

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

no indefinite
article ~~a/an~~

weather
advice
information
knowledge
progress
money
news
hair¹

→ is always in
the singular

1. What wonderful **weather** we are having today!
2. It's good **advice**. Thank you for it.
3. No **news** is good **news**.
4. Is bad **news** better than no **news**?
5. Where is the **money**? — It is on the table.
6. What interesting and unusual **information!** You have to believe it!

12 Express the following in English.

- 1) Какая чудесная погода! 2) Новости важные. Кто принес их? 3) Советы хороши, но я не могу последовать им. 4) Сведения неверные. Постарайся получить их снова. 5) Где деньги? — Я положила их в сумку. Я думаю, они там.

13 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words and word combinations mean:

match [mætʃ], phone [fəʊn], patient ['peɪʃənt], to examine [ɪg'zæmɪn] a patient, serious ['sɪəriəs], seriously ['sɪəriəslɪ], to run (have) a high temperature, pretty bad = very bad

¹ **hair** в значении *волосы* всегда употребляется в единственном числе, однако возможно более редкое употребление **hairs** в значении *волоски*

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

excite	sneeze	worry
prescribe	throat	fall
nod	recover	fall ill
tongue	swallow	

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

excite [ɪk'saɪt] (*v*): excite — excited. 'To excite' means to make smb feel happy or enthusiastic about smth pleasant or good. The story excited the little boy very much. Don't excite yourself!

to be (get) excited about (by) smth: The patient is very ill and must not be excited. There is nothing to get excited about. Everybody was excited by the news of the victory.

throat [θrəʊt] (*n*): 'The throat' is the front of the neck. When you have a cold your throat is often red. To have a sore [sɔ:] throat. Nick is ill. He has a sore throat. I often have a sore throat in autumn.

fall [fɔ:l] (*v*): fall — fell — fallen. The book fell from the table to the floor. He fell out of the window. The leaves fall in autumn.

to fall ill: He has fallen ill.

nod [nɒd] (*v*): nod — nodded. 'To nod' means to bow the head quickly as a sign of agreement or as a greeting. I asked him if he could come and he nodded. He nodded to me as he passed. He nodded to show that he understood. The president nodded and everyone sat down around the table. He nodded as if to say "yes".

examine [ɪg'zæmɪn] (*v*): examine — examined, to examine a patient, to examine a child, to examine a new theory ['θɪəri], plan. The doctor examined the child to see if she was ill.

swallow ['swɒləʊ] (*v*): swallow — swallowed. 'To swallow' is to move food or drink down the throat from the mouth into the stomach. The child had a sore throat and it was difficult for him to swallow.

tongue [tʌŋ] (*n*): a tongue — tongues. 'The tongue' is a movable organ in the mouth, used for tasting and swal-

lowing or speaking. People use their tongues to speak. An animal's tongue is cooked and used as food. Mother tongue. My mother tongue is Russian. His mother tongue is English.

worry ['wʌrɪ] (*v*): worry — worried. 'To worry' means to give a person (oneself) no peace of mind. What is worrying you? — I have a bad tooth that is worrying me. She worries about little things. Her parents worry when she is out too late. The arithmetic problem worried her.

sneeze [sni:z] (*v*): sneeze — sneezed. He has caught a cold and now he is sneezing very often. Whenever Tom has a cold he always coughs and sneezes.

serious ['sɪəriəs] (*adj*): serious — more serious — the most serious, a serious face, a serious problem. After a few jokes his speech became serious.

seriously ['sɪəriəslɪ] (*adv*): 'Seriously' means in a serious manner. He is seriously ill.

recover [rɪ'kʌvə] (*v*): recover — recovered. He has recovered from his bad cold and can go out tomorrow. She recovered slowly after her long illness.¹

prescribe [prɪ'skraɪb] (*v*): prescribe — prescribed, to prescribe a medicine for ... (smb/smth). The doctor prescribed a new medicine for the pain in my chest. The doctor prescribed some medicine for John and he soon recovered.

14 Give it a name:

- the front of the neck;
- to bow the head quickly as a sign of agreement or as a greeting;
- to look at smth closely and carefully in order to find out something;
- to move food or drink down the throat from the mouth into the stomach;
- an organ in the mouth used for tasting, swallowing or speaking;
- to give a person (oneself) no peace of mind.

¹ illness ['ɪlɪnɪs] — болезнь

- 15 Make up not less than 6 sentences, completing the following.

Everybody was excited by

EXAMPLE: Everybody was excited by their arrival.

- 16 Work in pairs. P₁ names a part of the body. P₂ uses this word in the sentence *The doctor prescribed a new medicine for the pain in my ...* . Don't forget to change over.

EXAMPLE: P₁: chest
P₂: The doctor prescribed a new medicine for the pain in my chest.

- 17 You came to see your friend after the doctor's visit. Ask him/her questions about this visit.

EXAMPLE: Did the doctor examine your body?

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

I asked him	to help me	and he nodded as if to say "yes".
	to prescribe the medicine	
	to examine the child	
	to swallow a spoonful of the medicine	
	to show me his tongue	

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

V +-able = Adj

imagine +-able = imaginable
respect +-able = respectable
read +-able = readable
break +-able = breakable
move +-able = movable

Adj + -ness = N

white + -ness = whiteness

ill + -ness = illness

polite + -ness = politeness


weak + -ness = weakness

- 19 Look at the table above and fill in the necessary words.

EXAMPLE: The ... of the snow is fantastic!
The whiteness of the snow is fantastic!

1. She is very ill but the doctor doesn't know what ... it is.
2. Though the cup is made of thin glass it is not
3. The Queen thought of all names ... to guess the name of Rumpelstiltskin.
4. Everybody respects this gentleman. He is very
5. I can't read the book. I don't think it is
6. Strong people don't like
7. We were surprised at your formal

LET US READ AND LEARN

- 20 Listen to the poem "Your Cold Is Getting Worse",  53, and read it. Then learn it by heart.

YOUR COLD IS GETTING WORSE

(by Caroline Graham)

Your cold is getting worse,
You ought to¹ see the nurse.

Oh, no, I'm fine.
My cold is much better.

¹ ought to = should

Your cough is getting worse,
You ought to see the nurse.

Your cough sounds bad.
It doesn't sound good.
You ought to see the nurse.
You really should.

Oh, no, I'm fine.
My cough is much better.

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

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.¹

LET US READ

- 22 Read the text and say what Ronald's imaginary illnesses are and when he usually has them.

RONALD IS REALLY ILL

Last Thursday morning Ronald Bell took part in the football match. The game was really exciting and Ronald's team² won. The weather that day wasn't fine at all. It was rather cold, there were dark clouds in the sky and it even started to rain several times.

When Ronald came home he felt that something was wrong with him. He had a terrible headache, a sore throat and he had a bad pain in his legs. He felt so bad that he decided to go to bed without his dinner. His mother understood that Ronald was ill and phoned Doctor Green. "Doctor, I think Ronald has fallen ill. Could you come?"

Doctor Green visited the Bells the next morning. She was a nice woman of about 35. She came into Ronald's room and asked him how he felt. Then she took the boy's pulse, listened to his heart and lungs: "You feel pretty bad, don't you?" she asked.

¹ wise [waɪz] — мудрый

² team [ti:m] — команда



"Terrible," Ronald nodded. He said that sometimes when they had had a test at school he could pretend to be ill, just because he didn't want to go to school. But it was not his "trick" illness this time. The doctor examined the boy's throat and tongue. Ronald said that he had stomachache and a pain in the right side.¹

Doctor Green took the boy's temperature. It was rather high. His throat was red and it was difficult for him to swallow and to breathe. Ronald's mother asked if it was flu or tonsillitis.² But Doctor Green told her not to worry. She said it was neither flu nor tonsillitis. It was just a bad cold.

"Ronald is running a high temperature. He is sneezing and coughing now, but I'm sure, he will be much better in a few days. It is not serious. I am going to prescribe some medicine for his headache and his sore throat. Please, Mrs Bell, go and get the medicine. And you, Ronald, should stay in bed for 3 days at least.³ Drink warm milk with honey or mineral water. Then you will recover soon. Cheer up! I'll send a specialist to have a look at your right side. Bye!" With these words she left the room.

¹ side — зд. бок

² tonsillitis [ˌtɒnsɪˈlaɪtɪs] — ангина

³ at least [lɪst] — по крайней мере

23 Find and read aloud the sentences to describe:

- the weather;
- Ronald's illness;
- what the doctor did when she came;
- what the doctor asked Ronald to do.

24 Ask questions on the text for your classmates to answer.

25 Put the points in a logical order according to the text.

1. The doctor's advice.
2. The mother's call to the doctor.
3. The weather on the football match day.
4. The doctor's visit.
5. Ronald's health at the end of the day.

LET US TALK

26 Give a short summary of the text, use ex. 25 as a plan.

27 We hope you understand the proverb (ex. 21). Then think of a story to illustrate it and tell the story to your classmates.

28 Choose a partner and talk to him/her about the doctor's last visit when you were ill.

LET US WRITE

29 Make a list of all the parts of the body you remember.

30 Do ex. 4, ex. 11, ex. 12 in writing.

31 Form the words according to the example. (See "Look, Read and Remember!", p. 211-212.) Check the spelling of the new words in the dictionary.

V+ -able =

respect —
move —
change —
forget —
count —

Adj+ -ness =

weak —
polite —
dark —
fresh —
ugly —

32 Learn to write these words.

to excite, to be/get excited about/by smth, throat, to fall (fell, fallen), to fall ill, to nod, to examine, to swallow, tongue, to worry, to sneeze, serious, seriously, to recover, to prescribe

Listening Comprehension, ☐ 54, text "The Doctor's Advice"

Home Reading Lesson 16, text "The Old Woman and the Doctor"

LESSON 17

LET US REVIEW

1 Group the words into 4 categories: N, V, Adj, Adv.

Excite, seriously, throat, immediately, cough, sneeze, recover, serious, blood, pain, silly, worry, tongue, swallow, hurt, nod, fall, examine, regularly, lung, chest, carefully, seldom

2 Complete the sentences.

1. ... excited the little girl very much.
2. ... he always coughs and sneezes.
3. The doctor prescribed a medicine for
4. ... is seriously ill.

5. She worries about
6. People use their tongue to

3 Agree or disagree.

1. When you have a sore throat you can go for a walk.
2. You should always stay in bed when you cough.
3. You will recover quicker if you stay in bed.
4. If the doctor prescribes a medicine for you, you shouldn't take it regularly.
5. A person is healthy when he is free from illness.
6. You should eat the right food to keep fit.

4 Bob was ill. Mother tried to encourage¹ him. Say what Mother told Bob.

EXAMPLE: You will stay in bed till tomorrow.
Mother said he would stay in bed till the next day.

Mother: — You will stay in bed till tomorrow.
— We shall go to the doctor in 3 days.
— The doctor will feel your pulse.
— The doctor will listen to your heart.
— I shall take your temperature.
— Don't worry. You will recover soon.

5 Peter is a boy from the USA. He is in the centre of Moscow. He is near the monument to Y. Dolgoruky. He is lost. Pretend you are Peter and ask the way to:

- a) the nearest post office,
- b) Red Square,
- c) the Bolshoi Theatre.

Let your classmates tell you the way.

6 Make up: a) adjectives from the following verbs: *respect, move, drink, break*;
b) nouns from adjectives: *ill, white, polite, kind*.

EXAMPLE: a) laugh — laughable
b) serious — seriousness

¹ to encourage [in'kʌrɪdʒ] — подбодрить

- 7 Do you remember some phrases people use when they talk at the shops? If not, look at the list below.

How much does it cost? ¹	What can I do for you?
How much is it?	Why don't you buy it?
I'd like to have a look at ...	Can I help you?
Can you show me ...?	What size are you?
Excuse me, I'd like ...	What would you like to see?
Can you change ...?	What would you like to buy?

C
F

- 8 Listen to the dialogues, □ 55. Read, learn them by heart and then act them out.

AT THE CHEMIST'S²

- 1) — Good afternoon.
— Good afternoon. Can I help you?
— Yes, I've got a terrible headache.
— How long have you had it?
— Only about two or three hours.
— Try this medicine.
— How much does it cost?
— Three pounds, please.
— Here you are. Thank you.
— Thank you.
- 2) — Good morning.
— Good morning. What can I do for you?
— I'd like a toothbrush³ and a tube of toothpaste.⁴
— Is that all, madam?
— Yes, that's all, thank you.

- 9 Fill in *a*, *the* or *'...'* to complete the sentences.

- What ... fine weather we are having today!
- ... information is very important.
- Where is ... money?

¹ cost [kɒst] (cost; cost) — стоить

² at the chemist's ['kemɪsts] — в аптеке

³ a toothbrush ['tu:θbrʌʃ] — зубная щетка

⁴ a toothpaste ['tu:θpeɪst] — зубная паста

- Do you think ... money is important in our life?
- What ... weather do you like ... cold weather or ... hot weather?
- What ... important news!
- ... advice is good.

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

Reported Speech

Nelly said: "I **have bought** a good book."

Nelly said: "I **bought** a good book."

Nelly said she **had bought** a good book.

present perfect } → **past perfect** (*in the reported speech*)
past indefinite }

Ann said to Helen: { "Pete **broke** the glass."
 "Pete **has broken** the glass."

Ann told Helen Pete **had broken** the glass.

Fred asked Jill: { "Did you **hear** the news?"
 "Have you **heard** the news?"

Fred asked Jill if she **had heard** the news.

Frank asked Tom: { "Where **did** Jack go?"
 "Where **has** Jack gone?"

Frank asked Tom where Jack **had gone**.

Don't forget the following changes.

here	→	there	now	→	then
this	→	that	these	→	those
today	→	that day	yesterday	→	the day before
ago	→	before	last	→	the previous¹

¹ previous ['pri:vɪəs] — предыдущий

Compare:

Frank said: "It's hot **here**."

Frank said it was hot **there**.

Mary asked: "Where do you live **now**?"

Mary asked (me) where I lived **then**.

David asked: "Have you seen **this** film?"

David asked (me) if I had seen **that** film.

Jane asked: "Have you bought **these** flowers?"

Jane asked (me) if I had bought **those** flowers.

John asked: "What are you doing **today**?"

John asked (us) what we were doing **that day**.

Betty asked: "Where was Nora **yesterday**?"

Betty asked where Nora had been **the day before**.

Kate asked: "Who broke the cup **3 days ago**?"

Kate asked who had broken the cup **3 days before**.

Sara asked: "Why didn't you go to school **last Friday**?"

Sara asked (me) why I hadn't gone to school **the previous Friday**.

10 Work in groups of three. Follow the example.

EXAMPLE:

P₁: I wrote to my parents yesterday.

P₂: What did P₁ say?

P₃: He said he had written to his parents
the day before.

1. I wrote to my parents yesterday.
2. Jack is coughing badly.
3. The doctor examined the patient two days ago.
4. Val is seriously ill now.
5. You will recover soon.
6. Show me your tongue, please.
7. Where did you go last night?
8. Have you done it today?

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

ill/sick¹

Nick is ill.

Nick is a sick boy.

the sick boy

the boy is ill/sick

the sick girl

the girl is ill/sick

the sick children

the children are ill/sick

the sick pupils

the pupils are ill/sick

to be ill = to be sick (*Am. E.*)

11 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words and word combinations mean:

a diet ['daɪət]

to keep to a diet

to be on a diet

to keep to a diet of salad and fruit

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

suffer

ride

definite

cream

soft drinks

definitely

bitter

fry

soft

bicycle

cottage cheese

dairy products

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

suffer ['sʌfə] (*v*): suffer — suffered. 'Suffer' means to feel pain.

to suffer from: He suffers from headaches. She has suffered from a sore throat all week. She suffered from a broken leg.

diet ['daɪət] (*n*): 'Diet' is what one usually eats and drinks. The Japanese diet of fish, rice² and vegetables. Proper

¹ sick [sɪk] — больной

² rice [raɪs] — рис

diet and exercise are both important for health. The doctor ordered him a diet without sugar.

to be on a diet: No cake for me, thank you! I'm on a diet.

to keep to a diet: The doctor told me to keep to a diet.

fry [fraɪ] (*v*): fry — fried. Shall I fry the fish for dinner?

Andy fried bacon and eggs for breakfast. Fried food, fried eggs.

cream [kri:m] (*n*): Cream is at the top of the milk. Butter is made from cream. Do you like cream? Would you like your coffee with cream?

soft [sɒft] (*adj*): soft — softer — (the) softest. 'Soft' is not hard. Soft ground, soft voice, soft water, a soft drink. She has a soft voice. He likes only soft drinks.

cottage cheese [kɒtɪdʒ 'tʃi:z] (*n*): 'Cottage cheese' is a soft white cheese. Russian people often eat cottage cheese for breakfast.

dairy products ['deəri 'prɒdʌkts] (*n*): dairy products — products made from milk. My granny eats a lot of dairy products.

bitter ['bɪtə] (*adj*): 1. 'Bitter' means having a bad taste. The strong coffee tasted bitter. The boy did not like the bitter medicine for his cough.

2. Bitter cold, bitter enemy. Put on your sweater. It's bitter cold. Paul is my bitter enemy.

definite ['defɪnɪt] (*adj*): I want a definite answer "yes" or "no". It is definite that Mary is going to school next autumn. The definite article, the indefinite article.

definitely ['defɪnɪtli] (*adv*): Definitely — in a definite way. He is definitely going to speak. That answer is definitely true. — Are you going with us? — Definitely.

ride [raɪd] (*v*): ride — rode — ridden. 'To ride' means to sit on a horse or other animal and be carried along by it. He jumped on his horse and rode away. The youngest child rode on its father's back. We rode across the fields.

bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] (*n*): a bicycle — bicycles, a bicycle — bike, to ride a bicycle, to get on a bicycle, to get off a bicycle. Can you ride a bicycle? He got on his bike and rode slowly down the road.

my (his) cup of tea: I don't want to ride a horse, it's not my cup of tea.

12 Give it a name:

- to feel pain;
- to be cooked in hot oil¹ or butter;
- having a bad taste;
- clear and certain;
- in a definite way;
- to sit on a horse or other animal and be carried along by it;
- not hard.

13 Answer the questions.

1. What dairy products do you know?
2. Who suffers from headaches in your family?
3. Who is on a diet without sugar? (meat? bread?)
4. Which of your family keeps to a diet of salad and fruit?
5. What is made from cream?
6. What is made from milk?
7. Which of you likes fried eggs?
8. When do you usually fry fish?
9. Strong coffee tastes bitter, doesn't it?
10. Who is definitely going to speak?
11. Where can you ride a bicycle?
12. You like soft drinks, don't you?

14 Disagree.

EXAMPLE: — You get a sore throat when you keep to a diet of fruit.
— I'm afraid you are not right. You don't get a sore throat when you keep to a diet of fruit.

1. When you suffer from a headache you have a pain in the stomach.
2. When you suffer from tonsillitis you have a pain in your leg.
3. If you are on a diet you usually eat a lot of fried food.

¹ oil [oil] — подсолнечное масло

4. Your mother lets you eat ice cream when you have a sore throat.
5. You never stay in bed, when you are seriously ill.

15 Look at the pictures and say where Nick rides his bicycle.



16 Say it right. How many true sentences can you write?

EXAMPLE: Swimming is not her cup of tea.

Swimming		her	
Riding a bike		my	
Playing the piano	is not	his	cup of tea.
Writing poems		your	
Shopping			
Reading detective stories			

- 17 Listen to the poem "Mama Knows Best", 56, and read it. Then learn it by heart.

MAMA KNOWS BEST

(by Caroline Graham)

You shouldn't do it that way.
 You ought to do it this way.
 You ought to do it this way.
 You ought to do it my way.

You shouldn't wear it that way.
 You ought to wear it this way.
 You ought to wear it this way.
 You ought to wear it my way.

You shouldn't go with them.
 You ought to go with us.
 You shouldn't take the train.
 You ought to take the bus.

You shouldn't wear that hat.
 You ought to cut your hair.
 You shouldn't get so fat.
 You ought to eat a pear.

You shouldn't do it that way.
 You ought to do it this way.
 You ought to do it this way.
 You ought to do it my way.

LET US READ

- 18 Some people live long lives and feel really well, some people suffer from all illnesses imaginable. What helps a person to keep fit, to remain healthy? You know some rules already. Now read the dialogue and draw out some more rules about what people should/shouldn't do to keep fit.

WHAT WE SHOULD DO TO KEEP FIT

David: Hi, Steve. You look fantastic! I haven't seen you for a long time and you haven't changed a bit. You really look healthy.



Steve: I guess I do. I hardly ever get a cold, maybe once in 2 or 3 years and that's all. I never suffer from anything.

David: No headaches, backaches, pains in the stomach?

Steve (laughs): No, and my legs don't hurt and my arms don't hurt either.

David: Do you think that's because of your diet or the exercise you take?

Steve: Oh, I don't know. I mean I like food, and I think I eat healthy food — fruit, vegetables, lots of salad. But I also enjoy fried food, meat, fish. And I like dairy products — milk, cream, sour cream, cottage cheese. I eat bread and

I am fond of pancakes with caviar though I don't like sweets. In fact I like neither bitter nor sweet things. So, as you see, I can't say I keep to a diet.

David: No, definitely not. Do you take regular exercise?

Steve: Not enough I think. My work keeps me busy. In summer I play volleyball, swim and ride a bicycle. Last summer I tried to ride a horse but quickly understood that wasn't my cup of tea.

David: Do you go in for any winter sports?

Steve: Not really. I mean I walk a lot. But no jogging or playing indoor games. So that's the exercise I do. By the way I don't smoke and never drink alcohol, only soft drinks.

19 Read out what Steve does to keep fit.

20 Choose the right variant according to the text (ex. 18).

1. a) Steve hasn't changed a bit.
b) Steve has changed a lot.
2. a) Steve never suffers from anything.
b) Steve suffers from all illnesses imaginable.
3. a) Steve's legs hurt a lot.
b) Steve's legs hardly ever hurt.
4. a) Steve takes a lot of exercise.
b) Steve doesn't go in for sports regularly.
5. a) Steve keeps to a diet.
b) Steve doesn't keep to a diet.
6. a) Steve drives a car.
b) Steve rides a bike.

LET US TALK

- 21 Pretend you are a doctor. Let the classmates answer your questions about their health.
- 22 Retell the text (ex. 18) in your own words. Refer your retelling to the past.
- 23 Say what you should eat for good health.
- 24 Say what exercise you should take to keep fit.


LET US WRITE

- 25 You are sure to know some words for food and drink. Copy the table and fill it in.

Food		Drinks	
<i>Cold</i>	<i>Hot</i>	<i>Cold</i>	<i>Hot</i>

- 26 Write not less than 10 good rules to keep fit.
- 27 Do ex. 4, ex. 9 in writing.
- 28 Remember the last time you were ill. Describe it. (Write not less than 10 sentences.)
- 29 Learn to write these words.

to suffer (from), diet, to be on a diet, to keep to a diet, to fry, cream, soft, soft drink, cottage cheese, dairy products, bitter, definite, definitely, to ride (rode, ridden), bicycle (bike), (not) my (his) cup of tea

Listening Comprehension,  57, text "An Ill Turn"

Home Reading Lesson 17, text "George Mikes and His Book"

LESSON 18

Review 2

LET US TALK

- 1 Imagine that you are a teacher of geography. Use the map of Great Britain (see p. 161) and tell your imagined pupils all you can about Britain. (Lesson 12, ex. 16, ex. 18, ex. 19 can help you.)
- 2 Say all you can about the power of state in Great Britain, the Queen and Parliament. (Lesson 13, ex. 21, ex. 22 can help you.)
- 3 Say in what way the British differ from the people living on the continent. (Lesson 14, ex. 17, ex. 18 can help you.)
- 4 We are sure you have a younger brother/sister or a friend. But we are not sure they have good table manners. Can you teach them? (Lesson 14, ex. 17, ex. 19 can help you.)

- 5 Say what people should do to keep fit. (Lesson 15, ex. 19, ex. 21, Lesson 17, ex. 14, ex. 19 can help you.)
- 6 Work in pairs. Choose a partner and ask him/her questions about:
- his/her health;
 - his/her last illness;
 - his/her last visit to the doctor.

Don't forget to change over. (Lesson 16, ex. 21 and Lesson 17, ex. 8, ex. 18 can help you.)

LET US READ

- 7 Read the following text and say why Mr Martin often went to see his doctor.

MR MARTIN

Mr Martin had never married. He lived alone in a small house in a village situated in the south of Wales. Mr Martin never felt lonely. He was very much interested in many different things. He tried to get as much information as possible about the United Kingdom, the Royal Family and its history.

He wanted to know what the government was doing about the lives of poor people in big industrial cities. Mr Martin studied law seriously and often had long talks about the problems of power in the country with his neighbour,¹ a former lawyer. He had very interesting plans to offer, plans how to make the work of Parliament better. But he was especially interested in the problems of health.

Mr Martin had a lot of knowledge about health and medicine. He led a regular life and was always very careful about what he ate and drank. He hardly ever went out when the weather was cold because he was always afraid that he would fall ill. He was afraid of getting some terrible illness.

So he often went to see his doctor whom he respected very much and whom he definitely believed. But the doctor was getting very tired of Mr Martin's regular visits and his imagined illnesses. In fact Mr Martin was a healthy man, he seldom

¹ neighbour ['neɪbə] — сосед



caught a cold, he never had a headache, earache or pains in the stomach. But he thought he had all the illnesses imaginable.

One day Mr Martin hurried into the doctor's office and told him he was sure he had some terrible illness which he had read about in the newspaper. He showed the doctor the paper.

The doctor read it carefully and then said: "I'm surprised, Mr Martin, that you think you have this illness. There are no signs that you have it. As it is written here, people don't know when they have this illness. There are no symptoms ['sɪmptəmz] and people usually feel very well. They don't cough or sneeze, they have no pains in the head or in any other part of the body, their pulse is normal ['nɔːml], so is their blood pressure. It doesn't hurt them to move, to breathe or to swallow. So, please, don't be silly. You shouldn't worry."

Mr Martin was offended. "But that's just how I feel, doctor. I don't suffer from all these things either."

- 8 Find and read out the sentences to describe the pictures.
- 9 Find and read out from the text all the words and word combinations referring to the topic "Health".
- 10 Ask questions on the text for your classmates to answer them.
- 11 Give a short summary of the text.



SPORTS AND GAMES

LESSON 19

LET US REVIEW

- 1 Express the same ideas using *ought to*.

EXAMPLE: You should examine these pictures carefully.
You ought to examine these pictures carefully.

1. You should keep to a fruit diet.
2. You should eat more dairy products.
3. You should definitely visit your granny every week.
4. You should take some cream, cottage cheese and butter to your grandparents.
5. You should take your little sister to the eye specialist.
6. You should clean the flat with the vacuum cleaner.

- 2 Say what the children told their mother yesterday.

EXAMPLE: *Fanny:* Jack was excited.
Fanny told her mother Jack had been excited.

Jim: Nelly has already recovered.

Bill: Caroline nodded to me when I saw her.

Jack: The picture fell from the wall 3 days ago.

Ann: The doctor examined my throat.

Fred: It hurt me to swallow.

Tom: We have bought the medicine.

John: We felt excited.

Sue: Join us!

- 3 Say what the children asked their teacher last week.

EXAMPLE: *Carol:* Where does the sun rise?
Carol asked the teacher where the sun rose.

Kate: When will we go to see the Houses of Parliament?

Boris: Did Jack play the violin at school?

Andrew: Who does the book belong to?

Steve: Where is Nick's bicycle?

George: Who protected the little girl?

Pam: What separates England from the continent?

- 4 Fill in the table:

		my
	him	
she		
it		
	us	
		your
	them	

- 5 Choose the right word.

1. Look! I've bought the books. Shall I give (*their, them*) to you?
2. Pete, I'm talking to (*you, your*). Where are (*you, your*) keys?
3. Ann's little cousin is playing the piano. She can play (*it, its*) well.
4. Do you see the boy near the blackboard? Do you know (*him, his*)? — I do. But I don't remember (*him, his*) name.
5. I'm not sure it is (*their, them*) problem.
6. This is my dog Rex. (*It, Its*) tail is black-and-white.

6 Use the right pronoun to complete the sentences.

1. I don't know these men. Do you know ... ?
2. Where is Tom? I want to speak to
3. We live in Wales. ... parents live with
4. Ann, have you done ... homework? Have ... finished ... yet?
5. I have bought nice fresh bread. Will you take ... out of the bag?
6. They are in the garden. But where are ... children?

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

I	— my	— mine
he	— his	— his
she	— her	— hers
it	— its	— its
we	— our	— ours
you	— your	— yours
they	— their	— theirs



- Whose book is this?
- It's my book.
- Are you sure it is yours?
- Yes, I am. It's mine.



- Whose bicycles are they?
- They are our bikes. They are ours.

7 Complete the sentences.

EXAMPLE: It's my washing machine. It is mine.

1. It is our village. It is
2. They are his puppies. They are

3. It is her violin. It is
4. They are our chrysanthemums. They are
5. It is your guitar. It is
6. They are their sculptures. They are

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

+

Future Indefinite

He **will go** to bed
 They **will read** to you
 She **will call** me
 We **shall buy** a new sofa

Present Indefinite

when he **comes** home.
 when you **are** in bed.
 if she **arrives**.
 if we **get** the money.

-

She **will go** to the doctor if she **doesn't get** better.
 We **shall be** surprised if he **doesn't protect** her.
 They **will go** to the stadium if it **doesn't rain**.
 I **will play** the guitar if he **is not** in.

8 Begin or complete the sentences.

- a) 1. If it doesn't snow,
2. When they finish their job,
3. When we learn the poem,
4. If we go to the cinema,
5. If the weather is fine,
- b) 1. I will go shopping.
2. she will book a ticket.
3. they will eat pancakes with caviar.
4. he will explore the new land.
5. they will continue their work.

9 Say what they will do when the lesson is over.

EXAMPLE: When the lesson is over, Nick will go to the cinema.



- 10 Say what you will do if it doesn't rain.

EXAMPLE: I will go swimming if it doesn't rain.

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

a) Guess what these words mean:

cricket ['krɪkɪt]

golf [gɒlf]

club [klʌb]

rugby ['rʌɡbɪ]

college ['kɒlɪdʒ]

match [mætʃ]

athletics [æθ'letɪks]

horse-riding ['hɔːsraɪdɪŋ]

climbing ['klaɪmɪŋ]

university [ˌjuːnɪ'vɜːsɪti]

international [ˌɪntə'næʃnəl]

championship ['tʃæmpɪənʃɪp]

b) Look up the words in your vocabulary:

boat

boating

invent

probably

team

exist

lawn

widely

row

rowing

develop

spread

compete

competition

hold

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

boat [bəʊt] (*n*): a boat — boats, to go in a boat. Every summer they travel along the Thames in a boat.

boating: My cousins are fond of boating. Boating is a popular sport in Britain.

to go boating: It is so pleasant to go boating early in the morning.

row [rəʊ] (*v*): row — rowed. 'To row' means to move through the water in a boat with oars.¹ We rowed across the lake. Can you row a boat?

rowing: to go in for rowing. Rowing is popular in many European countries. My elder brother is a sportsman. He goes in for rowing.

invent [ɪn'vent] (*v*): invent — invented. 'To invent' means to make or think of something for the first time. — Who invented the telephone? — Alexander Bell did. He invented the telephone in 1876. Radio was invented by A. Popov in 1895.

develop [dɪ'veləp] (*v*): develop — developed, to develop a business. The government should develop new industries. I'd like to develop this idea.

probably ['prɒbəbli] (*adv*): You will probably win the game. John probably told his father all about it, but I'm not sure. We'll probably go on a trip this summer.

spread [spred] (*v*): spread — spread — spread. 1. The news of the discovery spread quickly. If I tell you this secret, don't spread it. The fire soon spread through the whole village. 2. Spread jam on your bread.

widespread: a widespread illness, a widespread sport.

team [ti:m] (*n*): a team — teams. A 'team' is a group of people acting together in a game. A football team, a basketball team, a volleyball team, a hockey team. John is in the school cricket team.

compete [kəm'pi:t] (*v*): compete — competed. 'To compete' means to try to win. The two girls competed for the first prize.

competition [kəm'pi:tʃn] (*n*): a competition — competitions, an important competition.

¹ oars [ɔ:z] — весла

to be in competition with: He was in competition with 10 others. Our team was in competition with three others for the championship. George is going to take part in the swimming competition.

exist [ɪg'zɪst] (*v*): exist — existed. 'To exist' means to live or to be real. Many people believe that God exists. We cannot exist without air, food and warmth. Man cannot exist for long without water.

lawn [lɔ:n] (*n*): a lawn — lawns, a green lawn. A lawn is an area [eəriə] of land covered with grass around the house. A lawn in front of the house. Lawn tennis is played on a lawn.

hold [həʊld] (*v*): hold — held — held. 'To hold' means to keep or to take in the hands or arms. If you hold my bag I will unlock the door. The girl was holding her father's hand. Hold your head up!

to hold a competition in smth: When did they hold a competition in boxing?

- 12** Read out the names of sports and games.

Competition, athletics, boating, climbing, mountain, probably, horse-riding, golf, ball, skating, rugby, row, team, volleyball, lawn tennis, cricket, basketball, skiing, hockey, develop, football, boat, compete, lawn, rowing.

- 13** Say it right. Make up as many true sentences as you can.

a) Radio		was invented	by A. Bell.
Football			in America.
The telephone			in England.
Fast food			by A. Popov.
b) Cricket		is spread	all over the world.
Boxing			in Britain.
Rugby			in Russia.
Hockey			in England.
Golf			
Football			
Skiing			

- 14 Say what game you will probably play next Monday.

EXAMPLE: I will probably play chess next Monday.

- 15 Name 5 or 6 widespread sports and games in Russia.

- 16 Use the following word combinations in the sentences of your own.

EXAMPLE: to develop one's body
A lot of exercises develop our bodies.

to develop a plan, to develop one's business, to develop one's ideas, to develop one's imagination, to develop a new industry

- 17 Fill in the words *boat (boating)*, *row (rowing)*, *team*, *college*, *international*, *competition*, *lawn*.

1. ... and ... are popular sports in Britain.
2. Our football ... took part in the ... last year.
3. There is a green ... in front of our cottage.
4. Where do you keep your fishing ...?
5. He goes in for sports and takes part in all ... competitions.
6. Can you ...?
7. Are you a member of your ... cricket team?

LET US READ AND LEARN

- 18 Listen to the poem "Selfish",¹ □□ 58. Then read and learn it by heart.

SELFISH

(after Caroline Graham)

This is mine!
That's yours!
Don't touch mine!
Get your own.

¹ selfish ['selfɪʃ] — эд. эгоист

This is mine.

That's yours.

That's yours.

Hey, what are you doing?

What are you doing with that?

That's mine!

Hey, what are you doing?

What are you doing with that?

That's his!

Hey, what are you doing?

What are you doing with that?

That's hers!

What's mine is mine.

What's yours is yours.

What's his is his.

What's hers is hers.

What's ours is ours.

What's theirs is theirs.

LET US READ

19 Read the text and answer the question at its end.

POPULAR BRITISH SPORTS AND GAMES

The British people like everyone else like sports and games. But if they are asked to name their favourite sport they will probably name football, cricket and tennis, though many of them go in for such sports as golf and hockey, athletics and climbing, horse-riding and boating, rugby and rowing.

Britain invented and developed many of the sports and games which are now played all over the world. Football is one of them. Probably the most popular sport nowadays was first developed in England. It is spread all over the country — in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their national teams compete with each other every year. They take part in different competitions. The two best teams play in the Cup Final at Wembley Stadium in London. It is one of the most important

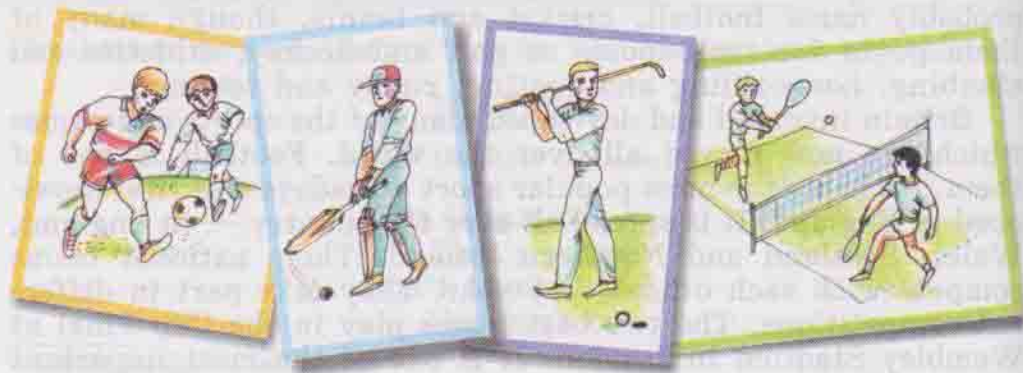
football matches of the year. National teams of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland take part in European competitions and other international matches. There are many football clubs all over Britain.

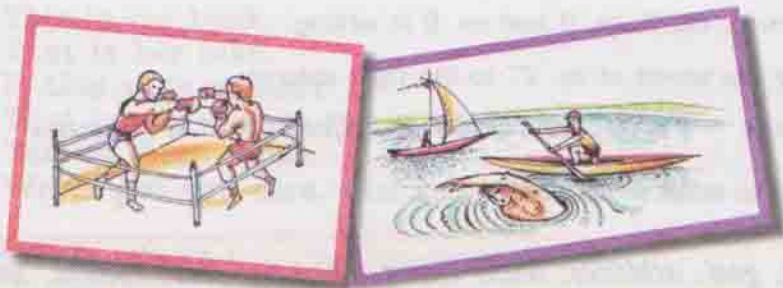
Cricket is another popular summer sport. It is sometimes called the English national game. It is known that people played cricket in England as early as 1550. Many cricket clubs were founded in the 18th century. Nowadays this summer game, which is typically British, is played in schools, colleges and universities and in most towns and villages of Britain. Teams play weekly games from late April to the end of September. Cricket is a very long game, and quite dangerous. It is a slow game too. International cricket matches can last for 5 days. Cricket is not played only by men. Girls and women play this game too.

Boxing as a British sport is one of the oldest. It existed even in Saxon times. Golf was developed in Scotland and now is widely spread all over Britain. Tennis, or lawn tennis, is another popular game in Britain. It was first played in England in 1872 and the first championship at Wimbledon was in 1877. Nowadays every summer in June, the British hold their famous International Tennis Championship at Wimbledon, in west London.

Swimming, boating and sailing have always been popular in Britain and are enjoyed by thousands of people. But the British are less interested in skiing and skating, typically Russian types of sport. Can you explain why?

20 Read out the sentences to describe the pictures.





LET US TALK

- 21 Ask questions on the text for your classmates to answer.
- 22 Speak about: a) popular British sports and games; b) sports and games popular in Russia.

LET US WRITE

- 23 Express the following in English.

1) Если я буду чувствовать себя плохо, я пойду к врачу.
2) Когда мои родители вернутся, мы пойдем смотреть соревнования по гребле.
3) Если не будет дождя, мы будем играть в теннис на лужайке перед домом.
4) Если Ник будет дома в 6, мы посмотрим футбольный матч по телевизору вместе.
5) Когда папа придет домой, мы пообедаем и поедем на стадион.
6) Если наша команда будет много тренироваться, мы выиграем эти соревнования.

- 24 Use the right form of the pronoun to complete the sentences.

1) This is (*my, mine*) team. 2) The picture is (*my, mine*).
3) Is (*her, hers*) boat big or small? 4) (*Our, Ours*) skates are better than (*your, yours*).
5) She is an old friend of (*my, mine*). 6) Where are (*their, theirs*) children? 7) Is he a friend of (*your, yours*)?


25 Do ex. 1, ex. 2, ex. 3 and ex. 9 in writing.

26 Refer the words of ex. 27 to the right column.

Nouns Verbs Adverbs Adjectives Pronouns

27 Learn to write these words.

cricket, golf, athletics, horse-riding, climbing, club, college, university, international, rugby, boat, boating, to go boating, to row, rowing, to invent, to develop, probably, to spread (spread, spread), team, to compete, competition, to exist, lawn, to hold (held, held), mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs

Listening Comprehension,  59, text "You've Won"

Home Reading Lesson 18, text "From the History of Sport"

LESSON 20

LET US REVIEW

1 Look through the words and then read out the words in alphabetical order: beginning first with 'a', then with 'b', 'c', 'd', etc.

Boat, among, row, invite, develop, probably, rowing, spread, team, compete, exist, lawn, hold, cricket, competition, golf, club, rugby, college, boating, arrival, match, athletics, horse-riding, climbing, university, international, championship.

2 Name all sports and games you know.

3 Express the same ideas in another way.

EXAMPLE: This is my old boat.
This old boat is mine.

1. This is my book.
2. That is her bike.
3. Is this your money?
4. That is our dog, it is not their dog.
5. This is their house.
6. We've got two cars. Our car is white. Their car is red.

4 Look at the pictures and say whose things they are.

EXAMPLE: The spoons, fork and knives are Betty's.



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

My uncles	is are	fond of	boating.
My elder brother			rowing.
My friends			cricket.
My little sister			golf.
That boy			rugby.
The girl			horse-riding.
			climbing.
			this hockey team.

- 6 Say what you will do if the weather is fine (not less than 10 sentences).

EXAMPLE: If the weather is fine we shall go for a walk.

- 7 Look at the pictures and say that you are not sure, but think that these children go in for the following kinds of sport.

EXAMPLE: Probably, Nelly goes in for running.



- 8 Say when they were invented.

Cars	was/were	invented	in the 19th century.
Spaceships			
Radio			
Telegraph			
Telephone			
Television			
Computers			in the 20th century.

- 9 Say what the government should develop.

The government should develop

new industries.
culture.
the economy.
business.
the food industry.
the film industry.

10 The Browns are in London. Say when they will go home.

EXAMPLE: Ted will go home after he visits the British Museum.

Ted	to visit the British Museum.
Fred	to buy return tickets.
Mr Brown	to finish their business.
Mrs Brown	to visit the National Gallery.
The Browns	to see the English Prime Minister.
Susie	to speak to the famous English professor. to play the final game of cricket.

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

I — myself	we — ourselves
you — yourself	you — yourselves
he — himself	they — themselves
she — herself	
it — itself	

Tom looked at **himself** in the mirror.
I'd like to know more about **you**. Tell me about **yourself**.
Mrs Grey is rather old. **She** sometimes talks to **herself**.
I am not angry with you. I am angry with **myself**.

11 Make the sentences complete using *myself*, *himself*, etc.

1. Be careful. Don't burn
2. Betty never thinks about other people, she only thinks about
3. When we are alone we sometimes talk to
4. He fell off his bike but didn't hurt
5. Fred and Sam! When you ride your bikes, be careful and look after

12 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words and word combinations mean:

international [ˌɪntəˈnæʃnəl]	college ['kɒlɪdʒ]
football player	match [mætʃ]
practically [ˈpræktɪkəli]	student ['stjuːdənt]
sportsmen ['spɔːtsmən]	result [rɪ'zʌlt]

b) Look up the words in your vocabulary:

coach	follow	draw
train	following	punish
training	trouble (<i>n</i>)	punishment
excellent	trouble (<i>v</i>)	throw
receive	race	

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

train [treɪn] (*v*): train — trained — trained. 'To train' means to teach or learn how to do something. We trained the dog to bark¹ when it wants to go out. Every morning Nick spends 2 hours training for the game. The man trained the team for the competition.

training ['treɪnɪŋ] (*n*): 'Training' is a course of special exercises, practice, food, etc.; to keep sportsmen healthy and fit

to be in/out of training: He has been out of training for 3 months.

coach [kəʊtʃ] (*n*): 'A coach' is a teacher or trainer (a person who trains sportsmen for games, competitions).

¹ to bark [bɑ:k] — лаять

Mr Smith is the coach of our swimming team. His father is a baseball coach.

trouble ['trʌbl] (v): trouble — troubled — troubled. 'To trouble' means to worry. I am troubled by the news of my friend's illness. Does your headache still trouble you? May I trouble you for a glass of water? Don't trouble to meet me.

trouble (n): trouble — troubles. 'Trouble' is a difficult or dangerous situation. Will it be much trouble for you to do this? Did it give you much trouble? Life is full of troubles.

to get into trouble: Nick is a boy who always gets into trouble. Be careful! Don't get into trouble!

race [reɪs] (n): a race — races, to have a race, to run a race, to run a race with *smb*, to lose a race, to win a race. How often do they have boat races? Dan won the race because he is the best swimmer in the team.

excellent [ɪksələnt] (adj): excellent work, excellent health, an excellent wife. 'Excellent' is very, very good. The teacher told Dick's parents that his work in arithmetic was excellent.

draw [drɔ:] (n): a draw — draws

to end in a draw: The game ended in a draw (neither side won). Did the basketball game end in a draw? Our football team has had five wins and two draws this season.

receive [rɪ'si:v] (v): receive — received. 'To receive' means to get. When did you receive the letter (news, telegram)? He received a good education. The lake receives water from this river. Jack received a book for his birthday. I haven't received a letter from Jim recently.

to receive people (businessmen, teachers, guests): The host of the party received his guests at the door. When are you receiving the delegation from Britain?

punish ['pʌnɪʃ] (v): punish — punished. 'To punish' means to make a person suffer for the wrong he has done. Careless drivers should be punished.

punishment ['pʌnɪʃmənt] (n): punishment — punishments.

- 'Punishment' is the act of punishing. His punishment was very serious, he had to work in the garden for two hours.
- follow** [ˈfɒləʊ] (*v*): follow — followed — followed. 'To follow' means to go or come after. The boy trained his dog not to follow him across the busy street. Spring follows winter. Does Monday follow Sunday? You go first and I will follow you. Follow this road until you reach the church then turn left. To follow a story (a text). The students followed the story with interest. Do you follow me?
- following** [ˈfɒləʊɪŋ] (*adj*): the following day (week, month). The child was sick in the evening, but on the following day he seemed quite well again. What are you doing the following week?
- throw** [θrəʊ] (*v*): throw — threw — thrown. Is it my turn to throw? He threw the ball a 100 metres. Throw me the ball. She threw off her clothes and jumped into the water.

13 Give it a name:

- to go or come after;
- to teach or learn how to do something;
- a person who trains sportsmen;
- to worry;
- a difficult or dangerous situation;
- very, very good;
- to get something;
- to make a person suffer for the wrong he has done;
- the act of punishing.

14 Think of the meaning of the following phrase. How can you say it in Russian?

Don't trouble trouble until trouble troubles you.

15 Answer the following questions using the new words and word combinations.

1. Who trains sportsmen for international competitions?
2. What do we call members of the football team?
3. What do sportsmen do to keep fit, to be in excellent form?
4. How does the game end if the result is 0:0?

5. What can a coach say to his sportsman if he hasn't done any training for a long time?
6. What kind of student is a boy or girl if he (she) gets very, very good marks?
7. What kind of competition do sportsmen have if two or more boats compete with each other?
8. If you are a teacher, will you use any punishments? How will you punish your students?

16 A sportsman who plays football is a football player. What do we call a sportsman who:

- plays basketball?
- plays volleyball?
- plays cricket?
- plays golf?
- plays tennis?
- plays rugby?

17 Make the sentences complete using: *trouble (n)*, *trouble (v)*, *receive (v)*, *follow (v)*, *following (adj)*.

1. Does your stomach still ... you?
2. May I ... you for a cup of coffee?
3. Do you know the ... people: Mary Kelley, Don Smith?
4. What information have you ... ?
5. Never ... such a bad example.
6. When did you ... this letter?

LET US READ AND LEARN

18 Listen to the song "If It Snows", ☎ 60.

IF IT SNOWS

If it snows, if it snows,
 What'll you do? What'll you do?
 I'll go skiing if it snows,
 That's what I will do.

If it rains, if it rains,
What'll you do? What'll you do?
I'll stay at home if it rains,
That's what I will do.

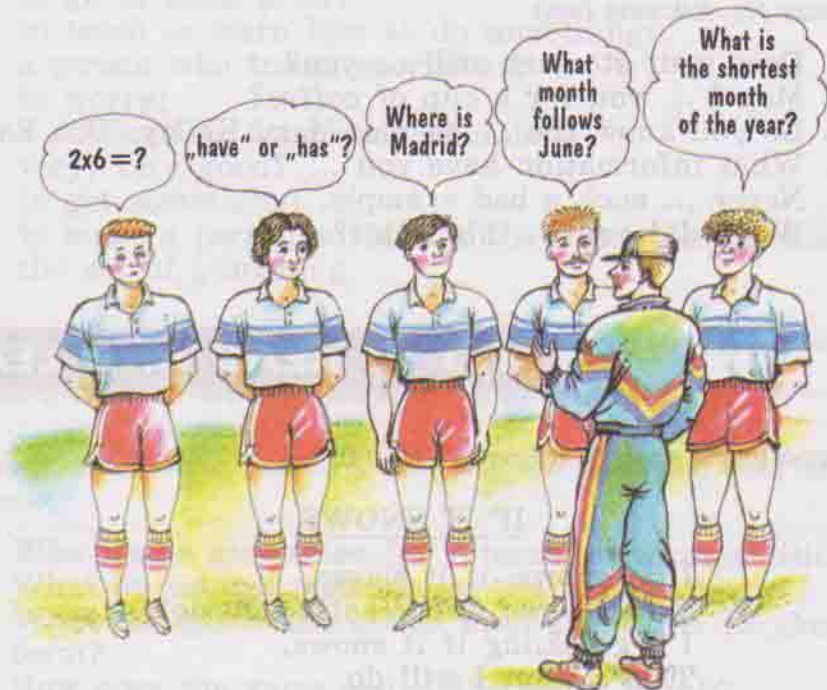
LET US READ

- 19 Read the text and say what is the right answer to the Professor's question and why the text is called "He Was Only Wrong by Two!".

HE WAS ONLY WRONG BY TWO!

Jack was the football coach at an American college. He always tried to find good football players for his team. Jack trained his players very well.

They were good at running, jumping, swimming, rowing and playing different games. They often took part in races and practically always won. All Jack's players were tall strong men,





excellent sportsmen and just nice people. They hardly ever gave him trouble and the college team was the best in their state. Regular training, keeping to a diet and a lot of exercises were very important for the sportsmen. They always followed the coach's advice and received good and excellent results in all home and international competitions and matches. They seldom lost a game, hardly ever ended matches in a draw. In fact they practically always won.

The only trouble with some of his football players was their poor knowledge of many school subjects because the sportsmen were often poor at maths, English, etc. and it was not always easy for them to become college students.

One day the coach brought an excellent young football player to the Professor of the college. The Professor had to ask the young player a few questions. The Professor chose very easy questions but the boy couldn't answer them. At last the Professor asked:

"Well, what's five times seven?¹"

The student thought for a long time and then answered: "Thirty-six."

¹ five times seven = 5×7 (пятью семь)

The Professor shook his head and looked at the coach. "It's impossible!" he said. "I don't want to punish your team. I understand he can throw a ball very well but, alas,¹ he doesn't know mathematics at all. He can't be a student."

But the coach seriously asked: "Oh, please, sir! Let him become a student. He was only wrong by two."

- 20** Read out the sentences to describe the pictures.
- 21** Put the sentences in a logical order and use them as a plan to retell the text.
1. The coach said the new student was only wrong by two.
 2. The coach's sportsmen had a very poor knowledge of all the school subjects.
 3. The coach had the best college football team in his state.
 4. The football players had regular training to keep fit.

LET US TALK

- 22** Pretend you are: **a)** the Professor; **b)** the coach; **c)** the new football player and retell the story.
- 23** Discuss the question if the Professor should take the new student into the college.
- 24** Choose a partner and talk on the following: "Sport in Our Life."

LET US WRITE

- 25** Use the following word combinations and write questions beginning with: *what, where, when, why, how, how often.*

To train regularly, to receive letters, a college coach, to punish the younger brother, to follow mother's advice, to trouble the Professor, to end in a draw, to become an excellent student.

¹ alas [ə'la:s] — увы

26 Express the following in English.

- 1) Если наш тренер придет в 5.15, мы начнем тренироваться вовремя.
- 2) Если мой друг уедет в деревню к своему двоюродному брату, он попадет в беду снова.
- 3) Если матч кончится вничью, пошли мне телеграмму.
- 4) Когда он придет на стадион, он будет играть в гольф.
- 5) Когда команда выиграет игру, она получит приз.
- 6) Когда начнется игра, он бросит мяч.

27 Write a short story about your favourite sport or game.

28 Learn to write these words.

to train, training, coach, trouble (to get into trouble), race, excellent, draw, to end in a draw, to receive, to punish, punishment, to follow, following, to throw (threw, thrown)

Listening Comprehension, 61, text "An Excellent Student"

Home Reading Lesson 19, text "Two Ways to Count to Ten"

1. The victim had been... of deep...
2. The other... together...
3. The... to... together...
4. The... will... together...
5. The... will... together...
6. The... will... together...
7. The... will... together...

1. His... ..	0:0	...
2. Bill... ..	0:0	...
3.	0:0	...
4.	0:0	...

LESSON 21

LET US REVIEW

- 1 Say what you will buy or where you will go if you win (receive, have) a lot of money.

EXAMPLE: If I receive a lot of money, I will go travelling.

- 2 Make the following sentences complete.

EXAMPLE: I'll throw him a ball when he joins us.

- I'll throw him a ball when
- She will speak to her coach when
- They will train regularly when
- I won't trouble Mother when
- We'll take part in the boat race when
- Mrs Brown will punish Jim when
- I'll follow your advice when

- 3 Say how the games ended.

EXAMPLE: The game of football ended in a draw.

game of football	0:0
game of cricket	0:0
game of rugby	0:0
game of basketball	0:0
game of volleyball	0:0

- 4 Look at the pictures and say what Mrs Green received the other day.



- 5 Say the things you have bought are really very, very good.

EXAMPLE: I have bought an excellent sweater.

- 6 Express the same idea in a different way. Follow the example.

EXAMPLE: The book belongs to me. It's mine.

1. The violin belongs to Fred.
2. The guitar belongs to him.
3. The piano belongs to Mrs Green.
4. The painting belongs to my granny.
5. The sculpture belongs to Roger.
6. The flute belongs to her.
7. The cups belong to us.

- 7 Say that people *always* (*never*) do the following action themselves.

EXAMPLE: Liz always cooks herself.

1. Liz always cooks
2. Bill never drives the car
3. Janet always cleans the carpet with the vacuum cleaner
... .

4. Bob and Sam are small but they always write letters to their grandparents
5. The children always wash up
6. Colin never turns on TV

8 Say that you (Nelly, we, they) also like (do) the same.

EXAMPLE: Jack always trains in the morning. So does Kate.

1. Jack always trains in the morning. (*Kate*)
2. Pete can play rugby very well. (*We*)
3. Bob and Kate were in the City yesterday. (*Polly*)
4. Albert has done his homework. (*I*)
5. They got excellent marks. (*Ted*)
6. Caroline plays the flute badly. (*You*)
7. Alice has received a letter from him lately. (*Betty*)

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

Neither does she/do we.

Bill can't play the flute.
 I am not tired.
 We weren't at home at 3.
 I haven't got her address.
 They won't play golf.
 He didn't train yesterday.
 He doesn't buy dairy products at the supermarket.

Neither can John.
 Neither are we.
 Neither was she.
 Neither has Ann.
 Neither will we.
 Neither did Jack.
 Neither do I.

9 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

EXAMPLE: Ann can't cook. Neither can Rob.

1. ...		am	...
2. ...		is	...
3. ...		are	...
4. ...		was	...
5. ...	So	were	...
6. ...	Neither	do	...
7. ...		does	...
8. ...		did	...
		can	
		will	
		have	
		has	

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

We buy white bread and brown bread **at the baker's.**
 We buy flour, sugar, rice and salt **at the grocer's.**
 We buy meat (pork, beef), sausages **at the butcher's.**
 We buy fish **at the fishmonger's.**¹
 We buy fruit and vegetables **at the greengrocer's.**
 We buy dairy products (milk, cream, etc.) **at the dairy.**²
 We buy biscuits, cakes **at the confectionery.**³
 We buy sweets and chocolates **at the sweet shop.**

10 Answer the following questions.

1. What can you buy at the baker's?
2. What can you buy at the butcher's?
3. You buy sweets at the greengrocer's, don't you?
4. Where can you buy cottage cheese?
5. You can buy vegetables at the greengrocer's. What else can you buy there?
6. Where can you buy fish?

¹ at the fishmonger's ['fɪʃmɑŋgəz] — в рыбном магазине (отделе)

² at the dairy ['deəri] — в молочном магазине (отделе)

³ at the confectionery [kən'fekʃnəri] — в кондитерской

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!



1. a **bottle** of milk (water, juice, oil)



2. a **can** of lemonade (pepsi, coca-cola)



3. a **packet** of tea (biscuits)



4. a **jar** of jam (honey, coffee)



5. a **tin** of fruit (meat)



6. a **bar** of chocolate



7. a **loaf** (loaves) of bread



8. a **bag** of sugar, flour



9. a **carton** of yoghurt, cream


10. a **pound** of bacon

11. a **kilo** of meat

- 11 Yesterday Mrs White went shopping. At the supermarket¹ she bought many things. What did she buy?

She bought: — ... of cream — ... of bread
— ... of tomato ketchup — ... of flour
— ... of milk — ... of tea
— ... of soup — ... of meat

LET US READ AND LEARN

- 12 Listen to the dialogues,  62. Read, learn them by heart and act them out.

AT THE GREENGROCER'S

Jane: And now we're going to buy some vegetables. Let's cross the road. There's the greengrocer's over there.

Greengrocer: Good morning, madam. What can I do for you?

Jane: I want a large cabbage,² please, and half a kilo of carrots.

Greengrocer: Yes, madam. Anything else?

Jane: Some fruit, please, six of those oranges and a kilo of these apples.

Greengrocer: Any grapes,³ madam?

Jane: No, nothing else, thank you.

(*On their way to the grocer's.*)

Jill: There is little flour left. Will you go to the grocer's and buy a bag of flour and some sugar, please?

Ann: Shall I also buy a bag of sugar?

Jill: Could you buy two and a packet of tea?

Ann: We haven't got any rice. What about salt?

Jill: There is a lot. But you can buy a bottle of vinegar⁴ and two bottles of oil. Is that OK?

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

¹ supermarket ['sju:pə,mɑ:kɪt] — магазин самообслуживания

² a cabbage ['kæbɪdʒ] — кочан капусты

³ grapes [greɪps] — виноград

⁴ vinegar ['vɪnɪgə] — уксус

a) Guess what these words and word combinations mean:

bacon ['beɪkən]

rice [raɪs]

a sweet shop

to do some (the) shopping

sausages ['sɔːsɪdʒɪz]

company ['kʌmpəni]

hopefully (hope + -ful + -ly)

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

pork

a bit

wrap

kilo

tie

change

fat

cut

piece

beef

pay

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

piece [piːs] (*n*): a piece — pieces, a piece of furniture, a piece of advice, a piece of paper, a piece of cake. There are pieces of broken glass all over the floor. How big piece of cake would you like? Let me give you a piece of advice.

pound [paʊnd] (*n*): 1. 'A pound' is a piece (unit) of money in Great Britain. — How much is it? — It is ten pounds. 2. A measure of weight.¹ Sugar was sold by the pound in Britain but most weights now are metric.

pay [peɪ] (*v*): pay — paid — paid, paying. 'To pay' is to give money for the goods bought. Did you pay 2 pounds for that book? I paid the money yesterday. You must pay me at once.

a bit [bɪt] (*adv*) (= a little): a bit tired. Wait a bit! That's a bit too much to pay. Your answer is a bit too long. Aren't we a bit early?

fat [fæt] (*adj*): fat — fatter — (the) fattest, a fat man, fat cheeks, fat meat. That man is not very fat. The child has got fat cheeks. I don't like fat meat. You'll get even fatter if you eat all those sweets. A fat cat sat on a mat² and ate a fat rat.³

¹ a measure ['meɪʒə] of weight [weɪt] — мера веса (≈ 450 г)

² mat [mæt] — половичок, коврик

³ rat [ræt] — крыса

pork [pɔ:k] (*n*): 'Pork' is the meat of a pig used as food. How often does your granny cook pork? My grandparents don't like pork.

cut [kʌt] (*v*): cut — cut — cut, cutting. 'To cut' means to divide. Laura cut the pie into six pieces. I cut my foot. We have to cut the grass today. Don't cut your fingers on the broken glass. This knife won't cut. The boys cut the cake in two and ate half each.

wrap [ræp] (*v*): wrap — wrapped — wrapped, wrapping, to wrap something. Did you put the book in a box and wrap it up in brown paper? They offered to wrap the shoes in the shop, but I wanted to wear them at once.

beef [bi:f] (*n*): 'Beef' is the meat of a cow used as food. Beefsteak ['bifsteik] is a thick piece of beef for frying.

tie [tai] (*v*): tie — tied — tied, tying. Is your little brother learning how to tie his own shoes? He tied his dog to the door.

tie (*n*): I have bought a tie as a birthday present for John.

change [tʃeɪndʒ] (*n*): 'Change' is notes,¹ coins given to you if you pay more (the difference between the price of things bought and the money you've paid). Can you give me change for a £1 note? I have no small change. If you buy something that costs three pence and pay for it with a pound, you'll get ninety-seven pence change.

14 Read the question in A, choose and read aloud the right answer in B.

A

1. Does your mother often buy pork?
2. Who usually goes to the baker's in your family?
3. What do people buy at the fishmonger's?
4. Does your brother like sausages?
5. That sportsman is very fat, isn't he?

B

- Five pounds and fifty pence.
Of course, he could.
They usually buy two loaves of bread.
Yes, he does.
Yes, she does. We like fried pork for dinner.
My sister does.
Oh, yes, he is.
They buy fish, caviar and

¹ notes [nəʊts] — банкноты (бумажные деньги)

6. How many loaves of bread do they buy every day?
7. How much did she pay for that nice piece of beef?
8. Could the grocer give her the change?

other things at the fishmonger's.

15 Make up as many true sentences as you can. Use the following:

- That's a bit too much to pay for ...
- I paid ... pounds for that ...
- He wrapped ... in ... paper.

EXAMPLE: That's a bit too much to pay for the caviar.
I paid 2 pounds for that toy.
He wrapped the book in brown paper.

16 Look at the pictures and say what Nelly is cutting.



- 17 Read the text and say what the butcher thought of Mary Poppins's visit.

AT THE BUTCHER'S

Mary Poppins is doing some shopping with the children. She has a long shopping list. They have already been to the grocer's and have bought sugar, bacon, salt and rice. They have also been to the fishmonger's and have bought fish for supper. They have been to the baker's and have bought two loaves of white bread. Now Mary finds she will have to go to the butcher's to buy some meat.

"Two pounds of sausages, please, and some best pork," said Mary Poppins. "Sorry, we are in a hurry."

The butcher was a fat friendly man. He was also large and red, rather like one of his own sausages.



"In a hurry," he said to Mary Poppins. "Well, that's a pity! I hoped you had come to talk a bit. We, butchers, you know, like a bit of company. But if you are in a hurry, of course... Two pounds, did you say? Right." And he cut off some sausages and wrapped them up first in white and then in brown

paper. "And I have a very nice piece of pork here. Have a look."

"That looks very good. How much is it?"

"Well, four pounds. So, that comes to eight pounds with the sausages. Is that all right?"

"Yes, thank you."

"Anything else?" he said hopefully. "Maybe some beef?"

"Not today," said Mary Poppins.

The man tied up the parcel and gave it to her.

"Bad weather," he said.

"Don't believe we're going to get any summer at all," answered Mary Poppins. She paid the money and got the change, then they went out of the shop.

- 18** Ask 6 questions on the text.
- 19** Read the talk between the butcher and Mary Poppins in the reported speech.
- 20** Read out the sentences from the text to describe:
- the butcher;
 - the talk about the weather.


LET US TALK

- 21** Say what shops Mary Poppins visited that day and what she had bought.
- 22** Think of a dialogue between:
- a) Mary Poppins and the grocer;
 - b) Mary Poppins and the fishmonger;
 - c) Mary Poppins and the baker.
- 23** Say when you last went shopping, where you went and what you bought.

LET US WRITE

- 24 Do ex. 2, ex. 3 in writing.
- 25 Do ex. 7, 8, 9 (5-6 sentences) in writing.
- 26 Express the following in English.
- 1) Он храбро защищался. 2) Неожиданно она увидела себя в зеркало. 3) Он очень маленький. Он не может одеваться сам. 4) Она всегда говорит только о себе. 5) По утрам я готовлю завтрак сама. 6) Я видела это сама. 7) Я видела его самого.
- 27 Describe your last visit to the sweet shop. Use your imagination.
- 28 Learn how to write these words.

piece, pound, to pay (paid, paid), a bit, pork, fat, to cut (cut, cut), to wrap (wrapped, wrapped), beef, to tie, change

Listening Comprehension,  63, text "A Laconic Answer"

Home Reading Lesson 20, text "A Trip to Britain"

LESSON 22

LET US REVIEW

- 1 Say where you usually buy: *pork, bread, vegetables, beef, butter, milk, sweets, meat, cheese, fish.*

EXAMPLE: I usually buy pork at the butcher's.

- 2 Yesterday your mother went shopping.

a) She bought a bottle of oil, a loaf of bread, a can of coca-cola, a packet of tea, a bar of chocolate, a tin of meat, a jar of jam. Say where she bought all these things.

EXAMPLE: Mother bought a bottle of oil at the grocer's.

b) But she forgot to buy something. Ask her about it.

EXAMPLE: Did you forget to buy a bottle of juice?

- 3 How many sentences can you make, using the words: *fat, a bit, cut, wrap, piece, pound, pay, change*? Say them for your classmates to agree or disagree.

EXAMPLE: P₁: That cat is very fat.
P₂: That's right. It is very fat.

- 4 Pretend you are a teacher. Ask your classmates where and what they usually buy.

EXAMPLE: Where do you usually buy sweets?
What do you usually buy at the fishmonger's?

- 5 Give Miss Maple's answers to the baker's questions.

Baker: Good afternoon, madam. What can I do for you?

Miss Maple:

Baker: Brown bread or white bread?

Miss Maple:

Baker: How many loaves would you like?

Miss Maple:

Baker: Shall I wrap them up or put them in a plastic bag?

Miss Maple:

- 6 Now pretend that one of you is a baker, the other is Miss Maple. Act out the conversation. Don't forget to change over.

- 7 Think of 2 or 3 more questions which the baker could ask Miss Maple.

- 8 Read the example. Complete the sentences with the pronouns that rhyme with the noun before them.

EXAMPLE: This sign is
This sign is mine.

1. Those flowers are
2. Those doors are
3. These teddy bears are
4. These furs are
5. That quiz¹ is

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

One and ones in place of countable nouns.

Don't use that knife! Use this clean **one**.

This book is green, that **one** is red.

I don't want to wear my old shoes. I want to wear my new **ones**.

The children I like to teach are the **ones** who like to learn.

We don't use **one** in place of an **uncountable** noun. In this case we repeat the **noun** or use **no noun** at all.

Don't use that **milk**. Use this **fresh milk**.

Don't put that **butter** in the porridge. Use this **fresh**.

9 Use *one* or *ones* where possible.

1. Which shirts would you like to see? — The ... on the second shelf.²
2. Which shoes do you like best? — The red
3. Which computer do you use? — The ... in the central office.
4. Pour away³ some dirty water and get some clean

¹ a quiz [kwiz] — проверочная работа

² shelf [ʃelf] — полка

³ pour away [ə'wei] — вылей

5. I think my parents will sell their old car and buy a new ...
 6. Please pass me that plate. — Which ...?
 7. Which jeans are you going to buy? — The most expensive ...

10 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what the following words mean:

a supermarket ['sjʊ:pə,mɑ:kɪt], ready-made clothes

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

store	pure	cotton
cost	department	wool
blanket	necessary	woollen
towel	sheet	
pillow	price	

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

store [stɔ:] (*n*): a store — stores. 'A store' is a place where goods¹ are sold. A store is a large shop. A clothing store, a furniture store, a grocery store. Where did Mother go? She went to the clothing store. Jack walked into a store to buy a hat.

department [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt] (*n*): a department — departments. 'A department' is a separate part. 1. The English department at school will have three new teachers this autumn. Is the police department part of the city government? 2. In a very big shop there are numerous departments — the food department, the men's clothing department, the grocery department, etc.

a **department store** is a large shop with many departments for different kinds of goods. Where is the nearest department store?

cost [kɒst] (*v*): cost — cost — cost. A motorcar costs a great deal of money. I can't buy it; it costs too much. This cost me 1000 pounds. How much does it cost you

¹ goods [gudz] — товар, товары

to keep a car? It will cost you a lot of money to fly to Paris. Carelessness may cost you your life. How much does it cost? It costs a lot.

price [praɪs] (*n*): a price — prices. 'Price' is a sum of money for which a thing is offered, sold or bought. High price, low price. What price did you pay for the house? What is the price of this suit? Are eggs sold at a high price? Prices are going up.

necessary [ˈnesɪsəri] (*adj*): necessary — more necessary — (the) most necessary. — What is necessary for good health? — Proper food and rest,¹ I think. Sleep is necessary for health. It is not necessary for you to come to school on Sundays. It is a day off.

cotton [ˈkɒtn] (*n*): Cotton is used to make cloth.² Cotton clothes, cotton oil, cotton goods.

blanket [ˈblæŋkɪt] (*n*): a blanket — blankets. Blankets are used on beds to keep people warm. Ted's blanket is always on the floor when he sleeps. I haven't got a warm blanket.

sheet [ʃi:t] (*n*): a sheet — sheets. 'A sheet' is a large piece of cotton cloth. Put clean sheets on the bed. A person usually sleeps with one sheet under and another over him. We've got ten cotton sheets.

towel [ˈtaʊəl] (*n*): a towel — towels, a clean towel, to dry something with/on a towel. Her towel is always clean. Dry yourself with a towel! Dry your hands on the towel.

pillow [ˈpɪləʊ] (*n*): a pillow — pillows. Pillows are used to put one's head on when resting or sleeping. A soft pillow, a hard pillow, a small pillow. Pillows in Britain and Russia are different.

wool [wʊl] (*n*): 'Wool' is the soft hair of the sheep and some other animals. — Where do you get wool from? — We get it from Australia and Scotland. When people have backache they often wear wool next to the skin.³

woollen [ˈwʊlən] (*adj*): Woollen things are made of wool. Woollen blankets, a woollen coat, a woollen sweater. Have

¹ rest [rest] — отдых

² cloth [klɔ:θ] — ткань

³ skin [skɪn] — кожа (человека)

you got a red woollen coat? He doesn't like to sleep under a woollen blanket.

pure [pjʊə] (*adj*): pure — purer — the purest, pure water, pure milk. I bought a tie of pure silk. Her dress is made of pure wool.

11 Give it a name:

- things which are made of wool;
- something that is used on beds to keep people warm;
- a large shop;
- a sum of money for which a thing is sold;
- the soft hair of the sheep;
- a large shop with many departments;
- something that is used to cover a bed;
- something that is used to put one's head on;
- water and only water.

12 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

It is/isn't necessary for	me	to come here	on Sunday.
	you	to go shopping	
	them	to do the shopping	on Saturday.
	her	to go there by car	
	him	to pay for it	
	us	to receive money	
		to train this team	
		to buy it	

13 Complete the following sentences:

a) What's the price of

EXAMPLE: What's the price of this red blouse?

b) It will cost you a lot of money

EXAMPLE: It will cost you a lot of money to buy a new TV set.

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

British Money

There are a *hundred pence* (*p* [pi:]) in a *pound*.

COINS



- a 50 *p* coin = fifty *pence* or 50 *p*
- a 20 *p* coin = twenty *pence* or 20 *p*
- a 10 *p* coin = ten *pence* or 10 *p*
- a 5 *p* coin = five *pence* or 5 *p*
- a 2 *p* coin = two *pence* or 2 *p*
- a 1 *p* coin = one *pence* or 1 *p*
- a one *pound* coin = one (a) *pound*
- a two *pound* coin = two *pounds*
- a five *pound* coin = five *pounds*

NOTES

- a 50 *pound* note = fifty *pounds* = £50
- a 20 *pound* note = twenty *pounds* = £20
- a 10 *pound* note = ten *pounds* = £10
- a 5 *pound* note = five *pounds* = £5

- 17 Look at the pictures and say what their prices are.

EXAMPLE: The dress costs twenty-five pounds.



95 p.



\$ 20



\$ 350



£ 78



\$ 44.99



£ 25

- 18 Complete the questions and answer them.

1. How many ... are there in a pound?
2. How many ... are there in a dime?
3. How many ... are there in a dollar?
4. How many ... are there in a twenty pound note?
5. How many ... are there in a nickel?
6. How many ... are there in a quarter?
7. How many ... are there in a hundred dollar note?

LET US READ

- 19 Read the text and say what Mrs Morrison bought for her husband.

AT SELFRIDGE'S¹

"I have some shopping to do. Would you like to come to Selfridge's with me?" Mrs Morrison asked the girls that afternoon.

¹ Selfridge's — a large department store in Oxford Street, London, especially famous for its food department

The White Sale¹ was on at Selfridge's, the big store in Oxford Street. Mrs Morrison wanted to buy a blanket, a pair of sheets and some towels.

She bought the towels first. "These are a bargain,"² said the shop assistant. "The usual price is 11 pounds for six, the White Sale price is 9." Mrs Morrison also bought a pair of cotton sheets and a blanket of pure Scotch wool, but no pillows.

"Shall we help you carry the things you've bought?" Collette asked. "No, that won't be necessary. If they send them tomorrow, I'll get them this week." "Now let's go to the ready-made clothes department and look at that skirt, I told you about," Mrs Morrison said to Jean. "If you like it and if it suits you, you can have it; you need one for school."

Jean liked the skirt. "How much does it cost?" she asked. It cost 8 pounds, which was not very expensive, but they did not have her size. "We'll be able to get it for you in about ten days' time," said the shop assistant.

Then Mrs Morrison chose a silk [silk] tie for her husband — next Friday would be his birthday — and she bought a pair of gloves for herself.

Then the three of them went to the food department and bought some food for five o'clock tea.

20 Answer the questions.

1. What is "Selfridge's"?
2. Where is this store situated?
3. What is the "White Sale"?
4. What did Mrs Morrison want to buy?
5. What was the price of the towels?
6. What kind of sheets did she buy?
7. When will Mrs Morrison get all she has bought?

¹ the White Sale — a sale of towels, sheets, etc.

² a bargain [ˈbɑ:ɡɪn] — сделка (покупка с выгодой)



8. Could the girl buy a skirt? Why?
9. What did Mrs Morrison buy for herself?

21 Give a short summary of the text.

LET US TALK

- 22 Imagine that you are at Selfridge's with Mrs Morrison. Tell us what you would like to buy there and why.
- 23 Work in pairs. Think of your conversation with the shop assistant at Selfridge's. Act out this conversation. Then change over.
- 24 Tell us in a few words about your last visit to a department store or a supermarket. Say what you bought there, what the prices were, how much money you spent there.

LET US WRITE

- 25 Do ex. 9, ex. 12, ex. 13 in writing.
- 26 Write a few words about your last visit to a store (a department store, a supermarket, any shop).
- 27 Learn to write these words.

store, department (department store), to cost (cost, cost), price, necessary, cotton, blanket, sheet, towel, pillow, wool, woollen, pure

Listening Comprehension,  64, text "Mrs Green or Mrs Brown"

Home Reading Lesson 21, text "What Is Shakespeare?"

LESSON 23

Review 3

LET US TALK

- 1 Let's play "A Boasting Game": P_1 says what he/she (his/her friends, relatives, etc.) can do himself/herself, etc.; P_2 expresses his/her doubt; P_3 disagrees with P_1 .

EXAMPLE: P_1 : I can make a vacuum cleaner myself.

P_2 : Can you really make a vacuum cleaner yourself?

P_3 : You can't make a vacuum cleaner yourself.

- 2 Say what sports and games you (your friends, relatives) will play if the weather is not bad.

EXAMPLE: If the weather is not bad my classmates will play football.

- 3 We are sure you know something about popular British sports and games. Please say a few words about them.
- 4 And now say what you know about Russian popular sports and games.
- 5 Work in pairs. Ask each other questions (and answer them) about what shops you will go to and what you will buy if you go to Paris.
- 6 Describe your last visit (with your mum) to a department store.

7 Read the text and say what you think of Jim.

THE REAL PRICE

Jim was a fourteen-year-old boy who was fond of sports. In fact, he was the best football player at school, but he also skated well, was good at boating, rowing and swimming and went in for jumping and running. He always took part in different school matches and competitions and probably was the cleverest sportsman in his team. He was also inventive.¹ The following story proves it.

One day Jim walked into a store which had a sign outside "Second-hand clothes bought and sold."²

Jim was carrying an old pair of jeans. He asked the shop assistant of the store, "How much will you give me for these?"



¹ inventive [m'ventɪv] — изобретательный

² "Second-hand clothes bought and sold" — «Скупка и продажа поношенной одежды»

The man looked at the jeans and then said: "Two dollars." He was not polite at all and it was clear he was not much interested in the jeans. Jim looked at the shelves full of pillows and towels, woollen sweaters and silk shirts and then said: "What! I am surprised. I thought they cost more, ... 5 or 6 dollars for example." "No," said the man. "They are not worth a cent more than¹ two dollars."

"Are you sure?" asked Jim.

"Very sure," said the man.

"Well," said Jim taking some money out of his bag. "Here's your money. These jeans were hanging² outside your store with the price tag that said \$6.50, but I thought it was too much money. So before paying I decided to come in and to make sure how much they really cost. Thank you. I know the real price now. So will you wrap them for me?"

He saw the shop assistant wrap and tie his jeans, took the change and with the jeans he had bought he left the store. The surprised shop assistant didn't know what to say.

8 Read out the sentences to describe Jim.

9 Read out what the author of the text says about the shop assistant.

10 Tell Jim's story in a few words.

¹ are not worth a cent more than — не стоят ни на цент больше, чем

² hang [hæŋ] — висеть

REFERENCE GRAMMAR¹

THE NOUN

Имя существительное — это такая часть речи, которая обозначает лицо, предмет и отвечает на вопросы *кто?* *что?* Существительные могут быть исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми.

§ 1. Исчисляемые имена существительные имеют два числа: единственное и множественное (a cup — cups, a dog — dogs). В единственном числе подобные имена существительные всегда употребляются с артиклем **a/an** или **the**.

There is a pen in the bag.

The pen is new.

§ 2. В восклицательных предложениях, начинающихся с **what**, подобные имена существительные всегда употребляются с неопределенным артиклем.

What a wonderful emblem!

What a sweet lily!

Исчисляемые существительные во множественном числе в таких предложениях с артиклем не употребляются.

What tall trees!

What sweet toys!

Неисчисляемые существительные в таких предложениях также употребляются без артикля.

What deep snow!

What fresh air!

§ 3. Имена существительные **weather, advice, information, knowledge, progress, money, news** в английском языке являются неисчисляемыми. Несмотря на то что в русском языке

¹ Справочник содержит новый грамматический материал, используемый в учебнике V класса. Основные сведения о частях речи, структуре предложения и т. д. смотри в соответствующих разделах учебников для III и IV классов.

§ 6. С именами существительными, обозначающими национальность (одно лицо), употребляется неопределенный артикль: a Russian, an American, an Englishman. Однако для обозначения коллективного названия нации часто употребляется определенный артикль: the English — англичане, the French — французы, the Chinese — китайцы.

§ 5. С именами существительными, обозначающими названия языков English, French, Indian, Chinese, артикль не употребляется. Однако если в наименовании включается имя существительное, то название языка содержит определенный артикль: the English language, the German language.

§ 4. Имена существительные могут образовываться от имен прилагательных при помощи суффикса -th.
 warm (теплый) — warmth (тепло)
 long (длинный) — length (длина)
 strong (сильный) — strength (сила)
 wide (широкий) — width (ширина)

It is good advice, I will follow it.
 What sad information!
 That is good news. Tell me more about it.
 Слово hair — волосы также относится к этой категории имен существительных, однако в современном английском языке имеются довольно редко употребляемые формы a hair — волосок, hairs — волосы.
 a) My sister's hair is beautiful. It is dark and long.
 b) Sorry, there are some hairs on the plate.

эти существительные могут стоять в форме единственного и множественного числа (advice — совет/советы; information — информация/сведения/сведения; knowledge — знание/знание; progress — достижение/достижения; news — новость/новости), в английском языке эти существительные не употребляются в форме множественного числа, перед ними не используется неопределенный артикль, согласуются они с глаголом в единственном числе и заменяются местоимением it.

THE ADJECTIVE

Имя прилагательное — это такая часть речи, которая обозначает признак, качество предмета и отвечает на вопрос *какой? который?* В предложении имена прилагательные выступают чаще всего в качестве определения (a red book) или именной части составного именного сказуемого. (The boy is tall. He feels bad.)

§ 7. При постановке вопросов к имени прилагательному (типа *Какой язык ты учишь? Какой твой любимый цвет?*) употребляется вопросительное местоимение **what**.

What language are you learning?

What is your favourite colour?

Однако, если поставленный вопрос содержит как бы выбор (какой — *этот* или *тот?*) из ограниченного числа предметов, употребляется **which**.

Which car is yours — the green one or the red one?

§ 8. Имена прилагательные могут образовываться от имен существительных при помощи суффикса **-y**, при этом значение вновь образованного прилагательного — «обладающий качеством данного объекта»:

cloud+**-y**=cloudy — *облачный*

rain+**-y**=rainy — *дождливый*

salt+**-y**=salty — *соленый*

THE PRONOUN

Местоимение — это такая часть речи, которая указывает на лицо, предметы, их признаки, количество, но не называет их. Местоимения имеют несколько разрядов.

Личные: I (me), you, he (him), she (her), it, we (us), they (them).

Притяжательные: my, your, his, her, its, our, their (mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs).

Возвратные: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

Указательные: this — these; that — those; such.

Вопросительные: who, what, whose, which, etc.

Неопределенные: *some, any, somebody, someone, something, anybody, anyone, anything, one.*

Отрицательные: *no, none, nobody, no one, nothing, neither.*

Обобщающие: *all, every, everybody, everything, both, either, other, another, each.*

§ 9. Вы уже знакомы с притяжательными местоимениями (possessive pronouns), когда они играют роль определения при существительных: *my book, his dog, our flat*. Однако притяжательные местоимения имеют еще одну форму, которая употребляется самостоятельно. Это независимая, или абсолютная, форма притяжательных местоимений:

a) *my book — the book is mine*

his dog — the dog is his

her hat — the hat is hers

b) *Our flat is big, yours is bigger.*

Your house is smaller than ours.

Give me your pen, please. Mine won't write.

§ 10. Возвратные местоимения (reflexive pronouns). Возвратные местоимения образуются путем прибавления элементов *-self* (единственное число) и *-selves* (множественное число) к личным местоимениям в объектном падеже (*him, her, it, them*) или притяжательным местоимениям (*my, our, your*).

Единственное число

Множественное число

myself

ourselves

yourself

yourselves

himself

themselves

herself

itself

I saw it myself. Я видел это сам.

Do it yourself! Сделай это сам.

Do it yourselves! Сделайте это сами.

They said it themselves. Они сами это сказали.

He is looking at himself in the mirror. Он смотрит на себя в зеркало.

Don't cut yourself! Не порежься.

Don't hurt yourself! Не ушибись.

§ 11. Неопределенное местоимение **one** — *некто, кто-то* имеет форму множественного числа — **ones** — *любые, всякие*. Это местоимение часто употребляется вместо имени существительного, упомянутого ранее, чтобы его не повторять.

Ann has got a grey kitten, and I have got a white **one**.

These are the recommended books. Which **ones** have you read?

Местоимение **one** на русский язык обычно не переводится.

§ 12. Для постановки вопросов типа *Кто из вас ...? Кто из них ...?* употребляются структуры **Which of you ...? Which of them ...?**

Which of you has passed the exam? Кто из вас сдал экзамен?

Ho: — **Who** lives in London? Кто живет в Лондоне? — Mr Green does. Господин Грин.

THE VERB

Глаголом называется часть речи, которая обозначает действие (состояние). В английском языке имеется четыре группы видо-временных форм:

1) группа неопределенных времен — **indefinite (simple) tenses**; 2) группа продолженных времен — **continuous (progressive) tenses**; 3) группа совершенных времен — **perfect tenses**; 4) группа совершенных длительных времен — **perfect continuous tenses**.

Все эти грамматические времена бывают настоящими, прошедшими или будущими.

Многие видо-временные формы глагола — это сложные формы, которые образуются при помощи вспомогательных глаголов (**be, do, have, shall/will**). Вспомогательные глаголы не имеют собственного значения, они лишь указывают на время совершения действия, лицо, число.

§ 13. Очень важно помнить, что глаголы **to be, to have, to do** могут употребляться и как смысловые глаголы и как вспомогательные.

- 1) Nick is at home.
 Yesterday we **were** in the park.
 (to be — смысловой глагол)
 Nick is riding a bike.
 The letters **were** written yesterday.
 (to be — вспомогательный глагол)
- 2) I have a mother.
 He **had** a farm 3 years ago.
 (to have — смысловой глагол)
 I **have** already read the book.
 He said he **had** seen the film.
 (to have — вспомогательный глагол)
- 3) She **does** it every summer.
 When are you going to **do** the work?
 (to do — смысловой глагол)
 When **does** she have breakfast?
 I **don't** want to take any pictures.
 (to do — вспомогательный глагол)

§ 14. Глагол **to have** со значением *иметь, обладать* в современном английском языке чаще всего выступает в виде структуры **have got/has got**: I have got a pen (реже I have a pen). При образовании отрицательных предложений наиболее частотными структурами являются: He **hasn't got** a pen и He **doesn't have** a pen. (Структура He **hasn't** a pen употребляется крайне редко.) Однако когда в предложении есть отрицательное местоимение **no**, употребляется просто форма **has/have**.

I **have no** sister.
 He **has no** friends.
 They **had no** work to do yesterday.

§ 15. Глагол **to be**, выступая в качестве глагола-связки, употребляется для построения составного именного сказуемого:

She **is** ill.
 The rose **is** sweet.
 The orange **is** bitter.

§ 16. Глаголы **to taste, to sound, to feel, to smell** также выступают в качестве вспомогательных глаголов при образовании составного сказуемого.

I feel bad, I don't feel well. Я чувствую себя плохо, а не хорошо.

The rose smells sweet. Роза сладко пахнет.

The orange tastes bitter. Апельсин горек на вкус.

При этом в русском варианте, как видно из вышеприведенных примеров, в предложениях имеется простое глагольное сказуемое и оно определяется наречием.

§ 17. Глагол **to like** в современном английском языке в предложениях типа: *Я люблю, когда идет дождь. Мне нравится, когда на улице солнечно* требует после себя дополнение **it**.

I like it when it rains.

I like it when it is sunny outdoors.

§ 18. Для описания действия, происходящего в момент речи, употребляется настоящее продолженное время (**the present continuous tense**).

Look! Ann is wearing such a funny hat.

Однако целый ряд глаголов в этом времени обычно не употребляется. К этим глаголам относятся глаголы: **to hear, to see, to love, to wish, to want, to hate, to prefer, to know, to understand, to forget, to seem, to believe, to remember, to recognize, to feel**.

He knows this fact.

Do you see that tree over there?

При этом, однако, следует иметь в виду, что глагол **to feel** при описании самочувствия может употребляться как в **present indefinite**, так и в **present continuous**:

How are you feeling today?

He doesn't feel well.

§ 19. **The present perfect tense** часто используется для описания действия, которое происходило в прошлом и до сих пор продолжается. В предложении обычно употребляется наречие неопределенного времени **always**. На русский язык подобные предложения переводятся прошедшим временем:

I **have** always wanted to visit London. Мне всегда хотелось побывать в Лондоне (и сейчас хочется).

She **has** always lived in that street. Она всегда жила на этой улице (и сейчас живет).

We **have** always been proud of you. Мы всегда гордились вами (и сейчас гордимся).

§ 20. Способы выражения будущего времени.

В английском языке существуют несколько способов того, как можно рассказать о будущем действии, событии. Для этого употребляются:

1) **the future indefinite tense** — для выражения однократно-го или повторяющегося действия в будущем.

Next summer we'll spend our holidays in the mountains.

Nick won't go skiing next month.

Слова и словосочетания, которые обычно указывают на это время: **tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week/month/year, etc., in a week/month/year (через неделю/месяц/год), one of these days (на днях).**

Обычно это время употребляется, если мы решаем что-то сделать в момент речи.

I like this dictionary. I **will** buy it.

What would you like to have? I'll take chicken soup, I think.

2) оборот **to be going to** — *собираться сделать что-то* — для описания запланированного действия, для выражения намерения говорящего. Мы собираемся совершить действие и сообщаем о том, что хотим исполнить то, что мы решили сделать заранее.

I **am going to** watch a film on television.

Is she **going to** travel by car?

Этот же оборот употребляется для описания какого-то события в будущем, если говорящему ясно, что оно обязательно произойдет.

Look at the sky! It's **going to** rain.

— Is it **going to** snow? — I hope not.

3) **the present continuous tense** — для описания запланированного действия, которое произойдет в ближайшем будущем.

What **are you doing** next Monday?

We **are having** a party tomorrow night.

Очень часто подобным образом употребляются глаголы движения (**to come, to leave, to arrive, to go**).

When is Allan **arriving** from Kiev?

We **are leaving** for Paris next week.

We have bought tickets. We **are going** to the theatre tonight.

§ 21. Придаточные времени и условия.

В придаточных времени и условия после союзов **if, when, as soon as** не употребляется будущее время.

When Nick returns, he will call you. Когда Ник вернется, он позвонит вам.

If it rains, we'll stay at home. Если пойдет дождь, мы останемся дома.

If he doesn't play with us, we won't win. Если он не будет играть с нами, мы не выиграем.

§ 22. Для выражения повторяющегося события в прошлом употребляется оборот **used to**. Это событие, действие происходило когда-то в прошлом, но не происходит сейчас.

They **used to** swim a lot last summer. Они обычно много плавали летом (а сейчас так много не плавают).

I **used to** travel with my parents. Я имел обыкновение путешествовать с родителями (а сейчас нет).

Отрицательная и вопросительная формы оборота чаще образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to do**.

He **didn't use to** like skating when he was small.

Did you use to go in for sports at school?

Однако возможны варианты:

He **used not to** like riding a horse when he lived in the country.

§ 23. The past continuous tense выражает незаконченное действие в прошлом. Это — длительное действие, происходящее в определенный момент в прошлом.

Nick **was having** a bath at that time.

Yesterday at four you **were playing** chess.

При этом то, когда именно происходило то или иное действие в прошлом, может также уточняться при помощи придаточных предложений, вводимых союзами **when** и **while**.

Steve was making a phone call when John entered.

While Jane was lying on the beach her sister was working hard at home.

The past continuous tense может описывать также действие, которое продолжалось в течение указанного отрезка времени (**all day long, all night, the whole evening, etc.**).

She was cooking all the morning yesterday.

§ 24. Модальные глаголы.

Глагол **should (shouldn't)** передает в английском языке идею желательности, нежелательности сделать что-то. Если говорящий хочет дать совет по поводу совершения действия, то он скорее всего употребит этот глагол.

You **should** go there! Тебе следует пойти туда.

You **shouldn't** speak that loudly. Не следует так громко говорить.

В этом смысле модальный глагол **ought to** очень близок по значению к глаголу **should** и может в большинстве случаев заменять его. После глагола **ought** употребляется частица **to**.

You **ought to** have a rest.

§ 25. Страдательный залог (passive voice).

В английском языке имеются два залога — действительный (active voice) и страдательный (passive voice). В предложении Mrs Brown is growing flowers in her garden глагол употреблен в действительном залоге, так как Mrs Brown (подлежащее предложения) сама совершает действие, сама выращивает цветы.

Если для говорящего не важно, кто совершает действие, или если он этого не знает, то глагол употребляется в страдательном залоге.

Beautiful roses **are grown** here. Здесь выращивают великолепные розы.

Образуется страдательный залог при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующей форме (am, is, are, was, were) и второго причастия основного глагола. Для так называемых правильных глаголов эта форма совпадает с формой прошедшего времени. У неправильных глаголов эту форму нужно запомнить: **to be + Participle II**.

В отрицательных предложениях вспомогательный глагол **to be** употребляется с частицей **not**.

Such books are not sold here. Подобные книги здесь не продаются.

В вопросительных предложениях глагол **to be** ставится перед подлежащим:

Was St. Petersburg founded in 1703?

§ 26. Косвенная речь (reported speech/indirect speech).

Речь, которая передает подлинные слова какого-либо лица, называется прямой речью. Речь, в которой передается содержание того, что было кем-то сказано, называется косвенной.

При изменении прямой речи в косвенную соблюдаются правила согласования времен. Если глагол, который вводит косвенную речь, употреблен в настоящем или будущем времени (*present indefinite*, *present perfect*, *future indefinite*), в косвенной речи время глагола не меняется.

He **says** he **was** in Moscow in 2001.

Если глагол, вводящий косвенную речь, употреблен в прошедшем времени (*past indefinite*), то в косвенной речи обычно происходят следующие изменения:

present indefinite → *past indefinite*

He **said**: "I **think** Nelly **is** right." → He **said** he **thought** Nelly **was** right.

past indefinite, present perfect → *past perfect*

He **said**: "I **lived** in the country." → He **said** he **had lived** in the country.

He **said**: "I **have done** it." → He **said** he **had done** it.

future indefinite → *future-in-the-past*

He **said**: "I **will go** there." → He **said** he **would go** there.

Если в косвенной речи сообщается о событии, которое является как бы общим фактом, то правило согласования времен в этом случае часто не применяется:

He **said** Paris **is** the capital of France.

а) Утвердительные и отрицательные предложения в косвенной речи.

Если после глагола **to say**, который вводит прямую речь, есть указание на то, к кому эта речь обращена, то глагол **to say** меняется на **to tell smb.**

Jeff said to Ann: "I am going to Glasgow." → Jeff told Ann he was going to Glasgow.

Все личные и притяжательные местоимения изменяются в зависимости от того, от какого лица что-то сообщается.

Pam said to Jill: "I want to talk to you." → Pam told Jill she wanted to talk to her.

Союз **that** часто опускается после глаголов **to say, to think, to know** и т. д.

He remembered **(that)** she had asked him about it.

В утвердительных и отрицательных предложениях в косвенной речи происходят также следующие изменения:

now → then

today → that day

tomorrow → the next day

the day after tomorrow → two days later

in two days → two days later

ago → before

next year → the next year

last week → the week before, the previous week

here → there

this → that

these → those

Необходимо также обратить внимание на перевод подобных предложений на русский язык.

He said he was writing a letter. Он сказал, что пишет письмо.

She said she lived in Rostov. Она сказала, что живет в Ростове.

They said they had lived in Rostov two years before. Они сказали, что жили в Ростове два года тому назад.

б) Вопросы в косвенной речи.

В вопросах в косвенной речи соблюдается прямой порядок слов, т. е. сказуемое стоит после подлежащего.

"Do you like ice cream?" asked Tom. → Tom asked if I liked ice cream.

Robert asked: "Where has Pete gone?" → Robert wanted to know where Pete had gone.

в) Просьбы и приказания в косвенной речи.

Повелительные предложения в косвенной речи вводятся обычно следующими глаголами: **to tell, to order, to ask.**

Robert: "Come here!" → Robert asked to come here.

Robert to Bob: "Don't be late!" → Robert told Bob not to be late.

THE ADVERB

Наречие — часть речи, которая указывает на признак действия, на обстоятельства, при которых оно протекает.

He **always** works hard.

§ 27. В предложении наречие может уточнять а) глагол, б) прилагательное, в) наречие.

а) My granny doesn't hear **well**.

б) She is **rather** small.

в) I didn't sleep **very** well.

Наречия неопределенного времени (**often, always, seldom, usually, etc.**) обычно стоят перед основным глаголом, но после глагола **to be**.

He **often** goes to school by bus.

Does she **usually** get up at seven?

I am **seldom** unhappy.

Многосложные наречия неопределенного времени (**sometimes, generally, occasionally**) обычно могут стоять как в начале, так и в конце предложения.

Generally she arrived at 5.

He goes there **sometimes**.

ENGLISH-RUSSIAN VOCABULARY

adj — *adjective* — прилагательное
adv — *adverb* — наречие
conj — *conjunction* — союз
interj — *interjection* — междометие

A

a (an) [ə|ən] артикль
abbey ['æbi] аббатство
about [ə'baʊt] о
above [ə'blaʊ] над
 above zero выше нуля
academician [ə,kædə'miʃn] академик
accept [ək'sept] принимать
 to accept the invitation принимать приглашение
according [ə'kɔ:diŋ] согласно, соответственно
accountant [ə'kaʊntənt] бухгалтер
across [ə'krɒs] через
act out ['ækt 'aʊt] разыграть по ролям
action ['ækʃn] действие
activity [æk'tɪvɪti] деятельность, активность
actor ['æktə] актер

n — *noun* — существительное
prep — *preposition* — предлог
pron — *pronoun* — местоимение
v — *verb* — глагол

add [æd] добавлять, прибавлять
address [ə'dres] адрес
admiral ['ædmərəl] адмирал
advice [əd'vaɪs] совет
 to ask for advice просить совета
 to follow the advice следовать совету
 to take advice воспользоваться советом
 It is good advice. Это хороший совет.
advise [əd'vaɪz] советовать
afraid [ə'freɪd] испуганный
 to be afraid of smb/smth бояться кого-то/чего-то
Africa ['æfrɪkə] Африка
African ['æfrɪkən] африканский
after ['ɑ:ftə] после, потом

- afternoon** [ˌɑːftəˈnuːn] полдень
in the afternoon в полдень
again [əˈgeɪn] снова
against [əˈgeɪnst] против
to be against smth быть против *чего-то*
age [eɪdʒ] возраст
at the age of в возрасте
agree [əˈɡriː] соглашаться
air [eə] воздух
airport [ˈeəpɔːt] аэропорт
Alaska [əˈlæskə] Аляска
alien [ˈeɪliən] чужестранец, иноземец
all [ɔːl] весь, все
all day long целый день
alone [əˈləʊn] один
along [əˈlɒŋ] вдоль
aloud [əˈlaʊd] вслух
alphabet [ˈælfəbɪt] алфавит
already [ɔːlˈredi] уже
also [ˈɔːlsəʊ] также, тоже
always [ˈɔːlwəz] всегда
America [əˈmerɪkə] Америка
Central America Центральная Америка
North America Северная Америка
South America Южная Америка
American [əˈmerɪkən] американский
among [əˈmɒŋ] среди
amount [əˈmaʊnt] количество
ancient [ˈeɪnʃənt] древний
and [ænd], [ənd] и, а
animal [ˈæniməl] животное
announcer [əˈnaʊnsə] диктор
another [əˈnʌðə] другой
answer [ˈɑːnsə] л ответ; в отвечать
Antarctic [ænˈtɑːktɪk] Антарктика
antonym [ˈæntənɪm] антоним
any [ˈeni] какой-нибудь
anybody [ˈeni,bɒdi] кто-нибудь
anything [ˈeniθɪŋ] что-нибудь
apartment [əˈpɑːtmənt] квартира (*амер.*)
apologize [əˈpɒlədʒaɪz] извиняться
apology [əˈpɒlədʒi] извинение
appear [əˈpiə] появляться
appetite [ˈæpɪtaɪt] аппетит
applaud [əˈplɔːd] аплодировать
applause [əˈplɔːz] аплодисменты
apple [ˈæpl] яблоко
April [ˈeɪprəl] апрель
architect [ˈɑːktɪkt] архитектор
the Arctic Ocean [ˌɑːktɪk ˈəʊʃn] Северный Ледовитый океан
aristocrat [ˈærɪstəkræt] аристократ
arm [ɑːm] рука (*от ладони до плеча*)
armchair [ˈɑːmtʃeə] кресло
army [ˈɑːmi] армия
to be in the army служить в армии
to go into the army пойти в армию
to join the army пойти в армию
around [əˈraʊnd] вокруг
arrange [əˈreɪndʒ] располагать
arrival [əˈraɪvl] прибытие
arrive at/in [əˈraɪv] прибывать в
art(s) [ɑːt(s)] искусство
as [æz], [əz] потому, что; в то время как
Asia [ˈeɪʃə] Азия
ask [ɑːsk] спрашивать, просить, приглашать
to ask for smth просить *что-то*

at [æt] у, около
at first сначала
attack [ə'tæk] атаковать, напа-
дать
attentively [ə'tentivli] внимательно
audience ['ɔ:diəns] аудитория, зри-
тели
August ['ɔ:gəst] август
aunt [a:nt] тетья
Australia [v'streiliə] Австралия
automobile ['ɔ:təməbi:l] автомобиль
autumn ['ɔ:təm] осень

В

baby ['beɪbi] ребенок до одного го-
да, младенец
back [bæk] *n* задняя часть *чего-то*;
adv назад
to be at the back of *smth* в глу-
бине, располагаться в задней
части
to be in the back сзади
backache ['bækeɪk] боль в спине, боль
в пояснице
bacon ['beɪkən] бекон
bad [bæd] (worse; the worst) плохой
(хуже; самый плохой)
badge [bædʒ] значок
badminton ['bædmɪntən] бадминтон
bag [bæg] сумка, портфель
baker ['beɪkə] булочник
at the baker's в булочной
balance ['bæləns] баланс, пропорция
balcony ['bælkəni] балкон
ball [bɔ:l] мяч
ballet ['bæleɪ] балет
the Baltic Sea [bɔ:lɪk 'si:] Балтий-
ское море

bank [bæŋk] берег (*реки, озера*)
bar [bɑ:] кусок, брусок
a bar of chocolate плитка шоко-
лада, шоколадный батончик
barber ['bɑ:bə] парикмахер (*муж-
ской*)
at the barber's в парикмахерской
baseball ['beɪsbɔ:l] бейсбол
basic ['beɪsɪk] основной, главный
basic course основной курс
basketball ['bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] баскетбол
bathroom ['bɑ:θrʊm] ванная
battery ['bætəri] батарея, аккумуля-
тор
battle ['bætl] битва, сражение
be [bi:] (was/were; been) быть, на-
ходиться
to be able to быть в состоянии
(*делать что-то*)
to be going to собираться
to be lost потеряться
to be on at the cinema идти в
кино
What's on at the "Udarnik"? Что
идет в «Ударнике»?
What's on TV? Что по телеви-
зору?
I have been to London. Я бывал
в Лондоне.
to be on быть включенным
to be off быть выключенным
bear [beə] медведь
beauty ['bjuti] 1. красота 2. краса-
вица
because [bi'kɔ:z] потому что
become [bi'kʌm] (became; become)
становиться
bed [bed] кровать
to go to bed ложиться спать
bedroom ['bedrʊm] спальня

beef [bi:f] говядина
beer [biə] пиво
before [bɪ'fɔ:] до, перед
begin [bɪ'gɪn] (**began; begun**) начинать
beginning [bɪ'gɪnɪŋ] начало
behind [bɪ'hɑɪnd] за, сзади
believe [bɪ'lɪv] верить, полагать
I can't believe my eyes! Не могу поверить своим глазам!
bell [bel] колокол, звонок
belong to *smb/smth* [bɪ'lɒŋ] принадлежать кому-то/чему-то
below [bɪ'ləʊ] внизу, ниже
Berlin [bɜ:'lɪn] Берлин
besides [bɪ'saɪdz] кроме того
best [best] самый лучший
better ['betə] лучше, лучший
Better late than never. Лучше поздно, чем никогда.
But better never late! Но лучше не опаздывать.
between [bɪ'twɪn] между
Bible ['baɪbl] Библия
big [bɪɡ] большой
biography [baɪ'ɒɡrəfi] биография
birch [bɜ:tʃ] береза
bird [bɜ:d] птица
birth [bɜ:θ] рождение
date of birth дата рождения
place of birth место рождения
birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ] день рождения
Happy birthday to ...! С днем рождения!
bit (a bit) [bɪt] немного, чуть-чуть
bitter ['bɪtə] горький
It's bitter cold! Ужасно холодно!
black [blæk] черный
black-and-white film черно-белый фильм

blackboard ['blækbo:d] школьная доска
block [blɒk] квартал
to walk two blocks пройти два квартала
blossom ['blɒsəm] цвет, цветок
to be in blossom быть в цвету
blouse [blaʊz] блуза
blow [bləʊ] (**blew; blown**) дуть
blue [blu:] голубой, синий
board [bo:d] борт
on board the ship на борту корабля
boaster ['bəʊstə] хвастун
boat [bəʊt] лодка, корабль
to go boating кататься на лодке
body ['bɒdi] тело
bonfire ['bɒnfɑɪə] большой костер
book [buk] *n* книга; *v* бронировать, заказывать заранее
bookcase ['bukkeɪs] книжный шкаф
boot [bu:t] ботинок
boring ['bɔ:ɪŋ] скучный
born [bɔ:n] рожденный
to be born родиться
boss [bɒs] босс, начальник
both [bəʊθ] оба
bottle ['bɒtl] бутылка
box [bɒks] коробка, ящик
boy [bɔɪ] мальчик
bracket ['bræktɪ] скобка
given in brackets данные в скобках
branch [brɑ:ntʃ] ветка, ветвь
brave [breɪv] храбрый
bravery ['breɪvəri] храбрость
bread [bred] хлеб
break [breɪk] (**broke; broken**) ломать, разбивать

to break a law нарушить закон

breakfast ['brekfəst] завтрак

to have for breakfast на завтрак

breathe [bri:ð] дышать

breeze [bri:z] легкий ветерок, бриз

bridge [brɪdʒ] мост

bright [braɪt] яркий

bring [brɪŋ] (brought; brought) приносить

bronze [brɒnz] бронзовый

brother ['brʌðə] брат

brown [braʊn] коричневый

brush up ['brʌʃ 'ʌp] освежать в памяти

build [bɪld] (built; built) строить

builder ['bɪldə] строитель

building ['bɪldɪŋ] здание

burglar ['bɜ:glə] вор, грабитель

burn [bɜ:n] (burnt; burnt) гореть

bus [bʌs] автобус

by bus автобусом

number 7 bus автобус номер 7

bus stop автобусная остановка

at the bus stop на остановке автобуса

business ['bɪznɪs] дело, занятие

busy ['bɪzi] 1. занятой 2. оживленный

but [bʌt] но

butcher ['bʊtʃə] мясник

at the butcher's в мясном магазине (отделе)

butter ['bʌtə] масло

buy [baɪ] (bought; bought) покупать

by [baɪ] у, около

by heart наизусть

by the way между прочим

bye/bye-bye [baɪ/baɪ'baɪ] пока

C

California [kælɪ'fɔ:niə] Калифорния

call [kɔ:l] 1. звать 2. звонить

Calm down! ['kɑ:m 'daʊn] Успокойся!

can [kæn] консервная банка

a can of coca-cola банка кока-колы

can [kæn] (could) мочь

Could I have ...? Не мог бы я ...?

Canada ['kænədə] Канада

canal [kə'næl] канал

Canberra ['kænbərə] Канберра

candy ['kændi] конфета (амер.)

cap [kæp] кепка, шапка

capital ['kæpɪtl] столица

Capitol ['kæpɪtl] Капитолий

car [kɑ:] машина

by car машиной

care [keə] забота

to take care of smb/smth заботиться о ком-л./чем-л.

careful ['keəfʊl] осторожный

carefully ['keəfʊli] осторожно

careless ['keəlis] беспечный, неосторожный

carelessly ['keəlisli] неосторожно

carpet ['kɑ:pɪt] ковер

carrot (carrots) ['kærət] морковка (морковь)

carry ['kæri] носить

to carry mail перевозить почту

cartoon [kɑ:'tu:n] мультфильм

the Caspian Sea [kæspɪən 'si:] Каспийское море

castle ['kɑ:sl] замок

catch [kæʃ] (caught; caught) поймать, схватить

to catch a plane (train, bus) ус-

coffee ['kɒfi] кофе
coin [kɔɪn] монета
gold coin золотая монета
cold [kəʊld] холодный
collect [kə'lekt] собирать, коллекционировать
collection [kə'lektʃn] коллекция
collector [kə'lektə] коллекционер
colonist ['kɒlənist] колонист, житель колонии
colony ['kɒləni] колония
colour ['kʌlə] цвет
colour film цветной фильм
coloured ['kʌləd] раскрашенный
colourful ['kʌləfʊl] красочный, яркий
column ['kɒləm] колонка
combination [ˌkɒmbɪ'neɪʃn] сочетание, комбинация
word combination словосочетание
come [kʌm] (**came; come**) приходить
Come and see me some day. Заходи ко мне как-нибудь.
to come back возвращаться
to come from 1. быть родом
2. приходить из/с
to come home приходить домой
comedy ['kɒmɪdi] комедия
comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] удобный
common ['kɒmən] обычный
commonly ['kɒmənlɪ] обычно
least commonly used наименее часто используемое
most commonly used наиболее часто используемое
compare [kəm'preə] сравнивать, сравнить
compete [kəm'pi:t] соревноваться
competition [ˌkɒmpɪ'tɪʃn] соревнование

complete [kəm'pli:t] заканчивать
compliment ['kɒmplɪmənt] комплимент
to give a compliment делать комплимент
compose [kəm'pəʊz] сочинять, составлять
compound [kəm'paʊnd] сложное слово
computer [kəm'pjʊtə] компьютер
concert ['kɒnsət] концерт
conductor [kən'dʌktə] 1. дирижер
2. кондуктор
confectionery [kən'fekʃnəri] кондитерская
conference ['kɒnfrəns] конференция
conservative [kən'sɜ:vətɪv] консервативный
consist (of) [kən'sɪst] состоять (из)
consult [kən'sʌlt] консультировать
continent ['kɒntɪnənt] континент
continental [ˌkɒntɪ'nentl] относящийся к материку
continue [kən'tɪnju:] продолжать
conveniences [kən'vi:niənsɪz] удобства
modern conveniences современные удобства
convenient [kən'vi:njənt] удобный
conversation [ˌkɒnvə'seɪʃn] беседа
cook [kʊk] готовить
cooker ['kʊkə] плита
cooking day день приготовления пищи
copy out ['kɒpi 'aʊt] списывать, переписывать
corner ['kɔ:nə] угол
in the corner в углу
correct [kə'rekt] правильный
correctly [kə'rektlɪ] правильно

corresponding [ˌkɒrɪˈspɒndɪŋ] соответствующий
cost [kɒst] (cost; cost) стоить
How much does it cost? Сколько это стоит?
costume [ˈkɒstjʊ:m] костюм (маскарадный)
cottage [ˈkɒtɪdʒ] коттедж
cottage cheese [ˌkɒtɪdʒ ˈtʃi:z] творог
cough [kɒf] *n* кашель; *v* кашлять
count [kaunt] считать
countable [ˈkauntəbl] исчисляемое
country [ˈkʌntri] 1. страна 2. сельская местность
in the country за городом
cover [ˈkʌvə] *n* обложка, покрытие; *v* покрывать
cowboy [ˈkaʊbɔɪ] ковбой
cream [kri:m] сливки
create [kriːeɪt] создавать
criminal [ˈkrɪmɪnl] *n* преступник; *adj* преступный
critic [ˈkrɪtɪk] критик
criticize [ˈkrɪtɪsaɪz] критиковать
crocodile [ˈkrɒkədɪl] крокодил
crossword [ˈkrɒswɜ:d] кроссворд
cry [kraɪ] 1. плакать 2. кричать
to cry for help звать на помощь
Cuba [ˈkju:bə] Куба
culture [ˈkʌltʃə] культура
cup [kʌp] чашка
cupboard [ˈkʌbəd] буфет, кухонный шкаф, полка
curious [ˈkjʊəriəs] любопытный
curtain [ˈkɜ:tɪn] занавес
curtsy [ˈkɜ:tsɪ] делать реверанс
custom [ˈkʌstəm] обычай
So many countries so many customs. Сколько стран, столько и обычаев.

customs [ˈkʌstəmz] таможня
at the customs на таможне
customs officer [ˈkʌstəmz ˈɒfɪsə] таможенник
cut [kʌt] (cut; cut) резать; срубить

D

daffodil [ˈdæfədɪl] нарцисс
dairy [ˈdeəri] молочный
dairymaid [ˈdeəriˌmeɪd] доярка, молочница
dairy products молочные продукты
daisy [ˈdeɪzi] маргаритка
danger [ˈdeɪndʒə] опасность
in danger в опасности
out of danger вне опасности
dangerous [ˈdeɪndʒərəs] опасный
dark [dɑ:k] темный
It is getting dark. Темнеет.
daughter [ˈdɔ:tɪ] дочь
day [deɪ] день
the day before yesterday позавчера
day off выходной день
the other day на днях
dead [ded] мертвый
dear [dɪə] дорогой
Oh, dear! О, Боже!
December [diˈsembə] декабрь
decide [dɪˈsaɪd] решать
decorate [ˈdekəreɪt] украшать
decoration [ˌdekəˈreɪʃn] украшение
decorator [ˈdekəreɪtə] декоратор
deep [di:p] глубокий
definite [ˈdefɪnɪt] определенный
definitely [ˈdefɪnɪtli] определенно
delay [dɪˈleɪ] *n* задержка; *v* задерживать(ся), опаздывать

corresponding [ˌkɒrɪ'spɒndɪŋ] соответствующий

cost [kɒst] (**cost**; **cost**) стоить

How much does it cost? Сколько это стоит?

costume ['kɒstjʊm] костюм (*маскарадный*)

cottage ['kɒtɪdʒ] коттедж

cottage cheese [ˌkɒtɪdʒ 'tʃi:z] творог

cough [kɒf] *n* кашель; *v* кашлять

count [kaʊnt] считать

countable ['kaʊntəbl] исчисляемое

country ['kʌntri] 1. страна 2. сельская местность

in the country за городом

cover ['kʌvə] *n* обложка, покрытие; *v* покрывать

cowboy ['kaʊbɔɪ] ковбой

cream [kri:m] сливки

create [kri:'eɪt] создавать

criminal ['krɪmɪnəl] *n* преступник; *adj* преступный

critic ['krɪtɪk] критик

criticize ['krɪtɪsaɪz] критиковать

crocodile ['krɒkədɪl] крокодил

crossword ['krɒswɜ:d] кроссворд

cry [kraɪ] 1. плакать 2. кричать

to cry for help звать на помощь

Cuba ['kju:bə] Куба

culture ['kʌltʃə] культура

cup [kʌp] чашка

cupboard ['kʌbəd] буфет, кухонный шкаф, полка

curious ['kjʊəriəs] любопытный

curtain ['kɜ:tn] занавес

curtsy ['kɜ:tsɪ] делать реверанс

custom ['kʌstəm] обычай

So many countries so many customs. Сколько стран, столько и обычаев.

customs ['kʌstəmz] таможня

at the customs на таможне

customs officer ['kʌstəmz ɒfɪsə] таможенник

cut [kʌt] (**cut**; **cut**) резать; срубать

D

daffodil ['dæfədɪl] нарцисс

dairy ['deəri] молочный

dairymaid ['deərimeɪd] доярка, молочница

dairy products молочные продукты

daisy ['deɪzi] маргаритка

danger ['deɪndʒə] опасность

in danger в опасности

out of danger вне опасности

dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] опасный

dark [dɑ:k] темный

It is getting dark. Темнеет.

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day [deɪ] день

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Delhi ['deli] Дели
democratic [ˌdeməˈkrætɪk] демократи-
ческий
denote [dɪˈnəʊt] обозначать
dentist ['dentɪst] зубной врач
department [dɪˈpɑːtmənt] отдел
department store [dɪˈpɑːtmənt stɔː]
универсам
departure [dɪˈpɑːtʃə] отправление
depend [dɪˈpend] зависеть
to depend on smb/smith зависеть
от кого-то/чего-то
It depends! Судя по обстоятель-
ствам.
describe [dɪˈskraɪb] описывать
desk [desk] парта
at the desk за партой
dessert [dɪˈzɜːt] десерт
for dessert на десерт
detailed ['dɪteɪld] детальный
detective film [dɪˈtektɪv ˈfɪlm] детектив
develop [dɪˈveləp] развивать
devoted to smb [dɪˈvəʊtɪd] преданный
кому-то
dialogue ['daɪələʒ] диалог
diary ['daɪəri] дневник
dictionary ['dɪkʃənəri] словарь
die [daɪ] умирать
diet ['daɪət] диета
to be on a diet быть на диете
to keep to a diet придерживаться
ся диеты
differ ['dɪfə] отличаться
difference ['dɪfrəns] отличие
different ['dɪfrənt] различный
difficult ['dɪfɪklt] трудный
dime [daɪm] монета в 10 центов
dining room ['daɪnɪŋ ru:m] столовая
(в доме)
dinner ['dɪnə] обед

to have for dinner на обед
dirty ['dɜːti] грязный
disagree [ˌdɪsəˈɡriː] не соглашаться
disappear [ˌdɪsəˈpiə] исчезать
discover [dɪsˈkʌvə] открывать
discoverer [dɪsˈkʌvərə] первооткрыва-
тель
discovery [dɪsˈkʌvəri] открытие
discuss [dɪˈskʌs] обсуждать
dislike [dɪsˈlaɪk] не любить
divide [dɪˈvaɪd] делить
do [duː] (**did; done**) делать
doctor ['dɒktə] врач
documentary (film) [ˌdɒkjʊˈmentəri]
документальный фильм
dollar ['dɒlə] доллар
dolphin ['dɒlfɪn] дельфин
door [dɔː] дверь
doubt [daʊt] сомнение
down [daʊn] вниз
downstairs [ˌdaʊnˈsteɪz] внизу, вниз
drama ['drɑːmə] драма
draw I [drɔː] (**drew; drawn**) рисовать
draw II:
to end in a draw заканчиваться
вничью
dress [dres] *n* платье; *v* одеваться
drink [drɪŋk] (**drank; drunk**) пить
driver ['draɪvə] водитель
dull [dʌl] скучный, пасмурный
duty ['dʒuːti] долг, обязанность

E

each [iːtʃ] каждый
each other друг друга
ear [ɪə] ухо
earache ['ɪərəɪk] боль в ухе
earth [z:θ] земля

east [i:st] восток
easy ['i:zi] легкий
eat [it] (**ate; eaten**) есть
education [edʒu'keɪʃn] образование
egg [eg] яйцо
Egypt ['i:ʒɪpt] Египет
elbow ['elbəʊ] локоть
elect [ɪ'lekt] избирать, выбирать
electricity [ɪ,lek'trɪsɪti] электричество
elephant ['elɪfənt] слон
else [els] еще
 what else что еще
 where else где/куда еще
 who else кто еще
emblem ['embləm] эмблема
emperor ['emprəɹə] император
empire ['empraɪə] империя
empty ['empti] пустой
encourage [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ] поощрять, вдохновлять
end [end] *n* конец; *v* заканчивать(ся)
 at the end в конце
 up to the end до конца
enemy ['enɪmi] враг
engineer [endʒɪ'nɪə] инженер
enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] получать удовольствие
enumerate [ɪ'nju:məreɪt] пронумеровать
equivalent [ɪ'kwɪvələnt] *n* эквивалент;
 adj равный
especially [ɪ'speʃli] особенно
Europe ['juərəp] Европа
European [juərə'pi:ən] европейский
even ['i:vən] даже
evening ['i:vniŋ] вечер
 in the evening вечером
 on Monday evening в понедельник вечером
ever ['evə] когда-нибудь

everybody ['evri,bɒdi] каждый
everything ['evriθɪŋ] все
examine [ɪg'zæmɪn] *n* экзамен; *v* экзаменовать
excellent ['eksələnt] отличный
excite [ɪk'saɪt] волновать
excuse [ɪk'skju:z] извинять
 Excuse me ... Извините
exercise ['eksəsaɪz] упражнение
 to do exercises делать упражнения
exercise book ['eksəsaɪz buk] тетрадь
exhibition [ˌeksɪ'bɪʃn] выставка
exist [ɪg'zɪst] существовать
expensive [ɪk'spensɪv] дорогой, стоящий дорого
explain to (smb) [ɪk'spleɪn] объяснять (*кому-то*)
exploration [ˌeksplə'reɪʃn] исследование
explore [ɪk'splɔ:ə] исследовать
explorer [ɪk'splɔ:ərə] исследователь
express [ɪk'spres] выражать
extra ['ekstrə] дополнительный

F

face [feɪs] лицо
 to face повернуться лицом
fact [fækt] факт
factory ['fæktəri] фабрика
fairy tale ['feəri teɪl] сказка
fall [fɔ:l] (**fell; fallen**) падать
false [fɔ:ls] неверный
family ['fæmɪli] семья
famous for smth ['feɪməs] известный
 чем-то
fantastic [fən'tæstɪk] потрясающий
far [fɑ:] далекий

far from далеко от
the Far East Дальний Восток
fare [feə] плата за проезд
farm [fɑ:m] *n* ферма; *v* обрабатывать землю
fast [fɑ:st] *adj* быстрый; *adv* быстро
fat [fæt] толстый, жирный
father ['fɑ:də] отец
favourite ['feivərit] любимый
feature (film) ['fi:tʃə] художественный фильм
February ['februəri] февраль
feel [fi:l] (**felt; felt**) чувствовать
to feel bad чувствовать себя плохо
to feel like doing smth иметь желание что-то сделать
festival ['festivəl] фестиваль
few [fju:] несколько, мало
a few [fju:] несколько
fewer ['fju:ə] меньше
fiction ['fɪkʃ(ə)n] художественная литература
field [fi:ld] 1. поле 2. отрасль
fight [fait] *n* 1. драка 2. сражение; *v* драться, сражаться
to have a fight сражаться
to fight against smb сражаться против кого-то
to fight for smth сражаться за что-то
fill in ['fil 'in] вставить
film [film] фильм
historical film исторический фильм
find [faɪnd] (**found; found**) найти
to find out найти; выяснить
fine [faɪn] прекрасный; хороший
finger ['fɪŋgə] палец

finish ['fɪnɪʃ] *v* заканчивать
fire ['faɪə] 1. огонь 2. камин 3. пожар
fireman ['faɪəməŋ] пожарный
fireplace ['faɪəpleɪs] камин
firework ['faɪəwɜ:k] фейерверк
fish [fɪʃ] *n* рыба; *v* ловить рыбу
fisherman ['fɪʃməŋ] рыбак
flat [flæt] квартира
flight [flaɪt] полет
floor [flɔ:] 1. пол 2. этаж
on the ground floor на первом этаже
flour [flaʊə] мука
flower ['flaʊə] цветок
flu [flu:] грипп
flute [flu:t] флейта
to play the flute играть на флейте
fly [flaɪ] (**flew; flown**) летать
to fly east (west) лететь на восток (запад)
fog [fɒg] туман
foggy ['fɒgi] туманный
folk [fɒk] народный
follow ['fɒləʊ] следовать
following ['fɒləʊɪŋ] следующий
fond [fɒnd] любящий
to be fond of smth/smb любить что-то/кого-то
to be fond of doing smth любить делать что-то
food [fu:d] пища, еда
foolish ['fu:lɪʃ] глупый
foot [fʊt] (**feet** [fi:t]) нога/ступня (ноги)
to go on foot идти пешком
football ['fʊtbɔ:l] футбол
foreign ['fɒrɪn] иностранный
forest ['fɒrɪst] лес

forget [fə'get] (forgot; forgotten) за-
бывать

fork [fɔ:k] вилка

form [fɔ:m] *n* 1. форма, анкета
2. класс; *v* составлять

former ['fɔ:mə] бывший

found [faund] основывать

founded ['faundid] основанный

to be founded быть основанным

fountain ['fauntin] фонтан

fox [fɒks] лиса

France [frɑ:ns] Франция

free [fri:] свободный, бесплатный

freeze [fri:z] (froze; frozen) замерз-

нуть, заморозить

It's freezing! Морозит!

frequently ['frikwəntli] часто

fresh [freʃ] свежий

Friday ['fraɪdi] пятница

fridge [frɪʒ] холодильник

friend [frend] друг

friendly ['frendli] дружелюбный

friendship ['frendʃɪp] дружба

frog [frɒg] лягушка

from [frɒm] от, из

front [frʌnt] передний

in front of *smth* перед чем-то

fruit [fru:t] фрукт, фрукты

fry [fraɪ] жарить

fulfil [fʊl'fɪl] выполнять

full [fʊl] полный

to be full of *smth* быть полным
чего-то

furniture ['fɜ:nɪʃə] мебель

future ['fju:tʃə] будущее



gallery ['gæləri] галерея

game [geɪm] игра

gangster ['gænstə] гангстер

garden ['gɑ:dn] сад

gas [gæs] газ

general ['dʒenərəl] генерал

geography [dʒɪ'ɒgrəfi] география

German ['dʒɜ:mən] немецкий

Germany ['dʒɜ:məni] Германия

get [get] (got; got) получать, доста-
вать

to get on with *smb* ладить с кем-
то

to get into a car сесть в машину

to get out of a car выйти из ма-
шины

to get on a train (bus) сесть на
поезд (автобус)

to get off a train (bus) сойти с
поезда (автобуса)

to get ready подготовиться

to get together собираться

to get up вставать

giant ['dʒaɪənt] *n* великан; *adj* ги-
гантский

giraffe [dʒɪ'rɑ:f] жираф

girl [gɜ:l] девочка

give [gɪv] (gave; given) давать

to give back возвращать

to give a call to *smb* звонить
кому-л.

glad [glæd] довольный

to be glad быть довольным

glass [glɑ:s] стакан, стекло

go [gəʊ] (went; gone) идти, ехать

to go in for sports заниматься
спортом

to go on telling *smth* продолжать
рассказывать что-л.

God [gɒd] Бог

My God! Боже мой!

Thank God! Слава Божу!

gold [gəʊld] *n* золото; *adj* золотой
(сделанный из золота)
as good as gold золотой (человек)
a heart of gold золотое сердце

gold coin золотая монета
golden ['gəʊldən] золотой; золотистый

golden hair золотистые волосы

good [gʊd] хороший

Good luck! Удачи!

government ['gʌvnmənt] правительство

grammar ['græmə] грамматика

grandfather ['grænd,fɑ:ðə] дедушка

grandmother ['græn,mʌðə] бабушка

grandparents ['græn,peərənts] дедушка и бабушка

grass [grɑ:s] трава

grasshopper ['grɑ:s,hɒpə] кузнечик

great [greɪt] 1. великий 2. потрясающий, отличный

It's great! Великолепно! Потрясающе!

You look great! Ты отлично выглядишь!

greedy ['grɪ:di] жадный

green [grɪ:n] зеленый

greengrocer ['grɪ:n,grəʊsə] зеленщик, продавец отдела «овощи-фрукты»

at the greengrocer's в магазине (отделе) «овощи-фрукты»

greeting ['grɪtɪŋ] приветствие

on greeting приветствуя

grocer ['grəʊsə] бакалейщик

at the grocer's в бакалейном отделе

group [gru:p] *n* группа; *v* группировать, классифицировать

grow [grəʊ] (grew; grown) расти

guess [ges] догадываться

guest [gest] гость

guitar [gɪ'tɑ:] гитара

to play the guitar играть на гитаре

gun [ɡʌn] ружье

H

hair [heə] волосы

half [hɑ:f] (halves [hɑ:vz]) половина (половинки)

It's half past 5. Половина шестого.

hall [hɔ:l] холл, прихожая

Halloween [ˌhæləʊ'ɪn] канун Дня всех святых

hamburger ['hæmbɜ:gə] гамбургер

hamster ['hæmstə] хомячок

hand [hænd] рука (ладонь)

handicraft ['hændɪkra:ft] урок труда

Hanoi [hæ'nɔɪ] Ханой

happen to smb/smith ['hæp(ə)n] случаться с кем-то/чем-то

happy ['hæpi] счастливый

Happy New Year! С Новым годом!

hard [hɑ:d] *adj* упорный, тяжелый; *adv* упорно, тяжело, сильно

hard-boiled eggs [hɑ:d'boɪld egz] яйца вкрутую

hardly ['hɑ:dlɪ] едва, почти

hardly ever ['hɑ:dlɪ 'evə] очень редко, почти никогда

hare [heə] заяц

harm [hɑ:m] вред

to do (a lot of) harm причинять (много) вреда

- harvest** [ˈhɑ:vɪst] урожай, сбор урожая
- hate** [heit] *n* ненависть; *v* ненавидеть
- haughty** [ˈhɔ:ti] надменный, высокомерный
- have (has)** [hæv] ([hæz]) (**had; had**) иметь
to have got (has got) иметь
to have to (has to) иметь необходимость что-то сделать
- hawthorn** [ˈhɔ:θɔ:n] боярышник
- he** [hi:] он
- head** [hed] голова
head teacher [,hed ˈti:tʃə] директор школы
- headline** [ˈhedlɪn] заголовок
- hear** [hiə] (**heard; heard**) слышать
- heart** [hɑ:t] сердце
by heart наизусть
- heartache** [ˈhɑ:teɪk] боль в сердце
- Hello!** [heˈləʊ] Привет!
- help** [help] помогать
to help about the house помогать по дому
to help about the house day день помощи по дому
to help smb with some subject помогать кому-л. по предмету
- her** [hɜ:] ее, ей, о ней
- here** [hiə] здесь
Here it is. Вот, пожалуйста!
- Hi!** [hai] Привет!
- hide** [haɪd] (**hid; hidden**) прятаться
- hide-and-seek** [,haɪdənˈsi:k] прятки (*детская игра*)
- high** [hai] *adj* высокий; *adv* высоко
- hill** [hɪl] холм
- him** [hɪm] его, ему, о нем (*кого?*)
- his** [hɪz] его (*чей?*)
- historic** [hɪˈstɔ:rɪk] исторический
- history** [ˈhɪstəri] история
- hobby** [ˈhɒbi] хобби, любимое занятие
- hockey** [ˈhɒki] хоккей
- hold** [həʊld] (**held; held**) держать
- holiday** [ˈhɒlədi] 1. праздник 2. каникулы
- holly** [ˈhɒli] остролист
- home** [həʊm] дом, домой
at home дома
- homework** [ˈhəʊmwɜ:k] домашнее задание
to do homework выполнять домашнее задание
- honest** [ˈɒnɪst] честный
- honey** [ˈhʌni] мед
- honeysuckle** [ˈhʌni,sʌkl] жимолость
- hop** [hɒp] хмель
- hope** [həʊp] надеяться
- hopscotch** [ˈhɒpskɒtʃ] классики (*детская игра*)
- horn** [hɔ:n] рог, рожок
- horror** [ˈhɒrə] ужас
horror film (movie) фильм ужасов
- horse** [hɔ:s] лошадь
- hospitable** [ˈhɒspɪəbl] гостеприимный
- hospital** [ˈhɒspɪtl] больница
- host** [həʊst] хозяин
- hostess** [ˈhəʊstɪs] хозяйка
- hot** [hɒt] горячий
hot and cold running water водопровод
- hour** [aʊə] час
- house (houses)** [haus] ([ˈhauzɪz]) дом (дома)
- how** [haʊ] как, каким образом
How are you? Как дела?

How are you getting on? Как поживаете?

How do you do? Здравствуйте!

how often как часто

how long сколь долго, сколько времени

how many сколько (с исчисляемыми сущ.)

How do you like it? Как тебе это нравится?

How've you been? Как ты поживал это время?

How long have you been here? Сколько времени ты здесь?

humble ['hʌmbl] скромный, застенчивый, робкий

humid ['hju:mɪd] влажный

humorist ['hju:məɪst] юморист

hundred ['hʌndrɪd] сто

hungry ['hʌŋɡri] голодный

to be hungry быть голодным, хотеть есть

hunt [hʌnt] охотиться

hunter ['hʌntə] охотник

hurry ['hʌri] *n* спешка; *v* спешить

to be in a hurry спешить

Hurry up! Поторопись!

hurt [hɜ:t] (**hurt; hurt**) 1. болеть
2. причинять боль

I

ice [aɪs] лед

ice cream [ˌaɪs 'kri:m] мороженое

Iceland [ˌaɪslənd] Исландия

idea [aɪ'di:ə] мысль

That's a great (good) idea! Замечательная идея (мысль)!

identification [aɪdentɪfɪ'keɪʃn] опозна-

вание, установление подлинности

ill [ɪl] больной

to be ill болеть

illness ['ɪlnɪs] болезнь

illustrate ['ɪləstreɪt] показать на примере

imagination [ɪˌmædʒɪ'neɪʃn] воображение

imagine [ɪ'ɪmædʒɪn] представить, вообразить

immediately [ɪ'mɪdi:ətli] немедленно

important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt] важный

impossible [ɪm'pɒsəbl] невозможный

in [ɪn] в (*где?*)

in an hour через час

include [ɪn'klu:d] включать

indeed [ɪn'di:d] в самом деле

independence (from smb)

[ɪn'dɪpendəns] независимость (от кого-л.)

India ['ɪndi:ə] Индия

Indian ['ɪndi:ən] индийский

the Indian Ocean Индийский океан

Indians ['ɪndi:ənz] индийцы

industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl] промышленный

industry ['ɪndəstri] промышленность

informal [ɪn'fɔ:məl] неофициальный

information [ɪnfə'meɪʃn] сведения

instead [ɪn'sted] вместо *чего-то*

instrument ['ɪnstrəmənt] инструмент

interested ['ɪntrɪstɪd] заинтересованный

to be interested in smth интересоваться *чем-то*

interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] интересный

international [ˌɪntə'næʃnəl] международный

interval ['intəvl] интервал
interview ['intəvju:] *n* интервью; *v*
брать интервью
into ['intu] в (*куда?*)
invent [in'vent] изобретать
invitation [inv'i'teɪʃn] приглашение
invite [m'vaɪt] приглашать
Ireland ['aɪələnd] Ирландия
irregular ['ɪrɛɡjələ] неправильный
island ['aɪlənd] остров
it [ɪt] оно

It takes smb 3 hours to do it.

Нужно 3 часа, чтобы сделать это.

It's been a long time. Много времени прошло.

It was nice meeting you. Приятно было познакомиться.

Italian ['ɪtæljən] итальянский

Italy ['ɪtəlɪ] Италия

J

jacket ['dʒækɪt] куртка, жакет
jam [dʒæm] джем, варенье
January ['dʒænjuəri] январь
jar [dʒɑ:] банка
a jar of jam банка варенья
jeans [dʒi:nz] джинсы
job [dʒɒb] работа
jogging ['dʒɒɡɪŋ] бег разминочным темпом
join smb [dʒɔɪn] присоединиться к кому-л.
joke [dʒəʊk] шутка
journey ['dʒɜ:nɪ] путешествие
to go on a journey отправиться в путешествие
juice [dʒu:s] сок
July [dʒu:'laɪ] июль

jump [dʒʌmp] прыгать
June [dʒu:n] июнь
junior ['dʒu:nɪə] начальный
just [dʒʌst] 1. только что 2. как раз

K

keep [ki:p] (**kept; kept**) держать, содержать
to keep a diary вести дневник
to keep fit поддерживать форму, быть в форме
to keep shut держать закрытым
key [ki:] ключ
kill [kɪl] убивать
kilometre ['kɪləmitə] километр
kind [kaɪnd] *n* род, вид; *adj* добрый
It's very kind of you. Как мило с вашей стороны.
king [kɪŋ] король
kingdom ['kɪŋdəm] королевство
kiss [kɪs] целовать
kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] кухня
kitten ['kɪtn] котенок
knife [naɪf] (**knives** [naɪvz]) нож (ножи)
knock [nɒk] стучать
know [nəʊ] (**knew; known**) знать, узнавать
knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] знание, знания

L

ladder ['lædə] лестница (*переносная*)
lake [leɪk] озеро
lamp [læmp] лампа
land [lænd] *n* земля, суша; *v* приставать к берегу

language ['læŋgwɪdʒ] язык
large [lɑ:ʃ] большой
last [lɑ:st] *adj* последний, прошлый
last month в прошлом месяце
last week на прошлой неделе
last year в прошлом году
last [lɑ:st] *adv* в последний раз;
v длиться
late [leɪt] поздний
to be late (for) опаздывать (на)
lately ['leɪtli] недавно, за последнее время
laugh [lɑ:f] смеяться
to laugh at smb/smth смеяться над кем-то/чем-то
law [lɔ:] закон
lawn [lɔ:n] лужайка
lawyer ['lɔ:jə] юрист, адвокат
lazy ['leɪzi] ленивый
lead [li:d] (**led; led**) вести, руководить
leap frog ['li:pfrɒg] чехарда (*детская игра*)
to play leap frog играть в чехарду
learn [lɜ:n] (**learnt; learnt**) учить, узнавать
to learn by heart учить наизусть
leave [li:v] (**left; left**) покидать, уезжать из
to leave for уезжать в
to leave Rostov for Moscow уезжать из Ростова в Москву
left [left] левый
on the left слева
to the left налево
leg [leg] нога (*от ступни*)
legend ['ledʒənd] легенда

length [leŋθ] длина
less [les] меньше
lesson ['lesn] урок
at/in the lesson на уроке
letter ['letə] 1. буква 2. письмо
liberty ['libəti] свобода
Liberty Island остров Свободы
The Statue of Liberty Статуя Свободы
library ['laɪbrəri] библиотека
at the library в библиотеке
lick [lɪk] лизать, облизывать
lie [laɪ] *n* ложь; *v* лгать, говорить неправду
to tell a lie лгать, говорить неправду
life [laɪf] жизнь
like [laɪk] *v* любить, нравиться; *adv* как, подобный
lily ['lɪli] лилия
line [laɪn] 1. линия 2. направление (*железнодорожное*)
lion ['laɪən] лев
lip [lɪp] губа
list [lɪst] список
listen to smb/smth ['lɪsn] слушать кого-то/что-то
literary ['lɪtrəri] литературный
little ['lɪtl] *adj* маленький; *adv* мало
a little немного
living room ['lɪvɪŋ ru:m] жилая комната
loaf [ləʊf] буханка
a loaf of bread буханка хлеба
local ['ləʊkl] местный, ближайший к дому
at the local cinema-house в ближайшем кинотеатре

lock [lɒk] закрывать на ключ, за-
пирать

locked [lɒkt] закрытый на
ключ

logical ['lɒdʒɪkl] логический

lonely ['lʌnli] одинокий

long [lɒŋ] длинный

look [lʊk] смотреть, глядеть

to look around оглядываться

to look at смотреть на

to look for искать

Look over there! Посмотри вон
туда!

to look through просмотреть

to look like выглядеть

You look great! Ты прекрасно вы-
глядишь!

lord [lɔ:d] лорд

The House of Lords палата лор-
дов (*в парламенте*)

Los Angeles [ləs'æŋdʒələiz] Лос-Анже-
лес

lose [lu:z] (lost; lost) терять

to be (get) lost потеряться

lots of, a lot of [lɒts] много

loud [laʊd] громкий

loudly ['laʊdli] громко

love [lʌv] *n* любовь; *v* любить

to be in love быть влюбленным

lovely ['lʌvli] прелестный

luck [lʌk] удача

Good luck! Удачи!

lucky ['lʌki] везучий

luggage ['lʌdʒɪdʒ] багаж

lump [lʌmp] кусок

a lump of sugar кусок сахара

lunch [lʌntʃ] второй завтрак

to have for lunch на второй
завтрак

lung(s) [lʌŋ(z)] легкое (легкие)



Madrid [mə'drɪd] Мадрид

magazine [ˌmæɡə'zi:n] журнал

magic ['mædʒɪk] волшебный

main [meɪn] главный, основной

mainland ['meɪnlənd] материк

majesty ['mædʒɪsti] величество

His Majesty! Его величество!

make [meɪk] (made; made) делать,
заставлять

to be made of быть сделанным из

make up составлять

man (men) [mæn] ([men]) мужчина
(мужчины)

manner ['mænə] правило поведения,
манеры

good manners хорошие манеры

to have table manners уметь
вести себя за столом

many ['meni] много (*с исчисляемы-
ми сущ.*)

map [mæp] карта (*географическая*)

March [mɑ:tʃ] март

marmalade ['mɑ:mələɪd] мармелад
джем

married ['mæriɪd] женатый, заму-
жняя

to be married to быть замужем
за, женатым на

marry (smb) ['mæri] жениться на
ком-то, выходить замуж за *кого-то*

match [mætʃ] *n* матч; *v* подобрать
под пару

material [mə'tɪəriəl] материал

maths [mæθs] математика

May [meɪ] май

may [meɪ] можно

May I do it? Можно мне сделать это?
maybe ['meɪbɪ] возможно, может быть
me [mi:] мне, меня, мной, обо мне
meal [mi:l] трапеза, еда
to have meals принимать пищу, есть
mean [mi:n] (**meant; meant**) 1. значить 2. иметь в виду 3. хотеть сказать
meaning ['mi:nɪŋ] значение
means (of transport) [mi:nz] средства передвижения
meat [mi:t] мясо
medicine ['medsn] 1. медицина (*исчисл.*) 2. лекарство (*исчисл.*)
meet [mi:t] (**met; met**) встречать, встречаться
on meeting при встрече
member ['membə] член
memorial [mi'mɔ:piəl] мемориал
memory ['meməri] память
mention ['menʃn] упоминать
message ['mesɪdʒ] устное сообщение
metal ['metl] металл
method ['meθəd] метод
metre ['mi:tə] метр
Metro ['metrəʊ] метро
to go by Metro ехать на метро
middle ['midl] середина
in the middle of smth в середине чего-то
midnight ['midnaɪt] полночь
at midnight в полночь
mild [maɪld] мягкий
militiaman [mi'lɪjəmən] милиционер
milk [mɪlk] молоко
milkman ['mɪlkmən] молочник
million ['mɪljən] миллион

millionaire [ˌmɪljə'neɪ] миллионер
mineral ['mɪnərəl] минерал
ministry ['mɪnɪstri] министерство
mirror ['mɪrə] зеркало
Miss [mɪs] мисс (*незамужняя женщина*)
miss [mɪs] опаздывать, пропускать
to miss the train (bus, plane) опаздывать на поезд (автобус, самолет)
You can't miss it! Его невозможно пропустить!
the Mississippi [ˌmɪsɪ'sɪpi] Миссисипи (*река*)
mitten ['mɪtn] варежка
mix [mɪks] мешать, смешивать
mixed [mɪkst] перемешанный
model ['mɒdl] модель
modern ['mɒdən] современный
modern conveniences современные удобства
moment ['mɒmənt] мгновение
Monday ['mʌndɪ] понедельник
money ['mʌni] деньги
monkey ['mʌŋki] обезьяна
month [mʌnθ] месяц
monument ['mɒnjʊmənt] **to smb** памятник кому-л.
moon [mu:n] луна
moral ['mɒrəl] мораль
more [mɔ:] больше
morning ['mɔ:niŋ] утро
in the morning утром
on Tuesday morning во вторник утром
morning glory [ˌmɔ:niŋ 'glɔ:ri] вьюнок
Moscow ['mɒskəʊ] Москва
most [mɔ:st] большинство
mother ['mʌðə] мама

Motherland ['mʌðələnd] Родина, Отчизна
mountain ['maʊntɪn] гора
mouse [maʊs] (**mice** [maɪs]) мышь (мыши)
mouth [maʊθ] рот
move [mu:v] двигаться, переезжать
move in (to) переехать в
Mr ['mɪstə] мистер
Mrs ['mɪsɪz] миссис (*замужняя женщина*)
Ms [mɪz] госпожа (*неизвестно, замужем или нет*)
much [mʌtʃ] много
museum [mju:'zi:əm] музей
music ['mjuzɪk] музыка
musical ['mjuzɪkl] *adj* музыкальный; *n* музыкальный фильм
must [mʌst] должен, должно быть
my [maɪ] мой

N

name [neɪm] *n* имя; *v* называть
narrator [nə'reɪtə] рассказчик
nation ['neɪʃn] нация
national ['næʃnəl] национальный
nationality [ˌnæʃə'nælɪti] национальность
native ['neɪtɪv] коренной (*житель*), родной (*язык*)
natural ['nætʃrəl] естественный
nature ['neɪtʃə] природа
near [nɪə] недалеко, близко, около
near here недалеко отсюда
nearly ['nɪəli] почти
necessary ['nesɪsəri] необходимый
neck [nek] шея
need [ni:d] нуждаться

Negro ['ni:grəʊ] негр
neighbour ['neɪbə] сосед
never ['nevə] никогда
It's never late to learn! Учиться никогда не поздно!
next [nekst] следующий
next to рядом с
new [nju:] новый
newspaper ['nju:spetə] газета
newsreel ['nju:zri:l] программа новостей
New York [nju: 'jɔ:k] Нью-Йорк
New Zealand [nju: 'zi:lənd] Новая Зеландия
nice [naɪs] милый, приятный
nickel ['nɪkl] монета в пять центов
nickname ['nɪkneɪm] прозвище
night [naɪt] ночь
at night ночью
no [nəʊ] нет
noble ['nəʊbl] благородный
nobody ['nəʊbɒdi] никто
nod [nɒd] *n* кивок; *v* кивать головой
noise [nɔɪz] шум
noisy ['nɔɪzi] шумный
normal ['nɔ:ml] нормальный
Normandy ['nɔ:mændi] Нормандия
north [nɔ:θ] север
in the north на севере
northeast [ˌnɔ:θ'i:st] северо-восток
nose [nəʊz] нос
nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] ничего
novel ['nɒvl] роман
November [nəʊ'vembə] ноябрь
nowadays ['nəʊədəɪz] в настоящее время
nurse [nɜ:s] няня, санитарка, медсестра
nut [nʌt] орех



object ['ɒbdʒɪkt] предмет
obligation [ˌɒblɪ'geɪʃn] обязательство
occupation [ˌɒkjʊ'reɪʃn] занятие, профессия
ocean ['əʊʃn] океан
October [ɒk'təʊbə] октябрь
of [v] *предлог родительного падежа*
of course конечно
offend [ə'fend] обижать
offer ['ɒfə] предлагать
office ['ɒfɪs] офис, госучреждение, кабинет
officer ['ɒfɪsə] офицер
official [ə'fɪʃəl] *n* государственный служащий; *adj* официальный
often ['ɔ:fn] часто
oh [əʊ] ой
Oh, my! Боже мой!
Oh, no! *восклицание сожаления*
oil [ɔɪl] растительное масло
OK [əʊ'keɪ] нормально; так, как надо
old [əʊld] старый
on [ɒn] на
once [wʌns] однажды
open ['əʊpən] открывать
opera ['ɒpərə] опера
opinion [ə'pɪnjən] мнение
opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] напротив
optimism [ˌɒptɪmɪz(ə)m] оптимизм
or [ɔ:] или
orange ['ɒrɪndʒ] апельсин
orange juice ['ɒrɪndʒ dʒu:s] апельсиновый сок
order ['ɔ:də] порядок
in order по порядку

other ['ʌðə] другой, другие
the other day на днях
the other way round наоборот
ought to [ɔ:t 'tu] быть должным, морально обязанным
our [aʊə] наш
outdoors [aʊt'dɔ:z] на свежем воздухе
out loud [aʊt 'laʊd] вслух
over ['əʊvə] над
to be over заканчиваться
overcoat ['əʊvəkəʊt] пальто
own [əʊn] собственный



the Pacific Ocean [prəsɪfɪk 'əʊjən] Тихий океан
packet ['rækɪt] пакет, пачка
page [peɪdʒ] страница
pain [peɪn] боль
paint [peɪnt] рисовать красками
painting ['peɪntɪŋ] картина
pair [peə] пара
a pair of shoes пара туфель
to work in pairs работать в парах
rajamas [rə'dʒɑ:məz] пижама
palace ['pælɪs] дворец
pancake ['pænkeɪk] блин
paper ['peɪpə] 1. бумага 2. газета
papers ['peɪpəz] 1. газеты, журналы 2. документы
paragraph ['pærəgrɑ:f] параграф
Paris ['pærɪs] Париж
parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt] парламент
parrot ['pærət] попугай
part [pɑ:t] *n* 1. роль 2. часть; *v* расставаться

to take part принимать участие
party ['pɑ:ti] вечеринка
at the party на вечеринке
pass [pɑ:s] передавать
passage ['pæsɪdʒ] коридор
passenger ['pæsɪndʒə] пассажир
past [pɑ:st] после
at 10 past 8 в 10 минут девятого
patient ['peɪʃənt] пациент
pay (for smth) [peɪ] (**paid; paid**) платить (за что-то)
PE (Physical Education) [ˌpi: 'i:] физкультура
peace [pi:s] мир
peaceful ['pi:sfʊl] мирный
Peking [ˌpi: 'kiŋ] Пекин
pen [pen] ручка
pencil ['pensl] карандаш
to draw in pencil рисовать карандашом
penny ['penɪ] пенни (*монета*)
people ['pi:pl] люди, народ
pepper ['pepə] перец
perform [ˌpɜ:fɔ:m] представлять, играть
performance [ˌpɜ:fɔ:məns] представление, спектакль
performer [ˌpɜ:fɔ:mə] исполнитель
perhaps [ˌpɜ:hæps] возможно
permanent ['pɜ:mənənt] постоянный
person ['pɜ:sn] человек, личность
personal ['pɜ:snəl] личный
pet [pet] любимое животное
petal ['petl] лепесток
phone [fəʊn] звонить по телефону
photo ['fəʊtəʊ] фотография
to take photos снимать (*фотоаппаратом*)

phrase [freɪz] фраза
piano ['piænəʊ] пианино
to play the piano играть на пианино
picture ['pɪktʃə] 1. картина 2. фотография
in the picture на картине
to take pictures снимать фотоаппаратом
piece [pi:s] кусок
pig [pɪg] поросенок
pillow ['pɪləʊ] подушка
pirate ['paɪəɪt] пират
pity ['pɪti] жалость
That's a pity! Какая жалость!
place [pleɪs] место
place of interest достопримечательность
plan [plæn] план
plane [pleɪn] самолет
by plane самолетом
planet ['plænit] планета
plantation [plæn'teɪʃn] плантация
plate [pleɪt] тарелка
platform ['plætfɔ:m] платформа (*железнодорожная*)
play [pleɪ] играть
to play a part играть роль
to play snowballs играть в снежки
pleasant ['plezənt] приятный
pleasure ['plezə] удовольствие
Plymouth ['plɪməθ] Плимут (*город*)
pocket ['pɒkɪt] карман
poem ['pəʊm] стихотворение, поэма
police [pə'li:s] полиция
police officer офицер полиции
policeman [pə'li:smən] полицейский
polite [pə'laɪt] вежливый

previous ['pri:vias] предыдущий
 price [praɪs] цена
 primrose ['prɪmroʊz] примула
 prince [prɪns] принц, князь
 princess [ˈprɪnɪsɪs] принцесса
 prize [praɪz] приз
 probably ['prɒbəblɪ] возможно
 problem ['prɒbləm] проблема
 profession [ˌprɒfɪʃn] профессия
 programme ['prɒɡræm] программа
 progressive [ˌprɒɡresɪv] прогрессив-
 ный
 promise ['prɒmɪs] обещать
 pronunciation [ˌprɒnɑːnsi'eɪʃn] произ-
 ношение
 proper [ˈprɒpə] соответствующий
 proper form соответствующая
 форма
 proper name имя собственное
 protect [prəˈtekt] защищать
 proud [praʊd] гордый
 to be proud of smd/smith гордиться
 с кем-то/чем-то
 prove [pruːv] доказывать
 proverb ['prɒvɜːb] пословица
 public ['pʌblɪk] публическая
 pulse [paʊls] пульс
 punish [ˈpʌnɪʃ] наказывать
 punishment ['pʌnɪʃmənt] наказание
 none
 pupil ['pjʊːpl] ученик
 puppy ['dʌpɪ] щенок
 pure [pjʊə] чистый
 purple ['pɜːpl] фиолетовый
 put [pʊt] класть
 to put down записывать
 to put on smth надевать что-то
 to put smth in order расположить
 по порядку
 puzzle ['pʌzl] головоломка

politician [ˌpɒlɪtɪʃn] политик
 politics ['pɒlɪtɪks] политика
 poor [puː] бедный
 poppy ['pɒpɪ] мак
 popular with smd ['pɒpjʊlə] популяр-
 ный среди кого-то
 pork [pɔːk] свинина
 porridge ['pɒrɪdʒ] каша (овсяная)
 port [pɔːt] порт
 portrait [ˈpɔːtrɪt] портрет
 possible ['pɒsɪblɪ] возможный
 post office ['pəʊst 'ɒfɪs] почта
 postman ['pəʊstmən] почтальон
 potato ('potatoes) [ˌpəʊteɪtəʊ] картофе-
 лина (картофель)
 pound [paʊnd] 1. единичная еска
 (£50 r) 2. фунт стерлингов
 (английская денежная ед-
 ница)
 power ['paʊə] власть
 practise in ['præktɪs] практиковать
 ся в
 preparation [ˌpreɪpə'reɪʃn] приготова-
 ние
 prepare for smth [prɪ'peə] готовить-
 ся к чему-то
 preposition [ˌpreɪpə'zɪʃn] предлог
 prescribe [prɪ'skraɪb] прописывать
 to prescribe a medicine for smth
 прописывать лекарство от че-
 го-то
 present [prɪ'zent] настоящее
 president [ˌprezɪd(ə)nt] президент
 pressure [ˈpreʃə] давление
 blood pressure кровяное давле-
 ние
 pretend [prɪ'tend] притворяться
 pretty [ˈprɪtɪ] adj хорошенький; adv
 довольно, весьма
 Pretty bad! Очень плохо!

Q

qualification [ˌkwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃn] квалификация

quarter ['kwɔ:tə] 1. четверть 2. монета в 25 центов

at a quarter past 5 в четверть шестого

at a quarter to 5 в без четверти пять

queen [kwɪn] королева

question ['kwɛstʃn] вопрос

quick [kwɪk] быстрый

quickly ['kwɪkli] быстро

quiet ['kwaɪət] спокойный, тихий

quotation [kwəʊtɪʃn] цитата

quote [kwəʊt] цитировать

R

race [reɪs] соревнование в беге, гонках

to run a race участвовать в гонках

radio ['reɪdɪəʊ] радио

railway ['reɪlweɪ] железная дорога

railway station железнодорожная станция, вокзал

at the railway station на (железнодорожной) станции, вокзале

rain [reɪn] дождь

It often rains here. Здесь часто идет дождь.

It is raining hard now. Сейчас идет сильный дождь.

raincoat ['reɪnkəʊt] дождевик, плащ от дождя

rainy ['reɪni] дождливый

rather ['rɑ:ðə] довольно

raven ['reɪvn] ворон

reach [ri:tʃ] достигать

react [rɪˈækt] реагировать

read [ri:d] (read; read) читать

to read to oneself читать про себя

Read to yourself! Читай про себя!

reader ['ri:də] читатель

ready ['redi] готовый

real [riəl] реальный, действительный

really ['ri:li] действительно

reason ['ri:zn] причина

receive [rɪˈsi:v] 1. получать 2. принимать (людей)

recently ['ri:sntli] недавно

recognize ['rekəɡnaɪz] узнавать

recover [rɪˈkʌvə] поправиться

red [red] красный, рыжий

refer [rɪˈfɜ:] относить, отсылать

reference material ['refrəns] справочный материал

referring to [rɪˈfɜ:ɪŋ] относящийся к

refuse [rɪˈfju:z] отказывать(ся)

regular verbs ['regjʊlə 'vɜ:bz] правильные глаголы

regularly ['regjʊləli] регулярно

regulation [ˌregjʊˈleɪʃn] инструкция

relation [rɪˈleɪʃn] родственник

relative ['relatɪv] родственник

relax [rɪˈlæks] расслабляться

relaxation [ˌri:læk'seɪʃn] расслабление

remember [rɪˈmembə] помнить

reported [rɪˈpɔ:tɪd] сообщенный, переданный

reported speech косвенная речь
respectable [rɪ'spektəbl] уважае-
мый

rest [rest] *n* отдых; *v* отдыхать
restaurant ['rest(ə)rɒŋ] ресторан
retell [rɪ'tel] пересказывать
return [rɪ'tʃ:n] возвращаться
review [rɪ'vju:] повторять
revue [rɪ'vju:] обозрение
rhyiming twin ['raɪmɪŋ twɪn] слово,
звучащее в рифму
rice [raɪs] рис
rich [rɪʃ] богатый
ride [raɪd] (**rode**; **ridden**) ехать на
(*велосипеде, лошади*)
right [raɪt] 1. правильный 2. пра-
вый
 on the right справа
 to the right направо
 Say it right. Скажи правильно.
rise [raɪz] (**rose**; **risen**) вставать, под-
ниматься
river ['rɪvə] река
road [rəʊd] дорога
rocket ['rɒkɪt] ракета
role play ['rəʊl pleɪ] разыгрывать по
ролям
round [raʊnd] круглый
 round-up lessons уроки повторе-
ния
row [rəʊ] грести
rowing ['rəʊɪŋ] гребля
royal ['rɔɪəl] королевский
rubber ['rʌbə] ластик
ruins ['ruɪnz] руины
rule [ru:l] *n* правило; *v* править, уп-
равлять
 as a rule как правило
ruler ['ru:lə] линейка
run [rʌn] (**ran**; **run**) бегать

3

sad [sæd] печальный
 to look sad выглядеть печальным
sadly ['sædli] печально
sail [seɪl] *n* парус; *v* плыть под па-
русом
sailor ['seɪlə] матрос
saint (snt., st) [seɪnt] ([snt]) святой
salesman ['seɪlzmən] продавец
salt [sɔ:lt] соль
salty ['sɔ:ltɪ] соленый
same [seɪm] тот же самый, такой же
sandals ['sænd(ə)lz] босоножки
sandwich ['sænwɪdʒ] бутерброд
San Francisco [sæn frən'sɪskəʊ] Сан-
Франциско
Saturday ['sætədi] суббота
sauce [sɔ:s] соус
save [seɪv] 1. спасать 2. экономить,
откладывать
say [seɪ] сказать
 to say to smb сказать кому-л.
 to say it for smb сказать за ко-
го-л.
scarecrow ['skeəkrəʊ] чучело
scenery ['sɪnəri] декорации
school [sku:l] школа
 to go to school ходить в школу
science ['saɪəns] наука
scientific [saɪən'tɪfɪk] научный
scientist ['saɪəntɪst] ученый
Scotland ['skɒtlənd] Шотландия
screen [skri:n] экран
sculpture ['skʌlptʃə] скульптура
sea [si:] море
seaman ['si:mən] моряк
seaside ['si:saɪd] побережье моря
 at the seaside на взморье

snowball ['snəʊbɔ:l] снежок
snowdrop ['snəʊdrɒp] подснежник
snowman ['snəʊmən] снеговик
to make a snowman лепить сне-
 говика
so [səʊ] так, итак
soap opera ['səʊp əpərə] многосерий-
 ный телесериал
sofa ['səʊfə] диван
soft [sɒft] мягкий
soft-boiled eggs ['sɒft'bɔ:ld eɪgz] яича
 всмятку
soft drink ['sɒft drɪŋk] безалкоголь-
 ный напиток
soldier ['səʊldɪə] солдат
some [sʌm] некоторые, несколько
somebody ['sʌmbɒdi] кто-нибудь
something ['sʌmθɪŋ] что-нибудь
sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] иногда
son [sʌn] сын
song [sɒŋ] песня
Sorry! ['sɒri] Извините!
to be sorry сожалеть о (чем-то)
soul [saʊl] душа
sound [saʊnd] *n* звук; *v* звучать
That sounds good! Звучит заман-
 чиво!
soup [sʊp] суп
sour cream ['saʊə 'kri:m] сметана
south [saʊθ] юг
space [speɪs] 1. космос 2. простра-
 нство
spaceship ['speɪʃɪp] космический ко-
 рабль
Spain [speɪn] Испания
Spanish ['spæniʃ] испанский
speak [spi:k] (spoke; spoken) разгово-
 ривать
special [speʃiəl] специальный
specialist [speʃiəlɪst] специалист

single (ticket) ['sɪŋgl] билет в одном
 направлении
sink [sɪŋk] раковина
sister ['sɪstə] сестра
sitting room ['sɪtɪŋ ru:m] гостиная
situated ['sɪtʃueɪd] расположен-
 ный
to be situated располагаться
situation [sɪtʃu'eɪʃn] ситуация
size [saɪz] размер
What size shoes do you wear?
 Какой размер вы носи-
 те?
skate [skeɪt] *n* (skates) конек (конь-
 ки); *v* кататься на коньках
ski [ski:] *n* (skis) лыжа (лыжи); *v*
 кататься на лыжах
skin [skɪn] кожа, шкура
skip [skɪp] прыгать через веревочку
skirt [skɜ:t] юбка
slave [sleɪv] раб
sledge [sleɪdʒ] *n* санки; *v* кататься
 на санках
sleep [sli:p] *n* сон; *v* (slept; slept)
 спать
slice [slaɪs] тонкий кусочек
slim [slɪm] стройный
slow [sləʊ] медленный
slowly ['sləʊli] медленно
smell [smel] *n* запах; *v* (smelt; smelt)
 пахнуть
smoke [sməʊk] *n* дым; *v* курить
snail [sneɪl] улитка
snake [sneɪk] змея
sneeze [sni:z] чихать
snow [snaʊ] снег
It often snows here. Здесь часто
 идет снег.
It is snowing hard. Идет силь-
 ный снег.

specialize ['speʃəlaɪz] специализироваться
spell [spel] (spelt; spelt) писать; называть по буквам
spelling ['speliŋ] правописание
spend [spend] (spent; spent) тратить; проводить (*время*)
to spend money on *smth* тратить деньги на *что-то*
spices ['speɪsɪz] специи
spoon [spu:n] ложка
sport [spɔ:t] спорт
sports ground ['spɔ:ts graʊnd] спортивная площадка
spy [spaɪ] шпион
square [skweə] *n* площадь; *adj* квадратный
in the square на площади
stadium ['steɪdɪəm] стадион
stage [steɪdʒ] *n* сцена; *v* ставить на сцене
on the stage на сцене
stairs [steəz] лестница
stalls [stɔ:lz] партер
in the stalls в партере
stamp [stæmp] марка
stand [stænd] (stood; stood) стоять
standard lamp ['stændəd læmp] торшер
star [stɑ:] 1. звезда 2. кинозвезда
start [stɑ:t] *n* начало; *v* начинать
state [steɪt] 1. штат 2. государство
statement ['steɪtmənt] утверждение
statue ['stætju:] статуя
stay [steɪ] 1. останавливаться 2. оставаться
to stay at a hotel останавливаться в отеле
to stay with *smb* останавливаться у *кого-то*

steal [sti:l] (stole; stolen) красть, воровать
still [sti:l] все еще
stone [stəʊn] камень
stop [stɒp] *n* остановка; *v* останавливаться
store [stɔ:] магазин (*большой*)
storm [stɔ:m] шторм, буря
a storm of applause шквал аплодисментов
story ['stɔ:ri] история, рассказ
straight [streɪt] прямой
straight ahead прямо вперед
strange [streɪndʒ] странный, незнакомый
straw [strɔ:] солома
strength [streŋθ] сила
stripe [straɪp] полоса
strong [strɒŋ] сильный
student ['stju:dənt] студент, учащийся
study ['stʌdi] *n* кабинет; *v* изучать
subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] предмет
success [sək'ses] успех
to be a success иметь успех
to have success иметь успех
suddenly ['sʌdnli] вдруг
suffer from страдать от
sugar ['ʃʊgə] сахар
sugary ['ʃʊgəri] 1. сахаристый 2. сладкий
suit [sju:t] подходить, устраивать
It suits you well. Тебе это хорошо подходит.
summer ['sʌmə] лето
sun [sʌn] солнце
Sunday ['sʌndɪ] воскресенье
on Sunday в воскресенье
sunglasses ['sʌŋglɑ:sɪz] солнечные очки

sunny ['sʌni] солнечный
supermarket ['sjʊ:pə,mɑ:kɪt] универсам
supper ['sʌpə] ужин
to have for supper на ужин
sure [ʃʊə] уверенный
to be sure of быть уверенным в
surname ['sɜ:neɪm] фамилия
surprise [sə'praɪz] удивление
swallow ['swɒləʊ] глотать
sweater ['swetə] свитер
sweet [swi:t] *n* конфета; *adj* сладкий
swim [swɪm] (swam; swum) плавать
swimming pool ['swɪmɪŋ pu:l] плавательный бассейн
symbol ['sɪmbəl] символ
symptom ['sɪmptəm] симптом
synonym ['sɪnənɪm] синоним

T

table ['teɪbl] 1. стол 2. таблица
table tennis ['teɪbl ,tenɪs] настольный теннис
tail [teɪl] хвост
tailor ['teɪlə] портной
take [teɪk] (took; taken) брать
to take a bus (train, plane) сесть на автобус (поезд, самолет)
to take off снимать
to take pictures делать фотографии, фотографировать
It takes me 5 minutes to get there.
Мне нужно 5 минут, чтобы добраться туда.
tale [teɪl] рассказ, история, повесть
talk [tɔ:k] беседовать, болтать
tall [tɔ:l] высокий
tape [teɪp] пленка

on the tape на пленке
tasty ['teɪstɪ] вкусный
taxes ['tæksɪz] налоги
taxi ['tæksɪ] такси
tea [ti:] чай
teach [ti:tʃ] (taught; taught) обучать, учить (кого-л.)
teacher ['ti:tʃə] учитель
team [ti:m] команда
telegramme ['telɪgræm] телеграмма
television ['telɪvɪʒn] 1. телевизор
2. телевидение
tell [tel] (told; told) говорить
to tell smb about smth сказать кому-то что-то
to tell a lie солгать
to tell the truth сказать правду
to tell fairy tales рассказывать сказки
temperature ['temprətʃə] температура
to have/run a high temperature иметь высокую температуру
to take one's temperature измерять чью-то температуру
tennis ['tenɪs] теннис
tennis day день игры в теннис
terrible ['terəbl] ужасный
terribly ['terəblɪ] ужасно
territory ['terɪtəri] территория
the Thames [temz] Темза
than [ðæn] чем
that [ðæt] тот, та, то
the [ðə], [ði] определенный артикль
theatre ['θiətə] театр
at the theatre в театре
theatre-goer ['θiətə,gəʊə] театрал
their [ðeə] их (чей?)
them [ðem] им, о них, их (кого?)
thematic [θɪ'mætɪk] тематический

theme [θi:m] тема
then [ðen] тогда, затем
there [ðeə] там
these [ði:z] эти
they [ðei] они

They say... Говорят...

thing [θɪŋ] вещь
think [θɪŋk] (thought; thought) думать

thirsty ['θɜ:sti] жаждущий пить

to be thirsty хотеть пить

this [ðɪs] этот, эта, это

this Monday в этот понедельник

though [ðəʊ] хотя

thought [θɔ:t] мысль

thousand ['θaʊzənd] тысяча

throat [θrəʊt] горло

to have a sore throat иметь больное горло

through [θru:] сквозь, через

to look through просматривать

through train экспресс

throw [θrəʊ] (threw; thrown) бросать

Thursday ['θɜ:zdi] четверг

ticket ['tɪktɪ] билет

a ticket to a city билет до города

a ticket for a play (for a train) билет на спектакль (на поезд)

a single ticket билет в одном направлении

a return ticket билет в оба конца

a ticket office билетная касса

tidy ['taɪdi] аккуратный, опрятный

tie [taɪ] *n* галстук; *v* завязывать

tiger ['taɪgə] тигр

tights [taɪts] колготки

time I [taɪm] время

time II [taɪm] раз

3 times a day 3 раза в день

timetable ['taɪm,teɪbl] расписание

on the timetable в расписании

tin [tɪn] консервная банка

a tin of meat банка мясных консервов

tired [taɪəd] усталый

to be tired быть усталым

title ['taɪtl] заглавие

tobacco [tə'bækəʊ] табак

toe [təʊ] палец ноги

together [tə'geðə] вместе

toilet ['tɔɪlɪt] туалет

tomorrow [tə'mɒrəʊ] завтра

tongue [tʌŋ] язык

tonight [tə'naɪt] сегодня вечером

tonsillitis [tɒnsɪ'lɪtɪs] ангина

too [tu:] 1. тоже 2. слишком

tooth [tu:θ] (teeth [ti:θ]) зуб (зубы)

toothbrush ['tu:θbrʌʃ] зубная щетка

toothpaste ['tu:θpeɪst] зубная паста

top [tɒp] вершина

at the top of smth на вершине чего-л.

topic [tɒpɪk] тема

tortoise ['tɔ:tɔs] черепаха

tourism ['tuəɪzɪzəm] туризм

tourist ['tuəɪstɪ] турист

tourist class второй класс на самолете

towel ['taʊəl] полотенце

tower ['taʊə] башня

town [taʊn] город (любой)

in town в городе

out of town вне города

tractor ['træktə] трактор

tradition [trə'dɪʃn] традиция

traditional [trə'dɪʃnəl] традиционный

traffic ['træfɪk] движение (уличное)

There is a lot of traffic here. Здесь сильное движение.

traffic lights ['træfik laɪts] светофор

train I [treɪn] *n* поезд

by train поездом

to get on a train сесть в поезд

to get off a train сойти с поезда

on the train в поезде

to take (catch) a train успеть на поезд, сесть на поезд

train II [treɪn] *v* тренировать(ся)

trainers ['treɪnəz] кроссовки

training ['treɪnɪŋ] тренировка

transport ['trænsɒrt] транспорт

travel ['trævl] путешествовать

to travel by smth путешествовать на чем-то

to travel east путешествовать на восток

traveller ['trævlə] путешественник

trip [trɪp] поездка, короткое путешествие

to go on a trip поехать в путешествие

trolleybus ['trɒlɪbʌs] троллейбус

trouble ['trʌbl] *n* беда, неприятность; *v* беспокоить

true [tru:] правдивый

try [traɪ] пытаться, пробовать, стараться

to try on примерять

Tuesday ['tju:zdi] вторник

tunnel ['tʌnl] туннель

turkey ['tɜ:kɪ] индюшка

turn [tɜ:n] поворачивать

to turn to the left поворачивать налево

to turn to the right поворачивать направо

to turn off выключать

to turn on включать

TV [ti:'vi:] телевизор

twice [twɑɪs] дважды

type [taɪp] печатать

typist ['taɪpɪst] машинистка

U

ugly ['ʌɡli] некрасивый, уродливый

uncle ['ʌŋkl] дядя

uncomfortable [ʌn'kʌmfəbl] неудобный

uncountable [ʌn'kaʊntəbl] неисчисляемое

under [ʌndə] под

underground [ʌndə'graʊnd] метро, подземка

to take the underground ехать на метро

underline [ʌndə'laɪn] подчеркивать

underlined word подчеркнутое слово

understand [ʌndə'stænd] (**understood; understood**) понимать

uneasy [ʌn'i:zi] нелегкий

unfinished [ʌn'fɪnɪʃt] незаконченный

unfortunately [ʌn'fɔ:tʃənli] к несчастью

unfriendly [ʌn'frendli] недружелюбный

unhappy [ʌn'hæpi] несчастливый

uniform ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] форма

unimportant [ʌnɪm'pɔ:tənt] неважный

the United States of America (the United States) Соединенные Штаты Америки

unkind [ʌn'kaɪnd] недобрый

unnoticed [ʌn'nəʊɪst] незаметный
untrue [ʌn'tru:] лживый, неверный
up [ʌp] вверх
upper ['ʌpə] верхний
upstairs [ʌp'steəz] наверх
us [ʌs] нас, нам, о нас
the USA (the US) США
use [ju:z] использовать, употреблять
useful ['ju:sfʊl] полезный
used to [ju:st] иметь обыкновение де-
лать что-то в прошлом
I used to do it. Я обычно делал
это.
using ['ju:zɪŋ] используя

V

vacation [və'keɪʃn] каникулы
vacuum cleaner ['vækjuəm ,kli:nə] пы-
лесос
vegetable ['vedʒɪtəbl] овощ
version ['vɜ:ʃn] версия, вариант
very ['veri] очень
victory ['vɪktəri] победа
to win a victory выиграть побе-
ду, победить
a victory over the enemy победа
над врагом
to lead the army to victory вес-
ти армию к победе
video ['vi:diəʊ] видео
village ['vɪlɪdʒ] деревня
vinegar ['vɪnɪgə] уксус
violin ['vaɪəlɪn] скрипка
to play the violin играть на
скрипке
visit ['vɪzɪt] *n* посещение, визит; *v*
посещать
a visiting day день посещений

vocabulary [və'kæbjʊləp] вокабуляр
voice [vɔɪs] голос
in a quiet voice тихим голосом
volleyball ['vɒlibɔ:l] волейбол
to play volleyball играть в волей-
бол
voyage ['vɔɪdʒ] путешествие (*морем,*
рекой)
to go on a voyage поехать в мор-
ское путешествие

W

wake up ['weɪk 'ʌp] (**woke up; woken**
up) просыпаться
walk [wɔ:k] *n* прогулка; *v* идти гу-
лять, ходить пешком, гулять
to walk barefoot ['wɔ:k 'beəfʊt] хо-
дить босиком
wall [wɔ:l] стена
want [wɒnt] хотеть
war [wɔ:] война
a war against smb война против
кого-л.
to be at war быть на войне
to go to war идти на войну
wardrobe ['wɔ:drəʊb] платяной шкаф
warm [wɔ:m] теплый
warmth [wɔ:mθ] теплота, тепло
wash [wɒʃ] мыть(ся), стирать
to wash up мыть посуду
washing day ['wɒʃɪŋ deɪ] день
стирки
washing machine ['wɒʃɪŋ məʃi:n] сти-
ральная машина
watch [wɒtʃ] *n* часы (*ручные*); *v* смо-
треть, наблюдать
to watch TV смотреть телевизор
water ['wɔ:tə] *n* вода; *v* поливать

way [weɪ] 1. путь, дорога 2. способ, образ
It's a long way. Далеко.
a way of life стиль, образ жизни
we [wi:] мы
weak [wi:k] слабый
wealth [welθ] богатство
wealthy ['welθi] богатый
wear [weə] (wore; worn) носить
weather ['weðə] погода
Wednesday ['wenzdi] среда
on Wednesday в среду
week [wi:k] неделя
weekend [wi:k'end] конец недели
at the weekend в конце недели
welcome ['welkəm] приветствовать, радушно принимать
You're welcome! Добро пожаловать!
well [wel] хороший, здоровый
west [west] запад
what [wɒt] что, какой
What about you? А как ты?
What a good book! Какая хорошая книга!
What's on? Что идет в кино? по телевизору?
What's the time? Сколько времени?
whatever [wɒt'evə] что бы ни было
when [wen] когда
When's the best time to...? Когда лучше...?
whenever [wen'evə] когда бы ни было
where [weə] где, куда
wherever [weə'evə] где бы ни было, куда бы ни было
which [wɪtʃ] который из
which of you кто из вас

Which one? Какой? Который?
while [waɪl] пока, в то время как
whisper ['wɪspə] *n* шепот; *v* шептать
white [waɪt] белый
who [hu:] кто
whoever [hu:'evə] кто бы ни был
whole [həʊl] целый, весь
whom [hu:m] кого, кому, кем, о ком
whose [huz] чей
why [waɪ] 1. почему, зачем 2. в чем дело
Why don't you...? Почему ты не...?
wide [waɪd] широкий
widespread ['waɪdspred] широко распространенный
width [wɪð] ширина
wife [waɪf] жена
wild [waɪld] дикий
win [wɪn] (won; won) выигрывать, побеждать
wind [wɪnd] ветер
windy ['wɪndi] ветренный
window ['wɪndəʊ] окно
wing [wɪŋ] крыло
winner ['wɪnə] победитель
winter ['wɪntə] зима
wise [waɪz] мудрый
wish [wɪʃ] желать
witch [wɪtʃ] ведьма
with [wɪð] с
without [wɪð'aʊt] без
wolf [wʊlf] (wolves [wʊlvz]) волк (волки)
woman ['wʊmən] (women ['wɪmɪn]) женщина (женщины)
wonder ['wʌndə] *n* чудо; *v* удивляться, интересоваться
I wonder... Интересно...

wonderful ['wʌndəfʊl] удивительный, замечательный

wood [wʊd] 1. дерево 2. лес

wooden ['wʊdn] деревянный

wool [wʊl] шерсть

woollen ['wʊlən] шерстяной

word [wɜ:d] слово

work [wɜ:k] *n* работа; *v* работать

work of art произведение искусства

work of fiction произведение художественной литературы

worker ['wɜ:kə] рабочий

world [wɜ:ld] мир, свет, вселенная

all over the world по всему свету

worry ['wʌri] беспокоиться, мучиться

worse [wɜ:s] хуже

the worst самый плохой

wrap [ræp] заворачивать

write [raɪt] (**wrote**; **written**) писать

writer ['raɪtə] писатель

written ['rɪtn] написанный

in written form письменно

wrong [rʊŋ] неправильный

Y

year [jɜ:] год

yellow ['jeləʊ] желтый

yesterday ['jestədi] вчера

yet [jet] 1. еще 2. уже

you [ju:] ты, вы

You are back. Ты вернулся.

You don't say so! Не может быть!

You see. Видишь ли.

young [jʌŋ] молодой

your [jɔ:] твой, ваш

Z

zoo [zu:] зоопарк

at the zoo в зоопарке

IRREGULAR VERBS

be [bi:] was [wɒz], were [wɜ:] been
[bi:n]

become [bi'kʌm] became [bi'keɪm]
become [bi'kʌm]

begin [brɪ'gɪn] began [brɪ'gæn] begun
[brɪ'gʌn]

blow [bləʊ] blew [blu:] blown [bləʊn]

bring [brɪŋ] brought [brɔ:t] brought
[brɔ:t]

build [bɪld] built [bɪlt] built [bɪlt]

burn [bɜ:n] burnt [bɜ:nt] (burned)
burnt [bɜ:nt] (burned)

buy [baɪ] bought [bɔ:t] bought [bɔ:t]

catch [kætʃ] caught [kɔ:t] caught [kɔ:t]

choose [tʃu:z] chose [tʃəʊz] chosen
[tʃəʊzən]

come [kʌm] came [keɪm] come [kʌm]

cost [kɒst] cost [kɒst] cost [kɒst]

do [du:] did [dɪd] done [dʌn]

draw [drɔ:] drew [dru:] drawn [drɔ:n]

drink [drɪŋk] drank [dræŋk] drunk
[drʌŋk]

eat [i:t] ate [et] eaten ['i:tɪn]

fall [fɔ:l] fell [fel] fallen ['fɔ:lɪn]

feel [fi:l] felt [felt] felt [felt]

fight [faɪt] fought [fɔ:t] fought [fɔ:t]

find [faɪnd] found [faʊnd] found
[faʊnd]

fly [flaɪ] flew [flu:] flown [fləʊn]

forget [fə'get] forgot [fə'gɒt] forgot-
ten [fə'gɒtɪn]

get [get] got [gɒt] got [gɒt]

give [gɪv] gave [geɪv] given ['gɪvɪn]

go [gəʊ] went [went] gone [gɒn]

grow [grəʊ] grew [gru:] grown [grəʊn]

have [hæv] had [hæd] had [hæd]

hear [hɪə] heard [hɜ:d] heard [hɜ:d]

hide [haɪd] hid [hɪd] hidden ['hɪdn]

hold [həʊld] held [held] held [held]

hurt [hɜ:t] hurt [hɜ:t] hurt [hɜ:t]

keep [ki:p] kept [kept] kept [kept]

know [nəʊ] knew [nju:] known [nəʊn]

lead [li:d] led [led] led [led]

learn [lɜ:n] learnt [lɜ:nt] (learned)

learnt [lɜ:nt] (learned)

leave [li:v] left [left] left [left]

lie [laɪ] lay [leɪ] lain [leɪn]

lose [lu:z] lost [lɒst] lost [lɒst]

make [meɪk] made [meɪd] made [meɪd]

mean [mi:n] meant [ment] meant
[ment]

meet [mi:t] met [met] met [met]

pay [peɪ] paid [peɪd] paid [peɪd]

put [pʊt] put [pʊt] put [pʊt]

read [ri:d] read [red] read [red]

ride [raɪd] rode [rəʊd] ridden
[ˈrɪdn]

rise [raɪz] rose [rəʊz] risen ['rɪzn]

run [rʌn] ran [ræn] run [rʌn]

say [seɪ] said [sed] said [sed]

see [si:] saw [sɔ:] seen [si:n]

sell [sel] sold [səʊld] sold [səʊld]

send [send] sent [sent] sent [sent]

set [set] set [set] set [set]

shake [ʃeɪk] shook [ʃʊk] shaken [ˈʃeɪkən]

shine [ʃaɪn] shone [ʃɒn] shone [ʃɒn]

sing [sɪŋ] sang [sæŋ] sung [sʌŋ]

sleep [sli:p] slept [slept] slept [slept]

smell [smel] smelt [smelt] (smelled)
smelt [smelt] (smelled)

speak [spi:k] spoke [spəʊk] spoken
 ['spəʊkən]
 spend [spend] spent [spent] spent
 [spent]
 stand [stænd] stood [stʊd] stood [stʊd]
 steal [sti:l] stole [stəʊl] stolen
 ['stəʊlən]
 swim [swim] swam [swæm] swum
 [swam]
 take [teik] took [tʊk] taken ['teɪkn]
 teach [ti:tʃ] taught [tɔ:t] taught [tɔ:t]
 tell [tel] told [təʊld] told [təʊld]

think [θɪŋk] thought [θɔ:t] thought
 [θɔ:t]
 throw [θrəʊ] threw [θru:] thrown
 [θrəʊn]
 understand [ˌʌndə'stænd] understood
 [ˌʌndə'stʊd] understood [ˌʌndə'stʊd]
 wake (up) [weɪk] woke (up) [wəʊk]
 woken (up) ['wəʊkən]
 wear [weə] wore [wɔ:] worn [wɔ:n]
 win [wɪn] won [wʌn] won [wʌn]
 write [raɪt] wrote [rəʊt] written
 ['rɪtn]

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лицеев, гимназий, колледжей**

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Учебные карты англоязычных стран: Великобритании, США, Канады, Австралии и Новой Зеландии

Путешествие по карте — занятие, увлекательное само по себе, но когда оно связано с изучением языка, истории и культуры определенной страны, это становится вдвойне интересным и познавательным.

Красочные учебные карты Великобритании, США, Канады, Австралии и Новой Зеландии помогут получить ответы на любые вопросы по географии, истории и культуре стран изучаемого языка.

На картах не только отражено административное деление стран, географические названия городов, гор, рек, морей и океанов, но и отмечены крупнейшие памятники культуры и экономические центры, места наиболее важных исторических событий, национальные парки и заповедники.

Учебные карты англоязычных стран являются необходимым дополнением ко всем действующим учебникам.