

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

Neither ... nor

I like **neither** apples **nor** oranges.
 I've used **neither** water **nor** milk.
 He buys **neither** fruit **nor** vegetables.
 She knows **neither** geography **nor** history.
 They speak **neither** English **nor** French.
 We'll live **neither** in Kiev **nor** in Odessa.
 Buy **neither** sugar **nor** sweets.
Neither Margaret **nor** John was there.
Neither Nelly **nor** Kate drinks coffee.
 She plays **neither** football **nor** tennis.

10 Disagree.

EXAMPLE: We need both sugar and sweets.
 We need **neither** sugar **nor** sweets.

1. We need both fruit and vegetables.
2. They play both the guitar and the violin.
3. The group has explored both the land and the ocean.
4. I will go to both Canada and Australia.
5. She drinks both water and coffee after lunch.
6. Yesterday both Jack and Steve ate pancakes and sour cream.
7. Ann and Jill both are fond of honey.

11 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Try and read the new words:

monkey — among	five — hide
gave — save	sleep — deep
night — high	Fred — fresh

b) Look up the words in bold type in your vocabulary.

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

among [ə'mʌŋ] (*prep*): among the flowers, among the trees.
Is your native village among the mountains? Paris is among the largest cities in the world. I like to be among friends. There was a little house among the hills. Did he divide the cake among his friends?

save [seɪv] (*v*): to save people, to save the country, to save children.

1) The firemen saved the woman from the burning house. Russian people fought to save their country. Who saved the child?

2) Save money in the bank.

high [haɪ] (*adj*): a high building, a high hill, a high mountain. That mountain is very high. The Spasskaya Tower of the Moscow Kremlin is not very high. — How high is it? — It is more than 70 metres high.

high [haɪ] (*adv*): to fly high, high in the sky, high in the mountains. The bird flew high in the sky.

hide [haɪd] (*v*): hide — hid — hidden, to hide coins, to hide money, to hide food, to hide collections. Quick! Hide yourself! Have you hidden all the pictures? Mary hides the money she saves in her wardrobe. Do you like to play hide-and-seek?

deep [di:p] (*adj*): a deep river, a deep lake, a deep sleep. The river is 3 metres deep. The snow is 6 metres deep.

deep (*adv*): deep in thought, deep in the snow, deep in the forest. The explorers went deep into the jungle ['dʒʌŋɡl].

fresh [freʃ] (*adj*): fresh flowers, fresh air, fresh water, fresh meat, fresh bread. I always buy fresh vegetables. — Is there any fresh news? — No, there is not.

12 Read and compare:

A

among

1. Nick has got *many* friends.
He likes to be **among** them.

between

1. Nick has got *two* friends.
He is sitting on the sofa **between** them.

2. There are *a lot of* hills around the farm. The farm is **among** the hills.
3. I live **among** the mountains. (*more than two*)
4. Divide the sweets **among** the children. (*more than two*)

2. There are *two* hills near the farm. The farm is **between** them.
3. There is a table and *two* chairs in the room. The table is **between** the chairs.
4. Divide the sweets **between** the *two* children.

B

high

1. That is a **high** building



2. I see a **high** tower in front of us.



3. There are many big, **high** trees near their country house.



tall

1. That is a **tall** building.



2. I see a **tall** tower in front of us.



3. There are many big, **tall** trees near their country house.



4. — 4. My father is a **tall man**.



- 13 Name four things that can be: *deep, high, fresh*.
- 14 Johnny is a brave fireman. He has saved many people and animals from burning houses. Say whom he has saved.

EXAMPLE: Johnny has saved an old woman.

- 15 Look at the picture and say where the mice are. How many mice have you found? (There should be nine.)



LET US READ AND LEARN

- 16 Listen to the poems, 32, and read them. Then learn the one you like best by heart.

THE WIND

(by Christina Georgina Rossetti)

Who has seen the wind?
Neither you nor I.

But when the trees bow¹ down their heads,
The wind is passing by.
Who has seen the wind?
Neither I nor you.
But when the leaves hang trembling,²
The wind is passing through.

A NAUGHTY³ PIG

Mary Middling had a pig,
Not very little and not very big,
Not very pink, not very green,
Not very dirty, not very clean,
Not very good, not very naughty,
Not very humble,⁴ not very haughty,⁵
Not very thin, not very fat,
Now what would you give for a pig like that?

LET US READ

- 17 a) We are sure you like animals. Read the text and say why some of them are in danger.

ANIMALS IN DANGER

People have lived on our planet for many years. They lived and live on different continents in different countries. People depend on their planet, on the sun, on animals and plants around them. Today let's read and speak about some animals on our planet the Earth.

33. Many animals and birds on the Earth are disappearing. Many of them are in danger. Indian tigers and African ele-

¹ to bow [bau] — нагибать, склонять

² but when the leaves hang trembling — когда колышутся листья

³ naughty ['nɔ:ti] — непослушный, капризный

⁴ humble ['hʌmbəl] — скромный, смиренный

⁵ haughty ['hɔ:ti] — надменный, высокомерный



phants are among them. People have hunted and killed many tigers in India and a lot of elephants in Africa. Why?

Tigers and elephants are often dangerous animals. Tigers can kill cows, sheep, other domestic animals and sometimes they can also kill men. Some people are afraid of tigers and kill them to save their domestic animals and their lives. But some people have often hunted tigers for fun and for their beautiful skin.¹ They can easily sell the skin and get a lot of money as the prices² are high.

The result is very sad. There are few Indian tigers left on the Earth now. Many of them are old, sick animals. Most tigers don't hunt people nowadays, but hide from them in deep, dark forests. Or they rather hid there earlier, because there aren't many forests for tigers nowadays. People have cut³ down many trees. And the question is: "Have those animals got a future?" □

We can ask the same question about African elephants. They are wonderful animals. They can help men. In the 19th century Africa was full of elephants. But these days there are not many of them except in African parks.

This is the sad story of Indian tigers and African elephants. But many less dangerous wild animals and birds are also disappearing from the Earth. Modern life is bad for them. The air is not fresh. The water is not clean. They don't often have good things to eat and space to live. You can find their names in the Red Book. You can find the names of some fish there too.

People must take special care of them all.

¹ skin [skin] — шкура


² price [praɪs] — цена

³ cut [kʌt] (cut; cut) — резать, рубить; cut down — срубить

We must save wild animals.

We must find the right balance ['bæləns] between land, people and animals.

We must take care of nature.

- b) Listen to the text,  33, and say why people have hunted and killed many tigers in India.

18 Answer the questions.

1. What does the life of the people on Earth depend on?
2. Why are some animals and birds disappearing nowadays?
3. Can elephants be useful?
What can they do for man?
4. Are only Indian tigers and African elephants in danger nowadays?
5. Why are other animals also in danger?
6. Why can you find the names of some animals, birds and fish in the Red Book?
7. What must people do to save the wild animals?

LET US TALK

- 19 Choose a partner and talk to him/her about the animals in danger.
- 20 Give a short summary of the text (see ex. 17).
- 21 Tell your classmates about "the animals in danger" in this country.
- 22 What could you do to help animals and birds?

LET US WRITE

- 23 Do ex. 6 in writing.
- 24 Do you know any stories (facts) about an animal or a bird in danger? Then write 5-6 sentences about it.

1. He never goes ... in the forest.
a) fresh, b) deep, c) high, d) wide
2. There is always ... air in the forest.
a) fresh, b) deep, c) high, d) tall
3. She is a ... girl.
a) high, b) tall, c) fresh, d) long
4. They always bring ... flowers to the Monument of the Unknown Soldier.
a) deep, b) fresh, c) long, d) high
5. There was a ... tower not far from the bridge.
a) deep, b) long, c) fresh, d) high

Make the right choice.

27

1) Я не люблю ни хоккеей, ни футбол. 2) Среди этих певцов нет ни желтых, ни голубых. 3) Они не смогли спасти ни животных, ни птиц. 4) Она не прятала ни значки, ни монеты. 5) В магазине не было ни свежего мяса, ни свежей рыбы. 6) Ни он, ни я не можем сэкономить деньги.

Express the following in English.

26

- 1) — I'd love to. When should I come?
—
- 2) — I wish I could but I'm afraid I can't. I'm leaving for London tomorrow.
— We are having a party on Friday night. Can you come?
— I don't feel like watching TV tonight. ...
- 3) — Can you come over for dinner on Wednesday?
—
- 4) — OK. Where shall we meet?
—

Complete the dialogues.

25

28 Open the brackets to complete the sentences.

1. Paul (*watch*) TV when his mother (*come*) into the room.
2. Michael (*drink*) coffee while he (*read*) the newspaper.
3. Don (*write*) a letter at 5 o'clock yesterday.
4. Ken (*use*) to prepare breakfast early in the morning.
5. Don and Kim (*talk*) while they (*play*) chess.
6. Last Sunday Patty and her younger brother (*drive*) to the seaside for the weekend.

29 Learn to write these words.

among, to save, high, to hide (hid, hidden), deep, fresh

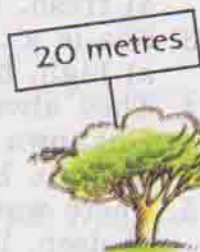
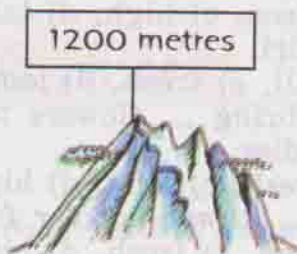
Listening Comprehension,  34, text "The Day I Came Face to Face with a Tiger"

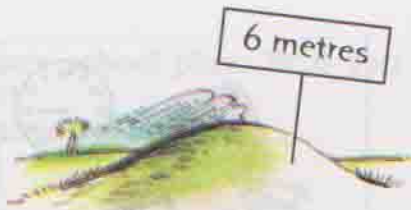
Home Reading Lesson 9, text "Prince Sparrow", part II

LESSON 9

LET US REVIEW

1 Look at the pictures and say how deep (high) they are.





- 2 Arrange the words into two groups (verb, adjective).

Separate, national, save, high, deep, use, hide, fresh, curious, explore, set, rise, continue, foreign.

- 3 Say where you've hidden the things.

EXAMPLE: I've hidden your pen under the book.

- 4 Work in pairs. Say what can be *fresh*, *deep*, *high*. Use these combinations of words in the sentences of your own.

EXAMPLE: P₁: Fresh air.

P₂: The air is usually fresh after rain.

- 5 There was a big fire in Green Street. But the firemen have saved a lot of people and animals. Whom have they saved?

EXAMPLE: The firemen have saved an old man.

- 6 Name 6-7 cities which are among the largest cities in the world.

EXAMPLE: Delhi is among the largest cities in the world.

- 7 Look at the pictures. Choose a partner and make a short dialogue about each picture.

EXAMPLE: P₁: What were (was) you (he/she) doing at ...?

P₂: I (we ...) was (were)





8 Complete the sentences to compare them.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paul never (<i>use</i>) his brother's car when they lived in the country. 2. The firemen (<i>save</i>) 5 children the other day. 3. Yesterday Nick (<i>hide</i>) his mother's bag and nobody could find it. 4. Nick's uncle (<i>explore</i>) a small island in the Pacific Ocean when he was young. 5. He (<i>rise</i>) from the chair to say "Hello!" | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When Paul was returning home he (<i>use</i>) his brother's car. 2. The hotel was on fire and the firemen (<i>save</i>) the people who were in it. 3. Yesterday at 5 o'clock Nick was in the garden. He (<i>hide</i>) his mother's bag. 4. While Nick's uncle (<i>explore</i>) new lands, his wife was writing articles about his trips. 5. When we were on the bank of the river the sun (<i>rise</i>). |
|---|--|

9 Accept the invitation.

1. Would you like to join us for a game of basketball?
2. Can you come for tea at 5 o'clock tomorrow?

3. I'd like to invite you to our school play. Will you come?
4. Let's have dinner tonight.
5. I feel like going to the theatre tonight.

10 Refuse the invitation.

1. Would you like to join me for a cup of coffee?
2. We are having a conference in a week's time. At 12 o'clock on Tuesday. Will you come?
3. I don't feel like staying in. Let's go for a walk.
4. Let me take you to our local museum.
5. I'd like to invite you to our school. We are having a quiz. Do you know?

11 We hope you remember the way people thank each other. If not, look at the list of examples below.

Thank you.

Thank you so much.

Thank you ever so much.

Thanks a lot.

Thanks again.

Thanks a lot for everything.

Thanks for your help.

That was kind of you.

That was very kind of you.

That was awfully¹ kind of you.

Thanks. That is just what I wanted.



When you receive thanks you usually answer:

You're welcome.

It was my pleasure.

My pleasure. It was nothing.

I'm glad I could help.

Glad that I could help.

Glad that I could do it.

Anytime.

I was happy to do it.



12 Listen to the dialogues, 35. Read and learn them by heart and then act them out.

1) — Oh, Mary. You've done so much for me. Thanks a lot for everything.

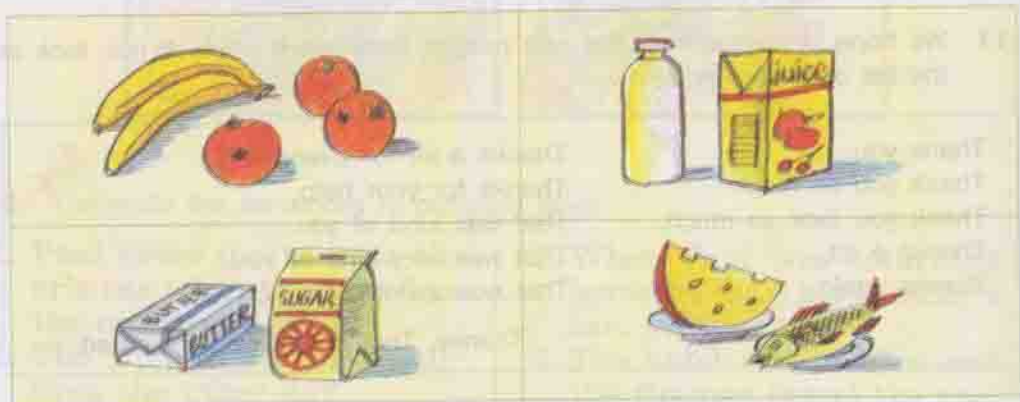
— It was my pleasure, Bill. Glad that I could help.

¹ awfully ['ɔːfʊli] — ужасно

- 2) — Thank you for your help. That was very kind of you.
— My pleasure. It was nothing.
- 3) — Thank you, officer. Now I understand where to go and how to find the underground station.
— Anytime, sir.
- 4) — Thanks again. It was awfully kind of you.
— You're welcome.
- 5) — Thanks a lot. That is just what I wanted.
— You're welcome. I was happy to buy it for you.

13 Look at the pictures and say what Nelly doesn't like.

EXAMPLE: Nelly likes neither potatoes nor carrots.



LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

Passive Voice

The passive voice is used when we don't know *who* did something or it is not important who did it.

to be + V₃/Ved

Present Indefinite Passive

+

The table **is made** of wood.

The book **is sold** everywhere.

A lot of houses **are built** in the city every year.

-

Rice **is not grown** in England.

Meat **is not usually eaten** for breakfast in England.

Those newspapers **are not sold** here.

?

Are the best cameras **made** in Japan?

Is English **spoken** all over the world?

Is coffee **grown** in Russia?

wh?

Where **is** French **spoken**?

When **are** the newspapers **brought** to you?

What **is** usually **eaten** for lunch in your family?

- 14 Say what buildings are usually built in big cities.

EXAMPLE: Railway stations are usually built in big cities.

theatres

bridges

houses

cinemas

schools

hospitals

shops

banks

airports

- 15 Say what languages are spoken in Russia, England, France, Germany, China, Australia, Canada and some other countries.

EXAMPLE: Russian is spoken in Russia.

- 16 Say what is usually bought when the weather is hot.

EXAMPLE: Cold drinks are bought when the weather is hot.

- 17 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words mean:

lily ['lɪli]

emblem ['embləm]

chrysanthemum [kri'sænθɪməm]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

purple

smell

pleasant

to climb

daffodil

honeysuckle

daisy

poppy

snowdrop

primrose

blossom

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

purple ['pɜ:pəl] (*adj*): a purple flower, a purple blouse. Purple is my favourite colour. Red and blue together will make purple.

smell [smel] (*n*): a sweet smell, a nice smell, a strong smell, the smell of the sea. I don't like the smell of these flowers.

to smell (*v*): smell — smelt (smelled) — smelt (smelled); I think I smell roses here. I don't smell anything. It smells good. The flowers smelt fantastic! Did those flowers smell sweet?

pleasant ['plezənt] (*adj*): a pleasant afternoon, a pleasant voice, a flower with a pleasant smell, a pleasant smile. She is a pleasant woman. It's quite pleasant today, though the wind is rather strong. The rose is a flower with a pleasant smell. He is not a pleasant man, is he?

emblem ['embləm] (*n*): an emblem of peace, an emblem of

independence. A country's flag is an emblem of the nation.
Is the national emblem of England a rose?

climb [klaɪm] (v): 1. 'To climb' usually means to go up by using both the hands and the feet; to climb a tree. Monkeys climb well.

2. to climb a mountain (the stairs). The old lady climbs the stairs with difficulty. Do you think you can climb that tree?

daffodil ['dæfədɪl] (n), daffodils: a field of daffodils. The daffodil is a plant that has long leaves and yellow or white flowers. My aunt likes daffodils very much but my uncle doesn't.

lily ['lɪli] (n), lilies: The lily has a large flower. She doesn't like lilies. The water lily grows in the water. Do lilies smell nice?

chrysanthemum [krɪ'sænθɪməm] ("mum") (n): The chrysanthemum is an autumn flower. Are you fond of autumn chrysanthemums? My granny doesn't grow chrysanthemums in her garden.

honeysuckle ['hʌni,sʌkl] (n): The honeysuckle is a climbing plant that has many small, sweet-smelling flowers.

daisy ['deɪzi] (n), daisies: The daisy is a very common small flower. The daisy is a flower with pink, white or yellow petals¹ around a yellow centre.

poppy ['pɒpi] (n), poppies: The poppy is a plant with round, red or yellow flowers. Is the poppy your favourite flower? In spring I always go to the mountains where poppies grow.

snowdrop ['snəʊdrɒp] (n), snowdrops: The snowdrop is an early spring flower. I think it is the first flower we can see at the end of winter.

primrose ['prɪmrəʊz] (n), primroses: Have you ever seen primroses? Are primroses autumn or spring flowers?

blossom ['blɒsəm] (n): 'Blossom' is the flowers of a tree, especially of a fruit tree. Apple blossoms, in blossom, to be in blossom. I like my garden when all the trees are in blossom.

¹ petal ['petl] — лепесток

- 18** Look at the pictures and **a)** name the flowers; **b)** say which of them smell pleasant or don't smell at all; **c)** which of them you like or dislike; **d)** name spring, summer and autumn flowers.



- 19** Say what can be purple.

EXAMPLE: A blouse can be purple.

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

feel/feels
N + smell/smells + Adj
taste/tastes
sound/sounds

The boy feels **bad**.
The rose smells **pleasant**.


The cake tastes **sweet**.
The song sounds **sad**.

20 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

a) The old woman	smell	pleasant.
The red flowers	feels	salty.
The apples	tastes	lovely.
The little girl	sound	fantastic.
The purple flowers	feel	sad.
The meat	sounds	sweet.
The song	smells	nice.
The melody	taste	bad.

b) The apple trees	are	in blossom	in May.
The fruit trees	were		in spring.
			in April.
			in June.

LET US READ AND LEARN

21 Listen to the poem "Flowers" and read it,  36. Then learn it by heart.

FLOWERS

I like flowers that are bright,
I like flowers that are white.
I like flowers with a nice smell,
That blossom in gardens so well.

LET US READ

22 Read the text and name the flowers for autumn months. What is interesting about them?

TWELVE FLOWERS OF THE YEAR

My granny likes nature very much. She has lived in a small village all her life. She knows a lot about different plants. My granny says that there is a special flower for each month of

the year. She often tells me about these flowers and she also shows them to me as they are all in her garden collection. This is what she says.

The snowdrop is the flower for January. It is as white as snow, and appears in forests and gardens when there is still snow there. The little plant is a native flower of Europe.

February's flower is the primrose. Primroses can be white, yellow, red, pink, rose, purple and orange. The flowers look like stars.

The primrose is one of the earliest spring flowers. They grow wild in some countries in Europe, and North America, but you can find lots of them in China.



snowdrop



primrose



daffodil

The flower of the month of March is the daffodil. It appears very early in spring too. The flowers are usually yellow. The plant has long leaves and a sweet pleasant smell. It has been a favourite flower in many gardens.

April's flowers are daisies. You can see them everywhere in the fields, gardens and even roadsides.

The flower for May is the hawthorn.¹ It grows on a small tree and its blossoms are pink, white or red. The hawthorn also has small hard fruit which looks like a little apple. June's flower is the honeysuckle.

¹ hawthorn ['hɔ:θɔ:n] — боярышник



daisies



hawthorn



honeysuckle

July's flowers are water lilies. You can often see them on the waters of a quiet lake. Frogs like to use their large green leaves as platforms. Some water lilies are deep yellow in colour and some are white, pink, blue or even purple.

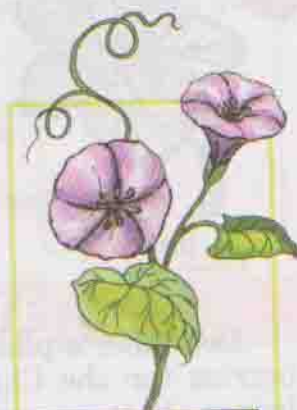
The flower for August is the poppy. Poppies have bright red, orange, purple or yellow flowers. They look like cups. They often grow wild in the mountains and in the fields.



water lily



poppy



morning glory

The morning glory,¹ September's flower is a climbing plant with blue or purple flowers. Their green leaves look like small

¹ morning glory [ˌmɔːnɪŋ ˈɡlɔːri] — ВЬЮНОК

green hearts. The morning glory opens early in the morning, but when the hot sun appears in the sky it closes. The blossoms are like bells. The morning glory has a sweet smell and can grow wild.

October's flower is the hop.¹ People use it to make beer.² It is a climbing plant which often decorates country houses.

The flower for November is the chrysanthemum. It is one of the oldest known flowers. It has been grown in Japan for nearly two thousand years and is the national flower and the emblem of that island country. This lovely flower can be white, yellow, red, purple or pink. Chrysanthemums appear from late August to December when most other flowers have stopped flowering ready for the winter.



hop



chrysanthemum



holly

December's plant is the holly.³ Its flowers have produced red berries for the Christmas season. The holly has prickly⁴ green leaves. It is an evergreen.⁵

¹ hop [hɒp] — хмель

² beer [biə] — пиво

³ holly ['hɒli] — остролист

⁴ prickly ['prɪkli] — колючий

⁵ evergreen ['evəɡrɪn] — вечнозеленое растение

- 23 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and read the names of the flowers for each month.

EXAMPLE: P₁: May.
P₂: Hawthorn.

- 24 What flowers are they?

- 1) the national flower of Japan;
- 2) the plant of the Christmas season;
- 3) the earliest spring flower;
- 4) the flower that you can see on the surface of a lake;
- 5) the flower that never closes when the sun is in the sky.

LET US TALK

- 25 We are sure you like flowers. Choose any flower for any month you like and say everything you know about it.

- 26 Think of any flower mentioned in the text and let your classmates guess it asking questions.

EXAMPLE: Is it a spring flower?
What colour can it be? etc.

- 27 Do you think flowers are in danger nowadays? Try and prove it.

LET US WRITE

- 28 Do ex. 7 and ex. 8 in writing.

- 29 Match the words. Write the sentences with these combinations of words.

pleasant
fresh
purple
deep

river
flower
smell
air


30 Write the synonyms to the words:
nice, tall, small, big, hard, too, tell, blossom.

31 Write the following in English.

1) Кофе выращивают в Южной Америке. 2) Масло делают из молока. 3) Новые дома строят во всех больших городах. 4) Комнату убирают каждый день. 5) Яблоки и апельсины покупают в магазинах.

32 Learn to write these words.

purple, smell, pleasant, emblem, to climb, daffodil, lily, chrysanthemum, honeysuckle, daisy, poppy, snowdrop, primrose, blossom, to be in blossom

Listening Comprehension,  37, text "Two Trips"
Home Reading Lesson 10, text "We've Hit Land"

LESSON 10

LET US REVIEW

1 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

It's very pleasant
to be in the country

when

fruit trees are in blossom.
birds come back.
flowers smell sweet in the
fields.
the sun is high up in the
sky.
it doesn't rain.
it doesn't snow.
it is not windy.
.....

2 Look at the pictures and say what things are purple.



3 Look, read and compare.

What a/an ...!

What a pleasant face!
 What a deep lake!
 What an easy text!
 What an interesting film!
 What fresh air!
 What deep snow!
 What high hills!
 What dangerous snakes!

4 You like some things. Express your feelings using the example.

EXAMPLE:

What fresh fruit!
 What an expensive car!

5 Ask questions for more information.

a) Rick went to Spain; b) Ann has been to Washington DC.

6 Give Nelly's answers to Caroline's questions and statements.

Caroline: Hello, Nelly. What an interesting book I've just read.

Nelly:
 Caroline: It is about flowers. Do you know that there is a special flower for each month?

Nelly: No,

Caroline: Oh. It's the primrose. Do you know anything special about these flowers?

Nelly: Yes,

Caroline: And when were you born? I wonder what flower is for the month of your birthday

Nelly:

Caroline: Oh, then it's

- 7 Now pretend that one of you is Caroline and the other is Nelly. Act out the conversation. Don't forget to change over.
- 8 Think of five more questions that Caroline (or Nelly) could ask.
- 9 Disagree and correct the statements.

EXAMPLE: Coffee is grown in Scotland.
Coffee is not grown in Scotland, it is grown in Brazil.

1. Coca-cola is enjoyed only in China.
2. Cheese is made from water.
3. Meat is bought in museums.
4. Flowers are always grown in villages.
5. Zoos are never visited in winter.
6. Pictures are never stolen from museums.

- 10 Make up true sentences using passive voice.

EXAMPLE: The rooms/clean/every day.
The rooms are cleaned every day.
or

The rooms are not cleaned every day.

1. Stamps/sell/in post offices.
2. Churches/build/everywhere nowadays.
3. This thing/use/very often.
4. English/speak/in Africa.
5. Many languages/speak/in India.
6. Many American programmes/show/on Russian television nowadays.

11 Express your doubt.

EXAMPLE: Newspapers are brought in the morning.
Are newspapers really brought in the morning?

1. A rose is known as the emblem of England.
2. Songs are sung in music classes.
3. Cars are sold in special shops.
4. Football is played all over the world.
5. Breakfast is cooked in the morning.

12 We are sure you know now how to invite people to lunch or dinner. But do you remember how to talk at table? Look at the list below.

What would you like to have?
Which vegetables are you going to have?
What kind of salad would you like?
What are you going to have for dessert?¹
How would you like your eggs?
How do you want your coffee?
Please pass the salt.
Could you pass the sugar, please?

CF

The usual answers to these are:

I think I'll have potatoes.	I'd like my coffee black.
I think I'll have the same.	Here you are.
I haven't decided yet.	Here it is.
I'd like soft-boiled eggs. ²	That sounds great!

CF

13 Listen to the dialogues,  38. Read, learn them by heart and then act them out.

- 1) — How do you like your coffee? Would you like it black or white?
— White coffee, please.

¹ for dessert [fə drɪz:t] — на десерт

² soft-boiled eggs — яйца всмятку

- How many lumps¹ of sugar?
- No sugar, thank you.
- 2) — What would you like for breakfast? Would you like eggs?
- Certainly. I like eggs very much.
- How would you like them soft-boiled or hard-boiled?²
- Soft-boiled, please.
- 3) — Could you pass the butter, please?
- Yes, here you are. What about cheese?
- No cheese, thank you.
- 4) — What are you going to have for dessert?
- Ice cream, please.
- Chocolate ['tʃɒklɪn] or vanilla [və'nɪlə]?
- Vanilla ice cream for me, please.
- Here you are.
- Thank you.
- 5) — What would you like for dinner tonight?
- I haven't decided yet. What would *you* like?
- Tomato soup, turkey or chicken.
- That sounds great. I think I'll have the same.

LET US LEARN

14 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess the meaning of the words:

climate ['klaɪmɪt], protect [prə'tekt]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

mild	factory	breathe
possible	impossible	harm

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

mild [maɪld] (*adj*): mild — milder — (the) mildest, mild weather, a mild answer, mild cheese. A mild winter is

¹ a lump [lʌmp] — кусочек (сахара)

² hard-boiled eggs — яйца вкрутую

It is possible to finish reading the book today. It is impossible for you to go to the cinema on Monday. You haven't prepared your talk yet.

EXAMPLE:

16 Say what is possible (impossible) for you and your friends to do this week.

Indian tigers, African elephants, animals, Lake Baikal, nature, little children, dolphins [dɒlfinz], plants, fish, water

15 Say what or who(m) people must protect. The words below can help you.

not very cold and snowy. Mild cheese does not have a strong taste. He has too mild a nature to get angry. climate [klaɪmɪt] (n): a dry climate, a mild climate. The doctor told him to spend the winter in South Africa or some other warm climate. possible [ˈpɒsɪl] (adj): a possible answer, a possible question, a possible place, a possible time. It is possible to do it today. It is not possible to be in two places at the same time. Come as soon as possible. impossible [ɪmˈpɒsɪl] (adj): an impossible person, an impossible visit, an impossible story. It is impossible for me to get there by ten o'clock. factory [ˈfæktəri] (n): a factory — factories, a small factory, a chocolate factory. People make sweets in factories. My mother works at a factory. breathe [briːð] (v): to breathe — breathed, to breathe hard, to breathe through the mouth, to breathe deeply. Breathe in! Breathe out! We breathe air. He was breathing hard when he finished his run. protect [prəˈtekt] (v): to protect — protected, to protect children. We wear coats to protect us from the cold. People must protect nature. harm [hɑːm] (n): a lot of harm, to do harm. He did me no harm. There is no harm in his words. It won't do you any harm to spend more time outdoors.

- 17 Say in what countries and on what continents the climate is (is not) mild.

Note. The climate is mild if winters are not cold and there is little snow.

- 18 Ask your classmates not to do certain things. Explain why.

EXAMPLE: Don't read when it is dark. It will do you a lot of harm.

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

Past Indefinite Passive

was/were + Ved/V₃

+

The room **was cleaned** yesterday.

The houses **were built** 500 years ago.

America **was discovered** in 1492.

—

The room **was not cleaned** last night.

The Houses of Parliament **were not built** in the 20th century.

This radio-set **was not bought** in 1948, it was bought later.

?

Was the book **sold** last week?

Were the churches **built** last century?

wh?

When **were** the oranges **bought**?

Where **were** the cartoons **shown**?

What **was sent** to your granny, a letter or a telegram?

- 19 Look at the pictures and say when all these things were done.

EXAMPLE: The letter was written at 10 o'clock in the morning.



1990




LAST NIGHT



YESTERDAY



LET US READ AND LEARN

- 20 Listen to the song "Don't Kill the World",  39.

DON'T KILL THE WORLD

Don't kill the world!
Don't let the Earth down!

Do not destroy¹ the ground!
Don't kill the world!

Don't kill the world!
Don't let the Earth die!
Help her to survive!²
Don't kill the world!

LET US READ

- 21 Try and guess what the words mean:

temperature ['temprətʃə], activity [ək'tɪvɪtɪ], drinkable ['drɪŋkəbl] (drink+able), freshwater ['freʃwɔ:tə] (fresh+water), problem ['prɒbləm]

- 22 Read the text and say why the Earth is in danger.

THE EARTH IS IN DANGER

April 22 is Earth Day. People all over the world think about our planet. They think about air, water, plants and animals on the Earth. They say our planet is in danger. Many people do



¹ destroy [di'strɔɪ] — разрушать

² survive [sə'vaɪv] — выживать

not know how to protect wild animals and plants, how to keep water clean and the air fresh. But they are ready to do it. They try and help nature.

Water is very important for life on Earth. It is in our oceans, seas, rivers and lakes. There is a lot of water on our planet and at the same time there is little water on it. This is because very little water on Earth is good for drinking. In many rivers and lakes the water is very dirty. Sometimes people cannot swim even in the sea because the sea and the seaside are not clean. In many places the water is not drinkable and it is dangerous to use it when you cook. Even fish die in such water.

For example Lake Baikal is the deepest freshwater lake on Earth. It is 1741 metres deep. The lake is very beautiful but now it is in great danger, because of the factories which are near it. In some places the water in the lake is so dirty that it kills the animals and plants in Baikal and around it.

The way people live has changed the climate on our planet. Nowadays the temperature is rising. You do not have real Russian winter in Moscow any more. In the north of Europe the climate has become milder and warmer too.

If the temperature grows by 3-4 degrees¹ it will become more difficult to live on the planet.



Some people's activities do a lot of harm to the forests. People cut down trees to build farms, homes and roads. Many animals and plants lose their homes. This is bad for the Earth's air too. Modern plants² and factories send a lot of smoke into

¹ degree [di'grɪ:] — градус

² plant [plɑnt] — завод

the atmosphere. This is also very bad, because nowadays it's difficult to breathe in big cities.

So, the problem now is to protect life on Earth, and to save our planet for the future.

23 'True' or 'False'.

1. April 22 is Earth Day.
2. People all over the world don't think about our planet.
3. People know how to protect wild animals and plants.
4. People don't want to help nature.
5. Water is not important for life on Earth.
6. There is a lot of good clean water on our planet.
7. Lake Baikal is not in danger now.
8. Life on Earth depends on the temperature.
9. Some people do a lot of harm to the forests.
10. People must protect life on Earth.

24 Divide the text into parts and give a name to each of them.

LET US TALK

25 Choose a partner and talk to him/her about the text "The Earth Is in Danger".

26 Give a short summary of the text.

LET US WRITE

27 Do ex. 10, ex. 19 in writing.

28 Write 10 questions on the text (ex. 22).

29 Express the following in English.

1) Эти дома были построены в прошлом году. 2) В нашей стране строят много новых домов. 3) Масло было куплено вчера. 4) Масло покупают в этом магазине.

5) Сыр делают из молока. 6) Этот суп был сварен (сделан) вчера вечером.

30 Learn to write these words.

mild, climate, possible, impossible, factory, to breathe (breathed), to protect (protected), harm, to do a lot of harm

Listening Comprehension, 40, text "Bobby's Answer"
Home Reading Lesson 11, text "The Bald Eagle"

LESSON 11

Review 1

LET US TALK

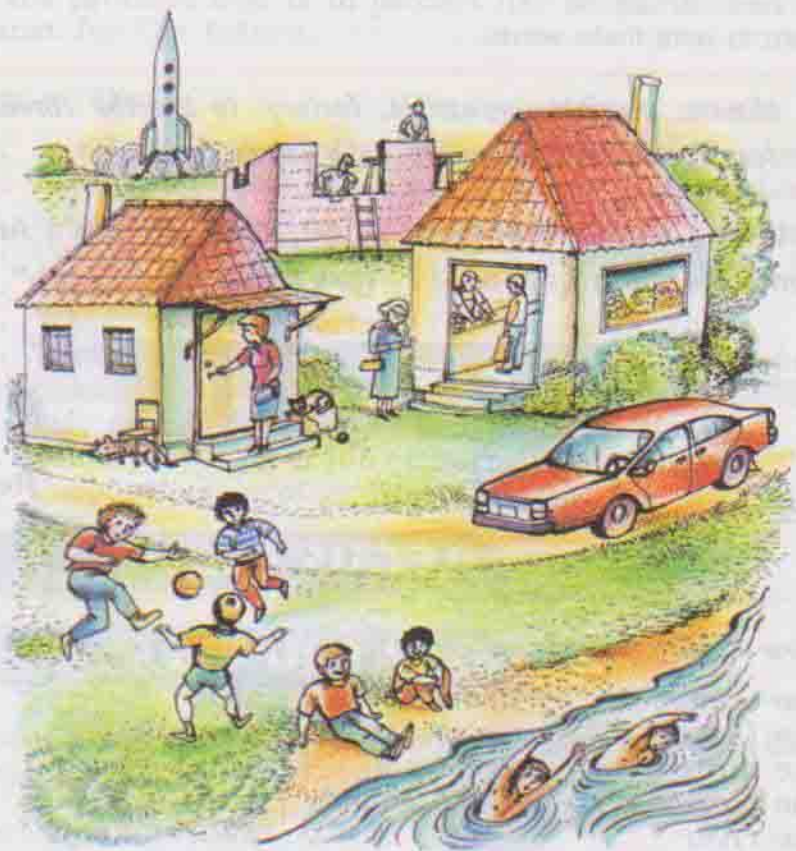
1 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

The orange	smell/smells	nice.
The flowers	taste/tastes	pleasant.
The birds	feel/feels	bad.
The blossoms	sound/sounds	fresh.
The river		well.
The birds' songs		sweet.
The boys		wonderful.
The man		
The apple		
The music		

2 Describe the village you have been to in summer, spring, autumn or winter. Don't forget to use the following words:

village, breathe, air, fresh, pleasant, to do a lot of good, smell, to be in blossom, purple, climate, mild, high, deep, hide, separate, to be situated

- 3 Look at the picture and say what the people were doing when the space-ship landed.



- 4 Peter has broken¹ his leg. Say what is possible (impossible) for him to do. The words can help you.

EXAMPLE: It's impossible for him to run.

read, dance, sing, play chess, play the piano, play football, swim, listen to the radio

- 5 Say how people can protect plants, animals and birds when they are in danger.

¹ break [breik] (broke; broken) — ломать

- 6 What do you know about Lake Baikal? Why is its water dangerous for fish and even people now?
- 7 Work in pairs. Read the questions. Answer them.
1. When was Moscow founded?
 2. When was America discovered?
 3. What are tables usually made of?
 4. Where is coffee grown?
 5. Where are books sold?
 6. What is usually cooked for breakfast in your family (in England)?
- 8 People often do a lot of harm to nature. Can you tell your classmates some facts about it? What must people do to save plants, birds and animals?

LET US READ

- 9 Choose and read aloud as quickly as you can the words on the topic "The Earth Is in Danger".
- Theatre, book, school, lamp, bell, breathe, protect, save, kill, to do a lot of harm, kitchen, factory, cinema, climate, in blossom, temperature, car, smell.
- 10 Have you ever read any old tales? This is one of them. Read it and say why the hungry lion didn't eat Androcles ['ændrəukli:z].

ANDROCLES AND THE LION

Androcles was a slave.¹ He ran through the forest. He wanted to hide among high trees. He wanted to run far from the village where he lived and was a slave. He thought his life was very hard, in fact it was impossible. Androcles wanted to save his life in the forest. Suddenly he saw a big lion. Nobody else was seen near him. Androcles became afraid but understood that the lion couldn't do him any harm. The lion was breath-

¹ slave [slɛv] — раб



ing hard. He wanted to show Androcles that something was wrong with his paw.¹ The lion couldn't speak the language of people but he wanted to say: "Save me! Protect me! Help me!"

Androcles looked at the lion's paw and discovered a large thorn² in it. It was hidden deep in the paw. Androcles took it away. The lion was happy. They became friends and the lion brought him food every day.

But one day the Emperor's³ people caught both Androcles and his friend the lion.

They brought them to Rome and separated them. They didn't give any food to the lion. He became very hungry and then they gave him Androcles to eat. But the lion was his real friend. He didn't kill Androcles. He was happy to see his friend.



¹ paw [pɔ:] — лапа

² thorn [θɔ:n] — колючка, шип

³ emperor ['empərə] — император

The Emperor couldn't understand it. Androcles was brought to him and he told the Emperor his story. The Emperor gave food to the lion and let them both go away.

- 11 Find and read the sentences which describe the pictures.
- 12 Ask questions on the text for your classmates to answer.
- 13 Give a short summary of the text.

LET US WRITE

- 14 Write not less than 10 questions on the text.
- 15 Do you know any tale? Write it down in a few sentences.

THE GEOGRAPHY AND POLITICAL OUTLOOK OF THE UK



LESSON 12

LET US REVIEW

1 Say:

- a) what you used [ju:st] to do last summer;
- b) what things you used [ju:zd] yesterday:
 - to cook dinner;
 - to write a letter;
 - to prepare a talk on the History of the USA;
 - to make a picture.

EXAMPLE: 1) I used to swim a lot last summer.
2) I used meat to cook dinner.

2 Work in pairs and talk about what you were doing at different time yesterday. Don't forget to change over.

EXAMPLE: P₁: What were you doing at 1 o'clock yesterday?
P₂: I was having lunch.

3 Complete the text (using the present or the past passive) and read it to your classmates.

England (*separate*) from Scotland by mountains. It (*wash*) by the North Sea. The main cities of England (*situate*) in the centre of the country. London, its capital, (*found*) many centuries ago. It used to be a port too. A lot of goods¹

¹ goods [gudz] — товары

(bring) to London from many countries now. Many different things (sell) in the shops and streets of London. London (visit) by many tourists every year.

- 4 Pretend you are a teacher, read the questions for your classmates to answer. The words below can help them.

EXAMPLE: — Why have you bought these daffodils?
— They smelled so nice!

to sound loud, to smell nice, to smell pleasant, to taste sweet, to taste good, to feel bad, to feel well

1. Why did you turn off the radio?
2. Why have you eaten the whole cake?
3. Why didn't you go to school yesterday?
4. Why have you put these lilies here?
5. Why do you like honey?
6. Why don't you take aspirin [ˈæsprɪn]?

- 5 We are sure you know how to say that you like or dislike something. Look at the list below.

I like it.	I really like it very much.
I like it very much.	I love it.
I like it a lot.	

C
F

Don't forget it in such sentences:

I like <u>it</u> when it rains.	
I like <u>it</u> when it's warm outdoors.	
I like <u>it</u> when my mother reads to me.	

C
F

This is how you can ask for a person's opinion.

Do you like it?	Is this OK?
Do you really like it?	Is this all right?
How do you like it?	

C
F

This is the way to say that you don't like this or that.


I don't like it.

I don't like it a bit.

I don't like it at all.

I can't stand it.¹

C
F

- 6 Listen to the dialogues,  41. Read and learn them by heart and then act them out.

- 1) — Do you like it when it rains?
— Yes, I do. I like rainy weather.
— Do you really like it?
— Of course I do. It's my favourite weather.
- 2) — How much do you like it?
— I like it very much. It's really very good.
— Do you like the colour?
— Oh, yes, I do. I love it.
- 3) — Do you like it?
— I am afraid I don't like it.
— Not a bit?
— Not a bit.
— Not at all?
— Not at all. I hate it. I can't stand it.

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

Who is at home now?

My parents are.

Who has the dog?

Nick has. (I have.)

Who went there last night?

We all did.

Who can speak Chinese?

Nobody here can.

But:

Which of you is Ann?

She is. (I am.)

¹ I can't stand it. — Не выношу этого.

Which of you knows
French?

We all do. (He does.)

Which of you has a pet?

Boris and Peter have.

Which of you went to the
museum after classes?

They did.

Which of you has bought
the magazine?

I have.

7 Answer the questions.

1. Who discovered America?
2. Who has turned off the washing machine?
3. Which of you is Susan?
4. Which of them works at the factory?
5. Which of the flowers smells nice?

8 Express the following in English.

- 1) Кто защищает животных на нашей планете? — Люди. 2) Кто из вас поедет в Лондон? — Мы. 3) Кто из них продолжит эту работу? — Петр и Анна. 4) Кто покупает газеты в вашей семье? — Мой папа. 5) Кто из вас выращивал примулы в саду прошлым летом? — Мои сестры. 6) Что встает на востоке? — Солнце.

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

Reported Speech

+

Nick says: "I like my granny very much."

Nick says (that) he likes *his* granny very much.

Nelly says: "I wrote a letter to my parents the other day."

Nelly says (that) she wrote a letter to *her* parents the other day.

The Browns say: "We've moved into a new flat. Our flat is large."

The Browns say (that) they **have moved into** a new flat.
Their flat is large.

The brothers say: "We **won't clean** our flat now. We'll do it later."

The brothers say (that) they **won't clean their** flat now, they will do it later.

+/!

Nick says: "Betty, **give** me some bread, please!"

Nick **asks** Betty to **give** him some bread.

Nick **tells** Betty to **give** him some bread.

The teacher says: "**Learn** this poem by heart!"

The teacher **asks** the pupils to **learn** this poem by heart.

The teacher **tells** the pupils to **learn** this poem by heart.

-/!

Mother says: "**Don't open** the window! It is cold in here."

Mother **asks** me **not to open** the window because it is cold in here.

My aunt says to me: "**Don't go** there!"

My aunt **asks** me **not to go** there.

My aunt **tells** me **not to go** there.

- 9 Put the following sentences into reported speech. Make all the necessary changes.

EXAMPLE: Helen says: "Don't come back late, Susan!"

Helen tells Susan not to come back late.

1. The people say: "Many animals are in danger."
2. Nick's granny says: "Don't do any harm to the chrysanthemums, Nick!"

3. The teacher says: "Don't speak so loudly, Betty!"
4. My grandpa says: "I like spring when all the fruit trees are in blossom."
5. Bob's cousin shouts to him: "Come here! Be quick."
6. My teacher says: "Speak English in class, boys."

10 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words mean:

industry ['ɪndəstri], industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl], official [ə'fɪʃəl], careful ['keəfəl] (care+ful), carefully

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

kingdom	saint
consist (of)	to be surprised
as well	especially
state	lonely
sign	

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

kingdom ['kɪŋdəm] (*n*): a kingdom — kingdoms. 'A kingdom' is a country ruled by a king or a queen.

state [steɪt] (*n*): a state — states. 'A state' is a country with its people living together under one government. What is the official name of this state?

sign [saɪn] (*n*): a sign — signs. A dark cloud is a sign of rain. The sign on the door of the shop said: "Closed on Sunday."

industry ['ɪndəstri] (*n*): an industry — industries. What are the important industries of this country?

industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl] (*adj*): The United States is an industrial country. Are there any industrial cities in the south of England?

saint [seɪnt] (*n*): a saint — saints. 1. Do you know any saints of the Russian Church? 2. The little boy thought his granny was a saint, she always helped him.

consist (of) [kən'sɪst] (*v*): A year consists of twelve months.

surprise [sə'praɪz] (*v*): to surprise — surprised. Dad surprised us. He bought a little puppy.

to be surprised (at) (v): Nick is not surprised at the information. We are all surprised at the latest news.

lonely ['ləʊnli] (*adj*): lonely — lonelier — the loneliest. She is a very lonely person. Bob felt lonely at the new school. A person feels lonely when he is unhappy because he is alone.

careful ['keəfʊl] (*adj*): careful — more careful — the most careful. A person is careful when he thinks about what he is doing or saying. Be more careful with your work. Is she always careful?

careless ['keəlis] (*adj*): He is a very careless driver. Jean was careless when she was running downstairs and she fell. Don't be careless!

carefully ['keəfʊli] (*adv*), **carelessly** ['keəlisli] (*adv*): You must write more carefully, you make so many mistakes. Don't do your work carelessly!

especially [ɪ'speʃli] (*adv*): I like the country especially in spring. This is an especially busy day.

11 Say: a) what days a week consists of; b) what months winter and summer consist of; c) how many rooms your flat (house) consists of.

12 Answer the questions.

1. What industrial cities do you know in Russia?
2. When do people feel lonely?
3. What is the usual sign of rain?
4. Why don't children go to school in summer?
5. When and where must people be careful?

13 Give it a name:

- a) a country ruled by a king;
- b) a country with its people living together under one government.

- 14 Listen to the song "What Are Little Boys Made of?",  42.

WHAT ARE LITTLE BOYS MADE OF?

What are little boys made of?
 What are little boys made of?
 Frogs and snails¹ and puppy-dogs' tails,
 And that's what little boys are made of!
 What are little girls made of?
 What are little girls made of?
 Sugar and spice² and all things nice,
 And that's what little girls are made of!

LET US READ

- 15 Learn to read these proper names:

the United Kingdom (the UK)
 [juːnətaɪd 'kɪŋdəm]

the British Isles [ˌbrɪtɪʃ 'aɪləz]

the Irish Sea [aɪrɪʃ 'siː]

the English Channel [ˌɪŋɡlɪʃ
 'tʃænl]

the Straits of Dover [ˌstreɪts əv
 'dəʊvə]

the Atlantic Ocean [ətˌlæntɪk
 'əʊʃn]

the English [ˌɪŋɡlɪʃ]

the Scots [skɒts]

the Welsh³ [welʃ]

the Irish [aɪrɪʃ]

the Irish Republic [aɪrɪʃ rɪˈpʌblɪk]

Northern Ireland [ˌnɔːðən
 'aɪələnd]

Wales [weɪlz]

Scotland ['skɒtlənd]

Edinburgh ['edɪnbərə]

Cardiff ['kɑːdɪf]

Belfast [ˌbelˈfɑːst]

the North Sea [ˌnɔːθ 'siː]

the Union Jack [ˌjuːniən dʒæk]

English [ˌɪŋɡlɪʃ]

Scottish ['skɒtɪʃ]

Welsh⁴ [welʃ]

Irish [aɪrɪʃ]

¹ snail [sneɪl] — улитка

² spice [spaɪs] — пряность

³ the Welsh — валлийцы (жители Уэльса)

⁴ Welsh (the Welsh language) — валлийский язык (язык Уэльса)

- 16 Read the text to get some new information about Britain. What are all possible names to call the country situated in the two large islands of the British Isles?

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) is the official name of the state which is situated in the British Isles. Thus, "Great Britain" is often the same as "Britain" and refers¹ only to Scotland, England and Wales. The "United Kingdom", or the "UK" includes Northern Ireland. It consists of four countries which are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. You can see them on the map. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

The UK is an island state. The two main islands are Great Britain (where England, Scotland and Wales are situated) and Ireland. Northern Ireland and the independent Irish Republic are there. The two islands are separated by the Irish Sea.

The UK is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Straits of Dover. Once the British Isles used to be a part of the continent. The nearest point to Europe is the Straits of Dover. The UK is also washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and the North Sea in the east.

Everyone who was born in Britain is British. People from England are English. People from Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland are not English. They are Scottish or Scots; Welsh and Irish. People from Scotland and Wales don't like it when they are called English but they are British.

More than 56 million people live in Britain. Many of them live in big industrial cities like London. Manchester and Liverpool, for example, are big industrial cities in the centre of England. But foreigners are often surprised by the fact that much of the land in Britain is open country. There are many lonely hills, quiet rivers, deep lakes and farmlands especially in the south of the country.

Everyone in Britain speaks English, but in some parts of Scotland and Wales people speak different languages as well.

¹ refer to — ОТНОСИТЬСЯ К

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND



THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND



The Welsh are especially proud of their language. They like to speak Welsh, to sing songs in Welsh and when you travel you can see road signs in Welsh all over Wales.

Everyone in the UK speaks English but they all speak it differently. A Scottish person has to listen carefully if he wants to understand a Londoner or a Welsh person.

As you know, the flag of the United Kingdom is known as the Union Jack. It is made up of three crosses: the cross of St. George (the patron saint¹ of England), the cross of St. Andrew (the patron saint of Scotland) and the cross of St. Patrick (the patron saint of Ireland).

17 Now you have learnt some more facts about the UK. Could you answer the questions?

1. Where is the UK situated?
2. Why do you think the UK is called "an island state"?
3. What other country is situated in the British Isles?
4. What languages are spoken in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland?
5. How many people live in Britain?
6. What is the Union Jack? What do you know about it?

Reference Material

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK)

<i>State</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>People</i>	<i>Language</i>
Great Britain	London	the British	English
England	London	the English	English
Scotland	Edinburgh	the Scots	Scottish/English
Wales	Cardiff	the Welsh	Welsh/English
Northern Ireland	Belfast	the Irish	Irish/English

¹ the patron saint ['peitrən 'seint] — святой покровитель

LET US TALK

- 18** Look through the *Reference Material*, and the map and name:
- the parts (countries) the UK consists of, and their capitals;
 - the people who live in the UK and the languages they speak;
 - big industrial cities of Britain;
 - water bodies around the UK;
 - water bodies that separate Britain from the continent.
- 19** Prepare a summary of:
- 1) the land of Great Britain,
 - 2) the people of Great Britain.
- 20** Do you know any other facts about the land and people of Britain? Tell your classmates about them.

LET US WRITE

- 21** Do ex. 3, 8 in writing.
- 22** Look at Betty and tell your classmates what she says.

EXAMPLE: Betty says (that) her native country is Britain.



1. My native country is Britain.
2. Don't be surprised at this song!
3. Our country consists of four parts.
4. Come to see me, Nell. I feel lonely!
5. Be careful in this cold climate.
6. Protect the flowers from the cold.

23 Copy the table below and fill it in.

<i>State</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>People</i>	<i>Language</i>
Scotland	—	—	—
—	Cardiff	—	—
—	—	the English	—
—	—	the British	English
Ireland	—	—	—


24 Write the pronunciation of the underlined words. (See "Look, Read and Remember!", p. 84—85.)

EXAMPLE: I used [ju:st] to swim a lot when I spent my holiday at the seaside.

1. Mr Brown used to live in Scotland when he was a small boy. Now he lives in Wales.
2. I used my notes to prepare for the history class.
3. They used to work at the factory when they were young.
4. He used his book of fairy tales and read them to his son.
5. The children used their imagination to write a story about life in the past.

25 Learn to write these words.

kingdom, state, sign, industry, industrial, saint, consist of, surprise, be surprised at, lonely, careful, careless, carefully, carelessly, especially


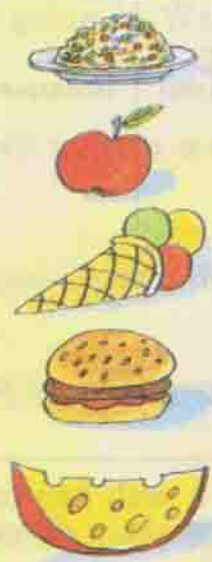
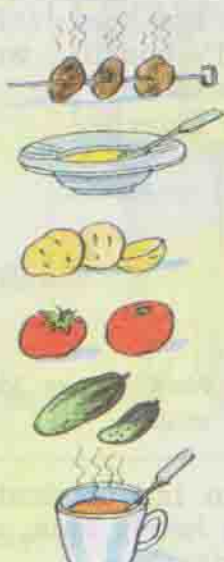
Listening Comprehension,  43, text "I Hit Him Back First"

Home Reading Lesson 12, text "Climate, Weather and Wildlife"

LESSON 13

LET US REVIEW

- 1 Look at the pictures and say what Pete's breakfast, lunch and dinner consisted of last Thursday.

BREAKFAST	LUNCH	DINNER
		

- 2 Work in pairs. Say what your meals consisted of yesterday (P_1). Tell your classmates what P_1 's meals consisted of yesterday (P_2).

EXAMPLE: P_1 : (Nick): My supper consisted of chicken and vegetables.

P_2 : Nick says his supper consisted of chicken and vegetables.

- 3 Say what countries the UK consists of.

- 4 Name some industrial cities you know in Russia, the UK and other countries.
- 5 Think of something you were surprised at in stories (books, pictures, games, etc.).

EXAMPLE: I was surprised at her visit.

- 6 Say when and why the people were surprised:

My dad	was			they didn't get a letter from Wales.
Pete				he saw me on a horse.
The brothers	were	sur-	when	she met her Irish
Nell's cousin		prised	because	relative in Moscow.
Mrs Green				the door of her flat
The Browns				was open.
				their car wasn't in
				its usual place.
				their friends were
				not in.

- 7 Work in pairs. Make sentences. Here are the word combinations for you to use:

an independent state, a well-known saint, a usual sign,
a lonely man, careful work, a careless driver, a peaceful
kingdom

EXAMPLE: P₁: a well-known saint

P₂: St. Patrick is a well-known saint in
Ireland.

- 8 Look at the pictures on the next page and say what the students tell Mr Jones.

EXAMPLE: Jim says he likes fruit, especially bananas.



1. Come again, please.



2. We are always glad to see you!



3. We are going to Wales in May!



4. I have written a story.



5. I will spend a month in Scotland.



6. Don't forget to write to us.



7. My birthday is in three weeks' time.



8. I like fruit, especially bananas.



- 9 You know that English people often begin talking about weather when they meet each other. These are the usual phrases:

It's nice day today, isn't it?

Fine weather we are having today!

What a beautiful day! Not a cloud in the sky!



It's hot (warm) today!
It's hot and humid!¹
It's much too hot today!

C
F

If the weather is not that perfect you may say:

It looks like rain / snow.	It's cold outside!
I hope it's not going to snow.	It's bitter cold. ³
It's freezing! ²	

C
F

Sometimes people ask questions about weather:


What's the weather like today?
Is it sunny (foggy, dry, rainy, cloudy)?
How's the weather?
Is it going to rain?
Do you think it's going to be a nice day?

C
F

The usual phrases to go on with your talk are:

It sure is.	It sure does.
Yes, it is.	Yes, it does.
I think it is.	I think it does.
It certainly is.	It certainly does.

C
F

10 Listen to the dialogues,  44. Read, learn them by heart and then act them out.

- 1) — What's the weather like today? Is it sunny?
— It sure is. Dry and warm with just a light breeze.
- 2) — Is it going to rain?
— I hope not, though it looks like rain. There are many dark clouds in the sky and a cold wind is blowing.⁴

¹ humid ['hju:mɪd] — влажный

² It's freezing! ['frɪzɪŋ] — Морозит!

³ bitter cold ['bɪtə 'kəʊld] — ужасно холодно

⁴ to blow [bləʊ] — дуть

- 3) — It's a nice day today, isn't it?
 — It certainly is. Not a cloud in the sky, but 30 degrees above zero¹ is too hot, much too hot.
 — Oh, yes. It's hot and humid.
 — Is it usual summer weather in Moscow?
 — Maybe "yes" and maybe "no". It depends, you know.
- 4) — It's cold outside. It's bitter cold.
 — Is it going to snow?
 — I'm not sure but I hope so. The weather will be milder then.
- 5) — Does it look like rain?
 — It certainly does.

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

My dog is clever.

I'm a student.

They have a car.

You look wonderful!

Nelly lives in Paris.

I was at home last night.

You can swim well.

He lived in London in 1993.

They wrote a letter to Mr Brown.

We have bought some apples.

I will go to India.

So is his dog.

So are we.

So has he. (So does he.)

So do you.

So does John.

So were we.

So can Nick.

So did I.

So did they.

So has he.

So will they.

- 11** Say that people can do (did, will do) the same things that you can.

1. I can dance, and so ... Pete.

2. I like ice cream, and so ... my sister.

¹ 30 degrees above zero [di'griz ə'bv 'ziərəʊ] — 30 градусов выше нуля

3. I spent my holiday in the mountains, and so ... my parents.
4. I will go to the South in summer. So ... my friends.
5. I have many friends. So ... Nick.
6. I was at home on Sunday evening. So ... my grandparents.
7. My brother swims well. So ... I.
8. Ann will go to the theatre tonight. So ... I.

- 12** Work in pairs. Say that you can/will do (would like to do) something or that you could (liked, did, have done) something. Let your friend say that he can do (likes to do, etc.) the same. Don't forget to change over.

EXAMPLE: P₁: I can swim like a fish. P₂: So can I.
P₂: I like oranges. P₁: So do I.

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

Reported Speech

?

1. She asks: "Is Wales situated in the British Isles?"

She asks if Wales is situated in the British Isles.

2. They ask: "Did it snow yesterday?"

They want to know if it snowed yesterday.

3. Nelly asks: "Have you been to Spain?"

Nelly is interested if I have been to Spain.

4. Bob asks: "Will it be possible?"

Bob wonders if it will be possible.

wh?

1. She asks: "Where is Wales situated?"

She wonders where Wales is situated.

2. They ask: "When did it snow?"
They want to know when it snowed.
3. Nelly asks: "Where have you been?"
Nelly is interested where I have been.
4. Bob asks: "Why will it be possible?"
Bob wonders why it will be possible.
5. She asks: "How many countries are there in the UK?"
She wonders how many countries there are in the UK.

- 13 Say what the people want to know.

Mr Brown: "What is the capital of the United Kingdom?"

Mary: "Is Scotland an independent state?"

Billy: "Why is my cousin so careless?"

The Davidsons: "How many industrial cities are there in the North?"

The teacher: "When will you go to Africa?"

The doctor: "How do you feel?"

- 14 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words and word combinations mean:

symbol ['sɪmbəl]

empire ['empaɪə]

colony ['kɒləni]

politician [ˌpɒlɪtɪʃn]

prince [prɪns]

aristocrat ['æɪstəkræt]

princess [ˌprɪn'ses]

permanent ['pɜːmənənt]

Ceylon [si'lɒn]

policy ['pɒlɪsi]

Head of State

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

power royal

to include former

to offer law

lawyer to delay

to elect to belong (to)

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

power ['paʊə] (n): It is out of my power to help you. The power of the church is great in the country. Does the Queen have real power in the UK?

belong (to) [br'lɒŋ] (*v*): belong — belonged. It is my book. It belongs to me. He belongs to this school. What club do you belong to? He never belonged to this group. I don't belong here.

royal ['rɔɪəl] (*adj*): 'Royal' means belonging to a king or queen. The royal family, the royal prince, a royal palace. The royal family lives in the palace. Does he belong to the Royal Society?¹

include [ɪn'klud] (*v*): include — included. I included eggs in my shopping list. Anna was not included as a guest. You don't have to buy batteries ['bætərɪz] with that toy because they are already included.

former ['fɔ:mə] (*adj*): 'Former' means belonging to the past: in former times, in former days, in a former life, the former state, the former Soviet Union. Do you know the former President of the State (the one before the latest)?

offer ['ɒfə] (*v*): offer — offered. He offered to help me with the washing up. He offered me his help and advice. Does he ever offer you any money?

law [lɔ:] (*n*): a law — laws. 'A law' is a rule made by government for all the people in a state or country. Laws tell people what they must do and what they must not do.

lawyer ['lɔ:jə] (*n*): a lawyer — lawyers. A lawyer is a person who knows much about the law.

delay [dɪ'leɪ] (*v*): delay — delayed. We must delay our journey. Bob is ill. My work delayed me at the office. The train was delayed two hours by the heavy snowfall. — Why was the start of the game delayed? — It was delayed because of the rain.

elect [ɪ'lekt] (*v*): elect — elected. 'To elect' means to choose someone by vote.² They elected the President. People in Britain elect members of Parliament every five years.

permanent ['pɜ:mənənt] (*adj*): a permanent job, permanent address. Do you have a permanent job here? I don't know his permanent address.

¹ society [sə'saɪəti] — общество

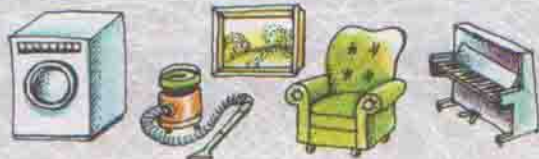
² by vote [vɔ:t] — голосованием

15 Give it a name:

- belonging to a king or a queen;
- belonging to the past;
- to choose by vote;
- a rule made by government for all the people of the country;
- a person who knows much about the law.

16 Look at the pictures and say what belongs to Jim and what to Caroline.

EXAMPLE: The ball belongs to Jim.



17 Natasha's mother asked her to buy the following things: *vegetables, bread, cheese, butter, apples, sugar, oranges, meat, fish*. Look at her shopping list and say which of the things are included in it and which are not.

18 Say what John offers to do for his granny.

EXAMPLE: John offers his granny to go shopping.

1. Shall I go shopping?
2. Shall I water the poppies?

SHOPPING LIST

*Fish
Sugar
Oranges
Cake
Chicken
Milk
Bread*

3. Shall I put the lilies in the vase?
4. Shall I clean the floor?
5. Shall I wash up?

19 Say why the football game was delayed. Use the following:

- because of the rain,
- because of the weather,
- because of the snow,
- because the captain was ill,
- because the football players were late.

EXAMPLE: The game was delayed because of the rain.

LET US READ AND LEARN

20 Listen to the poem "The King's Bread and Butter",  45, and read it. Then learn it by heart.

THE KING'S BREAD AND BUTTER

(by A. A. Milne)

I

The King asked
The Queen, and
The Queen asked
The Dairymaid:¹
"Could we have some butter for
The Royal slice² of bread?"
The Queen asked
The Dairymaid,
The Dairymaid
Said: "Certainly,
I'll go and tell

¹ a dairymaid ['deəɪnmeɪd] — доярка, работница на молочной ферме

² slice [slaɪs] — ломтик, тоненький кусочек

The Cow
Now
Before she goes to bed."

II

The Dairymaid
She curtsied¹
And went and told
The Alderney:²
"Don't forget the butter for
The Royal slice of bread."
The Alderney
Said sleepily:
"You'd better tell
His Majesty³
That many people nowadays
Like marmalade ['mɑ:mələɪd]
Instead."

LET US READ

- 21** Do you want to know who rules the country in Britain? If you do, read the text.

THE QUEEN AND PARLIAMENT

It is rather difficult to understand the British way of ruling the country. In Britain the Queen is the Head of State, but in fact she doesn't rule the country as she has no power. The Queen is the symbol of the country, its history and its traditions. She is very rich. She travels about the United Kingdom, meets different people and visits schools, hospitals and other special places. So do all the members of the Royal Family: the Queen's husband, her son Prince Charles, the Queen's daughter Princess Anne and Princess Margaret, the Queen's sister.

¹ curtsy ['kɜ:tsɪ] — делать реверанс

² Alderney ['ɔ:ldəni] — Буренка (порода коров)

³ His Majesty ['mædʒɪstɪ] — Его Величество



At the beginning of the 20th century many countries all over the world were ruled by Britain. Among them were the British colonies and they were all part of the British Empire. India, Pakistan and Ceylon, for example, were also part of the Empire. Now these countries are independent states. But in 1949 Britain and the former colonies founded the Commonwealth.¹ The Commonwealth includes many countries such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand and others. The Queen of Great Britain is also the Head of the Commonwealth and the Queen of Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

The real power in the country belongs to the British Parliament and to the British Government. The British Parliament has two houses: the House of Commons² and the House of Lords.³ The House of Lords does not have much power but it is very important as it can discuss and change laws, it can delay laws too. The House of Commons makes laws about the policy of the country, taxes⁴ and many other things.

¹ the Commonwealth ['kɒmənwelθ] — Содружество наций

² the House of Commons — палата общин

³ the House of Lords — палата лордов

⁴ taxes ['tæksɪz] — налоги



The Houses of Parliament

The members of the House of Lords are not elected, they are selected.¹ These members are permanent. They are often aristocrats, people of the church, lawyers and former politicians or life peers.²

The members of the House of Commons are elected. The British people elect 650 members of the House of Commons every five years.

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

1. Who is the Head of State in Britain?
2. Does the Queen rule the country?
3. What does the Queen do?
4. What do you know about the Royal Family?
5. What countries were included into the British Empire at the beginning of the 20th century?
6. What happened in 1949?
7. Who does the real power in Britain belong to?

¹ to select [sɪˈlekt] — отбирать

² a peer [pɪə] — пэр

8. What do you know about the British Parliament?
9. Why is the House of Lords important?
10. How often do the British people elect members of the House of Commons?

23 Divide the text into logical parts and name them.

LET US TALK

24 Look through the text (ex. 21) again and get ready to talk to your classmates about the Queen and Parliament in Britain.

25 Imagine that one of your classmates hasn't read the text. Tell him/her everything you know about:

- the Queen of the UK, of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales and the dominions overseas;
- the British Parliament.

26 Give a short summary on the topic "State Power in Britain".

LET US WRITE

27 Express the following in English.

1) Мне нравится, когда идет снег. 2) Мне нравится, когда на улице тепло. 3) Нику нравится, когда его друзья приходят к нему. 4) Анне нравится, когда деревья в цвету. 5) Нам не нравится, когда ты получаешь такие письма. 6) Нам не нравится, когда они громко разговаривают.

28 Do ex. 8, ex. 13 in writing.

29 Give the main ideas of the text (ex. 21) writing it out in not more than 10 sentences.

30 Learn to write these words.

power, to belong to, royal, to include, former, to offer, law, lawyer, to delay, to elect, permanent

Listening Comprehension,  46, text "A Tragedy in the Air"

Home Reading Lesson 13, text "Rumpelstiltskin", part I

LESSON 14

LET US REVIEW

- 1** Look through the list of words and group them into 4 categories. First read out verbs, then nouns, adjectives and adverbs.

Kingdom, power, state, belong, sign, royal, industry, include, industrial, law, elect, consist, careful, offer, lawyer, delay, carefully, lonely, permanent, be surprised, especially, former.

- 2** Say it right. How many true sentences can you make?

It is	out of in	his	power	to help	the government.
		her		to change	the plan.
		their		to offer	the laws.
		your			help.
		our			the lawyer.
					the life of people.

- 3** Play the 'Champion' game. Who can make up more sentences with: *the royal family, in former days, offer, delay, elect*?
- 4** Try and think of some statements using: *belong, it's out of (in) his (her) power to help ..., include, lawyer, permanent*. Say them to your classmates and let them agree or disagree.

5 Ask questions for more information.

1. It belongs to him.
2. He offered it.
3. It was delayed.

6 Look through the dialogue. Change it into reported speech and then read it aloud. Don't forget to use the following: *wonders, wants to know, is interested*.

EXAMPLE: David says he likes travelling.
Mary says so does she. She says she always goes to different places.
David wants to know if Mary's dad goes with her.

David: I like travelling.

Mary: So do I. I always go to different places.

David: Does your dad go with you?

Mary: Sometimes he does. He very much likes to travel by car.

David: Where do you usually go?

Mary: We often go to the mountains. We are going to the Oka soon. Come with us, David.

David: Thank you, Mary. I'd love to.

7 It is usual for people to pay compliments ['kɒmplɪmənts]. Do you remember the way to do it?

You look wonderful today.

You look great!

What a good book!

What wonderful pictures!

That's a nice dress!

Those are nice trousers!

That's a nice colour, it suits you.



People usually receive compliments in this way:

So do you.

Thank you. I'm glad you like it.

Thanks a lot. I'm very glad you like it.

Thank you. You're very kind.

Thanks. You're really very kind.



- 8 Listen to the dialogues, ☞ 47. Read, learn them by heart and then act them out.

- 1) — You look wonderful today!
— So do you.
— Those are nice shoes.
— Thank you. I'm glad you like them.
- 2) — What wonderful pictures! Have you drawn them yourself?
— Yes, I have. Thanks. You're very kind.
- 3) — That's a nice colour, it suits you.
— Thank you. I'm very glad you like it.
- 4) — What a tasty cake! I like it very much.
— Thank you. You are very kind.
— No, I mean it. I really mean it. Your cake is really very good.

- 9 Compliment your classmate on his/her clothes, his/her looks, his/her work and his/her house. Let him/her answer you. Act the dialogues out.

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

should/shouldn't+V

You should do it. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{It is a good thing for you to do it.} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{It is the right thing for you to do it.} \\ \text{I advise you to do it.} \end{array} \right.$

You **should** be more careful!
Nick **should** go there with them.
You **shouldn't** tell lies.
She **shouldn't** work so hard.
I think we **should** eat out.
I think Mary **should** join us.

I don't think you **should** do it.
I don't think you **should** buy it.

Must is stronger than **should**.

You **must** go there! (*It's your duty!*¹)

You **should** go there! (*It's my advice.*)

- 10 Choose the correct verb. Complete these sentences with **should** or **shouldn't**.

EXAMPLE: You **should** sit quietly.

Speak, eat, play, say, sit, put.

1. You ... quietly.
2. You ... slowly.
3. You ... in the street.
4. You ... your fingers in your mouth.
5. You ... when someone else is talking.
6. You ... loudly.
7. You ... "Thank you" when you get a compliment.

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

either ... or ...

Come **either** today **or** tomorrow.

He is **either** in Paris **or** in London.

Either my father **or** my brothers **are** coming.

But:

Either my brothers **or** my father **is** coming.

- 11 Express the following in English.

1) Сделай это либо сегодня, либо завтра. 2) Купи или яблоки, или апельсины. 3) Он будет или адвокатом, или ученым. 4) Или мои сестры, или мой брат собираются

¹ duty ['dʒʊti] — долг

предложить им помощь. 5) Или мои братья, или мои кузены продолжают эту работу.

12 These are the words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words and word combinations mean:

phrase [freɪz]

topic ['tɒpɪk]

Latin ['lætɪn]

Greek [gri:k]

table manners ['mænəz]

continent ['kɒntɪnənt]

continental [kɒntɪ'nentl]

humour ['hju:mə]

respectable [rɪ'spektəbl]

You know the word combination *to tell a lie*. What do you think the verb *to lie* means?

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

way

hardly ever

show off

sense

respect

knife

seldom

dull

knowledge

offend

fork

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

way [weɪ] (*n*): way — ways. 'A way' is a method or plan to do something. This is not the way to do it. The prince thought of a way to take the power. What is the right way to address the Queen? Foreign countries have a different way of life.

seldom ['seldəm] (*adv*): 'Seldom' means not often. I seldom see my friend now that he has moved to another city. She seldom, if ever, reads a book. 'Very seldom' means hardly ever. We go to the theatre very seldom. We hardly ever go to the theatre.

dull [dʌl] (*adj*): dull — duller — (the) dullest. A thing is dull if it is not interesting, if it is boring. A dull book (film, story, play, performance), etc. The film was so dull that Kate left before it was over.

knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] (*n*): Knowledge is all that is known. Does he have good knowledge of the French language? My knowledge of Russian history is not very good.

show off [ʃəʊ 'ɒf] (*v*): to show off one's knowledge, to show off one's clothes. He is a boaster and always shows off. He knows much, but I don't like the way he shows off his knowledge. Does he ever show off his clothes?

sense [sens] (*n*): a sense — senses, a sense of humour, a sense of duty. My cousin John never comes on time. He has no sense of time. Do you agree that the English have a wonderful sense of humour?

offend [ə'fend] (*v*): to offend — offended. His words offended me. I'm sorry if I've offended you. Are you sure he was offended by my words? She was offended by her husband.

respect [rɪ'spekt] (*v*): to respect — respected. We respect our teachers. People should respect the law. I never promised to respect your feelings.

respectable [rɪ'spektəbl] (*adj*): He is not a respectable man.

a fork [fɔ:k] (*n*), a fork — forks.



a knife [naɪf] (*n*), a knife — knives.



a spoon [spu:n] (*n*), a spoon — spoons.



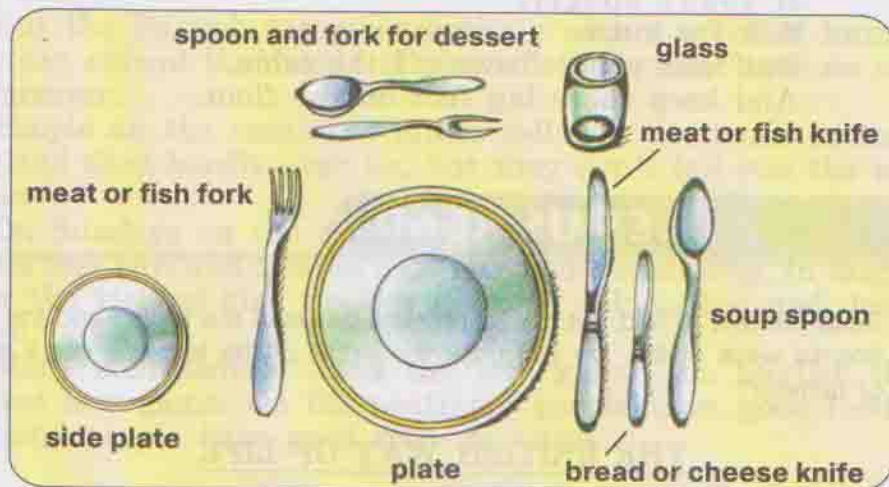
13 Give it a name:

- a method or plan to do something;
- not often;
- very seldom;
- boring, not interesting;
- all that is known.

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

You		show off.
		get a deep knowledge.
		offend people.
		lie.
		look respectable.
		have a sense of humour.
You		should
		shouldn't

- 15 a) Look at the picture to know how to set the table.



- b) Say how to set the table.

EXAMPLE: You should put a big knife for meat to the right of the plate.

LET US READ AND LEARN

- 16 Listen to the poem "Take Your Elbows' Off the Table", 48, and read it. Then learn it by heart.

TAKE YOUR ELBOWS OFF THE TABLE

(by Caroline Graham)

Take your elbows off the table.
Keep those big feet on the floor.
Take your hat off when you come in.
You're not outside
Anymore.

¹ elbow ['elbəʊ] — локоть

Keep your mouth shut¹ when you're eating.
If you're hungry,
Ask for more.
But take your elbows off the table,
And keep those big feet on the floor.

LET US READ

- 17 Read the text to find out the differences between the British and the continental ways of life. Do you think the writer of the text has got a sense of humour?

THE BRITISH WAY OF LIFE

During your four years of English classes you have already learnt a lot about the language and the people who speak it. Here are some facts about the British way if you want to compare it with life on the continent.

In England many things are the other way round.² On the continent people seldom speak about the weather. If they do, it usually means they have no other topics to discuss. In England, if you don't repeat the phrase "It's a nice day today, isn't it?" two hundred times a day people are surprised and think that you are very dull. On the continent Sunday papers³ appear on Monday; in England (the country is really hard to understand) they appear on Sunday. On the continent, some people like cats, others don't but in England cats are very special animals. Everyone loves them and takes care of them.

On the continent people are proud of the things they know. They try to show off their knowledge and often quote⁴ Greek and Latin writers. In England only those who don't know them or who haven't read them do it.

You can offend people on the continent in many ways, for

¹ keep ... shut — держать закрытым

² the other way round — наоборот

³ papers = newspapers and magazines

⁴ quote [kwəʊt] — цитировать

example, if you laugh at them or make jokes about their life and work.

But the English accept everything with a sense of humour. You can offend them only if you tell them they have no sense of humour.

People on the continent either tell you the truth or lie, in England they hardly ever lie, but they don't tell you the truth either.

On Sundays on the continent even the poorest person puts on his best suit and tries to look nice and respectable. In England even the richest man dresses in some old clothes and doesn't shave.¹

Many continentals think life is a game; the English think cricket is a game. On the continent people have good food. In England people have good table manners.

Table Manners

1. You should sit up straight.
2. You shouldn't eat with your fingers.
3. You shouldn't put your elbows on the table.
4. You should put your dirty knife, spoon and fork on your plate.
5. You shouldn't talk with your mouth full.
6. You shouldn't lick² your fingers.
7. You should say "Thank you" after the meal.

- 18** Here are some facts about life on the continent. Find in the text and read out the same information about the British way.

On the continent:

- People seldom speak about weather.
- Sunday papers appear on Monday.
- Some people like cats, others don't.
- People are proud of the things they know. They try to show off their knowledge ...
- You can offend people in many ways: if you laugh at them or make jokes about their life and work.

¹ shave [ʃeɪv] — бриться

² lick [lɪk] — облизывать, лизать

- People either tell you the truth or lie.
- On Sundays even the poorest person puts on his best suit and tries to look nice and respectable.
- Many continentals think life is a game.
- People have good food.

- 19** Grandmother Lou is taking her grandchildren out for a meal. But they don't have good table manners. Look at the picture and say which child she is talking to.

EXAMPLE: Grandmother Lou tells Bill not to put his elbows on the table.



1. You shouldn't put your elbows on the table.
2. You should sit up straight.
3. You should put your dirty knife and fork on the plate.
4. You shouldn't eat with your fingers.
5. You shouldn't lick your fingers.
6. You shouldn't lick your knife.

LET US TALK

- 20 Now you know some differences between the British and the continental ways of life. Name them, please.
- 21 Talk about table manners in England.
- 22 What about Russian table manners? Say a few words about them.
- 23 We are sure you've got a younger brother, sister or cousin. Tell him (her) what table manners they should have.

LET US WRITE

- 24 Do ex. 1 and ex. 5 in writing.
- 25 Do ex. 10, ex. 11 and ex. 14 in writing.
- 26 Write from the text (ex. 17) the facts about the British way of life.
- 27 Write down all the good manners you know.
- 28 Learn to write these words.

way, seldom, hardly ever, dull, knowledge, to show off, sense, offend, to respect, respectable, fork, knife – knives, spoon, lie, either ... or, should

Listening Comprehension, 49, text “She Wanted to Show Off”

Home Reading Lesson 14, text “Rumpelstiltskin”, part II

LESSON 15

LET US REVIEW

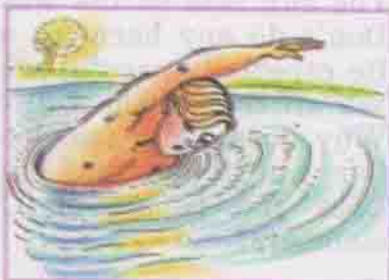
- 1 Bob hardly ever takes care of himself. His elder brother John is giving him advice. Look at the table below and say what John is telling Bob.

You	should shouldn't	be more careful. lie in the sun for 3 hours. show off your knowledge. offend your friends. speak to your lawyer. respect your teachers.
-----	---------------------	--

- 2 What should you do to be healthy?¹ And what shouldn't you do? Look at the pictures and say.



¹ healthy ['helθi] — здоровый



- 3 Express the same idea using *hardly ever*.

EXAMPLE: Nick seldom shows off his knowledge.
Nick hardly ever shows off his knowledge.

1. Bob seldom reads dull books.
2. People seldom talk about the weather on the continent.
3. In Britain people are seldom proud of the things they know.
4. In Britain people seldom do any harm to plants and animals.
5. In Britain people seldom like to live in industrial cities.

- 4 Use *either* or *neither* to make the sentences complete.

EXAMPLE: ... be quiet or leave the library.
Either be quiet or leave the library.

1. I like ... dull books nor dull films.
2. ... you speak to my lawyer or I'll do it.
3. ... Nelly nor Tom can elect members of Parliament.
4. I can offer you ... my help or my knowledge.
5. You will ... offend them nor protect.

- 5 Jane Robinson is a primary school teacher. Look at the sentences and say what she tells (asks) her pupils.

EXAMPLE: Where does the sun rise?
Jane asks where the sun rises.

1. Does power in Britain belong to the Queen?
2. Why is John laughing?
3. The sun sets in the west.
4. Don't do any harm to wild birds and animals!
5. Be especially careful when you cross the street!
6. We all live in the United Kingdom.
7. Why does Nelly feel lonely?
8. Can you understand these signs?
9. Does the House of Commons consist of permanent members?

- 6 We hope you do remember how to apologize¹ in English. These are the usual ways to do it:


I'm sorry.	Sorry, I forgot to tell you.
I'm very sorry.	Sorry about yesterday.
I'm terribly sorry.	Excuse me.
It's my fault. ² It's all my fault.	Excuse my being late.
Sorry, I forgot to call you.	Excuse me for being late.



People usually receive apologies in these ways:

That's all right.	It's not your fault.
That's OK.	It's not important, honestly.
Never mind.	Forget it.
Don't worry ³ about it.	No problem.
It doesn't matter.	



- 7 Listen to the dialogues,  50. Read, learn them by heart and then act them out.

¹ apologize [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz] — извиниться, просить извинения

² a fault [fɔ:lt] — вина

³ worry ['wʌri] — беспокоиться

- 1) — I'm sorry about yesterday.
— Forget it. It's not important, honestly. And it was not your fault.
- 2) — Mummy, I'm sorry. The cake was so tasty that I ate it all.
— Oh, dear! Don't worry about it. I'll make another.
- 3) — Sorry, Nick. That's my fault.
— Oh, no, it isn't. Don't worry about it! It doesn't matter.
- 4) — Sorry, I forgot to phone you.
— That's OK. Never mind. I got the figures somewhere else.
- 5) — Excuse my being late. May I come in?
— Yes, you may. Better late than never, but better never late.

8 Choose a partner and tell him/her you would like to apologize for something. Let him/her answer you. Act out the dialogues.

9 Match the pictures and the phrases.



- 1) He has a headache.
- 2) He has stomachache.

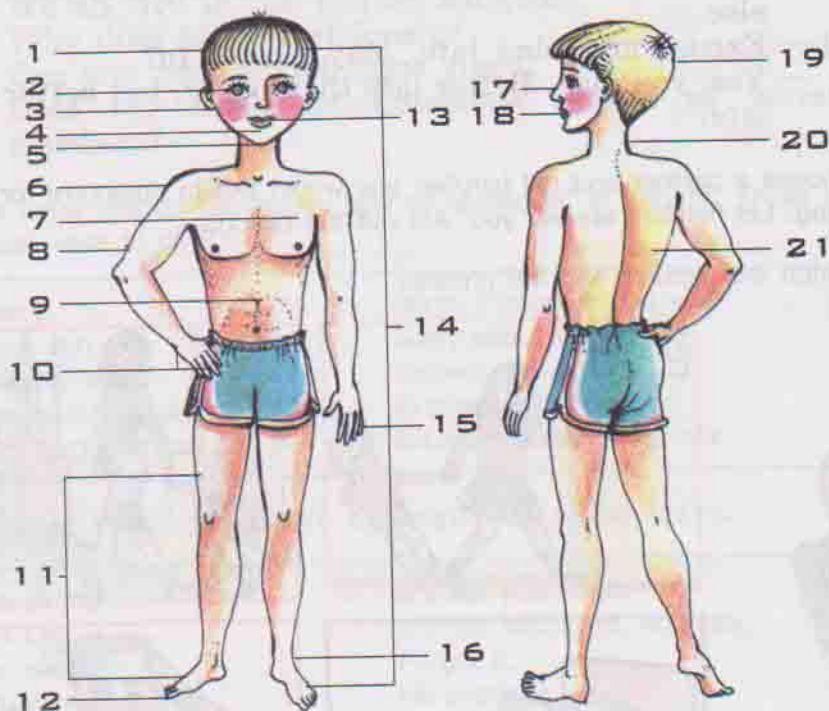
3) He has (a) toothache.

4) She is taking her brother to the dentist.

5) Mother is taking Pete to the doctor.

10 Look at the picture and name the parts of Nick's body.

Ear, mouth, arm, body, chin, eye, face, finger, hair, head, heart, leg, foot (feet), lip, nose, shoulder, back, neck, stomach, toe.



11 Now can you guess what these words mean?

earache

backache

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

Reported Speech

Nelly said: "I live in Pskov."

Nelly said that she **lived** in Pskov.

Nelly told me she **lived** in Pskov.

After **said that** or **told smb** a verb is usually in the **past**.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech	Examples
am/is	was	She said: "Pete is reading ."
are	were	She said Pete was reading . Tom said: "They are friends." Tom said they were friends.
have/has	had	I said to Dolly: "Bob has got a dog." I told Dolly Bob had got a dog. Nelly said to Tim: "I have done it." Nelly told Tim she had done it.
can	could	Bob said to Fred: "I can't swim." Bob told Fred he couldn't swim.
do/does	did	I said: "It doesn't snow here." I said it didn't snow here.
V play	V(ed)/V ₃ played	Mary said to Harry: "We play basketball in the gym." Mary told Harry they played basketball in the gym.
write	wrote	Greg said: "I write letters very seldom." Greg said he wrote letters very seldom.

- 12 Tell your classmates what they said.

EXAMPLE: Bella: "My brother never tells lies."
Bella said that her brother never told lies.

Bob: "We have been to London."

Fred: "I always protect my pet."

Mary: "I never do harm to animals."

Mr Brown: "I am surprised at the news!"

Polly and Bill: "We go to school at 9 o'clock."

Lucy: "I can't skate."

- 13 Put in *said* or *told*.

EXAMPLE: I ... Bob to come at 5.
I told Bob to come at 5.

1. Kate ... she had many pets at home.
2. Sam ... me that Robert didn't like porridge.
3. Mother ... her son to go to the dentist.
4. My cousin ... he could ski well.
5. She ... us her knowledge of French was good.

- 14 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words mean:

pulse [pʌls], temperature ['temprətʃə]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

chest	silly	medicine
blood	lung	pain
regular	pressure	health
immediately	break	
hurt	touch	

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

chest [tʃest] (*n*): 'A chest' is the upper,¹ front part of the body of a person or animals. He has a weak chest.

lung [lʌŋ] (*n*): a lung — lungs. 'A lung' is one of the two

¹ upper [ʌpə] — верхняя

organs of breathing in the chest of a person and animals.
He has not got good lungs.

cough [kɒf] (*v*): 'To cough' means to force air from the lungs with a sudden sound. — Why is Betty at home today? — She has a cold and coughs all the time.

cough (*n*): a cough — coughs. He has a bad cough. What a lot of people have coughs this winter! The coughs of the people in the hall made it impossible to hear the speaker.

blood [blʌd] (*n*): What is the colour of blood? When the policeman came into the room he saw some blood on the floor.

pressure ['preʃə] (*n*): blood pressure, to take one's blood pressure. Does the nurse take his blood pressure two times a day?

break [breɪk] (*v*): break — broke [brəʊk] — broken ['brəʊkn].
1. He fell and broke his leg. Who has broken the window? Mary dropped her doll and broke it. The cup will break if you drop it.

2. Tom will break the law if he drives too fast on this road. She never breaks a promise.

regular ['regjʊlə] (*adj*): 'Regular' means usual, unchanging. He has no regular work. Our regular teacher was not at school today. What is your regular dinner time?

regularly ['regjʊləli] (*adv*): 'Regularly' means in a regular manner. Does he do his morning exercise regularly?

pulse [pʌls] (*n*): a weak pulse, to feel the pulse. Did the doctor feel your pulse when he came? The doctor regularly feels her pulse.

health [helθ] (*n*): There is a Ministry ['mɪnɪstri] of Health in England. Fresh air and exercise are good for the health. Did the doctor tell Mary that she was in very bad health?

healthy ['helθi] (*adj*): a healthy climate (place), a healthy way of living, healthy food. The young boy had a healthy appearance. Walking is a healthy exercise. A person is healthy when he is not ill.

touch [tʌʃ] (*v*): touch — touched. 'To touch' is to put a hand or other part of the body on or against something. Do not touch these things, please.

immediately [ɪ'mɪdiətlɪ] (*adv*): 'Immediately' means at once.

Stop that immediately! If we leave immediately we can get to the cinema on time.

temperature ['tempərətʃə] (n): to take one's temperature. The nurse sent Mark home from school today with the temperature of 38 degrees. Did Mother ask him to take his temperature?

medicine ['medsn] (n): medicine — medicines, to take medicine, a medicine for headache. She took the cough medicine every three hours. This is a good medicine for colds. Does he take medicines regularly?

hurt [hɜ:t] (v): hurt — hurt — hurt. He hurt his back when he fell. My shoe hurts me. She hurt his feelings when she laughed at him. Does it hurt when you move?

pain [peɪn] (n): to be in pain, to feel some pain, to have a pain in the chest. 'Pain' is a feeling of being hurt. He has a pain in his leg. The pain in Jack's tooth became so bad that he went to the dentist.

silly ['sɪli] (adj): silly — sillier — (the) silliest. 'Silly' means foolish. Don't be silly, you can't drive home while it is snowing so heavily.

15 Give it a name:

- the upper, front part of the body;
- one of the two organs of breathing in the chest of a person and animals;
- to force air from the lungs with a sudden, sharp sound;
- to put a hand or other part of the body on or against something;
- at once;
- a feeling of being hurt;
- foolish.

16 Make up not less than 6 sentences (ex. 9, ex. 10, ex. 11 can help you).

- EXAMPLE:**
- a) When he fell he hurt his shoulder.
 - b) The old woman had a pain in her neck.
 - c) This is a good medicine for a headache.

- a) When he fell he hurt his
- b) The old woman had a pain in her
- c) This is a good medicine for a

- 17** Say what the doctor usually does when he/she comes to visit your granny. You may use the words from the box.

EXAMPLE: When the doctor comes to visit my granny, he usually asks her to breathe deeply.

listens to her chest and lungs, takes her blood pressure, takes her temperature, feels her pulse, tells her to take the medicines regularly, tells her how many times a day to take her medicine

- 18** Make up as many true sentences as you can.

It's silly of	you	to take this medicine for blood
	him	pressure.
	her	to go there immediately.
	them	to touch these things.
	us	to break your promise.
		to break the law.
		to offer such help.
		to delay their arrival.

- 19** Nowadays people want to be strong and healthy. What about you? If you want to keep fit¹ remember the rules:

Good Rules to Remember

1. Get up early and go to bed early to keep fit.
2. Take regular exercises to keep fit.
3. Take a cool/cold shower to keep fit.
4. Eat healthy food to keep fit.
5. Never smoke to keep fit.
6. Clean your teeth every morning and every evening to keep fit.
7. Wash your hands before you eat to keep fit.

¹ to keep fit — быть в форме (быть здоровым)

Don't forget.

Too little food makes you thin.
Too much food makes you fat.
The wrong food makes you ill.
The right food keeps you well.
Too many sweets are bad for you especially for your teeth.

- 20** Read the proverb, give the Russian equivalent. Learn it by heart.

Good health is above wealth.¹

LET US READ

- 21** Read the dialogue to find out which of them — the doctor or the patient² was silly.

AT THE DOCTOR'S

Doctor: Would you like to come in?

Patient: Thank you. (*He coughs.*)

Doctor: That cough sounds really very bad. How long have you had it?

Patient: For about 2 weeks. But it's all right.

Doctor: I think I should listen to your chest and to your lungs. Take off your shirt. Breathe in deeply, that's right... and again, please, and once more, please. Sit down. I'm going to take your blood pressure.

Patient: Can I put my shirt on? It's rather cold in here.

Doctor: Oh, certainly you can. Sorry about the cold. The central heating is broken. Well, ... Do you ever take any exercise?

Patient: Not regularly. Sometimes I do. But I hardly ever do morning exercises.

Doctor: You should take more exercise. All right. Now I want to take your pulse. Stand up, please, and touch your toes. Do you smoke?

¹ wealth [welθ] — богатство

² patient ['peɪʃənt] — пациент



Patient: Oh, yes, I do, Doctor. About ten cigarettes a day.

Doctor: You shouldn't smoke at all. You should stop immediately. Now, I want to take your temperature. OK. That's all right. Well, there you are then. Take this medicine 3 times a day after meals.

Patient: But, Doctor, I didn't come about my cough.

Doctor: You didn't?

Patient: No, it's my feet, Doctor. My feet hurt every time I walk.

Doctor: Take your shoes off! Let me see. Do they hurt now?

Patient: Oh, yes, they hurt. It hurts awfully here. I've had this pain for about 2 weeks.

Doctor: I see... And these shoes... How long have you had them?

Patient: The shoes? Oh, for about 2 weeks, Doctor. Oh, yes. I see, Doctor. It's silly of me. Thank you, Doctor. Goodbye.

22 Answer the questions.

1. Why did the patient come to see the doctor?
2. Why did the doctor begin to listen to the patient's chest and lungs?
3. Why was it cold in the doctor's room?
4. Was the patient a healthy man?

23 Read the text (ex. 21) with a partner.

24 Role play the dialogue. Then change over (ex. 21).

LET US TALK

25 Say what people do if:

- they have a headache;
- they can't sleep;
- they have (a) toothache;
- they have a pain in the heart;
- they have a cold;
- they have stomachache.

to go to the dentist, to call a doctor, to go to bed, to take some medicine, to have a walk outdoors, to drink warm milk, to drink warm milk with honey or butter

26 Say what you should/shouldn't do to be healthy (ex. 19 can help you).

27 Think of a story to illustrate the proverb (ex. 20) and tell it.

LET US WRITE

28 This is a short summary of the dialogue (ex. 21). Write it down referring to the past.

A patient comes to see the doctor. He is coughing badly. The doctor says he doesn't like the patient's cough and asks him to take off his shirt. He wants to know how long the patient has had his cough. The doctor asks if the patient takes much exercise. The patient says that he doesn't do it regularly and explains that he hasn't come about his cough. He says his feet hurt every time he walks. He has had this pain for 2 weeks. Then he understands that he has had new shoes for 2 weeks too.

29 Do ex. 4, ex. 12, ex. 16 in writing.

30 Learn to write these words.

chest, lung, cough, blood, pressure, to break (broke, broken), regular, regularly, pulse, health, healthy, to touch, immediately, temperature, medicine, to hurt (hurt, hurt), pain, silly

Listening Comprehension, 51, text "Tim Takes Medicine"

Home Reading Lesson 15, text "Rumpelstiltskin", part III

LESSON 16

LET US REVIEW

- 1 Let's play the 'Champion' game. Name all the parts of a body you remember. Who's finished the list? He/She is the champion.

EXAMPLE: P₁: A head.
P₂: ...

- 2 Work in pairs. P₁ should make up a compound,¹ P₂— a sentence with it.

EXAMPLE: P₁: earache
P₂: I've never had earache.

stomach, tooth, head, back, ear, ache

- 3 Yesterday Nick did a lot of wrong things. He tries to apologize. His elder sister calms him down.² Complete the dialogues.

1) Nick: Sorry, I forgot to buy the medicine for granny.

Sister:

2) Nick:

Sister: Don't worry about it. I've already done it.

3) Nick: Excuse my being late for lunch.

Sister:

¹ a compound [kəm'paʊnd] — сложное слово

² to calm down — зд. успокоить

4) *Nick:*

Sister: No problem. It was not your fault.

- 4 Yesterday Pete fell ill. The doctor came, examined¹ him and talked to him. Say what the doctor told Pete.

EXAMPLE: "Don't run about! Stay in bed."
The doctor told Pete not to run about and to stay in bed.

1. You should take your temperature twice a day.
2. Are you coughing badly?
3. Breathe in deeply, through the nose.
4. Take this medicine regularly, three times a day.
5. I'd like to listen to your lungs.
6. Does it hurt to move?

- 5 Boris's mother asked him to do some things before going out. When she came back she saw that he had done nothing. Mother got angry. What did she tell Boris? The words below can help you.

EXAMPLE: You should wash up immediately.

to buy the medicine, to clean the carpet, to wash the forks, knives and spoons, to wash up, to make the bed



- 6 Pretend you are a doctor, choose 'a patient' among your friends, complete the dialogue and role play it.

Patient: Oh, Doctor

Doctor: I see. Take off your blouse. I would like to listen to your heart and lungs.

Patient: Yes, Doctor. And

Doctor: Have you taken your temperature?

¹ examine [ɪg'zæmɪn] — осматривать

Patient:

Doctor: Don't worry.

Patient: What shall I take for my cold?

Doctor:

- 7 Think of three more questions and answers to continue the conversation. Role play the whole dialogue. Don't forget to change over.
- 8 We are sure you remember the way to ask for information and to give people information when they need it, especially when you are in some place you don't know very well. These are the usual phrases:

Excuse me, can you tell me the way to ...?

How can I get to ...?

How long does it take to get to ...?

Is this ...?

Does this bus go to ...?


Is there a post office near here?

Is the museum open on Sunday?

Are the shops open on Sunday?

When do they (does it) close?



- 9 Listen to the dialogues,  52. Read, learn them by heart and then act them out.

- 1) —Excuse me, officer. Can you help me?
—Yes. How may I help you?
—Can you tell me the way to Trafalgar Square?
—Of course. Go down this street and turn to the right.
In less than ten minutes you'll see Trafalgar Square.
—Thanks a lot.
—Anytime.
- 2) —Excuse me, please. I think I'm lost.¹ How can I get to the Houses of Parliament?
—Walk straight along the street and on the left you'll see a building with a beautiful tower and a big clock.
That's it.

¹ I'm lost — я потерялся

- How long does it take?
 - Only a few minutes.
 - Thank you very much.
 - You're welcome.
- 3) — Is there a post office near here? I'd like to buy some stamps.
- Yes, there is. It's just over there on the opposite side of the street. But I'm afraid it is closed.
 - Is it open tomorrow?
 - Sure.
 - What time does it open?
 - It opens at nine, I think.
 - Thanks.
 - You're welcome. Glad I was able to help.

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

Reported Speech (Future in the Past)

Nelly said: "I **will** help you."

Nelly said she **would** help us.

Carol said: "We **shan't** arrive at 5."

Carol said they **wouldn't** arrive at 5.

Phil asked Mary: "Will you go shopping?"

Phil asked Mary if she **would** go shopping.

Don't forget to change the following:

tomorrow	→	the next day
in 2 days	→	2 days later
in 3 weeks	→	3 weeks later

in 5 months	→ 5 months later
next day	→ the next day, the following day
this	→ that
now	→ then

Peter said: "We shall start in 2 weeks."

Peter said they would start 2 weeks later.

Ann asked: "What will you do next Friday?"

Ann asked what I should do the following Friday.

Bill asked: "Why will she come tomorrow?"

Bill asked why she would come the next day.

- 10** This is what Ada said when she met Susan. Tell your classmates what she said.

EXAMPLE: Ada: "I will be fourteen in January."
Ada told Susan she would be fourteen in January.

1. Ada: "We will buy the medicine later."
2. Ada: "Tim will phone us."
3. Ada: "They will spend their holiday in Spain."
4. Ada: "Bill will go shopping after lunch."
5. Ada: "Father will go to the bank."
6. Ada: "We shall go to the cinema on Monday."

- 11** Work in groups of three. Follow the example.

EXAMPLE: P_1 : I will go to the Crimea next month.
 P_2 : What did P_1 say?
 P_3 : He said he would go to the Crimea next month.

1. The doctor will feel my pulse.
2. I am sure my little brother will break this toy car.
3. My granny will take my temperature.
4. My mother will take her blood pressure.
5. My elder sister will visit a doctor tomorrow.