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Student's Book

ENGLISH



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PART 2

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

2 КЛАСС

**Учебник для школ
с углублённым изучением
английского языка, лицеев
и гимназий**

В двух частях

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Верещагина И. Н.

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Дорогие мальчики и девочки!

Вы знаете, что этот учебник английского языка состоит из двух частей. Это вторая часть. По ней вы продолжите изучать язык. Обязательно слушайте звуковое пособие () и выполняйте задание по нему, делайте упражнения в рабочей тетради, больше читайте по книге для чтения.

Постарайтесь добросовестно выполнять все домашние задания, тогда вам будет легко и интересно учиться дальше.

Желаем успехов!

Авторы

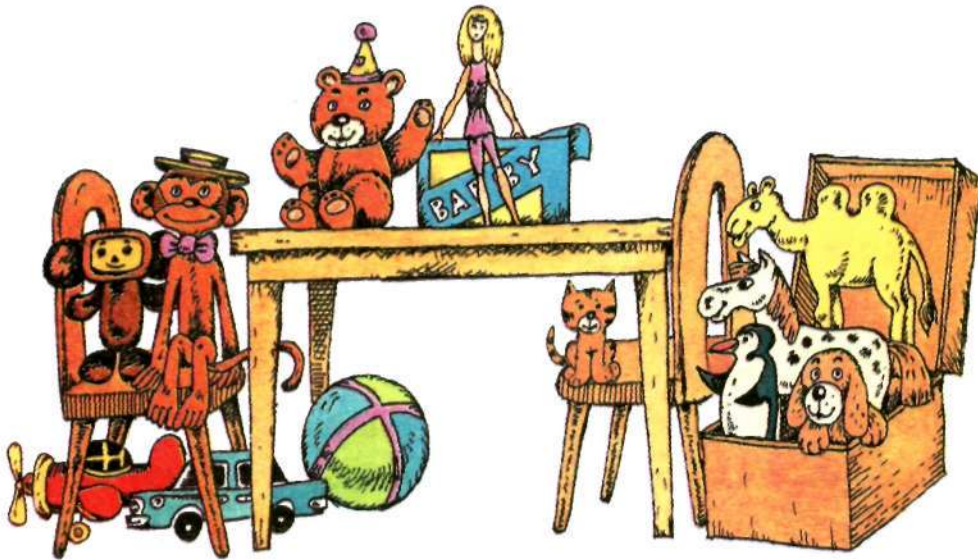
PEOPLE IN THE FAMILY

Lesson 47



Let Us Learn

- 1 Look at the picture and say where the toys are.  48 can help you.



- 2 What about your toys? Where do you put them?



Let Us Read and Learn

- 3 Read the poem "My Cat" and learn it by heart.

My Cat

I've got a cat.
Her name is Pam.
She can do this,
She can do that.

Look at my cat!
Tricks¹ she can do.
I love my cat,
She loves me, too.

¹ tricks [triks] — догадайся о значении этого слова

Let Us Read



4 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[eɪ] name, **take**, take it; please, take the ball; table, a table — tables, a brown table. My toys are on the table. Take them from the table.

[ʌ] but, duck, **under**, under the table. The cat is not on the table, it is under the table. — Where is the ball? — It is under the table.

[eə] bear, **chair**, a chair — chairs, on the chair, under the chair. Where is the cat? Suddenly he sees the cat under the chair. What is on the chair? Look! It is a monkey.

[ʊ] put. Put it on the table, please. Take the doll and put it on the chair. Don't put your bear under the chair.

[ɒ] box, a box — boxes, in the box, out of the box. — Where is the box? — The box is under the chair.

[æ] bag, a bag — bags, in the bag, out of the bag. Put your toys into the bag.

take

take that

take that bear

take that big bear

take that big white bear

take that nice big white bear

take that nice big white funny bear

take that nice big white funny bear out of the bag

put

put this

put this monkey

put this little monkey

put this little brown monkey

put this little brown funny monkey

put this little brown funny monkey on the chair

PEOPLE IN THE FAMILY

5 Read and say if dogs and cats are friends.

Rex and the Picture¹

Nick likes to draw. He draws well. He can draw planes and cars, dogs and cats. He takes his chair, sits down at his table and draws.

Suddenly a big brown dog comes in.² It is Rex. Rex and Nick are good friends.

Rex sees the picture on the table. He looks at the picture and sees a big black cat. Rex does not like cats. So he begins to bark, "Bow-wow-wow. Gr-r-r."

Nick looks at the picture, then he looks at the dog and says: "Ha-ha-ha! It's not a cat, Rex. Don't worry. It's a picture of a cat."



6 Read out the sentences from the text to prove that:

- Nick can draw well.
- Nick and Rex are friends.
- Dogs and cats are not friends.

¹ picture ['pɪktʃə] — картина

² comes in ['kʌmz'ɪn] — входит

PEOPLE IN THE FAMILY

Let Us Talk



- 7 Do you like the text "Rex and the Picture"? Then tell us why you like it.
- 8 Have you got pets¹ at home? Ask each other about your pets.

Let Us Write

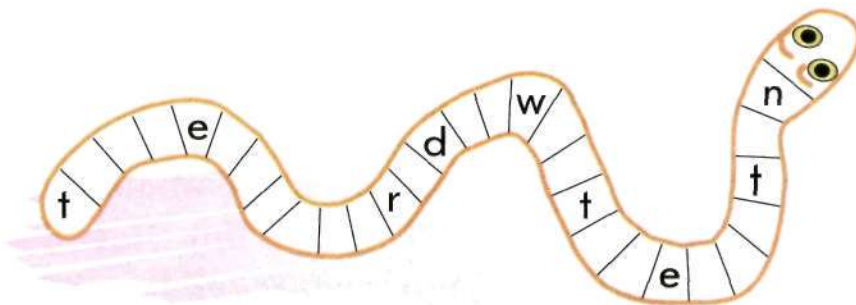


- 9 Do Exercise 6 in writing.

Puzzle Time



- 10 Write down the words that begin with these letters.



Lesson 48

Let Us Learn



REMEMBER

the son of my uncle = my uncle's [z] son
the daughter of my aunt = my aunt's [s] daughter
the son of Mr Smith = Mr Smith's [s] son
the daughter of Mrs Green = Mrs Green's [z] daughter

¹ a pet — любимое домашнее животное

PEOPLE IN THE FAMILY

- ① Let's play a "Memory" game. Look at the picture. Then close the book and answer your partner's questions. Here are the questions. Then change over.

1. Where is Jack's dog?
2. Where is Jane's cat?
3. Where is Dan's kitten?
4. Where is Ted's puppy?



- ② Look at the picture of Exercise 1 for a moment, say what colour the animals are.

Example: Jack's dog is black.

- ③ Learn the new words.  49 can help you.

- ④  Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about your relatives' names.

Example: Pupil 1: Have you got a brother?

Pupil 2: Yes, I have.

Pupil 1: What is your brother's name?

Pupil 2: His name is ...

Pupil 1: Has your brother got a friend?

Pupil 2: Yes, he has.

Pupil 1: What is his name? ...

- ⑤ Let's play "The Champion" game. Who can think of and say more sentences using: my sister's dog, the boy's puppy, the girl's monkey, Sam's bear?

Example: — My sister's dog is very clever.

— My sister's dog is black and white.

— My sister's dog can run and jump.

— My sister's dog says "Bow-wow-wow".

— I like my sister's dog.

— I want to play with my sister's dog.

Let Us Read and Learn



- 6 Listen to the poem "Where Is the Ball?",  50. Read and learn it by heart.

Where Is the Ball?

Where is the ball?	Oh, this is my blue
Oh, where, oh, where?	And yellow ball!
Is it in the box	Under the table
Or under the chair?	Near ¹ the wall. ²

Let Us Read



- 7 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[æ] hat, **happy**, a happy boy, a happy sister. Are you happy? I love my happy family. — Why is Vova happy? — Vova is happy to have a pet. Don't worry, be happy!

[ɔ:] ball, **fall**, fall out of, fall down on the ice. — Why does he often fall down? — He can't skate well.

[e] let, **clever**, a clever child. Mary can play computer. She is very clever. — Is his dog clever? — No, it isn't clever. Try and guess: school + bag = schoolbag. The book falls out of her schoolbag.

- 8 Read and find facts in the text to prove that dogs are clever animals.³

Scotty

Scotty is a little puppy. He's brown and black. He's got a very good friend. His friend's name is Tim. Tim is at school. When Tim goes to school, Scotty goes with his friend to school, too. Scotty is happy when he sees Tim. Tim is happy to see his friend, too.

¹ near [niə] — около

² a wall [wɔ:l] — стена

³ animals ['æniməlz] — животные

PEOPLE IN THE FAMILY

Tim says: "Hi, Scotty!" Scotty says: "Bow-wow-wow." One day when Tim goes to school and Scotty goes with him, Tim's book falls out of his schoolbag. Scotty sees it. He takes the book, runs to Tim and puts the book into Tim's bag.



Tim is happy. "It's great!" he says. "Thank you. You are a very clever dog."

Scotty is very happy. He jumps and jumps and jumps and says: "Bow-wow-wow!"

9 Read out the sentences to illustrate the picture (Exercise 8).



Let Us Talk

- 10 Now if you've got a dog, tell us about it, if you don't, tell us about Scotty.
- 11 Tell us about pets of your relatives.



Let Us Write

- 12 Write who they belong¹ to and think of sentences with them.

Example: Kate, doll — Kate's doll.

Kate's doll is on the chair.

1. monkey, Mr Green
2. Sam, computer
3. the girl, toy
4. the boy, robot

- 13 Learn to write these words.

a table	put
a chair	take
a bag	under
a box	

¹ to belong [bi'lon] — принадлежать

Puzzle Time



- 14 You know the words: *grandmother, grandfather, son, daughter*. Now try and guess the meaning of the new words: *grandson, granddaughter*.
- 15 Read the poem "Where Is the Ball?" (Exercise 6). Try and think of your own one.

Lesson 49

Let Us Learn



REMEMBER

the names of my brothers = my brothers' names
the names of my sisters = my sisters' names
the toys of my friends = my friends' toys

- 1 Choose the names for them.



PEOPLE IN THE FAMILY

Example: The dogs' names are

Lessy
Rex
King
Pussy
Mimi

2 Read and guess who they are.

My father and my mother are my **parents** ['peərənts].

Tom's father and mother are his **parents**.

Kitty's father and mother are her **parents**.

My father is my mother's **husband** ['hʌzbənd].

His father is his mother's **husband**.

Her father is her mother's **husband**.

My mother is my father's **wife** [waɪf].

Her mother is her father's **wife**.

His mother is his father's **wife**.

Mr Green and Mrs Green have got a son. They've got one **child** [tʃaɪld].

Mr Brown and Mrs Brown have got two sons and one daughter. They've got three **children** ['tʃɪldrən].

REMEMBER

a child — **children**

a wife — **wives**

a man — **men**

a woman — **women** ['wɪmɪn]

Let Us Read and Learn



- 3 Listen to the poem "Who Is He!",  51. Read it and answer the question. Then learn it by heart.

Who Is He?

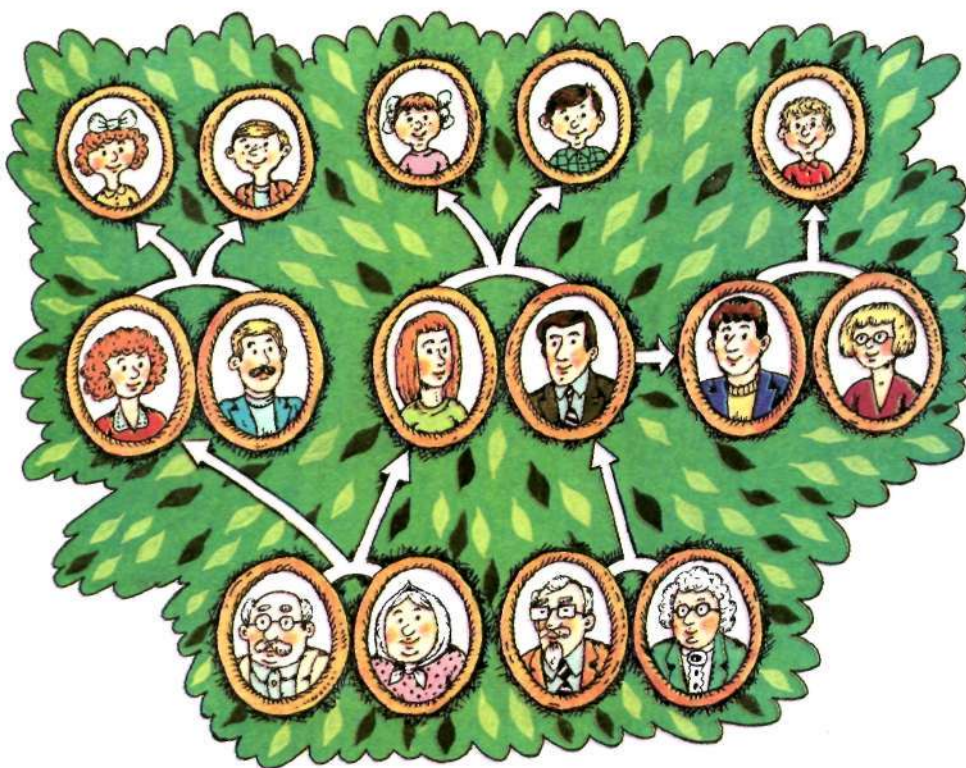
A boy has got a picture
And he says:
"Sisters and brothers have
I none.¹

But the boy in the picture
Is my father's son."
Who is he?

Let Us Read



- 4 Read the text to know more about your relatives.



Your mother and your father are your parents. Your mother is your father's wife. Your father is your mother's husband. Your mother's father is your grandfather. So is your father's

¹ none [нан] — никого

PEOPLE IN THE FAMILY

father. Your father's mother is your grandmother. So is your mother's mother.

Your mother's sister is your aunt. So is your father's sister. Your father's brother is your uncle. So is your mother's brother. Your aunt's children are your cousins.¹ So are your uncle's children. The child of your brother or sister is a niece² or a nephew.³ Girls are nieces and boys are nephews.



Let Us Talk

- 5 Draw your "family tree",⁴ show it to your classmates and tell them about your family.



Let Us Write

- 6 You've got the picture of your "family tree". Please, write who is who.
- 7 Learn to write these words.

happy
clever
fall



Puzzle Time

- 8 Guess which words are missing. Fill in the table.

¹ a cousin ['kʌzɪn] — двоюродный брат, сестра

² a niece [ni:s] — племянница

³ a nephew ['nevju:] — племянник

⁴ family tree — родословная семьи, изображённая в виде дерева

PEOPLE IN THE FAMILY

The Family

Grandfather	Grandparents	Grandmother
Father	Parents	?
?	Children	Daughter
?	Grandchildren	Granddaughter
?	—	Wife
Brother	—	?
?	—	Aunt

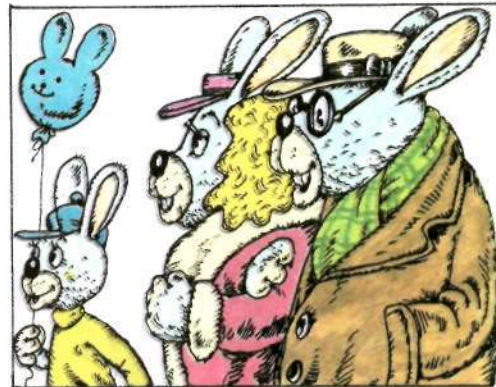
Lesson 50

Let Us Learn



- 1 Train your memory. Look at the picture for a moment. Then close your book and say what you remember.

Example: It's a family of four bears. The parents have got two children, a son and a daughter.

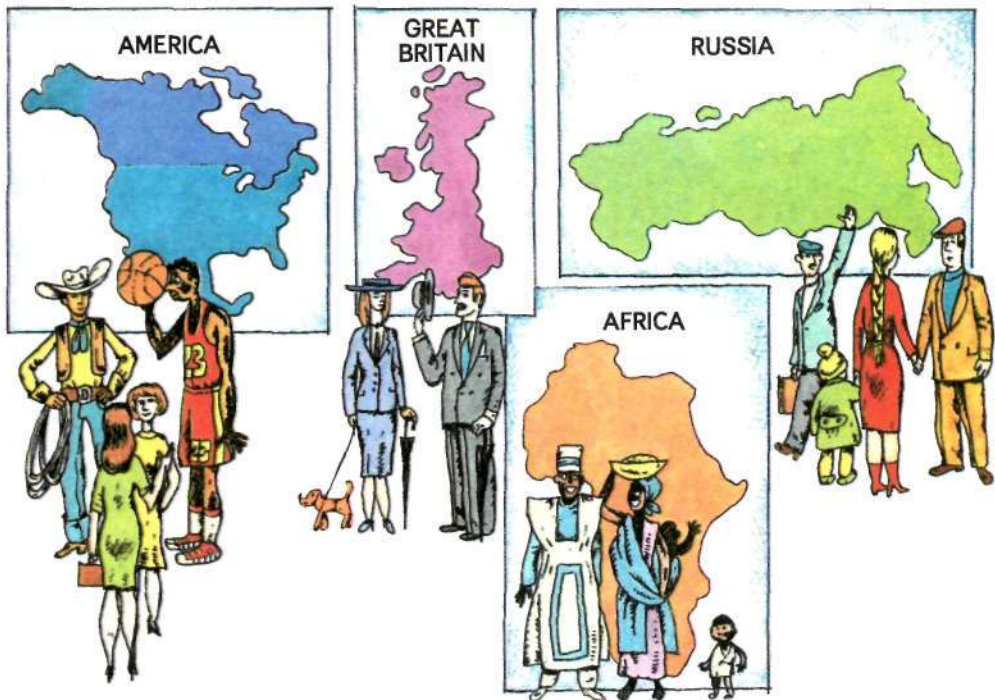


PEOPLE IN THE FAMILY

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


The children's	names	is	funny.
The boys'	toys	are	clever.
Your father's	wife		Kate, Jane and Bob.
Your aunt's	dogs		your mother.
The girls'	children		nice.
My mother's	husband		your cousins Dan and Tim.
My parents'	dolls		my father.
	parents		my grandparents.

3 Say where these people live.  52 can help you.




Let Us Read and Learn



- 4 Listen to the poem "Do You Know Mary?",  53. Read the poem and learn it by heart.

Do You Know Mary?

Do you know Mary?
Mary who?
Mary McDonald.
Of course I do.
Do you know her parents?
Yes, of course I do.
I know her father
And her mother, too.
Do you know her grandparents?
Yes, of course I do.
I know her Grandpa
And her Granny, too.
Do you know her cousin?
Yes, of course I do.
I know her nieces
And her nephews, too.

- 5 Here are two more poems. Listen to them,  54. Choose the one you like best. Read the poem and learn it by heart.

Goodnight¹

Goodnight, Father!
Goodnight, Mother!
Kiss² your little son.
Goodnight, sister!
Goodnight, brother!
Goodnight everyone.³

¹ Goodnight [gʊd'naɪt] — Спокойной ночи

² to kiss — целовать

³ everyone ['evriwʌn] — все

A Duck Family

Father Duck goes for a swim
Mother Duck comes out with him
And behind them, nice and clean,⁴
Seven yellow ducklings swim.
Seven little yellow balls
“Quack, quack, quack,” the mother calls.⁵
What a pretty sight they make⁶
Swimming on the lake.⁷



Let Us Read

6 Learn to read these words and sentences: first read them to yourself then aloud as quickly as you can.

[ɪ] live, I live, he lives. — Where do you live? — I live in Russia. I live in Moscow. — Where does his uncle live? — He lives in America. — Does her husband live in Africa? — No, he doesn't. He lives in Great Britain.

[i:] street, a street — streets, what street. — What street do you live in? — I live in Pushkin Street. — What street does your cousin live in? — He lives in Lomonosov Street.

⁴ clean [kli:n] — чистый

⁵ to call [kɔ:l] — звать

⁶ What a pretty sight [saɪt] they make — Какое милое зрелище

⁷ lake — озеро

PEOPLE IN THE FAMILY

Let Us Talk



7 Have a talk with your classmates about the poem "Goodnight". Here are the questions to help you.

1. Is the poem "Goodnight" about a girl or about a boy?
2. Is the boy big or little?
3. What relatives has he got?
4. Does he say "Goodnight" to his parents?
5. To whom else does he say "Goodnight"?
6. He wants his mother to kiss him, doesn't he?
7. Do you like the poem? Why?
8. Do you say "Goodnight" to your parents?
9. Do your parents say "Goodnight" to you?
10. Does your mother kiss you "goodnight"?
11. Do you like to kiss your mother?

8 Now have a talk with your classmates about the poem "A Duck Family".

Let Us Write



9 Do you know the fairy tale about "The Three Bears"? Write about the relatives in that family.

10 Learn to write these words.

parents
a husband
a child (children)
a wife (wives)

PEOPLE IN THE FAMILY

Puzzle Time



11 Find 10 words on the topic "Family".

g	r	a	n	d	p	a	r	e	n	t	s
r	a	k	e	a	a	u	n	c	l	e	f
a	b	e	p	u	r	n	a	b	c	d	e
n	c	m	h	g	e	t	g	h	i	j	k
d	d	n	e	h	n	i	e	c	e	l	m
m	e	o	w	t	t	n	o	p	q	r	s
o	f	p	i	e	s	i	s	t	e	r	t
t	g	q	f	r	i	e	h	d	u	v	w
h	h	r	e	h	u	s	b	a	n	d	x
e	i	s	u	w	y	a	b	c	d	e	y
r	j	t	v	k	z	f	g	h	i	j	z

Lesson 51 (Optional)

Lesson 52 Home-Reading Lesson 5

Text "Five Loaves of Bread"

WE READ FAIRY TALES

Lesson 53

Let Us Learn



- 1 🌙😊 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the place you live in.
- 2 Say where your relatives live.
- 3 Let's play "The Champion" game. Who can make up more sentences using the words: *happy, clever, fall!*
- 4 Look at the picture and say what you can see. 🗺️ 55 can help you.



WE READ FAIRY TALES



Let Us Read and Learn

- 5 Listen to the poem "At the Zoo",  56. Read the poem and learn it by heart.

At the Zoo

Two little monkeys
Live at the Zoo.
Then they have some children.
First¹ three,
Then one,
Then two.
How many monkeys
Now live at the Zoo?



Let Us Read

- 6 Learn to read these words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[eɪ] lake, a lake — lakes, a big lake, a nice lake. Do you like to swim in the lake?

[ɪə] near, near the house, near the lake, near the chair. The ball is near the box. — Where are your toys? — They are near the table.

[e] hen, a hen — hens, nice brown hens. Have you got hens? What colour are your hens?

- 7 Do you want to know about Jen's family and her friends? Then read the tale.

The Little Red Hen

Part I

This is the little Red Hen. Her name is Jen, or Jen the Hen. Jen the Hen is very clever.

Jen the Hen has got a family. She has got three little chil-

¹ first [fɜ:st] — сначала



dren – three little chickens. They live in a brown house in Green Street.

Jen the Hen has got one son and two daughters. They are yellow. They are very, very nice. They like to run and jump. How Jen the Hen loves them all! They are a happy family.

Jen the Hen has got three friends. They are a cat, a dog, and a duck.

This is the Cat. The Cat's name is Pam, or Pam the Cat. She is a big grey cat. She lives in Green Street, too.



WE READ FAIRY TALES

This is the Dog. The Dog's name is Tug, or Tug the Dog. He is black and white. He is very big. He lives in a dog-house.

This is the Duck. The Duck's name is Chuck, or Chuck the Duck. She is brown. She is big, too. She is a good swimmer. She lives near the lake.

8 Choose and read aloud the sentences to illustrate the pictures.



Let Us Talk

9 Do you think that Jen the Hen is happy? Then prove it.

10 Describe¹ Jen's friends.



Let Us Write

11 Do Exercise 2 in writing.

12 Learn to write these words.

live
a street
in the street



Puzzle Time

13 Read the poem "At the Zoo" (Exercise 5) and think of your own one.

¹ Describe [dɪ'skraɪb] — Опиши

Lesson 54

Let Us Learn



1 Agree or disagree.

I've got ten hens at home.
The ducks are near the lake.
His hens are green.
My house is near the stadium.
Children like to skate on the lake.

2 Pretend you are a teacher. Ask your classmates questions using the words: *live, a street, near, a lake, happy, clever, fall*. Let the classmates answer your questions.

3 Learn the new words.  **57 can help you.**

4 Let's play "The Champion" game. Who can make up more sentences with the new words?

Let Us Read and Learn



5 Listen to the song "My Chickens", part I,  58. Read and learn to sing it.

My Chickens

I. Chuck, chuck, oh, my chickens,
Chuck, chuck, chuck, chuck, oh, my chickens,
Little, lovely,¹ fluffy² chickens,
White and yellow little chickens.
I am waiting:³ come, come, come, come.
Grass for you will be like plum.⁴

¹ lovely ['lʌvli] — красивый, милый

² fluffy ['flʌfi] — пушистый

³ I am waiting ['weɪtɪŋ] — Я жду

⁴ plum — слива

WE READ FAIRY TALES

Oh, you, my lovely chickens.
Oh, you, my fluffy chickens.
Little lovely, fluffy chickens!
Chuck, chuck, oh, my chickens,
Chuck, chuck, chuck, chuck, oh, my chickens,
Little lovely, fluffy chickens,
White and yellow little chickens.



Let Us Read

- 6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.**

[əʊ] **know**, I know, he knows. This little girl knows many Russian poems. Do you know English poems about sports? What English songs do you know?

[e] **help**, can help, want to help, like to help, help about the house. Do you help your mother about the house? Does Nick's brother help his parents about the house?

[eɪ] **lazy**, a lazy boy, a lazy girl. — Is it good to be lazy? — Of course, not. — Are you lazy? — No, I am not. I like to help my parents.

know

you know

Do you know?

Do you know poems?

Do you know English poems?

Do you know English and Russian poems?

Do you know English and Russian poems about sports?

- 7 Find the facts and read them out to prove that Jen the Hen and her chickens are not lazy but her friends are very lazy.**

The Little Red Hen

Part II

Jen the Hen and her three little chickens are in the street. The children are happy, they like to play and run. Then the mother says:

“I’ve got five seeds.¹ I want to plant² them. I know how to have many seeds.”

“Oh, how clever you are, Mummy!”

“Let’s go to our friends and ask them to help me.”

So she goes to see her friends.

“Hi, Pam! How are you? I want to plant some seeds. Can you help me?” says Jen the Hen.

“I’d love to but I am not well today. I can’t help you. I can’t work but I can play,” says Pam the Cat.

So Jen the Hen goes to Tug the Dog.

“Hello, Tug! Are you fine? I want to plant some seeds. Can you help me?”

“I am fine but I don’t like to work. I like to play.”

So Jen the Hen goes to Chuck the Duck. Chuck the Duck is near the lake.

“Glad to meet you, my friend,” says Jen the Hen. “Can you help me plant some seeds?”

“Oh, no, I am sorry, I can’t. My friends and I want to go to the lake. We like to swim and play there and we don’t like to work.”



¹ seed — зёрнышко

² to plant [plɑ:nt] — посадить в землю

WE READ FAIRY TALES

So Jen the Hen goes to her chickens and says: "I am very sorry, my dear children, but my friends are lazy. They don't like to work. They are not clever. Can you help me plant the seeds?"

"Of course we can. With great pleasure."

They love their mother and they help her plant the seeds. They do it very well.

8 Begin your answers with: *That's true. That's not true.*

1. Jen the Hen has got five chickens.
2. Her friends like to work very much.
3. Her three friends are lazy.
4. Jen the Hen has got five seeds to plant.
5. Jen's children love their mother.



Let Us Talk

9 Draw Jen's friends. Say all you know about them.

10 Tell us all you can about your friends.



Let Us Write

11 Do Exercise 8 in writing.

12 Learn to write these words.

near
a hen
a lake



Puzzle Time

13 Write each word with the last letter of the previous¹ one. How many words can you write?

Chicken, near, r...

¹ previous [ˈpri:vɪəs] — предыдущий

Lesson 55

Let Us Learn



1 Make up true sentences as quickly as you can.

Jen the Hen	are	lazy.
Jen's children	is not	clever.
Tug the Dog	are not	happy.
Chuck the Duck	is	lovely.
Jen's friends		
Pam the Cat		

2 Ask questions to the following answers:

1. I know many English poems.
2. She likes to help her mother about the house.
3. We live near a big lake.
4. Nick knows where his aunt lives.
5. My little brother puts his toys into the box.

3 Think of wrong statements for your classmates to disagree with you using: *That's not right...*, *That's not true...*, *I don't think so...*

4 Learn the new words and expressions.¹  59 can help you.

¹ expressions [ɪk'spreʃnz] — выражения



Let Us Read and Learn

- 5 Listen to the song "My Chickens", part II,  60. Read and learn to sing it.

My Chickens

II. Here are seeds to you to peck¹ them.
And some water² come to have it.
Oh, you, my lovely chickens.
Oh, you, my fluffy chickens!
Little lovely, fluffy chickens!
Chuck, chuck, oh, my chickens,
Chuck, chuck, chuck, chuck, oh, my chickens,
Little lovely, fluffy chickens,
White and yellow little chickens.



Let Us Read

- 6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[eɪ] lake, **make**, I make, he makes. Two and three makes five.
To make fun.

[e] ten, **bread**, **make bread**, like bread, white bread, brown bread. My Granny can make bread very well. Do you like white or brown bread?

[ɪ] **begin**, I begin, he begins, begin to read, begin to draw, begin to play the piano, begin to play tennis. Let's begin to sing the song. Let's begin to read the book.

A pity. **What a pity!** Have pity on... Have pity on him. What a pity you can't go with us. What a pity – my friend is not well.

[æ] matter. **What's the matter with...?** – What's the matter with her daughter? – She is not well. What a pity!

¹ to peck — клевать

² some water ['sʌm'wɔ:tə] — немного воды

7 Read the text to know who helps Jen the Hen to make bread.

The Little Red Hen

Part III

Now Jen the Hen has got many seeds. She knows how to make bread for her children and friends.

Jen the Hen goes to her friends. They are in the street near her house. She wants them to help her.¹ But they are lazy.

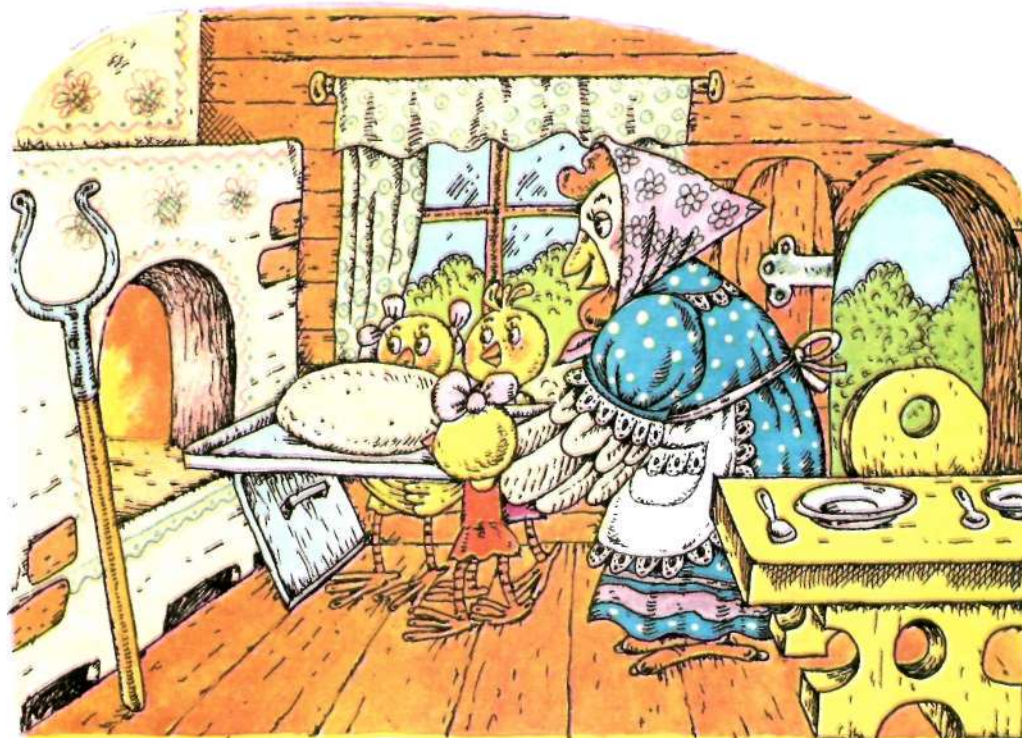
Pam the Cat says: "I don't want to help you make bread. I want to jump."

"I don't want to help you make bread," says Tug the Dog, "I want to run."

"I don't want to help you make bread," says Chuck the Duck, "I want to swim."

"What a pity!" says Jen the Hen and she goes home.

When she comes home, her children ask: "What's the matter with you, Mum?"



¹ She wants them to help her. — Она хочет, чтобы они помогли ей.

WE READ FAIRY TALES

“I am very sorry but my friends are very lazy. They don’t want to help me make bread.”

“Oh, don’t worry,¹ dear Mummy. We can help you.”

“Can you, my dears?”

“Of course, we can. With great pleasure!”

“Oh, thank you, my lovely children. All right!² Let’s go and begin to make bread.”

8 Read out the answers to the following questions:

1. Does Jen the Hen know how to make bread?
2. Where are Jen’s friends?
3. Do her friends want to help her?
4. Why don’t they want to help her?
5. Why is Jen the Hen very sorry?
6. What do the children say to her?
7. What do they begin to do?



Let Us Talk

9 Draw Jen the Hen and her children and say all you know about them.

10 Look through the text once more and role-play the talk between:

- a) Jen and her friends; b) Jen and her children.



Let Us Write

11 Choose the right word for each gap: *help, near, lazy, know, when*.

1. ... does she come from school?
2. My sister ... my mother about the house.
3. The children ... many English songs and poems.
4. That boy is very ... , he doesn’t want to read books.
5. Our school is ... the lake.

¹ worry [ˈwʌrɪ] — беспокоиться

² All right [ɔ:lˈraɪt]! — Хорошо! Правильно!

12 Learn to write these words.

know
help
lazy

Puzzle Time

13 How many words that begin with the letter h do you remember? Write them down.



Lesson 56

Let Us Learn



1 Complete the sentences.

1. Little Ann knows
2. They live in
3. My aunt's son begins
4. We like to help

2 Complete the dialogue.

Q:

A: Mary is not at school.

Q:

A: I think she is not well.

Q: Is she at home?

A:

Q: Do you know her telephone number?

A: I am so sorry. I don't know.

Q:

A: I think Nina does.

- 3 Learn the new words.  61 can help you.
- 4 Make up your own sentences using the new words.



Let Us Read and Learn

- 5 Listen to the song "I Don't Want", part I,  62. Read and learn to sing it.

I Don't Want

I. Every time¹ I have a headache²
Mama takes me to the doctor.
Every time I have a headache
Mama takes me to the doc.³

I have a headache,
I have a headache.
I don't want to go to bed.⁴
I have a headache,
I have a headache.
I don't want to go to bed.



Let Us Read

- 6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[aɪ] **tired**, is tired, am tired, are tired. Are you tired at school?
— Do you help your mother when she is tired? — Of course
I do. When Father comes home, he is tired.

[eɪ] **ready**, is ready, am ready, are ready. — Are you ready to
read the text? — Yes, I am. — Are you ready to go to the
stadium? — No, I am not, I am very tired.

¹ Every ['evri] time — Каждый раз

² headache ['hedɪk] — головная боль

³ doc=doctor

⁴ to go to bed — ложиться спать

[i:] **eat**, like to eat, want to eat. — Do you like to eat brown bread? — No, I want to eat white bread. Hens, chickens and ducks eat seeds.

[ʌ] **hungry**, am hungry, is hungry, are hungry, a hungry dog. This dog is very hungry. — What do you like to eat when you are hungry? — Brown bread. As hungry as a hunter.¹

[ɔ:] **always**. In winter we can always see snow. This girl always helps her mother about the house.

[ɪ] **give**, I give, he gives. Give me that toy, please. He can give me that robot. I am always ready to play with robots.

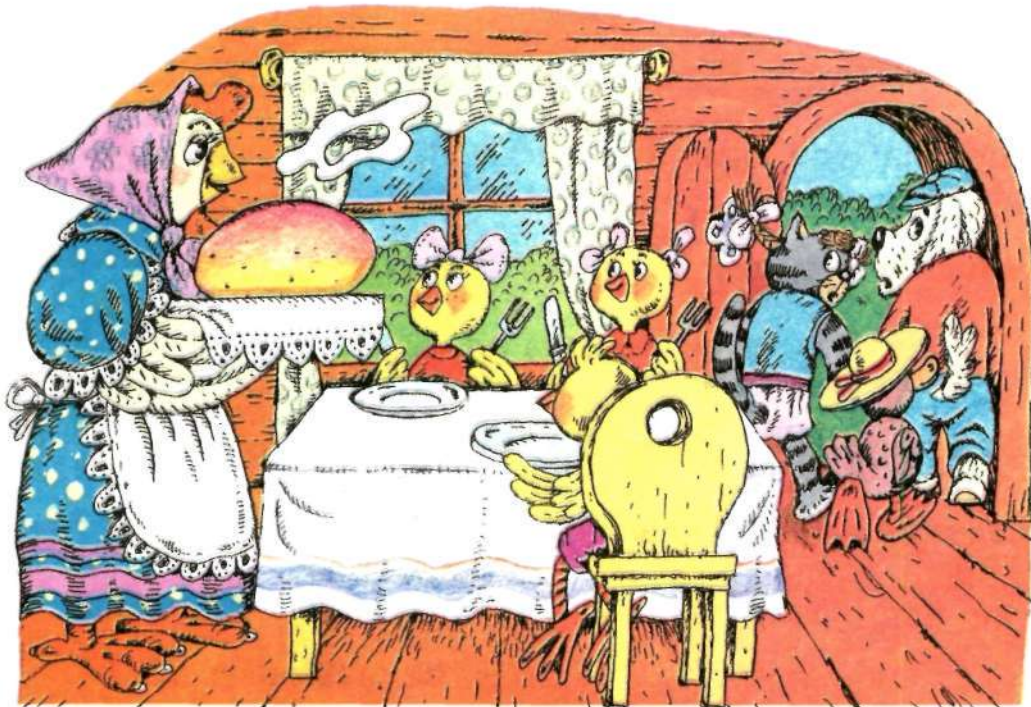
7 Read the text and say if Jen the Hen is right or not.

The Little Red Hen

Part IV

Jen the Hen and her children are tired but happy. Now the bread is ready. The bread is on the table. It looks great!

Suddenly Jen's friends come in. They see the bread. They are hungry and want to eat it.



¹ As hungry as a hunter [ˈhʌntə]. — (посл.) Голодный как волк.

WE READ FAIRY TALES

“Glad to see you. Do you want to help us eat the bread?” Jen the Hen asks her friends.

“Yes, I do,” says Pam the Cat. “I am hungry.”

“Of course, I do,” says Tug the Dog. “I am as hungry as a hunter.”

“With great pleasure,” says Chuck the Duck. “I am hungry, too. And the bread looks so nice.”

“Yes, you are right. The bread is nice. But you are lazy and I don’t want to give you the bread,” says Jen the Hen. “I want to give the bread to my little chickens. They are very, very nice. They are not lazy. They always help me!”

8 Agree or disagree.

1. Jen the Hen and her children are in the street.
2. They are happy.
3. Jen’s friends are in the street, too.
4. Jen’s friends want to help Jen the Hen.
5. The Hen loves her friends very much.
6. The children always help their mother.



Let Us Talk

- 9 Say what you think about Jen’s friends. Do you want to have such friends?
- 10 What do you think about Jen’s family?



Let Us Write

- 11 Do Exercise 1 in writing. Write down 8 sentences.
- 12 Learn to write the new words.

make

make bread

begin

What a pity!

What’s the matter with ...?

Puzzle Time



12 Write the words that begin with these letters:

C H I C K E N S

Lesson 57 (Optional)

Lesson 58 Home-Reading Lesson 6

Text "The Fox and the Grapes"

Lesson 59

Let Us Learn



1 Complete the sentences.

1. I am ready to
2. She is tired when she

2  Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about:

- whom you always help;
- whom you always give your toys to play;
- bread you like to eat when you are hungry.

3 Pretend you are a teacher. Find out why some pupils are not at school.

4 Learn the new words.  63 can help you.



Let Us Read and Learn

- 5 Listen to the song "I Don't Want", part II,  64. Read and learn to sing it.

I Don't Want

II. Every time I have a stomachache¹
Mama takes me to the doctor.
Every time I have a stomachache
Mama takes me to the doc.

I have a stomachache,
I have a stomachache.
I don't want to eat my lunch.²
I have a stomachache,
I have a stomachache.
I don't want to eat my lunch.



Let Us Read

- 6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[e] ten, **bed**, a bed — beds, in bed, go to bed. When it is ten I go to bed. I don't read books in bed. My brother is in bed at ten.

[i] his, **ill**, am ill, is ill, are ill. Nina is ill. She is in bed. I am not ill. — Where is Helen? — She is not at school. She is ill. She is in bed.

[aɪ] like, **kind**, a kind woman, a kind man, a kind boy. Are you always kind to your friends? Is your friend a kind boy? Is your teacher kind to you? Be always kind to your relatives and friends.

¹ stomachache [ˈstʌməkɛɪk] — боль в животе

² lunch [lʌntʃ] — второй завтрак, обед

[Λ] son, **come**, I come, he comes, come home, come from school. Come to see me today. My friend always comes to me to play computer games. When Father comes home he is always tired and hungry.

[dʒ] **giraffe**, a giraffe — giraffes. Giraffes live in Africa.

7 Read the text and say why Ann doesn't want to play.

My Little Cousin Ann

Part I

My mother has got a sister. Her name is Mary. She has got a daughter. This girl is my cousin. My cousin's name is Ann. She is a little girl. She is only five. Ann is a nice and funny girl. She has got many toys. She likes to play with them.



Mummy gives Ann her nice toys to play with — a brown monkey, a yellow giraffe, a little white duck, a big black bear and a doll Barby. But today Ann doesn't want to play — she is ill.

When Dad comes home and sees Ann in bed, he says: "Hello, Ann! Why are you in bed? What's the matter with you?"

"I am sorry, I am ill," she says.

"Oh, what a pity!" says her father. "Do you want to play, my dear? I know you like to play. Let's play."

"No, thanks, I don't want to play. I am tired," says Ann.

"Oh, I see, if you don't want to play, then you are ill," says Father. "I think a doctor can help you."

"I don't want a doctor. I don't like doctors," says Ann.

"But I know a very nice doctor. He is very kind and clever. He helps those boys and girls who are ill. He can help you too. He has got a very nice little black bag with many things in it."

"What things?" asks my cousin. "I want to see them."

"OK," says Dad.

WE READ FAIRY TALES

8 'True' or 'false'?

1. Ann is a big girl.
2. She is five.
3. She likes to play.
4. Ann doesn't like to play with her friends.
5. Mother gives Ann nice toys to play with.
6. The toy giraffe is green.
7. The duck is yellow.
8. Dad comes home and sees Ann in bed.
9. Ann wants to play.
10. Ann is ill.
11. Ann doesn't want to see a doctor.



Let Us Talk

9 Let's talk about Ann. Use a "snowball" retelling.

10 Have you got a cousin? Tell us about her/him, please. Your classmates will ask you questions for more information.



Let Us Write

11 Write a short story about a little girl or a little boy.

12 Learn to write the new words.

tired	ready
hungry	eat
give	always



Puzzle Time

13 Find "a rhyming twin" (рифмующееся слово) for each of these words:

toy — boy nice — ... know — ... here — ...
man — ... where — ... fine — ...

Lesson 60

Let Us Learn



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

1. When are you in bed?
2. Who comes to see you when you are ill?
3. Is your doctor a kind woman/man?
4. Do you always do what your doctor says?
5. What do you do when you are ill?

2 Answer your classmates' questions about what you do:


- when you are tired;
- when you are ill;
- when you are in bed;
- when you come from school.

3 Learn the new words.  65 can help you.

4 Have you got a good memory? Do you remember the new words? Make up sentences with them.

Let Us Read and Learn



5 Listen to the song "I Don't Want", part III,  66. Read and learn to sing it.

I Don't Want

III. Every time I have a toothache¹
 Mama takes me to the dentist.
 Every time I have a toothache
 Mama takes me to the dentist.

¹ toothache ['tu:θeɪk] — зубная боль

I have a toothache,
I have a toothache,
I don't want to clean my teeth.¹
I have a toothache,
I have a toothache.
I don't want to clean my teeth.



Let Us Read

6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[ʌ] but, much, **very much**. I like to dance very much. My little sister reads very much. — When can we see much snow in the streets? — In winter.

[ɪə] here. **Here it is**. — Can you give me that book? — Here it is.

[ʊ] book, **look, look at**, look into, have a look. Look into the book. — Can I have a look at your car? — Why not?

[aɪ] ice, **ice cream**. Children like to eat much ice cream. The girl eats too much ice cream. Do you like ice cream?

[əʊ] **open**, I open, she opens, open the book. Open the bag, please, and put your books into it. Steve opens his English book and begins to read it.

7 Do you want to know why Ann is ill? Then read the text.

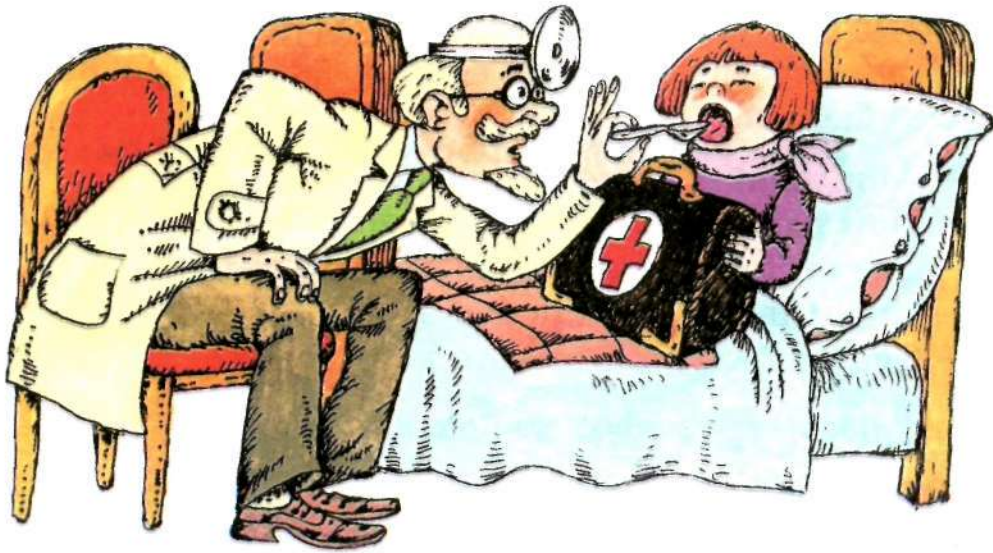
My Little Cousin Ann

Part II

Now Ann wants to see the doctor very much. She wants to see his little black bag.

When the doctor comes, Ann says: “Hello, doctor! Glad to see you. Where is your little black bag? What have you got in it? Can I have a look at it, please?”

¹ to clean [kli:n] my teeth [ti:θ] — чистить зубы



“Here it is,” says the doctor and gives Ann his bag. “And you open your mouth,”¹ the doctor says to Ann.

Ann opens her mouth.

“Good girl. Now I know why you are ill – you like to eat too much ice cream. Do what I say and soon you will be all right again.”² Now give me my bag, please. Goodbye, Ann.”

“Goodbye, doctor, and thank you,” says Ann.

* * *

So Ann is well now. She is happy. She plays with her toys. Ann plays with her friends in the street. She is not ill now and she wants to eat ice cream again.



8 Choose and read aloud the sentences to illustrate the pictures.

¹ mouth [maʊθ] — рот

² soon you will be all right again — скоро ты поправишься

WE READ FAIRY TALES



Let Us Talk

9 Put the sentences in a logical order and use them as a plan to retell the text.

- Ann thanks the doctor.
- Now Ann is well. She is not ill.
- The doctor gives Ann his black bag.
- Ann wants to see the doctor.
- The doctor says why Ann is ill.

10 Say what you do when you are ill.



Let Us Write

11 Do Exercise 2 in writing.

12 Learn to write these words.

ill	a bed (in bed)
come	kind
a giraffe	



Puzzle Time

12 Read the message. (See Lesson 36, Exercise 11.)

114 11616125 1 4125 11551619 2085 4153201518 123125

Lesson 61



Let Us Learn

1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions like this:

Example: a) Pupil 1: Where is my cat?

Pupil 2: Here it is. Have a look at it.

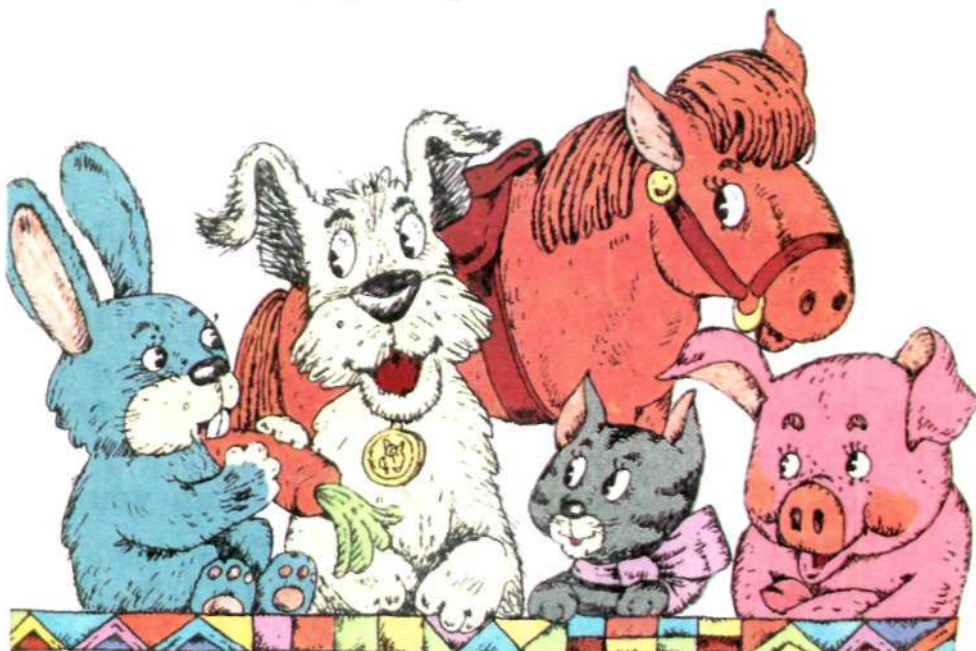
Pupil 1: Oh, thank you very much.

b) Pupil 1: *Where is my cat, I wonder?*

Pupil 2: *Open your box and have a look at it.*

Pupil 1: *Oh, thank you very much.*

- 2 Do you like kind people? Who is kind in your family?
- 3 Have you got kind friends? Tell us about one of them.
- 4 Learn the new words.  67 can help you.
- 5 These animals are funny. Why?



Let Us Read and Learn

- 6 Listen to the poem "The Cat and the Mouse",  68. Read and learn it by heart.

The Cat and the Mouse

Little mouse, little mouse,
Where is your house?
Little cat, little cat,
I haven't got a flat.¹

¹ flat — квартира



I'm a poor¹ mouse
I haven't got a house.
Little mouse, little mouse,
Come into my house.
Little cat, little cat,
I cannot do that.
I'm a poor mouse
You want to eat me.



Let Us Read

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

- [e] ten, **get**, I get, he gets, get a hen, get a toy. Can you get it for me?
- [ɒ] not, **long**, a long street, long skis. My Dad has got long skis.
- [iə] here, **ear**, an ear — ears, long ears. — Who has got long ears? — The hare has.
- [ɜ:] her, **bird**, a bird — birds, many birds. Can you see many birds there? The bird is yellow and blue.
- [i:] see, **tree**, a tree — trees, green trees, in a tree. The bird is in a tree.

8 Brother Hare has got a great wish (желание). Do you want to know about it? Then read the text.

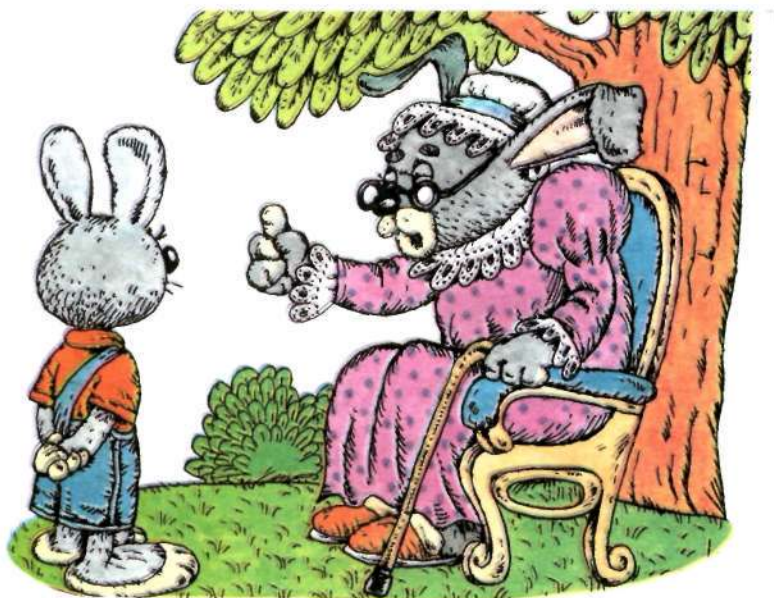
Why Hares Have Got Long Ears

Part I

This is Brother Hare. He is very little, but he has got a great wish. He wants to be big. He wants to be very, very clever, too.

One day Brother Hare comes to his Aunt Mammy-Bammy.
“Hello, Aunt Mammy-Bammy,” he says. “How are you?”

¹ poor [pʊə] — бедный, бедная



“I’m fine, thank you,” says Aunt Mammy-Bammy. “And you?”

“I’m very well, too. Aunt Mammy-Bammy, can you help me?” says Brother Hare.

“What do you want?”

“I have got a great wish! I want to be very big and very, very clever.”

“I can help you if¹ you do what I want. Can you see that Bird in the tree? I want to have that Bird. Get it for me.”

9 ‘Right’ or ‘wrong’?

1. Brother Hare is big.
2. He wants to be very, very kind.
3. One day he comes to his Granny.
4. Brother Hare doesn’t want to be clever.
5. Aunt Mammy-Bammy wants to help him.
6. She asks him to bring her the Bird.

Let Us Talk

10 Do you know stories about clever animals? Can you tell us about one of them?

¹ if — если



WE READ FAIRY TALES

- 11 Tell us the text in the shortest way (очень коротко). You may use the text.



Let Us Write

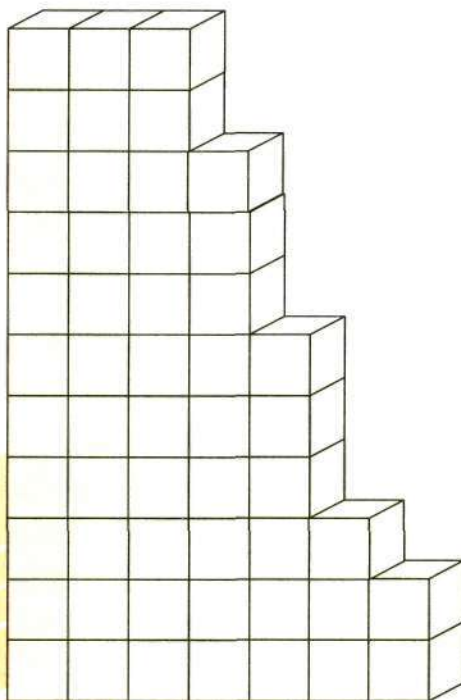
- 12 Write a short summary of the story.
13 Learn to write these words.

very much	Here it is.
open	look
ice cream	look at (have a look at)



Puzzle Time

- 14 To solve the puzzle you should write the names of 11 animals.



Lesson 62

Let Us Learn



1 **Disagree with the following statements. Begin your answer with:** *That's not right. That's not true. I don't think so. I believe not.*

1. The little Hare cannot get a bird from the tree.
2. The pigs have got long ears.
3. The cow can live in a tree.
4. The giraffe can't get leaves¹ from trees.
5. Children don't like ice cream.
6. Jen the Hen can't make bread.

2 **Say:** a) what animals have got long ears;
b) who can/can't live in a tree;
c) what toy you can get out of your box.

3 **Learn the new words.**  69 can help you.

4  **Work in pairs. Use the new words.**

Example: Pupil 1: I've got a nice bird in my left² hand.

Pupil 2: And I've got a nice kitten in my right³ hand.

5 **Say what you can close.**

Example: I can close my bag.

¹ leaves [li:vz] — ЛИСТЬЯ

² left — ЛЕВЫЙ

³ right [raɪt] — ПРАВЫЙ



Let Us Read and Learn

- 6 Listen to the poem "Eyes",¹  70. Read and learn it by heart.

Eyes

Brother Left and Right his brother,
Hardly ever see each other.²
Mirror³ is the only place
Where they're coming face to face.⁴



Let Us Read

- 7 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[æ] cat, **hand**, a hand — hands, in my hand, in his hand, my left hand, my right hand. Look at him. What has he got in his left hand?

[aɪ] ice, **nice**, a nice chicken — nice chickens. She has got a nice kitten in her hands. What nice day it is today!

[əʊ] home, **close**, I close, he closes, close the book, close the bag. Open the box, take the toy bird out of it and then close the box. Take the book out of your bag and then close it.

- 8 Do you want to know how Brother Hare got the Bird? Then read the text, part II.

Why Hares Have Got Long Ears

Part II

Brother Hare takes a box, puts seeds into it and goes to the tree with the box in his hands.

The Bird sees Brother Hare and says: "Hello, Brother Hare. What do you want to do with your box?"

¹ Eyes [aɪz] — Глаза

² Hardly ever see each other — Едва ли когда-нибудь видят друг друга

³ Mirror ['mɪrə] — Зеркало

⁴ face to face [feɪs] — лицом к лицу

“Oh, I’ve got many seeds in the box. They are yellow, they are big, they are very, very nice!”

“And what do you want to do with the seeds?” says the Bird.

“I want to eat these seeds,” says Brother Hare.

“Oh, I want to eat the seeds, too,” says the Bird.

“If you want to eat these seeds,” says Brother Hare, “then jump into this box!”

The Bird is hungry, she wants to eat the seeds very much, and she jumps into the box.

Brother Hare closes the box, takes the box with the Bird in it and runs to Aunt Mammy-Bammy.



9 Answer the questions.

1. Do you think Brother Hare is clever? Try and prove it.
2. Where does the Hare see the Bird?
3. What does the Hare take with him and why?
4. How does Brother Hare get the Bird?
5. What does Brother Hare do then?

Let Us Talk

10 Give a short summary of the two parts of the text.

11 Say what you think about Brother Hare.

Let Us Write

12 Do Exercise 1 in writing.

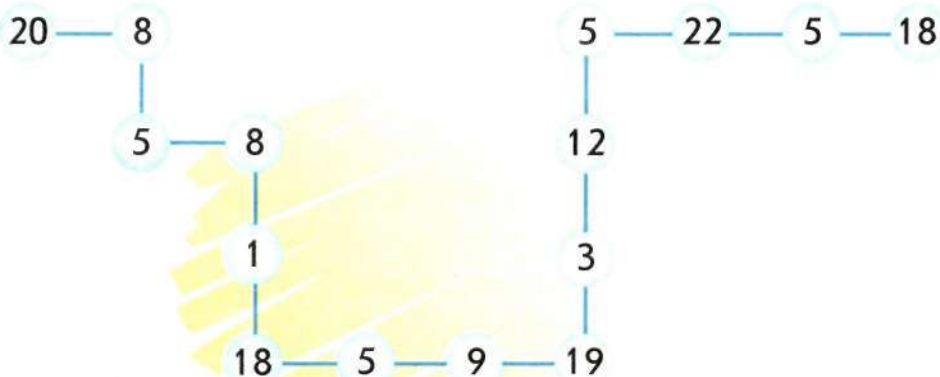
13 Learn to write these words.

get	long
an ear	a bird
a tree	

Puzzle Time



14 Read the "secret message". (See the key part 1, page 103.)



Lesson 63 (Optional)

Lesson 64 Home-Reading Lesson 7

Text "Dippy Duck's Dinosaur"

Lesson 65



Let Us Learn

1 Play a "Guess" game.

Example: Pupil 1: What have I got in my left/right hand?

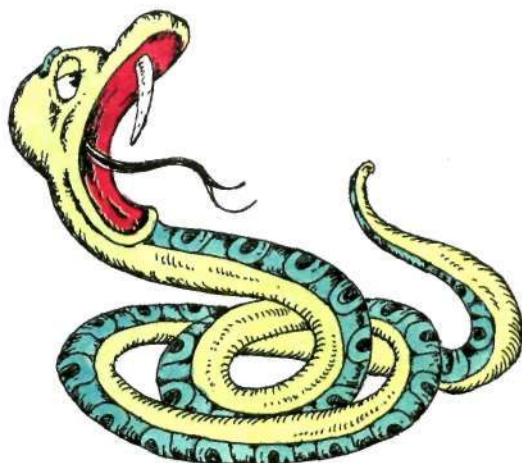
Pupil 2: I think you have got a nice...

2 Agree or disagree.

1. Birds like ice cream very much.
2. Mice have got long ears.
3. Cats like to sit in trees.
4. He closes his eyes when he watches TV.
5. My friend knows many nice English songs.

3 Learn the new words.  71 can help you.

4 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. ( 71 can help you.)



1. What does the dentist say to the girl?
2. What does the girl do then?
3. What does the dentist do then?

1. What can you see in the picture?
2. Is her mouth open?
3. What do you see in it?

Let Us Read and Learn



5 Listen to the poem,  72. Read and learn it by heart.

I Must¹ Clean My Teeth

I say to the snake
 "Let's play with me!"
 "Oh, no!" says the snake.
 "Oh, no!" says he.
 "Here is my toothbrush²
 And here is my cup so new.³
 I must clean my teeth
 I can't play with you."

¹ must — должен

² toothbrush — зубная щётка

³ cup so new [nju:] — такая новая чашка



Let Us Read

- 6 **Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.**

[eɪ] take, **snake**, a snake — snakes, a long snake, a brown snake. Snakes like to live near lakes. — Where do snakes live? — Snakes live in Africa. Snakes eat green frogs.

[u:] zoo, **tooth**, a tooth — **teeth**, nice white teeth. “Show me your teeth,” says the dentist.

[aʊ] house, **mouth**, a mouth, open your mouth, close your mouth. Open your mouth and clean your teeth.

REMEMBER

a tooth — teeth

- 7 **Do you want to know what else Mammy-Bammy asks Brother Hare to do? Then read the text.**

Why Hares Have Got Long Ears

Part III

Brother Hare goes to Aunt Mammy-Bammy. He is happy. He has got the Bird in the box.

“Hello, Aunt Mammy-Bammy!” he says. “Here is the Bird for you.” And he gives the Bird to his Aunt.

Aunt Mammy-Bammy takes the Bird and says: “What a nice Bird you’ve got. You are clever, but not very clever. If you want to be very clever, get the Snake’s tooth for me. Do you want to be very, very clever?”

“Oh, yes, of course, I do!” says Brother Hare. “I think I can get it!”

Brother Hare takes some gum¹ and makes a toy bird out of the gum. Then he takes the toy bird and goes to the lake where the Snake lives.

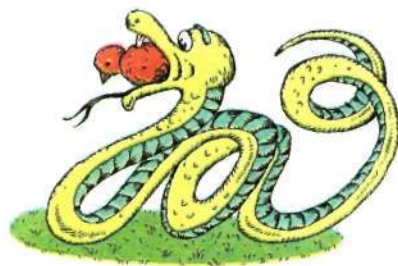
¹ gum [ɡʌm] — смола



The Snake is hungry. Suddenly she sees the bird. She wants to eat it. The Snake takes the toy bird into her mouth. But now... What's the matter? She can't close her mouth! It's awful!¹

Brother Hare runs up to her and gets the Snake's tooth out of her mouth.

"Oh, it's great! I've got it." And he runs to Aunt Mammy-Bammy.



8 Agree or disagree. Begin your answers with: *I'm sorry you are not right, You are quite right.*

1. Brother Hare goes to Mr Fox.
2. Brother Hare gives the Bird to Aunt Mammy-Bammy.
3. Aunt Mammy-Bammy takes the duck.
4. Aunt Mammy-Bammy says that Brother Hare is not very clever.
5. Aunt Mammy-Bammy asks Brother Hare to get the hen for her.
6. Brother Hare thinks that he can get the Snake's tooth for Aunt Mammy-Bammy.
7. Brother Hare makes a toy bird.
8. The Snake is not hungry.
9. Brother Hare gets the Snake's tooth.

Let Us Talk

9 Think of a title for part III.

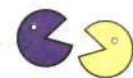
10 What do you think about the Hare? Is he clever or not?

Let Us Write

11 Make up sentences.

1. hand, got, a, have, I, nice, my, in, left, ball.
2. sing, a, bird, song, tree, in, the, nice, can.

¹ It's awful ['ɔ:fl]! — Ужасно!



WE READ FAIRY TALES

3. ice cream, bag, take, an, my, out of, open, and, it.
4. ill, bed, when, am, in, I, I, am.
5. parents, very, are, my, kind.

12 Learn to write the new words.

a hand
nice
close



Puzzle Time

- 12 Look through the poem (Exercise 5) and think of your own one.

Lesson 66



Let Us Learn

- 1 Complete the list of words about the head.¹


Example: Pupil 1: a face

Pupil 2: a face and an eye ...

- 2 Answer the questions.

1. Where can you see snakes?
2. When do you go to the dentist?
3. What does the dentist ask you to do?
4. His teeth are white. What about yours?

- 3 Play "The Champion" game. Who can make up more sentences with: *hand, nice, close, snake, mouth, tooth (teeth)*?

- 4 Learn the new words.  73 can help you.

¹ head [hed] — голова

5 Complete the sentences using the new words.

1. They say they are champions in running, jumping, swimming, skipping. They are ...
2. When I meet my friend I ... hands with him/her.
3. Mother likes how her son draws, sings, dances. She says he does ... very well.

Let Us Read and Learn



6 Listen to the song, 74. Read and learn to sing it.

I've Got Ten Fingers¹

I've got ten fingers,
I've got ten fingers,
I've got two ears, two eyes, one nose.

Let Us Read



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

[e] every, **everything**. Tell me everything about it. Do you know everything about snakes? He thinks he knows everything about computers.

[əʊ]close, **boast**, I boast, she boasts, **a boaster** – boasters. He boasts he knows everything about robots. But we think he is a boaster.

[eɪ] take, **shake**, I shake, he shakes, **to shake hands**, to shake a tree. The house shakes when the trains go by.

¹ fingers ['fɪŋgəz] — пальцы

8 Read the text and think of a title for part IV.

Why Hares Have Got Long Ears

Part IV

Tired but happy Brother Hare comes to Aunt Mammy-Bammy and gives her the Snake's tooth.

"Hello, Aunt Mammy-Bammy!" says he. "I've got the Snake's tooth for you. Here it is! You see I can get everything. I can get birds! I can get snakes! I can – I can... I can do everything! Now I am big! I am very, very big! Now I am clever! I am very, very clever!"

"Are you?" says Aunt Mammy-Bammy.

"Of course I am!" says Brother Hare.

"Really? But I don't think so. I want to teach you a lesson," says his Aunt. She takes Brother Hare by the ears, shakes him and says: "Don't boast, Brother Hare! Don't boast!"

Aunt Mammy-Bammy shakes the Hare, shakes and shakes, and his ears get longer¹ and longer and longer.

And so hares have got long ears.



9 Put the sentences in a logical order according to the text.

1. Aunt Mammy-Bammy asks Brother Hare to get the Snake's tooth for her.
2. The Bird wants to eat the seeds.
3. Brother Hare asks his Aunt Mammy-Bammy to help him be big and clever.
4. Now hares have got long ears.
5. Brother Hare gives the Bird to his Aunt Mammy-Bammy.

¹ longer — длиннее

6. Brother Hare is very little.
7. Brother Hare takes a box with seeds in it and goes to the tree where the Bird lives.
8. Brother Hare says that he can get everything and that he is very big and clever.
9. He puts the box under the tree.
10. Aunt Mammy-Bammy teaches him a lesson.
11. Aunt Mammy-Bammy asks Brother Hare to get the Bird for her.
12. The Bird jumps into the box.
13. Brother Hare gets the Snake's tooth and gives it to his Aunt.

Let Us Talk



10 Let's talk about the tale.

1. Do you like the tale or not? Why?
2. What do you think of Brother Hare?
3. Are you sorry for the Bird and the Snake?
4. Do you think Aunt Mammy-Bammy is clever? Prove it.

11 Dramatize the tale or an episode you like most.

Let Us Write



12 Do Exercise 5 in writing (write 6 sentences).

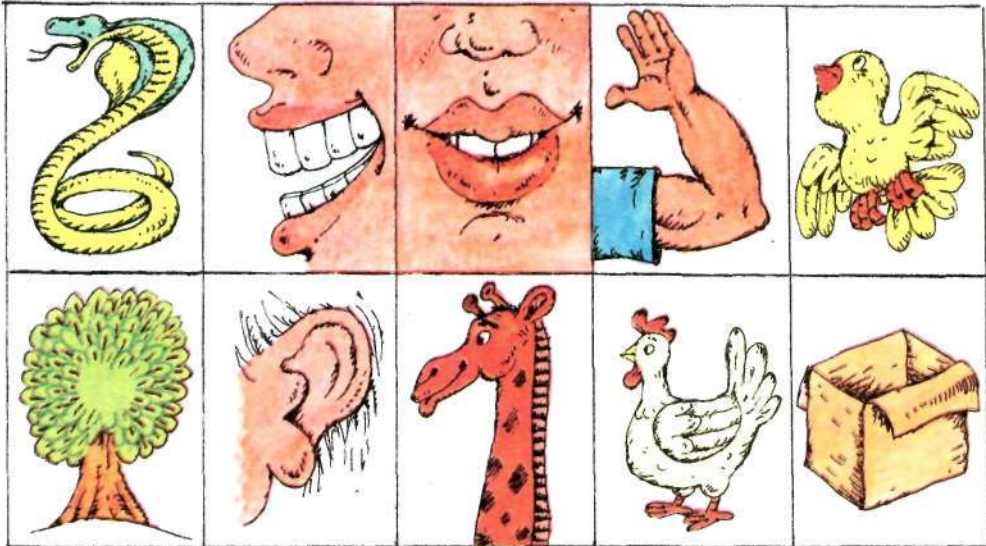
13 Learn to write these words.

a snake
a mouth
a tooth – teeth

Puzzle Time



- 14 Write the names of the things you see in the picture in the alphabetical order.



Lesson 67



Let Us Learn

- 1 Work in a "chain" way. Complete the sentences.

1. He boasts that he knows everything about
2. ... shakes hands with ... and they go to
3. We think ... is a boaster as he

- 2 These sentences are not true. Say that it is not so.

Example: The boys play hockey at home.

The boys don't play hockey at home.

1. I shake hands with my teachers.
2. My baby brother says he can do everything very well.
3. The children ski in summer.
4. My friend helps me in everything.

- 3 Learn the new words.  75 can help you.

4 Play a "Snowball" game. Name animals.

Example: Pupil 1: a cat

Pupil 2: a cat and a puppy ...

5 Paraphrase (перепфразируй) the sentences.

Example: We always work very much at our English.

We always work hard at our English.

1. She works very much at her Russian.
2. He thinks very much before he answers the teacher's question.
3. Mr Smith works very much in his office.
4. Mother works very much about the house.

Let Us Read and Learn



6 Listen to the poem "Good Advice",¹ part I, 76. Read and learn it by heart.

Good Advice

- I. Work while² you work, boys,
Play while you play;
That is the way, boys,
To be happy and gay.³

Let Us Read



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

[æ] cat, **rabbit**, a rabbit – rabbits, a nice grey rabbit. Where do rabbits live? Do you know any fairy tale about rabbits?

[ɒ] not, **fox**, a fox – foxes, a red fox. Foxes are very clever animals. Foxes and hens are not friends.

¹ Good advice [əd'vaɪs] — Хороший совет

² while [waɪl] — в то время как

³ gay [geɪ] — весёлый

WE READ FAIRY TALES

[e] ten, **well**, a well — wells, in a well, to fall in the well. Do you know the fairy tale “The Fox in the Well”?

[ʌ] mother, **other**, **each other**. Teach each other. Put your toys into the other box. — Where is your doll? — In the other box.

[ɑ:] car, **hard**, work hard, think hard. My father is a businessman. He works hard. Do you work hard at your English?

8 Read the text and find out why Brother Rabbit is in the well.

Why Brother Rabbit and Brother Fox Are Not Friends

Part I

One day Brother Rabbit, Brother Fox, Brother Bear and many other animals want to plant corn.¹ They work hard but Brother Rabbit doesn't like to work. He says, “Oh, oh, oh, I am not well. I can't work.”

He jumps, runs and plays. It's fun. Suddenly he sees a well. The well has got two buckets.² When one bucket goes down, the



¹ to plant corn = to plant seeds

² a bucket [ˈbʌkɪt] — ведро

other bucket goes up. But Brother Rabbit doesn't know about it. He jumps into the bucket, and the bucket goes down. The other bucket goes up.

Now Brother Rabbit is in the well! He doesn't know what to do.

9 Find the facts in the text to prove the following, say what you think about it or disagree.

1. Brother Rabbit is lazy.
2. Brother Rabbit is not a good friend.
3. Brother Rabbit is fine.
4. Brother Rabbit suddenly sees a house.
5. Brother Rabbit is not clever.
6. Brother Rabbit knows how to get out of the well.

Let Us Talk



10 Do you like Brother Rabbit or not? Why?

11 Do you know any other fairy tales about lazy animals? Tell us a few words about them.

Let Us Write



12 Do Exercise 1 in writing (write 6 sentences).

13 Learn to write these words.

everything	boast
shake	a boaster

Puzzle Time



14 Read the message:

69181920 20891411 208514 19165111

Lesson 68



Let Us Learn

- 1 Pretend you are at the zoo. What animals can you see there?

Example: Pupil 1: I can see a penguin.

Pupil 2: I can see a penguin and a snake ...

- 2 Complete the sentences.

My mother is a teacher. She works ... at

His aunt is an engineer. She works ... in

My cousin is a businessman. He works ... in

Her sister is a doctor. She works ... in

- 3 Make up as many sentences as you can.

Help

each other

to read this English book.

to draw animals.

to work about the house.

Teach

to roller-skate.

to play tennis.

- 4 Learn the new words.  77 can help you.

- 5 Do you remember the new words,  77? Think of your own sentences with them.



Let Us Read and Learn

- 6 Listen to the poem "Good Advice", part II,  78. Read and learn it by heart.

Good Advice

II. All that you do, girls,

Do with your might.¹

Things done by half,² girls,

Are never done right.³

¹ Do with your might [maɪt] — Делайте изо всех сил

² Things done [dʌn] by half [hɑ:f] — Сделанное наполовину

³ Are never done right — Никогда не сделано правильно

- 7 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.**

[1] six, fish, a fish — many fish, big fish. Fish swim in the pond. Go fishing. My father likes to go fishing. Do you go fishing with your father? My cat likes to eat fish.

Dinner, have dinner, for dinner. We have dinner at six. I want to have fish for dinner. Does your mother like fish for dinner?

Silly, a silly monkey, a silly frog. Do you think Brother Hare is silly?

Let Us Read

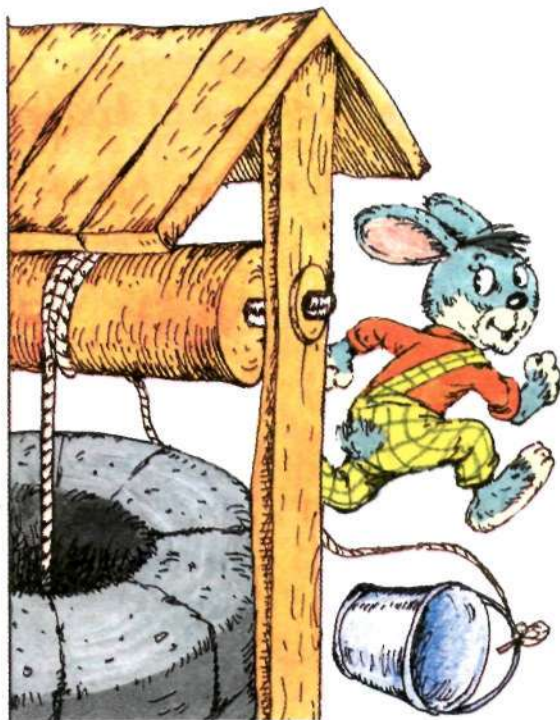
- 8 Do you think Brother Rabbit is clever or not? Read and prove it.**

Why Brother Rabbit and Brother Fox Are Not Friends

Part II

Brother Fox comes up to the well. He sees Brother Rabbit in it and says, "Brother Rabbit, why are you in the well?"

"I like it in here, in the well. I want to have fish for dinner," says Brother Rabbit.



WE READ FAIRY TALES

“I want to have fish for dinner, too,” says Brother Fox.

“Then jump down into the well, too if you want to have fish for dinner,” says Brother Rabbit.

“How can I jump into the well, Brother Rabbit?”

“You jump into the bucket, Brother Fox,” says Brother Rabbit.

Brother Fox jumps into the bucket, and the bucket with Brother Fox in it goes down. The other bucket with Brother Rabbit in it comes up.

Brother Rabbit jumps out of the bucket. “You, silly Brother Fox, goodbye,” says Brother Rabbit and runs away.

Now Brother Rabbit and Brother Fox are not friends.

9 Put the sentences in a logical order according to the text.

1. Brother Rabbit runs away.
2. The bucket with Brother Rabbit comes up.
3. Brother Fox sees Brother Rabbit in the well.
4. Brother Fox jumps into the bucket.
5. Brother Fox wants to have fish for dinner, too.
6. The bucket with Brother Fox in it goes down.



Let Us Talk

10 Use the sentences of Exercise 9 as a plan to retell the text.

11  Work in pairs. Act out a talk between Brother Rabbit and Brother Fox.



Let Us Write

12 Do Exercise 1 in writing (write 6 sentences).

13 Learn to write these words.

a rabbit

a fox

a well

other (each other)

hard

Puzzle Time



14 Write the words that begin with these letters:

E V E R Y T H I N G

Lesson 69 (Optional)

Lesson 70 Home-Reading Lesson 8

Text "The Fox in the Well"

Lesson 71

Let Us Learn



1 These are the questions little Jim asks his friend Ann. Pretend that you are Jim and your partner is Ann. Act out the dialogue.

Jim: Is your dinner ready at 3?

Ann: ...

Jim: Do you always have fish for dinner?

Ann: ...

Jim: Do you always begin your dinner at 5?

Ann: ...

Jim: Does your sister like to eat fish for lunch?

Ann: ...

Jim: Does your Father bring ice cream every day?


Ann: ...

Jim: Your silly cat doesn't like ice cream, does he?

Ann: ...

2 Play "The Champion" game. Who can think of and say more sentences with: *fish, silly, dinner?*

WE READ FAIRY TALES

- 3 Learn the new words.  79 can help you.
- 4 Complete the list of words you know. Name not less than 11 words. Who is the champion?
Example: Pupil 1: hungry
Pupil 2: hungry and lazy ...
- 5 Say what kind of a man your friend is.



Let Us Read and Learn

- 6 Listen to the poem "Lamp",¹  80. Read and learn it by heart.

Lamp

If you want to read or write
In the evening or at night,
Put me here, switch on the light²
On your left, not on your right.



Let Us Read

- 7 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[eɪ] shake, **brave**, a brave boy, a brave officer. – Is this skier brave? – Yes, he is. Do you want to be brave?

Afraid, **be afraid of**. I am not afraid of barking dogs. – What are you afraid of? – I am not afraid of anything, I am brave.

[aɪ] fine, **fly**, I fly, he flies. The boy wants to be a pilot and fly in a plane. I want to fly into the "Blue", I want to swim as fishes do.

¹ lamp — догадайся о значении этого слова

² switch [switʃ] on the light — включи свет

[u:] zoo, **room**, a room – rooms. We've got three rooms. My room is nice. I've got many toys and books in my room. How many rooms have you got?

[ɑ:] hard, **dark**, a dark room, a dark street, to come into a dark room. He was afraid to come into a dark room.

8 Do you want to know what Mark does to become a pilot? Then read the text.

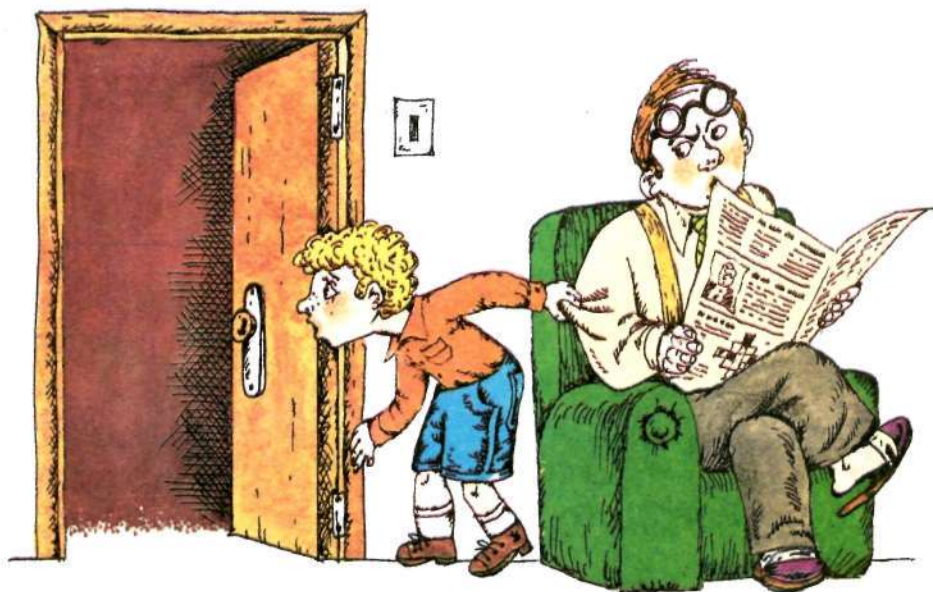
Mark Is Afraid of the Dark

Mark's father is a pilot. Mark wants to be a pilot, too. He wants to fly into space.¹

But he is not brave. He is always afraid of the dark. He cannot go into a dark room or to a dark street without² his father or mother.

And his father says, "You can't be a pilot, Mark. You can't fly into space. It is very dark in space and you are afraid of the dark. A pilot must be brave and you are not brave."

"Come with me into the dark room. I am not afraid," says Mark.



¹ space [speɪs] — космос

² without [wɪð'aʊt] — без

WE READ FAIRY TALES

“No, no,” says his father. “You must go there without me. You must stay¹ there for ten minutes.”

Mark doesn't want to go there. But he wants to be a pilot very much. And he goes into the dark room and stays there for ten minutes.

Father is happy. His son is a brave boy. Mark is happy, too. He knows that he can be a pilot and fly into space.

9 Answer the questions.

1. What is Mark's father?
2. Where does Mark want to fly?
3. Mark is not brave, is he?
4. What is Mark afraid of?
5. Why does Mark go into the dark room?
6. Why is Father happy?
7. Is Mark happy, too? Why?



Let Us Talk

- 10 Give a short summary of the text.
- 11 Do you know any stories or fairy tales about brave children? Tell us a few words about one of them.



Let Us Write

- 12 Do Exercise 1 in writing.
- 13 Learn to write these words.

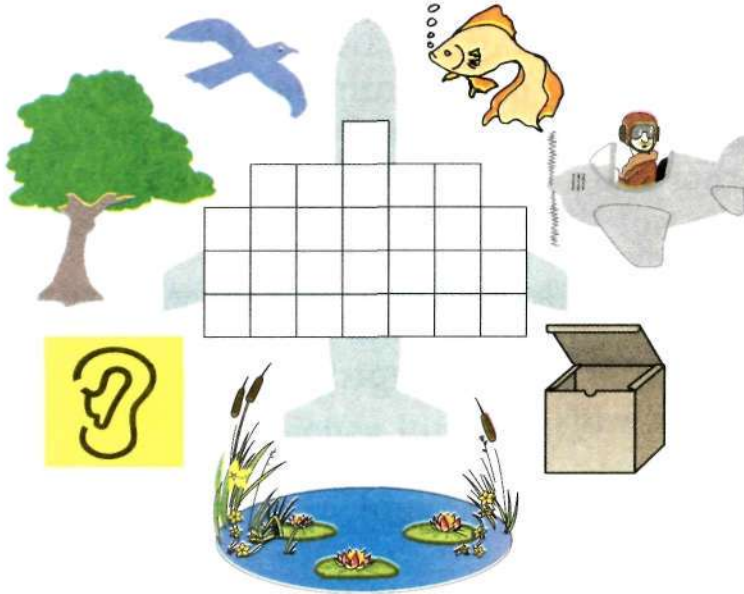
a fish	a dinner
go fishing	to have dinner (for dinner)
silly	

¹ stay [steɪ] — оставаться

Puzzle Time



14 Solve the crossword.



Lesson 72

Let Us Learn



1 Give Jack's answers to Phil's questions. Then role-play the dialogue.

Phil: What do you want to be?

Jack: ...

Phil: It's great. Do you want to fly?

Jack: ...

Phil: Are you brave?

Jack: ...

Phil: Are you afraid of flying?

Jack: ...

Phil: Oh, I see. Good luck¹ to you.

2 Think of 5 more questions which Phil can ask Jack.

¹ Good luck — Желаю удачи

WE READ FAIRY TALES

3 Correct the wrong statements. Begin your answer with: I don't think so. I'm afraid you are wrong. I don't think you are right.

1. Children like to play in dark rooms.
2. Rabbits are very brave animals.
3. Teachers like silly pupils.
4. My father likes to go fishing every day.
5. Foxes do not like to eat fish.

4 Learn the new words.  **81 can help you.**

5 Do you remember the new words,  **81? Then think of your own sentences with them.**



Let Us Read and Learn

6 Listen to the song "Dance with Me",  **82. Read and learn to sing it.**

Dance with Me

Come, my friend, and dance with me
It is easy, you can see.
One step back, one step out.
Then you turn yourself about.

It is fun to dance with you,
And it isn't hard to do.
One step back, one step out.
Then you turn yourself about.



Let Us Read

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

[v] frog, often ['ɒfn]. My friend often comes to see me. Father often brings home nice books. We don't often eat fish for dinner.

[e] ten, **present**, a present – presents. I like to give presents to my parents and friends. What presents do you like to get? When do you get presents?

[aɪ] why, **cry**, I cry, he cries, don't cry. Don't cry at school. Who cries in the street?

8 Do you want to know why John is happy one day? Then read the text.

A Bicycle

John's father likes to swim. So he often goes to the swimming pool. His mother likes to play tennis. They often go to the stadium. Their son John is seven. He wants to be a good sportsman. His mother teaches him to play tennis but he asks his parents to give him a bicycle.

One day Father comes home and says: "I've got a present for you. Come and see."

John comes up and sees... "Oh, it's great! It's a bicycle! I like it very much. Thank you, Daddy! I am so glad to have it."

Every day Father and John go to the sports ground to ride a bike.

One day John says, "I can ride a bicycle very well. Let's ask Mother to go with us."

So they go to the sports ground and watch John riding a bike. He rides and rides and rides. He is happy. He



WE READ FAIRY TALES

says, "Look, Mum! No hands!" Then he says, "Look, Dad! No feet!"

The parents are very happy. Their son can ride a bicycle well.

But suddenly John cries, "Look, Mum! No teeth!"

9 'True', 'false' or 'don't know'?

1. John's father likes to skate.
2. His mother plays the piano very well.
3. John is seven.
4. John's mother teaches him to play tennis.
5. He likes to play tennis.
6. One day Father gives him a ball as a present.
7. John is happy to see the present.
8. John rides a bicycle very well.



Let Us Talk

- 10 Find facts to prove that John's family likes sport.
- 11 What do you think about John as a sportsman?
- 12 Have you got a friend who likes sport? Tell us about him/her.



Let Us Write

- 13 Do Exercise 3 in writing.
- 14 Learn to write these words.

brave	to be afraid of
fly	a room
dark	



Puzzle Time


- 15 Write the words beginning with these letters:

S N O W B A L L

Lesson 73 Review

Let Us Talk



- 1 Let's play a "Snowball" game. Complete the list of relatives.
Example: Pupil 1: a father
Pupil 2: a father and a brother ...
- 2 Speak about all your relatives and their professions. If you can, say where they work.
- 3 You have read a lot (прочитал много) of fairy tales. Do you remember their titles? Tell us a few words about the one you like best. Let your classmates ask you questions for more information.
- 4 Listen to the story,  83. What do you think about Jim? Discuss it with your classmates.

Let Us Read



- 5 People have different opinions¹ about learning English. What's your opinion?

Why Must I Learn English?

Pete is a little boy. His family lives in a big house in Green Street. His father is a dentist. He works hard in a hospital. His mother is a housewife. She works hard about the house.

Pete is eight. He goes to school. He likes his school. He likes everything he learns there. But he doesn't like English. He does not want to learn it.

Today Pete's teacher gives him a bad mark² in English. When Pete comes home from school, his father says,

¹ opinion [ə'pɪnjən] — мнение

² a bad mark — плохая отметка



“Again¹ a bad mark in English! Shame on you,² Pete!”

He is sorry and looks down. Then he looks up and asks his father, “Why must I learn English? I don’t know with whom I can speak English.”

“You, silly boy! You can speak English with your teacher and your friends. And you can watch TV films in English,” says his father.

“I can speak Russian with them,” says Pete, “I know Russian very well.”

“But if English or American children come to see us, don’t you want to speak with them?” asks Pete’s father.

“Of course, I do,” says Pete.

“Well, dear, and then don’t you want to go to England or America?” asks Pete’s father.

“I’d love to,” says Pete.

“Then you must know English well if you want to speak with your English or American friends.”

Pete thinks a little and then asks, “But do American and English children learn Russian?”

“Oh, yes, and they are very good pupils,” says Pete’s father.

“It’s great! Then I can speak Russian with them,” says Pete.

“Shame on you, a lazy boy!”

“Don’t be angry,³ Father. It’s a joke.⁴ I know why I must learn English.”

“I am glad that you are clever, my son, to understand⁵ it. Get only good marks in English.”

¹ Again [ə’gen] — Опять

² Shame on you — Стыдно

³ angry [’æŋɡrɪ] — сердитый

⁴ joke [dʒəʊk] — шутка

⁵ to understand [ˌʌndə’stænd] — понимать

6 Agree or disagree.

1. Pete's family lives in a little house.
2. His mother works in a plant.
3. Pete doesn't like his school.
4. Father is angry with Pete for his bad marks in English.
5. Pete doesn't know why he must learn English.
6. English and American children learn Russian.
7. Father doesn't understand Pete's joke.


Lesson 74 (Optional)

Lesson 75 Home-Reading Lesson 9

Text "April Fool's Day"

Lesson 76


Test Yourself 3

- 1. Now you can understand English better. Listen to  83 one more time and choose the sentences true to the text. (See Workbook, Lesson 75, Exercise 1.)**
- 2. You can talk and discuss a number of problems:**
 - The members of the family love each other very much, don't they? Look through the poems, stories, fairy tales you have read and prove that.
 - Some animals are very clever. Can you find any facts to prove that?
 - But some animals are not friends. Look through some fairy tales and prove that.
- 3. You have learnt 74 new words and expressions. Find out if you can write them properly. (See Workbook, Lesson 75, Exercise 3.)**
- 4. You have learnt 4 songs and 10 poems. Can you act out the one you like best?**

Lesson 77

Let Us Learn



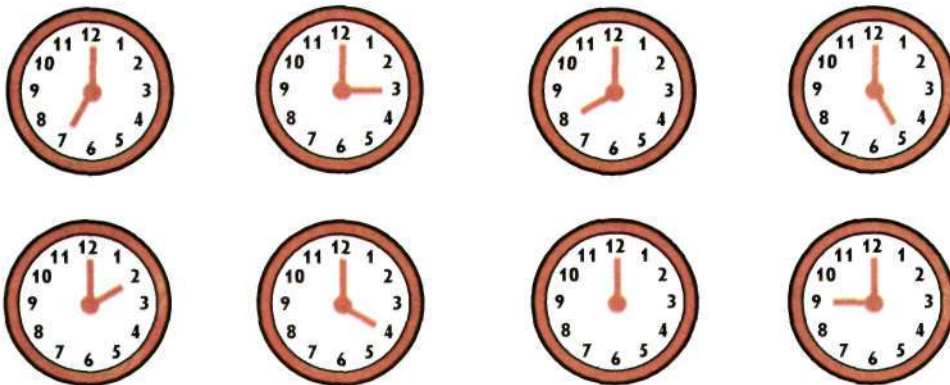
1 Learn to pronounce and use the new words.  84.

2 Tell the time.

Example: It's seven o'clock.



3 Look at the clock and complete the sentences.



1. I go to school at 2. My friend doesn't go to school at He goes to school at 3. — Do they go to the swimming pool at ...? — No, they go to the swimming pool at

DAILY LIFE

4. The children go to the sports ground at 5. — Does your brother go to the stadium at ...? — No, he goes to the stadium at

4 Make up as many sentences as you can.

...	go	to the office	
...	goes	to the hospital	
...	begin	to school	
...	begins	to the plant	
		to the stadium	at ... o'clock
		to the sports ground	
		to the lake	
		to bed	
		to work	
		to read a book	
		to watch TV	



Let Us Read and Learn

5 Read the poem to find out what Big Ben is. Then learn it by heart.

Big Ben

Tick-tock,
Tick-tock,
This is Big Ben.
Big Ben is a clock.

Day and night¹
With all its might²
Big Ben, the clock,
Says: Tick-tock.



¹ Day and night [naɪt] — И днём, и ночью

² With all its might [maɪt] — Изо всех сил

Let Us Read



6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[p] clock, o'clock, five o'clock, it's five o'clock, seven o'clock, it's seven o'clock.

[e] eleven [i'levn], eleven o'clock, it's eleven o'clock, at eleven o'clock. My father goes to bed at eleven o'clock.

[w], [e] twelve, twelve o'clock, it's twelve o'clock, at twelve o'clock. My baby sister has always dinner at twelve o'clock.

7 Read the joke and say if Willy is good at drawing.

Teacher: Willy! Your map is very good. I give you a five. But who helps you draw? Does your Father ...

Willy: Oh, no, my father doesn't help me. He draws everything for me.



DAILY LIFE



Let Us Talk

- 8 Pretend you are a teacher. Let the classmates answer your questions.**
1. Have you got a friend?
 2. How old is he/she?
 3. Does your friend go to school?
 4. Does your friend go to school at eight o'clock or at two o'clock?
 5. When does he/she come home?
 6. Does your friend like sport?
 7. Can he/she swim?
 8. Where does he/she go to swim?
 9. With whom does he/she always go to swim?
 10. When does he/she always go to swim?



Let Us Write

- 9 Write 5 sentences. Use Exercise 4.**



Puzzle Time

- 10 How many words can you find? Write them down (10 words).**

fromanameightenearedollivengineer


Lesson 78



Let Us Learn

- 1 Complete the list of numerals (числительных).**
Example: Pupil 1: one
Pupil 2: one and two ...
- 2 Let's play "The Champion" game. Who makes up the last sentence?**
Example: At eight o'clock I go to school. ...

3 Learn to pronounce and use the new words.  85.

4  Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions. Begin the questions with the words given in brackets.

1. My father gets up at seven o'clock. (*When*)
2. Nick always goes to the sports ground at four o'clock. (*Where*)
3. My friend can play tennis very well. (*Who*)
4. The girl likes to play tag. (*Does*)
5. My brother and I go to the swimming pool with our parents. (*With whom*)

Let Us Read and Learn



5 Listen to the poem,  86. Read and learn it by heart.

A Good Rule

Mind the clock¹
And keep the rule²
Always be in time to school.

Let Us Read



6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[e] **get**, get up. I get up at seven o'clock. My mother gets up at six o'clock. – When does your father get up? – He gets up at six o'clock, too.

[ju:], [ʒ] **usually**. I usually get up at seven o'clock. My mother usually gets up at six o'clock. – Does your father usually get up at six o'clock, too? – Yes, he does. They usually go to the swimming pool at four o'clock. We usually go to the stadium at six o'clock.

¹ Mind the clock — Следи за часами

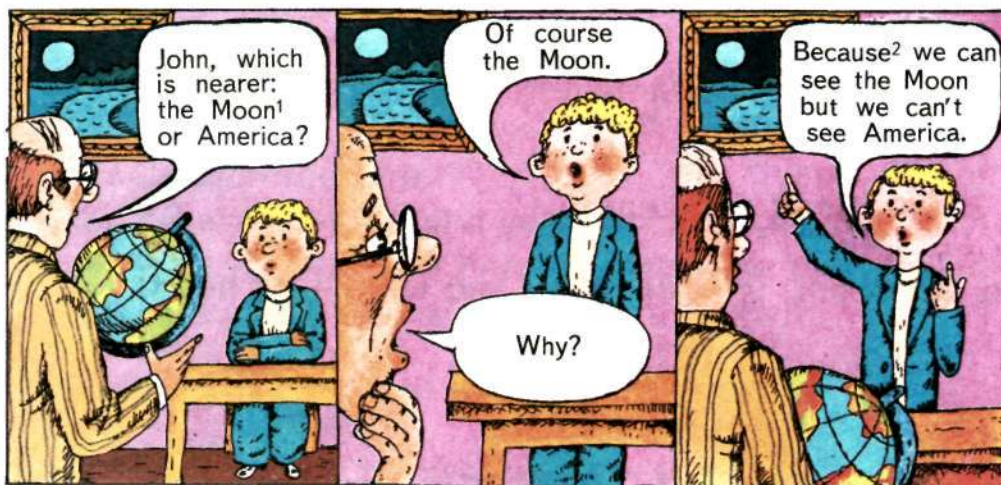
² keep the rule — выполняй правило

DAILY LIFE

[e] **exercise**, an exercise – exercises, do exercises. – When do you do exercises? – I do exercises at seven o'clock.

[aʊ] **shower**, a shower, take a shower, then I take a shower, then she takes a shower. My brother does exercises and then he takes a shower. Do you take a shower after exercises?

7 Read and say what you think of John.



Let Us Talk

8 Say what you do in the morning.

Example: I get up at seven o'clock. ...

Let Us Write

9 Do Exercise 4 in writing.

10 Learn to write these words.

eleven	at ... o'clock
twelve	it's ... o'clock

¹ the moon [mu:n] — луна

² because [bi'kɔz] — потому что

Puzzle Time



11 Find the numbers.

t	w	e	l	v	e	f	f	t
w	p	l	p	p	i	i	o	h
o	n	e	p	p	g	v	u	r
s	e	v	e	n	h	e	r	e
i	p	e	p	p	t	e	n	e
x	p	n	i	n	e	p	p	p

Lesson 79

Let Us Learn

1  Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions.

*Example: a) When do/does you/he/she usually ...?
b) What do/does ... at ... o'clock?*

2 Complete the sums.

Example: One and two is three.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 4 + 5 = & 3 + 2 = & 6 + 6 = \\ 7 + 1 = & 8 + 2 = & 9 + 2 = \end{array}$$

3 Learn to pronounce and use the new words.  87.

Let Us Read and Learn



4 These two dialogues can help you ask and tell the time. Read and learn them by heart.

I. *Fred: What's the time?
Bob: It's two o'clock.*

DAILY LIFE

II. *Jill*: Excuse me.

Tim: Yes.

Jill: Can you tell me the time, please?

Tim: Certainly. It's four o'clock.

Jill: Thanks.

Tim: Not at all.

- 5 Think of your own dialogues and role-play them (see Exercise 4).



Let Us Read

- 6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[aɪ] **time**, it's time. It's time to get up. What's the time? — Can you tell me the time, please? — Of course I can. It's three o'clock.

[ju:] **excuse**, excuse me, excuse me, please. Excuse me, can you tell me the time?

[ɜ:] **certainly**. — Do you go to the zoo with us? — Certainly I do.



Let Us Write

- 7 Do Exercise 2 in writing.
8 Learn to write these words.

usually	get up
do exercises	take a shower



Puzzle Time

- 9 Change the underlined letter to make a new word.

Example: bed – red

<u>b</u> ed —	<u>p</u> et —	<u>r</u> at —	<u>s</u> un —	<u>s</u> now —
<u>b</u> lock —	<u>l</u> ife —	<u>n</u> ow —	<u>l</u> ove —	<u>m</u> en —
<u>p</u> an —	<u>b</u> ox —	<u>g</u> lue —	<u>t</u> oo —	<u>n</u> ine —

Lesson 80 (Optional)

Lesson 81 Home-Reading Lesson 10

Text "Bugs Bunny at the Easter Party",
part I

Lesson 82

Let Us Learn



1 Say what you usually do at this time.

At six o'clock	At three o'clock
At seven o'clock	At five o'clock
At eight o'clock	At one o'clock
At two o'clock	

2 On your way to school you meet a friend. You want to know the time. Speak to him/her.

3 Ask your friend what he/she does at different time. Let him/her answer your questions.

4 Learn to pronounce and use the new words,  88.

Let Us Read and Learn



5 Listen to the song "What Do You Do at This Time?",  89.
Read and learn it by heart.

What Do You Do at This Time?

I. Now it's six o'clock,
Six o'clock, six o'clock.
Now it's six o'clock
And what do you do at six o'clock?
— I get up.

II. Now it's seven o'clock,
Seven o'clock, seven o'clock.
Now it's seven o'clock
And what do you do at seven o'clock?
— I do exercises.

III. Now it's eight o'clock,
Eight o'clock, eight o'clock.
Now it's eight o'clock
And what do you do at eight o'clock?
— I take a shower.



Let Us Read

6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[e] **dress, I dress, she dresses.** She takes a shower and then dresses. Before he goes to school he dresses.

Every, day, every day. Every day I get up at seven o'clock.
— Do you do exercises every day? — Yes, I do exercises every day. My father doesn't go to the swimming pool every day, but my mother does.

[e] **breakfast, have breakfast.** — When do you usually have breakfast? — I usually have breakfast at eight o'clock.

[Λ] **lunch, have lunch.** Do you have lunch at eleven or at twelve o'clock? — I usually have lunch at eleven o'clock. — When does your mother usually have lunch? — She usually has lunch at twelve o'clock.



Let Us Talk

7 Tell your classmates when you: *get up, do exercises, take a shower, go to school, come home, play games, go to the sports ground (swimming pool, stadium) ...*

Let Us Write



- 8 Write the plural (множественное число):
 a child — a man — a woman — a tooth —
- 9 Learn to write these words.

time	excuse me
It's time ...	certainly

Puzzle Time



- 10 How many words can you make up out of these letters? (20 words)
- e x r c i s h l d n o w a t e n t e l

Lesson 83

Let Us Learn



- 1 Do you know how to ask and tell the time? Point to the clock and ask your partner what time it is. Let your partner answer your questions. Then change over.



- 2 How many true sentences can you make up?

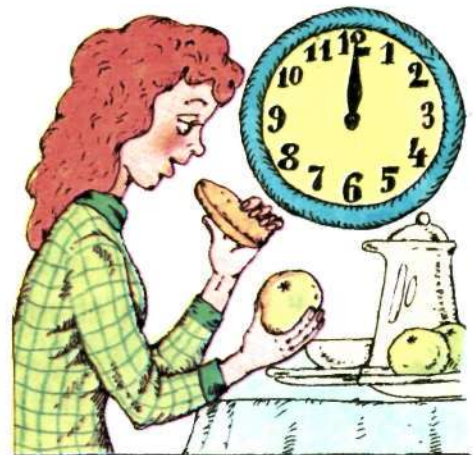
It's three o'clock.	It's time	to get up.
It's seven o'clock.		to go to school.
It's eight o'clock.		to take a shower.
It's two o'clock.		to do exercises.
It's five o'clock.		to come home.
It's six o'clock.		to go to the sports ground.
It's nine o'clock.		to go to the swimming pool.

DAILY LIFE

3 Play "The Champion" game. Who can make up more sentences?
Begin them like this: *I think it's time to ...*

4 Look at the pictures and make the sentences complete.

This boy has ... at ... o'clock. This girl has ... at ... o'clock.



This man has ... at ... o'clock. This woman has ... at ... o'clock.

5 Learn to pronounce and use the new words,  90.

Let Us Read

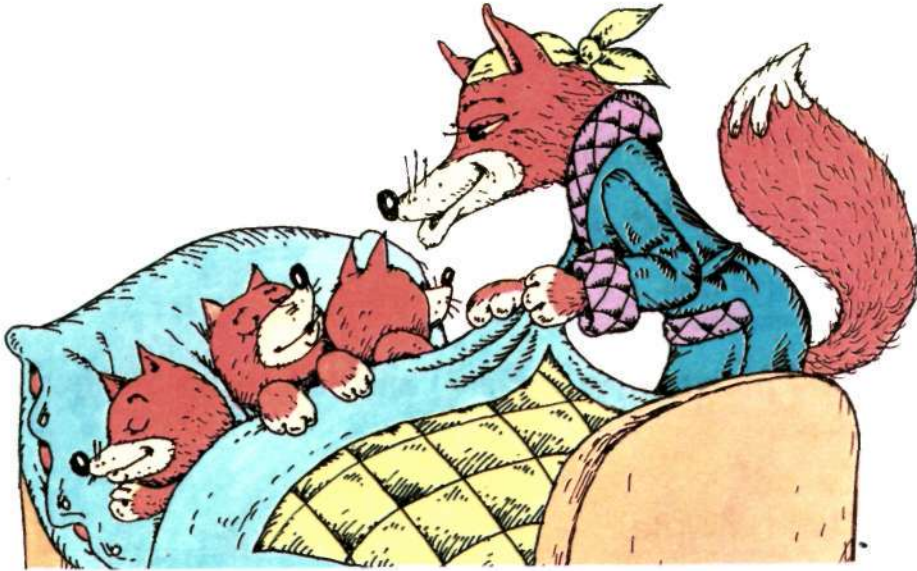
6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[w] wash, I wash, he washes. Wash your hands before you have breakfast, lunch or dinner.

[eɪ] face, a face — faces, a nice face, a big face, a funny face.
Wash your face, Charlie — it's not clean.

[5:] **morning**, in the morning. My little sister doesn't get up at six o'clock in the morning. Every morning. Every morning Dad and I do exercises.

7 **Read the story. Can you think of a title for it?**



It's seven o'clock. It's time to get up. Mother Fox says to her three little children: "Get up! Get up! It's time to go to school."

The children don't want to get up, but they do.

"Good children," says Mother Fox. "Now do exercises."



They all do their exercises.

“Very good,” says Mother Fox. “Now look at the clock! Do you know the time?”

“Yes, we do,” say the children.

“So what’s the time?”

“It’s eight o’clock.”

Mother Fox says: “It’s time to go to school, isn’t it?”

“Oh, yes, it’s time to go to school,” say the little foxes.

They take their schoolbags, say “Goodbye” to their mother and go to school.



Let Us Talk

- 8 Look at the pictures (Exercise 7) and tell about Mother Fox and her children.



Let Us Write

- 9 Choose the right word for each gap: *tooth, women, child, men, woman, children, teeth, man.*

This ... is an engineer. These ... are workers. This ... is my mother. Those ... are my aunts. This ... is four. He does not go to school. These ... go to school. The baby has got one My dog’s ... are big and white.

- 10 Learn to write these words.

wash	in the morning
a face	every morning



Puzzle Time

- 11 Begin each word with the last letter of the previous one. How many words can you write? Who is the champion?

wife, e...

Lesson 84

Let Us Learn

REMEMBER



The Present Progressive Tense

now



am



is -ing



are



am not



is not -ing



are not

I am playing now.

He is playing now.

They are playing now.

I am not playing / I'm not playing
now. now.

He is not playing / He isn't playing
now. now.

They are not playing / They aren't
now. playing now.

- 1 Play "The Champion" game. Who can make up more sentences?
Use the patterns:

I am ...ing now.

She is ...ing now.

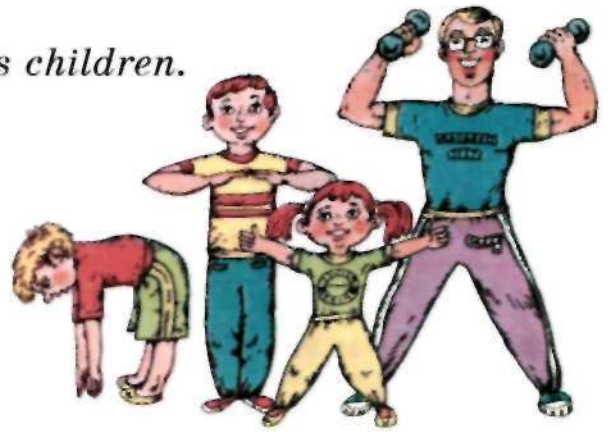
They are ...ing now.

- 2 In the pictures you can see the McDonalds. Look at them.
Agree or disagree.

Look at Roy. He is getting up.



*Look at Mr McDonald and his children.
They are doing exercises.*



Look at Charlie. He is taking a shower.



Look at Roy. He is cleaning his teeth.



Look at Sue. She is washing her face.



Look at Mrs McDonald. She is washing her face.

Look at the McDonalds. They are having breakfast.



Look at Charlie and Roy. They are going to school.

3 Look at the pictures and say if they like to do it.

Example: Snowy likes to wash.



DAILY LIFE

Let Us Read and Learn

#

- 4 Listen to the poem "What Does the Clock Say!", E°H 91. Read and learn it by heart.

What Does the Clock Say?

- I. It's seven o'clock in the morning.
Get up, get up, get up!
It's eight o'clock! It's eight!
It's eight! Come on!¹ It's late!²
- II. It's nine o'clock in the morning.
Tick-tock, tick-tock, tick-tock.
It's nine o'clock, it's nine o'clock,
"It's nine, it's nine," says the clock.
- III. It's ten o'clock in the evening.³
Goodnight, goodnight, goodnight.
It's ten o'clock, it's time for bed,⁴
Say "Goodnight" and go to bed.



Let Us Talk

Pretend you are a teacher. Ask your classmates about what they usually do in the morning. Here are some questions to help you.

1. When do **you** usually get up?
2. Do you get up at six o'clock or at seven o'clock?
3. Do you do exercises every day?
4. Do you like to do exercises?
5. What do you do then?
6. Do you take a shower every morning?

¹ Come on! — Поторапливайся!

² It's late! — Поздно!

³ in the evening [indi'iivmn] — вечером

⁴ it's time for bed — пора спать

7. When do you clean your teeth?
8. You clean your teeth every day, don't you?
9. You don't have breakfast at six o'clock, do you?
10. When do you have breakfast?
11. At what time do you go to school?
12. Do you have lunch every day?
13. Do you have lunch at school or at home?
14. When do you usually have lunch?

6 Now tell your classmates what you usually do in the morning.

Let Us Write



7 Choose the right word: *what, when, where*.

1. ... does your sister get up?
2. ... does she do then?
3. ... does she come home from school?
4. ... does she usually do at 3 o'clock?
5. ... does she go to the swimming pool?

Puzzle Time



8 How many words that begin with the letter s do you remember? Write them down.

Lesson 85 (Optional)

Lesson 86 Home-Reading Lesson 11

Text "Bugs Bunny at the Easter Party",
part II

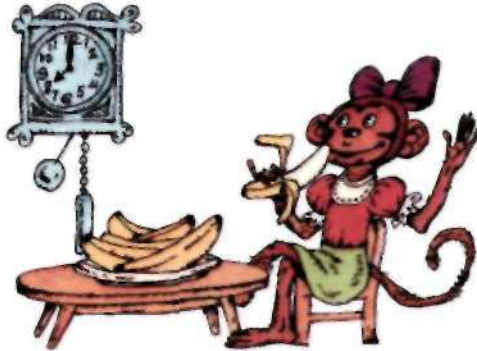
Lesson 87



Let Us Learn

1 Look at the pictures. Agree or disagree.

The little monkey usually has breakfast at seven o'clock.



The hares have lunch at ten o'clock every day.



The little bear does not get up at five o'clock.



The foxes do exercises at six o'clock.

The elephant takes a shower at three o'clock.



The rabbit cleans his teeth at ten o'clock every morning.



- 2** Now look at the pictures (Exercise 1) again and ask your classmates questions. Begin them with: *what, when, do, does.*

Example: When does the little monkey usually have breakfast?

What does the little monkey do at seven o'clock?

Does the monkey have breakfast at seven o'clock?

- 3** Look at the pictures (Exercise 1) again and say what they are doing (or not doing) now.

Example: The little monkey is having breakfast now.

- 4** Learn to pronounce and use the new words,  92.

DAILY LIFE

5 Say: a) what they usually do at this time.

Example: Nick usually goes for a walk with his dog at four o'clock in the afternoon.

b) what they are doing now.

Example: Nick is going for a walk with his dog now.



Let Us Read

6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[a:] after, [u:] noon, **afternoon**, in the afternoon. I come home in the afternoon. My father doesn't come home in the afternoon. What do you like to do in the afternoon?

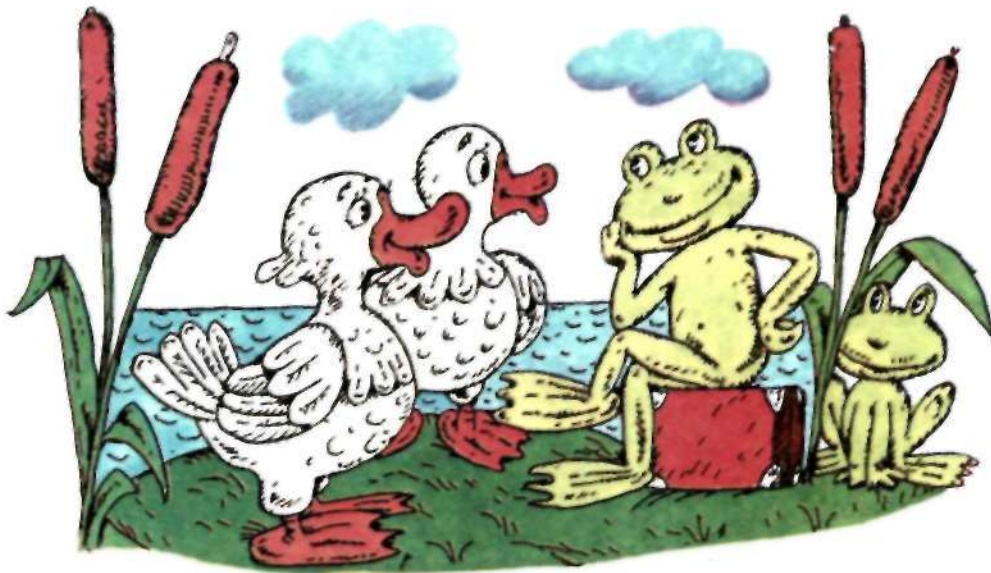
It's two o'clock in the afternoon — the family is having dinner.

- [p:] ball, **walk**, a walk, **go for a walk**. — When does your Granny usually go for a walk? — She likes to go for a walk in the afternoon. — Who takes your dog for a walk? — I do.
- [pʊ] home, **homework**, my homework, our homework. — What's your homework? — This is my homework. Do homework. — When do you usually do your homework? — I usually do my homework in the afternoon.

7 Read the fairy tale and say who Flop, Polly and Chat are.

Flop

Part I



The frog lives in a lake. He's a big green frog. The frog's name is Flop.

Flop has got two friends, two big white birds. Their names are Polly and Chat.

It's morning. Flop looks at the clock. He wants to know the time. He looks and looks and looks. But he can't tell the time. Then he asks one of his friends, Polly:

“Can you tell me the time, please?”

“Of course!”

“What’s the time?”

“It’s seven o’clock.”

“Oh, it’s time to do morning exercises!” says Flop.

Now Flop is doing morning exercises. Now he is taking a shower. And now he is swimming in the lake. He does it with great pleasure. He likes to swim.

His friends Polly and Chat are doing morning exercises, too. But they don’t want to take a shower or to swim. They are only¹ washing their hands and faces.

Then the three friends have breakfast. After breakfast they usually play games. Flop plays leapfrog with his frog-friend. Polly and Chat play hide-and-seek. They have a good time.



Let Us Talk

8 Pretend you’ve read the tale to your friend. He/She hasn’t quite understood it and asks you these questions. Answer them, please.

1. Where does the frog live?
2. How many friends has Flop got?
3. What are their names?
4. Can Flop tell the time?
5. Can Polly tell the time?
6. When does Flop do exercises?
7. What does he do then?
8. Do Flop’s friends take a shower?
9. They have a good time after breakfast, don’t they? Can you prove it?

9 You remember the tale, don’t you? Tell it to your parents (sister, brother) when you come home.

¹ only [’əʊnli] — ТОЛЬКО

Let Us Write



- 10 Write that your sister doesn't do the same at the time my sister does. Use the example.**

*Example: My sister gets up at nine o'clock in the morning.
And my sister doesn't get up at nine o'clock in the morning.*

1. My sister does exercises every day.
2. My sister usually takes a shower in the morning.
3. My sister cleans her teeth at seven o'clock.
4. My sister dresses at eight o'clock.
5. My sister has breakfast at nine o'clock.

- 11 Learn to write these words.**

in the afternoon
go for a walk

homework
do homework

Puzzle Time



- 12 What does the Fish say to the Cat?**



Lesson 88

Let Us Learn



REMEMBER

The Present Progressive Tense

now

?

Am



Is



-ing?

Are



Am I playing now?

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

Is he playing now?

Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

Are they playing now?

Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

Where

With whom

am

is -ing?

Ho: Who is -ing?

What

are

Why

Where is he playing now?

Who is playing now?

With whom is she playing now?

What game are they playing now?

Why are you playing now?

1 Play "The Champion" game. Who can make up more questions?

Use the patterns:

Am I ...ing now?

Where is he/she ...ing now?

Is she ...ing now?

With whom are they ...ing now?

Are you ...ing now?

Why are you ...ing now?

2 Try and make up as many sentences as you can.

My father

I

My friend and I

Tom's brother

Mr Brown

comes home

play games

cleans his teeth

dresses

have breakfast

has lunch

wash my face and

hands

goes for a walk

get up

go to the swimming

pool

in the afternoon.

in the morning.

every day.

every morning.

every afternoon.

at seven o'clock.

3 Look at the pictures and say: what they usually do *at this time*; what they are doing *now*!



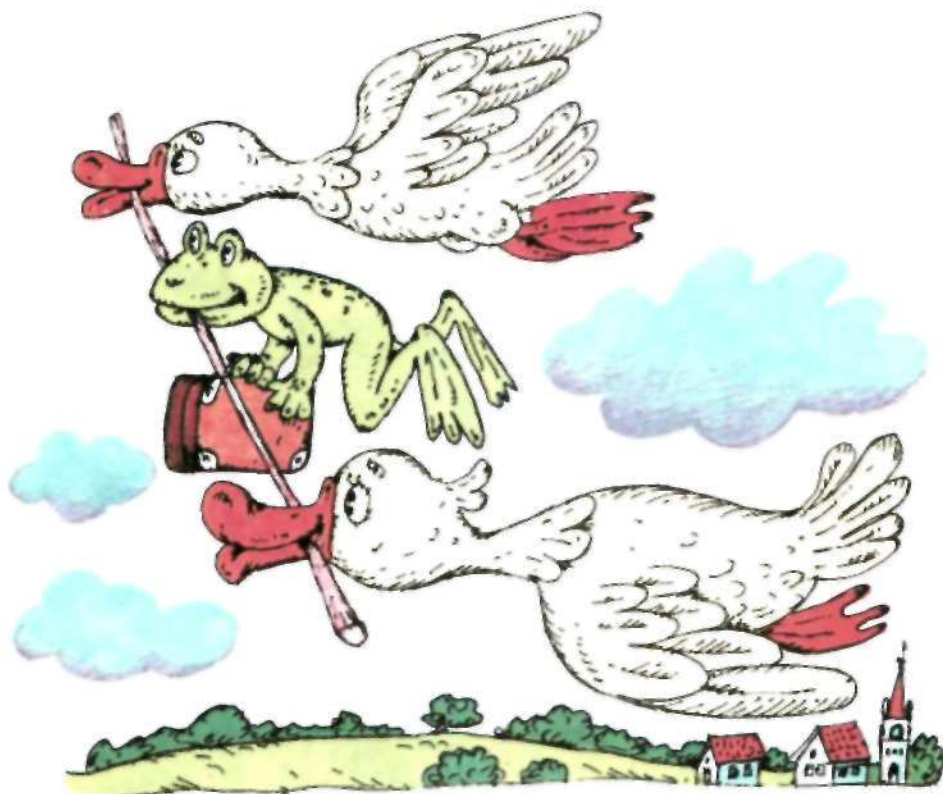
4 Read the tale and say why the frog's name is Flop.

Flop

Part II

In the afternoon the birds say, "Now we want to go to another¹ lake." "My good friends, take me with you! I want to go to another lake, too," says the frog.

"OK," says one of the birds. "But you must do what we tell you to do. Can you see that stick?² Put the stick into your mouth in the middle.³ I take one end⁴ of the stick and Chat takes the other end. But remember! You must not speak!"



¹ another [ə'nʌðə] — другой

² stick [stɪk] — палка

³ middle ['mɪdl] — середина

⁴ end [end] — конец

“Very well,” says the frog.

So Polly takes one end of the stick. Chat takes the other end, the frog takes the stick in his mouth in the middle and off they go! They go to another lake.

Now, look! They are flying! They all like it! Oh, how the frog likes it!

Two boys see the birds. They say, “Hi, birds!” “Pe-pe-pe!” say the birds.

Then one of the boys says, “Oh, look! What have the birds got?! Isn’t it a clock?”

“Yes, I think it’s a big clock,” says the other boy.

“No, I am not! I am not a clock! I am a frog,” says the frog and falls down.

Flop!¹ Flop! Flop!

Let Us Talk



5 Have a talk with your classmates about the tale.

Let Us Write



6 Make up and write 6 sentences (Exercise 1).

Puzzle Time



7 Find a "rhyming twin" in the box for each of these words:

why — his — or — go — game —
can't — fall — hi — now — fox —

is	ball	aunt	my	four
box	no	name	how	bye

¹ Flop [flɒp]! — Шлёп!

Lesson 89



Let Us Learn


- 1 Have you got a good memory? Look at the pictures for a moment and try to remember what they are doing. Then close the book and say it.



- 2 Look at the pictures again, think of some statements. Let your classmates agree or disagree with you.

Example: The bears are playing volleyball.

No, the bears are not playing volleyball. They are playing football.

- 3 Your classmates would like to know what you usually do: every day, in the morning, in the afternoon. Tell them, please.
- 4 Learn to pronounce and use the new words,  93.
- 5 Say what you usually do at home after 6 o'clock.

Let Us Read



6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[A] **supper, have supper.** We usually have supper at seven o'clock. When do you usually have supper?

[i] **evening, in the evening.** — What do you like to do in the evening? — In the evening I like to play with my little brother.

[t] **chess, play chess.** My father can play chess very well. — Who do you like to play chess with? — I like to play chess with my friend. — Are you playing chess with your friend now? — No, I am playing chess with my brother.

Let Us Talk



7 Listen to the story "At the Zoo" and answer the questions,  94.

8 Listen to the story "At the Zoo" again and tell it to your classmates or your relatives.

9 Tell your classmates why you like (or don't like) to go to the zoo.

Let Us Write



10 Write what you usually do in the morning and in the afternoon.

Puzzle Time



11 Make up one word out of two.

Example: grandmother

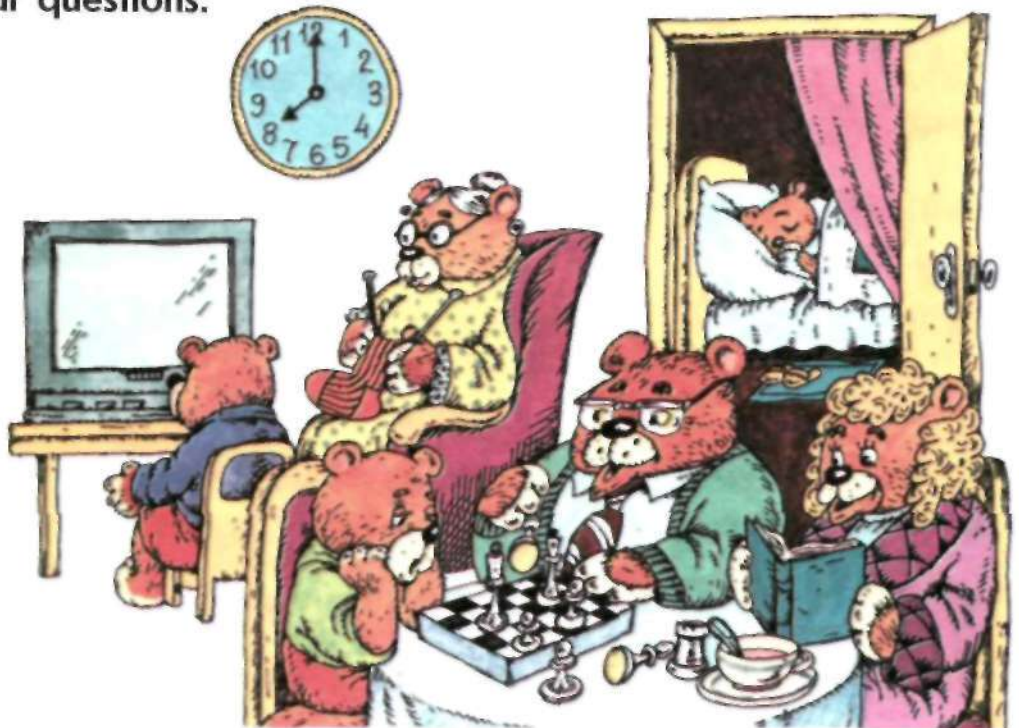
grand	mother
foot	work
hop	noon
leap	frog
after	scotch
home	father
grand	ball

Lesson 90



Let Us Learn

1 Look at the picture and say what they usually do at this time. Ask your classmates what they are doing now. Let them answer your questions.





2 Listen to the song,  95. Read and learn to sing it.

You Take Your Little Hands

You take your little hands
And go clap, clap, clap;
You take your little hands
And go clap, clap, clap;
You take your little hands
And go clap, clap, clap;
Clap, clap, clap your hands.

You take your little toes¹
And go tap, tap, tap;
You take your little toes
And go tap, tap, tap;
You take your little toes
And go tap, tap, tap;
Tap, tap, tap your toes.

You take your little eyes
And go blink,² blink, blink;
You take your little eyes
And go blink, blink, blink;
You take your little eyes
And go blink, blink, blink;
Blink, blink, blink your eyes.

You take your little lips³
And go kiss, kiss, kiss;
You take your little lips
And go kiss, kiss, kiss;
You take your little lips
And go kiss, kiss, kiss;
Kiss your dear Mum and Dad.

¹ toe [təʊ] — палец на ноге

² blink [blɪŋk] — моргать

³ lip [lɪp] — губа



Let Us Read

- 3 Johnny and Paul are talking over the telephone. The line is bad and some sentences are missing. Complete the dialogue and act it out with a partner.**

Johnny: Hello! Is that you, Paul?

Paul: ...

Johnny: Would you like to come to play chess?

Paul: When?

Johnny: ...

Paul: I'd love to but I can't.

Johnny: ...

Paul: Because at six o'clock I usually help my sister to do her homework.

Johnny: Oh, what a pity, your sister isn't good at doing her homework. What about seven o'clock?

Paul: I'm sorry I can't. ...

Johnny: Is eight o'clock all right with you then?

Paul: ...

Johnny: Goodbye.

Paul: ...

- 4 Now pretend you are talking over the telephone with your friend. Act it out.**



Let Us Write

- 5 These sentences are not true. Write that it is not so.**

Example: *The boys are playing hockey at home.*

The boys are not playing hockey at home.

1. Little Jill is watching TV in the street.
2. The girls are playing chess in the swimming pool.
3. The children are taking a shower at school.
4. Dad is helping his son to do his homework.

6 Learn to write these words.

have supper
play chess

an evening
in the evening

Puzzle Time

7 How many words that begin with the letter **t** do you remember? Write them down. Who is the champion?



Lesson 91 Review

Let Us Talk



1 Look at the pictures and say: a) what Kitty usually does in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening; b) what Kitty is doing now.



DAILY LIFE





DAILY LIFE

- 2 So you know what Kitty does in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. Now she wants to know what you do every day. Tell her about it.
- 3 Do you want to know more about your classmates and their families? Ask them whatever you want. Let them answer your questions.
- 4 You've learned 5 poems and 3 songs. Do you remember all of them? Recite the poem and sing the song you like best.



Let Us Read

- 5 Choose and read aloud the words on the topic "Daily Life".

get up, street, women, do exercises, take a shower, live, children, clean teeth, elephant, wife, every day, pilot, dress, love, have lunch, husband, in the morning, chair, have breakfast, yellow, those, wash hands and face, crocodile, have dinner, please, grey, go for a walk, in the afternoon, Great Britain, do homework, hopscotch, help about the house, cow, in the evening, have supper, bag, read books, bird, America, watch TV, play chess, under, go to bed

- 6 Now read all the words of Exercise 5 as quickly as you can. So who is good at quick reading?
- 7 Read the story and say if Jack wants to help his father today.

Mr Smith and His Son

Mr Smith lives on a farm.¹ He is a farmer.² He has got a son. His son's name is Jack. He is ten.

Mr Smith has a lot of work to do. So he gets up at five o'clock in the morning every day. His son usually helps him.

¹ farm [fɑ:m] — ферма

² farmer ['fɑ:mə] — фермер

He takes his horse for a walk. The horse's name is Red because he is red.

One day the farmer says to his son: "Jack, look at the clock! It is six o'clock. Get up! Get up! It's time to take Red for a walk."

"OK," says Jack. He doesn't want to get up but he gets up, washes his hands and face, has breakfast and he goes off with Red.

But very soon Jack runs back and says: "Dad, take your gun!¹ A hare is over there.² It's as big as our horse."

"A hare as big as our horse?!" says the farmer. "It can't be."

"Well, not as big as our horse perhaps³ but I think it's as big as a dog."

"A hare as big as a dog?! It can't be," says the farmer.

"Well, perhaps it's not as big as a dog. I think it's as big as a cat."

"A hare as big as a cat?! It can't be."

"Well, perhaps it's not as big as a cat. I think it's as big as a mouse."⁴

"A hare as big as a mouse?! It can't be."

"Well, perhaps it's not as big as a mouse. I think it's as big as a fly."

"A hare as big as a fly?! It can't be. Well, my son, I think you don't want to help me today."

8 Now role-play the story.

Let Us Write



9 Write what you usually do every day.

¹ gun [ɡʌn] — ружьё

² over there [ˈəʊvəˈðeə] — вон там

³ perhaps [pəˈhæps] — может быть

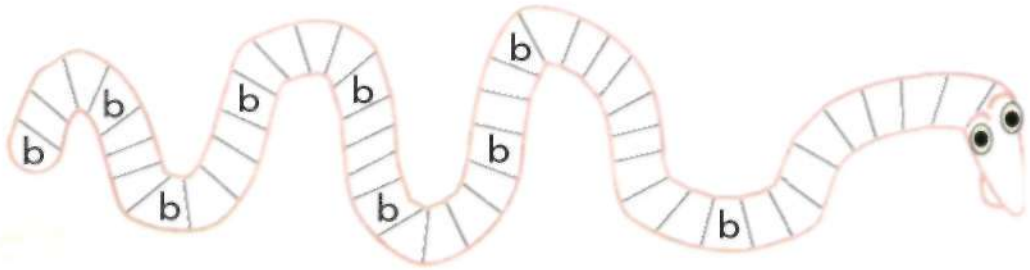
⁴ mouse [maʊs] — мышь

DAILY LIFE

Puzzle Time



10 Write the words that begin with **b** .




Lesson 92 (Optional)

Lesson 93 Home-Reading Lesson 12
Text "Tower Ravens"

Lesson 94

Test Yourself 4

1. Now, we think, you haven't got many difficulties in understanding English. So listen to  94 and agree or disagree. (See Workbook, Lesson 94, Exercise 1.)
2. You can talk and discuss:
 - good rules at home and at school;
 - what you (your friend) do (does) at this or that time;
 - what you (your friend) are (is) doing now;
 - who is lazybones and who is not;
 - yours or your friend's daily life.
3. You have learnt (выучили) 23 new words and expressions. Find out if you can write them properly. (See Workbook, Lesson 94, Exercise 2.)
4. You have learnt 4 poems and 1 song. Can you act out the one you like best?
5. This year you have got some information about Great Britain. Do you remember it? If not, look through the Student's Book and Reader II and get ready to tell us about it.

Lesson 95 Home-Reading Lesson 13

Text "Frog in Love", part I

Lesson 96 Home-Reading Lesson 14

Text "Frog in Love", part II

Lesson 97 (Optional)

Англо-русский словарь

А а

advice*¹ [əd'vaɪs] совет

afraid* [ə'freɪd] боязливый

be afraid of* бояться

Africa ['æfrɪkə] Африка

after* [ˈɑːftə] после

afternoon [ˌɑːftə'njuːn] полдень

in the afternoon в полдень

again* [ə'geɪn] снова, опять

all right* [ˈɔːl 'raɪt] хорошо

always [ˈɔːlweɪz] всегда

am [æm, əm] 1-е л. ед. ч. наст. вр.

гл. **to be**

America [ə'merɪkə] Америка

and [ænd, ənd] и

angry* [ˈæŋɡri] сердитый

animal* [ˈænɪməl] животное

another* [ə'nʌðə] другой

are [ɑː] мн. ч. наст. вр. гл. **to be**

aunt [aʊnt] тётя

awful [ˈɔːfl] ужасный

it's awful ужасно

В в

bad*:

a bad mark [ˈbæd 'mɑːk] плохая оценка

badminton [ˈbædmɪntən] бадминтон

bag [bæg] сумка, мешок

ball [bɔːl] мяч

bark* [bɑːk] лаять

baseball [ˈbeɪsbɔːl] бейсбол

basketball [ˈbɑːskɪtbɔːl] баскетбол

bear [beə] медведь

because* [bi'kɔːz] потому что

bed [bed] кровать

be in bed быть в кровати

go to bed ложиться спать

begin* [bi'ɡɪn] начинать

belong* [bi'lɒŋ] принадлежать

big [bɪɡ] большой

a big wheel чёртового колеса

bike [baɪk] велосипед

bite* [baɪt] кусаться

black [blæk] чёрный

blink* [blɪŋk] моргать

blue [bluː] голубой

board:

a board game [ˈbɔːd 'ɡeɪm] настольная игра

boast [bəʊst] хвастаться

boaster [ˈbəʊstə] хвастун

book [bʊk] книга

box [bɒks] коробка

brave [breɪv] храбрый

breakfast [ˈbreɪkfəst] завтрак

have breakfast завтракать

Britain [ˈbrɪtɪn] Британия

Great Britain [ˌɡreɪt 'brɪtɪn] Великобритания

brother [ˈbrʌðə] брат

brown [braʊn] коричневый

bucket* [ˈbʌkɪt] ведро

businessman [ˈbɪznɪsmən] бизнесмен

bye [baɪ] пока, до свидания

¹ Слова, обозначенные звёздочкой *, не входят в активный словарь 2 класса.

Cc

call* [kɔ:l] звать
camel ['kæml] верблюд
can [kæn, kən] мочь, уметь
 cannot = **can't** не уметь
car [kɑ:] машина
cat [kæt] кошка
certainly ['sɜ:tənli] конечно
chair [tʃeə] стул
chess [tʃes] шахматы
chick [tʃɪk] цыплёнок
chicken ['tʃɪkɪn] цыплёнок
child [tʃaɪld] ребёнок
children ['tʃɪldrən] дети
city* ['sɪti] город
clean [kli:n] 1) чистить; 2) чистый
 clean teeth [ti:θ] чистить зубы
clever ['klevə] умный
clock [klɒk] часы
close [kləʊz] закрывать
club* [klʌb] клуб
clumsy ['klʌmzi] неловкий
cold* [kəʊld] холодный
come [kʌm] приходить
computer [kəm'pjʊtə] компьютер
cook* [kʊk] готовить
cousin ['kaʊzɪn] кузен
cow [kaʊ] корова
cry [kraɪ] кричать, плакать

Dd

dance [dɑ:ns] танцевать
dark [dɑ:k] 1) тёмный; 2) темнота
daughter ['dɔ:tɪ] дочь
day [deɪ] день
 day and night день и ночь
 one day однажды
dentist ['dentɪst] зубной врач
describe [dɪ'skraɪb] описывать

dinner ['dɪnə] обед
 have dinner обедать
 for dinner на обед
do [du:] делать
 do exercises ['eksəsaɪzɪz] делать зарядку
doctor ['dɒktə] доктор
dog [dɒg] собака
doll [dɒl] кукла
dolphin ['dɒlfɪn] дельфин
dramatize* ['dræmətaɪz] драматизировать
dress [dres] одеваться
duck [dʌk] утка

Ee

ear [ɪə] ухо
eat [i:t] есть
economist [i'kɒnəməst] экономист
eight [eɪt] восемь
eleven [ɪ'levn] одиннадцать
end* [end] конец
engineer [ˌendʒɪ'niə] инженер
English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ] английский
even* ['i:vən] даже
evening ['i:vniŋ] вечер
 in the evening вечером
every ['evri] каждый
 every day каждый вечер
 every morning каждое утро
everyone* ['evriwʌn] все
everything ['evriθɪŋ] всё
excuse [ɪk'skju:z] извинять(ся)
 Excuse me! Извините!
eye [aɪ] глаз

Ff

face [feɪs] лицо
 face to face лицом к лицу
fall down ['fɔ:l 'daʊn] падать

family [ˈfæməli] семья
fan [fæn] болельщик
farm* [fɑ:m] ферма
farmer [ˈfɑ:mə] фермер
father [ˈfɑ:ðə] отец
fellow [ˈfeləʊ] парень
fine [faɪn] хороший
finger* [ˈfɪŋɡə] палец
first* [fɜ:st] первый
fish [fɪʃ] рыба
five [faɪv] пять
flat* [flæt] квартира
fluffy* [ˈflʌfi] пушистый
fly [flaɪ] летать
football [ˈfʊtbɔ:l] футбол
forget* [fəˈɡet] забывать
four [fɔ:] четыре
fox [fɒks] лиса
friend [frend] друг
frog [frɒɡ] лягушка
from [frɒm] из
funny [ˈfʌni] смешной

Gg

game [ɡeɪm] игра
gay [geɪ] весёлый
get [ɡet] достать
get up [ˈɡet ˈʌp] вставать, просыпаться
giraffe [dʒɪˈɡɑ:f] жираф
girl [ɡɜ:l] девочка
give [ɡɪv] давать
glad* [ɡlæd] радостный
go [ɡəʊ] идти, ходить
go for a walk [wɔ:k] идти гулять
good luck [lʌk] удачи
good night [ɡʊdˈnaɪt] доброй ночи
grandfather [ˈgrænd,fɑ:ðə] дедушка

grandmother [ˈgræn,mʌðə] бабушка
green [ɡri:n] зелёный
grey [ɡreɪ] серый
guitar [ɡɪˈtɑ:] гитара
play the guitar играть на гитаре
gum* [ɡʌm] смола
gym [dʒɪm] гимнастический зал

Hh

hand [hænd] рука
happy [ˈhæpi] счастливый
hard [hɑ:d] усердно; много; тяжело
hare [heə] заяц
have (got) [ˈhæv (ˈɡɒt)] иметь
he [hi:] он
head [hed] голова
headache [ˈhedəɪk] головная боль
help [help] помогать
hen [hen] курица
her [hɜ:] её
here [hɪə] здесь
Here it is! Вот!
hi [haɪ] привет
hide-and-seek [ˈhaɪdəndˈsi:k] игра в прятки
his [hɪz] его
hockey [ˈhɒki] хоккей
home [həʊm] дом (*свой, родной*)
at home дома
homework [ˈhəʊmwɜ:k] домашняя работа
hopscotch [ˈhɒpskɒtʃ] игра в классики
horse [hɔ:s] лошадь
hospital [ˈhɒspɪtl] больница, госпиталь
house [haʊs] дом (*строение*)

housewife ['haʊswaɪf] домохозяйка
how [haʊ] как
hungry ['hʌŋɡri] голодный
 hungry as a hunter голодный
 как волк
husband ['hʌzbənd] муж

Ii

I [aɪ] я
ice [aɪs] лёд
ice cream [aɪs 'kri:m] мороженое
if [ɪf] если
ill [ɪl] больной
in [ɪn] внутри
into ['ɪntə] в
is [ɪz] 3-е л. ед. ч. наст. вр. гл. **to be**
it [ɪt] это, оно (он, она)

Jj

join [dʒɔɪn] присоединять(ся)
jump [dʒʌmp] прыгать

Kk

kind [kaɪnd] добрый
kiss* [kɪs] целовать
kitten ['kɪtn] котёнок
know [nəʊ] знать

Ll

lake [leɪk] озеро
lamp [læmp] лампа
lazy ['leɪzi] ленивый
leapfrog ['li:pfrɒɡ] чехарда
leaves* [li:vz] листья
Lego ['legəʊ] Лего
let's [lets] давай(те)
letter* ['letə] письмо
like [laɪk] 1) любить, нравиться;
 2) как
live [lɪv] жить

long [lɒŋ] длинный
longer* ['lɒŋɡə] длиннее
look [lʊk] выглядеть
 look at ['lʊk 'æt] смотреть на
lovely ['lʌvli] восхитительный
lunch [lʌntʃ] 1) второй завтрак
 (обычно в полдень); 2) обед
 have lunch 1) завтракать;
 2) обедать

Mm

make [meɪk] делать
 make bread [bred] печь хлеб
man [mæn] 1) человек; 2) мужчи-
на
many ['meni] много
 how many сколько
marbles ['mɑ:bls] шарики (для иг-
ры)
meet [mi:t] встретить
men [men] мужчины
merry-go-round ['merɪɡəʊ ,raʊnd]
 карусель
middle* ['mɪdl] середина
mirror ['mɪrə] зеркало
monkey ['mʌŋki] обезьяна
moon [mu:n] луна
morning ['mɔ:niŋ] утро
 in the morning утром
mother ['mʌðə] мама
mouse [maʊs] мышь
mouth [maʊθ] рот
much [mʌʃ] много
 very much* очень много
must [mʌst] должен
my [maɪ] мой

Nn

name [neɪm] имя
near [nɪə] около

nephew [ˈnevju:] племянник
nice [naɪs] хороший, приятный,
милый
niece [ni:s] племянница
nine [naɪn] девять
no [nəʊ] не, нет
none [nʌn] никто
not [nɒt] не, нет
now [naʊ] сейчас
number [ˈnʌmbə] номер

Oo

o'clock [ɔːklok] ... часов
at 8 o'clock в 8 часов
It's 6 o'clock. Сейчас 6 ча-
сов.
of course [ɒv ˈkɔ:s] конечно
office [ˈɒfɪs] учреждение, офис
officer [ˈɒfɪsə] офицер
often [ˈɒfn] часто
old [əʊld] старый
one [wʌn] один
one day однажды
only [ˈɒnli] только
open [ˈəʊpən] открыть
other [ˈʌðə] другой
our [aʊə] наш

Pp

parents [ˈpeərənts] родители
park [pɑ:k] парк
parrot* [ˈpærət] попугай
peck* [pek] клевать
penguin [ˈpenɡwɪn] пингвин
perhaps [pəˈhæps] возможно
pet [pet] любимое домашнее жи-
вотное
piano [piˈæniəʊ] пианино
play the piano играть на пи-
анино

picture [ˈpɪktʃə] картина
pig [pɪɡ] свинья
pilot [ˈpaɪlət] пилот
pity [ˈpɪti] жалость, сожаление
What a pity! Как жаль!
plane [pleɪn] самолёт
plant [plɑ:nt] завод
play [pleɪ] играть
playground [ˈpleɪgraʊnd] площад-
ка для игр
please [pli:z] пожалуйста
pleasure [ˈpleʒə] удовольствие
with great pleasure с большим
удовольствием
pond [pʌnd] пруд
pony [ˈrəʊni] пони
poor [pʊə] бедный
previous [ˈpri:vɪəs] предыдущий
proverb* [ˈprɒvɜ:b] пословица
pupil [ˈpjʊ:pl] ученик, ученица
puppy [ˈpʌpi] щенок
put [pʊt] класть, положить; ста-
вить

Rr

rabbit [ˈræbɪt] кролик
read [ri:d] читать
ready [ˈredi] готовый
red [red] красный
remember [rɪˈmembə] запоминать
ride [raɪd] кататься
right [raɪt] правильно
That's right. Правильно.
robot [ˈrəʊbɒt] робот
roller-skate [ˈrəʊləsket] кататься
на роликовых коньках
roller skates роликовые коньки
room [ru:m] комната
rule* [ru:l] правило
run [rʌn] бегать

Russia ['rʌʃə] Россия
Russian ['rʌʃən] русский

Ss

say* [seɪ] говорить, сказать
school [sku:l] школа
 at school в школе
 go to school идти в школу
scooter ['sku:tə] самокат
see [si:] видеть
seed* [si:d] зерно
seesaw ['si:sɔ:] качание на качелях
seven ['sevn] семь
shake [ʃeɪk] трясти
she [ʃi:] она
ship [ʃɪp] корабль
silly ['sɪli] глупый
sing [sɪŋ] петь
sister ['sɪstə] сестра
sit [sɪt] сидеть
six [sɪks] шесть
skate [skeɪt] кататься на коньках
 skate board ['skeɪtbɔ:d] роликовая доска
skating rink ['skeɪtɪŋ, rɪŋk] каток
ski [ski:] кататься на лыжах
skip [skɪp] скакать через верёвочку
sledge [sleɪʒ] кататься на санях
snake [sneɪk] змея
 snakes and ladders вид настольной игры
snow [snəʊ] снег
snowball ['snəʊbɔ:l] снежок
 play (fight) snowballs играть в снежки
snowman ['snəʊmæn] снежная баба, снеговик
son [sʌn] сын
soon [su:n] скоро

sorry* ['sɒri] огорчённый
 I'm very sorry. Я очень сожалею.
sport [spɔ:t] спорт
sports 1) спортивные соревнования; 2) спортивный
 sports ground ['spɔ:ts 'graʊnd] спортивная площадка
sportsman ['spɔ:tsmæn] спортсмен
spring* [sprɪŋ] весна
stadium ['steɪdɪəm] стадион
stand [stænd] стоять
stay [steɪ] оставаться
stick* [stɪk] палка
stomachache ['stʌmækeɪk] боль в животе
street [stri:t] улица
such* [sʌʃ] такой
summer* ['sʌmɜ:] лето
swim [swɪm] плавать
swimming pool бассейн
swing [swɪŋ] качаться
switch [swɪtʃ] **on** включать (*свет*)

Tt

table ['teɪbl] стол
table tennis настольный теннис
tag [tæg] игра в салочки
take [teɪk] брать, взять
 take a shower ['ʃaʊə] принять душ
tall [tɔ:l] высокий
teach [ti:tʃ] учить
teacher ['ti:tʃə] учитель
team* [ti:m] команда
teeth [ti:θ] зубы
telephone ['telɪfəʊn] телефон
television ['telɪvɪʒn] телевидение
ten [ten] десять

tennis [ˈtenɪs] теннис
test [test] **yourself** [jɔːˈself] проверь себя
thank [θæŋk] благодарить
 Thanks [θæŋks]. Спасибо.
 Thank you. Спасибо.
that [ðæt] тот, та, то
their [ðeə] их
then [ðen] тогда, затем
these [ðiːz] эти
they [ðeɪ] они
think* [θɪŋk] думать
this [ðɪs] этот, эта, это
those [ðoʊz] те
three [θriː] три
time [taɪm] время
tired [ˈtaɪəd] усталый
 be tired уставать
too [tuː] тоже
tooth [tuːθ] зуб
toothache* [ˈtuːθeɪk] зубная боль
toy [tɔɪ] игрушка
train [treɪn] поезд
tree [triː] дерево
trick [trɪk] трюк, фокус
try [traɪ] пытаться, стараться
twelve [twelv] двенадцать
two [tuː] два

Uu

uncle [ˈʌŋkl] дядя
under [ˈʌndə] под
use* [juːz] употреблять, использовать
usually [ˈjuːʒuəli] обычно

Ww

very [ˈveri] очень
 very much очень много

volleyball [ˈvɒlibɔːl] волейбол
 play volleyball играть в волейбол

Ww

walk [wɔːk] ходить, гулять
want [wɒnt] хотеть
wash [wɒʃ] мыть
watch [wɒtʃ] смотреть
 watch TV смотреть телевизор
water [ˈwɔːtə] вода
we [wiː] мы
well [wel] 1) хорошо
 very well очень хорошо
well [wel] 2) колодец
what [wɒt] что
where [weə] где
which [wɪtʃ] который
white [waɪt] белый
who [huː] кто
wife [waɪf] жена
winter* [ˈwɪntə] зима
with [wɪð] с
 with us с нами
wives [waɪvz] жёны
woman [ˈwʊmən] женщина
women [ˈwɪmɪn] женщины
work [wɜːk] работать
worker [ˈwɜːkə] рабочий

Yy

yellow [ˈjeləʊ] жёлтый
yes [jes] да
you [juː] ты, вы
your [jɔː] твой, ваш

Zz

zoo [zuː] зоопарк

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