY-BOATS

(by S. Tippet)

Over the river,
Over the bay²
Ferry-boats travel
Every day.

Watching the seagulls,³
Laughing with friends,
I'm always sorry
When the trip ends.

14. Listen to the dialogue, Ⓢ 57. Then read and learn it by heart.

A: I would like a ticket to Moscow, please.

B: When are you going to fly?

A: Today or tomorrow, I think.

B: Just a minute. I think flight⁴ 305 is the best for you.

A: When is the flight?

B: 7.40.

¹ ferry-boat ['feribout] — паром

² bay [beɪ] — бухта, залив

³ seagull ['si:ɡəl] — чайка

⁴ flight [flaɪt] — рейс

"I'm looking for some magic mustard seeds," said Sarah. "They say somebody has stolen them. But some people say you have them. Is that true?"

"Perhaps the people who say it are right," said the Witch and showed Sarah the three boxes which stood in the centre of the room. "The magic seeds are in one of these boxes," said the Witch.

"Which one?" asked Sarah. "We are not going to tell her that, are we, Midnight?" said the Witch. "You must guess."

Sarah opened the smallest box and found a bag of mustard seeds inside.

"Excellent!" said the Witch with an ugly smile.

Sarah ran out of the Witch's castle in a great hurry.

It took her a long time to find her way out of the Wild Wood. At last she could see the tall tower of Pepperpot Palace over the tops of the trees.

"Here you are," she said to the doctor. "I have found them. Now Prince Pepper will feel better."

"Well done!" cried the doctor and Queen Salt together. The Queen went to the kitchen. She came back a few minutes later with a sandwich on a silver plate. It was a ham sandwich with magic mustard in it.

"How wonderful!" said the Prince in a weak voice. He began to eat. Suddenly his face went red and he started to cry. "What has happened?" cried his mother. "Nothing," answered the Prince. "But the mustard is so hot. I have never eaten such hot mustard. Oh, my! What shall I do? It's burning inside." "Oh dear, I'm sorry!" said Sarah. "That's why the Witch smiled so badly," Sarah thought. "But she didn't know I had magic water." She gave the Prince a silver cup with magic water and the Prince felt fine.





"Why don't we have a party with everybody's favourite food?" he said, and invited a lot of guests to Pepperpot Palace.

17. Read the answers to the questions from the text.

1. Why did Sarah Sweet go to see Vinegar Witch?
2. What did Vinegar Witch tell Sarah about magic mustard seeds?
3. Who gave the Prince magic mustard?
4. What happened to Prince Pepper after he ate his sandwich?
5. What sort of party did the Prince want to have when he became strong again?

LET US TALK

18. Choose a partner and make up a dialogue about travelling to some city. (Exercise 13, Lesson 33 and Exercise 14, Lesson 34 can help you.) Role play the dialogue. Don't forget to change over.
19. Look through the three parts of the fairy-tale "Magic Mustard" and give a title for each of them.
20. Tell your classmates about the means of transport Sarah Sweet used during her trip in the Wild Wood.

21. Imagine that you are Sarah Sweet (Prince Pepper, Vinegar Witch, the Queen) and give a short summary of the whole fairy-tale.
22. Find antonyms to the following words: *poor, easy, weak, ugly, dirty, tall, cheap, long, old, fast, cold.*

LET US WRITE

23. Form adverbs from the following adjectives: *sad, weak, easy, cold, warm, kind, quick, slow, quiet.*
24. Write a few sentences about your last trip.
25. Learn how to write these words.

arrive at/in, feel (felt, felt), weak, strong, plate, silver, perhaps, nearly, have to

Lesson 35

1. Can you match the words and pictures below?

Example: Number 1 — is a tractor ['træktə]

a tractor

a sports car

a taxi

a bus

a horse

a train

a plane



2. Say when the people arrived at (in) different places.

Nelly			Sheremetyevo		Monday.
Caroline		at	airport		
The friends	arrived		the railway station	on	Tuesday.
The Browns			the bus station		Thursday.
I		in	France	at	5.20.
My granny			Moscow		7.40.
			England		

3. Think and say where you can go in summer and how you'll get there.

Example: Perhaps I can go to the seaside. I'll travel there by plane.

4. Say how the members of your family felt (didn't feel) last week. The words can help you.

Example: My granny didn't feel well last week.

bad	well	fine	happy	comfortable	weak
strong					

5. Read the following sentences. You can often hear them at a railway station. What do they mean?

1. A single to London, please.
2. Do I have to change?
3. Do I have to pay for luggage?
4. Where is the ticket office?/Where is the booking office?
5. How much is a return to Glasgow?
6. Which line do I take?
7. Which platform?

6. Look at the word *get (got)* in the following sentences and guess what it means.

Can I get a return? I got to London at 5.

Get into the car! I got lost.

7. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, © 58.

8. Try and read the new words.

fire — tired

match — catch

lip — ship

in — wind

kiss — miss

true — through

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

[ə:] first, **journey** ['dʒə:nɪ], a journey — journeys, an interesting journey, a journey lasting three days, a three days' journey, to go on a journey. A journey is a long trip. Are you going on a journey this week?

[ɔ:] boy, **voyage** ['vɔɪdʒ], a voyage — voyages, to go on a voyage. A voyage is a journey by sea. You may have a voyage on the river too. What can you tell me about his voyage to the Far East?

[ɪ] lip, **ship** [ʃɪp], a ship — ships, a large ship, on a ship, **on board the ship**, to travel by ship. There were many ships in the port [pɔ:t]. Were there many passengers on board the ship?

[ɪ] in, **wind** [waɪnd], a wind — winds, a strong wind, a cold wind. There was no wind, it was very warm. A strong wind is blowing.

[eɪ] main, **change** [tʃeɪndʒ]: 1) to change books, to change clothes, to change plans. After the rain I had to change my clothes. They were all wet. We have changed the time of our meeting.

2) to change trains. We had to change trains in London. Where do we change? At the next station I think.

[u:] true, **through** [θru:], a **through train** — through trains. Where shall we change? You don't have to change, as it's a through train. Buy a ticket for a through train to Moscow, please. I don't want to change.

[ˈaɪə] fire, **tired** [ˈtaɪəd], a tired face, a tired smile, a tired look, **to be tired (of)**. I am tired of this song. Are you tired after your long journey? I don't think he is ever tired.

[ɪ] kiss, **miss** [mɪs], to miss — missed, to miss a bus, to miss a train. I'll have to get up early tomorrow. I'm afraid I will miss my bus. Go to the railway station at 5, then you won't miss the train to London.

[æ] match, **catch** [kætʃ], to catch — **caught** — **caught**, to catch a train, to catch a bus, to catch a plane. Harry caught a plane to London and arrived there at 3. Mary always catches a bus to get to the office.

10. Read and give your opinion.

1. Why is a through train comfortable?
2. What is a journey?
3. What is a voyage?
4. Is it more interesting to travel by train, by plane or by sea (by ship)?
5. Do you have to change if you go to Red Square by Metro [ˈmetrou] from your house?
6. Have you ever missed a train (plane, bus)?
7. Does your father catch a bus when he goes to work, does he walk or does he go by Metro?

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

to get	into	a car	to take	a train
	out of	a taxi		a plane
to get	on	a train	to catch/to miss	a taxi
		a horse		a train
	off	a bus		a plane
				a bus

11. Complete the sentences using the verbs from section "Look, Read, Remember".

1. I missed the bus this morning, so I had to ...
2. The train arrived at the station and we ...
3. He hasn't got much money and can't
4. I had to get from London to Madrid [mə'drid] very quickly, so I ...
5. This is my stop. I have to ...
6. I think I can ... to take me to the railway station.
7. I ... the bus, because I was late.

LET US READ AND LEARN

12. Listen to the dialogues, Ⓢ 59. Then read them. Choose the one you like best and learn it by heart.

I

- A: What bus do I take to the Pushkin Museum?
 B: Take bus 79.
 A: Is there a bus stop near here?
 B: Yes, there is. It's on the opposite side, just in front of the cinema.
 A: How long will it take me to get there?
 B: I think about half an hour at this time of the day. **There is a lot of traffic now.¹**
 A: Look, bus 79 is coming.
 B: Oh, thank you.

II

- A: Excuse me, how do I get to the centre of the city?
 B: Which part of the centre do you want?
 A: Red Square.
 B: Take a bus or the underground.² It'll take you long to walk there.
 A: Can you tell me the shortest way to the underground?
 B: Go straight ahead. You can't miss it.

¹ There is a lot of traffic now. — Сейчас сильное движение.

² underground — метро

13. Act out the dialogue you have chosen. Don't forget to change over.

LET US WRITE

14. Read the dialogue "A Voyage by Sea" and say why Ann has invited Nelly to her place.

A VOYAGE BY SEA

Nelly: Hello, Ann. Haven't seen you for ages!

Ann: Oh, I've been on a wonderful journey. I travelled to Odessa and then had a voyage by sea.

Nelly: Fantastic! Did you go there with your parents?

Ann: I did. I travelled with Mum and Dad. We left Moscow for Odessa by train.

Nelly: Did you like it?

Ann: Yes, indeed. Our journey was very nice. I had a comfortable seat¹ near the window.

Nelly: Did you have to change anywhere?

Ann: Oh, no. We were lucky. It was a through train.

Nelly: When did you arrive in Odessa?

Ann: At midnight. We were tired, and we missed the last bus, you see. So we took a taxi and went straight to a hotel.

Nelly: Did you stay there long?

Ann: No, we didn't. In fact we spent only a night there. In the morning we caught a bus to the port as our ship left at 10.

Nelly: Is Odessa a big port?

Ann: It certainly is. You can see a lot of ships from different countries there.

Nelly: How was it at sea?

Ann: I think there is nothing like travelling by sea. I liked the sea and the wind, I liked the friendly faces of the people, and the food, and the music on the ship radio. By the way, there was a swimming pool on board the ship, so I could swim a lot.

¹ seat [si:t] — mecro

Nelly: What was the weather like?

Ann: Fantastic! It was very warm, but never too hot. Once it rained, but it was sweet warm rain, so I liked it too.

Nelly: Did you **take** any **pictures**?

Ann: I certainly did. I took many pictures of different places. Come and see me some day. We'll look through them and I'll show you the video too.

Nelly: Thanks. I will.

LET US TALK

15. Imagine you are Ann. Tell the class about:

- a) your journey to Odessa;
- b) your stay in Odessa;
- c) your voyage on board the ship.

LET US WRITE

- 16. Look through the dialogues from Exercise 12 and make up your own dialogues to discuss how to get to different places in your town (in the place you live).
- 17. Write a few sentences about your last journey (voyage).
- 18. Write a letter to a friend who is going to visit you. Explain how to get to your house from the nearest railway station or bus stop.
- 19. Learn how to write these words.

journey, voyage, ship (on board the ship), wind, change, through train, to be tired (of), miss, catch (caught, caught)

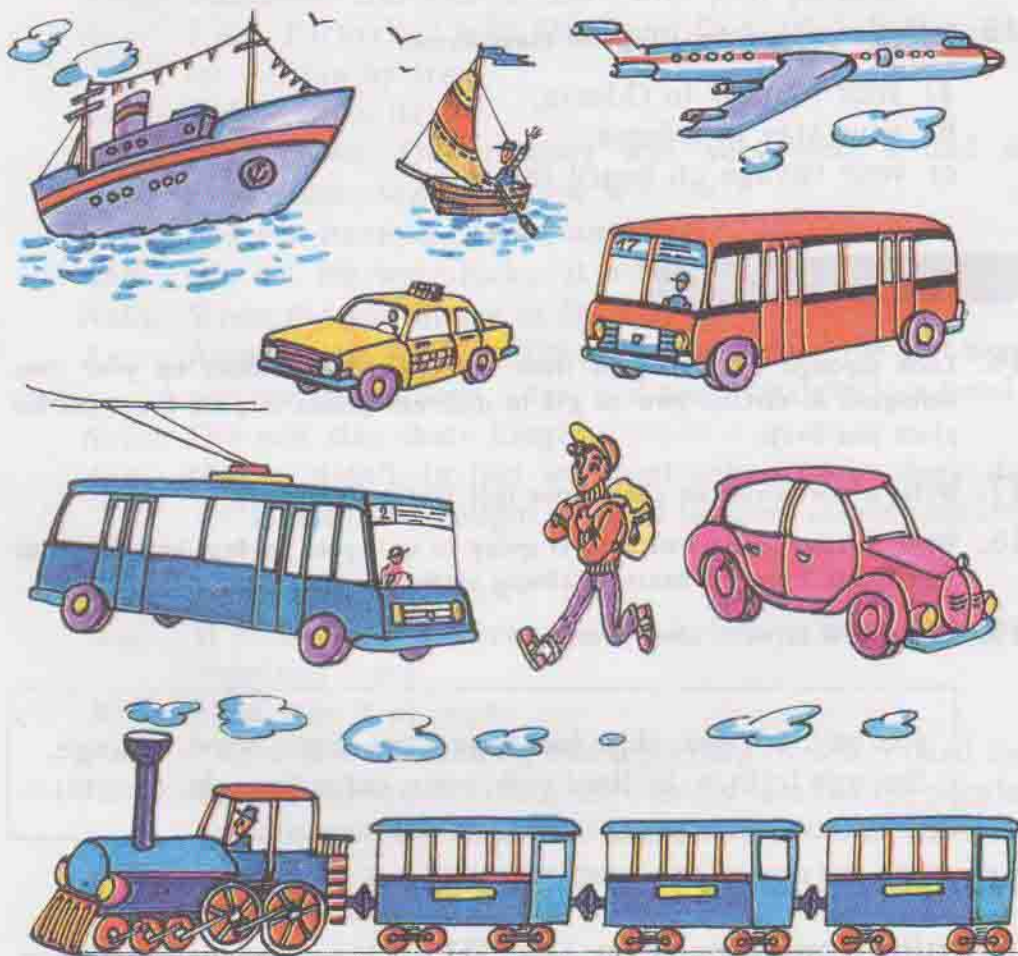
OPTIONAL LESSON

Listening-comprehension (🎧 60)

Lesson 36

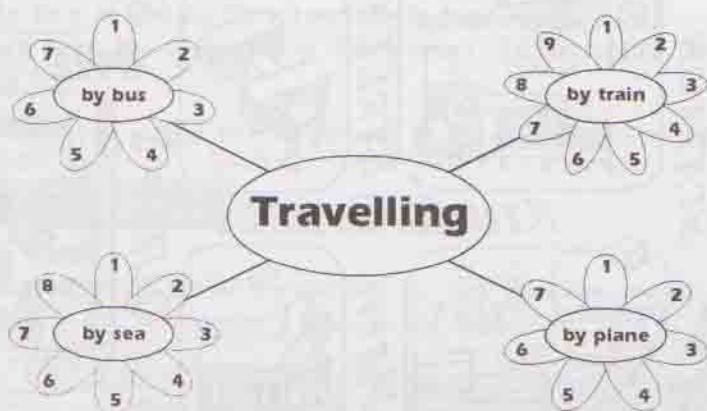
LET US TALK

1. Look at the pictures for a moment, then close them and say what means/methods ['meθədz] of travelling you remember.



2. Here is a "vocabulary network"¹. Can you complete it with the following words? (One word can be used more than once.)

return through bus trip ship port
 railway station bus stop through train journey
 boat tourist class single flight luggage
 airport voyage ticket platform business
 class



3. Think of your own sentences (not less than 5) using the words below. Let your classmates agree or disagree with you.

N

V

Adj

journey

travel

cheap

voyage

fly

kind

seaside

shake

straight

ticket

catch

weak

luggage

miss

strong

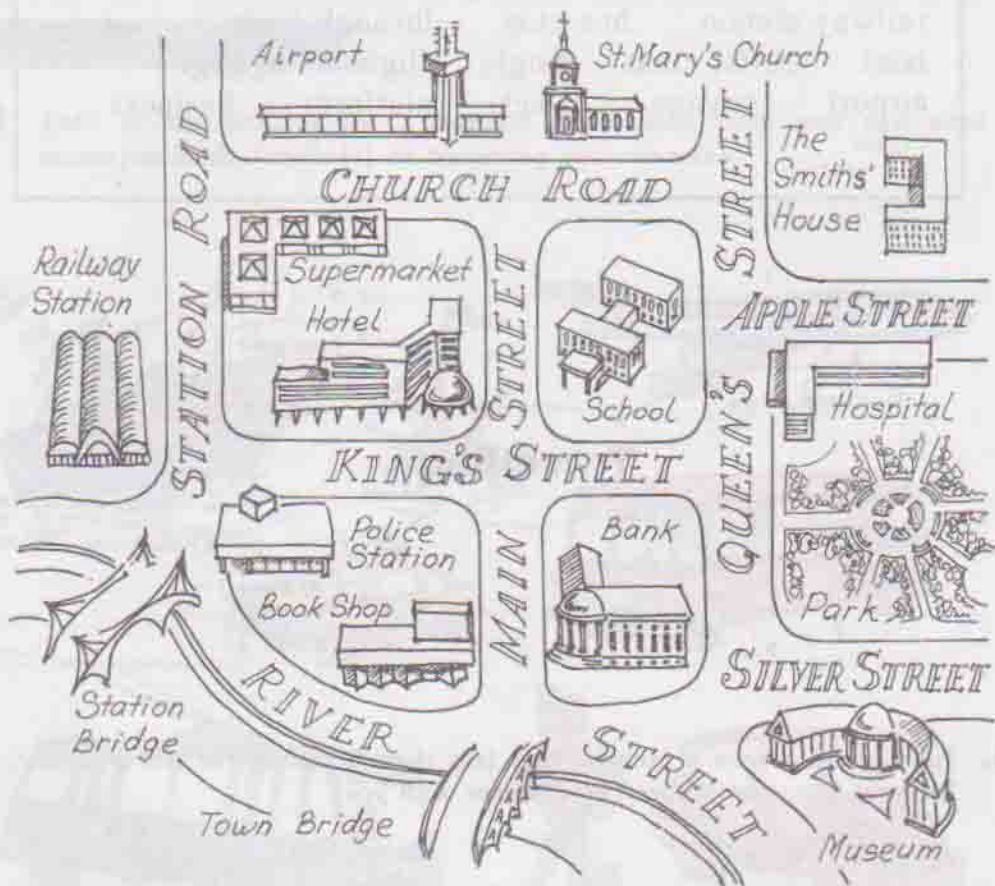
ship

change

silver

¹ vocabulary network — словарная сеть

4. This is the centre of the city where the Smiths live. Look at the plan and say how to get from their house to: a) Town Bridge, b) St. Mary's Church, c) Station Bridge, d) the railway station, e) the airport, f) the museum, g) the school, h) the book shop, i) the supermarket, j) the police station.



5. Think of some things you have to do (things you don't like to do perhaps) and tell your classmates about them.
6. Think of some things you don't have to do but which other people have to do.

a businessman a policeman a teacher a doctor
a driver a pilot a shop-assistant

7. Imagine that you are Laura Smith (see Exercise 4). You have to buy a ticket to Leeds. Go to the railway station.
 - a) Say how to get there from your house. (Exercise 4 can help you.)
 - b) Role play the dialogue at the railway station when you buy a ticket. (Exercise 13, Lesson 33 can help you.)
8. Imagine that you are Donald Smith. You have to fly to Scotland ['skɒtlənd]
 - a) Say how to get to the airport from your house.
 - b) Role play the dialogue at the airport. (Exercise 14, Lesson 34 can help you.)
9. Say where you would like to go and how you can (want to) travel there.

LET US READ

10. Choose and read aloud as quickly as you can the words on the topic "Travelling and Transport". Who is the champion?

wind, ship, catch, miss, tired, through, change, voyage, journey, fantastic, nearly, excellent, strong, weak, perhaps, arrive, flight, business class, sad, kind, platform, explain, single, return, ticket, straight, luggage, ugly, fast, railway station, fly, airport, find, travel, tourist class, traffic, friendly

11. Do you know anything about parrots? Would you like to know about the parrot called Lorie? Then read the text.

LORIE, WHO LIKED HONEY¹

Once upon a time, in a hot country, lived a very bright and beautiful parrot. He was red and green and silver and blue and he had a lot of yellow and brown on his head. His name was Lorie, and he liked honey.

¹ honey ['hʌni] — мед

There were hundreds of flowers which grew under the trees in the place where he lived. So when Lorie was hungry all he had to do was to fly down and take the honey out of the flowers. He always had a lot to eat. All day long he flew about in the hot sun, listening to the birds singing, and he was very happy. Honey was fantastic!



Then one day a sailor¹ came to the forest. He liked the honey-loving parrot very much. He took many photographs of him, and then he caught the parrot and took him on board the ship. The sailor didn't know the parrot's name and he didn't know the parrot liked honey. All he knew was that it was a very bright and beautiful parrot and he wanted to take him straight to England to sell him. On board the ship the sailor taught the parrot to say: "What have you got, what have you got, what have you got for me?" And when Lorie said it

¹ sailor ['seilə] — моряк



the sailor gave him seeds. When they arrived in England, they caught a train.

It was not a long journey, so the parrot was not tired. An old lady who lived in a small cottage at the seaside bought Lorie. She didn't know much about parrots and the sailor couldn't explain much to her. She didn't know the parrot liked honey. She called him Polly and gave him bread and cookies, then he cried, "What have you got, what have you got, what have you got for me?"

One day the old lady went to visit her friend. The lady and the parrot travelled by bus. They nearly missed it, but they were lucky because the bus was a little late. When it arrived they got on. They bought a ticket and their trip began. The lady's friend met them at the bus stop. She took the lady, her parrot and the luggage home. It was 5 o'clock, so it was tea-time. There was a small silver plate with honey on the table. When the lady and her friend went to the kitchen the parrot sat down on the table and ate his favourite food. When they returned and saw no honey on the plate they knew who liked honey... Since that time the parrot got his favourite honey when he cried, "What have you got, what have you got for me?"



12. Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.
13. Have you got a friend who doesn't know the story? Tell him about Lorie.

LET US READ

14. Write 7—12 sentences about your last trip (journey, voyage).

Home Reading Lesson 10

Lesson 37

LET US LEARN

1. Read the words and try to guess their meanings. Who has guessed all the meanings? Who is the champion?

a hobby ['hɒbi], a collection [kə'leɪʃn], to collect [kə'lekt], a theme [θi:m], thematic [θi'mætɪk], a specialist ['speʃəlist], special ['speʃl], popular ['pɒpjulə], a fact [fækt], metal ['metl]

2. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, © 61.
3. Look at the picture and name what you see. Look at the picture again and say what colour the things are in the picture.



¹ A hobby is something you very much like to do in your free (свободное) time, such as making models, growing roses or collecting (собирать) different things.

4. Play a guessing game. Think what you would like to collect. Imagine that you collect these things. Let your classmates guess what you collect.

Example: Is your hobby to collect dry leaves and flowers?

5. Pretend you are a teacher. Let your classmates answer your questions.

- Who in your family has got a collection?
- What collection has he/she got?
- Do you like to collect anything? What is it?
- What is the theme of your collection? ...

6. Try and think of some statements using the new words. Let your classmates agree or disagree with what you say. (Exercise 1 can help you.)

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

[ɔ] on, **fond** [fɒnd], **to be fond of smth**, to be fond of doing smth. Nick is fond of animals. She has always been fond of music. My uncle is fond of travelling.

[au] out, **proud** [praʊd], **to be proud of smth**, to be proud of smb. The old lady was proud of her son. We are proud of our parents. You can't be proud of this.

[æ] an, **stamp** [stæmp], a stamp — stamps, a square stamp, an American stamp. When I was in Rostov I bought two beautiful stamps to send home. Do you have any stamps, please?

badge [bædʒ], a badge — badges, to buy badges, a round badge, a square badge, an English badge, to have a badge on one's uniform, to wear a badge on a jacket. Have you got any badges?

[e] let, **collect** [kə'lekt], to collect — collected, to collect books, to collect stamps, to collect pictures. I have never collected anything. My sister is fond of collecting different pencils. Have you ever collected badges? Nobody knows he collects pictures.

collector [kə'lektə], a collector — collectors, a famous collector, a great collector. He is a famous collector of toy cars. My little brother is a true collector of stamps.
collection [kə'lekʃn], a collection — collections. He has a good collection of badges. There are two famous old stamps in his collections.

[ɔɪ] boy, **coin** [kɔɪn], a coin — coins, a silver coin, a small coin. My grandfather is a famous collector of coins. I'm proud of my collection of silver coins.

[θ] thing, **theme** [θi:m], a theme — themes, an interesting theme, a new theme, an old theme. What's the theme of your collection? My theme is sports.

thematic [θi'mætɪk], a thematic collection. My brother's collection of stamps is thematic. His theme is animals.

[e] pet, **special** ['speʃl], a special question, a special theme, a special train, a special subject. The history of England is his special subject. He collects stamps and has got a special interest. This is a special question for you.

specialist ['speʃəlist], a specialist — specialists, a famous specialist, a good specialist. This doctor is an eye specialist.

specialize ['speʃəlaɪz], to specialize — specialized, to specialize in history, to specialize in maths. He specializes in collecting stamps. She specialized in teaching music.

8. John is a boaster. This is what he says:

- Everybody knows my collection of stamps.
- My collection of badges is famous and popular all over the world.
- I've got silver coins from all the countries.
- I've got two million stamps in my collection.
- I've got a very expensive collection of old pictures.

a) Express your doubt.

b) Disagree.

9. Make up sentences about your family and friends, which are true.

My mother			growing	stamps	
My father			travelling		
My grand- parents	is/are	fond of	collecting	books	...
My uncle			reading	music	
My cousin			making		
My friends					

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

-er/-or

translate — translator
decorate — decorator
collect — collector

write — writer
read — reader
travel — traveller

(see page 407)

-tion

celebrate — celebration
collect — collection
decorate — decoration
collect — collector — collection
decorate — decorator — decoration
translate — translator — translation

-ic

fantastic, thematic, Olympic

10. Enjoy your English and sing the song "Mr Crocodile", © 62, part 1.

MR CROCODILE

I

Never smile at a crocodile.

No, you can't get friendly with a crocodile.

Don't be taken in¹ by his welcome grin.²

He's imagining how well you'd fit within his skin.³

Never smile at a crocodile.

Never tip⁴ your hat and stop to talk awhile,⁵

Never run!

Walk away.

Say goodnight, not goodday!

Clear the isle.⁶

Never smile at Mr Crocodile.

LET US READ

11. Read the text and say what hobbies people can have.

HOBBIES

Different people like doing different things; different people have different hobbies. My brother is fond of collecting stamps. He has got a very good collection and he is proud of it. His stamps can tell you about different people and different coun-

¹ don't be taken in — зд. пусть тебя не обманывает

² welcome grin — доброжелательная ухмылка

³ how well you'd fit within his skin — насколько хорошо ты втиснешься в его шкуру

⁴ tip one's hat — небрежно поздороваться, едва прикоснувшись к шляпе

⁵ awhile [ə'wail] — ненадолго

⁶ clear the isle [ail] — очистим остров

tries. My brother often says that his hobby is popular with people of all ages.

Collecting stamps is easy and interesting. It is real fun. You begin to learn many interesting facts about history and famous people when you start to collect stamps. At first people collect every kind of stamps. But soon they begin to make special collections. Sometimes they specialize in stamps of one subject only: for example, birds, animals, flowers or sports. Birds or sports is your theme. This kind of collecting is called thematic. My brother's collection is thematic. His theme is fish.

My best friend, Nelly, is a collector too. She is fond of collecting badges. Her collection is thematic. Her theme is sports. She keeps her badges on the wall. When you come into her room you can see them all there.

My grandfather collected coins when he was a boy. Some people collect dolls. My uncle does. When he travels he always brings home dolls from different countries. Some people collect pictures, cups, toys, toy soldiers ['souldʒəz], books, pencils and many other things. But collecting things is not the only hobby people have. Some people are fond of travelling or gardening. Very many boys and girls are fond of sports and that is their hobby.

My aunt's hobby is taking pictures and my mother is fond of music.

If you have one, what is your hobby?

12. Little John read the text about hobbies and didn't understand it at all. This is how he has understood the text. Could you correct him?

- Hobby means to collect stamps.
- Collecting stamps is popular only with old people.
- Collecting stamps can teach you nothing.
- People usually begin to collect stamps for a special collection.
- Collectors never specialize in one subject.
- Thematic collections are not popular.

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- Thematic collections are not popular.

LET US TALK

13. Tell your classmates:
- what a hobby is;
 - what hobbies you know;
 - what things people usually collect;
 - what a thematic collection is;
 - what your favourite hobby is.
14. Look at the picture in Exercise 3 and say:
- what collections you can see there;
 - if there are any thematic collections there, what are they?
15. Let's play a game. Could you give a short summary of the text "Hobbies"? Make it as short as you can but don't forget important facts. Let's see who the champion is.

LET US WRITE

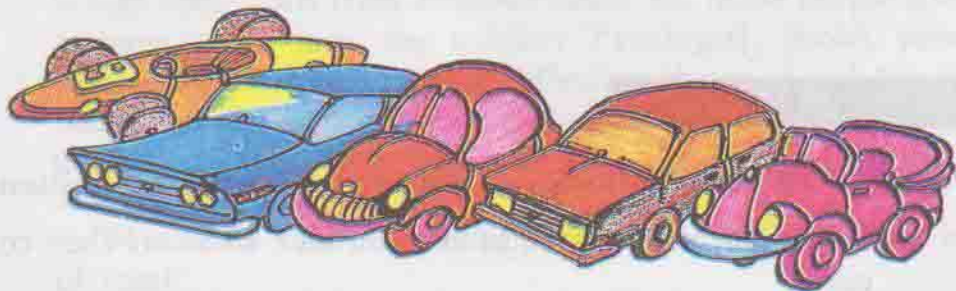
16. Look at the picture in Exercise 3 and write answers to the questions.
- How many square stamps can you see? What are their colours?
 - What are the themes of the square stamps?
 - How many Russian stamps are there in the pictures?
 - Is the collection of badges thematic? What is its theme?
 - How many silver coins are there in the picture?
 - What countries are the coins from?
17. Make up nouns from the verbs.
- | | -er/-or | -tion | | -er/-or |
|-----------|---------|-------|--------|---------|
| collect | — | — | travel | — |
| translate | — | — | speak | — |
| decorate | — | — | teach | — |
18. Write a few words about your hobby.

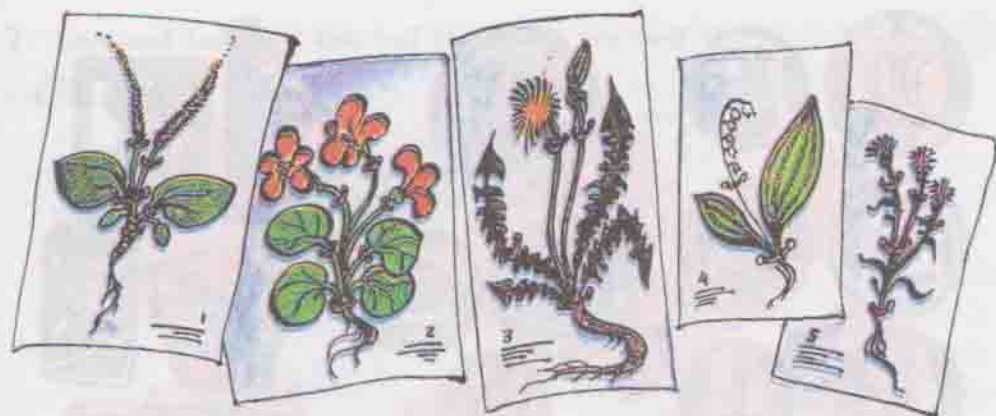
19. Learn how to write the new words.

to be fond of, to be proud of, to collect, collector, collection, stamp, coin, theme, thematic, badge, special, specialize, specialist

Lesson 38

1. Let's play a game. Look at the pictures for a moment, then close the book and say what the children have collected.







2. Look at the pictures of Exercise 1 again and say if the children's collections are thematic. What are their themes?
3. Give Jack's answers to Jill's questions.

Jill: What is your hobby, Jack?

Jack:

Jill: When did you begin to collect stamps?

Jack:

Jill: Have you got a big collection of stamps? Is it a thematic collection?

Jack:

Jill: What is your theme?

Jack:

4. Now pretend that one of you is Jack and the other is Jill. Act out the dialogue.
5. Think of five more questions that Jill could ask Jack.
6. Could you tell your classmates who or what you are proud of and why?

*Example: I'm proud of my granny's collection of silver coins.
They are from different countries.*

7. Look and say what Bob and his friends are fond of.



8. Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

programme ['prougræm], opera ['ɒprə], gangster ['gæŋgstə],
storm of applause ['stɔ:m əvə'plɔ:z], ballet ['bæleɪ], musical
['mjuzɪkl], actor ['æktə]

9. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, © 63.

[eɪ] age, **stage** [steɪdʒ], a stage — stages, on the stage. The dancer came onto stage and began to dance.

[aɪ] nice, **rise** [raɪz], to rise — **rose** — **risen**, to rise from a seat, to rise from a sofa. The sun rises in the East. What time does the sun rise in summer? When we lived in the country we rose at 7 every morning. The wind rose quickly.

[ɜː] form, **perform** [pə'fɔ:m], to perform — performed, to perform on the stage, to perform on the piano; to perform a play. We would like to perform at our school theatre.
performance [pə'fɔ:məns], a performance — performances, a wonderful performance. When does the performance begin?

performer [pə'fɔ:mə], a performer — performers. How many performers are there on the stage?

audience ['ɔ:diəns], a large audience, to have a large audience. That television programme has an audience of millions. There was a large audience at the theatre.

[ɑː] March, **part** [pɑ:t], a part — parts, an important part, to know the part, to learn the part by heart, to play a part. He acted his part well. Mr A. played a very important part in the life of the city.

to take part in. He takes part in all the performances.

[aɪ] seaside, **decide** [dɪ'saɪd], to decide — decided, to decide to do smth. He decided to become a pilot. It's difficult to decide who is right.

14. Look at the pictures and say:

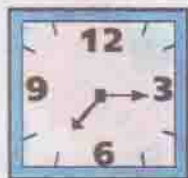
- a) what you usually do at this time;
- b) what you did yesterday.



10. Find out if your friends are fond of going to the theatre.

- Are you a theatre-goer?
- How often do you go to the theatre?
- Have you ever been to the Bolshoy Theatre? When was it?
- When did you last go to the theatre?
- Was it to see a ballet or to listen to an opera?
- Was it to see a musical or a play?
- How many famous actors were in it?
- Was there a storm of applause at the end?
- Is going to the theatre your hobby?

11. Look at the clock and say what time it is.



12. Try and read the new words.

meat — seat

party — part

age — stage

seaside — decide

water — quarter

like — rise

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

[ɔ:] water, ^{water} quarter ['kwɔ:tə], a quarter — quarters, a quarter of an apple, a quarter of an hour, in a quarter of an hour, at a quarter past two, at a quarter to eight. What's a quarter of 64? It's 16. A quarter of an hour is fifteen minutes. Shall we meet in a quarter of an hour? What's the time? It's a quarter past twelve.

[i:] meat, ^{seat} seat [si:t], a seat — seats, to take a seat. Bring two more chairs so that there are seats for everyone. I couldn't get a seat on the bus. Won't you take a seat?

15. Listen to the dialogue "Going to the Theatre", Ⓢ 64, and read it. Then read it as if you were Helen and Nelly.

GOING TO THE THEATRE

Helen: Hello! Hello! Nelly, it's me Helen.

Nelly: Oh, Helen, hi! How are you?

Helen: Fine. And how are you?

Nelly: I'm fine too. Look here, Helen, are you doing anything special tonight?

Helen: No, not really. Why?

Nelly: I've got two **tickets** for the ballet "Shchelkunchik". Have you seen it? Would you like to join me?

Helen: I'd love to. It's at the Bolshoy, isn't it?

Nelly: **Unfortunately** not tonight. It's on the other stage. But the dancers are the same and the scenery¹ is the same too.

Helen: That suits me fine. But what about our seats? Are the tickets expensive?

Nelly: I'm sorry, they are not cheap, but they are **in the stalls** and we'll see the stage very well.

Helen: OK. When and where shall we meet?

Nelly: I'll be at the bus stop at a quarter to 7.

Helen: Bye-bye, then.

Nelly: Bye.

16. Act out the dialogue of Exercise 15. (You can make it shorter.)

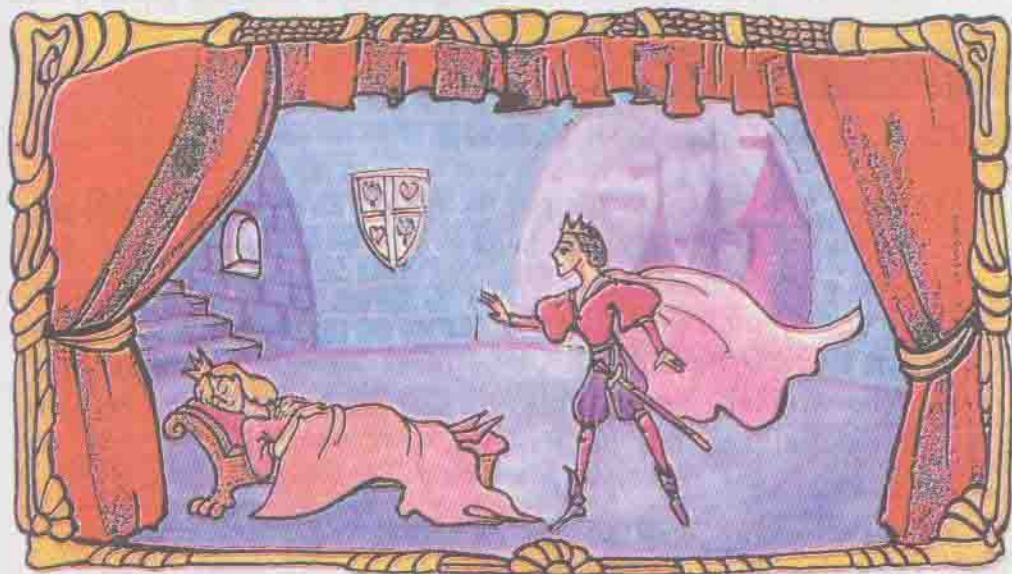
17. Many people who are theatre-goers say that going to the theatre is their hobby. Read how this hobby can begin.

¹ scenery ['si:nəri] — декорации (always in the singular)

MY FIRST VISIT TO THE BOLSHOY



I will never forget my first visit to the theatre. My mother took me to the Bolshoy Theatre to see "Sleeping Beauty". We took the underground there, as the Bolshoy Theatre is in the centre of Moscow. It took us a quarter of an hour to get there. When we arrived at the theatre we could see many people



in the hall. Some of them had programmes ['prougræmz] in their hands. My mother bought one for us. Then she led the way to our seats. They were not expensive but we could see the stage very well. Then the lights went down¹ and the curtain rose. We could see a beautiful palace on the stage and we could hear beautiful music. The scenery was fantastic. I liked the ballet ['bæleɪ] very much. The leading dancer was so good, that when the performance was over there was a storm of applause [ə'plɔ:z].² My mother enjoyed the performance greatly and she promised to take me to the opera ['ɒprə] at a later date.

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

LET US TALK

19. Say why the girl will never forget her first visit to the Bolshoy Theatre. Do you think she will become a theatre-goer? Will the theatre become her hobby?
20. Say if you have ever been to the Bolshoy Theatre and when it was. Did you see a ballet? Did you listen to the opera? What was it? Did you like it?
21. Tell your friends what your favourite theatre is and when you visited it last.

LET US WRITE

22. Fill in the prepositions where necessary.

- 1) Have you already bought a ticket ... London? The performance ... the theatre begins ... a quarter ... seven. And where are the tickets ... the play, ... the way?
- 2) How did you travel ... last summer? Did you go ... the mountains ... car or did you go ... foot?
- 3) Who will take part ... this work? I think many will because it's popular ... our pupils.

¹ the lights went down — огни погасли, свет погас

² there was a storm of applause — раздался гром аплодисментов

- 4) Where are our seats? I'm proud ... them. They are ... the stalls. I'm fond ... sitting ... the stalls as you can see ... the stage very well.

23. Look at the clocks and write what time it is.



24. Make up nouns from the verbs.

a) to perform —
to play —
to act —

b) to travel —
to cry —
to shout —

25. Learn how to write the words.

quarter, seat, stage, to rise (rose, risen), to perform, performance, performer, audience, part, to take part in smth, to decide, a ticket for (a play), unfortunately, in the stalls, at the theatre, theatre-goer

Lesson 39

LET US LEARN

1. Play a memory game. Look at the words for a moment, close them and then name all the words you remember.

theatre

perform

seat

audience

stage

part

performance

quarter

decide

rise, rose, risen

2. Think of a word from Lesson 38. Let your classmates guess what it is.
3. Say what the members of your family: a) usually do; b) did yesterday at this time; c) decided to do on Sunday.

- 1) at a quarter to seven;
- 2) at half past three;
- 3) at ten to four;
- 4) at a quarter past nine;
- 5) at twenty to ten.

4. Say as quickly as you can using the words "quarter" and "half".

3.30	3.15	5.45	5.15	5.30	7.15
11.45	13.30	8.45	9.30	10.15	

5. Your grandparents are theatre-goers. Find out if they have bought tickets for a play, what play (ballet, opera) it is, when they are going to be at the theatre, if their seats are expensive or cheap and if they are in the stalls.
6. Think of the sentences with the words: *stage, rise, performance, perform, part, audience*. Let your classmates agree or disagree with you.
7. Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

film [fɪlm], programme ['prɒgræm], comedy ['kɒmədi], detective [dɪ'tektɪv] film, black-and-white film, interval ['ɪntəvəl], video ['vɪdiəʊ], musical ['mju:zɪkəl], historical [hɪs'tɒrɪkl] film, colour film

8. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 65.
9. Find out if your friends are fond of going to the cinema and seeing different films.

1. Are you a cinema-goer?
2. How often do you usually go to the cinema?
3. What films do you like to see: comedies, musicals, historical or detective films? Other films?

4. Are there any intervals between the programmes in Russia?
5. Do you watch videos at home?
6. What detective film did you see last? What was it? When was it?

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

at the Bolshoy Theatre	at the "Pobeda"
at the Malyi Theatre	at the "Rossia"
at the Children's Theatre	at the "Zaryadye"
at the Arts Theatre	at the "Myr"

10. Work in pairs and ask each other: a) what is on at some cinemas and theatres of your city (town); b) what is on at your local cinema house. Describe the film which is on.
11. Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[i:] meat, **feature** ['fi:tʃə], a **feature film**. There are two feature films in (on) the programme. I'm a cinema-goer and I like to see feature films very much.

[u:] noon, **cartoon** [kɑ:'tu:n], a cartoon — cartoons. My little sister is fond of watching cartoons. "What's on today?" — "Just You Wait", a famous cartoon about a clever hare and a bad wolf.

[e] send, **documentary** [ˌdɒkju'ment(ə)rɪ], a **documentary film**. Are there any documentary films on the programme today? My father is fond of documentary films.

[aɪ] rise, **besides** [bi'saɪdz]. He didn't want to go to the party; and besides he had to work. There were many people at the cinema besides our class. I don't feel like going to the theatre and, besides, I'm very tired.

[u] good, **full** [ful], **to be full of smth.** The box is full of apples. The room was full of people. The wardrobe is full of clothes. The cup is half full. The cinema is full. The house is full.

[ou] grow, **though** [ðou]. I was late for school even though I got up very early. The feature film was good though there were no famous actors in it. Though it was already midnight he didn't stop working.

[ɛə] airport, **care** [kɛə], to care—cared. I don't care what happens. What would you like for dessert [di'zæt]? I don't care. Do you care for cartoons? He has never cared for historical films.

12. Make up sentences which are true, using the table.

Yesterday	my cousins		a feature film.
	my father	went to the cinema and saw	a documentary film.
	my friend		a historical film.
	my granny		a musical.
	my parents		a cartoon.

13. Answer the questions in the negative giving the two reasons. The words can help you.

Examples: P₁: Would you like to go for a walk this afternoon?

P₂: I'm afraid I can't. I'm going to the cinema and, besides, it's very cold.

- Would you like to go to the cinema tomorrow evening?
- Would you like to go to the football match this evening?
- Would you like to go to the ballet on Friday evening?
- Would you like to go to the musical tomorrow morning?
- Would you like to come and see me on Wednesday evening?
- Would you like to go to a concert ['kɒnsət] on Thursday evening?
- Would you like to go to the theatre on Tuesday?

... I'm going to the theatre and, besides, I'm not a cinema-goer.

... I'm going to the ballet and, besides, I don't care for football.

... I'm going to my granny's birthday and, besides, I've already seen this ballet.

... I'm going to the cinema and, besides, I'm not a theatre-goer.

... I'm going to a football match and, besides, I'm not fond of concerts.

... I'm very busy and, besides, I feel bad.

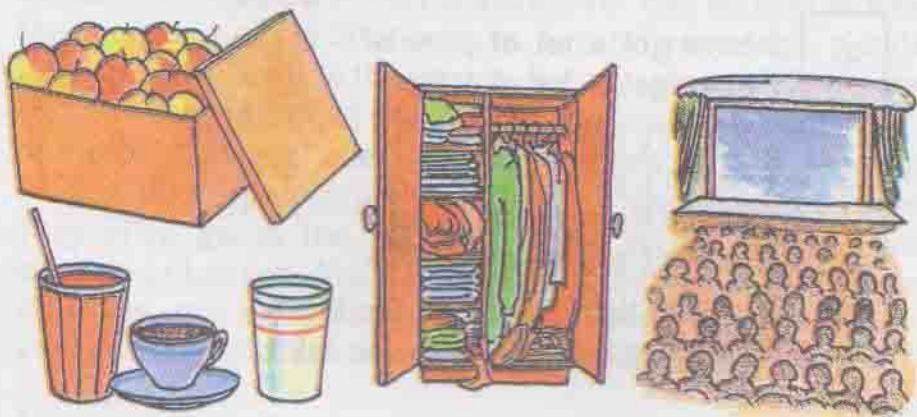
... I'm going to the museum and, besides, I've already been to this musical.

14. Answer the questions of Exercise 13 in the affirmative. Use the model.

Examples: P: Would you like to go for a walk this afternoon?

P: I'd love to, though I have much work to do.

15. Look at the pictures and say what the objects are full of.



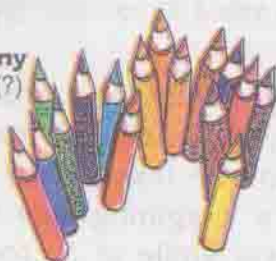
LOOK, READ, REMEMBER !

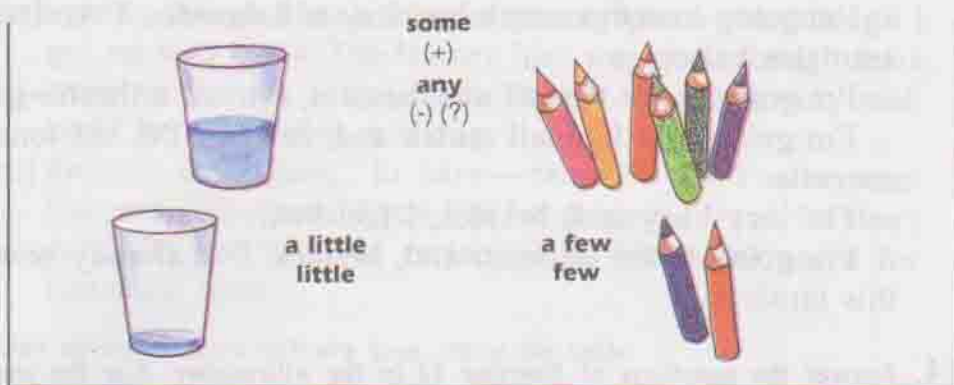


much
(-) (?)

a lot of
(+)

many
(-) (?)





Have you got **much** water?
 ? Have you got **many** pencils?
 Have you got **any** (a little) water?
 Have you got **any** (a few) pencils?

+ I have got a lot of pencils.
 I have got a lot of water.

I haven't got **any** pencils.
 I haven't got **any** water.
 - I haven't got **much** water.
 I haven't got **many** pencils.

There is **little** bread on the table.
 There are **few** books on the table.

LET US READ AND LEARN

16. Enjoy your English and sing the song "Mr Crocodile", © 66, part II.

MR CROCODILE

II

Never smile at a crocodile.
 No, you can't get friendly with a crocodile.
 Don't be taken in by his welcome grin.
 He's imagining how well you'd fit within his skin.
 Never smile at a crocodile.

Never tip your hat and stop to talk awhile.
Don't be rude!¹
Never mock!²
Throw³ a kiss, not a rock!⁴
Clear the isle and never smile at Mr Crocodile.

LET US READ

17. Would you like to know some facts about cinemas in England? Then read the text.

GOING TO THE CINEMA IN ENGLAND

When you go to the cinema in England you usually see a feature film and a documentary. There are no intervals between programmes in some cinemas, and people can stay there as long as they like. Cinema is very popular, but less so than it was at the beginning of the 20th century. Several years ago, people in England often went to the cinema, but now many of them stay at home and spend a quiet evening reading books and watching TV or videos ['vɪdiəʊz]. Besides which, tickets are very expensive.

But many people are still fond of going to the cinema. They often go to the "Odeon", which is one of the famous cinemas in London. You can see different films at the "Odeon": comedies, musicals, detective films, historical films, cartoons and love stories. You can see black-and-white films too.

18. Agree or disagree. Give your reasons.

1. The programmes in an English cinema are not long.
2. There is only a feature film in all programmes.
3. There are no intervals between programmes in some cinemas in England.

¹ rude [ruːd] — грубый

² mock [mɒk] — дразнить

³ throw a kiss — послать поцелуй

⁴ throw a rock — запустить булыжником

4. English people don't like to stay at home in the evenings.
5. You can see only cartoons at the "Odeon".

LET US TALK

19. Look through Exercise 17 again and say if you see any difference between Russian and English cinemas.
20. Could you tell your friends what films you have seen this week? Where did you see them? Were they interesting?

LET US WRITE

21. Fill in *much*, *many*, *a lot of*.

1) I have ... work to do. 2) Peter has drunk ... milk, hasn't he?
3) Have you got ... friends at school? 4) There are ... cinemas in my city. 5) I don't have ... apples in the fridge. 6) There are not ... cartoons in the programme. 7) Have you got ... butter on the plate?

22. Open the brackets and choose the right word.

1) I have (*a little*, *a few*) free time. 2) There are (*few*, *little*) badges in my collection yet. 3) There were (*little*, *few*) coins on the table. 4) There is (*a little*, *a few*) soup in my plate. 5) There is (*little*, *few*) milk in the silver cup.

23. Do Exercise 4 in writing.

24. Learn how to write the new words.

cinema-goer, cartoon, feature film, documentary film, besides, though, full, to be full of, to care for

OPTIONAL LESSON

Lesson 40

LET US LEARN

1. Name all kinds of films you know. Say which of them you like the best and why.

2. Ask your friends to think of a film. Guess what film it is.

Example: — Is it a comedy?

— No, it isn't.

— Is it a ... ?

3. Say who in your class (your family) is a cinema-goer or a theatre-goer, how often they go to the cinema (theatre). What films (plays...) do they like to see?

4. Say what the old people care for and why.

flower	detective	stories	musicals	cartoons
voyages	trips	children	films	animals
tures				pic-

5. Nelly seldom cares for what she reads, eats, drinks... Answer her friends' questions for her.

Example: — Would you like coffee or tea?

— I don't care.

1. Would you like to watch TV or to go to the cinema?
2. Would you like to see the ballet or to listen to the opera?
3. Would you like to have seats in the stalls or in the balcony
[ˈbælkəni]?
4. Would you like to collect badges or coins?
5. Would you like to watch a documentary film?

6. Nick is a very good pupil. He is good at many subjects and has a lot of hobbies. Could you tell us what he is good at and what his hobbies are? Follow the model.

Example: Nick is very good at Maths and, besides, he is fond of collecting stamps.

7. These children are very little but they can do many things well. Say how old they are and what they can do. Follow the model.

Example: Lena can draw very well though she is only seven.



10



9



13



6



8



7



8. Imagine a fairy tablecloth. Say what the cups, glasses, plates and boxes on it are full of.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

say

Say where you live, please.

Don't say what you are going to do.

The children **said** to their mum that they had a new teacher.

Nick **says**: "I like cartoons."

What did he **say**?

tell (somebody)

Tell me where you live, please.

Don't tell them what you are going to do.

The children **told** their mother about their new teacher.

Nick always **tells** me he likes cartoons.

What did he **tell** you?

9. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, © 67.

10. Read the words and try to guess what they mean.

concert ['kɒnsət], optimism ['ɒptɪmɪzəm], California [kælɪ'fɔːnjə], character ['kærəktə], Chicago [ʃɪ'kɑːɡoʊ], Los Angeles [ləs 'ændʒɪliːz]

11. Try and read the words:

and — **land**

meat — **mean**

bell — **tell**

date — **create**

seen — **screen**

North — **born**

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

[æ] and, **land** [lænd], a land — lands, my native land, to visit different lands. This land is your land. Walt Disney has made a new land for children and their parents.

[i:] seen, **screen** [skriːn], a screen — screens, to be on the screen. The teacher asked me to look at the screen.

[e] chess, **success** [sək'ses], to have great success, to be a success. The little girl had much success at the school concert. The new play was a big success. The plan was a great success.

[ei] date, **create** [kri'eit], to create — created, to create a character, to create a part, to create a new land. A writer creates characters ['kærəktəz] in his books. Who has created this wonderful work of art?

[i:] meat, **mean** [mi:n], to mean — **meant** — **meant**. I don't understand what you meant when you said it. "Red" meant beautiful in old Russia. What do you mean? I mean that Red Square was called "Beautiful Square" many centuries ago.

[e] bell, **tell** [tel], to tell — **told** — **told**, to tell smb about smth, to tell a lie, to tell the truth, to tell fairy-tales. Tell me where you live. I told him my name. Mother told us to be quiet. Never tell a lie! He told the news to everybody in the house.

[ɔ:] autumn, **also** ['ɔ:lsou]. He swims well and he is also a good tennis player. Does she also speak English?

North, **born** [bɔ:n] to be born. A. S. Pushkin, the greatest Russian poet, was born in 1799. L. N. Tolstoy was born in 1828. When were you born? I was born twelve years ago.

13. Think of five famous people and say when they were born.

14. Read and compare.

A

to be a great success

The documentary film **was a great success.**

W. Disney's cartoons **are a great success.**

The ballet I saw last night **was a great success.**

to have great success

The documentary film **has great success.**

W. Disney's cartoons **have great success.**

The ballet I saw last night **had great success.**

B

too

also

I like to watch cartoons **too**.
She is a good pupil and a very
kind girl **too**.

I **also** like to watch cartoons.
She is a good pupil and **also**
a very kind girl.

Do you live in Moscow **too**?

Do you **also** live in Moscow?

LET US READ AND LEARN

15. Listen to the dialogue "What's on Television Tonight?", Ⓢ 68. Then read and learn it by heart.

	TV Page	
BBC-1	BBC-2	ITV
6.00 "Mary in Love" (romantic comedy)	6.00 News and weather	6.00
7.15 Police story	6.30 Film "Cleopatra"	7.30
8.15 On concert Michael Jackson	8.00 Tonight in London (documentary film)	
9.00 The 9 o'clock news	9.30 Football match	
9.30 "Nobody but You" (soap opera)		

WHAT'S ON TELEVISION TONIGHT?

Jack: Hello, Mum... I'm at home!

Mum: Hello, Jack. Are you tired, dear?

Jack: Yes, I am. What's the time?

Mum: It's a quarter past six.

Jack: Oh, that late? What's on television tonight?

Mum: There's a good musical programme on at a quarter past eight.

Jack: Yes... and there's a good programme on after the news.

Mum: Shall we watch it? It's my favourite **soap opera**.¹

Jack: Oh, no! I can't watch it after all. There's a football match on BBC-2 at the same time.

Mum: But, Jack, I would love to see the soap opera.

Jack: OK, Mum. I'll go and watch the match at my granny's.

LET US READ

16. Have you ever heard of Walt Disney? What is he famous for? Read the text to find out.



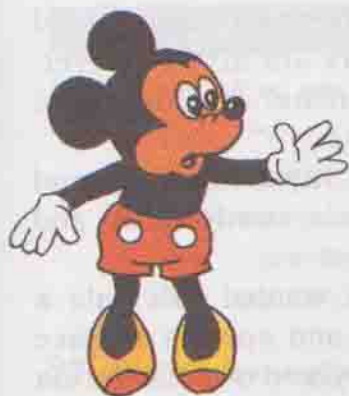
WALT DISNEY'S WORLD

I think you know the name of Walt Disney. To many people in our century his name means the world of cartoon. W. Disney has created a lot of short cartoons and many longer films. His name is very famous, and not only in America.

Walt Disney was born in Chicago on December 5, 1901. Then his family left that city in the North of America for a place in the South. When Walt Disney grew up, he began to draw pictures and create cartoons, and one day he had an idea to make a mouse the main character [*kæræktə*] of the cartoons.

He told his wife, Lilian, about this. He saw this mouse character as a funny friendly little thing, who could speak, dance and sing and who, in fact, could live like a man. "That's a good idea," Lilian said. "Call him Mickey." So that is what Dis-

¹ soap opera [*'səʊp'ɒrə*] — телесериал на семейные и бытовые темы (сентиментального характера)



ney called him. In 1928 the audience saw Mickey Mouse on the screen for the first time. Mickey became very popular and soon Walt Disney and Mickey Mouse were famous stars.

Then came other characters: Donald Duck, Pluto, and many, many more. Some



of them are bright, some are not, but all of them are usually kind and friendly. And Disney's main characters are always clever. In fact Disney has created a special animal world full of optimism ['optimizm] and success.

Disney's stories end happily. All his films are easy and nice to watch. The audience always feels comfortable and enjoys his cartoons very much.

One day an idea came to Disney. He wanted to create a special place, a special land for children and parents to have fun together. So he built Disneyland. Disneyland is in California near Los Angeles.

It is a place for children of all ages. It is also a place for their parents to return to the world of childhood¹ because that is what happens when they spend a day at Disneyland. At Disneyland you can have a voyage on a boat, you can take a train, you can travel to the stars, take a trip to the mountains, meet all the Disney characters... or just sit in the sun and eat ice-cream!

17. Divide the text into two parts and name them.

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

LET US TALK

19. Could you tell your classmates:

- a) what you know about Walt Disney?
- b) how Mickey Mouse came onto the screen?
- c) why Disney's cartoons are so popular with the audience?
- d) what you know about Disneyland?

20. Tell your classmates about:

- a) your favourite W. Disney's cartoon;
- b) your favourite Russian cartoon.

¹ childhood ['tʃaɪldhʊd] — детство

LET US WRITE

21. Fill in *tell* or *say*.

1. He ... "I'm proud of my new thematic collection of stamps."
2. He always ... his mother where he goes.
3. They never ... a lie.
4. We ... we were cold after our trip in the country.
5. My cousin ... me she was fond of travelling.

22. Write a few words about your favourite cartoon.

23. Learn how to write the new words.

land, screen, success, to have success, to be a success,
to create, to mean (meant, meant), to tell (told, told), also,
to be born

Lesson 41

LET US LEARN

1. Look at the pictures and say when the people were born.

September 5, 1924 March 23, 1933 August 6, 1948
February 18, 1973 January 1, 1987



2. Could you use *also* instead of *too*?

- 1) I am proud of my uncle too.
- 2) Nick has a very good collection of badges too.
- 3) The audience was fond of the scenery too.
- 4) My friend is fond of cartoons too.
- 5) She cares for soap operas too.
- 6) The feature film was a success too.

3. Make up as many true sentences as you can.

The play	is/was	a great success.
The cartoon		
The feature film		
The picture		
The documentary film		

4. Read the sentences from Exercise 3 and tell them using *to have great success*.

Example: The documentary film has had great success.

5. What Tim says is not true, so Bob corrects him. Say it for Bob.

1. I've created 20 new models of planes.
2. I've created a hundred works of art.
3. They showed me twenty times on the screen.
4. Yesterday you could see me on the screen. I took part in a soap opera.

6. Think of some sentences using the words *mean*, *tell*, *say*.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

kind — **unkind**

easy — **uneasy**

happy — **unhappy**

friendly — **unfriendly**

important — **unimportant**

finished — **unfinished**

comfortable — **uncomfortable**

7. Disagree with Nelly using the example.

Example: Nelly: My cousin is very kind.

P1: Oh, no. He isn't. He is unkind. He never feeds birds in winter.

- The book is easy to read.
- The news is important.
- The armchair is comfortable.
- The boys in the yard are very friendly.
- The story is finished.
- Nelly's cousin is happy.

8. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, © 69.

9. Look at the pictures and say where the people went yesterday and what they did there.

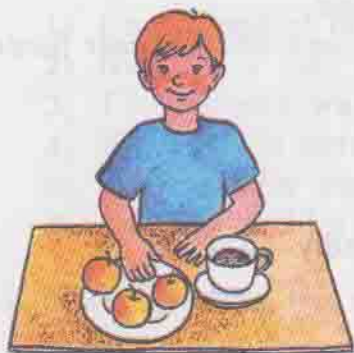


10. Diana was not lucky yesterday. She tried to do a lot of things but they were not interesting. Tell your friend about her complaints¹ and change the underlined words in Diana's sentences:

- The book was not interesting to read.
- The feature film was long and not interesting to watch.
- The TV programme was not interesting at all.
- The cartoon was not funny and not interesting.
- The documentary film was difficult to understand and it was not interesting.

¹ complaint. [kəm'pleɪnt] — жалоба

11. Read and compare.



less

Nick has **little** coffee in the cup.

Ann has **less** coffee.

less milk less water

less bread less juice



fewer

Nick has **few** apples on the plate.

Ann has **fewer** apples.

fewer boxes fewer plates

fewer cups fewer glasses

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

[ɒ] not, **novel** ['nɒvəl], a novel — novels, a long novel, an interesting novel, a famous novel, my favourite novel, the novels by L. Tolstoy, the novels by I. Turgenev. My mother is fond of reading novels. A novel usually tells us about different places, and people like those in real life.

[ɪ] in, **fiction** ['fɪkʃn], a work of fiction. Novels and short stories are works of fiction. He likes to read works of fiction. I'm not fond of history, I'm fond of fiction.

listen ['lɪsn], to listen — listened, **to listen to** a concert, to listen to music, to listen to a teacher. Listen to me, please! I'm listening to you but I don't hear anything.

[u:] truth, **true** [tru:], a true story, a true letter, a true friend, a true teacher. Is the news true? Is it true that you have bought a car? Everything he told you is true.

[ɔ:] more, **boring** ['bɔ:rɪŋ], a boring book, a boring soap opera, a boring film, a boring play. Nobody is fond of reading boring books. The film was not interesting, it was long and boring.

[aɪ] life, **library** ['laɪbrəri], a good library, a big library. Mary went to the school library to take out some books. I never study in the library.

[e] ever, **whatever** [wət'evə]. Take whatever you want to eat. Whatever he says is very important. Don't change your plans, whatever happens.

wherever [,weər'evə]. I will go wherever you go. You must find him wherever he is.

13. Make up as many true sentences as you can.

a)	he/she			always	
	the teacher	say	is	never	
Whatever	my mother	says	(not)	usually	true.
	they			often	
				sometimes	
b)	he/she			him...	
Wherever	my cousin	is	tell	her...	
	my friends	are		them...	
	they				

14. Guess the meanings of the words *whoever*, *whenever* and think of the sentences with them.

LET US READ AND LEARN

15. Listen to the dialogue, Ⓢ 70. Then read and learn it by heart.

Mike: Hello, Nick! Where are you going?

Nick: To the library.

Mike: To the library? I didn't know you were fond of going there.

Nick: You're right! I seldom visit libraries. But now I must write a story for my Russian class about a trip to a place I have never been to.

Mike: Did your teacher tell you to go to the library?

Nick: No, he didn't. He asked us to use our imagination, but I can't.

Mike: So, what are you going to do?

Nick: To look through some books. That's why I'm going to the library.

Mike: Good luck to you!

LET US READ

16. Listen to the poem "A Book", © 71. Read and learn it.

A BOOK

(by Adelaide Love)

A book, I think, is very like
A little golden¹ door,
That takes me into places
Where I've never been before.

It leads me into fairyland
Or countries strange and far.
And, best of all, the golden door
Always stands ajar.²

17. Would you like to know what Helen's hobby is? Then read her letter to Mary and then say what it is.

¹ golden [ˈɡouldən] — золотой

² ajar [əˈdʒɑː] — открытый

25 Station Road
Los Angeles, California, 90023
June 23, 1993

Dear Maria,

I'm sorry I haven't written so long. I was very busy last month but now school is over and I can write a letter to you. Things are going well for me. I'm learning a lot in my French class and I feel better about speaking French now. Last night I think I even spoke French when I was sleeping! But I still have some problems ['probləmz], you know.

In your last letter you asked me to write a few words about my hobbies. Well, I'm fond of reading. I've got a very good collection of books at home and I'm really proud of it. I can't say my collection is thematic. I've got different books: fiction and historical novels. I've got many books about animals and birds. I also have books which can tell you about different countries and lands. I think many people can say that their hobby is reading and I am sure it is easy to explain why. We learn when we read books.

Whatever you do, wherever you go, you'll always need a true friend and a good teacher. This friend and the teacher for you is the book. I've already read many books. Some of them are very interesting indeed; some are boring. Some of them are easy to read, and some are difficult to understand. But I usually read all of them up to the end. As I have already said my collection of books at home is good, but I often go to the library and take books to read there. My favourite books are about animals.

Now I really think I'm finishing. Sorry for such a long letter!

Remember me to your parents.¹

Love, Helen

¹ Remember me to your parents.—Передавай привет своим родителям.

18. True, false or don't know?

1. Maria is seventeen years old.
2. Helen is learning English.
3. Helen has written a long letter to Maria.
4. Helen has no fiction in her library at home.
5. Books can't teach people anything.
6. Some books are easy to read.
7. Some books are difficult to understand.
8. Helen reads all books up to the end.

LET US TALK

19. Find out who in your class is fond of reading books. Tell him/her in short about Helen's hobby.
20. Have you got a library at home? Are there many books in it? What books have you got? Have you read all of them? Do you always read books up to the end?
21. What is your favourite book? Tell your classmates about it.
22. Have you ever read a book you didn't like? If yes, say why you didn't like it.

LET US WRITE

23. Write the opposites.

kind, comfortable, happy, friendly, important

24. Write sentences with the words from "Look, Read, Remember!" (p. 294).
25. Paul has less furniture in his room than Nick. Write Paul's sentences about his room.

Example: I have fewer bookcases.

26. Kate has much food in her kitchen. Ann has less food. Write 5—6 sentences about Ann.

Example: Ann has less cheese than Kate.

1. Name some hobbies people can have. Say a few words about each of them.
2. Look through Lessons 37–40 and name all the hobbies mentioned there. Is travelling a hobby? What other hobbies which are not mentioned in the lessons can you name? Say what you think of them.
3. Say all you can about your hobby.
4. Have you ever seen a true collection of coins (stamps, badges)? Tell us about one of them.
5. Which of your family is a theatre-goer? Do you know: a) which is his/her favourite theatre? b) what he/she likes best (operas, ballets, plays, other performances)?
6. What is your favourite theatre? Why do you like it? How often do you go there?
7. Which of your friends is a cinema-goer? How often does he/she go to the cinema? What kind of films does he/she like to see?
8. What films are his/her favourite? What are your favourite films?

LET US TALK

Lesson 42

Review 5

Listening-comprehension (71)

OPTIONAL LESSON

novel, fiction, to listen (to), true, boring, library, whatever, wherever, whoever, whenever, to use one's imagination, up to the end

27. Learn how to write these words.

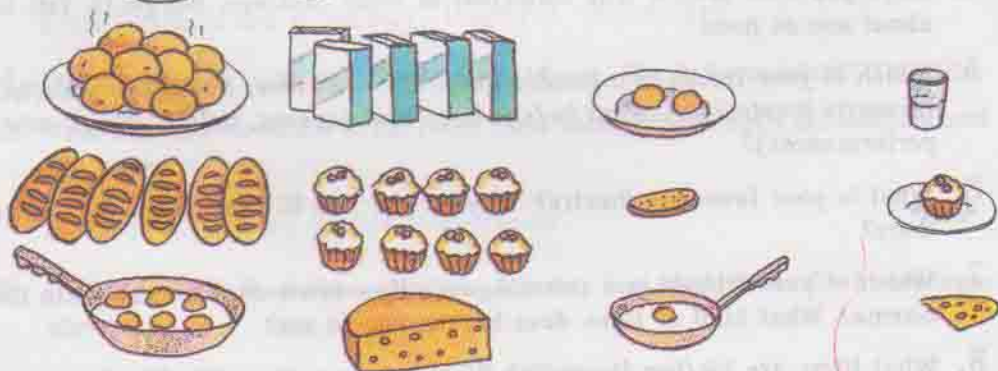
9. Do you like to read books? What sort of books do you like to read? Do you often go to the library or do you have many books at home? Tell us about the book you read last.
10. Choose a partner and talk about hobbies.
11. Look at the pictures and say why Paul is so big and strong and Denny is not. Use the example.

Example: Paul eats a lot of potatoes. Denny eats fewer potatoes than Paul.

Paul



Denny



12. Choose a partner and make up a dialogue. (Invite your friend to go to the theatre. You can go to see a ballet, a performance, to listen to an opera. You're free on Friday and Saturday. Your friend is busy on Friday.)

13. Harry invites Liz to go to the cinema. Say Liz's part for her.

Harry: Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?

Liz:

Harry: There is a horror movie at the "Odeon" and a Disney cartoon at the "Classic".

Liz:

Harry: OK. Horror movie then. Shall I buy tickets for the seven o'clock show?

Liz:

Harry: Would you like to go to the cinema tomorrow then? Are you free tomorrow?

Liz:

Harry: Let's meet at a quarter to seven at the cinema tomorrow then. Bye.

Liz: Bye. See you.

14. Now imagine that one of you is Harry and the other is Liz. Act out the conversation. Don't forget to change over.

15. Imagine that you are Harry. Could you invite Liz to (a ballet, an opera, a video, a concert, a football match)? Think of your own dialogue and act it out with your partner.

LET US READ

16. Choose and read aloud as quickly as you can the words on the topic "Hobbies". Who is the best?

be fond of, be proud of, be born, also, quarter, cartoon, success, mean, special, audience, screen, besides, cinema, create, full of, stamp, seat, collection, coin, performance, rise, stage, documentary, thematic, badge, though, theatre, travelling, growing flowers, feature film, fiction, library, true, novel, boring, whatever, wherever

17. Read the text "A Trip to London". Could you divide it into parts and give the name to each of them?

A TRIP TO LONDON

Dear Bernie,

I'm having a fantastic time visiting London. But first a few words about my journey. I left my place for the airport at a quarter to seven. I wanted to give you a call but didn't have a coin and so I decided to write to you from London. I caught a



plane from Kennedy airport. The flight was very good and comfortable and, besides, it was very fast. I arrived in London at midnight. I had dinner on the plane and a few drinks. I also watched a feature film. You know I don't care for such films. They are usually boring. That one was. And, besides, the screen was very small and the sound was very bad. I couldn't understand whoever was speaking, or what they were saying. I didn't watch it up to the end and read a book instead. It was an interesting novel about some unknown land. Wherever I go, as you know, I always take books with me. I am fond of reading but there are no libraries on planes or trains when you travel! I mean you have to create a library for yourself!

I would like to tell you about the man who sat next to me on the plane. He is a famous collector of stamps. He has some big thematic collections and is very proud of them. He specializes in birds and animals and I think he knows all about them.



And now I'm visiting London theatres and concert halls. I usually buy tickets for seats in the stalls because I like to see the stage, the scenery and the actors clearly. I like to hear their voices well. Yesterday I went to see some of Walt Disney's cartoons. They were funny, kind, clever, sad and full of very friendly characters. The audience thought they were a great success.

I'm taking short trips around London at night. I have already taken a lot of pictures of this beautiful city. I'm coming back to New York on Tuesday the 13th of August. See you at the airport.

Yours, Bob

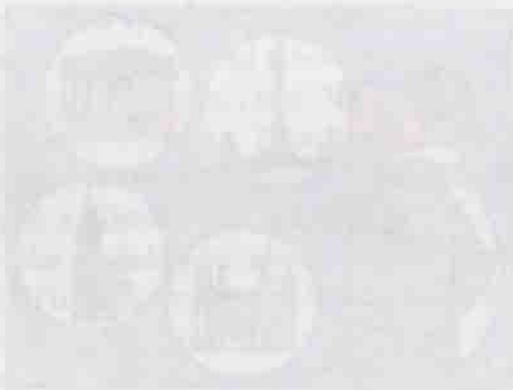


18. Read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.
19. Say what places of interest Bob has visited in London.
20. Can you say that travelling, collecting stamps, taking pictures are Bob's hobbies? What is his hobby?

LET US WRITE

21. Write what you can about your hobbies.

Home Reading Lesson 11



AMERICA (THE USA), I

Lesson 43

LET US LEARN

1. Play a memory game. Look at the pictures for a moment. Then close the book and name all the hobbies you can remember.



2. a) Can you match the beginning of the stories with these headlines? Give the correct number to each headline.
b) Choose one of the beginnings, make up a story.

"MORE BAD LUCK!"

A LUCKY FIND

C THE "JOURNEY" OF A STAMP

**"THE SLEEPING BEAUTY"
ON AGAIN!**

1 Timi Wall went home from school yesterday. Suddenly he saw a small silver coin under the tree.

2 Jane Porter and her sister were the happiest girls yesterday. They are theatre-goers and yesterday when they came up to the Bolshoy Theatre

3 Michael Harris was in the car. It was cold and rainy outdoors. Michael had no keys for his flat. He did not know what to do. Suddenly

4 Walter Green had a very good collection of stamps. But when he opened his album in the morning he could not find his most expensive stamp in the album. "Where is it?" cried Walter. "Has somebody stolen it?"

3. Will you say why Jenny can't make a pie? Use *few* or *little*.

Example: She can't make a pie because she has little sugar.

Apple Pie
3 apples
200 grammes of butter¹
100 grammes of sugar
salt
500 grammes of flour²
1 glass of milk
3 eggs



LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

1)

sea + man = seaman

milk + man = milkman

police + man = policeman

post³ + man = postman

fisher + man = fisherman

seaman — seamen

milkman — milkmen

policeman — policemen

postman — postmen

fisherman — fishermen

2)

bed + room = bedroom

time + table = timetable

arm + chair = armchair

black + board = blackboard

foot + ball = football

basket + ball = basketball

(see p. 407)

¹ butter ['bʌtə] — масло

² flour ['flaʊə] — мука

³ post [pəʊst] — почта

4. Match the parts of the words and make up 10 compounds.

when	black	home	up	down	work	man
ever	mate	chair	sea	board	where	
stairs	arm	cup	class	ever	stairs	
board	side					

5. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 73.

6. Read the words and try to guess their meanings. Who has guessed all the meanings?

continent ['kɒntɪnənt], central ['sentrəl], kilometre ['kɪləˌmɪtə], planet ['plænət], form [fɔ:m], start [stɑ:t]

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

[Δ] love, **discover** [dɪ'skʌvə], to discover — discovered, to discover a land. Who discovered America? It is important to discover how it has happened. We suddenly discovered that it was too late to catch the train.

discoverer [dɪ'skʌvərə]. A discoverer is one who discovers. Columbus was a great discoverer. Do you know any other discoverers?

discovery [dɪ'skʌvəri], a great discovery, an important discovery. I have read a very interesting book about important discoveries of our century. Television is a very important discovery of the 20th century.

[ei] main, **sail** [seɪl], a sail — sai's. The sail caught the wind and the boat started to move. There was a beautiful white sail on the boat.

to sail — sailed. The boat sailed out of the port. The ship will sail for America in two weeks. When are you going to sail?

sailor, a good sailor, a bad sailor. Would you like to become a sailor? What does he do? He is a sailor.

[i:] each, reach [ri:tʃ], to reach — reached, to reach the mountain, to reach the port. We started for London in the morning and reached the city at 5 o'clock. When shall we reach the port?

8. Make up as many true sentences as you can.

I	is		reading books	
He	was		reading stories	about great
She	am	fond of	listening to stories	discoveries.
	are			
They	were		listening to facts	

9. Could you answer the questions?

1. Who discovered America?
2. Have you ever sailed? When was it?
3. Are there usually sails on modern ships? Can you see a sail on a boat?
4. How long does it take you to reach the nearest theatre from your house?

LET US READ AND LEARN

10. Listen to the poem "Happy Thought", © 74. Then read and learn it.



HAPPY THOUGHT

(by Robert Louis Stevenson)

The world is so full
Of a number of things.
I'm sure we should all
Be happy as kings.

LET US READ

11. Practise in reading proper names.

America, Central America, North America, South America, Christopher Columbus [*'kristəfə kə'lambəs*], the United [*ju'naitid*] States of America, the USA [*ði'ju:'es'ei*], the States [*ðə'steits*]

12. Read the text and say what Christopher Columbus discovered in 1492 — a country or a continent. (Before reading the text be sure you can read the words of Exercise 6 properly.)

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

In our days everybody knows what the word "America" means. First of all it is the name of the country — the United States of America — or just America. And then America is the name of the two continents — North America and South America. These two continents, North and South America, form the part of the world called America.

Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492.

"In fourteen hundred and ninety-two Columbus sailed the ocean blue..."

This is a song that many children learn about Christopher Columbus and his journey to America.

We don't know much about the man. He was born in Italy but lived in Spain for a long time. He was a seaman and made many sea voyages. In 1492 the King and the Queen of Spain



gave him money to go to India. He decided to sail west as he was sure that our planet was round. And after sailing 4000 miles [miles] (6400 kilometres), he reached some land. Columbus thought that it must be India but it was not. It was a new land — a new continent. It was America — Central America in fact. People began to speak about the land as “the New World”.

13. True, false or don't know?

1. The word *America* means the name of the country and the name of the two continents.
2. Christopher Columbus discovered the new continent America.
3. Christopher Columbus discovered the new continent in 1492.
4. Nobody remembers Columbus's voyage.
5. People know everything about this famous discoverer.
6. Columbus was born in Spain.
7. Columbus lived all his life in Italy.
8. “The New World” was the name of the new land.

LET US TALK

14. What have you learnt about Christopher Columbus? Say a few words about him. The plan will help you.
- Christopher Columbus. Place and country where he was born.
 - Country where he lived.
 - Columbus's profession and interests.
 - Columbus's first voyage to the west.
 - Land Columbus looked for — land Columbus discovered.
 - The name of the new land.
15. Choose a partner and talk about Christopher Columbus.

LET US WRITE

16. Do Exercise 4 in writing.
17. Use the right form of the word.
1. A ... (*milkman, milkmen*) brings milk to us every morning.
 2. ...(*postman, postmen*) bring letters and telegrams [*ˈtelɪgræmz*].
 3. The burglar was afraid and didn't get into the flat because he saw a ... (*policeman, policemen*).
 4. Christopher Columbus wanted to become a ... (*seaman, seamen*) when he was still a little boy.
 5. There are many ... (*fisherman, fishermen*) in this place.
18. Write a short story about Christopher Columbus.
19. Learn how to write these words.

to discover, discoverer, discovery, sail, to sail, sailor, to reach

Lesson 44

LET US LEARN

1. Could you say what Christopher Columbus discovered? When did he discover the new continent? How did he reach it?
2. Make up as many true sentences as you can.

Example: When I reached the country house I saw nobody there.

When	they		the theatre...
	I	reached	the bus stop...
	he		the railway station...
			the airport...
			the country house...

3. Think of your own sentences using: *discover, discoverer, discovery, sail, sailor, reach.*
4. Answer the questions.
 - Have you ever seen sails?
 - When was it?
 - Where was it?
 - What colour were the sails?
 - Have you ever sailed in a boat?
 - Would you like to?
 - Can you sail if there is no wind?
5. Name as many compounds as you can. Who is the champion?
6. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 75.
7. Read the words and try to guess their meanings. Who has guessed all the meanings?

territory [ˈterɪtəri], traditional [trəˈdɪʃnəl], start [stɑ:t], group [gru:p], colony [ˈkɒləni], Mayflower [ˈmeɪflaʊə]

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

[ɪə] ear, **appear** [ə'piə], to appear — appeared, to appear in the dark. Suddenly a ship appeared on the sea. When are you going to appear? He wasn't at home at 5 and he didn't appear until 6.

interesting, **interested** [ˈɪntrɪstɪd], to be interested in smth, to be interested in doing smth. Heidi was never interested in the city life. Clara was interested in reading books and going to the theatre. We are all interested in English.

[aɪ] I, **island** [ˈaɪlənd], an island — islands, a big island, a small island. An island is smaller than a continent. Great Britain is an island, Cuba [ˈkju:bə] is an island too.

[e] let, **settlement** [ˈsetlmənt], a settlement — settlements, an old settlement. The people who left England for America in the 17th century built many settlements in their new country.

[aʊ] out, **round** [raʊnd], a round ball, a round table, a round tower. The Earth is round. The table is round.

9. Make up as many true sentences as you can.

He			books.
She	is		music.
The teacher	are		travelling.
My friends	was	interested in	the sea...
My granny	were		collecting stamps.
The sailors			reading fiction...

10. Could you answer the questions?

1. Where was Christopher Columbus born?
2. Is North America an island or a continent?
3. Is Klin a big city or a small settlement?
4. When does the sun usually appear in the sky in summer?
What about the moon?

5. Is your table at home square or round? What about your desk?
6. There are always sails on a boat, aren't there?
7. The 20th century is the century of great discoveries, isn't it?

LET US READ AND LEARN

11. Listen to the poem "Let's Remember Columbus", © 76. Then read and learn it.

LET'S REMEMBER COLUMBUS

In fourteen hundred and ninety-two
Columbus sailed the ocean blue...
Let's sing together this old song
About the voyage that took him long,
About the sailors, those strong brave¹ men.
Let's sing and remember them all again!

12. Practise in reading proper names.

Italy ['itali], Spain [speɪn], India ['ɪndiə], Cuba ['kju:bə],
Plymouth ['plɪməθ], Mayflower ['meɪflaʊə]

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

Country	Language	Country	Language
America	— American	England	— English
India	— Indian	Spain	— Spanish
Italy	— Italian		

13. Read the text "Christopher Columbus's Voyages" and say what the "Mayflower" was.

¹ brave [breɪv] — храбрый

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS'S VOYAGES

Columbus made some more voyages to the New World. He discovered some more islands in Central America. Spain was very much interested in this land, in this territory and had some Spanish settlements in South and Central America and in the South of North America too.

The second great voyage of Christopher Columbus began in September in 1493. He had seventeen ships with him. On this voyage he reached Cuba, but didn't know it was an island. Columbus made four trips in all to the New World but he never landed on the mainland of North America.

England became interested in the New World too. The first English settlements appeared in America at the beginning of the seventeenth century. On the 6th of September in 1620 a group of people left England for the New World. They sailed from the English city of Plymouth, on board the ship the "Mayflower". They wanted to start a new life and to have no problems with the church.

After three months' voyage these people landed in the Northeast of America. There were 74 men and 28 women on the "Mayflower". They set up a colony and called that part of the country "New England".

14. True, false or don't know?

1. Columbus made 12 sea voyages.
2. Columbus had fifteen ships during his second voyage to the New World.
3. Columbus visited North America several times.
4. Columbus made four trips in all to the New World.
5. There were no women on the "Mayflower".
6. On the 6th of September in 1620 a group of people left England for the New World.
7. There were Spanish settlements in South America and in the South of North America.

8. English settlements appeared in America in the North-east at the beginning of the 17th century.
9. The people from England came to America on board the ship the "Mayflower" in 1620.

15. Divide the text into two parts and name them.

LET US TALK

16. What have you learnt about Christopher Columbus and the first settlements in South America and in Central America? Say a few words on the topic. The plan will help you.

- Columbus discovered some islands in Central America.
- Spain was interested in new settlements in America.
- Columbus's second voyage to America was in 1493.
- Columbus reached Cuba.
- Columbus didn't reach North America.

17. Speak about the first English settlements in America. The questions can help you.

1. When did England become interested in America?
2. When did the "Mayflower" sail to America?
3. What city did the people sail from?
4. Why did the people want to leave England for America?
5. When did they reach America?
6. Who was on board the ship?
7. What did they call the new country?

18. Choose a partner and talk about the first English settlements in America.

LET US WRITE

19. Do Exercise 9 in writing.

20. Use the right word: *discover(ed)*, *discovery*, *discoverer*.

- 1) Christopher Columbus ... America in 1492. He was a great ...

- 2) Telephone was a great ... of the 19th century.
 - 3) Do people know about his ...?
 - 4) When did you ... that?
21. Write a short story about the first English settlements in North America.
 22. Learn how to write the new words.

to appear, to be interested in, island, settlement, round

OPTIONAL LESSON

Lesson 45

LET US LEARN

1. Could you say what you (your friends, your relatives) are interested in?
2. Make up as many true sentences as you can.

I	am	interested in	collecting badges.
He	is		reading books.
She	are		travelling.
My friends	was		watching cartoons.
My parents	were		watching videos.

3. Think of your own sentences using: *round, island, appear, settlement*.
4. Could you say the same sentences using: *just, already, yet, never, ever*?

- We have reached the settlement.
- They have sailed from London.
- I have seen a round table.
- The plane has appeared in the airport.
- Have you seen that beautiful island?
- He has been interested in collecting stamps.

5. Look at the pictures. What are the characters saying? Use the words: *discover, sail, reach, build, settlements*.



LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

The Greens have lived here for 15 years (since 1978).
 Pete **has known** Bob for many years.
 The children **have had** these toys for a long time.
 Mr Brown **has been** here for 3 days.
 How long have you **been** here?
 I **haven't seen** her for years.

(see p. 414)

6. Look at the pictures and say for how long
- the people have known each other;



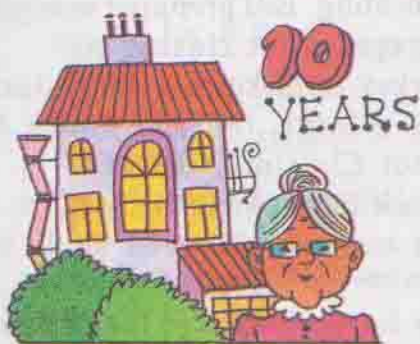
- they have had these things;



- they have been to the place;



d) they have lived in the place.



7. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, © 77.

8. What is the other way to say?

- I cook coffee in the kitchen.
- Mother always makes tea.
- Nick never does his lessons in time.
- We always cook dinner with my sister.

9. Answer the questions.

1. What is the main meal at Christmas? Do you have it at home? Do you like it?
2. What do people call fruit and vegetables they have in autumn (in the fall)?
3. How do pupils work when they have tests?

10. Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

festival ['festɪvəl], traditional [trə'dɪʃnəl], colonist ['kɒlənɪst],
start [stɑ:t], sauce [sɔ:s], Indians ['ɪndɪənz], symbol ['sɪmbəl],
national ['næʃənl]

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

[e] weather, **together** [tə'geðə]. Jane and Alice cooked dinner together. Let's go for a walk together.

- [ɛə] care, **prepare** [pri'peə], to prepare — prepared, to prepare for a test, to prepare for a meeting. Bill prepared everything for the game. Have you prepared for classes yet?
- [ə:] turn, **turkey** ['tʌki], a turkey — turkeys, a large turkey, a wild turkey. A turkey is a large, red and brown bird. People often have turkey for Christmas dinner.
- [ɑ:] far, **hard** [hɑ:d]: 1) to work hard, to think hard, to live hard. Alan works hard on his farm. Try and study hard. It's raining hard.
2) hard — harder — (the) hardest. Life in the settlement was very hard. This is a hard maths problem.
- [eɪ] date, **danger** ['deɪndʒə], to be in danger, to be out of danger, full of danger. The discoverer's life was full of danger. He has been very ill but the doctor says he is out of danger now.
- [ɑ:] hard, **harvest** ['hɑ:vɪst], a rich harvest, a large harvest of potatoes. A good harvest gives everyone food for winter. Autumn is a harvest season. People often have harvest festivals in autumn.
- [ɒ] not, **God** [gɒd], a god — gods, the Greek gods. You can read about God in the Bible ['baɪbl]. At the end of summer people often thanked their gods for the harvest. My God! Thank God! Good God! God only knows!
- [ɪ] in, **since** [sɪns], since then, since yesterday, since the morning, since that time, since 1985. He left the town in 1989 and I haven't seen him since. He has lived in Moscow since 1992. I have known Peter since he came to Rostov.

12. Could you say how long David has

a) lived here?

- for 5 years
- for 3 months
- since 1988
- since Monday

b) been here?

- for 3 days
- for a week
- since May
- since Tuesday

c) known them?

- for 3 years
- for 2 weeks
- since 1991
- since last Friday

d) had them?

- for 2 days
- for a month
- for ten years
- for years

13. Could you say why Robinson's life on the island is full of danger? The words will help you.

many wild animals little water cold nights hot
afternoons little food



14. Read and compare.

- a) *hard* work
- a *fast* car
- b) a *slow* car
- a *bad* writer
- a *quiet* voice
- c) *good* work

to work *hard*
to go *fast*
to go *slowly*
to write *badly*
to speak *quietly*
to work *well*

15. Look at the pictures and say how Jane works (writes, reads English, speaks, goes by car).



16. Enjoy your English and sing the song "We Shall Overcome",¹ © 78.

WE SHALL OVERCOME

1. We shall overcome,
We shall overcome,
We shall overcome some day!

*Refrain:*²

Oh, deep in my heart
I do believe,
We shall overcome some day!

2. We shall live in peace,³
We shall live in peace,
We shall live in peace some day!

(Refrain)

3. We shall all be free,
We shall all be free,
We shall all be free some day!

(Refrain)

4. We are not afraid,
We are not afraid,
We are not afraid today!

(Refrain)

¹ overcome [ˈoʊvəˌkʌm] — преодолевать

² refrain [rɪˈfreɪn] — припев

³ peace [piːs] — мир

17. Would you like to know how Americans celebrate Thanksgiving Day? Then read the text and say when and why people began to celebrate it.

THE HISTORY OF THANKSGIVING DAY

(by Monica Vincent)

The last Thursday in November, as you know, is a holiday in America. People call this holiday Thanksgiving Day. It is perhaps the most important day in the American year. People go to church, and families come together for the day. They decorate their houses with the fruits and flowers of autumn and prepare traditional American food: roast¹ turkey, potatoes and pumpkin.² It's rather like Christmas, but what are people celebrating? What are they giving thanks for?

Do you remember the first colonists in New England? In 1620 they came to America and began a new life there. It was a very hard life. The colonists started to farm the land. The work was difficult and full of danger. In New England, the place where they lived, there were many wild birds. They were like chickens but much bigger. They were turkeys. In the



¹ roast [roust] — жареный

² pumpkin ['pʌmpkɪn] — тыква

autumn of 1621 the colonists had their first harvest. It was rather good. The colonists decided to have a special dinner. They wanted to thank God — to give him their thanks for many things. It was a difficult year, but the people still had food to eat. The colonists had a thanksgiving dinner for all the people. It lasted three days. For the whole¹ three days they gave thanks for their good harvest and their happy year in a new country.

Wild turkeys were on the table of this meal, and since then the turkey has become a symbol of Thanksgiving Day.

18. Choose and read the sentences which are true to the text.

1. Thanksgiving Day is a British holiday.
2. Thanksgiving Day is the most important day in the American year.
3. People celebrate this holiday in offices.
4. They eat bacon and eggs to celebrate Thanksgiving Day.
5. Thanksgiving Day is rather like Christmas.
6. Since 1621 turkey has become a symbol of Thanksgiving Day.

19. Correct the untrue statements of Exercise 18.

LET US TALK

20. Could you answer the following questions about Thanksgiving Day?

1. When did people celebrate this holiday for the first time and why did they do it?
2. What is the traditional food of this holiday?

21. Try and remember the way people celebrate Christmas. Compare the way people celebrate Christmas and Thanksgiving Day.

¹ whole [houl] — целый

LET US WRITE

22. Could you answer the questions in writing?

- 1) How long have you been at your school? 2) Since when have you lived in your city/town? 3) Since when have you known your best friend? 4) Since what time have you begun to learn English? 5) How long have you lived in your house? 6) How long have you had your schoolbag?

23. Do Exercise 12 in writing.

24. Give a short summary of the text (Exercise 17) in writing (6—7 sentences).

25. Learn how to write these words.

together, to prepare, turkey, hard, danger, harvest, God, since

Home Reading Lesson 12

Lesson 46

LET US LEARN

1. Read the text and say how long George has been on the island.

George Robinson lives on a small island. His ship has been under the sea for 35 years. George thinks that some day another ship will come and take him home.

He does the same things every day: he eats coconuts,¹ he drinks rainwater and he watches the sea.

¹ coconut ['koukənʌt] — кокосовый орех

2. Look at the pictures and say what George has done:

a) for 35 years,



b) since his ship went under the water.



to eat
to have



to drink



to watch

3. Look through Exercise 1 and answer the questions.

1. How long has George lived on the island?
2. Since when hasn't he seen a man?
3. How long has the ship been under the water?
4. Since when has George drunk only rainwater?
5. How long has he eaten only coconuts?

4. Look at the pictures and say what the weather has been like since the morning. The words can help you.

Example: It has been cold in Moscow since morning.

bad fine wonderful sunny rainy cold hot snowy



in Moscow



in London



in Rome



in Sochi



in New York

5. How long have they had those jobs? Write the answers using *since* or *for*.



1948



a few years



she was 12



1983



5 years



10 years

6. Look at the words and say what the girls have done together.

Example: The girls have prepared for the meeting together.

to prepare for the meeting to prepare coffee to
prepare turkey to prepare dinner to prepare for
a harvest festival

7. Complete the sentences using the table.

It	snows	hard	...
	rains		...
	is snowing		...
	is raining		...
	snowed		...
	rained		...

8. Make up sentences using the table.

The Browns		in	for	1991.
The Greens				5 years.
The Smiths				1965.
The David- sons	have been	out of	danger	7 years.
				20 years.
			since	they came to London.

9. Open the brackets, read the dialogue and then act it out.

Ann: Hello, who's (*speak*), please?

Helen: This is Helen Stubbs. Can I (*speak*) to Mr Jones, please?

Ann: I'm afraid he's just (*go*) out.

Helen: Oh dear. I haven't (*hear*) from him for a few days.

Ann: Would you like to (*leave*) a message?¹

Helen: Yes. Could you (*tell*) him Helen Stubbs has been in London since Monday and (*want*) to speak with him?

Ann: OK. Sorry. Just a minute. Mr Jones has just (*come*) back. Hold on!² I (*call*) him to the phone.

Helen: Thank you so much.

10. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, © 79.

¹ leave a message ['mesɪdʒ] — передать что-то

² Hold on ['hould 'ɒn]! — Не вешайте трубку!

11. Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

poem ['pouɪm], history ['hɪstəri], group [gru:p], ceremony ['serɪməni], Indians ['ɪndɪənz], culture ['kʌltʃə], costume ['kɒstjʊm]

12. Try and read the new words.

but	— nut	leave	— peace
fun	— hunt	hope	— smoke
friend	— friendship	song	— along
		good	— wood

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

[eɪ] plate, **native** ['neɪtɪv], a native land, a native city, a native place. One of the native animals of India is the tiger. Tom is a native American.

[ŋ] song, **along** [ə'lɒŋ], along the street, along the road, to travel along the river. The dog was running along behind the boy. Flowers grew along the road. Go down along the street.

[ʌ] but, **nut** [nʌt], a nut — nuts, a big nut. A nut is a dry fruit of a plant, or the seed of a plant. Let's go and buy some nuts.

[u] good, **wood** [wud]. We build houses out of wood. We often make furniture out of wood.

wooden ['wudn], a wooden house, a wooden box, a wooden chair. There was a large, wooden box in my granny's bedroom.

[i:] meat, **peace** [pi:s], to live in peace. All the people in the world want to live in peace.

peaceful ['pi:sfʊl], a peaceful group, a peaceful country, a peaceful evening, a peaceful city. Let's have a peaceful evening at home.

[Λ] run, **hunt** [hʌnt], to hunt — hunted, to hunt a wolf, to hunt a fox. In old times kings always hunted in woods and forests.

hunter ['hʌntə]. My father is a good hunter. Boys are often fond of hunting. American Indians were clever hunters.

[ou] hope, **smoke** [smouk], to smoke — smoked. Do you smoke? No, I don't. Many Americans have stopped smoking.

[e] friend, **friendship** ['frendʃɪp], to live in friendship. Our friendship is strong. There is not much friendship between these two countries. I'm proud of our friendship.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER !

1)

-ful

peace + **-ful** = peaceful

use + **-ful** = useful

colour + **-ful** = colourful

wonder + **-ful** = wonderful

beauty + **-ful** = beautiful

2)

$N \rightarrow V$

sound — to sound play — to play

sail — to sail part — to part

fish — to fish ship — to ship

land — to land face — to face

stage — to stage group — to group

$V \rightarrow N$

to find — a find

to make — a make

to shake — a shake

14. Refer the words to "N" or "V" columns.

Example: V N
2. 1.

1. She heard a quiet *sound* in the street. 2. Her voice *sounded* quietly. 3. Let's *make* dinner. 4. I don't know *the make* of his car. 5. *The ship* was on the sea for 5 days. 6. The American colonists *shipped* some tobacco to Britain. 7. The children *played* in the yard. 8. That's a wonderful *play*! 9. The scenery on *the stage* was beautiful. 10. Let's *stage* this play.

LET US READ AND LEARN

15. Listen to the dialogues, Ⓢ 80. Choose the one you like best and learn it by heart.

- a) — Jack! **You're back!**
— Haven't seen you for a long time! **How've you been?**
— Just fine. **It's been a long time.**
- b) — I'm glad to meet you. **I've heard so much about you.**
— I'm glad to meet you. **I've heard so many nice things about you.**
- c) — What's your name? Where are you from?
— My name is Alice. I'm from England.
— How long have you been here?
— I've been here for 3 days.

LET US READ

16. Learn to read these proper names:

Asia ['eɪʃə], Siberia [saɪ'bɪəriə], Alaska [ə'læskə], the Mississippi [dʒə'mɪsɪ'sɪpi]

17. Do you want to know who lived in America many, many years ago? Then read the text and say where these people came from.

NATIVE AMERICANS

(by Terry Tomsha)

Native Americans came from Asia. Over 20 000 years ago they travelled across the land between Siberia and Alaska.

When English colonists came to the New World on board the "Mayflower" the Native Americans met them and were very friendly and helped them a lot. In those days people lived in small earth houses and grew their own food. Some Indians ate only grass, nuts and what fruit they could find. Other people were fishermen and lived in wooden houses. Most Native Americans were very peaceful. They wanted to live happily with nature and each other. They believed in many gods and thought that gods lived in trees, stones, water and fire. They believed their gods could bring success in hunting, farming and fishing. They often had special ceremonies with dances and music before they went hunting or fishing or when they began farming.



Native American songs and poems are a very important part of their traditions as they help them to keep their history and culture alive.¹

Another famous tradition was smoking of a peace pipe.² When they smoked this pipe together with people they didn't know, it meant friendship and peace.

Many years ago Native American tribes lived in all parts of the USA, and hunted and fished wherever they chose. Now most of them live in poor lands to the west of the Mississippi River. Many live on "reservations".³

18. Read the answers to the following questions from the text.

1. Where did Native Americans come from?
2. How did they travel?
3. Where did they live? What did they eat?
4. What did Native Americans believe in?
5. Where do most Native Americans live now?

LET US TALK

19. Choose a partner and talk about the life of Native Americans.

20. Say what you've learnt about the life of Native Americans.

LET US WRITE

21. Do Exercise 14 in writing.

22. Choose the right word and write the sentences.

1. How long ... you been here? (*are, have, been*)
2. I have ... these books for 15 years. (*been, had, has*)
3. You have just ... your voyage, haven't you? (*finish, finishing, finished*)

¹ alive [ə'laɪv] — живой, живущий, неумирающий

² pipe [paɪp] — трубка

³ "reservations" [ˌrezə'veɪʃnz] — резервации



Alexander Pushkin
[.æli'gʒə:ndə 'puʃkin]
6th June, 1799



Napoleon Bonaparte
[nə'pəʊljən 'bəʊnəpɑ:t]
15th August, 1769

2. Say a few words about the first English settlements in New England. Try and use the words.

wooden houses hunt to look for nuts to live in
peace to smoke a peace pipe to be peaceful to
live in friendship

3. Read and guess what it is:

- a dry fruit of a plant;
- traditional Christmas food that you can also find on the table on Thanksgiving Day;
- fruit and vegetables people have in autumn;
- a place from where we can take books to read;
- opposite of "boring".

4. Give Kate's answers to Donald's questions.

Donald: Hi, Kate. I'm glad you're back. How've you been?

Kate:

Donald: I know you've come back from a trip to America. How was it?

Kate:

Donald: How did you get there?

Kate:

Donald: Where did you go? What places did you see?

Kate:

Donald: Have you learnt anything interesting about the history of America?

Kate:

5. Now pretend that one of you is Kate and the other is Donald. Act out the conversation. Don't forget to change over.
6. Think of 3—5 more questions which Donald could ask.
7. Look at the pictures and say where you think they are going and why.

Example: They are going to the forest to hunt.





8. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 81.

9. Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

colony ['kɒləni], negroes ['ni:grəʊz], plantation [plən'teɪʃn],
rice [raɪs], tobacco [tə'bækəʊ], attack [ə'tæk], police
[pə'li:s], president ['prezɪdnt]

10. Try and read the new words.

sun — gun old — gold
night — fight send — depend

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

[e] send, **depend** [dɪ'pend], to depend — depended, **to depend on smth**, to depend on the weather, to depend on the plan. Children usually depend on their parents for food and clothes. You can always depend on Jane. Will you go with me? It depends.

independence [ˌɪndɪ'pendəns], independence from your parents, independence from England, Independence Day. The American colonists wanted to have independence from England. Children always want to have independence from their parents. Americans celebrate Independence Day on the 4th of July.

[aɪ] night, **fight** [faɪt], to fight — fought — fought, to fight for peace, to fight for independence, to fight for one's country. Dogs sometimes fight. America fought against England for its independence.

a **fight** — fights, to have a fight over a book. There was a fight between the boys. The two sisters had a fight over which TV programme to watch.

[ou] cold, **gold** [ɡould], a gold coin, a gold box, a gold cup, as good as gold, a heart of gold. There were two gold coins in his collection. The old woman had a heart of gold. The child was as good as gold.

golden [ˈɡouldən], golden hair, golden leaves, a golden rule. My little sister has golden hair.

[e] tent, **empty** [ˈemptɪ], an empty room, an empty house. The room was empty. There was no furniture or people in it.

[ei] create, **situated** [ˈsɪtʃueɪtɪd], to be situated on the island, to be situated in the forest, to be situated in the mountains. The hotel is situated at the seaside.

[ʌ] sun, **gun** [ɡʌn], a gun — guns, an old gun, a new gun, to hunt with a gun. Many people in America have guns. Colonists often hunted with guns.

12. John is nine years old and he is a boaster. This is what he says.

- My parents depend on me.
- I fight with them for my independence.
- I've got a lot of gold coins in my collection.
- My house is situated in Red Square.
- Whenever I come home my flat is empty.
- My little brother has got a real gun.

a) Express your doubt.

b) Disagree with John.

13. Play a guessing game. Think of a new word from Lesson 46. Let your classmates guess what word it is.

14. Make up sentences using the table.

His life	depend on depends on	the weather.
My holidays		the plan.
His work		the time.
Our meetings		one's parents.

LET US READ AND LEARN

15. Listen to the poem "My People", Ⓢ 82. Then read and learn it.

MY PEOPLE

(by Langston Hughes)

The night is beautiful,
So the faces of my people.
The stars are beautiful,
So the eyes of my people.
Beautiful also is the sun.
Beautiful also are the souls¹ of my people.

LET US READ

16. Would you like to know more about life in America? Then read the text and say why the Americans went west.

THE WILD WEST

I

At the beginning of the 17th century the first colonies appeared in America. Many of them were English colonies, for example, New England. But there were also Spanish and German ['dʒɜ:mən] colonies there. African Negroes arrived as

¹ soul [soul] — душа

[aɪ] night, **fight** [faɪ], to fight — fought — fought, to fight for peace, to fight for independence, to fight for one's country. Dogs sometimes fight. America fought against England for its independence.

a **fight** — fights, to have a fight over a book. There was a fight between the boys. The two sisters had a fight over which TV programme to watch.

[ou] cold, **gold** [ɡould], a gold coin, a gold box, a gold cup, as good as gold, a heart of gold. There were two gold coins in his collection. The old woman had a heart of gold. The child was as good as gold.

golden ['ɡouldən], golden hair, golden leaves, a golden rule. My little sister has golden hair.

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- My little brother has got a real gun.

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b) Disagree with John.

13. Play a guessing game. Think of a new word from Lesson 46. Let your classmates guess what word it is.

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I

THE WILD WEST

16. Would you like to know more about life in America? Then read the text and say why the Americans went west.

LET US READ

The night is beautiful,
So the faces of my people,
The stars are beautiful,
So the eyes of my people,
Beautiful also is the sun,
Beautiful also are the souls¹ of my people.

(by Langston Hughes)

MY PEOPLE

15. Listen to the poem "My People", © 82. Then read and learn it.

LET US READ AND LEARN

Our meetings	depend on	the weather.
His life	depends on	the plan.
My holidays		the time.
His work		one's parents.

14. Make up sentences using the table.

slaves¹ in 1619 and began working on plantations situated in the South. They grew rice [raɪs] and tobacco.

There were 13 colonies in America in 1733. The English King who lived in England, far away, was the King of New England and the other colonies. The colonists in America didn't like that. They didn't want to depend on the English King or on England. The Americans began to fight for their independence and got it. George Washington [ˈwɒʃɪŋtən] became the first president of the United States.

In the 18th century some Americans went to the west to look for new lands, and the story of "Wild West" began. In the 19th century people went west to look for gold. They built new settlements and new towns on these lands. Some people were lucky but some were not as they couldn't find any gold. Then they left the towns, so they became empty. Now these "ghost towns"² are very popular with tourists.

Life in the Wild West was full of danger. The Native Americans in the west didn't like white people who took their land. Sometimes they attacked [əˈtækt] them.

There were bears and other wild animals and people had to have guns. Today many Americans still keep a gun in their houses and all American police officers have guns.

LET US TALK

17. Have you understood the main themes of the text? Then think over the questions and read out the answers.

1. When did the first colonies appear in America?
2. Were all the colonies English?
3. How many colonies were there in America in 1733?
4. Why did the Americans begin to fight for their independence?

¹ slave [sleɪv] — раб

² "ghost [ɡəʊst] towns" — города-привидения

5. Where did Americans go in the 18th — 19th centuries and why?
6. Why did Americans have to wear guns?
18. Choose a partner and talk about the Wild West. (Exercise 17 can help you.)
19. Make up a plan to the text and use it to give a short summary.

LET US WRITE

20. Do Exercise 12 a) in writing.
21. Fill in the right words.
- 1) My trip to the country ... on the weather.
 - 2) It was ... to live in the Wild West.
 - 3) I have many ... coins in my collection.
 - 4) Boys mustn't ... with girls.
 - 5) The Americans fought for their ... from England.
22. Form adjectives out of the nouns given.

Example: help → helpful

help, use, beauty, wonder, colour, peace

23. Learn how to write the words.

to depend on, independence, to fight (fought, fought), a fight, gold, golden, empty, to be situated in, gun

Lesson 48

LET US LEARN

1. Say a few words about the Native Americans and their traditions.

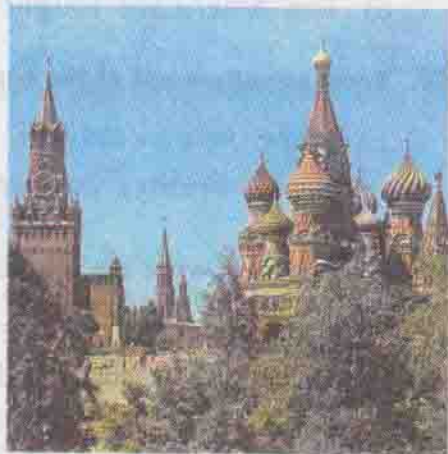
2. You want to know if your friend has ever

- seen a Native American;
- been to San Francisco [ˌsæn frənˈsɪskou];
- lived in a wooden house;
- hunted wild animals;
- eaten nuts.

Ask him questions and try to find out when he did it. Let your friend answer your questions.

3. Say when and why Americans fought for their independence. Who did they fight with? What was the result of their fight?

4. Do you know Moscow well? Where are these buildings and monuments situated?





5. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, © 83.

6. Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

tradition [trə'dɪʃn], cowboy ['kaʊbɔɪ]

7. Try and read the new words.

danger — dangerous

sailor — tailor

lake — snake

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

[e] collect, **protect** [prə'tekt], to protect — protected, to protect children. We wear coats to protect us from the cold. People must protect nature.

[ei] danger, **dangerous** ['deɪndʒərəs], a dangerous journey, a dangerous animal, a dangerous man, a dangerous life. The colonists' life in America was very dangerous.

make, **snake** [sneɪk], a snake — snakes, a dangerous snake. There are many snakes in this place. A snake has a long body but no legs or arms.

sailor, **tailor** ['teɪlə], a tailor — tailors, a good tailor, an old tailor. I've known this tailor for many years. A tailor makes clothes.

[u:] rule, **through** [θru:], to look through the window, to look through newspapers, to look through the magazine. I haven't read the book, I've just looked through it.

9. Say what or who must people protect. The words can help you.

animals	nature	birds	little children	plants
fish	water	forest		

10. John is nine years old. He is a boaster. That's what he says:

- A dangerous snake lives under my bed.
- I can work as a tailor.
- I can protect all little children in my school.
- I have fought many dangerous animals.
- I have got five real guns.

a) Express your doubt.

b) Disagree with John.

11. Say what you think is dangerous to do.

Example: I think it's dangerous to play with fire.

12. Make up as many sentences as you can.

The boy	is	looking through	the books.
The girls			the newspapers.
My cousins			the magazines.
His friend	are		the texts.
The doctor			the pictures.
			the photos.

LET US READ AND LEARN

13. Listen to the poem "Friends", 84. Then read and learn it.

FRIENDS

(by Larry Groce)

The stars are out, the moon is up.

It's time to go to bed.

I'm so glad you have a place

To lay your little head.

Have a deep and peaceful sleep,

Dream away the hours.

When you wake the sun will come

To smile upon the flowers.

Go to sleep, my little friend,

Beneath¹ the evening star.

You will always have a friend,

No matter where you are.

LET US READ

14. Would you like to know more about life in the Wild West? Then read the second part of the text "The Wild West" and say who was the first tailor to make jeans.

¹ beneath [bi'ni:θ] — под

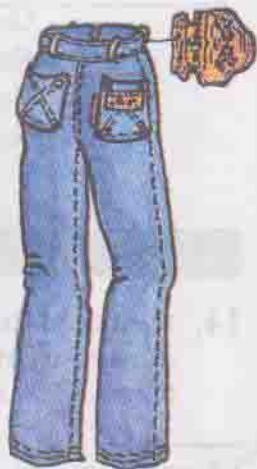
THE WILD WEST



II

Another tradition from the "Wild West" is "cowboy" clothes. In the days of the Wild West clothes were very important as they helped people to live leading a difficult and dangerous life. Cowboys spent much time outdoors. They usually wore hats, boots and jeans. Hats helped them in the sun and protected their faces and eyes from the hot sun. Boots were also very important. It was more comfortable to walk through long grass in boots. There were many dangerous snakes where cowboys worked and lived and the boots protected people from them. Boots also made riding a horse easier.

In the middle of the 19th century in the city of San Francisco there lived a tailor called Levi Strauss. He made special clothes—



strong trousers called *jeans*. Very soon cowboys started to wear jeans. Now people wear jeans in America and all over the world.

15. Complete the sentences. Read out the endings from the text.

Another tradition from the "Wild West" is...

Cowboys usually wore...

Boots were very important because...

Levi Strauss lived in...

Now people wear jeans...

LET US TALK

16. Have you understood the main themes of the second part of the text? Then answer the questions.

1. What is another tradition from the "Wild West"?
2. Why was it important for cowboys to wear hats and boots?
3. What trousers did the cowboys wear in those times?
4. Who made jeans then?
5. Where did the tailor live?
6. Why do people wear jeans all over the world now?

17. Say all you can remember about cowboy clothes.

LET US WRITE

18. Write out Exercise 10.

19. Write out Exercise 12.

20. Complete the sentences.

- 1) You have never worked as a tailor, ...? 2) He has just arrived at the airport, ...? 3) She has lived a dangerous life, ...? 4) We haven't worn jeans, ...? 5) Levi Strauss lived in the city of San Francisco in the 19th century, ...?

21. Learn how to write these words.

to protect, dangerous, snake, tailor, through

OPTIONAL LESSON

Listening-comprehension (⊙ 85)

Lesson 49

Review 6

LET US TALK

1. Tell your classmates about: a) the discovery of America; b) the first English settlements in the New World. (Lesson 43, Exercise 12, Lesson 44, Exercise 13, Lesson 45, Exercise 17 can help you.)
2. Say what you can about Native Americans. (Lesson 46, Exercise 17 can help you.)
3. Look through Lesson 47, Exercise 16, Lesson 48, Exercise 14 and say why Americans began to move to the west.
4. Speak about the holidays people celebrate in the USA. (Home Reading Lessons 12, 13 can help you.)
5. What holidays do people celebrate in Russia? Just name them.

6. Two boys Alex and Bob have just left the cinema. They have seen "Snow White" a famous Disney film and liked it a lot. Here is what they say:

Bob: Oh, it's a fantastic film.

Alex: Yes. ... I'm fond of W. Disney's cartoons.

Bob: I agree. They are never boring and can tell you about life in America. ...

Alex: Yes. I'm very interested in that country. ...

Bob: No, I haven't read much, but I know some facts about its history and traditions.

Alex: ...

Bob: Certainly I can. ...

7. Complete the conversation. Now pretend that one of you is Bob and the other is Alex. Act out the conversation.
8. Think of some more questions Bob and Alex can ask each other.

LET US READ

9. Choose and read aloud as quickly as you can the words on the topic "America". Who is the best?
state, maybe, each, settlement, relax, magazine, person, Native American, Columbus, a pipe of peace, to discover, turkey, Thanksgiving Day, independence, sail, round, harvest, together, danger, cowboy, friendship, gold
10. Read the text "My Friend Edward" and say why he was popular with the people of the fishermen's settlement.

MY FRIEND EDWARD

I have a friend called Edward. We became friends last summer when we spent our holidays together at the seaside. It was a fantastic time! We lived on a small island in wooden huts,¹ in a little fishermen's settlement. You could reach the island by boat or a ferry only. They carried passengers, mail, food and what not.

I lived with a family of a seaman who cared only for the sea and fish; ships and voyages. Ed lived with a family of a hunter who was fond of animals, forest plants and who knew a lot of interesting stories and had beautiful collections of dry plants. He was a very kind man who explained to us things

¹ hut [hʌt] — хижина

we didn't understand. "I've known your friend Ed for so many years," my host often told me. "He is very popular with our people. I mean, wherever he goes something special happens to him."

"Tell me some stories about Ed!" I asked.

"OK. Listen! They are fun!"

Here is one of his stories.

Edward started to draw pictures when he was 3, and by the time he was 5, his parents were selling his pictures, as they were very excellent indeed. "This boy's going to become famous when he is older, and then we will sell his pictures for a lot more money than we paid for them," people said.

Edward drew different things. His pictures were full of silver cups and gold plates, strong animals, and weak but beautiful girls. But whatever he drew he always left nearly half of the page empty. "That's very clever," everybody said. "Nobody else does it." Edward felt happy that he was able to draw well. He worked hard and, besides, he liked to draw. Sometimes, though, it took him a long time to create his own pictures.

One day the tailor who lived not far bought one of his pictures. You could see a cowboy in it, fighting a dangerous snake. But the upper part of the picture was empty. "Tell me, Ed," asked the tailor. "Why do you always leave the upper part of your pictures empty, and not the opposite one?" "Because I'm small," said Ed. "I can't reach it!"

11. True or false?

1. The boys lived on an island last summer.
2. Edward's host was a hunter.
3. You could reach the island if you travelled by train.
4. The hunter never told stories about Ed.
5. Ed never drew pictures.
6. Edward always left the upper part of his pictures empty because he was small and couldn't reach it.

12. Look at the verbs. Give the second and the third forms. Write them into 2 columns: regular verb and irregular verb.

discover, sail, be interested (in), appear, prepare, smoke,
depend (on), fight, sell

13. Complete the sentences using *since* or *for*.

1) She has lived in this street ... 1971. 2) We have been architects ... 3 years. 3) He has been a tailor ... he finished school. 4) They have known each other ... ages. 5) I have had these shoes ... last week.

14. Write the opposites.

comfortable, interesting, downstairs, short, fast, miss a bus,
easy, poor, round, long, happy, true, beautiful, behind, clean,
cheap, weak, buy

Home Reading Lesson 14

AMERICA (THE USA), II

Lesson 50

LET US LEARN

1. Think of the names for these things:

- an animal with a long body but no legs or arms;
- a person who makes clothes;
- a thing which people use to fight;
- a yellow metal ['metəl] which is very expensive;
- full of danger;
- without anything or anybody;
- dependence on nobody or nothing.

2. What or who can you depend on when you go on a journey?

Example: We depend on hotels when we go on a journey.

3. Pretend you are a teacher. Could you ask your classmates questions for them to answer? Use the verbs:

to fight	to depend (on)	to smoke	to hunt
to prepare	to appear	to reach	to sail
to discover	to be interested in		

4. Put the sentences in a logical order to make a story, then read the story and complete it.

The snake left the house. It wanted its independence.
When the tailor came back he saw that the box was empty.
What did he say?

One day when the tailor was out, she opened the door of the box and the door of the house.

He had a pet who was a snake. It was very dangerous and lived in a gold box.

But the tailor's wife didn't like the snake. She was afraid of it. It depended on the tailor, as he gave it milk and food.

But the tailor also depended on the snake.

At night the snake slept near the door and nobody could steal anything in the house, as the snake fought anybody who came in. The tailor didn't have to buy a gun.

Once upon a time there lived a tailor. He was very rich.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

May I take your pen?	Yes, you may . (Of course, you may .) You certainly may . Do, please.
-----------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

May I take your pen?	I'm afraid not. I need it myself. No, you mustn't .
-----------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| — May I take the cake? | — Of course, you may . I've made it for you. |
| — May I go to the cinema? | — Yes, you may . |
| — May I take your book? | — You certainly may . |
| — May we sit here? | — Do, please. |
| — May I open the window? | — I'm afraid not. I'm cold. |
| — May I go and play in the yard? | — I'm afraid not. It's very cold. |
| — May I take the book? | — I'm afraid not. My sister is reading it. |
| — May I have a sweet? | — I'm afraid not. We are having dinner in 5 minutes. |

- **May** I swim in the river? — No, you **mustn't**. The water is very cold.
- **May** I switch on TV? — No, you **mustn't**. Your little brother is sleeping.
- **May** I go there alone? — No, you **mustn't**. It's a dangerous place.
- **May** I play now? — No, you **mustn't**. It's time to go to bed.

5. Change *Will you ...?* into *May I ...?*

*Example: Will you give me the book?
May I take the book, please?*

1. Will you give me your pen, please?
2. Will you give me your address?
3. Will you take me with you?
4. Will you show me the album?
5. Will you show me the picture?

6. You want to do these things. Ask your partner if you may. Let him/her answer.

open the window, go to the theatre, take your father's gun, live on an island, go to the cinema, watch the cartoon, buy some nuts

7. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, © 86.

8. Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

a statue ['stætju:], official [ə'fɪʃəl], soldier ['souldʒə], national ['næʃənəl]

9. Try and read the new words.

plate — state	cold — sold
better — letter	bell — sell
known — own	news — newspaper

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

- [i:] eat, **each** [i:tʃ], 1) each flower, each city, each girl. The cook gave two apples to each child. Each pupil had a textbook.
2) Each of them wanted to try. They cost 5 roubles each. **each other**. We have known each other for ten years.
- [eɪ] plate, **state** [steɪt], a state — states, the United States of America. There are fifty states in the USA. The first thirteen colonies in America were the first American states.
- [ʌ] love, **government** ['gʌvənmənt], the Russian government, the American government, the government of the country. What the country needs is a strong and clever government. The British people have a democratic [demə'krætɪk] government.
- [æ] man, **magazine** [mægə'zi:n], a magazine — magazines, an interesting magazine, a boring magazine, a new magazine, the latest magazine. I couldn't find any of the latest magazines in our library.
- [nju:] new, **newspaper** ['nju:spetə], a newspaper — newspapers, old newspapers, a Sunday newspaper. Newspapers tell us what is happening in the world. Our family buys 2 newspapers every day.
- [e] bell, **sell** [sel], to sell — **sold** — **sold**, to sell vegetables, to sell fruit. That shop sells shoes. Richard wants to sell his old car for four hundred dollars.
letter ['letə], 1) a letter — letters, a letter from my granny, a letter to my friend. I don't like to write letters.
2) a small letter, a capital letter. There are 26 letters in the English alphabet.
- [ou] known, **own** [oun], my own house, his own flat. I saw it with my own eyes. My own brother couldn't even help me.

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

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- [æ] man, **magazine** [ˌmæɡəˈziːn], a magazine — magazines, an interesting magazine, a boring magazine, a new magazine, the latest magazine. I couldn't find any of the latest magazines in our library.
- [nju:] new, **newspaper** [ˈnjuːspəpə], a newspaper — newspapers, old newspapers, a Sunday newspaper. Newspapers tell us what is happening in the world. Our family buys 2 newspapers every day.
- [e] bell, **sell** [sel], to sell — **sold** — **sold**, to sell vegetables, to sell fruit. That shop sells shoes. Richard wants to sell his old car for four hundred dollars.
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2) a small letter, a capital letter. There are 26 letters in the English alphabet.
- [əʊ] known, **own** [aʊn], my own house, his own flat. I saw it with my own eyes. My own brother couldn't even help me.

11. Could you answer the questions using the new words?

- 1) What do people read in the library?
- 2) What do they sell in the shoe-shop?
- 3) How often do you or your relatives write letters?
- 4) How many letters are there in the Russian alphabet?
- 5) How many states are there in the United States of America?
- 6) Have you got your own room?

LET US READ AND LEARN

12. We are sure that you know what a dollar [ˈdɒlə] is. There are 100 cents [sents] in a dollar. Do you want to know what other American coins are? Listen to the poem "American Coins", © 87. Then read and learn it.

AMERICAN COINS

(by Caroline Graham)



Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters.

Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters.

How many pennies in a nickel?

Five.

How many nickels in a dime?

Two.

Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters.

Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters.

How many dimes in a dollar?

Ten.

How many nickels in a dime?

Two.

Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters.

Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters.

How many quarters in a dollar?

Four.

How many nickels in a dime?

Two.

LET US READ

13. Learn how to read these proper nouns.

New York [ˈnju: ˈjɔ:k], France [frɑ:ns], the Statue of Liberty [ðə ˈstætju: əv ˈlɪbəti], Liberty Island [ˈlɪbəti ˈaɪlənd], the Star-Spangled Banner [stɑ: spæŋɡld ˈbænə]

14. Read the text to get some more information about the USA.

AMERICAN SYMBOLS

The American flag is often called "The Stars and Stripes".¹ There are three colours on the flag of the United States — red, white, and blue. As there are fifty states in the United States, there are fifty stars on the American flag: one star for each state.



¹ stripe [straɪp] — полоса

The American flag has thirteen stripes. The stripes are red and white. The flag has seven red stripes and six white stripes. There is one stripe for each of the first thirteen colonies of the United States.

People must know many things about the flag, for example: you should display it¹ only during the day and you should fold it² in a special way. In some schools there is a flag in each classroom, and children stand in front of the flag every day. You can see the American flag in shops and offices, in the streets and squares, in small towns and in big cities. You can see pictures of the American flag in newspapers and magazines. Americans are proud of their flag and display it in many places.

One of the most famous symbols of the USA is the Statue of Liberty.³ France gave the statue to America in 1884 as a symbol of friendship. The Statue is in New York on Liberty Island. It is one of the first things people see when they arrive in New York by sea.



¹ you should display [dis'pleɪ] it — его следует вывешивать

² you should fold it — его следует складывать

³ the Statue of Liberty — статуя Свободы

The eagle¹ became the official national symbol of the country in 1782. It has an olive branch² (a symbol of peace) and arrows (symbols of strength). You can see the eagle on the back of a dollar bill.

The United States of America has an official song too. It is called "The Star-Spangled Banner".³

Every state in the USA has its own flag, its own symbol and its own song too.

15. Have you learnt some new information about the American symbols? Could you answer the questions?

1. What do people often call the American flag?
2. What are the colours of the American flag?
3. How many states are there in the USA?
4. How many stars are there on the American flag? Why?
5. How many stripes has the flag got?
6. What colours are the stripes?
7. Why are there 13 stripes on the flag? What do they mean?
8. What must people know about the American flag?

LET US TALK

16. You have learnt about four American symbols. Here are three of them:

- the Statue of Liberty,
- the eagle,
- "The Star-Spangled Banner".

Which one is missing? Tell your classmates all you can about it.

17. Choose a partner and ask him/her questions about the symbols mentioned in Exercise 16. Let him/her answer. Don't forget to change over.

18. Say everything you know about American symbols.

¹ eagle ['i:gl] — орел

² an olive branch ['ɒlɪv 'brʌntʃ] — оливковая ветвь

³ banner ['bænə] — знамя; "The Star-Spangled Banner", [ˌstɑː 'spæŋɡld' bænə] — официальный гимн США

LET US WRITE

19. Fill in the words. (Exercise 14 can help you.)

1) The American flag is red, white, and ... 2) There are 13 ... on the American flag. 3) There are fifty ... on the American flag. 4) There are fifty ... in the USA. 5) There are 3 ... on the flag of the USA.

20. Look at these answers. Write a question for each one.

Example: — Yes. Certainly. I'm not reading it.

— May I read your newspaper?

1) Yes, you may. It is a bit hot here. 2) I'm sorry. I haven't got any money on me. 3) Yes, of course. Nobody is sitting on this chair. 4) No, you mustn't. It is late. 5) Yes, of course. What programme is it?

21. Learn how to write these words.

each, state, government, magazine, newspaper, to sell
(sold, sold), letter, own, may

OPTIONAL LESSON

Lesson 51

LET US LEARN

1. Ask polite questions.

Example: You want to watch a TV show. — May I watch TV now?

- 1) You have broken your pen. 2) You would like to read Nick's magazine. 3) You are interested in the newspaper on the table. 4) You are interested in your sister's letter. 5) You are tired and want to sit down. 6) It is very hot in the room. 7) You want to go to the cinema tonight.

2. Answer the questions of Exercise 1. Explain your answer.

Example: May I watch TV now?

- a) *Of course, you may. There is an interesting film on.*
b) *I'm afraid not. It's late.*
c) *No, you mustn't. It's very late. It's time to go to bed.*

3. Look at the picture and say what they sell in the shop.

Example: They sell jeans in the shop.



8. Say what Bob couldn't do yesterday, but will be able to do on Tuesday. The words will help you.

Example: Bob couldn't buy a ticket yesterday, but he will be able to buy it on Tuesday.

to travel to the country to explain the way to
catch a bus to go by ship to decide it to
listen to music

9. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, Ⓢ 88.
10. Try and read the new words.
- | | | | |
|-------|----------|---------|----------|
| rise | — advise | her | — person |
| ruler | — rule | nice | — advice |
| most | — host | may, be | — maybe |
11. Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[aɪ] rise, **advise** [əd'vaɪz], to advise — advised, **to advise smb to do smth.** His doctor advised him not to eat so many sweets. If you don't feel well, I advise you to stay in bed.

advice [əd'vaɪs] (*always in the singular*), good advice, to take advice, to follow one's advice, to ask for advice. He gave me clever advice. It was good advice. May I ask you for advice? The advice is good, but I can't follow it.

[ə:] her, **person** ['pɜ:sn], a person — persons, two persons, a clever person, a boring person, a very important person (VIP). Who is this person?

personal ['pɜ:snl], a personal question, a personal diary. She is fond of asking personal questions.

[ou] most, **host** [houst], a host — hosts, a friendly host, a good host. A host is a man who invites people to come to his home as his guests. We thanked our host for the wonderful party.

hostess ['houstɪs], a hostess — hostesses. A hostess is a woman who invites people to come to her home as her guests.

[u:] **do, move** [mu:v], to move — moved, to move quickly, to move slowly, to move to the city, to move in a new flat. Move the chair nearer to the fire. Move away from the fireplace if it's very hot. We moved in a new flat last month.

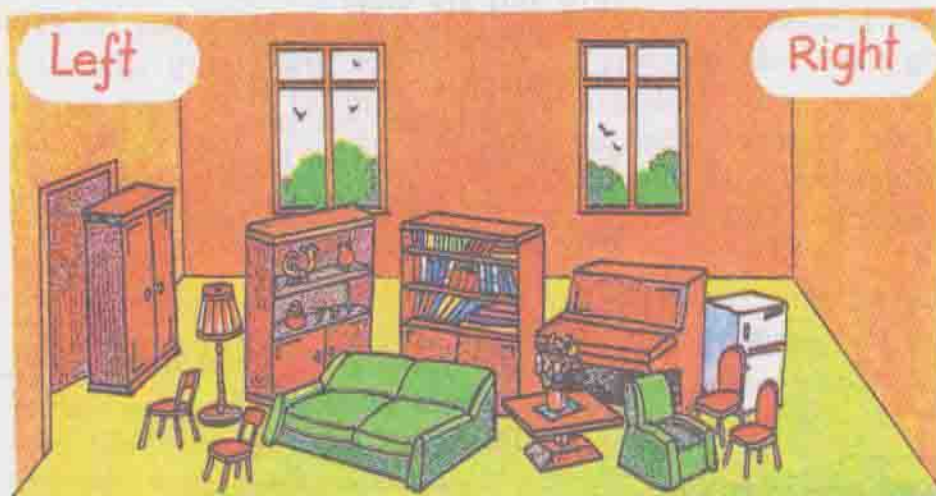
rule [ru:l], a rule — rules, a difficult rule, an easy rule, a grammar rule, as a rule... Rules tell you what to do and what not to do. One of the rules when you are at the table is not to speak when your mouth is full. As a rule he comes in late.

[æ] **taxi, relax** [rɪ'læks], to relax — relaxed. My father likes to relax by reading the newspapers. A hot bath helped me to relax.

[eɪ] **may, maybe** ['meɪbɪ]. Maybe he is right, but maybe he is wrong. Maybe he'll write a letter to you. Maybe he'll sell his computer. Maybe "yes", maybe "no", maybe rain, maybe snow.

12. Look at the picture. The room doesn't look comfortable, does it? Could you help change the positions [pə'zɪʃnz] of the furniture?

Example: Move the piano to the wall, next to the sofa.



LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

explain — explanation
prepare — preparation
decorate — decoration

relax — relaxation
translate — translation
operate — operation

13. Make up sentences, then change them according to the examples.

Examples: The advice was good.

It was good advice.

The advice is/was good (clever, special, kind, fantastic, bad, dangerous, wonderful, excellent).

LET US READ AND LEARN

14. Listen to the poem "Personal Questions", Ⓢ 89. Read and learn it.

PERSONAL QUESTIONS

(by Caroline Graham)

Where were you born?

I'd rather not say.

Where are you from?

I'd rather not say.

How tall are you?

How old are you?

How much do you weigh?¹

I'd rather not say.

Where were you last night?

I'd rather not say.

Why weren't you home?

I'd rather not say.

Did you stay out late?

Did you have a good time?

Did you see a good play?

I'd rather not say.

¹ weigh [wei] — весить

15. Would you like to know some facts about life in America? Read the text and say why America is a friendly country.

EVERYDAY LIFE IN AMERICA

(by Terry Tomsha)

America is a friendly country with friendly people. In small American towns you hear "hello" to friends and also to people who have just arrived. People easily start to talk with each other. Waiters¹ in restaurants will often tell you their names and talk to you. When you leave they will tell you to "Take care!" or "Have a nice day!". Often, people you have just met begin to ask you personal questions or start telling you all about themselves.

When Americans meet people for the first time they usually shake hands. When they meet friends or relatives they haven't seen for a long time they sometimes kiss them on the cheek.²

"Pot luck"³ dinners are very popular with Americans. At a "pot luck" dinner all the guests [gests] bring something to eat and usually ask the host or hostess what they would like. Often you bring salad, some vegetables, or something sweet. Usually guests will arrive 10 or 15 minutes late — this gives your hosts time to finish their preparations.

Americans love to get together and to have parties. Traditional parties are a birthday, moving to a new house, a wedding,⁴ New Year's Eve and the Fourth of July — Independence Day.

These parties are often informal [in'fɔ:ml] and there are not many rules for them. Americans like to relax and enjoy

¹ waiter ['weɪtə] — официант

² cheek [tʃi:k] — щека

³ "pot luck" dinner — обед вскладчину

⁴ wedding ['wedɪŋ] — свадьба

themselves. So, maybe the best advice is to relax, smile, and enjoy yourself too!

16. True, false or don't know?

1. America is a friendly country.
2. All people in the street you meet say: "Have a nice day!"
3. Americans never ask personal questions.
4. Americans never shake hands.
5. "Pot luck" dinners are very popular with Americans.
6. All parties in America are informal.
7. Americans like to relax and enjoy themselves.

LET US TALK

17. Choose a partner and talk with him/her about everyday life in America.
18. Say what you can about the way American people live.

LET US WRITE

19. Do Exercise 12 in writing.
20. Refer the sentences to the past and to the future.
 - 1) I can't follow your advice.
 - 2) He can ask you some personal questions.
 - 3) She can't relax.
 - 4) Can they move in a new flat?
 - 5) We can't learn the rule.
21. Learn how to write these words.

to advise, advice, person, personal, host, hostess, to move, rule, to relax, maybe

OPTIONAL LESSON

Listening-comprehension (🎧 90)

Home Reading Lesson

15

Lesson 52

LET US TALK

1. Say what you think of America and the way people live there (the way Americans greet each other, the way they greet people they don't know, "pot luck" dinners, American parties, meals in America, TV, cinema and theatre in America).
2. You know some American symbols. What are they? What do you know about them?
3. Speak about all holidays you know that people celebrate in the USA.
4. What holidays do people celebrate in Russia and in the USA?
5. You have already learnt some facts about London, the capital of Great Britain. Now read the text about Washington DC,¹ the capital of the USA, and say where the American President ['prezɪdnt] lives.

8th August, 1993

Dear Ed,

I am writing this letter to tell you about our trip to Washington DC. We stayed at our friends'. They have their own house in downtown² Washington. I have discovered here the streets that go from east to west are named³ after letters of the alphabet ['ælfəbɪt]. The streets that go north and south are numbered.⁴ The longest and the biggest streets are named after American states. Our host and hostess are very friendly people. They give us advice about places of interest in their city. Each evening we prepare tomorrow's trip together.

¹ DC = District of Columbia — округ Колумбия. When people speak about the capital of the USA they always say Washington DC ['wɒʃɪŋtən 'dɪstri], not to mix up with the state Washington in the north-west of the country.

² downtown — в центре, в деловой части города

³ are named — называются

⁴ are numbered — нумеруются

We have already had a trip round the city. It is very green and peaceful. There are a lot of beautiful places where you can relax and enjoy yourself.

I think Washington is a special city. Most of the people in Washington work for the government and there are many government offices there.

We have already been to the White House. It really is white! You can't see the part where the President lives and works. It is not open to the public ['pʌblɪk]. But the part we saw was very beautiful. It is maybe one of the most beautiful places in Washington. We saw the library, the Red Room, the Blue Room and the Green Room which had some fantastic old furniture.

Washington is full of places where you think about history. In its museums and the Capitol ['kæpɪtl] you can learn a lot



about the first settlements in New England. You will learn a lot about Christopher Columbus and his sailors and about America's fight for independence.

Washington is a busy city. The streets are practically ['præktɪkəli] never empty. Wherever you go you'll see big and small shops in which you can buy whatever you like. You can also buy many things just in the streets: newspapers, magazines, badges, pictures, T-shirts, sweets, fruit and what not.

I could write more, but I must stop now. We've got a lot to do tomorrow as we have to leave early in the morning. We'll be home the day after tomorrow and I'll see you then. I'll have a lot of stories to tell you about our trip.

Yours sincerely,
Bill



6. Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.
7. Say what places of interest Bill has visited in Washington DC.
8. Say what you can about the capital of the United States of America.

LET US WRITE

9. You want to do the following:

1) to prepare turkey for Xmas; 2) to take your father's gun and go hunting; 3) to sell a gold coin from your granny's collection; 4) to sail to America; 5) to sell all the harvest from your garden; 6) to buy a snake.

Ask your mother's permission and write your questions and possible answers.

10. Write what you will be able to do next week. (Not less than 6 sentences.)

Lesson 53

LET US LEARN

1. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, © 91.
2. Try and read the new words.

sand — bank

nobody — noble

dirty — birch

green — between

hello — devoted

every — enemy

gave — brave

3. Let's see if you know the alphabet. Say where the letters D, H, M, S, W, Y are.

Example: The letter "P" is between "O" and "Q".

4. And what about your geography knowledge? Say what towns/cities are situated on the banks of rivers. The words can help you.

Example: Saratov is situated on the banks of the Volga.

London/the Thames, St. Petersburg/the Neva, Tver/the Volga, Yaroslavl/the Volga, Irkutsk/the Angara, Omsk/the Irtysh, Novosibirsk/the Ob, Moscow/the Moskva River, Kazan/the Volga

5. Say who is devoted to you and who you are devoted to.

Example: My friend is devoted to me.

I'm devoted to you.

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

[æ] sand, **bank** [bæŋk], a bank — banks, a river bank, a bank of a lake, the right bank, the left bank. A bank is the land along the side of a river. Flowers were growing on the banks of the river.

[i:] green, **between** [bi'twin]. The table is between the chairs. Now the Moon is between the Earth and the Sun. There was friendship between the two brothers. There was great love between them.

[e] every, **enemy** ['enəmi], an enemy — enemies. An enemy is someone who is unfriendly. A successful man often has many enemies. There are no enemies here. Have you got any enemies?

[ou] nobody, **noble** ['noub], a noble family, noble actions, a noble profession. Teaching is a noble profession. He comes from a noble family.

[ɔ] dog, **honest** ['ɒnist], an honest man, an honest girl, honest people. An honest person does not lie or steal.

[ou] hello, **devoted** [dr'voutid], a devoted friend, to be devoted to smb/smith. My devoted friend will do anything for me. He is devoted to music. He has always been devoted to me.

[eɪ] gave, **brave** [breɪv], a brave man, a brave girl. A person who is brave can face danger without being afraid. The brave girl jumped into the water to help the child.
bravery ['breɪvəri]. He is famous for his bravery.

[æ:] dirty, **birch** [bɜ:tʃ], a birch — birches, a white birch, the Russian birch. The leaves of the birch are green and fresh. There are many birches in Russian forests.

7. Name some people who are famous for their bravery.

8. You are sure to know some noble, honest, devoted and brave people. Name them.

*Example: My granny is devoted to our family.
Ann's brother is a very brave boy.*

9. Do you like Russian birches? Say where you can see them.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

the	
<i>oceans: the Indian Ocean</i>	<i>continents: Europe</i>
<i>seas: the Black Sea</i>	<i>countries: Russia</i>
	<i>(but: the USA)</i>
<i>rivers: the Volga</i>	<i>cities, towns: Washington DC</i>
<i>lakes: the Baikal</i>	<i>streets: Broadway</i>
<i>mountains: the Alps</i>	<i>squares: Red Square</i>

LET US READ AND LEARN

10. Enjoy your English and sing the song "Here Is My Hand", © 92.

HERE IS MY HAND

Here is my hand, friend, here is my hand,
Over to you from my bonny¹ homeland;
Building the future, comrades, are we,
Here is my hand, friend, over the sea.

Over to you, friend, over to you!

Here is my hand, friend, we will be true,—
True to youth's² promise never to break,³
True to the new world we're going to make.

¹ bonny ['bɒni] — зд. красивый, прекрасный

² youth [ju:θ] — юность, молодость

³ break [breik] — сломать, ломать

Here is my hand, friend, over to you!
Building the future, we will be true —
True to the new world, let it ring clear,
Peace is our future, peace must live here!

LET US READ

11. Try and read the proper names.

Europe ['juərəp], the Urals ['juərəls] (the Ural mountains), the Volga ['vɒlgə], Asia ['eɪʃə], the Caspian Sea ['kæspɪən 'si:], the Baltic Sea ['bəltɪk 'si:], the Pacific Ocean [pə'sɪfɪk 'ouʃən], the Black Sea ['blæk 'si:], the Arctic Ocean ['æktɪk 'ouʃən], Motherland ['mʌðələnd]

12. Do you love your Motherland? Read the text and say what Russian symbols you can name.

I LOVE RUSSIA

Russia is my country. It is the biggest country in the world. Russia is situated on two continents: Europe and Asia. The Urals (the Ural mountains) form a natural border¹ between the continents. Russia is a very rich country. There are many mountains, rivers, lakes and forests in my country, some of which are very beautiful.

The Volga is the longest river in Europe. It flows² into the Caspian Sea. There are many beautiful old towns — both big and small — on its banks. Practically all of them are interesting places, famous for their history.

Seas and oceans wash Russia in the north, south, east and west. The Black Sea is in the south; the Baltic Sea is in the west. The Arctic Ocean washes my country in the north and in the east is the Pacific Ocean.

¹ border ['bɔ:də] — граница

² flow [fləʊ] — впадать

The plant and animal worlds of my country are also very rich. There are a lot of different animals, birds and plants in our forests, fields and mountains. Russia is also rich in gold, silver and other minerals ['mɪnərəlz].



One Russian symbol is the Russian national flag. This flag has three wide stripes on it. The stripes are white, blue and red. The upper stripe is white, the middle stripe is blue and the red stripe is at the bottom.¹ These colours have always been symbolic [sɪm'bɒlɪk] in Russia: white — noble and sincere, blue — honest and devoted — devoted to friends, family and to the country. The red colour has always meant love and bravery.

Russian people have always loved their country, though life in Russia has never been easy. Russian people have always been devoted to their Motherland, fighting for peace and independence against enemies on their land.

The other symbol of Russia which all Russian people know and love is the birch tree. You can find these trees everywhere. People sing beautiful songs with poetic [pəʊ'etɪk] words about birch trees and plant them near their houses. In old Russian towns people often call young lovely girls little birch trees (*beryożka, beryozon'ka*).

Russia is my country and I love it very much.



¹ at the bottom ['bɒtəm] — ад. внизу

13. Answer the questions.

1. Russia is the biggest country in the world, isn't it?
2. What mountains divide Russia into two parts?
3. Russia is a very rich country. What is it rich in?
4. What river is the longest in Europe?
5. What seas and oceans wash Russia?
6. What can you tell your classmates about the Russian flag?
7. What can you tell your classmates about Russian people?
8. What other Russian symbols do you know?

LET US TALK

14. Try and prove.

- Russia is a very large and rich country.
- Russian people are very brave and devoted to their country.

15. There are some of the things you often find in towns (or cities).

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| a church | a post office | a library | a police station |
| a cinema | an art gallery | a hospital | an airport |
| a theatre | a museum | a park | a bank |
| a school | a railway station | a zoo | |

- a) Choose a partner and talk to her/him about any town or city you like.
- b) Tell your classmates everything you know about any Russian town you like.

LET US WRITE

16. Do Exercise 8 in writing.

17. Describe any Russian town or city you like. (Write no less than 10 sentences.)

18. Learn how to write these new words.

bank, between, enemy, noble, honest, devoted, brave —
bravery, birch

Lesson 54

LET US LEARN

1. Give it a name:

- the land along the side of a river, a lake;
- one who is not a friend;
- one who doesn't lie or steal;
- one who can face danger without being afraid;
- a tree which Russian people love and often plant near their houses

2. Say a few words about one of your friends. Don't forget to use the words: noble, enemy, honest, devoted, brave, kind, pleasant, famous for...

3. Say: a) What season is between spring and autumn (autumn and spring).
b) What month is between: February and April; May and July; September and November; December and February.
c) What day is between Friday and Sunday.

4. Say what is situated between your house and your school (the shop, the cinema, the supermarket...).

Example: A shop is situated between my house and the place where my friend lives.

5. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, © 93.

6. Try and read the new words.

stop — top ground — found

cap — map spoke — stone

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

[ɔ] not, top [tɒp], top is the highest (upper) part of smth, at the top of the hill, at the top of the mountain, at the top of the page, at the top of the class. The old Russian town was situated at the top of the hill.

[au] ground, **found** [faund], to found — founded, to found a new city, to found a school, to found a family, to write a story which is founded on facts. They founded a town on the banks of the river. Yuri Dolgoruky founded Moscow.

[æ] cap, **map** [mæp], a map — maps, a map of the world, a map of Russia. A map can show you countries and towns, seas, mountains, rivers and oceans. Look at the map! Where is the river Volga on the map?

[ʌ] sung, **young** [jʌŋ], young — younger — the youngest, a young woman, a young man, young trees. My granny looks quite young for her age. When Mr Jones was young, he lived in Italy.

[ou] spoke, **stone** [stoun], a stone — stones, a stone wall, a stone tower, to throw stones at smb/smth. Don't throw stones at dogs. People use stones to build houses.

8. Take the map of Russia and say what you can see there. Begin the sentences like this: *I can see ... on the map of Russia.* The words can help you.

the Urals	the Volga	the Baikal	the Black Sea
the Pacific Ocean	the Ob	the Angara	Kazan
Tver	Rostov		

9. Say where they founded a town. The words can help you.

on the banks of a river	at the top of the hill	near
the lake	at the seaside ...	

10. Say who can be young/old/new and what can be young/old/new.

people	men	women	cars	pens	books
cities	parents	villages	towns	songs	
animals					

11. Say where you can see stones. The words can help you.

Example: I can see stones in the street.

in the forest in the garden at the seaside in the
mountains on the bank of the river (lake)

LET US READ AND LEARN

12. Enjoy your English and sing the song "Which Land Is the Best?", © 94.

WHICH LAND IS THE BEST?

I

In my country, we are happy.
In my country, we are happier.
In my country, we are the happiest of all.
In my country, we are friendly.
In my country, we are friendlier.
In my country, we're the friendliest of all.

Chorus:

My country, your country,
travel east or west.
If north is good and south is better,
which land is the best?

LET US READ

13. We are sure you know some facts about the history of Russia and its capital. But do you know that Moscow has not always been the main Russian city? Read the text and say what cities in Russia were once its capitals.

THE RUSSIAN CAPITALS



The capital of Russia is Moscow. Moscow is an old city but it is also a young city. Although it is more than 800 years old, you can see a lot of new, modern houses in it. The city is situated on seven hills. On one of them is the Kremlin with its beautiful red walls and famous towers.

The Kremlin is certainly the heart of Moscow. Everything here speaks of important facts in the life of our country.

Chronicles [ˈkrɒnikəlz] first mentioned Moscow in 1147. It was a little settlement at the top of a hill looking over the Moskva River, a settlement founded by Prince¹ Yuri Dolgoruky. Prince Yuri Dolgoruky (Prince Long Arms) was the Russian Prince of Vladimir and Suzdal. If you look at the map you'll see that these old Russian cities are in the north. Prince Yuri had many fights with other Russian princes and he soon became Prince of Kiev as well. Kiev, as you know, is in the south. So people began to call Prince Yuri "Yuri Dolgoruky", meaning that he had very long arms and could reach Kiev, which was very far from Suzdal and Vladimir. In those times Kiev was the main city of Russia. It was its capital.

Moscow, founded by Yuri Dolgoruky, grew and very soon it became, as old chronicles say, "a city, superior² to all other cities of Russia". It was then that the white stone walls and towers of the Kremlin appeared and Moscow, which was in fact the Kremlin, became a strong fortress.

In the XVI century Moscow was one of the largest cities in Europe. An English traveller wrote that Moscow was larger than London in those days. In 1712 the Russian king, Tsar³

¹ prince [prɪns] — *зд. князь*

² superior [sjuːˈpiəriə] — *превосходящий*

³ tsar [zɑː] — *царь*

Peter the Great moved the Russian capital to St. Petersburg, a new city founded in 1703 on the banks of the Neva River. The new capital in the north-west of Russia grew and became very important. But Moscow was important too. Moscow was famous for its churches, museums and cultural centres.

On March 10, 1918 a special train left St. Petersburg for Moscow. The government of the country moved to the old Russian town and Moscow again became the capital of Russia.

14. Answer the questions.

1. How old is Moscow?
2. Where is Moscow situated?
3. Who founded Moscow? When?
4. Was Kiev the capital of Russia? When was this?
5. At that time Moscow was larger than London. Who wrote about that?
6. Who moved the capital of Russia to a new city?
7. What city became the Russian capital in the 18th century?

LET US TALK

15. There have been three capitals in Russia. Say what you know about each of them.

16. Speak about Moscow and St. Petersburg. Use the questions as a plan.

1. How old is the city?
2. Who founded it?
3. When was this?
4. What are the famous places of interest there?
5. What do you know about these places?

LET US WRITE

17. Do Exercise 8 in writing.

18. Write your own story about one of the Russian capitals. (Exercise 14 can help you.)

19. Learn how to write these words.

top, to found (founded), map, young, stone

OPTIONAL LESSON

Listening-comprehension (🎧 95)

Home Reading Lesson 17

Lesson 55

LET US LEARN

1. Look at the map and say what continents you can see at the top of the map.
Example: At the top of the map I can see...



- Say what you keep at the top of your wardrobe, cupboard or fridge.
- Could you say what young people usually like (dislike) to do?
- All young people are different. What words can you use to characterize them?
- Look at the names of the cities and say when they were founded.

Example: Dmitrov was founded in 1154.

Dmitrov	— 1154	Yaroslavl	— 1010	Pskov	— 903
Moscow	— 1147	Vladimir	— 1108	Suzdal	— 1024
St. Petersburg	— 1703	Rostov	— 862	Novgorod	— 859

- Choose a partner and find out when different cities were founded. Exercise 5 can help you.

Example: P₁: When was Pskov founded?

P₂: It was founded in 903.

- Say what these things are made of.

Example: The table is made of wood.

table	ruler	cup	wall	plate	pencil
wood	wood	gold	stone	silver	wood
house		box		pen	
stone		silver		gold	

- Choose a partner and find out what some things you have are made of.

Example: P₁: What is the table made of?

P₂: It is made of wood.

- Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, © 96.
- Try and read the new words.

in — win

lie — die

apple — battle

victory [ˈvɪktəri]

arm — army

warm — war

again — against

ill — kill

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

- [ɔ:] warm, **war** [wɔ:], a war — wars, a war against smb, to be at war, to go to war, a terrible war, a world war. We have had two world wars this century. These countries are at war. They went to war to fight for their independence.
- [ɑ:] arm, **army** ['ɑ:mi], an army — armies, to be in the army, to join the army, to go into the army. When did he go into the army?
- [i] in, **win** [win], to win — **won** [wʌn] — **won**, to win a fight, to win a war. The Russian army won the war in 1812. Do you know who will win? She won the third place.
- [e] again, **against** [ə'genst], to be against smb/smith. My mother is against having any animals in the house. We will fight against the enemy. My friends are against this idea.
- [æ] apple, **battle** ['bætl], a battle — battles, a battle against smb/smith, to fight a battle, to take part in a battle, to win the battle. A battle is a fight between armies. His great-grandfather took part in the battle against Napoleon.
- [aɪ] lie, **die** [daɪ], to die — died, to die in a battle, to die in a war, to die in one's bed, to die of smth, to die for one's country. The officers died for their Motherland. He died in his sleep. She is very ill and I am afraid she is dying. The flowers will die soon if you leave them without water.
- [ɪ] ill, **kill** [kɪl], to kill — killed, to kill animals, to kill people in a war. The cold killed flowers in the garden.
- [ɪ] it, **victory** ['vɪktəri], a victory — victories, a victory over the enemy, to win a victory, to lead the army to victory. The general led his army to victory. They won an easy victory.

12. Make up sentences using the table.

The Russian army won the war against

Napoleon in 1812.
Hitler in 1945.
Karl XII in 1709.

13. Look and say when these people were born and when they died.

A. Pushkin 1799—1837

A. Suvorov 1729—1800

L. Tolstoy 1828—1910

M. Lomonosov 1711—1765

M. Kutuzov 1745—1813

P. Tchaikovsky 1840—1893

LET US READ AND LEARN

14. Enjoy your English and sing the song "Which Land Is the Best?", © 97, part II.

WHICH LAND IS THE BEST?

II

In my land, it's very sunny.
In my land, it is sunnier.
In my land, it's the sunniest of all.
In my land, the skies are blue.
In my land, they're bluer.
In my land, they're the bluest of all.

Chorus:

My country, your country,
travel east or west.
If north is good and south is better,
which land is the best?

LET US READ

15. Read and guess the meanings of the words.

soldier ['souldʒə], ruins ['ruːnz], general ['dʒenərəl]

16. As you know there were many wars in history of Russia. Russian people had to defend their Motherland more than once. Read the text about one of the dangerous wars that Russia fought.

It happened in 1812. Russia was in great danger. Napoleon and his army were moving towards Russia. Napoleon wanted to conquer¹ Russia as practically all of Europe now depended on him, Russia did not. Napoleon was sure he could easily win the war against Russia.



At the beginning of the war, the Russian army was moving back, leaving Russian lands for the enemy. Napoleon's army was stronger and there were more soldiers in it. Though Russian soldiers and officers fought bravely they couldn't win the battles against the enemy. Napoleon was moving to Smolensk — the "key city" of Russia. Russian people called Smolensk the "key city" because it locked the road to Moscow.

In August 1812, the two armies had a terrible battle in Smolensk. A lot of people were killed on both the sides. There

¹ conquer ['kɒŋkə] — завоевать

was no food in the city. The Russian army left Smolensk in ruins. The people of Smolensk left the city along with the Russian army.

Napoleon's army came into the empty city of Smolensk but couldn't find anything in it. They left Smolensk and began to move to Moscow.

Russia was in danger as never before. That's why the Russian tsar, Alexander I invited the famous Russian general Michael Kutuzov to become the head of the Russian army.

Kutuzov decided to give a fight to Napoleon. He chose the field near the settlement of Borodino for the battle. On the seventh of September 1812 the famous battle began. It was the greatest fight between the Russian and French armies. The Russian soldiers were ready to die but not to move back. They fought for the independence of their country. They couldn't imagine their Motherland under Napoleon — under the enemy.

The famous battle of Borodino was the beginning of Great Victory over Napoleon in the war of 1812.



17. Agree or disagree.

1. Napoleon conquered Russia in 1812.
2. There was a war between Russia and France in 1812.
3. Napoleon was sure he could easily win the war against Russia.
4. Napoleon's army was stronger than the Russian army at the beginning of the war.
5. Smolensk was the main city of Russia.
6. When Napoleon came in Smolensk he got the key to Moscow.
7. The battle of Borodino was the greatest battle in the war of 1812.

LET US TALK

18. Say why the Russian people called Smolensk the "key city".
19. Have you read any Russian books about the war of 1812? Have you heard anything about this war? What other famous people from this time can you remember? What can you say about them?
20. Tell your classmates everything you know about the war of 1812.

LET US WRITE

21. Do Exercise 7 in writing.
22. Write everything you know about the war against Napoleon in 1812.
23. Learn how to write these words.

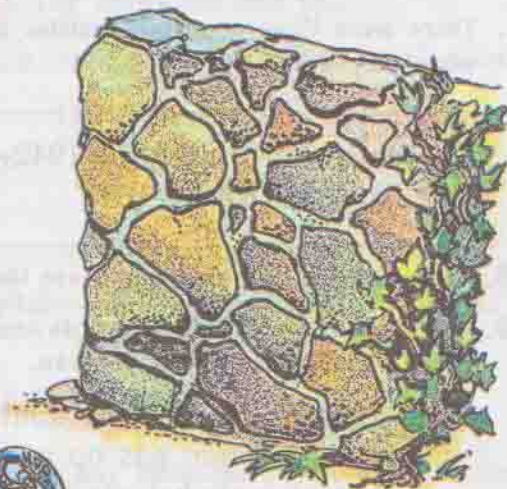
war, army, to win (won, won), against, battle, to die, to kill, victory

Lesson 56

LET US LEARN

1. Look at the pictures and say what the objects are made of.

Example: The box is made of silver.



2. Say when different cities and towns were founded. (Exercise 5, Lesson 55 can help you.)
3. Make up true sentences using the table.

The Great Patriotic War		1941.
The war against Napoleon	began in	1939.
The 1st World War		1914.
The 2nd World War		1812.

4. Have you seen the popular Russian cartoon "Cheburashka"? Do you remember the old woman Shapoklyak? Say what animals she was against.

Example: She was against cats.

5. Remember the sports games (football, basketball, volleyball, chess, badminton) your class (school) took part in. Say who won the victory.
6. Say when the battle of Borodino was. Who won the battle?
7. There were three important battles during the Great Patriotic War. Say when they were.



The battle of Moscow/1941

The battle of Stalingrad/1942—1943

The battle of Kursk/1943

8. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 98.
9. Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[ou] sold, **soul** [soul], a soul — souls, a noble soul, a kind soul. The man has no soul. He was the soul of the army. Many people believe that a person's soul never dies.

[ɑ:] hard, **heart** [hɑ:t], a heart — hearts, a heart of gold, a kind heart. When a man's heart stops beating, he dies. He put his heart and soul into his work. The boy spoke from his heart when he thanked us for his present.

[i] it, **hospitable** ['hɒspɪtəbl], hospitable — more hospitable — the most hospitable. A hospitable woman, hospitable people. Hospitable people always make you feel comfortable.

[ɪə] near, **real** [riəl], real gold, a real man, a real story. These flowers are real, not plastic ['plæstɪk]. Is this real gold? **really** ['riəli]. They are really good friends. What do you really think about it? I really like it very much.

10. Express your surprise. Use the model.

*Example: P: I'm going to Australia at the end of the week.
P: Oh, really?*

- 1) I've bought a new car. 2) I saw Michael Jackson yesterday.
3) We won the last football game. 4) My younger brother is a very brave boy. 5) My uncle is a hunter. He killed a tiger last winter. 6) My cousin won the victory and got a gold medal.

11. Say why Mr Brown is a real man. The words can help you.

Example: Mr Brown is brave and noble. He is a real man.

strong	honest	devoted	clever	truthful
kind	proud			

12. Say who is hospitable (very hospitable) in your families/in your friend's family.

Example: My granny is very hospitable.

13. Remember the last birthday party or any other party you were at. Say when it was and name the person who was the heart and soul of the party.

14. From fairy-tales and other stories that you have read, name the characters, who have kind hearts.

Example: Heidi had a heart of gold.

Beatrix Potter loved animals very much. She had a very kind heart.

LET US READ AND LEARN

15. Enjoy your English and sing the song "Which Land Is the Best?", © 99, part III.

WHICH LAND IS THE BEST?

III

In my land, the grass is green.
In my land, it is greener.
In my land, it's the greenest of all.
In my land, it is peaceful.
In my land, it's more peaceful.
In my land, it's the most peaceful of all.

Chorus:

My country, your country,
travel east or west.
If north is good and south is better,
which place is the best?
My country, your country,
travel east or west.
Learn to live with one another...
One world is the best.
One world is the best.

LET US READ

16. Have you ever heard the names of Suvorov and Kutuzov? We are sure you have. Read the text to have some more information about these wonderful people.

FAMOUS RUSSIAN GENERALS

All Russian people know the names, Alexander Suvorov and Michael Kutuzov. They are two famous generals ['dʒenə-rəlz]. Alexander Vasilyevich Suvorov was born in 1729. He was a noble, honest man, devoted to his country and his people. Suvorov took part in many wars. He had a lot of victories because he knew army life very well. Suvorov was not a kind general, but he had a kind heart. He loved his soldiers and



they loved him. His soldiers were never hungry and his officers took care of the soldiers, though certainly their life was not at all easy. Suvorov taught his soldiers and officers to be brave; he taught them to win in the battles against the enemy. His soldiers were never afraid of the enemy, even when the enemy was very strong.

Michael Kutuzov was Suvorov's pupil. He was born in 1745 in St. Petersburg. His father was an engineer in the Russian army. Little Michael was a kind, clever boy. Their family was very hospitable. Michael had a lot of friends and was an excellent pupil. He was good at maths, and knew many foreign languages. When he became an officer he took part in many battles. He was a brave and honest officer. Kutuzov believed in Russian soldiers. He taught them the art of winning.

When Kutuzov was forty-five years old he became a general. During the war of 1812 Kutuzov fought a lot of battles. He was an old man by then, but he won practically all of them. The famous battle of Borodino was the first Russian victory of that war. After that it took Kutuzov only three months to win the war completely. Napoleon ran away from Russia. Russia again became free and independent.

17. Ask ten questions on the text and let your classmates answer them.

LET US TALK

18. Say all you know about A. V. Suvorov.

19. Say all you know about M. I. Kutuzov.

20. Do you know any other Russian generals? What can you tell your classmates about them?

LET US WRITE

21. Write 10 questions on the text of Exercise 16.

22. Write a few words about any Russian general.

23. Learn how to write the new words.

soul, heart, hospitable, real, really

OPTIONAL LESSON

Listening-comprehension (🎧 100)

Home Reading Lesson 18

Lesson 57

Review 8

LET US TALK

1. What American symbols do you know? Have we got any special symbols in Russia? What are they?

2. Compare everyday life in America and in Russia.

3. What do you know about Russian capitals?
4. Why do people say that Russia is a rich country?
5. You have come to a small town in the north of Canada. Your host and hostess have never been to Russia. They ask you to tell them about:
 - Moscow;
 - St. Petersburg;
 - the war of 1812;
 - the Russian people and their country.What will you tell them?

LET US READ

6. Choose and read as quickly as you can the words and combinations of words referring to the topic "War".
kill, fresh air, separate, protect, battle, mountains, strong enemy, a bank of the river, war, victory, birch, an honest general, army, noble officers, hospitable, soul, heart
7. Read the text "Russian People" and say what and who Russia is famous for.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Russia is a rich country. It is rich in forests and mountains, rivers and lakes. There are many important cities, factories and industrial [ɪnˈdʌstriəl] plants¹ all over the country. There are a lot of wonders in Russia. But it is true to say that Russia is most famous for its people.

Whoever comes to Russia always finds wonderful people who live in different cities, settlements and villages.

Russian people are talented [ˈtæləntɪd]. We can name many of those who are well-known all over the world.

In America and Australia, in Europe and Asia, people read novels by Anton Chekhov, Leo Tolstoy, Feodor

¹ plant [plɑnt] — завод

Dostoevsky. You can see plays by Chekhov in New York and Paris, in London and Delhi ['deli]. People on many different continents listen to beautiful music by Peter Tchaikovsky and Michael Glinka.

Practically everybody who comes to Russia says that Russian songs, though often sad, are very beautiful. Though people don't understand the words, they can listen to the sounds and melodies of Russian songs for hours.

Russian people have made many discoveries in different fields of science¹ and industry ['ɪndəstri], medicine ['medsɪn] and culture ['kʌltʃə]. People all over the world know the names of Yuri Gagarin (the 1st Russian cosmonaut) and other Russian cosmonauts, as well as the name of Sergei Korolyov.

Russia has many brilliant pilots and workers, teachers and dancers, engineers and doctors. In fact there are excellent specialists in every field.

When foreign guests leave Russia they usually say different things about the country. Some of them like it, others do not. They often criticize ['krɪtɪsaɪz] many things in Russia. But practically everybody says that Russian people are wonderful. They are open, kind and very hospitable.

Let's hope that our new life won't change the heart and soul of our people.

8. Ask each other questions on the text "Russian People".

9. Give a short summary of the text.

LET US WRITE

10. Write all you want and know about Russia and its people.

Home Reading Lessons

19

20

¹ science ['saɪəns] — наука



Грамматический справочник

(Reference Grammar)¹

THE NOUN

ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

Как вы уже знаете, особенностью английских существительных является использование с ними артиклей (определенного и неопределенного).

§ 1. Определенный артикль употребляется с именами существительными, обозначающими:

горы (горные цепи): **the** Urals, **the** Alps;

океаны: **the** Indian Ocean, **the** Pacific Ocean, **the** Atlantic Ocean;

морья: **the** Black Sea, **the** Baltic Sea;

реки: **the** Volga, **the** Thames;

озера: **the** Baikal, **the** Sevan.

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

§ 2. Без артикля употребляются названия:

континентов: Europe, Asia, Central America, Africa;

стран: Russia, England, Spain (*но the* USA);

городов: Paris, London, Madrid, Moscow;

¹ Справочник содержит новый грамматический материал, используемый в учебнике IV класса. Основные первоначальные сведения об имени существительном, глаголе и т. д. смотри в соответствующем разделе учебника III класса.

площадей: Red Square, Trafalgar Square;
улиц: Broadway, Tverskaya Street;
парков: Hyde Park, Gorky Park.

§ 3. С определенным артиклем используются названия:
театров: **the** Bolshoy Theatre, **the** Malyi Theatre;
кинотеатров: **the** "Odeon", **the** "Rossia";
музеев: **the** Pushkin Museum, **the** British Museum;
картинных галерей: **the** Metropolitan, **the** National Gallery;
гостиниц: **the** Embassy Hotel, **the** Metropol Hotel.

§ 4. Названия месяцев и дней недели обычно употребляются без артикля: on Tuesday, in January, last Friday, in April.

§ 5. С именами существительными **bed, church, school, town, hospital, work** артикль не употребляется в сочетаниях: to go to school, to go to bed, to go to church, to go to hospital, to be in hospital, to go to work, to be in town, to be out of town.

§ 6. Неопределенный артикль употребляется с именами существительными в следующих выражениях: in a hurry, in a quiet voice, in a sad voice.

§ 7. С именами существительными **advice, work, weather, information, news, money** неопределенный артикль не употребляется: It is good **advice**. It is bad **news**. It is important **work**.

Сказуемое в предложениях, где подлежащим является одно из этих существительных, всегда стоит в единственном числе.

The news is bad.—Новости плохие.

The money is on the table.—Деньги на столе.

The information was important.—Сведения были важными.

§ 8. Имена существительные **police** (полиция), **clothes** (одежда), **potatoes** (картофель), **carrots** (морковь) сочетаются с глаголом во множественном числе.

The police were in the street.—Полиция была на улице.

The potatoes **are** on the plate.— Картофель на тарелке.
There **were** many carrots in the fridge.— В холодильнике было много моркови.

The clothes **are** in the wardrobe.— Одежда в шкафу.

§ 9. Имена существительные в современном английском языке могут быть образованы тремя способами:

1) К корню добавляется суффикс. Так, например, образуются слова, обозначающие профессии людей:

read + **-er** = reader; sail + **-or** = sailor

2) Слово пишется и произносится, как и раньше: его форма не меняется, но обозначает оно уже нечто совсем иное, чем первоначальное слово.

$V \rightarrow N$

to make (делать) → a make (марка изделия)

to find (находить) → a find (находка)

3) Из двух основ «складывается» новое существительное:

sea + man = **seaman**

milk + man = **milkman**

bed + room = **bedroom**

black + board = **blackboard**

THE ADJECTIVE

(ИМЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ)

Имена прилагательные в английском языке бывают *качественные*, имеющие степени сравнения, и *относительные* (golden, wooden, silver).

§ 10. К особым случаям образования степеней сравнения относятся прилагательные:

good — better — (the) best

bad — worse — (the) worst

little — less — (the) least

many/much — more — (the) most

old — older — (the) oldest
 elder — (the) eldest (о родственниках)

My **elder** sister is 16.

His **eldest** brother is an officer.

Ho: She is **older** than her brother.

§ 11. В современном английском языке имена прилагательные могут образовываться теми же способами словообразования, что и существительные:

1) -y

sun + -y = sunny

rain + -y = rainy

-ic

poet + -ic = poetic

theme + -ic = thematic

-ful

colour + -ful = colourful

wonder + ful = wonderful

un-

un- + kind = unkind

un- + happy = unhappy

2) N → Adj

silver (серебро) → silver (серебряный)

metal (металл) → metal (металлический)

gold (золото) → gold (сделанный из золота, золотой)

apple (яблоко) → apple (яблочный)

3) black + and + white = black-and-white (film)

§ 12. Much/many.

Much — много, означает большое количество и определяет только неисчисляемые имена существительные, обычно в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях.

I haven't **much** time today.

Is there **much** milk in the fridge?

Many — определяет только *исчисляемые* имена существительные (также обычно в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях).

He hasn't **many** friends here.

Are there **many** sweets on the plate?

В утвердительных предложениях и в том и в другом случае чаще употребляется сочетание **a lot of (lots of)**.

There are **a lot of** books at home.

There is **a lot of** water in the glass.

There are **lots of** flowers here.

§ 13. Little/few.

Little — *мало*, означая малое количество, используется с *неисчисляемыми* именами существительными.

We have **little** meat.

Few — *мало*, обозначает малое количество, употребляется только с *исчисляемыми* именами существительными.

There are **few** flowers in the garden.

§ 14. И **little**, и **few** обозначают недостаточное количество и имеют как бы отрицательный оттенок.

There is **little** time. (We'll miss the train.)

There are **few** potatoes. (I can't make salad.)

A little и **a few**, напротив, имея положительную характеристику, указывают на наличие какого-то количества (немного, но все-таки есть; есть, хотя и немного). При этом **a little** сочетается с *неисчисляемыми* именами существительными, а **a few** — с *исчисляемыми*.

There are **a few** potatoes at home.

There is **a little** tea in the cup.

THE PRONOUN

(МЕСТОИМЕНИЕ)

§ 15. Для обозначения некоторого количества в утвердительных предложениях используется неопределенное местоимение **some**, при этом оно сочетается как с исчисляемыми, так и с неисчисляемыми именами существительными.

I have got **some** books at home.

He has got **some** meat in the fridge.

В отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях **some** заменяется на **any**.

Have you got **any** books at home?

Has he got **any** meat in the fridge?

There aren't **any** books at home.

There isn't **any** meat in the fridge.

THE VERB

(ГЛАГОЛ)

В отличие от русского языка, английский язык располагает целой системой времен. Для описания действий, происходящих в прошлом, могут быть использованы различные времена.

§ 16. **Past indefinite (прошедшее неопределенное время).**

С этим временем вы уже познакомились в III классе. Оно употребляется, если известно *когда*, а часто и *где* произошло действие в прошлом, и оно не связано с настоящим моментом, то есть сигналами past indefinite являются слова *when, where*.

I saw him **yesterday**.

We lived in the country **last summer**.

They bought a car **3 years ago**.

Слова **yesterday, last, last night (year, month, week), а year ago** и т. д. являются указателями на это время.

§ 17. Present perfect (настоящее совершенное время).

Это одно из самых сложных времен английского языка. Оно как бы соединяет в себе уже знакомые вам настоящее и прошедшее времена. Действие произошло в прошлом (когда, мы не знаем, нам это неважно), а результат этого действия проявляется в настоящем.

Я разбила чашку.



Чашка разбита.

(Действие произошло в прошлом. Когда — неизвестно.)

(Результат: чашки нет, есть осколки, чашка разбита.)

Образуется present perfect при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have (have/has)** и причастия второго основного глагола (**III форма глагола**). Для так называемых правильных глаголов эта форма совпадает с формой прошедшего времени.

[d]

play — played — **played**

[t]

look — looked — **looked**

[ɪd]

count — counted — **counted**

Я сыграл в эту игру. — I **have played** this game.

Он просмотрел журнал. — He **has looked** through the magazine.

Мы сосчитали от 1 до 10. — We **have counted** from 1 to 10.

У неправильных глаголов эту форму нужно запомнить. Она помещена в таблице неправильных глаголов.

I **have written** the letter.

He **has read** the book.

We **have understood** the rule.

В отрицательных предложениях вспомогательный глагол **to have** употребляется с частицей **not**.

I have not (haven't) sent the letter.

He has not (hasn't) done it.

We have not (haven't) drunk the water.

В вопросительных предложениях глагол **have (has)** ставится перед подлежащим.

Have you been to Moscow?

What has he seen?

Have they heard this song?

В английском языке целый ряд слов указывает на то, что в предложении должно употребляться именно это время. Это наречия **already, just, yet, ever, never**. Они обычно (но далеко не всегда!) употребляются в предложениях с **present perfect**.

Сравни: **I never drink** milk for breakfast.

He has never drunk milk.

I am never late.

I have never been late.

Наречия неопределенного времени обычно стоят перед основным глаголом.

I have already read this book.

He has never been to Paris.

Have you ever played chess?

Следует обратить особое внимание на перевод неопределенного наречия *уже* на английский язык.

В **утвердительных** предложениях это **already**.

They have already helped her. — Они уже помогли ей.

В **отрицательных** предложениях это **yet**, которое ставится в конце вопроса.

Have you been there yet? — Ты уже бывал там?

Has he spoken to mother yet? — Он уже поговорил с мамой?

В отрицательных предложениях **yet** переводится *еще не...*

We haven't had coffee yet.—Мы еще не пили кофе.

He hasn't eaten his lunch yet.—Он еще не съел второй завтрак.

Как уже указывалось выше, present perfect не употребляется, если в предложении есть указание на то, когда в прошлом произошло действие. В этих случаях в английском языке следует употреблять простое прошедшее время.

Сравни:

I **have seen** this film.

I **saw** it yesterday.

We **have done** it.

We **did** it 3 hours ago.

They **have written** the letter. They **wrote** it last night.

Типичны разговорные ситуации следующего образца:

— **Have you been** to Mos- (Ты *имеешь представление*
cow? *об этом городе? А когда ты*

— Yes, I **have**. *там был, неважно.*)

— When **were** you there? (Спрашивающего *интересу-*

— I **was** there last summer. *ет время в прошлом, когда*
это было.)

Однако с указателями **this week, this month, this year** употребляется present perfect.

I **haven't seen** him this week.—Я его не видела на этой неделе (*неделя еще не закончена.*)

He **has been** to London this year.—Он был в Лондоне в этом году (*год не завершен.*)

И в первом, и во втором случае есть связь с настоящим.

Особенно следует оговорить употребление предлога **to** в предложениях с глаголом **to be**. Сравни:

Have you ever been to Paris?—Ты был в Париже?

We **have never been to** this museum.—Мы никогда не были в этом музее.

I **haven't been to** America yet.—Я еще не бывал в Америке.

Present perfect употребляется также, когда в предложении описывается действие, которое произошло в прошлом и до сих пор (то есть в настоящий момент, момент говорения) продолжается. Это типично в основном для глаголов **to be, to know, to have**. На русский язык подобные предложения переводятся настоящим временем.

I have been here for 3 days.—Я здесь уже три дня. (*Я нахожусь здесь 3 дня.*)

We have known each other since 1990.—Мы знаем друг друга с 1990 года.

He has had this book for years.—Эта книга у него многие годы. (*Он имеет эту книгу уже многие годы.*)

Формальными показателями времени в этом случае являются предлоги **since** и **for**.

§ 18. Для выражения действия в будущем очень часто употребляется оборот **to be going to** — *собираться сделать что-то*.

I'm going to learn French.—Я собираюсь учить французский.

Is it going to rain?—Собирается дождь?

We are not going to see him today.—Мы не увидим его сегодня.

§ 19. Модальные глаголы.

а) Must (to have to).

Долженствование в английском языке передает обычно глагол **must**.

Однако предложения с **must** звучат крайне категорично и употребляются в основном тогда, когда выполнение действия рассматривается как своеобразный долг, или в отрицательных предложениях как категорический запрет.

I must help her.—Я должен помочь ей. (*Это моя обязанность.*)

You mustn't smoke.—Ты не должен курить. (*Я как бы запрещаю тебе курить.*)

В реальной речи вместо **must** часто употребляется оборот **to have to do smth** — *быть вынужденным сделать что-то (нужно, приходится)*.

I have to go home.— Я должна идти домой. (*Меня вынуждают обстоятельства.*)

Do you have to come back?— Ты должен возвращаться?

She doesn't have to come early.— Она не должна приходить рано.

В прошедшем времени глагол **must** практически не употребляется. Вместо него используется прошедшее время его эквивалента **to have to**.

I had to visit my granny.— Мне нужно было (я должен был) навестить бабушку.

Did you have to give him a call?— Ты должен был позвонить ему?

He didn't have to work late.— Он не должен был работать допоздна.

б) **Can (could); to be able to.**

Для выражения возможности и умения что-то сделать в будущем употребляется эквивалент глагола **can** — **to be able to**.

I shall be able to come early.— Я смогу прийти рано.

He won't be able to arrive at 7.— Он не сможет прибыть в 7.

Will they be able to do it?— Они смогут это сделать?

в) **May (might).**

Для выражения разрешения, а также для того, чтобы его получить, используется глагол **may**.

You may stay here till 5.— Ты можешь остаться здесь до 5.

May I go there?— Можно мне пойти туда?

Ответы на вопросы **May I ...?** могут быть положительными: **Yes, you may. (Do, please.)** — или отрицательными. При этом мягкий запрет звучит примерно так: **I'm afraid not**, а кате-

горичный: **No, you mustn't.** В обоих случаях обычно объясняется причина запрета.

May I go there?—No, you mustn't. You are ill.

§ 20. Словообразование.

Глаголы в английском языке образуются теми же основными способами, что и имена существительные и прилагательные (см. § 9, § 11). Однако наиболее часто встречаются первые два.

1) dis-

dis-+like=dislike

dis-+agree=disagree

2) $N \rightarrow V$

water—to water (поливать)

place—to place (размещать)

colour—to colour (раскрашивать)

$Adj \rightarrow V$

warm—to warm (подогревать)

cold—to cold (охлаждать)

§ 21. Образование вопросов.

Обычно выделяют 5 типов вопросов.

1) Общий (general questions).



Is he a boy?

Yes, he is.

No, he isn't.

Do you live here?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

Did he go there?

Yes, he did.

No, he didn't.

Have you done it?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

Was he playing chess?

Yes, he was.

No, he wasn't.

Can you do it?

Yes, I can.

No, I can't.

2) *Альтернативный (alternative questions).*

— Is he in Paris or (is he) in Madrid?	He is in Paris.
— Does he like apples or (does he like) oranges?	He likes oranges.
— Did you get a newspaper or (did you get) a magazine?	I got a magazine.
— Has she been to Spain or (has she been) to France?	She has been to Spain.
— Was he selling potatoes or (was he selling) carrots?	He was selling carrots.
— Can you ski or (can you) skate?	I can skate.

3) *Разделительный (disjunctive questions).*



He is at home, isn't he?	He isn't here, is he?
We like sweets, don't we?	We don't know him, do we?
They spoke quietly, didn't they?	They didn't run fast, did they?
She has built a house, hasn't she?	He hasn't got it, has he?
He can do it, can't he?	He can't do it, can he?

4) *Специальный (special questions).*

Whom, What, Where, When, Why, Which, Whose, How, How well, How long, How often, How much, How many.

Where is the house?	It is on the hill.
How do you get there?	I get there by bus.
When did he come back?	He came back late.
What has he done?	He has bought a car.
What was he reading?	He was reading a book.
How long can he stay here?	He can stay here for 2 days.

5) *Вопрос к подлежащему (questions to the subject).*

Who is at home?

We are. (I am. He is.)

Who lives in this flat?

We do. (I do. He does.)

Who went to the park yesterday?

We did. (I did. He did.)

Who has bought milk?

We have. (I have. He has.)

Who can win?

Everybody can.

What has happened?

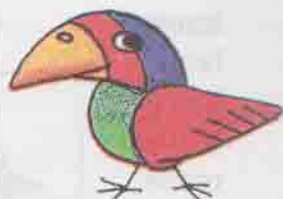
Nothing has.

В вопросе к подлежащему глагол-сказуемое стоит всегда в единственном числе после вопросительного слова.





Неправильные глаголы



(Irregular Verbs)

be	was, were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt	burnt
buy	bought	bought
can	could	—
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
eat	ate	eaten
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hide	hid	hidden
keep	kept	kept

know
lead
learn
leave
make
mean
meet
put
read
retell
run
say
see
send
set
shake
shine
sing
speak
spend
stand
steal
swim
take
teach
tell
think
understand
win
write

knew
led
learned, learnt
left
made
meant
met
put
read [red]
retold
ran
said
saw
sent
set
shook
shone [ʃɒn]
sang
spoke
spent
stood
stole
swam
took
taught
told
thought
understood
won
wrote

known
led
learned, learnt
left
made
meant
met
put
read [red]
retold
run
said
seen
sent
set
shaken
shone [ʃɒn]
sung
spoken
spent
stood
stolen
swum
taken
taught
told
thought
understood
won
written



adj — *adjective* — прилагательное
adv — *adverb* — наречие
conj — *conjunction* — союз
interj — *interjection* — междометие
n — *noun* — существительное

num — *numeral* — числительное
prep — *preposition* — предлог
pron — *pronoun* — местоимение
v — *verb* — глагол

А а

a (an) [ə]; [ən] артикль
abbey ['æbi] аббатство
about [ə'baʊt] о
according* [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] согласно, соответственно
across* [ə'krɒs] через
act out* ['ækt'aʊt] разыграть по ролям
action* ['ækʃn] действие
activity* [æk'tɪvɪti] деятельность, активность
actor ['æktə] актер
address [ə'dres] адрес
admiral* ['ædmərəl] адмирал
advice 51² [əd'vaɪs] *n* совет

to ask for advice просить совета
to follow the advice следовать совету
to take advice воспользоваться советом
It is good advice. Это хороший совет.
advise 51 [əd'vaɪz] *v* советовать
afraid 27 [ə'freɪd] испуганный
to be afraid of smb/smth бояться кого-то/чего-то
Africa ['æfrɪkə] Африка
African 44 ['æfrɪkən] африканский
afternoon [ˌɑːftə'nʌn] полдень; время после полудня
in the afternoon днем

¹ Слова, обозначенные звездочкой (*), не входят в лексический минимум IV класса.

² Цифра, стоящая после слова, обозначает номер урока, где встречается слово впервые.

again* [ə'gen] снова
against 55 [ə'genst] против
to be against smth быть против
чего-то

age [eidʒ] возраст
air [ɛə] воздух
airport 32 ['ɛəpɔ:t] аэропорт
Alaska [ə'læskə] Аляска
all [ɔ:l] весь, все

all day long целый день
alone [ə'loun] один
along 46 [ə'lɔŋ] вдоль
aloud* [ə'laʊd] вслух
alphabet* ['ælfəbet] алфавит
already 26 [ɔ:l'redi] уже
also 40 [ɔ:lsəʊ] также, тоже
always ['ɔ:lwəz] всегда

America [ə'merikə] Америка
Central America Центральная Аме-
рика
North America Северная Америка
South America Южная Америка
American 44 [ə'merikən] американ-
ский

and [ænd] и
animal ['æniməl] животное
announcer* [ə'naʊnsə] диктор
another [ə'nʌðə] другой
answer ['ɑ:nsə] *n* ответ; *v* отвечать
Antarctica [æn'tɑ:ktikə] Антарк-
тика

antonym* ['æntənim] антоним
any ['eni] какой-нибудь
anybody ['eni'bɒdi] кто-нибудь
anything ['eniθɪŋ] что-нибудь
apartment* [ə'pɑ:tmənt] квартира
(амер.)

appear 44 [ə'piə] появляться
appetite* ['æpitait] аппетит
applause* [ə'plɔ:z] аплодисменты
apple ['æpl] яблоко

April ['eiprɪl] апрель
architect 29 ['ɑ:kitekt] архитектор
(the) Arctic Ocean [ði'ɑ:ktik'ouʃn]
Северный Ледовитый океан
arm [ɑ:m] рука (от ладони до плеча)
armchair ['ɑ:mʃeə] кресло
army 55 ['ɑ:mi] армия

to be in the army служить в армии
to go into the army пойти в армию
to join the army пойти в армию

around [ə'raʊnd] вокруг
arrange* [ə'reindʒ] располагать
arrive at (in) 34 [ə'raɪv] прибывать в
art(s) 11 [ɑ:t] искусство
as [æz, əz] потому что, в то время как
Asia ['eɪʃə] Азия

ask 48 [ɑ:sk] спрашивать, просить,
приглашать
to ask for smth просить что-то
at [æt] у, около
at first сначала

attack* [ə'tæk] атаковать, нападать
attentively* [ə'tentivli] внимательно
audience 38 ['ɔ:diəns] аудитория,
зрители

August ['ɔ:gəst] август
aunt [aʊnt] тетя
automobile* ['ɔ:təməbil] автомобиль
autumn ['ɔ:təm] осень

В в

baby ['beɪbi] ребенок до года, мла-
денец

back 18 [bæk] *n* задняя часть чего-то;
adv сзади, назад
to be in the back располагаться в
задней части

bacon ['beɪkən] бекон

bad (worse, the worst) [bæd] плохой
 (хуже, самый плохой)
badge 37 [bædʒ] значок
badminton ['bædmɪntən] бадминтон
bag [bæg] сумка, портфель
balance* ['bæləns] баланс, пропор-
 ция
balcony* ['bælkəni] балкон
ball [bɔ:l] мяч
ballet ['bæleɪ] балет
(the) Baltic Sea [ðə'bəltɪk'si:] Бал-
 тийское море
bank 53 [bæŋk] берег (*реки, озера*)
baseball* ['beɪsbɔ:l] бейсбол
basketball ['bæskɪtbɔ:l] баскетбол
bathroom 17 ['bæθrʊm] ванная
battle 55 ['bætl] битва, сражение
be (am, is, are) [bi:] быть, находиться
to be able to 48 быть в состоянии
 делать
to be going to 20 собираться
to be lost 24 потеряться
to be on at the cinema 24 идти
 в кино
What's on at the "Russia"? Что
 идет в «России»?
What's on TV? Что по телевизору?
bear [beə] медведь
because [bi'kɔ:z] потому что
become 27 [bi'kʌm] становиться
bed [bed] кровать
to go to bed ложиться спать
bedroom 18 ['bedrʊm] спальня
before [bi'fɔ:] до, перед
begin* [bi'gɪn] начинать
beginning* [bi'gɪnɪŋ] начало
behind 17 [bi'haɪnd] за, сзади
believe 22 [bi'li:v] верить, полагать
I can't believe my eyes! Не могу
 поверить своим глазам!
bell 28 [bel] колокол, звонок

below* [bi'ləu] внизу, ниже
besides 39 [bi'saɪdz] кроме того
(the) best [(ðə)'best] самый лучший
better ['betə] лучше, лучший
between 53 [bi'twi:n] между
(the) Bible* [ðə'baɪbl] Библия
big [bɪg] большой
birch 53 [bɜ:tʃ] береза
bird [bɜ:d] птица
birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ] день рождения
Happy birthday to ...! С днем рож-
 дения ...!
black [blæk] черный
black-and-white (film)
 ['blæk and 'waɪt] черно-белый
 (фильм)
blackboard 12 ['blækbɔ:d] школьная
 доска
block [blɒk] квартал
to walk two blocks 24 пройти два
 квартала
blouse [blaʊz] блузка
blue [blu:] голубой, синий
boaster* ['bəʊstə] хвастун
body ['bɒdi] тело
book [bʊk] книга
bookcase 12 ['bʊkkeɪs] книжный
 шкаф
boot [bu:t] ботинок
boring 41 ['bɔ:ɪŋ] скучный
born 40 [bɔ:n] рожденный
to be born родиться
boss [bɒs] босс, начальник
box [bɒks] коробка, ящик
boy [bɔɪ] мальчик
bracket* ['brækɪt] скобка
given in the brackets данные в
 скобках
brave 53 [breɪv] храбрый
bravery 53 ['breɪvəri] храбрость
bread [bred] хлеб

breakfast ['brekfəst] завтрак

to have for breakfast на завтрак

bridge 21 [brɪdʒ] мост

bright [braɪt] яркий

bring [brɪŋ] приносить

bronze* [brɒnz] бронзовый

brother ['brʌðə] брат

brown [braʊn] коричневый

brush up* ['brʌʃ'ʌp] освежать в памяти

build 26 [bɪld] строить

builder 26 ['bɪldə] строитель

building 26 ['bɪldɪŋ] здание

burglar ['bɜːglə] вор, грабитель

burn 27 [bɜːn] гореть

bus 31 [bʌs] автобус

by bus автобусом

number 7 bus автобус номер 7

bus stop 31 ['bʌs'stɒp] автобусная остановка

at the bus stop на остановке автобуса

business ['bɪznɪs] дело, занятие

business class первый класс (в самолете)

busy ['bɪzi] 1) занятой; 2) оживленный

but [bʌt] но

butter ['bʌtə] масло сливочное

buy [baɪ] покупать

by [baɪ] у, около

by heart* наизусть

by the way 13 между прочим

bye (bye-bye) [baɪ] ([baɪ'baɪ]) пока

С с

California* [ˌkælɪ'fɔːnjə] Калифорния

call [kɔːl] 1) звать; 2) звонить (по телефону)

can (could) мочь, могу

Could I have ...? Не мог бы я ...?

Canada [ˌkænədə] Канада

canal* [kə'neɪl] канал

candy* [ˌkændi] конфета (амер.)

cap [kæp] кепка, шапка

capital 28 ['kæpɪtl] столица

Capitol* ['kæpɪtl] Капитолий

car 18 [kɑː] машина

by car машиной

care 39 [keə] забота

to take care of smb/smith заботиться о ком-то / о чем-то

carpet 14 ['kæpɪt] ковер

carrot (carrots) ['kærət] морковка (морковь)

cartoon 39 [kɑːtuːn] мультфильм

(the) Caspian sea* [ðə'kæspjən'siː] Каспийское море

catch [kætʃ] поймать, схватить

to catch a plane (train) успеть на самолет (поезд)

category* ['kætəgəri] категория

celebrate ['selɪbreɪt] праздновать

celebration 37 [ˌselɪ'breɪʃn] празднование

cent* [sent] цент

central* ['sentrəl] центральный

centre* ['sentə] центр

century 27 ['sentʃəri] век

ceremony* ['serɪməni] церемония

certain* ['seɪn] определенный, некоторый

certainly ['seɪnlɪ] конечно

champion ['tʃæmpɪən] чемпион

change [tʃeɪndʒ] 1) менять; 2) делать пересадку

Where do we change? Где мы пересеживаемся?

change over поменяться ролями

character* ['kærəktə] герой (книги, фильма)
cheap [tʃi:p] дешевый
check* [tʃek] проверять
Chicago* [ʃi'kæɡou] Чикаго
child (children) [tʃaɪld] ([tʃɪldrən]) ребенок (дети)
chimney* ['tʃɪmni] труба
China* ['tʃaɪnə] Китай
choose* [tʃu:z] выбирать
Christian* ['krɪstjən] христианин
Christmas ['krɪsməs] Рождество
chronicle* ['krɒnɪkl] летопись
church 24 [tʃə:tʃ] церковь
cinema 24 ['sɪnəmə] 1) кино; 2) кино-театр
cinema-goer 39 ['sɪnəmə'ɡouə] любитель кино
circle* ['sə:kl] обводить кругом
city 24 ['sɪti] большой город
class 10 [klɑ:s] класс
 after classes после занятий
 before classes до занятий
 in class в классе
 business class 34 ['bɪznɪs'klɑ:s] первый класс (о билете на самолет)
 tourist class 34 ['tuəɪst'klɑ:s] второй класс (о билете на самолет)
classroom ['klɑ:sru:m] классная комната, класс
clean [kli:n] *adj* чистый; *v* чистить, убирать
clever ['klevə] умный
close [klaʊz] закрывать
clothes [klaʊðz] одежда
club* [klʌb] клуб
coat [kəʊt] пальто
coffee ['kɒfi] кофе
coin 37 [kɔɪn] монета
cold [kəʊld] холодный

collect 37 [kə'lekt] собирать, коллекционировать
collection 37 [kə'lektʃn] коллекция
collector 37 [kə'lektə] коллекционер
colonist ['kɒlənist] колонист, житель колонии
colony ['kɒləni] колония
colour ['kʌlə] цвет
colour film ['kʌlə'fɪlm] цветной фильм
coloured ['kʌləd] раскрашенный
colourful 45 ['kʌləfʊl] красочный, яркий
column* ['kɒləm] колонка
combination* [kəm'bɪneɪʃn] сочетание, комбинация
come [kʌm] приходить
 Come and see me some day. 17 Заходи ко мне как-нибудь.
 to come back возвращаться
 to come from 1) быть родом; 2) приходить из / с
 to come home приходить домой
comedy* ['kɒmədi] комедия
comfortable 10 ['kʌmfətəbl] удобный
compare* [kəm'preə] сравнивать
complaint* [kəm'pleɪnt] жалоба
complete* [kəm'pli:t] заканчивать
compose* [kəm'pəʊz] сочинять, составлять
compound* [kəm'paʊnd] сложное слово
computer [kəm'pjʊ:tə] компьютер
concert ['kɒnsət] концерт
conference* ['kɒnfərəns] конференция
continent ['kɒntɪnənt] континент
continental [kɒntɪ'nentl] относящийся к материку
conversation* [kɒnvə'seɪʃn] беседа
cooker 21 ['kʊkə] плита

copy out* ['kɒpi 'aʊt] списывать, переписывать
 corner 20 ['kɔ:nə] угол
 in the corner в углу
 correct* [kə'rekt] правильный
 correctly* [kə'rekthli] правильно
 corresponding* [kɔ:gis'pɒndɪŋ] соответствующий
 cosmonaut ['kɒzmənaʊt] космонавт
 count 13 [kaʊnt] считать
 cowboy ['kaʊbəi] ковбой
 create 40 [kri'eɪt] создавать
 critic ['kritɪk] критик
 criticize* ['kritisaɪz] критиковать
 crocodile 3 ['krɒkədaɪl] крокодил
 crossword* ['krɒswɜ:d] кроссворд
 cry 32 [kraɪ] 1) плакать; 2) кричать
 to cry for help звать на помощь
 Cuba 43 ['kju:bə] Куба
 culture* ['kʌltʃə] культура
 cup [kʌp] чашка
 cupboard 22 ['kʌbəp] буфет, кухонный шкаф, полка
 curtain 20 ['kɜ:tɪn] занавес

D d

danger 45 ['deɪndʒə] опасность
 in danger в опасности
 out of danger вне опасности
 dangerous 48 ['deɪndʒərəs] опасный
 dark 27 [dɜ:k] темный
 It is getting dark. Темнеет.
 daughter ['dɔ:tə] дочь
 day [deɪ] день
 day off выходной день
 dead* [ded] мертвый
 dear 4 [diə] дорогой
 Oh dear! 18 О боже! Боже мой!

December [dɪ'sembə] декабрь
 decide 38 [dɪ'saɪd] решать
 decorate ['dekəreɪt] украшать
 decoration 37 [ˌdekə'reɪʃn] украшение
 decorator 37 ['dekəreɪtə] декоратор
 defend* [dɪ'fend] защищать
 Delhi ['deli] Дели
 democratic* [ˌdemə'krætɪk] демократический
 denote* [dɪ'nəʊt] обозначать
 dentist* ['dentɪst] зубной врач
 depend 47 [dɪ'pend] зависеть
 to depend on smb/smith зависеть от кого-то / чего-то
 describe 21 [dɪ'skraɪb] описывать
 desk [desk] парта
 at the desk за партой
 detective (film) [dɪ'tektɪv] детектив
 devoted to smb 53 [dɪ'vɒtɪd] преданный кому-то
 dialogue* ['daɪələg] диалог
 diary ['daɪəri] дневник
 die 55 [daɪ] умирать
 differ* ['dɪfə] отличаться
 difference* ['dɪfərəns] отличие
 different ['dɪfərənt] (различный)
 difficult 14 ['dɪfɪkəlt] трудный
 dime* [daɪm] монета в 10 центов
 dining-room 19 ['daɪnɪŋru:m] столовая (в доме)
 dinner ['dɪnə] обед
 to have for dinner на обед
 dirty ['dɜ:tɪ] грязный
 discover 43 [dɪ'sklʌvə] открывать
 discoverer 43 [dɪ'sklʌvərə] первооткрыватель
 discovery 43 [dɪ'sklʌvərɪ] открытие
 discuss* [dɪ'skʌs] обсуждать
 dislike* [dɪs'laɪk] не любить
 divide* [dɪ'vaɪd] делить

do [du:] делать
 doctor ['dɒktə] врач
 documentary (film) 39
 [ˌdɒkjʊ'mentəri] документальный
 фильм
 dolphin* ['dɒlfɪn] дельфин
 door 11 [dɔ:] дверь
 doubt* [daʊt] сомнение
 down [daʊn] вниз
 downstairs 19 [ˌdaʊn'steəz] внизу,
 вниз
 draw [drɔ:] рисовать
 dress [dres] *n* платье, одежда; *v* оде-
 ваться
 drink [drɪŋk] лить
 driver ['draɪvə] водитель

Е е

each 50 [i:tʃ] каждый
 each other друг друга
 ear [ɪə] ухо
 earth [ɜ:θ] земля
 east [i:st] восток
 easy ['i:zi] легкий
 eat [i:t] есть
 egg [eg] яйцо
 elephant ['elɪfənt] слон
 else [els] еще
 who else кто еще
 what else что еще
 where else где / куда еще
 emblem* ['embləm] эмблема
 emperor* ['emprə] император
 empty 47 ['empti] пустой
 end [end] *n* конец; 40 *v* заканчи-
 вать
 at the end в конце
 up to the end до конца

enemy 53 ['enəmi] враг
 engineer [ˌendʒɪ'nɪə] инженер
 England ['ɪŋɡlənd] Англия
 English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ] английский
 enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] получать удоволь-
 ствие, хорошо проводить время
 evening ['i:vnɪŋ] вечер
 in the evening вечером
 on Monday evening в понедельник
 вечером
 ever 26 ['evə] когда-нибудь
 everybody ['evribɒdi] каждый
 everything ['evriθɪŋ] всё
 Europe 53 ['juərəp] Европа
 European [ˌjuərə'piən] европейский
 excellent 31 ['eksələnt] отличный
 excuse [ɪks'kju:z] извинять
 Excuse me. Извините.
 exercise ['eksəsaɪz] упражнение
 to do exercises делать упражне-
 ния
 exercise-book 10 ['eksəsaɪzbʊk] тет-
 радь
 expensive [ɪks'pensɪv] дорогой,
 стоящий дорого
 explain to smb [ɪks'pleɪn] объяснять
 кому-то
 express* [ɪks'pres] выражать
 extra ['ekstrə] дополнительный

F f

face [feɪs] лицо
 to face 45 повернуться лицом
 fact [fækt] факт
 fairy-tale ['feərɪteɪl] сказка
 fairy tablecloth* скатерть-самобран-
 ка
 false* [fɔ:ls] неверный
 family ['fæmɪli] семья

famous for smth 15 ['feɪməs] из-
 вестный *чем-то*
fantastic 31 ['fæn'tæstɪk] потряса-
 ющий
far [fɑ:] далекий
far from 17 далеко от
(the) Far East* [ðə'fɑ: 'i:st] Даль-
 ний Восток
farm [fɑ:m] *n* ферма; 44 *v* обраба-
 тывать землю
fast 32 [fɑ:st] *adj* быстрый; *adv* быст-
 ро
father ['fɑ:də] отец
favourite ['feɪvərɪt] любимый
feature (film) 39 ['fi:tʃə] художест-
 венный фильм
February ['februəri] февраль
feel 34 [fi:] чувствовать
to feel bad чувствовать себя плохо
to feel like doing smth иметь же-
 лание *что-то* сделать
festival* ['festɪvl] фестиваль
few 39 [fju:] несколько
a few 39 [ə'fju:] мало
fewer ['fju:ə] меньше
fiction 41 ['fɪkʃn] художественная ли-
 тература
field [fi:ld] 1) поле; 2) отрасль
fight 47 [faɪt] *n* драка, сражение;
v драться, сражаться
to have a fight сражаться
to fight against smb сражаться
 против *кого-то*
to fight for smth сражаться за
что-то
fill in* ['fɪl in] вставить, заполнить
 пропуск
film 39 [fɪlm] фильм
historical film [hɪ'stɒrɪk(ə)l] исто-
 рический фильм
find 32 [faɪnd] найти

find out* ['faɪnd aʊt] найти (выяс-
 нить)
fine [faɪn] прекрасный, хороший
finger ['fɪŋgə] палец (*руки*)
finish ['fɪnɪʃ] *v* заканчивать
fire 19 [faɪə] 1) огонь; 2) камин;
 3) пожар
fireman ['faɪəməŋ] пожарный
fireplace 19 ['faɪəpleɪs] камин
fish [fɪʃ] *n* рыба; 45 *v* ловить рыбу
fisherman 43 ['fɪʃməŋ] рыбак
flat 20 [flæt] квартира
flight 34 [flaɪt] полет; рейс
floor 12 [flɔ:] 1) пол; 2) этаж
on the ground floor на первом
 этаже
flour* ['flaʊə] мука
flower 17 ['flaʊə] цветок
fly 32 [flaɪ] летать
to fly east (west) лететь на восток
 (запад)
follow* ['fɒləʊ] следовать
following* ['fɒləʊɪŋ] следующий
fond 37 [fɒnd] любящий
to be fond of smth любить *что-то*
to be fond of doing smth любить
 делать *что-то*
food [fu:d] пища, еда
foolish* ['fu:liʃ] глупый
foot (feet) [fʊt] нога; ступня (*ноги*)
to go on foot 33 идти пешком
football ['fʊtbɔ:l] футбол
forest ['fɒrɪst] лес
forget 33 [fə'get] забывать
form [fɔ:m] *n* форма; *v* составлять
found 54 [faʊnd] основывать
founded 55 ['faʊndɪd] основанный
to be founded быть основанным
fountain* ['faʊntɪn] фонтан
fox [fɒks] лиса
France [fræns] Франция

from [frʌm] от, из
 front [frʌnt] передний
 in front of 17 перед кем-то
 fruit [fru:t] фрукт, фрукты
 fulfil* [fʌl'fɪl] заполнять, выполнять
 full [fʌl] полный
 to be full of быть полным чего-то
 furniture 20 [ˈfɜ:nɪtʃə] мебель
 future [ˈfju:tʃə] будущее

G g

gallery* [ˈgæləri] галерея
 game [geɪm] игра
 gangster* [ˈgæŋstə] гангстер
 garden [ˈgɑ:dn] сад
 general* [ˈdʒenərəl] генерал
 geography [dʒiˈɒɡrəfi] география
 German [ˈdʒɜ:mən] немецкий
 Germany [ˈdʒɜ:məni] Германия
 get [get] получать, доставать
 to get on with smb ладить с кем-то
 to get into a car сесть в машину
 to get out of a car выйти из машины
 to get on a train (bus) сесть на поезд (автобус)
 to get off a train (bus) сойти с поезда (автобуса)
 to get up вставать
 to get ready приготовиться

glad [glæd] довольный
 to be glad быть довольным
 glass [glɑ:s] стакан
 go [ɡoʊ] идти, ехать
 to go on telling smth* продолжать рассказывать
 God 45 [ɡɒd] Бог
 My God! Боже мой!
 Thank God! Слава Богу!
 gold 47 [ɡoʊld] *n* золото; *adj* золотой (сделанный из золота)
 as good as gold золотой (человек)
 a heart of gold золотое сердце
 golden 47 [ˈɡoʊld(ə)n] золотой, золотистый
 good [ɡʊd] хороший
 Good luck! Удачи!
 government 50 [ˈɡʌvənmənt] правительство
 grandfather [ˈɡrænd,fɑ:də] дедушка
 grandmother [ˈɡræn,mʌdə] бабушка
 grandparents [ˈɡræn,peərənts] дедушка и бабушка
 grass [ɡrɑ:s] трава
 grasshopper [ˈɡrɑ:s,hɒpə] кузнечик
 great [ɡreɪt] 1) великий, 2) потрясающий, отличный
 green [ɡri:n] зеленый
 group [ɡru:p] *n* группа; 45 *v* группировать, классифицировать
 grow [ɡroʊ] расти, выращивать
 guess* [ɡes] догадываться
 guest 48 [ɡest] гость
 gun 47 [ɡʌn] ружье

Н н

hair [heə] волосы
half (halves) 11 [hɑ:f] ([hævz]) половина (половинки)
It's half past 5. Половина шестого.
hall 18 [hɔ:l] холл, прихожая
Hallowe'en [hælou'ɪn] канун дня всех святых
hamburger ['hæmbə:gə] гамбургер
hamster ['hæmstə] хомячок
hand [hænd] рука (ладонь)
handicraft 10 ['hændikra:ft] урок труда
happen to smb/smith 22 ['hæpən] случаться с кем-то / с чем-то
happy ['hæpi] счастливый
Happy New Year! С Новым годом!
hard 45 [hɑ:d] *adj* упорный, тяжелый; *adv* упорно, тяжело
hare [heə] заяц
harvest 45 ['hævɪst] урожай
have (has) [hæv] ([hæz]) иметь
have got (has got) ['hæv'gɒt] иметь
have to (has to) **do smth** 34 иметь необходимость сделать
he [hi:] он
head [hed] голова
Head Teacher 10 ['hed 'ti:tʃə] директор школы
headline* ['hedlaɪn] заголовок
heart 56 [hɑ:t] сердце
Hello! [he'lou] Привет!
help [help] помогать
to help about the house помогать по дому
help about the house day день помощи по дому

to help smb with the some subject помогать по предмету
her [hə:] ее, ей, (о) ней
here [hiə] здесь
Here it is. ['hiəri:tɪz] Вот, пожалуйста.
Hi! [hai] Привет!
hide-and-seek [haɪd ənd 'si:k] прятки
hill [hil] холм
him [hɪm] его, ему, (о) нем
his [hɪz] его
historic [his'tɒrɪk] исторический
history ['hɪstəri] история
hobby 37 ['hɒbi] хобби, любимое занятие
hockey ['hɒki] хоккей
holiday ['hɒlɪdɪ] 1) праздник; 2) каникулы
home [həʊm] дом
at home дома
homework ['həʊmwɜ:k] домашнее задание
to do homework выполнять домашнее задание
honest 53 ['ɒnɪst] честный
honey* ['hʌni] мед
hope* [həʊp] надеяться
hopscotch ['hɒpskɒtʃ] классики (детская игра)
horror ['hɒrə] **movie** ['mɪvi] фильм ужасов
horse [hɔ:s] лошадь
hospitable 56 ['hɒspɪtəbl̩] гостеприимный
hospital ['hɒspɪtl̩] больница
host 51 [həʊst] хозяин
hostess 51 ['həʊstɪs] хозяйка
hot [hɒt] горячий
hour ['aʊə] час
house 17 (houses) [haʊs] ([hauzɪz]) дом (дома)

how [haʊ] как, каким образом

How are you? Как дела?

How are you getting on? Как поживаешь?

How do you do? Здравствуйте!

how often как часто

how long сколь долго, сколько времени

how many сколько

how much сколько

How do you like it? 20 Как тебе это нравится?

How've you been? 45 Как поживал это время?

How long have you been here?
Сколько времени ты здесь?

hundred ['hʌndrɪd] сто

hungry ['hʌŋɡrɪ] голодный

to be hungry быть голодным, хотеть есть

hunt 46 [hʌnt] охотиться

hunter 46 ['hʌntə] охотник

hurry ['hʌrɪ] спешка

to be in a hurry спешить

Hurry up! Поторопись!

11

ice* [aɪs] лед

ice-cream [aɪs'kri:m] мороженое

Iceland* ['aɪslənd] Исландия

idea [aɪ'diə] мысль

That's a great (good) idea! Замечательная идея (мысль)!

ill [ɪl] больной

to be ill болеть

illustrate* ['ɪləstreɪt] показать на примере

imagination* [ɪ,mædʒɪ'neɪʃn] воображение

imagine* [ɪ'mædʒɪn] представить, вообразить

important 15 [ɪm'pɔ:tənt] важный
in [ɪn] в

in an hour через час

indeed [ɪn'di:d] & самом деле

independence 47 (from smb)

[ɪndɪ'pendəns] независимость от кого-либо

India 44 ['ɪndiə] Индия

Indian 44 ['ɪndiən] индийский

Indians ['ɪndiənz] индийцы

industry* ['ɪndəstri] промышленность

information* [ɪnfə'meɪʃn] сведения

instead* [ɪn'sted] вместо (чего-то)

interested 44 ['ɪntrɪstɪd] заинтересованный

to be interested in smth интересоваться чем-то

interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] интересный

international* [ɪntə'næʃənl] международный

interval* ['ɪntəvəl] интервал

interview ['ɪntəvju:] и интервью; v брать интервью

into ['ɪntə] в

Ireland* ['aɪələnd] Ирландия

irregular* [ɪ'reɡjələ] неправильный

island 44 ['aɪlənd] остров

it [ɪt] оно

It takes smb 3 hours to do it.
29 Нужно 3 часа, чтобы сделать это.

It's been a long time. 45 Много времени прошло...

It depends. 46 По обстоятельствам.

It was nice meeting you. Приятно было познакомиться.

J j

- jacket ['dʒækɪt] куртка, жакет
jam [dʒæm] джем, варенье
January ['dʒænjʊəri] январь
jeans [dʒiːnz] джинсы
join 13 [dʒɔɪn] присоединиться (к кому-либо)
joke* [dʒoʊk] шутка
journey 35 ['dʒɜːni] путешествие
to go on a journey отправиться в путешествие
juice [dʒuːs] сок
July [dʒuː'laɪ] июль
jump [dʒʌmp] прыгать
June [dʒuːn] июнь
junior* [dʒuːniə] начальный
just [dʒʌst] 1) только что; 2) как раз

K k

- keep [kiːp] держать, содержать, хранить
to keep a diary* вести дневник
key 18 [kiː] ключ
kill 55 [kiːl] убивать
kilometre ['kiːləˌmiːtə] километр
kind [kaɪnd] n род, вид; 33 adj добрый
It's very kind of you. Как мило с вашей стороны.
king 29 [kiŋ] король
kiss [kɪs] целовать
kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] кухня
kitten ['kɪtn] котенок
know [noʊ] знать, узнавать

L l

- ladder* ['lædə] лестница (переносная)
lake [leɪk] озеро
lamp [læmp] лампа
land 40 [lænd] n земля; v пристать к берегу
language ['læŋɡwɪdʒ] язык
large [lɑːdʒ] большой
last [lɑːst] adj последний, прошлый; v длиться
last month в прошлом месяце
last week на прошлой неделе
last year в прошлом году
last [lɑːst] adv в последний раз
laugh 9 [lɑː] смеяться
to laugh at smb/smith смеяться над кем-то / чем-то
lead 29 [liːd] вести, руководить
leap-frog ['liːp 'frɒɡ] чехарда (игра)
to play leap-frog играть в чехарду
learn 15 [lɜːn] учить, узнавать
to learn by heart* учить наизусть
leave 13 [liːv] покидать, уезжать из
to leave Rostov for Moscow уехать из Ростова в Москву
left [left] левый
on the left слева
to the left налево
leg [leg] нога (от ступни)
less 41 [les] меньше
lesson ['lesn] урок
at/in the lesson на уроке
letter 50 ['letə] 1) буква; 2) письмо
liberty* ['lɪbəti] свобода
Liberty Island* остров Свободы
the Statue of Liberty статуя Свободы
library 41 ['laɪbrəri] библиотека

lie [laɪ] лежать
 like [laɪk] 1) нравиться; 2) подобный
 I'd like to мне бы хотелось
 line 35 [laɪn] 1) линия; 2) железно-
 дорожное направление
 lion ['laɪən] лев
 list* [lɪst] список
 listen to smb/smith 41 ['lɪsn] слушать
 кого-то / что-то
 literary* ['lɪtərəri] литературный
 little ['lɪtl] *adj* маленький; 39 *adv*
 мало, немного
 living-room 18 ['lɪvɪŋrʊm] жилая
 комната
 local ['ləʊkəl] местный
 local cinema-house* ближайший к
 дому кинотеатр
 lock 18 [lɒk] закрывать на ключ
 locked 18 [lɒkt] закрытый на ключ
 logical* ['lɒdʒɪkəl] логический
 long [lɒŋ] длинный
 look [lʊk] смотреть, выглядеть
 to look around оглядываться
 to look at смотреть на
 to look for 43 искать
 Look over there! 18 Посмотри сюда!
 to look through* просмотреть
 to look like выглядеть
 You look great! Ты прекрасно вы-
 глядишь!
 Los Angeles* [ləs'ændʒələz] Лос-Анд-
 желес
 lot: lots of = a lot of 39 ['lɒts əv],
 [ə'lɒtəv] много
 loud [laʊd] громкий
 loudly ['laʊdli] громко
 love [lʌv] *n* любовь, *v* любить
 to be in love быть влюбленным
 lovely 20 ['lʌvli] прелестный
 luck 13 [lʌk] удача
 Good luck! Удачи!

lucky* ['lʌki] везучий
 luggage 32 ['lʌɡɪdʒ] багаж
 lunch [lʌntʃ] второй завтрак
 to have for lunch на второй завт-
 рак

M m

magazine 50 [ˌmæɡə'zɪn] журнал
 magic* ['mædʒɪk] волшебный
 main 24 [meɪn] главный, основной
 mainland 43 ['meɪnlænd] материк
 make [meɪk] делать, заставлять
 to be made of 55 быть сделанным
 из
 make up* ['meɪk'ʌp] составлять
 man (men) [mæn] ([men]) 1) муж-
 чина (мужчины); 2) человек
 many ['mæni] много
 map 54 [mæp] карта (*географиче-
 ская*)
 March [mɑːtʃ] март
 marmalade* ['mɑːməleɪd] мармелад
 match* [mætʃ] подобрать под пару
 maths 11 [mæθs] математика
 May [meɪ] май
 may 47 [meɪ] можно, может быть
 May I do it? Можно мне сделать
 это?
 maybe 51 ['meɪbi] возможно
 me [mi:] мне, меня, мной, обо мне
 meal [miːl] трапеза, еда
 to have meals принимать пищу,
 есть
 mean 40 [miːn] 1) значить; 2) иметь
 в виду; 3) хотеть сказать
 meaning* ['miːnɪŋ] значение
 means (of transport) [miːnz] сред-
 ства передвижения
 meat [miːt] мясо

medicine* ['medsɪn] медицина, лекарство
meet 9 [mi:t] встречать, встречаться
member* ['membə] член
memorial* [mɪ'mɔ:riəl] мемориал
memory* ['meməri] память
message* ['mesɪdʒ] устное сообщение
metal* ['metl] металл
method ['meθəd] метод
metre ['mi:tə] метр
metro ['metrou] метро
to go by metro ехать в метро
middle 20 ['mɪdl] середина
in the middle of smth в середине чего-то
midnight ['mɪdnaɪt] полночь
at midnight в полночь
militiaman* [mɪ'lɪʃəmən] милиционер
milk [mɪlk] молоко
milkman 43 ['mɪlkmən] молочник
million* ['mɪljən] миллион
millionaire* [ˌmɪljə'neə] миллионер
mineral* ['mɪnərəl] минерал
mirror 20 ['mɪrə] зеркало
miss 35 [mɪs] опаздывать
to miss the train (bus, plane) опаздывать на поезд (автобус, самолет)
You can't miss it! Его невозможно пропустить!
(the) Mississippi [dʒə'mɪsɪ'sɪpi] Миссисипи
mitten* ['mɪtn] варежка
model* ['mɒdl] модель
modern ['mɒdən] современный
moment* ['məʊmənt] мгновение
Monday ['mʌndɪ] понедельник
money ['mʌni] деньги
monkey ['mʌŋki] обезьяна

month [mʌnθ] месяц
monument to smb 28 ['mɒnjumənt] памятник кому-либо
moon [mu:n] луна
moral* ['mɔ:ɡəl] мораль
more [mɔ:] больше
morning ['mɔ:nɪŋ] утро
in the morning утром
on Tuesday morning утром во вторник
Moscow ['mɒskəʊ] Москва
most [məʊst] большинство
mother ['mʌðə] мама
motherland ['mʌðələnd] родина, отчизна
mountain ['maʊntɪn] гора
mouse (mice) [maʊs] ([maɪs]) мышь (мыши)
mouth [maʊθ] рот
move 51 [mu:v] двигаться, переселяться, передвигаться
much [mʌtʃ] много
Mum [mʌm] мамочка
museum [mju:'ziəm] музей
musical* ['mju:zɪk(ə)l] музыкальный фильм
must [mʌst] должен, должно быть
my [maɪ] мой

N п

name [neɪm] *п* имя; *в* называть
narrator* [nə'reɪtə] рассказчик
native 46 ['neɪtɪv] коренной (*житель*)
natural* ['nætʃrəl] естественный
nature ['neɪtʃə] природа
near [nɪə] недалеко, близко, около
near here 35 недалеко отсюда
nearly 34 ['nɪəli] почти
necessary* ['nesɪsəri] необходимый

neck [nek] шея
 need [ni:d] нуждаться
 Negroes* ['ni:grəʊz] негры
 never 11 ['nevə] никогда
 new [nju:] новый
 newspaper 50 ['nju:z,peɪpə] газета
 New York ['nju:ˈjɔ:k] Нью-Йорк
 New Zealand* ['nju:ˈzi:lənd] Новая Зеландия
 next [nekst] следующий
 next to 21 рядом с
 nice [naɪs] милый, приятный
 nickel* ['nɪkl] монета в пять центов
 nickname* ['nɪkneɪm] прозвище
 night [naɪt] ночь
 at night ночью
 no [noʊ] нет
 noble 53 ['nəʊbl] благородный
 nobody ['nəʊbədi] никто
 noisy* ['nɔɪzi] шумный
 Normandy ['nɔ:mændi] Нормандия
 north [nɔ:θ] север
 in the north на севере
 northeast 43 ['nɔ:θ'i:st] северо-восток
 nose [noʊz] нос
 nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] ничего
 novel 41 ['nɒvl] роман
 November [noʊ'vembə] ноябрь
 nut 46 [nʌt] орех

О о

object* ['ɒbdʒɪkt] предмет
 ocean ['oʊʃn] океан
 October [ɒk'təʊbə] октябрь
 of [əv] *предлог родительного падежа*
 of course конечно
 offer* ['ɒfə] предлагать
 office ['ɒfɪs] офис, госучреждение, кабинет

officer ['ɒfɪsə] офицер
 official* [ə'fɪʃəl] *n* государственный служащий; *adj* официальный
 often ['ɒfn] часто
 Oh! [ou] Ой!
 Oh no! 13 ['ou'noʊ] восклицание сожаления
 OK [ou'keɪ] нормально; так, как надо
 old [ould] старый
 on [ɒn] на
 once 15 [wʌns] однажды
 open ['oʊp(ə)n] открывать
 opera* ['ɒp(ə)rə] опера
 opinion* [ə'pɪnjən] мнение
 opposite 21 ['ɒpəzɪt] напротив
 optimism* ['ɒptɪmɪzəm] оптимизм
 or [ɔ:] или
 orange* ['ɔ:ɪndʒ] апельсин
 orange juice* ['ɔ:ɪndʒ'dʒu:s] апельсиновый сок
 order* ['ɔ:də] порядок
 in order по порядку
 other ['ʌðə] другие
 our ['aʊə] наш
 outdoors 14 ['aʊtdɔ:z] на свежем воздухе
 outloud* ['aʊt'laʊd] вслух
 over ['oʊvə] над
 to be over заканчиваться
 overcoat ['oʊvəkəʊt] пальто
 own 50 [oun] собственный

Р р

(the) Pacific Ocean* [ðə pə'sɪfɪk'oʊʃn]
 Тихий океан
 page* [peɪdʒ] страница
 pair [peə] пара
 a pair of shoes пара ботинок
 to work in pairs* работать в парах

pajamas* [pə'dʒɑ:məz] пижама
 palace ['pælɪs] дворец
 paragraph* ['pærəgrɑ:f] 1) параграф;
 2) абзац
 Paris ['pærɪs] Париж
 parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt] парламент
 parrot ['pærət] попугай
 part 38 [pɑ:t] 1) роль; 2) часть;
 45 *v* расставаться
 to take part in 38 принимать участие
 party ['pɑ:tɪ] вечеринка
 at the party на вечере
 passage* ['pæsɪdʒ] коридор
 passenger* ['pæsɪndʒə] пассажир
 past 11 [pɑ:st] после
 at 10 past 8 в 10 минут девятого
 P. E. (Physical Education) 10 ['prɪ: 'i:]
 физкультура
 peace 46 [pi:s] мир
 peaceful 46 ['pi:sfʊl] мирный
 pen 41 [pen] ручка
 pencil 10 ['pensl] карандаш
 to draw in pencil рисовать каран-
 дашом
 penny ['penɪ] пенни
 people ['pi:pl] люди, народ
 pepper* ['perə] перец
 perform 38 [prə'fɔ:m] представлять,
 играть
 performer 38 [prə'fɔ:mə] исполнитель
 performance 38 [prə'fɔ:məns] пред-
 ставление, спектакль
 perhaps 34 [prə'hæps] возможно
 person 51 [pə:sn] человек, личность
 personal 51 [pə:snl] личный
 pet [pet] любимое животное
 picture 12 ['pɪktʃə] 1) картина; 2) фо-
 тография
 in the picture на картине
 to take pictures снимать фотоаппа-
 ратом

pig [pɪg] поросенок
 pity ['pɪtɪ] жалость
 That's a pity! Какая жалость!
 phone [fəʊn] звонить по телефону
 photo ['fəʊtəʊ] фотография
 to take photos снимать фотоаппа-
 ратом
 phrase* [freɪz] фраза
 place 28 [pleɪs] место
 place of interest* достопримеча-
 тельность
 plan [plæn] план
 plane 31 [pleɪn] самолет
 by plane самолетом
 planet ['plænit] планета
 plantation* [plæn'teɪʃn] плантация
 plate 34 [pleɪt] тарелка
 platform 33 ['plætfɔ:m] платформа
 (железнодорожная)
 play [pleɪ] играть
 to play snowballs играть в снежки
 to play a part 38 играть роль
 pleasure ['plezə] удовольствие
 Plymouth* ['plɪməθ] Плимут
 pocket ['pɒkɪt] карман
 poem* ['pəʊɪm] стихотворение
 police 43 [pə'li:s] полиция
 policeman 43 [pə'li:smən] полицейский
 police officer [pə'li:s 'ɒfɪsə] офицер
 полиции
 polite* [pə'leɪt] вежливый
 poor [puə] бедный
 popular with smb 37 ['pɒpjələ] по-
 пулярный среди кого-то
 porridge ['pɒrɪdʒ] каша (овсяная)
 port [pɔ:t] порт
 postman 43 ['pəʊstmən] почтальон
 potato (potatoes) [pə'teɪtəʊ] карто-
 фелина (картофель)
 practise in* ['præktɪs 'ɪn] практико-
 ваться в чем-то

preparation [ˌprepə'reɪʃn] приготовление

prepare for smth 45 [prɪ'preə] готовиться к чему-то

present ['preznt] настоящее

president* ['prezɪdnt] президент

pretend* [prɪ'tend] притворяться

previous* ['pri:vɪəs] предыдущий

prince [prɪns] 1) принц; 2) князь

profession* [prə'feɪʃn] профессия

programme ['prəʊgræm] программа

progressive* [prə'gresɪv] прогрессивный

proper* ['prɒpə] соответствующий

proper form соответствующая форма

proper name имя собственное

protect 48 [prə'tekt] защищать

proud 37 [praʊd] гордый

to be proud of гордиться кем-то / чем-то

prove* [pru:v] доказывать

proverb* ['prɒvə:b] пословица

public* ['pʌblɪk] публика

pupil ['pjʊpl] ученик

puppy ['rʌpi] щенок

put [put] класть

to put down* записывать

to put on smth одевать что-то

to put smth in order расположить по порядку

puzzle* ['pʌzl] головоломка

Q q

qualification* [ˌkwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃn] квалификация

quarter 38 ['kwɔ:tə] 1) четверть; 2) монета в 25 центов

at a quarter to 5 в без четверти пять

at a quarter past 5 в четверть шестого

queen 29 [kwɪn] королева

question ['kwɛstʃn] вопрос

quick [kwɪk] быстрый

quickly ['kwɪkli] быстро

quiet 20 ['kwaɪət] спокойный, тихий

R r

race [reɪs] соревнование

railway ['reɪlweɪ] железная дорога

railway station 31 ['reɪlweɪ'steɪʃn]

железнодорожная станция, вокзал

at the railway station на железнодорожной станции, на вокзале

rain [reɪn] n дождь

rain [reɪn] v идти (о дожде)

It often rains here. Здесь часто идет дождь.

It is raining hard now. Сейчас идет сильный дождь.

raincoat ['reɪnkəʊt] дождевик, плащ от дождя

rainy ['reɪni] дождливый

rather 17 ['rɑ:ðə] довольно

reach 43 [ri:tʃ] достигать

react* [rɪ'ækt] реагировать

read [ri:d] читать

read to yourself читать про себя

reader 37 ['ri:də] читатель

ready ['redi] готовый

real 56 [riəl] реальный, действительный

really 56 ['riəli] действительно

red [red] красный, рыжий

reason* ['ri:zn] причина

refer* [rɪ'fə:] относить, отсылать
 reference material* [ˈrefəgəns
 mə'tɪəriəl] справочный материал
 referring to* [rɪ'fɜːrɪŋ] относящий-
 ся к
 regular (verbs)* [ˈregjʊlə] правиль-
 ные (глаголы)
 relation* [rɪ'leɪʃn] родственник; от-
 ношение, связь
 relative* [ˈrelatɪv] родственник
 relax 51 [rɪ'læks] расслабляться
 relaxation [rɪ'læksə'seɪʃn] расслабле-
 ние
 remember* [rɪ'membə] помнить
 restaurant [ˈrest(ə)rɒŋ] ресторан
 retell* [rɪ'tel] пересказывать
 return 34 [rɪ'tʌn] возвращаться
 review* [rɪ'vjuː] повторять
 rhyming twin* [ˈraɪmɪŋ ˈtwin] слово,
 звучащее в рифму
 rice* [raɪs] рис
 rich [rɪtʃ] богатый
 right [raɪt] 1) правильный; 2) пра-
 вый
 on the right справа
 to the right направо
 Say it right.* Скажи правильно.
 river [ˈrɪvə] река
 road 24 [rəʊd] дорога
 rocket* [ˈrɒkɪt] ракета
 role play (the dialogue) [ˈroulpleɪ]
 разыгрывать (диалог) по ролям
 round 44 [raʊnd] круглый
 rubber 14 [ˈrʌbə] ластик
 ruins* [ˈruːnz] руины
 rule [ruːl] n правило; 51 v править,
 управлять
 as a rule как правило
 ruler 14 [ˈruːlə] линейка
 run [rʌn] бегать

S s

sad 33 [sæd] печальный
 to look sad выглядеть печальным
 sadly [ˈsædli] печально
 sail [seɪl] n парус; 43 v плыть под
 парусом
 sailor 43 [ˈseɪlə] матрос
 saint (snt., st.)* [seɪnt] святой
 salt [sɔːlt] соль
 same [seɪm] тот же самый, такой же
 sandals* [ˈsændəlz] босоножки
 sandwich* [ˈsænwɪdʒ] бутерброд
 San Francisco* [ˌsænfɪrənsɪskoʊ]
 Сан-Франциско
 Saturday [ˈsætədi] суббота
 sauce* [sɔːs] соус
 say 40 [seɪ] сказать
 to say to smb сказать кому-либо
 to say it for smb сказать за кого-то
 I'd rather not say. 48 Я уж лучше
 не скажу.
 scenery [ˈsɪnəri] декорации
 school [skuːl] школа
 to go to school ходить в школу
 Scotland [ˈskɒtlənd] Шотландия
 sea [siː] море
 seaman 43 [ˈsiːmən] моряк
 seaside 31 [ˈsiːsaɪd] побережье моря
 at the seaside на взморье
 to go to the seaside поехать на
 взморье
 season [ˈsiːzn] сезон, время года
 seat 38 [siːt] место
 section [ˈsekʃn] раздел
 see [siː] видеть
 See you later. Увидимся позже.
 seed(s) [siːd] зернышко(и), семена
 seldom* [ˈseldəm] редко
 sell 50 [sel] продавать

send [send] посылать
sentence* ['sentəns] предложение
September [səp'tembə] сентябрь
set [set] накрывать
to set the table 20 накрывать на стол
settlement 44 ['setlmənt] поселение
several ['sevrəl] несколько
shake 33 [ʃeɪk] трести
to shake one's head покачать головой
to shake hands with smb пожать руку кому-то
to shake smb by the shoulder потрясти кого-то за плечо
shall [ʃæl] буду, будем, будут
Shall I do it? Мне сделать это?
she [ʃi:] она
sheep (sheep) [ʃi:p] ([ʃi:p]) овца (овцы)
ship 35 [ʃɪp] корабль
to go by ship плыть на корабле
on board the ship на борту корабля
shirt [ʃə:t] рубашка
shoe (shoes) [ʃu:] ([ʃu:z]) ботинок (ботинки)
shop [ʃɒp] *n* магазин; *v* 25 ходить в магазин
to do the shopping делать покупки, ходить в магазин
to go shopping делать покупки, ходить в магазин
shop-assistant ['ʃɒpəsɪstənt] продавец
short [ʃɔ:t] короткий
shorts [ʃɔ:ts] шорты
shoulder ['ʃouldə] плечо
shout at smb 18 ['ʃaʊtət] кричать на кого-либо
shower ['ʃaʊə] душ
to have/take a shower принимать душ

Siberia [saɪ'bɪəriə] Сибирь
side* [saɪd] сторона
silver 34 ['sɪlvə] *n* серебро; *adj* серебряный
since 45 [sɪns] с тех пор как
sing 13 [sɪŋ] петь
to sing to the music петь под музыку
sister ['sɪstə] сестра
situated 47 ['sɪtʃueɪtɪd] расположенный
to be situated быть расположенным
size [saɪz] размер
What size shoes do you wear? Туфли какого размера вы носите?
skate (skates) [skeɪt] *n* конек (коньки); *v* кататься на коньках
ski (skis) [ski:] ([skɪz]) *n* лыжа (лыжи); *v* кататься на лыжах
skip [skip] прыгать через веревочку
sledge [sledʒ] санки
sleep [slɪp] спать
slow [sləʊ] медленный
slowly ['sləʊli] медленно
smoke 46 [sməʊk] курить
snake 48 [sneɪk] змея
snow [snəʊ] *n* снег; *v* идти (о снеге)
It often snows here. Здесь часто идет снег.
It is snowing hard. Идет сильный снег.
snowball ['snəʊbɔ:l] снежок
snowman ['snəʊmən] снеговик
to make a snowman лепить снеговика
so [soʊ] так, итак
soap opera 40 ['səʊp ɔ:p(ə)gə] многосерийный телесериал
sofa 19 ['səʊfə] диван
soldier* ['səʊldʒə] солдат
some [sʌm] некоторые, несколько
somebody ['sʌmbədɪ] кто-нибудь

something ['sʌmθɪŋ] что-нибудь
sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] иногда
son [sʌn] сын
song 13 [sɒŋ] песня
soul 56 [saʊl] душа
sound 29 [saʊnd] *n* звук; 45 *v* звучать
soup [su:p] суп
south [sauθ] юг
Spain 44 [speɪn] Испания
Spanish 44 ['spæɪnɪʃ] испанский
speak [spi:k] разговаривать
special 37 ['speʃl] специальный
specialist 37 ['speʃəlist] специалист
specialize 37 ['speʃəlaɪz] специализироваться
spell [spel] писать или произносить слово по буквам
spend 15 [spend] тратить (время, деньги), проводить время
to spend money on smth тратить деньги на что-то
spices* ['speɪsɪz] специи
sport [spɔ:t] спорт
sports ground ['spɔ:ts 'graʊnd] спортивная площадка
square 24 [skweə] *n* площадь; 28 *adj* квадратный
in the square на площади
stadium ['steɪdɪəm] стадион
stage 38 [steɪdʒ] *n* сцена; 45 *v* ставить на сцене
on the stage на сцене
stairs* [steəz] лестница (в доме)
stalls 38 [stɔ:lz] партер
in the stalls в партере
stamp 37 [stæmp] марка
stand [stænd] стоять
standard lamp 33 ['stændəd 'læmp] торшер
star [stɑ:] 1) звезда; 2) кинозвезда
start* [stɑ:t] *n* начало; *v* начинать

state 50 [steɪt] штат, государство
statue* ['stætju:] статуя
stay 31 [steɪ] 1) останавливаться; 2) оставаться
to stay at a hotel останавливаться в отеле
to stay with smb останавливаться у кого-то
steal 32 [sti:l] красть, воровать
still [stɪl] всё еще
stone 54 [stəʊn] камень
stop* [stɒp] *n* остановка; *v* останавливаться
storm* [stɔ:m] шторм, буря
a storm of applause шквал аплодисментов
story ['stɔ:ri] история, рассказ
straight [streɪt] прямой
straight ahead прямо вперед
strange* [streɪndʒ] странный, незнакомый
stripe 46 [straɪp] полоса
strong 34 [strɒŋ] сильный
study 11 ['stʌdi] *n* кабинет; 22 *v* изучать
subject 15 ['sʌbdʒɪkt] предмет
success 40 [sək'ses] успех
to be a success иметь успех
to have success иметь успех
suddenly 22 ['sʌdnli] вдруг
sugar ['ʃʊgə] сахар
suit [sju:t] подходить, устраивать
It suits you well. Тебе это хорошо подходит.
summer ['sʌmə] лето
sun [sʌn] солнце
Sunday 9 ['sʌndɪ] воскресенье
on Sunday в воскресенье
sunny ['sʌni] солнечный
supermarket* ['sju:pə,mɑ:kɪt] универсам

supper ['sʌpə] ужин
 to have for supper на ужин
 sure [ʃʊə] уверенный
 to be sure of быть уверенным
 surprise* [sə'praɪz] удивление
 sweater ['swetə] свитер
 sweet [swi:t] *n* конфета; *adj* сладкий
 swim [swɪm] плавать
 swimming pool ['swɪmɪŋ pu:l] пла-
 вательный бассейн
 symbol* ['sɪmbəl] символ
 synonym* ['sɪnənɪm] синоним

T t

table ['teɪbl] 1) стол; 2) таблица
 table tennis ['teɪbl,tenɪs] настольный
 теннис
 tail [teɪl] хвост
 tailor 48 ['teɪlə] портной
 take [teɪk] брать
 to take a bus (train, plane) 34
 сесть на автобус (поезд, самолет)
 to take off снимать
 tale [teɪl] рассказ, история, повесть
 talk [tɔ:k] беседовать, болтать
 tall 28 [tɔ:l] высокий
 tape [teɪp] пленка
 on the tape на пленке
 tasty ['teɪsti] вкусный
 taxi ['tæksi] такси
 tea [ti:] чай
 teach [ti:tʃ] обучать, учить кого-то
 teacher ['ti:tʃə] учитель
 telegram ['telɪgræm] телеграмма
 television ['telɪvɪʒn] телевизор, теле-
 видение
 tell 40 [tel] говорить
 to tell smb about smth сказать
 кому-то что-то

to tell a lie 40 солгать
 to tell the truth сказать правду
 to tell fairy-tales рассказывать
 сказки
 temperature* ['temprɪtʃə] температу-
 ра
 tennis ['tenɪs] теннис
 terrible ['terəbl] ужасный
 terribly ['terəblɪ] ужасно
 territory* ['terɪtəri] территория
 (the) Thames [ðə'teɪnz] Темза
 than [ðæn] чем
 that [ðæt] то, тот, та
 That sounds good. 20 Звучит за-
 манчиво.
 the [ðə] *определенный артикль*
 theatre 24 ['θiətə] театр
 at the theatre в театре
 theatre-goer 38 ['θiətə,ɡoʊə] театрал
 their [ðeə] их (*чей?*)
 them [ðem] им, о них, их (*кого?*)
 thematic 37 [θi'mætɪk] тематический
 theme 37 [θi:m] тема
 then [ðen] тогда, затем
 there [ðeə] там
 these [ði:z] эти
 they [ðei] они
 They say... Говорят...
 thing [θɪŋ] вещь
 think [θɪŋk] думать
 thirsty ['θɜ:sti] жаждущий пить
 to be thirsty хотеть пить
 this [ðɪs] этот, эта, это
 this Monday в этот понедельник
 though 37 [ðəʊ] хотя
 thought* [θɔ:t] мысль
 thousand ['θaʊzənd] тысяча
 through 48 [θru:] сквозь, через
 to look through просматривать
 through train ['θru:'treɪn] экспресс
 Thursday 9 ['θɜ:zdi] четверг

ticket 32 ['tɪkət] билет
 a ticket to a city билет до города
 a ticket for a play билет на спектакль
 a single ticket 33 билет в одном направлении
 a return ticket билет в оба конца
 a ticket office билетная касса
 tiger ['taɪgə] тигр
 tights [taɪts] колготки
 time¹ [taɪm] *n* время
 time² 15 [taɪm] *n* раз
 3 times a day 3 раза в день
 timetable 11 ['taɪmteɪbl] расписание
 on the timetable в расписании
 tired 35 ['taɪəd] усталый
 to be tired of smth быть усталым от чего-либо
 tobacco [tə'bækou] табак
 toe [tu] большой палец ноги
 together 45 [tə'geðə] вместе
 toilet 17 ['tɔɪlɪt] туалет
 tomorrow 3 [tə'mɔ:rou] завтра
 too 3 [tu:] 1) тоже; 2) слишком
 tooth (teeth) [tu:θ] ([ti:θ]) зуб (зубы)
 top 54 [tɒp] вершина
 at the top of smth на верху чего-либо
 topic* ['tɒpɪk] тема
 tortoise ['tɔ:təs] черепаха
 tourism* ['tuəɪzəm] туризм
 tourist ['tuəɪst] турист
 tower 28 ['taʊə] башня
 town 24 [taʊn] город (небольшой)
 in town в городе
 out of town вне города
 toy [tɔɪ] игрушка
 tractor* ['træktə] трактор
 tradition* [trə'dɪʃn] традиция
 traditional* [trə'dɪʃnl] традиционный

traffic 39 ['træfɪk] движение (уличное)
 There is a lot of traffic here. Здесь сильное движение.
 traffic lights 24 ['træfɪk,laɪts] светофор
 train 31 [treɪn] поезд
 by train поездом
 trainers ['treɪnəz] кроссовки
 transport* ['trænsɜ:pɪt] транспорт
 travel 31 ['trævl] путешествовать
 to travel by smth путешествовать на чем-то
 traveller 37 ['trævlə] путешественник
 trip 29 [trɪp] поездка, короткое путешествие
 to go on a trip поехать в путешествие
 trolleybus ['trɒlɪbʌs] троллейбус
 true 4 [tru:] правдивый, правильный
 try [traɪ] пытаться, пробовать, стараться
 try on ['traɪən] примерять
 Tuesday 9 ['tju:zdi] вторник
 tunnel ['tʌnl] туннель
 turkey 45 ['tɜ:kɪ] индейка
 turn 24 [tɜ:n] поворачивать
 turn to the left поворачивать налево
 turn to the right поворачивать направо
 TV ['ti:vi] телевизор
 twice 13 [twais] дважды

U u

ugly 33 ['ʌɡli] некрасивый, уродливый
 uncle ['ʌŋkl] дядя

uncomfortable 41 [ʌn'kʌmfəbl] неудобный

under ['ʌndə] под

underground* ['ʌndəgraʊnd] подземка, метро

to take the underground ехать на метро

underlined* [ʌndə'laɪnd] подчеркнутый

understand 22 [ʌndə'stænd] понимать

uneasy 41 [ʌn'izi] нелегкий

unfinished 41 [ʌn'fɪnɪʃt] незаконченный

unfortunately 38 [ʌn'fɔ:tʃənətli] к несчастью

unfriendly 41 [ʌn'frendli] недружелюбный

unhappy 41 [ʌn'hæpi] несчастливый

uniform 10 ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] форма

unimportant 41 [ʌnɪm'pɔ:tənt] неважный

(the) United States of America (the USA, 43, the US) [dɪju'naitəd steɪts] ([dɪ'ju:es/eɪ]) Соединенные Штаты Америки (США)

unkind 41 [ʌn'kaɪnd] недобрый

untrue [ʌn'tru:] лживый

up [ʌp] вверх

upstairs 19 [ʌp'steəz] навверх, навверху

us [ʌs] нас, нам, о нас

used to* ['ju:stə] иметь обыкновение

I used to do it. Я обычно делал это.

useful ['ju:sfʊl] полезный

using* ['ju:zɪŋ] используя

V v

vacation [və'keɪʃn] каникулы

vegetable ['vedʒətəbl] овощ

verb* [və:b] глагол

very ['veri] очень

victory 55 ['vɪktəri] победа

to win a victory победить

a victory over the enemy победа над врагом

to lead the army to victory вести армию к победе

video* ['vɪdiəʊ] видео

vinegar* ['vɪnɪgə] уксус

visit ['vɪzɪt] л посещение, визит; v посещать

vocabulary* [və'kæbjʊləri] словарь

voice 33 [vɔɪs] голос

in a quiet voice тихим голосом

volleyball ['vɒlibɔ:l] волейбол

to play volleyball играть в волейбол

voyage 35 ['vɔɪdʒ] путешествие (морем, рекой)

to go on a voyage поехать в морское путешествие

W w

wake up 27 ['weɪk'ʌp] просыпаться

walk [wɔ:k] л прогулка; v ходить пешком, гулять

to go for a walk идти гулять

walk barefoot* ['wɔ:k 'beəfʊt] ходить босиком

wall 12 [wɔ:l] стена

want [wɒnt] хотеть

war 55 [wɔ:] война

a war against smb война против
 кого-либо
 to be at war быть на войне
 to go for war уйти на войну
 wardrobe 21 ['wɔ:droub] платяной
 шкаф
 warm [wɔ:m] теплый
 wash [wɒʃ] мыть
 to wash up мыть посуду
 watch [wɒtʃ] смотреть, наблюдать
 to watch TV смотреть телевизор
 water ['wɔ:tə] л вода; v поливать
 way* [wei] путь, дорога
 It's a long way. Далеко.
 we [wi:] мы
 weak 34 [wi:k] слабый
 wear 7 [weə] носить
 Wednesday 9 ['wenzdi] среда
 week [wi:k] неделя
 weekend [wi:k'end] конец недели
 at the weekend в конце недели
 well [wel] хорошо
 west [west] запад
 what [wɒt] что, какой
 What about you? А как ты?
 What a good book! Какая хорошая
 книга!
 What's on? Что идет в кино? (по
 телевизору?)
 What's the time? Сколько времени?
 Который час?
 whatever 41 [wɒt'evə] что бы ни
 when [wen] когда
 whenever 41 [wen'evə] когда бы ни
 When's the best time to come? Ког-
 да лучше прийти?
 where [weə] где, куда
 wherever 41 [weə'evə] где бы / куда
 бы ни
 which [wɪtʃ] который
 Which one? Какой, который?

while [waɪl] пока, в то время как
 white [waɪt] белый
 who [hu:] кто, кого
 whoever 41 [hu'evə] кто бы ни
 whole* [houl] целый, весь
 whom [hum] кого, кому
 whose [hu:z] чей
 why [wai] 1) почему, зачем; 2) в чем
 дело
 Why don't you...? Почему ты не...?
 wide 29 [waɪd] широкий
 wife [waɪf] жена
 wild [waɪld] дикий
 win 55 [wɪn] выигрывать, побеждать
 wind 35 [waɪnd] ветер
 window ['windəʊ] окно
 winner ['wɪnə] победитель
 winter ['wɪntə] зима
 witch [wɪtʃ] ведьма
 with [wɪð] с
 without [wɪð'au] без
 wolf (wolves) [wʊlf] ([wʊlvz]) волк
 (волки)
 woman (women) ['wʊmən] ([wɪmɪn])
 женщина (женщины)
 wonder ['wʌndə] n чудо; v удивлять-
 ся, интересоваться
 I wonder... Интересно...
 wonderful 20 ['wʌndəfʊl] чудесный,
 прекрасный
 wood 46 [wʊd] 1) дерево; 2) лес
 wooden 46 ['wʊdn] деревянный
 word [wɜ:d] слово
 work 13 [wɜ:k] n работа; v работать
 work of art 41 произведение ис-
 кусства
 work of fiction произведение худо-
 жественной литературы
 worker ['wɜ:kə] рабочий
 world [wɜ:ld] мир, вселенная
 over the world по всему свету

worse [wɜːs] хуже
(the) worst [dɜː'wɜːst] самый плохой
write [raɪt] писать
writer 37 ['raɪtə] писатель
in writing* письменно
in written form* письменно
wrong [rɒŋ] неправильный

you [juː] ты, вы
You are back. 45 Ты вернулся.
You don't say so! 51 Не может
быть!
You see. Видишь ли.
You are welcome! Добро пожало-
вать!
young 54 [jʌŋ] молодой
your [jɜː] твой, ваш

Y y

year [jɜː] год
yellow [ˈjeləʊ] желтый
yesterday ['jestədi] вчера
yet 13 [jet] 1) еще не; 2) уже

Z z

zoo [zuː] зоопарк
at the zoo в зоопарке

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— Have you seen Nick this morning?
— Yes, I have. He was in the library.
(It is 10 in the morning. The morning is not over yet.)



— Did you see Nick in the morning?
— Yes, I did. He was in the library.
(It is 6 in the evening now. The morning is over.)



— Do you know Nick?
— Yes, I do.
— How long have you known him?
— Since 1991. (For 4 years.)



— How long have you been here?
— I have been here since Monday.



— Bob! Look! You have broken the cup!

- Have you ever been to Moscow?
- Yes, I have.
- When were you there?
- I was there last year.



- Have you ever spoken to Nick?
- Yes, I have.
- When did you speak to him last?
- I did it yesterday evening.

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