Английский язык

V класс

Учебник
для общеобразовательных организаций и школ
с углублённым изучением английского языка
с приложением на электронном носителе

В двух частях
Часть 1

Рекомендовано Министерством образования и науки
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Условные обозначения

— задание с использованием аудиозаписи

— задание для подготовки к экзамену (prepare for the final assessment)

— разговорные клише (conversational formulas)

Vs — глагол в 3-м лице ед. числа настоящего времени

Ved — глагол (правильный) в форме Past Simple

V₃ — третья форма глагола (причастие прошедшего времени)

Верещагина И. Н.


Учебник является основным компонентом учебно-методического комплекта «Английский язык» и предназначен для учащихся V класса общебюджетов, организаций и школ с углублённым изучением английского языка.

В учебник включены уроки для повторения материала, пройденного в 1—4 классах, и основной курс. Задания учебника направлены на тренировку учащихся во всех видах речевой деятельности (аудировании, говорении, чтении и письме) и обеспечивают достижение личностных, метапредметных и предметных результатов.

Содержание учебника соответствует требованиям Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта основного общего образования.

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ROUND-UP LESSONS

- SCHOOL LIFE
- THE PLACE WHERE WE LIVE
- CITY LIFE. LONDON
- TRAVELLING AND TRANSPORT
- HOBBIES
- MY COUNTRY
- AMERICA (THE USA)
LESSON 1

Personal Identification

- family
- name, address, telephone number
- character, appearance
- likes and dislikes
- date of birth, place of birth, age
- occupation

LET US REVIEW

1. You meet a boy near the school. He is a new pupil in your class:
   a) ask him to answer your questions;
   b) tell your best friend all you’ve learnt about the new boy.

   1. What’s your name (your surname)?
   2. Where are you from? How old are you?
   3. Where and when were you born?
   4. When is your birthday?
   5. What’s your address and telephone number?
   6. What are your likes and dislikes?
   7. How large is your family?
   8. What does your father (mother, etc.) do?

2. A group of boys and girls is leaving for London. They don’t know each other and have just met. What do you think they are saying to each other? Choose the possible questions/sentences from the list.

   — Hi! (Hello!)
   — Do you like the Russian winter?
   — Nice to meet you.
   — How old are you?
   — Is it quiet in the street?
   — I am fine.

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1 personal identification [ˈpɜːsnəl aˌdentɪfɪˈkeɪʃn] — всё о себе
2 appearance [əˈprɪərəns] — внешность
3 etc. — et cetera [etˈseɪtə] — и так далее
— What’s your address?
— How old is your cousin?
— Where are you from?
— What’s your name?
— Where do you live?
— Pleased to meet you.
— Have you got a brother?
— How are you?

3 Here are two forms.¹ The first one is Boris’.² Look at it and say all you can about him. Then talk about yourself.

4 Say what their telephone numbers are.

Nina: 454-17-36  Larisa: 953-00-22
Klim: 332-14-02  Oksana: 955-38-40
Vova: 430-29-50  Andrei: 275-82-20

5 Listen to the text (⊙ 1), and say which is Boris’s (Vera’s, Susan’s, Lisa’s and Paul’s) telephone number.

Boris: 112-18-95  or 112-80-95
Vera: 271-19-13  or 271-09-30
Susan: 275-36-18  or 275-26-18
Lisa: 454-28-22  or 444-28-22
Paul: 925-14-14  or 925-44-14

¹ form [fɔm] — анкета
² Boris’ = Boris’s
## BRUSH UP YOUR GRAMMAR

### The Indefinite Tenses
to have (have got)

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I *have* (or *have got*) three cousins.
My daughter *has got* (or *has*) two dogs.
The room's *got* (or *has*) two windows.
We *had* many animals on the farm.
They *will have* a car next month.

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<td><em>have no</em> = <em>don't have</em></td>
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I haven’t got a flat. I don’t have any brothers. I haven’t any pets. I have no milk in the fridge.

He hasn’t got a car. He doesn’t have a car. He has no car.

You won’t have much work to do tomorrow.

They didn’t have any classes yesterday. They had no children.

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<td>I you he she it have ...?</td>
<td>Will (Shall) I we you have ...?</td>
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<td>you you he she it have ...?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do they they have ...?</td>
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<td>Has he he she she got ...?</td>
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<td>Does it it have ...?</td>
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Has Ann got a car? = Does Ann have a car? = Has Ann a car?

What have you got in your bag? = What do you have in your bag? = What have you in your bag?

How much money did they have?

Will you have time to finish it?

6 Say these sentences using the verb have (have got). Try and use as many versions as possible.

Example: There is a wide door in the room.

The room has (has got) a wide door.

1. There are many actors in this theatre.
2. There are not any wide streets in this town.
3. Are there any wooden cups in the museum?
4. The woman’s voice is very weak.
5. There is no tower in the old square.
6. There won’t be any new settlements in this place.

1 version [v3:[n] — вариант
1) First name, then surname: **Tom Brown**  
 (*never* Brown—Tom)

2) You can say **Mr John Smith** or **Mr Smith**  
 (*but never* Mr—John)

3) Mr\(^1\) + surname  
 Mrs  
 Miss  
 Ms  
 Mr Brown  
 Mrs Brown  
 Miss Brown  
 Ms Brown

**7 Using the model say who they are.**

**Example:** Her name is Angela.  
 Her surname is West.  
 She is not married.\(^2\)  
 She is Miss Angela West.

1. His surname is Webster.  
 His name is Adam.  
 He is 20, not married.  
 He is ......  

2. The brothers’ surname is Brown.  
 Their names are Tom and Ben.  
 They are forty years old.  
 They are ......  

3. Her surname is Poster.  
 Her name is Nell.  
 She is 35, nobody knows if she is married\(^3\).  
 She is ......

\(^1\) If you don’t know what Mr, Mrs, Miss, and Ms stand for consult your vocabulary.  
 \(^2\) married [ˈmærɪd] — замужем, женат  
 \(^3\) if she is married — замужем ли она
4. Her name is Betty. 
   Her surname is Williams. 
   She is not married. 
   She is ......

8 Look at the pictures and put *Mr, Mrs, Miss*, and *Ms* before the following surnames:

1. ... Brown, age 21, not married.

2. ... White, age 65, married.

3. ... Green, age 17, not married.

4. ... Barlow, age 40 (*no information if she is married or not*).

5. ... Bentley, age 31, married.
9 Look at the letters. Say in English where Peter, Michael, Boris, Nelly and Victor live.

Example: Boris lives at number 16 Lesnaya Road, Petrovskoye, Russia.
10 Could you say your address in English? Try and do it.

What’s your job? (most commonly used)
What do you do? (most commonly used)
What’s your profession?²
What’s your occupation?
What are you? (least commonly used³)

Чем вы занимаетесь?
Кто вы по профессии?
Кем вы работаете?
Какая у вас работа?

11 Look at the pictures and a) say what their jobs are; b) divide all the jobs into 3 columns: -er, -or, -man.

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¹ most commonly used — наиболее часто употребляемое
² profession = occupation = job
³ least commonly used — наименее употребляемое
dancer, doctor, policeman, sailor, postman, singer, tailor, milkman, actor, driver, fisherman

12 Read the sentences to guess the meaning of the following jobs.
A baker ['beɪkə] is a person who makes bread.
A butcher ['bʊtʃə] is a person who sells meat.
A grocer ['ɡroʊsə] is a person who sells sugar, flour, salt, etc.
A greengrocer ['ɡreɪnɡroʊsə] is a person who sells fresh vegetables and fruit.
A nurse [nɜːs] is a person who works in hospitals and helps doctors.
A salesman ['seɪlzmen] is a person who sells different things.
A secretary ['sɛkrətri] is a person who works in the office and helps her boss with letters and other papers.
A typist ['taɪpɪst] is a person who types\(^1\) letters and other papers.

13 Listen to the new words (2). Read them aloud after the speaker to check their pronunciation.

a baker, a butcher, a grocer, a greengrocer, a nurse, a salesman, a secretary, a typist

14 Look at the pictures and say what their jobs are.

\(^1\) to type [taɪp] — печатать (как правило, на пишущей машинке или компьютере)
15 Listen to the song “When I Was a Soldier” (© 3).

WHEN I WAS A SOLDIER

When I was a soldier, a soldier, a soldier,
When I was a soldier,
This is how I went.
    When I was a policeman, a policeman, a policeman,
    When I was a policeman,
    This is how I went.
When I was a dentist, a dentist, a dentist,
When I was a dentist,
This is how I went.
    When I was a doctor, a doctor, a doctor,
    When I was a doctor,
    This is how I went.
When I was a barber,¹ a barber, a barber,
When I was a barber,
This is how I went.
    When I was a butcher, a butcher, a butcher,
    When I was a butcher,
    This is how I went.
When I was a baker, a baker, a baker,
When I was a baker,
This is how I went.
    When I was a grocer, a grocer, a grocer,
    When I was a grocer,
    This is how I went.

16 a) Listen to the dialogue between two girls (© 4) and choose the right answer to each question.

1. What is Natasha’s address?
a) Flat number 3, 9 Apple Street. b) Flat number 3, 19 Apple Street.
c) Flat number 3, 17 Main Road.
2. What is Natasha’s telephone number?
a) 332-55-48 b) 332-45-48 c) 332-54-48

¹ a barber [ba:bə] — парикмахер (мужской)
b) Read the dialogue and decide which title is the best.

- Two Friends
- Telephone Talk
- Caroline’s Interview
  - Hello, what’s your name?
  - Caroline.
  - Sorry?
  - It’s Caroline.
  - Can you spell it, please?
  - Caroline. What’s your name?
  - It’s Natasha. That’s N-a-t-a-s-h-a.
  - Hello, Natasha. Do you live here?
  - Yes, I do. I live at 9 Apple Street, in Flat 3. What’s your address, Caroline?
  - I live at 17 Main Road. My flat is 3, too. Are you on the phone, Natasha?
  - Yes.
  - What’s your telephone number?
  - That’s 332-54-48.

17 Act out the dialogue (ex. 16).

18 Think of your own dialogue (using ex. 16 as a model), give it a title and then act it out. Don’t forget to change over.

LET US READ AND TALK

19 a) Read the text and fill in the gaps (1—4) with the phrases (A—E). There is one phrase you don’t need to use.

b) Draw Caroline’s family tree.

A FRIENDLY FAMILY

Caroline Porter has a large family. There are nine people in it. The oldest member of her family is her granny. You can hardly believe it but she is about 90. She lives (1) _________________. Caroline’s granny is very interested in life. She is fond of gardening and has got a lot of beautiful and unusual flowers in her small tidy

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1 ex. = exercise
2 tidy [ˈtaɪdi] — опрятный, аккуратный
When Caroline’s granny was young she was a greengrocer and worked in (2) _____________________.

5. Caroline’s mother and father are architects. They are about 50 but look much younger. They are fond of ancient 1 Russian churches and they often travel to Russia. They visit big cities and small towns. They are real specialists and know a lot. They often tell their family about their journeys. Caroline’s mother is called Debbie. She is a tall woman, slim 2 and fair-haired, 3 very clever and nice. Her husband’s name is Peter. Peter is shorter than his wife. He is thin and dark-haired. He is very brave. They have been married for 25 years and are real friends.

Debbie has a brother, Victor, and a sister, Alice, who (3) _____________________. Alice is not married and has no children. Victor is a salesman. He is married and has two children — Bob and Polly. They are at primary school.

Caroline’s cousins are very bright. They are not short but they are not tall either. They are both seven, fair-haired, pretty and polite. Their parents are proud of them.

But sometimes the children are lazy. 4

Caroline’s cousins like to play active games. They are never tired and (4) _____________________. They have got a very rich imagination. They like to read a lot and listen to their granny’s stories. Victor’s wife, Mary, is a typist. She works in a big firm.

All the members of the family are very friendly and hospitable. Their friends often come to see them and they all have wonderful parties.

A. have got two children  
B. a small shop in the same street  
C. is a nurse in a hospital  
D. are seldom quiet  
E. a small cottage in the country

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1 ancient [ˈeɪnʃənt] — древний
2 slim [slim] — тонкий, стройный
3 fair-haired [ˈfeərheɪd] — светловолосый
4 lazy [ˈleɪzi] — ленивый
20 Listen to the second paragraph of the text (5), and get ready for test reading.

21 Name the jobs of all the members of the family.

22 Find in the text and read aloud the sentences to describe:
   a) Caroline’s mother; b) Caroline’s father; c) Caroline’s cousins.

23 Describe Caroline’s aunt and uncle. The pictures of ex. 19 and the words below can help you.

   slim, short, ugly, tall, dark-haired, fair-haired, long hair, lovely, round face, long nose, red lips, long arms, white teeth

24 Choose any famous person you have read about (or about whom you know much) and describe him/her. Ex. 19 and 22 can help you.

25 Describe any family you like very much. (You can use your imagination.) First make a plan of your story.

**LET US LISTEN AND TALK**

26 a) Listen to the text “Tom’s Dream” (6) and choose the right answer to each question.

1. What was Tom’s telephone number?
   a) 206-44-39   b) 602-44-39   c) 602-43-49

2. What did Tom’s mother do?
   a) She was a secretary.
   b) She was a typist.
   c) She was a secretary and a typist.

3. How old was Tom’s mother?
   a) 30   b) 32   c) 40

4. Why didn’t Tom tell his mother what he did in the zoo in his dream?
   a) Because he didn’t know what to say.
   b) Because he thought the answer was clear.
   c) Because he thought that his mother knew the answer.

b) Tell your friends:
   • how often you see dreams;
   • what you see in your dreams;
   • what your most pleasant and most unpleasant dream was like.
27 Write down the names of all the jobs you can remember.

28 What questions do people usually ask when they want to know about somebody's:
   a) name, b) date of birth, c) place of birth, d) age, e) home town,
   f) occupation, g) family, h) address, i) telephone number?

29 Your friend lives in Manchester\(^1\), which is a big city in Great Britain. His house is No.\(^2\)2 in the High Street. Your friend's surname is Barlow. His name is Patrick. Write his address in English.

30 Describe your classmate for the other pupils to guess who it is.

31 Do ex. 6, 9, 10 in writing.

32 Learn to write these words. Write the words to the teacher's dictation. See how many you've written correctly.

   baker, butcher, grocer, greengrocer, nurse, salesman,
   secretary, typist, occupation, job, married

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Home Reading Lesson 1,
   text "A Clever Salesman"

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**LESSON 2**

Daily Life

- home (at home)
- house, rooms
- modern conveniences
- furniture
- at school

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**LET US REVIEW**

1 Say what people usually do in the kitchen, study, dining room, living room, sitting room, hall, bedroom, bathroom.

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\(^1\) Manchester [ˈmæŋtʃistə]

\(^2\) No. = number
2 Name:
- a piece of furniture to have meals at;
- 2 pieces of furniture to lie on;
- 4 pieces of furniture to sit on;
- a piece of furniture to sit at and work;
- things you may put on the walls;
- a thing you may put on the floor;
- things you may hang on the windows;
- a piece of furniture to keep cups and glasses in;
- a piece of furniture to keep food in (especially in hot weather);
- a piece of furniture to keep books in;
- a piece of furniture to cook meals on;
- a piece of furniture to wash up in;
- a piece of furniture to keep clothes in.

3 Say what you have got and what you haven’t got in your flat (house) and where this furniture is. The words can help you.

- picture, wardrobe, sink, carpet, table, desk, chair, sofa, bed, cupboard, lamp, mirror, bookcase, curtains, cooker, armchair, blackboard, fireplace, standard lamp

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BRUSH UP YOUR GRAMMAR

The Present Continuous Tense

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<td>now, at the moment</td>
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I am reading a book now.
Nick is not going downstairs, he is going upstairs.
— Are they leaving? — Yes, they are.
Where are they playing now?
— Who is laughing so loudly? — We are.
— Who is working in the study? — I am.
The Present Indefinite Tense

V/Vs
always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never

+ Summer follows spring.
That happens every day.
My sisters always wear uniform when they go to school.
We get on well with Ann.

- We don’t wake up at 6 in summer.
It doesn’t usually happen.
She doesn’t usually join us for lunch.

? Do you hear the sound of the bell?
Does the corridor [ˈkɔrdəʊ] lead to the tower? — No, it doesn’t.
Do they always lock this door? — Yes, they do.

wh-questions

When does he leave the house?
Where do they usually sing?
Why doesn’t she cook here?
How often do you work in the garden?
What goes round the Earth? — The Moon does.
Who studies geography in your group? — Helen does.
Who leaves for London every month? — They do.
Who counts well? — We do.

4 What are Peter and his friends doing at the moment and what do they do every day?
1. Peter (read) a magazine now and Ben and Tom (work) in the study.
2. Ann (sing) upstairs. She (sing) very well.
3. Mary and Susan (not count) at the moment. Nick (count) badly.
4. The door (open) easily. Peter (open) the door now.
5. Look! Sam (leave). He always (leave) at 18.10.

1 wh-questions = wh? — специальные вопросы, обычно начинающиеся с вопросительных слов what, when, where, why, who, which, whose и т. д.
2 В вопросе к подлежащему, который может начинаться с вопросительных слов Who или What, глагол всегда стоит в 3-м лице ед. числа.
3 В современном английском языке наблюдается тенденция писать названия учебных предметов со строчной буквы.
5 Look at the pictures and say what the children are doing at the moment and what they usually (seldom, always, etc.) do. The words can help you.

- to sing a song, to spend a holiday, to do lessons, to leave for Moscow, to lock something with the key, to wash the floor
6 Make these questions wh-questions. Follow the model.

Example: Is Nelly laughing? *(Why)*

Why is Nelly laughing?

1. Do many people learn foreign languages? *(Why)*
2. Are they counting? *(What)*
3. Does the plane leave for London? *(When)*
4. Do they write letters to their friends? *(How often)*
5. Does it become dark here late? *(When)*
6. Is he joining us? *(Who)*
7. Does it often happen? *(What)*

7 This is Andrew’s timetable. Talk about yours and say what subjects you have and on what days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
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<td>9.00</td>
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<td>English</td>
<td>Maths</td>
<td>Maths</td>
<td>English</td>
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<td>10.05</td>
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<td>Nature</td>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>Maths</td>
<td>Geography</td>
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<td>Study</td>
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<td>11.10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Music</td>
<td>Art</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>English</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>13.30</td>
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<td>History</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Maths</td>
<td>Maths</td>
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<td>14.55</td>
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<td>Geography</td>
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<td>Computer</td>
<td>History</td>
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<td>Study</td>
<td>Study</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The verbs that are not usually used in the present continuous tense: like, love, want, understand, hear, see, notice, feel, remember, recognize,¹ wish,² know, forget, seem,³ believe, hate.⁴

I hear someone calling me.
Do you understand me now?
Are you sure he knows where to go?
What do you feel?
I don’t want any porridge at the moment.

8 Make the right choice: present indefinite or present continuous.
1. How you (feel)?
2. You (know) what he (read)?
3. I (not understand) what she (say).
4. He (not see) what the problem (be).
5. He (sleep) now. He (like) to sleep after dinner.
6. She (say) she (hear) nothing.
7. You (see) the man who (stand) near the window? He (want) to speak to you.

9 These are the new words for you to learn.
a) Guess what these words mean:
electricity [ɪˌlekˈtrɪsəti]  
gas [gæs]  
cold and hot running water  
a washing machine [ˈwɒʃɪŋ məʃɪn] — a machine for washing clothes and other things

¹ to recognize [rɪˈkərnaɪz] — узнавать
² to wish [wɪʃ] — желать
³ to seem [siːm] — казаться
⁴ to hate [hæt] — ненавидеть
a vacuum cleaner [ˈvækjʊlmˌklɪnə] — a machine we use to clean carpets, furniture and floors

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:
modern conveniences
central heating
to turn on (off)
to be on (off)

c) Read the word combinations and sentences to know how to use these words.

It is important to have all modern conveniences in your flat. There were no modern conveniences in the house where I lived last summer. Does your granny have any modern conveniences in her house in the country?
The usual modern conveniences are: central heating, electricity, gas, hot and cold running water.
My younger sister likes to turn the light on and off.
His elder brother always cleans carpets with the vacuum cleaner.
Is your washing machine on? Central heating is usually off in summer. The vacuum cleaner I wanted to buy was very expensive. Electricity lights our houses. The water is running. Turn it off! Turn on the vacuum cleaner, please. I’d like to clean the furniture. Is the fridge on? If not, turn it on, please!

10 Listen to the new words (7). Read them aloud after the speaker to check their pronunciation.

electricity, gas, cold and hot running water, a washing machine, a vacuum cleaner, modern conveniences, central heating, to turn on, to turn off, to be on, to be off

11 Make the sentences complete using on or off.
1. It is dark in the room. Turn the light ....
2. It is cold in the room. The central heating is not ....
3. It is very hot here, turn the electric fire ....
4. In summer the central heating is usually ... in our houses.
5. My little brother can’t turn ... the light. He is very small.
6. Early in the morning, when it is not dark outside we turn the light....
7. Mike is doing his lessons. Turn the television ..., please.
12 Look at the pictures and say where there are modern conveniences and where there are not.

13 a) Listen to the dialogue (8). Read it and decide which title is the best.

- Pete’s New Flat.
- Constance’s New Flat
- Constance is Ringing Pete up

Pete: Hi, Constance! Glad to meet you! How are you?
Constance: Fine, thanks. And you?
Pete: OK. You know, Constance, we have recently\(^1\) moved into a new flat.
Constance: Have you? What’s your address now?
Pete: It’s Flat number 7, 33 Kings Road. Our flat is large and comfortable, with all modern conveniences: gas, electricity, hot and cold running water. We’ve got central heating too.
Constance: I’m glad to hear that.

b) Act the dialogue out.

14 Think of your own dialogue according to the model of ex. 13. Choose a partner and act it out.

15 Listen to the song “Old Horace” [ˈɔːrəs] (© 9).

OLD HORACE

Old Horace lives with me.
When he comes home at three,
He knocks at the door,
He rolls\(^2\) on the floor
And comes to sit with me.
He watches my TV,
He sits right on my knee,\(^3\)
He takes a nap\(^4\)
Upon my lap.\(^5\)
That’s where he likes to be.

Chorus: Ba, ba, ba, ba, ba, ba.

Old Horace drinks a lot;
He drinks right from the pot;\(^6\)
His favourite drink
Is milk, I think;
He likes it when it’s hot.
He eats food from a can,\(^7\)
He likes it just one way;

\(^1\) recently [ˈrisnəl] — недавно
\(^2\) roll [rəul] — кататься
\(^3\) knee [ni:] — колено
\(^4\) take a nap [næp] — вздремнуть
\(^5\) lap [læp] — колено
\(^6\) pot [pɒt] — горшок, котелок
\(^7\) can [kæn] — консервная банка
It doesn’t last;¹
He finishes fast,
He eats it every day.

Chorus.
He always catches birds,
He doesn’t say a word.
He looks at one
And starts to run.
He catches it for fun.
Old Horace isn’t short,
Old Horace isn’t fat.²
He’s very sweet,
He has four feet.
Old Horace is my cat!

Chorus.

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**LET US READ AND TALK**

16 a) Read the story and say why Peter was sure he was going to have a nice holiday.

b) Read out what modern conveniences they had in their summer cottage.

**PETER’S HOLIDAY**

Mr and Mrs Gray lived in a big city. Mr Gray worked in a bank and spent a lot of time at work. Mrs Gray was fond of music and art. The Grays had a son whose name was Peter. Peter was good at all the subjects at school but didn’t like to wash. He hated water.

Mr and Mrs Gray wanted to spend the summer in the country. They found a nice small house not very far from Mr Gray’s office.

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¹ to last [læst] — длиться
² fat [fæt] — толстый, жирный
Mrs Gray and Peter went there one weekend at the beginning of June. Later Mr Gray wanted to join them. Peter and his mother went there for two weeks. It was late in the evening when they arrived at the house. Mrs Gray said to Peter, “We’re going to stay here for fourteen days.”

The boy ran into the house, turned on the light and looked into all the rooms. He saw a nice kitchen with a white fridge, two cupboards, a cooker and a sink. There was gas and electricity in the house. Peter also saw a vacuum cleaner in the corner. The sitting room with a tall mirror and a wonderful fireplace was fantastic. You could play football there.

Peter ran back to his mother and shouted: “Mummy! It’s great! But I haven’t found a bathroom. Where is it?” “It’s very difficult to get water here,” his mother answered, “and there is no hot and cold running water here.” “That’s very good, Mum,” Peter said. “That is going to be a very nice holiday indeed!”

17 Read the text again and say if the following statements are “True”, “False” or “Not Stated”.

1. The Grays lived in a small town.
2. Mrs Gray could play the piano very well.
3. The Grays decided to spend two weeks in the country.
4. Mrs Gray and her son arrived at the country house at ten o’clock in the evening.
5. Peter liked the fireplace in the new house most of all.
6. Peter was happy that there was no bathroom in the country house.

18 Look through the story (ex. 16) and say what you think of Peter.

19 Give a short summary of the text (ex. 16).

20 Say what modern conveniences you have got in your flat (house).

21 You are sure to have a relative or a friend who lives in the country. Describe the place he lives in (room, furniture, modern conveniences).

22 Say a few words about: a) your mother’s usual working day; b) your school day. First make a plan of your story.
23 a) Listen to the text “It Is Important to Know a Foreign Language” (© 10) and choose the right statement.

1. Every morning the two kittens have porridge for breakfast.
2. The two kittens don’t like doing foreign languages at school.
3. The mother-cat is afraid of big dogs.
4. The two kittens are afraid of big dogs.

b) How can you answer the question “Is it important to know a foreign language?” Give some good reasons.

24 Do ex. 6 and 8 in writing.

25 Make the sentences complete.

1. I fly (usually) to London. 2. She turns on central heating in summer (never). 3. We are late (often). 4. Mr Mole reads his newspaper (every morning). 5. She is angry (seldom). 6. My brother helps his mother clean the carpet with the vacuum cleaner (always).

26 What is your choice to express the same ideas in English.

1) Она работает в больнице. 2) Твой брат сейчас работает в саду? — Да. 3) Секретарь посылает письма в Лондон каждую неделю. 4) Они не часто смотрят телевизор. 5) Мэри чистит ковёр пылесосом. Она всегда это делает по понедельникам.

27 Do ex. 11 in writing.

28 Learn to write these words. Write the words to the teacher’s dictation. See how many you’ve written correctly.

- electricity, gas, cold and hot running water, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, central heating, modern conveniences, to turn on (off), to be on (off)

Home Reading Lesson 2, text “Whose Favourite Rooms Are They?”
LESSON 3

Free Time

- hobbies and interests
- radio and TV
- museums, exhibitions
- sports
- cinema, theatre, concerts

LET US REVIEW

1 Play a memory game. Look at the list of hobbies for a moment, then close the book and name all you can remember.

- sports
- fishing
- listening to music
- singing
- gardening
- reading fiction
- dancing
- writing novels
- going to the theatre
- cooking
- taking pictures
- collecting stamps
- travelling
- watching TV

2 Read the names of the hobbies. Use your imagination and say whose hobbies they can be.

Example: Mr Porter’s hobby is performing on the stage.

- watching
  - cartoons
  - feature films
  - documentaries
  - soap operas
  - television
  - plays
  - the news
  - music
  - operas
  - modern music
  - songs

- listening to
  - stamps
  - coins
  - badges
  - books
  - pictures
3 Say what your friends’ or relatives’ hobbies are.
Example: My elder brother’s hobby is taking photos.

4 Say what your favourite hobby is. What were your hobbies when you were a small boy/girl?

**BRUSH UP YOUR GRAMMAR**

The Past Indefinite Tense

Ved/V₂

yesterday, last year, last week, last Monday, last night, a week ago, a month ago, a year ago, the day before yesterday, the other day,¹ in 1990

₁ the other day — на днях

He explained it to me last week.
We collected a lot of stamps last year.
They went to the theatre the other day.
You wrote a long poem yesterday.
I didn’t watch TV the day before yesterday.  
She didn’t go to the library three days ago.  
You didn’t buy any tickets last night.  
We didn’t visit France in 1993.

?  
— Did you **read** your favourite book yesterday? — Yes, I **did**.
— Did he **perform** on the stage last night? — No, he **didn’t**.
— Did they go to the museum last Thursday? — Yes, they **did**.
— Did she **understand** the play? — No, she **didn’t**.

wh?  
— When **did** you go to the theatre last? — I **went** there five days ago.
— Where **did** you **meet** this famous writer? — We **met** him in the library.
— Why **did** he **watch** the film? — Because he **liked** it.
— How many times **did** she **visit** the art gallery last month? — She **did** it twice.
— Who **played** Hamlet in the famous Russian film? — Smoktunovsky **did**.
— Who **read** the newspaper a minute ago? — I **did**.
— Who **could** answer the question? — Nobody **could**.

5 Imagine that all those actions happened in the past and tell your friends about them. Make all the necessary changes.

Example: Nick is looking through the magazine now.  
Nick looked through the magazine the other day.

1. The Russian Army is winning the battle.
2. They sell newspapers only in the street.
3. The boy will appear very soon.
4. He always tells the truth.
5. The sun is rising and everything is getting so bright.
6. He gets up at five and catches the 6.30 bus.
6 Look at the portraits ['pɔːtrəts] of the famous English and American writers and say what you can about them.

Mark Twain ['mɑːk 'twɛɪn] (1835—1910)
- lived in the state of Missouri [ˈmɪzərɪ] on the banks of the Mississippi [ˌmɪsəˈsɪpi]
- wrote about Tom Sawyer ['sɔːjə]
- began to work at the age of 12
- was a sailor
- became famous in 1865
- was a short story writer and the greatest American humorist [ˈhjuːmərɪst]
- was fond of collecting things which nobody had

James Hadly Chase [ˈdʒeɪmz ˈhædлɪ ˈʃeɪz]
(1906—1985)
- was born in London
- began to write in 1939
- became famous in 1939
- worked as a bookseller
- wrote 78 books

Agatha Christie ['æɡəθə 'kristi] (1890—1976)
- didn’t go to school
- got her education [ˌedʒuˈkeʃn] at home
- took part in the war of 1914
- got married in 1914
- began to write detective stories in 1920
- became famous in 1926
- wrote 68 novels, 17 plays, more than a hundred stories
William Shakespeare [ˈwɪljəm ˈʃeɪkspɪə] (1564—1616)
- lived in Stratford-on-Avon
- went to a grammar school
- worked as an actor
- acted at the London theatre called “The Globe” [ɡləʊb]
- wrote about 37 plays and many poems
- wrote in the golden age of English literature [ˈlɪtrətʃə]

- was a son of a farmer
- had a lot of jobs
- worked as a newspaper seller, a sailor, a factory¹ worker
- dreamed of becoming a pirate [ˈpɛrət]
- wrote his first book in 1898
- wrote novels and stories about animals
- lived in Alaska for some years
- wrote 152 stories about the North

7 Answer the questions (see ex. 6).

1. When was William Shakespeare born?
2. What was James Chase’s native city?
3. Where was Mark Twain from?
4. When did Agatha Christie become famous? What about James Chase and Mark Twain?
5. Which of them was an actor? a sailor? a seller?
6. How many novels did Agatha Christie write?
7. Which of them dreamed of becoming a pirate?
8. Which of them was the greatest American humorist? the greatest English writer?
9. Which of them wrote in the golden age of English literature?
10. Which of them took part in the war of 1914?
11. How did Agatha Christie get her education?

¹ factory [ˈfæktəri] — фабрика, завод
8 Here are the answers. Ask questions about the famous writers (see ex. 6, 7).

**William Shakespeare**
1) He lived in Stratford-on-Avon.
2) He acted in “The Globe”.
3) He wrote in the golden age of English literature.

**Agatha Christie**
1) In 1890.
2) She got married in 1914.
3) She wrote more than a hundred stories.

**Jack London**
1) His father was a farmer.
2) He had a lot of jobs.
3) He wrote stories about animals.

9 Do you know any books by these writers? Name them. If you can’t, go to the library or look through your home collection of books and be ready to give the titles [ˈtæltlz]. If you can, say a few words about any of these books.

10 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words mean:

- piano [ˈpɪənəʊ]
- radio [ˈrɛdɪəʊ]
- gallery [ˈɡæləri]
- classical [ˈklæsɪkl]
- sculpture [ˈskʌlptʃər]
- revue [rɪˈvuː]
- biography [ˌbaɪəˈɡræfɪ]
- video [ˈvɪdɪəʊ]
- show [ʃəʊ]
- drama [ˈdræmə]
- politics [ˈpɒlɪts]
- guitar [ɡəˈtɑː]
- politics [ˈpɒlɪts]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

flute, violin, paint, painting, exhibition, to go in for (sports), folk.

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

His nephew is fond of playing the guitar and the piano but he dislikes playing the violin and the flute. By the way, he likes to paint very much.

My elder brother is a theatre-goer. He is fond of watching comedies, ballet and drama performances and video films.

Would you like to go to a pop music concert or to a concert of classical music?

How often do you visit exhibitions, picture galleries and art mu-
seums? When does the Tretyakov Gallery open? Do you know when it closes? It opens at 10 and closes at 7.

Where could I find Agatha Christie’s biography? Who has written the biography of this famous writer?

We could see beautiful sculptures and wonderful paintings in the Museum of Fine Arts. — Can we find any portrait paintings in the National Gallery in London? — Certainly you can.

My grandfather’s hobbies are politics, listening to the radio and watching ice revues. My uncle always discusses politics and watches different TV programmes.

What are they showing on TV tonight? Oh, there are a lot of interesting programmes: folk and classical music, an ice revue and the quiz of the day.

What sports do your friends go in for? Richard goes in for swimming and running and Michael goes in for skiing and skating.

11 Listen to the new words (© 11). Read them aloud after the speaker to check their pronunciation.

a piano, a guitar, a gallery, a sculpture, a biography, a show, politics, radio, classical, revue, video, a flute, a violin, to paint, a painting, an exhibition, to go in for sports, folk

to play the piano but: to play football
to play the guitar to play tennis
to play the violin to play hockey
to play the flute to play chess
to go in for sports
to go in for running
to go in for skiing
to go in for skating
to go in for swimming
12 Say what games the children played at the sports ground three days ago and what musical instruments some of them played after classes.

Example: Mary and Pete (basketball).
Mary and Pete played basketball at the sports ground three days ago.
1. The children (volleyball).
2. Mary (piano).
3. Nelly and Victor (badminton).
5. Caroline (violin).
6. The boys (hockey).

13 Say what kinds of sports your friends or your relatives go in for.

Example: My younger brother goes in for jumping.

LET US LISTEN, READ AND LEARN

14 Listen to the dialogue (12). Read it and decide which title is the best. Then act it out

- Plans for the Evening
- Going to the Cinema
- A Visit to the National Gallery

Tom: Where shall we go tonight?
Kate: As you know, Tom, I’m a cinemagoer. I would like to go to the cinema. What’s on at the “Odeon” [ˈɔːdʒən]?
Tom: “Hamlet” is on.
Kate: Who is playing Hamlet?
Tom: I don’t know. It’s an old film. I think it’s black-and-white.
Kate: Oh, no. Let’s go to some exhibition instead. I know they are showing an interesting collection of sculptures in the National Gallery.
Tom: Isn’t it too late? When does it close?
Kate: It closes at 5. We’ll be there just in time. Hurry up!

15 Think of your own dialogue (use ex. 14 as a model) and give it a title. Choose a partner and act it out. Don’t forget to change over.
THE CIRCUS CLOWN

He arrived in the spring;
He smiled at everyone;
He played with all the children;
They danced in the sun.

He whispered\(^2\) in their ears;
They laughed at his games;
They loved to hear his stories;
He learned all their names.

Chorus:
They cried yesterday;
He travelled to another town;
They called him, but he walked away...
He was the circus clown.

He dressed in funny clothes;
His favourite shirt was red;
He did his hair and put his hat
On top of his round head.

The children liked his shoes;
They touched his giant ['dʒaʊnt] feet;
They followed him, applauded [əˈplɔːdɪd] him,
And marched in the street.

Chorus.

They visited his tent;
They waited every day;
They repeated everything he did;
They wanted him to play.

\(^1\) circus ['sɜːkəs] — цирк; цирковой
\(^2\) whisper ['wɪspə] — шептать
17 a) Read the text and say if Uncle Oscar [ˈoʊskə] was happy¹ in his family.

b) Choose the best variant and complete the sentences after the text.

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO UNCLE OSCAR?
(after George P. Mc Callum)

Part I

I would like to tell you what happened to my Uncle Oscar, or I would rather try to understand it and explain it to you.

My Uncle Oscar was a very nice man. Every morning on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday he usually took the seven forty-five (7.45) bus and started for work. He went to the bank early in the morning as he was an accountant² (and by the way, a very good one). He worked hard all day long and returned home rather late. My uncle was forty-seven years old, married and had two children.

14. His wife’s name was Agatha [ˈægəθə]. Aunt Agatha was fond of talking and always talked too much and in a very loud voice. That’s why I think Uncle Oscar seldom had much to say. Their two children, Elizabeth and Julian, were not very pleasant. Both of them were large and loud like their mother. And they were selfish³ and greedy⁴ too. They didn’t think about their father much. He was a little quiet man, who spoke little and went about unnoticed.⁵ He liked music but didn’t play the piano, the violin, the flute or any other musical instrument. He practically never went to the theatre or to the cinema and he didn’t visit exhibitions or museums either.

Uncle Oscar didn’t go in for sports. He was not fond of swimming, skiing or playing golf. You could never see him in the sitting room in front of the television watching sports programmes. Uncle

¹ if Uncle Oskar was happy — был ли дядя Оскар счастлив
² accountant [ˈɛkaʊntɪənt] — бухгалтер
³ selfish [ˈsɛlfɪʃ] — эгоистичный
⁴ greedy [ˈgrɪdi] — жадный
⁵ unnoticed [ˈʌnɪnˈnɔtɪd] — незаметный
Oscar never complained\(^1\) about his boring life. I knew he had a hobby. He had a very good collection of stamps and was happy only when he worked on his stamp collection. He was a real collector. His children took no interest in their father’s hobby. But I, his nephew, did. Uncle Oscar showed me some stamps and explained that they were really very expensive.

Then on the 14th of October 1951 Uncle Oscar got up as usual at 6:45 (six forty-five), made his own breakfast (Aunt Agatha, Elizabeth and Julian were still in bed; they never got up before 8), left the house and went to the bus stop. Some people who were at the bus stop that day didn’t see him at all. The others were not so sure. They couldn’t say anything definite. But that was the kind of person Uncle Oscar was. Other people seldom noticed him. One thing was certain: he never got to the bank that morning.

1. Uncle Oscar’s life ....
   a) was not very interesting
   b) was exciting
   c) was very pleasant

2. On the 14th of October 1951 ....
   a) Uncle Oscar came to the bank later than usual
   b) the bank clerks didn’t see Uncle Oscar
   c) Uncle Oscar never got up in the morning

\(^1\) complained [kəmˈplɛind] — жаловался
18 Answer the following questions.
   1. Who is the narrator\(^1\) of the story?
   2. How many members were there in Uncle Oscar’s family?
   3. How old was Uncle Oscar?
   4. What was his job?
   5. Who talked a lot in his family? Who was always quiet?
   6. Do you think Uncle Oscar’s children loved their father? Why?
   7. What was Uncle Oscar’s hobby?
   8. Why was Uncle Oscar’s life boring?
   9. Uncle Oscar didn’t go in for sports, did he?
  10. Where did Uncle Oscar go on the 14th of October? Did he get there?

19 Say what you think of:
   a) Uncle Oscar;
   b) his wife;
   c) his children;
   d) the kind of life Uncle Oscar led.

20 Tell your classmates what happened to Uncle Oscar on the 14th of October.

21 What do you think the end of the story is? Tell it to your classmates.

22 Do you want to know what the real end of the story by George P. Mc Callum is? Then read Lesson 3 in your “English Reader V”.

23 Uncle Oscar’s hobby was collecting stamps. What about other people’s hobbies? Say whose hobbies they are and describe them in the most detailed way.
   a) visiting museums, exhibitions, galleries;
   b) playing the piano (the violin, the guitar);
   c) going in for sports;
   d) painting;
   e) listening to the radio, watching TV;
   f) watching video films;
   g) visiting jazz concerts.

24 Choose a partner and ask him questions about any famous person you like.

\(^1\) narrator [nə'reɪtə] — рассказчик
25 Speak about your last visit to a museum (picture gallery, exhibition, etc.). The following plan can help you.

1) where you went;
2) when it was;
3) why you chose it;
4) who you went there with;
5) what you saw there;
6) when you arrived there;
7) how you arrived there;
8) what were the opening hours;
9) how interesting it was;
10) when you returned home;
11) when you are going there again.

26 Ask your friend about his/her last visit to the cinema (concert, theatre, circus, etc.).

27 Answer the following questions and get ready to speak about sports in your life.

1. Do you like sports?
2. What are your favourite sports and games?
3. When did you begin going in for sports?
4. What sport was it?
5. Do you like to play games in the ground or do you just like sports programmes on television?
6. How good are you at sports?

LET US LISTEN AND TALK

28 a) Listen to the text "The British Museum" (15) and choose the right statement.

1. The British Museum is the biggest in the world.
2. You can’t see any pictures in the British Museum.
3. The Library of the British Museum has only old books.
4. There are millions of books in the British Museum Library.

b) What is the best museum you’ve ever visited? What made you like it?
29 Think what answer you can give to the following questions.

Example: 1. Who often goes to the museum?
— My little cousins do.
2. Who went to the ballet the other day?
— Our family did.
1. Who goes in for sports in your group?
2. Who likes to go to different exhibitions?
3. Who is listening to the opera now?
4. Who is interested in politics?
5. Who will go to the concert next week?
6. Who can play the guitar?
7. Who must learn this poem by heart?
8. What museum has got a good collection of sculptures?

30 Do ex. 25 in writing.

31 Complete the text with the items that fit in best.¹

It was 7 o’clock in the morning. Ellie was in her (1) _______. It was time to (2) _______. She jumped out of bed and (3) _______ the window. The sun (4) _______ brightly in the blue sky. The weather was wonderful. Ellie dressed (5) _______. In two minutes she was ready. Then she ran to the kitchen. Her mother was there. She (6) _______ breakfast.

1. a) bathroom, b) bedroom, c) kitchen, d) dining-room
2. a) get up, b) got up, c) stand up, d) stood up
3. a) came, b) went up, c) walked to, d) came up
4. a) shone, b) was shining, c) is shining, d) shines
5. a) quick, b) quickly, c) slow, d) slowly
6. a) was making, b) is making, c) has made, d) made

32 Write questions for more information.

He visited it.

¹ fit in best — подходит лучше всего
33 Learn to write these words. Write the words to the teacher’s dictation. See how many you’ve written correctly.

- flute, violin, piano, guitar, exhibition, paint, painting, folk,
- circus, sculpture, to go in for sports

Home Reading Lesson 3,
text “Whatever Happened to Uncle Oscar?”, part II

LESSON 4

Travelling

- weather, seasons, nature
- arrival, departure, luggage
- transport
- moving about the city, hotels

LET US REVIEW

1 Look at the picture, say how people can travel and answer the following questions.

1. Which is the quickest way of travelling?
2. Which is the most comfortable?
3. Which is the cheapest and which is the most expensive?
4. Which way of travelling is the most convenient?
5. Which one is the most interesting?

1 arrival [əˈrɛəvl] — приезд, прибытие
2 departure [dɪˈpɑːtʃə] — отъезд, отправление
2 Imagine that you are talking to Mr Smith who travelled to India by plane last year. Ask him questions about his journey. The words can help you.

*a business trip, a tourist trip, to arrive at the airport, much/little luggage, to buy a single (return) ticket, business/tourist class, cheap, expensive, to catch a flight, on the plane, How much time did it take you to ...?*

3 Here are Alice’s answers. Pretend you are John, think of his questions to her and write them down.

*John: .......
Alice: It was fantastic!*  
*John: .......
Alice: Yes, we did. We spent some days at the seaside and then we went to the mountains.*  
*John: .......
Alice: By train. It was a through train, so we didn’t change.*  
*John: .......
Alice: Yes, it was a fast train. We got to our hotel very quickly.*  
*John: .......
Alice: We stayed there for 4 days.*  
*John: .......
Alice: No, it was a single.*  
*John: .......
Alice: It was wonderful, sometimes a bit windy and cold, but usually very pleasant and sunny.*

4 Act out the dialogue of ex. 3. Don’t forget to change over.

5 Complete the text filling in the words and word combinations.

*a single, by sea, weather, ticket, on board the ship, wind, tourist class, by plane, expensive, trip, voyage*

Last summer Mike’s elder brother had a very interesting .... He went to New York .... He travelled .... The ... was fantastic. The sky was blue. There was no .... All the passengers enjoyed the voyage.  
My ... was not very ... as it was .... I had ... as I wanted to get back to London ....
6 Use the text of ex. 5 as a model and tell the class a few words about somebody’s journey.

BRUSH UP YOUR GRAMMAR

The Present Perfect Tense

\[ \text{have/has + V}[^{1}]_{d/V_3} \]

already, just, yet, never, ever, lately, recently, this morning, this evening, this week, this month, this year, today, since, for

+ 

I have bought a return ticket for Paris.
She has just flown to New York.
They have missed their flight this morning.
I have known Mrs Ford since 1994.
He has already been to London for three days.

- 

I haven’t got my luggage yet.
We haven’t arrived at the railway station.
He has never been to America.
I haven’t heard from him for a long time.
We haven’t seen her for ages.

? 

Have you ever stayed at the hotel?
Has he found his luggage yet?
Have they explained everything to you yet?
How long have you been here?
What cities have you visited yet?
Who has been to Moscow recently? — I have.

7 Fill in the missing forms of the verbs.

think ... ... 
... drank ... 
sit ... ... 
... lost ... 
have ... ... 
... heard ... 
... slept ... 
... found ... 
say ... ... 
... flown ... 
... read ... 
... gave ... 
tell ... ... 
... taken ... 
... understood ... 
come ... ... 
... got ... 
wear ... ... 
... forgotten ... 

8 Make the sentences complete filling in: just, yet, already, never, ever, recently, lately.

1. He has ... been to Canada.
2. Have you had a holiday ...?
3. Have they ... eaten at the new café?
4. I haven’t heard from my cousin ... .
5. Have you seen any good performances ...?
6. Have they called you ...? No, they haven’t called me ... .
7. He has ... been to the Tretyakov Gallery.

9 Ask questions using:
to play tennis recently; to get an excellent mark lately; to buy a new textbook lately; to hear from the grandparents recently; to travel recently; to work hard lately.

10 Look at the list of things to do and say what Susan has already done and what she hasn’t done yet.

**THINGS TO DO!**

1. Buy the ticket to Boston.
2. Take the books to the library.
3. Make lunch.
4. Write a letter to Granny.
5. Give a call to Betty.
6. Send a telegramme to Daddy.
7. Swim in the pool.
8. Read the novel up to the end.
9. Drink the milk.

11 Read the beginning of the sentences in A and find the correct ending in B.

A
1) Tom is happy because
2) Becky is proud because
3) Nelly is interested because
4) Fred is in bed because
5) Mary’s dress is clean because
6) Paul’s shirt is dirty because
7) Richard is sad because

B
a) he hasn’t won the prize.
b) he has flown to Paris with his Dad.
c) he has fallen ill.
d) he has fallen over on the ground.
e) she has been to many countries.
f) she hasn’t read the story up to the end.
g) she has washed it.

---

LET US LEARN

I have always wanted to come here.
I have always lived in this street.
They have always had that address.
We have always known them.
She has always been interested in cartoons.
He has always spoken good English.
12 Look, read and compare.
1. I always visit my granny on Saturday.
2. He always flies to Riga.
3. She always speaks English in class.
4. They always travel with a lot of luggage.
5. We always travel second class.
1. I have always had this book.
2. He has always wanted to visit Riga.
3. She has always spoken fantastic English.
4. They have always been proud of their Motherland.
5. We have always travelled by train.

13 What is your choice to express the same ideas in English?
1) Они всегда жили в этом городе. 2) Они всегда покупают обратные билеты. 3) Он всегда фотографирует, когда путешествует. 4) Она всегда знала этого фотографа. 5) Мы всегда хотели побывать в Париже. 6) Моя приятельница всегда жила в Париже. 7) У меня всегда был альбом с марками. 8) Я всегда собирал марки. 9) Вы всегда берёте с собой мало багажа. 10) Я всегда гордились своими родителями.

14 These are the new words for you to learn.
a) Guess what these words and word combinations mean:
a fast train [ˈfaːst ˈtreɪn], information [ɪnfəˈmeɪʃn], camera [ˈkæmərə], a slow train [sləʊ ˈtreɪn], traveller [trævələ], passport control [ˈpɑːspɔːt kənˈtrɔːl]
b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:
arrival, departure, check-in, to check in, fare, customs, customs officer, booking office, to book
c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.
I always travel by fast trains, but my granny is fond of slow trains. Can you tell me where the information office is? — You can get the information about the bus timetable here. Is this your camera? Are you fond of taking pictures? A traveller is one who travels. When you leave London for Moscow you must go through the passport control. The reporters waited for the arrival of the President. We hope for the arrival of better news. What do you know about his departure? I checked in my luggage in London. Where shall we check in? When you arrive in a country you should go through the
Customs. It took us an hour to get our luggage through the Customs. The customs officers at the airport were very polite. You can buy tickets for concerts, shows and other performances in the booking office at the theatre; you buy tickets to go by train in the booking office at the railway station. Father booked a single room and a double at the hotel before we left on our trip. What's the fare from London to Paris? Conductor:¹ Fares, please!

15 Listen to the new words (16). Read them aloud after the speaker to check their pronunciation.

a fast train, a slow train, information, a traveller, a camera, passport control, an arrival, a departure, check-in, to check in, the customs, a customs officer, a booking office, to book, fare

16 Look at pictures 1—7. What is happening in each of them? Where is the action taking place?

¹ a conductor [kən'dʌkə] — конductor
17 Listen to the dialogue (17) and say for how long Mrs Brown is going to stay, what kind of room she wants and why she is interested in the car park.

18 Listen to the dialogue (17) and read it aloud after the speaker.

Mrs Brown: Excuse me, I’m looking for a hotel to stay at. What would you recommend?
Information Clerk: How long are you going to stay?
Mrs Brown: Two or three nights, I think. Could you, please, look for some hotel near the centre?
Information Clerk: Yes, Madam, naturally. Is it a single room you want?
Mrs Brown: No, a double room, please. My husband is joining me.
Information Clerk: Would you like to have your own bathroom?
Mrs Brown: Yes, of course.
Information Clerk: Right. Now can I offer you New Barbican, Madam? It is a modern hotel, comfortably furnished. All rooms have radio, telephone and a colour TV set.
Mrs Brown: Thank you, but I’m touring here. Is the hotel far from the main sights of the city? Where exactly is it?
Information Clerk: In Central Street, Madam. It is not far from

---

1 to stay at (in) a hotel — останавливаться в гостинице
2 comfortably furnished [ˈkəmfərtəbli ′fɜːnɪʃt] — уютно обставленный
3 to tour [tʊə] — совершать путешествие, поездку, турне
4 the sights [sez] — достопримечательности
5 exactly [ɪgˈzæktli] — точно
the Tower of London and Tower Bridge. You can easily walk to St. Paul’s from it. It will take you 20 minutes to get to the heart of the City of London.

Mrs Brown: How much does it cost?
Information Clerk: It is 40 pounds per person per night.¹
Mrs Brown: Fine, fine, that will do... Oh, yes, one more thing. Is there a car park? My husband is bringing his car.
Information Clerk: Yes, the hotel has its own car park.

b) Decide which title is the best for the dialogue.

- Mrs Brown Speaking
- At the Information Desk
- At the Hotel

19 Listen to the song “Rules and Regulations”² (© 18).

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Don’t move, don’t talk.
Never run, always walk.
Give way, wait a minute,
Going to be trouble,³ you’re in it.

No waiting, no parking,
Don’t smile, stop laughing.
Turn it on, turn it off,
Open your mouth, try to cough.⁴

¹ 40 pounds per person per night — 40 фунтов с человека за ночь
² regulations [regjʊˈleɪʃənz] — инструкции
³ trouble [ˈtraʊbl] — беспокойство
⁴ cough [kɒf] — кашлять
Chorus:
Rules and regulations...
Laws\(^1\) and obligations\(^2\)... You must do this, you can’t do that.
Rules and regulations.
   Parking meters, railway stations,
   Seaports, airports.
   You mustn’t steal — don’t get caught.
Laws and obligations.
   No smoking,\(^3\) no drinking,
   No running, stop thinking.
   Work all day, play all night,
   Do what I say — that’s right.
   Turn left, turn right,
   Always love, never fight.
   Come early, don’t be late,
   Try to be good, don’t hate.
Chorus.

**LET US READ AND TALK**

20 a) Read the text and fill in the gaps (1—4) with the phrases (A—E). There is one phrase you don’t need to use.

   b) Read the story and say why Mr Kirk has bought his new friend a hat.

**MY FRIEND IS AN ALIEN**\(^4\)

*(after Peter and Karen Viney)*

Mr Kirk was in the park with his dog one Sunday night. Suddenly he heard a noise and saw a strange person in front of him. It was Zardak, from the planet Vecon [ˈvɪkən]. Zardak came to London by air. But he didn’t arrive at the airport, he didn’t check in, he didn’t pass the passport control or the customs.

---

1 law [lɔː] — закон
2 obligation [ˌɒblɪˈgeɪʃn] — обязательство
3 smoke [smɔːk] — курить
4 alien [ˈæliən] — чужестранец, иностранец, инопланетянин
Mr Kirk took him home, but he didn’t tell anybody (1) _______________. Zardak liked Mr Kirk, and they became friends. But Zardak was tired of Mr Kirk’s flat. He wanted to travel about Mr Kirk’s country or at least he wanted to make a tour of the city.

19. Zardak: Well, my good friend. When can we go out and see your city?
Mr Kirk: Er... that’s difficult, Zardak. It isn’t a very good idea.
Zardak: But I’ve been here for two days and I haven’t seen anything yet.
Mr Kirk: You’ve watched television.
Zardak: I can watch television from my star-ship or when I am at home (2) _______________. Please, my friend.

Mr Kirk: I’ve already told you. It isn’t a good idea. ☺

But Zardak wants to go on a tour of London. He is fond of travelling. He has travelled a lot. Travelling is his hobby. Just because of his hobby he has come to the planet Earth.

Zardak has got little silver horns¹ on his head. With the help of these horns he can make people do² what he likes. His horns become bright green and the light coming from them makes everybody say and do what Zardak wants. So Zardak just looks at Mr Kirk. Mr Kirk sees the green light and says:

Mr Kirk: Oh, I agree. Let’s go to the city centre. Really why don’t we go out? I have bought you a coat and a hat. Please put them on.
Mr Kirk: All right. I’ll wear one too.

Mr Kirk and Zardak go along the street to the bus stop. They meet Mrs Evans, an old neighbour of Mr Kirk (3) _______________.

Mrs Evans: Hello, Mr Kirk. I’m so glad to meet you. Who is this young man?
Mr Kirk: He’s my cousin from California [ˌkælɪˈfɒnɪə]. His name is Zardak.
Mrs Evans: Oh! How do you do? How long have you been here?
Mr Kirk: He has been here since Thursday. He has been here for two days.

¹ horn [hɔrn] — пор
² he can make people do — он может заставить людей делать
Mrs Evans: What do (4) ______________, Zardak? Is it your first visit to the country?

Zardak: Yes, it is. I have never been here before. It’s very nice.

Mrs Evans: And I like your country very much. I’ve been there three times, you know. My sister lives in Los Angeles [lɔs ˈændʒəlɪz] in California. She has always wanted to live there. And where exactly do you live?

Zardak: Vecon.

Mrs Evans: I’ve never heard of that. Where...

Mr Kirk: It’s a very small town. Very small.

Mrs Evans: Funny, you haven’t got an American accent [ˈæksənt].

Mr Kirk (looking at his watch¹): Oh, dear! Is that the time? Well, goodbye, Mrs Evans. We are really in a hurry.

Mrs Evans: Goodbye. Nice to meet you.

A. you think of England  
B. about Zardak’s arrival  
C. at the traffic lights  
D. on planet Vecon  
E. lives in a small cottage

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² Read the text again and say if the following statements are “True”, “False” or “Not stated”.

1. Zardak arrived in London on Thursday.
2. Zardak lives in California.
3. Zardak has never been to the Earth. It is his first visit.
4. Mrs Evans has never heard of Vecon.
5. Zardak has a big cottage on Vecon.
6. Zardak hasn’t got an American accent.
7. Mr Kirk and Zardak are really in a hurry.
8. Mrs Evans’ sister has three children.

¹ watch [wɔt] — часы
22 Let’s discuss the text. Think and answer the questions. Use as many sentences as you can.

1. Where did Mr Kirk meet Zardak?
2. What have you learnt about Zardak from the text?
3. Has Zardak seen anything of London yet? Why?
4. Why do you think Mr Kirk bought Zardak a hat?
5. How could Zardak make Mr Kirk agree to walk to the city centre?
6. Who has explained to Mrs Evans what Vecon is? Why?
7. Did Mr Kirk tell Mrs Evans the truth? Why?
8. What do you think Mrs Evans wanted to ask Zardak when she said: “I have never heard of that. Where...”?
9. Why did Mr Kirk want to finish their talk? How did he do it?

23 Imagine that you are Mr Kirk. You want to show Zardak London. Where will you take him? What are you going to tell him about these places?

24 Do you like travelling? Why? Let’s talk about it.

1. Do you often travel? When did you travel last?
2. Where did you go?
3. How did you go there? Was it by car, by bus, by train or by plane?
4. Which is the quickest means\(^1\) of travelling? Which is the most comfortable?
5. How do people usually travel if they want to get to the farthest places on the earth?
6. Do you think it is interesting to travel by sea? Have you ever done it? What was the weather like then?
7. How often do your parents or relatives travel by air? Where do they usually buy tickets for the flight? Is it expensive to travel by plane? Why do many people prefer this way of travelling?
8. What do people usually do when they are on the plane? on the train? on the bus?
10. Where do people stay as they travel to faraway places? Have you ever stayed at a hotel? What was it like? What were the rooms like? What was the food like?

\(^1\) means [mɪnz] — способ
25 Look at the pictures and say what the weather is (was, has been) like in these cities.

- Moscow. Now
- London. Yesterday
- New York. Since Monday
- Paris. Since the 5th of October

LET US LISTEN AND TALK

26 a) Listen to the text “Denis Cook Is Travelling” (20) and choose the right answer to each question.

1. Why does Denis travel?
   a) He has business to do.
   b) He loves travelling.
   c) He likes to fly.
2. Where is Denis’s passport?
   a) It’s in the kitchen.
   b) It’s in the living room.
   c) It’s in the bedroom.

3. Where does Denis sit on the plane?
   a) Near the aisle.
   b) Near the window.
   c) In the smoking area.

4. How soon is Denis’s plane taking off?
   a) In 4 minutes
   b) In 14 minutes
   c) In 40 minutes

b) Listen to the dialogue from the text “Denis Cook is Travelling” again. Write it down and act it out.

c) Do you like travelling? Give your reasons.

27 Write the answers. (See ex. 20.)

1. Who was in the park one night?
2. Who came from the planet Vecon?
3. Who took Zardak home?
4. Who hasn’t seen anything of the Earth yet?
5. Who can watch television from his starship?
6. Who wants to make a tour about London?
7. Who lives in Los Angeles?
8. Who has lived there for 20 years?
9. Who is in a hurry?

28 You know the words a star and a ship. Do you remember them? What does the word starship mean? What does city centre mean? Follow the models and form the words. Check up the spelling in the vocabulary.

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29 Make sentences about the people.

Example: Peter is a butcher.
(sell a lot of meat)
He has sold a lot of meat.
1. Mr Nelson is an architect.
(build some modern cottages)
2. Mr Kirk is a baker.
(become famous for his wonderful bread)
3. Nelly is fond of painting.
(draw funny pictures of animals)
4. Jack is a postman.
(bring me so many letters and magazines)
5. Angela is bad at mathematics.
(not learn how to add well)
6. Steve is so ill now.
(not feel so bad since his operation)

30 Describe your last trip (journey, voyage, tour). Don’t forget to write a few words about the weather at the time. Ask your parents to help you with some ideas.

31 Learn to write these words. Write the words to the teacher’s dictation. See how many you’ve written correctly.

- arrival, departure, to check in (check-in), customs, customs officer, to book, booking office, fare

Home Reading Lesson 4,
text “A Letter from Yaroslavl”
LEsson 5

So Many Countries, So Many Customs (Russia, Britain, the USA)

- history - main cities - symbols - famous people

Let Us Review

1. Put the following words into the correct category: parts of the city/places of interest/places to work/money.

road, factory, rouble ['rubl], exhibition, street, nickel, tower, shop, quarter, park, square, gallery, hospital, penny, airport, museum, bridge, pound, seaport, band, church, railway station, monument, dime, dollar

2. Name at least five places in Moscow, in London, in Washington or New York where you would like to take your friend.

3. We hope you remember such places of interest in London as: Trafalgar Square, the British Museum, Hyde Park. Try and answer the following questions about these places.

1. What is the centre of London?
2. Where is the National Gallery situated?
3. What do you know about the British Museum?
4. Which is the largest park in London?
5. What is there in the middle of Trafalgar Square?
4 This is the flag of Great Britain. The British people call it “the Union Jack”. It is red, white and blue. Do you remember the Russian and the American national flags? Describe them and draw them in your notebooks.

![Union Jack flag](image1)

5 Look at the pictures and say in what countries these buildings and places are. Which of them can you describe as symbols of: a) Russia, b) Britain, c) the USA?

![Buildings and places](image2)
6 Do you remember any facts about the Russian, American and British history? Then answer the following questions.

a) Russia.
1. Which is the largest country in the world?
2. Where is Russia situated?
3. What is the longest river in Russia?
4. What old Russian towns on the Volga do you know?
5. Who founded the capital of Russia? When?
6. What is the heart of Moscow?
7. What can you say about the birch tree?

b) Britain.
1. When did England become a great country?
2. When did William the Conqueror come to England from France? What do you know about him?
4. When was the Great Fire of London?
5. Did the people of London build a new city after the fire?
6. What can you say about the capital of England at the end of the 20th century?

c) The USA.
1. Who discovered America?
2. What was the name of the ship that sailed from England to America?
3. Were there any women on board the “Mayflower”?
4. Who was the first president of the United States?
5. How many states are there in the United States?
6. What is the capital of the USA?

---

**BRUSH UP YOUR GRAMMAR**

**The Future Indefinite Tense (Future Simple)**

\[\text{shall/will} + \text{V}\]

tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next Monday, next January, next day, next week, next month, next year, in a few days
I’m sure Tom will be a good architect. I’m twelve now. I’ll be thirteen next year. He says he’ll always remember our school.

Nick has left for Kursk. He won’t be at the party. I shan’t see you next week. My parents won’t agree with this idea.

Will you join us the day after tomorrow? Shall I phone you later? Will they buy the textbook?

wh?

Where will you go next summer? When will they give us their answer? Why won’t you send them your plan? Who will win? I hope Helen will.

This is not the only way to speak about future in English. When we talk about our plans and things we have decided to do, we often use to be going to...

to be going to...

+/

I
You
He, She, It
We
You
They

am/am not
are/aren’t
is/isn’t
are/aren’t
are/aren’t
are/aren’t

? going to...

Am I
Is he, she, it
Are we, you, they

going to...?
7 You and your friend are going to start a pop group. Complete these sentences about who is going to do what.

Example: Nick/be/a singer.
         Nick is going to be a singer.
1. I/play/the piano.
2. Mary/play/the guitar.
3. John/learn to play/the violin.
5. My father/pay/for the instruments.
6. Tim/organize [ˈɔrɡənaɪz]/our concerts.
7. We/become/famous.

8 a) Find out what Mrs Brown is telling her son. Use will (‘ll) or won’t.

     One day you ... be a parent. You ... have children. They ... think you’re old. They ... listen to you. They ... like the things you like. They ... laugh at you. And you ... like it. You ...! You ... understand it! You ... think they’re too young. You ... think you’re right. It ... be the same thing. So, please do what I say.

b) Do you think the son will do what his mother asks him to? What about you?

9 Make the sentences complete using will/shall or be going to...

Example: I like it when you play the guitar. ... you play and sing for us?
         I like it when you play the guitar. Will you play and sing for us?
1. The latest news is on now. I ... to watch TV.
2. I have bought two tickets for the new opera. I ... to the Bolshoi Theatre with my mother.
3. When ... you visit New York?
4. What ... you to do tonight?
5. He hasn’t decided yet where he ... work next month.
6. She wants to go to Moscow alone, so she ... to take her little cousin with her.
There are three main ways of talking about the future in English. Two of them you already know. (See "Brush up Your Grammar"). But you can also use the present continuous tense to talk about your plans or things you have decided to do, especially with the verbs to go, to come, to arrive, to move, to leave, to have.

I’m travelling to Rome tomorrow. = I’m going to travel to Rome tomorrow.
Jill is not coming with us. = Jill is not going to come with us.
When are you leaving for Washington DC? = When are you going to leave for Washington DC?
We are having a party next Saturday night. Who is coming? = We are going to have a party next Saturday night. Who is going to come?

10 Express the same idea in another way.

Example: He is going to have a meeting at 10 o’clock tomorrow.
     He is having a meeting at 10 o’clock tomorrow.
1. The plane is going to arrive half an hour later.
2. My friends are going to come to Moscow for the weekend.
3. My grandparents are going to move into a new flat next week.
4. When are they going to arrive?
5. She is going to leave for St. Petersburg in two days.
11 Look at the table and, using your imagination and the present continuous tense, say who, when and what is going to do.
Example: Jane is arriving in Moscow at 5.30 tomorrow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arriving</th>
<th>Leaving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Jane, 5.30</td>
<td>1) She, for the airport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Jill, next Monday</td>
<td>2) Bob, Moscow, at 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Fred and Bill, tomorrow</td>
<td>3) The Browns, for London</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coming</th>
<th>Moving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Elizabeth, to Paris</td>
<td>1) into a new flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) George’s parents, next Friday</td>
<td>2) to her summer cottage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) They, 7.15</td>
<td>3) to the country house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Having</th>
<th>Going</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) We, a party</td>
<td>1) The Greens, away, next month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) They, a concert</td>
<td>2) He, to Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) The engineers, a conference</td>
<td>3) We, to India, in 5 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12 These are the new words for you to learn.
a) Guess what these words mean:

1) fact [fækt]                  plantator [plæntətər]
role [rəul]                     conservative [kənsərvətiv]
legend [ˈledʒənd]               president [ˈprezɪdənt]
rocket [ˈrʌkit]                 academician [əˌkædəˈmɪʃən]
tradition [trəˈdɪʃən]           university [juˈnɪvɜːsəti]

2) Arkhangelsk [ɑːˈkærnɡəlsk]  Moscow University [ˈmɒskəʊ jʊnˈvɜːsəti]
the Pacific Ocean [ðə pəˈsifik ˈəʊʃən]
Australia [əˈstreilə]
James Cook [ˈdʒeɪmz ˈkʊk]
George Washington [ˈdʒɔzəb ˈwɒʃɪnən]
Virginia [ˈvɜːdʒɪnɪə]
Scotland [ˈskɒtənd]
Wales [weɪlz]
Northern Ireland [ˌnɔːðən ˈerələnd]
Guy Fawkes’ Day [ɡai ˈfɔks dɛɹ]
b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

caviar  science
custom  scientist
honey  scientific
hope  village
pancake  space
sour cream  spaceship

c) Read the word combinations and sentences to know how to use these words.

Many people think that caviar is the national food of Russian people. Caviar has become very expensive now.

Some people eat pancakes with caviar, some of them like pancakes with sour cream or honey. I am not sure he is fond of sour cream.

Do you know any interesting American customs? Traditions and customs are different in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Is it going to snow? — I hope so.
Is it going to rain? — I hope not. Let’s hope for the best.

The 20th century is the century of science.

When he was a student at Moscow University he was fond of sciences.

A person who knows much about a science is a scientist. M. Lomonosov was a great Russian scientist. What famous British scientists do you know?

S. Korolev’s scientific theories and discoveries have changed a lot in the world of science.

The planet Earth and everything and everyone on it are in space. Yuri Gagarin, the famous Russian cosmonaut, was the first man in the world who had a voyage¹ in space.

Yuri Gagarin made a space voyage around the world on board the spaceship “Vostok” on the 12th of April, 1961.

Who was the first man to walk in space? The Russian cosmonaut Alexey Leonov was.

A village is a small group of houses in the country. James Cook, a great English discoverer and traveller was born in a small village.

¹ voyage [ˈvɔɪdʒ] — 1) морское путешествие; 2) полёт
13 Listen to the new words (21). Read them aloud after the speaker to check their pronunciation.

*Group one:* Arkhangelsk, Moscow University, the Pacific Ocean, Australia, Virginia, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, James Cook, George Washington, Guy Fawkes’ Day.

*Group two:* caviar, a custom, honey, to hope, a pancake, sour cream, science, a scientist, scientific, a village, space, a spaceship.

14 Look at the pictures and name in English the food you see in them.

![Image of food items: мед, блинны, сметана, икра](image)

15 Choose two possible answers to the questions.

1. What is the traditional Russian food?
   a) pancakes with caviar;
   b) pancakes with honey;
   c) pancakes with sour cream.

2. What is the traditional American food?
   a) roast turkey;
   b) roast chicken;
   c) hamburgers.

3. What is the traditional British food?
   a) porridge;
   b) bacon and eggs;
   c) soup.
16 Say what the names for the following are:
— eggs of large fishes;
— the food people in Russia usually eat during Maslenitsa week;
— a small group of houses in the country, which is not a settlement and is smaller than a town;
— a ship which travels in space;
— a person who knows much about a science;
— systematic knowledge.

17 Look at the portraits of the Russian, English and American people and say what you can about them.

● was born in the Kholmogory settlement near the city of Arkhangelsk
● father was a seaman
● started to study at the age of 19
● became the first Russian Academician [ə'kɛdə'mɪʃn] at the age of 33
● founded Moscow University in 1755
● a great scientist
● made a lot of discoveries in different fields of science
● a monument to M. Lomonosov is in Moscow

● was born in a small village near the city of Smolensk
● was interested in planes, spaceships, rockets
● became the first world cosmonaut at the age of 27
● flew into space on the 12th of April, 1961 on board the spaceship “Vostok”
● the monument to Y. Gagarin is in Moscow in Gagarin Square

● was born in an English village
● father was a poor farmer
● became a seaman, traveller and discoverer
● made three voyages around the world
● discovered a lot of islands in the Pacific Ocean [pə'sifɪk 'əʊʃən], explored the eastern coast\footnote{a coast [koːst] — побережье} of Australia
18 Answer the questions (see ex. 17).

1. When was Lomonosov born?
2. Who was the first Russian cosmonaut? Who was the first man to walk in space?
3. Who was the first Russian Academician?
4. When did Lomonosov found Moscow University?
5. Where was Gagarin from and what was he interested in?
6. What was James Cook?
7. How many voyages around the world did he make?
8. What did James Cook discover?
9. Who was the first US President?
10. In what battles did Washington take part?

LETT US LISTEN, READ AND LEARN

19 a) Read the title of the poem and try to decide what it is about.
b) Listen to the poem “A Question” (22), and read it. Then learn it by heart.

A QUESTION
(by Edith Segal)

Some people live in the country
Where the houses are very small.
Some people live in the city,
Where the houses are very tall.

But in the country where the houses are small,
The gardens are very big,
And in the city where the houses are tall,
There are no gardens at all.
Where would you rather live?

20 a) Read the text and decide which title is the best for it.

- Different Traditions and Customs in Britain and Russia
- More about British and Russian Traditions
- Famous British Traditions

b) Try and prove that every country has its own traditions and customs.

Every nation and every country has its own traditions and customs. In Britain traditions play a more important role in the life of people than in other countries. They say British people are very conservative [kənsə:vətɪv]. They are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. But when we speak about British traditions we always remember that there are four parts in Britain — England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Traditions are different in these parts of the country.

You already know some of the English traditions and holidays. We hope you remember St. Valentine’s Day, St. Patrick’s Day, Halloween which have also become traditional American holidays. Here are some more facts about old English traditions.
The ravens\(^1\) are one of the most famous sights at the Tower of London. They have lived in the Tower from its very beginning, over 900 years ago and as one of the old English legends ['leɪʃəndz] says, only so long as they are here will the Tower stand. If the ravens leave the Tower of London, the Crown and England will fall. One can say the ravens hold the power of the Crown itself. But the birds have never left the Tower. In the 17th century King Charles II ordered that six ravens should always live in the Tower of London and since then they have been under Royal protection. The ravens are black. Each raven has got its name and the keepers carefully look after them. If one of the birds dies, another younger raven takes its place. The keepers cut the birds’ wings\(^2\) a bit as they are afraid that they may fly away.

Another old English custom is Guy Fawkes’ Day.\(^3\) As it gets dark on the 5th of November (and before) children go out into the streets with a figure ['fɪɡ] like a scarecrow.\(^4\) They stand in the streets and squares asking for “a Penny for the Guy”.

Then with the money they have collected they buy fireworks\(^5\) and burn the guy (the figure like a scarecrow) on their bonfire.\(^6\)

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\(^1\) a raven ['rɛvn] — ворон
\(^2\) a wing [wɪŋ] — крыло
\(^3\) Guy Fawkes’ Day [gɪə 'fɔks dɛi] — День Гая Фокса
\(^4\) a scarecrow ['skɛəkraʊ] — чучело
\(^5\) firework ['faɪəwɜk] — фейерверк
\(^6\) bonfire ['bɒnfɛə] — большой костёр
People watch the fireworks and some people go to parties in the evening.

People in Russia have their own special traditions. One of them is Maslenitsa — the holiday, which lasts for a week, to say goodbye to winter. People celebrate it at the end of February or at the beginning of March. During this holiday they celebrate the end of winter and the beginning of spring. In old times people usually cooked pancakes, had fires, burnt straw\(^1\) figures of winter, they sang songs and danced. Now during “Maslenitsa week” people always cook pancakes. They invite their friends, their nearest and dearest, to see each other and eat pancakes with sour cream, fish, caviar or butter, sugar, honey.

Though different countries have different traditions and holidays people all over the world know some of them. They are — Easter, Christmas and New Year.

21 Read the text again and say if the following statements are “True”, “False” or “Not stated”.

1. Every country has its own traditions and customs.
2. There are no common\(^2\) traditions all over the world.
3. English people celebrate Maslenitsa.
4. There are some common holidays in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
5. The ravens have been in the Tower of London since Charles II.
6. English people celebrate Guy Fawkes’ Day on the 5th of November.
7. Russian people seldom eat pancakes with caviar now.

22 Divide the text into logical parts and name them.

23 You have found a few new facts about Russian and English traditions in the text (ex. 20). What other customs, traditions and holidays in these countries do you remember? Get ready to speak about some of them.

\(^1\) straw [strɔː] — a) солома; b) соломенный
\(^2\) common [ˈkʌmən] — зд. общие
24 Say a few words about the history and main cities in one of these countries — Russia, Britain, the USA.

25 What Russian, British and American symbols do you remember? Tell your friend, who is interested in these countries, everything you can.

26 We are not sure your classmates know much about famous people of different countries. Ask them questions to find out.

**LET US LISTEN AND TALK**

27 a) Listen to the text “Blue Jeans” (© 23) and choose the right answer to each question.

1. What was Levi Strauss’s home country?
   a) America
   b) Germany
   c) California

2. How did Levi Strauss become rich?
   a) He found gold.
   b) He made some strong material for clothes.
   c) He made a piece of clothing.

3. Why did jeans become popular with gold miners?
   a) They were beautiful in colour.
   b) They could wear well.
   c) They could wash well.

b) Do you ever wear jeans? When do you wear them? Why do you do it?

**LET US WRITE**

28 Do ex. 6 (a, b or c) and ex. 10 in writing.

29 A friend of yours is going to have a birthday party. You want to know more about it. Write not less than 5 questions.

   Example: When / you / have your birthday party?
   
   When are you going to have your birthday party?

1. How many people / you / invite?
2. What time / the party / start?
3. Where / you / have / the party?
4. Who/cook/the food?
5. What/you/wear?

30 Make friendly answers to these questions using will or won’t.

Example: Will it be an interesting travel?
I’m sure it will. (No, of course, it won’t.)
1. Will you help me to learn something about the symbols of America and Britain?
2. Will people laugh at this idea?
3. Will you tell me something about the main cities of Russia?
4. Will you take me to the central square of your city?
5. Will you tell me a few words about famous Russian people?

31 Learn to write these words. Write the words to the teacher’s dictation. See how many you’ve written correctly.

- caviar, custom, honey, hope, pancake, sour cream, science, scientific, scientist, village, space, spaceship

Home Reading Lesson 5,
text “Special Days”

Home Reading Lesson 6,
text “The Hot Dog”
BASIC COURSE

Part 1
- THE WORLD AROUND US

Part 2
- THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE UK AND ITS POLITICAL OUTLOOK
- HEALTH AND BODY CARE
- SPORTS AND GAMES
- SHOPPING
1 You already know some words about nature, about the world around us. Let’s play a memory game. Look at the words for a moment, then close the book and name everything you remember.
Seaside, ocean, earth, river, lake, sea, forest, field, hill, mountain, continent, star, moon, sun, plant, tree, leaf, flower, grass, water, stone, ground, space, garden, road, wind, land, rain, snow, island, birch, planet.

2 Choose the words connected\(^1\) with a) water, b) plants, c) places on the earth. Write them in three columns. (See ex. 1.)

3 Think of names for them:
   a) the part of a plant which is often beautiful and coloured;
   b) a large area of land with lots of trees;
   c) a large water body flowing to a sea or an ocean;
   d) a big bright body in the sky from which the earth gets light;
   e) a space body in the sky which moves round the earth and shines at night.

4 Pretend you are a teacher. Let your classmates answer the questions.
   1. What long rivers of the world can you name?
   2. What do you find on the earth?
   3. What can you see in the fields and forests?
   4. What can you see in the sky?
   5. Is England situated on an island or on the continent? What about Canada?
   6. How many continents are there in the world?

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\(^1\) connect [kəˈnekts] — связывать, соединять
5 Describe your favourite season for your classmates to guess.

6 Do you remember what people usually say when they meet each other? If not, look at the list of examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How do you do? (very formal)</th>
<th>Good afternoon.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hello.</td>
<td>Good evening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi.</td>
<td>Evening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good morning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After such a greeting people usually say:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How are you?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Your answer usually is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fine. Thanks. How are you?</td>
<td>OK. Thank you.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Listen to the dialogue (24). Learn it by heart.

— Hi! How are you?
— Very well. Thanks. How are you?
— I am fine. How are your parents?
— Fine. What about yours?
— They are fine too.

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER

Adj + -th = N

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Warm — warmth [wɔ:mθ]</th>
<th>Wide — width [wɪdθ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long — length [lɛŋθ]</td>
<td>Strong — strength [strenθ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8 We think you know the meanings of the adjectives: *warm*, *long*, *wide*, *strong*. Then guess the meanings of the nouns: *warmth*, *length*, *width*, *strength*. (Mind the spelling and the pronunciation.)

9 Make the right choice.
1. What is the (*long, length*) of the corridor?
2. How (*long, length*) is the street?
3. He is not (*strong, strength*) enough to fight with John.
4. My brother can lift the box because of his (*strong, strength*).
5. Alice’s skirt is too (*wide, width*).
6. We can’t get the piano through the door because of its (*wide, width*).
7. Is spring a (*warm, warmth*) season?
8. We felt the (*warm, warmth*) of the sun on our faces and hands.

10 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words mean:
nation [ˈneɪʃn], nationality [ˈnæʃənaləti]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:
curious  rise
explore  continue
set  separate
c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

*curious* [ˈkjʊərɪəs] (*adj*): ‘Curious’ means eager\(^1\) to learn about things that are new, strange or interesting. If a child is curious, he’s always asking questions. I’m curious to know what he said. Was he really curious to know more about the new planet? My little brother is very curious, he always asks a lot of questions.

*explore* [ɪkˈsploər] (*v*): ‘To explore’ is to travel in unknown lands for the purpose of discovery. Did our cosmonauts explore space to learn what it is like? Columbus discovered America but he did not explore the new continent.

*an explorer* [ɪkˈsplɔːrə] (*n*) is one who explores.

*exploration* [ɛksplɔˈreɪʃn] (*n*): Did the exploration of space begin in Russia?

*set* [set] (*set*, *set*) (*v*): ‘To set’ means here to go down. Is the sun setting? It will be colder when the sun has set. When will the sun set? Where does the sun set? — It sets in the west.

\(^1\) *eager* [ˈeɪdʒə] — желающий, стремящийся
rise [raɪz] (rose, risen) (v): What time does the sun rise? He rose from his seat to welcome me. They rose from table. Look! The curtain is rising. Why did the wind suddenly rise?

continue [kəntɪnju:] (v): ‘To continue’ means to go on without stopping. The snowfall continued for two days. Tom continued his work though he felt bad. You must continue your study of English. After a short break the play continued.

separate ['sɛpərɪt] (v): to separate (the) countries, to separate two gardens. What does the sea separate? It separates the two countries. The mountains separate the two continents. Who separated the good apples from the bad ones? What separates England from France?

nation ['neɪʃn] (n): ‘A nation’ is a large group of people living together, having the same history, customs, traditions and language. When we speak of the American people we speak of a group that came from all parts of the world to form the American nation. Are Russians a peace-loving nation?

national ['neɪʃnəl] (adj): What Russian national holidays do you know? Where is the National Bank? Have you ever been to the National Gallery in London? The national anthem¹ of Great Britain is “God Save the King/Queen”.

country[ˌneɪʃəˈnælɪtɪ] (n): What is your nationality? — I’m Russian.

11 Say it right: make the sentences complete using continue, curious, rise, set, explore, separate, nationality.

1. This boy is very ..., he always asks a lot of questions.
2. What’s his ...? — He is Russian.
3. The river ... the two parts of the city.
4. Yuri Gagarin was the first to ... space.
5. The sun ... earlier in winter than in summer.
6. I’m ... to know what has happened to her.
7. Why did the wind suddenly ...?
8. The rainfall ... for the whole week.

12 Ask questions for your classmates to answer.

1. What can separate the two continents?
2. What is your nationality?
3. Are Russians a peace-loving nation?
4. The sea separates England from France, doesn’t it?
5. When do we call a person curious?

¹ anthem [ˈænθəm] — гимн
6. What is the national anthem of Great Britain?
7. When does the sun rise in summer? When does it set?
8. What is the length of the main street of Moscow?

**used to**

Used [just] to refers to repeated actions in the past (past customs).

+ He **used** to live in Kursk (but now he doesn’t).
  She **used** to have long hair (but now she doesn’t have it long).
  I **used** to go to the South every summer (but now I don’t).

- My brother **didn’t use** to like fish when a child. *(more often used)*
  He **didn’t use** to speak loudly. *(more often used)*

Did you **use** to be good friends when you were children?
Did they **use** to spend summer in the mountains?

**Pronunciation**
Used in **used** to is pronounced [ju:zd].
The verb to **use** in the past indefinite (used) is pronounced [ju:zd].

13 **Say:**

— **what sort** [sɔ:t] of food you **used** to eat when you were a child;
  Example: I used to drink a lot of milk.

— **what the people** in your family **used** to do in summer;
  Example: My father used to swim a lot.

— **what your friends** **used** to wear in winter.
  Example: Sasha used to wear a warm sweater.
14 Mr Brown is rather poor now. But when he was young he used to be rich and famous.

a) Look at the picture and say what he used to do then.
   Example: He used to go to restaurants.

b) Use your imagination and say what he didn’t use to do.
   Example: He didn’t use to go boating in autumn.

c) Ask questions about what he used to do.
   Example: Did he use to buy expensive furniture?
15 Listen to the song "The Beauty1 of the World", part I (25).

THE BEAUTY OF THE WORLD
Part I
I used to see the stars at night.
I used to hear the birds.
I used to feel the warmth of the sun.
I used to smell2 the springtime flowers.
And sing so happily.
I used to sing a song about the beauty of the world.

16 Listen to the talk (26). Read it and decide which title is the best for the dialogue. Then act it out.

- Kate Goes to the Bar
- Mrs Brown in her Youth
- Old Ladies Talking

Mrs Roberts: Oh, hello, dear. I’m so glad to meet you. This is Kate, my granddaughter.
Mrs Brown: Nice to meet you, Kate. How are you?
Kate: Fine, thanks. Granny, can I wait for you somewhere?
Mrs Roberts: OK, Kate, go and buy some cola. Explore the bar [bɔː].
(Kate goes to the bar.) You know she is not very brave, when she meets new people.
Mrs Brown: I used to be that way when I was her age. Though I was always curious and asked my parents a lot of questions.
Mrs Roberts: Oh, she also does. She is very much interested in geography now. And I can hear her questions all day long “What is the length of the Mississippi? What sea separates Africa from Europe? Where does the sun set and where does it rise?” She starts asking questions early in the morning and continues till late at night. Oh, here she goes with a big bottle [ˈbɒtə] of cola.

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1 beauty [ˈbjʊtɪ] — красота
2 smell [smel] — запах; чувствовать запах
17 Listen to the talk of ex. 16 again (©26), and read out the right sentences from below.

1. a) Kate meets her friend.
   b) Mrs Roberts meets Mrs Brown.
   c) Mrs Roberts and Kate meet Mrs Brown.
2. a) Kate is going to explore the bar.
   b) Kate explored the bar.
   c) Kate explores the bar.
3. a) Kate used not to be brave.
   b) Kate used to be brave.
   c) Mrs Brown used not to be brave.
4. a) Mrs Brown is curious.
   b) Mrs Roberts is curious.
   c) Kate is curious.
5. a) Kate wants to know the length of the Mississippi.
   b) Kate wants to know the width of the Thames.
   c) Kate wants to know the length of the Seine.
6. a) Kate never continues to ask questions in the evening.
   b) Kate continues to ask questions in the evening.
   c) Mrs Brown continues to ask questions all day long.

18 Learn to read these proper names:

Europe [ˈjuərəp]  
Asia ['æʃə]  
Australia ['ɔstrəliə]  
Antarctic [ˈæntərktɪk]  
the Vatican ['vætɪkən]  
France [frans]  
Spain [speɪn]

Germany [ˈdʒɜːməni]  
Vietnam [ˌvjaɪəˈnɛm]  
China [tʃaɪnə]  
Iceland [ˈaɪslænd]  
Egypt [iːˈgɪpt]  
Italy [ˈiːtəli]

19 a) Read the text “Continents and Countries” to get some new information about the world around us. Say what the smallest country in the world is.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

The planet we live on is the Earth. The Earth is round. If you look at the Earth from space, you will be able to see land, seas, oceans, continents and even countries. Sometimes you can see them
through clouds. They look very beautiful when the sun rises or sets.

There are four oceans and six continents. The continents are: Eurasia, Africa, Australia, Antarctica, North America and South America. The continents are very large. Oceans and seas wash

1 cloud [klauð] — облако
them and separate them from each other. There are usually many countries on each continent. For example, there are more than 40 countries in Africa, but there is only one large country in Australia. It has got almost the same name as the continent. Australia is a very big country, but some countries are small. Iceland is a very small country. It is situated on an island to the north of Europe. Let's name some countries from each continent: the Russian Federation (Russia), the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Spain, Italy are in Europe; China, India, Vietnam are in Asia; Canada and the United States are in America; Egypt is an African country.

The largest country in the world is the Russian Federation (Russia). The smallest country is the Vatican. All the countries have interesting people, places, animals and plants.

People of different nationalities live in these countries. They speak different languages. Each country has its national flag, anthem and its own traditions and customs.

b) Read the text again and say if the following statements are "True", "False" or "Not stated".

1. The Earth is a beautiful planet.
2. From space you can see cities, towns and small villages on the Earth.
3. Africa is larger than Australia.
4. Oceans separate continents from each other.
5. The largest country in the world is Russia.
6. The smallest country in the world is Iceland.

20 Now you have learnt some facts about geography. Could you answer the questions?

1. What is the name of the planet we live on?
2. What will you be able to see if you look at the Earth from space?
3. How many oceans are there on our planet?
4. How many continents are there? What are they?
5. What separates the continents from each other?
6. There are many countries on each continent, aren't there?
7. What is the largest country in the world?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flag</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td><strong>EUROPE</strong>&lt;br&gt;The Russian Federation (Russia)</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Paris [ˈpærəs]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Berlin [bɜːˈlɪn]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Madrid [məˈdrɛd]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Rome [rəʊm]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td><strong>ASIA</strong>&lt;br&gt;China</td>
<td>Beijing (Peking) [bɛˈtʃɪŋ] [pɪˈkɪŋ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Delhi [ˈdɛli]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Hanoi [ˈhɒnə]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td><strong>AMERICA</strong>&lt;br&gt;Canada</td>
<td>Ottawa [ˈɔtəwə]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td>The United States of America</td>
<td>Washington DC [ˈwʌʃntən dɪˈsiː]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Reference Material [ˈrefrəns məˈteriəl] — справочный материал
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flag</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Cairo [ˈkaiərəʊ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRALIA</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Canberra [ˈkænbərə]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EUROPE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The UK</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Spanish (Spaniard)</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Chinese ['tʃaɪniəz]</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>Hindi ['hindi], English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Vietnamese ['viɛtnəmiz]</td>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Canadian</td>
<td>English, French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The USA</td>
<td>American</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Egyptian ['ɪdʒɪpʃən]</td>
<td>Arabic ['ærəbɪk]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRALIA</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21 Look through the *Reference Material* and name: 3 countries in Europe, 2 countries in Asia, 2 countries in America. What are their capitals? Find their national flags and say what their colours are.

22 Could you give the name of the continent which is almost the same as the name of the country situated on it? What language do people speak there? What is its capital? Find its national flag and describe it.

23 What languages do people who live in Canada speak? What is the capital of Canada? What are the colours of the Canadian national flag?

24 Imagine that you’re at an international conference. Say what your name (nationality) is, where you are from and what language you speak.

Example: My name is Van Lee. I’m from Vietnam. I’m Vietnamese. My language is Vietnamese.

Lorraine/France   Carmen/Spain
Tony/Italy        Hans/Germany
Lisa/Germany      George/Canada
Lucille/France    Ahmad/Egypt

25 Tell the class what new information about the Earth and people on it you’ve learnt. Here is the plan to help you.

1. The Earth from space.
2. The continents.
3. The countries (the smallest and the largest ones).
4. People, nationalities, languages.

---

26 a) Listen to the text “Things Used to Be Different Many Years Ago” (27) and choose the right statement.

1. Mary Baker wrote her first book when she was fifteen.
2. She used to be a doctor in a London hospital.
3. Mary is sorry she can’t live in London now.
4. Mary writes novels about modern life.

b) Why is it important to know how people used to live many years ago? In what way was the life long ago different from the life today?
27 Copy the table and fill it in.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ottawa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
<td>American</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td></td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28 Write the names of the countries:

1) nada ca  3) ssirua  5) anih c
2) ncef ra  4) iyal  6) aaiusatrl

29 Write the names of the capitals:

1) of Germany 2) of France 3) of Egypt 4) of Great Britain 5) of Canada 6) of Australia

30 Express the following in English.

1) Солнце встаёт на востоке, а садится на западе. 2) Они продолжали жить в маленькой деревне. 3) Когда мы были маленькими, мы обычно играли с игрушечными слонами и другими игрушечными животными. 4) Какие горы отделяют Европу от Азии? 5) Откуда Анна родом? — Она из Франции. Она родилась в Париже. Французский — её родной язык. 6) Какого цвета национальный флаг России?

31 Open the brackets and make the story complete.

**FOR THOSE WHO LIKE TO TRAVEL**

One day a Paris newspaper (*have*) an advertisement¹ about a very cheap way of travelling. Many people (*believe*) it and (*send*) their money. A few days later each of them (*get*) a letter. The letter

---

¹ advertisement [adˈvɜːtɪsmənt] — объявление
(read): "Sir, (rest) in bed and (remember) that the Earth (turn). Paris (turn) together with the Earth. You (travel) more than 25,000 kilometres a day. You (may) (look) out of the window and (enjoy) your journey."

32 Learn to write these words. Write the words to the teacher’s dictation. See how many you’ve written correctly.

- curious, to explore, explorer, exploration, to set (set, set),
- to rise (rose, risen), to continue, to separate, nation, national, nationality

Home Reading Lesson 7,
text "Between the Sun and the Earth"
1 Look at the pictures of the flags. Name the countries, say what languages people speak in these countries and what nationalities they are.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flag</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>English, Australian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>English, French</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Use your imagination and say what their names are and where they are from.

- My name is .... I am English. I’m from ....
- My name is .... I am Australian. I’m from ....
My name is .... I am Chinese.
I’m from ....

My name is .... I am French.
I’m from ....

My name is .... I am Canadian.
I’m from ....

My name is .... I am Russian.
I’m from ....

3 Say in what countries and on what continents these cities are situated. The Reference Material of Lesson 6 can help you.
Example: Cairo is in Africa. It is in Egypt.
Cairo, Berlin, Rome, Delhi, Ottawa, Madrid, Washington DC.

4 Say when these cosmonauts were in space (flew into space).

5 Which of the Russian cosmonauts was the first into space and when was it?

6 Liza, Betty, Lorance and Mary are fond of learning languages. Look at the table and say: what languages they already know and what languages they are learning.
Example: Mary already knows Italian, she is learning the French language and the Spanish language now.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>knows</th>
<th>wants to know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liza</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betty</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorance</td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Make up true sentences using the table.

The seas
The mountains
The forests
The river
The ocean
The sea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The seas</th>
<th>The countries.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The mountains</td>
<td>separate the continents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The forests</td>
<td>separates the cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The river</td>
<td>The islands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ocean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The sea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 Say what the children used to do and what is happening now. Use the given word combinations.

Example: — to live on the farm
Nick used to live on the farm in summer, now he is living in town (or but now he doesn’t).

— to take a holiday in the mountains,
— to watch the sunset,
— to watch the sunrise,
— to go fishing,
— to be very curious,
— to explore new territories.

9 Disagree.

Example: a) Susan used to have long hair last year.
Oh, no, she didn’t. She used to have short hair last year.
b) We didn’t use to play these games when we were children.
Oh, yes, you did. You used to play these games when you were children.

1. When Harry was little he used to cry a lot.
2. They used to explore the forests when they were in South Africa.
3. She used not to like fish.
4. He used not to work in that company.
5. We used to be good friends.
6. Nelly used to be interested in stamps.
7. John used not to be fond of animals.

10 **Express your doubt.**

Example: Nelly used to explore new lands with her father who is an explorer.

Did she really use to explore new lands?

1. My granny used to cook fantastic pancakes.
2. My grandad used to be a scientist.
3. Nelly used to be very much interested in science.
4. The pupils used to learn a lot about history and the main cities of Russia.
5. She used to live in a small village.
6. He used to get interesting information about space and space trips.

11 **Try and remember what people usually say when they part. The list of examples below can help you.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goodbye, see you tomorrow.</th>
<th>So long, see you soon.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goodbye, see you on Monday.</td>
<td>So long, see you again.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bye-bye, see you. (See you around.)

Goodbye, I hope to see you some day.

When you answer you can say the same or you can add:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have a nice day!</th>
<th>Have fun!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have a nice weekend!</td>
<td>Have a good time!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have a good trip!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After this people usually say:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thanks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thanks, you too!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanks, the same to you.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12 Listen to the dialogues (28). Read, learn them by heart and then act them out.

1) — So long, Helen.
— Bye, Nick. See you on Monday. Have a nice weekend.
— Thanks, you too.

2) — Goodbye, Mr Wilson. It was so nice to meet you.
— Goodbye, Ann. It was nice meeting you. Hope to see you some day.

3) — So long, Nelly. See you soon.
— Bye, Fred. See you.

4) — Bye, Marilyn.
— Goodbye. See you tomorrow. Have fun!

**LET US LEARN**

**Past Continuous**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>was/were + Ving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>was/wasn't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>were/weren't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

?  

Was

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>sleeping at 5 o'clock yesterday?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>Yes, I (he, she) was.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>No, I (he, she) wasn't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
While Jane was reading a book, Susan was watching TV. While Nick was skiing in the mountains, Teddy was swimming in the ocean. While Ann was drawing a picture, Fred was writing a letter. They were playing football when their mother came. Teddy was speaking over the phone when the door bell rang.

13 Say what the people were doing yesterday at different time.

Example: Robert was speaking on the phone at 2.45 yesterday.
1. Robert (2.45/to speak) on the phone.
2. Nelly and Ann (11.30/to move) into a new flat.
3. Mrs Brown (5.45/to sell) vegetables.
4. The Greens (8.00/to sail) to St. Petersburg.
5. Pete and Jack (7.00/to fight) each other.
6. Bill (10.15/to prepare) for his classes.
7. Andrew and Ted (4.30/listen to) the music.

14 Say what Andrew’s relatives were doing when he came home.

Example: When Andrew came home, his mother was cooking dinner.
1. Mother/to cook dinner.
2. Grandparents/to watch a feature film on TV.
3. Father/to read a newspaper.
4. Uncle/to look through the magazine.
5. Aunts/to make jam.
6. Cousins/to play with toys on the floor.
7. Little brother/to cry.

15 Mrs Brown has got 8 children. She went out to do the shopping and asked her children to help her. But they didn’t. She is back home and asks her children: “What were you doing while I was shopping?”

1 while [wail] — в то время как
One of her “good” children answers: “While you were shopping, I was washing up.”

Give the other children’s answers. The word combinations in the box will help you.

to make one’s bed, to cook dinner, to wash the floor, to make tea, to clean the carpet, to clean the clothes, to wash the window

16 Look at the pictures and say what her children were really doing.

![Pictures showing children doing various tasks like cleaning, watching TV, playing soccer, and doing homework.]

17 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words mean:

international [ɪntəˈnæʃənəl]
practically [ˈpræktɪkli]
an apartment [ən ˈɑːptmənt]
an equivalent [ən ɪˈkwɪvələnt]
New Zealand [njuː ˈziːlənd]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

while both
nowadays foreign
use
c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

**while** [wail] (*conj*): ‘While’ means during the time that ... While he was taking a shower, his friend was washing up. I was looking through the magazine, while Nelly was speaking to her aunt.

**nowadays** ['nɔːðədeɪz] (*adv*): ‘Nowadays’ means at the present time, in these days. Do most people travel by plane nowadays?

**use** [juːz] (*v*), to use — used: May I use your textbook? — You certainly may. When we walk we use our legs and feet. I don’t know how to use this rule. Are you using this dictionary?

**both** [bəθ] (*pron*): ‘Both’ means the two, the one as well as the other. Were both boys playing football? They were both tired and hungry. I want both books (I want both of them).

**foreign** ['fɔːrn] (*adj*): Have you ever visited any foreign countries? What foreign languages does she speak? He doesn’t speak any foreign languages.

---

**18 Make up sentences using the table.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People</th>
<th>learn</th>
<th>foreign languages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Most people</td>
<td>travel</td>
<td>by plane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many people</td>
<td>watch</td>
<td>by train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>read</td>
<td>by sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cartoons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>videos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>feature films</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a lot of books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a lot of newspapers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a lot of magazines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**nowadays.**

---

**19 Say what things you use:**

— to buy vegetables and fruit,
— to write letters,
— to learn foreign languages,
— to cook dinner,
— to drink coffee/mineral water,
— to eat soup.

**Example:** I use money to buy fruit.
20 Say you are fond of both things.
Example: I am fond of both fruit and vegetables.
— fruit, vegetables;
— tea, coffee;
— milk, water;
— country life, town life;
— short stories, long novels;
— cartoons, feature films;
— to travel by sea, to travel by plane;
— to ski, to skate;
— to work at home, to work at the library.

21 Let your classmate give you some information to express your surprise. Use the example.
Example: P₁: I have never been to the Bolshoi Theatre.
P₂: You don’t say (so)!

LET US LISTEN, READ AND LEARN

22 Listen to the song “The Beauty of the World”, part II (© 29).

THE BEAUTY OF THE WORLD

Part II

It was a long, long time ago,
I used to sing a song.
Before the black smoke¹ filled² the sky,
I used to sing a song.
I used to sing a song about the beauty of the world.

Did you use to see the stars shining in the night?
Did you use to hear the birds and feel the sun?
Did you use to smell the flowers?
Their colours were so bright.
I used to sing a song about the beauty of the world.

¹ smoke [sməʊk] — дым
² fill [fɪl] — наполнять
Read the dialogue “English-speaking Countries” and say why Helen is much interested in the English language.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Diana: Hi, Helen! Haven’t seen you for ages! How’ve you been?
Helen: Just fine, thanks, and you? It’s been a long time since I saw you.
Diana: Right, it has. I last saw you in the library. You were preparing for the talk¹ on your favourite subject — English, of course.
Helen: True. But why are you laughing? I think English is the most popular language nowadays. People all over the world speak English. In Russia and France, in Germany and Italy, in Spain and Egypt people learn English as a foreign language.
Diana: I know they do. By the way, they say, that English has become the most important international language of nowadays.²
Helen: Oh, yes, it certainly has. People will understand you practically everywhere if you speak English. In most of the countries people speak English and their native language of course.
Diana: And in what countries do people use English as their native language?
Helen: In Great Britain, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. These are English-speaking countries.
Diana: So in all these countries people speak the same language, don’t they?
Helen: My answer is “yes” and “no”. Though they all speak English, yet it is a little different in each of these countries.
Diana: You don’t say so!³ I never knew that Americans and the English speak different languages.
Helen: Oh, no! They don’t. They speak English in both countries, but people speak American English in the USA and British English in Great Britain. Different words often name the same things.
Diana: What do you mean?
Helen: I mean that people live in flats in England but they live in apartments in America. They eat cookies and candies in the USA, but biscuits and sweets in Great Britain. Children go to school in

¹ to prepare for the talk — готовиться к докладу
² of nowadays ['nauð daiz] — нашего времени
³ You don’t say so! — Не может быть! Да что ты говоришь!
the fall in America but in autumn in England.

*Diana:* That’s very interesting indeed.

**24 Answer the questions.**

1. What English-speaking countries do you know?
2. Is English or French the most important international language nowadays?
3. What foreign languages are popular in Russia?
4. Do you know American equivalents [ɪ'kwɪvələnts] for the British words “biscuits”, “sweets”, “autumn”?

**25 Work in pairs. Imagine that you are preparing for a test on the topic “English-speaking Countries”. Ask each other questions to see what things you remember about them. Find out: a) what English-speaking countries you remember; b) in what countries the English language is popular nowadays and is used as the international language; c) if English is the same in all English-speaking countries; d) what words are used in America instead of the words “biscuits”, “sweets”, “autumn”.**

**26 Were any of your classmates absent from the lesson? Tell him/her in brief what the text is about. (See ex. 23.)**

**27 Say everything you can about the following continents:**

a) North America, b) Eurasia, c) Australia.

**LET US LISTEN AND TALK**

**28 a) Listen to the text “A Quick-minded Explorer” (30) and choose the right statement.**

1. The explorer said he had found a lot of money in the hotel.
2. The explorer knew he was talking to a policeman.
3. The policeman knew he was talking to an explorer.
4. The explorer was going to spend the money on his new book.

**b) What is the right way to behave during a fire? How can people help each other when a house or a hotel is on fire?**

**LET US WRITE**

**29 Do ex. 10 in writing.**
30 Complete the sentences.
— While the children were running ....
— While my father was looking through the magazine ....
— While Ann was reading a novel ....
— ... when I saw them in the street.
— ... when the telephone rang.

31 Express the following in English.
1) Вчера в 3 часа Анна играла на флейте, а её братья играли на скрипке. 2) В то время как Фред включал пылесос, его жена включала стиральную машину. 3) В то время как я покупала овощи, я разговаривала с продавцом овощей и фруктов. 4) Мой папа чинил центральное отопление вчера в 7 часов вечера. 5) Кто играл в теннис, когда вы вошли в зал? 6) Маленький Том смотрел на карту Европы, когда его сестра рассказывала ему об Англии. 7) Что ты делал, когда бабушка пекла блины? 8) В то время когда дети слушали музыку, их родители наблюдали за восходом солнца.

32 Make the right choice.
1. Moscow is in ....
   a) Asia, b) Australia, c) Africa, d) Europe
2. The Australians speak ....
   a) English, b) American, c) French, d) Australian
3. ... separate Europe from Asia.
   a) The Alps, b) The Volga, c) The Urals, d) The Thames
4. ... is in Africa.
   a) China, b) Vietnam, c) Egypt, d) Spain
5. The national Russian flag is ....
   a) blue, red and white, b) blue, white and red, c) white, blue and red, d) red, white and blue
6. John is a typical ... name.
   a) English, b) German, c) French, d) Spanish

33 Learn to write these words and phrases. Write the words to the teacher’s dictation. See how many you’ve written correctly.

while, nowadays, use, both, foreign, You don’t say (so)!

Home Reading Lesson 8, text “Prince Sparrow”, part I
1. Look at the pictures and say what the boys were doing.

2. The police officer asks Mr Pace some questions about yesterday. Pretend you are Mr Pace and answer the officer’s questions. The word combinations will help you.

*Police officer:* What were you doing at 9 (11, 2, 5, 7) o’clock yesterday?

- to have breakfast, to watch TV, to read a newspaper, to work in the office, to learn a foreign language
3 Robert was nearly two hours late for school. This is what happened.
1. 7.30. He cleaned his teeth in the bathroom. The telephone rang. It was his granny. He spoke to his granny for a few minutes.
2. He ate his breakfast. The door bell rang. It was his friend.
3. They left for school. They saw Robert’s uncle from another city at the door. Robert let him in.
4. Robert showed their flat to his uncle. There was a call from his father. He explained to him why he was at home with his uncle.
5. He walked to school and saw a burglar in the house opposite. Robert spoke to the police.

Say what Robert was doing at the time mentioned in the episode.
Example: While Robert was walking to school, he saw a burglar in the house opposite.

4 Your friend lives in a big city. Ask him questions about the place his house is situated in. The words will help you.

the library, the Folk Art Museum, the circus, the picture gallery, the village, the building of the art exhibition

Example: Is your house situated near the cinema?

5 Read and compare.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>past indefinite</th>
<th>past continuous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>— He sold his car yesterday.</td>
<td>— He was selling his car at 4 o’clock yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— They moved into a new flat 3 weeks ago.</td>
<td>— I couldn’t reach them as they were moving into a new flat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Alec fought with his brother last Sunday.</td>
<td>— The boys were fighting when their father came in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— I wrote 3 letters the day before yesterday.</td>
<td>— While Nelly was speaking to her cousin, I was writing a letter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Think of 6 sentences using:
yesterday — yesterday at 3 o’clock;
last Sunday — when the telephone rang;
3 days ago — while I was reading a magazine.

(Ex. 5 can help you.)
7  Say what you used to do when you were a child and what you didn’t use to do. Think of not less than 6 sentences.

8  Do you remember how to invite people to this or that place? We hope you do. When people invite somebody to the cinema, the theatre, to have lunch, etc. they usually say:

Let’s go to the park.
Let’s have lunch.
How about watching a good TV show?
How about going to the circus?
I feel like going to the cinema tonight.
I feel like playing chess.
I don’t feel like studying tonight, let’s go for a walk.
Can you come over for my party tomorrow?
Can you come over for dinner tonight?
I’d like to take you to the Bolshoi on Wednesday.
We’d like to take you to our City Museum.

In all these cases the people you invite to different places are your friends or you know them very well. Your invitations are informal. But if you invite people who are much older than you, who are your teachers or your friends’ parents or people you don’t know very well you’d better say:

I’d like to invite you to our meeting on Friday. Can you come? We are having a party on Saturday night. Would you like to join us?

When people accept invitations they usually say:

I’d love to. Thanks.
I’d be glad to (come). Thank you.
OK.
All right.

That sounds good.
That sounds great.
That sounds like fun. Let’s (go).
I’d like that very much.

When people refuse they usually say:

I’m afraid I can’t.
I’d love to, but I’m afraid I can’t.
I wish I could but I’m afraid I can’t.
Thank you for your invitation. But I can’t, I’m afraid/I’m sorry.
9 Listen to the dialogues (31). Read, learn them by heart and then act them out.

1) — Can you come over for dinner tonight?
   — I’d like that very much. What time should I come?
   — Come at 6, if you can.
   — Fine.
2) — We are having a party tonight. I hope you can come.
   — I’d love to.
3) — Let’s have lunch today.
   — OK. Where shall we meet?
   — In the hall, at 12.
4) — I don’t feel like reading now. Let’s go for a walk.
   — OK. Where shall we go?
   — To the park, I think.
   — That sounds good. I’d love to.
5) — I’m hungry. Let’s have a bite.
   — All right. Shall we buy a hamburger?
6) — I feel like going to a disco tonight.
   — That sounds like fun. Let’s go.
7) — I’d like to invite you to our concert. Please, can you come?
   — I’d be glad to come. Thank you. What time shall I come?
   — Come around 5 if you can.
8) — We are going to an art exhibition after classes. Would you like to join us?
   — I wish I could but I’m afraid I can’t. I’m really very busy.

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER

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

10 Disagree.

Example: We need both sugar and sweets.

   We need neither sugar nor sweets.
1. We need both fruit and vegetables.
2. The group has explored both the land and the ocean.
3. I will go to both Canada and Australia.
4. She drinks both water and coffee after lunch.
5. Yesterday both Jack and Steve ate pancakes and sour cream.
6. Ann and Jill both are fond of honey.

11 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Try and read the new words:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

depth [dɪp ] (adj): a deep river, a deep lake, a deep sleep. The river is 3 metres deep. The snow is 6 metres deep.
depth (adv): deep in thought, deep in the snow, deep in the forest. The explorers went deep into the jungle [dʒʌŋɡl].

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

12 Read and compare:

among
1. Nick has got many friends. He likes to be among them.
2. There are a lot of hills around the farm. The farm is among the hills.
3. I live among the mountains. (more than two)
4. Divide the sweets among the children. (more than two)

between
1. Nick has got two friends. He is sitting on the sofa between them.
2. There are two hills near the farm. The farm is between them.
3. There is a table and two chairs in the room. The table is between the chairs.
4. Divide the sweets between the two children.

high
1. That is a high building
2. I see a high tower in front of us.

B

1. That is a tall building.
2. I see a tall tower in front of us.
3. There are many big, **high** trees near their country house.

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

4. —

4. My father is a **tall** man.

13 **Name four things that can be:** *deep, high, fresh.*

14 **Johnny is a brave fireman. He has saved many people and animals from burning houses. Say whom he has saved.**

   **Example:** Johnny has saved an old woman.

15 **Look at the picture and say where the mice are. How many mice have you found? (There should be eight.)**
16 Listen to the poems (32) and read them. Then learn the one you like best by heart.

THE WIND
(by Christina Georgina Rossetti)

Who has seen the wind?
Neither you nor I.
But when the trees bow\(^1\) down their heads,
The wind is passing by.
Who has seen the wind?
Neither I nor you.
But when the leaves hang trembling,\(^2\)
The wind is passing through.

A NAUGHTY\(^3\) PIG

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

17 a) We are sure you like animals. Read the text and decide which title is the best for it.

- Dangerous Animals
- Animals in Danger
- Disappearing Birds

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1 to bow [bau] — нагибать, склонять
2 but when the leaves hang trembling — когда колышутся листья
3 naughty ['nɔuti] — непослушный, капризный
4 humble ['hʌmbli] — скромный, смиренный
5 haughty ['hɔuti] — надменный, высокомерный
b) Say why some of the animals are in danger.

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

33. Many animals and birds on the Earth are disappearing. Many of them are in danger. Indian tigers and African elephants are among them. People have hunted and killed many tigers in India and a lot of elephants in Africa. Why?

Tigers and elephants are often dangerous animals. Tigers can kill cows, sheep, other domestic animals and sometimes they can also kill men. Some people are afraid of tigers and kill them to save their domestic animals and their lives. But some people have often hunted tigers for fun and for their beautiful skin.² They can easily sell the skin and get a lot of money as the prices² are high.

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

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

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

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¹ skin [skin] — шкура
² price [prais] — цена
³ cut [kət] (cut; cut) — резать, рубить; cut down — срубать
People must take special care of them all.
We must save wild animals.
We must find the right balance [ˈbæləns] between land, people and animals.
We must take care of nature.

c) Listen to the text (3), and say why people have hunted and killed many tigers in India.

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

19 Choose a partner and talk to him/her about the animals in danger.

20 Were any of your classmates absent from the lesson? Tell him/her in brief what the text is about. (See ex. 17.)

21 Tell your classmates about “the animals in danger” in this country. First make a plan of your story.

22 What could you do to help animals and birds?

LET US LISTEN AND TALK

PFA 23 a) Listen to the text “The Day I Came Face to Face with a Tiger” (34) and choose the right answer to each question.

1. Where did Tony Russel live in Nepal?
   a) In the jungle
   b) In the mountains
   c) On an island in the lake
2. What do we know about Kamal Rai?
   a) He liked elephants.
   b) He was Tony’s best friend.
   c) He knew the jungle well.
3. What were the two friends looking for in the jungle?
   a) Some rare birds.
   b) Some rare animals.
   c) Some animals of the cat family.
4. What was the tiger doing when the friends saw it?
   a) It was eating.
   b) It was sleeping.
   c) It was hunting.

b) What can the end of the story be like?

LET US WRITE

24 Do ex. 6 in writing.

25 Do you know any stories (facts) about an animal or a bird in danger? Then write 5—6 sentences about it.

26 Complete the dialogues.

1) — ......
   — I’d love to. When should I come?
   — ......
2) — ......
   — I wish I could but I’m afraid I can’t. I’m leaving for London tomorrow.
3) — We are having a party on Friday night. Can you come?
   — ......
4) — I don’t feel like watching TV tonight. ....
   — ......
5) — Can you come over for dinner on Wednesday?
   — ......
6) — ......
   — OK. Where shall we meet?
   — ......

27 Express the following in English.

1) Я не люблю ни хоккей, ни футбол. 2) Среди этих цветов нет ни жёлтых, ни голубых. 3) Они не смогли спасти ни животных, ни птиц. 4) Она не прятали ни значки, ни монеты. 5) В магазине не было ни свежего мяса, ни свежей рыбы. 6) Ни он, ни я не можем экономить деньги.
28 Make the right choice.
1. He never goes ... in the forest.
   a) fresh, b) deep, c) high, d) wide
2. There is always ... air in the forest.
   a) fresh, b) deep, c) high, d) tall
3. She is a ... girl.
   a) high, b) tall, c) fresh, d) long
4. They always bring ... flowers to the Monument of the Unknown Soldier.
   a) deep, b) fresh, c) long, d) high
5. There was a ... tower not far from the bridge.
   a) deep, b) long, c) fresh, d) high

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

30 Learn to write these words. Write the words to the teacher’s dictation. See how many you’ve written correctly.

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

Home Reading Lesson 9,
text “Prince Sparrow”, part II
1 Look at the pictures and say how deep (high) they are.

2 Arrange the words into two groups (verb, adjective).
Separate, national, save, high, deep, use, hide, fresh, curious,
explore, set, rise, continue, foreign.

3 Say where you’ve hidden the things.
Example: I’ve hidden your pen under the book.
4 Work in pairs. Say what can be fresh, deep, high. Use these combinations of words in the sentences of your own.

Example: P₁: Fresh air.
        P₂: The air is usually fresh after rain.

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

Example: The firemen have saved an old man.

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

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

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

Example: P₁: What were (was) you (he/she) doing at ...?
        P₂: I (we ...) was (were) ....
8 Complete the sentences to compare them.

1. Paul never (use) his brother’s car when they lived in the country.
2. The firemen (save) 5 children the other day.
3. Yesterday Nick (hide) his mother’s bag and nobody could find it.
4. Nick’s uncle (explore) a small island in the Pacific Ocean when he was young.
5. He (rise) from the chair to say “Hello!”.

1. When Paul was returning home he (use) his brother’s car.
2. The hotel was on fire and the firemen (save) the people who were in it.
3. Yesterday at 5 o’clock Nick was in the garden. He (hide) his mother’s bag.
4. While Nick’s uncle (explore) new lands, his wife was writing articles about his trips.
5. When we were on the bank of the river the sun (rise).

9 Accept the invitation.

1. Would you like to join us for a game of basketball?
2. Can you come for tea at 5 o’clock tomorrow?
3. I’d like to invite you to our school play. Will you come?
4. Let’s have dinner tonight.
5. I feel like going to the theatre tonight.

10 Refuse the invitation.

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

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

Thank you.
Thank you so much.
Thank you ever so much.
Thanks a lot.
Thanks again.

Thanks a lot for everything.
Thanks for your help.
That was kind of you.
That was very kind of you.
That was awfully¹ kind of you.
Thanks. That is just what I wanted.

¹ awfully [ˈɔːflə] — зд. очень
When you receive thanks you usually answer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>You’re welcome.</th>
<th>Glad that I could help.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It was my pleasure.</td>
<td>Glad that I could do it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My pleasure. It was nothing.</td>
<td>Anytime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m glad I could help.</td>
<td>I was happy to do it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1) — Oh, Mary. You’ve done so much for me. Thanks a lot for everything.
    — It was my pleasure, Bill. Glad that I could help.
2) — Thank you for your help. That was very kind of you.
    — My pleasure. It was nothing.
3) — Thank you, officer. Now I understand where to go and how to find the underground station.
    — Anytime, sir.
4) — Thanks again. It was awfully kind of you.
    — You’re welcome.
5) — Thanks a lot. That is just what I wanted.
    — You’re welcome. I was happy to buy it for you.

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

Example: Nelly likes neither potatoes nor carrots.
Passive Voice

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

\[ \text{is/are} + \text{Ved/V}_3 \]

Present Indefinite Passive

The table is made of wood.  
The book is sold everywhere.  
A lot of houses are built in the city every year.  

Rice is not grown in England.  
Meat is not usually eaten for breakfast in England.  
Those newspapers are not sold here.

Are the best cameras made in Japan?  
Is English spoken all over the world?  
Is coffee grown in Russia?

\[ ? \]

Wh?

Where is French spoken?  
When are the newspapers brought to you?  
What is usually eaten for lunch in your family?

14 Say what buildings are usually built in big cities.

Example: Railway stations are usually built in big cities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>theatres</th>
<th>bridges</th>
<th>houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cinemas</td>
<td>schools</td>
<td>hospitals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shops</td>
<td>banks</td>
<td>airports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

120
15 Say what languages are spoken in Russia, England, France, Germany, China, Australia, Canada and some other countries.
Example: Russian is spoken in Russia.

16 Say what is usually bought when the weather is hot.
Example: Cold drinks are bought when the weather is hot.

17 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words mean:
lily [lɪlt]
emblem [ˈembləm]
chrysanthemum [kriˈsænθəməm]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:
purple
daffodil
daisy
smell
honeysuckle
poppy
pleasant
primrose
snowdrop
to climb
blossom

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.
purple [prəpl] (adj): a purple flower, a purple blouse. Purple is my favourite colour. Red and blue together will make purple.
smell [smɛl] (n): a sweet smell, a nice smell, a strong smell, the smell of the sea. I don’t like the smell of these flowers.
to smell (v): smell — smelt (smelled) — smelt (smelled); I think I smell roses here. I don’t smell anything. It smells good. The flowers smell fantastic! Did those flowers smell sweet?
pleasant [ˈplezənt] (adj): a pleasant afternoon, a pleasant voice, a flower with a pleasant smell, a pleasant smile. She is a pleasant woman. It’s quite pleasant today, though the wind is rather strong. The rose is a flower with a pleasant smell. He is not a pleasant man, is he?
emblem [ˈembləm] (n): an emblem of peace, an emblem of independence. A country’s flag is an emblem of the nation. Is the national emblem of England a rose?
climb [klaim] (v): 1. ‘To climb’ usually means to go up by using both the hands and the feet; to climb a tree. Monkeys climb well. 2. to climb a mountain (the stairs). The old lady climbs the stairs with difficulty. Do you think you can climb that tree?
daffodil [ˈdæfədɪl] (n), daffodils: a field of daffodils. The daffodil is a plant that has long leaves and yellow or white flowers.
lily ['lɪli] (n), lilies: The lily has a large flower. She doesn’t like lilies. The water lily grows in the water. Do lilies smell nice?

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

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

daisy ['deɪzi] (n), daisies: The daisy is a very common small flower. The daisy is a flower with pink, white or yellow petals\(^1\) around a yellow centre.

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

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

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

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

\[ \text{N} \quad \text{feel/feels} \quad \text{smell/smells} \quad \text{taste/tastes} \quad \text{sound/sounds} + \text{Adj} \]

The boy feels bad. The cake tastes sweet.
The rose smells pleasant. The song sounds sad.

---

\(^1\) petal ['petl] — лепесток
18 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) The old woman</th>
<th>smell</th>
<th>pleasant.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The red flowers</td>
<td>feels</td>
<td>salty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The apples</td>
<td>tastes</td>
<td>lovely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The little girl</td>
<td>sound</td>
<td>fantastic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The purple flowers</td>
<td>feel</td>
<td>sad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The meat</td>
<td>sounds</td>
<td>sweet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The song</td>
<td>smells</td>
<td>nice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The melody</td>
<td>taste</td>
<td>bad.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

20 Say what can be purple.
   Example: A blouse can be purple.
21 Listen to the poem “Flowers” and read it (36). Then learn it by heart.

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

22 a) Read the title of the text and try to decide what it is about.
   b) Read the text and name the flowers for autumn months. What is interesting about them?

TWELVE FLOWERS OF THE YEAR
My granny likes nature very much. She has lived in a small village all her life. She knows a lot about different plants. My granny says that there is a special flower for each month of the year. She often tells me about these flowers and she also shows them to me as they are all in her garden collection. This is what she says.
The snowdrop is the flower for January. It is as white as snow, and appears in forests and gardens when there is still snow there. The little plant is a native flower of Europe.

February’s flower is the primrose. Primroses can be white, yellow, red, pink, rose, purple and orange. The flowers look like stars. The primrose is one of the earliest spring flowers. They grow wild in some countries in Europe, and North America, but you can find lots of them in China.

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

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

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

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

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

¹ hawthorn [ˈhɔθɔrn] — боярышник
The morning glory,¹ September's flower is a climbing plant with blue or purple flowers. Their green leaves look like small green hearts. The morning glory opens early in the morning, but when the hot sun appears in the sky it closes. The blossoms are like bells. The morning glory has a sweet smell and can grow wild.

October's flower is the hop.² People use it to make beer.³ It is a climbing plant which often decorates country houses.

The flower for November is the chrysanthemum. It is one of the oldest known flowers. It has been grown in Japan for nearly two

¹ morning glory [ˈmɔrɪŋ 'ɡlɔri] — вёньок
² hop [hɒp] — хмель
³ beer [biː] — пиво
thousand years and is the national flower and the emblem of that island country. This lovely flower can be white, yellow, red, purple or pink. Chrysanthemums appear from late August to December when most other flowers have stopped flowering ready for the winter.

December’s plant is the holly. Its flowers have produced red berries for the Christmas season. The holly has prickly green leaves. It is an evergreen.

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

Example: P₁: May.
          P₂: Hawthorn.

24 What flowers are they?

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

25 We are sure you like flowers. Choose any flower for any month you like and say everything you know about it. First make a plan of your story.

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

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

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

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28 a) Listen to the text “Two Trips” (© 37) and put the items of this plan in the right order.

a) Mark has a trip in George’s plane. 
b) George’s new hobby is to fly a small plane.

---

1 holly [ˈhɒli] — остролист  
2 prickly [ˈprɪkli] — колючий  
3 evergreen [ˈevrəɡrɛn] — вечнозелёное растение
c) George is a great lover of nature.
d) Mark is George’s friend.
e) Mark thanks George for his two trips in the air.

b) Have you ever travelled by air? If you haven’t, would you like to do it? Why (not)?

**LET US WRITE**

29 Do ex. 7 and 8 in writing.

30 Match the words. Write the sentences with these combinations of words.

| pleasant  | river     |
| fresh     | flower    |
| purple    | smell     |
| deep      | air       |

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

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

33 Learn to write these words. Write the words to the teacher’s dictation. See how many you’ve written correctly.

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

Home Reading Lesson 10, text “We’ve Hit Land”
1 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>It’s very pleasant to be in the country</th>
<th>when</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fruit trees are in blossom.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>birds come back.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flowers smell sweet in the fields.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the sun is high up in the sky.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it doesn’t rain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it doesn’t snow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it is not windy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>........</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Look at the pictures and say what things are purple.
3 Look, read and compare.

What a/an ...!
What a pleasant face!
What a deep lake!
What an easy text!
What an interesting film!

What ...!
What fresh air!
What deep snow!
What high hills!
What dangerous snakes!

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

Example: What fresh fruit! / What an expensive car!

5 Ask questions for more information.

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

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


Nelly: .......

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

Nelly: No, .......

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

Nelly: Yes, .......

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

Nelly: .......

Caroline: Oh, then it’s ......

7 Now pretend that one of you is Caroline and the other is Nelly. Act out the conversation. Don’t forget to change over.

8 Think of five more questions that Caroline (or Nelly) could ask.

9 Disagree and correct the statements.

Example: Coffee is grown in Scotland.

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

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

Example: The rooms/clean/every day.
The rooms are cleaned every day.
or
The rooms are not cleaned every day.
1. Stamps/sell/in post offices.
2. Churches/build/everywhere nowadays.
3. This thing/use/very often.
4. English/speak/in Africa.
5. Many languages/speak/in India.
6. Many American programmes/show/on Russian television nowadays.

11 Express your doubt.

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

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

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

The usual answers to these are:

I think I’ll have potatoes.
I think I’ll have the same.
I haven’t decided yet.
I’d like soft-boiled eggs.¹
I’d like my coffee black.
Here you are.
Here it is.
That sounds great!

¹ for dessert [fɔː ˈdɛsɜːt] — на десерт
² soft-boiled eggs — яйца всмятку
13 Listen to the dialogues (38). Read, learn them by heart and then act them out.

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

14 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess the meaning of the words:
climate [ˈklæmət], protect [prəˈtekkt]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:
mild factory breathe
possible impossible harm

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.
mild [maɪld] (adj): mild — milder — (the) mildest, mild weather, a mild answer, mild cheese. A mild winter is not very cold and snowy. Mild cheese does not have a strong taste. He has too mild nature to get angry.
climate [ˈklæmət] (n): a dry climate, a mild climate. The doctor told

---
1 a lump [lʌmp] — кусочек (сахара)
2 hard-boiled eggs — яйца вкрутую
him to spend the winter in South Africa or some other warm climate.

**possible** ['pɒsəbl] *(adj)*: a possible answer, a possible question, a possible place, a possible time. It is possible to do it today. It is not possible to be in two places at the same time. Come as soon as possible.

**impossible** ['ɪm'pɒsəbl] *(adj)*: an impossible person, an impossible visit, an impossible story. It is impossible for me to get there by ten o’clock.

**factory** ['fækta(r)] *(n)*: a factory — factories, a small factory, a chocolate factory. People make sweets in factories. My mother works at a factory.

**breathe** ['briːð] *(v)*: to breathe — breathed, to breathe hard, to breathe through the mouth, to breathe deeply. Breathe in! Breathe out! We breathe air. He was breathing hard when he finished his run.

**protect** ['prə'tekt] *(v)*: to protect — protected, to protect children. We wear coats to protect us from the cold. People must protect nature.

**harm** ['hɑːm] *(n)*: a lot of harm, to do harm. He did me no harm. There is no harm in his words. It won’t do you any harm to spend more time outdoors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example: Don’t read when it is dark. It will do you a lot of harm.
Past Indefinite Passive

was/were + V-ed/V_3

The room was cleaned yesterday.
The houses were built 500 years ago.
America was discovered in 1492.

The room was not cleaned last night.
The Houses of Parliament were not built in the 20th century.
This radio-set was not bought in 1948, it was bought later.

Was the book sold last week?
Were the churches built last century?

When were the oranges bought?
Where were the cartoons shown?
What was sent to your granny, a letter or a telegram?

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

Example: The letter was written at 10 o’clock in the morning.
20 a) Read the title of the song and try to decide what it is about.
   b) Listen to the song “Don’t Kill the World” (© 39).

**DON’T KILL THE WORLD**

Don’t kill the world!
Don’t let the Earth down!
Do not destroy¹ the ground!
Don’t kill the world!

  Don’t kill the world!
  Don’t let the Earth die!
  Help her to survive²
  Don’t kill the world!

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21 Try and guess what the words mean:

- temperature [ˈtɛmprətʃə], activity [əkˈtɪvəti], drinkable [ˈdrɪŋkəbl]
  (drink + able), freshwater [ˈfрешвətʃə] (fresh + water), problem [ˈprɔbləm]

22 a) Read the text and say why the Earth is in danger.
   b) Complete the sentences after the text choosing the best variant.

**THE EARTH IS IN DANGER**

April 22 is Earth Day. People all over the world think about our planet. They think about air, water, plants and animals on the Earth. They say our planet is in danger. Many people do not know how to protect wild animals and plants, how to keep water clean and the air fresh. But they are ready to do it. They try and help nature.

Water is very important for life on Earth. It is in our oceans, seas, rivers and lakes. There is a lot of water on our planet and at the same time there is little water on it. This is because very little water on Earth is good for drinking. In many rivers and lakes the water is very dirty. Sometimes people cannot swim even in the sea.

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¹ destroy [dɪˈstrɔɪ] — разрушать
² survive [ˈsərvɪv] — выживать
because the sea and the seaside are not clean. In many places the water is not drinkable and it is dangerous to use it when you cook. Even fish die in such water.

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

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

If the temperature grows by 3—4 degrees\(^1\) it will become more difficult to live on the planet.

Some people’s activities do a lot of harm to the forests. People cut down trees to build farms, homes and roads. Many animals and plants lose their homes. This is bad for the Earth’s air too. Modern plants\(^2\) and factories send a lot of smoke into the atmosphere. This is also very bad, because nowadays it’s difficult to breathe in big cities.

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

1. Now people understand that ....
   a) Earth has a lot of problems
   b) all the water on our planet is not drinkable
   c) people can’t live in big cities
2. People all over the world ... how to protect our planet.
   a) know
   b) are sure
   c) think a lot about

\(^1\) degree [dr'griː] — градус
\(^2\) plant [plənt] — завод
23 ‘True’ or ‘False’.
1. April 22 is Earth Day.
2. People all over the world don’t think about our planet.
3. People know how to protect wild animals and plants.
4. People don’t want to help nature.
5. Water is not important for life on Earth.
6. There is a lot of good clean water on our planet.
7. Lake Baikal is not in danger now.
8. Life on Earth depends on the temperature.
9. Some people do a lot of harm to the forests.
10. People must protect life on Earth.

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

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

26 Were any of your classmates absent from the lesson? Tell him/her in brief what the text is about. (See ex. 22.)

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27 a) Listen to the text “Bobby’s Answer” (40) and complete these sentences choosing the best variant.
1. Bobby’s grandfather didn’t give him the present on Tuesday because ...
   a) he couldn’t find the time.
   b) he couldn’t remember Bobby’s birthday.
   c) he couldn’t find the right present.
2. Grandfather wanted to know ...
   a) what present Bobby would like to get.
   b) how old Bobby would be next year.
   c) what profession Bobby would like to choose.

b) Do you like getting and giving presents? Which of the two do you like more? What present do you like to get and to give?

---

28 Do ex. 10, ex. 19 in writing.
29 Write 10 questions on the text (ex. 22).

30 Express the following in English.
   1) Эти дома были построены в прошлом году. 2) В нашей стране строят много новых домов. 3) Масло было куплено вчера. 4) Масло покупают в этом магазине. 5) Сыр делают из молока. 6) Этот суп был сварен (сделан) вчера вечером.

31 Learn to write these words. Write the words to the teacher’s dictation. See how many you’ve written correctly.

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

Home Reading Lesson 11,
   text “The Bald Eagle”
1 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

The orange
The flowers
The birds
The blossoms
The river
The birds’ songs
The boys
The man
The apple
The music

smell/smells
taste/tastes
feel/feels
sound/sounds

nice.
pleasant.
bad.
fresh.
well.
sweet.
wonderful.

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

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

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

Example: It’s impossible for him to run.

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

¹ break [breik] (broke; broken) — ломать
4 a) Look at the picture and say what the people were doing when the spaceship landed.

Example: When the spaceship landed, two boys were swimming in the river.

b) Ask your classmates about what they were doing yesterday in the morning / in the evening.
5 Say how people can protect plants, animals and birds when they are in danger.

6 What do you know about Lake Baikal? Why is its water dangerous for fish and even people now?

7 Work in pairs. Read the questions. Answer them.
   1. When was Moscow founded?
   2. When was America discovered?
   3. What are tables usually made of?
   4. Where is coffee grown?
   5. Where are books sold?
   6. What is usually cooked for breakfast in your family (in England)?

8 People often do a lot of harm to nature. Can you tell your classmates some facts about it? What must people do to save plants, birds and animals?

9 Choose and read the words on the topic “The Earth Is in Danger”.
   Theatre, book, school, lamp, bell, breathe, protect, save, kill, to do a lot of harm, kitchen, factory, cinema, climate, in blossom, temperature, car, smell.

10 a) Have you ever read any old tales? This is one of them. Which of the titles do you think is the best for it.
   - A Cruel Emperor
   - A Grateful Slave
   - A True Friend

b) Read the story and say why the hungry lion didn’t eat Androcles [ˈændrəkəlz].

   Androcles was a slave. He ran through the forest. He wanted to hide among high trees. He wanted to run far from the village where he lived and was a slave. He thought his life was very hard, in fact it was impossible. Androcles wanted to save his life in the forest. Suddenly he saw a big lion. Nobody else was seen near him. Andro-

---

1 slave [sləv] — раб
Androcles became afraid but understood that the lion couldn’t do him any harm. The lion was breathing hard. He wanted to show Androcles that something was wrong with his paw. The lion couldn’t speak the language of people but he wanted to say: “Save me! Protect me! Help me!”

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

But one day the Emperor’s people caught both Androcles and his friend the lion.

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

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

11 Find and read the sentences which describe the pictures.

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

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1 paw [pɔː] — лапа
2 thorn [θɔrn] — колючка, шип
3 emperor [ɪmˈpɜːrər] — император
13 Were any of your classmates absent from the lesson? Tell him/her in brief what the text is about. (See ex. 10.)

14 How do you understand the main idea of the text?

**LET US WRITE**

15 Write not less than 10 questions on the text.

16 Do you know any tale? Write it down in a few sentences. Ask your parents to help you with some ideas.
PROJECT WORK

Make a 3—5 minute presentation on one of the following topics. Use slides, pictures, music and animation. If necessary, ask your parents or your friends to help you. You may use some reference books and Internet resources, for example: www.wikipedia.org, www.britannica.com, www.encyclopedia.ru. Decide whose presentation was the best and why.

Project Work 1: The World Around Us (Units 6—11)

- A country I’d like to visit
- An interesting place to visit
- A place in Russia that I love
- Lake Baikal
- Russian animals in danger
- African animals in danger
- An unusual animal
- A plant that I grow myself
ENGLISH-RUSSIAN VOCABULARY

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

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

A

a (an) [ə] [эн] артикль
abbey [æbə] аббатство
about [əˈbaʊt] prep о, об, насьчет
above [əˈəʊv] prep над
above zero выше нуля
academician [ækəˈmedɪən] академик
accept [əkˈsept] принимать

to accept the invitation принять приглашение
according [əˈkɔːdn] prep согласно, соответственно
accountant [əˈkɔːntənt] бухгалтер
across [əkrʌs] adv через; prep через
act out [ˈækt ˈaʊt] разыграть по ролям
action [ˈækʃn] действие
activity [əˈtɪvɪtɪ] деятельность, активность
actor [ˈæktə] актёр
add [əd] добавлять, прибавлять
address [əˈdres] адрес
admiral [ˈædmɪral] адмирал
advice [ədvais] 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 [ədˈvaɪz] советовать
afraid [əfriːd] испуганный

to be afraid of smb/smth бояться кого-то/чего-то
Africa [ˈæfrɪkə] Африка
African [ˈæfrɪkən] африканский
after [ˈɑːftə] prep после; adv потом
afternoon [ˌɑːftəˈnʌn] полдень
in the afternoon днём, в полуденное время
again [əˈɡeɪn] adv снова
against [əˈɡɛnst] prep 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 [ˈælskə] Аляска
alien [ˈæliən] чужестранец, иноземец
all [ɔː] pron весь, все
all day long целый день
alone [əˈləʊn] adj один
along [əˈlɒŋ] adv вдоль
aloud [əˈlaʊd] adv вслух
alphabet [əˈlɛfɪt] алфавит
already [əˈredɪ] adv уже
also [ˈɔːlsəʊ] adv также, тоже
always [ˈɔːlweɪz] adv всегда
America [ˈɛmərɪkə] Америка
Central America Центральная Америка
North America Северная Америка
South America Южная Америка
American [ˈɛmərɪkən] американский
among [əˈmʌnd] prep среди
amount [ə'maʊnt] количество
ancient [æn'sent] древний
and [ænd], [ənd] conj и, а
animal [ə'nɪməl] животное
announcer [ə'nəunəs] диктор
another [ə'nʌðə] другой
answer [ən'sər] n ответ; v отвечать
Antarctic [æntər'tɪk] Антарктика
antonym [æntə'naɪm] антоним
any [æn] pron какой-нибудь
anybody [æn'bɒdi] pron кто-нибудь
anything [æn'tʃɪŋ] pron что-нибудь
apartment [ə'pərmt] квартира (амер.)
apologize [ə'pɒlə'zaɪz] извиняться
apology [ə'pɒlə'ژ] извинение
appear [ə'pɪə] появляться
appetite [ə'pentɪt] аппетит
applaud [ə'plɔud] аплодировать
applause [ə'plɔʊz] аплодисменты
apple [æpl] яблоко
April [æprɪl] апрель
architect ['ɑrkɪtɛkt] архитектор
the Arctic Ocean [ær'tɪk ˈoːʃn] Северный Ледовитый океан
aristocrat ['ærɪstrəkət] аристократ
arm [ɑːm] рука (от ладони до плеча)
armchair [ɔːm'tʃɛə] кресло
army [ɑːmi] армия

to be in the army служить в армии
to go into the army поступить в армию
to join the army вступить в армию
around [ə'raʊnd] adv вокруг
arrange [ə'ræŋɡ] располагать
arrival [ə'rɛrəl] прибытие
arrive at/in [ə'rɪv] прибывать в
art(s) [ɑːrt(s)] искусство
as [æz], [əz] pron потому что; в то время как
Asia [ˈæziə] Азия
ask [ɑːsk] спрашивать, просить, приглашать

to ask for smth просить что-то
at [æt] prep у, около
at first сначала
attack [ə'tæk] атаковать, нападать
attentively [ə'tentɪvli] внимательно
audience [ɔːdɪs] аудитория, зрители
August [ɔːˈgʌst] август
aunt [ɔnt] тетя
Australia [ɒstrəˈliə] Австралия
automobile [əˈtəʊməbɪl] автомобиль
autumn [ɒˈtʌm] осень

B

baby [ˈbeɪbi] ребёнок до одного года, младенец
back [bæk] n задняя часть чеґо-то
to be at the back of smth в глубине, располагаться в задней части
to be in the back сзади
back adv назад
to come back возвращаться
backache [ˈbeɪkeɪk] боль в спине, боль в пояснице
bacon [ˈbeɪkən] бекон
bad [bæd] (worse; the worst) плохой (хуже; самый плохой)
badge [bædʒ] значок
badminton [ˈbeɪdmɪntən] бадминтон
bag [bæg] сумка, портфель
baker [ˈbeɪkə] пекарь
at the baker’s в булочной
balance [ˈbæləns] баланс, пропорция
balcony [ˈbalənki] балкон
ball [bɔːl] мяч
ballet [ˈbeɪlət] балет
the Baltic Sea [ˈbaːltɪk ˈsiː] Балтийское море
bank [bæŋk] канал (реки, озера)
bar [bɑː] стол, бар
a bar of chocolate плитка шоколада, шоколадный батончик
barber [ˈbeɪbə] парикмахер (мужской)
at the barber’s в парикмахерской
baseball [ˈbeɪzbɔːl] бейсбол
basic [ˈbeɪsɪk] основной, главный
basic course основной курс
basketball [ˈbæskɪtbaʊl] баскетбол
bathroom [ˈbɑːθrʊm] ванная
battery [ˈbeɪtərɪ] батарея, аккумулятор
battle [ˈbætl] битва, сражение
be [bi] (was/were; been) быть, находиться
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-театре (о фильме)

What's on at the "Udarnik"? — Что идёт в «Ударнике»?

What's on TV? — Что по телевизору?

I have been to London. Я был в Лондоне.

be on — быть включённым

to be off — быть выключенным

bear [biər] — медведь

beauty [ˈbeːtɪ] n 1) красота 2) красавица

because [bɪˈkɔːz] conj потому что

become [bɪˈkʌm] (became; become) — становиться

day — день рождения

Happy birthday to ...! С днём рождения ...

bit (a bit) [bɪt] — немного, чуть-чуть

bitter [ˈbɪtər] adj 1) горький 2) резкий, сильный, ожесточённый

bitter adv — очень, ужасно

It's bitter cold! Ужасно холодно!

black-and-white film — чёрно-белый фильм

blackboard [ˈblækbɔːrd] — школьная доска

block [blok] — квартал

to walk two blocks — пройти два квартала

blossom [ˈblɒsəm] — цвет, цветок

to be in blossom — быть в цвету

blouse [blauz] — блузка

blow [bləʊ] (blew; blown) — дуть

blue [bluː] — голубой, синий

board [bɔːd] — борт

on board the ship — на борту корабля

boaster [ˈboʊstər] — хвастун

boat [bɔːt] — лодка, корабль

to go boating — кататься на лодке

body [ˈbɒdi] — тело

bonfire [ˈbɒnfɪər] — большой костёр

book [bʊk] n книга; v бронировать, заказывать заранее

bookcase [ˈbʊkkeɪs] — книжный шкаф

boot [bʊt] — ботинок

boring [ˈbɔrɪŋ] — скучный

born [bɔrn] — рождённый

to be born — родиться

boss [bɒs] — босс, начальник

both [bəθ] — оба

bottle [ˈbɒtl] — бутылка

box [bɒks] — коробка, ящик

boy [bɔɪ] — мальчик

bracket [ˈbrækɪt] — скобка

given in brackets — данные в скобках

branch [brɑːntʃ] — ветка, ветвь

brave [brep] — храбрый

bravery [ˈbreɪvrɪ] — храбрость

bread [bred] — хлеб

break [breɪk] (broke; broken) — ломать, разбивать

to break a law — нарушить закон

breakfast [ˈbrekfəst] — завтрак

to have for breakfast — на завтрак

date of birth — дата рождения

place of birth — место рождения
breathe [briːθ] дышать
breeze [briːz] лёгкий ветерок, бриз
bridge [brɪdʒ] мост
bright [brait] яркий
bring [brɪŋ] (brought; brought) приносить
bronze [brɒnz] бронзовый
brother [ˈbrʌðə] брат
brown [braʊn] коричневый
brush up [bruʃ ʌp] освежать в памяти
build [bɪld] (built; built) строить
builder [ˈbɪldə] строитель
building [ˈbɪldɪŋ] здание
burglar [ˈbɜːɡlə] вор, грабитель
burn [bɜːrn] (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 [ˈbɪznəs] дело, занятие
busy [ˈbɪzi] adj 1) занятой 2) оживлённый
but [bʌt] conj но
butcher [ˈbʌtʃə] мясник
at the butcher's в мясном магазине
(butделе)
butter [ˈbʌtə] масло
buy [bɔɪ] (bought; bought) покупать
by [bai] prep у, около
by heart наизусть
by the way между прочим
bye/bye-bye [bai/baiˈbai] пока

capital [ˈkæpɪtəl] столица
Capitol [ˈkæpɪtəl] Капитолий
car [kɑː] машина
by car машиной
care [keə] забота
to take care of smb/smth заботиться
о ком-л. /чём-л.
careful [ˈkeəfʊl] осторожный
carefully [ˈkeəfəli] осторожно
careless [ˈkeəlɪs] бесчестный, неосторожный
carelessly [ˈkeəlɪsli] неосторожно
carpet [ˈkɑːpɪt] ковёр
carrot (carrots) [ˈkærət] морковь
carry [ˈkærɪ] носить
to carry mail перевозить почту
cartoon [ˈkaːtəʊn] мультфильм
the Caspian Sea [ˈkæspɪən siː] Каспийское море
castle [ˈkæsəl] замок
catch [kætʃ] (caught; caught) поймать, схватить
to catch a plane (train, bus) успеть на самолёт / поезд, автобус

category [ˈkætərɪ] категория
caviar [ˈkæviər] икра
celebrate [ˈsɛləbreɪt] праздновать
celebration [ˈsɛləˌbreɪʃən] празднование
cent [sent] цент
central [ˈsɛntrəl] центральный
central heating центральное отопление
centre [ˈsentə] центр
century [ˈsɛntəri] век

ceremony [ˈsɜːrəməni] церемония
certain [ˈsɜːtən] определённый, некоторый
certainly [ˈsɜːtnli] adv конечно
champion [ˈʃæmpɪn] чемпион
change [tʃeɪndʒ] a сдача; v 1) менять
2) делать пересадку
Where do we change? Где мы пере
саживаемся?
Change over. Поменяйтесь ролями.
character [ˈkærəktə] герой (книги, фильма)
cheap [tʃeɪp] дешёвый
check (up) [tʃek (ʌp)] проверять
check in регистрировать
check-in регистрация  
chemist ['kemist] аптекарь  
at the chemist's в аптеке  
chest [tʃest] грудная клетка  
Chicago [ˈtʃɪkəgoʊ] Чикаго  
chicken (chick) ['tʃɪkɪn] цыпленок  
child [tʃaɪld] ребёнок  
children [ˈtʃɪldrən] дети  
chimney ['tʃɪmni] труба  
China ['tʃaɪna] Китай  
choice [tʃɔɪs] выбор  
choose [tʃuːz] (chose; chosen) выбирать  
Christian ['krɪstɪən] христианин  
Christmas ['krɪsməs] Рождество  
chronicle [ˈkroʊnɪkl] летопись  
chrysanthemum [ˈkrɪsænθɪməm] хризантема  
church [tʃɜːtʃ] церковь  
cinema ['sɪnəmə] 1) кино 2) кинотеатр  
cinema-goer ['sɪnəməgoʊər] любитель кино  
What's on at ...? Что идёт в ...?  
circle ['sɜːkl] обводить кругом  
circus ['sɜːkəs] цирк; adj цирковой  
city ['sɪti] большой город  
class [klɑːs] класс  
after classes после занятий  
before classes до занятий  
in class в классе  
business class первый класс (о билете на самолёт)  
tourist class второй класс (о билете на самолёт)  
classical ['klɑːsɪsk] классический  
classroom [ˈklɑːsˌrʊm] классная комната, класс  
clean [kliːn] adj чистый; v чистить, убирать  
cleaning day день уборки  
clever ['klevə] умный  
climb [klæm] залезать, забираться  
close [kləuz] закрывать  
clothes [kləʊðz] одежда  
cloud [klaʊd] облако  
clown [klaʊn] клоун  
class [klɑːs] клуб  
coat [kəʊt] пальто, пиджак, куртка  
coffe ['kɒfi] кофе  
coin [kɔɪn] монета  
gold coin золотая монета  
cold [kəʊld] холодный  
collect [kəˈlekt] собирать, коллекционировать  
collection [kəˈlekJən] коллекция  
collector [kəˈlektər] коллекционер  
colonist [ˈkəʊlənɪst] колонист, житель колонии  
colony [ˈkəʊlni] колония  
colour ['kʌlə] цвет  
colour film цветной фильм  
coloured [ˈkəʊld] раскрашенный  
colourful ['kəʊlfʊl] красочный, яркий  
column [ˈkəʊləm] колонка  
combination [ˌkɒmbɪneɪʃən] 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/c  
to come home приходить домой  
comedy [ˈkɒmədi] комедия  
comfortable [ˈkʌmfətəbl] удобный  
common [ˈkɒmən] обычный  
commonly ['kɒməni] обычно  
least commonly used реже всего используемое  
most commonly used наиболее часто используемое  
compare [kəmˈpeə] сравнивать, сравнить  
compete [kəmˈpiːt] соревноваться  
competition [ˌkəmˈpiːtʃən] соревнование  
complete [kəmˈpliːt] закончить  
compliment [ˌkɒmplɪˈment] комплимент  
to pay a compliment делать комплимент  
compose [kəmˈpəʊz] сочинять, создавать  
compound [kəmˈpaʊnd] сложное слово  
computer [kəmˈpjuːtər] компьютер  
concert [ˈkɒnsət] концерт  
conductor [kənˈdʌktə] 1) дирижёр 2) кондуктор  
confectionery [kənˈfɛkʃənərɪ] кондитерская
conference [ˈkɒnfərəns] конференция
conservative [ˌkɒnsəˈvətɪv] консервативный
consist (of) [kənˈsɪst] состоять (из)
consult [kənˈsʌlt] консультировать
continent [ˈkɒntɪnənt] континент
continental [ˌkɒntɪnjuəl] относящийся к материку
continue [kənˈtɪnju] продолжать
conveniences [ˌkɒnvəˈnɪənsiz] удобства
modern conveniences современные удобства
convenient [kənˈvɪniənt] удобный
conversation [ˌkɒnvɜːˈseɪʃn] беседа
cook [kʊk] готовить
cooker [ˈkʊkə] плита
cooking day день приготовления пищи
copy out [ˈkɒpi ˈaʊt] списывать, переписывать
corner [ˈkɔrnə] угол
in the corner в угол
correct [kəˈrɛkt] правильный
correctly [kərˈrɛktli] правильно
corresponding [ˌkɒrɪspɒndɪŋ] соответствующий
cost [kɒst] (cost; costs) стоить
How much does it cost? Сколько это стоит?
costume [ˈkɒstjuːm] костюм (маскарадный)
cottage [ˈkɒtɪdʒ] коттедж
cottage cheese [ˈkɒtɪdʒ ˈtʃiːz] творог
cough [kɑʊf] n кашель; v кашлять
count [kɔʊnt] считать
countable [ˈkɔʊntəbəl] исчисляемый
country [ˈkʌntrɪ] n 1) страна 2) сельская местность
in the country за городом
cover [ˈkʌvə] n обложка, покрытие; v покрывать
cowboy [ˈkəʊboi] ковбой
cream [krɛm] сливки
create [kriˈeɪt] создавать
criminal [ˈkrɪmɪnl] n преступник; adj преступный
critic [ˈkrɪtɪk] критик
criticize [ˈkrɪtɪsaɪz] критиковать
crocodile [ˈkroʊkədایl] крокодил
crossword [ˈkrɔswoʊd] кроссворд
cry [krai] n 1) плакать 2) кричать
to cry for help звать на помощь
cuba [ˈkjuːbə] Куба
culture [ˈkʌltʃə] культура
cup [kʌp] чашка
cupboard [ˈkʌbɔːd] буфет, кухонный шкаф, полка
curious [ˈkjuəriəs] любопытный
curtain [ˈkɜːtɪn] занавес
curtsy [ˈkɜːtsi] делать реверанс
custom [ˈkʌstəm] обычай
So many countries so many customs. Сколько стран, столько и обычай.
customs [ˈkʌstəms] таможня
at the customs на таможне
customs officer [ˈkʌstəmz ˈɒfɪsə] таможенный

cut [kʌt] (cut; cut) резать; срубать

daffodil [ˈdefədɪl] нарцисс
dairy [ˈdeɪri] молочный
dairymaid [ˈdeɪrɪmeɪd] доярка, молочница
dairy products молочные продукты
daisy [ˈdeɪzɪ] маргаритка
danger [ˈdeɪndʒə] опасность
in danger в опасности
out of danger вне опасности
dangerous [ˈdeɪndʒərəs] опасный
dark [dɑːk] тёмный
It is getting dark. Темнеет.
daughter [ˈdɔːtə] дочь
day [deɪ] день
the day before yesterday позавчера
day off выходной день
the other day на днях
dead [ded] мёртвый
dear [diə] дорогой
Oh, dear! О, Боже!
decline [dɪˈskaɪn] решать
decorate [ˈdekrət] украшать

december [dɪˈsembər] декабрь
dirty ['d3:tI] грязный
disagree [dis'greI] не соглашаться
disappear [dis'piə] исчезать
discover [dis'kʌvə] открывать
discoverer [dis'kʌvərə] первооткрыватель
discovery [dis'kʌvəri] открытие
discuss [dis'kʌs] обсуждать
dislike [dis'laIk] не любить
divide [də'vaId] делить
do [du:] (did; done) делать
doctor ['dɒktə] врач
documentary (film) [ˌdɒkju'mentəri] документальный (фильм)
dollar ['dɒlə] доллар
dolphin ['dɒlfɪn] дельфин
door [dɔː] дверь
doubt [daut] сомнение
down [daʊn] adv вниз
downstairs [ˌdaʊnstɛəz] adv внизу, вниз
drama ['dræmə] драма
draw 1 [drɔː] (drew; drawn) v рисовать
draw II n игра вничью

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 ['djuːti] долг, обязанность
else [els] adv ещё
what else что ещё
where else где/куда ещё
who else кто ещё
emblem ['emblem] эмблема
emperor ['empaʊə] император
empire ['empaɪə] империя
empty ['emptɪ] пустой
encourage [ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ] 1) поощрять
2) вдохновлять
end [end] n конец; v завершать
at the end в конце
up to the end до конца
enemy [ˈenəmi] враг
engineer [ˈɪnɡɪnjə] инженер
enjoy [ɪnˈdʒɔɪ] получать удовольствие
enumerate [ɪnˈnjuːməreɪt] пронумеровать
equivalent [ɪkwɪvələnt] n эквивалент; adj равный
especially [ɪˈspeʃl] особенно
Europe [ˈjuːroʊp] Европа
European [ˌjuːroʊˈpiən] европейский
even [ɪˈven] adv даже
evening [ˈɛvɪŋ] вечер
in the evening вечером
on Monday evening в понедельник вечером
ever [ˈɛvə] adv когда-нибудь
everybody [ˈevriˌbɒdɪ] pron каждый
everything [ˈevrɪθɪŋ] pron всё
examine [ɪgˈzæmɪn] n экзамен; v 1) экзаменовать 2) осматривать
excellent [ˈɛksələnt] отличный
excite [ɪkˈsaɪt] волнообразовать
excuse [ɪkˈskjuːs] извинять
Excuse me ... Извините
exercise [ˈɛksəsaɪz] упражнение
to do exercises делать упражнения
exercise book [ˈɛksəsaɪz bʊk] тетрадь
exhibition [ɪkˈshrɪbʃn] выставка
exist [ɪgˈzɪst] существовать
expensive [ɪkˈspensɪv] дорогой, стоящий дорого
explain to (smb) [ɪkˈsplæn] объяснять (кому-то)
exploration [ɪkspləˈreɪʃn] исследование
explore [ɪkˈsplɔr] исследовать
explorer [ɪkˈsplɔrə] исследователь
express [ɪkˈspres] выражать
extra [ˈekstrə] дополнительный

F

face [feɪs] n лицо; v поворачиваться лицом
fact [fækt] факт
factory [ˈfæktərɪ] фабрика
fairy tale [ˈfeəri təl] сказка
fall [fɔːl] (fell; fallen) падать
false [fɔːls] неверный
family [ˈfæməli] семья
famous for smth [ˈfeɪməs ɪn ˈfɔːm-nʌ] известный чем-то
fantastic [ˈfæntæstɪk] потрясающий
far [fə] далеко
far from далеко от
the Far East Дальний Восток
fare [feə] плата за проезд
farm [fɑːm] n ферма; v обрабатывать землю
fast [fɑːst] adj быстрый; adv быстро
fat [fæt] толстый, жирный
father [ˈfɑːðə] отец
favourite [ˈfɪvərɪt] любимый
feature (film) [ˈfɪtʃər] художественный (фильм)
February [ˈfebruəri] февраль
feel [fel] (felt; felt) чувствовать
to feel bad чувствовать себя плохо
to feel like doing smth иметь желание что-то сделать
festival [ˈfes(ə)vl] фестиваль
few [few] adj несколько, мало
a few [ʃuː] несколько
fewer [ˈʃuːə] меньше
fiction [fɪkˈʃn] художественная литература
field [fɪld] n 1) поле 2) отрасль
fight [faɪt] n 1) драка 2) сражение; v драться, сражаться
to have a fight сражаться
to fight against smth сражаться против что-то
to fight for smth сражаться за что-то
fill in [ˈfɪl ˈɪn] вставлять
film [fɪlm] фильм
historical film исторический фильм
find [faɪnd] (found; found) найти
to find out найти; выяснить
fine [faɪn] прекрасный; хороший
finger ['fɪŋə] палец
finish ['fɪnɪʃ] в закончивать
fire [faɪr] n 1) огонь 2) камин 3) пожар
fireman [ˈfaɪrmen] пожарный
fireplace ['faɪəpleɪs] камин
firework ['faɪəwɜːk] фейерверк
fish [fɪʃ] n рыба; v ловить рыбу
fisherman [ˈfɪʃəmən] рыбак
flat [flæt] квартира
flight [flaɪt] полёт
floor [flɔː] n 1) пол 2) этаж
  on the ground floor на первом этаже
flour [flaʊə] мука
flower [ˈflaʊə] цветок
flu [fljuː] грипп
flute [flʌt] флейта
to play the flute играть на флейте
fly [flaɪ] (flew; flown) летать
to fly east (west) лететь на восток
  (запад)
fog [fɒɡ] туман
foggy ['fɒɡi] туманный
folk [fɔːk] народный
follow ['fɒləʊ] следовать
following [ˈfɒləʊɪŋ] 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 [fjuːd] пища, еда
foolish [ˈfʊlɪʃ] глупый
foot [fʊt] (feet [fʊt]) нога/стуния (ноги)
to go on foot идти пешком
football ['fʊtbɔːl] футбол
foreign [ˈfɔrɪn] иностранный
forest [ˈfɔrɪst] лес
forget [fɔːˈɡet] (forgot; forgotten) забывать
fork [fɔrk] вилка
form [fɔːm] n 1) форма, анкета 2) класс;
  v составлять
former [ˈfɔːmər] бывший
found [fɔːnd] основывать
founded [ˈfaʊndid] основанный
  to be founded быть основанным
fountain [ˈfaʊntɪn] фонтан
fox [fɒks] лиса
France [frɑːns] Франция
free [friː] свободный, бесплатный
freeze [friːz] (froze; frozen) замерзнуть,
  заморозить
  It’s freezing! Морозит!
frequently [ˈfriːkwəntli] adv часто
fresh [freʃ] свежий
Friday [ˈfrɛdi] пятница
fridge [frɪdʒ] холодильник
friend [frend] друг
friendly [ˈfrendli] дружелюбный
friendship [ˈfrendʃɪp] дружба
frog [frog] лягушка
from [frəm] prep от, из
front [frʌnt] n передняя сторона; adj
  передний
  in front of smth перед чем-то
fruit [fruːt] фрукт, фрукты
fry [friː] жарить
fulfil [ˈfʊlfɪl] выполнять
full [fʊl] полный
  to be full of smth быть полным
  чего-то
furniture [ˈʃɜːnərɪ] мебель
future [ˈfjuːtər] будущее

gallery [ˈɡæləri] галерея
game [ɡeɪm] игра
gangster [ˈɡæŋста] гангстер
garden [ˈɡɑːdn] сад
gas [ɡɔːs] газ
general [ˈdʒenərl] n генерал; adj общий
geography [ˈdʒɪɒɡrəfi] география
German [ˈdʒɜːmæn] немецкий
Germany [ˈdʒɜːməni] Германия
get [get] (got; got) получать, доставать
to get on with smth ладить с чем-то
to get into a car сесть в машину
to get out of a car выйти из машины
to get on a train (bus) сесть на поезда (автобусы)
to get off a train (bus) сойти с поезда (автобуса)
to get ready приготовиться
to get together собираться
to get up вставать
giant [ˈɡeɪənt] n великан; adj гигантский
giraffe [ˈɡɪərəf] жираф
girl [ɡɜːrl] девочка
give [ɡɪv] (gave; given) давать
to give back возвращать
to give a call к кому-л.

glad [ɡlæd] довольный
to be glad быть довольным
glass [ɡlɑːs] 1) стакан; 2) стекло
go [ɡoʊ] (went; gone) идти, ехать
to go in for спортом
to go on telling рассказывать
to go on telling smth продолжать рассказывать что-л.

God [ɡɑd] Бог
My God! Боже мой!
Thank God! Слава Богу!
gold [ɡɔld] n золото; adj золотой (сделанный из золота)
as good as gold золотой (человек)
a heart of gold золотое сердце
gold coin золотая монета
golden [ˈɡɔldən] золотой; золотистый
golden hair золотистые волосы
good [ɡʊd] хороший
Good luck! Удачи!
government [ˌɡɑvənmənt] правительство
grammar [ˈɡræmər] грамматика
grandfather [ˈɡrænd,faːðə] дедушка
grandmother [ˈɡrænd,mʌðə] бабушка
grandparents [ˈɡrænd,peərənts] дедушка и бабушка
glass [ɡrɑs] стекло
glasshopper [ˈɡrɑs,hɑpə] кузнецик
great [ɡreɪt] adj 1) великий 2) потрясающий, отличный
It’s great! Великолепно! Потрясающее!
You look great! Ты отлично выглядишь!
greedy [ˈɡriːdi] жадный
green [ɡriːn] зелёный
greengrocer [ˈɡriːn,ɡrɛəsə] зеленщик, продавец отдела «овощи-фрукты»
at the greengrocer’s в магазине (отделе) «овощи-фрукты»
greeting [ˈɡreɪtɪŋ] приветствие
on greeting приветствия

grocer [ˈɡrɛəsə] бакалейщик
at the grocer’s в бакалейном отделе
group [ɡrʊp] n группа; v группировать, классифицировать

grow [ɡrəʊ] (grew; grown) расти
guess [ɡes] догадываться
guest [ɡest] гость
guitar [ˈɡɪtrə] гитара

to play the guitar играть на гитаре
gun [ɡʌn] ружье

H

hair [heə] волосы
half [hɑːf] (halves [hɑːvz]) половина (половинки)

It’s half past 5. Половина шестого.
hall [hɔːl] холл, прихожая
Halloween [ˌhæləʊˈɪn] канун Дня всех святых

hamburger [ˈhæmbɜːrɡə] гамбургер
hamster [ˈhæmsta] мышонок
hand [hænd] рука (ладонь)
handicraft [ˈhændɪkræf] урок труда
Hanoi [hɒˈnɔɪ] Ханой

happen to smb/smth [ˈhæp(ə)n] случиться

happy [ˈhæpi] счастливый
Happy New Year! С Новым годом!
hard [hɑrd] adj упорный, тяжёлый; adv упорно, тяжело, сильно
hard-boiled eggs [hɑːrdˈbɔɪld ɛgz] яйца вкрутую
hardly [ˈhɑrdli] adv едва, почти
hardly ever [ˈhɑrdli ˈɛvə] очень редко, почти никогда

hare [heə] зайц

harm [hɑrm] вред

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

harvest [ˈhɑrvɪst] урожай, сбор урожая

hate [hæt] n ненависть; v ненавидеть

haughty [ˈhɔːtɪ] надменный, высокомерный
have (has) [hæv] (has) (had; had) иметь

to have got (has got) иметь
to have (has) to do smth иметь необходимость что-то сделать
hawthorn [ˈhɔːθɔrn] боярышник
he [hi] он
head [hed] голова
  head teacher [hed ˈtiːtʃə] директор школы
headline [ˈhedlaɪn] заголовок
hear [hɪər] (heard; heard) слышать
heart [hɑːrt] сердце
  by heart наизусть
heartache ['hɑːtək] боль в сердце
Hello! [hɛləʊ] interj 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 [hɜːr] pron её, ей, о ней
here [hɪər] adv здесь
  Here it is. Вот, пожалуйста!
Hi! [hai] interj Привет!
hide [haid] (hid; hidden) прятаться
hide-and-seek [ˈhaidəndsiːk] пряники (детская игра)
high [hai] adj высокий; adv высоко
hill [hɪl] холм
him [hɪm] pron его, ему, о нём (кого?)
his [hɪz] pron его (чей?)
historic [ˈhɪstɔrɪk] исторический
history [ˈhɪstɔrɪ] история
hobby [ˈhɒbi] хобби, любимое занятие
hockey [ˈhɒki] хоккей
hold [hɔld] (held; held) держать
holiday [ˈhɒliːdɪ] n 1) праздник 2) каннелю
holly [ˈhɒli] остролист
home [həʊm] дом, домой
  at home дома
homework [ˈhəʊmwɜːrk] домашнее задание
  to do homework выполнять домашнее задание
honest [ˈɒnɪst] честный
honey [ˈhʌni] мед
honeysuckle [ˈhɑːniˈsʌkl] жимолость
hop [hɔp] хмель
hope [hɑːp] надеяться
hopscotch [ˈhɒpskɒtʃ] классики (детская игра)
horn [hɔrn] рог, розок
horror [ˈhɒrə] ужас
  horror film (movie) фильм ужасов
horse [hɔːs] лошадь
hospital [ˈhɒspɪtəl] больница
host [hɔst] хозяин
hostess [ˈhɒstɪs] хозяйка
hot [hɔt] горячий
  hot and cold running water водопровод
hour [aʊə] час
house (houses) [hɔus] ([ˈhauzɪz]) дом (дома)
how [hau] adv как, каким образом
  How are you? Как дела?
  How are you getting on? Как поживаешь?
  How do you do? Здравствуйте!
  how often как часто
  how long сколько 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 [ˈhʌmbl] скромный, застенчивый, робкий
humid [ˈhjuːmɪd] влажный
humorist [ˈhjuːmərɪst] юморист
hundred [ˈhʌndrɪd] сотня, сто
hungry [ˈhʌŋgri] голодный
  to be hungry быть голодным, хотеть есть
hunt [hʌnt] охотиться
hunter [ˈhʌntə] охотник
hurry [ˈhʌrɪ] n спешка; v спешить
  to be in a hurry спешить
  Hurry up! Поторопись!
hurt [hɜːrt] (hurt; hurt) v 1) болеть
  2) причинять боль
invite [ɪnˈvɑːt] приглашать
Ireland [ˈaɪələnd] Ирландия
irregular [ɪrˈɡɛərəl] неправильный
island [ˈaɪlənd] остров
it [ɪt] pron 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 [ɪtəˈlɛn] итальянский
Italy [ˈɪtəli] Италия

ejacket [ˈdʒækɪt] куртка, жакет
jam [dʒæm] джем, варенье
January [ˈdʒænjuəri] январь
jar [dʒɑːr] банка

a jar of jam банка варенья
jeans [dʒɛnɪz] джинсы
job [dʒɒb] работа
jogging [ˈdʒɒgɪŋ] бег разминочным темпом

join smb [dʒɔɪn] присоединиться к кому-л.
joke [dʒɔk] шутка
journey [ˈdʒɔːni] путешествие
to go on a journey отправиться в путешествие
juice [dʒuːs] сок
July [ˈdʒɔːlɪ] июль
jump [dʒʌmp] прыгать
June [dʒuːn] июнь
junior [dʒuːnɪə] начальный
just [dʒʌst] adv 1) только что 2) как раз

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

leave [liːv] (left; left) покидать, уезжать из
to leave for уезжать в
to leave Rostov for Moscow уезжать из Ростова в Москву
left [left] adj левый
left (the) n левая сторона
on the left слева
to the left налево
leg [leɡ] нога (от ступни)
legend [ˈledʒənd] легенда
length [lɛŋθ] длина
less [ɛl] меньше
lesson [ˈlesn] урок
at/in the lesson на уроке
letter [ˈletə] n 1) буква 2) письмо
liberty [ˈlɪbətri] свобода
Liberty Island остров Свободы
The Statue of Liberty Статуя Свободы
library [ˈlaɪbrəri] 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 [ˈlɪli] лилия
line [laɪn] n 1) линия 2) направление (железнодорожное)
lion [ˈlaɪən] лев
lip [lɪp] губа
list [lɪst] список
listen to smb/smth [ˈlɪsn] слушать кого-то/что-то
literary [ˈlɪtərəri] литературный
little [ˈlɪtl] adj маленький; adv мало
a little немного
living room [ˈlɪvɪŋ ruːm] жилая комната
loaf [loʊ] буханка
a loaf of bread буханка хлеба
local [ˈləʊkəl] местный, близкий к дому
at the local cinema-house в ближайшем кинотеатре
lock [lɔk] закрывать на ключ, запирать
locked [lɔkt] закрытый на ключ
logical [ˈlɒɡɪkl] логический
lonely [ˈləʊnli] 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 выглядишь!

lord [lɔːd] лорд

The House of Lords палата лордов
(в парламенте)

Los Angeles [ˈloʊs ənˌdʒeləs] Лос-Анджелес

lose [luːz] (lost; lost) терять

to be (get) lost потеряться

lots of, a lot of [lɒts] много

loud [laʊd] громкий

loudly [ˈlaʊdlɪ] громко

love [lʌv] n любовь; v любить
to be in love быть влюбленным

lovely [ˈlʌvlɪ] прелестный

luck [lʌk] удача

Good luck! Удачи!

lucky [ˈlʌki] везучий

luggage ['lʌɡɪdʒ] багаж

to have meals принимать пищу, есть

lump [lʌmp] кусок сахар

a lump of sugar кусок сахара

to have for lunch на второй завтрак

lunch [lʌntʃ] второй завтрак, обед, ланч

to have for lunch на второй завтрак

lung(s) [lʌŋ(z)] лёгкое (лёгкие)

M

Madrid [ˈmɛðrɪd] Мадрид

magazine [ˈmæɡəˌziːn] журнал

magic [ˈmæɡɪk] волшебный

main [meɪn] главный, основной

mainland [ˈmeɪnlænd] материк

majesty [ˈmeɪdʒɪsti] величество

His Majesty! Его величество!

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

to be made of быть сделанным из

make up составлять

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

manner [ˈmænə] правило поведения, манер

good manners хорошие манеры

to have table manners уметь вести себя за столом

many [ˈmenɪ] adj много (с исчисляемыми сущ.)

map [mæp] карта (географическая)

March [mɑːtʃ] март

marmalade [ˈmɑːmələd] мармелад, джем

married [ˈmærɪd] женатый, замужняя

to be married to быть замужем за, женатым на

marry (smb) [ˈmærɪ] жениться на кому-то

match [mætʃ] n матч

match [mætʃ] v 1) подобрать под пару

2) согласовывать

material [məˈtrɪəl] материал

maths [mæθs] математика

May [meɪ] май

may [meɪ] можно

May I do it? Можно мне сделать это?

maybe [ˈmeɪbɪ] возможно, может быть

me [mi] pron мне, меня, мной, обо мне

meal [miːl] трапеза, еда

to have meals принимать пищу, есть

mean [miːn] (meant; meant) v 1) значить

2) иметь в виду

3) хотеть сказать

meaning [ˈmiːnɪŋ] значение

means (of transport) [miːnz] средства передвижения

meat [miːt] мясо

medicine [ˈmedsɪn] n 1) медицина

(неисчисл.) 2) лекарство (исчисл.)

meet [miːt] (met; met) встретить, встре-чаться

on meeting при встрече

member [ˈmembə] член

memorial [ˈmiːmərɪl] мемориал

memory [ˈmemərɪ] память

mention [ˈmɛntʃən] упоминать

message [ˈmesɪdʒ] устное сообщение

metal [ˈmeɪtl] металл

method [ˈmeθəd] метод

metre [ˈmiːtə] метр

Metro ['meɪtɹəʊ] метро
to go by Metro ехать на метро
midle ['midl] середина
in the middle of smth в середине
midnight ['midnait] полночь
at midnight в полночь
mild [maɪld] мягкий
militiaman ['mɪlɪtɪəmæn] милиционер
milk [mɪlk] молоко
milkman ['mɪlkmen] молочник
million ['mɪlɪən] миллион
millionaire ['mɪljənɛr] миллионер
mineral ['mɪnərəl] минерал
ministry ['mɪnɪstrɪ] министерство
mirror ['mɪrə] зеркало
Miss [mɪs] мисс (незамужняя женщина)
miss [mɪs] опаздывать, пропускать
to miss the train (bus, plane) опоздать на поезд (автобус, самолёт)
You can't miss it! Это невозможно пропустить!
the Mississippi ['mɪsɪsɪpi] Миссисипи
(reka)
mitten ['mɪtn] варежка
mix [mɪks] мешать, смешивать
mixed [mɪkst] перемешанный
model ['mɒdl] модель
modern ['mɒdən] современный
modern conveniences современные удобства
moment ['mɔːmənt] мгновение
Monday ['mʌndi] понедельник
money ['mʌnɪ] деньги
monkey ['mʌŋki] обезьяна
month ['mʌnθ] месяц
monument ['mʌnɪmənt] to smb памятник кому-л.
moon [mʌn] луна
moral ['mɔːrəl] мораль
more [mɔːr] больше
morning ['mɔːnɪŋ] утро
in the morning утром
on Tuesday morning во вторник утром
morning glory ['mɔːnɪŋ 'ɡlərɪ] вьюнок
Moscow ['mɒskəʊ] Москва
most [məʊst] большинство
mother ['mʌðə] мама
Motherland ['mʌθəlænd] Родина, Отчизна
mountain ['maʊntn] гора
mouse [maʊs] (mice [maɪs]) мышь (мыши)
mouth [maʊθ] рот
move [mjuv] двигаться, переезжать
move in (to) переезжать в
Mr ['mɪstə] господин, мистер
Mrs ['mɪsiz] госпожа, миссис (замужняя женщина)
Ms [mɪz] госпожа (неизвестно, замужем или нет)
much [mʌtʃ] много
museum [ˈmjuːziəm] музей
music ['mjuːzɪk] музыка
musical ['mjuːzɪkl] adj музыкальный; n музыкальный фильм
must [mʌst] должен, должно быть
my [maɪ] pron мой

N

name [nɪm] n имя; v называть
narrator [ˈnɛrətə] рассказчик
nation [ˈneɪʃn] нация
national [ˈneɪʃnəl] национальный
nationality [ˈneɪʃnəlɪti] национальность
native [ˈneɪtɪv] adj коренной (житель), родной (язык); n коренной житель
natural [ˈneɪtʃral] естественный
nature [ˈneɪʃr] природа
near [nɪə] adv недалеко, близко, около
near here недалеко отсюда
nearly [ˈnɛlri] adv почти
necessary [ˈnesəsərɪ] необходимый
neck [nek] шея
need [nɪd] нуждаться
Negro [ˈneɡrəʊ] негр
neighbour [ˈniːbə] сосед
never [ˈnevə] adv никогда
It's never late to learn! Учиться никогда не поздно!
next [nekst] следующий
next to рядом с
new [nju] новый
newspaper [ˈnjuːspɪər] газета
newsreel [ˈnjuːzriːl] программа новостей
New York [ˈnjuː ˈjɔrk] Нью-Йорк
New Zealand [ˈnjuː ˈziːlənd] Новая Зеландия

nice [naɪs] милый, приятный
nickel [ˈnɪkl] монета в пять центов
nickname [ˈnɪkənm] прозвище
night [naɪt] ночь
at night ночью
no [nəʊ] нет

noble [ˈnəʊbl] благородный

nobody [ˈnəʊbədi] pron никто

nod [nɒd] n кивок; v кивать головой
noise [nɔɪz] шум
noisy [ˈnɔɪzi] шумный

normal [ˈnɔrməl] нормальный
Normandy [ˈnɔrməndi] Нормандия
north [nɔːθ] север

in the north на севере
north-east [ˈnɔːθɛst] северо-восток

nose [nəʊz] нос

nothing [ˈnʌθɪŋ] pron ничего

novel [ˈnɒvəl] роман

November [ˈnɔvəmbr] ноябрь

nowadays [ˈnɔwədɛz] adv в настоящее время

nurse [nɜːs] няня, санитарка, медсестра

nut [nʌt] орех

object [ˈɔbʤekt] предмет

obligation [əˈblɪgəʃn] обязательство
occupation [əˈkɒpʃn] занятие, профессия

ocean [ˈəʊʃn] океан

October [ˈɔktəbə] октябрь

of [ɒv] предлог родительного падежа

of course конечно

offend [əˈfend] обижать

offer [ˈɒfə] предлагать

office [ˈɒfɪs] офис, учреждение, кабинет

officer [ˈɒfɪsə] офицер

official [əˈfɪʃəl] adj официальный; n государственный служащий

often [ˈɔfən] adv часто

oh [əʊ] interj ой

Oh, my! Боже мой!

Oh, no! Восклицание сожаления

oil [ɔɪl] растительное масло

OK [əʊˈkeɪ] adv нормально; так, как надо

old [əʊld] старый

on [ɔn] prep на

once [wʌns] adv однажды

open [ˈəʊpən] открывать

opera [ˈɒpərə] опера

opinion [ˈɒpiʃn] мнение

opposite [ˈɒpəzɪt] prep напротив

optimism [ˌɔptəˈmɪzəm] оптимизм

or [ɔr] conj или

orange [ˈɔrɪndʒ] n апельсин; adj оранжевый

orange juice [ˈɔrɪndʒ ˈdʒuɪs] апельсиновый сок

order [ˈɔrəd] порядок

in order по порядку

other [ˈʌðə] pron другой, другие

the other day на днях

the other way round наоборот

ought to [ˈɔ:t ˈtjuː] быть должным, морально обязанным

our [ɔə] pron наш

outdoors [ˌaʊtˈdɔːrs] adv на свежем воздухе

out loud [ˈaʊt laʊd] adv вслух

over [ˈəʊvə] prep над

to be over закончиваться

overcoat [ˈəʊvəkəʊt] пальто

own [əʊn] собственный

the Pacific Ocean [ˈpæsɪfɪk ˈəʊʃn] Тихий океан

packet [ˈpækɪt] пакет, пачка

page [peɪdʒ] страница

pain [peɪn] боль

paint [peɪnt] рисовать красками

painting [ˈpeɪntɪŋ] картина

pair [peə] пара

a pair of shoes пара туфель

to work in pairs работать в парах

pajamas [ˈpeɪdʒəməz] пижама

palace [ˈpeɪls] дворец

pancake [ˈpæŋkkeɪk] блин

paper [ˈpeɪpə] 1) бумага 2) газета

papers [ˈpeɪpəz] 1) газеты, журналы 2) документы

paragraph [ˌpærəˈɡrɑːf] параграф
Paris [paris] Париж
parliament [ˈpærəlɪmənt] парламент
parrot [ˈpærət] попугай
part [pɑːt] n 1) роль 2) часть; v расставаться

to take part принимать участие

party [ˈpɑːti] вечеринка

at the party на вечеринке
pass [pɑːs] передвигать
passage [ˈpæsɪdʒ] коридор
passenger [ˈpæsɪndʒə] пассажир
past [pɑːst] prep после

at 10 past 8 в 10 минут девятого

patient [ˈpeɪʃnt] пациент
pay (for smth) [pei] (paid; paid) платить
(за что-то)

PE (Physical Education) [ˈpiː iː] физкультура
peace [piːs] мир
peaceful [ˈpiːsfʊl] мирный
Peking [piːkɪŋ] Пекин
pen [pen] ручка
pencil [ˈpensl] карандаш

to draw in pencil рисовать карандашом

penny [ˈpeni] пени (монета)
people [piːpl] люди, народ
pepper [ˈpɛpə] перец
perform [pɜːfɔːm] представлять, играть
performance [pɜːfɔːrnsmən] представление, спектакль

performer [pɜːfɔːrmə] исполнитель
perhaps [pəˈhɑːps] adv возможно
permanent [pɜːrˈmænənt] постоянный
person [pɜːsn] человек, личность
personal [pɜːsənl] личный

pet [pet] любимое животное
petal [ˈpetəl] лепесток

phone [fəʊn] звонит по телефону
photo [ˈfəʊtəʊ] фотография

to take photos снимать (фотоаппаратом)

phrase [fref] фраза

piano [ˈpiənəʊ] пианино

to play the piano играть на пианино

picture [ˈpɪktʃə] n 1) картина
2) фотография

in the picture на картине

to take pictures снимать фотоаппаратом

piece [piːs] кусок
pig [pɪɡ] поросёнок
pillow [ˈpɪləʊ] подушка
pirate [ˈpaɪrət] пират
pity [ˈpɪtɪ] жалость

That's a pity! Какая жалость!

place [pleɪs] место

place of interest достопримечательность

plan [plæn] план
plane [pleɪn] самолёт

by plane самолётом
planet [ˈplænɪt] планета

plantation [ˈplæntəʃn] плантация

plate [pleɪt] тарелка
platform [ˈplætʃfɔːm] платформа (железно­дорожная)

play [pleɪ] играть

to play a part играть роль

to play snowballs играть в снежки

pleasant [ˈplezənt] приятный
pleasure [ˈpləʒə] удовольствие

Plymouth [ˈplɪməθ] Плимут (город)

pocket [ˈpɒkɪt] карман

poem [ˈpɔːm] стихотворение, поэма

police [ˈpɒlɪs] полиция

city police officer офицер полиции

policeman [ˈpɒlɪmən] полицейский

polite [ˈpɒlət] вежливый

politician [ˌpɒlɪtɪʃn] политик

politics [ˌpɒlɪtɪks] политика

poor [pʊə] бедный

poppy [ˈpɒpi] мак

popular with smb [ˈpɒpjʊlər] популярный среди кого-то

pork [pɔːk] свинина

porridge [ˈpɔːridʒ] каши (овсяная)

port [pɔːt] порт

portrait [ˈpɔːrtrɪt] портрет

possible [ˈpɒsɪbl] возможный

post office [ˈpɔːst ˈɒfɪs] почта

postman [ˈpɔːstmən] почтальон

potato (potatoes) [ˈpəʊtətəʊ] картофелина
(картофель)
pound [paʊnd] n 1) единица веса (450 г) 
2) фунт стерлингов (английская денежная единица)
power [ˈpaʊər] власть, сила
practise in [ˈpræktɪs] практиковаться в
preparation [priˈpreɪʃən] приготовление
prepare for [prɪˈpreɪv] готовиться к чему-то
preposition [ˌprɛpəˈzɪʃən] предлог
prescribe [prɪˈskrɪb] прописывать
to prescribe a medicine for smth — прописывать лекарство от чего-то
present [ˈprezn] настоящее
president [ˈprezɪdənt] президент
pressure [ˈpreʃər] давление
blood pressure — кровяное давление
pretend [priˈtend] притворяться
pretty [ˈpreti] adj хорошенький; adv довольно, весьма
Pretty bad! Очень плохо!
previous [prɪˈviːəs] предыдущий
price [prais] цена
primrose [ˈprɪməʊz] примула
prince [prɪns] принц, князь
princess [ˈprɪnəs] принцесса
prize [praɪz] приз
probably [ˈprɒbəli] возможно
problem [ˈprɔbləm] проблема
profession [prəˈfesʃən] профессия
programme [ˈprɔrəm] — программа
progressive [prəˈgresɪv] прогрессивный
promise [ˈprɔmɪs] обещать
pronunciation [prəˈnʌnsəʃən] произношение
proper [ˈprɒpə] соответствующий
proper form — соответствующая форма
proper name — имя собственное
protect [prəˈtekst] защищать
proud [praʊd] гордый
to be proud of smth — гордиться чем-то
prove [pruːv] доказывать
proverb [ˈprɔrvəb] пословица
public [ˈpʌblɪk] публика
pulse [pʌls] пульс
punish [ˈpʌniʃ] наказывать
punishment [ˈpʌnitʃmənt] наказание
pupil [ˈpjuːpl] ученик
puppy [ˈpʌpi] щенок
pure [pjuː] чистый
purple [ˈpɜːpl] фиолетовый
put [pʊt] (put; put) класть
to put down — записывать
no to put on smth — надевать что-то
to put smth in order — располагать по порядку
puzzle [ˈpaʊz] головоломка
qualification [ˌkwɔlɪˈfeɪʃən] квалификация
quarter [ˈkwɔːtə] 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 [kjuːn] королева
question [ˈkwɛʃən] вопрос
quick [kwɪk] быстрый
quickly [ˈkwɪklɪ] быстро
quiet [kwɪt] спокойный, тихий
quotation [kwəʊˈteɪʃən] цитата
quote [kwɔt] цитировать
race [reɪs] соревнование в беге, гонках
to run a race — участвовать в гонках
radio [ˈreɪdiəʊ] радио
railway [ˈreɪliweɪ] железная дорога
railway station — железнодорожная станция, вокзал
at the railway station — на (железнодорожной) станции, вокзале
rain [reɪn] n дождь; v идти (о дожде)
It often rains here. Здесь часто идёт дождь.
It is raining hard now. Сейчас идёт сильный дождь.
raincoat [ˈreɪnkəʊt] дождевик, плащ
rainy [ˈreɪni] дождливый
rather [ˈrɑːðə] довольно
raven [ˈreɪvən] ворон
reach [riːtʃ] — достичь
react [rɪˈækt] реагировать
read [riːd] (read; read) читать
to read to oneself — читать про себя
Read to yourself! Читай про себя!
reader ['riːdə] читатель
ready ['redɪ] готовый
real [rɛl] реальный, действительный
really [rəli] действительно
reason ['rɛzn] причина
receive [rɪˈsɪv] v 1) получать 2) принимать гостей/посетителей
recently [rɪˈsentli] недавно
recognize [rɪˈkɔgnɪs] узнавать
recover [rɪˈkʌvə] поправиться
red [red] красный, рыжий
refer [rɪˈfɜːr] относить, отсылать
reference material ['rɛfrəns] справочный материал
referring to [rɪˈfɜːrɪŋ tə] относящийся к
refuse [rɪˈfjuːz] отказывать(ся)
regular verbs ['rɛɡjʊlər 'vɜːbs] правильные глаголы
regularly ['rɛɡjʊlərli] регулярно
regulation ['rɛɡjʊleɪʃn] инструкция
relation [rɪˈleɪʃn] родственник
relative [rɪˈleɪtɪv] родственник
relax [rɪˈleks] расслабляться
relaxation [rɪˈleksəˈteɪʃn] расслабление
remember [rɪˈmembə] помнить
reported [rɪˈpɔːtɪd] сообщённый, переданный
reported speech косвенная речь
respectable ['rɛskəptəbl] уважаемый
rest [rest] n отдых; v отдыхать
restaurant [ˈrestərɑːnt] ресторан
retell [rɪˈtel] пересказывать
return [rɪˈtɜːn] возвращаться
review [rɪˈvjuː] повторять
revue [rɪˈvjuː] обозрение
rhyming twin [rɑːmɪŋ twɪn] слово, звучащее в рифму
rice [rɑːs] рис
rich [rɪtʃ] богатый
ride [raɪd] (rode; ridden) ехать на (велосипеде, лошади)
right [rایt] adj 1) правильный 2) правый
right (the) n правая сторона
on the right справа
to the right направо
Say it right. Скажи правильно.
rise [raɪs] (rose; risen) вставать, подниматься
river [ˈrɪvə] река
road [roʊd] дорога
rocket [ˈrɑːkɪt] ракета
role play [rəʊl pliː] разыгрывать по ролям
round [raʊnd] круглый
round-up lessons уроки повторения
row [rəʊ] гребли
rowing [ˈrəʊɪŋ] гребля
royal [ˈroʊəl] королевский
rubber [ˈrʌbə] ластик
ruins [rjuːnz] руины
rule [rʊl] n правило; v править, управлять
as a rule как правило
ruler [ˈrʊələ] линейка
run [rʌn] (ran; run) бегать

S

sad [sæd] печальный
to look sad выглядеть печальным
sadly [ˈsædli] печально
sail [sɛl] n парус; v плыть под парусом
sailor [ˈsɛlə] матрос
saint (snt., st) [sɛnt] ([snt]) святой
salesman [ˈseɪlzmen] продавец
salt [sælt] соль
salty [ˈsælti] солёный
same [seɪm] adj тот же самый, такой же
sandals [ˈsænd(ə)lz] босоножки, сандалии
sandwich [ˈsændwɪtʃ] бутерброд
San Francisco [sæn frənˈsɪskoʊ] Сан-Франциско
Saturday [ˈseɪtədi] суббота
sauce [sɔːs] соус
save [seɪv] v 1) спасать 2) экономить, откладывать
say [seɪ] сказать
to say to smb сказать кому-л.
to say it for smb сказать за кого-л.
scarecrow [ˈskɛəkrɔʊ] чучело
scenery [ˈsɪnəri] декорации
school [skuːl] школа
to go to school ходить в школу
science [ˈsaɪəns] наука
scientific [saɪənˈtɪfɪk] научный
scientist [ˈsaɪəntɪst] учёный
Scotland ɪˈskəʊltənd  Шотландия
screen skriːn  экран
sculpture ˈskʌlptʃər  скульптура
sea ˈsiː  море
seaman ˈsiːmən  моряк
seaside ˈsiːsəd  побережье, взморье
at the seaside  на взморье
to go to the seaside  поехать на взморье
season ˈsiːzn  сезон, время года
seat ˈsiːt  место
secretary ˈsɛktrəri  секретарь
section ˈsɛkʃn  раздел
see _NEEDS  (saw; seen)  видеть
See you later.  Увидимся позже.
Let me see.  Дай подумать.
seed(s) ˌsid(z)  зёрнышко, семена
seem ʃiːm  казаться
seldom ˈseldəm  adv  редко
selfish ˈselfiʃ  эгоистичный
sell ʃel (sold; sold)  продавать
send ʃend (sent; sent)  посылать
sense ʃens  чувство
a sense of humour  чувство юмора
sentence ˈsentəns  предложение
separate ˈsepərət  отделять
September ˈsæptembreɪ  сентябрь
serious ˈsəriəs  серьёзный
seriously ˈsəriəslɪ  серьёзно
set ʃet (set; set)  v 1) накрывать 2) садиться (o солнце) 3) размещать
to set the table  накрывать на стол
to set the table  накрывать на стол
settlement ˈsetlment  поселение, посёлок

several (times) ˈsɛvrəl  несколько (раз)
shake ʃek (shook; shaken)  трясти
to shake a head  покачать головой
to shake hands with smb  пожать руку кому-то
to shake smb by the shoulder  потрясти кого-то за плечо
shall ʃel  буду, будем, будут
Shall I do it?  Мне сделать это?

shave ʃev  бриться
she ʃeɪ  pron она
sheep (sheep) ʃiːp  овца (овцы)
sheet ʃiːt  простыня

ship ʃip  корабль
to go by ship  ехать кораблем
on board the ship  на борту корабля
shirt ʃɜːt  рубашка
shoe ʃuː (shoes)  ботинок (ботинки)
shop ʃɔp  n  магазин; v ходить в магазин
to do the shopping  делать покупки, ходить в магазин
to go shopping  делать покупки
shop assistant ʃɔp ˈæsɪstənt  продавец
short ʃɔrt  короткий
shorts ʃɔrths  шорты
shoulder ʃəʊldər  плечо
shout at smb ʃaʊt  кричать на кого-л.
show ʃɔʊ  n  представление; v показывать
to show off  красиваться, рисоваться
shower ʃauə  душ
to have/take a shower  принимать душ

Siberia ˈsaibəriə  Сибирь
sick ʃɪk  больной
side ˌsaɪd  n 1) сторона 2) бок
sign ʃaɪn  n  знак; v подписывать
silk ʃilk  шёлк
silver ˈsɪlva  n  серебро; adj серебряный
since ˈsɪns  adv c тех пор как
sing ʃɪŋ (sang; sung)  петь
to sing to the music  петь под музыку
single (ticket) ˈsɪŋgl  билет в одном направлении
sink ʃɪŋk  раковина
sister ˈsɪstər  сестра
sitting room ˈsɪtɪŋ rʊm  гостиная
situated ˈsɪtjuətɪd  расположенный
to be situated  располагаться
situation ˈsɪtʃuəʃn  ситуация
size ˈsaɪz  размер

What size shoes do you wear?  Туфли какого размера вы носите?

skate ˌskæt  n (skates) конёк (коньки); v кататься на коньках
ski ʃki  n (skis) лыжа (лыжи); v кататься на лыжах
skin ʃkin  кожа, шкура
skip ˈskɪp  прыгать через верёвочку
skirt ˈskɜːt  юбка
slave [slaev] раб
sledge [sleʤ] n санки; v кататься на санках
sleep [slip] n сон; v (slept; slept) спать
slice [slaɪs] тонкий кусочек, ломтик
slim [slɪm] стройный
slow [sləʊ] медленный
slowly [ˈsləʊli] медленно
smell [smel] n запах; v (smelt; smelt) пахнуть
smoke [smɔk] n дым; v курить
snail [snɛl] улитка
snake [snεk] змея
sneeze [snɪz] чихать
snow [snəʊ] n снег; v идти (о снеге)

It often snows here. Здесь часто идёт снег.

It is snowing hard. Идёт сильный снег.

snowball [ˈsnəʊbol] снежок
snowdrop [ˈsnəʊdrɒp] подснежник
snowman [ˈsnəʊmæn] снеговик

to make a snowman лепить снеговика
so [soʊ] adv так, итак
soap opera [ˈsɔop ɒprə] многосерийный телесериал
sofa [ˈsɔʊfə] диван
soft [sɔft] мягкий
soft-boiled eggs [ˈsɔft ˈboʊld ŋiz] яйца всмятку
soft drink [ˈsɔft drɪŋk] безалкогольный напиток
soldier [ˈsɔldʒər] солдат
some [sʌm] pron некоторые, несколько
somebody [ˈsʌmbədi] pron кто-нибудь
something [ˈsʌmtʃɪŋ] pron что-нибудь
sometimes [ˈsʌmtaɪmz] иногда
son [sʌn] сын
song [sɔŋ] песня

Sorry! ['sɔrɪ] Извините!

to be sorry сожалеть о (чём-то)
soul [sɔːl] душа
sound [saʊnd] n звук; v звучать

That sounds good! Звучит заманчиво!
soup [suːp] суп
sour cream [ˈsɔːr ˈkriːm] сметана
south [saʊθ] юг
space [speɪs] n 1) космос 2) пространство

spaceship [ˈspeɪsʃɪp] космический корабль
Spain [speɪn] Испания
Spanish [ˈspænɪʃ] испанский
speak [spɪk] (spoke; spoken) разговаривать
special [ˈspɛʃl] специальный
specialist [ˈspɛʃlist] специалист
specialize [ˈspɛʃlaɪz] специализироваться
spell [spɛl] (spelt; spelt) писать; называть по буквам
spelling [ˈspɛlɪŋ] правописание
spend [spɛnd] (spent; spent) тратить; проводить (время)
to spend money on smth тратить деньги на что-то
spices [ˈspɛsɪz] специи
spoon [spʊn] ложка
sport [spɔrt] спорт
sports ground [ˈspɔrts gaʊnd] спортивная площадка
spy [spi] шпион
square [skwɛə] n площадь; adj квадратный

in the square на площади

stadium [ˈsteɪdiəm] стадион
stage [steɪdʒ] n сцена; v ставить на сцене

on the stage на сцене

stairs [streɪz] лестница
stalls [stɔlz] партер

in the stalls в партере

stamp [stæm] марка
stand [stænd] (stood; stood) стоять
standard lamp [ˈstændəd læmp] торшер
star [stɑː] n 1) звезда 2) кинозвезда
start [stɑːt] n начало; v начинать
state [steɪt] n 1) штат 2) государство
statement [ˈstætmen(t)] утверждение
statue [ˈsteɪtiu] статуя

stay [steɪ] v 1) останавливаться 2) оставаться
to stay at a hotel останавливаться в отеле (гостинице)
to stay with smb. останавливаться у кого-то

steal [stɛl] (stole; stolen) красть, воровать
still [stɪl] adv всё ещё
stone [stɔn] камень
stop [stɒp] n остановка; v останавливаться
store [stɔːr] магазин (большой)
storm [stɔːm] шторм, буря
a storm of applause шквал аплодисментов
story [ˈstɔːri] история, рассказ
straight [streɪt] прямой
straight ahead прямо вперёд
strange [streɪndʒ] странный, незнакомый
straw [strɔː] солома
strength [strɛnt] сила
stripe [stræip] полоса
strong [strɔŋ] сильный
student [ˈstʌdɪnt] студент, учащийся
study [ˈstʌdɪ] n кабинет; v изучать
subject [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt] предмет
success [səkˈses] успех
to be a success иметь успех
have success иметь успех
suddenly [ˈsʌdnli] вдруг
suffer from страдать от
sugar [ˈʃʊɡər] сахар
sugary [ˈʃʊɡeri] adj 1 сахаристый 2 сладкий
suit [sjuːt] подходить, устраивать
It suits you well. Тебе это хорошо подходит.
summer [ˈsʌmə] лето
sun [sʌn] солнце
Sunday [ˈsʌndi] воскресенье
on Sunday в воскресенье
sunglasses [ˈsʌŋɡləsiz] солнцезащитные очки
sunny [ˈsʌni] солнечный
supermarket [ˌsʌpərˈmɑːkɪt] универсам
supper [ˈsʌpər] ужин
have for supper на ужин
sure [ʃʊər] уверенный
be sure of быть уверенным в
surname [ˈsɜːnɪm] фамилия
surprise [ˈsɜːprɪz] удивление
swallow [ˈswɔləʊ] глотать
sweater [ˈswetər] свитер
sweet [swɪt] adj сладкий; n конфета
swim [swɪm] (swam; swum) плавать
swimming pool [ˈswɪmɪŋ pʊl] плавательный бассейн
symbol [ˈsɪmbəl] символ
symptom [ˈsɪmptəm] симптом
synonym [ˈsɪnənɪm] синоним

T

table [ˈteɪbl] 1 стол 2 таблица
table tennis [ˈteɪbl ˈtenɪs] настольный теннис
tail [teɪl] хвост
tailor [ˈteɪlə] портной
take [teɪk] (took; taken) брать
to take a bus (train, plane) сесть на автобус (поезд, самолёт)
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 [tɔk] беседовать, болтать
tall [tɔl] высокий
tape [teɪp] плёнка
on the tape на плёнке
tasty [ˈtæstɪ] вкусный
taxes [ˈteɪks] налоги
taxi [ˈteɪksi] такси
tea [tiː] чай
teach [tɛtʃ] (taught; taught) обучать, учить (кому-л.)
teacher [ˈtiːtʃər] учитель
team [təm] команда
telegramme [ˌtɛlɪɡrɑːm] телеграмма
television [ˌtelɪˈvɪʒn] n 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 [ˈtemprətʃər] температура
to have/run a high temperature
иметь высокую температуру

to take one's temperature - измерять температуру

tennis ['teniʃ] теннис
tennis day день игры в теннис
terrible ['terəbl] ужасный
terribly ['terəbli] ужасно
territory ['terətri] территория
the Thames [temz] Темза
than [ðæn] conj чем
that [ðæt] pron тот, та, то
the [ðə], [ði] определённый артикль
theatre ['θeɪtə] театр

at the theatre в театре
theatre-goer [ˈθeɪtəgəʊə] театрал
their [ðeər] pron их (ней?)
them [ðeəm] pron им, о них, их (кого?)
thematıc [θɪˈmætɪk] тематический
theme [θiːm] тема
then [ðen] adv тогда, затем
there [ðer] adv там
these [ðes] pron эти
they [ðei] pron они

They say... Говорят...

thing [θiŋ] вещь

think [θɪŋk] (thought; thought) думать

thirsty ['θɜːsti] жаждущий пить
to be thirsty хотеть пить

this [ðɪs] pron этот, эта, это
this Monday в этот понедельник
though [ðəʊ] conj хотя

thought [θɔːt] мысль

thousand ['θaʊzənd] тысяча

throat [θrəʊt] горло
to have a sore throat иметь больное горло

through [θruː] prep сквозь, через
to look through просматривать
through train экспресс

throw [θruː] (threw; thrown) бросать
Thursday ['θɜːzdeɪ] четверг
ticket ['tɪkɪt] 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

da return ticket билет в оба конца
da ticket office билетная касса
tidy ['taɪdi] аккуратный, опрятный
tie [taɪ] n галстук; v завязывать
tiger ['taɪgə] тигр
tights [taɪts] колготки
time [taɪm] 1) время 2) раз

3 times a day 3 раза в день
timetable ['taɪm,teɪbəl] расписание
on the timetable в расписании
tin [tɪn] консервная банка
a tin of meat банка мясных консервов
tired [ˈtaɪəd] усталый
to be tired быть усталым
title ['taɪtl] заглавие
tobacco ['təʊbeɪkəʊ] табак
toe [təʊ] палец ноги
together [təˈgeðə] вместе
toilet ['tɔɪli] туалет
tomorrow [təˈmɔrəʊ] завтра
tongue [ˈtʌŋk] язык
tonight [təˈnaɪt] сегодня вечером
tonsillitis [ˈtɒnslɪtɪs] ангина
too [tuː] adv 1) тоже 2) слишком
tooth [tuːθ] (teeth [tuːθi]) зуб (зубы)
toothbrush [ˈtuːθbɹʌʃ] зубная щетка
toothpaste [ˈtuːθpeɪst] зубная паста
top [tɒp] вершина
at the top of smth на верху чего-л.
topic [ˈtɒpɪk] тема
tortoise [ˈtɔrteɪs] черепаха
tourism [ˈtʊərɪzəm] туризм
tourist [ˈtʊərɪst] турист
tourist class второй класс на самолёте
towel [ˈtaʊəl] полотенце
tower [ˈtaʊər] башня
town [taʊn] город (любой)
in town в городе
out of town вне города
tractor [ˈtræktə] трактор
tradition [ˈtreɪdɪʃən] традиция
traditional [ˈtreɪdɪʃənl] традиционный
traffic [ˈtrafɪk] движение (уличное)
There is a lot of traffic here. Здесь сильное движение.
traffic lights ['trafɪk laɪts] светофор
train [tren] n поезд
by train поездом
get on a train сесть в поезда
get off a train сойти с поезда
on the train в поезде
take (catch) a train успеть на поезд, сесть на поезда
train II [tren] v тренировать(ся)
trainers [treinəz] кроссовки
training [trænɪŋ] тренировка
transport [trænspɔrt] транспорт
travel [trævl] путешествовать
travel by Smith путешествовать на чём-то
travel east путешествовать на восток
traveller [trævələ] путешественник
trip [trɪp] поездка, короткое путешествие
go on a trip поехать в путешествие
trolleybus [ˈtɒlɪbʌs] троллейбус
trouble [ˈtrʌbl] n беда, неприятность; v беспокоить
true [truː] правдивый
try [traɪ] пытаться, пробовать, стараться
to try on примерять
Tuesday [ˈtjuːzdi] вторник
tunnel [ˈtʌnl] туннель
turkey [ˈtɜːkri] индюшка
turn [tɜːn] поворачивать
to turn to the left поворачивать налево
to turn to the right поворачивать направо
to turn off выключать
to turn on включать
TV [tiːvі] телевизор
twice [twais] adv дважды
type [taɪp] печатать

under [ˈʌndə] prep под
underground [ˌʌndəˈɡraʊnd] метро, подземка
to take the underground ехать на метро
underline [ˈʌndəˈleɪn] подчёркивать
underlined word подчёркнутое слово
understand [ˌʌndəˈstænd] (understood; understood) понимать
uneasy [ʌnˈiːzi] нелегкий
unfinished [ʌnˈfɪnɪʃt] незаконченный
unfortunately [ʌnˈfɔrtʃəntli] к сожалению
unfriendly [ʌnˈfrɛndli] недружелюбный
unhappy [ʌnˈheɪpi] несчастливый, несчастный
uniform [ˈjuːnɪfɔrm] форма
unimportant [ˌʌnɪmˈpɔːtənt] неважный
the United States of America (the United States) Соединённые Штаты Америки
unkind [ʌnˈkænd] недобрый
unnoticed [ʌnˈnəutɪst] незамеченный
untrue [ʌnˈtruː] лживый, неверный
up [ʌp] adv вверх
upper [ˈʌpa] верхний
upstairs [ˈʌpstərz] adv наверх
us [ʌs] pron нас, нам, о нас
the USA (the US) США
use [juːz] использовать, употреблять
useful [ˈjuːsfl] полезный
used to [juːst] иметь обыкновение делать что-то (о прошлом)
I used to do it. Я обычно делал это.
using [ˈjuːzɪŋ] используя

V

vacation [ˈvæksənri] каникулы
vacuum cleaner [ˈvækjuəm ,ˈvɪkəm] пылесос
vegetable [ˈvedʒtəbl] овощ
version [ˈvɜːʃən] версия, вариант
very [ˈveri] adv очень
victory [ˈvɪktəri] победа

to win a victory выиграть победу, победить
a victory over the enemy победа над врагом
to lead the army to victory вести армию к победе
video [ˈvɪdɪəʊ] видео
cillage [ˈvɪlɪʤ] деревня
vinegar [ˈvɪnɪɡər] уксус
violin [ˈvaɪəlɪn] скрипка
to play the violin играть на скрипке
visit [ˈvɪzɪt] посещение, посетить; v посещать
a visiting day день посещений
vocabulary [ˈvɒkəbələri] вокабулярия
voice [vɔɪs] голос
in a quiet voice тихим голосом
volleyball [ˈvɒlɪbɔːl] волейбол
to play volleyball играть в волейбол
voyage [ˈvɒɪdʒ] путешествие (по воде)
to go on a voyage поехать в морское путешествие

**W**

wake up [ˈweɪk ˌʌp] (woke up; woken up) просыпаться
walk [wɔk] поход; v идти, ходить, гулять
to walk barefoot [ˈweɪk bɛəfʊt] ходить босиком
wall [wɔl] стена
want [wɒnt] хотеть
war [wɔr] война

a war against smb война против кого-л.
to be at war быть в войне
to go to war идти в войну
wardrobe [ˈwɜːdrəʊb] платяной шкаф
warm [wɔrm] теплый
warmth [wɔrθ] тепло
wash [wɒʃ] 1) мыть(ся) 2) стирать
to wash up мыть послеобеденный туалет
washing day [ˈwɒʃɪŋ deɪ] день стирки
washing machine [ˈwɒʃɪŋ məʃɪn] стиральная машина
watch [wɒtʃ] часы (наручные); v смотреть, наблюдать
to watch TV смотреть телевизор
water [ˈwɔtər] 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 [wiː] pron мы
weak [weɪk] слабый
wealth [welθ] богатство
wealthy [ˈwelθi] богатый
wear [weər] (wore; worn) носить
weather [ˈweðər] погода
Wednesday [ˈwenzdɪ] среда
on Wednesday в среду
week [welk] неделя
weekend [welkˈend] конец недели
at the weekend в конце недели
welcome [ˈwelkəm] приветствовать, радушно принимать
You're welcome! Добро пожаловать!
well [wel] хорошо, здоровый
west [west] запад
what [wɔt] pron что, какой

What about you? А как ты?
What a good book! Какая хорошая книга!
What's on? Что идёт в кино? по телевизору?
What's the time? Сколько времени?
whatever [wɒtˈevə] что бы ни было
when [wen] когда

When's the best time to...? Когда лучшее...
whenever [wenˈevə] когда бы ни было
where [weər] где, куда
wherever [weərˈevə] где бы ни было, куда бы ни было
which [wɪtʃ] который из

which of you кто из вас?

Which one? Какой? Который?
while [waɪl] conj пока, в то время как
whisper [ˈwɪskər] шёпот; v шептать
white [wɔt] белый
who [huː] кто
whoever [huːˈevə] кто бы ни был
whole [həʊl] целый, весь
whom [hwʊm] кого, кому, кем, о ком
whose [huːz] pron чей
why [waɪ] adv 1) почему, зачем 2) в чём дело

Why don't you...? Почему ты не...?
wide [waɪd] широкий
widespread [ˈwɪdспred] широко распространённый
width [wɪdθ] ширина
wife [waɪf] жена
wild [waɪld] дикий
win [win] (won; won) выигрывать, побеждать
wind [wɪnd] ветер
windy ['wɪndɪ] ветреный
window ['wɪndəʊ] окно
wing [wɪŋ] крыло
winner ['wɪnər] победитель
winter ['wɪntər] зима
wise [wɪz] мудрый
wish [wɪʃ] желать
witch [wɪtʃ] ведьма
with [wɪð] с
without [wɪðaʊt] без
wolf [wʊlf] (wolves [wʊlvz]) волк (волки)
woman ['wʊmən] (women ['wʊmɪn]) женщина (женщины)

wonder [ˈwʌndər] n чудо; v удивляться, интересоваться
I wonder... Интересно...

wonderful [ˈwʌndərfl] удивительный, замечательный
wood [wʊd] n 1) дерево 2) лес
wooden [ˈwʊdn] деревянный
wool [wʊl] шерсть
woollen ['wʊlən] adj шерстяной
word [wɜːd] слово
work [wɜːk] n работа; v работать
work of art произведение искусства
work of fiction произведение художественной литературы
worker ['wɜːkə] рабочий
world [wɜːld] мир, свет, вселенная
all over the world по всему свету
worry [ˈwʌrɪ] беспокоиться, мучиться
worse [wɜːs] хуже

the worst film самый плохой фильм

wrap [ræp] заворачивать
write [raɪt] (wrote; written) писать
writer [ˈraɪtər] писатель
written [ˈrɪtn] написанный
in written form письменно
wrong [rɒŋ] неправильный

Y
year [jɛər] год
yellow [ˈjeləʊ] жёлтый
yesterday [ˈjestədɪ] вчера
yet [jen] adv 1) ещё 2) уже
you [juː] pron ты, вы
You are back. Ты вернулся.
You don’t say so! Не может быть!
You see. Видали ли.
young [jʌŋ] молодой
your [jɔːr] pron твой, ваш

Z
zoo [zuː] зоопарк
at the zoo в зоопарке
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Учебное издание
Верещагина Ирина Николаевна
Афанасьева Ольга Васильевна
Английский язык
V класс
Учебник для общеобразовательных организаций и школ с углублённым
изучением английского языка с приложением на электронном носителе
В ДВУХ ЧАСТИЯХ
Часть 1
Центр группы германских языков
Руководитель Центра В. В. Копылова
Зам. руководителя Н. И. Максименко
Редактор Е. Ю. Туйцына
Художественный редактор Н. В. Дождёва
Художники Е. В. Фёдорова, М. М. Долганова, Т. В. Потехина
Технические редакторы и верстальщики И. М. Капранова, Т. М. Якутович
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150049, Ярославль, ул. Свободы, 97
Учебно-методический комплект «Английский язык» авторов И. Н. Верещагиной, О. В. Афанасьевой для V класса включает:

- рабочие программы (V–IX классы)
- учебник (в 2 частях) с электронным приложением ABBYY Lingvo с аудиокурсом на CD
- рабочую тетрадь
- книгу для чтения
- книгу для учителя
- контрольные задания с аудиокурсом на сайте
- http://prosv.ru/umk/vereschagina