

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

RAINBOW ENGLISH



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



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК



Учебник

В двух частях. Часть 1

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Schools and Schooling¹

Step 1

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 Listen, (1), and read. Say if you feel the same.

School, Family and Friends

School, family and friends
 Help me to have a happy day,
 I always do remember them
 When I'm far away.
 School, family and friends
 Are always in my heart
 And I'm never sad
 When we are still apart².
 This year we shall have
 A new successful start.



- 2 A. Answer these questions about your school.

- 1) Where is your school situated? Is it far from the place where you live? How long does it take you to get to school? Do you walk there? Do you take a bus?
- 2) Do you have a playground outside your school? Do you have classes there? What games do you play there?
- 3) What do you usually put on when you go to school? What do you take with you?
- 4) What is your school like? What are your classrooms like? Do you have school clubs? What are they? What are they like?
- 5) Do you like your school? Do you want to change anything in it?

B. Work in pairs and discuss your own school. Mention the following:

- its location and building;
- the clubs and activities you have in your school;
- the changes you would like to see there.

¹ schooling — обучение в школе

² apart [ə'pɑ:t] — разлучены, в разлуке



3

A. Read the title of the text, look at the picture and say what the text is going to be about.

B. Read the text to see if you were right and complete the sentences after it.



The First Days at School

It's September, the first week of it. It's time to go back to school. What do pupils feel when they are at school again? Jason Ronald goes to school in the city where he lives. It's Chicago, situated in the north of the USA. Jason is fourteen. He is fond of athletics [æθ'letiks] and swimming. This is what Jason says about the first days of school.

"I love the long summer vacation¹ and never want to go back to school when it finishes. I have to be at school at 9.00 a.m. on the first day, but I always leave my house late and I have to run. I try to arrive at school before the bell rings and find my friends. On the first day at school they usually tell each other what they did in summer. We all go to our classroom. Our teachers tell us about our new classes and what we are going to do this year. Then we have real classes. The first days of school are like a big party because everybody sees their friends again. I usually like these days the best."

- 1) School in America begins
 - a) at the beginning of September
 - b) at the end of August
 - c) on the second week of September
- 2) Jason doesn't like it when
 - a) summer holidays finish
 - b) autumn comes
 - c) he comes to school early
- 3) Jason lives in
 - a) a big European city
 - b) a big American city
 - c) a big English city
- 4) On the first days of school pupils
 - a) talk a lot
 - b) play games a lot
 - c) run a lot
- 5) Jason's classes begin at 9 a.m.
 - a) every day
 - b) on the 1st of September
 - c) on the first day of school
- 6) Jason thinks the first days of school after holidays are
 - a) the worst
 - b) as good as all other days
 - c) his happiest days at school

4

A. Say what you think about your first days at school. Use the word combinations from the box. Start like this:

I like/don't like going back to school because

¹ vacation [və'keɪʃn] (AmE) = holidays

to be able to see my friends again, to have to get up early, to play and do sports together, to have to do homework, to learn new things, not to be able to play much, to think that holidays are boring, not to be able to go to bed late

B. Do you think that summer holidays are better than school? Why? Why not?

C. What do you think Jason is like?

5 Work in pairs. Look at the picture. Complete the questions and answer them.

Example: — This school is new, isn't it?

— Yes, it is. It looks new.



- 1) The classroom in the picture isn't small, ...?
- 2) You can't see any desks in the picture, ...?
- 3) There are a lot of pupils in the classroom, ...?
- 4) There is no teacher in the classroom, ...?
- 5) The pupils are sitting at their desks, ...?
- 6) The teacher is not writing on the blackboard, ...?

6 Look around and describe your classroom. What would you like to change in it?

Example: I'd like to have a bigger cupboard. I'd like to have bright yellow walls.

7 Say what teachers and pupils have to do and don't have to do during school hours.

Pupils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> come to the lessons on time teach things learn things keep their classrooms tidy bring their books to classes learn English
Teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stay after classes if necessary help each other with difficult problems do a lot of work do sports and play games

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Read Jason's story and write what you think about the first day at school.



Jason



You?

- 1) I love long summer holidays.
- 2) I never want to go back to school.
- 3) On the first day I have to be at school at 9:00 a.m.
- 4) I leave my house late and I have to run.
- 5) I talk to my friends until the bell rings.
- 6) Our teachers tell us about our new classes and what we are going to do.
- 7) On the first day we have some real classes too.
- 8) I usually like the first day at school.

9 Complete the sentences. Make them true.

- 1) During the new school year I (will/won't) have to work hard. 2) My friends and I (will/won't) have to learn a lot of things. 3) I (will/won't) have to get up earlier than in summer. 4) I (will/won't) be able to spend as much time outdoors as in summer. 5) But I (will/won't) be able to see my friends nearly every day. 6) I (will/won't) be able to wear everyday clothes to school.



10 Use the verbs in the right forms to complete the text.

Summer is over, autumn is here. But I still remember my summer holidays. I can say that I enjoyed them a lot. In June I (1) ... at home, (2) ... my friends and (3) ... to different places of interest in my home town. I (4) ... some good books too. In July my parents (5) ... me to the south, to the sea. It (6) ... the best part of my summer holidays: I (7) ... in the sea and (8) ... in the sun on the beach. In August we (9) ... back home. I (10) ... the last summer month with my grandparents in their country house.

- stay, meet
go
read
take, be
swim
lie, come
spend

- 4) Homecoming is
- 5) During Homecoming people
- 6) There are ... on this day too, and a Homecoming dance.
- 7) During the dance


C. What American English words can you find in the text? Read out the sentences with them.

3 A. Say what you can about Homecoming in American schools.

B. Do you think it is a good idea to celebrate the beginning of a school year? Why? Why not?

If you say yes,

- when do you think schools should celebrate it?
- should it be a kind of Homecoming?
- who would you like to invite?
- what would you like to have on this day (a concert, a game/match, a performance, a visit to some place of interest, a party)?

4 Listen,  (3), read and remember some useful words.



1) backpack ['bækpæk]



6) exercise book
['eksəsaɪz 'bʊk]



11) pencil case
['pensl 'keɪs]



2) brush [brʌʃ]



7) felt-tip (pen) [ˌfelt'tɪp]



12) pencil sharpener
['pensl ʃɑ:pna]



3) chalk [tʃɔ:k]



8) glue [glu:]



13) rubber ['rʌbə]



4) daybook ['deɪbʊk]



9) paints [peɪnts]



14) ruler ['ru:lə]



5) dictionary ['dɪkʃnəri]



10) paper ['peɪpə]



15) scissors ['sɪzəz]

5 A. Name these things.

- 1) You use them when you draw pictures.
- 2) You use them when you paint pictures.
- 3) You use it to draw a straight line.
- 4) You use it to see what a new word means.
- 5) You do your homework in them.

- 6) You use it to sharpen pencils.
- 7) You keep your pens and pencils in it.
- 8) You write with it on the blackboard.
- 9) You use them to colour pictures.
- 10) You use it to take away pencil lines from paper.
- 11) You cut paper with them.

B. Say what you've got in your schoolbag/backpack today.



The Noun (Имя существительное)

Имена существительные в английском языке делятся на исчисляемые и неисчисляемые. По-английски они называются **countables** (исчисляемые существительные) и **uncountables** (неисчисляемые существительные).

Перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе используются артикли **a/an** или **the**. Перед исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе используются слова **some**, **any**, нулевой или определённый артикль.

Неисчисляемые существительные:

- не имеют формы множественного числа (butter, milk, water);
- сочетаются с глаголом в единственном числе (Snow is white.);
- не употребляются с неопределённым артиклем, вместо него часто используются слова **some** и **any** (I'd like some soup. I don't want any tea.);
- сочетаются со словами **much** и **little**, а не **few** и **many**, которые сочетаются с исчисляемыми существительными (Have you got much information? They have got little money.).

6 Complete the sentences. Use a (an), some, any or no article.

1) There are ... new felt-tips in my pencil case. 2) Have you got ... English dictionary at home? 3) I'd like to buy ... colour paper and ... brush. 4) I haven't got ... glue, please give me yours. 5) Are there ... rulers on the teacher's desk? 6) I couldn't see ... good paints in the shop. 7) We want ... chalk to write with it on the blackboard. 8) You must bring ... daybooks to school every day. 9) There are ... rubbers of different colours in this box. 10) Please bring ... water for the pot plants. 11) Parents teach little children to use ... scissors.

7 Work in groups. Find out how often your friends use these things. Every day? From time to time? Not often? Never?

rulers	felt-tips	colour paper
rubbers	glue	pens and pencils
exercise books	pencil sharpeners	colour pencils
dictionaries	paint brushes	pencil cases
chalk	paints	backpacks
colour chalk	scissors	schoolbags

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Choose the right words to complete the sentences.

1) Where (is/are) the glue? 2) Can you give me (a/some) chalk? 3) Are there (little/few) rulers on the table? 4) Is there (a/any) paper here?

5) Are there (many/much) brushes in the box? 6) This is (a/-) glue, and that is (a/-) water. 7) This (is/are) a pencil case, these (is/are) pencils. 8) Give me (a/-) felt-tip pen, please.

9 Spell these words.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1) [peɪnt] | 4) ['ru:lə] | 7) [tʃɔ:k] | 10) [felt'tɪp] |
| 2) ['dɪkʃnəri] | 5) ['rʌbə] | 8) [glu:] | 11) ['sɪzəz] |
| 3) [brʌʃ] | 6) ['peɪpə] | 9) ['bækpæk] | |

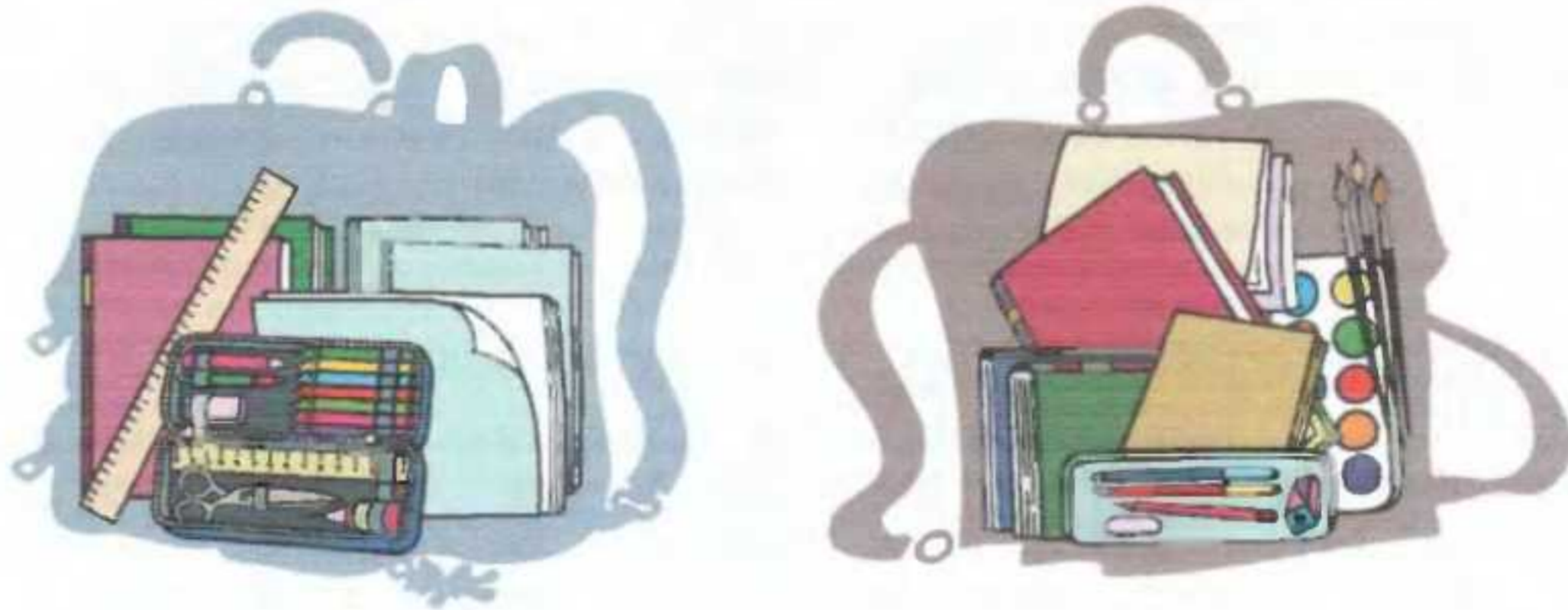
10 Write what you've got in your schoolbag now (5 sentences with new words).

Example: There is a pen and some exercise books in it.
There are some brushes and some paper in it.

Step 3

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen, (4), and say whose schoolbags they are. Which bag is Julia's and which is Liza's?



2 Say which of these words are countables, which are uncountables?

chalk, water, backpack, ruler, rubber, dress, brush, cheese, glue, dictionary, ruler, paper, pencil sharpener, felt-tip

3 What are they like? Describe them:

- 1) your desk at home;
- 2) your desk in the classroom before (after) the lesson;
- 3) your desk at an English lesson;
- 4) your teacher's desk;
- 5) your schoolbag/backpack before going to school;
- 6) your pencil case;
- 7) your English room;
- 8) your shelf (or bookcase) at home.

Example: My desk at home is seldom tidy. There are a lot of exercise books and textbooks on it. I've got a thick dictionary on it too. There's always a bottle of glue, some pens and pencils there.

4

Lucy works in a shop. Today is her first day at work and she doesn't know where things are. Help her.

Example: The pens are in the red box.



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Step 3



The Noun (Имя существительное)

1. Когда мы пользуемся неисчисляемыми существительными, нам иногда приходится говорить о части целого. В этом случае полезным может оказаться английское слово **piece** [pi:s] — кусок, часть чего-либо, кусочек.

Например, для английского языка характерны такие сочетания, как:

a piece of cake — кусочек торта

a piece of chalk — кусочек мела

a piece of paper — листок бумаги

a piece of music — музыкальное произведение, пьеса

a piece of land — участок земли

2. Как вы знаете, целый ряд существительных в английском языке имеют множественное число, но не имеют единственного (*shorts, spectacles, trousers* etc.). Они обычно обозначают предметы, состоящие из двух половинок. Кроме того, в языке есть слова, которые чаще употребляются во множественном числе, потому что они обозначают парные предметы (*boots, socks, gloves* etc). В обоих случаях мы часто используем такие существительные в сочетании со словом **pair** [peə] — пара:

a pair of scissors

a pair of mittens

a pair of shoes

a pair of leggings

Обратите внимание на то, что приведённые выше сочетания и им подобные согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе (*This pair of mittens is white.*), в отличие от имён существительных **scissors, shoes, mittens, leggings** и т. д., которые всегда согласуются с глаголом во множественном числе. (*These mittens are white. These scissors are not good. Those boots were old and dirty.*)

5 Listen, (5), and read these word combinations aloud.

a piece of work	a piece of bread
a piece of music	a piece of butter
a piece of paper	a piece of cheese
a piece of chalk	a piece of sugar
a pair of stockings	a pair of spectacles
a pair of mittens	a pair of scissors
a pair of shorts	a pair of hands
a pair of jeans	a pair of feet

6 Complete the sentences with the words *pair* or *piece* in the right forms.

1) May I ask for a ... of this wonderful cake? 2) We have a lot of work to do and so we'd like to have one more ... of hands. 3) This ... of chalk is very small, I cannot write with it. 4) Helen took a ... of paper and drew a beautiful flower on it. 5) I think you should wear the new ... of shoes to the party. 6) There were three thick ... of bread on the plate. 7) That day I bought six ... of beautiful Christmas socks. 8) Peter was wearing a warm jacket and a strong ... of boots¹. 9) Sara couldn't see well and wore a ... of heavy specs². 10) Listen! This is my favourite ... of music.

7 A. Listen to the dialogue, (6). Repeat it and then act it out.

At the Shop

— What can I do for you?
 — We would like some brushes and paints. I think we shall buy some paper and pencils too.
 — Any felt-tip pens?
 — No, thank you. But I want a pencil sharpener and a pencil case, please.
 — Here you are.
 — Thank you.

pencils/scissors, glue/chalk
 pens/exercise books
 rubbers/rulers
 pencil sharpeners/dictionaries
 ruler/backpack
 felt-tip pen/book of poems

B. Make your own dialogues with the words on the right. Act the dialogues out.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Write what they are.

Example: 1) a pair of spectacles (specs)



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.

¹ a strong pair of boots = a pair of strong boots

² specs = spectacles

9 Choose the right words and complete the sentences.

1) (This/Those) trousers (is/are) too long for me. 2) (That/Those) gloves (was/were) not very warm. 3) Where (is/are) my new pair of stockings? 4) There (was/were) a pair of old scissors under the sofa. 5) I don't like (this/these) pair of leggings. 6) I saw a pair of bright blue eyes that (was/were) looking at me.

10 Write answers to these questions.

- 1) What can we write with?
- 2) What can we paint with?
- 3) Where can we find English words that we don't know?
- 4) Where do we write our home exercises?
- 5) What do we write on the blackboard with?
- 6) Where do you keep your pens and pencils?
- 7) What do you like more: schoolbags or backpacks?

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Step 4

Step 4

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Peter never puts his things in the right places. Where did Peter find them yesterday morning? Look at the pictures, listen, (7), and say what is wrong¹ in the pictures.

Example: Peter found his schoolbag behind the piano but not under it.



2 Say where you keep these things.

- 1) exercise books?
- 2) rubbers?
- 3) rulers?
- 4) felt-tips, pens and pencils?
- 5) paints and brushes?
- 6) your books?
- 7) your daybook?
- 8) your pencil sharpener?
- 9) glue and paper?
- 10) your backpack or schoolbag?

¹ wrong [rɒŋ] — неправильно, неверно

3 Listen, (8), and read.

A.

age [eɪdʒ] — возраст

break [breɪk] — перемена

college [ˈkɒlɪdʒ] — колледж

education [ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn] — образование

pay [peɪ] — платить

subject [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt] — учебный предмет

term [tɜ:m] — четверть

uniform [ˈju:nɪfɔ:m] — форма

be over [ˈəʊvə] — заканчивать(ся)

primary school [ˈpraɪməri] — начальная школа

secondary school [ˈsekəndəri] — средняя школа

B.

age: an early age, an old age, at the age of five. In Russia children go to school at the age of six. At what age does school in England begin?

break: a long break, a lunch break, a coffee/tea break, to take a break, to work with a break. At one o'clock we had a lunch break.

college: to go to college, to be at college. Nansy is a student at the College of Music.

education: primary education, secondary education, higher education, to have a good education, to get a good education. Universities in Britain give students higher education. Mrs Morrison wants to give her children a university education.

pay (paid): to pay for dinner, to pay in dollars, to pay in roubles, to pay the bill. Can I pay you for this? He is going to pay in dollars. We should remember to pay this bill.

subject: school subjects, university subjects, to do a subject. English is my favourite subject. How many subjects do you have at school?

term: a school term, a university term. When does the second term begin?

uniform: a school uniform, a student uniform. Jack was still wearing his old uniform.

be over: When are your classes over today? The lesson isn't over.

primary school, secondary school: Are you in primary or in secondary school now?

4 Which of these words can come together?

Example: a short term

A. easy	early	coffee
difficult	long	tea
free	lunch	the first
short		school

B. education	subject
break	term
age	uniform

5 What does Grace have to pay for in the shop?

Example: Grace has to pay for the felt-tip pens and rubbers.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.

17

Step 4

4

6

A. What are these school uniforms like? Which of them do you like more?



B. Do you wear uniforms in your school? What is your uniform like?

7

A. Read and give names to the parts of the text.

Schools in England and Wales

1. In England and Wales children start schooling when they are five. A lot of them leave school when they become sixteen. Some of them can find jobs, some can go to different colleges and some stay at school for two more years and then go to universities. Most children go to state schools which are free. It's interesting that English schools have no numbers, they have names, for example Green Park School.



2. The school year in England begins in September. It never begins on Monday. The English don't think it is good to start a new thing on Monday, so school usually begins on the first Tuesday of September. Little children who are five go to primary school and stay there for seven years.

3. They do a lot of things in class. They learn to read, to write, to count, and to draw. Their teachers often read interesting books to them and tell them fairy tales. Pupils play a lot and spend much time outdoors. They don't usually have to wear uniforms. When they are eleven, primary school pupils go to secondary school.



4. Secondary education is also free in state schools. Parents do not pay for their children. Pupils usually have five lessons five days a week. They go to school from Monday to Friday. There are no classes on Saturdays or Sundays. In many schools secondary school pupils wear uniforms.

Secondary school pupils do eleven subjects a week. Every morning they have a twenty minute break after the first lesson and they have a longer lunch break in the afternoon after the third lesson. At four o'clock classes are usually over and pupils go home.

5. The English school year has three terms. When the term is over, schoolchildren have holidays. Their Christmas holidays and Easter holidays are shorter than summer holidays which begin in July and are usually over in September.

B. Which of these facts are true, false or not stated in the text?

- 1) In England and Wales pupils spend seven years in primary school.
- 2) For many children school is over when they are sixteen.
- 3) The school year in England and Wales begins on 1 September.
- 4) Pupils play a lot in primary school.
- 5) Parents have to pay for their children's education in state schools.
- 6) In England and Wales pupils go to school six days a week.
- 7) Secondary school pupils have English four days a week.
- 8) The last class is usually over at 4 p.m.
- 9) The summer holidays are the longest.
- 10) English school names are usually very long.



По закону образование в Англии и Уэльсе является обязательным для всех детей в возрасте от 5 до 16 лет. Большинство из них посещают бесплатные государственные школы (state schools). При этом первый год своей школьной жизни в возрасте от 5 до 6 лет они проводят в подготовительном классе (reception class). Реальное обучение начинается в первом классе (year one), а всего в начальной школе (primary school) учащиеся проводят семь лет. В возрасте 12 лет школьники переходят в среднюю школу (secondary school), где учатся ещё пять лет. В зависимости от года обучения учащиеся называются **a year one student, a year two student**, и т. д. Обязательное среднее образование завершается в конце 11 класса, когда все учащиеся сдают экзамен на аттестат (General Certificate of Secondary Education Examination¹, or GCSE exam).

Обратите внимание, что слово **class** в английском языке используется в значении «группа учеников». Говоря об этапе обучения, используется слово **year**:
 What year are you in? — В каком ты классе?
 I'm in the seventh year. — Я учусь в 7 классе.
 I'm a year seven student. — Я ученик 7 класса.
 Next year I'll be a year eight student. — На следующий год я буду в восьмом.

Обратите внимание, что слово **class** в английском языке используется в значении «группа учеников». Говоря об этапе обучения, используется слово **year**:

What year are you in? — В каком ты классе?

I'm in the seventh year. — Я учусь в 7 классе.

I'm a year seven student. — Я ученик 7 класса.

Next year I'll be a year eight student. — На следующий год я буду в восьмом.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8

Complete the sentences with the new words and write them down.

age, college, break, education, subjects, uniforms, term, school

¹ examination (exam) [ɪgˌzæmɪˈneɪʃn (ɪgˈzæm)] — экзамен

- 1) Most schoolchildren in Britain have to wear school
- 2) How many ... are there in your school year?
- 3) At what ... did you learn to read?
- 4) I'm sure that a good ... is important for everybody.
- 5) I'm so tired, let's take a
- 6) I believe that secondary ... is a lot more fun than primary
- 7) How many ... do you do in the seventh year?
- 8) Victor wants to go to ... after he finishes school.

9 Write what you feel.

sad, happy, unhappy, wonderful, terrible, lazy

- 1) When summer holidays are over, I feel
- 2) When winter is over, I feel
- 3) When my schoolday is over, I
- 4) When the lunch break is over, I
- 5) When my favourite film is over, I
- 6) When a boring film is over, I

10 Spell these words.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1) [tɜ:m] | 5) ['kɒlɪdʒ] | 8) ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] |
| 2) [peɪ] | 6) [ˌedʒu'keɪʃn] | 9) ['sekəndəri] |
| 3) [breɪk] | 7) [eɪdʒ] | 10) ['praɪməri] |
| 4) [ˌsʌbʒɪkt] | | |

Step 5

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen,  (9), and choose the right variants to complete the sentences.

- 1) Sharon goes to ... school.
 - a) primary
 - b) secondary
- 2) Sharon ... her school.
 - a) likes
 - b) doesn't like
- 3) She ... classes on Saturdays.
 - a) has
 - b) doesn't have
- 4) Sharon must be at school at
 - a) 8.40
 - b) 8.50
- 5) Sharon's uniform is
 - a) like in picture 1
 - b) like in picture 2
- 6) After school Sharon plays
 - a) grass hockey
 - b) ice hockey
- 7) She likes
 - a) listening to music and roller skating
 - b) listening to music and skating



1. 2.

2 A. Answer these questions.

- 1) When do English children begin schooling?
- 2) How many years do they spend in primary school?
- 3) Most children begin their secondary education at the age of 12, don't they?
- 4) Are state schools free or do parents pay for their children?
- 5) How many lessons do pupils usually have a week?
- 6) They don't go to school on Saturdays and Sundays, do they?
- 7) When do they have a twenty minute break?
- 8) They have a long break for lunch, don't they?
- 9) At what time are pupils usually free and can go home?
- 10) How many terms a year do British pupils have?
- 11) Which are the longest holidays: Easter, Christmas or summer?
- 12) When does the school year begin and end in England and Wales?

B. Work in pairs and discuss schooling in England.

3 Read these word combinations aloud.

a long break	the first term
a lunch break	the second term
a tea break	the third term
school age	a new uniform
young age	a beautiful uniform
old age	a comfortable uniform
primary education	pay a lot of money
secondary education	pay for education
college education	pay in roubles
university education	pay in dollars



Articles (Артикли)

В словосочетаниях со словами **school, university, college, work, hospital, bed, church** не используется артикль в случае, когда их смысл несколько меняется и, употребляя их, мы говорим не о здании или помещении (школы, университета и т. д.), а о происходящей в них деятельности.

- to go to school — ходить в школу, учиться в школе
- to be at school — учиться в школе
- to go to university — учиться в университете
- to be at university — быть студентом университета
- to go to work — ходить на работу
- to be at work — быть на работе
- to go to hospital — лечь в больницу
- to be in hospital — лежать в больнице
- to go to bed — ложиться спать
- to be in bed — лежать в постели
- to go to church — ходить в церковь
- to be at/in church — присутствовать на церковной службе
- to go to college — учиться в колледже
- to be at college — быть учащимся колледжа

4 Complete the sentences. Use the word combinations in the right forms from the Nota bene box.

1) If you are tired, you should 2) All English children ... when they are five. 3) My brother is a student, he 4) At what time does your father ...? — His work begins at 9, so he leaves home at 8. 5) Cathy is ill and must 6) Do you always ... on Sundays? — Yes, I do. There is a nice little church near my house. 7) It's 12 o'clock at night! Why are you not ...? 8) Is your friend a university student or ...?

5 Listen, (10), and read the names of some school subjects.

history ['hɪstəri] — история

geography [dʒi'ɒgrəfi] — география

mathematics [mæθə'mætɪks]/maths [mæθs] — математика

science ['saɪəns] — естественные науки

physics ['fɪzɪks] — физика

biology [baɪ'ɒlədʒi] — биология

chemistry ['kemɪstri] — химия

literature ['lɪtrətʃə] — литература

computer studies [kəm'pjʊ:tə 'stʌdɪz] — информатика

physical education [fɪzɪkl edʒu'keɪʃn] (PE) — физкультура

religious education [rɪlɪdʒəs edʒu'keɪʃn] — религиозное образование

art [ɑ:t] — изобразительное искусство

music ['mjuzɪk] — музыка



В большинстве британских школ основы естественных наук (биологии, физики, химии) преподают вместе. Этот предмет называют **science**. Однако существуют школы, где они преподаются отдельно друг от друга.

6 Look at this timetable of an English school. How different is it from yours?

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Lesson 1	Religious Education	Computer Studies	Maths	English	Art
Break					
Lesson 2	History	Science	Music	Science	Geography
Lesson 3	English		French	Physical Education (PE)	Maths
Break					
Lesson 4	Maths	History	Computer Studies	Maths	Physical Education
Lesson 5	Geography	Art		French	English

- 7** Say what you learn/do when you have these classes. The words below can help you.

Example: In my history classes I learn about the past, I read texts about history.

Geography	learn about	plants, animals
Maths	read about	music, paintings
Music	write about	poems, fables
Literature	speak about	texts, stories
English	learn	composers, writers, painters
Russian	read	seas, oceans, continents
Physical Education	write	faraway lands
Computer Studies	count	songs
Art	work	dictionaries
Biology	use	dictations
	sing	numbers
		on the computer
		maps, pictures, books
		sentences, exercises

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8** Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box.

school, church, university, hospital, bed, work

1) Joan didn't go to ... after school. She began to work. 2) At what age can you leave ..., at 14 or 16? 3) Jessica was very tired and went to ... early. 4) Hers was a religious school, so they went to ... a lot. 5) James should go to ..., he is very ill. 6) Mum goes to ... on Saturday. She works in a shop and they are open at weekends.

- 9** Complete the sentences with the names of subjects.

- 1) We listen to different pieces of music and sometimes sing. The name of the subject is
- 2) We spell Russian words, write dictations, do exercises. The name of the subject is
- 3) We talk about books and writers. The name of the subject is
- 4) We draw, paint and talk about paintings. The name of the subject is
- 5) We look at maps and talk about different countries. The name of the subject is
- 6) We talk about living things and plants. The name of the subject is
- 7) We talk about how people lived long ago. The name of the subject is

- 10** Write 5—7 sentences about your favourite subject.

Step 6

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen to the song,  (11), and sing it along.



23

Step 6

Do Re Mi

Do — a deer, a female deer,
Re — a drop of golden sun,
Mi — a name I call myself,
Fa — a long, long way to run,
So — a needle pulling thread,
La — a note to follow so,
Ti — a drink with jam and bread,
That will bring us back to do-do-
do-do

самка оленя
капля, частичка
называю себя

иголка с ниткой
нота, следующая за нотой «соль»

(Repeat)



Эта песенка, которая так подходит для урока музыки, взята из мюзикла «Звуки музыки» ("Sound of Music"). С её помощью главная героиня помогает детям запомнить названия семи нот. В песенке почти каждая нота ассоциируется с каким-либо словом.

do [dəʊ] — doe [dəʊ] олениха	so [səʊ] — sew [səʊ] шить (одежду)
re [reɪ] — ray [reɪ] луч	la [lə:]
mi [mi:] — me [mi:]	ti [ti:] — tea [ti:]
fa [fɑ:] — far [fɑ:]	

Вы помните, как называются слова, которые звучат одинаково, а пишутся по-разному и имеют разные значения?

2 A. What is your school like? Say:

- if your school is big or small;
- what kind of school it is (primary, secondary, state, private¹);
- how many classrooms you've got in your school;
- how many teachers work there and how many pupils go to your school;
- if you have a lunch room, where it is and when pupils usually have lunch;
- how long are the breaks and what you usually do during these breaks;
- if you have a gym and a playground;

¹ private ['praɪvət] — частный

- how often you have PE classes outside the school;
- if there is a special room for music classes and if you have a piano in it;
- if you have special classrooms of
 - a) the Russian language and literature;
 - b) the English language;
 - c) Mathematics etc;
- if you have got pictures, photos, maps on the walls and plants in pots on the windowsills and on the floor.

B. What are the most important things about your school?

Social English Речевой этикет

Classroom English

Полезно запомнить несколько фраз школьного обихода и пользоваться ими на уроке, (12).

- I'm sorry. I'm late.
- May I go outside? I'm afraid I don't feel well today.
- I'm sorry I haven't got my book (exercise book) with me today.
- I couldn't come to school yesterday, I was unwell.
- May I change my seat (место), please? I can't see (hear) well from here.
- May I take my seat now?
- I'm sorry I didn't write that down. Could you say it again, please?
- Where are we? What page are we on?
- What do we have to do next?
- Could you write this word up on the blackboard, please?
- Shall we write that down?
- Shall I go to the blackboard?
- Shall we do these exercises at home?
- How do you say it in English?
- Is it good English to say ...?
- How do you spell this word?
- What is the English for «будущий»?

3 If you need your teacher's help, what do you say to them?

- 1) You come to class after the bell. You say
- 2) You can't see well from the back. You say
- 3) You don't know how to spell a difficult word. You say
- 4) The teacher asks you why you missed your class yesterday. You say
- 5) You're not sure if you should stay at your desk or go to the blackboard. You say
- 6) You can't find the right page. You say
- 7) You are thirsty and want to leave the classroom. You say
- 8) You started writing something to your teacher's dictation but didn't finish it. You say

Complete the text with the new words and then read it.

Russian Schools

In Russia schooling begins at the (1) a... of six or seven. In most schools parents do not (2) p... for their children. These state schools are (3) f... . Secondary (4) e... begins at the age of ten. Secondary school pupils do different (5) s...s: Russian, maths, Russian literature, physics, art, music, modern languages — English, French or German. Classes are not very long — about forty-five minutes. In most schools pupils have to wear (6) u...s. They are of different colours. Girls usually wear skirts, blouses and jackets, boys usually wear suits and shirts.

Pupils go to school five or six days a week. If they have classes on Saturdays, they usually have five lessons every day, sometimes six. Classes start at half past eight in the morning. There are ten or fifteen minute (7) 'b...s after every 'lesson and a 'longer 'lunch (8) 'b... . Classes are over at two or three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Russian school year usually has three or four (9) t...s. School-children have holidays in all the seasons — in autumn, winter, spring and summer. The summer holidays are the longest.



Успехи учеников в британских школах оцениваются по семибалльной шкале, при этом оценки обозначаются не цифрами, а буквами. Их можно сравнить с оценками в российских школах следующим образом:

A* (A with a star)	5+
A	5
B	4
C	3
D	3-
E	2
F	1

Иногда учителя добавляют знаки «+» (plus) или «-» (minus) к этим оценкам. Например, B+ или C-.

Look at Don's and Emma's end of term reports¹ and speak about their results.

Example: In English Don is better than Emma.
or: In English Emma is worse than Don.



¹ report [rɪ'pɔ:t] — *зд.:* отчёт об успеваемости

Don Fincher

Subjects	Marks
English	B+
Maths	A
French	C
History	B-
Computer Studies	A
Religious Education	B+
Geography	B
Science	A+
Music	D
Art	B
Physical Education	A

Emma Green

Subjects	Marks
English	B
Maths	D
French	A+
History	A
Computer Studies	B
Religious Education	B
Geography	C
Science	C
Music	B
Art	B+
Physical Education	B-



Confusable Words (Слова, которые следует различать)

1. To say, to tell, to speak, to talk — известные вам глаголы «говoreния». **Tell** и **say** часто переводятся как «сказать, говорить». Если известно, к кому обращена речь, чаще используется глагол **tell**. Сравните:

Bob says, "I like swimming."

Bob says he likes swimming.

Bob tells me (us, John) he likes swimming.

Однако и глагол **say** можно употреблять в подобных случаях, но только с предлогом **to**: Bob says to me he likes swimming.

2. Запомните сочетания, в которых встречается только глагол **tell**:

to tell a lie (lies) — обманывать, сказать ложь

to tell the truth — сказать правду

to tell a story (fairy tale, fable, joke) — рассказать историю (сказку, басню, шутку)

to tell the time — сказать, который час

3. Глаголы **speak** и **talk** похожи, но **speak** обычно подразумевает, что говорит один человек:

William didn't look at me when I was speaking.

Если же в беседе участвуют двое или больше людей, то обычно используется глагол **talk**:

James and Ann often talk about music.

4. Когда речь идёт о владении иностранным языком, публичном выступлении или манере речи, то используют глагол **speak**:

Sue doesn't speak English well.

Jean is afraid to speak in front of her class.

Please speak more clearly.

6 Use *say, tell, speak* or *talk* to complete the sentences.

- Jane can ... French very well, can't she?
— No, she can't. She began learning French last month.
- Can you ... me where Max lives?
— Sorry, I can't. I don't know his address.
- My Granny often ... me fairy tales.
- Why are you ...ing me lies?
— But I am not. I am ...ing you the truth.
- What's the matter? What does Phillip ...?
— He ...s little Lizzie is ill.

- 6) — What did you and Alice do in the kitchen?
— We sat drinking tea and ...ing.
- 7) — What are you ...ing?
— I am ...ing that I'm leaving for Moscow soon.
- 8) — Can you ... me the time, please?
— It's a quarter to five.

7 Say how good you are as a pupil. Choose a, b or c.

- 1) You come to school
a) well before the bell
b) just before the bell
c) after the bell
- 2) You remember to bring
a) all your school books
b) some of your school books
c) very few of your school books
- 3) You ... forget to do your homework.
a) never
b) sometimes
c) always
- 4) Your answers are
a) always right
b) sometimes right
c) not often right
- 5) Your tests are
a) usually good
b) sometimes good
c) practically¹ never good
- 6) You are ... in your school subjects.
a) much interested
b) little interested
c) not interested
- 7) You ... being a pupil.
a) love
b) rather like
c) hate

Sum up your points²: a = 3, b = 2, c = 1. If you have 20—24 points, you are a great pupil. If you have 16—20 points, you are a good pupil. If you have less than 16 points, you should work harder.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Write what you can say in the classroom in these situations:

- 1) you are at the blackboard and want to go to your seat;
- 2) you didn't understand what you should do after the test;
- 3) you are not sure that English people use the word combination "a white mushroom";
- 4) you want to know the spelling of the word "education";
- 5) you want to know if you should go to the blackboard;
- 6) you want to know if you should do this exercise at home.

9 Choose the right words to complete the sentences. Write the sentences down.

- 1) My friend (said/told) me a lot about his home town. 2) Please (say/tell) the truth, I want to know everything. 3) Pauline (speaks/talks) English better than Jane, she's very hard-working. 4) (Say/Tell) what you think about your new school. 5) Somebody will (speak/talk) to the pupils about great Russian painters. 6) Jane had so much to (say/speak), she (told/talked) and (told/talked). 7) The mother (said/told) the children not

¹ **practically** ['præktikli] — практически

² **points** — очки, баллы

to play outside that day. 8) Don't believe her, she always (says/tells) lies. 9) My friends and me like to (speak/talk) about the latest films. 10) Can you (say/tell) me the time, please? — Sorry, I've left my watch at home.

10 Spell these words.

- 1) [baɪ'plæʃi] 3) [ˌmæθə'mætɪks] 5) [ɑ:t] 7) ['hɪstəri]
2) ['lɪtrətʃə] 4) ['saɪəns] 6) ['fɪzɪks] 8) ['kɛmɪstri]

11 Write a letter (≈ 30 words) to your pen friend and describe your school to him/her. (You can use Ex. 2, p. 23 as a plan.)

Step 7

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen, (13), and say which sentences are true.

A. Nina

- 1) She is seven.
- 2) Her father always drives her to school.
- 3) Nina hates her school.
- 4) Sport is very important in Nina's school.

B. Boris

- 1) He goes to primary school.
- 2) He is a year five pupil.
- 3) He has just one teacher.
- 4) He likes French most of all.

C. Mike

- 1) He is younger than Boris.
- 2) He does a few subjects.
- 3) He enjoys physics and chemistry.
- 4) His PE classes in autumn are not like PE classes in winter.

2 Look at the table and complete the sentences after it.

Education in England, Wales and Russia

Age	Class/year	England and Wales	Russia
5—6	Reception class	Primary school	Primary school
6—7	Year one		
7—8	Year two		
8—9	Year three		
9—10	Year four		
10—11	Year five		
11—12	Year six	Secondary school	Secondary school
12—13	Year seven		
13—14	Year eight		
14—15	Year nine		
15—16	Year ten		
16—17	Year eleven	Exams	Exams

1) In England children go to school when they are ..., but in Russia they usually begin their school education at the age of 2) In England pupils stay in primary school ... years, but in Russia they stay in primary school ... years. 3) In England pupils stay in secondary school ... years, but in Russia they stay in secondary school ... years. 4) In England they stay in ... school longer than in Russia. 5) In Russia schoolchildren stay in ... school longer than in England. 6) In England pupils go to secondary school when they are ... but in Russia they go to secondary school when they are younger. 7) In Russia they begin secondary education at the age of 8) In England pupils take exams when they are year ... students. 9) In Russia they take exams in the ...th year and in the ...th year.

3 Listen,  (14), and read.

A.

classmate ['klɑ:smeɪt] — одноклассник
foreign ['fɔ:rn] — иностранный, зарубежный
happen ['hæpən] — случаться
loud [laʊd] — громкий
mark [mɑ:k] — оценка
mistake [mɪ'steɪk] — ошибка
noise [nɔɪz] — шум
rule [ru:l] — правило

B.

classmate: my classmates, a new classmate. A classmate is a pupil of the same class in a school or a college. We were classmates four years ago.

foreign: a foreign language, a foreign country. How many foreign languages do you know?

happen: to happen everywhere, to happen sometimes, to happen again, to happen to somebody. I sometimes forget people's names, but it doesn't happen to me very often.

loud: loud music, a loud song, fairly loud, rather loud. The music at the party was so loud that I felt uncomfortable.

mark: a good mark, to give a mark, to get a mark, a mark for a test, a mark in a subject. What mark did you get in geography yesterday?

mistake: a bad mistake, a stupid mistake, a terrible mistake, to discover a mistake, to make a mistake. When people begin to learn a foreign language, they usually make mistakes.

noise: a loud noise, a terrible noise, to make a noise. Please stop that noise. The loud noise was coming from the street.

rule: an easy rule, a rule difficult to remember, a lot of rules, a clear rule, a school rule. These are very important rules to remember. English spelling rules are sometimes difficult, aren't they?

4 Complete the sentences with the new words.

loud, rules, marks, noise, foreign, mistakes, happened, classmates

1) Very few people can speak a foreign language without 2) Children, please be quiet, don't make so much 3) One of our school ... is to wear a uniform to classes. 4) Some of my ... are my very good

friends. 5) The ... music was coming from the room next door. 6) There are some ... words in every language. 7) What ... to you yesterday? You looked terrible. 8) What ... do you usually get at school? Are they always good?

5 What do they mean? Give the Russian for these words.

A.

- 1) school + mate = schoolmate
Ann is my schoolmate. We go to school together.
- 2) school + day = schoolday
How many schooldays a week do you have?
- 3) school + days = schooldays
My mother thinks that her schooldays were a very happy time.
- 4) school + age = school age
Is Jane a school age child?
- 5) school + year = school year
When does the school year begin in England?
- 6) school + leaver = school-leaver
My brother Peter is 18, he is a school-leaver. He is thinking of going to university.
- 7) school + house = schoolhouse
We saw the roof of the schoolhouse behind the trees.

B.

- 1) foreign + er = foreigner
Mr Perry is a foreigner in this country, he doesn't know our traditions.
- 2) rule + er = ruler
"Who is the ruler of this country?" asked the prince.
- 3) noise + y = noisy
It was so noisy in the room that I couldn't hear anything.
- 4) loud + ly = loudly
The boy sang very loudly but I can't say that I enjoyed his singing.



Prepositions (Предлоги)

В английском языке многие глаголы и прилагательные используются с определёнными предлогами, которые следует запоминать. Вы уже знаете многие из них.

Verbs (Глаголы)

to happen to	} somebody something
to listen to	
to speak to	
to talk to	
to write to	

Adjectives (Прилагательные)

afraid of	} somebody something
fond of	
proud of	
sure of	
tired of	

6 Complete the questions with prepositions *to* and *of*. Answer these questions.

- 1) What school subjects are you fond ...?
- 2) Are you afraid ... tests and exams?

- 3) They say that school years are the best time in your life. Are you sure ... it?
- 4) Do you often talk ... your friends at the lessons?
- 5) Do you always listen ... what your teachers say?
- 6) Are you proud ... your school?
- 7) Do you often write text messages ... your schoolmates?
- 8) Sometimes pupils are tired ... classes. Does it happen ... you?

7 **A.** Listen,  (15), and read the dialogue. Act it out. What name will you give to it?

A n d r e w: Hi, Meg! Why are you so sad?

M e g: I got a bad mark in history.

A n d r e w: Really? I thought history was your favourite subject.

M e g: It is. I'm quite fond of history. But I couldn't answer my teacher's questions. I was not ready for the lesson.

A n d r e w: Cheer up!¹ You'll learn everything and will get a good mark. It's easy for you, isn't it? My problem is much worse.

M e g: Is it? What's the matter?

A n d r e w: I'm very bad at mathematics. I hate the subject. I don't understand many rules. I think I can't learn them.

M e g: There, there.... I'm sure things aren't as bad as you say. Let's work together. I enjoy maths and I think I can help you.

geography
biology
literature



physics
computer studies
Russian

B. Use the words on the right and make up your own dialogues. Act them out.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Complete the sentences with the words from the box. Write the sentences down.

happened, fond, tired, talk, sure, afraid, listen, proud

1) May I ... to you? I have something important to tell you. 2) I'm not ... of tests: I usually get good marks for them. 3) Our school is very good and we are ... of it. 4) When I come home from school, my mum always asks me what ... to me during the schoolday. 5) Please ... to me, I'm telling you the truth. 6) My friend is really ... of art. She knows a lot about it. 7) I think the weather will change soon but I'm not ... of it. 8) They say, "If you're ... of London, you're ... of life."

9 Read the words and spell them.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1) ['hæpɪn] | 3) [ru:l] | 5) [mɪ'steɪk] | 7) ['klɑ:smeɪt] |
| 2) [mɑ:k] | 4) ['iɑudhɪ] | 6) [nɔɪz] | 8) ['fɔɪn] |

¹ **Cheer up!** [tʃɪə'ʌp] — Не грусти. Не вешай нос.

10 Continue the rows.

- a) foreign writer, ..., ...;
- b) easy ..., ... rule;
- c) unusual ..., ... noise;
- d) bad ..., ... mistake;
- e) old ..., ... classmate;
- f) happen to children, ..., ...;
- g) poor ..., ... mark.

Step 8

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen, (16), and decide what their favourite subjects are.

- 1) Pauline 2) Mike 3) Ann 4) Denis

2 Read these word combinations and sentences aloud.

a foreigner	loud noise
a foreign country	loud music
a foreign language	loud songs
foreign lands and people	loud words
a stupid mistake	school rules
a terrible mistake	traditional rules
to discover a mistake	spelling rules
to make a mistake	language rules
a schoolmate	It happens.
a schoolhouse	Things happen.
a schoolday	It often happens to me.
a school-leaver	It never happens to us.

3 **A.** Read the text and complete the sentences after it.

Only Children¹



Are only children different? Are they cleverer? Are they selfish?

Some people say that only children often become successful in their careers. A lot of famous people were only children. Other people are sure that only children have more problems than children who come from big families. At school it's difficult for them to make friends but at the same time they are usually loving people because they get all the love from their parents.

Here is what three only children say.

Sally: As a child, I talked to my dog for hours. She was my real friend. I think pets are very important to only children. My life was rather boring. I didn't have friends at school. But I was one of the best pupils. Now I'm successful in my work.

¹ **only children** — единственные дети

L i z a: I didn't make any friends at school. During my school holidays I had nobody to play with. But I was happy because my parents were my best friends. We travelled a lot. I visited some foreign countries, met different people. Now everybody says I'm a good journalist.

M i k e: At times I was unhappy when I was a child. When my parents sent me to school at the age of five, I didn't like it. I didn't have any friends then. It was not an easy life for a child. Now my wife and I have two sons. They are good friends. We didn't want an only child.



- 1) It is easier for only children to
a) make friends b) make a career
- 2) Sally was able to find a friend
a) at home b) at school
- 3) Liza ... unhappy when she was a child.
a) felt b) didn't feel
- 4) In his interview Mike doesn't speak about
a) his schooldays b) his career

B. Say what you think about only children. Is it good or bad to be an only child? Why?



Word Building (Словообразование)

В английском языке многие существительные образуются от глаголов при помощи суффикса **-tion** [ʃən]/[ʃn]:

collect — collection celebrate — celebration

dictate — dictation decorate — decoration

Зная значение имени существительного с таким суффиксом, как правило, легко вывести значение соответствующего ему глагола:

examination — examine — экзаменовать

education — educate — образовывать, давать образование

illustration — illustrate — иллюстрировать

demonstration — demonstrate — демонстрировать

4

Complete the sentences with the derivatives¹ of the words on the right.

Example: We have an ... at the end of the term. | examine
We have an examination at the end of the term.

A.

- 1) We are writing a ... tomorrow.
- 2) She has got a very good ... of paintings.
- 3) I don't know much about ... in America.
- 4) We didn't like the ...s in the book.
- 5) When do English people have Christmas ...s?
- 6) Dad was putting up the Christmas ...s.

dictate
collect
educate
illustrate
celebrate
decorate

¹ a derivative [dɪ'rivətɪv] — дериват; слово, образованное от основы (корня) при помощи суффикса или приставки (префикса)

B.

- 1) Dogs are fairly good ...s.
- 2) This is a very ... game.
- 3) The Volga is a ... river.
- 4) We didn't like John, he was rather
- 5) You shouldn't speak ... during the performance.
- 6) There are many ... beaches in California.
- 7) When a child Sarah was a very ... girl.
- 8) Robert greeted us

swim
usual
power
friendly
loud
sand
beauty
warm

5

Use the right forms of the verbs to complete the text.

It is Friday. It (1 be) seven o'clock in the morning. I (2 lie) in bed and (3 hear) my mother's words, "Cathy, (4 get) up! If you (5 stay) in bed longer, you (6 be) late for school." I get up but can't find anything. Where (7 be) my white blouse? Oh, mum (8 not, wash) it yesterday. I put on a grey shirt and (9 run) downstairs. Now I (10 have, not) any time for breakfast. "If I (11 run) all the way, I (12 be able) to take a bus to school," I think. My mum (13 be) at the kitchen door with a sandwich in her hand. "You (14 be) hungry when you (15 come) to school," she says. "(16 Eat) it on the way to the bus stop. (17 Have) a nice day, dear."



Phrasal Verbs (Фразовые глаголы)

Для английского языка типично употребление глаголов с так называемыми послелогоми, которые могут полностью поменять значение слова. Сравните:

look — смотреть look after — ухаживать
take — брать take off — снимать (одежду)

Подобные глаголы с послелогоми называются фразовыми (phrasal verbs) и очень часто используются в разговорной речи.

Познакомьтесь с новыми фразовыми глаголами, у которых общее ядро — слово **talk**.



1) **to talk into something/doing something** — уговорить кого-то сделать что-то



Why did you talk me into it?

2) **to talk back** — дерзить, огрызаться
Malanie, you mustn't talk back to your mother!

3) **to talk over** — обсудить проблему или план



Let's talk it over tonight.

4) **to talk out of something/doing something** — отговорить
They tried to talk me out of my trip to Australia.

6 Use *back, into, over, out* to complete the sentences.

1) I think it is a very dangerous plan. We should talk him ... of it.
2) I'm telling you again you mustn't talk ... like that. 3) If you don't understand what Jason is planning to do, let's talk it ... in detail. 4) Do you think you will be able to talk him ... joining us? 5) Alice talked me ... buying a new bag. 6) I know how to talk him ... going there. I'll tell him we shall go to a football match one day. 7) Never talk ... to me again! 8) We don't know what to do. We should talk it ... together.

7 Work in pairs.

A. Choose five most important things for a school from the list¹. Say why they are important.

A school should

- be modern
- teach girls and boys
- have (no) religious education
- give free education
- have a good gym for sports
- teach subjects important for life
- have good teachers with new ideas
- be situated near the place where pupils live
- ask its pupils to wear uniforms
- have a lot of computers and the Internet
- give its pupils free lunches
- teach different foreign languages
- teach dancing and singing
- send pupils on school trips abroad and in the country

B. Work out rules for pupils in your dream school. Use *should/shouldn't*.

- come on time
- stand up when teachers come in
- sit while answering
- leave the classroom when pupils want
- come to school in boots and shoes that are unclean
- wear school uniforms
- wear any clothes they like
- be quiet during the lessons and breaks
- have a lot of tests
- play active games during breaks
- bring mobile phones to school
- eat whenever they are hungry

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Complete the sentences with the words from the box. Write them down.

back, into, over, out

¹ a list — список

1) He decided to go to the mountains and nobody was able to talk him ... of it. 2) I have a new plan. Let's sit down and talk it 3) Why did you go if you don't like parties? — My friend talked me ... it. 4) I can't decide anything without talking it ... with you. 5) Don't talk ... to those who are older, it's bad manners. 6) I know a very good museum, and I'd like to talk you ... going there with me. 7) I think snowboarding is dangerous and I'm trying to talk my brother ... of it.

- 9** Which words are countable and which are uncountable? Write the words from the box under two categories.

sand, tomato, juice, sugar, bread, sea, hill, jam, cake, raincoat, daybook, exercise, butter, snow

Countables	Uncountables
tomato ...	sand ...

- 10** Choose the right replies¹.

- 1) **T e a c h e r:** Thank you, Victor. I think I can give you a good mark today.
V i c t o r: a) Not too bad.
 b) May I take my seat now?
 c) I'm positive about it.
- 2) **T e a c h e r:** You don't look well today, Nina. What's the matter?
N i n a: a) I haven't got my book with me today.
 b) I'm afraid I don't feel well today.
 c) May I change my seat? I can't see well from here.
- 3) **T e a c h e r:** Please spell these words, Anna.
A n n a: a) How do you spell the words?
 b) Could you write them up on the blackboard?
 c) Shall I go to the blackboard?
- 4) **T e a c h e r:** Please remember this word.
P e t e r: a) Shall we write it down?
 b) How do you say it in English?
 c) What do we have to do next?
- 5) **T e a c h e r:** Why did you miss the class, Jane?
J a n e: a) I'm sorry, I'm late.
 b) I was unwell.
 c) I'm afraid I don't feel well today.

- 11** Write a letter (≈ 30 words) to your pen friend. Tell him/her what subject is your favourite and why you like it.

¹ a reply [rɪ'plaɪ] — реплика

Step 9

Consolidation Class

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen, (17), and complete the sentences.

- 1) How old is Ann? — She is
 - a) thirteen
 - b) twelve
 - c) twenty
- 2) Where does Ann live? — She lives in
 - a) Oxford
 - b) London
 - c) Brighton
- 3) Is Ann a student? — She is and she goes to
 - a) a primary school
 - b) college
 - c) a state school
- 4) How old is Ann's school? — It is
 - a) very old
 - b) fairly old
 - c) quite new
- 5) How many foreign languages does Ann learn? — Two,
 - a) English and German
 - b) French and English
 - c) French and German
- 6) How does Ann go home? — By
 - a) train
 - b) bus
 - c) bike
- 7) What does Ann say about her uniform in the letter? — She ... it to school.
 - a) must wear
 - b) mustn't wear
 - c) likes to wear
- 8) What is Ann interested in? — She likes
 - a) reading and swimming
 - b) travelling and skating
 - c) travelling and swimming



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Step 9

Read the texts (1—4) and match them with the titles (a—e). There is one title you don't have to use.

- a) School Sports Club
- b) School Theatre
- c) Talking to a Famous School-leaver
- d) School Rules
- e) American School Year

1. This state school is very democratic. Pupils don't wear uniforms. Here children choose and wear clothes they like but they can't wear some colours. They mustn't take stereos or mobiles to school. Some pupils who are 16 may drive to school. Small children go to school by bus or use their bikes.

2. Well, I began my career as a photographer in Fleet Street¹. It was very good for a young man. There I learned a lot of important things.

¹ Fleet Street — улица в Лондоне, на которой раньше располагались офисы известных британских газет

I learnt to put a picture story together. A picture story is like any other story, but you should take very natural pictures.

3. It is not very long. There are two terms and each has two periods. At the end of each period pupils get a report card with marks from their teachers. In the USA pupils have a lot of holidays. They have two weeks for spring holidays, two weeks for Christmas and three months in summer.

4. Our school has got a lot of clubs where we go after classes. The pupils who like drama come to us. We prepare shows or plays for the end of the school year. The pupils write plays themselves, they choose what they want to show and then work at it. They usually show their plays in spring.

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

in, for, back, of, to, over, into

- 1) Never talk ... to your grandparents.
- 2) Classes are You are free.
- 3) What's your mark ... the French test? What's his mark ... French?
- 4) I don't know what happened ... him in Africa.
- 5) I'll pay ... your lunch.
- 6) We are afraid ... being late.
- 7) Jason made 3 mistakes ... spelling.
- 8) We are having an examination ... maths tomorrow.
- 9) His parents want to give university education ... him.
- 10) Are you sure ... this fact?
- 11) Grace talked me ... buying these felt-tips. She liked them very much.
- 12) Do you often write ... your aunts and uncles?



The Noun (Имя существительное)

Обратите внимание, что названия учебных предметов и наук с буквой **-s** на конце **physics, mathematics, statistics** (статистика), **linguistics** (лингвистика) и др. согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе.

Physics is my favourite subject.

Economics is a science.

4 Work in pairs. Make and act out a dialogue about two schools. Use the word combinations from the boxes.

School one

- situated in the centre of the city (town)
- takes only boys
- has classes six days a week
- has a swimming pool and a gym
- has two computer rooms and the Internet
- has different sports clubs
- parents pay for some subjects (not all)
- most pupils go to universities after leaving it



School two

- situated in the country
- takes boys and girls
- has classes five days a week
- has a gym and a stadium
- has three computer rooms, no Internet
- has a dance club and an art studio
- gives free education
- all pupils learn English
- some school-leavers (not many) go to university



5 Answer these questions. Use the new words in your answers.

- 1) What are the subjects you find fairly difficult? (name 2—3)
- 2) What subjects are really easy for you? (name 2—3)
- 3) What are your usual marks for English tests? And marks in English?
- 4) How many dictionaries are there in your classroom? How many dictionaries have you got at home?
- 5) How often do you buy pens, pencils, rubbers, rulers, felt-tips, glue, writing paper?
- 6) Do you often use brushes and paints in your art classes or do you draw in pencil?
- 7) Is it usually noisy in your school during the breaks? Do you often shout, speak loudly?
- 8) How many words or word combinations with “school” as their first part can you name?
- 9) What do you usually do in your PE classes? Where do you have these classes?

6 What can you tell a visitor about your school? Think about these:

- the kind of school you go to and its number
- what it looks like, what you can see around it
- the size of your school
- some of the school rules
- the uniform you wear
- where you do sports and play games
- your school museum
- school trips
- the subjects you are doing this year
- your teachers and your classmates

7 Is it true? Why (not)?

- 1) Art is long, life is short. (= There's so much to learn and so little time for it. So you can't know everything.)
- 2) Live and learn. (= The longer we live, the more we learn.)
- 3) Schooldays are the best time of your life.
- 4) A good teacher makes you work hard.



DO IT ON YOUR OWN

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

It was Sunday, 15 January. That morning I (1 get) up late. I (2 have, not) to go to school and I (3 decide) to stay in bed a little longer. I (4 be) in the kitchen at about half past ten. There (5 be) some sandwiches on the plate. I (6 have) breakfast and (7 go) to my friend Steve who (8 live) not far from my house. Steve (9 do) a lot of subjects very well. His marks in maths and physics (10 be) always A with a star but he usually (11 make) a lot of mistakes in dictations. That Sunday I (12 want) to dictate difficult words to him because we were going to have a spelling test on Monday.

- 9** Complete the sentences with the right forms of the verbs *tell, talk, say, speak*.

1) Tom is very clever, he ... two foreign languages. 2) Ann ... she is good at geography. 3) Will you ... me the truth? Where were you in the morning? 4) Girls, you mustn't ... much in class. 5) She never ... us anything. 6) I want to ... something about this writer. 7) They were ... and laughing when the teacher came into the classroom. 8) Who is going to ... at the meeting? 9) You are ... a lie! I wasn't there at five. 10) Ask your parents to come to school tomorrow to ... to your form teacher.

- 10** Make sure that you know how to spell the new words. Get ready to write Dictation 1. Here is your Word Box 1.

word

box

Words

age, art, backpack, biology, break, brush, chalk, chemistry, classmate, college, computer, daybook, dictionary, examination, exercise book, felt-tip (pen), foreign, foreigner, geography, glue, history, literature, loud, loudly, mark, mathematics, mistake, noise, noisy, paint, pair, paper, pay, pencil case, pencil sharpener, physical education (PE), physics, piece, primary, rubber, rule, ruler, schoolmate, science, scissors, seat, secondary, studies, subject, term, uniform

Word Combinations

at the age of, to go to college, primary (secondary, higher) education, to have (get) a good education, to be over, to do a subject, to tell a lie, to tell the truth, to tell a story, to tell the time

to be	afraid	} of sb/sth	to happen	} to sb/sth
	fond		to listen	
	proud		to speak	
	sure		to talk	
	tired		to write	

Phrasal Verbs

to talk into, to talk back, to talk out of, to talk over

Verb Forms

pay — paid

Step 10

Test Yourself

I. LISTENING



Listen, (18), and complete the sentences.

- 1) Ann
 - a) thinks that schools are not the best place to give education
 - b) says that children mustn't go to school to get education
 - c) is not certain that schools are the best place to give education
- 2) Tom
 - a) is for school education
 - b) says that schooling at home is good for America
 - c) is not sure that schools give a good education in America
- 3) Ann is sure that parents
 - a) teach children better than school teachers
 - b) know their children better than school teachers
 - c) are better friends for children than teachers
- 4) Tom says that school education is better than home education because
 - a) children learn to do many things together
 - b) boys and girls can sleep a lot in the morning
 - c) schools have special programmes



Maximum result	4
Your result	?

II. READING



A. Read the text and the sentences after it. Decide in which of the sentences the information is true, false or not stated.

The American school year isn't very long. There are two terms and at the end of each term students get their marks and a report card from their teachers.

American students have rather many vacations in the school year. They have two weeks for spring vacation, two weeks for Christmas vacation and three months for summer vacation.

American schoolchildren have four

years of high school¹. In the first two years of high school, they have fairly many exams. Each student takes exams in English and mathematics, but they are not very difficult. In the last two years American students prepare for college.

People usually say that American school life is not very hard.



¹ high school (in America) — старшие классы средней школы

- 1) The American school year is longer than the English school year.
- 2) Teachers give marks to their students at the end of each term.
- 3) American pupils have four vacations during the school year.
- 4) Every child in America goes to high school.
- 5) English and mathematics are the most important subjects for everybody.
- 6) American students take some exams during the last years of their schooling.
- 7) American students have a fairly easy life.



Maximum result	7
Your result	?

III. USE OF ENGLISH (Grammar and Vocabulary)

3

Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box.

to, of, out, back, into, for, in, over

- 1) I am tired ... writing dictations.
- 2) Jack got a good mark ... English.
- 3) I do not know what happened ... them yesterday.
- 4) Our classes are We can go home.
- 5) Never talk ... to people who are older than you.
- 6) My older brother talked me ... the trip to the USA by sea. He said it was a very long voyage.
- 7) What are your usual marks ... Russian?
- 8) Try and talk him ... of rereading this text.



Maximum result	8
Your result	?

4

Choose the right forms to make the sentences complete.

- 1) Julia didn't want to break the rules, but in fact she (break/broke) them.
- 2) It (happen/happened) two centuries ago.
- 3) I bought a new dictionary last week and (pay/paid) 30 dollars for it.
- 4) If you (come/will come) tomorrow, you (see/will see) Jane.
- 5) I am not sure what mark he (will get/gets) for the test.
- 6) I always (wear/am wearing) a school uniform when I go to school.



Maximum result	7
Your result	?

IV. SPEAKING



5

Work in pairs. One of you is a pupil from Britain and the other is a Russian pupil. Speak about your schools.

Remember to say about:

- when you go to school and leave it;
- primary and secondary schools;
- examinations and marks;

- school holidays;
- school subjects;
- school life.



Maximum result	15
Your result	?

V. WRITING

6

Listen,  (19), and write Dictation 1.



Maximum result	10
Your result	?



Total result	51
Your result	?

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

7

Do Project Work 1. Complete a new page in your English Album. Find information about one of the English old schools: Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Rugby. Write about it and illustrate your story with pictures. Ask your family or friends to help you if necessary. Use the Internet. Decide whose works are the best. See p. 151 (Book 2) for the Internet sites.

Unit

2

ABCDEFGHIJ

The Language of the World

Step 1

DO IT TOGETHER



1 Listen to the dialogue, (20), and complete these sentences.

- 1) Alice says that she is going to
 - a) have her English class tomorrow
 - b) have a talk about her English classes
 - c) have a talk in her lesson of English
- 2) Alice thinks that English is the most popular language in our century. Diana
 - a) is not sure of it
 - b) thinks the same
 - c) doesn't think so
- 3) Alice is sure that if you know English, you'll be able to understand people
 - a) in your own country
 - b) in very few countries
 - c) practically in all the counties of the world
- 4) Diana says that these days
 - a) a great number of people are interested in learning English
 - b) very few people are interested in learning English
 - c) in many countries people can't speak English



Nota bene

Articles (Артикли)

Название языка, который вы учите, может быть полным — the English language или кратким — English. Обратите внимание на наличие артикля **the** в первом случае. Это также касается названий иных языков. Сравните: the French language — French, the Russian language — Russian.

2

Answer the following questions.

- 1) Why do people learn foreign languages?
- 2) How will you be able to use English in the future?

- 3) Why do a lot of people choose English as a foreign language?
- 4) What do you find difficult in language learning? What do you find easy? How can language learning be fun?
- 5) What do your family think about learning foreign languages? Do they speak any foreign languages?
- 6) How many foreign languages would you like to learn? What languages?

3 A. Do you know ...

- ... how many people on the planet speak English as their native language?
- ... where English words come from?
- ... how many words the English language has?

B. Read the text and find out.

More people on our planet speak English than any other language if you don't count Chinese. People speak English in the UK, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand ['zi:lənd], the United States and some other countries. Statistics says that more than 450 million people speak English as their everyday language. Another 100 million or more speak English as a foreign language. Most English words came from the French or Latin ['lætɪn] languages. A lot of people believe that the English language is one of the richest languages of the world and has as many as about a million words.



Tenses (Грамматические времена)

The Present Perfect Tense (Настоящее совершенное время)

1. Вы уже знаете, что для того, чтобы сказать о событии, которое имело место в прошлом, используется знакомое вам время *past simple*. В этом случае мы обычно знаем, когда, а часто и где это событие произошло:

I watched the film yesterday.

I came to school early in the morning and watered the plants.

2. Если же неизвестно или неважно, когда совершено какое-либо действие, но важен его результат, в английском языке используют особое время, которое называется **present perfect**:

I have washed the plates. (Я вымыл посуду, т. е. посуда вымыта.)

She has learned the poem. (Она выучила стихотворение, т. е. знает его.)

They have finished the work. (Они закончили работу, т. е. вся работа сделана.)

3. Как вы видите из примеров, *present perfect* образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **have/has** и так называемой третьей формы смыслового глагола:

have/has + V₃

Для правильных глаголов форма V₃ совпадает с формой прошедшего времени, например:

I	II	III
answer	answered	answered
cook	cooked	cooked
visit	visited	visited
start	started	started

Выбор между **have** и **has**, как вам известно, зависит от того, с каким существительным или местоимением сочетается глагол: **has** для третьего лица единственного числа, а **have** для всех остальных случаев:

He has answered the questions. They have answered the questions.

4 Make up sentences and read them.

I
We
My friend
Jane
They
These people
You and I
Everybody

have
has

played this game before.
visited the best museums in town.
cleaned the classroom really well.
watched the new film on TV.
asked some interesting questions.
cooked a very tasty dinner.
finished reading the text.
decided to have a party.
started a new project.
listened to some popular songs.

5 Say what has happened.

Example: Sam's car is clean (wash).
Sam has washed his car.

- 1) Kate's plants look green and fresh. (water)
- 2) Mum's bedroom window is opened. (open)
- 3) Mary knows what the film is about. (watch)
- 4) My friends know what the British Museum's like. (visit)
- 5) Emma's hair is clean and shiny. (wash)
- 6) The Smiths know where they'll spend their weekend. (decided)
- 7) Jake's supper is ready. (cook)
- 8) Mary's friends are in London. (arrive in)
- 9) Peter is wearing different clothes now. (change)
- 10) The sisters are enjoying a wonderful new book. (discover)

6 Today Cinderella is very tired. Can you say why?

Example: She has washed her sister's clothes.



1) wash



2) clean



3) cook



4) clean



5) work



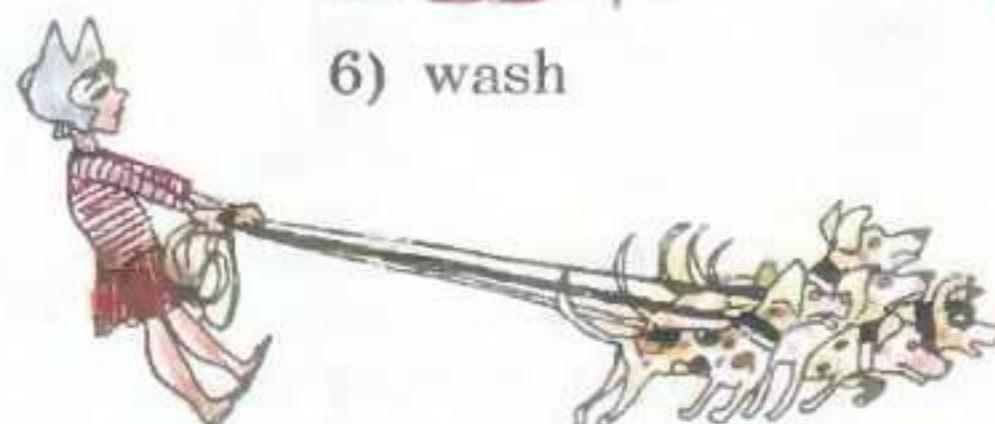
6) wash



7) visit



8) water



9) walk

A. Read the dialogue and give it a name. Act it out in pairs.

A: Well, how is life? What is new?

B: Everything is just fine, thank you. And you know what? I have just started learning French.

A: Really? It's great. Are you enjoying it?

B: Yes, but I don't find it easy. There are so many words to learn and so many rules to remember.

A: Do you learn it on your own or take special classes?

B: I take private classes two times a week.

A: They say "through hardship¹ to the stars", don't they?

B: I know. I hope things will become easier soon. Also it feels wonderful to be able to speak a new language. I like singing French songs too.

A: I wish you to be successful in language learning.

B. Comment on the saying "Through hardship to the stars".

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

Choose *have* or *has* to complete the sentences.

- 1) James ... visited St Petersburg. He likes the city.
- 2) We ... played five games of tennis. We are the winners.
- 3) He ... washed his jeans.
- 4) They ... started reading a new book.
- 5) Elizabeth ... cleaned the window.
- 6) You ... counted all the books.
- 7) He ... translated the text into Russian.
- 8) The children ... watered the flowers.

Match the two sentences.

Example: My friend has opened the window. It's a little cold in the room now.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) My friend has opened the window. | a) It's a little cold in the room now. |
| 2) He has translated the text into English. | b) Now they know what their son's problems are. |
| 3) We have answered all the questions. | c) Now I can invite my neighbours to lunch. |
| 4) They have visited the Kremlin. | d) They are clean now. |
| 5) She has arrived in Moscow. | e) Now they know what cathedrals are situated there. |
| 6) We have talked to Jim's parents. | f) Our teacher says our answers are right. |
| 7) I have cooked something nice. | g) Now he is ready for his class. |
| 8) The children have washed their hands. | h) Now she is going to the Central Hotel. |

¹ **hardship** [ˈhɑ:dʃɪp] — трудность

10 Write what cities Alice and Ray have visited.



Step 2

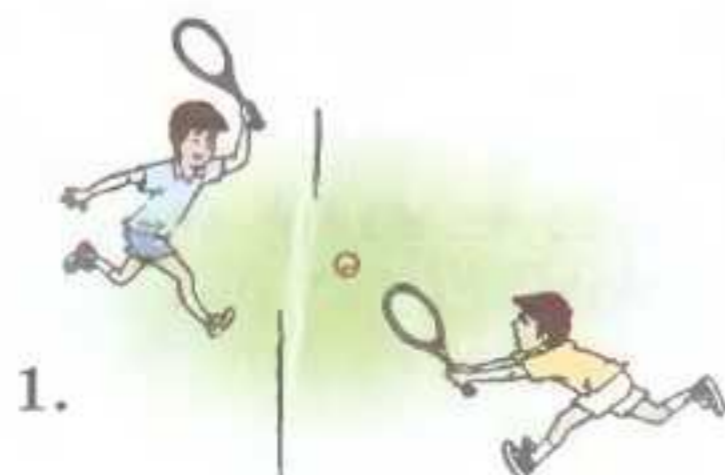
DO IT TOGETHER



1 Listen to the dialogue, (21), and complete these sentences.

- 1) People use English as their native language in
 - a) Great Britain, the USA and Germany
 - b) English-speaking countries
 - c) in South America
- 2) In all English-speaking countries people
 - a) use one and the same native language
 - b) speak English in the same way
 - c) speak British English
- 3) Sometimes different words name the same things in
 - a) Great Britain and America
 - b) Australia and New Zealand
 - c) Canada and Australia

2 Look at the pictures and say what games the children have started playing.





Nota bene

The Verb (Глагол)

Третья форма V_3 так называемых неправильных глаголов иногда может совпадать с формой прошедшего времени, а иногда нет. Её нужно запомнить. Вы найдёте её в таблице неправильных глаголов. Для начала запомните третью форму глагола **to be** — «быть, находиться» и глагола **to see** — «видеть».

I	II	III
be	was/were	been
see	saw	seen

I have been there. = I've been there.

Nick has seen a lot of films. = Nick's seen a lot of films.

Обратите внимание на то, что с глаголом **to be** в этом времени часто употребляется предлог **to**.

I have been to Moscow. — Я бывал в Москве.

She has been to London. — Она бывала в Лондоне.

3 A. Say to what countries and cities they have been.

Example: Mark/Germany

Mark has been to Germany.

1) Grace and Nora/Norway

4) Rose Finch/Oxford

2) Paul Milton/Italy

5) James and Bill/Glasgow

3) Sarah/Australia

6) Ben and Tim/France

B. Say what they have seen.

Example: Clara/her favourite TV show

Clara has seen her favourite TV show.

1) Alan/a Hollywood film

2) Ms Grey/a lot of monuments in London

3) Rick and Sally/a new TV programme

4) Mr and Mrs Newton/an unusual theatre performance

5) Bruce/a lot of places of interest

6) Jill and Wendy/a famous collection of paintings

C. Do A and B again. Use the short forms of the verb to have.

Example: Mark's been to Germany.

Clara's seen her favourite TV show.

- 4** A. Read the sentences and say how we can form negations in *present perfect*.

I have been to London.
 We have been to Washington.
 You have been to Boston.
 They have been to Chicago.
 She has been to Australia.
 He has been to the USA.

I have not been to Moscow.
 We have not been to Oxford.
 You have not been to Leeds.
 They have not been to Kiev.
 She has not been to Miami.
 He has not been to Spain.

- B.** Say the same using the short forms of the verb *to see*.

Example: I have not seen the Pacific.
 I haven't seen the Pacific.

- 1) I have not seen the Atlantic.
- 2) We have not seen New York.
- 3) You have not seen London.
- 4) They have not seen Buckingham Palace.
- 5) He has not seen the Tower of London.
- 6) She has not seen the Moscow Kremlin.

- 5** Say what these people have not done.

Example: Max's boots are dirty. (clean)
 Max hasn't (has not) cleaned his boots.

- 1) Mr Porter's work is not ready. (finish)
- 2) Julia doesn't know what New York is like. (be)
- 3) Mrs Johnson's plants are dry. (water)
- 4) I don't know if Peter is at school today. (see)
- 5) The paint on the walls in Paul's kitchen is old and dark. (paint)
- 6) Polly's cups and plates are unwashed. (wash)
- 7) Jerry hasn't seen the news on television today. (watch)
- 8) Mary and I are thinking about what film to see. (decide)
- 9) Most of us don't know how to play baseball. (play)
- 10) Jim doesn't know what the job of a journalist is like. (work as)
- 11) I'd like to know if the "Star" is a good hotel. (stay)
- 12) Samantha [sə'mɑ:nθə] can't teach you to make chocolate pudding. (cook)



- 6** Listen, (22), and read the texts (1—4). Match them with the titles (a—d).

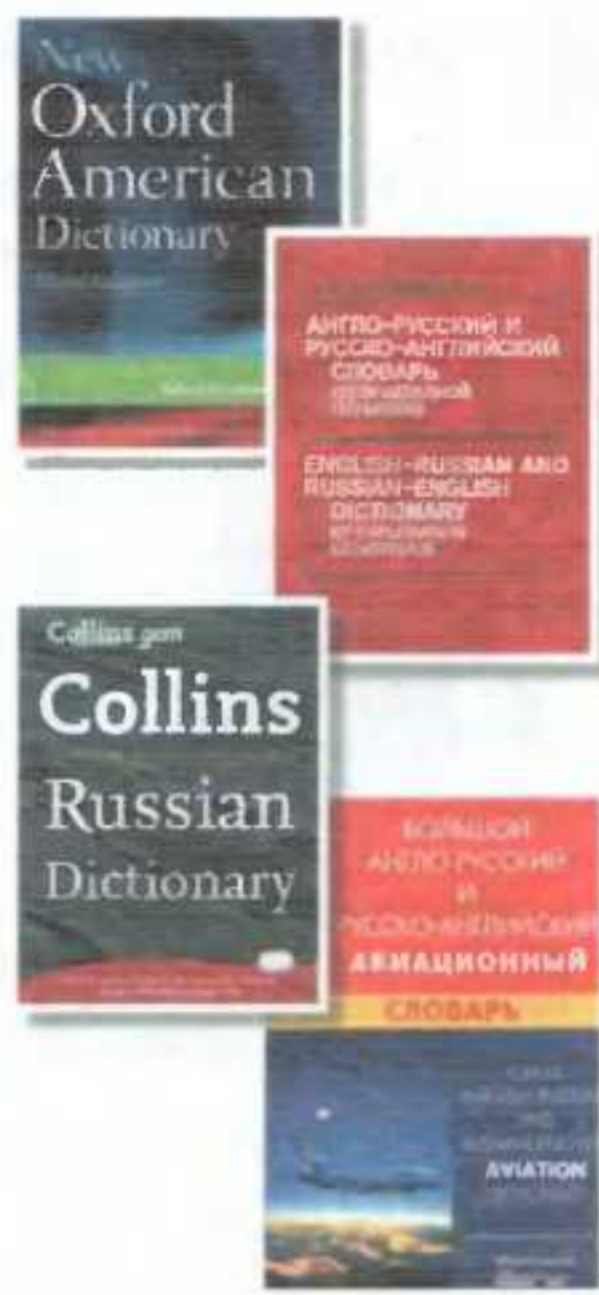
- a) Do We Really Want So Many?
- b) Great-grandfather Languages. What Are They?
- c) Very Helpful Books
- d) How It All Started

1. We do not really know how languages began. Some believe that languages began when prehistoric people tried to imitate birds and animals. Some think that the first words were the natural sounds that people made when they felt happy or were in shock.

2. What we know about the history of languages is that many of them come from one ancient language. Linguists say that this and all the languages that come from it are a "family" of languages. English and Russian belong to the Indo-European family of languages. French, Italian, German, Norwegian also belong to it.

3. How many words must a language have? For example, there are more than 450,000 words in Webster's New International Dictionary. Nobody knows all of them, but most people are able to understand about 35,000 and use from 10,000 to 12,000.

4. If you hear or read a new word and want to know what it means, you try to find this word in a dictionary. Modern dictionaries are very different from old ones. Most of them give words alphabetically. Together with the words they give information about how they sound and what meanings they have. A dictionary may also give you information about how to use the word grammatically and gives examples. There are monolingual [ˌmɒnəʊˈlɪŋgwəl], bilingual [baɪˈlɪŋgwəl] and multilingual dictionaries. They give information about words in one (mono-), two (bi-) or more than two (multi-) languages.



International Words (Интернациональные слова)

В разных языках часто встречаются похожие по звучанию слова. Их называют «интернациональными». В языках Европы существует большое количество интернациональных слов, которые пришли из греческого и латыни, но не только из них.

Сравните: café (*Fr*) — coffee (*Eng*) — кофе (*Rus*)

tragedie (*Fr*) — tragedy (*Eng*) — трагедия (*Rus*)

litterature (*Fr*) — literature (*Eng*) — литература (*Rus*)

Очень часто интернациональные слова помогают нам понять смысл сказанного или написанного.

7 Which of these words are international? What do they mean?

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1) history | 5) family | 8) grammar | 11) alphabet |
| 2) ballet | 6) linguist | 9) radio | 12) information |
| 3) people | 7) dictionary | 10) understand | 13) natural |
| 4) word | | | |

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Write what these people have started doing.

Example: Max/making breakfast

Max has started making breakfast.

- 1) Sarah/learning French
- 2) Tom and Ben/playing tennis
- 3) Lizzy/reading "The Old Man and the Sea"
- 4) Sam/eating his lunch
- 5) Mary/playing the piano
- 6) Mrs Townsend/driving the new car
- 7) The Morgans/speaking Russian

9 Write where Emily has not been and what she has not seen.

Example: 1) Emily hasn't been to St Petersburg. She hasn't seen the monument to Peter the Great.



1) The monument to Peter the Great



2) Red Square



3) Nelson's Column



4) Tower Bridge



5) The Statue of Liberty



6) The monument to Krylov

10 Which of these words are international? Write them out.

1) comedy

4) sport

7) book

10) algebra

2) shop

5) thing

8) telephone

11) problem

3) centre

6) comfort

9) house

12) money

Step 3

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen to the song, (23), and sing it along.

Billy Boy

Oh, where have you been,
Billy Boy, Billy Boy,
Oh, where have you been,
Charming Billy?

I have been to seek a wife,
She's the joy of my life,
She's a young thing
And cannot leave her mother.

очаровашка Билли
искать

Did she ask you to come in,
Billy Boy, Billy Boy,
Did she ask you to come in,
Charming Billy?

Yes, she asked me to come in,
There's a dimple in her chin,
She's a young thing
And cannot leave her mother.

Can she bake a cherry pie,
Billy Boy, Billy Boy,
Can she bake a cherry pie,
Charming Billy?

She can bake a cherry pie,
Quick as you can wink an eye,
She's a young thing
And cannot leave her mother.

ямочка на подбородке

испечь вишнёвый пирог

быстро; моргнуть

53

Step 3

2

Say what has happened.

Example: Nick has opened the window.



1) Nick



2) Jake and Mike



3) Samantha



4) Bob and Mary



5) Len



6) Lord



7) Ben



8) Lucy



9) Tim and Kathy

3 George and Rose haven't been to these cities. Say what they haven't seen.

1) **London:**

Trafalgar Square
Buckingham Palace
The Houses of Parliament

3) **Moscow:**

Gorky Park
the Bolshoi Theatre
Tverskaya Street

2) **New York:**

Little Italy
Central Park
Broadway

4) **St Petersburg:**

the Russian Museum
Dvortsovaya Square
The Hermitage

4 Read and say how we form questions and short answers in *present perfect*.



Have you...?

• Have I asked your name?

Yes, you have.

No, you haven't.

• Have you washed your hands?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

• Have we seen this film?

Yes, we have.

No, we haven't.

• Have your friends visited the picture gallery?

Yes, they have.

No, they haven't.



Has he/she...?

• Has Bob been to New York?

Yes, he has.

No, he hasn't.

• Has Helen been to Moscow?

Yes, she has.

No, she hasn't.

Irregular Verbs (Неправильные глаголы)

Вы знаете две формы этих глаголов. Постарайтесь запомнить и третью, (24).

I	II	III
become	became	become [bɪ'kʌm]
begin	began	begun [bɪ'gʌn]
come	came	come [kʌm]
do	did	done [dʌn]
ring	rang	rung [rʌŋ]
run	ran	run [rʌn]
swim	swam	swum [swʌm]

5 Ann helps Mrs Hicks about the house. She does everything Mrs Hicks asks her to do very fast. Complete their dialogues.

A.

Mrs Hicks: Ann, ring the office about the letter, please.

Ann (*in several minutes*): I have done it, Mrs Hicks. I have rung the office. They know about the letter.

B.

Mrs Hicks: Ann, do my bedroom, please.

Ann (*in half an hour*): Mrs Hicks, I... Your bedroom is clean.

C.

Mrs Hicks: Ann, begin cooking lunch, please.

Ann: I... Mrs Hicks. I am making some chicken soup now.

D.

Mrs Hicks: Ann, go shopping, but come back quickly.

Ann (*in 40 minutes*): I... back from the shop, Mrs Hicks. Now we've got all the vegetables you wanted.

6 **A.** Say what their jobs are, what they have become.

Example: Eliza has become a doctor.



Eliza



Tom



Ann



Colin



Rob



Polly

B. Say how many kilometres they have run.

Example: Boris has run ten kilometres.

Boris — 10	Frank — 4	Andy — 5
Bob — 2	Sarah — 1	Tracy — 3

C. Say how many metres they have swum.

Example: Helen has swum twenty-five metres.

Helen — 25	Jane — 200	Toby — 200
Emma — 50	Samantha — 150	Mark — 125

7 A. Answer these questions.

- 1) Have you been to Moscow?
- 2) Have you seen Red Square?
- 3) Have you travelled a lot this year?
- 4) Has your father been to the USA?
- 5) Has your mother cooked pizza?
- 6) Have you played baseball?
- 7) Have your friends played tennis?
- 8) Have you helped your parents a lot this year?
- 9) Have you seen any of the Harry Potter films?

B. Say what you have never done but would like to do. Why would you like to do it?

Example: I have never been to the sea. I'd like to go to the sea because I'd like to swim in it and lie in the sun on the beach.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Complete the sentences. Use *present perfect*.

- 1) Mrs Johnson (become) a writer.
- 2) Bob and Charles (be) to the States many times.
- 3) You (swim) in the Pacific?
- 4) We (not, do) our lessons.
- 5) I (not, decorate) the hall.
- 6) The girls (jump) high. Their results are very good. But they (run) 5 kilometres badly.
- 7) Betty (begin) learning English.
- 8) Polly (ring up) Doctor Gordon?
- 9) Boris (come) back? — No, he hasn't. He never comes back earlier than six.
- 10) Jane says she (not, see) any of the Harry Potter films before.

9 Write short answers to these questions.

- 1) Have you been to Australia?
- 2) Have you finished your project?
- 3) Have you done your room today?
- 4) Have you begun learning the second foreign language?
- 5) Have you seen the British Queen in real life? On TV?
- 6) Have you swum in a river? In the sea? In the ocean?

10 Write questions with these words. Use *present perfect*.

Example: she/has/reading/begun/this/book?
Has she begun reading this book?

- 1) have/to/been/you/Rome?
- 2) any/you/seen/have/foreign/films?
- 3) they/Spain/visited/have/this year?
- 4) Sam/has/the sea/in/swum?
- 5) Sally/become/has/a photographer?
- 6) they/come/have/on time?

3) what places he has never been to:

- Italy
- Belorussia
- Scotland
- Wales
- Mexico

4) from what places he has just come back:

- the Black Sea
- Greece
- Russia
- Spain
- the islands in the Indian Ocean



B. Work in pairs. One of you is John Morgan, the other¹ is his friend. Ask and answer questions about if John Morgan has ever been to these places.

- Lake Baikal (+)
- the cities on the Volga (-)
- the Far East (-)
- the Urals (-)
- the two capitals of Russia (+)

3

Listen,  (26), and read.

A.

borrow [ˈbɒrəʊ] — занимать, заимствовать

carry [ˈkæri] — нести

develop [dɪˈveləp] — развивать(ся)

even [ˈiːvn] — даже

only [ˈɒnli] — *adj* единственный; *adv* только

probably [ˈprɒbəbli] — вероятно

tongue [tʌŋ] — язык

vocabulary [vəˈkæbjʊləri] — 1. словарный состав языка 2. словарный запас 3. список слов

B.

borrow: to borrow something **from** somebody. I borrowed this camera from Alec. Please may I borrow your pen?

carry: to carry a box, to carry books. Where is Sarah carrying your backpack? Jane carried the bag back to her desk.

develop: to develop fast, to develop slowly, to develop into a tree, to develop from a beginner into a real writer. She has developed an interest in music. The baby has developed a cold.

even: even the children, even now, even then, even so. Jane is on a diet. She doesn't even eat cheese. She was so weak, she couldn't even walk. I read the letter again, but even then he didn't understand.

only adj: the only people in the room, the only problem, an only child. Bill is an only child in the family.

only adv: only you, only they. Only he can help us. Only a doctor can do that.

probably: probably yes. I'll probably telephone you this evening.

tongue: 1. Your tongue is in your mouth. 2. a native tongue, a mother tongue. This dictionary is for those whose mother tongue is not English.

vocabulary: 1. the English vocabulary. 2. a student's vocabulary, a child's vocabulary, (not) to be in one's vocabulary. My little son has started to talk, he's got a vocabulary of ten words. These words are not in my vocabulary. 3. There is a vocabulary at the end of your book.

¹ **other** [ʌðə] — другой

- 4** A. Say what they are carrying.



1.



2.



3.



4.

- B. Say what Nick borrowed from his friends yesterday.



1.



2.



3.



4.

- C. Say what their mother tongues are.

1) Andre is from France. 2) Pablo is from Spain. 3) John is from England. 4) Kate is from Russia.

- 5** A. Read the title of the text and say what you think it is about.

- B. Read the text and say where people use English internationally.

How English Developed

In the 16th century the people who lived in Europe didn't know English. They couldn't understand English words. Only those who lived on the British Isles spoke English. In those years Latin, French, German and Italian were popular on the continent.

Four hundred years later the speakers of English travelled to different places on the planet and carried their language and culture with them. Today English is more important than any other language has ever been. It has become the language of the planet, the first truly global language. Of all the world's languages it is probably the richest in its vocabulary. It has borrowed a lot of words from French and Latin, from Greek, Spanish, Italian, and even Russian. Now English is the language of science, business, and sport. People use English as the first language or mother tongue in the English-speaking countries. It has become the second language in countries like India, Nigeria [naɪ'dʒɪəriə], and Singapore [sɪŋə'pɔː]. Then there is English as a foreign language. People teach and learn English as a foreign language in Europe and Asia, in Africa and South America, in other words, all over the world.

- 6** Read out of the text "How English Developed" (Ex. 5) the sentences that mean the same as the sentences below.

- 1) At that time Europeans did not speak English.
- 2) Only in Europe Latin, French, Italian and German were important in the 16th century.

- 3) Only British people understood and spoke English.
- 4) English-speaking people brought their language to every part of the world in the 20th century.
- 5) Many people think that English has the largest number of words of all the languages.
- 6) People use English in education.

7 Say why they are happy. Use *present perfect*.

- 1) James is happy because he (do) his homework and can go to the cinema with his friends.
- 2) Peter is happy because he (swim) 100 metres in two minutes.
- 3) Samantha and Jenny are happy because the bell (ring). There are no more classes and they can go home.
- 4) Tom and Roy are happy because they (see) a film with their favourite actor, Jackie Chan.
- 5) Pauline is happy because her mum (come) home early today and they are having dinner together.
- 6) Jack is happy because he (become) captain of his football team¹.
- 7) Mary and Kate are happy because they (be) to New York and (enjoy) it.
- 8) Anna is happy because she (begin) learning French.
- 9) Peter is happy because he (run) into the classroom before the bell. It's the first time when he hasn't been late for his lessons.
- 10) Julia is happy because she (play) her favourite sonata on the piano very well.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Complete the sentences with the words from the box in the right forms.

develop, carry, borrow, tongue, vocabulary, even, probably, only

- 1) It always feels cold in this room ... in summer.
- 2) Can I ... your mobile for a second, please?
- 3) I ... my cup of tea to my bedroom and drunk it there.
- 4) Your mother ... is the language you learn as a child.
- 5) Some children ... slower and some ... faster.
- 6) I understood where I was ... when I saw the towers of old town.
- 7) I'm happy to see that your ... is growing.
- 8) It is ... the most important game for our footballers.

9 Spell the words.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1) ['bɒrəʊ] | 3) [və'kæbjʊləri] | 5) [dɪ'veləp] | 7) ['prɒbəbli] |
| 2) ['æʊnli] | 4) ['i:vɪn] | 6) [tʌŋ] | 8) ['kæri] |

10 **A.** Complete these sentences. Use the words from the box in the right places.

ever, never, yet, just, already

- 1) Have you been to Greece?
- 2) I have finished reading "Tom Sawyer" by Mark Twain.
- 3) They have been to St Petersburg. They don't know the city at all.
- 4) Jane hasn't come back.
- 5) We have done our room. Now we are free.

B. Write what you have done a) this week; b) today.

¹ a team [ti:m] — команда

Step 5

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen, (27), and say where Andrew has and hasn't been in the USA.



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Step 5



Irregular Verbs (Неправильные глаголы)

Вы знаете две формы этих глаголов, постарайтесь запомнить и третью, (28).

I	II	III
eat	ate	eaten [i:tɪn]
fall	fell	fallen ['fɔ:lən]
give	gave	given ['gɪvɪn]
read	read	read [red]
speak	spoke	spoken ['spəʊkən]
take	took	taken ['teɪkən]
write	wrote	written ['rɪtɪn]

2 Read and answer the questions.

- 1) Have you ever written a letter abroad?
- 2) Have you ever read books by English writers?
- 3) Have you ever spoken to English people or Americans?
- 4) Have you ever read traditional books by English writers?
- 5) Have you ever fallen in love¹ with a town or a city in Russia or abroad?
- 6) Have you ever taken photos of interesting or unusual buildings and monuments?

¹ to fall in love — влюбляться

- 7) Have you ever given your friends pictures that you have drawn or painted?
- 8) Have you ever been abroad? Where?
- 9) Have you ever swum in the sea or in the ocean?
- 10) Which of the things mentioned¹ in the questions above would you like to do?

3 A. Learn to form special questions in *present perfect*. Read the questions.

Where have you been?
 What have you done?
 How many books have they read?
 How much porridge has the dog eaten?
 How well have they learned the poem?
 Whose pen have I taken?
 Which of the films have you seen?
 Why has he come?
 Who(m) has she seen?

B. Complete the dialogues and act them out.

- 1) — Have you ever been to the USA?
 — Yes,
 — What cities ...?
 — I have been to Washington, D.C. and some small towns near it.
- 2) — Have you read any of the Harry Potter books?
 — Yes,
 — How many books ...?
 — I've read three books and liked them all.
- 3) — Has Frank taken any pictures?
 — Yes,
 — How many pictures of the park has he taken?
 — ... a lot of them, I believe.
- 4) — Has Alex spoken to Robert?
 — Yes, I think he
 — Has he given him the photos?
 — Yes, he He ... Robert all his best pictures.

4 A. Work in pairs. Ask and answer the *who-questions*.

Example:



- Who has been to the cinema?
 — Mr Hopper and Ann have.

Mr Hopper and Ann/to be to the cinema.

¹ mentioned ['menʃnd] — упомянутый



- 1) Mr Black/
to write the letter



- 2) Emma/to read
the book



- 3) The girls/to play
the piano



- 4) Mrs Gordon/to take
her dog for a walk



- 5) Lizzy/to give
Rex a bone



- 6) Mr Ford/
to speak in the hall



- 7) Sally and Brian/
to eat all the porridge

B. Work in pairs. Read and answer the disjunctive questions.

Example: — Mr Hopper hasn't been to the cinema, has he?
— But he has. (Yes, he has.)

- 1) Mr Blake has written the letter, hasn't he?
- 2) Emma hasn't read the book, has she?
- 3) The girls have played the piano, haven't they?
- 4) Mrs Gordon has taken her dog for a walk, hasn't she?
- 5) Lizzy has given a bone to the dog, hasn't she?
- 6) Mr Ford hasn't spoken to the people in the hall, has he?
- 7) Sally and Brian haven't eaten their porridge, have they?

5

A. Read the title of the text and say what it can be about.

B. Read the text and say why it can be difficult for American and British people to understand each other.

Different Kinds of English

English is not the same in all the places of our planet. People use English in America, Australia, Canada, and Great Britain as their mother tongue, but these "Englishes" are different. We can speak about American English, Australian English, Canadian English. People who live in Great Britain speak British English. Those who live in India speak Indian English. British English and American English are the most important kinds of the English language because people use them very widely. But they are not really that much different. You are learning British

English, but if you meet people who come from the USA, you will be able to understand what they say. Probably you won't understand everything, probably you will find that some words do not sound¹ quite usual. You will certainly be able to say that these people are not British, but you will still be able to talk to them. It is so because the vocabulary and grammar² of the language are very much the same. But some things have different names in Britain and America. Read the examples in the table to know these words:

Russian word	American word	British word
автостоянка	parking lot	car park
аптека	drug store	chemist's ['kemists]
бензин	gas(oline) ['gæsəli:n]	petrol ['petrəl]
брюки	pants	trousers
грузовик	truck	lorry
жареный картофель (тонкими ломтиками)	(French) fries [fraɪz]	chips
кинотеатр	movie ['mu:vi] theatre	cinema
кинофильм	movie	film
конфета	candy ['kændi]	sweet
кран (водопроводный)	faucet ['fə:sɪt]	tap
лифт	elevator ['elɪveɪtə]	lift
мусор	garbage ['gɑ:bɪdʒ]	rubbish
мусорный бак/ящик	garbage can	dustbin ['dʌstbɪn]
осень	fall	autumn
печенье	cookie ['kʊki]	biscuit ['bɪskɪt]
плита	stove	cooker
свитер	sweater	jumper
тротуар	sidewalk ['saɪdwɔ:k]	pavement

6

What do you know about these? Say:

- in what countries people use English as their mother tongue
- in what countries they use English as the second important language
- where in the world people are interested in learning English
- why people think that English has become an international language
- what countries are English-speaking countries
- how much English has developed since the 16th century
- what variants of English you know in the modern world
- what are the most important kinds of English in the 21st century
- if speakers of British English and American English can understand each other
- if you know the words which mean the same in British and American English

¹ to sound [saʊnd] — звучать

² grammar ['græmə] — грамматика

The Adverb (Наречие)

Известное вам наречие **yet** может употребляться не только в отрицательных предложениях типа:

I haven't rung him up yet.

We haven't written the letter yet.

В современном английском языке **yet** часто используется в вопросах, заменяя наречие **already** (уже), которое обычно встречается в утвердительных предложениях. Сравните:

He has already spoken at the meeting.

Has he spoken at the meeting yet?

They have already read [red] the text.

Have they read [red] the text yet?

Наречие **already** тоже может употребляться в вопросах, однако вопросительные предложения с **already** выражают скорее удивление, чем вопрос как таковой:

Have you already done your homework? You started doing it only twenty minutes ago.

7 Use *yet* or *already* to complete these sentences.

- 1) Have you spoken to Mr Williams ...?
- 2) I have ... eaten my lunch.
- 3) He has ... taken us around the cathedral.
- 4) Jane, why are you in the playroom? Have you ... eaten your lunch?
- 5) Have you written Test Five ...?
- 6) Has Polly given her first lesson ...?
- 7) Have you ... read the text? It's so long!
- 8) I have ... written three exercises.
- 9) Dick, have you spoken to Miss Grey ...?
- 10) We haven't finished our project

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Use *already* or *yet* in these sentences. Write them down.

- 1) Have you finished your work? — Yes, I have. We can go now.
- 2) The children have taken off their jackets, it has become much warmer.
- 3) Our teacher hasn't given us our marks.
- 4) My brother has spoken to his classmates about his favourite writers.
- 5) Have you done your room? I can't believe it! You have done it really fast.

9 Write these sentences. Use *have/has*, *have not/has not* in their short forms.

Example: We have played this game before.

We've played this game before.

Ann has not done anything.

Ann hasn't done anything.

- 1) I don't know anybody who has not read this story.
- 2) Steve has become a very good doctor.
- 3) Mum has not given me my lunch yet.
- 4) He has taken his little brother to the zoo.
- 5) They have not eaten this food for a long time.

10 Write their names in American and British English.

Example:  faucet — tap



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



12.



13.

11 Write a paragraph about why English and American people sometimes can't understand each other.

Step 6

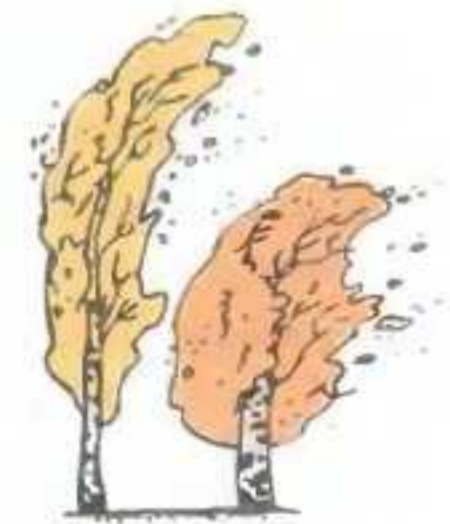
DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen to the poem,  (29), and read it. What helps you "to see" the wind when you read the poem? Read out the sentence in which Christina Rossetti uses *present perfect*.

The Wind

(By Christina Rossetti)

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



ни я, ни ты
 листья, дрожа
 проходит

склоняют
 мимо

- 2 Tom and Mary Robinson live in Britain and Dug and Lora Wilson live in the US. Their lives are very much the same. They do the same things every day. Read the text about the Robinsons and say what the Wilsons' day is like. Use American English (see Ex. 5, Step 5).

The Robinsons

The Robinsons are a British family. They live in Manchester. This is their usual weekday. They get up at 6.30. Tom Robinson goes to the bathroom. He turns on the tap, has a shower, cleans his teeth and puts on his favourite clothes — a dark blue jumper and grey trousers. While Tom is dressing his wife Mary gets their breakfast ready. She prepares eggs on the cooker. Tom likes a big breakfast, Mary doesn't eat much in the morning. She usually has a cup of coffee and some biscuits, sometimes she takes a sweet.

When Tom leaves home, he drives his lorry to the petrol station. He has a busy day in front of him. For lunch he usually has chips.

In the morning Mary cleans the flat, takes the rubbish out and puts it in the dustbin standing on the street pavement. Then she goes to the chemist's where she works.

Tom and Mary often drive to the cinema. They leave their old Ford in the car park and enjoy watching their favourite films.

Social English

Likes and Dislikes

Следующие слова и словосочетания помогают говорить о том, что нам нравится или не нравится. Постарайтесь пользоваться ими.

Likes

I (really) enjoy/like/love ...

I quite enjoy/like ...

I've always enjoyed/liked/loved ...

I'm (quite/very) fond of ...

I'm crazy ['kreizi] about ... (я без ума от ...)

I think ... is/are

fantastic
great
wonderful
very nice
not so bad

Dislikes

I'm afraid I don't like/enjoy ...

I can't say I like/enjoy ...

I've never liked ...

I (really) hate ...

I can't stand ... (Я терпеть не могу)

I dislike ... (Я не люблю)

I think ... is/are

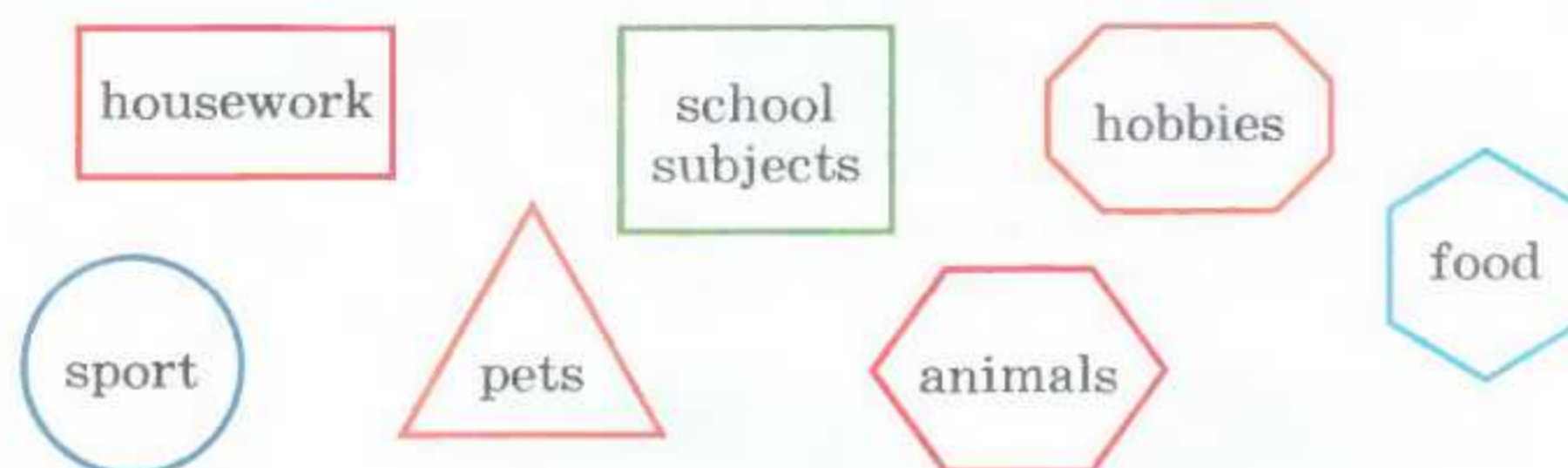
bad
terrible
hateful
awful ['ɔ:fl] (ужасный)
stupid

3 Say what you feel about them. Use the words from Social English box.

- language learning
- travelling
- meeting new people
- singing or dancing
- drawing or painting
- music
- cooking
- doing your room
- washing up
- shopping
- photography
- working in the garden

4 Make up and act out dialogues about your likes and dislikes.

Example: A: What do you feel about pets?
 B: I'm quite fond of them.
 A: And what pets do you like?
 B: I've always liked dogs. I think they're very nice.



5 Listen, (30), and read.

A.

- air** [eə] — воздух
follow [ˈfɒləʊ] — 1. следовать (за) 2. понимать
maybe [ˈmeɪbi] — возможно
need [ni:d] — нуждаться
prefer [prɪˈfɜː] — предпочитать
pronounce [prəˈnaʊns] — произносить
sound [saʊnd] — *n* звук; *v* звучать
speech [spi:tʃ] — речь
such [sʌtʃ] — такой(-ая, -ие)

B.

air: high in the air, in the open air. Mrs Reynolds went out into the street to get some fresh air. Look at the plane high in the air.

follow: 1. to follow somebody, to follow the rules. Tuesday follows Monday. I was sure that somebody was following me. 2. Did you follow what I was saying?

maybe: maybe I'll come too. Maybe yes, maybe no, maybe rain, maybe snow.

need: to need water, to need to go to school, to need food. You'll need some warm clothes for the winter. You can stay longer if you need to.

prefer (preferred, preferred): to prefer tea to coffee, to prefer to go to some place, to prefer to do (doing) something. We prefer eating fresh fruit and vegetables.

pronounce: to pronounce slowly, to pronounce loudly, to pronounce clearly. Do you know how to pronounce the word *daughter*?

sound *n*: a loud sound, powerful sounds of music, to listen to unusual sounds. Can you hear any sound?

sound v: to sound pleasant (loud, nice, warm, awful). Her words sounded nice. The music sounds loud.

speech: a long speech, a short speech, to write a speech, to make a speech. He made a successful speech at the meeting. The noun is a part of speech.

such: such a girl, such a book, such languages, such examples, such fresh bread, such hot tea. It was such a boring film. It is such sweet tea that I can't drink it.

6 Paraphrase using the new words from Exercise 5.

- 1) She likes tea more than coffee. We like autumn more than winter. He likes music more than painting. They like cinema more than theatre.
- 2) Bob was walking behind me. Don't walk behind me. She walked behind her parents into the living room. I don't know who was walking behind us. I didn't understand what he was saying.
- 3) They are probably right. She will probably come. Probably he doesn't understand anything. I'll probably begin learning Italian.
- 4) The music is very loud. The song is very sweet. His speech is stupid. Their words were very unusual.
- 5) We want to have some more vegetables to make a salad. They want to have some chalk to be able to write on the blackboard. He wants to have more time to do the city. She wants to have more bread to make sandwiches.

Nota bene

Articles (Артикли)

После слова **such** может идти:

1) имя существительное исчисляемое в единственном числе с неопределённым артиклем:

Alex is such a good pupil.

It is such an interesting book.

2) имя существительное во множественном числе без артикля:

I like such books.

Such languages are not easy.

3) имя существительное неисчисляемое без артикля:

We are having such terrible weather.

You can't have such fresh air in town as in the country.

7 Look at the pictures. What are they saying?

Example:



I have never washed such dirty clothes.

1) wash/dirty clothes



2) hear/awful musicians



4) read/a boring book



6) eat/a tasty cake



3) speak to/a beautiful girl



5) see/a sad film



7) write/a long letter



8) watch/an interesting show



9) play/a difficult game

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8 Use the new words in the right forms to complete the sentences.

air, follow, maybe, such, speech, need, prefer, pronounce, sounds

1) "I know the way," said Mr Hiller. "... me." 2) Rose says she ... travelling by train to travelling by sea. 3) People travel by ... faster than by car or by sea. 4) We couldn't understand his ... at all. 5) Do we ... any butter to make the pie? 6) How do we ... the word *night*? 7) Have you ever seen ... unusual birds? 8) The ... of music were very loud. 9) ... he will come at 5, but I am not sure.

- 9 Complete the sentences. Use the article *a/an* where necessary.

1) Such ... people also live near us. 2) Those were such ... short stories. 3) Bob has never seen such ... interesting film. 4) Only rich people can buy such ... things. 5) Fanny is such ... beautiful woman. 6) Where do they buy such ... tasty ice cream? 7) We're such ... good friends. 8) I've never done such ... difficult work in my life. 9) I hate such ... rainy weather. 10) There was such ... deep snow in the forest that the travellers couldn't walk.

- 10 Write what you feel about them. Use the phrases that describe likes and dislikes.

1) ballet	5) watching sports on television
2) shopping for food	6) getting presents
3) playing computer games	7) rainy weather
4) sentimental films	8) classical music

Step 7

DO IT TOGETHER



1 Listen, (31), and complete the following sentences.

- 1) Daniel Radcliffe was born in
a) spring b) summer c) autumn
- 2) He has
a) a brother b) a sister c) no brothers or sisters
- 3) He is a professional
a) actor b) writer c) footballer
- 4) When Daniel played Harry Potter it was the
a) first time he appeared in a film
b) second time he appeared in a film
c) third time he appeared in a film
- 5) There were ... boys who wanted to play Harry Potter.
a) 160 b) 1,600 c) 16,000



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Step 7

2 Read these word combinations and sentences aloud.

such a long speech
such a beautiful language
such clear air
such powerful sounds
such an interesting example

need more time
need some hot drink
need new friends
need fresh air
need some money

The song sounds sad.
The story sounds funny.
The music sounds sweet.
The words sound true.

follow me
follow the plan
follow the rules
follow your nose

I prefer short speeches.
He preferred French to Spanish.

They preferred to meet new people.
Everybody preferred to keep quiet.



3 Read the text and match its parts with the titles.

- a) Kinds of Dictionaries
- b) How Words Sound
- c) How Words Appear and Develop
- d) Why We Use Dictionaries
- e) What Words Tell Us
- f) The Structure¹ of Dictionaries

How to Use Dictionaries

1. All kinds of information are waiting for you in dictionaries. You can find out what the words mean, how to spell them, how to pronounce them and where they come from. So when we look a word up² we should know where and how to find the information we need.



¹ structure ['strʌktʃə] — структура

² to look the word up — посмотреть слово в словаре

2. There really isn't anything difficult about learning how dictionaries work. The most popular kinds of dictionaries are monolingual and bilingual. It is very important for every English learner to be able to use monolingual English dictionaries.

3. This is what you need to know if you work with a monolingual dictionary. The words you are looking up are in heavy black, blue or red letters. These words with the information about them are word entries¹. The entries follow each other alphabetically from A to Z.

4. After the word many dictionaries tell you how to pronounce it. They do it with the help of transcriptions. They also tell you to what part of speech the word belongs. For example, *n* (noun), *adj* (adjective).

5. Then comes the information about the meaning² of the word. For example, **baboon** [bə'bu:n] a large monkey that has a face like a dog's.

Many words have more than one meaning. Dictionaries give different meanings under numbers. For example, **hand** [hænd] *n* 1. The end part of the arm 2. A part of a clock that shows hours. Usually the first meaning is the meaning which people use most often. Some dictionaries give you examples of how to use words in sentences. Language learners find it very helpful because such examples make a word's meaning clearer.

6. A lot of words have interesting stories to tell us. Some of them come to the English language from other languages. Words sometimes change their meanings. There are dictionaries which tell you about these facts. So dictionaries are not only useful, they can become great reading.

4

Read the dictionary entries and answer the questions.



library ['laɪbrəri] *n* (*pl* libraries) a room or building for books
 ▷ **librarian** [laɪ'breəriən] *n* someone who works in a library



handy ['hændi] *adj* (**handier, handiest**)
 1 (clever with hands) умелый, рукастый (*coll*); he is ~ у него золотые руки
 2 (easy to handle) удобный для пользования
 3 (convenient) удобный, сподручный (*coll*); it may come in ~ это может пригодиться

Questions

- 1) Does a word "library" come from a monolingual dictionary? What about the words "librarian" and "handy"?
- 2) Where can you find information about how to pronounce the words?
- 3) How do you know that one of the words is a noun and the other is an adjective?
- 4) Which of the words has one and which more than one meanings?
- 5) Which of the dictionaries gives word combinations?
- 6) Which of the dictionaries gives derivatives?
- 7) What does ~ stand for?

¹ a word entry ['entri] — словарная статья

² a meaning — значение



Confusable Words (Слова, которые следует различать)

Обратите внимание на различие между словами **dictionary** и **vocabulary**.

Dictionary (pl dictionaries)

A book that gives words from A to Z with their meanings:
I have bought two English-Russian dictionaries.

Vocabulary (pl vocabularies)

1 all the words in a language (словарный состав): *English has one of the largest vocabularies.*
2 a list of words in a lesson or a book (список слов): *How many words are there in your textbook vocabulary?*
3 all the words that a person knows (запас слов): *A young child has a small vocabulary.*

5 Use the words *dictionary* or *vocabulary* to complete the sentences.

1) Doctors use a special ... when they talk about medicine. 2) Where did you buy this ... for your children? 3) The boy's ... is very small, he knows only some words. 4) There is a ... at the end of the book. You can find all the difficult words there. 5) What famous ... of the English language do you know? 6) This book is a German-English 7) Pupils wrote the new English word in their 8) When you open this famous ... you can learn a lot about words.



Tenses (Грамматические времена)

На вопрос с глаголом в грамматическом времени *present perfect* обычно отвечают, используя это же время:

Has he done the job? — Yes, he has.

Однако, если необходимо упомянуть какие-либо детали, сделать уточнения, говорящий использует простое прошедшее время *past simple*.

1) Have you been to the North? — Yes, I have. I went there to take some photographs.

2) Have you answered all the questions? — I have. They were not so difficult.

3) Have you ever played the piano? — Sure I have. I played in the school concert last month. Don't you remember?

6 Here are some answers. What are the questions? Use *present perfect*.

- 1) ...? — Yes, I have. I rang up granny in the morning.
- 2) ...? — Yes, he has. He came home at 6.
- 3) ...? — Yes, they have. They did their homework in the afternoon.
- 4) ...? — Yes, we have. We swam in the lake in summer.
- 5) ...? — Yes, she has. She began learning English when she was eight.
- 6) ...? — Yes, I have. I became a teacher long ago.
- 7) ...? — Yes, they have. They visited the British Museum when they were in London.
- 8) ...? — Yes, she has. She cooked the chicken after work.
- 9) ...? — Yes, he has. He saw this film some time ago.
- 10) ...? — Yes, we have. We were in Vladimir last summer.

- 7** Work in pairs. Talk about what you have or haven't done. Use *present perfect* and *past simple*.

Example: see a baboon

- 1) A: Have you ever seen a baboon?
B: Yes, I have. I saw a family of baboons in the zoo last summer.
2) A: Have you ever seen a baboon?
B: No, I haven't. I don't think there are any baboons in our zoos.

- eat crabs
- swim in the sea
- come to school after the bell
- fall in love
- do anything stupid
- be far from your home
- take music lessons
- speak to a foreigner
- read grown-up books
- see an ocean

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8** When Jim comes home after school, his mother phones him from work and asks a lot of questions. Write her questions.

Example: to eat dinner

Have you eaten your dinner yet?

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) to do the exercises | 5) to take the dog out |
| 2) to play the piano | 6) to give milk to the cat |
| 3) to water the plants | 7) to go to the shops |
| 4) to ring up granny | |

- 9** Write a paragraph why it is important to know English.

Step 8

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1** **A.** Read the interview and say how Masha, Boris and Sergey are going to use English in the future.

Interview

I n t e r v i e w e r: I know that you are all learning English. Do you find it difficult?

M a s h a: No, not really. I think language learning is fun. And I can learn it fast.

S e r g e y: I find it rather difficult. For me English grammar is a problem. My teacher says I make grammar mistakes. I prefer reading and I can read quite well.

I n t e r v i e w e r: And what about you, Boris?

B o r i s: I liked learning English at the beginning, but now it is getting more difficult and less fun. There are so many things to remember — words, grammar, spelling. English has such a rich vocabulary... And I don't always understand my teacher.

I n t e r v i e w e r: I see. And what do you do to learn English successfully? Have you got any special rules that you follow?

M a s h a: I try to do my homework regularly. It helps me to remember what I've learned when there are no classes. I know that "practice makes perfect"¹. I also watch films in English.

B o r i s: I listen to English songs. Eminem is my favourite singer. English songs help me to understand English better. I have learned some of them and sing them with my friends.

S e r g e y: I do a lot of exercises, watch American video films in English and read books. That's what I like most of all.

I n t e r v i e w e r: And may I ask you how you are planning to use English in the future?

S e r g e y: I'd like to learn to speak English well because I want to visit many countries of the world and meet different people. I hope I'll be able to speak English to them.

B o r i s: I'd like to be a computer programmer and I'll need English for my future job. A lot of modern computer programmes are in English.

M a s h a: I don't know how I am going to use my English yet. I just like learning it. Maybe I'll learn another language — French, Spanish or Italian. Maybe I'll become a linguist. I can't wait to grow up and go to university.

B. Listen,  (32), read the dialogue in groups of four and then act it out.

C. Work in pairs and discuss what helps you to learn English.

2 How can you answer the interviewer's questions?

- 1) Do you find language learning difficult?
- 2) What do you do to learn English successfully?
- 3) How are you planning to use English in the future?
- 4) Why are you learning English?



Word Building (Словообразование)

Познакомьтесь с новыми производными словами.

1. Суффикс **-less** указывает на отсутствие чего-либо, кого-либо, какого-либо качества и служит для образования прилагательных.

- child + less = childless (бездетный)
- end + less = endless (бесконечный)
- speech + less = speechless (немой)
- use + less = useless (бесполезный)
- cloud + less = cloudless (безоблачный)
- home + less = homeless (бездомный)

2. Суффикс **-ing** служит для образования имён существительных от глаголов.

- feel + ing = feeling (чувство)
- meet + ing = meeting (митинг, встреча)
- mean + ing = meaning (значение)
- begin + ing = beginning (начало)
- happen + ing = happening (событие)
- borrow + ing = borrowing (заимствование)

¹ **practice makes perfect** — (посл.) Практика ведёт к совершенству. Ср. Повторение — мать учения.

Complete the sentences with the derivatives of the words on the right.

A.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1) There was a long sentence at the ... of the text. | begin |
| 2) Jane stood absolutely ... and didn't know what to answer. | speech |
| 3) Richard's was a boring and an ... speech. | end |
| 4) There are a lot of ...s from French in the English language. | borrow |
| 5) Last month there was a very unusual ... in the town where I live. | happen |
| 6) How many people were there at the ...? | meet |
| 7) In the 21st century you can see a lot of ... people in big cities. | home |
| 8) The sun was shining brightly in the ... sky. | cloud |
| 9) Theirs was a ... family. | child |
| 10) I'm ... at cooking. Don't ask me to help. | use |

B.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1) Jane's grandparents are ...s. | farm |
| 2) The Mississippi is a ... river in the USA. | power |
| 3) That was a very difficult | translate |
| 4) His was an ... speech. So I didn't listen to it. | importance |
| 5) It was a ... part of the land. There was only grass and wild flowers there. | tree |
| 6) Speak ..., please. I can't hear you. | loud |
| 7) California is famous for its ... beaches. | sand |
| 8) He knows some ... languages. | Africa |
| 9) They decided not to go to the | meet |
| 10) I can't understand the ... of this word. | mean |

Listen, (33), and complete the sentences.

- Annie's teacher says she must know a lot of
a) poems b) words c) texts
- There are more than ... words in English.
a) 100,000 b) 50,000 c) 500,000
- William Shakespeare used ... words in his works.
a) 20,000 b) 12,000 c) 2,000
- Annie thinks that she'll have to learn ... new words every day.
a) 27 b) 40 c) 50
- If Annie ..., she can learn all the words just in 100 days.
a) is lazy b) grows up c) works hard

Answer the questions.

- When did you begin learning English?
- Do you learn English only at school?
- Is it possible to learn English in other places? What are the places?
- Have you tried to learn English on your own (reading books, watching films in English and programmes on TV, talking English with your friends)? How did it work?
- Do you think people can learn foreign languages as well as native speakers do?

- 6) How long do you think we should learn a foreign language to be able to speak it fluently¹?
- 7) Why are you learning English? Do you find it interesting? Useful?
- 8) Do you think many people are interested in learning English these days? Why?



Phrasal Verbs

Познакомьтесь с фразовыми глаголами, у которых общее ядро — слово **hand**.



- 1) **to hand in something to somebody** — сдать что-то кому-либо
Please hand in your projects on Friday.
- 2) **to hand something back to somebody** — вернуть что-то кому-то
Jane handed the letter back to him.
- 3) **to hand out something (to hand something out)** — раздать что-то
Could you please hand out these pencils to everybody?
- 4) **to hand something over to somebody** — передать что-то кому-либо
Wait, I'll hand the newspapers over.

6 Use *back, in, out, over* to complete the sentences.

1) I gave my passport to the officer. Two minutes later he handed it ... to me. 2) Please hand ... your keys when you leave the hotel. 3) Jeffrey, take the box of pencils and hand them ... to all the pupils. 4) The little girl handed ... her doll to me. 5) "Could you buy some bread for me?" she asked and handed ... 5 dollars to me. 6) The teacher was handing ... our tests. 7) Pamela took the telegram from me, read it and handed it 8) The teacher asked us to hand ... our exercise books on Friday.

7 Work in pairs. Speak about the way you are learning English.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Look at the pictures and write what they have just done.

Example: She has just cooked fish.



¹ **fluently** ['flu:əntli] — бегло

- 9 Write four words with *-less* and four words with *-ing*.

Airless ..., ..., ...,

Feeling ..., ..., ...,

- 10 Write four sentences with *hand back*, *hand in*, *hand out*, *hand over*.

Step 9

Consolidation Class

DO IT TOGETHER



- 1 Listen to the five speakers talking about English, (34). Match what the speakers say (1—5) with the statements (a—f). One statement you don't have to use.

- The speaker says that English is very important for scientists.
- The speaker says that English has borrowed many words from other languages.
- The speaker says that English is changing.
- The speaker says that English is important when you work on the computer.
- The speaker says that English is the language that practically everybody wants to know.
- The speaker says that American English is becoming more and more popular.



- 2 Read the text and the sentences after it. Say in which of them the information is true, false or not stated.



As you know English has become an all-important language of our time. The question why it happened has more than one answer to it. There were economic, religious, political and cultural factors that helped English to become language number one in the world.

At the moment scientists from different countries use English in their work. Musicians, artists, sportsmen do the same. English has become the language of books, newspapers, airports, international meetings. You can hear English in all the six continents. A lot of countries have English radio and television programmes, millions of people listen to them and watch them.

English helps peoples of the world to speak to and understand each other. When you travel on business or as a tourist in any country, you can speak English and a lot of people will be able to understand you, so the language becomes a great help. That's why schoolchildren learn English in primary and secondary schools and grown-ups often take lessons of English. Everybody knows that using a foreign language can make your life more successful and interesting.

- 1) Nobody knows exactly¹ why English has become a very important language.
- 2) People of different professions need English in their work.
- 3) Doctors often read literature in English.
- 4) The Antarctic is the place where people don't speak English.
- 5) Radio and television help people to learn English.
- 6) To know English is very important for travellers.
- 7) English is very useful only when you travel in English-speaking countries.
- 8) It's easier to learn a foreign language when you are young and go to primary or secondary school.

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

in, to, over, back, from, out

- 1) Roy says he has never been ... the British Museum. I think we should go there together.
- 2) Where did you get this dictionary? — I borrowed it ... my uncle.
- 3) My friend prefers mathematics ... language learning.
- 4) We followed ... our teacher to the beautiful high building.
- 5) In summer children should spend more time ... the open air.
- 6) Juan speaks ... Spanish, it's his mother tongue.
- 7) Can you, please, hand my hat ...? It is too far away from me.
- 8) The lesson is over. Hand ... your exercise books, please.
- 9) She took my photo, looked at it and handed it ... to me.
- 10) Now I'm going to hand ... some paper for you to write on.

4 This is Jenny. Make up questions to ask her:

- 1) if she has ever been abroad;
- 2) if she has already seen the new English film;
- 3) what places she has visited in her country;
- 4) who has given her the dictionary;
- 5) if she has already eaten traditional Russian food;
- 6) why she has taken so many pictures of Central Park;
- 7) if her friends have already begun playing baseball well;
- 8) how long she and her friends have stayed in Italy;
- 9) if they have preferred Rome to other cities;
- 10) if she has ever spoken to Russian people.



5 Say what you usually do during your English lesson. You can use these:

- to listen to texts and dialogues
- to ask and answer questions
- to read English books (texts)
- to talk to each other
- to watch English films (videos)
- to sing English songs
- to use dictionaries
- to learn about English traditions
- to learn about famous English people
- to learn traditional dances
- to learn words
- to learn English poems
- to work on the computer
- to write dictations and tests
- to meet foreign visitors and talk to them

¹ exactly [ɪg'zæktli] — наверняка, точно

- 6** Speak about the way you work at your English outside the classroom.
- to prepare for the English classes regularly
 - to learn new words
 - to spend a lot of time on English exercises
 - to try not to make mistakes
 - to learn how to read words in transcription
 - to use dictionaries
 - to read newspapers in English
 - to watch films in English
 - to sing English songs
 - to try to read English books
- 7** Work in pairs and talk about how important language learning is. You may use these ideas.
- to get information from English dictionaries and the Internet
 - to learn about new discoveries in science fairly fast
 - to be able to speak with foreigners from different countries of the world
 - to have no language problems while travelling
 - to use foreign language in your future career
 - to find a lot of interesting facts
 - to enjoy reading books by English and American writers
 - to enjoy songs in English
 - to be able to understand instructions in English

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8** Write three forms of these verbs.
- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1) read — read — ? | 5) ? — ? — eaten | 8) ? — ? — fallen |
| 2) ? — took — ? | 6) ? — spoke — ? | 9) ? — began — ? |
| 3) come — came — ? | 7) do — did — ? | 10) run — ? — ? |
| 4) swim — ? — swum | | |
- 9** Use the article *a* where necessary to complete the sentences.
- 1) Have you ever seen such ... blue cloudless sky? 2) Don't tell me such ... awful stories. 3) English has such ... rich vocabulary. 4) I can't stand such ... bananas. 5) You can find such ... borrowings in the English language. 6) People drink fresh water. You can't find such ... water in seas or oceans. 7) They have never eaten such ... tasty food. 8) Everybody likes such ... happenings as holidays and festivals. 9) To be in love is such ... fantastic feeling. 10) Beaches with such ... warm golden sand are very popular.
- 10** Make sure that you know how to spell the new words. Get ready to write Dictation 2. Here is your Word Box 2.

word

box

Words

air, already, awful, beginning, borrow, borrowing, carry, childless, cloudless, crazy, develop, dictionary, dislike, endless, even, ever, fantastic, feeling, follow, handy, happening, hateful, homeless, just, maybe, meaning, meeting, need, only, prefer, probably, pronounce, sound, speech(less), stupid, such, terrible, tongue, useless, vocabulary, yet

Word Combinations

an early child, a mother (native) tongue, I can't stand, high in the air, to follow sb/sth, to prefer sth to sth, to sound loud, to make a speech

Phrasal Verbs

to hand in, to hand back, to hand out, to hand over

Verb Forms

be — was/were — been	prefer — preferred — preferred
begin — began — begun	read — read — read
become — became — become	ring — rang — rung
come — came — come	run — ran — run
do — did — done	speak — spoke — spoken
eat — ate — eaten	swim — swam — swum
fall — fell — fallen	take — took — taken
give — gave — given	write — wrote — written

Step 10

Test Yourself

I. LISTENING

1 Listen, (35), and complete the sentences.

- The English language is
 - the only language people speak all over the world
 - one of the languages people speak all over the world
 - one of the three languages people speak all over the world
- Nastya says it is important to know English
 - for her future profession
 - to make more friends
 - while abroad
- Nastya finds it
 - fun to have pen friends
 - helpful to have pen friends
 - great to have pen friends
- Nastya does a lot of things to know English better but she doesn't
 - keep a diary in English
 - watch English television
 - work with dictionaries



Maximum result	4
Your result	?

II. READING

2

A. Read the text and the sentences after it. Decide in which of the sentences the information is true, false or not stated.

People have always been interested in languages. During different times they tried to understand a lot of things about languages, to answer many questions about them. How did languages appear? How do they develop? Where do words come from? Why do they change their meanings? Why do some languages die? Why are some of them very popular and some of them are not?

History shows that some languages were very important at certain times. Latin was the language of religion and education in Europe in the Middle Ages. French was the language of diplomats from the 17th to the 20th century. But these days Latin and French are not so important. Today English is the language people use to speak to each other when they have different mother tongues. English has really become the language of our planet.

- 1) People began to be interested in languages in the 21st century.
- 2) The first languages appeared in Europe.
- 3) In the Middle Ages English was the language of religion.
- 4) In Europe aristocrats used French to speak to each other in the 18th century.
- 5) English helps people from different countries to understand each other these days.
- 6) English is the language that many people understand and use these days.



Maximum result	6
Your result	?

III. USE OF ENGLISH (Grammar and Vocabulary)

3

Complete the sentences. Choose the right forms.

- 1) Do you know anybody who (have/has) been to Britain and can speak about it?
- 2) John hasn't told us about his plans (already/yet).
- 3) My little brother has never (swam/swum) in the sea, but he'd love to.
- 4) Everybody enjoys such (-/a) clear and fresh air.
- 5) I am learning English because I hope it will be (useful/useless) to me.
- 6) Our teacher usually hands (in/out) our exercise books when classes begin.
- 7) Where did you buy such a good (dictionary/vocabulary)?
- 8) Who has (gave/given) you this cute little kitten?



Maximum result	8
Your result	?

4

Use the new words in the right forms to complete the sentences.

- 1) Her m... t... is probably French.
- 2) English has b... a lot of words from other European languages.
- 3) Jane p... French to German. She is fond of the French language.
- 4) Fiona is going to make a s... at our

school meeting. 5) His v... is not very large, he is only a small boy. 6) Has Albert written his test y...? 7) A lot of pupils c... textbooks in their backpacks to schools. 8) I have n... been to Paris. I don't know what it is like. 9) Words d... new meanings, don't they? 10) How do you p... this word? I don't know it.



Maximum result	10
Your result	?

IV. SPEAKING

5

Choose one of these statements and develop the idea.

- 1) English is the language of our planet.
- 2) Each language has its own history.
- 3) There are a lot of things you can do to learn a foreign language.
- 4) Language learning is great fun.
- 5) Practice makes perfect.
- 6) Through hardship to the stars.
- 7) It is useful to learn foreign languages.



Maximum result	15
Your result	?

V. WRITING

6

Listen,  (36), and write Dictation 2.



Maximum result	10
Your result	?



Total result	53
Your result	?

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

7

Do Project Work 2.

Complete a new page in your English Album. Below you'll find a list of words that belong to British English. Find their equivalents¹ in American English. Illustrate the meanings of the words with pictures.

Ask your family or friends to help you if necessary. Use the Internet and dictionaries. See p. 151 (Book 2) for the Internet sites. Decide whose works are the best.

List of words in British English

1) aborigine	6) rubber	11) toilet
2) bobby	7) shop	12) torch
3) flat	8) tights	13) trainers
4) parcel	9) timetable	14) tram
5) post	10) tin	15) underground

¹ an equivalent [i'kwivələnt] — эквивалент, соответствие

Unit

3



Some Facts about the English-speaking World

Step 1

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 Listen to the song,  (37), and sing it along.

One Man Went to Moor

1. One man went to moor¹,
Went to moor on meadow².
One man and his dog,
One man and his dog
Went to moor on meadow.
2. Two men went to moor,
Went to moor on meadow.
Two men, one man,
One man and his dog
Went to moor on meadow.
3. Three men went to moor,
Went to moor on meadow.
Three men, two men,
One man and his dog
Went to moor on meadow.
...
10. Ten men went to moor,
Went to moor on meadow.
Ten men, nine men, eight men,
seven men, six men, five men,
four men, three men, two men,
One man and his dog
Went to moor on meadow



¹ a moor [mʊə] — вересковая пустошь

² a meadow ['meɪəʊ] — луг

2

How much do you know about the USA? Say if these facts are true or false.

- 1) New York is the capital of the USA.
- 2) Russians came to America in the 18th century.
- 3) America is a country of immigrants ['ɪmɪgrənts].
- 4) Chicago [ˈtʃɪkɑːgəʊ] is situated in the south of the USA.
- 5) There are fifty states in the USA.
- 6) There are fifty stars on the American flag.
- 7) All American states are situated in South America.
- 8) The United States is smaller than Russia.
- 9) The Mississippi is the longest river in the world.
- 10) There are no high mountains in the USA.
- 11) California is a US city.
- 12) Texas is the biggest state of the USA.



85

Step 1

3

A. Read the text and match the titles with the paragraphs. There is one title you don't have to use.

- a) American Traditions
- b) The Country of a New Nation
- c) The Nicknames and What They Mean
- d) New Home for Lots of People

The New World

1. People often say that the United States is a “country of immigrants”. It is true. The first of them came to the New World from Europe at the beginning of the 17th century. Now, in the 21st century, America takes in more immigrants than any other country. They come from all over the world looking for a fresh start. That's why there are so many different cultural traditions in the USA.

2. But it won't be correct to say that the United States is simply a collection of different immigrant groups. It is not true that there are more Irish, more Germans and more Italians living in New York than there are in Dublin, Frankfurt or Rome. In fact, 94 percent of all Americans today were born in the United States.

3. You may hear that people describe America as a “melting pot”¹ or a “salad bowl”. Maybe a better metaphor will be that of a “pizza”. (By the way, it is the most popular food in America.) Pizza has a lot of different ingredients in it which give the whole its very special taste. So all of them together turn the pizza into something larger and something different. This is also true about the country.

B. Listen,  (38), and read the text aloud.

4

Let's speak about the USA. Work in pairs. Make up questions and answer them.

Example: the New World. (what?)

- What is the New World?
- The New World is North, Central and South America.

¹ a melting pot — плавильный котёл

- 1) We can say that the USA is a country of immigrants. (why?)
- 2) Immigrants came to America. (where from?)
- 3) Immigrants brought a lot of things to America. (what?)
- 4) Christmas trees, St Patrick's Day celebrations, Halloween came from different countries of Europe. (where from?)
- 5) Americans like new ideas. (what new ideas?)
- 6) Americans love old things. (what old things?)
- 7) The Wild West (what?)
- 8) The USA is a country, (what kind of country?)

Nota bene

Irregular Verbs (Неправильные глаголы)

Запомните, что у следующих глаголов вторая и третья формы совпадают.

I	II	III
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
get	got	got
have	had	had
leave	left	left
meet	met	met
send	sent	sent
spend	spent	spent
teach	taught	taught
think	thought	thought

5 Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5.75 \\ + 4.25 \\ \hline \text{£}10 \text{ (10 pounds)} \end{array}$$

10.

- 1) What has Frank bought for his little sister?
- 2) What has Polly just brought home?
- 3) What have the children found?
- 4) What has little Bob built?
- 5) Whom have the Morgans met?

- 6) Has Jim had an apple? What has he just had?
- 7) Where have the friends left for?
- 8) What has Tom the cat caught?
- 9) How many letters and how many postcards has Lena sent to her granny?
- 10) How much money have the girls spent on books?

- 6** Jay often phones her younger brother Jim to find out what he has already done. What are her questions?

Examples: to have lunch — Jim, have you had lunch yet?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) to have tea | 4) to meet cousin Jason |
| 2) to buy some potatoes | 5) to leave some food for the cat |
| 3) to send the telegram to Aunt Polly | 6) to find the dictionary |
| | 7) to have a music class |

- 7** Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what the two children have done.

Alice

two fish
 some milk home
 a cake as a gift
 a sandcastle
 an e-mail to her sister
 two hours on the beach
 her grandparents
 her bag at home
 a kitten
 a letter from her college
 supper

catch
 bring
 buy
 build
 send
 spend
 meet
 leave
 find
 get
 have

Tim

a small frog
 some butter from the shop
 some flowers for his mum
 a tower for his brother
 a letter to his pen friend
 three hours in the library
 his friends
 his mobile at home
 a book
 an e-mail from his parents
 two sandwiches

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8** Write two more forms of the verbs.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1) teach — ? — ? | 5) build — ? — ? | 8) have — ? — ? |
| 2) catch — ? — ? | 6) find — ? — ? | 9) leave — ? — ? |
| 3) fight — ? — ? | 7) get — ? — ? | 10) spend — ? — ? |
| 4) think — ? — ? | | |

- 9** Complete the sentences. Use the adverbs in the right places.

Example: Jeffrey has taught me anything. (never)
 Jeffrey has never taught me anything.

- 1) Patrick has bought two dictionaries. (already)
- 2) Peter has not caught any fish. (yet)
- 3) Have you built a sandcastle? (ever)
- 4) Have you had a shower? (yet)
- 5) The boys have fought with each other. (never)
- 6) I have thought about it. (already)

10 Complete these questions and answer them.

- 1) You have already had dinner, ...?
- 2) Your friends have had a football game today, ...?
- 3) You have never built a sandcastle, ...?
- 4) You haven't found a very old book, ...?
- 5) Your friends have sent you an e-mail, ...?

Step 2

DO IT TOGETHER



1 Listen to the dialogues, (39), and complete the sentences.

- 1) John went to the USA with
 - a) Yura
 - b) his family
 - c) his friends
- 2) People call¹ New York ...
 - a) the Big Apple
 - b) the Little Apple
 - c) the Apple
- 3) Yura would like to see New York's
 - a) streets
 - b) bridges
 - c) skyscrapers
- 4) John's going to Washington, D.C.
 - a) at the weekend
 - b) on Friday
 - c) on Monday
- 5) John is going to send Yura a
 - a) letter
 - b) telegram
 - c) postcard



2 Match the place names with their descriptions.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1) Asia | a) the continent where Italy, Spain, France and Germany are situated |
| 2) Texas | b) the capital of the USA |
| 3) California | c) the American state where Hollywood is situated |
| 4) The Potomac River | d) one of the biggest states in the USA in the south of the country |
| 5) Europe | e) the name of the continent and at the same time of the country |
| 6) New York | f) the continent where India is situated |
| 7) Washington, D.C. | g) the country which has got fifty states |
| 8) Australia | h) the city people call "the Big Apple" |
| 9) The Mississippi | i) the longest river of the USA |
| 10) The USA | j) the river on which Washington, D.C. is situated |
| 11) The New World | k) North, Central and South America |

3 Listen, (40), and read.

A.

border ['bɔ:də] — *n* граница; *v* граничить

chain [tʃeɪn] — цепь

coast [kəʊst] — побережье

¹ to call — называть

flow [fləʊ] — течь

perfect ['pɜ:fɪkt] — совершенный, великолепный

plain [pleɪn] — равнина

stretch [stretʃ] — простираться

valley ['væli] — долина

B.

border *n*: the border between two countries, over the border, on the border. They live in a small town on the Canadian border.

border *v*: to border on a country. What countries does Russia border on? The USA borders on Canada in the north.

chain: a golden chain, a chain of mountains. That day Anne had a beautiful chain round her neck. The Urals are a chain of mountains which is situated in Europe and Asia.

coast: the Atlantic coast, on the coast. My town is situated on the coast. We spent a nice day on the coast.

flow: to flow west, to flow north, to flow into the ocean. The Volga flows into the Caspian Sea. The Colorado River flows south.

perfect: a perfect day, just perfect, quite perfect, to look perfect. Your new suit looks perfect on you. The new mobile was a perfect gift for the boy.

plain: a low plain, the Great Plains of the US. The Great Plains are situated in the central part of the country.

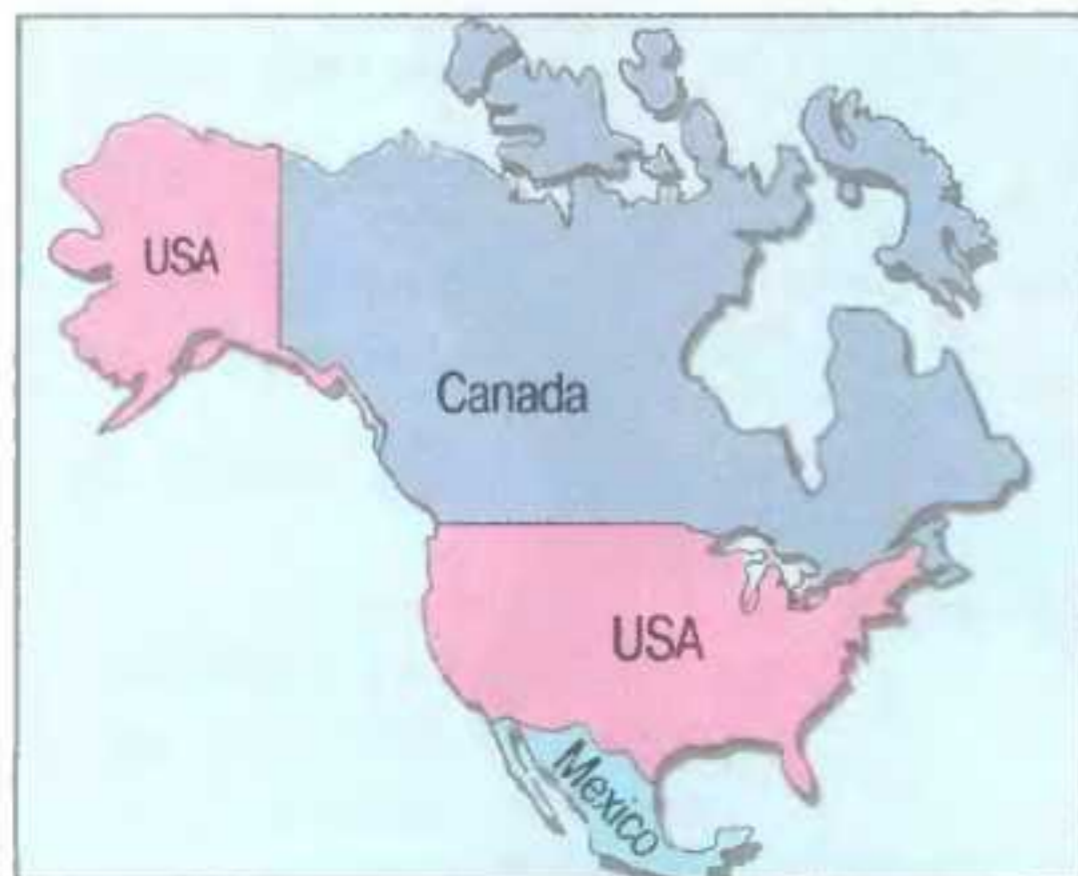
stretch: to stretch far, to stretch west, to stretch north. The forest stretched as far as the eye could see. Russia stretches from the Pacific Ocean to the Baltic Sea.

valley: a green valley, a deep valley. There is a river lying in the valley. Valleys are usually situated in the mountains. **lily-of-the-valley**: Lilies-of-the-valley are early spring flowers.

4

A. Look at the map and say:

- 1) what countries the USA borders on;
- 2) what countries Canada borders on.



B. Look at the map of Europe and answer the questions.

- 1) Germany borders on France, doesn't it?
- 2) France borders on Spain, doesn't it?
- 3) Spain doesn't border on Italy, does it?
- 4) Germany borders on Greece, doesn't it?
- 5) Greece doesn't border on Italy, does it?



C. Look at the maps again and say:

- 1) what country Russia borders on in the northwest;
- 2) what country Great Britain borders on in the west;
- 3) what country Spain borders on in the north;
- 4) what country Germany borders on in the southwest;
- 5) what country the USA borders on in the south.

5 Use the new words and complete the sentences.

border, chain, coast, flow, lily-of-the-valley, perfect, Plains, stretch, valley, flowed

- 1) The ... is a beautiful spring flower.
- 2) Masha spent her holidays on the Black Sea
- 3) Does the Mississippi, the longest river in the USA, ... south?
- 4) The Urals is a famous ... of mountains in Russia.
- 5) What countries does Russia ... on?
- 6) Does the forest ... to the east or to the west from this place?
- 7) Sunday was such a ... day for our boat trip.
- 8) The Great ... of the USA are situated in the central part of the country.
- 9) There is a fantastic ... high in the mountains.
- 10) The waters of the river ... slowly and it was easy to swim in it.

6 A. Listen, (41), and read these geographical names. Where are these places on the map?

China — Китай

The Appalachian Mountains — Аппалачи

The Great Plains — Великие равнины

Death Valley — Долина смерти

Lake Badwater — озеро Бэдуотер

The Grand Canyon — Большой каньон

The Colorado River — река Колорадо

The Niagara [naɪ'æɡərə] Falls — Ниагарский водопад

The Niagara River — река Ниагара



B. Read the text and match its parts (1—5) with their names (a—e).

- a) A Place of Great Extremes¹
- b) The Country's Geography
- c) The Mighty Cascade [kæs'keɪd] of Water
- d) The Country's Relief²
- e) The Famous Tourist Attraction

1. The United States of America is the world's fourth largest country. Only Russia, Canada and China have bigger territories than the USA. The Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean wash the USA in the west and in the east. The country borders on Canada in the north and Mexico in the south.

2. There are two large mountain chains on the territory of the USA. In the west the high Rocky Mountains run from Canada to Mexico. The Appalachian Mountains extend in the east. These mountains are older and not so high as the Rockies. Between the mountains stretch the Great Plains where the mighty Mississippi River flows.

3. There are some very unusual places in the USA. One of them is Death Valley. It lies not very far from the Pacific Coast. It is the lowest, driest and hottest place in North America. Once it had the temperature of 134 °F (56,7 °C)! Lake Badwater situated in Death Valley is dry most of the time. The valley is home to the Timbisha tribe of Native Americans. Some families still live there.

4. The Grand Canyon lies in the southwest of the country. The Colorado River made this canyon millions of years ago. In some places the canyon is 6 kilometres deep! The rocks³ of the canyon give scientists a lot of useful information about the continent. The Grand Canyon may be one of the most beautiful places to visit on our planet. More than five million visitors come here every year.

5. One more perfect place to visit is the Niagara Falls on the Niagara River in the north. Water from the Great Lakes flows through this river. Every minute about 450,000 tons of water fall 50 metres down. People can look at the falls from observation towers⁴ or take a ship that sails up to the wild water below. They are only few of the places to see and remember in the USA.

C. Listen,  (42), and read the text aloud.

¹ extreme [ɪk'stri:m] — крайность

² relief [rɪ'li:f] — рельеф

³ a rock [rɒk] — скала

⁴ an observation tower [ˌɒbzə'veɪʃn 'taʊə] — смотровая башня



The Grand Canyon



The Niagara Falls



Death Valley



Confusable Words (Слова, которые необходимо различать)

Обратите внимание на употребление наречия **maybe** (возможно) и сочетания модального глагола **may** с глаголом **be**:

Maybe he is in London now. — Возможно, он в Лондоне сейчас.

He may be in London now. — Он может сейчас находиться в Лондоне.

Во втором случае **may** и **be** пишутся отдельно:

The Great Canyon may be one of the most beautiful places to visit.

We may be in Washington next month.

7 Remember the text and match the place names with their descriptions.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1) The USA | a) a chain of mountains in the east of the USA |
| 2) China | b) the country that borders on the USA in the north |
| 3) Canada | c) very large waterfalls on the border between Canada and the US |
| 4) Mexico | d) a river that flows through some states and the Grand Canyon |
| 5) The Rocky Mountains | e) the lake in Death Valley |
| 6) The Appalachian Mountains | f) a country larger than the USA but smaller than Canada |
| 7) The Grand Canyon | g) the chain of mountains in the west of the USA |
| 8) Death Valley | h) the country that borders on the USA in the south |
| 9) The Niagara Falls | i) a large territory of high land in the west and the central parts of the US |
| 10) The Great Plains | j) the five big lakes in the north of the US |
| 11) The Great Lakes | k) a very deep cut in the ground |
| 12) The Colorado | l) the fourth largest country in the world |
| 13) The Mississippi | m) the lowest and hottest place in North America |
| 14) Lake Badwater | n) a mighty river that flows through the Great Plains |

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Match the parts of the sentences and write them down. See the map on page 90.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1) The Great Lakes | a) are the mountains that stretch in the east of the USA. |
| 2) The Niagara River | b) lie in the north of the USA. |
| 3) The Colorado River | c) flows out of the Great Lakes. |
| 4) Washington, D.C. | d) is the capital of the US. |
| 5) The Appalachians | e) stretch in the west of the US. |

- 6) The Rocky Mountains
- 7) The Great Plains
- 8) New York
- f) flows south.
- g) is a big city in the northeast of the US.
- h) are a land to the east of the Rocky Mountains.

9 Write what Frank has done this afternoon. Use these word combinations.

- 1) to have lunch
- 2) to speak to his parents
- 3) to teach his younger brother to swim
- 4) to spend some time in the swimming pool
- 5) to buy some cheese and butter
- 6) to think his project over and write it down
- 7) to meet his uncle and aunt at the railway station
- 8) to send an e-mail to his friend

10 Choose the right variants to complete the sentences.

- 1) He (may be/maybe) interested in geography.
- 2) There were (may be/maybe) 15 people there.
- 3) (May be/Maybe) it will snow tonight.
- 4) Ann says she (may be/maybe) in Oxford next week.
- 5) Hundreds, (may be/maybe) thousands of tourists will arrive here in summer.
- 6) John (may be/maybe) fond of fishing, but I don't know anything about it.
- 7) (May be/Maybe) the weather will be warmer tomorrow, but (may be/maybe) not.
- 8) The place (may be/maybe) popular with tourists.

Step 3

DO IT TOGETHER



1 Listen to the dialogue, (43), and complete the sentences.

- 1) Washington, D.C. is
 - a) Jane's native city
 - b) the place where Jane goes to college
 - c) the place that Jane's visiting
- 2) In Washington, D.C. Jane is staying
 - a) at a hotel
 - b) with friends
 - c) in an old castle
- 3) Jane is going to see Washington, D.C.
 - a) in the morning
 - b) in the afternoon
 - c) in the evening
- 4) Jane's going to see the White House and
 - a) the Cathedral
 - b) the Potomac River
 - c) the Capitol
- 5) Jane is going to do the capital of the USA with
 - a) her parents
 - b) her father
 - c) her friends
- 6) Jane is going to send Nastya some
 - a) photos
 - b) e-mails
 - c) CDs
- 7) Nastya says she
 - a) will come to Washington, D.C. next year
 - b) will probably come to Washington, D.C. next year
 - c) is not going to Washington, D.C. next year

A. Read Kate's letter to Tanya and say what places Kate has visited in Washington, D.C.

Kate's Letter



8/23/14

Holiday Inn
Washington, D.C.

Dear Tanya,

I am writing to tell you about our stay in Washington, D.C. You have asked me to write about the US capital. So I am doing it in this letter. We really love the city. It is so green and so clean. It is situated on the Potomac River, on a piece of land called¹ the District of Columbia, which is why people call the US capital Washington, D.C. It is not the biggest city in the United States, but it is the most important.

The buildings are not very tall, the streets and avenues are straight, green and beautiful. The longest and the biggest avenues are named after² American states. We have already done the centre of the city. We have been to the White House and seen the Capitol. The Capitol is really great. This is where the United States Congress meets and makes laws³.

The building of the White House is very beautiful with tall columns and the flag on the roof. It is the US president's residence. This is where the president lives and works. It is one of the most famous buildings in the world. Its name comes from the fact that it is a white house. Tourists can't see the part where the president lives, but they can see the Red Room, the Blue Room and the Green Room and some other rooms. By the way, the city is famous for its museums. I have been to the Natural History Museum but I haven't seen the others yet.

Love,
Kate

B. Listen, (44), and read the text aloud.

C. Read out what the text says about:

- a) the Capitol b) the White House

¹ a piece of land called — кусок земли под названием

² are named after — названы по

³ a law [lɔ:] — закон

3 Match the pictures with the words and word combinations.

- a) a golden chain
 b) a lily-of-the-valley
 c) the Atlantic Coast
 d) a deep valley
 e) a plain
 f) a chain of mountains



4 Answer the questions on the text from Exercise 2.

- 1) What is Washington, D.C.?
- 2) Do you think there are many parks, trees and flowers in Washington, D.C.? Why do you think so?
- 3) On what river is the US capital situated?
- 4) Why do people call their capital Washington, D.C.?
- 5) Are there any skyscrapers in Washington, D.C.?
- 6) In what building do American congressmen work? What do they do there?
- 7) What colour is the US President's residence?
- 8) Can tourists visit all the rooms in the White House? What place can't they visit?
- 9) Are there any famous museums in Washington, D.C.?

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

border, chain, coasts, flow, flows, flowed, stretch, plains, perfect, valley, lilies-of-the-valley

- 1) Jack is a ... gentleman. He has always been like that.
- 2) A low territory between two mountains or hills is a
- 3) You can't cross the ... without a passport.
- 4) She was wearing a thin gold ... round her neck.
- 5) The Great Plains ... to the east of the Rocky Mountains.
- 6) The Volga ... from the Valdai Hills to the Caspian Sea.
- 7) Did the river ... into the sea? — No, it didn't. It ... into the lake.
- 8) ... are my favourite spring flowers.
- 9) The sandy ... of California are popular with tourists and holidaymakers¹.
- 10) Are there any ... in this hilly part of the country?

¹ a holidaymaker ['hɒlədeɪmeɪkə] — курортник, отдыхающий

Irregular Verbs (Неправильные глаголы)

Запомните три формы следующих глаголов:

I	II	III
break	broke	broken
choose	chose	chosen
drive	drove	driven
ride	rode	ridden
go	went	gone [gɒn]

6 Complete these sentences. Use *present perfect*.

1) Sorry, I (break) your favourite pen. 2) Which of the mobiles you (choose)? 3) Little Nick never (ride) a horse. 4) Is Frank at home? — Yes, he just (drive) back. 5) Where Nick (go)? — He (go) to the bank. 6) Jane says she never (break) her leg. 7) You (choose) a birthday present for Mary yet? 8) You ever (ride) a bike? 9) I already (drive) my father's car. 10) Where is Ann? Where she (go)? — She (go) to the cinema. There is a very good film on at the Rolan cinema.

7 Say which of these places in the USA you would like to visit and why.

- Washington, D.C.
- New York
- the Grand Canyon
- the Great Lakes
- Death Valley
- the Niagara Falls

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Spell these words.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1) ['bɜ:də] | 3) [kəʊst] | 5) [stretʃ] | 7) ['pɜ:fɪkt] |
| 2) ['væli] | 4) [pleɪn] | 6) [fləʊ] | 8) [tʃeɪn] |

9 Write the second and the third forms of these verbs.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1) ride — ? — ? | 6) choose — ? — ? | 8) catch — ? — ? |
| 2) drive — ? — ? | 5) teach — ? — ? | 9) fight — ? — ? |
| 3) break — ? — ? | 7) fall — ? — ? | 10) take — ? — ? |
| 4) go — ? — ? | | |

10 See how well you know the geography of the USA. Write down the names of these places.

- 1) Five big lakes in the north of the USA.
- 2) The largest city in the USA.
- 3) The biggest river of the USA.
- 4) The chain of mountains in the east of the USA.
- 5) The chain of mountains in the west of the USA.
- 6) The capital of the USA.
- 7) The plains which are situated in the central part of the USA.

Step 4

DO IT TOGETHER



1 Listen, (45), and match the names of the speakers (1—4) with the statements they make (a—e). There is one statement you don't have to use.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1) Kate | a) The speaker talks about New Zealand. |
| 2) Mike | b) The speaker says he has visited a coast of North America. |
| 3) Sergei | c) The speaker talks about Australia. |
| 4) Stella | d) The speaker says there are two mother tongues in the country he has visited. |
| | e) The speaker talks about the places of interest in a big city. |

Nota bene

Confusable English (Структуры, которые следует различать)

Обратите внимание на разный смысл следующих предложений:

- 1) He has gone to the bank. (Он ушёл в банк. Он сейчас в банке или на пути к нему.)
- 2) He has been to the bank. (Он побывал в банке, но его уже там нет.)

2 Complete the sentences. Use *gone* or *been*.

- 1) — May I talk to Mark?
— Oh, sorry, he has ...
to the swimming pool.



- 2) — Where's Sid?
— I think he's ...
to the sports club.



- 3) Diana and Polly have ...
to the shops.



- 4) Mr Hunt has ... to the airport.



5) The girls have ...
to the cinema.



6) Greg and Tony have ...
to the museum.



7) The children have ...
to the circus.



3 **A.** Say under what categories these words go and where you must use the article *the*. Check, (46).

Categories

1. Continents

2. Oceans

3. Countries

4. States

5. Cities

6. Rivers

7. Mountains

8. Others

Place Names

... Canada
... Alaska
... Washington, D.C.
... Atlantic
... Rockies
... Pacific

... Appalachians
... Australia
... USA
... Texas
... Africa

... Death Valley
... Great Plains
... California
... Potomac
... Niagara

B. Say what you know about these places.

4 Listen, (47), and read.

A.

branch [brɑ:ntʃ] — ветка

desert ['dezət] — *n* пустыня; *adj* 1. пустынный 2. необитаемый

destroy [dɪ'strɔɪ] — разрушать

disease [dɪ'zi:z] — болезнь

empty ['empti] — пустой

journey ['dʒɜ:nɪ] — поездка, путешествие

leaf [li:f] — лист

sudden ['sʌdn] — неожиданный

suddenly ['sʌdnli] — вдруг, внезапно

B.

branch: a thick branch, a long branch. The children made a tree house on two thick branches of the old tree. We hung bright lights on the tree branches.

desert *n*: The Sahara Desert. In a desert there are few plants and little water, the weather there is always dry. There are few animals that can live in a desert either.

desert *adj*: 1. a hot desert wind, desert animals. What desert plants do you know? 2. a desert island. Robinson lived on the desert island for 28 years.

destroy: to destroy a town, to destroy a forest, to destroy an ancient culture. The terrible storm destroyed some buildings. Her words destroyed all my hopes.

disease: to get a disease, to develop a disease, a disease of animals. At that time nobody knew about this disease. Can people die from this disease?

empty: an empty room, an empty territory, empty of people. In the early morning the street was empty of cars. Emma's room stood empty for a long time.

journey: to make a journey, a journey home, a train (bus, car) journey, a two-hour journey. Goodbye and have a pleasant journey! He makes a journey to Moscow three times a year. The journey from Brighton to London took us about three hours.

leaf (*pl* leaves): autumn leaves, the leaves of a tree. I found this dry leaf between the pages of my old book.

sudden: a sudden idea, a sudden turn, a sudden disease. The sound was sudden and unpleasant.

suddenly: to come suddenly, to say something suddenly. I suddenly understood where I was. The rain began suddenly and was very heavy.

5

Match the words and use the word combinations to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1) thick | a) disease |
| 2) green | b) leaves |
| 3) dangerous | c) branch |
| 4) empty | d) air |
| 5) long | e) journey |
| 6) desert | f) house |
| 7) sudden | g) discovery |

1) The ... was hot and dry. 2) In the new place we made a There were quite a lot of English speakers there. 3) Everybody knew about the ... that killed both people and animals. 4) When I first saw Lill, she was sitting on a ... of a tree with a book in her hands. 5) Their ... looked sad and I decided not to stay there long. 6) It was only the beginning of our ... back home. 7) New ... began to appear on the branches of the trees.

6

A. Read the text and give it a name.

Australia [p'streɪliə] is the smallest continent and the biggest island in the world. It is a large and rich country too. In fact, only five countries in the world are bigger than Australia. The journey from the city of Perth in the west to Sydney which is the oldest and the biggest city in the east takes four hours by plane. Canberra is the capital of the country, it is situated in the east too.



Australia is a fairly low country. Two thirds of it, mostly in the centre and the west, is desert. There are hills and big dry lakes there. It is very difficult to grow anything on these territories. In the west and the centre the temperature is often +35 degrees in the summer months and a lot of the territory is empty.

Most of Australians live in the south and east of the country, where the summers (from November to April) are warm and the winters (from May to October) are not too cold. In winter many people go to the north of the country which is a popular place for winter holidays in the sun.

When British people came to Australia in 1788, they gave the name "aborigine" [ˌæbərɪːdʒəni] to the people they found there. The 300,000 Aborigines who lived in Australia at that time belonged to different tribes and each tribe had its land and language. They travelled a lot during the year to find food and water. They ate plants and fruit and caught animals and fish. They made houses from branches and leaves. Their way of life didn't destroy the land where they lived. The Aborigines believe that once upon a time animals, plants and people lived together and made the world. That was "Dreamtime". There are many songs, stories and pictures about it.

At special times Aborigines came together in big groups. They painted their bodies, danced and sang and made music.

After 1788 their life suddenly began to change. Thousands of Aborigines died from fighting the British¹ or from diseases that appeared on their lands. The British took a lot of Aboriginal land, too.



B. Listen, (48), and read the text again. Say which of these facts are true, false or not stated.



- 1) Australia is the richest country in the world.
- 2) Most people in Australia live in big cities such as Sydney and Canberra.
- 3) When it is winter in Europe, it is summer in Australia.
- 4) The largest part of the territory in Australia is the land without trees.
- 5) In winter it is sunnier and warmer in the south of Australia.

¹ the British = British people

9 Complete the sentences. Choose the right words.

1) I can't see Paul. Where is he? — I think he has (been/gone) to visit his friend Sam. 2) Have you (been/gone) to your home town this year? — Yes, I have. I've just come back. 3) If Mary has (been/gone) out, you can ask Alice to help you with your lessons. 4) I know you have never (been/gone) to a disco, may I invite you? 5) Alec has (been/gone) to this picture gallery many times, he really enjoys painting. 6) Jay has just (been/gone) to the park, she will be back in the evening.

10 Spell these words.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1) ['dʒ:ni] | 3) [di'strɔɪ] | 5) [li:vz] | 7) ['sʌdn] |
| 2) [brɑ:ntʃ] | 4) ['empti] | 6) [di'zi:z] | 8) ['sʌdnli] |

Step 5

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen,  (49), and say what Australian cities you can recommend¹ to these tourists.

- Angela Fox, a music lover;
- Wayne Finn, a sports lover;
- Patrick Wilson, a successful businessman who doesn't want to have his office near the sea in Australia but prefers to have it in a big modern city;
- Greg Tyson, a lover of sea voyages and short boat trips.



2 Read these word combinations and sentences aloud.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a long journey | a thick branch |
| a short journey | a long branch |
| a dangerous journey | a tree branch |
| green leaves | an awful disease |
| red leaves | a dangerous disease |
| yellow leaves | a sudden disease |
| an empty room | a dry desert |
| an empty backpack | a hot desert |
| an empty car | a large desert |

¹ to recommend [ˌrekə'mend] — рекомендовать

Suddenly they heard an unusual sound. A strange feeling suddenly came over him. Bruce came into the room quite suddenly.

I think she has destroyed her happiness. Never destroy birds' nests. The enemy destroyed the town.

3 Work in pairs. Ask each other questions and answer them.

Example: to have a long journey

— Have you ever had a long journey?

— Yes, I have. (I had it two years ago. We went to Sochi by car.)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1) to break a cup or a plate | 6) to be on a sandy beach |
| 2) to choose gifts for your family | 7) to have a boat trip |
| 3) to drive a car/a toy car | 8) to send letters/e-mails to your friends |
| 4) to ride a bike or a horse | 9) to read boring books |
| 5) to be to the bank | |



Tenses (Грамматические времена)

1. Как вы уже знаете, о событиях прошлого можно рассказать, используя времена *past simple* [V_{ed} / V_2] или *present perfect* [have/has + V_3]. Выбор одной из этих глагольных форм часто зависит от маркеров, используемых в предложении.

Past Simple	Present Perfect
(известно, когда и часто где произошло событие)	(не известно или неважно, когда произошло событие, важен результат в настоящем)
yesterday (evening, morning)	ever
then	already
ago	never
last (в последний раз)	yet
last year (month, week)	this year (month, week)
the other day (на днях)	this morning (evening, afternoon)
the day before yesterday (позавчера)	lately
just now	just
I saw him 3 days ago.	I have already seen him.
We played tennis the other day.	We have never played tennis.
Did you meet him last week?	Have you met him this week?
When did you talk to him last?	Have you talked to him yet?

2. Обратите внимание на различия в использовании маркеров **just** и **just now**.

just — маркер времени *present perfect*

I have just done it.

just now — маркер времени *past simple*

I did it just now.

3. С указателями **this morning**, **this afternoon**, **this evening** употребляются оба времени: *past simple* и *present perfect*.

Выбор времени зависит от того, закончилось ли утро (полдень или вечер) в тот момент, когда происходит разговор.

Сравните: I saw him this morning. (Разговор происходит после 12 часов дня. Утро закончилось.)

I have seen him this morning. (Разговор происходит утром, до 12 часов дня. Утро ещё не закончилось.)

4 Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in their right forms.

- 1) My friend and I (to be) to the History Museum many times lately.
- 2) My classmates (to decide) to have a party the other day.
- 3) When you (to see) Jack last?
- 4) We never (to pay) so much money for a souvenir.
- 5) Mum just (to finish) cooking, we can have dinner now.
- 6) You (to do) the classroom very well today. Thank you very much.
- 7) We (to have) a very beautiful Christmas tree last year.
- 8) Lisa (to eat) her favourite chocolate cake just now. She cannot be hungry.
- 9) I (to meet) Mr Jackson in the food shop a minute ago.
- 10) You ever (to speak) English to a foreigner?

5 What is Sarah saying? The clocks show you the time when Sarah is talking.



morning = 12 a.m. — 12 p.m.
 afternoon = 12 p.m. — 6 p.m.
 evening = 6 p.m. — 10—11 p.m.

Example: to send an e-mail this morning (3 p.m.)
 I sent an e-mail this morning.
 to meet John this afternoon (1 p.m.)
 I've met John this afternoon.

- 1) to play tennis this morning (2 p.m.)
- 2) to watch an interesting film this morning (11 a.m.)
- 3) to call my friend this morning (3 p.m.)
- 4) to see Anna this afternoon (9 p.m.)
- 5) to speak to Dr Ross this afternoon (4 p.m.)
- 6) to be to the bank this evening (11.30 p.m.)
- 7) to catch a lot of fish this morning (8 a.m.)
- 8) to buy a new coat this evening (8 p.m.)
- 9) to take Jane to the cinema this afternoon (3 p.m.)
- 10) to take Jane to the cinema this afternoon (7 p.m.)

Social English

Words of surprise

Следующие слова и словосочетания могут помочь вам выразить своё удивление на английском языке. Постарайтесь использовать их в речи.

Really?!

Is that so?

You don't say so! (Не может быть!)

Fancy that! (Подумать только!)

Well, I never! (Надо же!)

It's incredible! (Невероятно!)

Oh dear! (Боже мой!)

Wow!

6 Give your reaction to these statements. Use the words of surprise.

- 1) Nowadays about 400 million people speak English.
- 2) There are about 5,000 languages and dialects ['daɪəlektz] in the world.
- 3) The British king Henry VIII had six wives.

- 4) Ireland is a country of young people: nearly half of its people are under 25.
- 5) Queen Elizabeth II was born in April, but they celebrate her birthday in June.
- 6) The giant bamboo [bæm'bu:] is a very dangerous plant. Its juice can kill but the lemurs ['li:məz] eat it every day and they don't die.
- 7) Rabbits appeared in Australia not so long ago. Sailors brought them from Europe. Now they are the worst enemies of Australian farmers because they destroy a lot of grass.
- 8) British people buy and drink more than 25 million cups of tea every day. Just think of how many more cups they have at home!

7

Choose one of these Australian cities and speak about it using the information below.

Canberra

- the capital of the country (became the capital in 1927)
- is situated in the southeast of Australia
- the newest city on the continent
- a long way from the sea (about 120 kms)
- has thousands of trees
- has a big lake in the centre
- an important centre of learning
- has the National University of Australia
- "Canberra" = "meeting place"



Sydney

- Australia's oldest and biggest city
- appeared in 1788
- a city of old and new tall buildings
- more than 35 million people
- the first European city
- the centre of business
- Australia's big seaport
- has an Opera House with an unusual roof
- the roof of this building looking like sails
- the longest bridge in Australia near the Opera House
- a lot of parks and gardens



DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8

Past simple or present perfect? Complete the sentences.

- 1) Last week I (teach) my son swimming.
- 2) I am so sorry. I just (break) your favourite vase.
- 3) Father, look, we (buy) a new toy boat!
- 4) Alice (buy) a new dress last Saturday.
- 5) Fred (ride) his horse in the park yesterday.
- 6) Jane already (finish) doing her room. It is very clean.
- 7) I (choose) this dress. Do you like it?
- 8) Where is John? Where he (go)?
- 9) You ever (eat) sushi? What is it like?
- 10) I'm not hungry. I (have) already lunch.

9

Use *just* or *just now* in these sentences.

- 1) I have met my cousin.
- 2) I spoke to my cousin.
- 3) We bought a gift for Helen.
- 4) We have caught a lot of fish.
- 5) Jane has broken my favourite pen.
- 6) Tom found a beautiful stone in the sand.

- 10 Write about:
- what you have done lately (3 sentences);
 - what you did the other day (3 sentences).
- 11 Write a letter to your pen friend and tell him/her why you would like to visit the USA or Australia.

Step 6

DO IT TOGETHER



- 1 Listen, (50), and complete the statements.

What do we know about Australia?

- Tom says he was watching
 - a video about Australia
 - a film about Australia on TV
 - a film about Australia at the cinema
- Tom says Australia is
 - the smallest island of the world
 - the largest continent of the world
 - the largest island and the smallest continent of the world
- Tom says
 - Canberra is the capital of the country
 - Sydney is the capital of the country
 - once Sydney was the capital of the country
- Tom says that people in Australia speak
 - British English and American English
 - Australian English
 - the English language



Tenses (Грамматические времена)

Обратите внимание, что *present perfect* также часто употребляется с такими обстоятельствами, как **before** — прежде, **many times** — много раз, **several** ['sevrəl] **times** — несколько раз, **the first (second, third) time** — в первый (второй, третий) раз.

Jack has been to Norway several times.

We have heard this melody many times.

It's the first time I've come here.

- 2 A. Complete the sentences. Use *present perfect*.

I have	been (to)	...	lately. before. several times. many times.
I have not	seen		
I have never	eaten		
	played		
	bought		
	met		
	read		
	visited		

B. It's Martin's first visit to America. Say what he has done for the first time.

Example: He has never been to New York before.

It's the first time he has been to New York.

- 1) He has never done the Metropolitan Museum before.
- 2) He has never played baseball before.
- 3) He has never swum in the ocean before.
- 4) He has never seen skyscrapers before.
- 5) He has never eaten American food before.
- 6) He has never driven in a limo¹ before.
- 7) He has never enjoyed a Broadway musical before.
- 8) He has never stayed at the Carlton Hotel before.
- 9) He has never listened to concerts in Carnegie Hall².
- 10) He has never travelled about the country so much.



3 Complete the dialogues and act them out.

Example: — Have you bought the dictionary?

- Yes, I have.
- When did you buy it?
- I bought it three days ago.
- Why did you buy it?
- Our teacher asked us to do it.

- 1) — Have you seen this film?
— Yes,
— When ...?
— ...
— Where ...?
- 2) — Has your brother rung up granny?
— Yes,
— When ...
— ...
- 3) — Have they been to Paris?
— Yes,
— When ...?
— ...
— What places did they ...?
- 4) — Have the children found their pet?
— Yes,
— When ...?
— ...
— Where ...?
- 5) — Have you begun your French classes?
— Yes,
— When ...?
— ...
— With whom did you ...?
— ...

¹ a limo ['lɪməʊ] = a limousine

² Carnegie [kɑ:'neɪdʒi] Hall — a large concert hall in New York City

- 6) — Has she had lunch yet?
 — Yes,
 — When ...?
 — ...
 — Where ...?
 — ...?
- 7) — Have Mary and John finished their homework?
 — Yes,
 — When ...?
 — ...
- 8) — Has Bobby played the piano?
 — Yes,
 — When ...?
 — ...
 — Where did he ...?
 — ...

4 Listen,  (51), and read.

A.

back [bæk] — спина, спинка, дальняя часть помещения, сада и т. п.

full [fʊl] — 1. полный, наполненный 2. сытый

laugh [lɑ:f] — смеяться

laughter [lɑ:ftə] — смех

own [əʊn] — собственный

surprise [sə'praɪz] — удивление, сюрприз

surprised [sə'praɪzd] — удивлённый

in fact [fækt] — фактический, на самом деле

B.

back: on somebody's back, at the back of the classroom, in the back of the car, the back of the chair, to know something like the back of your hand. He was standing in the middle of the room with his back to the door. Can you see the words on the board from the back of the classroom?

full: 1. full of something, to have a full life. This time Jane's test was full of mistakes. 2. to be full. Would you like some more cake? — No, thanks, I'm full.

laugh: to laugh at/about something, to laugh loudly (out loud). The clown was so funny, I laughed so much. He laughed loudly at my words.

laughter: loud laughter, happy laughter, full of laughter. We could hear the children's laughter coming from the hall.

own: your own home, my own friend, on your own. Nobody is going to help you: you'll have to do it on your own. We make our own bread, we don't buy it.

surprise: a great/big surprise, a nice/pleasant surprise, to somebody's surprise. To her surprise she enjoyed the film. The gift was a pleasant surprise to me. I hope there will be no more unpleasant surprises.

surprised: to be surprised at/by something, a surprised face. I wasn't surprised to hear about their marriage. We are surprised at the news.

in fact: I live in France, in fact not far from the place where you are going.

5

A. Look at the pictures and say:

1) where the cat is;



1.



2.



3.



4.

2) what the bowl is full of;



5.



6.



7.



8.

3) what the boy is surprised at.



9.



10.



11.



12.

B. Answer the questions.

- 1) Do you always use your own textbooks, pens and pencils or do you sometimes borrow them from your friends?
- 2) Where do you prefer to have a seat in the classroom — at the front or at the back?
- 3) Do you like to travel sitting at the front or at the back of the bus?
- 4) Do little children always travel in the back of the car?
- 5) What do people usually laugh at?
- 6) Do you prefer to laugh out loud or do you usually laugh quietly?
- 7) What can be a great surprise to you?

6

A. Read the text and choose a title for it.

- 1) The Country of Parrots and Kangaroos
- 2) The Continent That Can Surprise
- 3) The Birds That Laugh

If you want to see unusual animals, birds and plants, Australia is a good place to go.

The kangaroo is one Australian animal that everybody knows. The biggest of the fifty kinds is the red kangaroo. They can jump more than four metres and travel at seventy kilometres an hour. Kangaroos eat grass and leaves and live in small groups.



The koala



The red kangaroo



The duckbill



The echidna



The emu



The kookaburra



Eucalyptus trees

Everybody loves the sleepy grey koalas [kəʊ'ɑ:ləz]. Like kangaroos, they have a pouch [paʊtʃ] on their fronts for their babies ['beɪbɪz]. After six months in the pouch, baby koalas ride on their mother's back. Koalas eat one kilo of leaves each day but drink nearly nothing. The word "koala" means "no water". Not everybody knows that the koala only looks like a bear but in fact is a different animal.

Two Australian animals, the echidna [ɪ'kɪdnə] and the duckbill ['dʌkbɪl] are really very unusual. Their babies come from eggs but drink milk from their mothers. No other animals in the world do this. The echidna eats ants, which it catches with its long fast tongue. The duckbill swims well, but it can only stay under water for some minutes.

There are more than eight hundred kinds of birds in Australia. The continent is the home of budgies and some kinds of parrots. The emu [i:mju:], which is two metres tall, is the second largest bird in the world. It cannot fly, but it can run at fifty kilometres an hour. Then there is the kookaburra ['kʊkəbʌrə] bird. Its cry sounds like somebody's laughter. Australians like the bird, they even made up a song about it.

Kookaburra sits on old gum tree¹.

Merry², merry king of the bush³ is he.

Laugh, Kookaburra, laugh, Kookaburra,

Happy your life must be.

Eucalyptus [ju:kəlɪptəs] trees, or gum trees, grow in many places in Australia. These strong trees grow very fast and do not die when there are forest fires.

Australia is full of surprises and a lot of people dream to visit this continent and see it with their own eyes.

¹ gum tree = eucalyptus

² merry — весёлый

³ bush [bʊʃ] — буш, большие пространства некультивируемой земли, покрытые кустарником

B. Listen, (52), and read the text aloud.

C. Work in pairs and discuss Australian animals.

7 Remember the text about Australia and complete the dialogues. Work in pairs and act them out.

Example: A:
B: Well, I never!
A: But it's true.

A: The Australian red kangaroo can travel as fast as a train or a car.

B: Well, I never!

A: But it's true.

1) A:
B: You don't say so!
A: But it's true.

2) A:
B: It's incredible!
A: But it's true.

3) A:
B: Fancy that!
A: But it's true.

4) A: ...
B: Is that so?
A: Yes, it's true.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

at (3), in (2), of, out, on (2), with

1) Please don't laugh ... him, I'm sorry for him. 2) The room was full ... children's happy laughter. 3) Young children must travel ... the back of the car. 4) Jack had a big family, ... fact he had six sisters and brothers. 5) I'm so proud of you: you've done all the work ... your own. 6) We were surprised ... the new school rules. 7) Sue couldn't see us because she was standing ... her back to us. 8) The film was so funny that I laughed ... loud. 9) A backpack is a backpack because you carry it ... your back. 10) John was very tall and usually sat ... the back of the classroom.

9 Write five sentences as in the example.

Example: You are at a circus show. You have never been at such a show before. You say:
It's the first time I've been to such a show (I've seen such a show).

1) You are riding a mountain bike. You've ridden it only once before. You say:
2) You are playing tennis. You are not good at it. You have played the game only two times before. You say:
3) You have just arrived in Britain. You have never been to the country before. You say:

- 4) You have just seen a very big dog. You have never seen such big dogs before. You say:
- 5) You are speaking English on the phone. You have never done it before so you are not quite sure if you do it right. You say:

10 Spell these words.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1) [lɑ:f] | 4) [fʊl] | 7) [kəʊ'ɑ:lə] | 10) ['dʌkbɪl] |
| 2) [sə'praɪz] | 5) ['lɑ:ftə] | 8) ['i:mju:] | 11) ['kʊkəbrɪrə] |
| 3) [əʊn] | 6) [sə'praɪzd] | 9) [ɪ'kɪdnə] | 12) [ju:kə'lɪptəs] |

Step 7

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 Listen to two poems, (53), read them and say which of the two may be about Australia.



A. The snow lies white on roof and tree,
Frost fairies creep about,
The world's as still as it can be,
And Santa Claus is out.
He's making haste his gifts to leave,
While the stars show his way,
There'll soon be no more Christmas Eve,
Tomorrow's Christmas Day!



B. Singing carols by the sea
Eating turkey on the sands
Paper hats, mince pies, and crackers
Never see a flake of snow
But the flickering lights of fireworks
Set their Christmas night aglow.



идти крадучись
неподвижный

торопится



рождественский пирог
хлопушки
сверкающие огни
фейерверков
освещают



- 2 Say what you can about these Australian birds, animals and plants.



1) the red kangaroo



2) the echidna



3) the duckbill



4) the koala



5) the budgie



6) the parrot



7) the emu



8) the kookaburra



9) eucalyptus trees

3

A. Here are two lists of reasons why the USA and Australia may be interesting to visit. Decide which are more important for you and where you would like to go.

List 1 (the USA)

- It's the fourth largest country.
- It has a very interesting history.
- I'm interested in the culture of Native Americans.
- I'd like to see the skyscrapers of New York.
- I've never seen the Statue of Liberty in real life.
- I want to see the places of interest in Washington, D.C.
- I'd like to hear a musical in Broadway.
- I want to take pictures of the most beautiful places in the country.
- I'd like to see the Grand Canyon.
- I want to know what Death Valley is like.
- I dream to see the Niagara Falls.
- I hope to learn more about Americans.

List 2 (Australia)

- It's a continent, a country and an island at the same time.
- They have winter in our summer time and summer in our winter months.
- I'd like to visit Sydney, the largest and the oldest city in Australia.
- I dream to celebrate the New Year on the beach.
- I like sport, so I'd like to go to Melbourne, the sports centre of Australia.
- I'd like to see koalas with my own eyes, they are so cute.
- I want to see the unusual building of the Opera House in Sydney.
- I want to visit Canberra, the capital of the country.
- I'm interested in the culture of the Aborigines.
- They speak English in Australia.

- I'm interested in American wildlife.
- They speak American English different from British English.
- I'd like to visit Disneyland ['dizni,lænd] near Los Angeles.
- ...
- There are a lot of unusual animals in Australia and I'd like to see them.
- I want to see a kookaburra because I don't believe that birds can laugh like people.
- I hear that Australia has a very interesting history. I'd like to learn more about it.
- ...

B. Work in pairs. Complete the dialogue and act it out.

A: You know what, I have a wish. I'd like to visit ... some day.

B: Really? And why would you like to go there? What's so special about it?

A: You see, first of all ... and then

What about you? What place would you like to visit?

B: Oh, I want to go to ... because

A: I think I can understand you. It's wonderful to travel and see the world with your own eyes, isn't it?

4 Complete the sentences. Use *present perfect* or *past simple*.

1) The other day we (went/have gone) to picture gallery. 2) I never (had/have had) a flat of my own. 3) Lately Jane (saw/has seen) a garden full of beautiful spring flowers. 4) It's the first time we (were/have been) on such an interesting journey. 5) I know that Columbus (discovered/has discovered) America but I don't remember when he (did/has done) it. 6) It's the second time I (have driven/drove) a car. It's really great. 7) It's ten o'clock in the morning and I (haven't seen/didn't see) Charlie yet. (Have you seen/Did you see) him, Pamela? 8) It's awful. They (have destroyed/destroyed) the old church lately. You can't see it any more and it (was/has been) so beautiful. 9) The children (came/have come back) home just now. 10) What (did you do/have you done) the day before yesterday?

5 Listen,  (54), and repeat the names of some countries, languages and nations¹.

No	Country	Language (official) ²	People	Nation
1	America (the USA)	English	an American/ Americans	(the) Americans
2	Australia	English	an Australian/ Australians	(the) Australians
3	Canada	English/ French	a Canadian/ Canadians	(the) Canadians

¹ a nation ['neɪʃn] — нация, народ

² official [ə'fɪʃl] — официальный

No	Country	Language (official)	People	Nation
4	Germany	German	a German/ Germans	(the) Germans
5	Italy	Italian	an Italian/ Italians	(the) Italians
6	Norway	Norwegian	a Norwegian/ Norwegians	(the) Norwegians
7	Russia (the Russian Federation)	Russian	a Russian/ Russians	(the) Russians
8	China	Chinese	a Chinese/ Chinese people	the Chinese
9	Japan	Japanese	a Japanese/ Japanese people	the Japanese
10	Vietnam	Vietnamese	a Vietnamese/ Vietnamese people	the Vietnamese
11	Great Britain (the UK)	English	a Briton ¹ / British people	the British
12	France	French	a French person (a Frenchman, a Frenchwoman)/ French people	the French
13	England	English	an English person (an Englishman or an English- woman)/English people	the English

6 Complete the sentences. Use the words from the table above.

Example: ... tea comes from China. It is world-famous.
Chinese tea comes from China.

- 1) Sumo is a ... sport in which two very large men fight.
- 2) Spaghetti [spə'geti] is a favourite ... food.
- 3) Paris is the capital of
- 4) In some ... restaurants you can eat borsch, blini and drink tea from a samovar.
- 5) The ... live on the British Isles.
- 6) Do people in Australia speak ... like people in the USA?
- 7) Mike and Jack are Canadians. Do they speak ... or ...?

¹ Briton ['brɪtn] — британец (редко используется)

- 8) The ... celebrate the New Year holiday in the hottest time of the year.
- 9) When Paul was in Paris, he met some very nice ..., now they are good friends.
- 10) The Grimm brothers are ..., they wrote their tales in the ... language.
- 11) The ... live in China and have a very old culture.
- 12) The ... live in Vietnam. They are very hard-working people.
- 13) The ... live in Japan. They have a lot of interesting traditions.
- 14) The official language of Japan is
- 15) The official language of China is

Nota bene

Articles (Артикли)

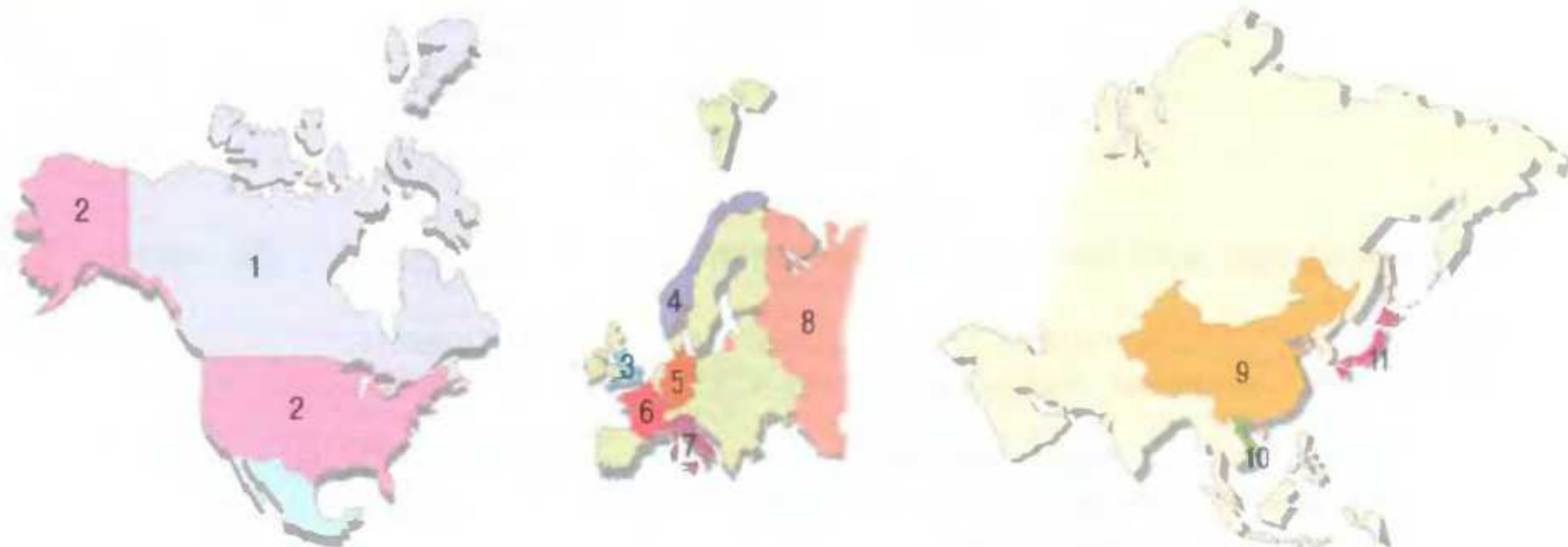
Обратите внимание на то, что название нации в целом обычно употребляется с определённым артиклем — the English (англичане), the French (французы), the Chinese (китайцы), the Russians (русские). Однако в случае слов на **-an** — (the) Americans, (the) Canadians — он может опускаться. В некоторых случаях наименования отдельных представителей нации образуются при помощи сложных слов или словосочетаний — an Englishman/an Englishwoman, English people; a Frenchman/a Frenchwoman, French people.

Во фразах типа «Я русский», «Он англичанин» чаще используется прилагательное, чем существительное.

Сравните: I am Russian. He is English. (Хотя I am a Russian. He is an Englishman. — возможные, но значительно реже употребляемые варианты.)

7

Look at the maps of North America, Europe and Asia and answer the questions.



What are the names of the countries (1—11)?

What are their official languages?

What are the names of the nations in these countries?

Example: Number 1 is Canada. English and French are the official languages in Canada. Canadians live in Canada.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8 Write what languages these people speak and what nations they belong to.

Example: 1) Masha lives in Russia. She is Russian. She speaks Russian.
 2) Lee lives in China. 3) Marco lives in Italy. 4) Martin lives in England. 5) Hilda lives in Norway. 6) Rene lives in France. 7) Keiko lives in Japan. 8) Nguen Sinh lives in Vietnam. 9) Tom lives in Canada. 10) Hans lives in Germany.

- 9 Complete the word combinations with the prepositions.

at, of, on, in, to, by

1) To laugh ... the story; 2) ... the back of the garden; 3) ... the back of the car; 4) to stand with one's back ... the door; 5) ... fact; 6) to do something ... one's own; 7) ... her surprise; 8) a garden full ... flowers; 9) to be surprised ... the answer; 10) ... the back of the classroom.

- 10 Complete the sentences. Use *present perfect* or *past simple*.

1) I never (be) to Australia. 2) It's the first time John (ride) the horse.
 3) When you (buy) the dictionary? 4) What films you (see) lately?
 5) Look! The child (fall) down off his bike. 6) Last summer my father (teach) me to work on the computer. 7) You (speak) to your teacher? What does she say? 8) We (not meet) them before. 9) They (finish) their test just now. 10) I just (destroy) my sandcastle.

Step 8

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 Listen, (55), and say what places in the USA they visited.



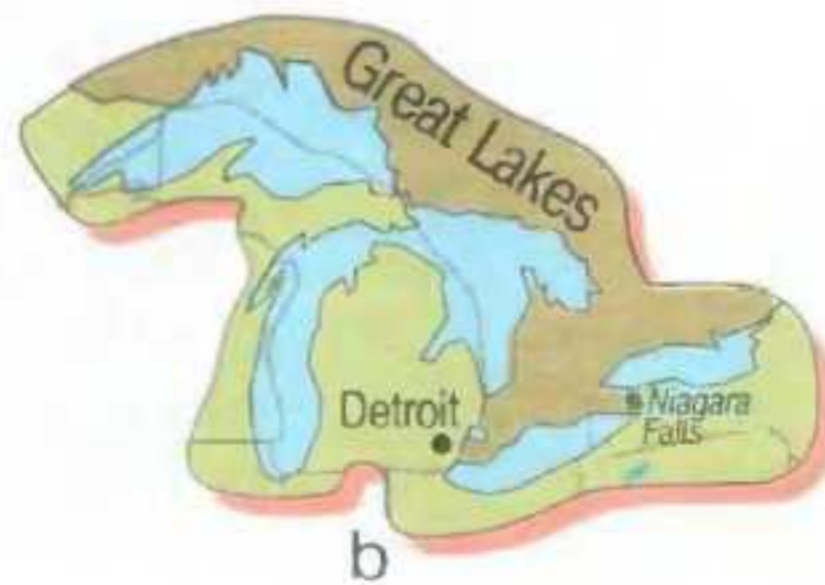
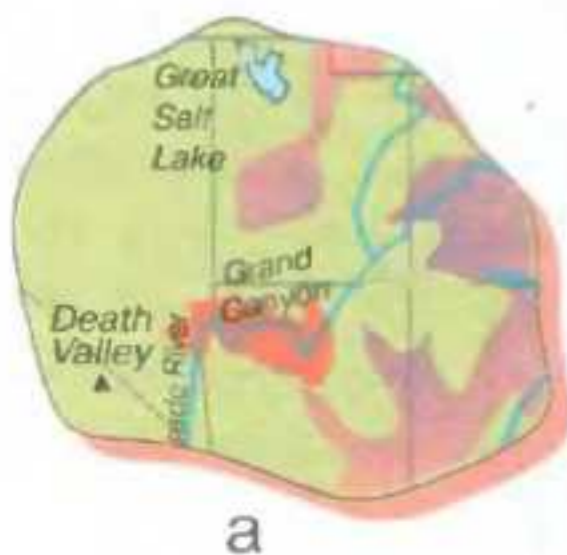
1) Jim



2) Robert



3) Fred



- 2 A. Say what names are missing in the text and complete it.

The United States of America

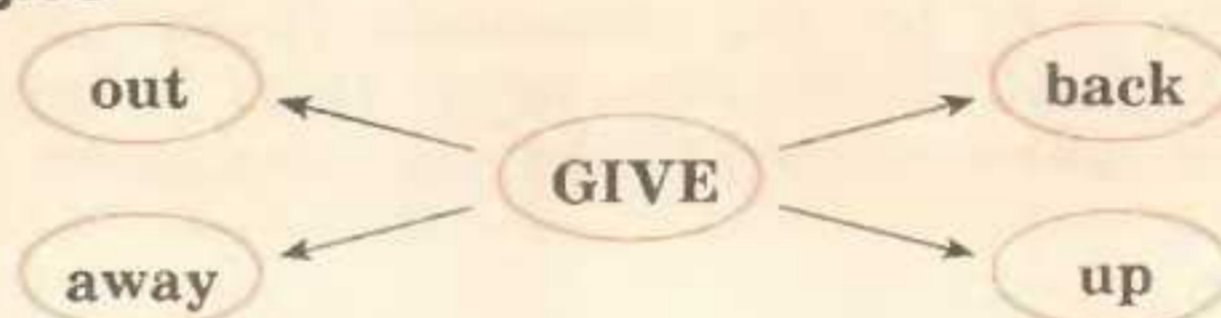
The States is the fourth largest country in the world stretching from the (1) Ocean in the east to the (2) Ocean in the west. It is situated in (3) America. It borders on (4) in the north and on (5) in the south. There are a lot of mountains in the USA. The highest and largest are the (6) in the west. The (7) Mountains are in the east, they are lower and older. The mighty (8) is the longest river in the USA. Some other rivers flow into it. The (9) Lakes in the north of the USA are deep. The Niagara River flows out of the Lakes. People know the name of this river because the famous (10) are situated on it and are very popular with tourists. The (11) Canyon is situated in the great valley in the desert. The (12) River formed it many millions years ago. Slowly, the river cut down through the rock. (13) is the capital of the USA. It is situated on the (14) River.

B. Work in pairs. Ask each other questions about the places mentioned in the text and answer them.



Phrasal Verbs (Фразовые глаголы)

Познакомьтесь с новыми фразовыми глаголами. Их ядерным элементом является слово **give**.



1) **to give back** — возвращать, отдавать назад

It's my pencil case. Give it back.

I've read all these books and I want to give them back to the library.

2) **to give out** (= to hand out) — раздавать

Let me give you out some photographs.

3) **to give away** — отдавать, дарить

Before Christmas he gives some money away to poor and homeless people.

4) **to give up** — отказаться, бросить, оставить какое-либо занятие

I won't give up playing the piano, I love music.

Never give up hope!

- 3 Complete the sentences. Use *back*, *out*, *away* or *up*.

1) Where is your collection of toy cars? — I've given it I think, I've grown out of it. 2) My friend says she will never give ... skating, she loves it. 3) Please help me to give this food ... to all the cats. 4) You shouldn't give ... basketball, I know how much you enjoy it. 5) My aunt often gives ... old newspapers and magazines after she has read them. 6) Don't forget to give the bike ... to Peter, he needs it this afternoon. 7) My father gave ... skiing after he broke his leg. 8) Please give the maps ... to the tourists. 9) Soon we gave ... the idea of going out: it was raining hard outdoors. 10) These nice clothes are too small for the baby, I think I'll give them

4

A. Look at the title and the pictures and decide what information you will be able to find in the text.

B. Read the text to see if you were right.

Strange and Wonderful

One of the most beautiful things you can see in Australia is Uluru ['u:luru:], or Rock. It is a very big rock situated in the desert. It is three kilometres long and 348 metres high but there are two kilometres more under the ground.

Uluru is 600 million years old, and it is the largest rock of its kind on the planet. Each year thousands of tourists come to walk round it and look at it. The best time to see the rock is at the end of the day, when its colour changes from yellow to gold, red and purple. Rock is a very special place for Aborigines to whom it belongs.

The world's longest coral reef is also situated in Australia. Its name is Great Barrier ['bæriə] Reef and it is 2,000 kilometres long. The reef is very old. 1,500 different kinds of fish live there, some of them are very colourful and unusual. The place is very popular with tourists and lovers of underwater swimming who come to visit the islands and enjoy the beauty of the fish and the coral.



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Step 8

C. Speak about the strangest and the most wonderful place you have ever seen.



Word Building (Словообразование)

1. Вы уже знаете, что суффикс **-ly** служит для образования наречий:

deep + ly = deeply (глубоко) terrible + ly = terribly (ужасно)

Обратите внимание, что если прилагательное оканчивается на **y**, то в наречии эта буква меняется на **i**:

easy — easily happy — happily

busy — busily heavy — heavily

lazy — lazily dry — dryly/drily

2. Суффикс **-ly** служит и для образования прилагательных:

friend + ly = friendly (дружелюбный)

love + ly = lovely (прелестный)

man + ly = manly (мужественный, подобающий мужчине, присущий мужчине)

woman + ly = womanly (женственный, женский)

Этот же суффикс можно выделить в словах **ugly** (некрасивый), **kindly** (добрый, добродушный), **shapely** (красивой формы), **lonely** (одинокий).

- 5 Use the words with *-ly* from the box to complete the sentences.

Example: The witch's face is not beautiful at all. Her face is rather ugly.

manly, shapely, friendly, lovely, lonely

1) John was strong and tall. He looked 2) Her legs have a nice shape. She has ... legs. 3) She has beautiful hair. I love it. Her hair is 4) John is always helpful and pleasant. He is always 5) Sarah has no friends. She always feels unhappy and

- 6 Say the same differently. Use adjectives with *-ly*.

1) A face unpleasant to look at; 2) a beautiful figure; 3) behaviour typical of men; 4) laughter characteristic of women; 5) a person who is unhappy because he/she is alone or has no friends; 6) a girl who is pleasant and helpful to other people; 7) a boy who is kind, pleasant and easy to like; 8) a man who behaves in a kind way.

- 7 Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Do you want some lunch? | a) No wonder. He has just bought it. |
| 2) What are you going to have? | b) Yes, it is. I've just been out. |
| 3) Can you draw pictures with your computer? | c) No, thanks. I've just had some. I'm full. |
| 4) Your brother's car looks very new. | d) No, I haven't spoken to her yet. |
| 5) Is it cold this morning? | e) I don't know. I have never done it. |
| 6) Where are the sandwiches? | f) I haven't decided yet. |
| 7) What about our present for Sue? | g) I've eaten them all. I'm sorry. |
| 8) Do you know when Doris is flying to America? | h) Sorry, I haven't bought it. |

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

away, of, with, back, up, to, on, at, out

1) What are you laughing ...? What's so funny? 2) ... my great surprise the children didn't like my story. 3) I don't need your felt-tips any more, I can give them ... to you now. 4) The room was full ... noise and happy laughter. 5) We had to give the little kitten ... because we couldn't look after it. 6) The man was standing ... his back to me, so I couldn't see his face. 7) Liza had to give ... dancing when she became 16. 8) In some cultures women carry their babies ... their backs. 9) I gave the pictures ... and asked the children to find mistakes in them.

- 9 These people know the language of their own country and the language of the country where they are now. Write what languages they can speak.

Example: Tom comes from Italy. He is in Spain now. Tom speaks Italian and he can also speak Spanish.

- 1) Patrick comes from Germany. Now he is in China.
- 2) Barbara comes from Norway. Now she is in Japan.
- 3) Oleg comes from Russia. Now he is in Canada.
- 4) Victor comes from France. Now he is in Italy.
- 5) Zara comes from Australia. Now she is in Vietnam.
- 6) Sue comes from Ireland. Now she is in Russia.

- 10 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

friendly, lovely, ugly, kindly, shapely, lonely, womanly

- 1) I think the new market building is rather I hate looking at it!
- 2) That evening I felt really ... and needed a friend to talk to.
- 3) Athletes' bodies usually look beautiful and
- 4) Don't use bad language, Rose. It's not a ... thing to do.
- 5) It was a ... day in early spring with a lot of sunshine and a warm wind from the sea.
- 6) Everybody likes to hear ... words, we like it when people speak nicely to us.

- 11 Write a paragraph about what you would like to see and do in Australia.

Step 9

Consolidation Class

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 A. Listen, (56), and say what nations they belong to.

Example: Paul Davis is British.



Paul Davis



Anna



Chris



Dan



Julia



Lee



Martha



Max



Nina



Swen

B. Listen to the text again and complete the sentences.

- 1) Paul Davis says he is a ... teacher.
 - a) language
 - b) science
 - c) popular
- 2) Students ... come to the International Language School for two weeks.
 - a) sometimes
 - b) always
 - c) often but not always
- 3) At the International Language School students have classes
 - a) in the evening
 - b) in the morning
 - c) in the morning and in the evening
- 4) Paul's students from China
 - a) are his favourite students
 - b) know English better than Paul's students from other countries
 - c) read poems every day

2 **A.** Read the text and give it a title.

The first people in Australia were the Aborigines, who came to this land more than 40,000 years ago. Chinese sailors visited the place 2,500 years ago, and later, in the 17th century the first Europeans arrived. One of them was the British sailor Captain James Cook who landed on the east coast and said that Australia now belonged to Britain. For the Aborigines it was the beginning of a terrible time.

Britain soon began to send convicts¹ to the new country. In 1787, eleven ships left England for Australia. They were carrying 772 convicts. Their life in Australia was very difficult. And the newcomers had to work a lot. They made the first roads and farms.

In the middle of the 19th century they found gold in Australia. Thousands of people came to the country from North America, Britain and China. Cities began growing fast, there appeared new roads and railways. On 1 January 1901, the six Australian states became one country. At that time Britain was still very important for Australia. A lot of people left Great Britain for a new life in Australia, but thought of Britain as their "home". After 1945 millions of people moved to Australia from all over the world. Now Australia is an important country in the east with a very unusual historical past.

B. Read the text again. Say in which of the following sentences the information is true, false or not stated.

- 1) Chinese sailors appeared in Australia 40,000 years ago.
- 2) Captain James Cook was the first to say that Australia was the British territory.
- 3) The first convicts came to Australia in the 18th century.
- 4) People found gold in Australia at the beginning of the 19th century.
- 5) Australia was the last continent that Europeans discovered.

3 Speak about the history of Australia. Follow this outline.

- the first people in Australia
- the first Europeans in Australia
- captain James Cook
- life in Australia in the 18th century
- gold in Australia
- Australia — a developing country
- people who live in Australia



¹ a convict ['kɒnvɪkt] — осужденный, каторжник

4 Choose the right verb forms to complete the sentences.

- 1) In fact George (has been/was) to America several times. But I am not sure when he (has been/was) there.
- 2) Harry, where are the plums, please? — I (have eaten/ate) them all.
- 3) The other day we (have bought/bought) very fashionable clothes.
- 4) Christmas (has come/came). We are going to have a Christmas party tonight.
- 5) How much money (have you spent/did you spend) on these dictionaries? — Sorry, I don't remember.
- 6) When (have they left/did they leave) for Japan? — Last Friday, I think.
- 7) She (has had/had) a very interesting meeting lately.
- 8) What books (have you found/did you find) in this old bookcase? Show them to me.
- 9) (Have you been to/were you in) Australia before? — No, I (haven't/wasn't). It's the first time I (have come/came) here.
- 10) (Have you bought/Did you buy) this dress or (have you made/did you make) it? — I have bought it. — And when (have you bought/did you buy it)?

5 Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box, where necessary.

at, by, from, in, of, on (2), out, to (2), up

- 1) I will never give ... the idea of visiting Australia.
- 2) The young girls are giving ... sweets to the children who have come to the New Year party.
- 3) The USA stretch ... the Atlantic Ocean ... the Pacific Ocean.
- 4) What country does China border ... in the north?
- 5) Washington, D.C. is situated ... the Potomac River.
- 6) You shouldn't laugh ... these children.
- 7) Don't sit with your back ... the window. It's open.
- 8) The room was full ... school-leavers.
- 9) ... his surprise the journey was interesting and not very long.
- 10) When I travel ... car, I prefer to sit ... the back.
- 11) "Follow ... me," he said.

6 Work in pairs. One of you has just come from Australia. Ask him or her questions to get more information about this country. Let him/her answer them. Find out:

- when he/she visited Australia
- what the weather was like
- what cities he/she visited
- where they (the cities) are situated
- what places in these cities he/she liked most
- if he/she has been to the Australian desert
- if he/she has seen Uluru
- if it is true that the Rock changes its colour
- if he/she has seen any animals in Australia
- what animals he/she finds very unusual

- 7 Choose one place from the list and tell your classmates why you would like to see it with your own eyes. Then decide whose story was the best.



In the USA

- Washington, D.C.
- New York
- the Grand Canyon
- Death Valley
- the Great Lakes
- the Niagara Falls
- the mountains on the territory of the US
- the rivers of the US



In Australia

- the big cities of the country
- eucalyptus forests
- the bush where kangaroos live
- forests with unusual birds and strange animals
- Uluru Rock
- Great Barrier Reef
- one of Australian beaches on Christmas Day

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8 Use *a/an* or *the* where necessary to complete the sentences.

1) ... Mississippi is ... longest river in ... USA. It is such ... beautiful river. 2) ... Niagara Falls is a famous place in ... North America. 3) ... Colorado River cut ... canyon in the desert rock. 4) Is ... Death Valley fairly far from ... Grand Canyon? 5) The capital of ... US is ... Washington, D.C. 6) I have never seen ... Uluru Rock. It is such ... unusual place. 7) What do people usually do on ... Christmas Day? 8) ... Great Barrier Reef is ... popular place with tourists.

- 9 Use the words from the box to complete the sentences.

just, just now, lately, already, the other day, not long ago, yet, last month

1) I have ... said everything that I wanted to say. 2) My friend told me a very interesting story 3) Have the tourists been to New York ...? 4) ... I saw a very unusual picture in the book. 5) My family has visited some old Russian cities 6) They showed the film ... and it was very successful. 7) Who has seen Alec ...? How is he? 8) They met some very interesting people 9) There was a very good show on television

- 10 Make sure that you know how to spell the new words. Get ready to write Dictation 3. Here is your Word Box 3.

word

box

Words

back, border, branch, chain, China, Chinese, coast, desert, destroy, disease, duckbill, echidna, empty, emu, Englishman, eucalyptus, fact, flow, Frenchman, friendly, incredible, Japan, Japanese, journey, kindly, koala, kookaburra, last, lately, laugh, laughter, leaf, leaves, lonely, lovely, manly, maybe, own, perfect, plain, several, shapely, stretch, sudden(ly), surprise(d), valley, Vietnamese, womanly, wow, ugly

Word Combinations

in fact, the other day, just now, the day before yesterday, you don't say so, fancy that, oh dear, well, I never

Phrasal Verbs

to give away, to give back, to give out, to give up

Verb Forms

break — broken — broken
bring — brought — brought
build — built — built
buy — bought — bought
catch — caught — caught
choose — chose — chosen
drive — drove — driven
fight — fought — fought
find — found — found
get — got — got

go — went — gone
have — had — had
leave — left — left
meet — met — met
ride — rode — ridden
send — sent — sent
spend — spent — spent
teach — taught — taught
think — thought — thought

Geographical Names

Alaska
California
Canberra
Death Valley
Great Barrier Reef
Hawaii
Lake Badwater
Melbourne
Perth
Sydney
Uluru Rock

the Appalachian Mountains
(the Appalachians)
the Colorado River
the Grand Canyon
the Great Plains
the Niagara Falls
the Niagara River

Step 10**Test Yourself****I. LISTENING**

Listen to the text about the Grand Canyon, (57), and complete these sentences.

- 1) The country where the Grand Canyon is situated is
 - a) green and grassy
 - b) wet and rainy
 - c) dry and empty
- 2) The two sides of the Canyon look
 - a) different
 - b) the same
 - c) nearly the same



- 3) In winter there is
- no snow in the Grand Canyon
 - a lot of snow in the Grand Canyon
 - snow in some places of the Grand Canyon
- 4) The north side of the Canyon is
- as quiet as the south side
 - quieter than the south side
 - busier than the south side



Maximum result	4
Your result	?

II. READING



2

Read the text and match its four parts with their names. One name you don't have to use.

- Two Cultures Together
- Australian Holidays
- The Nation "Living" Outdoors
- The Old Custom on the New Continent
- What They Do to Keep Fit

1. The weather in Australia is warm, so people spend a lot of time outside. Australians like to live in a house of their own with a garden. Families spend hours in their gardens where they grow flowers and vegetables. They also play, eat and swim if they have a swimming pool.

2. Water sports are very popular in the country because most people live not more than eighty kilometres from the coast. So everybody tries to learn to swim, and surfing and sailing are popular too. Australian tennis players are often successful and win international matches.

3. In Australia you can find English and Aborigines' things together. Visitors to the country are often surprised at it. For example, there are very English place names like Melbourne, Brighton or Liverpool next to Aboriginal place names like Wagga Wagga or Yoondiwindi.

4. People still keep some English traditions. At Christmas they send each other cards with pictures of snow and wood fires. At the same time the temperature may be 25 degrees above zero and people go to the beaches to spend Christmas Day there.



Maximum result	5
Your result	?

III. USE OF ENGLISH (Grammar and Vocabulary)

SFA 3

Complete the sentences with the derivatives of the words on the right.

- 1) ... he heard very loud music.
- 2) Jane has never read anything about the system of ... in Australia.
- 3) A yellow ... desert was in front of them.
- 4) The Australian Aborigines paint their bodies and make them very ... on special days.
- 5) In fact my visit to his family was rather
- 6) A small ... girl was standing near the cage and looking at the budgies.
- 7) There are a lot of modern tall ...s in Canberra.
- 8) The ... coasts of southeast Australia are always full of holidaymakers.

sudden
educate
tree
colour
pleasant
love
build
sand

127

Step 10



Maximum result	8
Your result	?

4

Choose the right verb forms to complete the sentences.

- 1) Sorry, I (have broken/broke) the bowl just now.
- 2) John just (has driven/drove) from Bristol.
- 3) The other day we (have given/gave) you some books. Where are they now?
- 4) They (have written/wrote) some texts lately.
- 5) The day before yesterday we (have visited/visited) the Niagara Falls.
- 6) We already (have finished/finished) writing the test.
- 7) She (has not read/didn't read) the story yet.
- 8) When (did you travel/have you travelled) about the USA?
- 9) (Have you done/Did you do) the exercise yet? When (did you do/have you done) it?



Maximum result	10
Your result	?

IV. SPEAKING

5

Answer these questions.

- 1) What countries does the USA border on?
- 2) What mountain chains in the USA do you know?
- 3) Where are the Great Lakes situated?
- 4) What is the largest river in the country?
- 5) Does the Colorado flow north or south?
- 6) What is Death Valley famous for?
- 7) Why do so many people want to see the Grand Canyon?
- 8) What is the name of the famous waterfall in the USA?
- 9) Where are the Great Plains situated?
- 10) Can you name two places of interest in Washington, D.C.?
- 11) Who were the first people to live on the continent of Australia?
- 12) When did people from Europe begin to arrive in Australia?

- 13) What is the capital of Australia?
 14) In what part of Australia do most people live?
 15) What is unusual about the seasons in Australia?
 16) What names of Australian birds and animals do you remember?
 17) What Australian animals or birds seem unusual to you and why?
 18) Can you name 2—3 big cities in Australia?
 19) To what place in Australia would you like to go to take pictures there and why?



Maximum result	19
Your result	?

6

They say "Seeing is believing"¹. Do you agree with this saying? Comment on it using the information you have about the USA and Australia and say more about them.



Maximum result	15
Your result	?

V. WRITING

7

Listen,  (58), and write Dictation 3.



Maximum result	10
Your result	?



Total result	71
Your result	?

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8

Do Project Work 3.

Complete a new page in your English Album. Find some information about Tasmania (a large island forming a state of Australia) and write about it. Illustrate your story with pictures. Ask your family or friends to help you if necessary. Use the Internet. Decide whose works are the best.

¹ Seeing is believing. — Увидеть — значит поверить.

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