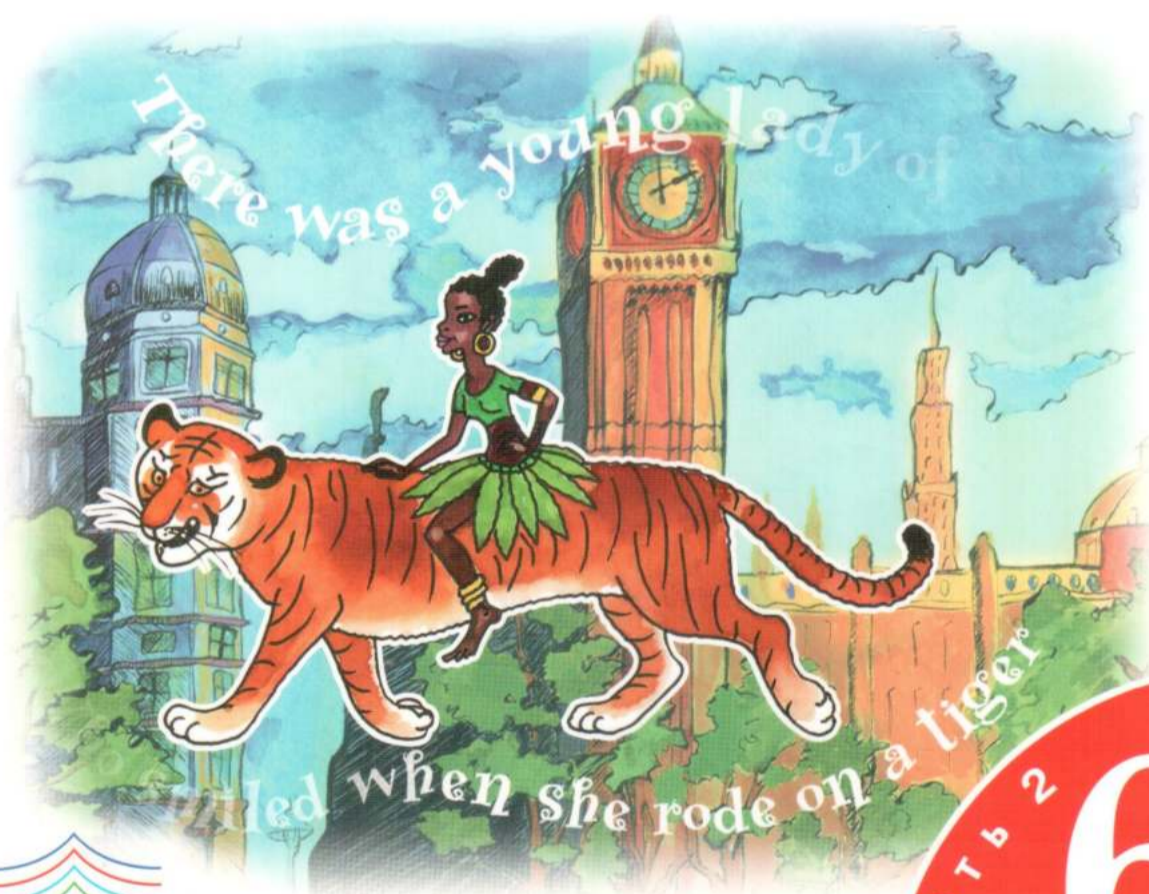


О. В. Афанасьева, И. В. Михеева, К. М. Баранова



# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

# RAINBOW ENGLISH



ВЕРТИКАЛЬ



часть 2

6

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# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК



Учебник

**В двух частях. Часть 2**

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ВЕРТИКАЛЬ

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## The Country Across the Ocean


### Step 1

#### DO IT TOGETHER

- 1** A. Listen,  (71), and read these names.

The Arctic Ocean,  
the Atlantic Ocean,  
the Indian Ocean,  
the Pacific Ocean.



- B. Listen to the text,  (72), and complete the sentences.

- 1) The Atlantic Ocean is ... than the Pacific Ocean.
  - a) larger
  - b) smaller
- 2) The Arctic Ocean is ... than the other three.
  - a) larger
  - b) smaller
- 3) If you are going from ... to ..., you travel across the Pacific Ocean.
  - a) Europe ... America
  - b) Asia ... America
- 4) The Arctic Ocean is in the ... and the Indian Ocean is in the ... .
  - a) north ... south
  - b) south ... north
- 5) Now we ... say that we know all about the oceans.
  - a) can
  - b) cannot

- 2 A. Use some of the words and phrases from the box in the dialogues.

+	+/-	-
Great Wonderful Good Fine	Not (too) bad Fairly good	Fairly bad Bad Too bad Terrible

- 1) A: Do you know what? I have a new bike!  
B: ... I'm happy for you.
- 2) A: They say it's going to rain next week.  
B: ... What will I do in the country in rainy weather?
- 3) A: Polly is ill. She is staying at home from school.  
B: ... I'm so sorry for her.
- 4) A: I'm going to the theatre next Saturday.  
B: ... Enjoy the performance.
- 5) A: What's the food in this café like?  
B: ..., but they don't cook my favourite dishes.
- 6) A: Did you enjoy the circus show?  
B: It was ..., but I didn't like the trained animals.
- 7) A: How did you like the new film?  
B: It's ..., but it's better than what I saw last week.

B. Make up your own dialogues with these words and phrases.

- 3 Listen, (73), and read the sentences. What does the new word mean?  
There are five continents on our **planet**.  
Our **planet** is fairly old.  
How many countries are there on the **planet**?

- 4 Listen, (74), and read.

A.

**discover** [dɪ'skʌvə] — открывать  
**discovery** [dɪ'skʌvəri] — открытие  
**gold** [gəʊld] — 1) золото; 2) золотой  
**land** [lænd] — 1) земля, суша; 2) страна  
**round** [raʊnd] — круглый



**sail** [seɪl] — плыть на лодке, корабле, плыть под парусом  
**sure** [ʃʊə] — 1) уверенный; 2) наверняка  
**voyage** ['vɔɪdʒ] — морское путешествие

**B.**

**discover:** to discover a country, to discover a continent. Who discovered America? We discovered that Julia was our cousin. I discovered John's letter under yesterday's newspaper.

**discovery:** an important discovery, an interesting discovery, to make a discovery. The famous traveller Robert Scott had a ship whose name was "Discovery".

**gold:** 1) a lot of gold, little gold, to find gold. Gold is a yellow metal. 2) A gold medal, a gold ring. There was an ancient gold box on the table.

**land:** 1) rich land, hilly land, grassy land, to be on dry land. Some animals can live both on land and in water. 2) a foreign land. John travelled to many lands.

**round:** a round ball, a round table, a round tower. Our planet is round.

**sail:** to sail to Italy, to sail to Greece. Bill is learning to sail. We're going to sail to Rome tomorrow.

**sure:** 1) to be sure (of/about something). I think Jane is in London but I'm not sure (of it). They are sure to find gold there. Are you sure these figures are right? 2) Will you come to my party? — Sure.

**voyage:** a long voyage, a voyage home, a sea voyage, an ocean voyage, to be on a voyage. During their voyage she saw a lot of sea animals. There were many schoolchildren on that voyage to France.

**5 A.** Match the pictures with the word combinations.

- a) a round tower
- b) a tall tower
- c) a gold coin
- d) an ancient coin
- e) hilly land
- f) grassy land



2.



3.



4.



1.



5.



6.

7

Step 1

**B.** Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

voyage, discovered, sailed, discovery, sure

1) I'm not ... they were on an ocean ... last month. 2) Who ... America? 3) They ... from St Petersburg on Monday and came to Helsinki ten hours later. 4) The ... of America was one of the most important discoveries of the 15th century.

**6** Use the word *sure* to say the same.

*Example:* Your friends are certain to come to say happy birthday to you.

Your friends are sure to come to say happy birthday to you.

- 1) — Will you stay with us at the weekend, John?  
— Certainly. We have so much to do together.
- 2) I think the new boy's name is Steve, but I am not certain of it.
- 3) Learn the new words for tomorrow and be quite certain about it.
- 4) Is Jane certain of the facts?
- 5) I feel certain that the trip will be great fun.
- 6) — Are you coming with us, Alice?  
— Certainly. I want to see the new film too.
- 7) I think she was born in 1980 but I'm not certain.
- 8) My dad is certain to know all about this country.
- 9) — Will you play basketball with us, Alice?  
— I'm not certain. I don't feel well.
- 10) Colin is certain to help you with your problem. Talk to him.

**7** **A.** You will read the text about the discovery of America. Can you say

- 1) who discovered America;
- 2) when it was;
- 3) why people who lived in America got the name of Indians.

**B.** Now read the text to see if you were right.

### The Discovery of America

Everybody knows that the word *America* can mean different things. First of all America is the name of the country whose



official [ə'fɪʃl] name is the United States of America. Then America is the name of the two continents — North America and South America.

Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492. He was the first man from Europe to get there. Christopher was born in 1451 in Italy but he lived

in Spain for many years. Columbus was a seaman and made a lot of sea voyages. In those days people in Europe were much interested in India and other countries which were situated in Asia because ships sailed east to Asia and brought gold and other riches from those places. A lot of seamen sailed east and came back rich people.

Like many people of his time Columbus knew that our planet is round. He was sure he could also get to India if he sailed west.

In 1492 the King and Queen of Spain gave Columbus money and ships to make a voyage to India. So with three small ships Columbus and his men sailed west. They sailed for three weeks and then on October 12, they saw an island. It was situated in Central America. But Columbus didn't know that then. He thought he was in Asia and gave the people he met on the island the name of Indians. Altogether<sup>1</sup> Columbus made four voyages to America before he died in 1506. People began to speak about the new land as "the New World" saying that Columbus's discovery was one of the most important things in history. Many people know these words: "In fourteen hundred and ninety two Columbus sailed the ocean blue..."



<sup>1</sup> **altogether** [ɔ:ltə'geðə] — в целом



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**8** Remember<sup>1</sup> the text "The Discovery of America" and complete the sentences.

- 1) Christopher Columbus discovered America in the ... century.
  - a) 13th
  - b) 14th
  - c) 15th
- 2) Columbus was born in ... .
  - a) Spain
  - b) America
  - c) Italy
- 3) He lived in ... for many years.
  - a) Europe
  - b) Asia
  - c) America
- 4) People in Spain were much interested in ... in the 15th century.
  - a) Europe
  - b) Asia
  - c) America
- 5) In 1492 Columbus decided to go ... to get to India.
  - a) west
  - b) south
  - c) east
- 6) Columbus discovered ... during his first voyage to the New World.
  - a) North America
  - b) Central America
  - c) South America

### DO IT ON YOUR OWN

**9** Write these sentences in the right order.

- 1) Columbus was sure he could get to India if he sailed west.
- 2) The King and Queen of Spain sent Columbus on his famous voyage.
- 3) Columbus made a lot of sea voyages before he sailed west.
- 4) Columbus was born in Italy but lived in Spain.
- 5) The seamen met some people on the new island.
- 6) It took Columbus and his men three weeks to get to the new land.

**10** Make up 10—12 word combinations with these words.

*Example:* a gold watch

gold, dangerous, round,  
famous, foreign, sea,  
great, green

land, voyage, watch,  
discovery, ring, column,  
table, planet

**11** Spell these words.

- |            |                  |                |
|------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1) [lænd]  | 4) [di'sklʌvəri] | 7) ['vɔɪdʒ]    |
| 2) [raʊnd] | 5) [seɪl]        | 8) [di'sklʌvə] |
| 3) [gəʊld] | 6) [ʃʊə]         | 9) ['plænɪt]   |

<sup>1</sup> to remember [rɪ'membə] — вспоминать

## Step 2

### DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen, (75), and say which of the sentences is not true.



- 1) Sport is very popular in the USA.
- 2) Basketball came to America from Europe.
- 3) They play games a lot in American schools.
- 4) If you want to do a sport in the USA, you can choose what you like.
- 5) Each school in the USA has its own team of young athletes.

2 A. You know the word *seaman*. Can you say what these words mean?



- 1) milkman
- 2) policeman
- 3) fisherman
- 4) sportsman
- 5) gentleman



- 6) Englishman
- 7) Frenchman
- 8) countryman
- 9) snowman



B. Give the plural of these words.

*Example:* milkman — milkmen



- 3 Complete the sentences in the two outlines<sup>1</sup>.

**Outline one**  
Christopher Columbus

Spain, seaman, Italy, discovered, voyages (2), died

- 1) The man who ... America was Christopher Columbus.
- 2) He was born in ... in 1451.
- 3) He lived in ... for a long time.
- 4) He was a ... and a traveller.
- 5) He made a lot of ... for Spain.
- 6) Columbus made four ... to America.
- 7) He ... in 1506.

**Outline two**  
Columbus's discovery of America

Indians, Central, sailed, sure, island, land (2), round

- 1) In 1492 Columbus ... west to get to India.
- 2) He knew that our planet is ... .
- 3) He was ... he could get to India.
- 4) After three weeks in the ocean Columbus and his seamen saw an ... .
- 5) It was ... America.
- 6) On that ... Columbus met some people who lived there.
- 7) He gave them the name of ... .
- 8) Soon people began to speak about the new ... as "the New World".

- 4 Choose one of the outlines (Exercise 3) and speak about a) Christopher Columbus or b) his discovery of America.

- 5 Listen to the poem,  (76), and read it.

**Let's Remember Columbus**

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



<sup>1</sup> an outline ['aʊtlaɪn] — план (ответа, рассказа)

## Nota bene

1. Как вы уже знаете, говоря о будущих событиях, в английском языке часто используют простое будущее время (future simple): You **will be** thirteen next week. Обратите внимание, что после местоимений **I** и **we** в подобных предложениях можно также употреблять форму **shall**. Она обычно произносится без ударения [ʃəl].  
I will (**shall**) do it.      We will (**shall**) do it.  
He/she will do it.      You will do it.  
It will do it.      They will do it.

2. В отрицательных предложениях обычно используется сокращение **won't** [wəʊnt] от **will not**:

They **won't (will not)** come early.

Для местоимений 1-го лица **I** и **we** возможны также формы **shan't** [ʃɑ:nt] и **shall not**:

I **won't (shan't)** write to her.

We **won't (shan't)** go there.

Однако значительно чаще глаголы **will** и **shall** в речи сокращаются до **'ll**:

I'**ll** do it. = I will do it. = I shall do it.

We'**ll** go there. = We will go there. = We shall go there.

3. *Future simple* часто используется со словосочетаниями **I think, I don't think, Do you think**:

I think I'll be at home at 7.

I don't think they will come early.

Do you think it will rain tomorrow?

4. Когда нужно сообщить о каких-либо запланированных действиях или событиях, *future simple* не употребляется, например: *We are going to America soon.*

6 Use *shall/shan't* where it is possible.

- 1) I think my parents will be at home this evening.
- 2) They won't write to you again, and I won't either.
- 3) I'm sure John will be in his office in the afternoon.
- 4) We won't go to North America, we will go to South America in June.
- 5) I'll buy some bread and milk on my way home.
- 6) You will read a fairy tale to me, won't you?
- 7) We will go to New York by car.
- 8) Are you sure it will rain?
- 9) They won't finish this work soon.



- 7 Say what you think (don't think) you or other people will do tomorrow, next week, next month, next year, soon.

### DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8 Complete these sentences. Use *I shall*.

*Example:* I'm very tired. I think ... .  
I'm very tired. I think I shall go to bed.

- 1) I'm very hungry. I think ... .
- 2) I'm thirsty. I think ... .
- 3) I'm ill. I think ... .
- 4) I'm cold. I think ... .
- 5) I'm hot. I think ... .

- 9 Write five sentences about what your family won't do next summer. Use *shan't*.

*Example:* We shan't go to America next summer.

- 10 Complete these sentences.

- 1) A (milkman/milkmen) brought milk to us when we lived in the country.
- 2) There was a lot of snow in the garden and we made two (snowman/snowmen).
- 3) I think my brother will become a (seaman/seamen).
- 4) There are a lot of (fisherman/fishermen) at the fish market.

## Step 3

### DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 Listen,  (77), and say which sentences you could hear.

- 1) a) From this place you see the Atlantic Ocean.  
b) From this place you'll see the Atlantic Ocean.
- 2) a) You soon discover that it's better to tell the truth.  
b) You'll soon discover that it's better to tell the truth.
- 3) a) He'll remember this day as long as he lives.  
b) She'll remember this day as long as she lives.
- 4) a) We make this voyage together.  
b) We'll make this voyage together.
- 5) a) Your teacher tells you about our planet.  
b) Your teacher'll tell you about our planet.

- 6) a) The brave sailors discovered a new land.  
 b) The brave sailors'll discover a new land.
- 7) a) The land extended north and south.  
 b) The land'll extend north and south.
- 8) a) We sailed from Hull on July 15.  
 b) We'll sail from Hull on July 15.

### Speech Patterns

#### Уверенность

Для того, чтобы выразить уверенность или неуверенность, можно воспользоваться следующими фразами:

+

-

Sure. I'm not (so) sure (of/about) it.  
 I'm sure (of/about) it. I'm not certain (of/about) it.  
 Certainly.  
 I'm certain.  
 Positive ['pɒzɪtɪv].  
 I'm positive about it.

- 1) Does Mike come from the USA? — I'm certain. I know that he lives in New York.  
 2) When was Columbus's second voyage to the New World? — I'm not so sure about (of) it.

Обратите внимание, что прилагательные **certain** и **positive** означают не просто «уверенный», а «полностью, совершенно уверенный».  
 Are you sure they'll help us? — I'm positive. (I'm certain about it.)

#### 2 A. Say the same in a different way.

- 1) **Are you sure** your mum'll like this present?  
 2) Will it be cold tomorrow? — **I'm not sure of it.**  
 3) Would you like to play basketball with us today? — **Sure.**  
 4) Do you think the film is good? — **I'm positive.**  
 5) **I'm not certain** that I'll come here again.  
 6) Do you think Andrew will go to the restaurant with us? — **I'm sure of it.**



B. How can you complete these dialogues?

- 1) A: Will you stay with us for the weekend?  
B: ...  
A: Oh, I'm sorry. I hope your mum will be better soon.
- 2) A: Did Columbus discover America in 1492 or 1592?  
B: In 1492, I think, but ... .  
A: Let's find out.
- 3) A: Victor speaks English and French, doesn't he?  
B: I'm ... that he does.
- 4) A: Is Canada bigger or smaller than the USA?  
B: ... I don't know geography very well.

### Nota bene

Предлагая помощь, спрашивая, стоит ли говорящему что-то сделать, в английском языке часто пользуются конструкцией **Shall I...? Shall we...?**

Shall I open the window? — Открыть окно?

Shall we cook dinner? — Приготовить обед?

Shall I buy the tickets? — Купить билеты?

Когда человек не может решить, что ему делать, и спрашивает совет у собеседника, также используется **shall** после **we** и **I**:

What shall we do? — Что нам делать?

Where shall we go? — Куда нам идти?

How shall I get there? — Как мне добраться туда?

3 Say that you'd like to help.

Example: Shall I go to the shop? (1)



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.

- 4 A. Bob and Betty are thinking what to do this Sunday. Make up questions for them.

*Example:* to go to the museum/to go to the picture gallery.  
Shall we go to the museum or the picture gallery?

- 1) to go to the supermarket/to go to the restaurant
- 2) to go to the circus/to go to the cinema
- 3) to go to the zoo/to go to the park
- 4) to walk in the park/to ride the bikes
- 5) to swim in the lake/to swim in the swimming pool
- 6) to go to the restaurant/to cook lunch
- 7) to go to the country by train/to go there by bus
- 8) to read books and magazines in the evening/to watch television in the evening



17

Step 3

B. Work in pairs. Speak about what you are planning to do together next weekend.

*Example:* — Shall we go to the cinema?  
— Yes, let's. It's a wonderful idea./No, let's not. I was in the cinema yesterday.

- 5 Listen, (78), and read the sentences. What do the new words mean?

- 1) There was an old **wigwam** ['wigwæm] in the forest.
- 2) That is an ancient **ceremony** ['seriməni]. It is some centuries old.

- 6 Listen and read, (79).

A.

**arrive (at/in)** [ə'raɪv] — прибывать в  
**fight** [faɪt] — драться, сражаться  
**hope** [həʊp] — надеяться  
**hunt** [hʌnt] — охотиться на, охотиться ради  
**remember** [rɪ'membə] — помнить  
**still** [stɪl] — всё ещё  
**through** [θru:] — сквозь, через  
**far away** — далеко  
**the same** — такой же, тот же самый

B.

**arrive:** to arrive in Europe, to arrive in Asia, to arrive at the museum, to arrive at the airport. When will John Fox arrive in New York?

**fight (fought):** to fight for your land, to fight for your home, to fight with the enemy. Russian people fought for their country against the enemy in 1941—1945.



**hope:** to hope for success, to hope for your future, to hope for a better life. Let's hope for the best.

**hunt:** to hunt (for) animals, to hunt (for) rabbits, to hunt for food, to hunt for sport. We hunted (for) rabbits in the hills. American Indians hunted for food. Crocodiles are good **hunters**.

**remember:** to remember everything, to remember nothing. Do you remember the house where we lived in summer? I can/can't remember her name at the moment.

**still:** It is still raining. It is still snowing. Do you still play tennis? We were still cleaning the house when my friends started to arrive.

**through:** through the country, through the forest, through the window. The railway runs through a tunnel. Mrs Robinson was watching her son through the kitchen window.

**far away:** to live far away, to be situated far away from the sea. The Fletchers live far away in the north.

**the same:** to go to the same school, to have the same problem, to speak the same language, to do the same. Shall we meet at the same time on Sunday?

### Nota bene

Глагол **to arrive** — «прибывать» может употребляться с предлогами **in** и **at**. Если речь идёт о континенте, стране, крупном городе, значительной территории, используется предлог **in**:

to arrive **in** Europe

to arrive **in** England

to arrive **in** New York

to arrive **in** the Far East

В остальных случаях обычно употребляется предлог **at**:

to arrive **at** the airport

to arrive **at** the hotel

to arrive **at** the museum

to arrive **at** the theatre

to arrive **at** the circus

to arrive **at** the performance

HO: to arrive home, to arrive here, to arrive there

**7** Complete the sentences. Use *in* or *at* where necessary.

1) They arrived ... the hotel late at night.

2) Mike will arrive ... New York by plane.

3) I'm not sure when he will arrive ... the meeting.

4) I'm positive that Lily will arrive ... Boston next month.

5) We arrived ... the market in the afternoon.

6) When will you arrive ... home?

- 7) Let's meet at the circus. I'll arrive ... there at six.
- 8) Columbus sailed to India but he arrived ... Central America.
- 9) When Columbus arrived ... Spain after his voyage to America, he was famous.
- 10) When shall we arrive ... the airport?
- 11) They left England in September and arrived ... Italy in October.

**8** Match the words from column A with the word combinations from column B and complete the sentences.

**A.**

- 1) lived
- 2) remember
- 3) arrived
- 4) hunt
- 5) hopes
- 6) fought
- 7) ran

**B.**

- a) with his enemies
- b) through the forest
- c) at the same port
- d) for the best
- e) for small animals
- f) our old friends
- g) far away

- 1) The hunters ... in the middle of the forest in a small wooden house.
- 2) I think Andrew is an optimist; he always ... .
- 3) The big ocean-going ship ... as their small boat.
- 4) A small river ... . Its water was fairly clear.
- 5) Let's ... and send postcards to them.
- 6) Arnold was brave, but he never ... .
- 7) Foxes ... .

**DO IT ON YOUR OWN**

**9** Use the words from the box and complete the sentences. Write them down.

at, for (2), away, with, in, through

- 1) My friend lives far ..., that's why we don't often meet.
- 2) We all think the next year will be happy. We all hope ... it.
- 3) People often hunt animals ... their beautiful fur.
- 4) When I arrived ... London, I couldn't speak good English.
- 5) When they arrived ... the station, it was dark.
- 6) They walked ... the forest and came to a beautiful round lake.
- 7) If you fight ... your friends, what kind of friend are you?



- 10 Complete the sentences. Write them down.

*Example:* What ...: a new disk or a video?

What shall we buy: a new disk or a video?

- 1) Where ...: to the cinema or to the circus?
- 2) What ...: football or basketball?
- 3) When ...: at 3 or at 4 o'clock?
- 4) How often ...: 2 or 3 times a day?
- 5) What ...: fish or chicken?

- 11 Spell these words.

1) ['serɪməni]

4) [faɪ]

7) [hʌnt]

2) [θru:]

5) [rɪ'membə]

8) [stɪl]

3) [ə'reɪv]

6) [həʊp]

9) ['wɪgwæm]

## Step 4

### DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 Listen, (80), and match the pictures with the places where the animals live.



### Nota bene

В английском языке, в отличие от русского, в придаточных предложениях времени и условия, которые часто вводятся союзом **if** (если) и относительным местоимением **when** (когда), будущее время (future simple) не употребляется.

Вместо него используются формы настоящего времени (present simple). Сравните:

If you **go** to London, you'll **see** Trafalgar Square.

Если ты **поедешь** в Лондон, ты **увидишь** Трафальгарскую площадь.

If it **rains** tomorrow, the children **will not go** to the zoo.

Если завтра **будет идти** дождь, дети **не пойдут** в зоопарк.

John **will join** us when he **comes** to Moscow.

Джон **присоединится** к нам, когда **приедет** в Москву.

I **shall bring** Jane the book when she **is** at home.

Я **принесу** Джейн книгу, когда она **будет** дома.

Обратите внимание, что если придаточное стоит перед главным предложением, то оно отделяется от него запятой:

If you buy her a new mobile, she will be glad.

She will be glad if you buy her a new computer.

(Grammar Reference, p. 155.)

- 2** A. Say where Nick will go when his holidays begin.

*Example:* to Scotland

When Nick's holidays begin, he will go to Scotland.

- |                                  |                        |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) abroad                        | 4) to the USA          |
| 2) to his granny's country house | 5) to Northern Ireland |
| 3) to a sea resort               | 6) to Wales            |

- B. Say where Jill will go if she has free time.

*Example:* to the shops

If Jill has free time, she will go to the shops.

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) to the swimming pool | 4) to the picture gallery |
| 2) to the circus        | 5) to the theatre         |
| 3) to the skating rink  | 6) to her friend's party  |

- C. Say what Little Ron will do if it rains.

*Example:* stay at home

If it rains, Ron will stay at home.

- |                       |                                      |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) play with his toys | 4) watch television                  |
| 2) read a book        | 5) listen to his granny's fairy tale |
| 3) draw pictures      | 6) play computer games               |



3 What will the children do when their classes are over?



1.



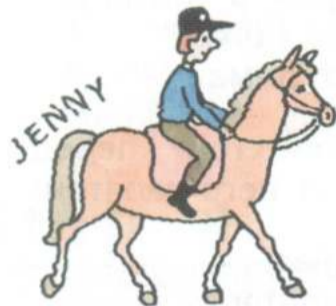
2.



3.



4.



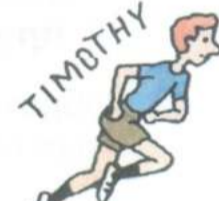
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6.



7.



8.

4 Match the parts of the sentences.

- 1) If you come to Moscow,
- 2) If she visits London,
- 3) If he arrives in  
St Petersburg early,
- 4) If I go to the shops,
- 5) When summer comes,
- 6) When it snows,
- 7) When Sunday comes,
- 8) When the sun appears  
in the sky,

- a) I'll buy some chocolates.
- b) it will be hot.
- c) I'll take him to the  
Summer Garden.
- d) we shall make a snowman.
- e) we won't go to school.
- f) we shall go to Red Square.
- g) our holidays will begin.
- h) she will see the Tower.

5 Listen, (81), and read the text. Give names to its two parts.

### Native Americans

1.

More than 20,000 Native Americans<sup>1</sup> came to the American continent from Asia. They travelled all the way through Siberia and Alaska. Before Europeans arrived in America, Native

<sup>1</sup> Native Americans [ˌneɪtɪv əˈmɛrɪkənz] — коренные жители Америки

Americans, or Indians, lived in tribes<sup>1</sup>. The tribes were very different: some grew their food, some ate the food they could find. There were also tribes of fishermen and hunters. They lived in wooden houses, or wigwams, and thought that there were spirits<sup>2</sup> around them — in trees, mountains, fire or water. Spirits could bring them success.



To make their spirits kind, Indians had ceremonies with dancing and music. Indian songs and poems helped them to remember their traditions and history. Most of Native Americans in those days could not write. Indians were fairly peaceful<sup>3</sup> and hoped to live happily on their land where they could hunt and fish freely.

## 2.

Europeans took most of their land. Indians fought to defend their homes, their way of life and their culture. In the 19th century the US government decided that Native Americans must live far away from their lands on reservations. Many Indians still live on reservations. Usually they are poorer than other Americans. At the same time they often try to keep their traditions and their language. There are regular festivals where Indians perform their dances and play their music.



<sup>1</sup> a tribe [traɪb] — племя  
<sup>2</sup> spirit ['spɪrɪt] — дух  
<sup>3</sup> peaceful ['piːsfl] — мирный



- 6** Read the text "Native Americans" again and complete the sentences.
- 1) Indians ... in America.
    - a) always lived
    - b) didn't always live
  - 2) Native Americans lived ... .
    - a) in big groups<sup>1</sup>
    - b) all together
  - 3) Indians made up ... to remember their traditions and history.
    - a) ballads and poems
    - b) songs and poems
  - 4) People from Europe often ... to live like good neighbours with Native Americans.
    - a) wanted
    - b) didn't want
  - 5) It is important for Native Americans ... .
    - a) to keep their style of life
    - b) to have their festivals

### DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 7** Write what you will do/won't do.
- 1) If it snows, I ... .
  - 2) If it rains, I ... .
  - 3) If it is cold, I ... .
  - 4) If it is hot, I ... .
  - 5) If it is foggy, I ... .
- 8** Write these sentences and use a comma<sup>2</sup> where it is necessary.
- 1) If he comes he will tell you everything.
  - 2) When Dick arrives home I'll ask him about it.
  - 3) John will go to the country if the weather is good.
  - 4) We shall go boating if it isn't windy.
  - 5) When your granny is at home, she will tell you your favourite fairy tale.
- 9** Give answers to these questions. Show that you are certain/not certain about these.
- 1) Are double-deckers in London red?
  - 2) Is Scotland in the north of Great Britain?
  - 3) Is the Baikal the deepest lake in Russia?
  - 4) Is the weather sunny in London all the time?

## Step 5

### DO IT TOGETHER

- 1** Listen to the text, (82). Say which of the four sentences is true.
- 1) There are four large lakes with fresh water in the north of the US.

<sup>1</sup> a group [gru:p] — группа

<sup>2</sup> a comma [ˈkɒmə] — запятая

- 2) To travel by land is faster than to travel by water.
- 3) Nobody lives on the island, people only come to stay *there*.
- 4) People come to the island to hunt wild animals.



2 Speak about Native Americans.

Before Europeans arrived:

- lived in tribes
- grew plants, hunted animals, fished in their waters
- lived in wooden houses or wigwams
- thought that different spirits could help them
- kept their traditions and culture
- made songs and poems
- were mostly peaceful people



After Europeans arrived:

- took their lands
- fought to defend their homes and way of life
- the government sent them to reservations
- still live on reservations
- poorer than other Americans
- try to keep their traditions, language and culture
- hold<sup>1</sup> festivals with dancing and music



3 Complete these sentences. Use *if* or *when*. Sometimes you can use both.

- 1) I'll phone you ... (come to St Petersburg).
- 2) You'll be tired ... (don't stop now).
- 3) I'll stay with the baby ... (go to the cinema).
- 4) We'll have dinner together ... (come home).

<sup>1</sup> to hold (held) — проводить



- 5) They'll go to the club ... (are not busy).
- 6) We can ski ... (snow).
- 7) You can watch television ... (have time).
- 8) She'll sing for you ... (ask her).
- 9) We shan't go to the skating rink ... (is nasty).
- 10) It will be warmer ... (the sun appears in the sky).

4 Work in pairs. Decide what to do.

*Example:* — Where shall we eat?  
Shall we go to a restaurant or have dinner at home?  
— Let's have dinner at home.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



### Nota bene

Кроме слова **when**, придаточные времени могут вводиться и другими словами, например **before**, **after**, **until/till** (до тех пор, пока) или **as soon as** (как только). Правило при этом остаётся неизменным: будущее время в таких придаточных предложениях не используется. Например:

I'll come **before** you go to the shops.

Я приду до того, как ты уйдёшь в магазин.

We'll meet **after** the classes are over.

Встретимся после того, как занятия закончатся.

They'll stay here **until** autumn begins.  
Они останутся здесь, пока не начнётся осень.

Обратите внимание на правописание двух синонимов **till** и **until**. Запомните, что **till** чаще используется в разговорной речи:

Just sit here till I come.

Обратите внимание, что если придаточное стоит перед главным предложением, запятая ставится после придаточного предложения:

**As soon as** he arrives, he will do it.  
Как только он прибудет, он это сделает.

5 Say the same differently. Use *before*, *after*, *as soon as*.

1) I'll go to university when I finish school. 2) When I come to Sochi, I'll stay at a hotel. 3) When I'm in London, I'll visit the Tower. 4) I'll make soup when I buy some vegetables. 5) When autumn comes, we'll go home. 6) When summer comes, we'll go to the resort. 7) When it snows, they'll go skiing. 8) He will help us when he arrives.

6 Listen, (83), and read.

**A.**

**belong** [bɪ'lɒŋ] — принадлежать

**grassland** ['grɑ:slənd] — земля, поросшая травой, луг

**nearly** ['niəli] — почти

**rocky** ['rɒki] — скалистый

**shore** [ʃɔ:] — берег

**skyscraper** ['skaɪ,skreɪpə] — небоскрёб

**so** [səʊ] — таким образом, так, поэтому

**space** [speɪs] — 1) пространство; 2) космос, космическое пространство

**B.**

**belong:** to belong to somebody, to belong to the same family. Who does this book belong to? He belonged to the school sports club. The world belongs to you.

**grassland:** wide grassland, beautiful grassland. You can see all kinds of wild plants growing on the grassland.

**nearly:** nearly everywhere, nearly everybody, nearly three hundred. In the morning I nearly missed my bus. The cold killed nearly all the flowers in the garden.



**rocky:** rocky mountains, rocky land. It was not easy to grow plants on that rocky land.

**shore:** a rocky shore, a sandy shore, a stony shore, the east shore, on the far shore of the lake. She sells sea shells on the seashore.

**skyscraper:** a tall skyscraper, a modern skyscraper. Would you like to live in a skyscraper? What cities are famous for skyscrapers?

**so:** I was tired, so I went to bed early. She wrote a great book and so became famous. I'm busy, so can you come back tomorrow?

**space:** a lot of space, a spaceman, a spacewoman, a spaceship. There was some space in the cupboard for all the new toys. How much do you know about the space travel?

**7** Match the words and use the word combinations in the sentences.

- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| 1) tall    | a) shore       |
| 2) wide    | b) everybody   |
| 3) far     | c) travels     |
| 4) belongs | d) skyscrapers |
| 5) nearly  | e) mountains   |
| 6) rocky   | f) grassland   |
| 7) space   | g) to us       |

- 1) High ... extend from north to south across the country.
- 2) Modern cities are cities of ... .
- 3) They built a small house on the ... of the beautiful lake.
- 4) ... knows that New York is not the capital of the USA.
- 5) This beautiful planet ... , we must look after it.
- 6) From the window I could see ... bright green in the sunshine.
- 7) People dreamed about ... long, long ago.

### DO IT ON YOUR OWN

**8** What are the odd words out? Write them down.

- 1) forest, hill, grassland, weather, mountain
- 2) rocky, sandy, grassy, stony, nearly
- 3) house, bridge, building, skyscraper, wigwam
- 4) shore, belong, fight, defend, remember

**9** Spell these words.

- |                    |             |                  |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1) [ʃɔ:]           | 4) [səʊ]    | 7) ['grɑ:s,lænd] |
| 2) ['skaɪ,skreɪpə] | 5) ['rɒki]  | 8) [speɪs]       |
| 3) ['ni:əli]       | 6) [br'lɒŋ] |                  |


- 10 Give the second form of the verbs.

*Example:* stand — stood

- 1) lie; 2) find; 3) sail; 4) discover; 5) fight; 6) bring; 7) mean;  
8) hunt

## Step 6

### DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 Listen,  (84), and complete the text.

#### New York

New York is one of the largest cities of the USA and of the world as well. It is an important centre of culture and art. Some people say it is the cultural capital of the world. Everybody knows New York's street Broadway which is famous for its theatres.

New York is situated in the northeast of the country. Much of the city is on the (1) ... islands: Manhattan, Staten Island and Long Island. When people think about New York, they usually think of Manhattan. This island is more than (2) ... kilometres long and more than (3) ... and a half kilometres wide.

New York is a city of tall buildings. It has (4) ... kilometres of streets and more than (5) ... people live there. They speak as many as (6) ... languages.

More than (7) ... visitors arrive in New York every year. Lots of them say it is the most wonderful city in the world, the city that never sleeps.



- 2 Answer the questions on page 30. Use these phrases:

I'm sure of (about) it.	I'm not sure of (about) it.
I'm certain of (about) it.	I'm not certain of (about) it.
I'm positive about it.	I don't think so.
I think so.	

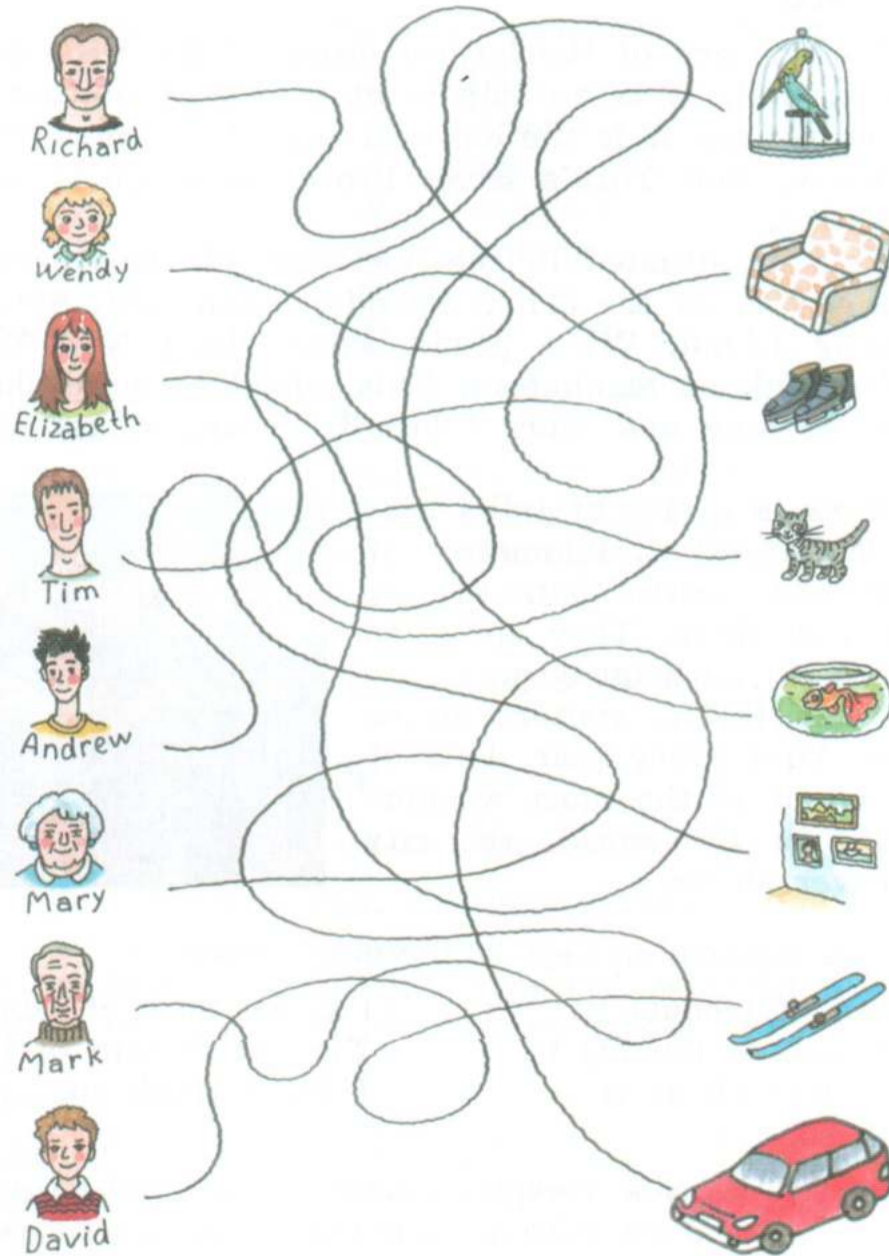
*Example:* — Is New York the capital of the USA?  
— I don't think so. But I'm not certain (sure) of it.



1) How did people travel before trains appeared? 2) On what continent is the highest mountain situated? 3) Which is the smallest continent? 4) What is the largest country? 5) Can you get from Europe to America by train? 6) Who was the first man to get to Antarctica? 7) Why did Columbus sail west but not east? 8) Why did Columbus give Native Americans the name of Indians? 9) Where is the coldest place in the world? 10) Do all birds fly? 11) Is South America larger than North America? 12) Are crocodiles and alligators the same animals?

3 Say what things belong to them.

*Example:* The goldfish belongs to Richard.



## Nota bene

Обратите внимание на то, что английские существительные **bank** и **shore** используются в языке по-разному. Слово **bank** обычно употребляют, если речь идёт о берегу реки, а вот слово **shore** нужно нам тогда, когда мы говорим о берегу озера, моря или океана. Сравните: a river bank but a sea shore.

4 Complete the sentences with *bank* or *shore*.

1) We stopped on a rocky ... of the ocean to take some pictures. 2) The house stood on the high ... of the river. 3) They liked to spend their free time on the ... of the Volga. 4) I saw somebody on the far ... of the lake. 5) We found a nice place on the sandy ... of the river and began fishing. 6) In this photo you can see me and my cousin on the ... of Lake Baikal.

5 A. Listen, (85), and read.

Mexico ['meksɪkəʊ]

Hawaii [hə'waɪ:]

Alaska [ə'læskə]

Texas ['teksəs]

Rhode [rəʊd] Island

District of Columbia

[kə'lʌmbiə]

the Pacific

the Rocky Mountains

the Mississippi

the Potomac [pə'təʊmæk] River

Washington [ˈwɒʃɪŋtən], D.C.

New York State

B. Listen, (86), and read. Find on the map all the places, whose names are in the text.





### *The Country Across the Ocean*

The USA is a large country in North America. Its neighbour in the north is Canada and in the south its neighbour is Mexico. The country extends from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean to the islands of Hawaii in the Pacific, and from cold, snowy Alaska to sunny Florida in the southeast. The US has nearly every kind of weather. Also, it has many kinds of land — wide grasslands, rocky mountains, powerful rivers, lakes of different sizes, sandy beaches, great forests and lands of ice and snow. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains and the longest river is the Mississippi. More than 300 million people live in the US but the country is very big, so there is still a lot of open space.

There are 50 states that make up the USA. Some are small and some are big. The smallest is Rhode Island and the biggest is Alaska. The capital city is Washington, D.C. It lies on the banks of the Potomac River. The letters D.C. mean District of Columbia. Its territory doesn't belong to any state. The US government and its Congress<sup>1</sup> are situated there.

Every state has its capital. The largest city in the country is New York City famous for its skyscrapers.

**6** Remember the text above. Say which sentences are true.

- 1) The USA, Canada and Mexico are in North America.
- 2) The islands of Hawaii are in the Atlantic Ocean.
- 3) Alaska is one of the coldest states in the US.
- 4) Florida is in the southwest of the USA.
- 5) The highest mountains in the USA are the Rocky Mountains.
- 6) The Mississippi is the longest river in the USA.
- 7) There are 50 small states in the USA.
- 8) The biggest state is Texas.
- 9) Washington, D.C. is the capital of Texas.
- 10) Washington, D.C. lies on the Potomac River.

**7** Here are some answers. What are the questions?

- 1) In North America.
- 2) They are Canada and Mexico.

<sup>1</sup> **The Congress** ['kɒŋɡres] — Конгресс США, законодательный орган страны

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- 1) In North America.
- 2) They are Canada and Mexico.

<sup>1</sup> **The Congress** ['kɒŋɡres] — Конгресс США, законодательный орган страны



- 3) From the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific.
- 4) No, the weather in different places is different.
- 5) You can find there many kinds of land, for example, there are rocky mountains, great forests and wide grasslands.
- 6) The Rocky Mountains.
- 7) The Mississippi River.
- 8) More than 300 million people.
- 9) Fifty states.
- 10) It's Washington, D.C.
- 11) They mean District of Columbia.
- 12) New York City.

### DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8** Write what you or your family will do.

*Example:* If it snows, my little brother will make a snowman.

- 1) If it rains, ... .
- 2) If it's cold, ... .
- 3) If it's warm tomorrow, ... .
- 4) If it's not windy tomorrow, ... .

- 9** Complete the word combinations. Use *bank* or *shore*. Write them down.

- 1) on the ... of the river
- 2) on the ... of the sea
- 3) on the ... of the ocean
- 4) on the ... of the lake

- 10** Make up sentences and write them down.

*Example:* The Mississippi is a river.

- |                      |    |                |
|----------------------|----|----------------|
| 1) The Mississippi   | is | a) a state     |
| 2) Texas             |    | b) an ocean    |
| 3) Washington, D. C. |    | c) islands     |
| 4) The Pacific       |    | d) a river     |
| 5) Hawaii            |    | e) a country   |
| 6) Mexico            |    | f) the capital |

## Step 7

### DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 Listen,  (87), and say which activity is not in the text.

In New York you can

- go to the theatre
- listen to music
- watch a ballet
- watch a circus show
- watch a film
- enjoy jazz or rock

- 2 Say two things about each of these places.

*Example:* Mexico

Mexico is a country in North America. Mexico is a neighbour of the US in the south.

Canada

Alaska

Hawaii

Texas

Washington, D.C.

New York

Florida

Rhode Island

the Pacific Ocean

the Atlantic Ocean

the Mississippi

the Great Lakes

the Potomac [pə'təʊmæk] River

the Rocky Mountains

- 3 Speak about the USA.

#### 1. The USA geography

- in North America
- its neighbours
- extends from ... to ...
- many kinds of land
- nearly every kind of weather
- the longest river
- the highest mountains
- a lot of open space

#### 2. The country and its capital

- 50 states
- some are big and some are small
- the capital city
- on the banks of the Potomac River
- doesn't belong to any state
- the US government and Congress
- the largest city
- more than 300 million people



## Nota bene

От имён существительных, обозначающих название континента, страны, района, при помощи суффикса **-an** образуются прилагательные, которые дают характеристику жителям этих мест или предметам, которые типичны для них:

Asia — Asian — азиатский

Europe — European — европейский

В свою очередь, от подобных прилагательных по конверсии легко получить имя существительное со значением «человек, проживающий в данной местности»:

American — an American — американец/американка

Italian — an Italian — итальянец/итальянка

Russian — a Russian — русский/русская

Canadian — a Canadian — канадец/канадка

Australian — an Australian — австралиец/австралийка

Indian — an Indian — 1) индеец/индианка (жители Индии);  
2) индеец/индианка (коренные жители Америки)

35

Step 7

4 A. Listen, (88), and read the place names.

Manhattan [mæn'hætŋ]

Fifth Avenue

The Metropolitan [ˌmetrə'pɒlɪtən] Museum

Chinatown<sup>1</sup> ['tʃaɪnətaʊn]

Little Italy

Central Park

The Statue of Liberty [ˌstætʃu: əv 'lɪbətɪ]

Liberty Island

B. Read the text and complete the sentences after it.

### Visiting New York

There are a lot of things to see and to do in New York. It is easy for the visitor to get to any place in the city. Manhattan, a very



Manhattan

<sup>1</sup> **Chinatown** — район, где живут выходцы из Китая. Подобные районы есть во многих городах США.

important business part of the city is an island. In Manhattan avenues ['ævənju:z] go north and south, and most streets go east and west. They have numbers or names. Both avenues and streets are usually straight.

Fifth Avenue is popular with New Yorkers and tourists. It is famous for its shops where you can buy everything you want. The Metropolitan Museum is situated on Fifth Avenue as well. The museum has a wonderful collection of paintings and is the biggest museum in New York.

Chinatown and Little Italy are also very interesting places to visit in Manhattan. They are famous for their restaurants with tasty food. You can eat in New York every day during fifty years and never visit the same café or restaurant two times! Here you can find food from nearly every country of the world.

Central Park is situated in Manhattan too. It is a very pleasant place, a green island in the middle of a busy city. There are some lakes and ponds, two skating rinks and a Zoo there.

New York is a city of skyscrapers. Some of them are not very beautiful, but some are wonderful and very modern. From some skyscrapers you can look at the city and enjoy its beauty.

Everybody knows the Statue of Liberty, the famous symbol of the USA. It stands on Liberty Island not far from New York. The statue was a present from French people to Americans. A lot of people come in boats to look at the tall statue and at New York City which you can see so well from it.



Metropolitan Museum



Chinatown



Central Park



the Statue of Liberty





- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 3) David will make a snowman if it ... .                    | c) to be fine                |
| 4) Mary will have a voyage if she ... .                     | d) to sail to America        |
| 5) They'll learn a lot about Native Americans if they ... . | e) to read a book about them |

### Nota bene

1. Как вы знаете, о будущих событиях можно сообщать, используя не только время **future simple**, но и оборот **to be going to** — собираться сделать что-либо:

I'm **going to** buy a new computer tomorrow.

We're **not going to** go to the country next Saturday.

**Are you going to** fly to the USA?

2. О запланированных действиях в будущем можно также сообщить, используя знакомое вам грамматическое время **present progressive**:

We **are leaving** for New York next Sunday.

I'm **not meeting** my family at the airport in the evening.

**Are they playing** football on Friday?

6 Complete the dialogues. Use the verbs in present progressive.

- 1) — What you (do) tomorrow?  
— We (play) tennis with my cousin.
- 2) — Tom (play) football tomorrow?  
— No, he isn't. He is ill.
- 3) — What you (do) tomorrow evening?  
— I (meet) my granny at the railway station.
- 4) — When John (come)?  
— He (come) next Thursday, I think.
- 5) — Who (buy) fruit for the party?  
— Jerry is, and he (bring) it to school too.

### Nota bene

Помимо союза **so**, который соединяет два предложения (It was late, so I decided to go home), в английском языке существует наречие **so**, которое часто используется для усиления прилагательного или другого наречия:

I'm **so** happy! — Я так счастлив!

We got up **so** early on Monday. — Мы встали так рано в понедельник.



7 Make these sentences more emotional<sup>1</sup>. Use *so*.

- 1) The birthday party was much fun.
- 2) My friend can play football well.
- 3) The story was long and boring.
- 4) The club is far from the city centre.
- 5) The child's answer was clever.
- 6) The day is warm and sunny.
- 7) You spoke to the visitor nicely.
- 8) Last August was rainy.
- 9) Our room will be cosy.
- 10) They will be tired when they come back.

### DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Use the right verb forms to complete the sentences.

- 1) If the weather (be) fine, I (go) to the beach.
- 2) We (do) it when John (come).
- 3) When Mary (ring) me up, I (talk) to her.
- 4) If it (rain), we (stay) at home.
- 5) If it (rain, not), we (go) for a walk.

9 Write what they are going to do.

*Example:* Mike is going to ski. (1)



1.



2) Dick



3) Melissa



4) Jack and Bob



5) Dan



6) Alice

10 Write true sentences about your plans for tomorrow.

*Example:* play tennis — I am playing tennis tomorrow.  
(I'm not playing tennis tomorrow.)

- |                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) stay at home   | 3) leave for America        |
| 2) meet my friend | 4) write a letter to granny |

11 Write a letter to your friend and tell him/her what you would like to see in New York.

<sup>1</sup> **emotional** [ɪ'məʊʃənl] — ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ

## Step 8

### Round-up

#### DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 Listen, (89), and choose the map that shows how Boris's family travelled to New York.



- 2 Listen, (90), and read the dialogues.

1) A: What are you doing on **Saturday**?

Sunday,  
Monday, *etc.*

B: Nothing special. Why?

A: Would you like to **watch a film**?  
I have a good new video.

play football,  
play computer  
games,  
go fishing

B: Thanks a lot. I'd love to.

2) A: Are you doing anything special  
on **Sunday**?

Friday,  
Saturday, *etc.*

B: Why are you asking?

A: I'm going to the **skating rink**.  
Would you like to come  
with me?

cinema, zoo,  
circus, museum,  
theatre, shops,  
picture gallery

B: I'm so sorry but I can't.

I'm visiting my grandparents.

B. Make up your own dialogues. Use the words from the right column.



3

A. Answer the questions about New York City.

- 1) Manhattan is an island, isn't it?
- 2) In New York most streets go east and west, and what about the avenues?
- 3) Which avenue is famous for its shops?
- 4) What can visitors see in the Metropolitan Museum?
- 5) Is it the largest museum in New York?
- 6) Why is it fun to eat in Chinatown or Little Italy?
- 7) Why do you think New Yorkers like their Central Park so much?
- 8) From what places is it best to see Manhattan?
- 9) What is one of the US symbols?
- 10) What do you know about its history?



B. Look at the picture and say what you can about New York.

4

Alice wants to help her granny. What questions does the girl ask her grandmother?

*Example:* Shall I read the newspaper for you?

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| to read the newspaper | to clean the floors |
| to take a taxi        | to phone the doctor |
| to buy some food      | to take the dog out |
| to make lunch         | to play the piano   |

5

A. Say what Jeff will/won't do next month.



B. Say what Jeff is going/is not going to do tomorrow.

+

-

- |                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) to get up at seven          | 6) to hunt               |
| 2) to have breakfast at 7.30   | 7) to visit Manhattan    |
| 3) to arrive at school at nine | 8) to take a picture of  |
| 4) to be at school till four   | the New York skyscrapers |
| 5) to stay at home             | 9) to wash his car       |

6 Use the right verb forms to complete the text.

Columbus (1 sail) west across the Atlantic, as he (2 hope) to get to India. This was how he (3 discover) a new land. When he and his men (4 arrive), they (5 meet) Native Americans and (6 give) them the name of Indians. The Indian tribes (7 hunt) animals, (8 grow) plants and (9 be) fairly peaceful. They (10 think) the land where they lived (11 belong) to them. So later they (12 fight) for it with the Europeans.

7 Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box where necessary.

- 1) We belong ... this land.
- 2) Let's hope ... the best.
- 3) Where do they hunt ... rabbits?
- 4) Columbus discovered ... Central America in 1492.
- 5) They arrived ... Washington, D. C. late at night.
- 6) Are you sure ... the time of our meeting?
- 7) Mr Johnson sailed ... America in late spring.
- 8) He was ... a voyage for two weeks.
- 9) The children arrived ... the zoo in the afternoon.
- 10) When does the festival ... Indian music begin?

at
for
in
of
on
to

### DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Write:

- 1) when Jeff is having a party on Saturday;



p.m.

- 2) when he is meeting his friends at the railway station;



p.m.

- 3) when he is leaving for St Petersburg;



p.m.

- 4) when he is arriving in St Petersburg on Sunday.



a.m.



9

Use the right verb forms to complete the sentences. Write the sentences down.

1) If the weather (be) fine, I (go) to the park. 2) We (have) dinner as soon as father (arrive). 3) They (leave) home after it (stop) raining. 4) Robert (begin) learning English when he (become) a pupil. 5) I (do) my room before my parents (come) back from work. 6) The children (stay) at home if they (not finish) their homework. 7) I (talk) to him after he (wash) the car. 8) They (play) tennis until they (get) tired.

10

Get ready to write Dictation 4.

### Dictation 4

1. A great discovery, an interesting ceremony, a dangerous voyage, an open space, a green planet, brave sailors, a popular festival, a round column, to walk through the forest, to remember nearly everything.

2. The Rocky Mountains, the Statue of Liberty, the Mississippi, the Hawaii, Manhattan, New York City, Washington, D.C., Texas, Alaska, Fifth Avenue.

### word box

arrive, avenue, belong, ceremony, discover, discovery, festival, gold, grassland, hope, hunt, land, liberty, nearly, planet, remember, rocky, round, sail, sailor, shore, skyscraper, so, space, state, still, through, till, tribe, until, voyage, visitor, wigwam

far away, as soon as, the same

fight — fought

countryman, Englishman, Frenchman, gentleman, milkman, policeman, seaman, snowman

African, American, Asian, Australian, European, Italian

Manhattan

Fifth Avenue

Chinatown

Little Italy

Broadway

Central Park

Liberty Island

the Metropolitan Museum

the Statue of Liberty

the Great Lakes

the Rocky Mountains

the Mississippi

the Potomac River

Rhode Island



Mexico  
Hawaii  
Alaska  
Texas

New York State  
New York City  
Washington, D. C.  
District of Columbia

## Step 9

### Test Yourself

#### I. LISTENING

- 1 Listen to the text "From the History of New York", (91), and match the parts of the sentences.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1) In 1609<br/>2) Seven years later, in 1626<br/>3) In 1647<br/>4) In 1664<br/>5) At the end of the 18th century<br/>6) At the beginning of the 21st century</p> | <p>a) about 8 m people live in New York.<br/>b) about 500 people lived in New Amsterdam.<br/>c) about 33000 people lived in New York.<br/>d) the first ship from Europe came to Manhattan.<br/>e) Europeans bought the island from the Indians.<br/>f) the British gave the city the name of New York.</p> |
|---|--|



Maximum result	6
Your result	?

#### II. READING

- SFA 2 Read the text and the sentences after it. What is true, false or not stated in the text?

The United States is a young country. It is more than two hundred years old. Americans like new ideas. They built the first skyscrapers and they put the first man on the Moon. They like to be modern: to live in modern cities, in new houses, to have new cars.



At the same time, Americans love old things. They like to visit historic houses and museums, they rebuild old places and remember the early days of their country. They are interested in old traditions, but they are good at making new traditions too. The people of the United States come from many different places in the world. In one city you can find people whose parents or great-grandparents came from Africa, Asia, South America, and every European country. These different people brought to their new land their traditions and their lifestyle.



Americans have a lot of festivals of the Old World, but there are new American festivals and traditions as well. For example, Thanksgiving<sup>1</sup> is an American holiday.

The tradition goes back to the year 1621 when they decided to have a thanksgiving dinner for all the people. They wanted to thank God<sup>2</sup> for many things.

It was a difficult year, but the people still had food to eat. They also wanted to thank the American Indians who helped them.

Today Americans have Thanksgiving dinner on the fourth Thursday of November. They usually eat turkey and sweet potatoes. Thanksgiving is the day when families get together.

- 1) The USA is not an old country.
- 2) Americans like new things and hate everything old.
- 3) Black Americans come from the African continent.
- 4) The tradition of thanksgiving comes from Europe.
- 5) The first thanksgiving dinner took three days.
- 6) Thanksgiving is the most popular holiday in the USA.
- 7) On Thanksgiving Day parents, grandparents, children and grandchildren meet.



Maximum result	7
Your result	?


<sup>1</sup> **Thanksgiving** ['θæŋks,ɡɪvɪŋ] — День Благодарения (праздник в США)

<sup>2</sup> **God** [ɡɒd] — Бог

## III. USE OF ENGLISH (Grammar/Vocabulary)


**3** What will you say if you want to help?

- 1) Your grandad is cold because the window is open and it is raining outside.  
You say: ...
- 2) Your teacher is coming up to your classroom. She has a lot of things in her hands. The door is closed.  
You say: ...
- 3) Your little sister is trying to draw a tower but can't do it.  
You say: ...
- 4) Your mother is tired and there are a lot of dirty cups in the kitchen.  
You say: ...
- 5) Your friend can't understand an English text. Your English is fairly good.  
You say: ...


 Maximum result	5
Your result	?

**4** Complete the sentences. Use the right verb forms.

- 1) If John (bring) the book, I (read) about American Indians to you.
- 2) If she (not, know) anything about the Statue of Liberty, we (tell) her about it.
- 3) When James (arrive) in New York, he (show) me the streets and avenues of the city.
- 4) I hope we (visit) Little Italy when we (come) to Manhattan.
- 5) We (go) to Broadway as soon as we (arrive) in New York.

 Maximum result	10
Your result	?

**5** Write 5 sentences about what you are doing/not doing next Sunday. (5 sentences)

 Maximum result	5
Your result	?



#### IV. SPEAKING

6 Speak about these:

##### 1. Columbus and his discovery

- to be born in Italy
- to live in Spain
- to be a sailor
- to make sea voyages
- to be interested in India
- to sail east and bring back a lot of gold
- to know that the planet is round
- to sail west
- to arrive in Central America
- to discover the new continent

##### 2. Native Americans

- to come to America from Asia
- to live in different tribes
- to live in wigwams, or wooden houses
- to have interesting festivals with music and dancing
- to hunt animals, to fish
- to fight with Europeans
- to defend their land
- to live on reservations
- to keep their traditions
- to remember their language, songs and tales

##### 3. New York – the largest city of the USA

- to be an important centre of culture
- to be situated in the northeast of the country
- to lie on some islands
- not to be the capital of New York State
- to be famous for its skyscrapers, streets and avenues
- Manhattan, the central part of New York
- the Metropolitan Museum
- Chinatown and Little Italy
- Central Park in Manhattan
- the Statue of Liberty



**4. The country and its capital**

- to be the largest country in North America
- to have Mexico and Canada as neighbour countries in the south and in the north
- to have different weather in different parts of the country (Florida, Alaska)
- to have 50 states
- the largest state of the country
- the smallest state of the country
- the highest mountains and the longest rivers
- the capital city Washington, D.C.
- to lie on the banks of the Potomac River
- the US government and the Congress

✓	Maximum result	10
	Your result	?

**7** Answer these questions about the USA.

- 1) When did Columbus discover America?
- 2) Who lived in America before Europeans arrived?
- 3) Where is the USA situated?
- 4) What is the capital of the country?
- 5) How many states are there in the USA?
- 6) What is the weather like in the country?
- 7) What is the biggest city in the country?
- 8) What is the largest state?
- 9) Why are there so many bridges in New York?
- 10) What is a popular symbol of the country?

✓	Maximum result	10
	Your result	?

**V. WRITING****8** Write Dictation 4, (92).

✓	Maximum result	20
	Your result	?

✓	Total result	73
	Your result	?



## Step 10

### Enjoy Yourself

#### DO IT TOGETHER

1 Read the text about Chicago [ʃɪ'kɑ:gəʊ] and match its parts (a, b, c) with the questions (1—4). There is one question you don't need to use.

1) What makes Chicago interesting for tourists?

2) Why is Chicago an important city of the country?

3) Where is Chicago?

4) What is the second name of the place?



a) Chicago is one of the most important cities of the USA. It is situated in the north of the country, on the shore of Lake Michigan ['mɪʃɪɡən] (one of the Great Lakes) and on the banks of the river Chicago. There are fifty-two bridges across the river, more than in any city of the world.

b) There are no hills or mountains around Chicago. That is why<sup>1</sup> winds blow a lot here. Sometimes the winds are fairly strong. People gave Chicago the name of Windy City.

c) A lot of visitors arrive in Chicago every year. They can do the city on a bus or in a boat. There are many skyscrapers in Chicago. One of them is 443 metres high. It is one of the tallest buildings in the world. Chicago is famous for its museums and universities. It is very popular with tourists.

2 Learn to read this tongue twister as fast as you can.

Parrot Peter  
picked a peck  
of pickled pepper.

взял щепотку  
маринованного  
перца



<sup>1</sup> That is why — Вот почему

- 3 Read the limerick and choose the right words to complete it.

There was a young lady of Niger [<sup>1</sup>'naɪdʒə]  
 Who smiled when she rode on a tiger.  
 They returned from the **ride**  
 With the lady **inside** [ɪn'saɪd]  
 And the smile on the **space** of the tiger.  
 face  
 case

прогулка (верхом)  
 внутри

чемодан



- 4 Read the text and say what was the fairy godmother's idea.

### The English Roses

#### Part 4

"**Ahem**," said the fairy godmother. "I heard your words, and they make me very unhappy."

"What do you mean?" asked Charlotte.

"What I mean is that if you are so jealous of Binah, try to change places with her."

"Oh, how can we be somebody else?" asked Grace.

"When I **sprinkle my magic dust** on you, you can be whoever you'd like to be. But first, let's fly to Binah's house with me and spend some time with her."

The girls all **nodded**, and Nicole said, "But... but... she'll see us through the window."

"With the help of my magic dust you can go where you want to go, and nobody will see you."

So the fairy godmother sprinkled the girls with fairy dust and they flew to Binah's house.

*(to be continued)*

Хм

ПОСЫПЛЮ  
 ВОЛШЕБНЫМ  
 ПОРОШКОМ

КИВНУЛИ

<sup>1</sup> Niger [<sup>1</sup>'naɪdʒə] — страна в Западной Африке, *зд.* ['naɪgə]



5 Listen, (93), and sing along.

### This Land Is Your Land

*Chorus:* This land is your land, this land is my land  
From California to the New York Island,  
From the redwood forest<sup>1</sup>, to the  
Gulf Stream<sup>2</sup> waters  
This land **was made** for you and  
me.

As I was walking down the **ribbon**  
of a highway  
I saw above me that **endless skyway**  
I saw below me that **golden valley**  
And I said: This land was made  
for you and me.

*Chorus:*

6 Listen, (94), and read the poem.

### I Meant to Do My Work Today

by Richard Le Gallienne

I meant to do my work today —  
But a brown bird sang in the apple tree,  
And a **butterfly flitted** across the field,  
And all the **leaves** [li:vz] **were calling** me.  
And the wind **went sighing** ['saɪŋ] over  
the land  
**Tossing** the grasses **to-and-fro** [tu:ən'frəʊ],  
And a rainbow held out its shining hand —  
So what could I do but **laugh** [lɑ:f] and go?

бабочка порхала  
листья звали  
вдыхал  
раскачивая взад  
и вперед  
рассмеяться

<sup>1</sup> **redwood forest** — лес из деревьев секвойи, знаменитых реликтовых деревьев, достигающих более ста метров в высоту и обладающих ценной древесиной. Лес находится в Калифорнии.

<sup>2</sup> **Gulf Stream** — течение, берущее начало в Мексиканском заливе у берегов Америки. Течение пересекает Атлантический океан и достигает берегов Европы.

- 7 Read to get more information.

### ? Do you know that...

... once American colonies belonged to England;  
 ... the first president of the USA was George Washington, a brave general and a clever man. The capital of the country has his name;  
 ... Alaska is the largest state in the US. In 1867 the US bought Alaska from Russia;  
 ... in 1969 two Americans became the first men on the Moon.

### DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8 Do Project Work 4. Complete a new page of your English Album.

These are the names of five American states.

California [ˌkælɪˈfɔːniə]	Калифорния
Florida [ˈflɒrɪdə]	Флорида
Montana [mɒnˈtænə]	Монтана
New York [ˌnjuː ˈjɔːk]	Нью-Йорк
Texas [ˈteksəs]	Техас

Find out:

- 1) where they are situated;
- 2) what their capitals are;
- 3) what they are famous for.

Illustrate your story with pictures. Ask your family or friends to help if necessary.



Favourite Pastimes<sup>1</sup>

## Step 1

## DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 A. Listen, (95), and say a) where these cities in the USA are situated and b) what the weather is like in these places.

- 1) San Francisco is in the ... of the USA.
- 2) New Orleans [ˌnju: 'ɔ:liənz] is in the ... of the USA.
- 3) Seattle [si'ætl] is in the ... of the USA.

B. Which of the three cities would you like to choose for a visit? Why?

- 2 Work in pairs. Ask each other what the weather will be like in these places. Answer the questions.

*Example:* — What will the weather be like in Blackpool?  
— It will be sunny and dry in Blackpool.

- 1) Blackpool
- 2) Brighton
- 3) St Petersburg
- 4) Moscow
- 5) San Francisco
- 6) Seattle
- 7) Ottawa
- 8) Oslo



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.

<sup>1</sup> pastime [ˈpɑ:stam] — времяпрепровождение, занятие

- 3 Say what you will do tomorrow if you are not busy.

*Example:* If I'm not busy tomorrow, I'll go skiing.

- go skiing
- go boating
- go skating
- go to the museum
- go to the shops
- go to the gym or swimming pool
- talk to my friends on the phone
- cook something nice
- listen to my favourite music
- play computer games
- read a book
- read a magazine
- play with my pet
- watch a new film
- play with my friends outside
- draw or paint a picture
- ...

- 4 Listen, (96), and read. What do these words mean?

**temperature** ['tempɾətʃə]: What's the temperature today? What is the usual winter temperature in the place where you live?

**downhill**: to ski downhill, downhill skiing. I like downhill skiing more than cross-country skiing<sup>1</sup>.

**snowball**: to throw snowballs. We like to throw snowballs in winter.

- 5 Listen, (97), and read.

**A.**

**degree** [di'gri:] — градус

**forget** [fə'get] — забывать

**frost** [frɒst] — мороз

**ground** [graʊnd] — земля

**heavily** ['hevili] — сильно

**heavy** ['hevi] — тяжёлый

**snowflake** ['snəʊfleik] — снежинка

**win** [wɪn] — выигрывать

**above zero** ['ziərəʊ] — выше нуля

**below zero** [bi'ləʊ] — ниже нуля

<sup>1</sup> **cross-country** [ˌkrɒsˈkʌntri] **skiing** — катание на лыжах по равнинной местности (*норвежский стиль*)



**B.**

**degree:** ten degrees hotter, five degrees colder, at the temperature of five degrees. They say the temperature will be ten degrees colder on Sunday. The temperature fell to seventeen degrees.

**forget (forgot):** to forget everything, to forget nothing. My cousin never forgets anything. We forgot to send them an e-mail.

**frost:** three degrees of frost, seven degrees of frost. It was not very cold outside. It was four degrees of frost. **Frost — frosty:** frosty air, frosty weather. My family like frosty weather.

**ground:** on the ground, to fall to the ground. I fell to the ground. The people were sitting on the ground. Prepare the ground for the flowers. The ground was too dry for growing vegetables.

**heavily:** to rain heavily, to snow heavily. It snowed heavily yesterday. It was raining heavily when we left the house and went to school.

**heavy:** a heavy stone, a heavy box. Your bag is heavy, but mine is heavier. The weather was not pleasant with heavy rain and strong wind. The rain became heavier. Last winter we had no heavy snow.

**snowflake:** beautiful snowflakes, white snowflakes. The beautiful snowflakes were slowly falling from the sky to the ground.

**win (won):** to win a match, to win a game. I hope we'll win this game. We won the match yesterday. Who do you think will win the next match?

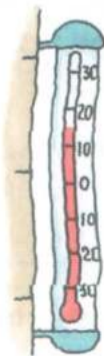
**above/below zero:** The weather is changing so fast these days. It was ten degrees above zero yesterday, it is ten degrees below zero today.

6

What is the temperature?

*Example:*  $+15^{\circ}$  — It's fifteen degrees above zero.

$-15^{\circ}$  — It's fifteen degrees below zero.



$+28^{\circ}$

$+13^{\circ}$

$+10^{\circ}$

$+5^{\circ}$

$0^{\circ}$  — It's zero degrees.

$-3^{\circ}$

$-16^{\circ}$

$-21^{\circ}$

$-30^{\circ}$





Температуру измеряют, используя разные шкалы. В большинстве европейских стран, России и Великобритании температуру измеряют по шкале Цельсия — **Celsius** ['selsiəs], или **Centigrade** ['sentigreɪd] (на письме C). Согласно этой шкале вода замерзает при 0°, а закипает при 100°.

В США используют шкалу Фаренгейта — **Fahrenheit** ['færənhaɪt] (на письме F). По шкале Фаренгейта вода замерзает при 32° и закипает при 212°. Нормальная температура тела по Фаренгейту приблизительно 98 °F.

7 A. What is the weather like in these places now?



Oslo — -5°	Paris — +5°
Helsinki — -12°	Venice — +10°
Moscow — -10°	Madrid — +15°
Berlin — +3°	Rome — +12°
Kiev — +7°	

It is snowing heavily ...  
It is raining heavily ...  
The sun is shining brightly ...  
The temperature is ... degrees  
above (below) zero.

B. What will the weather be like in these places tomorrow?



Oslo — -7°	Paris — -3°
Helsinki — +2°	Venice — +10°
Moscow — 0°	Madrid — +7°
Berlin — -5°	Rome — +12°
Kiev — -6°	

It will snow heavily ...  
It will rain heavily ...  
The sun will shine brightly ...  
The temperature will be ...  
degrees above (below) zero.

C. Work in pairs. You live in different places. Ask and answer questions about the weather today, yesterday and tomorrow.



## DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Match the words and word combinations in the two columns.

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1) heavy       | a) heavily       |
| 2) ten degrees | b) weather       |
| 3) to snow     | c) snowflakes    |
| 4) beautiful   | d) rain          |
| 5) to fall     | e) below zero    |
| 6) frosty      | f) to the ground |

9 Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box where necessary.

- 1) It is very hot today. It is twenty-five degrees ... zero. 2) I like it when snowflakes fall ... the ground. 3) It's difficult to ski ... the temperature of 1—2 degrees above zero. 4) Why are you sitting ... the ground? 5) Is the temperature of twenty degrees ... zero usual for Moscow ... winter now?

at, in, on, to,  
above, below

10 Write how Jane will spend her money tomorrow.

*Example:* Jane will spend her money on sweets tomorrow.



## Step 2

### DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen, (98), and decide what season they like very much.



Pat



Florence



Peggy

a) Summer;

b) Winter;

c) Spring

2 A. Read and say why Pat, Florence and Peggy are fond of the seasons they like. Add what you can.

Pat: 1) to be fond of winter sports  
2) to like low temperatures  
3) to like it when snowflakes fall down to the ground

Florence: 1) to dislike cold and hot weather  
2) to like different colours in her garden

Peggy: 1) to enjoy having no lessons  
2) to like to do whatever you want

B. Say which is your favourite season and why.

3 Read the new word combinations.

a heavy stone  
a heavy bag  
a heavy box  
heavy rain  
heavy snow

frosty weather  
a frosty day  
a frosty morning

to fall to the ground  
to put in the ground  
to sit on the ground

to forget their address  
to forget her name  
to forget your telephone number

five degrees above zero  
fifteen degrees above zero  
ten degrees below zero  
twelve degrees below zero  
eight degrees below zero

beautiful snowflakes  
white snowflakes  
big snowflakes

to win a game  
to win a match  
to win some money



4 **A.** Look at the name of the text and say what you think it is going to be about.

**B.** Read the two parts of the text and complete the sentences after it.

### Chatting Online<sup>1</sup>

Hi, John! Is it snowing in London? It is snowing heavily here but it's fairly warm. The temperature is five degrees of frost. Usually it is much colder in Moscow in January. The school holidays are over but I spend a lot of time outdoors. The streets of Moscow are very beautiful with snowflakes falling down to the ground. My friends and I go skating and skiing a lot. I like cross-country skiing, my friends are fond of downhill skiing. I can't ski downhill. Yesterday we made a big snowman. It was wonderful and many children came to look at it. We threw snowballs too. Tomorrow my family are going to the country. My father will teach me to ski downhill. I love winter. And you?

Hi, Yura. It's good to hear that you are enjoying your Russian winter. Winter in London is warmer than in Moscow. For us five degrees below zero is very cold weather. We are happy when we have white Christmas (when there is snow) but I don't remember when we had it last. In January we do not have much sunshine. Cold winds blow and it often rains. I don't like winter because it is wet and nasty.

The usual temperature is above zero but it is not pleasant outdoors. In February days will become longer, the weather will change. Next weekend we are going to Scotland. We shall play football there and hope to win.

- 1) Winter in Moscow is ... .
- 2) Winter in London is ... .
- 3) It is snowing heavily ... .
- 4) ... made a big snowman.
- 5) ... enjoys winter.
- 6) ... doesn't like winter.
- 7) It often rains in winter ... .
- 8) It doesn't often snow at Christmas ... .
- 9) It often snows in January ... .
- 10) The days will become longer ... .

<sup>1</sup> **chatting online** — общение в сети

5 Say what they will do.

*Example:* If it snows, they will make a snowman.

1) If it snows, they ... .



2) If it rains, ... .



3) If it's cold, ... .



4) If it's hot, ... .



5) If the weather changes, ... .

6) If the wind changes, ... .



7) If it's not foggy, ... .



8) If the sun shines brightly, ... .



### Nota bene

Как вы уже знаете, о событиях будущего можно сказать по-разному.

1. Говоря о своём предвидении событий будущего, мы используем форму простого будущего времени (future simple): Ann will be thirteen next Monday.

2. Если решение сделать что-то в будущем принимается в момент речи, используется простое будущее время: This is a very good book. I think I'll buy it.

3. Если нам нужно сообщить о своих намерениях, планах, мы используем оборот **to be going to**: We are going to buy her a present.

4. В то же время, сообщая о запланированном действии, мы используем глаголы в настоящем продолженном времени (present progressive): I'm leaving for Pskov on Friday.

6 What do you say?

*Example:* Your mother: There's no bread in the house.  
You say: I'll go and buy it.

1) Your friend: I can't do all this work.

You say: ... .



- 2) Your grandmother: I can't find my bag. Where can it be?  
You say: ... .
- 3) Your teacher: I'd like to show you these places on the map, but the map is in the teacher's room.  
You say: ... .
- 4) Your little sister: Nobody wants to read a book to me.  
You say: ... .
- 5) Your little brother: I'm very hungry.  
You say: ... .
- 6) Your big sister: There are so many plates to wash.  
You say: ... .
- 7) Your friend: I'd like to listen to this new disk.  
You say: ... .

**7** Complete the dialogues. Act them out.

- 1) A: When ...?  
B: I think he'll be back on Saturday.  
A: It's wonderful! I can't wait to see him again.
- 2) A: What ... at the weekend?  
B: I don't know. Why are you asking?  
A: I ... . Would you like to come with me?
- 3) A: I'm so busy today. I just don't have time to ... .  
B: ... .  
A: Oh, thank you very much. You're a real friend.
- 4) A: I'm so hungry.  
B: Can you wait a little? ...  
A: Good! I can help you if you want.

### DO IT ON YOUR OWN

**8** Write what you will do:

- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) when summer comes        | 4) if it doesn't rain |
| 2) when the weather changes | 5) if it snows        |
| 3) if it rains              | 6) if it doesn't snow |

**9** Use *present simple*, *future simple*, *present progressive* or *to be going to*.

- 1) I'm tired. I don't think I (go) out tonight. 2) We (leave) tomorrow at 5 p.m. 3) There is a good film on. You (watch) it? 4) I (meet) Jane at 9 in the morning. 5) If the weather (not, change), we'll go skiing.

**10** Use the verbs in brackets in *past simple*.

- 1) I never forget to phone my granny but yesterday I (forget) to do it. 2) The train (leave) for St Petersburg at 11. 3) Yes-

terday evening Jane (give) me an interesting book to read.  
 4) It (snow) heavily last night. 5) John (fall) down when he  
 was coming back home. 6) We (buy) a new computer last  
 week.

## Step 3

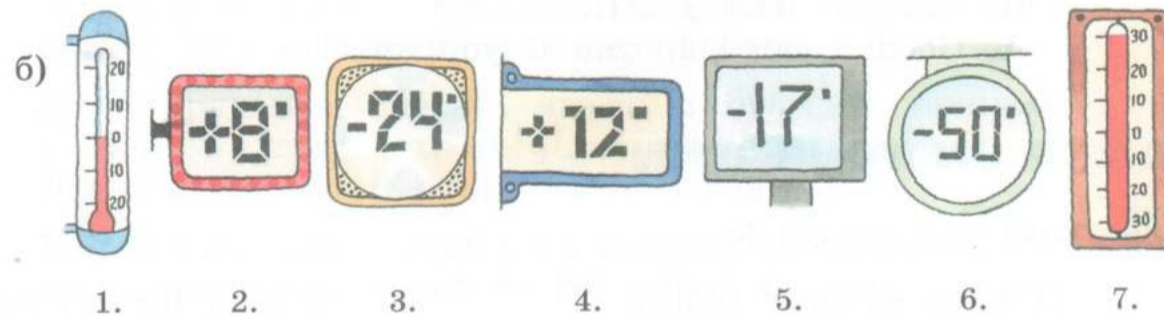
### DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen, (99), and say what they are doing/not doing tomorrow.

- |  |      |     |
|--|------|-----|
| 1) Jeff is skiing tomorrow.                    | Yes? | No? |
| 2) Margo is playing basketball.                | Yes? | No? |
| 3) Chris is going abroad.                      | Yes? | No? |
| 4) Sam is making a snowman.                    | Yes? | No? |
| 5) Charlie is roller-skating with his friends. | Yes? | No? |
| 6) Samantha is going to the circus.            | Yes? | No? |
| 7) Don is working at school.                   | Yes? | No? |
| 8) Mr Norris is meeting his sister.            | Yes? | No? |
| 9) Michael is spending a day in the country.   | Yes? | No? |

2 Say what the temperature is.

a) +23 -14° +13° -19° -2° 0° +36° +4° -44° +27°



3 A. Say what winter and spring are like in the place where you live. You can use these ideas<sup>1</sup>.

- snows heavily
- rains a lot
- cold days
- much time outdoors
- the usual temperature
- much sunshine
- cold winds
- do cross-country skiing

B. Work in pairs. You live in the north and your friend lives in the south. Ask and answer questions about four seasons of the year.

<sup>1</sup> an idea [aɪ'diə] — идея



## Speech Patterns

### Переспрос, уточнение

Часто в разговоре с собеседником нам приходится прерывать говорящего, потому что мы не смогли понять или расслышать то, что тот сказал. Важно уметь сделать это вежливо. В подобном случае вам могут пригодиться следующие фразы, (100):

Sorry?

Pardon? ['pɑ:dn] (Простите?)

Can (could) you say it again, please?

Can (could) you repeat it, please?

I'm afraid, I didn't understand (get) what you said.

В ответ собеседник либо повторяет сказанное более отчётливо, либо пытается сказать то же самое другими словами. Например:

— Are you free tomorrow?

— Pardon?

— Have you got free time tomorrow?

4 Work in pairs. Complete the dialogues. Use the phrases from the box above<sup>1</sup>.

1) A: What is your favourite pastime?

B: ...

A: What do you enjoy doing in your free time?

2) A: The temperature will be low next week.

B: ...

A: It will be fairly frosty.

3) A: I'm afraid I forget the name of the film.

B: ...

A: I say I can't remember the name of the film.

4) A: I'm afraid to ski downhill.

B: ...

A: I don't like skiing downhill because I'm afraid of it.

5) A: It's raining heavily.

B: ...

A: I say the rain is very heavy.

5 Listen, (101), and read these geographical names. Show the countries on the map.

1) France — Paris

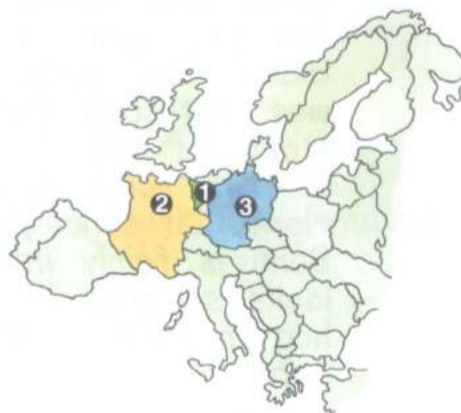
— The Louvre ['lu:vɾə]

— The Eiffel ['aɪfəl] Tower

2) Germany — Bonn

3) Belgium ['belʒəm]

— Brussels ['brʌslz]



<sup>1</sup> above [ə'blʌv] — над, сверху

- 6 John Barker is on a school trip to Europe. He is sending cards to his friend Yura. Read his cards and give the name to the text.

A.



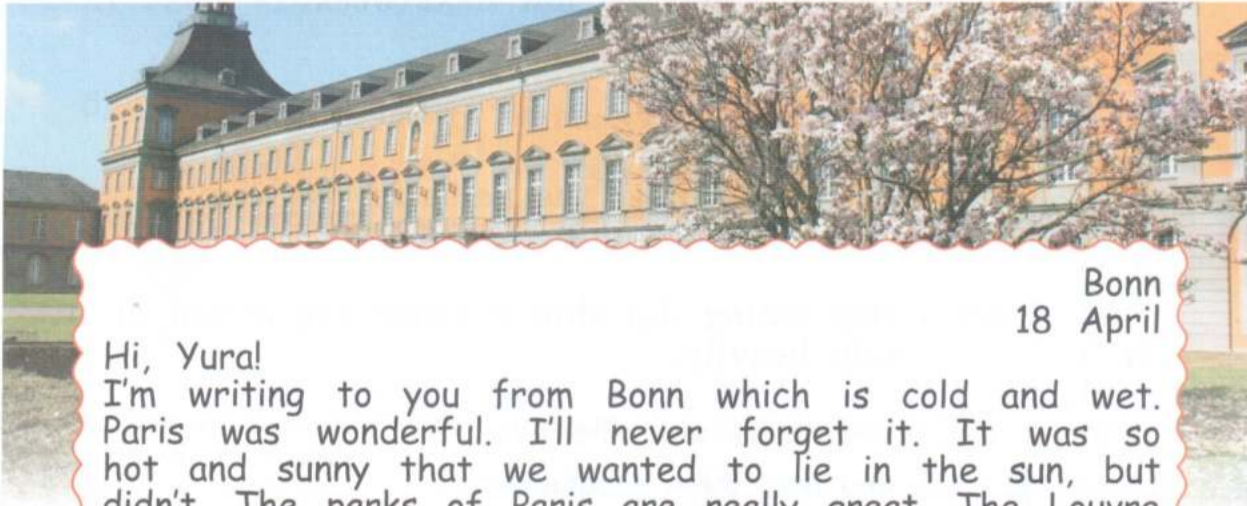
London, 15 April

Hello!

Easter holidays are here and I'm going to have a school trip to France. We are leaving tomorrow. We are going to stay in Paris for a day and visit the Louvre. If the weather is fine and it doesn't rain, we'll have a walk in one of the beautiful parks of the French capital. I'll write to you a postcard from France.

Bye,  
John

B.



Bonn  
18 April

Hi, Yura!

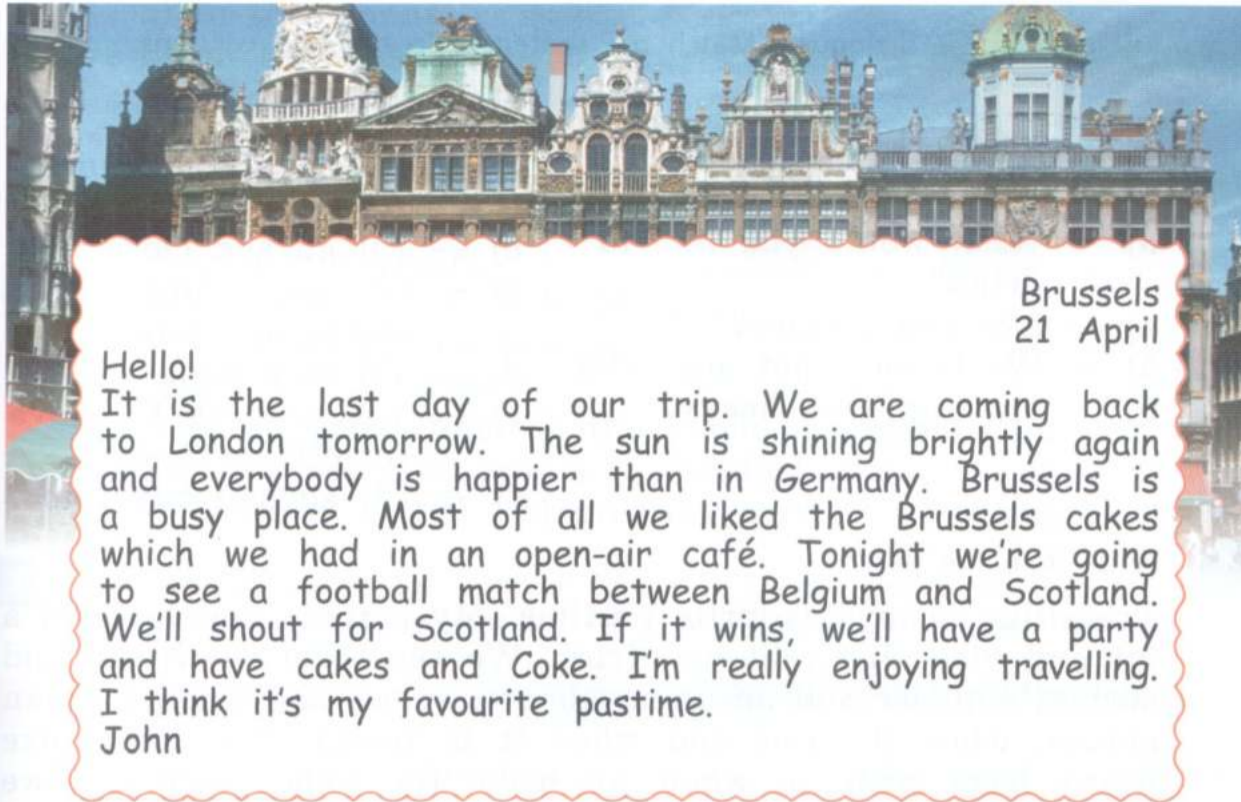
I'm writing to you from Bonn which is cold and wet. Paris was wonderful. I'll never forget it. It was so hot and sunny that we wanted to lie in the sun, but didn't. The parks of Paris are really great. The Louvre was not bad but I'm not fond of picture galleries. Most of all I enjoyed going to the Eiffel Tower. I took some pictures of Paris. If they come out all right, I'll send you some.

Bonn is fairly interesting with its old cathedrals, but it looks so grey in the rain. We all miss the sunshine we had in Paris. I hope the weather will change soon.

John



c.



7

Answer the questions about John's Easter holidays.

- A.** 1) Where did John write his first card?  
2) In what month did he write it?  
3) With whom is John going to visit Europe?  
4) Where is he going tomorrow?  
5) What places is he going to visit there?
- B.** 1) What place is the second card from?  
2) What was the weather like in Paris?  
3) What did John like more the Louvre or the Eiffel Tower?  
4) What was the weather like in Bonn?  
5) What does John hope for?
- C.** 1) What place is the last letter from?  
2) What is the weather like there?  
3) Where will John be tomorrow?  
4) How will John and his friends spend their last evening in Brussels?  
5) What is John's favourite pastime?

**DO IT ON YOUR OWN**

**8** Complete these dialogues. Match the sentences in the two columns.

**A.**

- 1) — Oh, the door is open.
- 2) — *Did you phone John?*
- 3) — What would you like to drink?
- 4) — Are you hungry?
- 5) — We haven't got any milk.
- 6) — My bag is so heavy.

**B.**

- a) — I'll have apple juice, please.
- b) — I'll go and close it.
- c) — Oh, no, I forgot. I'll phone him now.
- d) — I'll help you.
- e) — Yes, I think I'll have something to eat.
- f) — I'll go and buy some.

**9** Write it in the past.

Travelling is my favourite pastime. My parents and I travel a lot and visit different countries. We see them in winter and spring, summer and autumn; when it snows and when the sun shines, when it rains and when it is frosty. We don't take heavy bags with us when we leave for some place but we always take a lot of pictures.

**10** Spell these words.

- |             |                 |              |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1) [fə'get] | 4) ['hevi]      | 7) [wm]      |
| 2) [frɒst]  | 5) ['hevli]     | 8) [dr'gri:] |
| 3) [graʊnd] | 6) ['snəʊfleɪk] | 9) ['ziərəʊ] |

**11** Write a postcard to your pen friend. Tell him/her how you are going to spend your spring holidays. Exercise 6 on page 64 can help you.

**Step 4****DO IT TOGETHER**

**1** **A.** Listen to the dialogue, (102), and give it a name.



**B.** Listen to the dialogue again and complete these statements.

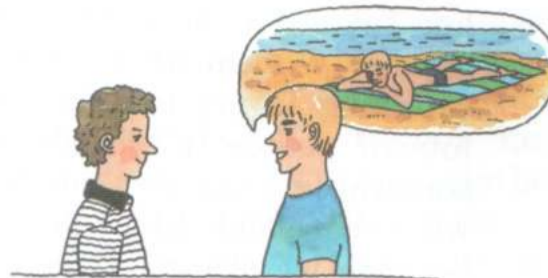
- 1) Peter is going to ... for holidays.
 

a) Italy	b) Greece	c) Spain
----------	-----------	----------
- 2) Peter is going away ... .
 

a) soon	b) tomorrow	c) next Sunday
---------	-------------	----------------



- 3) Peter is going to stay at a hotel ... .
  - a) in the mountains
  - b) on the seashore
  - c) on the bank of the river
- 4) Malaga<sup>1</sup> is ... .
  - a) a big industrial city
  - b) a small village
  - c) a famous resort
- 5) Peter is going to ... in Malaga.
  - a) play tennis and football
  - b) visit his friends
  - c) spend much time on the beach and sleep a lot
- 6) Peter is going to send a ... to Jack.
  - a) birthday card
  - b) greeting card
  - c) postcard



**2** A. Look at the list of popular pastimes. Choose the three that are your favourite and the three you don't like at all. Speak about your choice.

- watching TV
- going to the cinema (theatre, circus)
- playing computer games
- talking on the phone
- going to the shops
- collecting things
- cooking
- making models of ships, cars, planes
- keeping pets
- doing sports
- roller-skating
- skateboarding
- travelling
- taking pictures
- reading books, magazines, newspapers
- dancing
- singing
- playing on the stage
- drawing and painting
- visiting museums and picture galleries
- gardening

B. Decide which of these pastimes are the most popular in your class.

**3** Read the text and say what you feel about shopping and why.

Different people have different pastimes. Some are fond of sports, some keep pets and spend a lot of time looking after

<sup>1</sup> Malaga ['mæləgə] — a town in the south of Spain popular with tourists

them. My friend Alice enjoys going to the shops. Shopping is her favourite pastime. She can spend hours looking for a new blouse, a beautiful coat or winter boots. I can't say that shopping is my cup of tea. I hate shopping. Usually there are lots of people in the shops and it takes too much time to find something that you really like. But Alice often asks me to go with her and help her to choose things. I can't say "no" because we are good friends. So we often go shopping together.

4 Listen,  (103), and read.

**A.**

**boring** ['bɔ:riŋ] — скучный

**clothes** [kləʊðz] — одежда

**fashion** ['fæʃn] — мода

**fashionable** ['fæʃnəbl] — модный

**neat** [ni:t] — опрятный, аккуратный

**old-fashioned** [,əʊld'fæʃnd] — старомодный

**scruffy** ['skrʌfi] — грязный, неопрятный

**wear** [weə] — носить

**B.**

**boring:** a boring book (film), a boring lesson, boring people, boring clothes. It is so boring to wash up after the party.

**clothes:** bright clothes, wet clothes, beautiful clothes, clean clothes. I can't spend so much money on clothes.

**fashion:** to be in fashion, to be out of fashion. To read the Harry Potter novels is in fashion now. Platform boots are out of fashion now. Black and white colours are always in fashion.

**fashionable:** fashionable clothes, a fashionable restaurant. I'm going to buy a fashionable coat.

**neat:** a neat girl, a neat woman. His house is neat and tidy. You'll like her, she is always neat and clean.

**old-fashioned:** old-fashioned clothes, old-fashioned people. I don't like old-fashioned clothes.

**scruffy:** a scruffy child, a scruffy old coat. What are you doing in this scruffy room? The hotel looked scruffy, so we decided not to stay there.

**wear (wore):** to wear hats, to wear blouses. What is Ann wearing today? Nick never wears caps or hats.

5 Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box.

clothes, put on, take off (2), wear, fashion, scruffy, boring, fashionable, old-fashioned, neat



1) Molly dresses very well, she likes to ... good clothes. 2) My mother always asks me to ... my boots when I come home. 3) It's a cold day today and I'm going to put on my warmest ... . 4) Are high boots still in ...? — Yes, they are. I think they will always be. 5) I hope you'll ... your new blouse, you look wonderful in it. 6) Please ... off your clothes in the hall and come into the room. 7) Things that were ... only two years ago are ... now. Nobody wears them. 8) My brother is not a very tidy little boy. His clothes are often ... . 9) Alice's clothes always look ... and clean. 10) Some people think it's ... to talk about the weather, but in Britain they often do it.

### Nota bene

Вы уже знаете, что оборот **to be going to do something** обычно употребляется, если решение сделать что-то принято заранее:

There is a new film on at our cinema. I am going to see it.

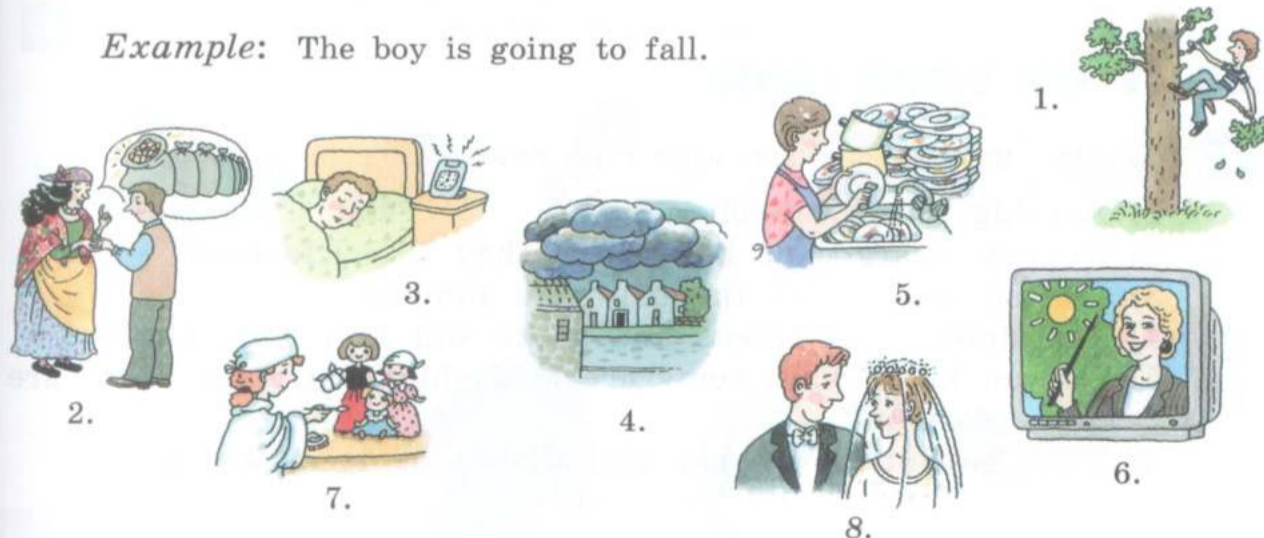
I don't know when he is leaving for London. I am going to ask him about it.

Этот же оборот часто используется в речи, если есть явные признаки того, что какое-то событие обязательно произойдёт в будущем:

Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.

- 6 Look at the pictures. Use the word combinations from the box on page 70 and say what is going to happen<sup>1</sup>.

*Example:* The boy is going to fall.



<sup>1</sup> to happen ['hæpən] — случаться

to become rich, to be late, to be happy, to be tired,  
to rain, to have wonderful weather, to fall, to become  
a doctor

- 7 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about Sam.

### Sam's Weekly Planner<sup>1</sup>

*Example:* — When is Sam going to meet Tom Kelly?  
— He is going to meet him on Sunday, 1 June.

June	
1. Sunday	meet Tom Kelly
2. Monday	business lunch at the Savoy
3. Tuesday	Jim's birthday, phone
4. Wednesday	Manchester, 10 o'clock train
5. Thursday	Jane's party
6. Friday	restaurant with Polly
7. Saturday	basketball match

### DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8 Complete the sentences and write them down.
- 1) Are big hats ... fashion now?
  - 2) Nobody wears wide belts. Are they ... .. fashion?
  - 3) I often put ... my favourite old jumper.
  - 4) Tom took ... his boots and socks and came into the water.
  - 5) Do you know what coats are ... fashion and what coats are ... .. fashion?
  - 6) First he put ... his cap and then took it ... again.

<sup>1</sup> a weekly planner — еженедельник



9 Complete the sentences. Write what is going to happen.

- 1) Look at the sky. It's going to ... .
- 2) They are playing so well today! I think they are going to ... .
- 3) Father is putting on his hat and coat. He is going to ... .
- 4) Look at James. He can't roller-skate at all. I think he is going to ... .

10 Match the words that mean opposite things. Write them down.

*Example:* clean — dirty

clean, important, neat,  
pleasant, fashionable,  
light, put on, usual,  
interesting

old-fashioned, scruffy,  
boring, unimportant,  
unpleasant, dark, dirty,  
unusual, take off

11 Spell these words.

- |              |               |                  |               |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1) [kləʊðz]  | 3) ['fæʃn]    | 5) [ni:t]        | 7) [weə]      |
| 2) ['bɔ:riŋ] | 4) ['fæʃnəbl] | 6) [ˌəʊld'fæʃnd] | 8) ['skrɑ:fi] |

## Step 5

### DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 Listen, (104), and say what Miranda's interests and favourite pastimes are.
- 2 Name these things in English. What colour are they?



- 3 Listen to the new words, (105), and try to match them with the pictures. What colours are the things in the pictures?

1) jacket ['dʒækɪt]



2) jeans [dʒi:nz]



3) leggings ['legɪŋz]



4) pyjamas [pə'dʒɑ:məz]



5) sandals ['sændəlz]



6) scarf [skɑ:f] — scarves [skɑ:vz]

f)

7) shorts [ʃɔ:ts]



8) sweater ['swetə]

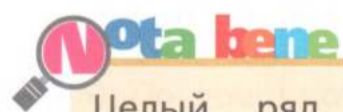


- 4 Work in pairs. Complete the disjunctive questions and answer them.

*Example:* White socks are out of fashion, ...?

White socks are out of fashion, aren't they?

- 1) You wear warm scarves in winter, ...?
- 2) Shorts are not for winter, ...?
- 3) We haven't got any time for shopping today, ...?
- 4) People don't wear sandals in cold weather, ...?
- 5) Your clothes are always neat, ...?
- 6) You won't look good in your jeans and sweater in the theatre, ...?
- 7) You don't like clothes that are old-fashioned and boring, ...?
- 8) Jackets are usual clothes for children, ...?
- 9) You like to sleep in pyjamas, ...?
- 10) Leggings are not for boys, ...?



Целый ряд слов в английском и русском языках употребляется только во множественном числе. Очень часто они обозначают предметы, состоящие из двух половинок: **shorts** — шорты, **leggings** — леггинсы, **jeans** — джинсы.



Согласуются эти существительные с глаголами во множественном числе, а вместо них употребляются местоимения **they/them** (они/их).

Английские слова **clothes, pyjamas** попадают в эту же группу (хотя соответствующие им русские существительные часто используются в единственном числе — одежда, пижама). Сравните:

My clothes are on the sofa. They are dry. — Моя одежда находится на диване. Она сухая.  
My pyjamas are blue. I like them. — Моя пижама голубая. Мне она нравится.

5 Choose the right forms and complete the sentences.

1) Your clothes (is/are) always nice. Who buys (it/them) for you? 2) Peter's shorts (was/were) fairly new. He bought (it/them) a month ago. 3) The black trainers (was/were) under the bed. I couldn't find (it/them) for a long time. 4) Where (is/are) your pink blouse? I'm going to wash (it/them) together with my clothes. 5) I like (this/these) green and white socks. Give (it/them) to me, please. 6) My new pyjamas (is/are) red and comfortable. 7) The black sweater (is/are) small for John now. 8) (Is/Are) your new jeans dark or light? Mine (is/are) dark blue. 9) His warm jacket (was/were) on the hook in the hall. He went there and took (it/them).

### Nota bene

В некоторых случаях можно сказать о том, что произойдёт в будущем, используя простое настоящее время (present simple). Это возможно только тогда, когда мы говорим о событиях, происходящих по расписанию или определённому графику. Например:

The train arrives at two thirty.  
The film finishes at 4 o'clock.  
The first lesson begins at 8:30.  
I start my dance classes next week.  
It is Friday tomorrow.

6 Match the two parts of the sentences.

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) What time does       | a) at 5 o'clock.          |
| 2) When does the play   | b) the test on Monday.    |
| 3) The train            | c) next Wednesday.        |
| 4) <i>The bus comes</i> | d) <i>the film begin?</i> |
| 5) We write             | e) leaves at 14.45.       |
| 6) The circus           | f) start?                 |
| 7) I am free            | g) opens next month.      |
| 8) The shop             | h) show finishes at 9.    |

7 Choose the right forms to complete the sentences.

- 1) I (am going/go) to the circus tomorrow. 2) (Does the film begin/Is the film beginning) at 4 o'clock? 3) It (is going to be/is) Sunday tomorrow. 4) The show (is going to start/starts) at 7. 5) My brother (is going to become/becomes) an engineer. 6) This museum (is opening/opens) early in the morning. 7) The children (are watching/watch) a new film tomorrow.

### DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Complete the sentences and write them down.

- 1) Women and girls often wear  these days. They think it is fashionable. 2) Ann is taking off her , she is going to put on her blue . 3) Little Betty always wears her  when she goes to bed. 4) When it is cold, people usually wear   , and   . 5) John! You never put your  in their right place. 6) Hang your  on the hook. 7) I bought a new  yesterday.

9 Which word will you choose to complete these sentences?

- 1) Where (is/are) your pyjamas? 2) My clothes (is/are) clean. 3) I don't see your pyjamas. Where are (it/they)? 4) I don't



think your clothes (is/are) clean. I would like to wash (it/ them). 5) (This is/These are) my clothes.

**10** Make up word combinations using these words.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1) long      | a) pyjamas  |
| 2) short     | b) coats    |
| 3) warm      | c) blouses  |
| 4) colourful | d) leggings |
| 5) light     | e) scarves  |

**11** Spell these words.

- |                 |             |               |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1) [dʒi:nz]     | 4) [ʃə:ts]  | 7) ['sændəlz] |
| 2) [pə'dʒɑ:məz] | 5) [ska:f]  | 8) ['dʒækɪt]  |
| 3) ['legɪnz]    | 6) ['swetə] |               |

## Step 6

### DO IT TOGETHER

**1** Listen to the tape, (106), and say who is who in the picture.



**2** Work in pairs. Complete the dialogues on page 76 with the phrases from the box.

Sorry? Could you say it again? Pardon? Can you repeat it, please? I'm afraid, I didn't understand what you said. I'm afraid, I didn't get what you said.

- 1) A: Jane's words were very unpleasant.  
B: ...  
A: I say that her words were not pleasant.
- 2) A: The hotel was old and scruffy.  
B: ...  
A: The hotel was old and dirty.
- 3) A: Mike always looks nice and clean.  
B: ...  
A: I say Mike always looks neat.
- 4) A: Dan often wears jeans and sweaters.  
B: ...  
A: Dan often puts on jeans and sweaters.
- 5) A: I think fashion shows are so boring.  
B: ...  
A: I think fashion shows are not interesting.
- 6) A: Do you know that shopping is her favourite pastime?  
B: ...  
A: Do you know that she likes shopping very much?

**3** Say what their favourite pastimes are. Give some details.

*Example:* One of Ray's favourite pastimes is keeping pets. He has a nice red squirrel. The squirrel is not afraid of Ray at all.



**4** Listen, (107), repeat the new words and match them with the pictures.

1) **dress** [dres]

a)



2) **shirt** [ʃɜ:t]

b)



3) **skirt** [skɜ:t]

c)



4) **trainers** ['treɪnəz]

d)





5) tie [taɪ]

6) T-shirt (tee-shirt) ['ti:ʃɜ:t]

7) suit [sju:t]

8) trousers ['traʊzəz]

e)



f)



g)



h)



5 Read these word combinations.

an old-fashioned dress  
an old-fashioned suit  
an old-fashioned skirt

a colourful skirt  
a light dress  
a dark-grey suit

a fashionable T-shirt  
a fashionable sweatshirt  
fashionable trainers

a neat shirt  
a green sweatshirt  
long trousers

### Nota bene

Как вы помните, в придаточных предложениях времени и условия глаголы в форме *future simple* не употребляются.

Придаточные условия отвечают на вопрос: *при каком условии?* и присоединяются к главному предложению союзом **if**:

We shall do it (при каком условии?) **if** father comes.

Придаточные времени, отвечающие на вопрос *когда?*, присоединяются к главному предложению союзом **when**:

We shall do it (когда?) **when** father comes.

В изъяснительных придаточных, отвечающих на вопрос *что?, чего?, в чём?*, будущее время, напротив, встречается часто:

I don't know (чего?) when father **will come** back.

I'm not sure (в чём?) if they **will buy** a car.

Постарайтесь различать эти случаи.

6 Choose the right forms of the verbs to complete the sentences.

1) I will stay at home if it (rains/will rain). 2) I'm writing to tell you I (am/will be) in Glasgow next week. 3) I'm not sure if they (go/will go) to the country tomorrow. 4) Write

to me when you (start/will start) your new job. 5) Ask her when she (finishes/will finish) painting the picture. 6) He will help us when he (comes/will come). 7) We shall go skiing if it (snows/will snow). 8) My mother will buy me a new dress if she (has/will have) money. 9) I don't know if they (wear/will wear) jeans tomorrow. 10) If she (buys/will buy) a new fashionable scarf, she will put it on.

- 7 What questions will you use?

*Example:* Ask her if she will go with us.

Ask her (кто?) if she will go with us.

- 1) I am not sure (?) if she will tell me a bedtime story.
- 2) Phone me (?) when he comes.
- 3) They will stay at this hotel (?) if they like it.
- 4) Do you know (?) if next Sunday will be cold?
- 5) Tell me (?) when they will go to Spain.
- 6) Jane will take the bus (?) when she goes to Oxford.
- 7) What will you do (?) when Easter comes?
- 8) I'll buy a new T-shirt (?) if I have money.

### DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8 Complete the sentences and write them down.

*Example 1:* We'll have dinner when father (come) home.  
We'll have dinner when father comes home.

*Example 2:* I'm not sure when they (come) home.  
I'm not sure when they will come home.

- 1) Ask your friend when he (teach) me to play this game.
- 2) We can go out when you (be) ready.
- 3) We'd like to know when mother (take) us to the cinema.
- 4) They will go abroad when summer (come).
- 5) Please tell me what they (do) next month.
- 6) I'll tell you everything when we (finish) the work.
- 7) We'll play football outside when it (become) warmer.

- 9 Complete the sentences in different ways.

- |                              |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| 1) We would all like to know | a) if ... .   |
|                              | b) when ... . |
|                              | c) when ... . |
| 2) I'm going to watch TV     | a) if ... .   |
|                              | b) if ... .   |
|                              | c) when ... . |



10 Write the names of these.



11 Spell these words.

- |               |            |           |
|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 1) ['traʊzəz] | 4) [dres]  | 6) [ʃɜ:t] |
| 2) ['treməz]  | 5) [skɜ:t] | 7) [taɪ]  |
| 3) [sju:t]    |            |           |

79

Step 7

## Step 7

### DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen, (108), and decide what clothes these people will wear tomorrow.

- |          |                                 |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Wendy | a) shorts, a T-shirt, trainers  |
| 2) Fiona | b) a blouse, a sweater, a skirt |
| 3) Susan | c) a dress and sandal shoes     |

2 A. Make up true sentences about what you wear.

I	always	wear	trainers	to school.
	usually		a dress	to a party.
	often		a suit	to the theatre.
	sometimes		...	to the beach.
	never		...	to the gym.
				if I go for a walk in winter.
				if I go for a walk in summer.

B. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what clothes you like or don't like to wear.

3 Listen, (109), and read.

fur cap [fɜ: 'kæp]



mittens ['mɪtənz]



fur coat [fɜ: 'kəʊt]



nightie ['naɪtɪ]



gloves [glʌvz]



dressing gown [ˌdresɪŋ ˈgaʊn]



raincoat [ˈreɪnkəʊt]



slippers [ˈslɪpəz]



- 4 Think where and when people can wear these clothes and complete the sentences.

*Example:* People can wear shorts and sandals on the beach in summer.

- 1) mittens, fur coats and fur caps
- 2) gloves, raincoats, boots
- 3) suits, white shirts, ties
- 4) slippers, dressing gowns, nighties
- 5) jeans, leggings, trainers
- 6) skirts, blouses, dresses

- 5 Mike and Bob are twins<sup>1</sup> but they always wear different clothes. Say who is Mike and who is Bob.

- a) Mike is wearing long black trousers. He never puts on jeans. He is wearing a grey jacket and a white shirt. He is not wearing a tie. Mike doesn't like ties. He has brown shoes on. He is not wearing his coat. His coat is on the hook. He has brown gloves in his left hand.



- b) Bob is not wearing a suit either. He is wearing a grey jumper and dark green long trousers. He has a yellow T-shirt under his jumper. His boots are grey. They are dark grey. He has his gloves in his right hand and he is not wearing his jacket.

- 6 Read the dialogue, give it a name and then act it out.

- Hi! What are you doing here?  
 — Hi! I'm trying to buy a gift for my cousin. She is having a birthday party tomorrow.  
 — I see. What are you going to give her?  
 — I don't know but I think I'll buy some clothes. She is fond of fashionable skirts, dresses and blouses.

<sup>1</sup> twins [twɪnz] — близнецы



- So, she likes everything that is in fashion, doesn't she?
- Yes, she does. But the problem is I don't have much money to spend on the present.
- Why not buy some bright scarf?
- A good idea. I will.

**7** Match the two parts of the sentences.

- |                            |                                   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Don't ask me            | a) how long I'll stay here.       |
| 2) I'll join you           | b) when the party will begin.     |
| 3) They'll go to the beach | c) if the show will be a success. |
| 4) I don't know            | d) when they win.                 |
| 5) I can't be sure         | e) when I finish this work.       |
| 6) We'll talk about it     | f) if they train a lot.           |
| 7) Everybody will be happy | g) if I have free time.           |
| 8) They will certainly win | h) when summer comes.             |

**DO IT ON YOUR OWN**

**8** Write what they are.

*Example:* 1. a fur coat and mittens.



**9** Use these words and make up questions. Write them down.

- 1) sandals, shall, I, you, for, buy, what?
- 2) when, we, shall, to the shop, go, to buy, clothes?
- 3) colour, what, his, is, tie?
- 4) you, do, summer, in, always, wear, jeans?
- 5) she, wearing, a shirt, a blouse, or, is?

**10** Use the right forms and complete the sentences.

- 1) Tell me when you (put on) your new dress? 2) If Jane (come), we (have) tea together. 3) I am not sure if I (buy) this fashionable fur coat. 4) Ask her if she (cook) for us. 5) When they (leave) for St Petersburg, I (feel) sad.

**11** Spell these words.

- |              |                   |                |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1) ['mɪtənz] | 4) ['remkəʊt]     | 7) [fɜ: 'kəʊt] |
| 2) [glʌvz]   | 5) ['nɑ:ti]       | 8) [fɜ: 'kæp]  |
| 3) ['slɪpəz] | 6) [dresɪŋ 'gaʊn] |                |

## Step 8

### Round-up

#### DO IT TOGETHER

**1** Listen, (110), and decide where Nick's father usually is when he wears these clothes.

- 1) When Nick's father wears shorts, a T-shirt and sandals, he is in the ... .
- 2) When Nick's father wears his warm sports trousers, a winter jacket, a warm scarf and mittens, he is in the ... skiing.
- 3) When Nick's father wears a suit, a white shirt and a tie, he is at ... .

**2** Choose the right forms and complete the sentences.

- 1) Your clothes (is/are) always nice. Who buys (it/them) for you?
- 2) Alice's new purple shorts (was/were) too good for the beach.
- 3) The black trainers (was/were) under the bed, that's why I couldn't see (it/them).
- 4) Where (is/are) your red shirt, Peter? I'm going to wash (it/them) together with my clothes.
- 5) I like (this/these) green and white socks. Can I buy (it/them)?
- 6) My new dark blue pyjamas (is/are) very warm and cosy.
- 7) My favourite black shoes (is/are) too small for me now. I'm so sorry!
- 8) (Is/Are) your new jeans dark or light? Mine (is/are) dark grey.
- 9) His warm jacket (was/were) on the hook in the hall. He didn't wear (it/them) to school.
- 10) This pink and white nightie (is/are) a good present for Ann. I'm sure she'll like (it/them).



3

Choose the clothes that you like. Say why you like them. The phrases in the box can be helpful.

*Example:* I like the green sweater because it's nice.

- It's (They're) nice/not bad/OK.
- I know I'll look good in it (them).
- It's the right colour for me.
- It's (They're) very unusual.
- It looks (They look) nice and comfortable.
- It's (They're) fairly fashionable.



- 4 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

*Example:* It is a narrow red skirt, isn't it?  
*No, it isn't. The skirt is fairly narrow, but it's blue.*



- 1) It's a long blue raincoat, isn't it?



- 2) They're short brown trousers, aren't they?



- 3) It's a short grey fur coat, isn't it?

- 4) They're high purple boots, aren't they?

- 5) This is a short red T-shirt, isn't it?



- 6) They are narrow pink pyjamas, aren't they?

- 7) This is a long orange sweater, isn't it?



- 8) It's a neat green dress, isn't it?



- 9) They are old brown shoes, aren't they?



5

Read the text and match its parts with their names. There are three parts and four names.

- a) What Do Children Wear These Days?  
 b) What Do We Wear in Cold and Warm Weather?  
 c) Do We Always Know What to Put On?  
 d) Why Are Our Clothes Important?



## Clothes

1. Our clothes help us to stay warm and dry in any weather. They help us to look good too. That's why clothes are so important to us. Clothes are very different. Uniforms<sup>1</sup> can look boring but they are good for school. Jeans, sweaters and T-shirts are good for after-school wear. Your parents often put on suits to work and evening clothes when they go out. Some people often change their clothes, some people don't. A lot of women are fond of fashionable blouses, dresses, shirts and skirts, some of them wear old-fashioned things. But if they want to look nice, their clothes must be clean and neat. Nobody likes scruffy people.
2. We buy different clothes for different seasons. In Russia we must have warm clothes for winter wear: coats or fur coats, thick jackets, hats, scarves, boots, gloves and mittens. In spring we change into raincoats and thin jackets. In summer we like wearing light skirts and dresses, shorts and T-shirts of bright colours, trainers and sandals. English people say, "There is no bad weather, there are bad clothes."
3. It's very important to wear the right clothes to the right places. You will look wrong if you wear a suit to a disco or if you put on old jeans and a T-shirt to a good restaurant. Some people have a talent ['tælənt] for choosing and wearing clothes. They always look wonderful in their trousers, skirts and dresses. Their clothes are not always fashionable but they are just right<sup>2</sup> for them. The best thing is to have your style<sup>3</sup> in clothes.

6 Can you say more on these?

- 1) Some people think that shopping for clothes is an interesting pastime.
- 2) Clothes are very different.
- 3) We buy clothes for different seasons.
- 4) It's very important to keep your clothes neat and wear the right clothes to the right places.

<sup>1</sup> **uniform(s)** ['ju:nifɔ:mz] — униформа, форма, фирменная одежда

<sup>2</sup> **just right** — как раз то, что нужно

<sup>3</sup> **style** [stɑɪl] — стиль

- 7 A. These people are models. Speak about their clothes at the fashion show. The words in the box can be helpful.

dark, long, short, straight, narrow, wonderful, beautiful, light, fashionable, stylish

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen! Welcome<sup>1</sup> to our fashion show! Today we are presenting a new collection of clothes and hope that you'll like them.

1) This is Jake. He is wearing ... .

2) This is Robert. He ... .

3) These are Mark and Dennis. They ... .

4) And this is Kate. Today she ... .

5) Meet Jennifer. She ... .

6) Polly and Sofia are showing you the

hit<sup>2</sup> of the season. They ... .

B. Can you have a fashion show in your class? Think about it.



## DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8 Choose the right forms: *is* or *are* and complete the sentences.

1) I like it when my clothes ... neat and clean. 2) I think your trousers ... very long. 3) What colour ... your new T-shirt? 4) Where ... your pyjamas? It's time to go to bed. 5) Your sweater ... dirty, you must wash it. 6) These boots ... very fashionable this season. 7) I like your shorts. ... the shorts new?

<sup>1</sup> welcome ['welkəm] — добро пожаловать

<sup>2</sup> a hit [hit] — «хит», сенсация



9 Write 6 sentences about what you usually wear in different seasons.

10 Get ready to write Dictation 5.

### Dictation 5

1. Above zero, five degrees below zero, an old-fashioned nightie, to rain heavily, favourite pastimes, fashionable clothes, to wear shirts and trousers, downhill skiing, to fall to the ground, to forget the address.
2. 1) He never wears warm scarves or gloves. 2) Don't forget to put on a warm sweater and a fur coat when you go out. 3) Where are your pyjamas? I can't see them. 4) In winter we like to throw snowballs and to make snowmen. 5) I don't know if they won the game yesterday.

word

box

above, below, boring, clothes, degree, dress, dressing gown, fashion, fashionable, forget, frost, frosty, fur cap, fur coat, gloves, ground, heavy, heavily, jacket, jeans, leggings, mittens, neat, nightie, old-fashioned, pardon, pastime, pyjamas, raincoat, sandals, scarf (scarves), scruffy, shirt, shorts, slippers, skirt, snowball, snowflake, suit, sweater, T-shirt (tee-shirt), tie, trainers, trousers, zero

above zero, below zero

Belgium, Bonn, Brussels, the Eiffel Tower, France, Germany, the Louvre, Paris

forget — forgot, wear — wore, win — won

## Step 9

### Test Yourself

#### I. LISTENING

- 1 Listen, (111), and match the names of the girls with their favourite pastimes.



Jenny



Hillary



Barbara

- a) shopping for fashionable clothes
- b) making fashionable clothes
- c) going to parties in fashionable clothes



Maximum result	3
Your result	?

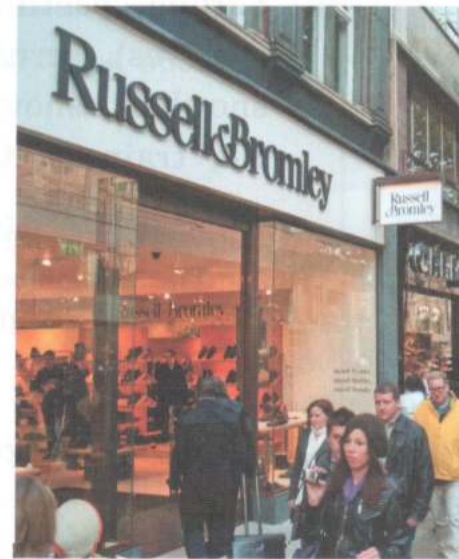
#### II. READING

- 2 Read the text and complete the sentences after it.

#### Shopping in London

Most of London's big and fashionable shops are in Oxford Street and Regent ['ri:dʒənt] Street. There are always a lot of people there. They buy different things: clothes for young people and old ladies and gentlemen; shoes, boots and sandals of all colours; souvenirs, toys, and what not.

New Covent Garden is an important shopping centre as well but it is not so famous. People who come here can visit more than forty different shops. The opening hours



1) Oxford Street





2) New Covent Garden



3) Harrods

here are from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. but most shops in London open at 9 a.m. and close at 5:30 p.m. There are a lot of cafés and restaurants there. During lunchtime people can listen to classical, jazz and pop music. Some years ago Covent Garden was the biggest fruit and vegetable market of the British capital.

Many people think that Harrods is one of the most fashionable shopping places in London. Some of them say you can buy everything in Harrods, even wild animals. There is a zoo there and you can buy a crocodile from it or more usual pets — dogs, cats or birds.

- 1) The most fashionable people try to do their shopping in ... .
  - a) New Covent Garden
  - b) Oxford and Regent Streets
- 2) Some time ago people came to ... to buy food.
  - a) New Covent Garden
  - b) Harrods
- 3) It is traditional for London shops to open at ... .
  - a) 9 a.m.
  - b) 10 p.m.
- 4) In New Covent Garden visitors can enjoy music at ...time.
  - a) lunch
  - b) dinner
- 5) There is a(n) ... pet shop at Harrods.
  - a) usual
  - b) unuual



Maximum result	5
Your result	?

### III. USE OF ENGLISH (Grammar/Vocabulary)

**3** Use the right forms and complete the text.

Dave was 27 when he (1 marry). His wife (2 be) Betty. When Betty (3 see) her husband's shirts she (4 say), "Dave you have

very old shirts. I (5 buy) you a new shirt tomorrow." And she did. When Dave (6 come) back from work in the evening, his wife (7 ask) him to put the new shirt on. It (8 be) very long but Betty (9 smile), "It (10 get) shorter when I (11 wash) it."



Maximum result	11
Your result	?

**4** Choose the right forms and complete the sentences.

- 1) If you (drink/will drink) cold water, you (get/will get) ill.
- 2) Jack (is not late/won't be late) if he (gets/will get) up early.
- 3) Tell me when you (go/will go) shopping.
- 4) If dinner (is/will be) ready, I (have/will have) it now.
- 5) If you (wear/will wear) these jeans every day, they (get/will get) dirty very soon and you (look/will look) scruffy.
- 6) When she (buys/will buy) a new fur coat, she (wears/will wear) it every day in winter.
- 7) I'm not sure if he (comes/will come) back soon. But when he (comes/will come), I (phone/will phone) you.



Maximum result	15
Your result	?

#### IV. SPEAKING

**5** Answer the questions.

- 1) Is your favourite pastime different from your friends'? What is it?
- 2) Do you have a family favourite pastime? What do you like to do together?
- 3) Is going to museums or reading books popular with your friends? Your family? How often do you go to museums? Do you read a lot?
- 4) How much time do you spend outdoors in winter? What do you and your friends usually do in December, January and February? Are skiing and skating your favourite winter sports?



Maximum result	4
Your result	?



- 6** Speak about your favourite clothes. Say:
- what they are
  - what they are like
  - when you wear them
  - why you like to wear them



✓	Maximum result	5
	Your result	?

V. WRITING

- 7** Write Dictation 5, (112).

✓	Maximum result	15
	Your result	?

✓	Total result	58
	Your result	?

## Step 10

### Enjoy Yourself

#### DO IT TOGETHER

- 1** Put the parts of the text in the right order to get a story about Sherlock Holmes.

1. On one of these evening visits Lestrade talked about the weather and other boring things. After that he stopped talking and looked at Holmes. "Well," said Holmes, "have you got anything interesting for me today?"
2. Mr Lestrade, a detective<sup>1</sup> from Scotland Yard, often visited my friend Sherlock Holmes and me in the evening. Holmes enjoyed talking to Lestrade because he learnt what was happening in London. Lestrade liked these visits too because Holmes often helped him in his work.
3. "You see, Mr Holmes," the detective answered, "there is something unusual but I am not sure it is very important. I think you would like to hear about it." Sherlock



<sup>1</sup> a detective [də'tektɪv] — детектив

Holmes smiled. "I certainly want to know all about it," he said. That was the beginning of Sherlock's most interesting case<sup>1</sup>.

- 2 Put the lines in the limericks in the right order.



- a) Once he said, "Do not fail [feɪl]  
 b) If it happens to hail [heɪl]  
 c) Whose hat was exceedingly [ɪk'si:dɪŋli] wide;  
 d) To come under my hat at Deeside!"  
 e) There was an Old Man of Deeside.

не забудь  
 если пойдёт град  
 чрезвычайно  
 у реки Ди

- 3 Learn to read this tongue twister as fast as you can.

Betty Botter bought some butter  
 But she said, "My butter's bitter ['bɪtə],  
 If I put it in my batter ['bætə],  
 It will make my batter bitter.  
 If I buy some better butter,  
 It will make my batter better."  
 So she bought some better butter.  
 And it made her batter better.

горький  
 жидкое тесто

- 4 Read the text and say why the English Roses felt sorry for Binah.

### The English Roses

#### Part 5

The girls and the fairy mother suddenly appeared in Binah's kitchen. Binah was in the kitchen too. She was cleaning the floor.

<sup>1</sup> a case [keɪs] — дело, случай



Her father came into the kitchen and said, "It's getting late, Binah. When you finish cleaning the floor, start cooking dinner."

Binah **smiled** [smaɪld] and said "OK, Papa." She did everything: cooked dinner and washed and **ironed** ['aɪənd] the clothes.

The English Roses couldn't believe it. "She is like **Cinderella** [ˌsɪndə'relə]," said Amy.

"Where is her mother?" asked Nicole.

"She doesn't have a mother," answered the fairy godmother. "She lives **alone** [ə'ləʊn] with her father and he works all day, so when she comes home from school, she cleans the house and washes the clothes and cooks the dinner."

"Well, what happened to her mother?" asked Grace.

"She died a very long time ago. Poor thing," said the fairy.

"And as you know, Binah has no friends, so she spends all her time on her own.

Well, **come along** then, girls. Would you like to see what her bedroom looks like?"

What the girls saw was a big **surprise** [sə'praɪz]: a simple room with a narrow bed. A desk, a shelf with books. There was, of course, one doll. But **only** ['əʊnli] one. Can you believe it?

There was one picture on the desk. It was a beautiful photograph of Binah's mother.

улыбнулась

погладила

Золушка

одна

пойдём

неожиданность

только



"It must be terrible not to have a mother. She must be very **lonely**," said Charlotte.

"What do you say?" asked fairy godmother. "Do you want to change places with Binah?"

There was a very long **pause** [pɔ:z].

(to be continued)

одинока

пауза

- 5 Listen,  (113), and sing along.

### My Favourite Things

by Oscar Hammerstein

**Raindrops** on roses  
And **whiskers** ['wɪskəz] on kittens  
Bright **copper kettles**  
And warm woolen<sup>1</sup> mittens  
**Brown paper packages** ['pækiðz]  
**Tied** [taɪd] up with strings

These are a few of my favourite things.

Girls in white dresses  
With blue **satin** ['sætɪn] **sashes**  
Snowflakes that stay on  
My **nose** and **eyelashes**  
**Silver** white winters  
That **melt** into springs  
These are a few of my favourite things.

When the dog **bites**,  
When the bee **stings**,  
When I'm feeling sad,  
I **simply** remember  
My favourite things  
And then I don't feel so bad.

капли дождя  
усы  
медные чайники

почтовые посылки  
перевязанные  
бечёвкой  
некоторые

атласные ленты

нос, ресницы  
серебряные  
тают

кусаются  
жалит

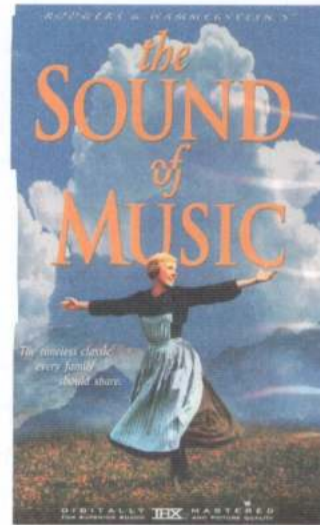
просто


<sup>1</sup> **woolen** (AmE) = **woollen** (BrE)





“My Favourite Things” — известная песня из знаменитого американского мюзикла “Звуки музыки” (The Sound of Music). Слова к этой песне, также как и к другим песням спектакля, были написаны американским либреттистом, театральным продюсером и режиссёром Оскаром Хаммерстайном (Oscar Hammerstein) на музыку Ричарда Роджерса (Richard Rogers). В 1965 году в кинопрокате появился одноимённый фильм, который пользовался большой популярностью у зрителя. В 2011 году российские зрители впервые увидели этот мюзикл на московской сцене.



6 Listen,  (114), and read the poem.

### John's Balloon

By Anne Commons

John had a **balloon** [bə'lu:n]  
That went to the moon  
He told me so.  
Outside in the park,  
Before it got dark,  
He **let it go**.  
It went up so high,  
A **dot** in the sky —  
John could still see.  
The moon has a **spot**,  
A little black dot —  
What **else** could it be?

воздушный шарик

выпустил его

точка

пятно, пятнышко

ещё

7 Read to get more information.



### Do you know these facts about fashion?



• In the 1600s and 1700s in Europe everybody wanted to have big **hair** [heə]. That's why men and women wore **wigs**. Some people slept in wigs. They were so big. Nobody washed their wigs. That's why **insects** ['ɪnsəktz] and rats lived in them.

волосы  
парики

насекомые



• In **Thailand** ['taɪlənd] it was fashionable for women to wear **neck** rings. Girls got neck rings when they were five years old and then a new ring every year. But the rings made the neck very weak.

Таиланд  
шея, шейный



• In China, people thought only small feet were beautiful and Chinese girls **bound** [baʊnd] their feet. It became difficult to walk.

перевязывали



• In the 1960 new fashions appeared. Young people wore a new style of shoes — platforms. They were very popular, but many people had **accidents** ['æksɪdənts] when they were walking, and platforms went out of fashion.

несчастные случаи

### DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8 Do Project Work 5. Complete a new page in your English Album. Describe your favourite pastime. Illustrate your story with pictures and/or photographs.



# Unit 6



97

## What We Are Like

Step 1

### Step 1

#### DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen, (115), and say which of the facts are true, false or not stated.

- 1) Mrs Smith always walked in the park.
- 2) Mrs Smith was in the shop when it began raining.
- 3) Mrs Smith decided to buy a new coat.
- 4) There were a lot of good coats in the shop.
- 5) The shop assistant was not old.
- 6) Mrs Smith chose a fur coat.
- 7) Mrs Smith was not sure if she was going to be comfortable in the fur coat in the rain.
- 8) The shop assistant said that foxes liked to stay in the rain.



**2** A. Match the opposites.

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1) poor         | a) light         |
| 2) weak         | b) unhealthy     |
| 3) neat         | c) thin          |
| 4) <i>young</i> | d) <i>old</i>    |
| 5) difficult    | e) untidy        |
| 6) dark         | f) dirty         |
| 7) clean        | g) rich          |
| 8) modern       | h) old-fashioned |
| 9) fat          | i) scruffy       |
| 10) tidy        | j) short         |
| 11) tall        | k) unpleasant    |
| 12) healthy     | l) strong        |
| 13) pleasant    | m) easy          |

**B.** Use the words from the two columns and complete the sentences.

*Example:* If your sister doesn't wear modern clothes, ...  
 If your sister doesn't wear modern clothes, tell her she looks old-fashioned.

- 1) If your sister always wears dark dresses, ...
- 2) If your brother's room is untidy, ...
- 3) If your hands are dirty, ...
- 4) If your legs are weak, ...
- 5) If your friend looks scruffy, tell him ...
- 6) If your friend looks unhealthy, tell him ...

**3** What are they like? Use the words from the box to answer the question.

rich, famous, talented, dangerous, proud, clever, quiet, brave

- 1) If a boy is good at learning things and understands difficult ideas easily, he is a ... boy.
- 2) If a man is not afraid of anything, he is a ... man.
- 3) If a boy likes to fight with everybody, he is ... .
- 4) If a girl doesn't like other people to help her and tries to do everything herself, she is ... .
- 5) If everybody knows the actress, she is ... .
- 6) If a woman is very good at taking photos, she is a ... photographer.
- 7) If a girl doesn't talk much, she is ... .
- 8) If people have a lot of money, they are ... .



### Модальные глаголы

Уже известные вам глаголы **can (could)** и **must** относятся к группе модальных глаголов. Большинство таких глаголов имеют целый ряд особенностей.

1. Перед модальными глаголами и после них частица **to** не употребляется: **can speak, can go, must answer, must stay.**

2. В 3-м лице единственного числа настоящего времени эти глаголы не имеют окончания **-s**:

**He can sing. She can dance. He must come.**

3. Вопросы и отрицания они образуют без вспомогательных глаголов: **Can you skate? I can't ski. Must I come at 5? You mustn't do it.**

(Grammar Reference, p. 150.)

4 A. Complete the sentences. Use **-s** where necessary.

*Example:* My brother (skate) very well and he (can) also ski.  
My brother skates very well and he can also ski.

- 1) Peter (like) to play tennis and (can) do it very well.
- 2) She (must) help her parents with housework but she (say) she doesn't like cleaning or washing up.
- 3) My friend (can) tell you about all the new films, he (go) to the cinema a lot.
- 4) Mary (read) all the books about American Indians that she (can) find.
- 5) Julian (look) very ill, he (must) see the doctor as soon as he (can).
- 6) My grandfather (tell) me very interesting things about animals. I think he (must) write them down.

B. Complete the sentences. Use **to** where necessary.

*Example:* Ben asked me (help) him with his work. I did what I could (do).  
Ben asked me to help him with his work. I did what I could do.

- 1) Mother tells us (come) to school on time.
- 2) Schoolchildren must (do) their lessons regularly.
- 3) My sister could (play) the piano when she was very young.
- 4) Don loves (roller-skate), he is the best roller-skater I know.
- 5) I can (believe)

her because all her stories are true. 6) Jane must (be) back from school early today. 7) Remember (put) on your warm jacket, it's cold today. 8) We would like (have) dinner now.  
*Will you join us?*  
 Will you join us?

5 What questions did these people ask?

*Example 1:* — We had a wonderful trip about the town.  
 — What/you/see?  
 — What did you see?

*Example 2:* — There is nothing in the fridge.  
 — What/we/can/eat?  
 — What can we eat?

- 1) — They have a wonderful garden.  
 — What/they/grow?
- 2) — I have a lot of things to do.  
 — What/you/must/do?
- 3) — Steve comes home early.  
 — When/he/come?
- 4) — I learned to swim easily.  
 — How well/you/do it/can?
- 5) — They are waiting for me.  
 — When/you/must/be at home?
- 6) — Jane says she'll play the piano.  
 — She/can/play well?
- 7) — The party was fun.  
 — When/it/finish?
- 8) — I'd like to talk to you.  
 — OK. Where/I/can/see you?



#### Модальный глагол **can** и его эквивалент

1. Для того чтобы сказать «не могу», «может» и т. д., в английском языке помимо модального глагола **can** используется конструкция **to be able to** (быть в состоянии сделать что-то). Её можно использовать в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем временах:

John **is able to** help you.

Jane **was not able to** arrive at six.

Will you **be able to** answer these questions?

2. Формы будущего времени у глагола **can** нет. Если необходимо сказать, что кто-то сможет что-то сделать в будущем, используется только оборот **to be able to**:



Soon I **will be able to** drive a car.  
Next summer we'll **be able to** go to the sea.

3. Заметьте, что если мы говорим о конкретной ситуации в прошлом (ср. русский «сумел», «смог»), глагол **could** не употребляется. В этих случаях следует пользоваться оборотом **to be able to**. Сравните два примера:  
Jeff was a very good chess player. He **could** win any game. (Речь идёт о постоянной способности выигрывать.)  
Jeff didn't feel well yesterday but **was able to** win the game. (Речь идёт о конкретном случае. Здесь употребление *could* невозможно.)

При этом отрицательная форма **could not (couldn't)** возможна в обоих случаях. Например:

Sue **couldn't** visit us because she was ill.  
Sue **couldn't** sing when she was younger.

(Grammar Reference, pp. 150—151)

6 A. Say what John was (was not) able to do when he was a little child.

*Example:* John was not able to roller-skate when he was four, but he was able to ride a tricycle<sup>1</sup>.

John was four:

- roller-skate
- ride a tricycle
- fish
- read picture books
- play with his toys
- play basketball



B. Say what John is able to do now when he is fourteen.

*Example:* Now he is able to play basketball.



<sup>1</sup> a tricycle ['traɪsɪkl] — трёхколёсный велосипед

**7** Say in which sentences we can't use *could*.

- 1) Mrs Brown was able to dance very well when she was younger.
- 2) We tried to open the door and were able to do it at last.
- 3) They were not able to build a new garage.
- 4) She was able to make lunch in ten minutes and we didn't go hungry.
- 5) We didn't know the address, but we were able to find the hotel.
- 6) It was dark outside, but Ann was able to take pictures of the palace.
- 7) That summer was very cold, but we were able to grow tomatoes in our garden.
- 8) They were not able to decide where to go.

### DO IT ON YOUR OWN

**8** Bob can't do these things now. Write what he will be able to do when he is older.

*Example:* Bob can't write now but when he is older...  
Bob can't write now but when he is older he will be able to write (do it).

- 1) Bob can't answer difficult questions now, but when he is older...
- 2) Bob can't fly a plane now but...
- 3) Bob can't go to university now but...
- 4) Bob can't work on the computer now but...
- 5) Bob can't have a bank card now but...

**9** Write the same differently.

*Example:* Everybody can learn this poem.  
Everybody is able to learn this poem.

- 1) Everybody can see these wonderful paintings.
- 2) Jill couldn't wait any longer.
- 3) They couldn't change their plan.
- 4) We can give them a driving lesson.
- 5) He can't speak English.
- 6) He could ride a bike very well when he was younger.

**10** Write the same in Russian.

*Example:* My grandad could swim very well when he was young.  
Мой дедушка мог очень хорошо плавать, когда был молодым.

- 1) We were able to find her house because I remembered her address.
- 2) I forgot his telephone number but I was able to talk to him.
- 3) Jill could play tennis fairly well when she was at school.
- 4) Richard was a very good sportsman. He could win any game easily.

**11** Write a letter to your friend. Tell him/her about your favourite pastime.



## Step 2

### DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 A. Listen, (116), and read the rhyme in pairs. Complete it.

#### Will I Ever<sup>1</sup> Learn to Speak English?

(By Carolyn Graham)

Will I ever learn to speak  
English?

Of course you will.  
You're doing fine.  
You're getting better  
all the time.

Will I ever learn?

Will I ever learn?

Of course you will.

Do you think I can do it?

Of course you can.

Am I doing all right?

Am I doing all right?

Of course you are.

You're doing fine.

You're getting better  
all the time.

You're getting better  
every day.

You're getting better  
all the time.

Will I ever learn?

Will I ever learn?

Of course you will.

You're doing fine.

You're getting better  
all the time.

- B. Work in pairs and act out similar dialogues. Here are some ideas.

roller-skate, ski downhill, sing, dance, play the piano, count well, play tennis, ride a horse, spell English words

*Example:* — Will I ever learn to draw well?  
— Of course you will, you're doing fine.  
— Do you think I can do it?  
— Of course you can.

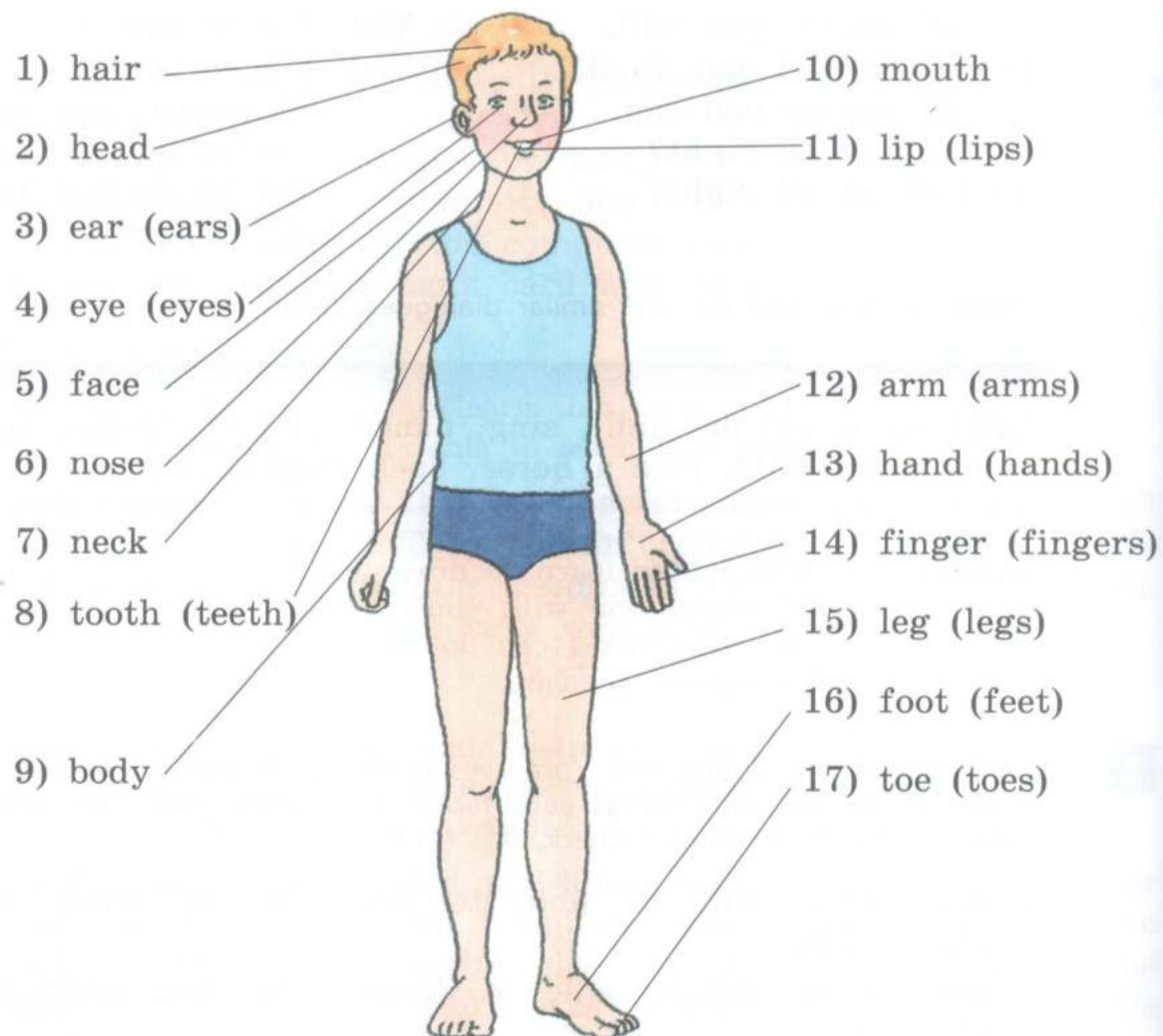
- 2 John lives in Great Britain and Yura lives in Russia. In these countries young people can do the same things at different ages. When will John and Yura be able to do these things? Check, (117).

- 1) John/Yura will be able to drive a car when he is (16/17/18).
- 2) John/Yura will be able to drive a minibus when he is (17/18/21).

<sup>1</sup> ever ['evə] — когда-либо, когда-нибудь

- 3) John/Yura will be able to go to university when he is (16/17/18).
- 4) John/Yura will be able to marry when he is (18/19/20).
- 5) John/Yura will be able to go to the army when he is (16/17/18).
- 6) John/Yura will be able to have a passport (at any age/ when he is 14/16).
- 7) John/Yura will be able to buy alcohol when he is (16/17/18).
- 8) John/Yura will be able to buy cigarettes when he is (16/17/18).
- 9) John/Yura will be able to buy a house when he is (18/19/21).
- 10) John/Yura will be able to vote<sup>1</sup> when he is (16/18/21).

**3** Look at the picture and repeat the new words, (118).



<sup>1</sup> to vote [vəʊt] — голосовать (на выборах)



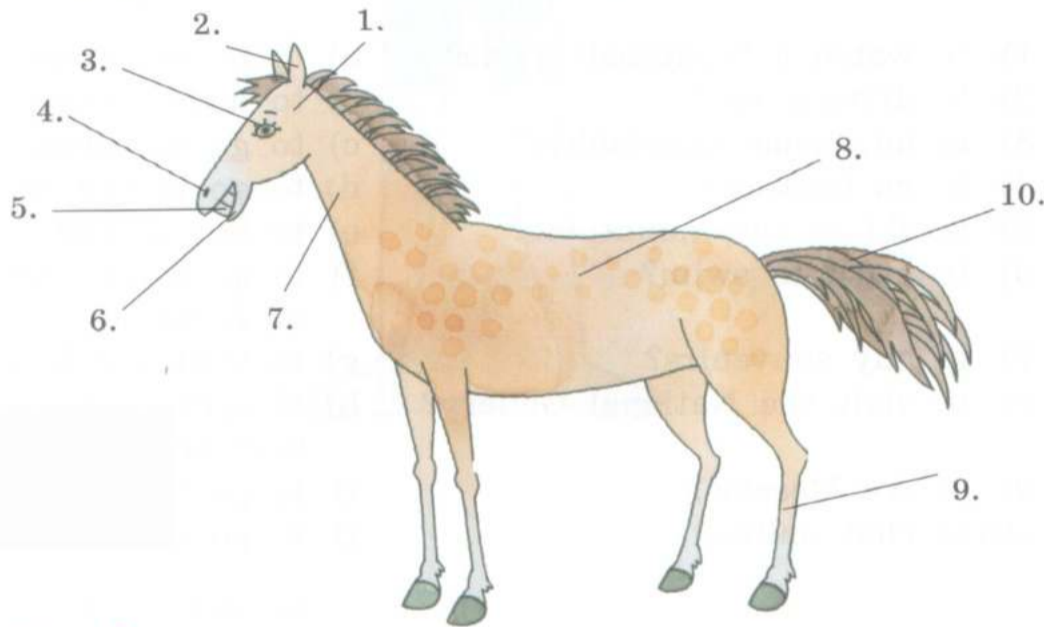
4 Match the words in the two boxes.

*Example: a big body, a big face, long hair...*

big	brown
small	blue
strong	pink
long	white
short	grey
straight	pleasant
dark	soft
bright	tall

body	mouth
face	lips
hair	arms
neck	hands
head	fingers
eyes	feet
ears	toes
nose	legs

5 Name them.



### Nota bene

В английском языке, в отличие от русского, существуют разные слова, чтобы обозначить ноги, руки и пальцы. Пальцы на руках — **fingers**, а на ногах — **toes**. Рука по-английски может быть **hand** (кисть) и **arm** (от плеча до запястья).

Сравните: in her hands  , in her arms .

Нога также имеет два наименования: **foot** (ступня) и **leg** (нога от бедра до ступни).

6 Choose the right words to complete the sentences.

- 1) She had a beautiful ring on the third (finger/toe) of her left (arm/hand).
- 2) He put a friendly (arm/hand) on a child's head.
- 3) Put on your socks on your (feet/legs).
- 4) She stood on her (fingers/toes) to kiss him.
- 5) She took her son's (arm/hand) and helped him to go upstairs.
- 6) The dog stopped, its tail between its (feet/legs).
- 7) Everybody put their (fingers/toes) in their ears when she started singing.
- 8) I stood on my (fingers/toes) to look at the picture.
- 9) The young mother had a child in her (arms/hands).
- 10) She had a box under her right (arm/hand).

7 When will Sally be able to do these?

*Example:* Sally will be able to watch a basketball game when she goes to the school gym.

- |                                   |                                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) to watch a basketball game?    | a) to be seventeen                 |
| 2) to drive a car?                | b) to have a computer              |
| 3) to buy some vegetables?        | c) to go to Russia                 |
| 4) to go boating?                 | d) to go to the Alps               |
| 5) to ski in the mountains?       | e) to buy a boat                   |
| 6) to learn to swim?              | f) to go to the centre of London   |
| 7) to buy souvenirs?              | g) to visit a gift shop            |
| 8) to visit the National Gallery? | h) to spend some time near the sea |
| 9) to see Moscow?                 | i) to go to the market             |
| 10) to chat online?               | j) to go to the school gym         |

### DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Write the same differently. Use *to be able to*.

*Example:* He can go to university next year.

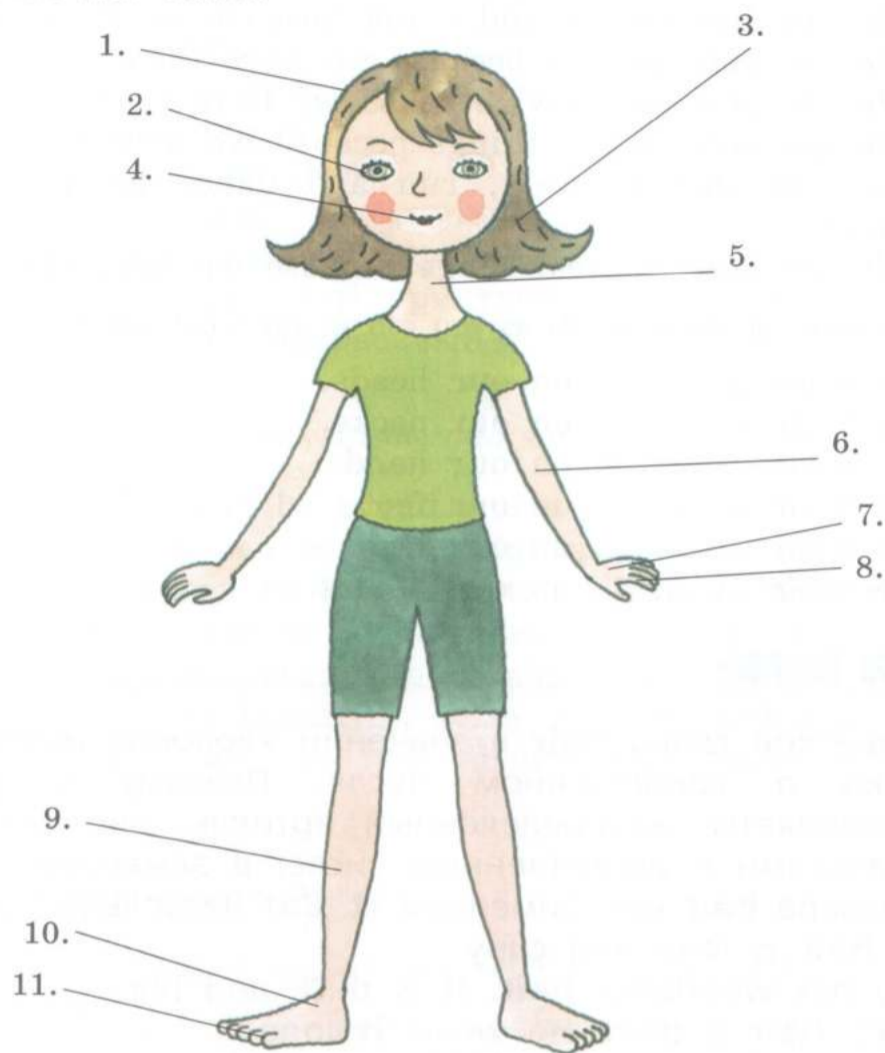
*He will be able to go to university next year.*

- 1) I could play football when I was eleven.
- 2) You can't drive a car when you are fifteen.
- 3) Paul couldn't write two years ago.
- 4) I can't know everything.
- 5) Nick couldn't buy ice cream because he had no money.
- 6) Sara can't come to your birthday party.

9 Write what you could do when you were 2, 4, 7, 9, 12?



10 What are their names?



### Step 3

#### DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen, (119), and say who is who in the picture.

Who is Alice? Who is Linda? Who is Jane?

2 A. Say what parts of the body they are.

- 1) We are able to take things, work or write because we have them.
- 2) We are able to hug the people we love because we have them.
- 3) We are able to turn our heads left and right because we have it.



- 4) We are able to hear things because we have them.
- 5) We are able to eat and drink because we have it.
- 6) We are able to kiss because we have them.
- 7) We are able to chew<sup>1</sup> because we have them.
- 8) We are able to see things because we have them.
- 9) We are able to walk, run and dance because we have them.
- 10) We are able to wear rings because we have them.

**B.** Remember as many words as you can to say what we wear.

- 1) We wear ... .. on our heads.
- 2) We wear ... .. on our necks.
- 3) We wear ... .. on our hands.
- 4) We wear ... .. on our feet.
- 5) We wear ... .. on our legs.
- 6) We wear ... .. on our bodies.

### Nota bene

Английское слово **hair** в значении «волосы» используется только в единственном числе. Поэтому с ним не употребляется неопределённый артикль, оно согласуется с глаголами в единственном числе, а заменяется существительное **hair** местоимением **it**. Вот несколько примеров:  
 Jill's **hair** is long and curly.  
 Mary has wonderful **hair**. **It** is thick and fair.  
 Mark's **hair** is dark. He wears **it** long.  
 (Grammar Reference, p. 143.)

**3** Choose the right forms to complete the sentences.

- 1) My little sister has beautiful hair. (It/they) (is/are) thick and curly.
- 2) Ben's hair (is/are) thick and curly. He wears (it/them) long.
- 3) (Is/Are) Ron's hair dark or fair? I can't remember.
- 4) — What colour (is/are) your uncle's hair?  
 — (It/They) (was/were) dark when he was younger. But now (it/they) (is/are) white.
- 5) — Whose hair (is/are) red?  
 — Alice's. She has beautiful red hair.
- 6) In the old photos my mother's hair (look/looks) very beautiful. (It/they) (is/are) thick and curly.

<sup>1</sup> to chew [tʃu:] — жевать



4 A. Listen, (120), and repeat these words.

**oval** ['əʊvəl] овальный  
**slim** [slɪm] стройный  
**stout** [staut] полный  
**curly** ['kɜ:li] вьющийся  
**turned-up** [ˌtɜ:nd'ʌp] вздёрнутый  
**shapely** ['ʃeɪpli] красивой формы  
**good-looking** [ˌɡʊd'lʊkɪŋ] приятной наружности  
**ugly** ['ʌɡli] очень некрасивый

B. Read these sentences with the new words.

People's faces can be round and oval.  
 People's bodies can be thin, slim and stout.  
 People's hair can be long, short, curly and straight.  
 People's noses can be long, short, turned-up and straight.  
 People's legs and arms can be shapely.  
 Some people are beautiful, some are good-looking.  
 In fairy tales we can read about ugly people and ugly animals.

5 What are their opposites?

*Example:* a round face — an oval face/a narrow face  
 a stout body — a ... body/a ... body  
 long hair — ... hair  
 curly hair — ... hair  
 dark hair — ... hair/... hair  
 a straight nose — a ... nose  
 a big mouth — a ... mouth/a ... mouth  
 a beautiful face — an ... face

6 Read the text about William Stanley and say what you can about Anton Popov and Margo Perry.

a) *William Stanley is a journalist.*

Soon he'll be 40.  
 He is tall and big and fairly stout.  
 His hair is dark and curly. It's short.  
 He has a round pleasant face.  
 His eyes are dark grey.  
 His mouth is big, his teeth are white and good.  
 He has a big nose.



b) Anton Popov is a cosmonaut.

He is nearly 35.

He is ... .

His hair ... .

He has a ... face.

His eyes ... .

His mouth ... .

He has a ... nose.



c) Margo Perry is a photographer.

She is 27.

She is ... .

Her hair ... .

She has a ... face.

Her eyes ... .

Her mouth ... .

She has a ... nose.



### Nota bene

Чтобы узнать, что представляет собой человек, с которым вы раньше не встречались, в английском языке обычно используют вопрос: **What is he/she like?** При этом нас интересуют и внешность, и черты характера.

Если же речь идёт только о том, как выглядит человек, которого вы никогда не видели, можно спросить **What does he/she look like?**

7 Complete the dialogue and act it out.

#### What Do You Look Like?

X: Hello! I'd like to speak to...

You: Speaking.

X: It's ... here. I have a letter and a little present for you from your friend Nick. Can we meet this afternoon? You know, I'm leaving for London tonight.

You: ...

X: Let's meet in the central square at 3 o'clock. Is it OK with you?

You: ...

X: What do you look like?

You: ...

And what do you look like?

X: ...

You: Very well. See you at 3 o'clock near the post office.



## DO IT ON YOUR OWN

**8** Use the right forms of the verbs and the right pronouns to complete the sentences.

- 1) You have very beautiful hair. (It/They) (look/looks) wonderful.
- 2) Where (is/are) the money? (It/They) (is/are) on the table.
- 3) My pyjamas (is/are) on the bed. (It/They) (is/are) clean.
- 4) Your clothes (is/are) dirty. Why don't you wash (it/them)?
- 5) Her hair (is/are) long and curly. I like (it/them).
- 6) Look! Ann is wearing a beautiful scarf on her head. I can't see her hair. What colour (is/are) (it/they)?

**9** Decide who's who at the party.



- Mr Light is talking to Andy and Ms Cook.
- Mr Light's wife is wearing a scarf.
- Mrs Morris is talking to Mrs Light.
- Mr Radford is talking to Mr Gibson.
- Mr Gibson has little hair and is wearing a belt.
- Mrs Morris's husband is wearing a tie.
- Tom is standing between two women.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Number 1 is ... | Number 6 is ... |
| Number 2 is ... | Number 7 is ... |
| Number 3 is ... | Number 8 is ... |
| Number 4 is ... | Number 9 is ... |
| Number 5 is ... |                 |

**10** Use *look, wear, wearing, put on, take off* to complete the sentences.

- 1) Your favourite shirt is not clean. I don't think you can ... this shirt.
- 2) What does he ... like? — He is a tall man, with

short curly hair, a round face and a turned-up nose. 5) Why don't you want to ... this dress? You will ... beautiful in it! 4) If your hands are cold, ... your gloves or mittens. 5) If you ... this skirt, you will ... stout. 6) What were you ... at the party? 7) Before you come into the room ... your boots.

## Step 4

### DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 Listen, (121), and say who (Brad, Jack, Julia, Sue) wants to look like that.
  - 1) ... wants to have a straight nose.
  - 2) ... would like to have long hair.
  - 3) ... wants to have curly hair and wants to look like her parent.
  - 4) ... would like to be tall and slim.
  
- 2 Read these word combinations.
 

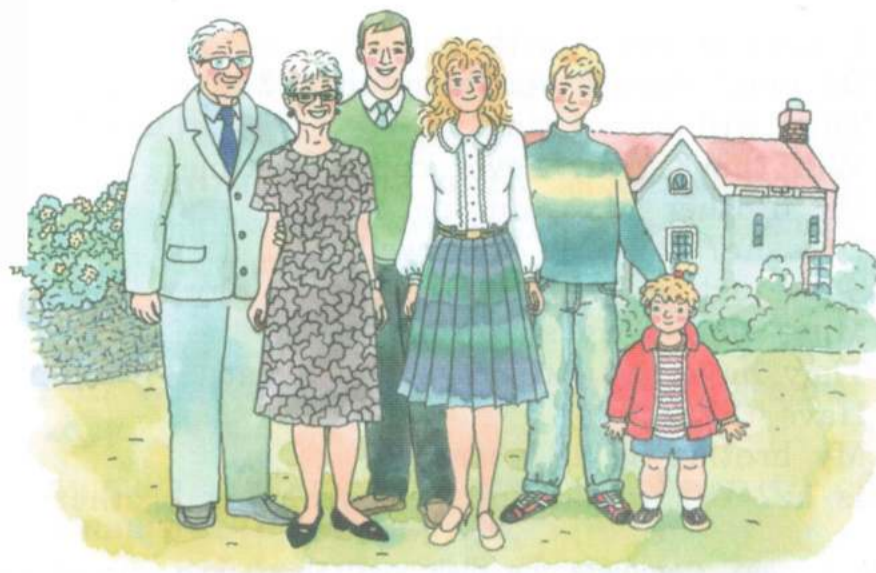
a good-looking boy	an ugly animal	
a good-looking girl	an ugly king	
a good-looking woman	an ugly giant	
a slim body	an oval face	curly fair hair
a slim actress	a round face	long red hair
a slim girl	a narrow face	short fair hair
a stout woman	shapely arms	a turned-up nose
a stout queen	shapely legs	a long nose
stout legs	a shapely nose	a straight nose
  
- 3 You can see the Smiths in the picture. Read about old Mr Smith and describe the other people.

### The Smiths

Old Mr Smith is the head of the family. He is seventy-three years old and he doesn't work now but when he was younger he was an engineer and worked in London. Old Mr Smith is a very nice man; he loves his family — his wife, his two sons, his daughter-in-law and his granddaughter. He is fond of gardening and reading books. Mr Smith is fairly tall (he is taller than his sons), his hair is white, his eyes are light blue and his nose is big. He wears spectacles.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> spectacles ['spektəklz] — очки





In this picture Mr Smith is wearing a grey suit, a blue shirt and a dark-blue tie. He looks very elegant<sup>1</sup>.

### Speech Patterns

#### Удивление и интерес

Реагируя на слова собеседника, мы часто повторяем часть его фразы. Таким образом мы выражаем интерес к сказанному или удивление. Например:

- 1) — They are going to travel in Africa.  
— In Africa? That's very interesting!
- 2) — Mary plays a lot of basketball.  
— Does she? Good for her!
- 3) — My friend can't speak French.  
— Can't he? Wow!
- 4) — I don't like vanilla ice cream.  
— Don't you? I do.

Обрати особое внимание на интонацию переспроса, (122).

4

**A.** Listen, (123), and repeat the echo questions<sup>2</sup>. Say which verbs we do not change for *do*, *does*, *did*.

- 1) — I'm very hungry.  
— Are you? We had lunch an hour ago.
- 2) — Mark saw this film last week.  
— Did he? Did he enjoy it?

<sup>1</sup> **elegant** ['eləgənt] — элегантный

<sup>2</sup> **echo** ['ekəʊ] **questions** — переспросы

- 3) — I want to come with you.  
— Do you? Aren't you busy today?
- 4) — They will be on time.  
— Will they? They never come on time.
- 5) — My brother likes singing.  
— Does he? Does he sing well?
- 6) — She must go to the shops every day.  
— Must she? Why so often?
- 7) — They have got two dogs and a cat.  
— Have they?
- 8) — My brother is 18 years old.  
— Is he? It's wonderful to have a big brother.

**B.** Work in pairs. Complete the dialogues. Show your interest or surprise.

- 1) — The weather was terrible.  
— ...? Did it rain a lot?
- 2) — It's not my pen.  
— ...? Whose pen is it then?
- 3) — Jeff hates chocolate.  
— ...? It's very unusual.
- 4) — We are going to travel a lot.  
— ...? Where would you like to go?
- 5) — She will stay with us at the weekend.  
— ...? It's wonderful!
- 6) — Yesterday was a very happy day.  
— ...? What did you do?
- 7) — Sue can play tennis well.  
— ...? When did she learn to play?



### Модальный глагол **must** и его эквивалент

**1.** Знакомый вам глагол **must** тоже относится к модальным глаголам. Он часто переводится как «должен», «должны» или «обязан», «обязана». Употребляют его, когда хотят отдать приказание/указание, заставить человека сделать что-то или он сам осознаёт необходимость каких-то действий:

You must go there. (приказ)

John mustn't eat ice cream. He is ill. (указание)

I must go home. It's late.

**2.** На вопрос с глаголом **must** обычно отвечают следующим образом:

Must I wash the dishes? — 1) Yes, you must./Yes, please.



2) No, you needn't. Sue will do it. (Нет, не нужно, нет необходимости.)

**3.** Эквивалентом глагола **must** является глагол **have to**, который выражает необходимость сделать что-то, вызванное обстоятельствами:

I have to get up at six. I begin work at 7.30. (Мне приходится вставать в шесть.)

I have to wear a suit to work. (Это полагается согласно дресс-коду.)

**4.** Отрицания и вопросы с глаголом **have to** образуются при помощи **do/does** или **did**:

Do you have to get up early?

Does he have to come back so soon?

Did they have to write it in English?

We don't have to cook now.

**5.** Вместо глагола **must** в прошедшем и будущем временах обычно используется его эквивалент **have to**:

I had to feed my cousin's fish when he was away.

You will have to wait.

(Grammar Reference, pp. 151—152.)

**5** **A.** This is what Gregory's mother tells him. Say what he had to do.

*Example:* You must meet your aunt at the airport.

Gregory had to meet his aunt at the airport.

- 1) You must go to bed at 11 p.m.
- 2) You must take the map with you.
- 3) You must spend more time on your homework.
- 4) You must come back at ten tonight.
- 5) You must wear your uniform at school.
- 6) You must read to your younger brother.

**B.** This is what Gregory must do every day. Say what he will have to do tomorrow.

*Example:* Gregory must get up at 7 o'clock every day.

Gregory will have to get up at 7 tomorrow.

- 1) Gregory must make breakfast every day.
- 2) Gregory must do morning exercises every day.
- 3) Gregory must take his dog out every day.
- 4) Gregory must go to school every day.
- 5) Gregory must water the flowers every day.
- 6) Gregory must prepare tea for the family in the evening.

**6 A.** Use *must* or *mustn't*.

- 1) You ... go out. It is raining heavily.
- 2) Your room is untidy. You ... do it.
- 3) Jane, you're ill. You ... stay in bed.
- 4) Bob has a high temperature. He ... go to school.
- 5) It's eleven o'clock. Betty ... go to bed.
- 6) Jill has a bad tooth. She ... eat much chocolate.
- 7) You ... play in the street. It's dangerous.

**B.** Use *have/has to* or *don't/doesn't have to*.

- 1) You ... be nicer to your parents.
- 2) I ... go home. Nobody is waiting for me.
- 3) He ... feed the dog at 6 p.m.
- 4) You ... phone him. He knows everything.
- 5) She ... cook dinner. We are going out tonight.
- 6) She is very thin. She ... eat more.

**7 A.** Sam was on holiday last week. Look at the pictures and say what he didn't have to do.

*Example:* 1) get up early  
Sam didn't have to get up early.



2) put on a suit,  
a shirt and a tie



3) catch an early bus



4) stay in the  
office all day



5) come home late



6) cook his own  
dinner



7) go to bed early



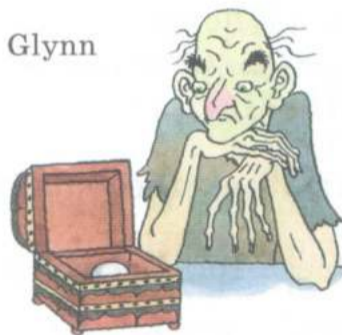
**B.** Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about Sam.

*Example:* A: Did Sam have to get up early last week?  
 B: No, he didn't.  
 A: What did he do?  
 B: He got up late.

### DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8** Make up seven questions to your pen friend with *have to*.  
*Example:* Do you have to go to the shops?
- 9** Write what you *don't have to do* in summer when you are on holiday.  
*Example:* I don't have to get up early.
- 10** Write five sentences about each of them.

Glynn



Ariel



## Step 5

### DO IT TOGETHER

- 1** Listen to Sophie's story<sup>1</sup>, (124), and complete the sentences.
- 1) Sophie is a ... .  
 a) student  
 b) film star  
 c) schoolgirl
- 2) Sophie has ... .  
 a) a brother  
 b) two brothers  
 c) a brother and a sister



<sup>1</sup> a story ['stɔ:ri] — рассказ

- 3) ... wanted to be an actor (actors).
  - a) Mike
  - b) Jim
  - c) Mike and Jim
- 4) Mike looks ... Jim.
  - a) worse than
  - b) better than
  - c) as good as
- 5) ... became an actor (actors).
  - a) Mike
  - b) Jim
  - c) Mike and Jim

**2** Make up questions with *have to*.

*Example:* I had to go to that bank yesterday. (Where?)  
Where did you have to go yesterday?

- 1) She will have to get up early tomorrow. (Why?)
- 2) Ann has to go to the market now. (Where?)
- 3) I had to wait an hour at the bus stop. (How long?)
- 4) Jack has to phone his parents. (Why?)
- 5) Sue has to leave at seven. (When?)
- 6) They will have to buy a lot of fruit at the supermarket. (What?)
- 7) We had to pay six thousand roubles<sup>1</sup> for the shoes. (How much?)
- 8) Alice has to prepare two texts. (How many?)

**3** Say what you *must* or *mustn't do*.

- 1) walk on the grass in the park
- 2) help people
- 3) speak on the mobile ['məʊbaɪl] in class
- 4) take photos in the museum
- 5) look after the pets well
- 6) go to bed very late
- 7) talk with friends in the lesson
- 8) shout at people

**4** Read the text. Match its parts and pictures.

**Now and Then**

- 1) Now Mr James Ford is an old man. He has very little hair and all his hair is white. His



<sup>1</sup> a rouble ['ru:bl] — рубль



smiling eyes are light blue. His lips are thin and his face is white but his arms are still strong and shapely. He is very thin.

2) When he was a child, he was very plump<sup>1</sup> and had a lot of curly dark hair. His face was often pink and his lips were red. His teeth were white and good. He had a lot of friends and loved playing games with them.

3) Mr Peter Jenkins is nearly sixty now. He is a stout old tall man with a round face. His hair was brown but now it is grey. His eyes are dark-brown. His nose is big. His hands and feet are big too. He likes a good joke<sup>2</sup> and has a lot of friends. They like to play cards together.

4) When he was a child, he was very thin and weak. His brown eyes were often sad. He didn't like playing with children. He liked reading books.

5) Jane O'Connor is thin and very tall for a woman. Her short light-brown hair is curly. Jane's eyes are big. Now they are grey but when she was young, they were more blue than grey.

6) In those days she was slim. Her legs and arms were shapely and her oval face was very nice. Her hair was fair and soft. She was a very good-looking girl.

7) Jill Parker is not young. She is nearly seventy. She is short and a little stout. She has a nice oval face with dark eyes and a small turned-up nose. Now her hair is grey.

8) When she was a young girl, her hair was dark and beautiful. She was slim and active<sup>3</sup> and her friends called her "Our Jilly".



<sup>1</sup> **plump** [plʌmp] — полный, пухлый

<sup>2</sup> **a joke** [dʒəʊk] — шутка

<sup>3</sup> **active** ['æktɪv] — живой, подвижный

5 Listen,  (125), and repeat these helpful words.

A.

**honest** ['ɒnɪst] честный

**hard-working** [hɑ:d'wɜ:kɪŋ] трудолюбивый

**modest** ['mɒdɪst] скромный

**selfish** ['selfɪ] эгоистичный

**stupid** ['stju:pɪd] глупый

**lazy** ['leɪzi] ленивый

**greedy** ['gri:di] жадный

B.

**rather** ['rɑ:ðə] довольно

rather selfish

rather stupid

rather lazy

rather greedy

**quite** [kwaɪt] вполне

quite reliable

quite honest

quite hard-working

quite modest

C. Read the sentences with the new words.

- 1) My best friend is very honest and reliable.
- 2) I don't like greedy or selfish people.
- 3) Parents always tell us not to be lazy.
- 4) I think it is rather stupid to be afraid of mice.
- 5) I believe it is quite good to be modest.

6 A. What are their opposites?

unkind — ...

unpleasant — ...

unfriendly — ...

unselfish — ...

unreliable — ...

clever — ...

lazy — ...

strong — ...

joyful — ...

good-looking — ...

B. Make up sentences with some of these words.



1. Как вы знаете, англичане не любят говорить о чём-то или о ком-то в категоричной манере, особенно если приходится упоминать не очень приятные качества. Так, например, о не слишком умном человеке скорее скажут **not clever**, нежели **stupid**, а о лжеце — **he is not honest**. Пытаясь смягчить отрицательные характеристики,



англичане часто используют слово **rather** [rɑ:ðə] — довольно. Сравните:

rather selfish — довольно эгоистичный (но не законченный эгоист),

rather lazy — довольно ленивый (но не отъявленный лентяй).

2. Все известные вам слова со значением «довольно» **fairly** — **rather** — **quite** весьма близки по смыслу, но они характеризуют качество в разной степени. Сравни:

(невысокий) not tall — fairly tall — quite tall — rather tall — very tall (очень высокий).

При этом **rather** чаще характеризует отрицательные качества (rather greedy), а **quite** — положительные (quite good).

- 7 Say what you are like now and what you would like to be in the future<sup>1</sup>. Use *fairly*, *rather*, *quite* and the words from the box.

brave, clever, kind, friendly, hard-working, modest, lazy, selfish, stupid, greedy, honest, reliable, unkind, unreliable, unfriendly, unselfish

## DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8 Complete the sentences. Use the opposites.

*Example:* Jane is very kind. But Jill is not. She is rather unkind.

- 1) Bill is hard-working but Tom...
- 2) Frank is friendly but Sandy...
- 3) Andrew is clever but...
- 4) Julia is reliable but Florence...
- 5) Wendy is good-looking but Linda...

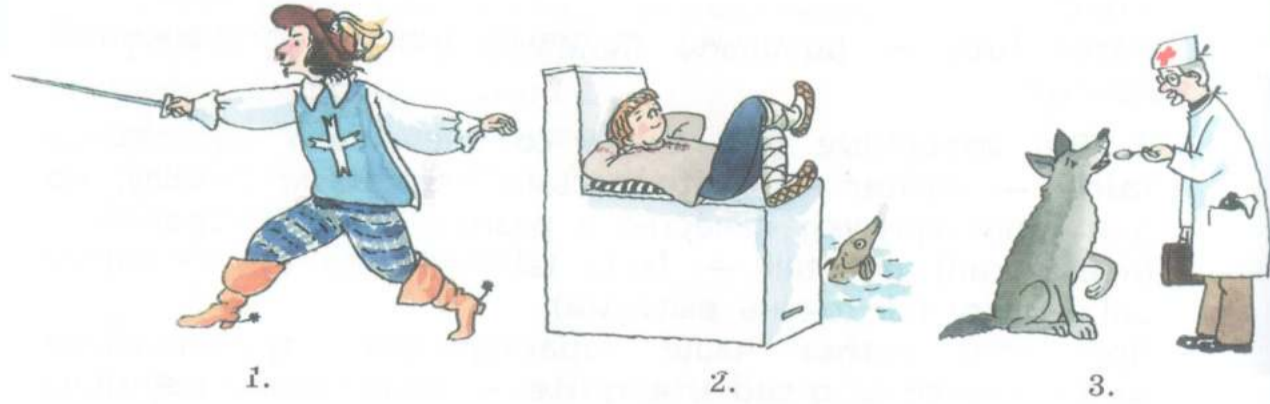
- 9 Choose the right words to complete the sentences.

1) John is (quiet/quite) a reliable boy. 2) Oh, please be (quiet/quite) for a moment. 3) Jerry is (quiet/quite) friendly. 4) It is a (quiet/quite) place on the river bank. 5) You are (quiet/quite) modest, Brenda. 6) He doesn't want anything but a

<sup>1</sup> in the future — в будущем

(quiet/quite) life. 7) It was a (quiet/quite) night. 8) Sally is (quiet/quite) a hard-working girl.

**10** Write what they are like.



**11** Write a letter to your English pen friend and tell him/her who your best friend is and what he/she is like.

## Step 6

### DO IT TOGETHER

**1** Listen,  (126), and say what Steve, Kate, Don and Tom are like.



Steve



Don



Tom



Kate

- 1) Steve is ... .
  - a) stupid
  - b) greedy
  - c) lazy
- 2) Kate is ... .
  - a) unfriendly
  - b) greedy
  - c) unselfish
- 3) Don is ... .
  - a) honest
  - b) unselfish
  - c) kind
- 4) Tom is ... .
  - a) clever
  - b) reliable
  - c) modest



**2** Complete the sentences.

- 1) Ben doesn't like working, he is rather ... . 2) Sally is one of the best pupils in her class, she is quite ... .  
 3) Daniel can eat all the cakes in the house, he is very ... .  
 4) Charles always says what he thinks. He is quite ... .  
 5) Sam can ride any horse, he is so ... . 6) Diana always tries to take the best desk in the classroom, she is very ... .  
 7) We all like Tony. He is always ready to help his friends. Everybody thinks he is ... and ... . 8) Not long ago Linda went to the park at midnight. She thought it was a very ... thing to do, but I think it was ... . 9) When Jane saw somebody's money on the park bench, she took it to the police station. Jane is quite ... . 10) Brian always helps you if you want help. I can say that he is quite ... and a good friend.  
 11) Steve doesn't like it when people speak well about him, he is so ... .

**3** Say what you can about these characters<sup>1</sup>.

*Example:* Terminator ['tɜ:mneɪtə] is a character from a popular film. Terminator is tall and strong. He has an oval face and short hair. His eyes are brown and his nose is straight. I think he is quite good-looking. He has a powerful body. He is brave and clever but cold and not very friendly. I also think that he's honest and kind.



1) Terminator



2) Sherlock Holmes  
[ˌʃ:lək 'həʊmz]



3) Harry Potter



4) Hermione [hɜ:'mɛəri] Granger ['grɛɪŋdʒə]



5) Robin Hood



6) James Bond

<sup>1</sup> a character — герой (книги, фильма и т. д.)

- 4 Open the brackets to complete the text.

Jean-Claude van Damme is a famous film actor. When he (1 be) a child, he (2 take) ballet lessons, (3 win) different ballet competitions<sup>1</sup>. Then a Paris ballet company (4 give) him a job as a dancer, but he (5 decide) he (6 want) (7 work) in films, so he (8 take not) the job. Instead, he (9 go) to the USA. In 1981 he (10 travel) to Hollywood. He (11 have) English lessons and (12 work) for a pizza house. That was how he (13 make) money. One night he (14 meet) a film producer outside the restaurant. "Hello, I (15 be) Jean-Claude van Damme," he (16 say). "I (17 be) an actor soon." The producer (18 believe not) him then. And he (19 be not) right. Now there are few people in the world who (20 know not) this talented actor.



- 5 Read these word combinations.

a hard-working student	an honest man
a hard-working pupil	an honest businessman
a hard-working actor	an honest woman
a reliable friend	a modest girl
a reliable doctor	a modest artist
a reliable banker	a modest boy
a selfish giant	a greedy banker
a selfish king	a greedy child
a selfish queen	a greedy old woman



### Модальный глагол *should*

Ещё одним модальным глаголом в английском языке является глагол **should** [ʃʊd] («следует»). Он звучит гораздо менее категорично, чем **must**, и потому используется значительно чаще. **Should** употребляют, когда хотят дать совет, порекомендовать делать или не делать что-либо.  
You should go and see this film: it's very good.  
You should not come home so late.

Should we come back later?

При отрицании глагол **should not** чаще используется в сокращённой форме **shouldn't**.

(Grammar Reference, p. 152.)

<sup>1</sup> a competition [ˌkɒmpə'tɪʃn] — соревнование



6 Listen, (127), and repeat.

**A.**

You should wear  
You should stop  
You should work  
You should help  
You should read

You shouldn't shout  
You shouldn't fight  
You shouldn't go  
You shouldn't pay  
You shouldn't write

**B.**

- 1) Jane, read the text again, please. You should be hard-working.
- 2) If you want to be slim, you shouldn't eat much bread and many potatoes.
- 3) Ask mum when we should come home.
- 4) I don't think you should do it for Steve. It's his job.
- 5) You shouldn't be selfish and greedy. Think about your friends more.
- 6) You should help your parents more.

7 Complete the sentences. Use *should* or *shouldn't*.

- 1) If you want to come to school at 8, you ... get up at 7.
- 2) The Harry Potter books are quite interesting, you ... read them.
- 3) If you're ill, you ... stay in bed, you ... go out.
- 4) Young children ... stay up late, they ... go to bed early.
- 5) Children ... spend much time before the television.
- 6) If you want to know more, you ... read a lot.
- 7) You ... stay in the rain: you'll get wet.
- 8) We ... forget about our pets, we ... look after them well.

## DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Complete these questions.

*Examples:* You should think about it, ...?  
You should think about it, shouldn't you?  
Sally shouldn't stay up late, ...?  
Sally shouldn't stay up late, should she?

- 1) Young children shouldn't eat a lot of sweets, ...?
- 2) Anna should prepare a nice gift for her friends, ...?
- 3) People should believe each other, ...?
- 4) Mike shouldn't come to school late, ...?
- 5) *We shouldn't wear jeans and T-shirts to school, ...?*

- 9** Write what Jane and Steve *should* or *shouldn't* do.
- 1) Steve/take his sister's things.
  - 2) Jane/help her granny in the garden.
  - 3) Jane/shout at her dog.
  - 4) Steve/be more hard-working.
  - 5) Jane and Steve/swim in cold water.
  - 6) Jane and Steve/be more friendly and helpful.
- 10** Write 5 sentences about what people *should* or *shouldn't* be like.  
*Example:* People should be kind to each other.

## Step 7

### DO IT TOGETHER

- 1** Listen, (128), and say which sentences you hear.
- 1) a) I think you should get up late.  
b) I think you shouldn't get up late.
  - 2) a) The children must spend their holidays at home.  
b) The children mustn't spend their holidays at home.
  - 3) a) These people must think of their future.  
b) These people mustn't think of their future.
  - 4) a) They should go boating in this weather.  
b) They shouldn't go boating in this weather.
  - 5) a) Charles and Dan should spend all day on the beach.  
b) Charles and Dan shouldn't spend all day on the beach.
  - 6) a) You should buy this book for Alice.  
b) You shouldn't buy this book for Alice.
  - 7) a) A lot of people think that they must go to university.  
b) A lot of people think that they mustn't go to university.
  - 8) a) I know I should dream of becoming a writer.  
b) I know I shouldn't dream of becoming a writer.
  - 9) a) Paul must stay in this hotel.  
b) Paul mustn't stay in this hotel.
  - 10) a) Everyone should have an interesting job.  
b) Everyone shouldn't have an interesting job.
- 2** Match the parts of the sentences. Complete them with *should* or *shouldn't*.
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) If you want to be a successful journalist, ... | a) buy a cookbook.                        |
| 2) If you want to be slim, ...                    | b) do not eat many sweets and chocolates. |



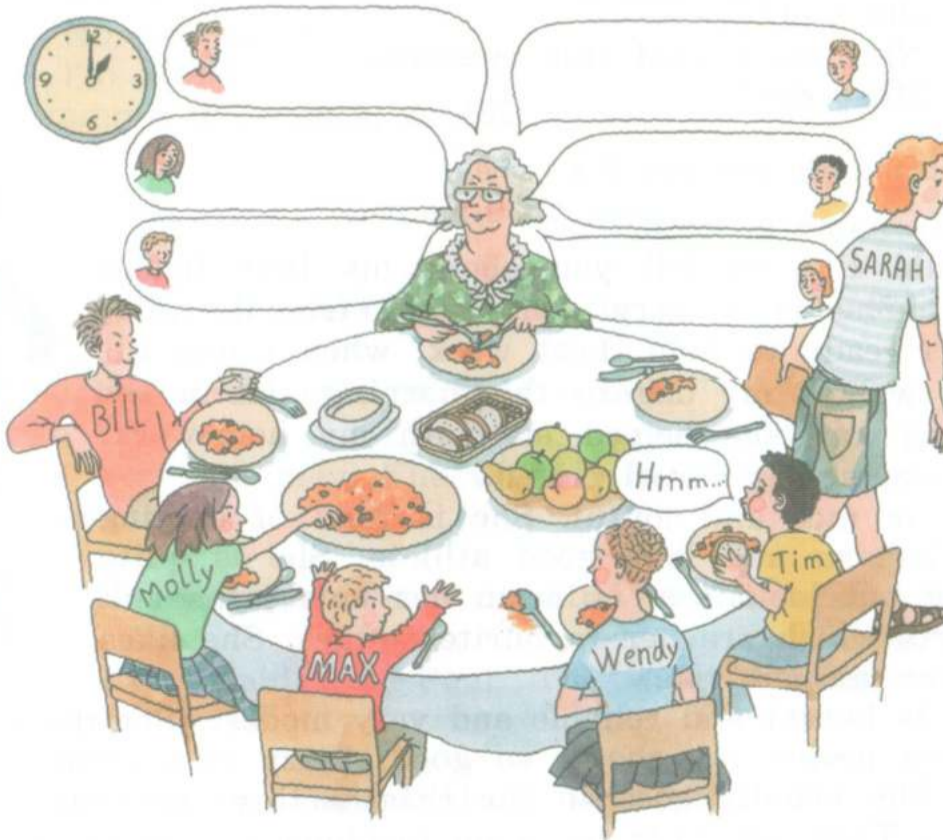
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 3) If you want to travel about England by car, ... | c) stay at your friends'.                           |
| 4) If you want to cook well, ...                   | d) be able to do cross-country and downhill skiing. |
| 5) If you want to become a good skier, ...         | e) be able to read a map.                           |
| 6) If you want to have a pleasant trip, ...        | f) read a lot.                                      |
| 7) If you don't want to stay at a hotel, ...       | g) plan it well.                                    |

**3** A. Read "Table Manners".

**Table Manners<sup>1</sup>**

- 1) You should sit up straight.
- 2) You shouldn't eat with your fingers.
- 3) You shouldn't put your arms on the table.
- 4) You shouldn't put dirty spoons on the table, you should put them on plates or dishes.
- 5) You shouldn't talk with your mouth full.
- 6) You should say "Thank you" after lunch, dinner, etc.

**B.** Look at the picture and say what Aunt Polly tells the children.



<sup>1</sup> table manners — правила поведения за столом

- 4 Complete the dialogues. Use the sentences from the box. Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues and act them out.

a) What did she wear? b) What's the matter, poor thing?  
c) Wow! d) Oh, no! I thought it was Monday. e) He has no time for it. f) I don't think she'll like to do it. g) It's very clever of you. h) What made you unhappy?

- 1) — It's Tuesday today.  
— Is it? ... .
- 2) — I know the answer.  
— Do you? ... .
- 3) — I was the best!  
— Were you? ... .
- 4) — Sara looked wonderful.  
— Did she? ... .
- 5) — James should have a hobby.  
— Should he? ... .
- 6) — I can't eat ice cream today.  
— Can't you? ... .
- 7) — I felt very sad.  
— Did you? ... .
- 8) — Nina must visit this museum.  
— Must she? ... .

- 5 A. Read the text and give it a name.

Hi! My name is Rose.

I would like to tell you about my best friend Lizzy. She is a very warm and friendly girl, always ready to help. Last week, when I was ill, Lizzy walked my dog in the morning and in the evening and she helped me with my homework. You see, she is a real friend.

Lizzy is nice and joyful. She is fond of singing and dancing and is a good athlete. She is quite strong but looks very slim in her blue jeans and T-shirts which are her favourite clothes. She likes to wear trainers too.

Lizzy is honest and reliable and very modest. She doesn't like it when people say she is so good. Lizzy is a great theatre-goer. She usually goes to the theatre three or four times a month. Then she puts on some fashionable dresses, skirts or blouses. She usually wears nice shoes in the theatre.





**B.** Say which of these are true, false or not stated.

- 1) Lizzy is rather tall.
- 2) Lizzy is a helpful girl.
- 3) Lizzy never wears skirts and dresses.
- 4) Lizzy is good at sport.
- 5) Lizzy doesn't like to wear leggings and trousers.
- 6) Lizzy often goes to the theatre.

### **Nota bene**

#### **Модальный глагол *may***

Чтобы получить разрешение сделать что-то, часто используется модальный глагол **may**. В подобных вопросах **may** звучит вежливо и уважительно, (129).

May I take your bike? — Можно взять твой велосипед?

Обычными ответами на подобные вопросы являются:

Yes, you may./Yes, please./Do, please. — Да.

No, you may not./No, you mustn't. — Нет. (Категорический отказ, запрет.)

I'm afraid not. — Боюсь, что нет. (Мягкий отказ.)

В разговорах с близкими людьми, друзьями в подобных вопросах чаще употребляется глагол **can**.

— Can I use your bike? — Yes, you can.

— No, you can't.

— I'm afraid not.

(Grammar Reference, p. 153.)

**6** Here are the answers. What are the questions?

- 1) — ...?  
— No, Ted, you mustn't. Little Ann is sleeping.
- 2) — ...?  
— I'm afraid not, dear. It is late.
- 3) — ...?  
— Yes, you may. The weather is fine, you'll have a good time.
- 4) — ...?  
— No, you can't. You must go to the supermarket.
- 5) — ...?  
— I'm afraid not, Paul. The water in the river is very cold.
- 6) — ...?  
— I'm afraid not, Betty. I have no money.
- 7) — ...?  
— Yes, you must. Your granny is very ill.

- 8) — ...?  
— I'm afraid not. You should do your room.
- 9) — ...?  
— Yes, you may. But first help your brother.
- 10) — ...?  
— I'm afraid not. She is getting stout. She shouldn't eat so many chocolates and sweets.

**7** Answer *yes* or *no*. Use *can/can't*, *may/may not*, *must/mustn't*.

- 1) — May I go out?  
— ... . It's raining heavily outdoors.
- 2) — May I read this book, Miss Campbell?  
— ... . It's not for children.
- 3) — Can I visit Victoria at the hospital?  
— ... . She is very ill and wants to see you.
- 4) — Can I go to bed later tonight?  
— ... . You have no school tomorrow and can get up later.
- 5) — Can I phone from your mobile, Jack?  
— ... . Here it is.
- 6) — May I come in, Miss Bell?  
— ... , but don't be late next time.
- 7) — May we stay here a little longer?  
— ... . It's getting dark and it's time to go to bed.

### DO IT ON YOUR OWN

**8** Choose the right words to complete the sentences.

- 1) (Must/May) I sleep in this room tonight? — Yes, you may.
- 2) (Can/Should) you say it again? I didn't get what you said.
- 3) You (must/may) help your parents, they are no longer young.
- 4) I (could/should) play football when I was twelve.
- 5) You (can't/shouldn't) eat so much if you want to be slim.
- 6) I know I (shouldn't/can't) say it but I will.

**9** Here are some questions. Write down the answers.

- 1) **Y o u r f r i e n d**: Can I ride your bike, please?
- 2) **Y o u r n e i g h b o u r**: May we join you for dinner?
- 3) **Y o u r s i s t e r**: May I play in your room?
- 4) **Y o u r b r o t h e r**: May I go to the picture gallery with you?

**10** Write what you think you *should do* every day.


*Example:* I think I should do morning exercises every day.



## Step 8

### Round-up

#### DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 Listen,  (130), and say what is not right in the picture.

#### My Friend Julia

- 2 What will you say to these people? Use *must*, *should*, *can* or *may*.

- 1) Your mother is very tired after work.  
You say: Mummy, you ... go to bed early.
- 2) Your little brother wants to take your Ipod.  
You say: It's O.K., you ... take it for some time.
- 3) Your little sister doesn't like vegetables.  
You say: Don't forget, you ... eat more vegetables. They are good for you.
- 4) Your neighbour asks you to give her some flowers from your garden.  
You say: You ... certainly have some flowers. There are lots of them this summer.
- 5) Your friend hasn't got a pen today, he asks if he can use yours.  
You say: You ... use it. I always bring two or three pens to school.
- 6) Your neighbour wants to use your telephone because his is not working.  
You say: You ... certainly call from our phone. There's no problem.
- 7) Your friend asks if it is a good idea for her to go to the circus. You know that the show is very good.  
You say: You ... watch the show, it is really good.
- 8) Your father wants to buy a car. You like sports cars.  
You say: Father, I think you ... buy a fast sports car.

- 3 Use *to* where necessary.

- 1) — May I ... wear these shoes, Mum?  
— I'm afraid not, dear. They are too large for you.



- 2) You mustn't ... go there. I think it can be dangerous.  
 3) I would like ... buy new pyjamas for my daughter.  
 4) She wants ... put on her fashionable skirt and blouse to the party.  
 5) — Must we ... change our clothes now?  
 — No, you needn't. You can ... do it later.  
 6) I want ... be as slim as Jane. Can I ... become so slim, mum?  
 7) — The dress is so beautiful. I think you should ... buy it.  
 — I can't ... do that. I mustn't ... spend so much money on clothes.

**4** Match the questions with the answers.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) May I use your pen?                      | a) No, you mustn't.<br>She must do it without any help. |
| 2) Must we leave for St Petersburg tonight? | b) No, you needn't.<br>We can wait for a day or two.    |
| 3) Should we write to her?                  | c) Certainly you can, dear.<br>They are very nice.      |
| 4) Can I buy these sandals, mum?            | d) Yes, please. We are waiting for you.                 |
| 5) Sorry, we are late. May we come in?      | e) Certainly you may.<br>I have two.                    |
| 6) Must we answer now?                      | f) No, we needn't. There's a morning train too.         |
| 7) May I help Sue do her homework?          | g) I don't think you should. You can give her a call.   |

**5** Complete these tag questions.

*Example:* We must do it, ...?  
 We must do it, mustn't we?  
 They shouldn't go there, ...?  
 They shouldn't go there, should they?

- 1) You shouldn't wear fashionable dresses with trainers, ...?  
 2) They are ill. They must stay at home, ...? 3) I should buy this belt and this tie, ...? 4) They mustn't answer you, ...?  
 5) We can't change them, ...? 6) He should take his sweater with him, ...? 7) She mustn't wear jeans to school, ...?  
 8) You can look better if you want, ...? 9) I will be able to do it, ...? 10) We were able to find her house, ...? 11) School-children don't have to get up early in summer, ...? 12) They had to take a taxi to the airport, ...?



- 6 Do you remember A. Pushkin's fairy tale «The Tale of the Dead Princess and Seven Knights» and its characters? Say what they are like. Use the words and word combinations from the boxes.



133

Step 8

#### Princess

good-looking, slim, fair hair, an oval face, a turned-up nose, blue eyes, small ears, shapely arms and legs, small feet, clever, kind, friendly

#### Stepmother<sup>1</sup>

a tall woman, dark eyes, a round face, a straight nose, a big mouth, red lips, to have a black scarf on her head, to wear a long black coat, to wear black shoes, to look dangerous and unkind

- 7 Do you remember what your best friend is like? Speak about him.

- 1) How old is he/she?
- 2) What colour is his/her hair?
- 3) What is his/her face like?
- 4) What colour are his/her eyes?
- 5) What is his/her mouth like?
- 6) What is his/her nose like?
- 7) What is his/her body like?
- 8) What is your friend like? Modest? Reliable? Hard-working? Honest?
- 9) What is he/she interested in?

<sup>1</sup> a stepmother ['stepmʌðə] — мачеха

**DO IT ON YOUR OWN**

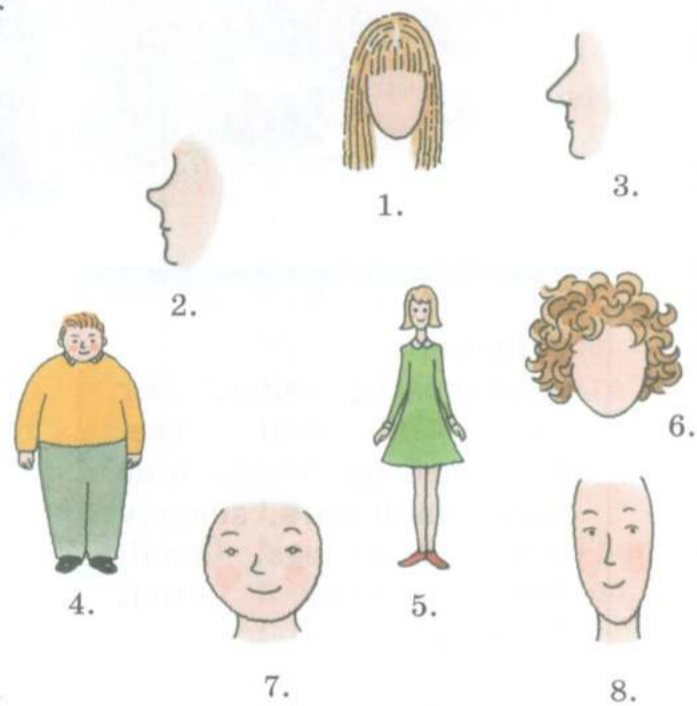
**8** Make up questions and write them.

- 1) I/coat/may/on/your/put?
- 2) we/go/to/can/the/now/cinema?
- 3) do/it/must/they?
- 4) he/should/buy/books/these?
- 5) have to/do/you/wear/uniforms/to/work?
- 6) will/be/to/able/you/this/answer?

**9** Match the pictures with the word combinations.

*Example:* 1) straight hair

- a) curly hair
- b) a round face
- c) a turned-up nose
- d) an oval face
- e) a stout boy
- f) a slim girl
- g) a straight nose



**10** Be ready to write Dictation 6.

**Dictation 6**

1. To be reliable and honest, to be greedy and selfish, an honest answer, curly fair hair, a turned-up nose, to look good-looking, an ugly lazy giant, a friendly modest girl, a hard-working student, shapely arms and legs.

2. 1) My dog has a strong body, clever eyes, long ears and a short tail. 2) Jane is a quiet modest girl. She is quite tall. 3) Bob is rather lazy and unreliable. 4) I'm sure we will be able to buy fashionable clothes. 5) I think children should always help their parents.



able, arm, body, curly, ear, eye, finger, foot (feet), good-looking, greedy, hair, hard-working, head, honest, lazy, leg, modest, mouth, neck, nose, oval, quite, rather, reliable, selfish, shapely, should, slim, stout, stupid, toe, tooth (teeth), turned-up, ugly

to be able to, to look like, to have to, needn't

What is he/she like?

What does he/she look like?

## Step 9

### Test Yourself

#### I. LISTENING

1 Listen, (131), and decide which of the two boys, Alexander or Rick,

- 1) lives in the USA
- 2) has blue eyes
- 3) has curly hair
- 4) is good at outdoor games
- 5) is fond of quiet pastimes
- 6) likes to spend time with his father
- 7) can work hard



Maximum result	7
Your result	?

#### II. READING

2 Read the texts (a—d) and match them with the names of people (1—5). There is one extra name.

- 1) Julie, an actress
- 2) Harry, a photographer
- 3) Bob, a teacher
- 4) Jenny, a writer
- 5) Andy, a student

a) I live in Oxford but two years ago I lived with my parents in a small town in the north of England. Now I travel to

my home town when I have holidays, usually in summer because our summer holidays are the longest. In winter my parents come to me and we celebrate Christmas together. But they don't stay long. My university life starts in January.

- b) I'm twenty. I'm tall and slim. My hair is fair and curly. I always wear dark suits and white shirts when I'm at work. It's important to look nice when you work with children.
- c) Hi, I'm a Londoner. I work in one of the city parks. I'm not young but I always wear jeans. I put on light sweaters in spring or autumn and I usually wear T-shirts in summer. Taking pictures is my profession which I like.
- d) I'm sixty and I'm rather stout but I was slim and beautiful when I was younger. They say I'm very famous now and people like my films very much but I don't think I like the way I look now.

a) \_\_\_ b) \_\_\_ c) \_\_\_ d) \_\_\_ extra \_\_\_



Maximum result	5
Your result	?

### III. USE OF ENGLISH (Grammar and Vocabulary)

3

Complete the tag questions.

- 1) You can read English texts, ...?
- 2) You should wear a uniform to school, ...?
- 3) We mustn't come here every day, ...?
- 4) John will be able to write soon, ...?
- 5) They don't have to come back at 3, ...?
- 6) She has to wear this dress to the party, ...?
- 7) Nina couldn't drive a car five years ago, ...?
- 8) Little children must eat four times a day, ...?



Maximum result	8
Your result	?

4

Complete the dialogues. Use the verbs from the box.

can, can't, may, must, should



- 1) — Sir, (1) ... I come in?  
 — No, you may not. You are late. You (2) ... come to class earlier.
- 2) — Tom, (3) ... you help your mother now?  
 — Yes, dad. By the way, I always help her. I know that children (4) ... help their parents.
- 3) — Jane, your grandad is ill. He is in hospital. You (5) ... visit him. (6) ... you do it today?  
 — No, mum, I (7) .... I'll go there tomorrow.

✓	Maximum result	7
	Your result	?

## IV. SPEAKING

- 5 Freddie has a cousin who is much older. His name is Bob. Freddie is Bob's opposite. Say what Freddie is like.

**Bob**

Bob is tall and strong.  
 He is slim.  
 Bob has fair hair which is curly and long.  
 He has an oval face.  
 He has a straight nose.  
 He has big and light blue eyes.  
 Bob is hard-working.  
 He is reliable.

**Freddie**


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---



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✓	Maximum result	5
	Your result	?

- 6 Say what one of your family:

- 1) looks like  
 2) is like

You can begin like this:

My ...'s name is ... . He/she is ... years old.

✓	Maximum result	5
	Your result	?

## V. WRITING

- 7 Write Dictation 6, (132).



Maximum result	15
Your result	?



Total result	52
Your result	?

## Step 10

*Enjoy Yourself*

## DO IT TOGETHER



- 1 Read the text and match the paragraphs (1—3) with their names (a—d). There is one extra name.

- a) The Modest Pilot
- b) High in the Sky
- c) The Unusual Gift
- d) The Brave Girl



1. On the morning of her sixteenth birthday Lincey Ford got the present of a lifetime: a flying lesson. She was on holiday and that was going to be the best part of it. When her parents told her about that, Lincey couldn't believe her ears. It was really great. In the afternoon Lincey's family drove to the airport which was rather far from the place where they lived. A small plane waited for them. Lincey took place next to the pilot. Her dad and her younger sister Kelsey got into the **passanger** ['pæsəndʒə] **seats**. The pilot looked at their mum and said, "Your girls are going to love it."

места для  
пассажиров



2. The pilot showed Lincey what she had to do. He told the girl that once in the **air** [eə] she could fly a plane. Some time later the plane was in the sky. It was great. The girl was happy. She felt she was able to do it. But some time later they heard an **alarm** [ə'la:m] **signal**. The pilot said they had a problem because one of the **engines** ['endʒɪnz] was not working.
3. Then the plane began to fall down to the ground. The girls didn't know what to do. **Somehow** the pilot was able to get them to the nearest **field** [fi:ld], where the plane **landed**. The family got out of the plane. Lincey looked up at the plane and understood she wanted to have another birthday **flight** [flaɪt]. "I hope it will go better next time," she said.

воздух

сигнал тревоги

двигатели

каким-то

образом

поле

приземлился

полёт

- 2 Learn to read this tongue twister as fast as you can.

Yellow butter, purple jelly, red jam,  
brown bread, **spread** it thick  
say it **quick**.

Yellow butter, purple jelly, red jam,  
brown bread, spread it thicker  
say it quicker.

Yellow butter, purple jelly, red jam,  
brown bread, now repeat it  
while you eat it.

намазывай  
быстро

- 3 Read the text and say what helped the English Roses to become friends with Binah.

### The English Roses

#### Part 6

The English Roses looked very sad. "I'm so sorry for Binah," said Grace. "I can't imagine living without my mum."

"I hate cleaning floors," said Amy. "And I don't know anything about cooking."

"Please let us go home to our cosy beds and our families," asked Nicole.

"Yes, we want to go home," said all the girls.

“OK,” said the fairy. “But **in the future** think well before saying that somebody has a better life than you. As I said before, I’m a very busy woman!” In a second, the English Roses were back in bed, sleeping.

When morning came, they got up, happy to be the same girls as before. They spoke about their **dreams** [dri:mz] and decided to be kinder to Binah and stop feeling unhappy about their lives.

First, they invited Binah to a tea party, and then started walking to school with her, and not long after that, they were doing lessons together. Binah **even** taught them to make an apple pie. They soon understood that she was very nice.

впередь

сны

даже



They began to love her like a sister and often went to her house to help with housework.

Soon their neighbours started talking about them.

And this is what they said:

“Those English Roses are really special.”

“They are very beautiful girls!”

“They’ll become wonderful women one day.”

And you know what?

They did.



- 4 Listen, (133), and sing along.

### Rock Around the Clock

by J. DeKnight, M. Freeman

One, Two, Three o'clock, Four o'clock  
Five, Six, Seven o'clock, Eight o'clock  
Nine, Ten, Eleven o'clock, Twelve o'clock  
We gonna<sup>1</sup> rock around the clock tonight!  
When the clock strikes one,  
Join the hands and have some fun.

*Refrain:*

We gonna rock around the clock tonight,  
We gonna rock, rock, rock, 'till broad  
We gonna rock, and gonna rock all round  
the clock tonight.

When the clock strikes two, three and  
four,  
If the band slows down, we'll yell for  
more.

*Refrain:*

We gonna rock around the clock tonight,  
We gonna rock, rock, rock, 'till broad  
We gonna rock, and gonna rock all round  
the clock tonight.

- 5 Listen, (134), and read the poem.

### Why

by Raymond Wilson

Why should the world be usual?  
It surely isn't right!  
I don't want to confuse [kən'fju:z] you all,  
BUT  
Why shouldn't day be night?

<sup>1</sup> gonna (разг.) — эд.: are going to



сегодня  
вечером

пока не станет  
совсем светло

мы потребуем  
продолжать



вводить в  
заблуждение

Why shouldn't snow be hot and black?  
 Why shouldn't pigs have wings?  
 Why shouldn't the front be at the back?  
 AND

Why shouldn't **dustmen** ['dʌstmən] be kings?  
 Why shouldn't marmalade taste like meat?  
 Why shouldn't grass be red?  
 Why must we always stand on our feet?

WHEN

We can stand on our head?  
 Why shouldn't starfish sing like **thrushes**  
 ['θrʌʃɪz]?

Why shouldn't elephants fly?  
 Why shouldn't pork pies grow on **bushes**  
 ['bʊʃɪz]?

AND

Why shouldn't the sea be dry?  
 I won't let the world be usual!  
 And if you disagree  
 I really confuse you all,  
 'COS  
 Why shouldn't you be me?

мусорщики

скворцы

кусты

6

Read for more information.

### ? Do you know that...

... about 15% of all people on the Earth are left-handed? The greatest Italian sculptors Leonardo da Vinci [li:ə,nɑ:dəʊ də 'vɪntʃi:] and Michelangelo [ˌmɪkl'æŋdʒələʊ] were both left-handed.

... people with the whitest **skin** live in Northern Europe, people with the blackest skin live in Western Africa and people in the south-east of Asia have a yellow skin but most people are not white, black or yellow? Their skins have hundreds of **shades** of light, **swarthy** ['swɔ:ði] and brown.

... that hair grows differently at night and in the day? At night hair grows slowly, but as day begins, it grows much faster. It usually grows about one centimetre a month.

кожа

оттенки  
смуглый



## DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 7** Do Project Work 6. Complete a new page in your English Album. Describe yourself. Write what you are like now and what kind of man/woman you'd like to be in the future. Use pictures to illustrate your story. Don't forget to write if you are going to use English in the future and how you are going to do it.



Dear friends!

Summer and holidays are coming. It's time to say goodbye to each other again. May this summer bring you lots of fun and joy. Get healthier and stronger and come back to school happy and ready for the new year. The new steps to good English will be waiting for you. See you soon! Have a wonderful time!

Your authors

## Grammar Reference<sup>1</sup>

Грамматика английского языка подразделяется на два больших раздела — морфология (сведения о частях речи) и синтаксис (сведения о предложении, его типах, структуре).

В английском языке по традиции выделяют следующие части речи:

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- Имя существительное (*the noun*)
- Имя прилагательное (*the adjective*)
- Местоимение (*the pronoun*)
- Имя числительное (*the numeral*)
- Глагол (*the verb*)
- Наречие (*the adverb*)

### Морфология

#### THE NOUN (Имя существительное)

§ 1. Имя существительное — это такая часть речи, которая обозначает лицо, предмет и отвечает на вопросы: кто?, что? Существительные могут быть исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми. Исчисляемые имена существительные имеют два числа — единственное и множественное (*cup — cups, mouse — mice*).

I see a pen on the table. The pen is red.  
There are apples there.  
The apples are red.

§ 2. Имена существительные *money* и *hair* в английском языке являются неисчисляемыми. Несмотря на то, что в русском языке эти существительные имеют форму множественного числа (деньги, волосы), в английском языке эти существительные обычно согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе: *The money is on the table*. Перед ними не используется неопределённый артикль, а заменяются они местоимением *it*:

Where is the money? It is in my bag.  
I like your curly hair. It's so beautiful.

§ 3. Имена существительные *clothes, trousers, leggings, jeans, shorts, pyjamas* в английском языке имеют только форму множественного числа и согласуются с глаголом во множественном числе, заменяются местоимениями *they, them*. Перед ними не употребляется неопределённый артикль.

<sup>1</sup> Справочник содержит грамматический материал, относящийся только к 6 классу



Your pyjamas **are** in the box.  
Where can I buy trousers?  
I love your clothes. Where do you buy **them**?  
Your jeans **are** very long.  
My shorts don't look clean. I must wash **them**.

§ 4. Особенностью английских существительных, обозначающих географические объекты, является использование с ними определённого артикля или его отсутствие.

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Определённый артикль употребляется с именами существительными, обозначающими:

горы (горные цепи): the Urals, the Ural Mountains, the Caucasus (Mountains);

океаны: the Arctic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean;

морья: the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Caspian Sea;

реки: the Volga, the Thames, the Moskva River;

озёра: the Baikal.

Однако если перед названием озера стоит само слово *lake*, артикль отсутствует: Lake Baikal.

Без артикля употребляются названия:

континентов: Europe, Asia, Central America, Africa, Australia;

стран: Russia, England, Spain (но: the USA);

городов: Paris, London, Madrid, Moscow, St Peterburg;

площадей: Red Square, Trafalgar Square;

улиц: Tverskaya Street, Nevsky Prospect;

парков: Hyde Park, Gorky Park;

мостов: Palace Bridge, Tower Bridge, London Bridge (но: the Anichkov Bridge);

дворцов: Winter Palace.

С определённым артиклем используются названия:

театров: the Bolshoi Theatre, the Maly Theatre;

музеев: the Pushkin Museum, the British Museum;

картинных галерей: the Tretyakov Gallery.

§ 5. Имена существительные в современном английском языке могут быть образованы различными способами:

а) к корню добавляется суффикс. Так, например, образуются слова, обозначающие профессии людей:

read + -er = reader, write + -er = writer;

б) сложные имена существительные образуются путём сложения двух основ:

milk + man = milkman (молочник)

snow + man = snowman (снеговик)

bread + plate = breadplate (хлебница);

в) существительные могут образовываться и по конверсии.

Так, от прилагательных, обозначающих принадлежность к нации, континенту и т. д., могут быть образованы соответствующие имена существительные:

Italian (итальянский) — an Italian (итальянец)

American (американский) — an American (американец)

Asian (азиатский) — an Asian (азиат).

## THE ADJECTIVE (Имя прилагательное)

§ 1. Имя прилагательное — это такая часть речи, которая обозначает признак, качество предмета и отвечает на вопрос: какой? который? В предложении имена прилагательные чаще всего выступают в качестве определения (a good pupil), а также именной части составного именного сказуемого.

The boy is fairly tall.

§ 2. При постановке к имени прилагательному вопросов типа: «Какой твой любимый цвет?», «Какой язык ты учишь?» употребляется вопросительное слово *what*:

What is your favourite colour?

What language are you learning?

Однако, если в поставленном вопросе содержится выбор из ограниченного числа предметов, употребляется вопросительное слово *which*:

Which of these cars is yours?

Which boy is the tallest in your class?

§ 3. В различных контекстах слова *much*, *many*, *few*, *little* используются по-разному и функционируют как прилагательные или наречия.

### Much/Many

*Much* — «много», означает количество и определяет только неисчисляемые имена существительные, обычно в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях:

I haven't **much** time today.

Is there **much** milk in the fridge?

*Many* — определяет только исчисляемые имена существительные (также обычно в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях):

He hasn't **many** friends here.

Are there **many** sweets on the plate?

В утвердительных предложениях и в том и в другом случае чаще употребляется сочетание *a lot of (lots of)*:

There are **a lot** of books at home.

There is **a lot** of water in the glass.

There are **lots** of flowers here.



### Little/few

*Little* — «мало», означая малое количество, используется с неисчисляемыми именами существительными; часто перед ним используется наречие:

We have very **little** meat.

*Few* — «мало», обозначает малое количество, употребляется только с исчисляемыми именами существительными:

There are **few** flowers in the garden.

И *little*, и *few* обозначают недостаточное количество и имеют отрицательный оттенок:

We have got **little** time left. (Поэтому мы можем не успеть на поезд.)

There are **few** potatoes on the plate. (Поэтому я не могу приготовить салат.)

§ 4. В современном английском языке имена прилагательные могут образовываться тремя способами словообразования:

а) К корню добавляется суффикс или приставка:

sun + -y = sunny (солнечный)

colour + -ful = colourful (красочный, яркий)

music + al = musical (музыкальный)

un- + healthy = unhealthy (нездоровый)

Имена прилагательные, обозначающие принадлежность к нации, континенту, образуются при помощи суффикса *-an* от соответствующих имён существительных — названий стран, континентов и т. д.:

Italy — Italian

Europe — European

Asia — Asian

б) При помощи конверсии из имени существительного образуется имя прилагательное, при этом форма слова не меняется:

silver (серебро) — silver (серебряный)

metal (металл) — metal (металлический)

gold (золото) — gold (сделанный из золота, золотой)

apple (яблоко) — apple (яблочный)

в) Сложные имена прилагательные образуются путём сложения двух основ:

snow + white = snow-white (белоснежный)

Иногда одна из основ может быть осложнена суффиксом:

white-walled (белокаменный)

## THE PRONOUN (Местоимение)

§ 1. Местоимение — это такая часть речи, которая указывает на лицо, предмет, их признаки, количество, но не называет их. Местоимения бывают:

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

притяжательные: my — mine, his, her — hers, its, our — ours, their — theirs;

указательные: this — these, that — those;

неопределённые: some, any, somebody, something, anybody, anything;

вопросительные: how, who, what, whose, which, why, when, where, etc;

отрицательные: no, nobody, nothing;

обобщающие: all, each, every, everybody, everything, both, either, other.

§ 2. К неопределённым местоимениям относятся такие слова, как *somebody, something, anybody, anything*. Первые два из них употребляются в основном в утвердительных предложениях:

I can see **somebody** in the park.

There is **something** on the plate.

В отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях вместо *somebody, something* используются местоимения *anybody, anything*:

I don't see **anybody** there.

Is there **anything** tasty in the fridge?

Однако неопределённые местоимения **anybody, anything** могут использоваться и в утвердительных предложениях. В этих случаях они обозначают «любой, всякий»:

The question is easy. **Anybody** can answer it.

Can I have something to drink? **Anything** will do.

Как следует из примера, *something* может использоваться в вопросительных предложениях, но в данном случае по сути это не вопрос, а просьба.

§ 3. Отрицательные местоимения *nobody, nothing* используются в таких предложениях, в которых глагол употребляется в утвердительной форме:

There is **nobody** in that room.

I know **nothing** about it.

В отличие от русского языка в английском предложении не может быть двух (и более) отрицаний. Сравните:

Никто ничего об этом не знает.

**Nobody** knows **anything** about it.

## THE NUMERAL (Имя числительное)

§ 1. Имя числительное — это часть речи, обозначающая количество и порядок предметов при счёте. Соответственно, они могут



быть количественными (one, two, ten, thirty, a hundred, a thousand, a million) и порядковыми (the first, the second, the tenth, the thirtieth, the hundredth, etc.).

§ 2. Знакомые тебе числительные *hundred, thousand, million* в английском языке имеют некоторые особенности употребления. Указывая на конкретное количество, данные числительные используются в известной тебе форме:

a/one hundred = 100	a/one hundred houses
two thousand = 2,000	two thousand people
four million = 4,000,000	four million stars

Однако для обозначения большого числа предметов, людей или животных, не указывая на их точное количество, в английском языке существуют такие сочетания, как *hundreds of, thousands of, millions of*:

hundreds of people	сотни людей
thousands of children	тысячи детей
millions of birds	миллионы птиц

Сравните:

two hundred fish	hundreds of fish
three thousand flags	thousands of flags
five million lights	millions of lights

§ 3. Обратите внимание на использование союза *and* при чтении многозначных чисел.

8,328,497 = eight million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-seven

В отличие от русского, в английском языке в многозначных числах на письме сотни, тысячи и т. д. отделяются запятой.

## THE ADVERB (Наречие)

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

He always comes here at five.  
I never buy vegetables in shops.

§ 2. Наречия неопределённого времени (*always, often, never, usually* и т. д.) обычно стоят перед основным (смысловым) глаголом, но после глагола *to be*:

He **never** goes for a walk at night.  
Do you **usually** read newspapers in the morning?  
We do not **often** play tennis.

Но:

He is **never** late.  
They are **always** on time.

§ 3. Многосложные наречия неопределённого времени (*sometimes, generally*) могут также стоять как в начале предложения, так и в его конце:

He **sometimes** writes to me.

**Sometimes** he writes to me.

He writes to me **sometimes**.

§ 4. В предложении наречие может уточнять глагол (*to come early*), прилагательное (*fairly interesting*) или другое наречие (*rather badly*).

Уточнение прилагательных и наречий часто происходит при помощи слов *fairly, rather, quite*, которые могут переводиться на русский язык как «достаточно, вполне, весьма»:

She is **fairly** tall. (Она достаточно высокая.)

He is **rather** selfish. (Он весьма эгоистичен.)

§ 5. Наречие *also* (тоже) является синонимичным слову *too* и словосочетанию *as well*, передавая тот же самый смысл:

I like apples and plums **too**.

I **also** like grapes.

I like bananas **as well**.

Как следует из вышеприведённых примеров, в отличие от *too* и *as well* наречие *also* используется перед смысловым глаголом, но после глагола *to be*:

They play tennis. They **also** play football.

Jane is here. Nick is **also** here.

При этом *also* обычно используется в письменной речи.

Единицы *too, also, as well* не употребляются в отрицательных предложениях. Вместо них в предложениях включают наречие *either*:

I don't know him **either**. (Я его тоже не знаю.)

## THE VERB (Глагол)

§ 1. Глагол — это такая часть речи, которая используется для обозначения действия, процесса или состояния. Английские глаголы обычно подразделяют на смысловые (полнозначные) глаголы, глаголы-связки, вспомогательные глаголы и модальные глаголы.

§ 2. Смысловые глаголы. Большинство глаголов в английском языке являются смысловыми. Они имеют собственное лексическое значение, сами могут выполнять роль сказуемого в предложении:

We **live** in Moscow.

They **bought** a new computer last month.

Вспомогательные глаголы не имеют собственных лексических значений. Они употребляются вместе со смысловыми глаголами для образования различных составных форм глагола:



The boys **are** swimming.  
**Will** you go there?  
**Do** you hear me well?  
**Does** he know about it?

Глаголы-связки обычно используются для описания состояния и участвуют в образовании составного именного сказуемого.

He **is** a boy.  
We **are** English.  
I'll soon **become** tired.

Модальные глаголы указывают на отношение говорящего к тому, о чём он сообщает. К модальным глаголам относятся, например, такие глаголы, как *can (could), must, may, should*. Модальные глаголы имеют целый ряд особенностей:

а) за ними следует инфинитив (неопределённая форма) смыслового глагола без частицы *to*:

You **can** do it.  
I **must** come back at 5.  
We **should** go there;

б) вопросительные и отрицательные формы модальных глаголов образуются без помощи вспомогательных глаголов:

**Could** you do that then?  
**Must** we do it now?  
You **shouldn't** speak like that;

в) модальные глаголы не имеют окончания *-s* для третьего лица единственного числа в настоящем неопределённом времени (present simple):

He **can** sing very well.  
She **can't** speak English;

г) модальные глаголы не имеют формы инфинитива. Для них характерно использование сокращённых отрицательных форм: *can't, couldn't, mustn't, shouldn't*.

### § 3. Модальный глагол *can*

Этот глагол имеет две временные формы — *can* (настоящее время) и *could* (прошедшее время). Глагол *can* в настоящем времени имеет две отрицательные формы **can't** [kɑ:nt] и **cannot** ['kænət]. Вторая форма употребляется достаточно редко и обычно в письменной речи:

Mr Smith is very sorry that he **cannot** come to dinner.

Модальный глагол *can* может выражать:

а) способность (умственную или физическую) сделать что-то:

We **can** answer these questions.

You **can't** swim;

б) разрешение (в вопросительных и утвердительных предложениях, обычно в разговоре с близкими людьми):

**Can** I go to the cinema?

You **can** join us if you like.

*Could* в таких случаях выражает более вежливую просьбу и может быть обращено к любому собеседнику:

**Could** you open the door, please?

(Не могли бы вы открыть дверь?);

в) удивление (в вопросительных предложениях, что соответствует русскому «Неужели?»):

**Can** it be 10 o'clock?

**Can** it really be so late?

**Can** she still be so young?;

г) запрет (в отрицательных предложениях):

You **can't** go there. It's very late.

§ 4. *To be able (to)* — эквивалент модального глагола *can*.

Формы будущего времени у модального глагола *can* нет. Если необходимо сообщить о возможности/способности сделать что-то в будущем, в английском языке используют оборот *to be able to do something* (быть в состоянии что-то сделать в будущем):

We'll **be able to** help you.

They **will be able to** do this tomorrow.

You **won't be able to** come back so soon.

Оборот *to be able to* может употребляться также в настоящем и прошедшем временах, практически совпадая по смыслу с глаголом *can*:

I **am able to** do it without your help. = I can do it without your help.

She **was able to** skate when she was younger. = She could skate when she was younger.

We **were not able to** answer their questions. = We couldn't answer their questions.

Однако, если речь идёт о конкретном действии в прошлом и говорящий хочет сообщить о том, что он сумел, ему удалось выполнить это действие, форма *could* не употребляется. В этих случаях используется только оборот *was/were able to do something*:

It was difficult for him to find a job but he **was able to do it**.  
(Использовать *could* в подобных ситуациях невозможно.)

§ 5. Модальный глагол *must*

Этот глагол имеет только одну временную форму — *must*.

You **must** help your grandparents.

You **mustn't** shout like that.

**Must** we do it now?

Как следует из примеров, этот модальный глагол используют, когда хотят отдать приказание, указать кому-либо на необходимость выполнить какое-либо действие:



You **must** do it.

You **must** clean the windows.

На вопросы с глаголом *must* можно получить утвердительный и отрицательный ответы.

— **Must** I pay now? — Yes, you **must**./Yes, please. (+)

— No, you **needn't**. (-)

Форма *needn't* подчёркивает, что спрашивающему нет необходимости выполнять то или иное действие. Очень часто подобные ответы сопровождаются объяснениями, почему не нужно что-то делать:

— **Must** I tell Helen about it?

— No, you **needn't**. She knows all the details.

§ 6. *To have to do sth* — эквивалент глагола *must*.

Для того чтобы выразить долженствование в прошедшем или будущем временах, используют оборот *to have to do something* (иметь необходимость сделать что-то):

We **had to** go there too.

(Мы должны были/нам пришлось поехать туда тоже.)

You **will have to** put on your tie.

(Ты будешь должен/тебе придётся надеть галстук.)

В отличие от *must* оборот *to have to do something*, как правило, указывает на то, что люди вынуждены по каким-то причинам поступать так или иначе:

I **must** go there. (Я полагаю, что я должен туда поехать. По моему мнению, это мой моральный долг.)

I **have to** go there. (Мне придется туда поехать, так как меня вынуждают к поездке какие-либо обстоятельства.)

Отрицание и вопросы с оборотом *to have to do something* образуются при помощи вспомогательных глаголов *do/does/did* и *will*:

**Do** you **have to** get up early on Sunday?

**Does** she **have to** wear a uniform to school?

**Did** you **have to** walk there?

We **didn't have to** sleep in the open air, we had tents with us.

### § 7. Модальный глагол *should*

Этот модальный глагол чаще всего употребляется, когда говорящему нужно дать кому-либо совет, предостеречь от совершения того или иного поступка:

You **should** tell your teacher about it.

(Вам следует рассказать учителю об этом.)

You **should** think about your future.

(Тебе следует подумать о своем будущем.)

They **shouldn't** eat so many chocolates.

(Им не стоит есть столько шоколада.)

**Should** they phone him?

(Им стоит позвонить ему?)

По сравнению с глаголом *must*, глагол *should* звучит не столь категорично.

#### § 8. Модальный глагол *may*

Модальный глагол *may* часто переводится на русский язык «можно» и выражает более формальную и более вежливую просьбу:

**May** I take your mobile?

(Можно воспользоваться твоим мобильным?)

**May** I ask you a question, Miss Graham?

(Можно задать Вам вопрос, госпожа Грэхем?)

В ответе, выражающем запрет, используется глагол *must*, а не *may*:

— **May** I go out?

— No, you **mustn't**. It's very late. (Категорический запрет.)

Выражение запрета на подобный вопрос может быть сформулировано более мягко:

— **May** I go out?

— No, you **may not**. It's very late. (I'm afraid not. It's very late.)

Если же на высказанную просьбу следует разрешение, в ответе может использоваться модальный глагол *may*:

— **May** I go out?

— Yes, you **may**./Certainly you may./Certainly.

§ 9. В современном английском языке многие глаголы образуются от имён существительных по конверсии:

place (место) — to place (располагать);

plant (растение) — to plant (сажать);

water (вода) — to water (поливать);

milk (молоко) — to milk (доить);

shower (душ) — to shower (1) заливать водой 2) осыпать подарками).

## Синтаксис

§ 1. Синтаксис изучает предложение, его типы, структуру, а также порядок слов в предложении.

Предложения с точки зрения их структуры подразделяются на простые и сложные (сложносочинённые и сложноподчинённые). Сложносочинённые предложения состоят из двух или более простых предложений и обычно соединяются союзами *and*, *but*, *so*:

We use words **and** people must know these words.



Birds are able to sing **but** they cannot learn how to sing.

It was late, **so** we decided to go home.

Сложноподчинённые предложения состоят из главного и придаточного. Придаточные предложения присоединяются к главному при помощи слов *who, what, which, whose, where/when, why* и др.:

I can tell you **who** this man is.

I am not sure **where** he lives.

Ask them **why** they are here.

§ 2. Слова, соединяющие главное и придаточные предложения, являются омонимами соответствующих вопросительных слов:

*Why* are you here? *Where* does he live?

Однако придаточные предложения вопросами не являются, а потому в них прямой порядок слов — подлежащее, сказуемое, дополнение, обстоятельство.

В английском языке имеются некоторые особенности употребления слов, присоединяющих придаточные предложения к главному:

а) когда речь идёт о людях, используются *who/whom*:

The woman **who** is taking photos is my mother.

The woman **who/whom** you are talking about is not here.

При этом *whom* употребляется значительно реже и звучит формально;

б) когда речь идёт о неодушевлённых предметах и животных, используется местоимение *which*:

The dog, **which** is in the yard is my pet.

The book, **which** you are reading is mine;

в) во многих случаях вместо *who* и *which* можно использовать *that*:

This is the book **which/that** you wanted to buy.

This is the woman **who(m)/that** you wanted to see.

В подобных предложениях *who, which, that* могут опускаться:

This is the book you wanted to buy.

This is the woman you wanted to see;

г) единица *whose* вводит придаточные предложения, в которых речь идёт как о людях, так и о неодушевлённых предметах и животных:

This is the woman **whose** name is Wendy.

This is the cottage **whose** name is Sunny Beach.

Общие вопросы легко преобразовать в придаточные предложения при помощи союза *if* (или):

Is he at home? — I want to know **if** he is at home.

Обратите внимание, что и в этом случае в придаточном предложении прямой порядок слов.

Просьбы и приказания из прямой речи можно перевести в косвенную, используя инфинитив:

John says, "Come here!" — John asks to come here.

Ann says to me, "Don't go there!" — Ann asks me not to go there.

§ 3. Придаточные времени отвечают на вопрос: когда? и в английском языке присоединяются к главному предложению такими словами, как *when, after, before, till/until, as soon as*. Придаточные условия, в свою очередь, отвечают на вопрос: при каком условии? и вводятся в предложение союзом *if*. И те, и другие имеют некоторые особенности употребления.

В отличие от русского языка в придаточных предложениях времени и условия будущее время не употребляется. Вместо него используют формы настоящего времени (*present simple*):

If it rains, we won't go for a walk. (Если пойдёт дождь, мы не пойдём гулять.)

I'll speak to Jane when she is at home. Я поговорю с Джейн, когда она будет дома.

Если придаточное времени или условия стоит перед главным предложением, оно отделяется от него запятой:

If he phones, I'll tell him everything.

Если в начале стоит главное предложение, а придаточное следует за ним, запятая между ними не ставится:

I'll tell him everything if he phones.

Придаточные предложения изъяснительные отвечают на вопросы: что?; в чём?; о чём?; чего?:

I know that he is leaving for Moscow tomorrow.

We do not remember what he said.

Ask her where she lives.

В изъяснительных придаточных часто употребляют будущее время:

We don't know (что? чего?) when he will come.

Ask her (о чём?) when she will make tea.

I am not sure (в чём?) if he will come back soon.

Как следует из примеров, изъяснительные придаточные могут присоединяться к главному предложению при помощи тех же слов, что и придаточные времени и условия (*when, if*). Их не следует смешивать — в придаточных времени и условия будущее время не используется. Сравните:

Ask him about it (когда?) *when he comes*.

Ask him (что?) *when he will come*.

Your aunt will help you (при каком условии?) *if she comes*.

I am not sure (в чём?) *if your aunt will come*.



## List of Irregular Verbs

be [bi:]	was, were [wɒz], [wɜ:]	быть, находиться
become [bɪ'kʌm]	became [bɪ'keɪm]	становиться
begin [bɪ'gɪn]	began [bɪ'gæn]	начинать
blow [bləʊ]	blew [blu:]	дуть
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	приносить
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	строить
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	покупать
can [kæn]	could [kʊd]	мочь, уметь
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃəʊz]	выбирать
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	приходить
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	делать
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	рисовать
dream [dri:m]	dreamed [dri:md], dreamt [dremt]	мечтать
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	пить
drive [draɪv]	drove [drəʊv]	вести ( <i>машину</i> )
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	есть
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	кормить
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	чувствовать
fight [faɪt]	fought [fɔ:t]	сражаться, драться
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	находить
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	летать
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	забывать
get [get]	got [gɒt]	получать, добираться
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	давать
go [gəʊ]	went [went]	идти
grow [grəʊ]	grew [gru:]	расти(ть)
hang [hæŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	висеть, вешать
have [hæv]	had [həd]	иметь
hear [hɪə]	heard [hɜ:d]	слышать
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	держать, содержать
know [nəʊ]	knew [nju:]	знать

learn [lɜ:n]	learned [lɜ:nd], learnt [lɜ:nt]	учить
leave [li:v]	left [left]	покидать, уезжать
lie [laɪ]	lay [leɪ]	лежать
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	делать
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	значить
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	встречать
put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	положить, класть
read [ri:d]	read [red]	читать
rebuild [ri:'bɪld]	rebuilt [ri:'bɪlt]	перестраивать
ride [raɪd]	rode [rəʊd]	ехать ( <i>верхом, на велосипеде</i> )
ring [rɪŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	звонить
run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	бегать
say [seɪ]	said [sed]	сказать
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	видеть
send [send]	sent [sent]	посылать
sit [sɪt]	sat [sæt]	сидеть
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	спать
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spəʊk]	говорить
spell [spel]	spelt [spelt]	называть по буквам
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	тратить
stand [stænd]	stood [stʊd]	стоять
steal [sti:l]	stole [stəʊl]	воровать, красть
strike [straɪk]	struck [strʌk]	бить, ударять
swim [swɪm]	swam [swæm]	плавать
take [teɪk]	took [tʊk]	брать
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	учить, преподавать
tell [tel]	told [təʊld]	сказать, рассказать
think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	думать
understand [ˌʌndə'stænd]	understood [ˌʌndə'stʊd]	понимать
wear [weə]	wore [wɔ:]	носить ( <i>одежду</i> )
win [wɪn]	won [wʌn]	выигрывать
write [raɪt]	wrote [rəʊt]	писать



## English-Russian Vocabulary

### Aa

- able** 6 ['eɪbl] способный, имеющий возможность  
*to be able* иметь возможность, быть в состоянии
- active**\*<sup>1</sup> 6 ['æktɪv] активный, подвижный
- admiral** 2 ['ædmɪrəl] адмирал
- afraid** 3 [ə'freɪd] боящийся  
*to be afraid of somebody/something* бояться кого-то/чего-то
- African** 4 ['æfrɪkən] африканский
- age**\* 6 [eɪdʒ] возраст
- also** 2 ['ɔ:lsoʊ] также, тоже
- American** 4 [ə'merɪkən] американский
- ancient** 2 ['eɪnʃənt] древний, очень старый
- anybody** 1 ['eni'bɒdi] любой, всякий, каждый
- anything** 1 ['eniθɪŋ] всё, всё что угодно
- appear** 1 [ə'piə] появляться
- architect** 1 ['ɑ:kɪtekt] архитектор
- arm** 6 [ɑ:m] рука
- arrive** 4 [ə'raɪv] приезжать, прибывать  
*to arrive at/in a place* приехать в какое-либо место
- as** 2 [æz, əz] 1) как 2) так как  
*as well* 2 тоже, также
- Asian** 4 [eɪʃn] азиатский
- Australian** 4 [ɒ'streɪliən] австралийский
- avenue** 4 ['ævənju:] авеню, проспект

### Bb

- back** 2 [bæk] назад, обратно  
*to give back* вернуть  
*to come back* вернуться
- bank** 1 [bæŋk] берег (*реки*)
- beach** 2 [bi:tʃ] пляж, берег моря
- believe** 3 [bɪ'li:v] верить
- belong** 4 [bɪ'lɒŋ] принадлежать
- body** 6 ['bɒdi] тело
- boring** 5 ['bɔ:ɪŋ] скучный
- both** 2 [bəʊθ] оба, обе  
*both children* оба ребёнка  
*both of the children* оба ребёнка

<sup>1</sup> Слова, отмеченные звездочкой, не входят в активный словарь учащихся.

**bring (brought)\*** 1 [brɪŋ] приносить, приводить  
**build (built)** 1 [bɪld] строить  
**builder** 1 ['bɪldə] строитель  
**building** 1 ['bɪldɪŋ] здание  
**by** [baɪ] поблизости  
**by and by** постепенно

### Cc

**card** 3 [kɑ:d] карта, карточка  
**greeting card** поздравительная открытка  
**cathedral** 1 [kə'thi:drəl] собор  
**celebrate** 3 ['seləbreɪt] праздновать, отмечать  
**central** 2 ['sentrəl] центральный  
**century** 1 ['sentʃəri] век, столетие  
**ceremony** 4 ['serɪməni] церемония, шествие, обряд  
**certain** 4 ['sɜ:tn] уверенный  
**change** 1 [tʃeɪŋdʒ] менять, изменять  
**to change trains** пересаживаться с поезда на поезд  
**character** 6 ['kærəktə] герой  
**chat\*** 5 [tʃæt] болтать  
**to chat on line** разговаривать в Интернете, интерактивно общаться  
**chew\*** 6 [tʃu:] жевать  
**Christmas** 3 ['krɪsməs] Рождество  
**at Christmas** в Рождество  
**on Christmas Day** в день Рождества  
**clothes** 5 [kləʊðz] одежда  
**column** 1 ['kɒləm] колонна  
**comma\*** 4 ['kɒmə] запятая  
**competition** 6 [ˌkɒmpə'tɪʃn] соревнование  
**continent** 2 ['kɒntɪnənt] континент  
**corner** 2 ['kɔ:nə] угол, уголок  
**countryman** 4 ['kʌntri:mən] 1) соотечественник 2) сельский житель  
**cross-country skiing** 5 [ˌkrɒskʌntri'ski:ɪŋ] катание на лыжах по пересечённой местности  
**cultural** 2 ['kʌltʃrəl] культурный  
**curly** 6 ['kɜ:li] курчавый, кудрявый, вьющийся

### Dd

**decorate** 3 ['dekəreɪt] украшать  
**defend** 1 [dɪ'fend] защищать, оборонять  
**degree** 5 [dɪ'ɡri:] градус  
**diary** 2 ['daɪəri] дневник, записная книжка  
**discover** 4 [dɪ'sklʌvə] делать открытие, открывать  
**discovery** 4 [dɪ'sklʌvəri] открытие  
**to make a discovery** сделать открытие



dome 2 [dəʊm] купол  
double-decker 2 [ˌdʌblˈdeɪkə] двухэтажный автобус  
downhill 5 [daʊnˈhɪl] вниз, к подножью горы, холма  
to ski downhill кататься на горных лыжах  
dress 5 [dres] платье  
dressing gown [ˌdresɪŋ ˈgaʊn] халат  
during 2 [ˈdʒʊərɪŋ] в течение

## Ee

each 3 [i:tʃ] каждый, всякий  
each other друг друга  
ear 6 [ɪə] ухо  
Easter 3 [ˈiːstə] Пасха (*религиозный праздник*)  
at Easter на Пасху  
on Easter Day в Пасхальное воскресенье  
either 2 [ˈaɪðə] тоже (*в отрицательных предложениях*)  
e-mail 5 [ˈiːmeɪl] электронное послание  
enemy 1 [ˈenəmi] враг  
Englishman 4 [ˈɪŋɡlɪʃmən] англичанин  
European 4 [ˌjʊərəˈpiːən] 1) европейский 2) европеец  
eve 3 [iːv] канун  
New Year's Eve канун Нового года  
everybody 1 [ˈevriˌbɒdi] каждый, всякий  
everything 1 [ˈevriθɪŋ] всё, всё, что угодно  
eye 6 [aɪ] глаз

## Ff

face 6 [feɪs] 1) лицо 2) циферблат  
fairly 1 [ˈfeəli] довольно, в какой-то степени, достаточно  
far [fɑː] 1) далеко 2) дальний  
far away далеко  
fashion 5 [ˈfæʃn] мода  
to be in fashion быть модным  
to be out of fashion быть вышедшим из моды  
fashionable 5 [ˈfæʃnəbl] модный  
fast 1 [fɑːst] 1) быстрый 2) быстро  
to be ... minutes fast спешить на ... минут (*о часах*)  
feet 6 [fi:t] ступни ног  
festival 4 [ˈfestɪvəl] фестиваль, праздник  
few 1 [fjuː] мало (*с исчисляемыми существительными*)  
fight (fought) 4 [faɪt] бороться, сражаться  
find (found) 2 [faɪnd] находить  
finger 6 [ˈfɪŋɡə] палец  
fireplace 3 [ˈfaɪəpleɪs] камин  
fisherman 4 [ˈfɪʃmən] рыбак

**fond** 3 [fɒnd] любящий  
**to be fond of something** любить что-либо  
**foot (feet)** 6 [fu:t] ступня, нижняя часть ноги  
**forget (forgot)** 5 [fə'get] забывать  
**fortress** 2 ['fɔ:tris] укрепление, крепость  
**found** 1 [faʊnd] основать  
**fountain** 2 ['faʊntɪn] фонтан  
**frost** 5 [frɒst] мороз  
**frosty** 5 ['frɒsti] морозный  
**fur cap** 5 [fɜ: 'kæp] меховая шапка  
**fur coat** 5 [fɜ: 'kəʊt] шуба  
**future\*** 6 ['fju:tʃə] будущее  
**in the future** в будущем

### Gg

**gentleman** 4 ['dʒentlmən] джентльмен  
**geographical** 2 [dʒi:ə'græfɪkəl] географический  
**ghost** 3 [gəʊst] привидение  
**gift** 3 [gɪft] подарок, дар  
**glove** 5 [glɒv] перчатка  
**go** [gəʊ] идти, ехать, передвигаться  
**to go boating** плавать на лодке  
**to go fishing** удить рыбу  
**gold** 4 [gəʊld] 1) золото 2) золотой  
**good-looking** 6 [gʊd'lʊkɪŋ] милостивый, приятной наружности  
**government** 2 ['gʌvənmənt] правительство  
**grassland** 4 ['grɑ:s,lænd] луг  
**greedy** 6 ['gri:di] жадный  
**greet** 3 [gri:t] приветствовать  
**greeting** 3 ['gri:tɪŋ] приветствие  
**greeting card** 3 поздравительная открытка  
**ground** 5 [graʊnd] земля  
**group\*** 4 [gru:p] группа

### Hh

**hair** 6 [heə] волосы  
**Halloween** 3 ['hæləʊi:n] Хеллоуин (*название праздника*)  
**hand** 6 [hænd] 1) рука 2) стрелка часов  
**handbell** 3 ['hændbel] колокольчик  
**hang (hung)** 3 [hæŋ] вешать  
**hard-working** 6 [hɑ:d'wɜ:kɪŋ] трудолюбивый  
**have** [hæv] иметь  
**to have to do something** быть обязанным, должным что-то делать



**head** 6 [hed] голова  
**heaven\*** 6 ['hevŋ] небеса  
**heavily** 5 ['hevili] сильно  
    **it rains heavily** идёт сильный дождь  
**heavy** 5 ['hevi] сильный  
**hope** 4 [həʊp] надеяться  
    **to hope for something** надеяться на что-либо  
**hug** 3 [hʌg] 1) объятие 2) обнимать  
**hunt** 4 [hʌnt] охотиться

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## Ii

**if** 3 [ɪf] 1) ли (частица) 2) если  
**imagine\*** 2 [ɪ'mæʃɪn] представлять себе, воображать  
**island** 2 ['aɪlənd] остров  
**isre** 2 ['aɪl] остров (в составе географического названия)  
**Italian** 4 [ɪ'tæliən] 1) итальянский 2) итальянец

## Jj

**jacket** 5 ['ʃækɪt] куртка, пиджак  
**jeans** 5 [ʃi:nz] джинсы  
**joke\*** 6 [ʃəʊk] шутка

## Kk

**kilometre** 2 [kɪ'lɒmɪtə] километр

## Ll

**lamb** 3 [læm] ягнёнок  
**land** 4 [lænd] 1) земля 2) страна 3) суша  
**lamp** 3 [læmp] фонарь, лампа  
**lantern** 3 ['læntən] фонарь  
**lazy** 6 ['leɪzi] ленивый  
**leg** 6 [leg] нога  
**leggings** 5 ['legɪŋz] леггинсы  
**liberty** 4 ['lɪbətɪ] свобода  
**lie (lay)** 2 [laɪ] лежать  
    **to lie in the sun** нежиться на солнышке  
**little** 1 ['lɪtl] 1) маленький 2) мало

## Mm

**may** 6 [meɪ] мочь (иметь разрешение)  
**mean (meant)** 2 [mi:n] значить, означать  
**midnight** 3 ['mɪdnɑɪt] полночь  
    **at midnight** в полночь

- milkman** 4 ['mɪlkmən] молочник, разносчик молока  
**million** 2 ['mɪljən] миллион  
**miss** [mɪs] пропустить  
**to miss a bus, a train, a plane** опоздать на автобус, поезд, самолёт  
**mitten** 5 ['mɪtn] варежка  
**modest** 6 ['mɒdɪst] скромный  
**monarch** 2 ['mɒnərk] монарх  
**money** 3 ['mʌni] деньги  
**monument** 1 ['mɒnjʊmənt] памятник  
**a monument to somebody** памятник кому-либо  
**more** 1 [mɔ:] больше, более  
**mouth** 6 [maʊθ] рот  
**move** 1 [mu:v] передвигаться, перемещаться  
**to move to a new place** переезжать на новое место  
**much** 1 [mʌʃ] много (с неисчисляемыми существительными)  
**musical** 2 ['mjuzɪkl] музыкальный

### Nn

- native** 4 ['neɪtɪv] родной  
**Native Americans** коренные жители Америки  
**nearly** 4 ['nɪəli] почти  
**neat** 5 [ni:t] опрятный, аккуратный  
**neck** 6 [nek] шея  
**nightie** 5 ['naɪti] ночная рубашка  
**nobody** 1 ['nəʊbɒdi] никто  
**northeast** 2 [ˌnɔ:θ'i:st] северо-восток  
**northwest** 2 [ˌnɔ:θ'west] северо-запад  
**nose** 6 [nəʊz] нос  
**nothing** 1 ['nʌθɪŋ] ничто

### Oo

- office** 2 ['ɒfɪs] офис, контора  
**old-fashioned** 5 [ˌɔ:ld'fæʃnd] старомодный  
**other** 1 ['ʌðə] другой  
**outline\*** 4 ['aʊtlɪn] план (рассказа)  
**oval** 6 ['əʊvl] овальный

### Pp

- palace** 1 ['pælɪs] дворец  
**parade** 1 [pə'reɪd] парад  
**pardon** 5 ['pɑ:dən] извините  
**part** 2 [pɑ:t] часть



**pastime** 5 ['pɑ:staim] времяпрепровождение, занятие  
**planet** 4 ['plænɪt] планета  
**policeman** 2 [pə'li:smən] полицейский  
**political** 2 [pə'litɪkl] политический  
**poor** 4 [pʊə] бедный  
**popular** 2 ['pɒpjələ] популярный  
**to be popular with somebody** быть популярным среди кого-либо  
**positive** 4 ['pɒzətɪv] уверенный, знающий наверняка  
**postcard** 3 ['pəʊstkɑ:d] почтовая открытка  
**prepare** 3 [prɪ'peə] готовить, подготовить  
**Prime Minister** 2 [praɪm 'mɪnɪstə] премьер-министр  
**prince** [prɪns] принц, князь  
**prison** 2 ['prɪzn] тюрьма  
**pumpkin** 3 ['pʌmpkɪn] тыква  
**pyjamas** 5 [pə'dʒɑ:məs] пижама

### Qq

**quiet** 3 ['kwaɪət] тихий, спокойный  
**quite** 6 [kwaɪt] вполне, достаточно, довольно

### Rr

**raincoat** 5 ['reɪnkəʊt] плащ, дождевик  
**rather** 6 ['rɑ:ðə] довольно, вполне, весьма  
**raven** 2 ['reɪvn] ворон  
**real** 3 [riəl] настоящий  
**rebuild (rebuilt)** 1 [ri:'bɪld] перестраивать  
**reliable** 6 [ri'laɪəbl] надёжный  
**religious** 3 [ri'lɪdʒəs] религиозный  
**remember** 4 [rɪ'membə] помнить, вспомнить  
**resort** 2 [ri'zɔ:t] курорт  
**road** 1 [rəʊd] дорога  
**up and down the road** взад и вперёд по дороге  
**rocky** 4 ['rɒki] скалистый  
**rouble\*** 6 ['ru:bl] рубль  
**round** 4 [raʊnd] круглый

### Ss

**sack** 3 [sæk] мешок  
**sail** 4 [seɪl] 1) парус 2) плыть (*на судне*)  
**sailor** 4 ['seɪlə] моряк, матрос  
**same** 4 [seɪm] такой же  
**the same** то же самое  
**sandal** 5 ['sændl] сандалия, босоножка  
**sand** 2 [sænd] песок

- sandcastle** 2 ['sænd,kɑ:sl] замок из песка  
**to make sandcastles** строить замки из песка  
**sandy** 2 ['sændi] песчаный  
**Santa** 3 ['sæntə] Санта-Клаус  
**scruffy** 5 ['skrʌfi] неряшливый, неопрятный  
**see (saw)** [si:] видеть  
**to see the New Year in** встречать Новый год  
**selfish** 6 ['selfi] эгоистичный  
**shapely** 6 ['ʃeɪpli] красивой формы  
**shirt** 5 [ʃɜ:t] рубашка  
**shore** 4 [ʃɔ:] берег (*моря, озера, океана*)  
**shorts** 5 [ʃɔ:ts] шорты  
**should** 6 [ʃʊd] следует (сделать), необходимо  
**shout** 3 [ʃaʊt] кричать  
**to shout at somebody** кричать на кого-либо  
**side** 1 [saɪd] сторона  
**skirt** 5 [skɜ:t] юбка  
**skyscraper** 4 ['skaɪ,skreɪpə] небоскрёб  
**slim** 6 [slɪm] стройный  
**slipper** 5 ['slɪpə] тапочка  
**snowball** 5 ['snəʊbɔ:l] снежок  
**to throw snowballs** играть в снежки  
**snowflake** 5 ['snəʊfleɪk] снежинка  
**so** 4 [səʊ] 1) итак, так 2) настолько  
**somebody** 1 ['sʌm,bədi] кто-либо, кто-нибудь  
**something** 1 ['sʌmθɪŋ] что-либо, что-нибудь  
**soon** 4 [su:n] вскоре  
**as soon as** как только  
**southeast** 2 [ˌsaʊθ'i:st] юго-восток  
**southwest** 2 [ˌsaʊθ'west] юго-запад  
**space** 4 [speɪs] 1) пространство 2) космос  
**special** 3 ['speʃl] специальный  
**stand (stood)** 4 [stænd] стоять  
**to stand up** вставать  
**to stand out** выделяться  
**statue** 1 ['stætʃu:] статуя  
**still** 1 [stɪl] всё ещё  
**story\*** 6 ['stɔ:ri] история, рассказ  
**stout** 6 [staʊt] полный (*о человеке, частях тела*)  
**strike (struck)** 3 [straɪk] 1) ударять, бить 2) бить (*о часах*)  
**to strike midnight** пробить полночь  
**stupid** 6 ['stju:pɪd] глупый  
**suit** 5 [sju:t] костюм  
**sure** 4 [ʃʊə] уверенный 2) наверняка  
**to be sure of/about something** быть уверенным в чём-либо



**Sure!** Без сомнения!

**sweater** 5 ['swetə] свитер

**symbol** 2 ['simbl] символ

## Tt

**take (took)** [teɪk] брать

**to take a bus, a train, a plane** садиться на автобус, поезд, самолёт

**teeshirt** 5 ['ti:ʃɜ:t] футболка

**teeth** 6 [ti:θ] зубы

**temperature** 5 ['temprətʃə] температура

**at the temperature of...** при температуре...

**terrible** 2 ['terəbl] ужасный

**that** 3 [ðæt] который, какой

**through** 4 [θru:] сквозь

**till** 4 [tɪl] до тех пор пока, пока

**toe** 6 [təʊ] палец (*ноги*)

**tooth (teeth)** 6 [tu:θ] зуб (зубы)

**tradition** 2 [trə'dɪʃn] традиция

**traditional** 2 [trə'dɪʃnəl] традиционный

**trainer** 5 ['treɪnə] 1) кроссовка 2) тренер, укротитель

**treat** 3 [tri:t] 1) угощение 2) угощать

**tribe** 4 [traɪb] племя

**tricycle\*** 6 ['traɪsɪkl] трёхколёсный велосипед

**trousers** 5 ['traʊzəz] брюки

**tsar (tzar)** 1 [zɑ:] царь

**T-shirt** 5 ['ti:ʃɜ:t] футболка

**turn** [tɜ:n] поворачивать, сворачивать

**to turn into something** превращаться во что-либо

**turned-up** 6 [tɜ:nd'ʌp] вздёрнутый (*о носе*)

**twin\*** [twɪn] близнец

## Uu

**ugly** 6 ['ʌgli] некрасивый

**use** [u:z] использовать

**until** 4 [ʌn'tɪl] до тех пор пока, пока

## Vv

**visitor** 4 ['vɪzɪtə] посетитель

**vote\*** 6 [vəʊt] голосовать

**voyage** 4 ['vɔɪdʒ] морское путешествие

**to be on a voyage** совершать морское путешествие



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