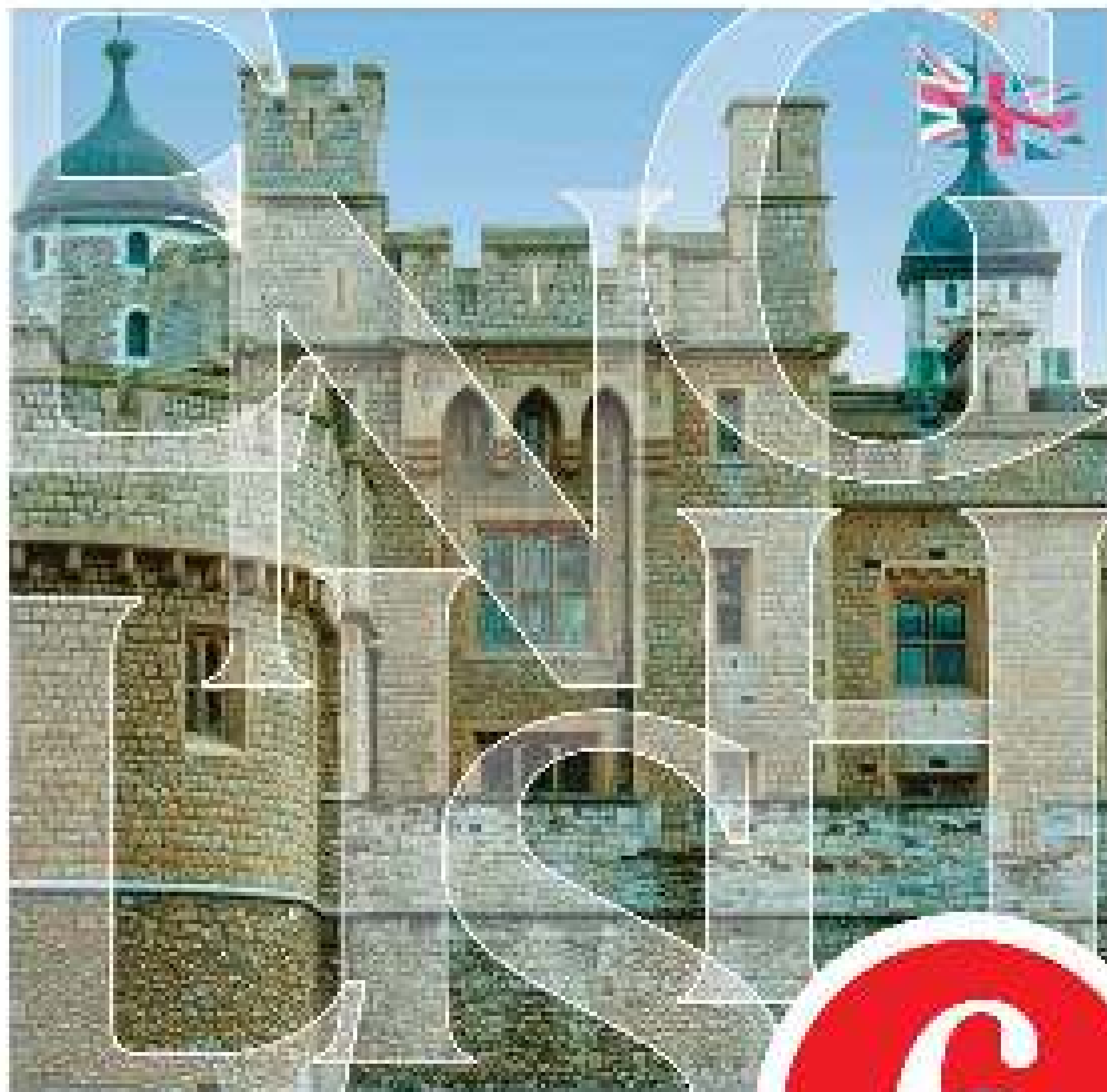
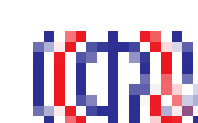


АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

2-й год обучения



О. В. Афанасьева, И. В. Михеева



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

2-й год обучения

Учебник

Рекомендовано
Министерством
образования и науки
Российской Федерации

2-е издание, переработанное



Москва

№ ДРОФД

2014



УДК 373.167.1:911.111
ББК 91.2 Англ-932
А94

Учебник получил положительное заключение
Российской академии наук (№ 10106-5213/211 от 13.10.2011)
и Российской академии образования (№ 01-5/7д-431 от 24.10.2011)

Афанасьева, О. В.

А94 Английский язык : 2-й год обучения. 6 кл. : учебник /
О. В. Афанасьева, И. В. Михеева. — 2-е изд., стереотип. — М. :
Дрофа, 2014. — 254, [2] с. : ил. — 1 CD : аудиопомощник.
(Новый курс английского языка для российских школ).

ISBN 978-5-358-13191-0

Учебник, одобренный экспертными организациями в области преподавания
английского языка О. В. Афанасьевой и И. В. Михеевой, предназначен для
успешного освоения предметом в соответствии с требованиями к учебно-
методическому комплекту для второй ступени обучения, в которой также входит
для работы с уроком книга для учителя, книга для учащихся и аудиопомощник.

Учебник соответствует требованиям Федерального государственного стандарта
основного общего образования, одобрен РАО и РЗЕ и рекомендован Министерством образования и науки Российской
Федерации.

УДК 373.167.1:911.111
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ISBN 978-5-358-13191-0

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UNIT ONE

My Name Is John



Step One

Do It Together

1. Ты уже знаешь названия на языке Джон Баркер (John Barker). Послушай, как Джон рассказывает о себе, и скажи, в каком порядке следуют его фразы.

a) My telephone number is 487 8519.

b) My mum is a teacher.

c) I'm twelve.

d) They are a dog and a cat.

e) Hi! I'm John, John Barker.

f) I'm a pupil.

g) I'm from London.

h) My dad is a doctor.

i) My address is 19, Green Street, London.

j) I have two pets.



2. Представьте себе, что вы разговариваете с Джоном. Что он скажет вам, если вы задашь ему следующие вопросы? Разыграйте эту беседу в парах. Прочитайте диалог на выученном. 🎧 (3).

You	John
What's your name?	...
How old are you?	...
Where are you from?	...
What's your address?	...
What's your telephone number?	...
Are you a pupil?	...
Is your mum a doctor?	...
Is your dad a teacher?	...

3. Прочитайте текст и скажите, какие фразы после текста соответствуют его содержанию, а какие — нет. Используйте слова "Yes" и "No". Проверьте себя. 🎧 (3).

Образец: John Barker has two pets. — Yes.

JOHN BARKER AND HIS PETS

John Barker has two pets. They are a dog, Chase [tʃeɪs] and a cat, Snokey [snoʊki].

Chase is five. He is a big collie ['kɒli] dog. He is red and white with a long tail. His nose is black. He is very nice and strong.

Snokey is three. She is little, grey and fat. Snokey likes milk and toy mice. She plays in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening.



Chase and Snokey sleep in the hall. Chase sleeps at the door and Snokey sleeps in a pink box under the window. John likes his pets and is very happy.

1. His pets are a bird and a cat.
2. Chase is big and Snokey is little.
3. Chase is grey and Snokey is red and white.
4. Chase has a long tail.
5. Chase is very weak.

6. Snacky likes toy mice.
 7. Chase sleeps under the window.
 8. Snacky sleeps in a box.

4. Прочитай текст "John Barker and His Pets" ещё раз за два прохода. 🎧 (4).

5. Выбери из текста "John Barker and His Pets" и прочитай aloud все предложения, в которых говорится:

- 1) о том, как John относится к своим любимцам;
 2) о возрасте его питомцев;
 3) об их внешнем виде;
 4) о том, что любит компания;
 5) о месте, где они спят;
 6) о породе собаки.

6. Прочитай эти слова. Проверь себя. 🎧 (5).

[æ]	map	cat	cap	lamp	sad
[aʊ]	now	now	stom	home	no
[e]	pen	bed	pet	step	well
[ɪ]	lip	fish	die	ship	milk
[aɪ]	line	kite	nine	five	like
[ʌ]	cup	mug	jug	bus	run
[ɑ:]	park	farm	star	car	dark

7. Прочитай выделенные слова по аналогии со звукоподражанием. Проверь себя. 🎧 (6).

map — cap	Jim — swim	bell — well
no — piano	bus — but	five — drive

8. Поиграйся с новыми словами. Построй их, а также словосочетания и предложения с ними из диктофона. 🎧 (7).

A.

but [bʌt] — а, но
 can [kæn] — могу, умею
 can't [kɑ:n't] — не умею,
 не могу
 drive [draɪv] — ехать,
 управлять автомобилем

piano [pi'ænoʊ] — пиано,
 фортепиано
 swim [swɪm] — плавать
 well [wel] — хорошо

It.

but: small but strong, little but good, big but weak, nice but sad
can: I can read. He can sing. You can ride.

can't: You can't jump. They can't speak English. She can't
cook.

drive¹ — drives: to drive a car, to drive a jeep, to drive a bus.
John can't drive a car, he is young.

piano — pianos: a big black piano, three brown pianos, to
play the piano. Nick can play the piano, but John can't.

swim — swims: to swim in the lake, to swim in the pond. Em-
ma can't swim.

well: very well, not very well, to sing well, to swim well. You
can speak English but not very well.

9. Заполните предложения, используя новые слова. Проверь себя.
☉ (8).

1. Bob has a ..., a big black 2. Joe is from London ... not
from Paris. 3. Hens can't ... but frogs can. 4. Little John is
two, he ... count. 5. My mum and dad have a car and they ...
their car. 6. Nabaaha speaks English

Do It on Your Own

10. Напишите новые слова, используя в них пропущенные буквы.
c-n, s-i-, -ll, pin- -, d--ve-, --t-, --n't

11. Напишите буквы или слоговые элементы.

[pi'ænəʊ] [wel] [bʌs] [swɪm] [kæn] [kaunt] [draɪv]

12. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнено задание.

№ задания	Максимально ²	Твой результат
10	7	?
11	7	?

¹ В этом и аналогичных случаях первая единственная форма является инфинитивом без частицы to.

² Результативными считаются только правильно написанные слова или фразы (по 4 балла за каждое/ую).

Step Two

Do It Together

1. *A. Мистер Стронг (Mr Strong) — очень хороший спортсмен. Скажи, какие виды спорта ему даются лучше других. Проверь себя.* (3).

Образец: Mr Strong rides a horse well.



1.



2.



3.



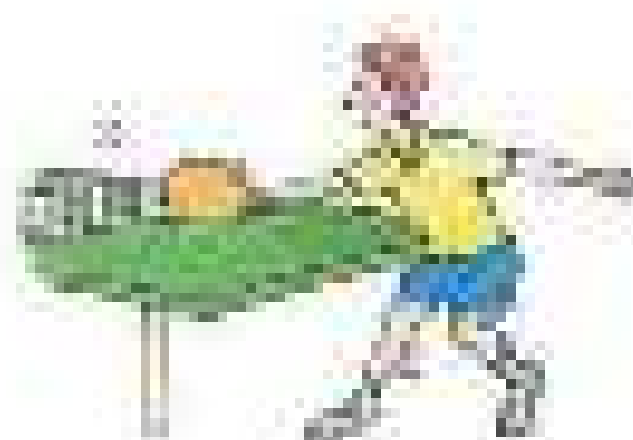
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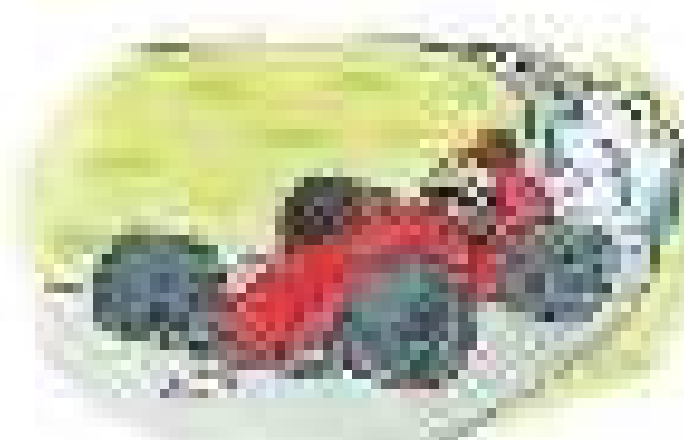
5.



6.



7.



8.



9.

B. Скажи, в какие игры ты хорошо играешь и в какие виды спорта ты играешь.

Образец: I swim well.

Для того чтобы сказать, что человек умеет или может что-то сделать, используется английский глагол can [кэч/кэн], а если нужно сказать, что мы не умеем или не можем выполнить что-то, этот глагол употребляется в отрицательной форме cannot ['кэноут] или can't [кэнт]. I can read. (Я умею читать.) He can't (cannot) ride a horse. (Он не может/не умеет ездить верхом.) В устной речи чаще употребляется сокращенная форма can't.

2. Последняя, что умеет и чего не умеет делать Джон Баркер. Повтори фразы за диктором, 🎧 (10).

1. John can play football, but he can't play volleyball.
2. John can play tennis, but he can't play ping pong.
3. John can ride a bike, but he can't ride a horse.
4. John can be a pupil, but he can't be a teacher.
5. John can feed his pets, but he can't cook.

3. Последняя и повтори пофразаму за диктором, 🎧 (11), а также дайши еѣ.

CAN AND CAN'T

I can swim.

What about Jim?

Jim can ride.

What about Clyde?

Clyde can sing.

What about Mr King?

Mr King can cook.

What about Mr Hook?

No, he can't.

Mr Hook can't swim.

Mr Hook can't ride.

Mr Hook can't sing.

Mr Hook can't cook.

But he can play the piano!

4. Последняя ни расречеки и скажи, что эти люди умеют, а чего не могут делать. Прочери себя, 🎧 (12).

Образец: Mr White can cook, but he can't fly a plane.



Mr White



1. Jack



2. Coby



3. Mrs Biggs



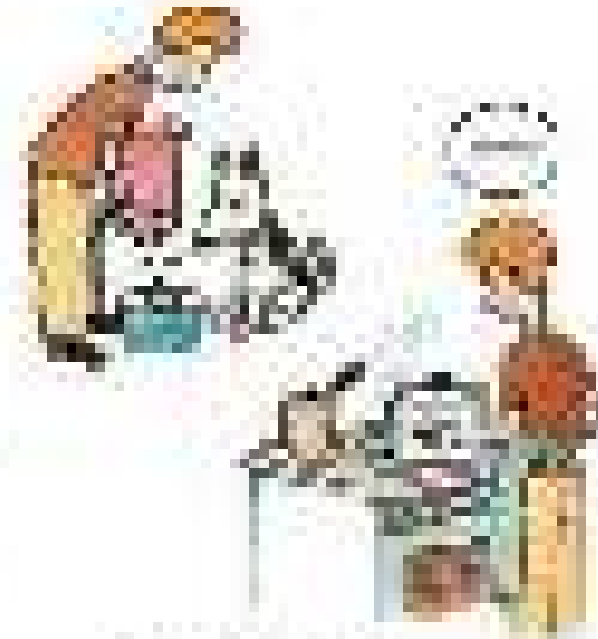
4. Mrs Brown



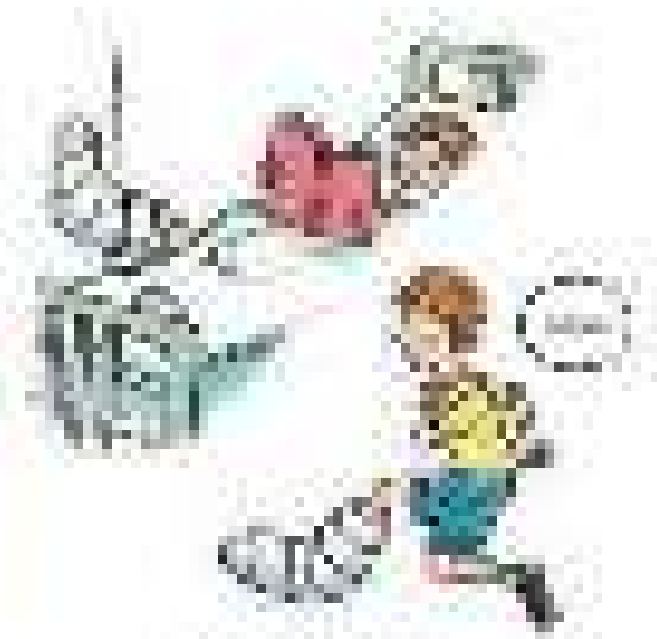
5. Sam



6. Polly



7. Willy



8. Nick

Б. Посмотри на картинки и скажи, что Боб умеет делать очень хорошо, а что не очень хорошо. Проверь себя, (13).

- Обрати внимание:
1. Bob can play tennis very well.
 2. Bob can play football but not very well.



1.



2.



3.



1.

(-)



5.

(+)



6.

(-)



7.

(+)



8.

6. *Господин Росс умеет играть на пиано, хотя эта леди играет не очень хорошо. Прочитай себя.* (+) (14).

Образец: Mr Ross can play the piano very well. (+)
 Betty can play the piano but not very well. (+)
 Tom can't play the piano. (-)

1. Mr Ross (+)

2. Betty (+)

3. Tom (-)

4. Jane (+)

5. Jeff (+)

6. Herb (-)

7. Robin (+)

8. Mrs Jane Carter (+)

9. Rex (-)



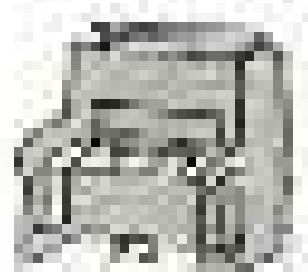
7. *Скажи, кто вы умеете делать хорошо, не очень хорошо, а кто совсем не умеет.*

Образец: I can swim very well.
 I can ride a bike but not very well.
 I can't fly a plane.

cook, count, jump, play the piano, play tennis, play football,
 play volleyball, play ping-pong, speak English, read, run,
 fly a plane, drive a car, ride a horse, ride a bike

Do It on Your Own

8. Перепиши эти предложения, используя разные новые мужские слова.

Don is **20**. He can  well. He can play  very well but he can't play the . He can  a car but he can't  a horse.

9. Напиши шесть предложений о том, что ты умеешь и не умеешь делать.
10. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнено задание.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
8	6	?
9	6	?

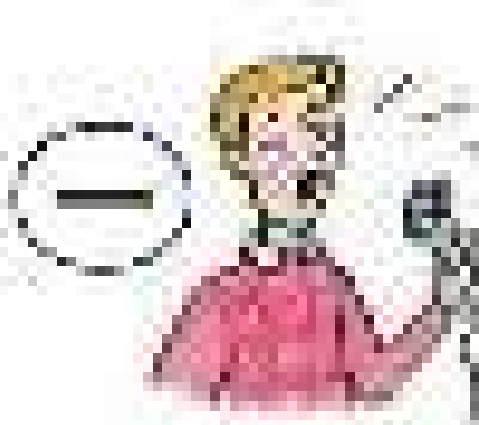
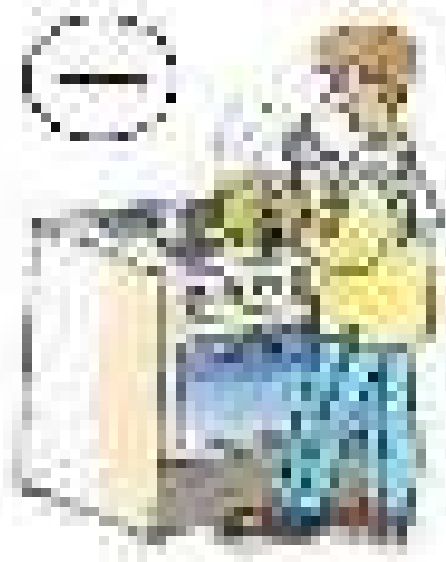
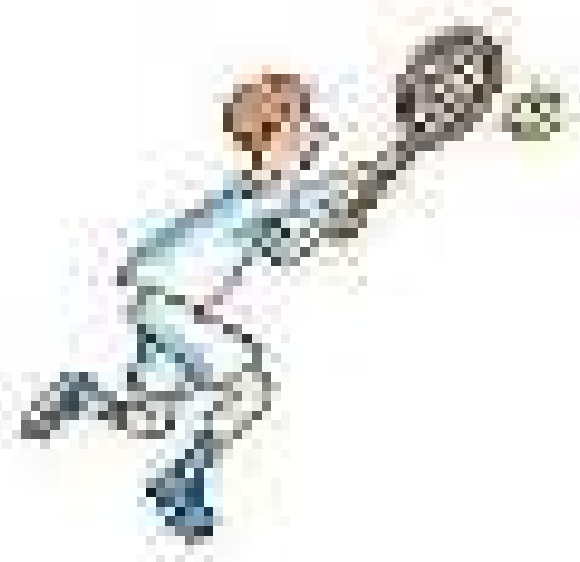
Step Three

Do It Together

1. Послушай, что говорит о себе мама Джона, миссис Баркер, и напиши пять вещей, которые он умеет делать, и три, которые не умеет. (15).

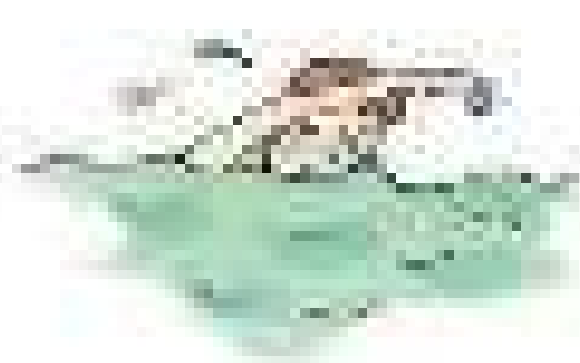
Образец: Mr Barker can play football.
He can't play ping-pong.





2. А. Посмотри на картинки и скажи, что ты умеешь и чего не умеешь делать.

Образец: I can ride a bike.
I can't ride a horse.



В. А теперь скажи, что ты умеешь делать хорошо, а что не очень хорошо.

Образец: I can count well.
I can speak English but not very well.

3. Прочитай эти слова. Проверь себя. 🎧 (16).

[æ]	can	hat	band	ant	map
[au]	window	narrow	Moscow	piano	no
[ɒ]	shop	clock	pond	hot	pot
[ɪ]	swim	chick	little	film	big
[u:]	spoon	roof	boat	room	too
[e]	pen	ten	bell	red	hen

4. Прочитай возможные тебе слова по аналогии со словами. Проверь себя. 🎧 (17).

go — no	family — fat
lot — pot	class — can't
school — room	

5. Повтори все с новыми словами. Повтори ал. словосочетания и предложения с ними на диктореж. 🎧 (18).

A.

class [kla:s] — урок, занятие	live [lɪv] — жить
family ['fæməli] — семья	a lot (of) [lɒt] — много
friend [frend] — друг	school [sku:l] — школа
go (to) [gəʊ] — идти, ехать, выехать	sister ['sɪstə] — сестра
	week [wi:k] — неделя

B.

class — classes: my English class, a lot of classes. I have five classes on Monday.

family — families: a big family, a good family. My family is not very big.

friend — friends: good friends, old friends, family and friends. Little Polly has no friends.

go to — goes to: to go to the park, to go to the lake, to go to the pond, to go to school. John goes to school: he is a pupil.

live — lives: I live in Moscow. She lives in London. They live in Madrid.

a lot (of): a lot of pets, a lot of friends, a lot of boys and girls, a lot of milk, play a lot, read a lot, like a lot. I see a lot of

birds in the tree. Dan plays the piano a lot. He likes tennis a lot.

week — weeks: a long week, a good week. A week has seven days. We go to school five days a week.

school — schools: a lot of schools, my old school, a good school, to go to school, at school. We go to school six days a week. I'm at school in the afternoon.

sister — sisters: my little sister, his big sister. Our little sister is five. Her sister is a student.

6. Прочитай текст в скобках, какие фразы, пришедшие после него, соответствуют его содержанию, а какие — нет. Назначь каждому слово "Yes" и "No". Проверь себя. 🌟 (19).

Образец: John is a doctor. — No. He is a pupil.

John lives in London. — Yes. He lives in London.

MEET JOHN BARKER

Hi! My name is John Barker. I'm twelve. I live in London. I'm a pupil. I go to school five days a week. I have classes on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. I have a lot of friends at school. I like my school, my friends and my teachers. My family is not very big: my mum, dad and my sister Sally. I have two pets — a dog, Chase, and a cat, Snooky. I like my pets a lot.

1. John Barker is ten.
2. John Barker lives in London.
3. John Barker goes to school.
4. John has classes on Sunday.
5. He has a lot of friends at school.
6. John likes his friends.
7. John likes his teachers too.
8. His family is big.
9. John has two sisters.
10. He likes his pets.



7. Прочитай текст "Meet John Barker" ещё раз со словарём. (20).

8. Выбери из текста "Meet John Barker" 6 правильных ответов на предложения, в которых говорится о:

- 1) возрасте мальчика;
- 2) том, чем он занимается;
- 3) том, сколько времени он проводит в школе;
- 4) его отношении к школе, друзьям и учителям;
- 5) его семье;
- 6) его питомцах.

Do It on Your Own

9. Напиши новые слова, вставляя в них пропущенные буквы.

ка - - - l	l - m - l -	- - s! - -
- - - sa	- a -	fr - - - d
- o	- - ve	

10. Напиши буквы под следующие слова.

[kla:s]	[frend]	[gəʊ]
[lɪv]	[lɒt]	[sku:l]
[fəmi] 	[sɪstə]	[wɪ:k]

11. Прочитай текст "Meet John Barker" ещё раз, а затем выпиши следующие предложения.

1. John lives in
2. John is a pupil, he goes
3. John goes to school week.
4. John likes his school, his ... and his
5. His ... is not very big: his mum, dad and his ... Sally.

12. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	8	?
10	9	?
11	5	?

Step Four

Do It Together

1. Прочитай слова в словосочетаниях, подчеркни в речке, а скажи, что мы можем, а чего не можем делать а) в городе; б) в школе. Проверь себя, 🎧 (21).

Образец: We can run in the park.
We can't ride a bike at school.

ride a bike, play football, cook, play the piano, read books,
drive a car, play ping-pong, have classes, ride a horse,
fly a kite

2. А. Прочитай, как Кейт (Kate) спрашивает у своей мамы по телефону, что она может делать. Скажи, как спрашивает полюбившие вопросы и ответы на них. 🎧 (22).

1. — Can you swim?

— Yes, I can.

2. — Can you cook?

— Yes, I can.

3. — Can you speak English?

— Yes, I can.

4. — Can you play the piano?

— No, I can't.

5. — Can you play tennis?

— No, I can't.

6. — Can you sing?

— No, I can't.

В. Спросите друг у друга, что каждый из вас может делать, и ответьте на эти вопросы.

3. Разучи диалог: попарно и затем все за классом. 🎧 (23).

CAN YOU?

Can you run well?

Yes, I can.

Can you jump well?

Yes, I can.

Can you swim well?

Yes, I can.

But I can't play tennis.

Can you drive a car?

No, I can't.

Can you ride a horse?

No, I can't.

Can you fly a kite?

No, I can't.

But I can speak English.

4. Посмотри на картинки и скажи:



1.



2. Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday



3. Tuesday
Thursday



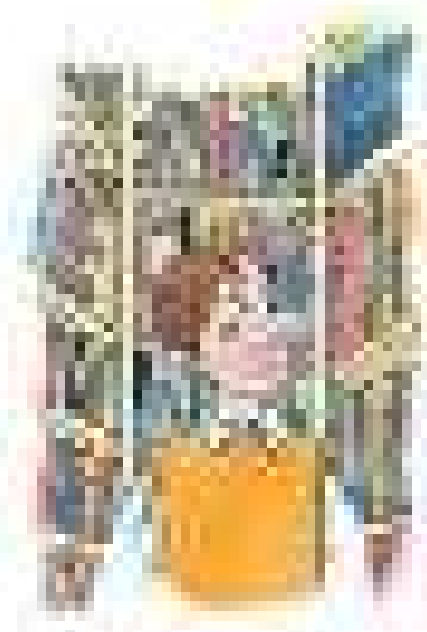
4.



5.



6.



7.

- 1) сколько друзей у мальчика по имени Фред (Fred);
- 2) по каким дням Фред учится в школе;
- 3) по каким дням у него уроки английского языка;
- 4) сколько лет его сестре Джейн (Jane);
- 5) где живёт Фред;
- 6) большая ли у него семья;
- 7) много ли у него книг.

Проверь себя, 🎧 (24).

5. Прочитай эти слова. Проверь себя, 🎧 (25).

[ɪ]	big	ship	milk	swim	sister
[ʌ]	bus	cup	mug	jug	hat
[ju:]	you	tulip	student	pupil	tube
[eɪ]	lake	take	name	date	plate
[e]	bed	belt	egg	shell	desk
[ɒ]	fox	clock	pot	song	cock

6. Прочитайте значения слов по английскому их написанию. Проверьте себя, ♣ (26).

plate — hate
sister — listen
belt — help

you — new
music — computer

7. Попробуйте с помощью словари. Запишите их, словосочетания и предложения с ними из диктофона, ♣ (27).

A.

computer [kəm'pjʊtə] —
компьютер

hate [heit] — ненавидеть

help [help] — помогать

listen ['lɪsn] — слушать

love [lav] — любить

music [mju:zɪk] — музыка

new [nju:] — новый

son [sʌn] — сын

wash [wɒʃ] — мыть, стирать
рагу

B.

computer — computers: a big computer, a good computer, a lot of computers, to play on the computer. We have a lot of computers at school.

hate — hates: I hate eggs. Dogs hate cats. Little Jimmy hates hot milk.

help — helps: Help! Help your mum. John helps his mum and dad.

listen — listens: to listen to the teacher, to listen to the tune, to listen to the bird, to listen to the song. Listen to your sister, Sam!

love — loves: to love roses, to love tulips a lot. I love my family and my friends a lot.

music: bad music, good music, pop music, rock music. Nick loves rock music. He listens to music in the evening.

new: new music, a new car, a new friend, her new piano, his new school. My new school is in my street. My sister has a lot of new friends now.

son — sons: my little son, a good son. Mrs Biggs has five sons. Where is your son, John?

wash — washes: to wash the floor, to wash the plates. Help your granny and wash the plates. John washes his hands and face in the morning.

8. Прочитай текст и ответь на вопросы после текста. Проверь себя. 🌀 (28).

MY SON JOHN

Hi! I'm Harry Barker. My family and I live in London. I have a son. His name is John.

He is a pupil and goes to school five days a week. My son is a very nice boy. He is twelve but he can play football and tennis very well and he can ride his new bike too. John likes books, cars and computers. He likes music and listens to music in the evening. He can play the piano but not very well. John helps his mum, he washes the plates and goes to the shops. But he hates shops. I love my son a lot.

1. Is John a pupil?
2. How old is he?
3. Is he from London?
4. Can John play football?
5. Can John play tennis well?
6. Can John ride a bike?
7. Is his bike old?
8. Can John play the piano?
9. Can John play the piano very well?



9. Прочитай текст "My Son John" ещё раз и дай ответы. 🌀 (29).

10. Выбери из текста "My Son John" и выпиши в тетрадь предлоги, в которых говорится о том, что любит и чего не любит делать Джон.

What Do You Think?

Are Harry Barker and his son John good friends?

What do you think? — Как ты думаешь?

Do It on Your Own

11. Прочитай список слов и выпиши слова.

[kəm'pjute] [heit] ['mju:zɪk] [sɒn] ['lʌv] [tʃu:] [help]

12. Прочитай текст. Подчеркни существительные, выделив слова в скобках.

plane, love, school, help, son (2), loves, computers,
listen, goes, washes, new

Harry Barker ... in London. He has a ... John. His ... goes to ..., he is a pupil. John can ride his ... bike. He likes books, music and John ... to music in the evening. He can play the ..., but not very well. John ... his mum, he ... the plates and ... to the shop. Harry ... his son.

13. Проверь себя и соседа, насколько правильно выполнили задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
11	8	?
12	12	?

Step Five

Do It Together

1. Посмотри на картинки, подумай, что говорит о себе этот человек, и скажи, как зовут каждого из них. (30)



1. Nick Sheldon



2. John



3. Polly Robinson

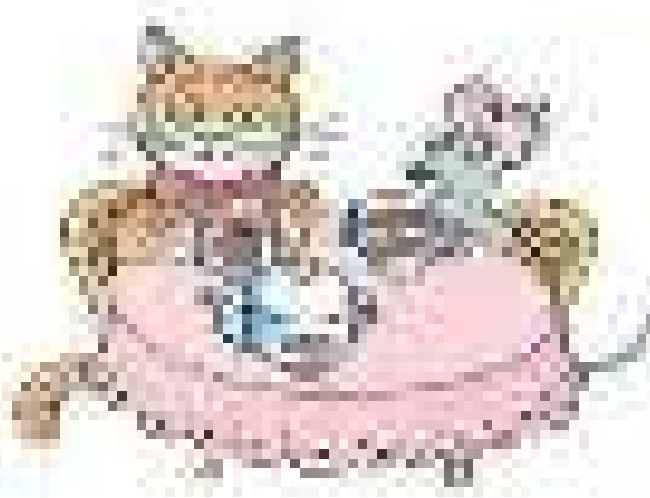
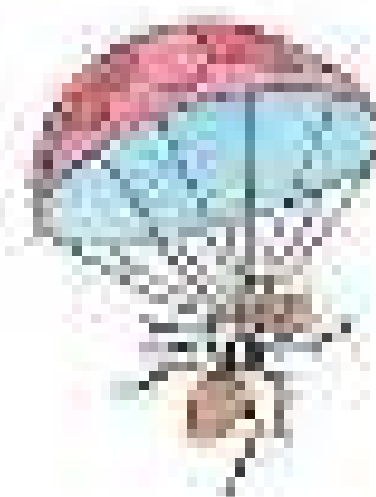
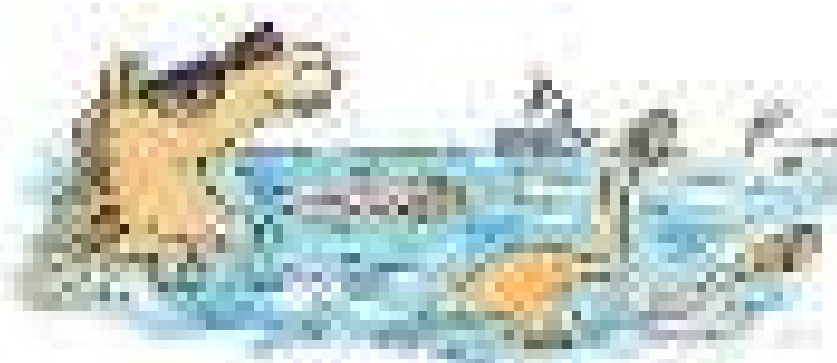
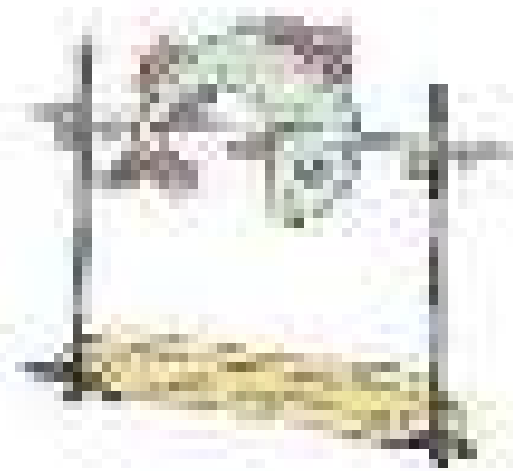
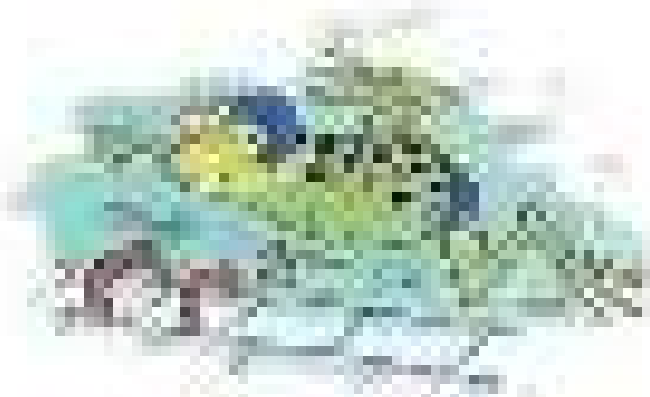


4. Adam



5. Mrs Parker

2. Ответь на эти вопросы.



1. Can frogs swim?
2. Can horses swim?
3. Can fish¹ jump?
4. Can ants fly?
5. Can dogs like cats?

¹ (a) fish — рыба, fish — рыбы

6. Can rats like mice?
7. Can bees¹ sing?
8. Can cows run?
9. Can dogs count?
10. Can English dogs speak English?

3. Ответь на вопросы этой анкеты. Цель анкеты — выяснить, насколько вы и ваша группа хороши в выполнении.

- Образец: Can you help your friends?
 a) Yes, I can.
 b) No, I can't.

Анкета

1. Can you cook?
2. Can you sing?
3. Can you wash the plates?
4. Can you fish²?
5. Can you swim?
6. Can you run?
7. Can you jump?
8. Can you ride a bike?
9. Can you ride a horse?
10. Can you drive a car?
11. Can you read a map?
12. Can you speak English?
13. Can you play football?

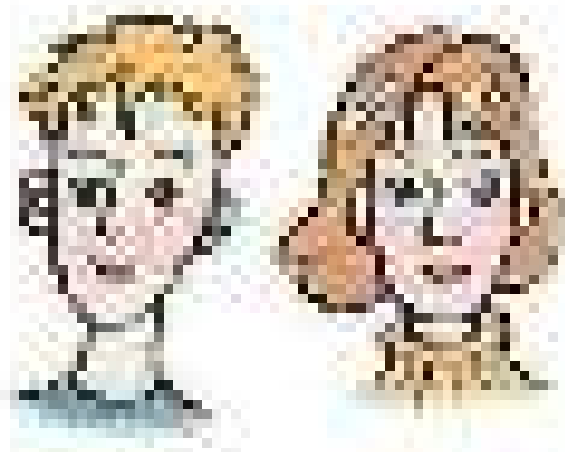


Если вы ответили на 9 вопросов утвердительно, и ваша группа достигла хороших результатов!

4. А. Прочитайте на доске и расскажите в группах этих людей. Прочитайте себе, (37).

- Образец: Kim and Jim love rock music.
 Linda hates rock music.
 Bob likes rock music.

¹ a bee — пчела

² to fish — ловить рыбу

Kim and Jim	Linda	Bob	You	
				
love	hates	likes	?	computers
hate	loves	hates	?	old films
hate	loves	likes	?	sad songs
like	hates	loves	?	football
like	likes	hates	?	hot milk
hate	likes	hates	?	weak tea


В. А теперь подумайте и скажите вслух:

Объясните: I like computers.
I love football.
I hate hot milk.

5. Прочитай эти слова и словосочетания. Проследи себя. (12)

1. a lot of { [s] books, streets, tulips, cups, chicks, pets; [z] computers, pianos, friends, sisters, families, schools; [ɪz] buses, boxes, benches, houses, classes, roses }

2. king ring sing evening
long song morning

6. Послушай, как доктор рассказывает о привычках пятилетнего мальчика Робина. Пошла ли ты, что нравится каждому из этих друзей? Проверь себя,  (33).

1. Robin hates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> running in the morning. playing the piano. washing the plates. going to the shops.
2. Robin likes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> playing football. driving a car. flying a kite. listening to rock music.
3. Robin loves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> meeting new boys and girls. going to school. reading books. speaking English.

7. Скажи, как тебе прыжки, плавание и футбол на уроке физкультуры.

Образец: I like playing tennis.
I love playing football.
I hate jumping.

reading books
cooking
washing the plates
going to the shops
speaking English
playing volleyball

swimming
washing the floor
helping mum about the house
going to school
listening to music
playing the piano

8. A. Прочитай текст "John Barker and His Friends" и скажи, как ребята общаются в школе и дома с друзьями.

JOHN BARKER AND HIS FRIENDS

Hello! I'm John Barker from London. I love going to school. I have a lot of friends at school. We like playing football, ping-pong and tennis. We like reading books and listening to pop music. We like going to the park too. In the park we love running and riding our bikes. We like feeding birds in the park.

B. Скажи, как вы общаетесь с друзьями и родителями.

Do It on Your Own

9. Завершите эту предположительную историю, что Джон и его друзья делают (своим爱好) делают. Текст на заданиях 8 начавшем месте.

1. John ... going to school. 2. He and his friends ... playing football, ping-pong and tennis. 3. They ... reading books and listening to pop music. 4. They ... going to the park. 5. In the park they ... running and riding bikes. 6. John and his friends ... feeding birds in the park.

10. Выберите из предложенных 16 слов слова, которые соответствуют в серию слов (Unit 1, Steps 1—5). Напишите их правильно и правильно с определенным порядком.

one help eternal nos weha htea soolch
msien pain frenid ilev oval hnew cassal

11. Подготовьтесь к dictation¹. Для этого тебе нужно уметь назвать эти синонимичные и предположения.

Dictation¹ 1

My piano, his school, her computer, your family, new friends, English classes. They can't drive. We can swim. Can you wash the plates? Listen to your teacher. Help your little sister.

12. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	6	?
10	14	?

YOUR WORDS BOX

but, can/can't, class (classes), computer, drive, family, friend, go, hate, help, listen (to), live, a lot (of), music, new piano, play the piano, school, go to school, be at school, sister, son, swim well

¹ a dictation [dik'teɪʃən] диктовка

² a word [wɜ:d] слово

UNIT TWO

Meet My Family



Step One

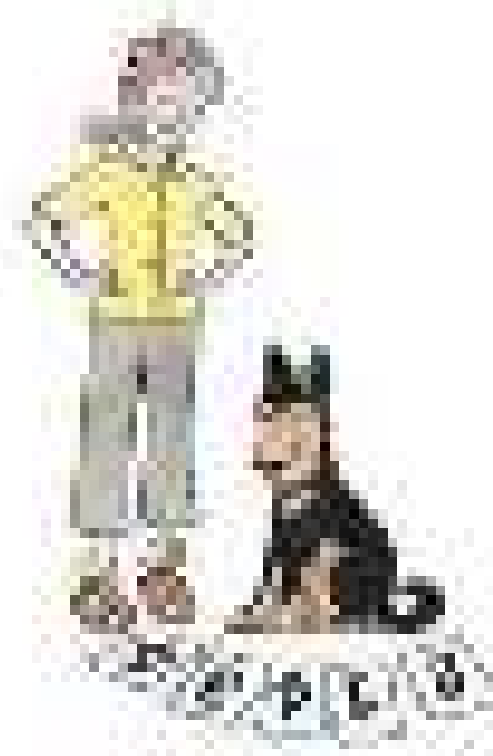
Do It Together

1. *Используя слова в рамке и слова, что говорит Нина собаке по базе, когда дрессирует её. Проведи себя. (34).*

Sit! Jump! Help! Kiss! Count! Sing! Read!



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



Ты уже знаешь, как могут звучать страстные приказания на английском языке. Однако люди редко обращаются друг к другу в такой форме. Обычно любая просьба сопровождается английским словом please [pli:z] — *пожалуйста*: Speak English, please. Или Please speak English. (Обрати внимание на запятую в первом случае и её отсутствие во втором.) В отличие от русского *пожалуйста* английское please никогда не используется в ответ на Thank you / Thanks. Что же говорят в этом случае? Англичане могут ничего не ответить или сказать Not at all, а американцы чаще всего скажут You are welcome ['welkəm].

2. Мама обращается с несколькими просьбами к своей старшей сестре. Скажи, как звучат её просьбы на английском. Проверь себя, 🎧 (35).

Образец: go to the shop

Please go to the shop. / Go to the shop, please.



feed the cat



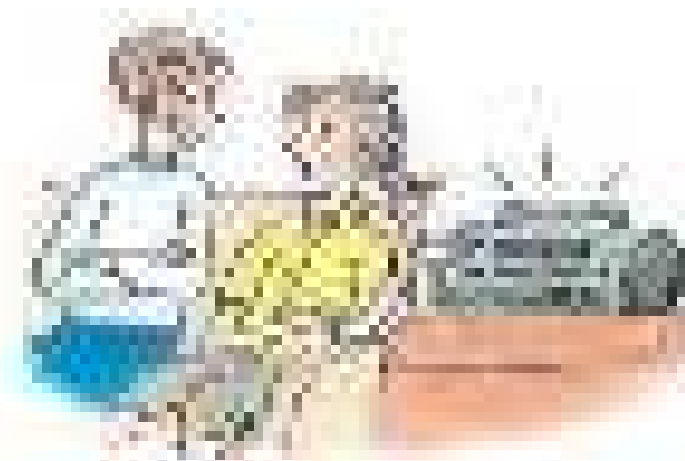
read this book



wash the plates



play the piano



listen to music



cook this fish



speak English



go to the bank

3. А. Послушай, как Эмма (Emma) благодарит своих друзей и родных за подарки ко дню рождения. Прочитай диалог и диалогик, 🎧 (36).



В. Поработайте с парик и составьте несколько диалогов.

- Образец: — I love the book. Thank you. (Thanks.)
 — You're welcome. / Not at all.
 — I like the book a lot. Thank you (very much)!
 — You're welcome. / Not at all.

4. А. Прочитай свои слова. Проверь себя, 🎧 (37).

[u:]	spoon	room	boot	school	too
[a:]	four	door	floor	hall	horse
[ʌ]	son	love	bus	hat	rug
[ɒ]	lot	clock	wash	sock	song
[ɑ:]	farm	dark	car	can't	class
[ɪ]	swim	sister	listen	ship	chick

В. Послушай, как Эмма повторяет слова с новыми звуками [ʒ]. Попробуй догадаться, что они означают. 🎧 (38).

¹ Thank you very much [mʌtʃ]! — Большое спасибо!

5. Прочитайте и переведите задания. Подпишите их, выслушайте запись и повторите в классе за учителем. (89)

A.

cinema [sɪnəmə] — кино
 daughter ['dɔ:tə] — дочь
 swimming pool
 ['swɪmɪŋ pu:l] — бассейн
 watch [wɒtʃ] — часы

children ['tʃɪldrən] — дети
 husband ['hʌzbənd] — муж
 television [telɪvɪʒən] —
 телевизор
 zoo [zu:] — зоопарк

B.

cinema — cinemas: an old cinema, a big new cinema, to go to the cinema. I like going to the cinema very much.

children: good children, big children, little children. Mrs Riggs has a lot of children in the family. Hello, children! Thanks a lot, children.

daughter — daughters: a big daughter, a good daughter, four daughters. Mrs Brown has no daughters in her family. She has three sons.

husband — husbands: an old husband, a good husband. My husband is a music teacher.

swimming pool — swimming pools: an old swimming pool, a new swimming pool. We like our new swimming pool. My friends go to the swimming pool on Thursdays and Sundays.

television — televisions: an old television, a new television, a colour television, a black-and-white television, on television. My family has two colour televisions. I have no television in my room.

watch — watches: to watch films, to watch films on television, to watch television. My children watch television a lot. I like watching old films on television. He watches TV every day.

zoo — zoos: a new zoo, to go to the zoo. We have an old zoo in Moscow.

6. Прочитай текст и слова, какие слова, придумай после него, вырази согласие с содержанием, а какие — нет. Используй слова "Yes" и "No".

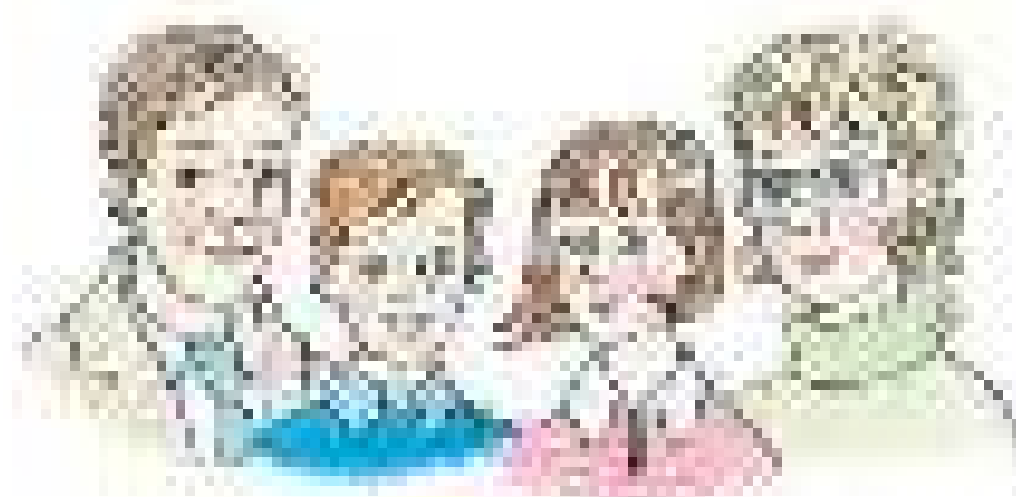
MEET MY FAMILY

Hello, my name is Margaret ['mɑ:grət] Barker. I have a husband and two children — John, my son and Sally, my daughter. My husband Harry is a doctor. I'm a teacher, a school teacher. I teach music to very young pupils. I teach Sally too. Now she can play the piano but not very well. Sally sings very well and loves singing.

I teach at school two days a week, on Tuesday and Thursday. On Saturday and Sunday my family and I like going to the cinema, to the park, to the zoo or to the swimming pool. In the evening we watch television, read books or listen to music.

We are very good friends.

1. Margaret Barker has a husband and three children.
2. Her husband is a doctor.
3. Margaret is a school teacher.
4. Sally can play the piano very well.



5. Sally loves singing and sings very well.
6. Margaret teaches at school on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
7. On Saturday and Sunday Margaret and her family like going to the lake.
8. They are very good friends.

7. Посмотрите текст "Meet My Family" ещё раз со словарём. 🎧
(10).
8. Прочитайте вслух. Проговорите и повторите её со словарём. 🎧
(11).

THANKS VERY MUCH

Read the text.

Blah-blah-blah.

Thanks very much.

You're welcome.

Sing the song.
 La-li-li.
 Thanks very much.
 You're welcome.
 Kiss your granny,
 x x x¹
 Thanks very much.
 You're welcome.
 Say²: "I love you."
 I love you. I love you.
 Thanks very much.
 You're welcome.

Do It on Your Own

9. Прочитай бркетный текст, дайные в транскрипции.

[tel,viʒən] [hæz'hænd] [tʃildrən] [swɪtʃtɪŋ pi:tl]
 [slɒnɒ] [zɪ] [dɔ:ts]

10. Прочитай всё, что говорится о мальчике по имени Том, и напиши похожие фразы о себе.

Образец: Tom likes music.
 I like music.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Tom Finn lives in Boston. | 1. I... |
| 2. He is a pupil. | 2. I... |
| 3. Tom goes to school 5 days a week. | 3. I... |
| 4. He has English classes on Monday and Thursday. | 4. I... |
| 5. Tom has a small family. | 5. I... |
| 6. He has a sister. | 6. I... |
| 7. He has three pets. | 7. I... |

11. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно ты выполнила задание.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	7	?
10	7	?

¹ x = kiss (как по-русски обычно изображают поцелуй)

² to say [seɪ] — говорить, сказать

Step Two

Do It Together

1. Последняя фраза и подумай, как можно на них ответить. Проверь себя, 🎧 (42).

1. — Thank you very much. — ...
2. — Hi! — ...
3. — Good evening! — ...
4. — Bye! — ...
5. — I like this book. Thanks a lot. — ...
6. — Nice to meet you. — ...
7. — Meet my friend Jane. — ...
8. — Hello! Where are you from? — ...

2. Вспомни вопросы своего воображаемого собеседника и выполни некоторые из них. Проверь себя и дополни фразы за диктором, 🎧 (43). Тебе нужно, чтобы этот человек:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) говорил по-английски; | 6) сыграл на пианино; |
| 2) ездил в магазин; | 7) пошёл в парк; |
| 3) играл собаку; | 8) пел песенку; |
| 4) помыл посуду; | 9) прочитал свою книгу; |
| 5) ел пирожок; | 10) пересчитал деньги. |

3. Заверши предложения, используя прилагательные местоимения, которые соответствуют русским местоимениям свой, свои, своим. Проверь себя, 🎧 (44).

Образец: I like reading ... books.
I like reading my books.

your, her, his, my, their, our

1. We like singing ... songs.
2. John hates washing ... bike.
3. She hates driving ... car.
4. They like feeding ... pets.
5. I love playing ... piano.
6. He loves watching ... films.
7. You hate washing ... cups and mugs.

Для того чтобы сказать, кому принадлежит та или иная вещь, мы употребляем принадлежательные местоимения (my, his, her и т. д.) или называем человека, которому эта вещь принадлежит, например: *Kate's pen, my bag, Jim's house*; *my bag, my pen, my house*. В этом случае в английском языке используется принадлежательный падеж существительных: *Kate's pen, my dad's car, Jim Ford's house*. Этот знак (') называется апостроф.

4. *Посмотрите на словосочетания, построенные, как вышестоящее и т. д. (45). Скажите, как образуется принадлежательный падеж имен существительных в единственном и множественном числе.*

Единственное число

[z]

Paul — car → Paul's car

Betty — cat → Betty's cat

Mum — house → Mum's house

[s]

Pat — cup → Pat's cup

Mike — bike → Mike's bike

the student — room → the student's room

[ɪz]

Denis — books → Denis's books¹

Max — plane → Max's plane

the fox — tail → the fox's tail

Множественное число

the boys — dog → the boys' [z] dog

the students — bags → the students' [s] bags

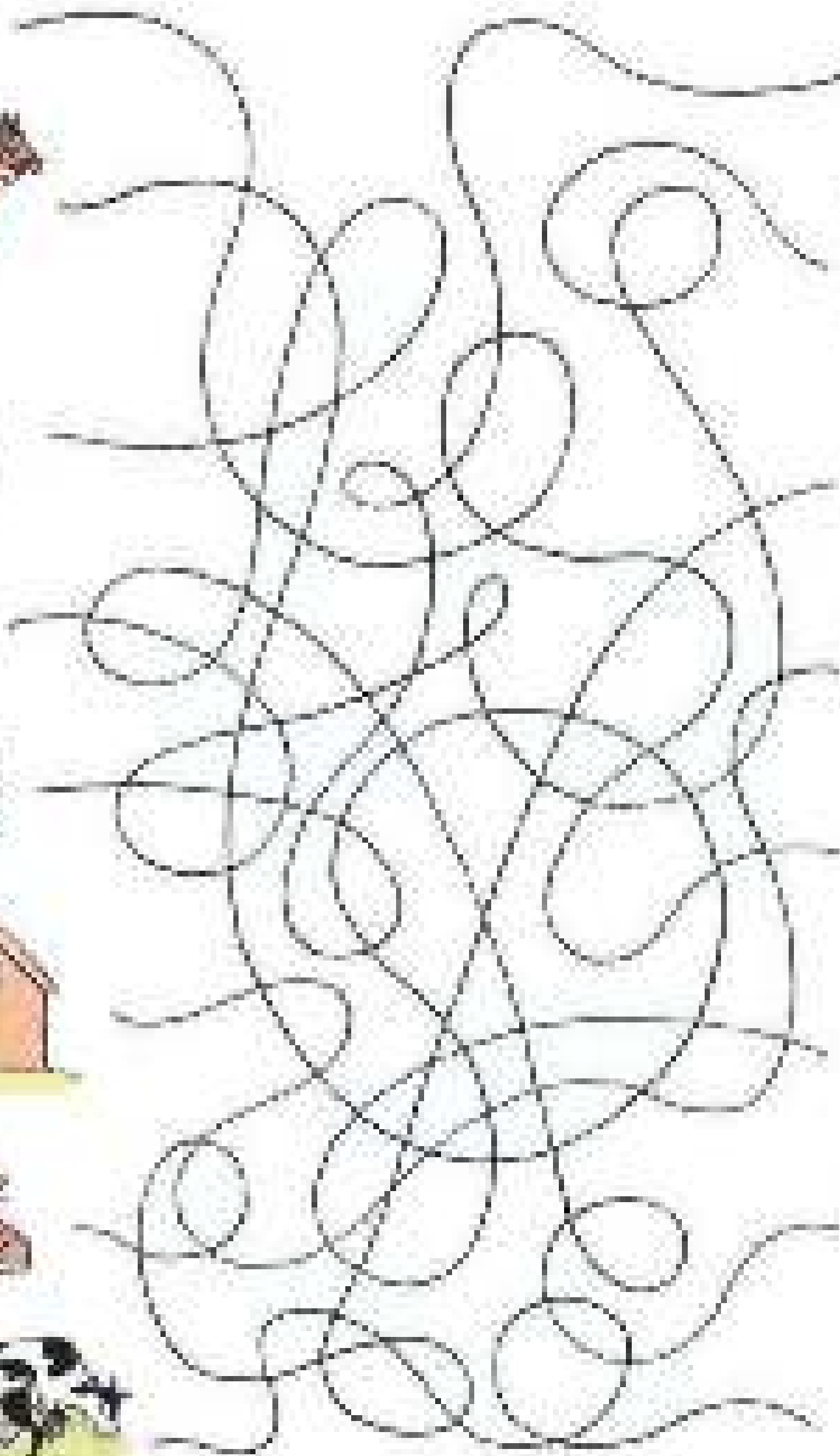
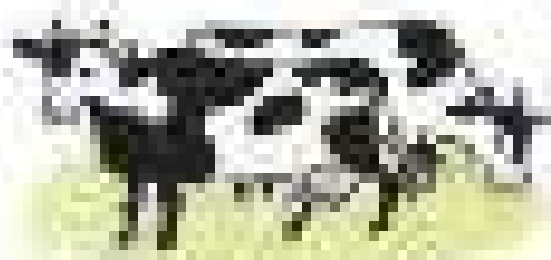
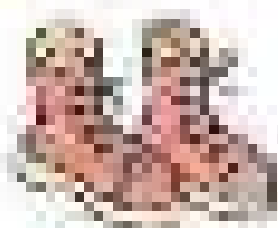
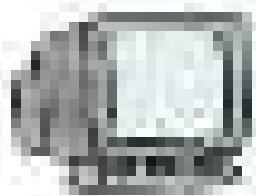
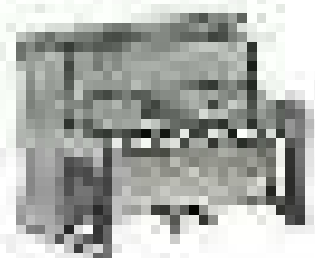
the foxes — tails → the foxes' [ɪz] tails

Note: the children — toys → the children's toys

¹ Про образования притяжательного падежа у имен собственных, оканчивающихся на -s, оканчивающе -s часто опускается: *Denis's books, Charles's dog*.

5. Скажи кому из этих людей принадлежат изображённые на картинке предметы и животные. Проверь себя. (48).

Образец: This is Jane's cat.
These are Jane's birds.



Tom



Mr Rose



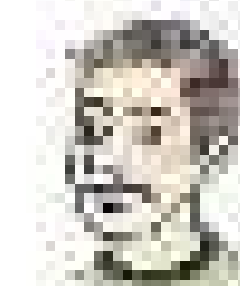
Melissa



Liz Brown



Billy



Justin



Katie



Mrs
Robertson

6. Прочитайте эти предложения и сделайте их по образцу. Переведите оба, Ⓢ (17).

Образец: Mark has a dog. — Mark's dog.
The cats have milk. — The cats' milk.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. The girls have dolls. | 6. The cat has a bed. |
| 2. The dog has a ball. | 7. The boys have bikes. |
| 3. The children have toys. | 8. The doctors have cars. |
| 4. The horse has a tail. | 9. The pupils have books. |
| 5. The man has a room. | 10. The student has pens. |

7. Подберите к данным словам. Подпишите их, сопоставив их с предложениями вверху на странице. Ⓢ (18).

A.

brother ['brʌðə] — брат
child [tʃaɪld] — ребенок
cousin ['kaʊn] — двоюродный брат, двоюродная сестра

father ['fɑ:ðə] — отец, папа
mother ['mʌðə] — мать, мама
parent ['peərənt] — родитель
wife [waɪf] — жена

B.

brother — brothers: my big brother, our little brother, Kate's brother. Kathie has three brothers.

child — children: a good child, a small child. Willy is a nice child. A young girl is a child, a little boy is a child too. How old is your child?

cousin — cousins: their young cousins. Sally and Andy are my cousins. I like my cousins' dog.

father — fathers: my father, his old father, her father's car. Where is your father? Hello, father!

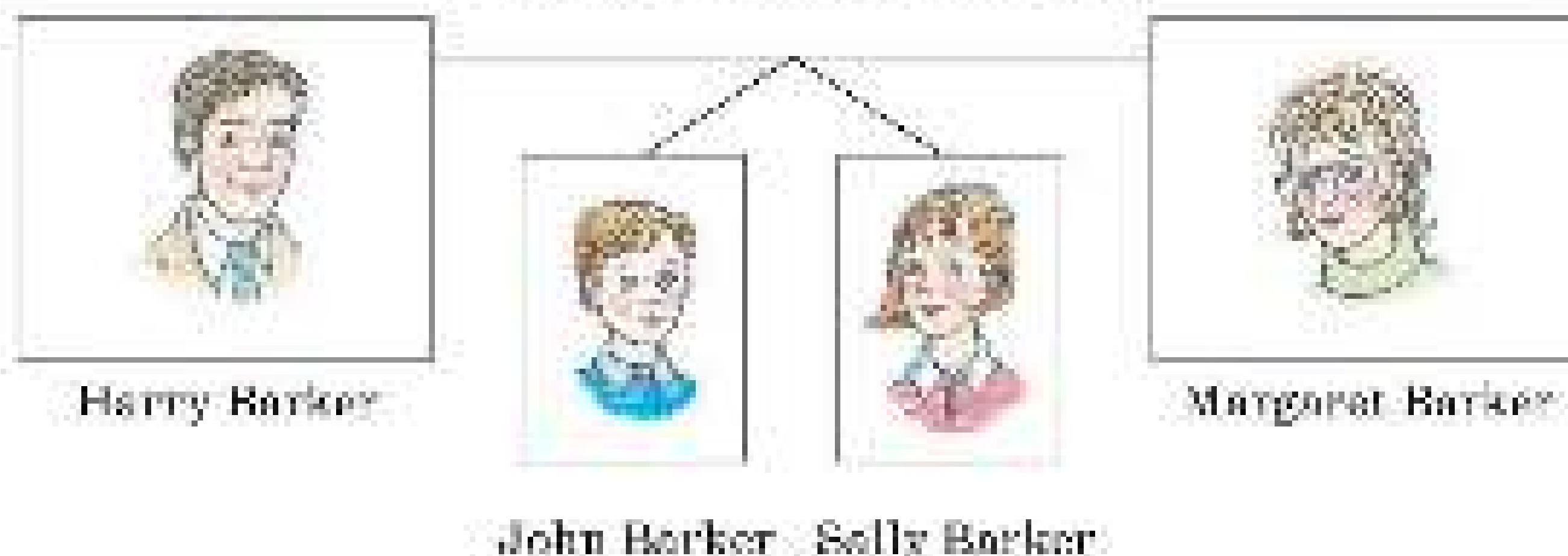
mother — mothers: our mother, the children's mother, a very good mother. What's your mother's name? Kiss your mother goodnight. Meet my mother and father.

parent — parents: good parents, young parents, old parents, my parents' room. My mother and father are my parents. I love my parents very much. They are very good parents.

wife — wives: his wife, his young wife, my brother's wife, husband and wife, Harry and Margaret are husband and wife, Jack has a young wife, Where is your wife, Ed? Ed's wife is a nurse.

8. Посмотри на схему и расскажи о родственниках упомянутых в этой семье. Прососи себя. (19).

JOHN BARKER'S FAMILY TREE



1. John is Harry's son, he is ... son too. 2. Harry is ... husband. 3. John is ... brother. 4. Sally is ... daughter, she is ... daughter too. 5. Harry and Margaret are ... parents, they are ... parents too. 6. Sally is ... sister. 7. Margaret is ... wife. 8. Sally and John are ... children, they are ... children too.

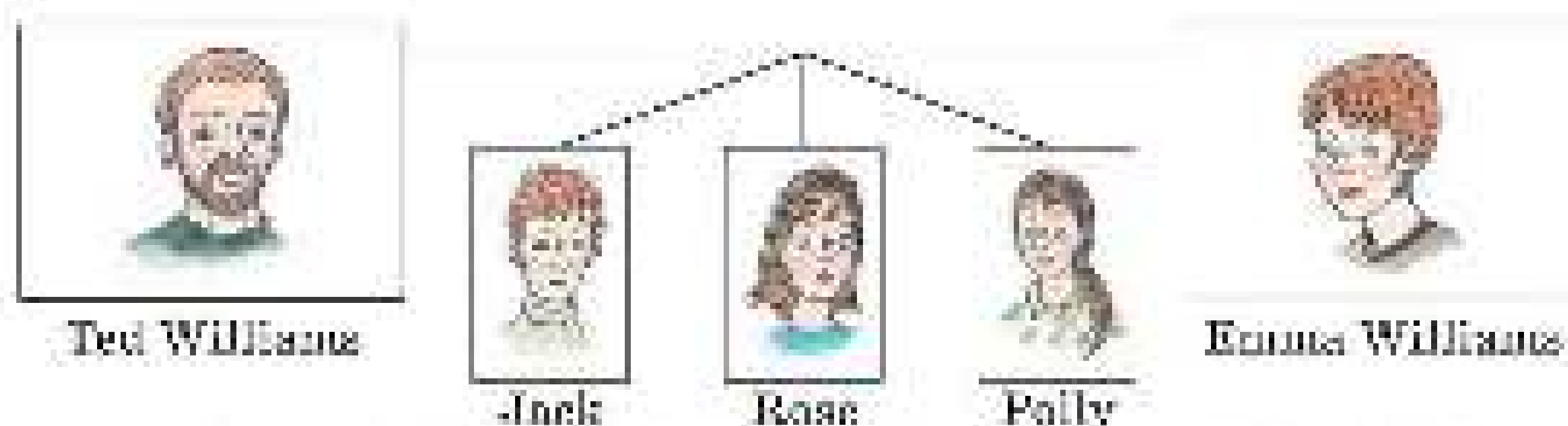
Do It on Your Own

9. Перепиши словосочетания из правой колонки в том порядке, в каком даны их русские соответствия в левой колонке.

- 1) книги студентов
- 2) книга студента
- 3) портреты учеников
- 4) портреты учителя
- 5) собака моих сестёр
- 6) собака моей сестры
- 7) машины докторов
- 8) машина доктора

- the student's books
- the doctor's car
- my sisters' dog
- the pupil's bags
- the students' books
- the doctors' cars
- my sister's dog
- the pupils' bags

10. Назовите несколько предложений в родительных отношениях в этой семье.



1. Emma is Ted's ... 2. Ted is Emma's ... and the children's ... 3. Rose and Polly are Ted and Emma's ... 4. Polly is Rose's ... 5. Polly and Rose are ... 6. Ted and Emma are the children's ...

11. Проверь себя и определи, насколько认真地 выполнили задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	8	?
10	7	?

Step Three

Do It Together

1. Словца, какого цвета картинки детей. Проверь себя, 🧠 (50).

Образец: Ed's mouse is dark blue.



1. Ed



2. Nick



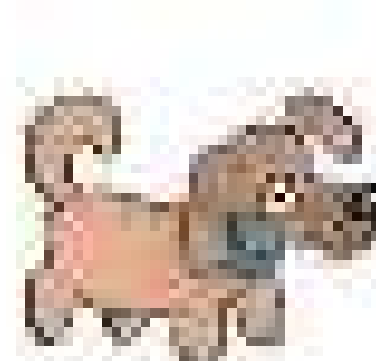
3. Denis



4. Lizzy



5. Max



6. Rose



7. Kate



8. Dan



9. Melissa



10. The children

2. А. Прочитай имена членов британской королевской семьи. Проверь себя, № 151.

Andrew ['ændru:]

Anne [æn]

Beatrice ['bi:tri:s]

Charles [tʃɑ:lz]

Edward ['edwəd]

Elizabeth [i'lizəbɪθ]

Eugenie [ju:'dʒi:ni]

Henry [henri]

Margaret ['mɑ:grət]

Mark [mɑ:k]

Peter ['pi:tə]

Philip ['fɪlɪp]

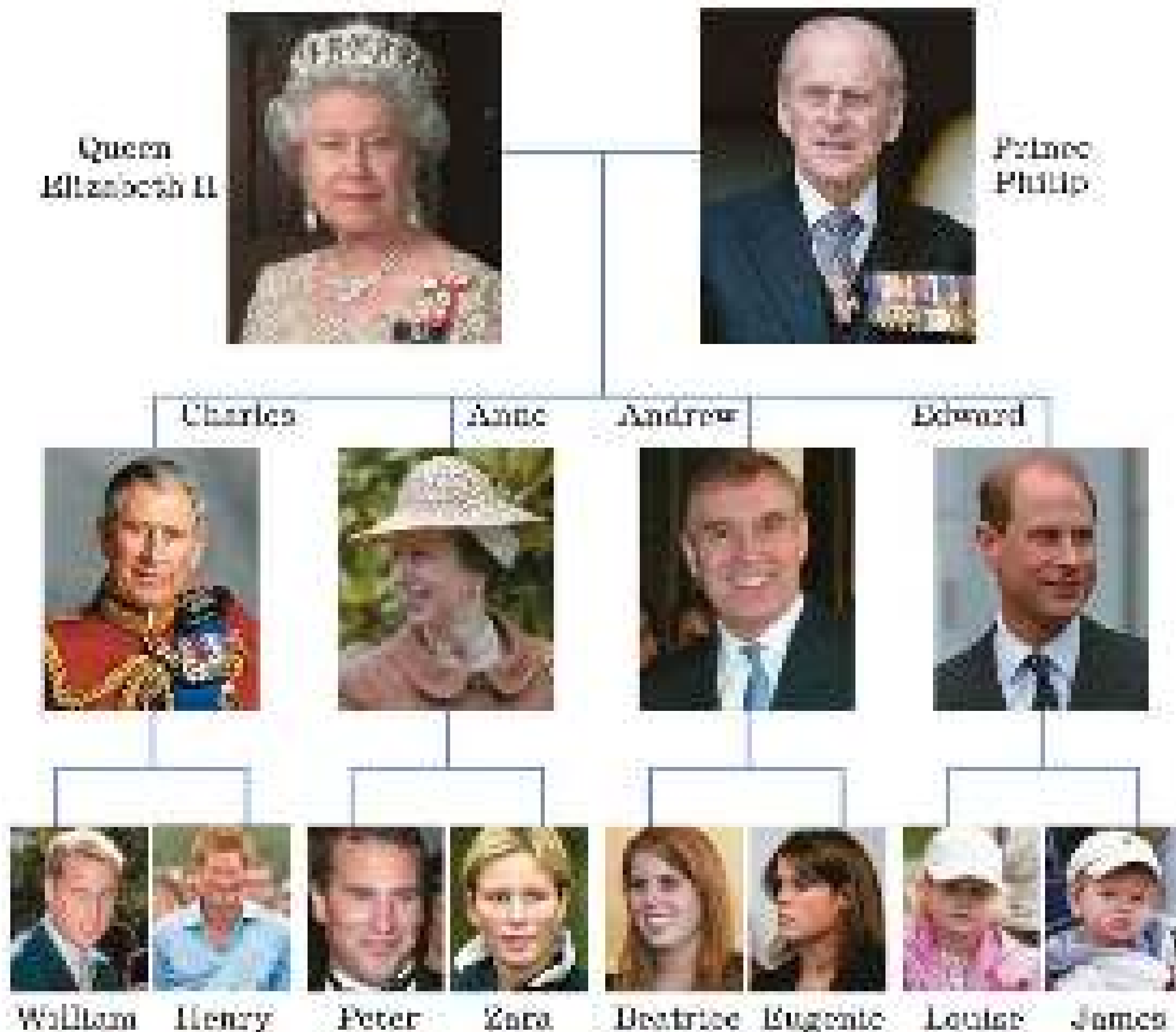
William [wɪljəm]

Zara [zɑ:rə]

Louise [lu:'i:z]

James [dʒeɪmz]

В. Посмотри на родословную семьи Виндзоров и скажи, как зовут некоторых членов этой семьи.



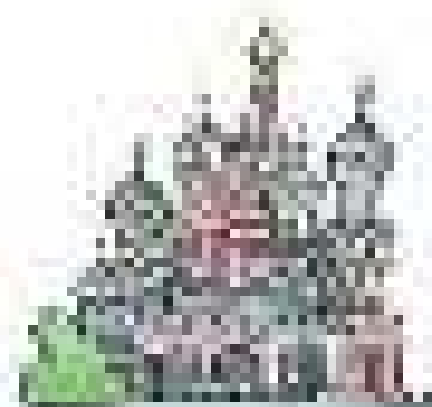
1. The Queen's name is
2. Her husband's name is
3. Their daughter's name is
4. Their sons' names are ... , ... and
5. Charles has a sister and two brothers. His sister's name is
6. His brothers' names are ... and
7. Charles has two sons. Their names are ... and
8. Their cousins' names are ... , ... , ... , ... and
9. Anne's parents' names are ... and



Как ты знаешь, в Великобритании главой государства является монарх (король или королева). Сейчас на британском престоле находится королева Елизавета II. Она правит с 1952 года. Муж королевы, принц Филипп, граф Эдинбургский, королю не является, его титул — принц consort. Дело в том, что престол в этой стране в первую очередь наследуется старшим сыном, а если его нет, то старшей дочерью. Таким образом, после Елизаветы II престол должен унаследовать её старший сын, Тарз, принц Уэльский, а после него — его старший сын, принц Луи.

8. A. Скажи, где живут люди, о которых идёт речь в предложениях 1—7, и подбери, как отличились существы в предложениях 3 и 4 от всех остальных.

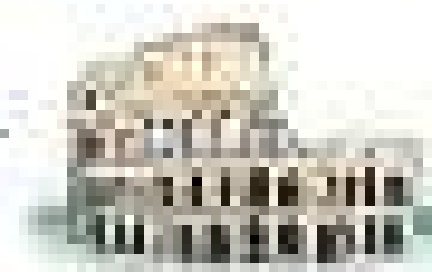
1. I live in



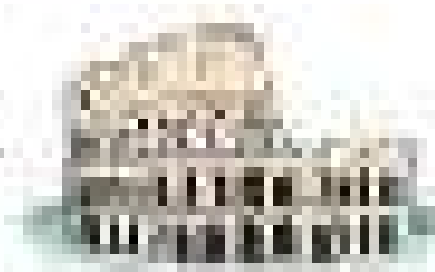
5. We live in



2. You live in



6. You live in

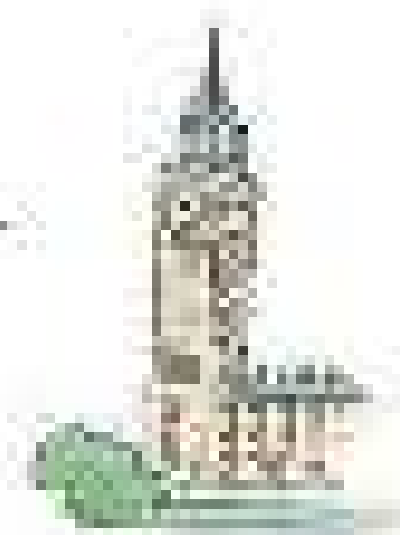



3. He/She lives in

4. It lives in




7. They live in



B. Посмотрите на таблицу, где вы же самые предложены даны в отрицательной форме, и скажите, как англичане задают подобные вопросы. Проверьте, как звучит ваш вопрос.  (52).

Do I live in Moscow? Do you live in Rome?	Do we live in Paris? Do you live in Rome? Do they live in London?
Does he/she live in Africa? Does it live in Africa?	

4. Вот какие вопросы даны на экране, начинающиеся с Do/Does...? Проверьте в позитиве вопросы и ответьте на вопросы.  (53).



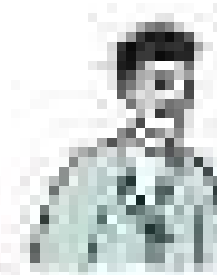
1. — Do you like football? — Yes, I do.



2. — Do you like football? — No, I don't.

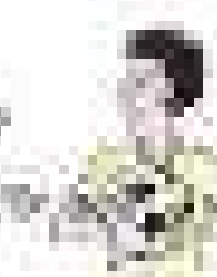


3. — Does he like football? — Yes, he does.



4. — Does she like football? — No, she doesn't.

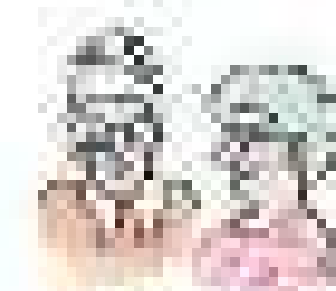
5. — Do we like football? — Yes, we do.



6. — Do I like football? — Yes, I do.



7. — Do they like football? — No, they don't.



8. — Do you like football? — No, we don't.



9. — Does it like football? — Yes, it does.



10. — Do you like football? —

5. А. Составьте вопросы к следующим словам и фразам и сделайте их свои вопросы. Ответьте на вопросы утвердительно или отрицательно.

		You	Your teacher
Do	you	live in Africa?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
		ride a bike?	
		play football?	
		like music?	
		speak English?	
		read English books?	
		play tennis?	
		have pets?	
		go to school?	
		teach English?	
drive a car?			
play the piano?			

В. А теперь составьте вопросы к следующим словам и фразам и сделайте их свои вопросы. Ответьте на вопросы утвердительно или отрицательно. Yes, he/she does или No, he/she doesn't.

Он п а с е т: Does he/she live in Africa? No, he/she doesn't.

6. Составьте свои вопросы к словам и фразам. (54).

1. Do you have a big family?
2. Do you live in Moscow?
3. Do you have a sister or a brother?
4. Do you go to school on Saturday?
5. Do you have friends at school?
6. Do you like reading books?

7. Do you ride a bike?
8. Do you have pets?
9. Do you play the piano?
10. Do you like English?

Do It on Your Own

7. Перепиши вопросы, используя правильную форму слова, и ответь на них.

1. Do/Does your friends go to school on Sunday?
2. Do/Does you live in London?
3. Do/Does your father drive a car?
4. Do/Does your mother cook in your family?
5. Do/Does you have cousins?
6. Do/Does you like swimming?

8. Составь вопросы, используя слова и порядок их.

1. ? like he does good music

2. tennis in the park play they .

3. . goes on Saturday to school my friend

4. they do good English speak ?

5. ? does in Kiev your cousin live

6. a lot of read books I .

9. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
7	6	?
8	6	?

Step Four

Do It Together

1. Послушайте разговор двух школьников и добгада в него недостающие слова. 🎧 (55). Повторяйте этот диалог в паре.

SAM: Hi I'm Sam. (1) ...

ANDREW: I'm Andrew. Do you go to this school?

SAM: I do. Are you a new (2) ...?

ANDREW: Yes, I am. Is it (3) ...?

SAM: It is. I like it a lot. We have (4) ... and a very good (5) ...

ANDREW: That's nice! Do you have a (6) ... too?

SAM: No, we don't. Do you like swimming?

ANDREW: Oh, yes. I love swimming but I (7) ... playing (8) Do you like volleyball?

SAM: No, I don't. I like playing tennis. I play tennis on Mondays and (9) ...

ANDREW: I don't play tennis. I play football. (10) ... and I play football on Sundays.

2. А.У. прослушайте диалог (Hilly) сестры Хилли и Чарльза (Charles). Послушайте, а затем проведите собесед. повторите диалог с друзьями или семьей. 🎧 (56).

1. Can you speak English?
2. Can your mother speak English?
3. Can you play the piano?
4. Can your sister play the piano?
5. Can you swim well?
6. Can you drive a car?
7. Can your granny drive a car?
8. Can you jump well?
9. Can your friend jump well?

10. Can you play volleyball?
11. Can your cousin play volleyball?
12. Can you sing English songs?
13. Can your parents sing English songs?

B. Подобрать задания для же вопроса соответствующим лицам и ответить, но начать на со слове do/does. Проверка себя. (57).

Образец: Can you count well? — Do you count well?
 Can your grandad count well? — Does your grandad count well?

3. Ответьте на вопросы правильно, используя материал «Спорты в моей жизни».

SPORT IN YOUR LIFE

Образец: Do you like sport?
 a) Yes, I do.
 b) No, I don't.

1. Do you play tennis?
2. Can you ride a horse?
3. Can your parents ride a horse?
4. Do you run well?
5. Do you have a bike?
6. Can your brother ride a bike?
7. Does your sister play football?
8. Can you play ping-pong?
9. Can your sister play ping-pong?

What Do You Think?

Can sport help you at school and at home?
 What sport do you like?

4. *Paqyma eufuobeng, uocayama u uocmopa ee.* (58).

CAN YOUR DOG SWIM?
(after Carolyn Graham)



Can your dog swim?
Yes, he can.
Does he like swimming?
Yes, he does.
Yes, yes, yes. Yes, he does.
Can your horse swim?
Yes, she can.
Does she like swimming?
No, she doesn't.
No, no, no. No, she doesn't.

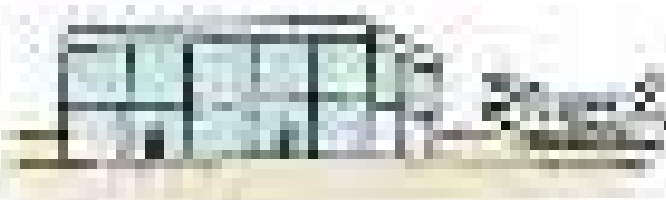
Can your bird fly?
Yes, he can.
Does he like flying?
Yes, he does.
Yes, yes, yes. Yes, he does.
Can your hen fly?
Yes, she can.
Does she like flying?
No, she doesn't.
No, no, no. No, she doesn't.

5. *U amawax meo caoxa where, their parents come odu u muu we xya [ce]. Uocmopa ama u dpyue caoxa u ama xyaon na saxmopa.* (59).

[ce] where parents their

hair [heə] 

chair [tʃeə] 

airport [ˈeəpɔ:t] 

Mary [meəri]

bear [beə] 

teddy bear [ˈtedi beə] 

Mary's parents. Mary's parents live in Boston.

Mary's chair. Mary's chair is in the room.

Mary's hair. Mary's hair is dark.

— Where is Mary's teddy bear? — It is on the small brown chair.

6. *A. Προσκλήθη μενεντα η ανθρωπος, και λεχεναι αποκαταστασθαι εν τω οικω αυτου.*

THE BARKERS

The Barkers live in London. They are not a very big family — a mother, a father, their two children and their pets. Mr Barker's name is Harry. His wife's name is Margaret. His son's name is John. His daughter's name is Sally. Their pets — Chase, a big collie dog, and Smokey, a little grey cat, — live in their house. John feeds Chase and Sally feeds Smokey. The little cat likes milk. Chase likes bones. The children and their pets play in the park in the afternoon or in the evening. John likes riding his bike and playing football. He can ride his bike and play football very well.

John and Sally have a cousin. Her name is Mary. She is not from London. She lives in Scotland. The Barkers like to go to Scotland and see Mary and her parents.

1. Do the Barkers live in Scotland?	1. ...
2. ...?	2. Yes, they do.
3. ...?	3. Yes, he does.
4. Does Sally feed Chase?	4. ...
5. ...?	5. Yes, he can.
6. ...?	6. Yes, it does.
7. Does Smokey like bones?	7. ...
8. Do John and Sally have a cousin?	8. ...
9. ...?	9. Her name is Mary.
10. ...?	10. No, she is not.

B. Ποσποτα μενεντα ενδ παρ σε εγχε σε θυμωποτα, (69).

7. Прочитайте, как сказано в каждом из этих отрицательных предложений, и напишите обобщающее, как вы понимаете, (61).

I don't play football.

You don't live in London.

He/She doesn't like milk.

This is a cat. It doesn't like dogs.

We don't swim in this pond.

You don't sing this song.

They don't have a dog or a cat.

8. Выберите один из двух вариантов в скобках, чтобы составить свои отрицательные предложения. Прочитайте себя, (62).

1. My friend (don't/doesn't) play the piano. 2. We (don't/doesn't) play football in the gym. 3. I (don't/doesn't) have brothers or sisters. 4. These children (don't/doesn't) go to school. They are young. 5. Mary (don't/doesn't) run in the park in the morning. 6. Chickens (don't/doesn't) fly. 7. Mum (don't/doesn't) speak English. 8. Dad (don't/doesn't) sing well. 9. Cows (don't/doesn't) swim very well. 10. Tim (don't/doesn't) live in Paris. He lives in Leeds.

Do It on Your Own

9. Посмотрите на рисунки и перепишите предложения (с. 48), заменив в них нужное местоимение.



1. ... likes birds but doesn't like cats. 2. ... doesn't like music. She likes sport. 3. ... doesn't like dogs and cats but she likes cars and bikes. 4. ... doesn't like music but she likes cars and bikes.

10. Выполни задание в А таблице.

11. Напиши эти слова буквами.

[beɪ] [ˈteɪ beɪ] [tʃeɪ] [hoʊ] [ˈeəriəl] [ˈprezents] [ˈpleɪt] [ðeɪ]

12. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнено задание.

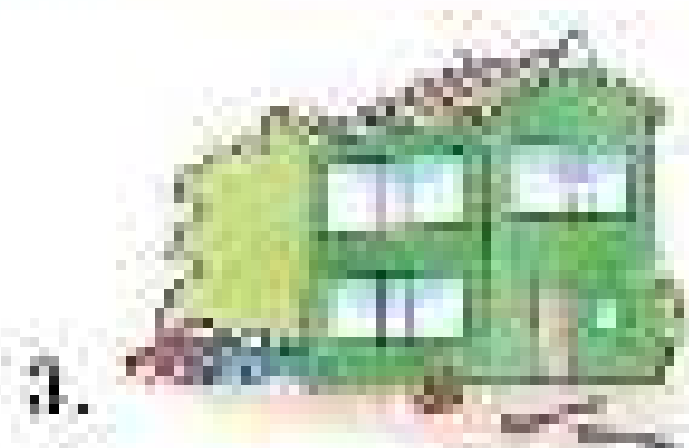
№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	4	?
10	10	?
11	8	?

Step Five

Do It Together

1. Посмотри на картинки, прочитай тексты и скажи, что это дома.

Образец: One is Lucy's house.



THE HOUSES

Lucy lives in Italy in a big house. Its walls are yellow. The house is modern. Lucy's father has a car. It is a dark blue Ford.

Mrs Green lives in Glasgow in a small house. Its walls are grey, its roof is brown. The house is very old. Mrs Green loves cats and has a lot of cats in her house.

Charles' house is in London. It's big, new and very good. The house is in a green street. You can see a shop and a cinema in this street.

Denis loves cars and sport. He lives in a small town in Scotland. The house is not very big but it has big windows. Denis likes his house a lot.

Kathie lives at the lake. She loves the lake and the trees. She and her pets are very happy. Kathie's house has white walls and a red roof. You can see a lot of roses at the door and under the window.

2. *A. Cymraeg awyrgal, nodynnau llawen bwrdd dy anghorn, awyrgal, ydy ddaud dyddi cymraeg a micerne "The Houses".*

Mrs Green

1. ... dogs?
2. Do you have ...?
3. Can you ...?
4. ... your cats' names?
5. Is your house big or ...?

Denis

1. ... brothers or sisters?
2. Do you like ...?
3. Can you ...?
4. ... to school?
5. Do you love ...?

Charles

1. ... a car?
2. ... to the cinema?
3. Do you have ...?
4. What colour ...?
5. Where ... your house?

Kathie

1. How old ...?
2. ... play the piano?
3. ... reading books?
4. Do you ...?
5. What colour ...?

B. *Познавайтесь в парке. Выберите одного из этих героев и поговорите с ним о семье и привычках.*



a.



b.



c.



d.

3. *Познавайтесь в комнате учащихся. Познайтесь, спознавайтесь и поговорите с ними об интересах.* (63)

A.

always [ə'lweɪz] — *всегда*

never [nevə] — *никогда*

often ['ɒfn] — *часто*

sometimes ['sʌmtaɪnz] —

иногда

usually ['ju:ʒuəli] — *обычно*

B.

always: We always go to the park on Sunday. Mike always listens to music in his car. They always go to school at eight o'clock.

never: You never play tennis. These children never go to the swimming pool. Mary never plays with her dolls, she plays with her teddy bear.

often: Do you often go to the cinema? I don't often play the piano. Does Lizzy often sing?

sometimes: Fred sometimes drives to the park. Sometimes they play football on Sundays. Sam sometimes runs in the park.

usually: Do you usually speak English in class? Sally doesn't usually read books in the morning. I usually help my mother in the house.

В отличие от русского языка в английском языке несколько настоящих времён. Если надо рассказать о том, что происходит в жизни обычно (usually), часто (often), всегда (always), иногда (sometimes) или же не происходит никогда (never), используется настоящее простое время (The Simple Present Tense).

4. А. Ты уже знаешь, как составлять утверждения, вопросы и отрицания в этом времени. Прочитай на таблице в правой эти формы.

The Simple Present Tense

«+»		
I	like	dogs.
We		birds.
You		sport.
They		cars.
He	likes	horses.
She		cats.
It		milk.

«-»		
I	don't like	dogs.
We		birds.
You		sport.
They		cars.
He	doesn't like	horses.
She		cats.
It		milk.

Do	I	like	dogs?
	we		birds?
	you		sport?
	they		cars?

Does	he	like	horses?
	she		cats?
	it		milk?

- В. Составь по этой таблице несколько предложений и притай их.

5. Скажи, что из перечисленного ниже ты делаешь всегда, часто, иногда, обычно или что никогда не делаешь.

often, always, never, sometimes, usually

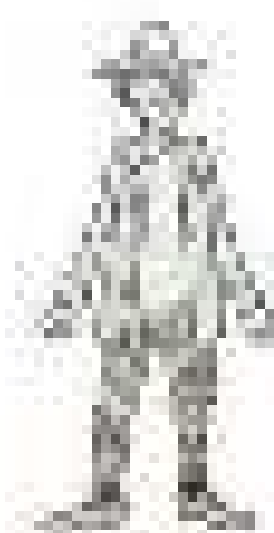
1. I ... play tennis. 2. I ... go to the park with my dog. 3. I ... read books. 4. I ... play the piano. 5. I ... run in the park in the morning. 6. I ... feed my pet(s). 7. I ... help my Mum and Dad. 8. I ... listen to music in the evening. 9. I ... watch television. 10. I ... ride a bike. 11. I ... wash my hair on Saturday.

6. Фред и Эд братья, но это совсем разные. Ты кто любишь и умеешь делать Фред, совсем не умеешь его брату. Прочитай о привычках брата по имени Фред и скажи о привычках брата по имени Эд. Проверь себя. (64)

Fred



Ed



1. Fred likes sport.
2. Fred goes to the park on Saturday.
3. Fred plays football very well.
4. Fred drives his car very well.
5. Fred likes music.
6. Fred has friends in his town.
7. Fred has a family.
8. Fred likes pets.
9. Fred washes plates in the evening.
10. Fred cooks very well.

1. Ed doesn't like sport.
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...
8. ...
9. ...
10. ...

7. Последней, что рассказывает о себе Мэри Баркер, (65), и рассказы о себе, персонажи истории Мэри в качестве образца.

MARY

My name is Mary Barker. I'm thirteen. I'm a pupil. I go to school. I have classes five days a week. I like my school and my friends. I live in Glasgow. I have a big family: a mother, a father, a granny, a grandad, two brothers and a sister. My mother's name is Beatrice. She is not old. My father's name is William. My parents and I are very good friends. We have two pets — two big dogs. My brothers and I like sport. We like swimming, riding a bike, playing tennis. In the evening I usually help my parents, read books and watch television. On Sundays my family and I sometimes go to the cinema or to the zoo.



YOU

My name is

I'm

8. В жизни часто приходится рассказывать о себе. Представьте себе, что вам рассказывают о себе один из ваших английских друзей. Как вы это понимаете?
9. А. Начиная разговор перефразируйте собеседника, если вы не понимаете или не знаете чего-либо. Также используйте следующие фразы:

— Can you say it again, please?

— Pardon (me)?

В. Поработайте с паром и практикуйтесь в переспросе.

А.

1) Fred hates pop music.

I say Fred hates pop music.

2) My brother can drive

3) I have three pets. . . .

В.

Pardon?

...

...

- 4) She plays tennis well. ...
 5) Mary and I are good friends. ...
 6) They never watch television in the evening. ...
 7) Ann always sings English songs. ...

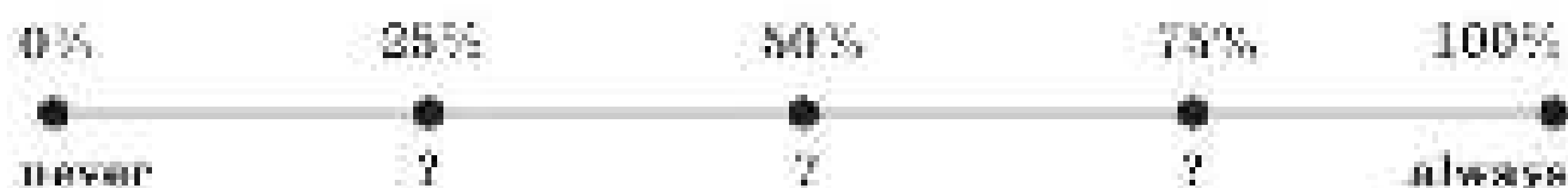
Do It on Your Own

10. Подготовка к диктанту.

Dictation 2

My parents, our chairs, their school, a little teddy bear, Sally's hair. My sisters and brothers often go to the cinema. We always watch television in the evening. Mr Brown's daughter never goes to the swimming pool. I like my cousins. John is Mary's husband and she is his wife.

11. Прочитай по порядку все новые слова, которые должны быть на этой шкале.



12. Прикопай и приклей на следующие задания фотографии из-за этой недели.

13. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
11	3	?

YOUR WORD BOX

airport, always, bear, brother, chair, child, cinema, cousin, daughter, father, hate, husband, mother, never, often, parent, swimming pool, sometimes, teddy bear, television, watch, wife, zoo

UNIT THREE

My Day



Step One

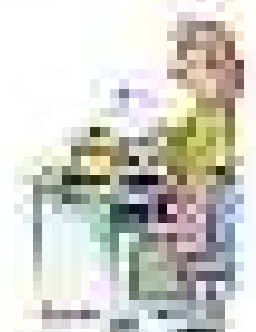
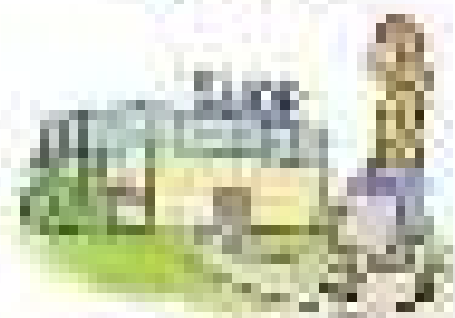
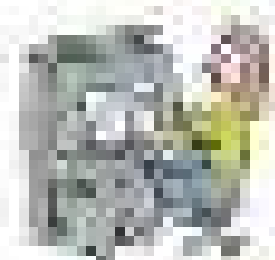
Do It Together

1. А. Посмотрите на картинки и скажите, кто где и когда по указанию миссис Дэвис и миссис Дэвис обычно делают и совершают. Просмотрите. (66)

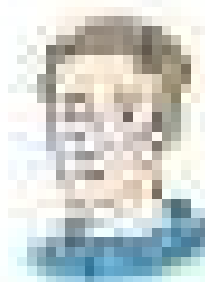
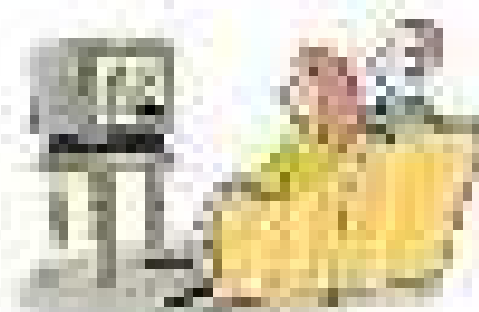
Образцы: Mrs Davis usually feeds the cat on Sunday.
Mr Davis usually swims on Sunday.
Mr and Mrs Davis usually go to the cinema on Sunday.



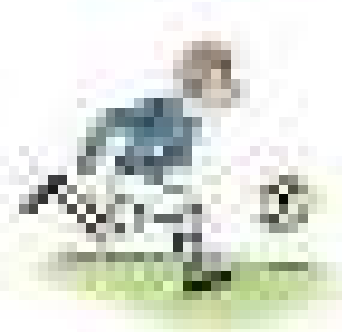
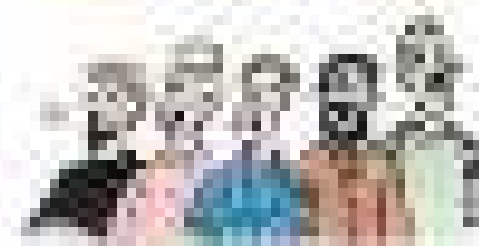
Mrs Davis



Mr and Mrs Davis



Mr Davis



B. Попробуйте в паре. Задайте друг другу вопросы о свободное время мистера и миссис Дэвис и ответьте на них. (67).

Образец: 1. — Does Mr Davis usually feed the dog on Sunday?
— Yes, he does.

2. — Does Mrs Davis usually feed the dog on Sunday?
— No, she doesn't.

3. — Do Mr and Mrs Davis usually read books?
— Yes, they do.

C. Скажи, а что вы делаете а чего не делаете по выходным.

Образец: I usually ride a bike on Sunday.
I usually don't cook on Sunday.

ride a bike, cook, sing, run in the park, play the piano,
play football, feed the dog, play tennis, feed the cat,
drive a car, go to the shops, watch television, swim,
read books, go to the cinema

2. Это страница из личного календаря молодого человека по имени Джефф. Попробуйте в паре, задайте друг другу вопросы о том, а какие дни недели он занимается всеми видами спорта, и ответьте на них.

Образец: — Does Jeff go to the cinema on Sunday
or on Monday? — He goes to the cinema on Sunday.

Sunday	cinema	Thursday	bank ¹
Monday	swimming pool	Friday	football
Tuesday	shops	Saturday	tennis
Wednesday	driving school		

¹ a bank [bæŋk] — банк

3. Прочитайте с новыми словами, вопросы и предложения с ними за буквами, (68).

A.

what [wɒt] — что, какой
(-ая, -ое, -ие)

why [waɪ] — почему

where [weə] — где, куда

who [hu:] — кто, кого

when [wen] — когда

B.

what: What is it? What colour? What books? What school?
What music? What town?

where: Where is Mary? Where are the children? Where are
you? Where is your teacher?

when: When is your birthday? When are you at school?
When is the big day?

why: Why is he not at school today? Why are your toys under
the bed? Why are they happy?

who: Who is he? Who are your friends? Who is your teacher?

4. Напишите, используя соответствующие слова what, where, who, why, when, соответствующие слова и фразы. Прочитайте предложения и ответьте на вопросы, как вы понимаете соответствующие вопросы, (69).

A.

What do you see?



I see a cat in the tree.



What do you like?

I like sweets.

Where do you go in
the morning?

I go to school.

When do you play football?

In the afternoon. I play
football in the afternoon.

Where do you play football?

I play football in the park.

Why do you speak English?

I like it.

11.



What does he like?

He likes cars and he likes sport.

Where does Nick play football?

In the park. He plays football in the park.

When does he go to school?

Four days a week. He goes to school on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

Why does he speak English?

He likes it.

5. *Pracna predmetna; razvijanje u monologu od 30 sekundi.* 🎧 (7')

WHO? WHAT? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

Who?

What?

When?

Where?

Why? Why?

} Two times

What do you see?

What do you like?

Where do you go on Sunday?

What does he see?

What does he like?

Where does he go on Sunday?

When do you play?

When do you swim?

When do you listen to music?

↑ time [time] — zbirni pas

When does she play?
 When does she swim?
 When does she listen to music?
 Why are we here?¹
 Why do we come?²
 Why do we read and speak English?

6. Составь вопросы по образцу, а назови некоторые занятия по вечерам и выходные дни в выходные.

What	do	Sam		read?
When	does	Peter	usually	go in the evening?
Where		they	often	like swimming?
				cook on Sunday?
				play on Saturday?
				run?
				ride a bike?
				watch on television?

7. Заполни свои диалоги. Проверь себя. (71).

- KATE: ... Jill?
 JILL: I live in a small English town.
 KATE: ...?
 JILL: Yes, I do. I am a pupil.
- JOHN: Do you like swimming, Mark?
 MARK: ... I swim a lot.
 JOHN: ...?
 MARK: I swim on Tuesday and Thursday.
 JOHN: ...?
 MARK: I swim in the swimming pool. I like it.
- HARRY: Do you like watching television?
 ANDREW: ... I watch television a lot.
 HARRY: ... of ...?
 ANDREW: I like new films. They are very good.
 HARRY: And ...?
 ANDREW: I usually watch television in the evening.

¹ here [hɪə] — здесь, сюда

² to come [kʌm] — приходить

What Do You Think?

What day of the week do you like? Why?

Do It on Your Own

8. Составьте из букв английские слова и напишите их.

nlwe rechw lwba yhw lwo

9. Составьте из букв свои вопросы и напишите их.

1. you like why do this school ?

2. when your sister play the piano does ?

3. your brother play football does where ?

4. do like what in the evening they watching ?

5. she kiss good night who does ?

10. Проверьте себя и сверьте, насколько правильно вы написали свои вопросы.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
8	5	?
9	5	?

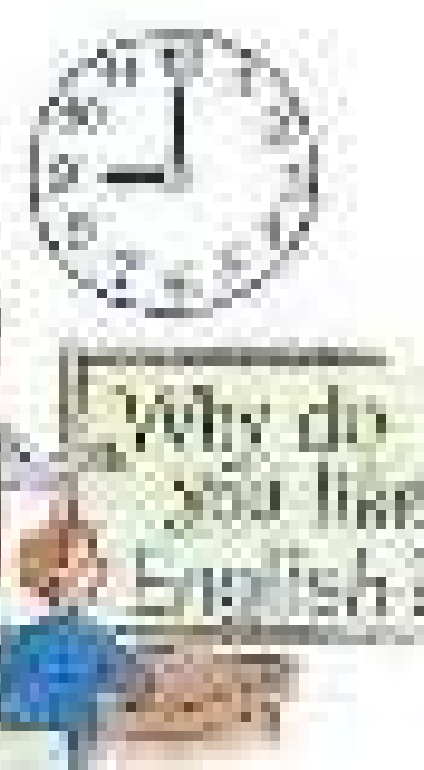
Step Two

Do It Together

1. Придумайте в паре и задайте, когда Джефф и Пам идут на работу своими привычными делами. Используйте слова и выражения в рамке. Проверьте себя. 🎧 (72).

Образец: When does Jeff sleep?
— He sleeps at 11 o'clock a.m.
— When do Jeff and Pam go to school?
— They go to school at 8 o'clock in the morning.

sleep, go to school, have an English class,
have a music class, ride a bike, go to the shop, run, cook.



2. Завершите вопросы с помощью вопросительных слов. Проверь себя. 🎯 (70).

where when why what

1. — ... do the children read in English?
— Books.
2. — ... do the children go in the morning?
— To school.
3. — ... does Rex play in the park?
— In the afternoon.

4. — ... do the boys ride bikes?
— In the street.
5. — ... does little Johnny go to the shops?
— He helps his mother.
6. — ... films does your mum like?
— She likes old black-and-white films.
7. — ... does he speak English?
He likes it.
8. — ... colours do you like?
— I like blue and purple.

3. Прочитай эти слова. Проверь себя. 🎧 (74).

[e]	help	well	friend	step	television
[ʌ]	mother	brother	love	cup	cousin
[əʊ]	go	no	nose	stone	rose
[ɪ]	swim	sister	children	live	in
[aʊə]	our				

4. Прочитай незнакомые тебе слова по аналогии со знакомыми. Проверь себя. 🎧 (75).

in	begin	pet	get	fish	finish
Bees	— dress	stone	— home	our	— shower
cup	— lunch				

5. Подпиши в скобках слова и словосочетания. Также их можно предложить с ними за диктором. 🎧 (76).

- A.**
- begin [bɪˈɡɪn] — начинать, начинаться
- breakfast [ˈbrekfəst] — завтрак
- dress [dres] — одеваться
- finish [ˈfɪnɪʃ] — заканчивать, заканчиваться
- get up [ˌɡet ˈʌp] — вставать, подниматься с постели
- home [həʊm] — дом, домашний очаг
- lunch [lʌntʃ] — еда, трапеза в середине дня (обычно в 13.00 до 14.00)
- shower [ˈʃaʊə] — душ
- be on time — прийти (быть) вовремя, не опаздывать

It.

begin — begins: to begin classes, to begin the day, to begin the book. His school begins at nine. The film begins at eight.

When do children usually begin helping their parents?

breakfast — breakfasts: a good breakfast, a hot breakfast, to cook breakfast, to have breakfast, for breakfast. Tom always has breakfast at eight o'clock in the morning. When do you usually have breakfast? What does Sally have for breakfast?

dress — dresses: to dress in the morning, to dress well. Jane dresses in her room. Betty is little, she can't dress.

finish — finishes: to finish the book, to finish the text. Finish your breakfast, Ann! When do your classes usually finish? I finish watching television at eleven o'clock in the evening. John finishes watching television at eleven o'clock in the evening.

get up — gets up: to get up in the morning, to get up and dress. Jane doesn't get up at 6. She gets up at 7 o'clock in the morning.

home: my home, to go home, to be at home. Where is your home? My home is in London. When are you at home in the evening? It's 8 o'clock. Go home!

lunch — lunches: a big lunch, a cold lunch, to cook lunch, to have lunch, for lunch. Rob never has lunch. Where do you usually have lunch? They often have lunch at school. What do you have for lunch, Tom?

shower — showers: a cold shower, a hot shower, to have a shower in the morning. Do you always have a shower in the morning? Andrew often has a hot shower in the evening. Does your mother have a cold shower in the morning?

be on time: Please be on time! He is never on time. You are always on time.

6. *Прочитайте текст и сделайте три задания. Напишите ответы на вопросы с помощью глаголов из задания 5 и определений из текста.*

JOHN'S MORNING AND AFTERNOON

John's day begins at 7 o'clock in the morning when he gets up. Sometimes it is dark in the street. John doesn't like

it. He has a shower, sometimes a cold shower, dresses and has breakfast. He often has tea or milk and eggs for breakfast. At 8 o'clock he goes to school. John is a good pupil. He is always on time. At 1 o'clock he has lunch at school. At 4 o'clock his classes finish. But John doesn't go home. He and his friends play football or tennis. They finish playing at 5 and go home.

7. Сравните, как проходят утро и день у Джона и у меня.

1. John's day begins at 7 o'clock. My day
2. John gets up at 7 o'clock. I get up
3. John has a shower in the morning. He doesn't have a shower in the evening. I
4. John dresses in his room. I
5. John has breakfast and goes to school. I ... and
6. John is a good pupil. He is always on time. I am (not)
I
7. John has lunch at school. I
8. His classes finish in the afternoon. My classes ...



Возможно, вы заметили, что в английском языке русскому слову *здание* соответствуют два слова: *house* и *home*. Английское *house* — это место, где люди живут (квартира, особняк, дачка и т. д.), а также все его обитатели (домочадцы). *Home* — это здание, чаще всего *беднотажное*, в котором живёт одна семья. Англичане не называют словом *house* многоквартирные или одноэтажные городские дома. Многоквартирные жилые дома в Великобритании называются *blocks of flats*.

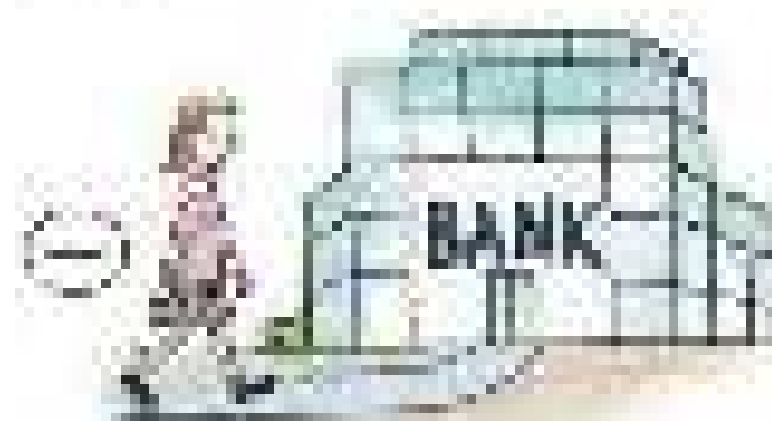
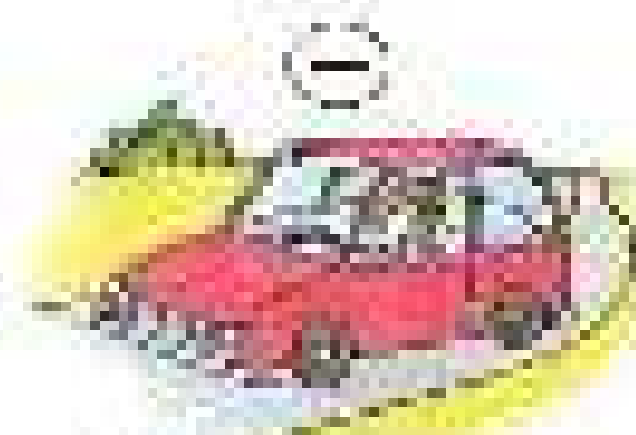


8. Скажи, когда обязательно в какое время люди начинают выполнять следующие действия.

They usually begin _____ at two.
 speaking
 walking and running
 counting
 reading
 swimming
 riding a bike
 driving a car

9. А. Посмотри на картинки и скажи, что Салли (Sally) Барбер делает всегда и что она не делает никогда. Прочти себя. (77).

Образец: Sally always plays the piano in the evening.
 Sally never plays volleyball.

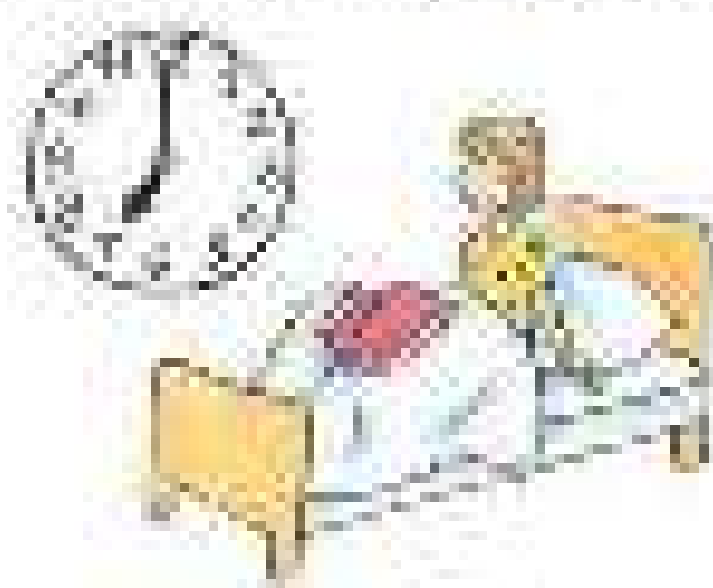


B. Переведи предложения на русский язык, обрати внимание на одно отрицание в английском и без отрицания в русском варианте.

1. Sally never runs in the morning.
2. Sally never sleeps in the afternoon.
3. Sally never plays football.

Do It on Your Own

10. Сделай подписки к этим картинкам.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

1. Sally ... at 7 o'clock in the morning.
2. Sally always has ...
3. She ... in her room.
4. Her school ... at 9 o'clock.
5. Sally ... at 1 o'clock.
6. Her school ... at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

11. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнил задание.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	6	?

Step Three

Do It Together

1. Прослушайте, как Том рассказывает о своём дне, и выберите правильные ответы на следующие вопросы. Проследите себя. (78)

1. When does Tom get up in the morning?
a) at 5 o'clock b) at 6 o'clock c) at 7 o'clock
2. When does Tom have breakfast?
a) at 7 o'clock b) at 8 o'clock c) at 9 o'clock
3. When do Tom's classes begin?
a) at 7 o'clock b) at 8 o'clock c) at 9 o'clock
4. When does Tom have lunch?
a) at 12 o'clock b) at 1 o'clock c) at 2 o'clock
5. When does Tom go home?
a) at 3 o'clock b) at 4 o'clock c) at 5 o'clock

2. А. Прочитайте внимательно, как описано время моего будущего дяди Гарри, и сделайте в таблице notes.

Dear Grandy,

He is in the Lake District now and I love it! We get up at eight and have breakfast at nine. We often have breakfast in our hotel room. We don't have lunch in the hotel. In the afternoon we go to the lake. When the lake is not cold we swim a lot. I can swim very well now. Sally can't swim well and she doesn't like it. We always have lunch in town. At five o'clock we often play tennis. In the evening we watch television. Sometimes we play chess. We never go to bed at ten. We go to bed at twelve o'clock and our days are very long. Mum and Dad are very happy. They sometimes go to the shops. Dad plays football but not very often. Love,

Tom

P.S. Mum, Dad and Sally send their love! Tom.

¹ send their love передать привет

B. Задание следующее: поделитесь с одноклассниками своими впечатлениями от урока.

1. John has breakfast ...
a) in his hotel room b) in the garden
2. John swims a lot ...
a) when it is hot b) when it is not cold
3. ... swims well.
a) John b) Sally
4. John always has lunch ...
a) in town b) in his hotel
5. John and Sally never go to bed at ...
a) twelve o'clock b) ten o'clock



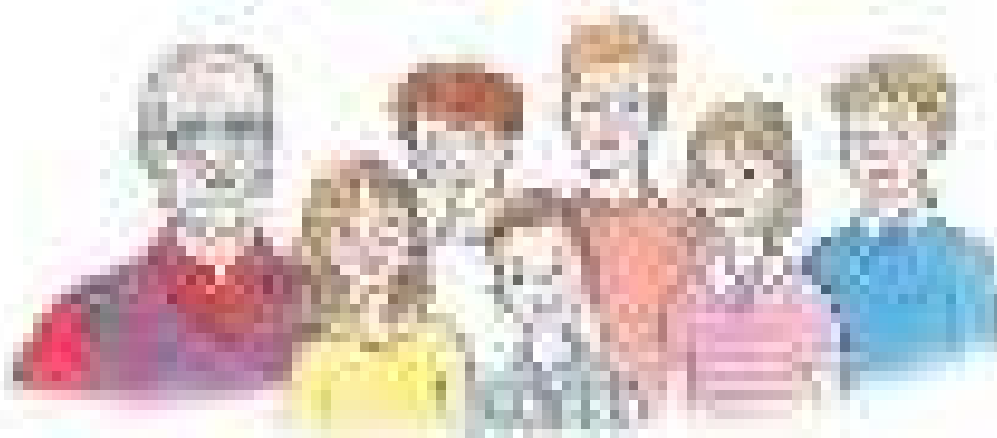
В Великобритании есть несколько известных мест для отдыха: Брайтон (Brighton) на южном побережье, Блэкпул (Blackpool) на северо-западе, Шотландские нагорья (the Highlands) и т. д.

В их числе входит также Озёрный край (the Lake District), один из самых красивых мест в стране, где горы и холмы сочетаются с озёрами и долинами. Озёрный край всегда привлекал внимание туристов и поэтов. В памяти людей он прочно связан с именем Уильяма Вордсворта (William Wordsworth), поэта-романтика, который жил в XVIII—XIX вв. и очень любил Озёрный край. Он писал много о нём в своих стихах.



8. Посмотрите на картинку и расскажите в том, как проводит свой день Дэвид Баркер. Проверь себя. 🌐 (79). Подпись под картинками покажет тебе.

Образец: David Barker gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning.



1. get up



2. milk his cow



3. ride a horse



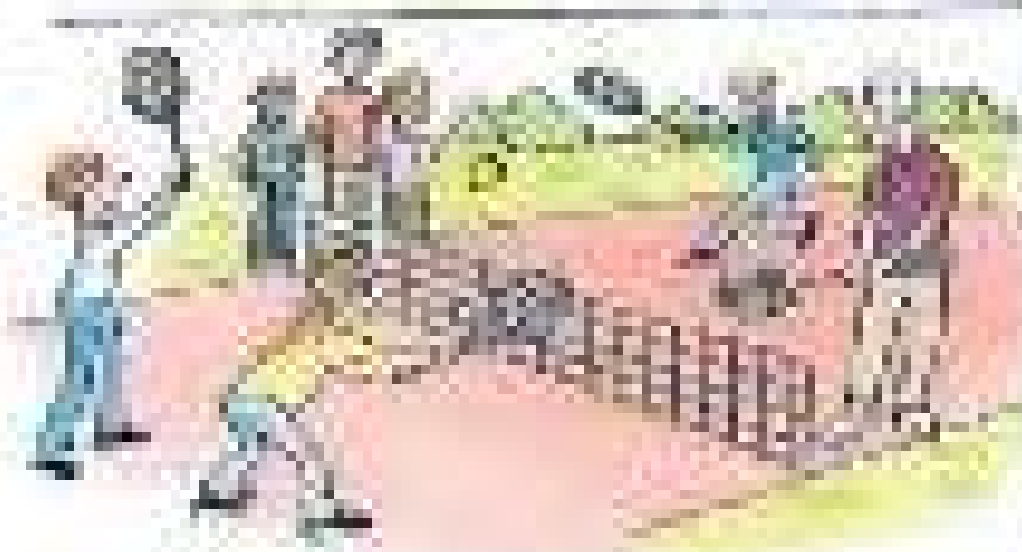
4. swim in the lake



5. have breakfast



6. watch television/
read a book



7. play football/volleyball/tennis/ping-pong

4. Прочитай эти слова. Проверь себя. 🎧 (80).

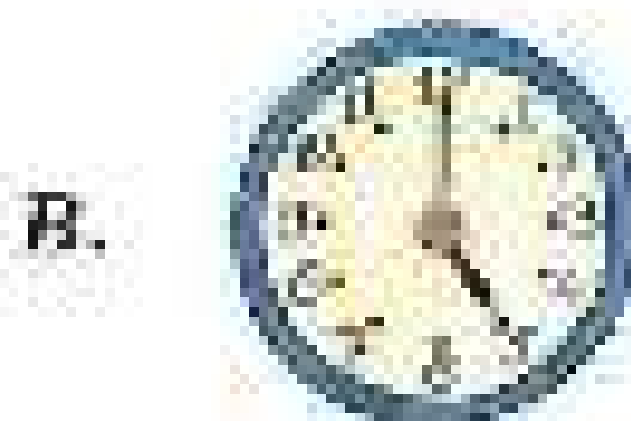
[ɔ:]	port	sport	door	floor	or
[ɜ:]	her	girl	bird	nurse	purple
[eɪ]	cake	lake	Kate	date	plate
[aʊə]	our	shower			
[ɑ:]	are	park	dark	father	class
[əʊ]	go	low	slow	window	yellow
[ɪ]	sit	sister	lips	kiss	film

5. Прочитай незнакомые слова по аналогии со знакомыми. Проверь себя. 🎧 (81).

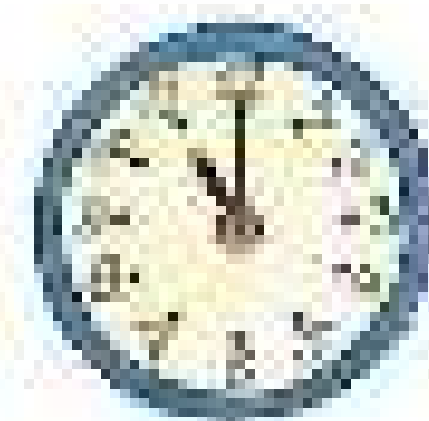
purple — early	class — past
plate — late	milk — minute
our — hour ¹	class — half
sport — quarter	low — show

6. А. Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори их в предложениях с кляпой за диктором. 🎧 (82).

early [ˈɜ:li] — рано, ранний	past [pɑ:st] — после
minute [ˈmɪnɪt] — минута	late [leɪt] — поздно, поздно
quarter [ˈkwɔ:ntə] — четверть	show [ʃəʊ] — показывать
half [ha:f] — половина	hour [aʊə] — час



WHAT IS THE TIME NOW?

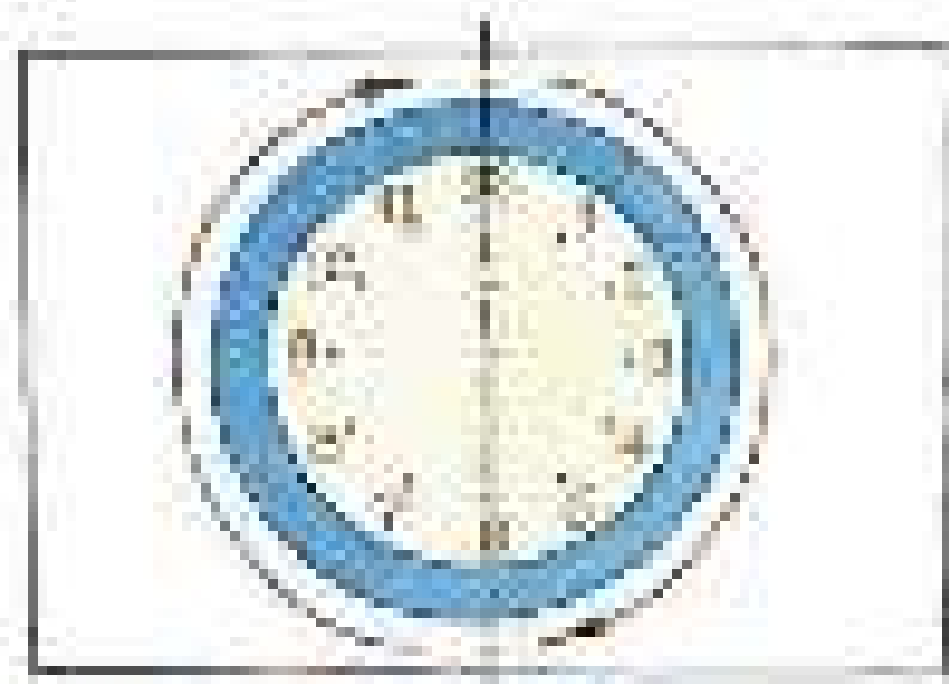


It's five o'clock a.m.
It's five o'clock in
the morning.
It's early.

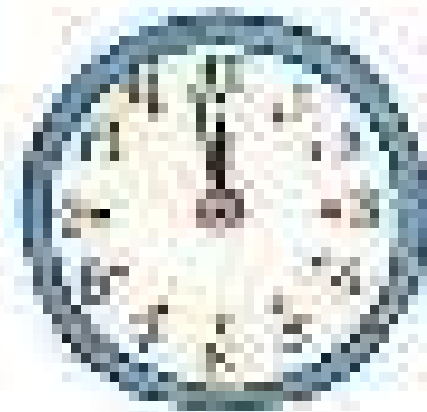
It's eleven o'clock p.m.
It's eleven o'clock in
the evening.
It's late.

¹ В слове hour буква h не читается.

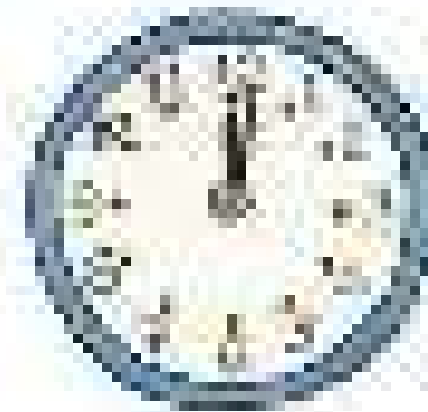
To



Past



It's one minute to twelve.
It's one to twelve.



It's one minute past twelve.
It's one past twelve.



It's five minutes to three.
It's five to three.



It's five minutes past three.
It's five past three.



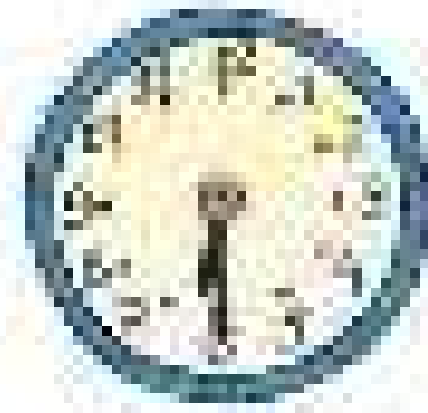
It's a quarter to four.



It's a quarter past four.



It's half past two.
The clock shows half
past two.



It's half past six.
The clock shows half past six.

7. Посмотрите на циферблаты и ответьте на вопросы. Прочтите себя. 🎧 (83).



1. Is it twenty to ten or twenty past ten?
2. Is it half past five or is it half past three?
3. Is it a quarter to four or a quarter past four?
4. Is it six minutes to seven or six minutes past seven?
5. Is it seventeen minutes to nine or seventeen minutes past nine?
6. Is it half past two or half past eight?
7. Is it a quarter past one or a quarter past three?
8. Is it eight to six or eight to seven?

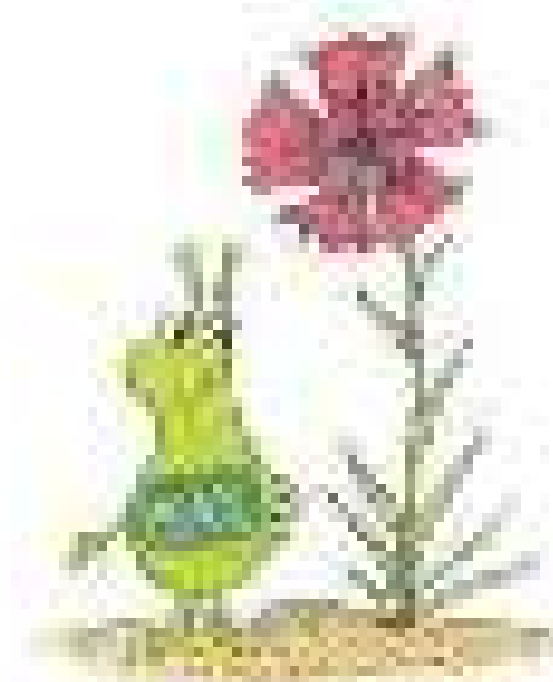
8. Выберите по картинке название, которое вые. Прочтите себя. 🎧 (84).



9. Дети на планете Марс не всегда связывают с землей. Знакомый тебе марсианин Макс (Max) просит землянина показать ему различные предметы и животные того или иного цвета. Спервой речь пойдет о зеленом марсианине. Смотри и расскажи по порядку себе.

green frog, grey computer, brown piano, red dog,
white cat, black bag, blue bed, purple pen, yellow chair,
dark blue ship, pink blouse

Обрати внимание: Show me¹ the green frog, please.



Do It on Your Own

10. Назови часы, который сейчас ути.
Обрати внимание: 1.30 It's half past one now.

1.30	2.55	3.45	2.15	4.50
7.13	8.45	9.30	7.20	6.53

11. Заполни эти предложения, какое, какое делание и на сколько рано (early), а какое поздно (late).

1. I usually get up
2. I usually have breakfast
3. I usually go to school
4. I usually have lunch
5. I usually watch television

¹ Show me – Покажи мне

- 6. I usually read books ... in the evening.
- 7. I usually play ... in the afternoon.
- 8. I usually go to the shops ... in the morning.

12. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.

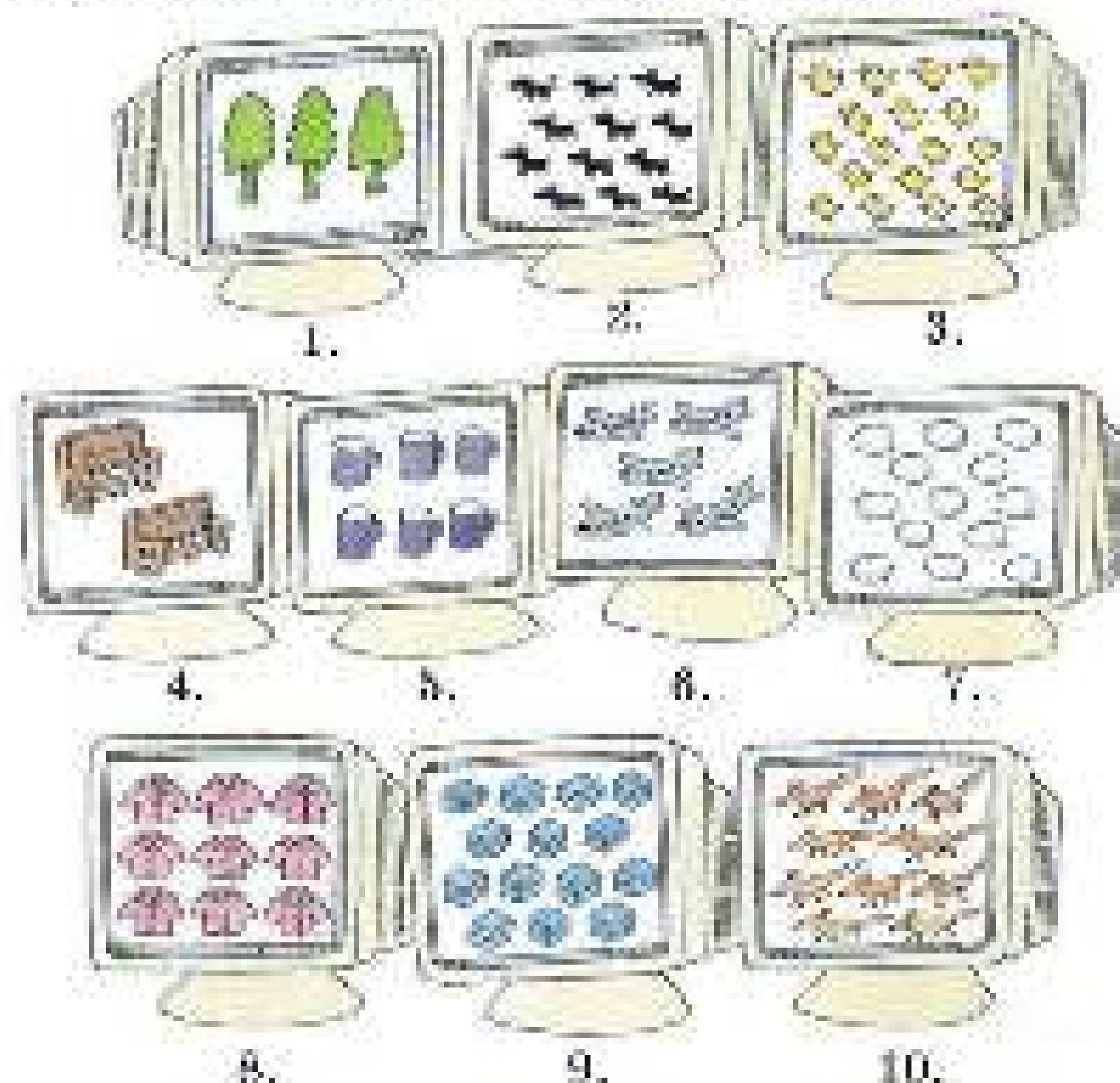
№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	10	?
11	8	?

Step Four

Do It Together

1. Посмотри на картинки и скажи, что показывают эти компьютеры. Проверь себя, 🎧 (85).

Образец: Computer one shows three green trees.



2. Роб — известный спортсмен. Сейчас он занимается в спортивной школе и очень много тренируется, чтобы быть в лучшей форме. Посмотри, как выглядит распорядок его типичной недели, и расскажи в распорядке дня этого спортсмена. Про себя сам. (88).

Образец: Rob gets up very early, at half past five.

5.30	Get up.
5.45	Run in the park.
7.40	Have a shower.
8.15	Have breakfast.
9.10	Ride a bike.
11.45	Play football.
12.30	Have lunch.
13.15	Sleep.
15.50	Play tennis.
17.55	Swim in the swimming pool.
19.15	Have tea.
20.30	Watch television.
21.45	Sleep.

3. С помощью таблицы составь предложения о себе.

1	always	get up	early	in the morning.		
	often	watch television				
	usually	take a shower				
	sometimes	read books			late	in the evening.
	never	play on the computer				
		have breakfast				
	have lunch					
	have tea					

Чтобы спросить по-английски «Сколько?» о предметах, которые можно сосчитать (pens, books, buses и т. д.), говорят:

How many?

How many books?

How many buses?

Самое слово many (много) употребляется практически всегда в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях, а в утвердительных используется знакомая тебе словосочетание a lot (of):

Do you have many friends?

I don't have many friends.

I have a lot of friends.

4. А. Джим и Тим не виделись много лет. Когда они встретились, у них было много вопросов друг к другу. Прочитай диалог Тима и скажи, какие вопросы задавал ему Джим. Проверь себя, 🎧 (87).



TIM: Yes, I do. I have a lot of children: three sons and four daughters.

JIM: ...?

TIM: No, we don't. We have only five rooms in the house.

JIM: ...?

TIM: No, I don't. I have one car. But I have three bikes.

JIM: ...?

TIM: Yes, we do. We have a lot of pets: two dogs, three cats and a lot of white mice.

JIM: ...?

TIM: Yes, I do. I have a lot of good friends.

JIM: ...?

TIM: Yes, I do. I have a lot of books and I like them.

В. Поработайте в паре. Представьте себя на месте Тины и Джимы и спросите друг у друга, что у вас есть и в какой количестве. Вы можете воспользоваться словами в рамке.

horses, horses, cats, computers, televisions, dogs, pets,
parents, cars, clocks, banks, friends, cows


Образец: — Do you have many bikes?
— Yes, I do. I have a lot of bikes.
(No, I don't. I don't have many bikes.)

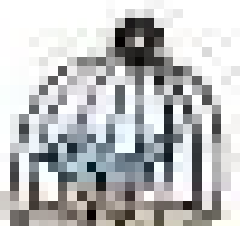
Б. Прочитай вопросы и ответь на них.

Образец: A: — How many pens do you have?
— I have four pens.
(I have a lot of pens. I have no pens.)
B: — How many clouds do you see?
— I see two clouds. (I see no clouds.)

A. 1. How many  do you have?

2. How many  do you have?

3. How many  do you have?

4. How many  do you have?

5. How many  do you have?

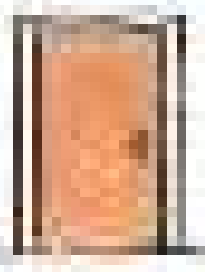
6. How many  do you have?

B. 7. How many  do you see?

8. How many  do you see?

9. How many  do you see?

10. How many  do you see?

11. How many  do you see?

12. How many  do you see?

6. A. Почему, как в английском языке образуются десятичные от 20 до 100, а почему так на русском? (88)

20 — twenty

50 — fifty

80 — eighty

30 — thirty

60 — sixty

90 — ninety

40 — forty

70 — seventy

100 — a hundred

B. Почему так называются на русском? (89) Назови их цифрами и словами.

1. twenty-three

10. sixty-nine

2. twenty-eight

11. seventy-two

3. thirty-four

12. seventy-eight

4. thirty-one

13. eighty-three

5. forty-four

14. eighty-five

6. forty-eight

15. ninety-four

7. fifty-six

16. ninety-nine

8. fifty-seven

17. a hundred and ten

9. sixty-five

18. two hundred and twenty

7. А. За свою долгую жизнь капитан Хук насчитал несколько сокровищ. Скажи, сколько золотых монет находится в каждом из них и сколько. Проверь себя, 🎲 (90).

Образец: Captain [ˈkaptən] Hook has twenty-two coins in his yellow chest¹.



В. Сосчитай, сколько всего золотых монет есть у капитана Хука, и скажи, какой из этих сокровищ крадиливый. Проверь себя, 🎲 (91).

1. Three hundred and ninety-three.
2. Four hundred and ninety-three.
3. Five hundred and ninety-three.

Do It on Your Own

8. Составь вопросы и ответы из. Ответь на вопросы, напиши цифры словами.

1. How many Val have does books ? 79
2. How many little does dolls have ? 23
3. Mr Brown does how many horses have ? 98
4. How many the queen towns have does ? 31
5. Bob Green have cars how many does ? 44
6. Granny does how many chicks have ? 32

¹ a chest [tʃest] — сундук

9. *Назови предложения, собери пропущенный вариант.*
 1. Do they have (many/a lot of) roses at their house? 2. My friend sees (many/a lot of) cars at his house in the morning.
 3. These children don't have (many/a lot of) books in their school. 4. Do you see (many/a lot of) friends in this room?
 5. I don't have (many/a lot of) pets in my house.
10. *Проверь себя и поделай, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

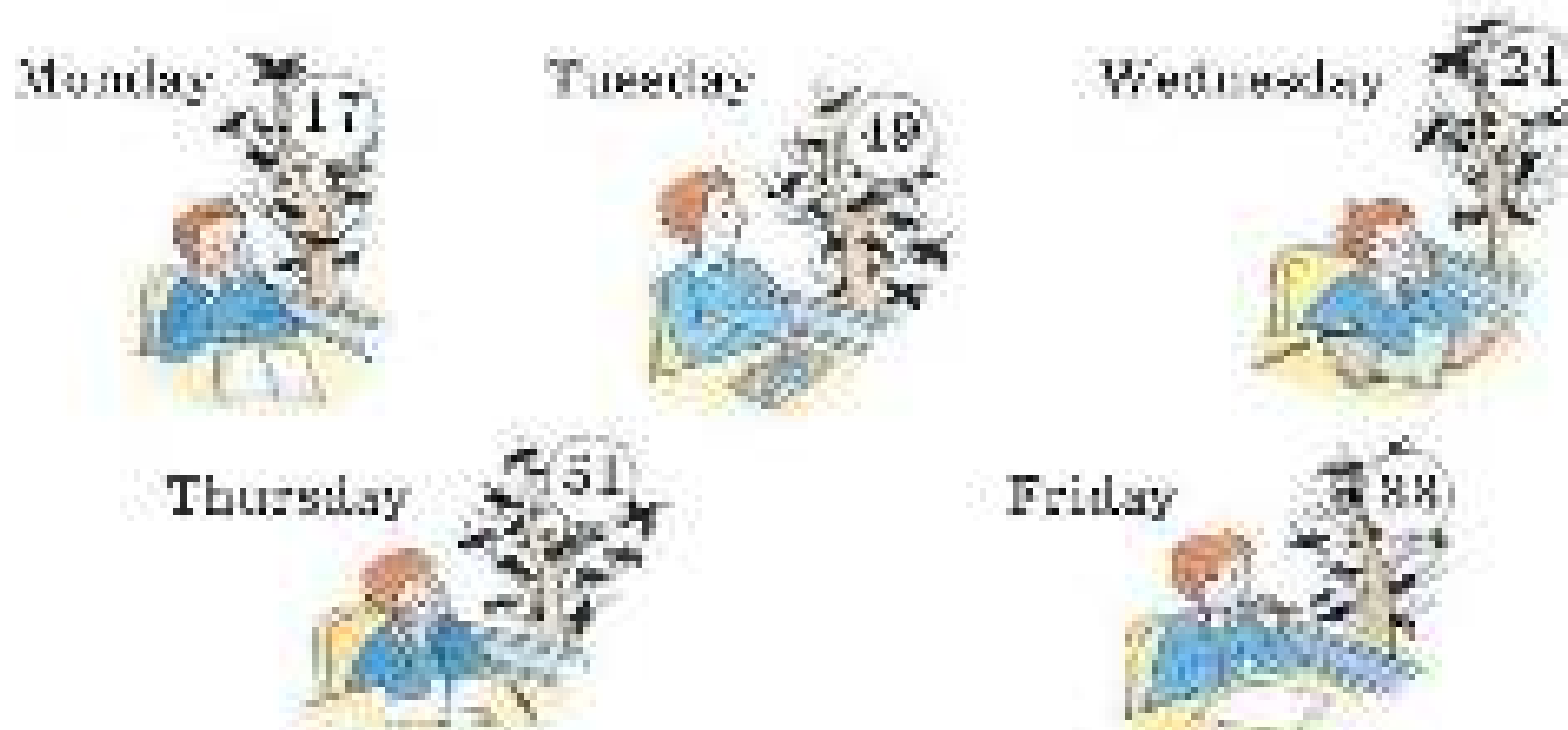
№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
8	6	?
9	5	?

Step Five

Do It Together

1. **Фред** — дружелюбный человек, помогающий на уроках и в часе отдыха всем своим друзьям вместе с тем, чтобы слышать учителя. Посмотри на картинки и скажи, сколько птиц он может насчитать в каждую из дней недели и за всю неделю в целом.

Образец: Fred can count seventeen crows¹ on Monday.




Together: ?

¹ crows [kraʊz] — вороны (a crow — ворона)



С появлением электронных часов люди стали часто использовать не все обозначения времени, особенно если речь идёт о таких вещах, как вылет самолёта или прибытие поезда. Они называют время так, как видит его на электронном циферблате. Например: It's six thirty. — It's half past six. При этом в английском языке не принято говорить, например, «послеполуденный час», когда речь идёт о шестом часу вечера. Поэтому, чтобы сказать время 18.30, обычно говорят It's six thirty p. m. или It's six thirty in the evening.

2. Прослушай, как диктор называет время, указывая на экраны электронных часов, двумя способами,  (92), а затем напиши время на часах 12.0—10 часов двумя способами. Про себя себя.

1. It's a quarter to one. It's twelve forty-five.

2. It's twenty to three. It's two forty.

3. It's half past five. It's five thirty.

4. It's fourteen to eleven. It's ten forty-six.

5. It's six to ten. It's nine fifty-four.

6. ...?... ...?...

7. ...?... ...?...

8. ...?... ...?...

9. ...?... ...?...

10. ...?... ...?...

3. Заполни эти предложения и скажи, что ты обычно (always, always, часто, никогда не) делаешь в указанное время.

1. At half past six I usually

2. At a quarter to three I sometimes

3. At ten past seven I always

4. At a quarter to nine I often

5. At two to twelve I never

4. А. Посмотрите на карикатуры и прокомментируйте ситуацию. Какими словами вы можете описать часы? Какими словами вы можете описать часы?



WHAT'S THE TIME?

These are clocks and these are watches. A clock has a face [fets] and two hands: a long hand and a short hand. The short hand shows hours. It's the hour hand. The long hand shows minutes. It's the minute hand. Sometimes clocks have three hands and they can show seconds [sekandz].

Clocks are usually big. They are on the wall, on the desk or on the shelf. Some clocks are very big: Big Ben in London or the Kremlin Clock in Moscow. Watches are small but they have faces and hands too and they can show hours, minutes and sometimes seconds.

Clocks and watches show time. A day has 24 hours. An hour has 60 minutes, a minute has 60 seconds. What's the time now?

В. Прочитайте текст и прокомментируйте ситуацию. Какими словами вы можете описать часы? Какими словами вы можете описать часы? В чём отличие между этими словами?

5. Ответьте на вопросы о часах. Задание 1 поможет тебе.

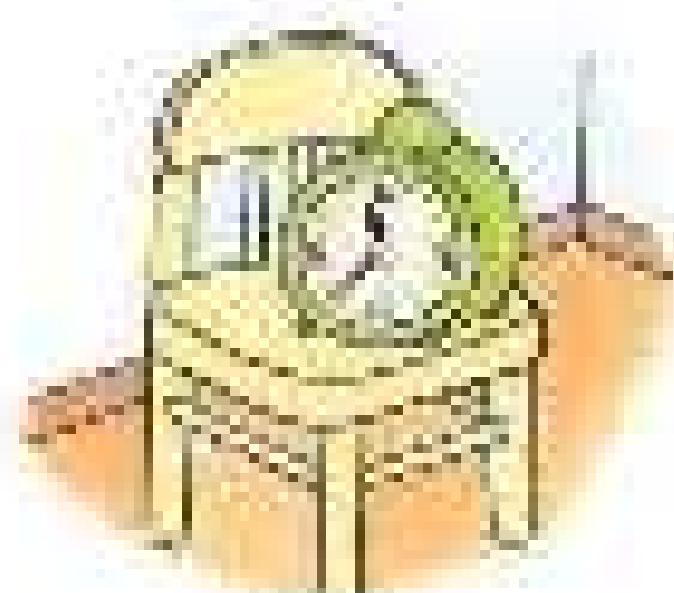
1. Does a clock have two faces?
2. How many faces does a clock have?
3. How many hands do clocks usually have?
4. What does the long hand show?
5. What does the short hand show?

6. Can a clock show minutes? Hours? Seconds?
7. Are clocks usually big or small?
8. What do clocks show?
9. How many hours does a day have?
10. How many minutes does an hour have?
11. How many seconds does a minute have?

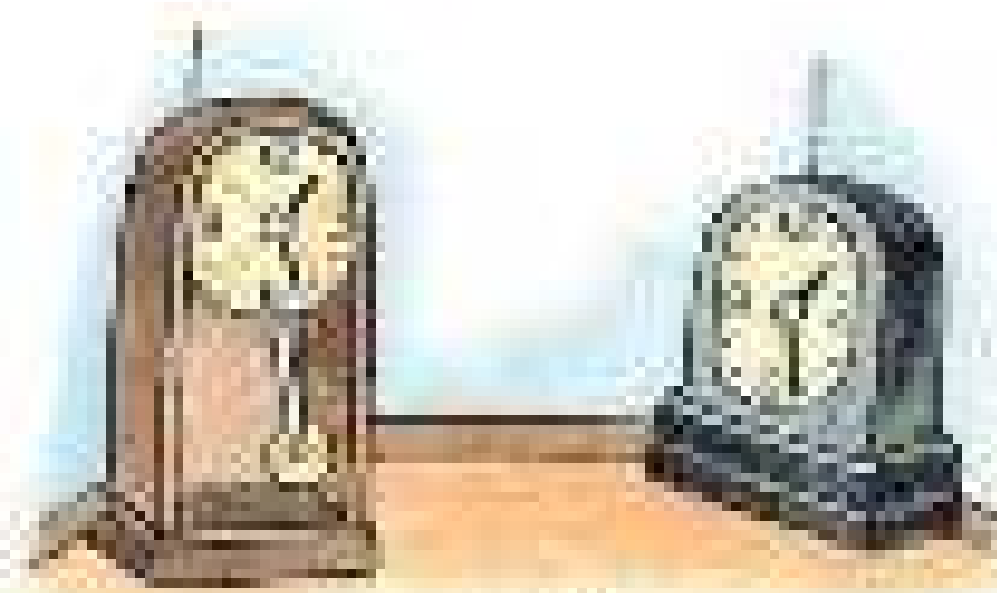
NEW!

В отличие от русского слова *часы* английские слова *watch* и *clock* имеют формы единственного (a clock, a watch) и множественного (clocks, watches) числа. Они могут употребляться в глаголом и в единственном, и во множественном числе: *Where is your watch? It is on the table.* (Где твои часы? Они на столе.) *These are watches.* (Эти ручные часы.)

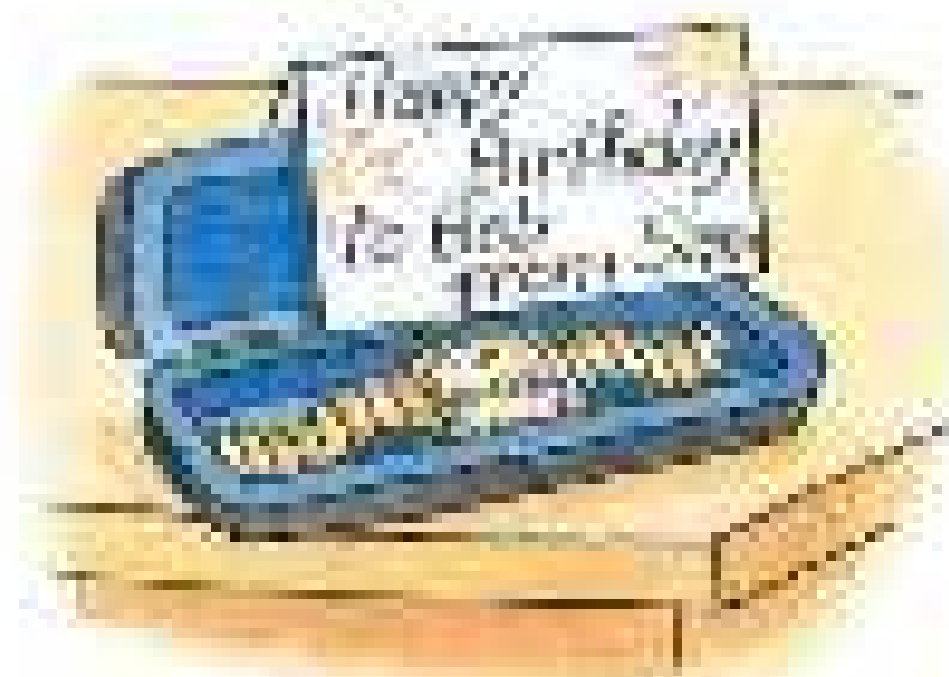
6. *Посмотрите на картинки и рассмотрите детали, указанные стрелы и дайте необходимые ответы.*



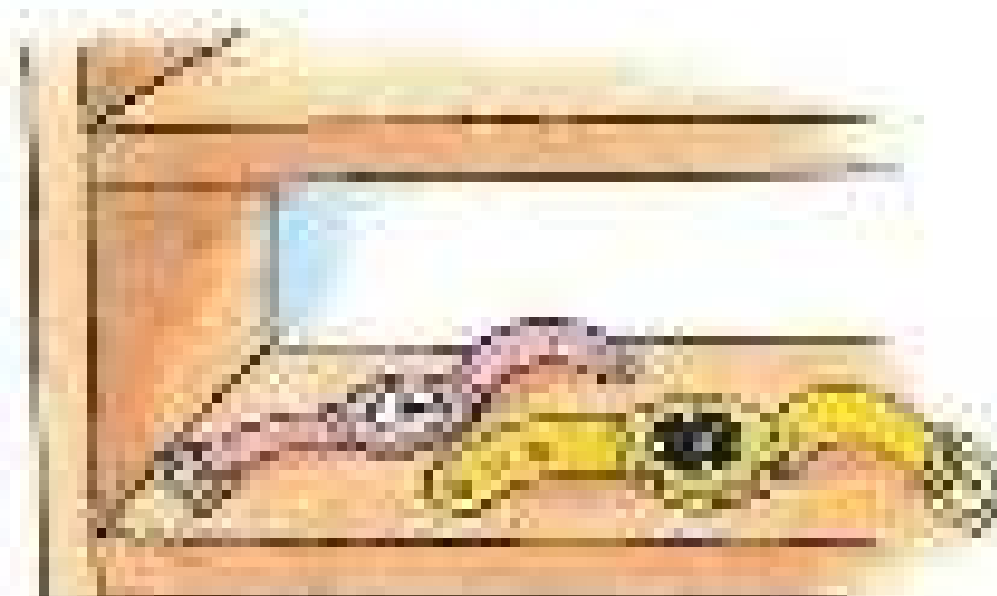
1.



2.



3.



4.

1. *Where ... the green clock?
It is on the chair.*

2. Where ... the black clock and the brown clock?
They are on the floor.

3. Where ... Bob's watch?
...

4. Where ... the pink and yellow watches?
...

7. А. Докладте на картинках и скажите, что обычно делает Билл в определённое время. Проверь себя, (94).

Образец: Bill usually gets up at half past six.



a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



f.



g.



h.



i.



j.

1) have breakfast

2) sleep

3) have a music class

4) go to school

5) dress

6) swim in the swimming pool

7) have lunch

8) have a shower

9) have an English class

10) get up

В. А теперь скажите то же самое, используя второй список обозначения времени. Проверь себя, (95).

Образец: Bill usually gets up at six thirty.

8. Последняя, что рассказывает о себе Билл Джексон, а также рассказы о себе, используя историю Билла в качестве образца. (98).

Bill Jackson

My name is Bill Jackson.

I'm from Wilton.

Wilton is a small town.

I live at 24, Main Street.

My town is very green.

My street is green too.

I live with my parents and my granny.

I'm a pupil.

I get up early in the morning.

I take a shower and dress.

I have breakfast at seven thirty and go to school.

We usually have six or seven classes.

I always have lunch at school.

At school we often play football and tennis.

At four o'clock I meet my friend John Barker and we go home.

At a quarter past five John and I often run in the park or ride bikes.

Sometimes we go to the cinema or play on the computer.

In the evening I watch television or read books.

My day finishes late at half past eleven or at a quarter to twelve.

You

My name is

I'm

...

I live

My

... street

I live

...

...

...

I have

We usually

I

At school we

... go home.

...

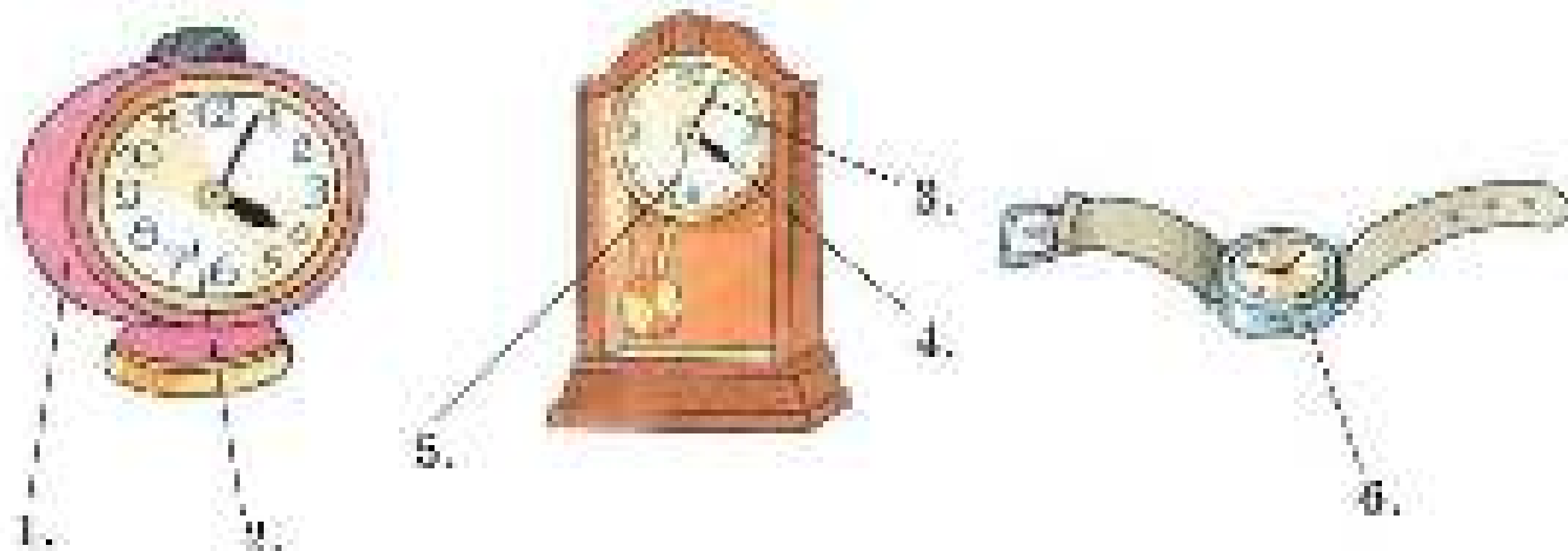
Sometimes

In the evening

My day

Do It on Your Own

9. Назови словами то, на что указывают стрелки на этих картинках.



10. Подготовься к диктовке.

Dictation 3

Half past three, forty five seconds, a quarter to one, sixty minutes, twenty-eight minutes past seven, twelve o'clock. Clocks and watches show time. They have a face and two or three hands. The hour hand shows hours. The minute hand shows minutes. The second hand shows seconds. What's the time now?

11. Проверь себя в упражнениях, насколько правильно вы запомнили задание.

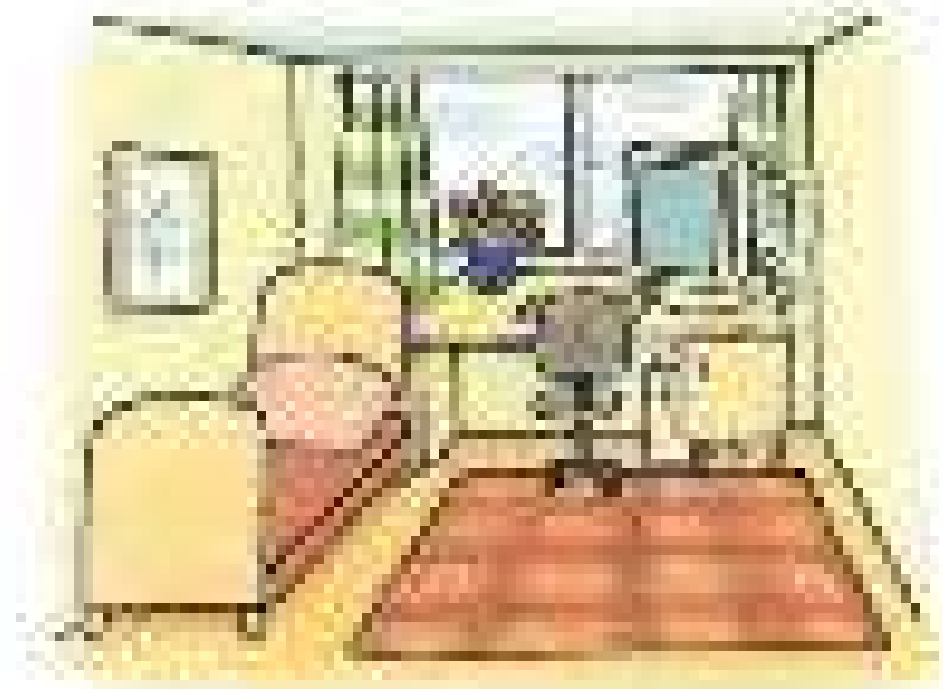
№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	6	?

YOUR WORD BOX

breakfast, dress, early, face, finish, get up, half, hand, home, hour, late, lunch, many, minute, past, quarter, second, show (me), shower, watch, what, when, where, how many, be on time

UNIT FOUR

At Home



Step One

Do It Together

1. *Match the picture on the left with the object on the right. Write the name of the object in the space.*
(15 points) It's Emma's ball.
They are Nick's teddy bears.



2. Последней, как директор встречает этих производителей с друзьями
женщины-менеджера, и каковы все ответы в таблице. (17).



1.



2.



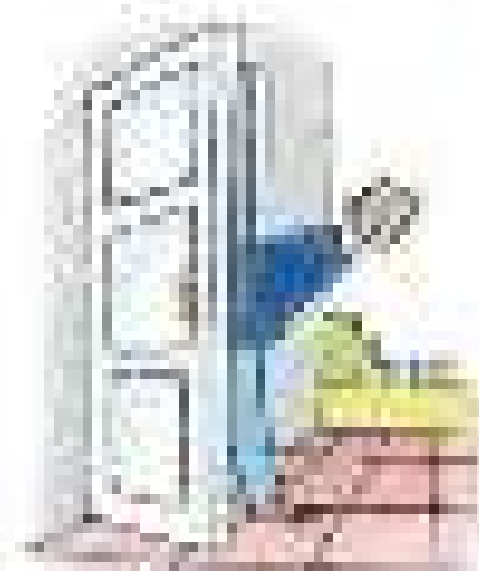
3.



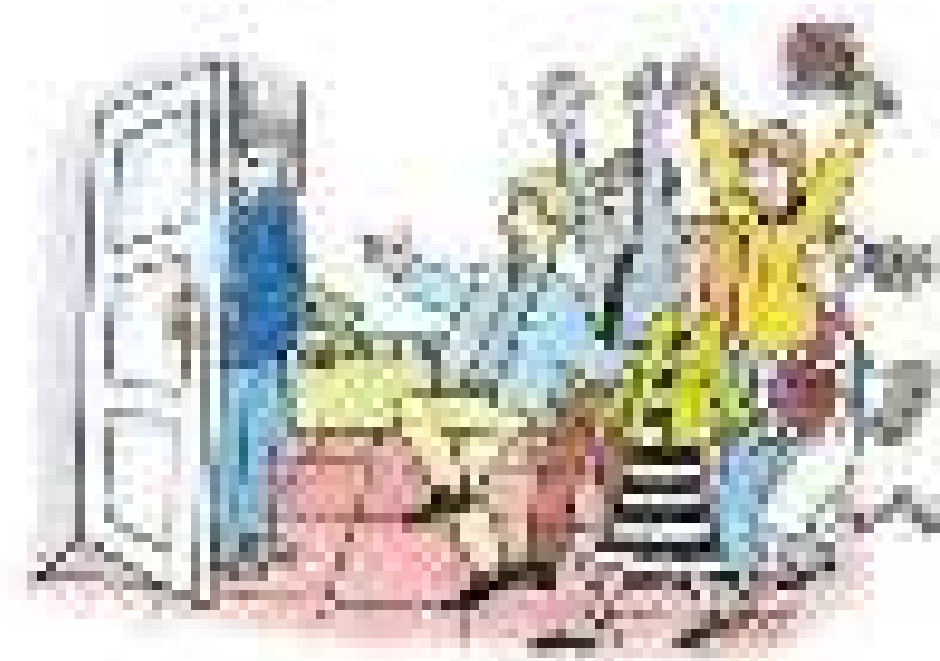
4.



5.



6.



7.

1. I see Tom. I'm happy to see him.
2. I see Kate. I'm happy to see her.
3. And you, Kate? Are you happy to see me?
4. I see Tom and Kate. I'm happy to see them.
5. Hi, Jack. I'm happy to see you.
6. Where is Jack's car? I can't see it.
7. Good evening. Are you happy to see us?

I	?	we	?
he	?	you	?
she	?	they	?
it	?		

Английские личные местоимения имеют две формы. Одну из них ты уже знаешь, её можно сравнить с русскими личными местоимениями в именительном падеже (I, he, she, it, we, you, they). Вторая же форма соответствует личным местоимениям русского языка во всех остальных падежах.

I — me (я/мн., я/мн., я/мн., о/обо мне)

you — you (тебя, тебе, тобой, о тебе;
вы, вам, вами, о вас)

he — him (его, ему, им, о нём)

she — her (её, её, ей, о ней)

it — it (его/её, ему/ей, им/ей, о нём/о ней)

we — us (нас, нам, нами, о нас)

they — them (их, их, ими, о них)

3. Посмотри на картинки и скажи, что кричат те, кто попал в беду, и те, кто стоит на берегу.



4. Мэрионна Дженкинс (Jenkins) пришла со своей семьёй в магазин подарков ("Gift Shop"). Продавец рассмотрел от такого количества покупателей. Менеджеру пришлось помочь ему. Скажи, что говорит менеджер продавцу.

¹ a gift [gɪft] — подарок



5. Прочитайте эти слова. Прочерп себе. (98).

[er]	plane	lake	cake	day	Spain
[i]	sit	fish	dish	finish	children
[e]	pen	bed	when	step	Teddy
[a]	car	star	dark	park	father

6. Прочитайте предложения слова на английском со значениями. Прочерп себе. (99).

Spain — again	Finish — dinner	children — kitchen
Teddy — ready	lake — take	father — after

7. Пользуйтесь с помощью словаря. Запишите их, сопоставляя их с предложениями в русском из словаря. (100).

A.

after ['ɑ:ftə] — после

again [ə'geɪn] — снова, ещё
раз

dinner ['dɪnə] — обед

kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] — кухня

ready [redi] — готов, за-
готовлен

take [teɪk] — брать, брать

take the dog out — вые-
сти собаку на прогулку

together [tə'geðə] — вместе

go to bed — лечь спать

at home — дома

B.

after: after breakfast, after school, after classes. I meet my friends after school.

again: to play again, to read again. Count again! Sing again!

dinner — dinners: to have dinner, after dinner, a late dinner.

When do you usually have dinner?

kitchen — kitchens: a small kitchen, a big kitchen. Our kitchen is not very big.

ready: Breakfast is ready. Dinner is ready. Lunch is not ready. Are you ready? — Yes, I am.

take — takes: to take a book, to take a pen. Take the big box! Take the dog out! Take the children to the cinema.

together: to play together, to wash the plates together. We often have dinner together.

go to bed: Mike goes to bed at half past ten. It's time to go to bed.

at home: When are you at home? — We are at home after seven.

8. *A. Прочитай текст "At Home" и скажи, кто из членов семьи Баркеров всегда собиравал спать по вечерам.*

AT HOME

Hi! It's Margaret Barker again. It's five o'clock now. I'm at home and ready to cook dinner. I often do it in the kitchen and my children help me a lot. They are always at home at five o'clock. Their classes finish at four. My husband Harry is at home at six o'clock and we have dinner together. After dinner we watch television, read books or listen to music. Sometimes Sally plays the piano and we listen to her. My children do not often watch videos¹. We like going to the cinema and we often do it on Sundays. Harry and John take our dog Chase out at eight o'clock. John and Sally have their milk at half past nine and at a quarter past ten they go to bed.

B. Выбери из текста предложения с новыми словами и прочитай их вслух.

C. Прочитай текст ещё раз вслух со словарем. 🎧 (101).

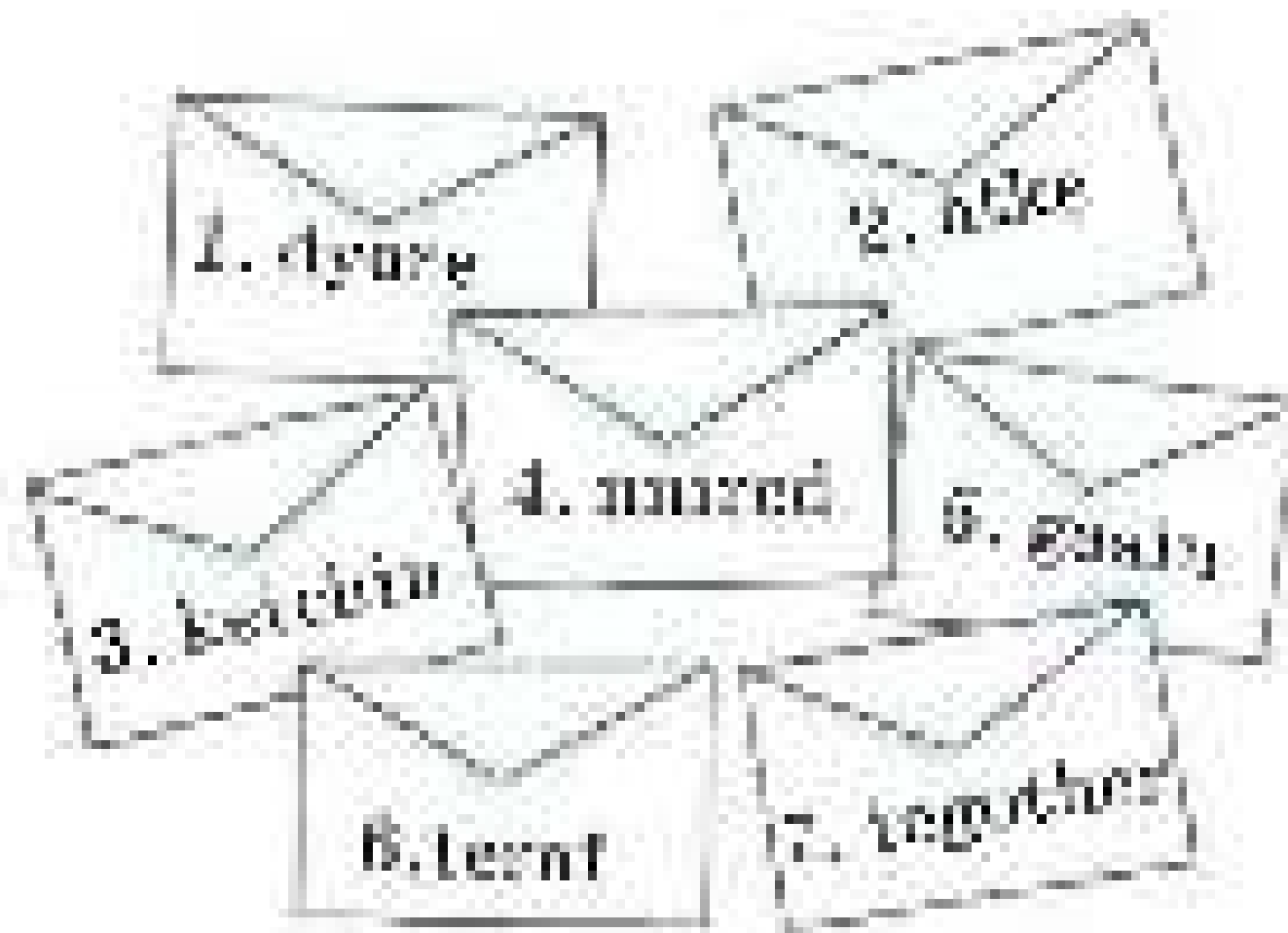
Do It on Your Own

9. *Прочитай текст Маргарет о своей семье и напиши ответы.*

1. ...? — I'm at home. 3. ...? — They finish at four.
2. ...? — In the kitchen. 4. ...? — Harry is at home at six.
5. ...? — We watch television after dinner.
6. ...? — No, my children do not often watch videos.

10. *На бумаге, которая находится в концертах, можно составить свою карту. Напиши, какие новые слова найдёшь в своём концерте.*

¹ a video ['vɪdiəʊ] — видеозапись



11. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	6	?
10	7	?

Step Two

Do It Together

1. А. Обсужды, просматривая одну карту. Kevin (Кевин) обсуждал, что он совсем один, а все его домочадцы куда-то исчезли. Скажи, что кричал Кевин, рассказывая о месте своих родителей и свои вещи.



Where is dad? I ...
 Where is my brother? I ...
 Where is my sister? I ...
 Where are my pets? I ...
 Where is my breakfast? I ...
 Where are my cousins? I ...
 Where are my toys? I ...
 Where is my football? I ...

her
 him
 it
 us
 you
 them

B. А в это время родные Кевина ждали его в аэропорту. Скажи, что они говорили.



C. Проверь, правильно ли ты использовал слова из списка в диалоге со родителями. 🕸 (10%).

D. Прочитай название животного и нарисуй Кевина.

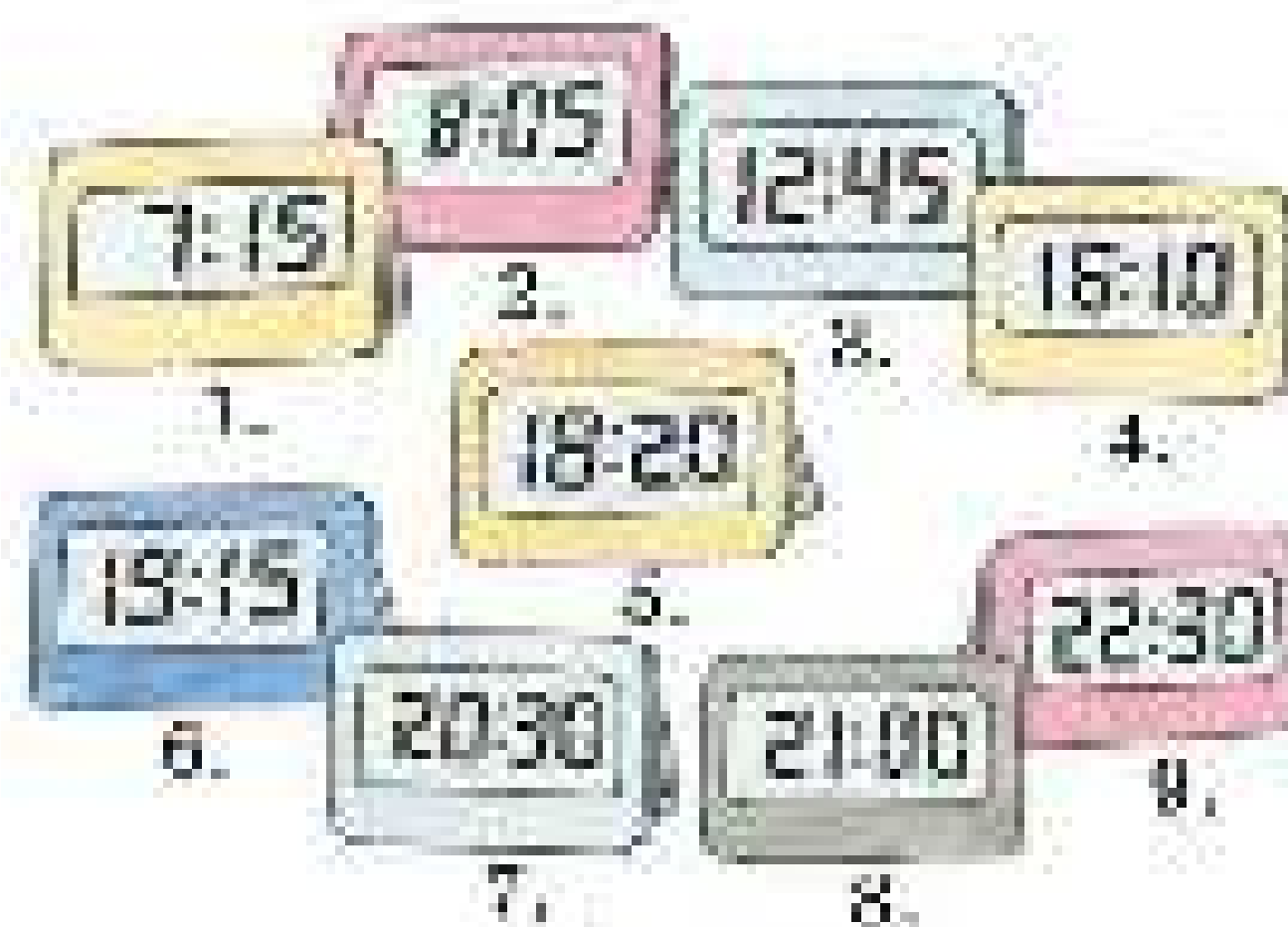


SPIDER

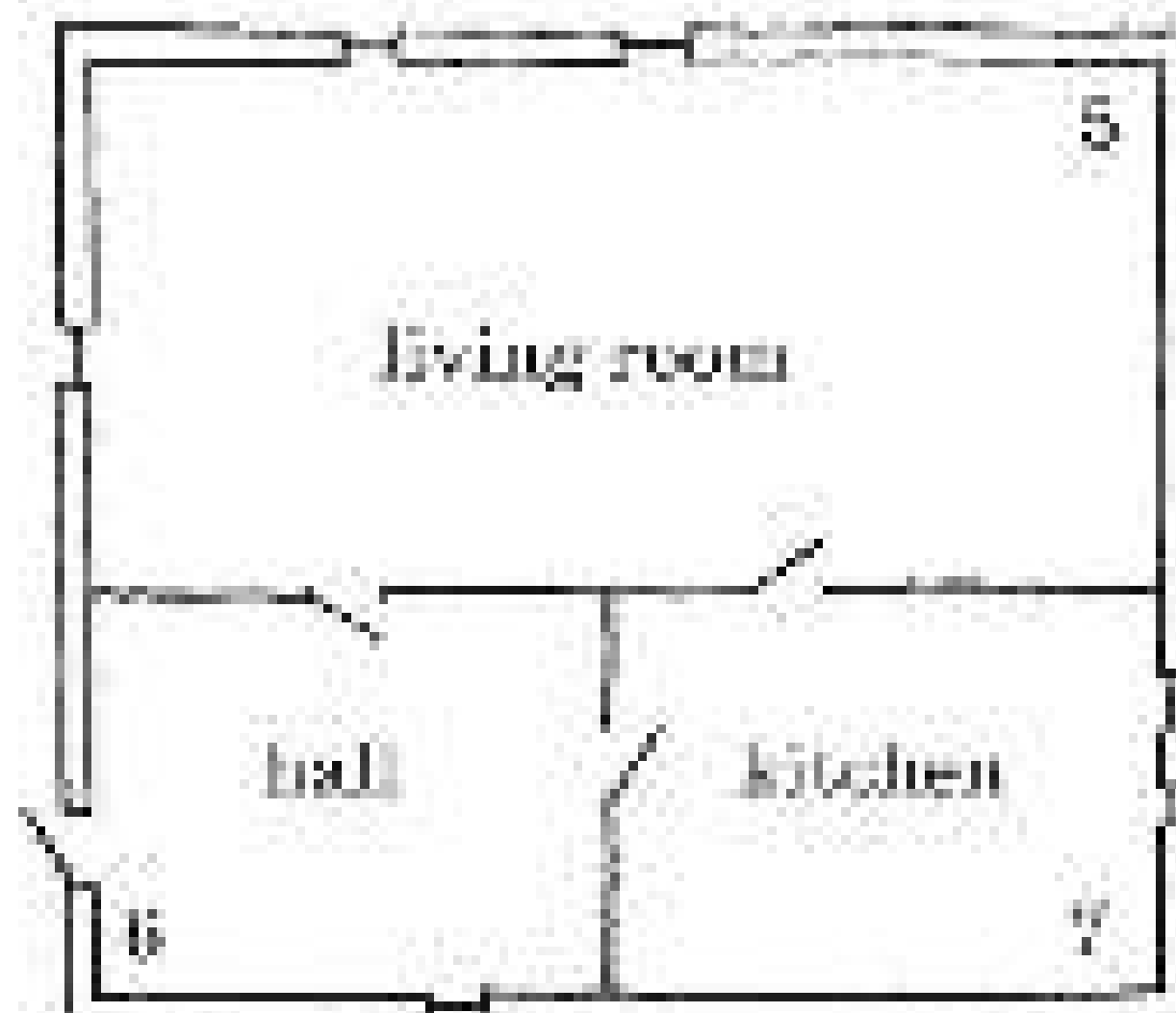
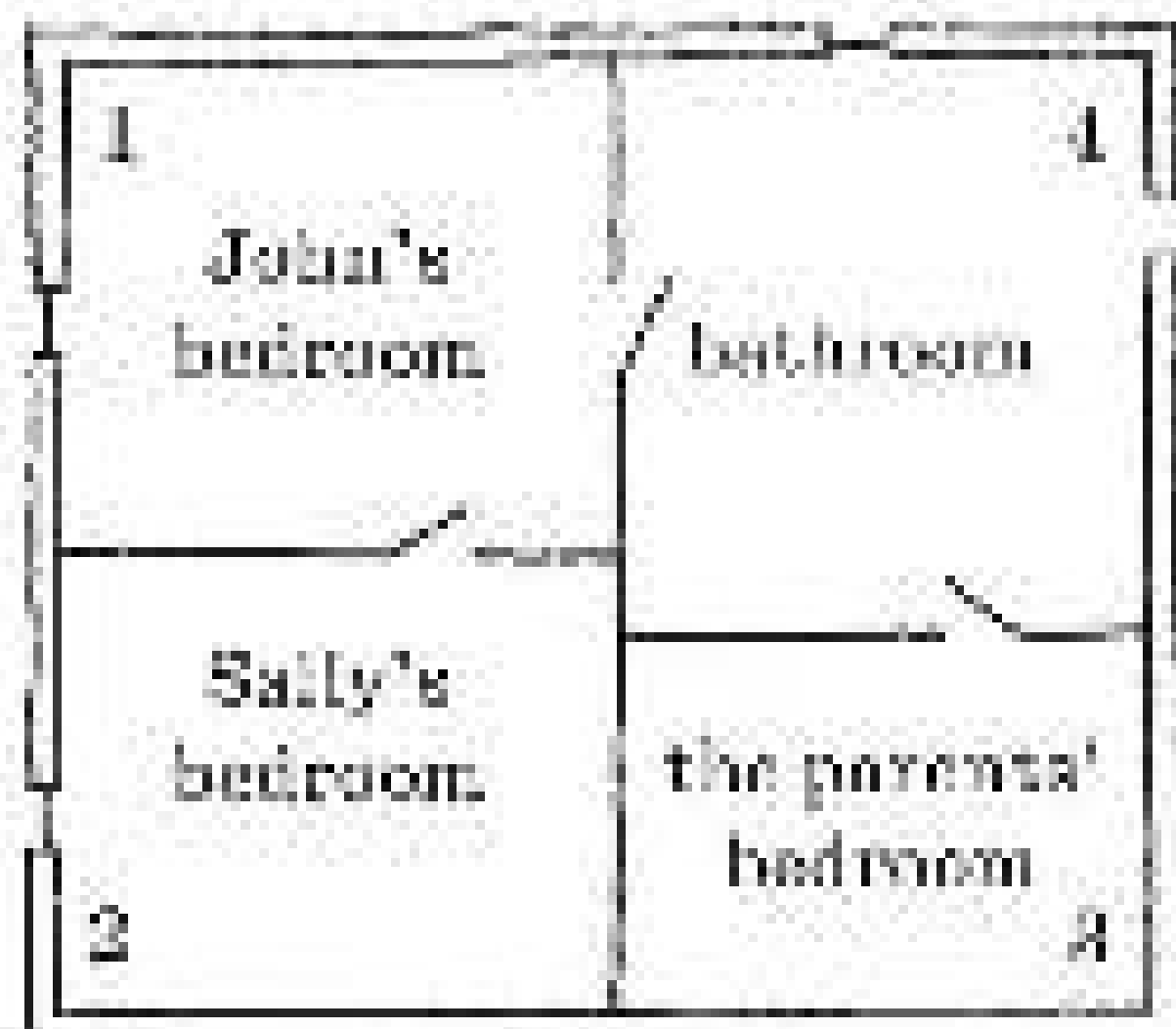
2. Скажи, что сейчас хочет сделать Джон Баркер. Проверь себя. 🕸 (10%).

Образец: It's 7 o'clock in the morning.
John is ready to get up.

1. to take a shower
2. to go to school
3. to have lunch
4. to go home
5. to have dinner
6. to help in the kitchen
7. to feed Smokey
8. to take Chase out
9. to go to bed



3. А. Покупайте на плане дома Баркера и прочитайте названия комнат. Проверь себя, 🎧 (104).



В. Узнайте на плане, сколько комнатенных людей здесь проживает и сколько лет? Проверь себя.

bedroom — спальня
bathroom — ванная
living room — гостиная

С. Скажите, какие из этих комнат есть в вашем доме.

Образец: We have two bedrooms. We have a kitchen.

4. Прочитай эти слова. Проверь себя, 🎧 (105).

[aʊ]	shower	hour	our
[æ]	map	cap	lamp
[ɑ:]	park	after	father
[ju:]	new	student	music

5. Прочитай родственные пары на звуковой схеме. Проверь себя, 🎧 (106).

shower — flower	ant — apple
bath — grass	new — beautiful
park — garden	

6. Подпиши все с новыми словами. Прочти их, составь предложения и предложения с ними из диктатора,  (197).

A.

apple ['æpl] — яблочно

beautiful [bjʊtɪfl] — краси-
вый

flower ['flaʊə] — цветок

garden [gɑ:dn] — сад

garage [gærɪʒ] — гараж

grass [grɑ:s] — трава

B.

apple — apples: a green apple, a red apple, a small apple, a good apple. Take the apple. Where are the apples? I see a lot of apples in that tree.

An apple tree, a tall apple tree, an old apple tree. Look at my apple trees.

beautiful: a beautiful house, a beautiful park, a beautiful apple tree. Your mother is very beautiful. They have a beautiful new car.

flower — flowers: a beautiful pink flower, flowers on the desk, flowers in the park. Show me your flowers, please. What colour are your flowers?

garden — gardens: a beautiful green garden, parks and gardens, her little garden. Are the children in the garden? We have no garden.

garage — garages: a new garage, a big garage, a small garage. Is his car in the garage? Where is their garage? Our garage is not big.

grass: green grass, on the grass, the grass under the window. Sit on the grass. Do cows eat grass?

7. Прочти на картинке и назови по-английски то, что обозначено цифрами.

roof

apple tree

flowers

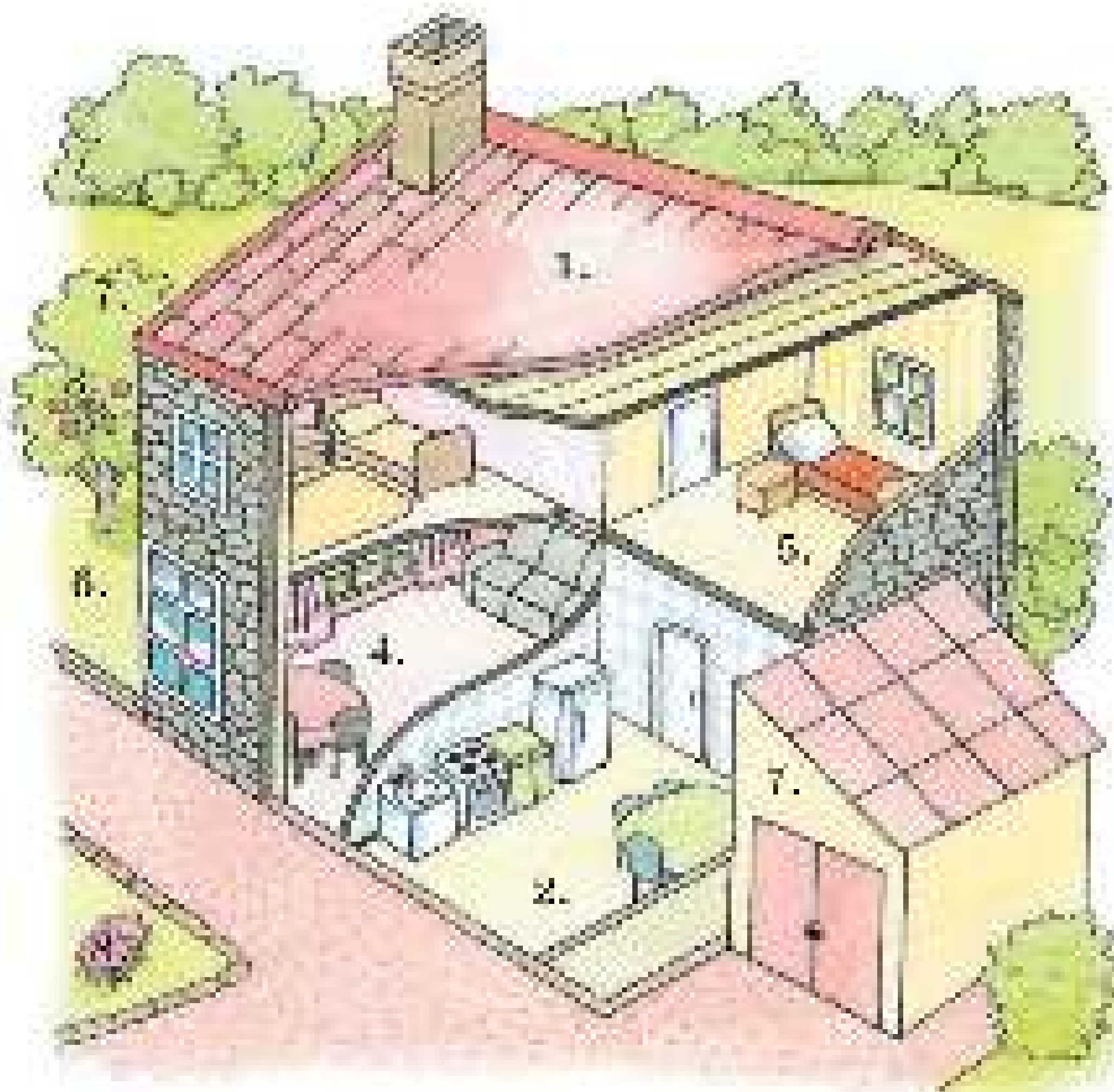
grass

kitchen

bedroom

living room

garage



8. Подчеркни, как Джон Харпер рассказывает о своём доме, и опиши, какой интерьерный стиль преобладает в этом жилище. 🏠 (108)

OUR HOUSE

Hi! This is our house in Green Street. Our house is not very big. We have seven rooms in it: (1) ... a living room, a bathroom, a hall and a (2) ... My parents' bedroom is big and always (3) ... Sally's room is not very big and my bedroom is (4) ... and never clean. I have a bed, a desk and two chairs in my bedroom. I have no (5) ... but I have a (6) ... on my desk and a lot of books on the shelf. I like my room very much.



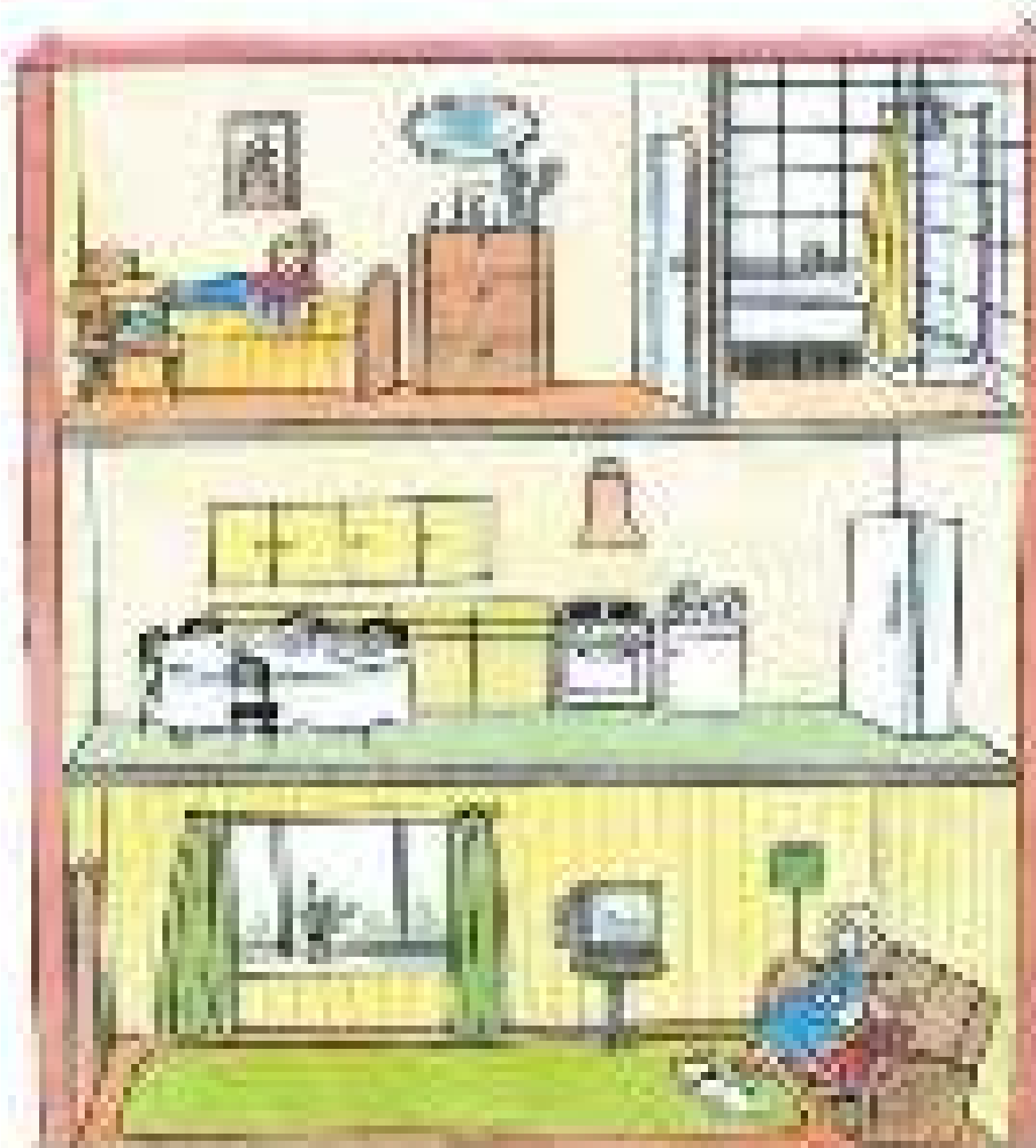
We have a beautiful little garden, two apple trees and (7) ... — tulips and roses. My father has a car. The car is in our (8) ... garage.

9. *Тэста праблемаг: напішыце а назвы рэ з і адрасуючы, (108).*

WHERE IS THE BED?

(after Camryn Graham)

- Where's the bed?
It's in the bedroom.
Is this the bedroom?
Yes, it is.
Where's the shower?
It's in the bathroom.
Is this the bathroom?
Yes, it is.
Where are the plates?
They are in the kitchen.
Is this the kitchen?
Yes, it is.
Where's the telly?¹
It's in the living room.
Is this the living room?
Yes, it is.



What Do You Think?

Do you like your home? Why (not)?

Do It on Your Own

10. *Малодз камамуна змуж месці на іх адрасуючы і напішыце змуж камамуна.*

1. We cook in it.
2. We sleep in it.
3. We watch television in it.
4. We take a shower in it.
5. Our dogs and cats often sleep in it.
6. It has trees, grass and flowers.

11. *Напішыце месцы прадказуючы а тых, хто жыве а тыхме доме, адрасуючы змуж камамуна.*

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. We have a kitchen. | 3. | 5. | 7. |
| 2. | 4. | 6. | |

¹ a telly = television

12. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнено задание.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	6	?
11	6	?

Step Three

Do It Together

1. Послушай, как рассказывают о своих новых домах Дон и Джерри, и скажи, к какому из них относятся следующие утверждения. (110)

Don or Jerry?

1. He has a family.
2. He has no family.
3. His new house is small.
4. His new house is big.
5. He has six bedrooms.
6. He has two bedrooms.
7. He has one bathroom.
8. He has two bathrooms.
9. He has a garden.
10. He has no garden.



2. Послушай предложения и скажи, любишь ли ты каждое из них. (111)

DO YOU LIKE THEM?

Do you like flowers?
Yes, I do. I like them.
Do you like trees?
Yes, I do. I like them.
Do you like cars?
No, I don't. I don't like them.
I don't like cars.

Do you like birds?
Yes, I do. I like them.
Do you like fish?
Yes, I do. I like them.
Do you like bikes?
No, I don't. I don't like them.
I don't like bikes.

Теперь ты знаешь почти все формы английских местоимений. почаще смотри на эту таблицу, чтобы запомнить их.

Местоимения

Лица		Притяжательные
в именительном падеже	во всех других падежах	
I	me	my
he	him	his
she	her	her
it	it	its
we	us	our
you	you	your
they	them	their

3. Закончи эти предложения с помощью местоимения в нужной форме. Проверь себя, 📖 (113).

1. Tom doesn't like Jerry. Jerry doesn't like Tom. ... are not friends.
2. Please take this apple — I don't like ...
3. Sam's father is forty-four. ... father is a bus driver. ... drives buses.
4. Hello! Where are you? I don't see ...
5. We see Mary. We see ... in the garden but she doesn't see ...
6. Where is ... new house, Dan?
7. Sam likes computers. Show ... your new computer, please.
8. We have a new pupil in ... class. ... name is Liza. We like ...
9. Mrs Wilson has three children. ... often takes ... to the zoo.
10. Happy birthday, mum. I love ...
11. Our father sometimes takes ... to the cinema.
12. Emma! Do ... like music? — Yes, I do. I like ... very much.

4. Прочитай эти слова. Проверь себя, 📖 (113).

[e]	step	them	shelf	ready	together
[ʌ]	bus	under	cup	mother	son
[aɪ]	like	like	nine	night	child
[ɪ]	milk	film	kiss	sit	mill

5. Прочитайте внимательно таблицу и сделайте со словами свои упражнения. Прочтите себя, (117).

text	next	night	right	shelf	left
son — front		child — behind		milk — middle	

6. Пользуясь с новыми словами. Преподнесите словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором, (118).

A. Здесь мы встретимся с новыми словами (12).

here [hɪə] — здесь

near [nɪə] — поблизости, недалеко

B.

behind [bɪ'haɪnd] — за, позади

in front (of) [ɪn'frʌnt (əv)] — перед (чем-либо)

left [left] — слева

on the left [ɒn ðə'left] — слева

middle [mɪdl] — середина

in the middle (of)

[ɪn ðə'mɪdl (əv)] — в середине

next to ['nɛkst tə] — рядом (с)

right [raɪt] — справа

on the right [ɒn ðə'raɪt] — справа

C.

behind: behind the door, behind the tree, behind the house.

Where is little Polly? — She is behind the car.

front: on the front, a book with a picture on the front, a front door, a front room.

in front (of): in front of the house, in front of the bank, in front of the shop. I don't see your car in front of the house.

left: on my left hand; his left arm.

on the left: on my left, on his left, on her left. The piano is on the left. What can you see on your left? John is on my left.

middle: the middle of the book.

in the middle (of): in the middle of the street, in the middle of the room, in the middle of the kitchen, in the middle of the living room. My dog likes sleeping in the middle of the hall.

near: near the shop, near the door, near the window. Is your house near your school?

next to: next to my house, next to John, next to you. Where is your house? Is it next to the school? Can I sit next to you?

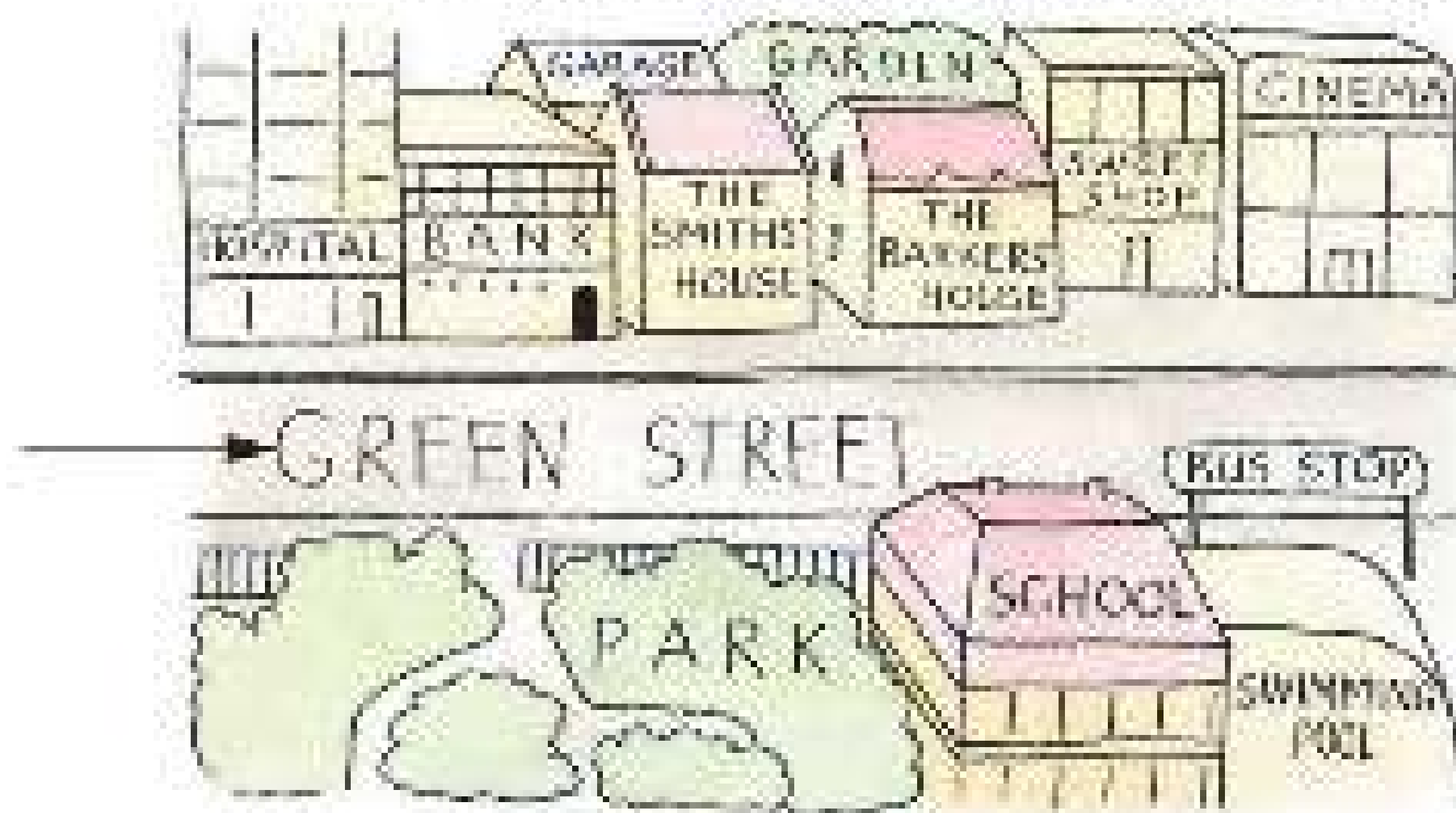
right: my right arm, his right hand,
 on the right: on my right, on their right, on your right.
 Where is Jeff? — He is on Willy's right. Is your house on
 the left or on the right?

7. *Посмотрите на картинку и скажите где находится домик. Прошейте
 себя.* (118).

1. Kevin is ... the garden.
2. His dog Socks is ... him.
3. Kevin's house is ... them.
4. Kevin and Socks are ...
the house.
5. Kevin's bike is ... his ...
6. Kevin's chair is ... his ...
7. The garage is ... the
house.
8. The car is ... the garage.
9. Kevin's books are ... the tree.
10. And what can you see ... the tree?



8. *Посмотрите на план улиц города и скажите, что где находится.*
Объясните: The hospital¹ is on the left. The bank is next to the
 hospital. The Smiths' house is in front of the garage.



¹ a hospital ['hɒspɪt] — больница

Do It on Your Own

9. Кейт со своими друзьями играет в игру «Найди мои игрушки». Помогите ей, которые игрушки ищет Кейт своим друзьям, попытайтесь угадать, где находится игрушка.



1. Is my teddy bear near the chair?

2. Is it ...?

3. ...?

4. ...?

5. ...?

6. ...?

10. Мастер Финн (Mr Finn), школьный учитель, каждое утро проводит переписку. Напишите вопросы учителя и ответы учеников.

1. — Is Jack here?

— Yes, he is.

2. — Is Anne here?

— No, she isn't.

3.

....

4.

....

5.

....

6.

....

7.

....

8.

....

9.

....

10.

....



11. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	5	?
10	8	?

Step Four

Do It Together

1. *Найти место пребывания, определить и назвать его.*
Образец: One boy is in the tree.
Two girls are behind the tree.



2. *Прочти диалог: выслушай и повторю его за учителем.*
☞ (117)

WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

(after Carolyn Goodman)

Where do you live?

I live in a house in Queen Street.

Where do you live?

I live in a house in Green Street.

Where is your house?

It's next to the school.

Where is the school?

In front of the trees.

Where are the trees?

Behind the school.

Behind the school in Green Street.

8. А. Марк (Mark) заблудился в новом городе и звонит своему другу, чтобы выяснить, где он находится. Скажи, что видишь Марк своему другу. Проверь себя, 🎧 (118).



in front of,
near,
next to,
behind,
on my right /
on my left.

- I'm in the middle of a street.
- The bank is (1) ... me.
- I see a hospital (2)
- (3) ... the hospital is a beautiful new cinema.
- I see a swimming pool (4)
- A big school is (5) ... the swimming pool.
- The flower shop is (6) ... me.
- The bus stop is (7) ... the shop.
- Where am I? Am I (8) ... you?

B. Опери картичку, не згада а мекет.

4. Назначить артикулы. Прочерк себе. (119).

[ɛɪ]	lake	eight	take	again	hate
[ɔʊ]	go	window	yellow	elbow	home
[ɔː]	or	quarter	daughter	water	always
[ʌ]	one	mother	husband	son	sometimes
[ɑː]	half	past	garden	after	grass
[æ]	apple	granny	thanks	family	piano
[aʊ]	down	out	how	now	house
[eə]	chair	where	bear	their	parent

5. Пользуйтесь с новыми словами. Прочтите их, сопоставляя и представляя с ними за диктором. (120).

A.

armchair [ɑːm'tʃeə] — кресло

bookcase [ˈbʊkkeɪs] — книжный шкаф

cupboard ['kʌbəd] — шкаф с полками

downstairs [ˌdaʊn steɪz] — вниз, внизу

flat [flæt] — квартира

sofa [ˈsəʊfə] — диван

table ['teɪbl] — стол

upstairs [ˌʌp steɪz] — вверх, вверху

B.

armchair — armchairs: a big armchair, an old armchair, granny's armchair, in the armchair, Sit down in the armchair. I like this big armchair. The armchair is in front of the television.

bookcase — bookcases: a new bookcase, a tall bookcase, in my bookcase. My father has a lot of books in his bookcase. Show me your new bookcase, please.

cupboard — cupboards: on the cupboard, in the cupboard, next to the cupboard. Where is the cupboard? The cups are not in the cupboard.

downstairs: to go downstairs, to play downstairs. Their kitchen is downstairs. We always have breakfast downstairs.

flat — flats: his flat, my sister's flat, a very big flat, a beautiful flat. We live in a flat, we don't live in a house. How many rooms do you have in your flat?

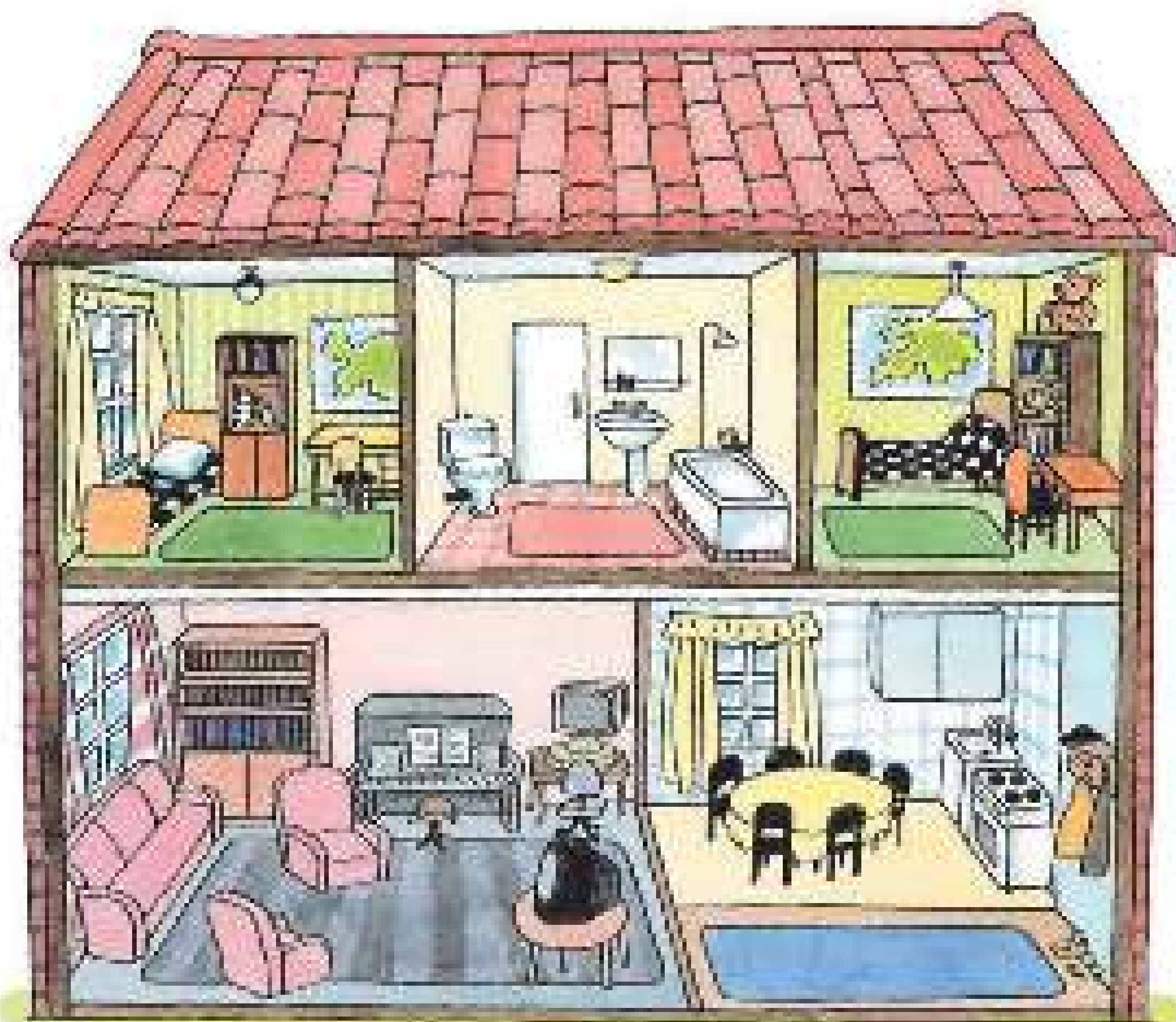
sofa — sofas: on the sofa, to sit on the sofa, to sleep on the sofa. Is the sofa near the window? Sit on the sofa and watch television.

table — tables: a big table, a dinner table, on the table, under the table, at the table. We often have dinner at the big table. Children! Sit down at the table: dinner is ready.

upstairs: to sleep upstairs, rooms upstairs. They have two bedrooms upstairs. The bathroom is not downstairs, it's upstairs. Do you sleep upstairs?

В. Посмотри на картинку и скажи, что в этой комнате находится наверху, а что внизу.

Образец: The kitchen is downstairs.



7. А. Прочитай текст и выбери правильный вариант из двух предложенных.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOUSE

A lot of houses in England have two floors¹. They usually have a living room, a kitchen and a hall downstairs. You can see two or three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs. In England they like gardens and a lot of houses have little gardens in front of them. You can see beautiful flowers in the gardens, often they are roses. Sometimes you can see a garage near the house.

English people like their houses and often say: "My house is my castle²."

1. Houses in England often have _____ floors.
a) two b) three
2. The kitchens are usually _____.
a) upstairs b) downstairs
3. The bedrooms are usually _____.
a) upstairs b) downstairs
4. In England they _____ gardens.
a) like b) hate
5. You can see beautiful _____ in the gardens.
a) ponds b) flowers
6. In England houses are often _____.
a) big b) small
7. In England streets are often _____.
a) wide b) narrow
8. They say, "My _____ is my castle."
a) house b) home

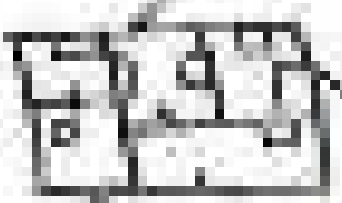
Б. Подробно кратко рассказать своим друзьям содержание текста.

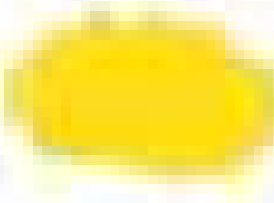
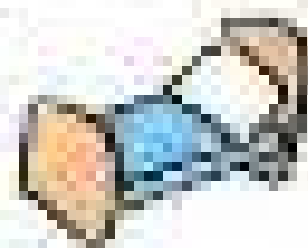
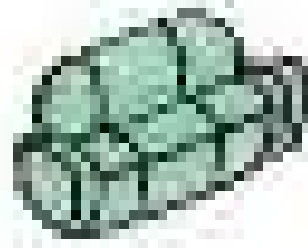
¹ a floor [flɔ:] — этаж; этаж



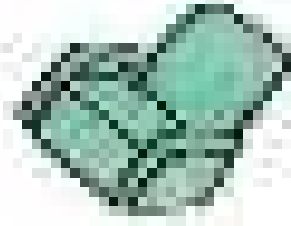


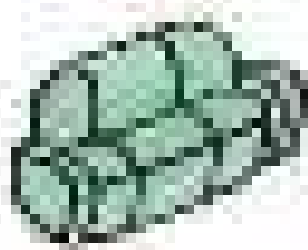
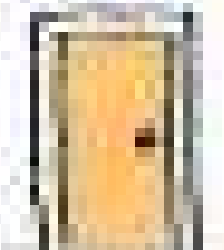
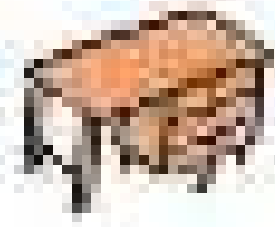
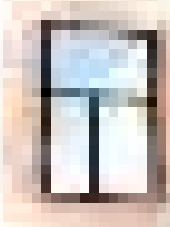


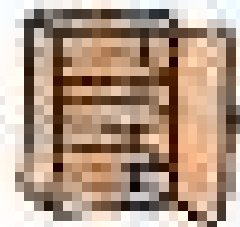
² a castle [kɑ:sl] — крепость

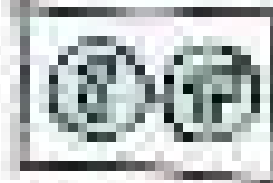





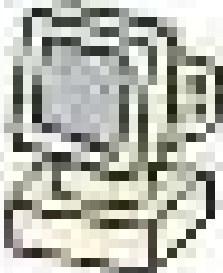
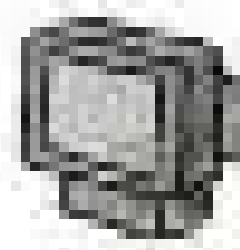
8. Прочитай письмо, которое написала своей бабушке девочка по имени Мэри, замени картинками слова. Проверь себя, (121).

Dear Granny,

I like our new  and my bedroom. It's a big room.

I have a  , and a  in my room.

I have no big , but I have a small  near the  and next to it an old . My  is next to the  and my  is next to the . The  is at the  too. I have two  in my bedroom. My , old and new, are in the .

You can see a  and a  on the wall. My old  are on the  and my new children's  are in the . I have no  or  in my bedroom. They are in our living room. Love,

Mary

9. Расскажи, что есть, а чего нет в твоей комнате.

Образец: In my room I have a big brown sofa.
I have no piano in my room.

Do It on Your Own

10. Измени те слова, вместе которых в письме Мэри являются картинками (задание 8).
11. Составь из этих слов и каких-то шести вопросов.

1. a cupboard you have do ?
2. is what colour table your ?
3. new bookcase your is where ?
4. upstairs or downstairs is your parents' bedroom ?
5. does like his sofa your brother ?
6. you live in a flat or do in a house ?

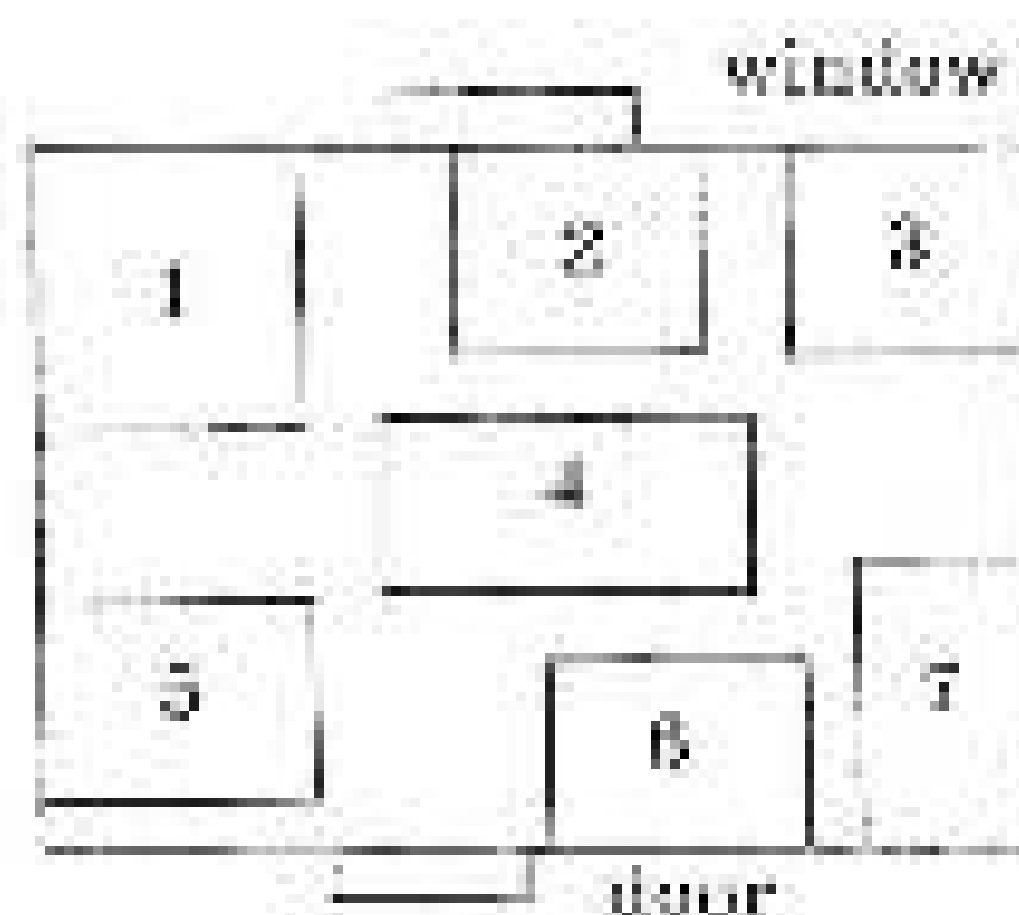
12. Проверь себя и соседей, насколько успешно выполнили задание.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	25	?
11	6	?

Step Five

Do It Together

1. Послушай, как Салли рассказывает о гостиной в доме Баркера, и слова, какие предметы входят в комнату так же, где на плане ты видишь полосу. (133).
2. Поработайте в парах. Расспросите друг друга, есть ли у вас в комнате предметы, отмеченные



каждый предмет в комнате, сколько их, какой цвет имеет и где находится.

- Образец: 1. Do you have an armchair/armchairs? — Yes, I do.
(No, I don't).
2. How many armchairs do you have? — One. (Two.)
3. What colour is it? (What colour are they?) —
It's green. (They are green.)
4. Where is it? (Where are they?) —
It's next to the window. (They are near the wall,
on the left.)

plane, table, desk, chair, cupboard, bookcase, armchair,
television, computer, bed, sofa

3. Разучи ритмовку: пропевай и поговори её за диктором.
🎧 (124)

LOOK, LOOK!

1. Look, look! I see a bird in the tree.
I like birds and they like me.
2. Look, look! I see a cat behind the tree.
I like cats and they like me.
3. Look, look! I see a dog in front of the tree.
I like dogs and they like me.
4. Look, look! I see a bear near the tree.
I like bears and they like me.

4. Прочитай свои слова. Прочери себе, 🎧 (124).

[aɪ]	drive	mice	night	right	time
[aʊ]	home	stone	go	sofa	rose
[ɪ]	minute	finish	swim	cinema	children
[eɪ]	second	never	get	left	breakfast

¹ Look! — Посмотри!

- б. Прочитай значения слов по английскому со знакомыми. Прочитай себя. 🎧 (125).

nice — nice
dress — messy
right — light
rose — cosy

- в. Подпиши в посылки словами. Подпиши их, словосочетания и предложения с ними по диктовке. 🎧 (126).

А.

cosy ['kɒzi] — уютный

light [laɪt] — светлый

messy ['mesi] — небрежный,
грязный, беспорядочный

nice [naɪs] — красивый, милый

picture ['pɪktʃə] — картина,
картинка

with [wɪð] — с

Б.

cosy: a cosy room, a cosy flat, a cosy house. I like sitting in my cosy old armchair. Is your room cosy?

light: a light living room, light walls, light desks and chairs. The room is not light. I don't like it. Is this classroom light? Are the desks here light?

messy: a messy room, a messy bedroom, a messy classroom. John's room is often messy, but Sally's room is usually clean. Is your bedroom messy or clean?

nice: a nice garden, a nice boy, a nice house. Is their family nice? She has a lot of nice pupils in her class. Is Liza a nice girl?

picture — pictures: a nice picture, an old picture, in the picture. Do you see a cat in the picture? What do you see in the picture? I have two nice pictures in my room.

with: with me, with her, with us, with my mother, a bookcase with books, a cupboard with cups and plates. I have a cupboard with toys and books in my room. I usually go to the cinema with my mother or with my father.

Подберите варианты, как используются предлог *in* на следующих словах:

- in the tree* — на дереве
- in the street* — на улице
- in the sky* — на небе
- in the picture* — на картинке

7. Ответь на вопросы по картинке, используя предлог *in* или *on*. Проверь себя. (127)



1. Where are the boys? — ... the tree.
2. Where are the girls? — ... the grass.
3. Where is the plane? — ... the sky.
4. Where are the buses? — ... the street.
5. Where are the flowers? — ... the rug.
6. Where is the book? — ... the table.
7. Where is the mouse? — ... the grass.
8. Where is the ship? — ... the picture.
9. Where are the birds? — ... the sky.
10. Where are the apples? — ... the bench.

8. Придумай, как можно закончить следующие предложения.

Образец: I see a street with a lot of houses.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I see a garden with ... | 6. I see a classroom with ... |
| 2. I see a town with ... | 7. I see a bookcase with ... |
| 3. I see a garage with ... | 8. I see a cupboard with ... |
| 4. I see a house with ... | 9. I see a desk with ... |
| 5. I see a room with ... | 10. I see a wall with ... |

Do It on Your Own

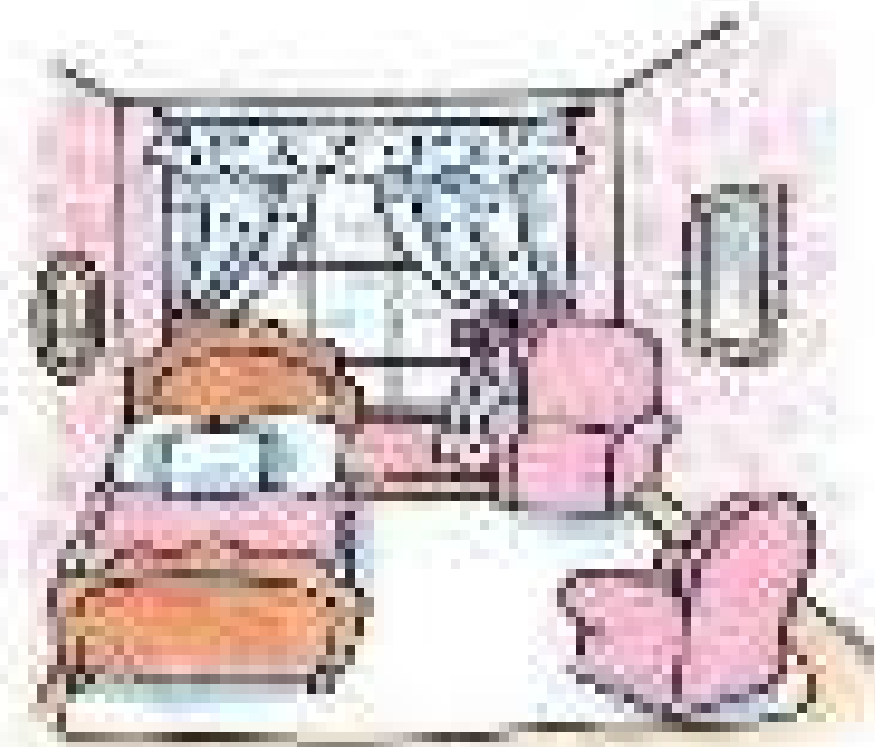
9. Подбери картинку к каждой карточке и напиши ее в том же порядке, в котором выданы карточки.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

- a) a messy room
- b) a light room
- c) a clean room

- d) a nice and cosy room
- e) a dark room

10. У девочки по имени Тон находится две белых мышки. Девочка на карандаше и ножнице и посылка подарочная, где они спрятались.



- Образец: 1) One mouse is on the lamp.
2) Two mice are ...

11. А. Научись правильно переформулировать предложения, если ты не расслышала или не поняла чего-либо. Тебе помогут фразы с вопросительными словами. Напрямую:

- 1) A. John is at home now.
B. Sorry, where is John?
2) A. My sister is seven.
B. Sorry, how old is your sister?

В. Переформулируй в вопрос и переформулируй в предложение.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A.</p> <p>1) — Your toy car is under the table.
— I say, it is under the table.</p> <p>2) — We often ride bikes in the evening.</p> <p>3) — Nick has two good friends.</p> <p>4) — Sally has a big red apple.</p> <p>5) — I see a garden behind the wall.</p> | <p>B.</p> <p>— Sorry, where is my toy car?</p> <p>— Sorry, when ...?</p> <p>— ...</p> <p>— ...</p> <p>— ...</p> |
|--|---|

- 6) — Their house is next to the bank. — ...
- 7) — I like the picture in the middle of the page. — ...
- 8) — Dan often comes to play football. — ...

12. *Подготовка к dictation.*

Dictation 4

ANN'S HOUSE

Ann's house is not very big. She has three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs and four rooms downstairs. Ann usually has dinner in the living room. She has breakfast in the kitchen. She has a lot of flowers in her little garden. Her new car is in the garage. Ann likes her house a lot.

13. Проверь себя и сверьдись, насколько успешно выполнены задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	5	?
10	8	?
11B	7	?

YOUR WORD BOX

after, again, apple, armchair, beautiful, behind, bookcase, cosy, cupboard, dinner, downstairs, flat, flower, garden, garage, grass, here, kitchen, light, messy, near, nice, picture, ready, sofa, table, take, together, upstairs, with; go to bed, at home, take the dog out, in front of, on the left, on the right, in the middle, next to

UNIT FIVE

I Go to School



Step One

Do It Together!

1. Посмотри на рисунок классной комнаты, в которой учится Джон Баркер, и назови как можно больше предметов и людей по английски. Если постараться, у тебя получится 17 слов.



2. Скажи, где находится каждый из предметов и людей по отношению к учителю (с помощью слов *right* и *left*). Проверь себя (128).
 1. The door is on the teacher's right.
 2. The window is on his left.
 3. The pupils ... him.

4. The map
5. The clock
6. The pictures
7. The cupboard
8. The teacher's table
9. The television
10. John Barker . . . the teacher.

3. *A. Прочитай текст и скажи, чем Джон Баркер занимается в школе по понедельникам.*

JOHN GOES TO SCHOOL.

On Monday John Barker gets up at a quarter to seven. He goes to the bathroom, takes a shower, dresses and goes to the kitchen to have breakfast. He doesn't usually have milk in the morning. He often has an egg and drinks tea.

At ten to eight John is ready to go to school. The bus stops in front of his house. John meets his friend Tom at the bus stop. They go to school together. The boys usually have five classes on Monday. At school they read books, count, sing songs, run and jump. In the afternoon, at half past twelve they have lunch. John sometimes has an apple, a cake and milk. They go home at a quarter past four.

B. Прочитай текст и скажи, какие из предложений, которые соответствуют тексту.

1. John doesn't go to school on Monday.
2. John and Tom go to school together.
3. John has milk in the morning.
4. John never has eggs in the morning.
5. The bus doesn't stop behind John's house.
6. John meets his friend in the garden.
7. The boys usually have five classes on Monday.
8. John and Tom read books and count at school.
9. The boys don't go home at three.
10. They don't have six classes on Monday.

А. Прочитайте эти слова, а затем переведите их по словарю.

[ɜ:]	always	daughter	morning	quarter	floor
[æ]	apple	thanks	family	flat	garage
[eɪ]	table	again	lake	hate	late
[ɒ]	what	often	watch	sack	lot
[ɪ]	cinema	children	listen	picture	minute
[ʊ]	book	good	look	cook	back
[ʌ]	lunch	sometimes	upstairs	does	cupboard

Б. Попробуйте с новыми словами. Постарайтесь дать словосочетания и предложения с ними за двадцать минут.

А.

blackboard ['blækbo:d] — классная доска	give [gɪv] — давать
classroom ['klɑ:zru:m] — классная комната, класс	plant [plɑ:nt] — растение
come [kʌm] — прийти, идти, приезжать	put [pʌt] — класть, положить
down [daʊn] — вниз, вниз	tape recorder ['teɪpɪkə:də] магнитофон
	video recorder ['vɪdɪəʊkə:də] — видеомагнитофон
	window-sill ['wɪndəʊsɪl] — подоконник

Б.

blackboard — blackboards: a green blackboard, a long blackboard, on the blackboard, at the blackboard. John, go to the blackboard, please. The map is next to the blackboard. I see a picture on the blackboard.

classroom — classrooms: in the classroom, to go to the classroom, our new classroom. Is this your classroom? Our classroom is big and light. We meet in our classroom in the morning.

come — comes: to come home, to come to school, to come to the blackboard. Come here! When does your father come home? John doesn't come to school at nine o'clock. He comes to school at a quarter to nine.

down: down the street, down the river. Sit down, Olga.

give — gives: to give me, to give him, to give us. Mum gives us milk in the evening. Please give me five apples. Give these flowers to your teacher.

plant — plants: a beautiful green plant, plants in pots, plants on the window. We have a lot of plants in our classroom. Do you like plants? Do you have many plants in your house?

put — puts: to put down, to put on the table, to put on the shelf, to put on the floor. Please put down your books. Put this plant in the hall.

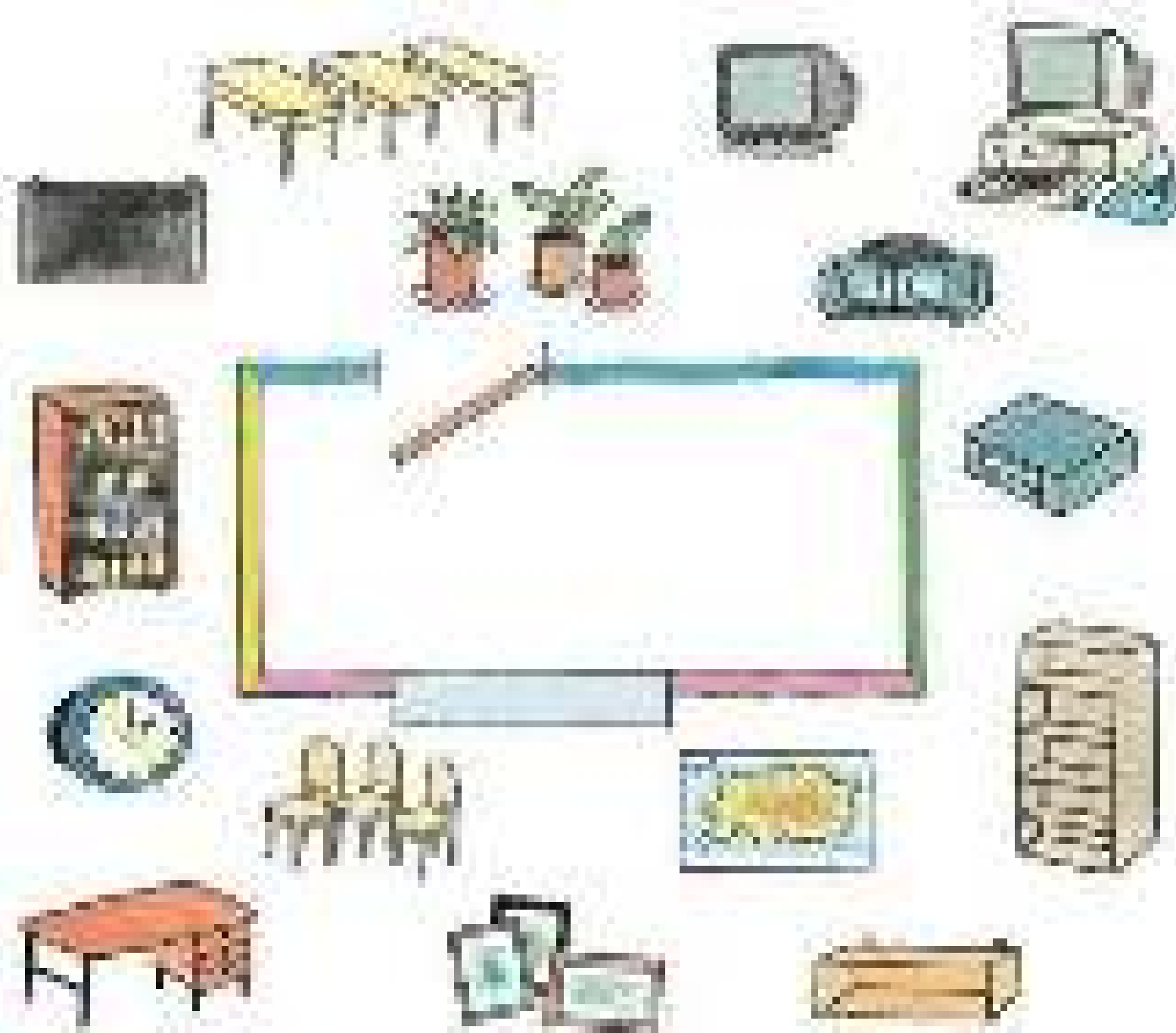
tape recorder — tape recorders: a new tape recorder, a good tape recorder, my friend's new tape recorder. Do you have a tape recorder? My sister doesn't listen to the tape recorder.

video recorder — video recorders: the Barkers' video recorder, an old video recorder. We have a new video recorder in our classroom. Is their video recorder in their bedroom?

window sill — windowsills: a large window sill, on the window sill. We have a lot of plants on the window sill in the kitchen. Put the pot on the window sill.

6. *Προσέγραψτε διακρίσεις, τους ποσοτικούς αριθμούς α αριθμό κενών και τους αντιστοίχους. Μεταγράψτε τα κείμενα, διακρίστε ο αριθμοί και ο.* 121.

Ο β πα σε η: Put the teacher's table at the yellow wall.
Put the desks in the middle of the room.



in front of, behind, at, near, next to, in the middle of,
on, under

MEMO

Вы уже знаете два английских глагола, которые обозначают движение, — come и go. Они довольно часто переводятся на русский язык одинаково — идти, ехать. Здесь важно иметь в виду, где находится говорящий.

Движение от кого-то передается глаголом go, а движение к говорящему — глаголом come. Вот почему русское «Иди к доске» может звучать и как “Go to the blackboard” (учитель находится, например, у двери одного из учеников), и как “Come to the blackboard” (если учитель стоит у доски). С этими глаголами часто употребляются предлоги in (Come in! — Входите!), out (Go out! — Выходите!), to (Go to... come to... — Идите к... Подойдите к...).

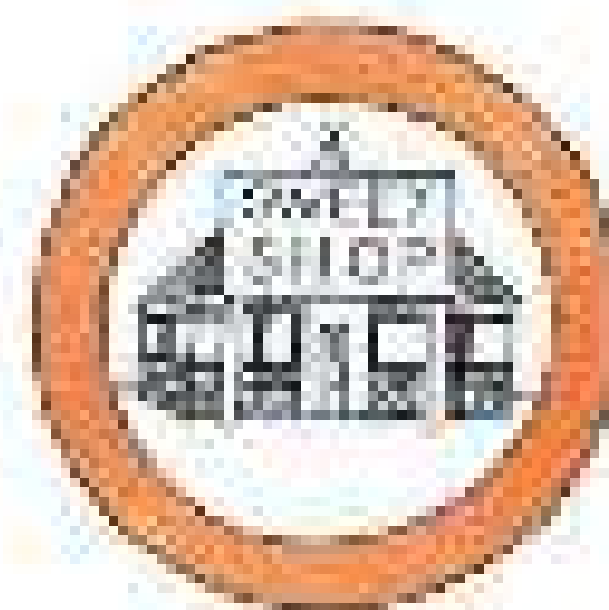
7. А. Посмотри на рисунки и скажи, куда ходит Джейн в каждую из дней недели.



On Monday



On Sunday



On Saturday



On Tuesday



On Friday



On Wednesday

¹ a club [klʌb] — клуб

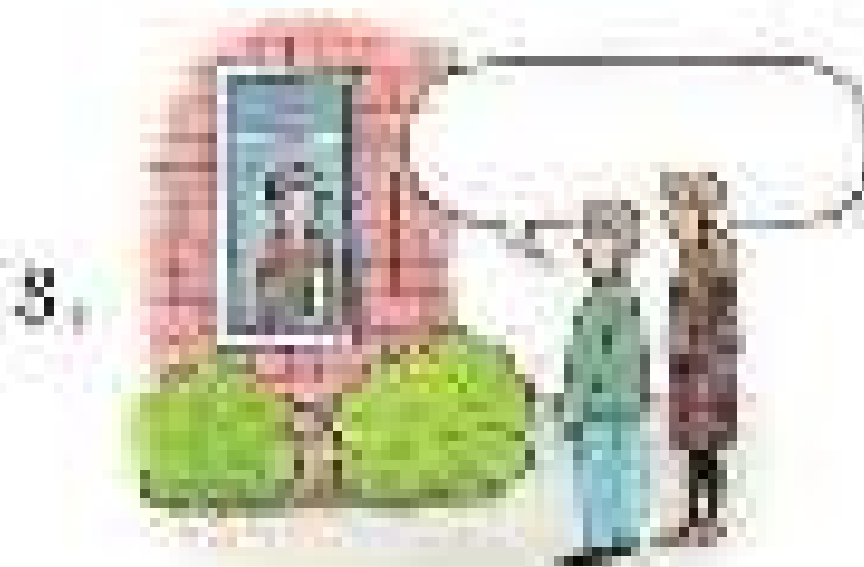
В. Подбери подписи к этим рисункам.



Come out!



Go in!



Go out!



Come in!

8. Прослушайте аудиозапись, 🎧 (1/31), и скажите, куда вы идёте.

HERE WE GO LOOPY-LOO

Chorus:
Here we go loopy-loo!
Here we go loopy-lee!
Here we go loopy-loo!
All on a Saturday night!
You put your right hand in,

You put your right hand out.
You give your left hand a shake, shake, shake
And turn yourself about.

Chorus:

You put your right hand in,
You put your right hand out.
You give your left hand a shake, shake, shake
And turn yourself about.

You put your right foot in,
You put your right foot out.
You give your right foot a shake, shake, shake
And turn yourself about.

Chorus:

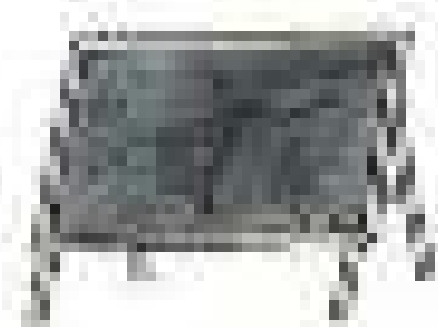
You put your left foot in,
You put your left foot out.
You give your left foot a shake, shake, shake
And turn yourself about.

Do It on Your Own

9. Завершите и перепишите свои предложения, используя по одному из слов: come, put, give.

1. ... the book on the table.
2. He never ... late.
3. ... me an apple, please.
4. She never ... her sons sweets.
5. Don't ... this box on the floor.

10. Назовите предметы и подпишите рисунки.



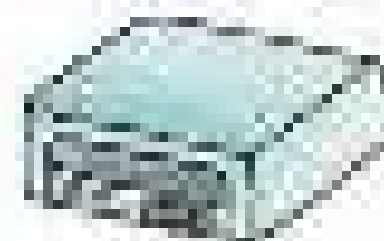
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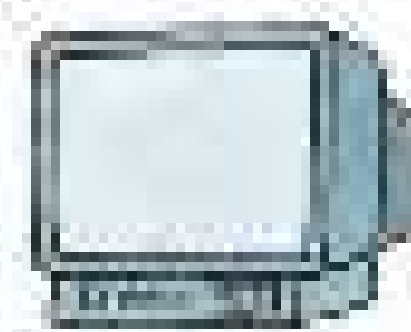
3.



4.



5.



6.

11. Назовите предметы в музе, что Том и Джон делают по поручениям мамы, используя слова do и does. Задайте 3 вопроса себе.

1. ... John get up at seven o'clock?
2. ... the bus stop in front of John's house?
3. ... John meet his friend at the bus stop?
4. ... the boys go to school together?
5. ... John and Tom usually have five classes on Monday?
6. ... the boys go home at a quarter past three?

12. Проверь себя и сверьдись, насколько успешно выполнила задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	5	?
10	6	?
11	6	?

Step Two

Do It Together

1. Прослушай, как Салли Баркер рассказывает о своей классной комнате, (132). Посмотри на рисунок и скажи, какие моменты были в её рассказе.



2. А. Ответь на вопросы о своей классной комнате. (138).

1. Is your classroom big or small?
2. Is it light or dark?
3. What colour is the floor?
4. What colour are the desks?
5. How many desks do you have in your classroom?
6. What colour are they?
7. Where is the blackboard? What colour is it?
8. Do you have a television, a tape recorder and a video recorder in your classroom? Where are they?
9. Where is the teacher's table (chair)? What colour is the table (chair)?
10. Do you have a clock in the classroom? Where is it?
11. Do you have pictures on the walls? How many?
12. Do you have plants on the windowsills? Are they in the pots?
13. Is your classroom nice? Cosy?
14. Do you like your classroom?

В. Опиши свою классную комнату. Ты можешь начать так:
Hi! My name is I go to school in This is my classroom.
It is

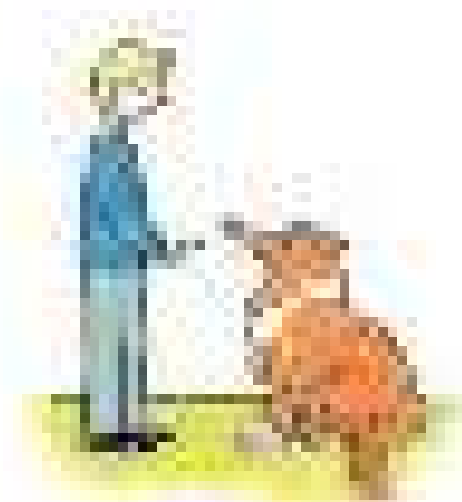
What Do You Think?

Is your classroom good? Why (not)?

3. Джон Харпер часто спрашивает своих друзей по имени Чейс (Chase). На этой странице вы увидите, что делает Джон Харпер, выполняя команды хозяина. Скажи, какие команды использовал Джон в каждом случае.

- a) Go upstairs!
- b) Come here!
- c) Jump!
- d) Give me the ball!
- e) Play!
- f) Sit!
- g) Run!

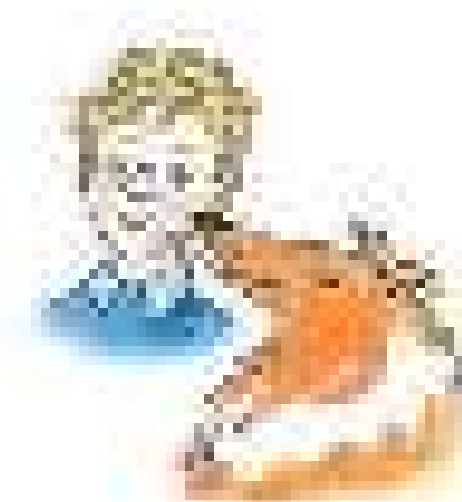
- h) Go to bed!
- i) Come down!
- j) Come downstairs!
- k) Go up!
- l) Kiss me!
- m) Go home!
- n) Put it down!



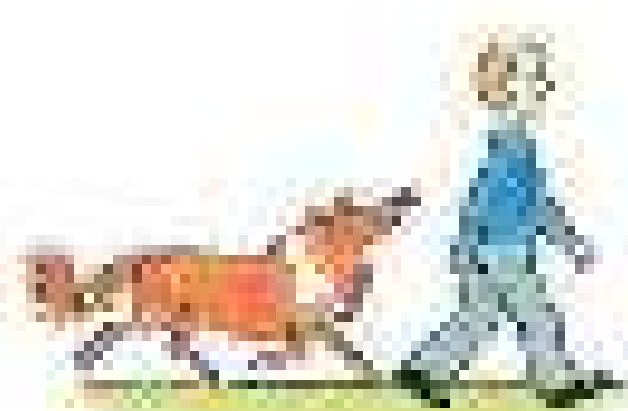
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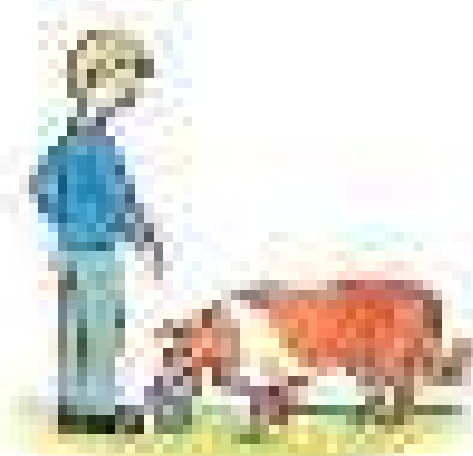
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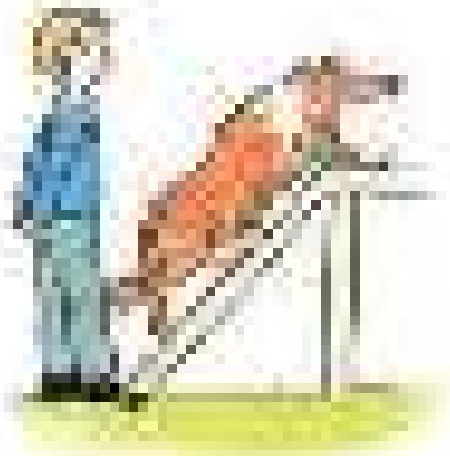
6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



12.



13.



14.

MEMO

Для того чтобы попросить не делать что-то (запретить) по-английски, обычно говорят так:

Don't run! (Не бегай! Не бегайте!)

Don't sing! (Не поёй! Не пойте!)

Don't play the piano! (Не играй! не играйте на пианино!)

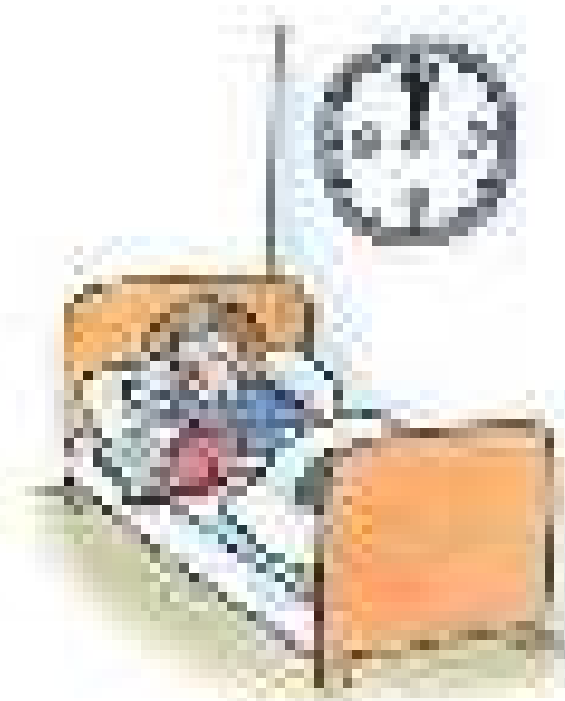
4. Посмотрите на рисунки и скажите, что бы вам посоветовали сделать, если бы вы были в этих ситуациях.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.

- a) Don't play the piano, please!
- b) Don't sing!
- c) Don't read, please!
- d) Don't watch television!
- e) Don't go out!
- f) Don't sit on the grass, please!
- g) Don't have a shower! Have a bath!
- h) Don't play on the computer, please!
- i) Don't ride this horse!

5. Измени эти приказания по порядку. Проверь себя по аудиозаписи и повтори frases ещё раз за диктором. 🎧 (134).

Обрати внимание: Drive the car! — Don't drive the car!

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Cook the fish! | 6. Take the dog out! |
| 2. Go upstairs! | 7. Put the toys in the box! |
| 3. Go to the bank! | 8. Give John the apple! |
| 4. Play the piano! | 9. Come in! |
| 5. Show Kate our flat! | 10. Read this English book! |

6. Проверь эту рубричку за диктором. 🎧 (135).

BESS, BESS, DON'T MAKE A MESS!

(after Carolyn Graham)

Bess, Bess,	Lee, Lee,
Don't make a mess.	Don't watch TV.
Please, Bess,	Please, Lee,
Don't make a mess.	Don't watch TV.
Clean up your room.	Please read your book.
Right now ¹ , now, now, now.	Right now, now, now, now.

7. Прочитай свои слова и проверь себя. 🎧 (136).

[ai]	my	time	nice	like	behind
[er]	again	bookcase	table	tape recorder	play
[u]	home	cosy	sofa	rose	stone
[e]	next	friend	left	together	never
[a]	come	husband	brother	does	love

8. Прочитай незнакомые слова по аналогии со знакомыми. Проверь себя. 🎧 (137).

right — write	"O", pen — open
rise — close	no — know
cake — take	play — say
to, day — today	Nell — spell
under, stand — understand	

¹ Don't make a mess! — Не создавай беспорядка!

² Right now! — Прямо сейчас! (Сейчас же! Как сейчас?)

9. Потренируйтесь с новыми словами. Постарайтесь использовать новые слова, словосочетания и предложения с ними во диалогах,  (138).

A.

write [raɪt] — писать, на-
писывать

open [əʊpən] — открыва-
вать

close [klaʊz] — закрывать

know [nəʊ] — знать

take [teɪk] — брать, брать

say [seɪ] — сказать, гово-
рить

spell [spel] — писать (на
буквах)

today [tədeɪ] — сегодня

understand [ʌndə'stænd] —
понимать

B.

write — writes: to write to your friend, to write to mum, to write in English, to write on the blackboard. Write your name and your address, please.

open — opens: to open the door, to open the book. Don't open the window, please; I'm cold. Open the door and come in!

close — closes: to close the door, to close the bag. Please close the window. The shop closes at 5 p.m.

know — knows: to know English, to know the film, to know the book. I don't know his telephone number. Do you know Andrew's address?

take — takes: to take an apple, to take a pen, to take a book. Please take my hand. Don't take the cake! When do you take your dog out?

say — says¹: to say again. Say, "Come again! You're welcome." Say this in English. He says, "Come in."

spell — spells: to spell the name. How do you spell "know"? — K-n-o-w. Spell your name, please.

today: Today is Sunday. What day is it today? — It's Thursday.

understand — understands: I don't understand it. Do you understand? — No, I don't. I understand that he knows English and can write in English.

¹ says [seɪ] говорит (обычно используется на предложение или предложение с глаголом в предложении.)

10. В классе и учителя и ученики часто повторяют одни и те же фразы. Посмотри на рисунки и попробуй угадать, что говорят эти люди. Проверь аудиозапись (1.09), и проверь себя.



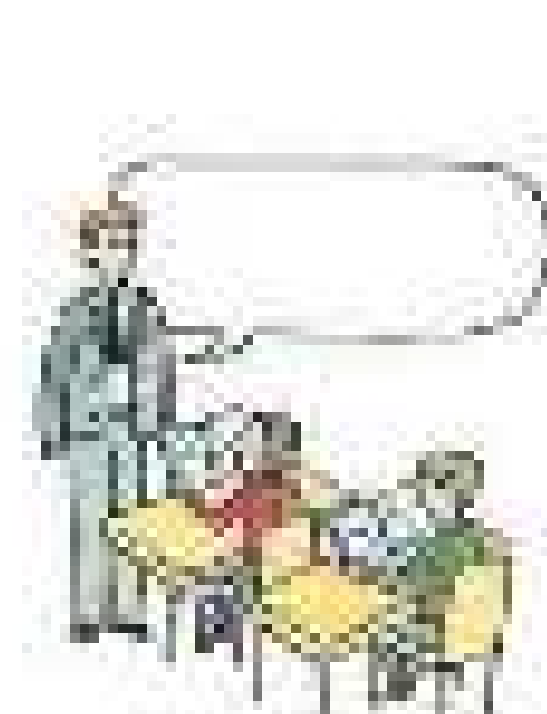
1.



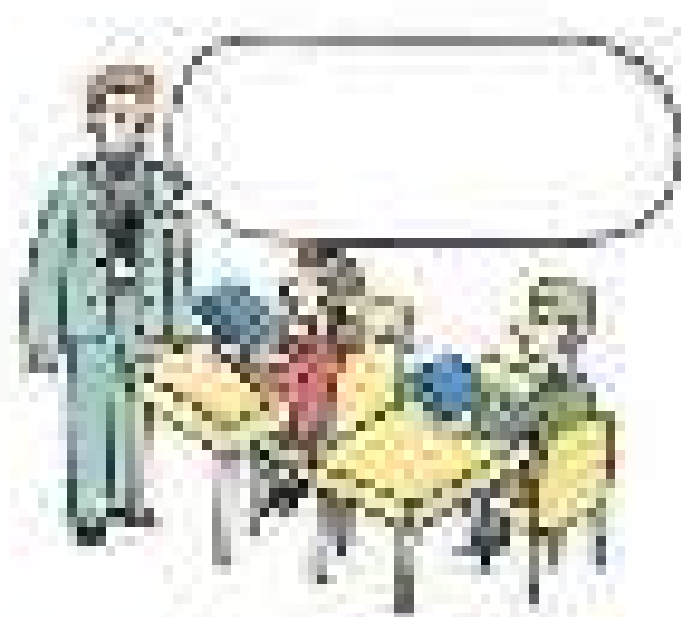
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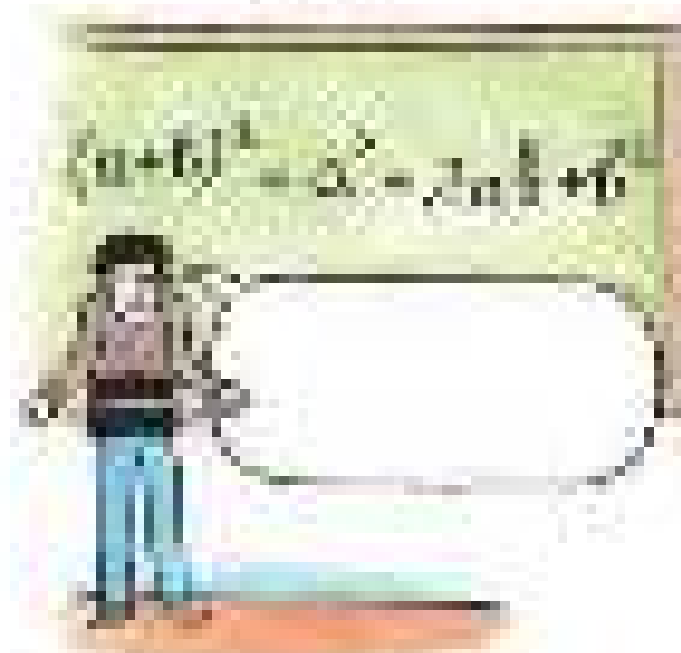
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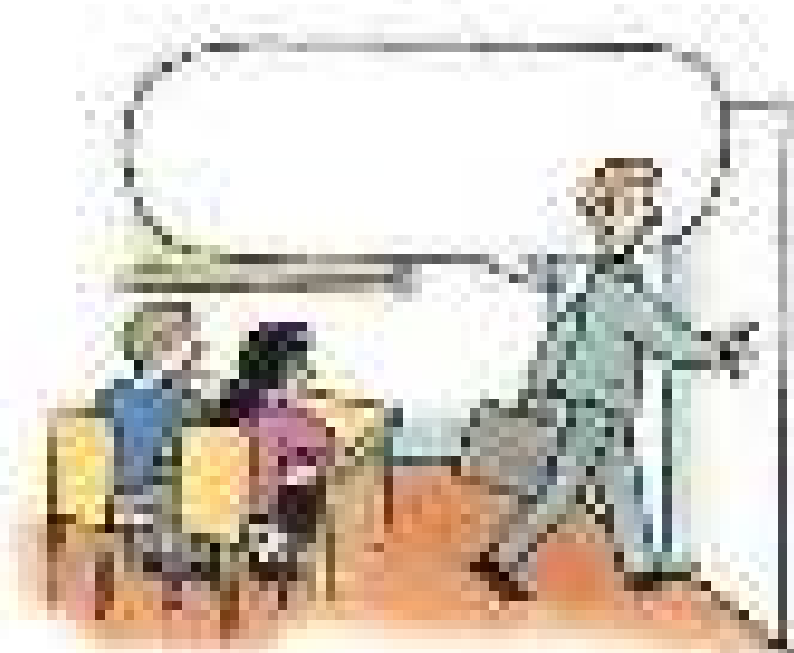
6.



7.



8.



9.



10.

- a) Today is Monday.
- b) I don't understand.
- c) Goodbye!
- d) Hello!
- e) I know.
- f) Please open your books.

- g) I don't know.
- h) Close your books, please.
- i) Hi!
- j) Spell "cat", please.
- k) Good morning.
- l) Come in.

Do It on Your Own

11. Из данных слов составь 6 минимал 12 новых слов.

Образец: cup + board = cupboard

cup	down	stand	room	hall	board
up	day	foot	bed	room	chair
stairs	room	bath	stairs	case	under
black	arm	hook	class	board	to

12. Выполни письменно задание 5.

13. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
11	12	?
12	10	?

Step Three

Do It Together

1. В некоторых классах есть правила поведения для учащихся. Составь несколько правил для одной из типовых ситуаций. Сопоставь результаты в классе и обсудит тебе.



Come to school on time.



Don't write on your desks.

play on the computer, run in the classroom,
read a lot of books, put the bags on the floor,
play with a ball in the classroom, sleep in class

2. А. Скажи, что авторам по-английски пришлось, если он хочет, чтобы ученики:

1) открыли книги;

2) закрыли окно;

3) сказали по буквам слово pen;

4) взяли свои сумки;

5) положили ручки на стол;

6) сказали «До свидания»;

7) сосчитали книги на столе;

8) вопили в классе;

9) пошли домой.

B. Скажи, что вышло по английскому учебнику, если они не могли сказать:

- 1) «Я не знаю».
- 2) «Я не понимаю».
- 3) «Я знаю».
- 4) «Я понимаю».
- 5) «Дайте мне книгу, пожалуйста».
- 6) «Возьмите мою ручку, пожалуйста».
- 7) «Помогите мне, пожалуйста».

C. Проверь себя. Повтори фразы за диктором. 🎧 (140).

HEMO

В английском языке существует несколько способов попросить о чём-либо вежливо. Один из них, со словом please, ты знаешь: Give me a pen, please. Please give me a pen. Но ты же самое можно сказать иначе: Can you give me a pen?

3. **A.** Скажи то же самое снова. Проверь себя. Повтори фразы за диктором. 🎧 (141).

Обрати внимание: Close the window, please. Can you close the window?

1. Put the pen in the bag, please.
2. Play the piano, please.
3. Feed the cat, please.
4. Give me an apple, please.
5. Put the cups in the cupboard, please.
6. Cook lunch, please.
7. Take Rex out, please.
8. Read the text, please.
9. Come on time, please.
10. Write "one" on the blackboard, please.
11. Open the door, please.

B. Подбери и скажи, в чём ты мог бы попросить соседа по парте.

4. Заполни этот текст, выбрав правильную форму глагола, и прочитай его вслух. Проверь себя. 🎧 (142).



Look at the picture. This (am/is/are) me, Jeff Collins. I (am/is/are) a doctor. This (am/is/are) my room. I (am/is/are) at my desk. Jane and Jill (am/is/are) my nurses. They (am/is/are) in my room near the cupboard. The desk (am/is/are) near the wall, next to the door. We (am/is/are) always on time. Now it (am/is/are) 12 o'clock and we (am/is/are) ready to have lunch.

5. A. Послушай, как доктор задаёт вопросы о том, чем занимаются разные люди, и ты, как они на эти вопросы отвечаешь. 🎧 (143).

1. What are you doing, Andy? — I'm reading.
2. What are you doing, Alice? — I'm writing.
3. What are you doing, Jill and Kate? — We are running.
4. What are you doing, Ben and Tom? — We are swimming.
5. What is Andy doing? — He is eating.
6. What is Helen doing? — She is jumping.
7. What is the dog doing? — It is sleeping.
8. What are James and Teddy doing? — They are playing football.
9. What are Polly and Dolly doing? — They are playing volleyball.

В. Посмотрите на таблицу и поставьте все слова правильно, на которую вырвана предлогом, расклавываясь в том, что происходит в каждом поле.

I	am	read + ing = reading
He		cook + ing = cooking
She	is	jump + ing = jumping
It		play + ing = playing
We		write + ing = writing
You	are	swim + ing = swimming
They		run + ing = running

6. Прочитайте эти слова и поставьте их правильно. (144)

[9]

king	running	feeding	writing
ring	singing	swimming	taking
spring	reading	spelling	jumping
coming	riding	playing	

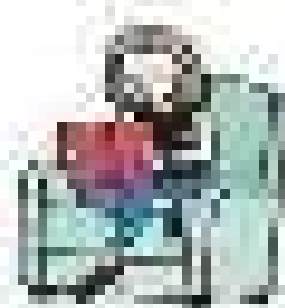
7. Посмотрите на рисунки и скажите, что делают в каждом из них эти люди и животные. Поставьте слова. (145)

Образец: He is running.

What are they doing?



1.



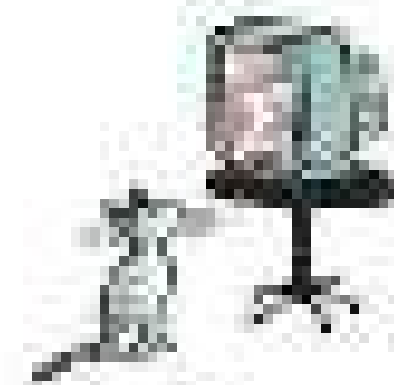
2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.

В английском языке, в отличие от русского, для описания обычных, постоянных, повторяющихся действий используется известная тебе форма настоящего времени (I go to school. He goes to school).

А вот чтобы рассказывать о том, что происходит сейчас, в данный момент, используется совсем другая форма настоящего времени (present progressive), которая строится так:

1) вспомогательный глагол be (am, is, are) и 2) глагол, называющий действие, с -ing на конце (Ving). Например: русское Я читаю сейчас. — I'm reading now.

Он читает сейчас. — He is reading now.

Они читают сейчас. — They are reading now.

Как видишь, само слово be в таких фразах вообще не употребляется. В них вспомогательный глагол be (am, is, are) не имеет собственного значения, а используется лишь как необходимый «строительный материал». Так же как вспомогательный глагол do ничего не значит в вопросе Do you go to school?

8. А. Вот сказанные выше можно преобразовать в виде кратких фраз. Постарайся не волноваться, какая из фраз преобразует данное известие (present simple), а какая — новое для тебя настоящее время (present progressive).

(Значок V = глагол)

I. V/Ve

II. be (am, is, are) + Ving

В. Прочитай следующие фразы и скажи, какие из них соответствуют первой формуле, а какие — второй.

1. Mary and Ann are swimming now.
2. The boy is opening the door.
3. Nick gets up at 7.
4. The shops close at 5.
5. Ted is feeding his pets.
6. He goes to the bank on Friday.
7. I am going to the park.
8. The children play football here.

Do It on Your Own

9. Перелиши предложения из задания 8 в таблицу в таком порядке: 1) все предложения, которые соответствуют первой фразе-заголовку; 2) все предложения, которые соответствуют второй фразе-заголовку.
10. Перепиши предложения, выбрав правильную форму глагола be.
 1. Jane (am/is/are) putting a book in the bag. 2. Bob (am/is/are) writing "five" on the blackboard. 3. We (am/is/are) sitting on the bench. 4. My parents (am/is/are) watching television now. 5. I (am/is/are) swimming. 6. My friend (am/is/are) taking his dog out.
11. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.

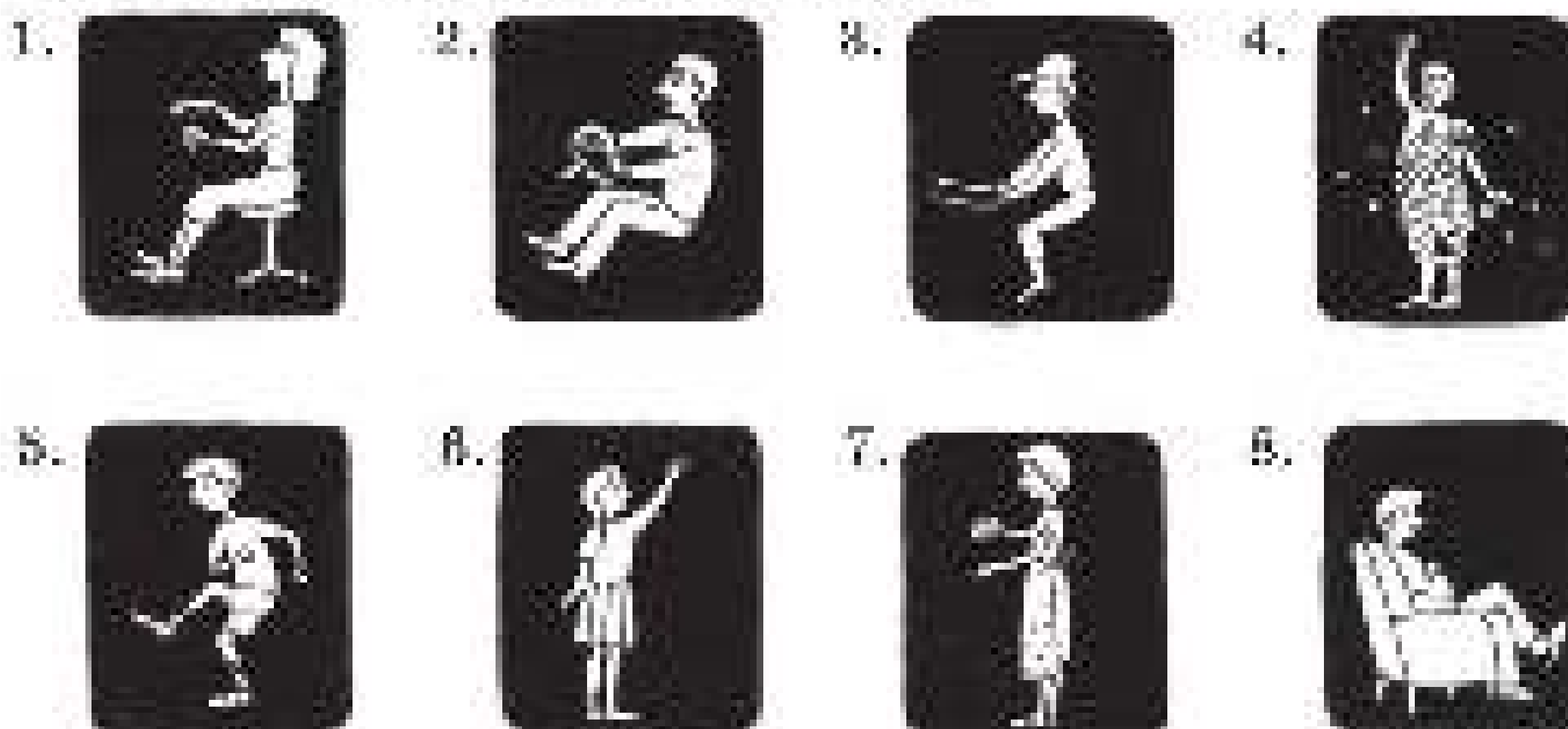
№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	8	?
10	6	?

Step Four

Do It Together

1. Посмотри на эти несложные рисунки и угадай, что делают изображённые на них люди.

Образец: She is playing the piano.



2. *Ποσυχασί και θάλασσα.* (116), a *κατακλι, κινετα ελας ε κατ νεθουμην.*

1. — Hi, Jeff! How are you?
— I'm fine, thanks. And how are you?
— (1) ... (2) ... How are your children?
— They are OK. They are playing (3) ... in the park now.
— Good! My children play a lot of (4) ... too.

2. — Good afternoon, Bob!
— (5) ..., Jane.
— Where's Nick?
— He is in the (6) He's riding a horse.
— Is he OK?
— Oh, (7) ..., he is (8)

3. — Hi, Jack! Is it your son?
— Yes. This is my (9) ... boy. His (10) ... is Rob.
— Hi, Rob! (11)
— Nice (12) ... too.
— (13) ... are you, Rob?
— (14) ... ten.
— And how old is (15) ..., Jack?
— Oh, she is very young, she is (16)

4. — Why are you sad, son? What's (17) ... ?
— Oh, Dad, you know Rex is not in the house.
— Where is he? Is he in the (18) ... ?
— Yes, he is. Can you drive me to the park, Dad?
— Yes, (19) The car is at the door.

5. — Can you give me your new (20) ... number, Liz? What is it?
— It's 929-6144.
— Oh, thank you. I'm going to the (21) ... now.
— Goodbye then.

3. *Υποσταντι μενεν "My New School" a κατακλι, κινετα Mary κινεμια νεθουμια ελας ε κατ νεθουμια ελ κινετα.*

MY NEW SCHOOL

It's a Mary Barker again. You are looking at the picture of my new school. I like it very much. Do you? We have fifteen

classrooms and a hall. The rooms are big. Eight rooms are upstairs. The hall and seven rooms are downstairs. Our school garden is very beautiful. We have a lot of flowers and green trees in it. We like to sit on the green grass under the trees when our classes finish. At twelve o'clock we always have lunch together, sometimes we have it in the garden.

My classroom is downstairs near the gym¹. We have a lot of cupboards in our classroom. We have a big green blackboard, a video recorder, a tape recorder and a television. You can see green plants on the windowsills. Our classroom is very cosy. Today is Thursday. My classes finish at four. Bye-bye, I am going home.



4. Прочитайте текст Марии Баркер внимательно и сделайте задание. (147), и прокомментируйте в своей тетрадке работу Марии в конце этого урока.

My name is Mary Barker.

My school is new.

I like my school.

We have 13 classrooms, a hall and a gym.

Our classrooms are big and light.

Our garden is small but beautiful.

We have a lot of flowers and green trees in it.

Sometimes I have lunch in the garden.

My classroom is downstairs.

We have a lot of cupboards in our classrooms.

My name ...

My school ...

...

We have ...

Our classrooms ...

Our garden ...

...

... in the garden.

My classroom ...

We have ...

¹ в gym [џим] — спортивный зал

We have a tape recorder, a video recorder and a television in our classroom.

You can see a lot of plants on the windowsills.

My classroom is very cosy.

...

You can see ...

My classroom ...

5. *Послушай, как звучат глаголы и различные формы глагола to be в этих предложениях, и повтори их за диктором.* (148).

I am playing. – I'm playing.

He is playing. – He's playing.

She is playing. – She's playing.

It is playing. – It's playing.

We are playing. – We're playing.

You are playing. – You're playing.

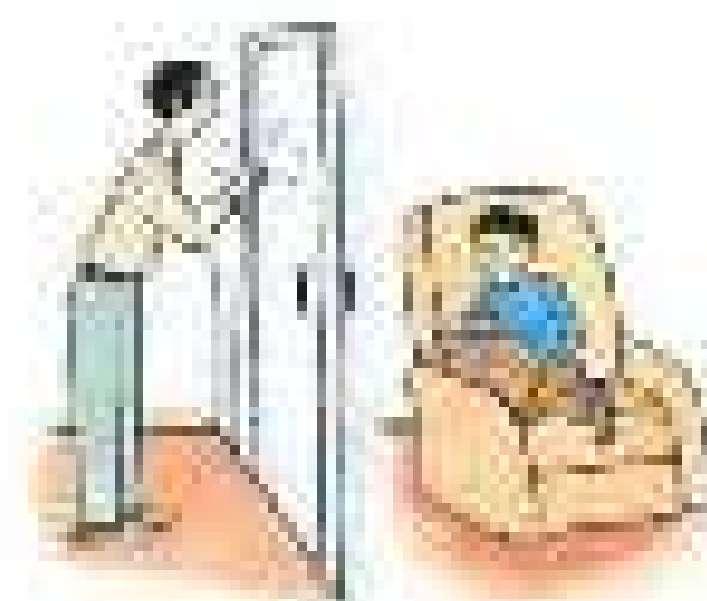
They are playing. – They're playing.

6. *Послушай аудиозапись, (149), в которой проведена диалог (1–4) и постарайся объяснить, как образуются отрицательные и отрицательные предложения, описывающие то, что происходит сейчас, в данный момент.*

1. — Hi, son, are you sleeping?

— No, I am not sleeping.

Dad, I'm reading.



2. — Is Mrs Rogers going to the shops?

— No, she is not. She is going to the bank.



3. — Are your friends having lunch now?
 — No, they are not. They are playing ping-pong.



4. — What are you doing in the kitchen, Mary? Are you cooking?
 — No, I'm washing the plates. Come and help me.



NEW!

Чтобы задать вопрос о том, что происходит в данный момент, нужно начать предложение с глагола be в одной из его форм (am, is или are), на которое место поставится подлежащее, а дальше — смысловой глагол с ing на конце.

Is he reading?

А чтобы сказать, что что-то не происходит в данный момент, нужно добавить к глаголу be (am, is, are) отрицание not.

He is not reading.

Кратко структуры утвердительных, вопросительных и отрицательных предложений можно изобразить вот так:

+	подлежащее	am is - Ving are	I am reading. He is reading. We are reading.
-	подлежащее	am not is not - Ving are not	I am not reading. He is not reading. We are not reading.
?	am is are	подле- жащее	Am I reading? Is he reading? Are you reading?

7. Посмотрите на картинки и скажите, что в данный момент делают и чем не делают дети.



8. В этом доме живет человек名字叫 Уилсон (Mr Wilson). Попробуйте угадать, чем он сейчас занимается. (Оставьте вырезки в конце задания.)

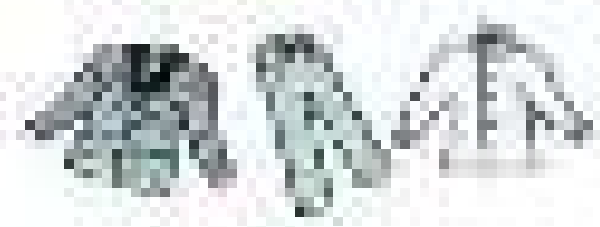
1. Is Mr Wilson taking a shower?



2. ... having ...?



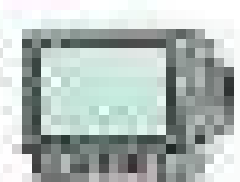
3. ... dressing ...?



4. ... reading ...?



5. ... watching ...?



6. ... feeding ...? 

7. ... cooking ...? 

8. ... listening ...? 

9. ... playing ...? 

10. ... washing ...? 

(Mr Wilson is listening to music.)

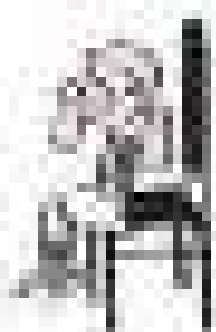
Do It on Your Own

9. Заполни таблицу действиями, изображёнными на картинке, и выпиши подходящие предложения.

1. He's reading ...



2. She ...



3. ... a bath.



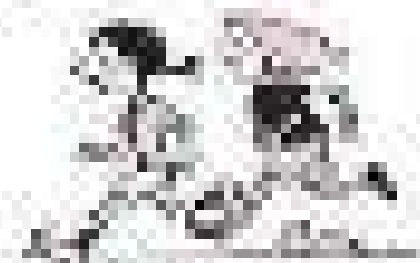
4. ... the door.



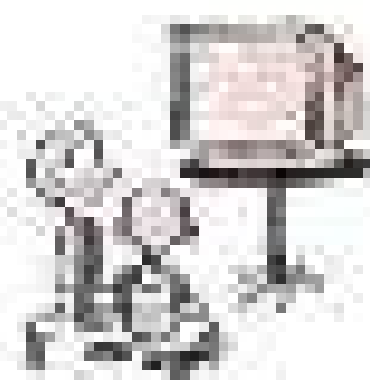
5. They're ... their bikes.



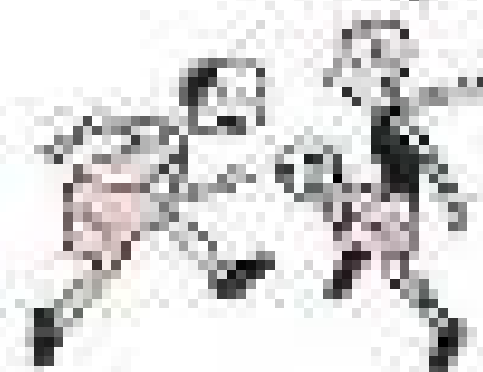
6. ... in the park.



7. They....



8. ...



10. Выполни задания 7 и 8 самостоятельно.

11. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
7	16	?
8	10	?
9	8	?

Step Five

Do It Together

1. Последний платёж телефонных разговоров. Ⓜ (150), и скажи, кем сейчас заняты эти дети. Подбери правильный вариант в табличке.

Образец: Mark is washing the plates.

Mark	is	playing on the computer.
Alice		cooking.
Rose		washing the plates.
Ted		playing the piano.
Willy		watching television.

2. Ted очень скучает вдали от дома. Сейчас он звонит маме и рассказывает с младшим братом.

Он хочет знать:

- читает ли брат сейчас книгу;
- играет ли он на компьютере;

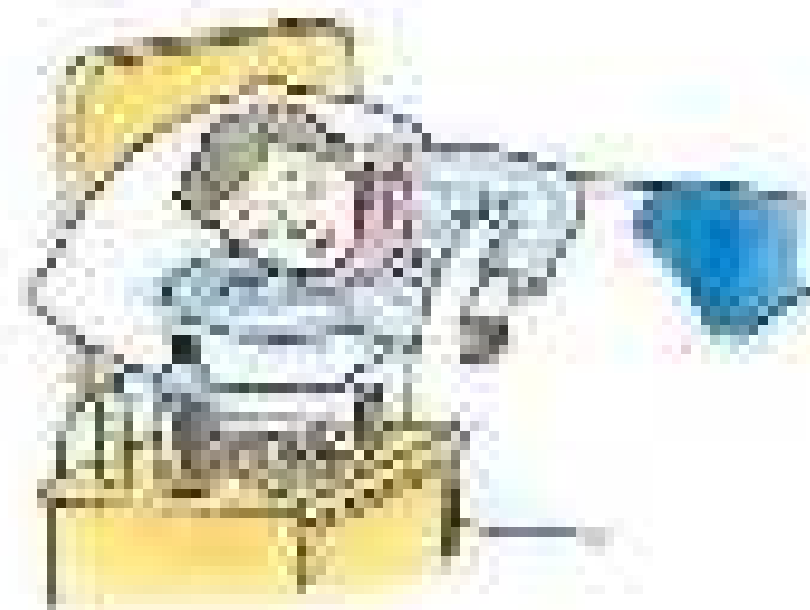
- спит ли бабушка;
- смотрит ли мама телевизор;
- смотрит ли дедушка телевизор;
- читает ли папа;
- играет ли Кейт на пианино;
- слушает ли брат музыку;
- едят ли Рене ризотто с ним.

Сказки, которые покрывают эти задачи, брошены в кювет поезда в одну из маленьких станций. Проверь себя, 🎧 (151).

3. А. Прочитай текст про себя, а затем намери в прочитанном текст предложение из текста, в котором говорится о том, что Уилли сейчас не делает.

WILLY BARTON

Hi I'm Willy Barton. Usually I go to school on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Today is Friday but I'm at home. All my friends are at school now. They are reading, writing or counting. I'm not reading, I'm not writing and I'm not counting. I'm in bed. I sleep a lot and drink hot milk. My friend Mark is going to the swimming pool now. But I'm not going to the swimming pool. I'm not running, I'm not playing football and I'm not riding my new bike. I'm ill.



В. Подчеркни в тексте все слова, которые относятся к содержанию текста.

4. Прочитай диалог. 🎧 (152), а затем скажи вслух, кто из вас знает английское слово think [θɪŋk].

1. — Where is Kevin?
— I don't know, but I think he's in the garden.
2. — Is mother in the kitchen?
— I think so. I think she is cooking.
3. — Is Ben's car blue?
— I don't think so. He hates the blue colour.

- What colour is it?
 — I think it's white.
4. — Is the shop open now?
 — I think so. It opens at 9.
5. — Is our teacher thirty-five?
 — I don't think so. I think he is forty.
6. — Is Tom at home now?
 — I don't know. I think he is taking the dog out. Tom always takes the dog out in the afternoon.

5. Две друзья нашли в лесу со старыми фотографиями. В сомнениях, некоторые фотографии оказались перерисованы, а вы пытаетесь решить, что делала изображённые на фото люди. Что говорят друзья друг другу? Прочти себя, (153).



1. I think Jim ... a bike.
 I think he ... a horse.

2. I think Bill ... a book.
 I think Bill

3. I think Alice ... milk.
 I think Alice ... ten.

4. I think Dan ... the piano.
 I think Dan ... on the computer.

6. В этом диалоге не хватает одной из фраз — "I think so" или "I don't think so". Заполни пропуски, проверь себя. 🎧 (151).
1. — Is Mark sleeping?
— It's eleven o'clock in the evening.
 2. — Is Andrew playing football in the park?
— I can see him in the kitchen. He's helping his granny.
 3. — Are Bob and Ted reading books?
— I can see them in the garden. They are playing.
 4. — Is Dick listening to music?
— His mum is playing the piano.
 5. — Is little Willy counting his toys?
— He can't count.
 6. — Are Harry and Lizzy taking their dogs out?
— I can see them in the street.



Одно из самых необходимых в жизни слов — это слово извинения. В английском языке чаще всего используются выражения "Excuse me" и "I'm sorry", причём используют их по-разному. "Excuse me" говорят тогда, когда обращаешься с вопросом или просьбой к незнакомому человеку (Excuse me, are you Ben?). "I'm sorry" ("Sorry") говорят тогда, когда вывинитесь за какой-либо проступок или когда не могут что-либо сделать (I'm sorry I can't help you).

Ты, наверное, знаешь, что в США английский язык немного отличается от того языка, на котором говорят в Британии. Хороший пример этому — то, как американцы говорят об извинениях: она говорит "Excuse me" во всех жизненных ситуациях и почти не говорит "I'm sorry".

7. А. Пасхундай выдался и поговорил не на дисшором, 🎧 (155).
1. — Can you help me?
— I'm sorry, I can't. I'm cooking.
 2. — Excuse me, what time is it?
— It's a quarter past two.
— Thank you.

3. — Excuse me, where is the bus stop?
— Sorry, I don't know.
4. — Can you wash the plates, please?
— Sorry, I can't. I'm feeding the dog.
5. — Can you go to the shops now?
— Sorry, I'm going to school.
6. — Excuse me, can I have your pen for a second?
— I'm sorry. I'm writing.

8. Заполните и прокомментируйте в паре следующие диалоги. Не забудьте спросить "Excuse me" и "I'm sorry".

1. — Can you take the dog out?
— ..., I'm reading.
2. — ..., can you help me, please?
— ..., I can't. I'm helping Liz.
3. — Can you wash the car?
— ..., I am cooking dinner.
4. — ... where is the Zoo?
— It's in Queen Street.

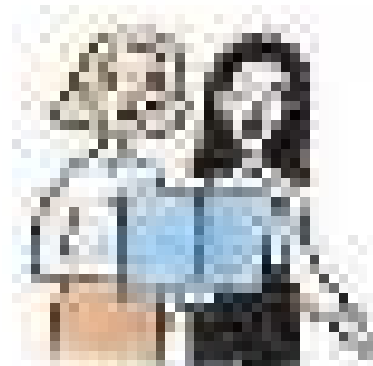
Do It on Your Own

8. Напишите шесть предложений о том, что делают эти люди.

Образец: He/play/football.
He is playing football.



1. They/sing



2. She/wash/the plates



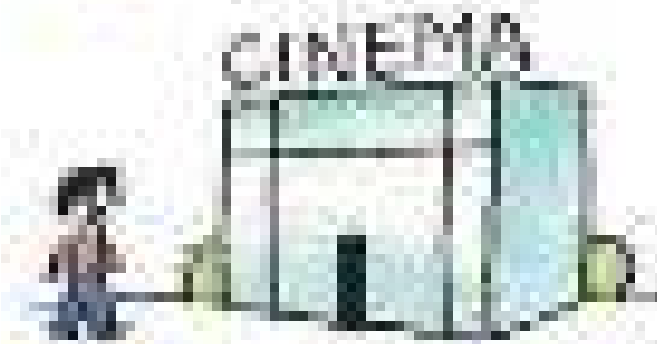
3. They/watch/television



4. He/have/milk



5. She/go/to the cinema



6. He/open/the door



B. *Подготовьтесь к диалогу.*

Dictation 5

After classes; beautiful flowers, green grass; in front of the blackboard. I think my school is very good and my classroom is very cosy. We have twenty desks in the room and our teacher's table. The green blackboard is behind the table. You can see a lot of plants on the windowsill and a lot of books in our cupboards.

10. *Проверь себя в упражнениях, насколько правильно вы запомнили диалог.*

№ задания	Максимальное	Твой результат
8	6	?

YOUR WORD BOX

blackboard, classroom, close, come, give, go, know, men, plant, put, say, spell, take, tape recorder, think, today, understand, video recorder, windowsill, write

I am sorry. Excuse me. I think so. I don't think so.

UNIT SIX

I Love Food



Step One

Do It Together

1. *Послушайте диалог. (150), и скажите, где сейчас находится каждый персонаж и что он делает.*

John	is washing the plates	in the bedroom
Sally	is reading a book	in the kitchen
Margaret	is watching television	in the living room
Harry	is playing with a ball	in the living room
George	is listening to music	in the kitchen
Chase	is sleeping	in his room
Snokey	is cooking	in the hall

2. *A. Скажите устно, выполняете ли вы эти задания / где вы это делаете. Назовите, где он находится и что делает.*

1. Is Harry cooking?
2. ... Margaret ...?
3. ... Sally ...?
4. ... John ...?

5. ... George ...?
6. ... Chase ...?
7. ... Snokey ...?

B. Прочитайте предложения и скажите, как звучат краткие ответы в настоящем продолжительном времени (present progressive).

Are you reading? — Yes, I am. (No, I am not.)

Is he playing? — Yes, he is. (No, he is not.)

Is she playing? — Yes, she is. (No, she is not.)

Are you singing? — Yes, we are. (No we are not.)

Are they counting? — Yes, they are. (No, they are not.)

3. Посмотрите на картинку и кратко ответьте на вопросы.



1. Is the grandfather standing?
2. Is he sitting on the sofa?
3. Is he sitting on the chair?
4. Is he sitting in the armchair?
5. Is the grandfather watching television?
6. Is the dog sleeping?
7. Is the girl reading a book?
8. Are the boys writing?
9. Are they playing?
10. Are they playing on the computer?

4. Прочитайте слова, выпишите и запомните себе. (157)

[i:]	he	see	me	read	sleep
[ɑ:]	father	after	garden	grass	armchair
[u:]	zoo	boot	spoon	school	room
[ɪ]	pink	sing	think	king	sing
[ɔ:]	horse	door	port	quarter	blackboard
[ɜ:]	her	nurse	purse	girl	bird
[ɔɪ]	boy	toy	coin		

5. Прочитайте эти пары слов и сопоставьте.

meet — eat

all — walk

toy — enjoy

think — drink

her — work

grass — dance

6. Познакомьтесь с новыми словами. Постарайтесь выучить слова, сочетания и предложения с ними наизусть. (158).

A.

clean [kli:n] — чистить,

прибавать

dance [da:ns] — танце-

вать

do [du:] — 1) делать;

2) делать (предмет

в школе); 3) приводить

в порядок (комнату,

квартиру)

drink [drɪŋk] — пить

eat [i:t] — есть

enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔ:] — наслаждаться

удовольствием от чего-л.

walk [wɔ:lk] — идти пеш-

ком, гулять

work [wɜ:k] — работать

B.

clean — cleans: to clean the windows, to clean the desk.

Clean your room. Can you clean the classroom, please?

Is mum cleaning the floor in the living room?

dance — dances: to dance well, to dance a lot, to dance to-

gether. Can you dance well? Mike can't dance. Do you

dance?

do — does [dʌz]: to do the room, to do English, to do it to-

gether. Do you do English at school? Please do it again.

Can you do this classroom, please? I never do it.

drink — drinks: to drink milk, to drink tea. Does he drink

tea or milk in the morning? It's five o'clock, time to drink

tea. Cows drink a lot.

eat — eats: to eat sweets, to eat cakes, to eat fish. Do little

children eat fish? What does your dog eat? Ben doesn't eat

sweets.

enjoy — enjoys: to enjoy tea, to enjoy the class, to enjoy the

song, to enjoy the film. I always enjoy good music. My

friend enjoys video films. Are you enjoying your break-

fast?

walk — walks: to walk in the park, to walk in the street, to walk together, to walk in the evening. Do you walk with your cat? She likes walking in the park. Don't walk late at night.

work — works: to work late, to work in the school garden, to work in the afternoon. Where does your sister work? — She doesn't work: she is young. Where is grandad? — He is working.

7. Упражнения для запоминания и обобщения, которые помогут вам не путать и запомнить эти глаголы. (159)

[ɔ:]	[ɜ:]
walk	work
walk a lot	work a lot
walk in the park	work in the park
walk together	work together
walk with me	work with me
walk here	work here
walk at night	work at night
walk in the street	work in the street

8. Читайте, как правильно вы знаете и можете их повторить. Упражнения. (160)



1. Are you dancing? — No, I'm not. I'm reading.



2. Are you eating? — Yes, I am.



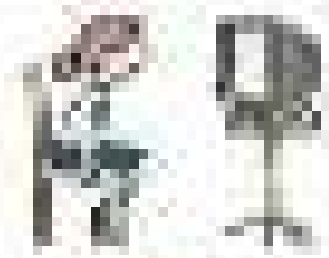
3. Are you drinking? — ...



4. Are you walking? — ...



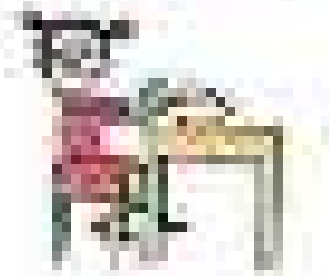
5. Are you cleaning your room? — ...



6. Are you working? — ...



7. Are you doing English? — ...



8. Are you enjoying your lunch? — ...

9. Приблизьтесь к парку. Завершите вопросы, выберите подходящую форму глагола. Задайте свои вопросы соседей по парку. Прочитайте или выслушайте их ответ.

Образец: (Is/are) the cat sleeping or eating?
Is the cat sleeping or eating?



1. (Is/are) Mr and Mrs Brown sitting in the street or in the room?
2. (Is/are) Mr Brown sitting in the armchair or on the sofa?
3. (Is/are) Mrs Brown watching television or taking a shower?
4. (Is/are) Mr Brown watching television or reading a book?
5. (Is/are) Mr Brown reading or writing?
6. (Is/are) Mr Brown eating an apple or a pie?
7. (Is/are) Mrs Brown drinking tea or eating a pie?
8. (Is/are) the cat drinking milk or tea?
9. (Is/are) Mr and Mrs Brown working or enjoying the evening at home?

Do It on Your Own

10. Задай вопросы и ответь. *Example* (Mr и Mrs Brown on page 9)
вопрос и ответ на:

Образец: read/text or a book

Are you reading a text or a book?

1) sit/in the armchair or on the chair

2) eat/an apple or a pie

3) drink/tea or milk

4) watch/a film on television or a video film

5) work/enjoy your evening at home

11. Находи ответы попроси и ответи на них.

Образец: — Is your mother cooking or reading now?

She is cooking, I think.

12. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполняешь задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	5	?
11	6	?

Step Two

Do It Together

1. Выбери и прочитай только верные предложения. Проверь себя, Ⓛ (181).



This is Mr Jeff Collins.

1. He is a He is an He is the	general.
2. It's It's It's	half past eight. half past seven. a quarter to eight.
3. Jeff Collins is	on the bus. on the plane. in the car.
4. Jane is saying to Mr Collins, "Is "Is "Is	this my bag?" this her bag?" this your bag?"
5. The general is saying, "No, "No, "No,	"I'm not." "it's not." "they're not."
6. Mr Jeff Collins is	drinking, eating, dancing.
7. He is looking at	the window. Jane. the clock,
8. He is listening to	music. a song. Jane.
9. Jane is saying,	"Are you fine?" "Are you beautiful?" "Are you good?"
10. Jeff Collins is saying,	"I'm OK, thank you." "You're welcome." "I understand."

2. Заполните предложения, используя с ним необходимые по смыслу вопросительные слова из рамки.

what, when, where, what colour, why, who

1. ... is the teddy bear? — It's on the sofa.
2. ... does Rob get up? — At 7 o'clock, I think.
3. ... do you come here? — I like this family and their house.
4. ... is the blackboard in your classroom? — It's green.
5. ... is your teacher? — Mr Sam Richards.
6. ... do you see in the picture? — A beautiful garden with a lot of flowers.

3. Прочитайте текст внимательно и ответьте на вопросы. (162).



1. Where is Rose standing? — She is standing near the piano.
2. Where are Ann and Dan sitting? — ...
3. Where is Tim going? — ...
4. Who is dancing? — ...
5. Who is singing? — ...
6. Who is playing the piano? — ...
7. What are Liz and Andy drinking? — ...
8. What are they eating? — ...
9. What are Ann and Dan watching? — ...

4. Cocinase comida a medianoche y está escuchando música. *Tipografía para niños*, (1971).

What Where	Is/ are	Ben	eating saying walking dancing	They are dancing in the park. He is reading a book. She is eating her lunch.
		Ben and Kate	drinking drinking tea	They are drinking tea in the kitchen. ? She's saying, "Thank you."
		Kate	working doing reading swimming	They are doing English. He is swimming in the lake. They are working in the garden. She's walking in the street.

5. *Describe any picture as accurately as you can*, (1964).

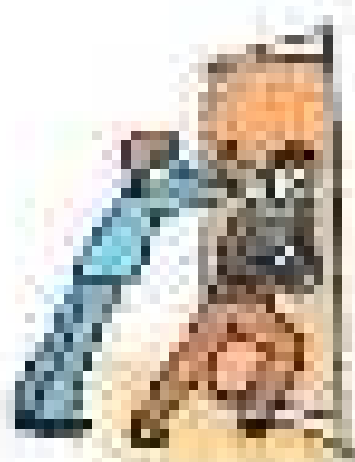
WHAT ARE THEY DOING?

(after Carolyn Graham)



What is he doing?

He's playing a game.



What is she doing?

She's writing her name.



What are they doing?

They are opening the door.



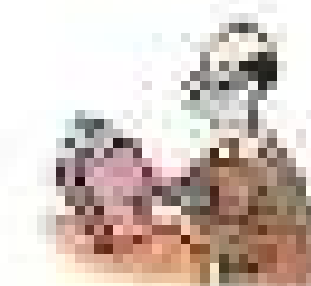
What are you doing?

I am cleaning the floor.



What is Bill doing?

He is reading a book.



What is Rex doing?

He is watching the cook.



What are you doing?

I am kissing my Dad.



What is Dad doing?

He is going to bed.

6. Подбери и скажи, что в этот момент делают разные члены твоей семьи и твои друзья.

Образец: I think my mother (mom) is going to the shop.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING?

Playing football?

Going home?

Working?

Walking in the park?

Cooking?

Eating lunch?

Walking with the dog?

Reading a book?

Playing on the computer?

Watching television?

Drinking tea?

Listening to music?

Washing the plates?

7. А. Выбери из списка слов только те, которые относятся тебе и твоим друзьям. Проверь себя. 🎧 (165).

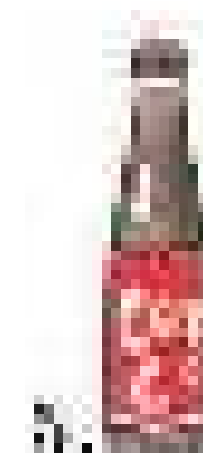
Pump, cherry, cake, egg, berry, apple, rice, tea, beef, milk, ham, sweet, crisps, oil, wine, fish, chicken.

В. Среди слов, обозначающих еду и напитки, много таких, которые звучат почти одинаково на разных языках. Послушай, как диктор произносит следующие слова, и скажи, что они означают. 🎧 (166).

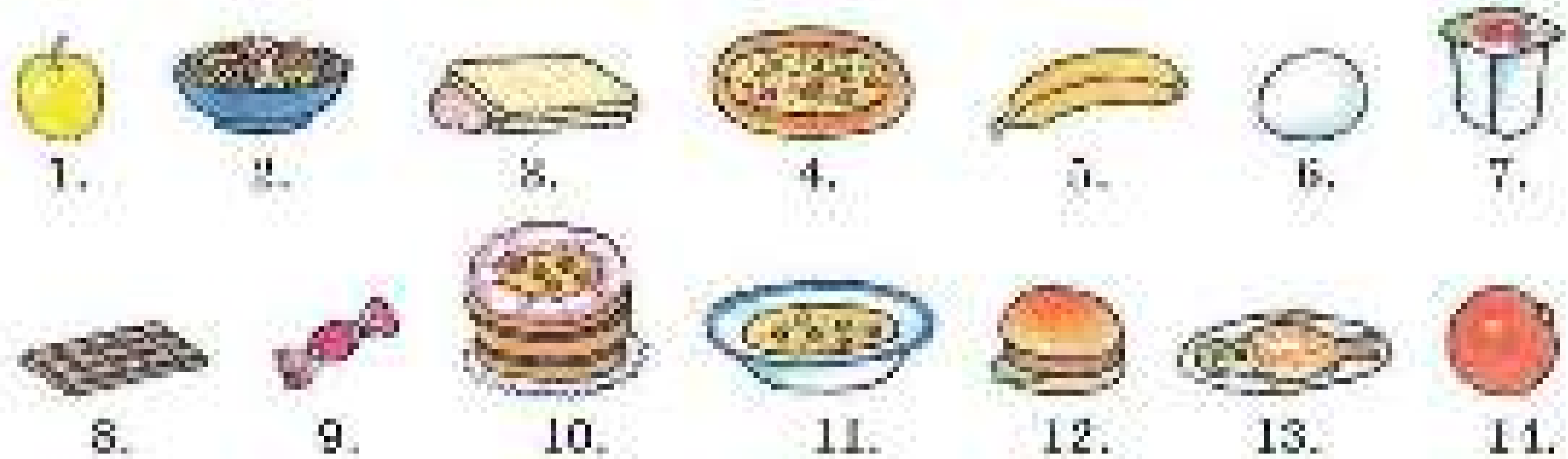
Coffee, pizza, hamburger, salad, coke, yogurt, sandwich, soup, mineral water, banana, orange, chocolate.

8. Посмотри на картинки и назови эту еду и напитки. Проверь себя. Посмотри слова ещё раз за диктором. 🎧 (167).

Drinks



Food



Do It on Your Own

9. Составь из этих слов предложения и соедини их.

1. Mark / where / standing / is?
2. is / playing / who / the piano?
3. are / swimming / running / or / the girls?
4. Ben / watching / is / what film?
5. you / cooking / are / or / eating?
6. drinking / Sam / is / what?

10. Выбери в столбцах те слова, которые относятся к каждой строке.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|---------|
| 1) apple | bananas | soup | orange |
| 2) coke | tea | coffee | egg |
| 3) table | pizza | chair | sofa |
| 4) desk | pen | blackboard | kitchen |
| 5) room | yogurt | flat | house |

11. Найди правильное название каждого предмета и еды.

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|----------|-----------|
| akee | enfile | xhari | burghamer |
| dalsa | supr | sawindch | chocolate |

12. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	6	?
10	5	?
11	8	?

Step Three

Do It Together

1. *Послушай диалог (168), а затем в них пропущенные слова и словосочетания.*

1. — (1) ... can you help me?
— Yes. (2) ... the matter?
— I'm reading a text and I don't (3) ... it.
— OK. I think I can help you. Where's the text?
2. — Hi! What are you doing?
— I am washing the plates.
— Can I help you with it?
— Oh, (4) ... very much.
3. — Are you enjoying (5) ...?
— Yes, it's very good. I like (6) And you?
— I like fish. I don't eat (7)
— What are you eating?
— I'm eating (8) I like (9)
4. — Where are you (10) ...?
— I'm taking (11) ... out.
— Do you always take him out (12) ...?
— No. But I'm taking him out (13) I'm going for a walk in the park.
— (14) ... go with you?
— (15) ... you can't. Not today.

NEWS

Итак, ты уже знаешь, что происходить действия в настоящем времени в английской языке можно по-разному. Если тебе реально важно то, что происходит в данный момент, он использует настоящее продолженное время (present progressive **be + V-ing**). Если для него важно описать обычные, повторяющиеся действия, он употребляет простое настоящее время (present simple **V/Vs**).

Present progressive (now)	Present simple (always, often, usually, sometimes, never)
①	
I am playing. He (she, it) is playing. We (you, they) are playing.	I play. He (she, it) plays. We (you, they) play.
②	
I am not playing. He (she, it) is not playing. We (you, they) are not playing.	I do not/don't play. He (she, it) does not/doesn't play. We (you, they) do not/don't play.
③	
Am I playing? Is he (she, it) playing? Are we (you, they) playing?	Do I play? Does he (she, it) play? Do we (you, they) play?

2. Complete progress or present simple.



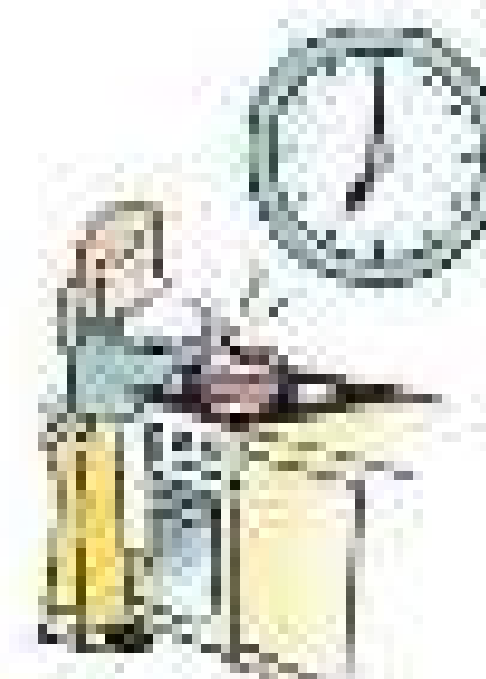
a.



b.



c.



d.

1. I am a driver. I usually drive my car five days a week. Today is Sunday. I am not driving my car. I'm playing the piano now.
2. I like music and often play the piano. But I'm not playing the piano now. I'm driving a car.
3. It is seven o'clock in the evening. Mary is in the kitchen. She is cooking dinner. Her mother usually cooks dinner for the family. But today Mary's mother is not at home.

4. It is seven o'clock in the evening. Mary's mother is usually at home at seven and cooks dinner in the kitchen. But she is not cooking dinner now. She is walking in the street.

3. *Зачем спрашиваете, зачем выходя пошел заварка. Про сея сета.* (168).

О б у а а с н: What is John doing? He (is reading/reads) now. — He is reading now.

1. It is seven in the evening. Mum (is cooking/cooks) dinner in the kitchen. 2. Nelly never (is eating/eats) apples. She doesn't like them. 3. Is Jane drinking tea? — No, she (is drinking/drinks) coffee. She always (is drinking/drinks) coffee in the morning. 4. Is John driving the car now? — No, his father (is driving/drives). John never (is driving/drives) in Moscow. 5. Mum, granny! Are you cooking dinner? — Yes, we (are/do). I (am cooking/cook) fish and granny (is cooking/cooks) a cake. 6. Who (is cooking/cooks) in your family? 7. Where (are/is) the children? — They (are playing/play) in the garden. 8. We sometimes (are riding/ride) bikes in the morning.

4. *Упражнения соя сета и спонепи сета.* (170).

[e]	spell	left	ready	together	when
[a]	lunch	cupboard	upstairs	cousin	come
[i]	clean	eat	please	green	feed
[ɔ:]	daughter	always	quarter	water	walk
[æ]	sandwich	hamburger	salad	understand	blackboard
[u:]	room	do	soup	who	two
[ɒ]	what	sorry	coffee	chocolate	yogurt

5. *Упражнения соя сета и спонепи сета.*

ready — bread	Sam — ham	please — cheese
pot — porridge	but — butter	put — sugar
soup — juice		

6. Повторяется с новыми словами. Постройте новые предложения, существительные и предложения с именами существительных, § (171).

A.

bread [bred] — хлеб

butter ['bʌtə] — масло

cheese [tʃiːz] — сыр

cornflakes [kɔːn'fleɪks] —

кукурузные хлопья

ham [hæm] — ветчина

juice [dʒuːs] — сок

porridge ['pɒrɪdʒ] — овся

или каша

sugar [ˈʊɡə] — сахар

Would you like...? — Хотите ли...?

Хотите ли?/Хотите ли...?

ли...?

for breakfast — на завтрак

ужин

for lunch — на обед

for dinner — на ужин

for tea — к чаю

B.

bread: white bread, brown bread. Put the bread on the plate, please. Where is the bread? Do you have bread with your soup?

butter: yellow butter, good butter. Put this butter on your bread. Do you eat butter for breakfast?

cheese: bread and cheese, a cheeseburger, cheese pizza. My little brother hates cheese. The cheese is on the table. Do we have cheese on the plate?

cornflakes: cornflakes with milk, nice cornflakes. Do you often eat cornflakes? Little children usually like cornflakes. Do English children eat cornflakes in the morning or in the evening?

ham: a ham sandwich, a hamburger, ham and eggs. Are you eating a ham sandwich or a cheese sandwich? Can I have this ham, please?

juice: orange juice, apple juice. Do you drink juice or water for lunch? Drink some orange juice, please. She doesn't like apple juice and never drinks it.

porridge: hot porridge, cold porridge, porridge with milk. Please eat this porridge. Do you like porridge? I like my porridge hot.

sugar: a lot of sugar, brown sugar. Put the sugar in your coffee. Do you put sugar on your porridge?

Would you like...?: Would you like tea or coffee? Would you like juice or water?

have for breakfast (lunch, etc.): What do you have for breakfast, lunch and dinner? And what do you usually have for tea?

7. Подумайте о еде и напишите все, что вы обычно едите.

Образец: banana, orange | juice banana-and-orange juice




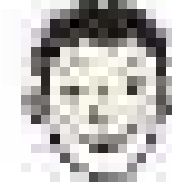




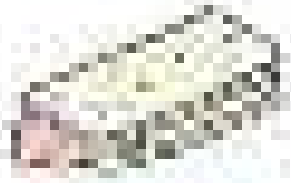



ham, cheese
apple, orange
milk, chocolate
apple, sugar
banana, sugar
banana, orange
ham, egg
cheese, butter

sandwich
pizza
jelly
cornflakes
cake
yogurt
salad
jam

ВНЕО

Если тебе что-то предлагают и спрашивают *Would you like...?*, ты можешь ответить «да» (Yes, please или Thank you) или «нет» (No, thank you). Обрати внимание, что по-американски неправильная будет ответить Yes, thank you или Thank you, no.

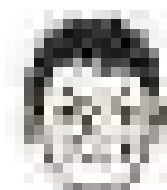
8. Используйте картинки, чтобы ответить и написать на листе.

- 1. Would you like a  ?  No, thank you.
- 2. Would you like an  ?  Yes, please.
- 3. Would you like an  ? 
- 4. Would you like a  ? 
- 5. Would you like a  ? 
- 6. Would you like an  ? 

7. Would you like a



?



8. Would you like a



?



9. *A. Прочитай текст "Breakfast" и ответь на вопросы Margarety.*

BREAKFAST

Hi! I'm Margaret Barker. I work in a school. I'm a music teacher. I don't have time to cook in the morning. So we usually have juice, cornflakes, tea and coffee. With tea and coffee I always have two cheese sandwiches. My husband, Harry, likes ham sandwiches. Sally, our daughter, likes bread and butter. And John, our son, eats cornflakes with milk and sugar. We all drink apple juice and orange juice. We don't eat pizza, fish or salad for breakfast, we have them for dinner. On Sunday I cook porridge and we all have it with milk. And what do you have for breakfast?

B. Прочитай текст из диалогов. (172), а затем выбери те фразы, которые соответствуют тексту.

1. The Barkers have	juice apples oranges	in the morning.
2. Margaret eats	cheese sandwiches ham chicken	In the morning.
3. Harry likes	eggs salad ham sandwiches	for breakfast.
4. Sally eats bread and	milk. yogurt. butter.	

5. John eats cornflakes with	bananas, milk and sugar, chocolate milk.	
6. On Sunday Margaret cooks	fish salad porridge	for breakfast.

Do It on Your Own

10. Прочитай задания в скобках в правильной форме и перепиши предложения.

1. a) We (clean) our flat on Saturday. b) Mary is in her room. She (clean) the window. 2. a) This shop (open) at 10 o'clock in the morning. b) Mr Green is at the door. He (open) his shop. 3. It is eight o'clock. We (have) breakfast. Mother (put) butter on Willy's porridge. Father (drink) coffee, he never (drink) tea in the morning. I (eat) cornflakes. 4. a) Where are the children? They (have) lunch in the living room. b) They always (have) lunch at twelve o'clock. 5. a) I don't like mineral water, but when I'm hot I (drink) it. b) Look! John (drink) mineral water.

11. Выбери из предложенного списка и напиши maximum слов, что бы ты хотел съесть на завтрак, обед и ужин. Не забудь про напитки.

soup, porridge, an egg, bread, cheese, cornflakes, ham, sugar, an apple, an orange, juice, yogurt, a sweet, chocolate, fish, a banana, a sandwich, pizza, a hamburger, a cheeseburger

I would like _____ for breakfast.

_____ for lunch.

I would like _____.

12. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно ты выполнил задание.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	13	?

Step Four

Do It Together

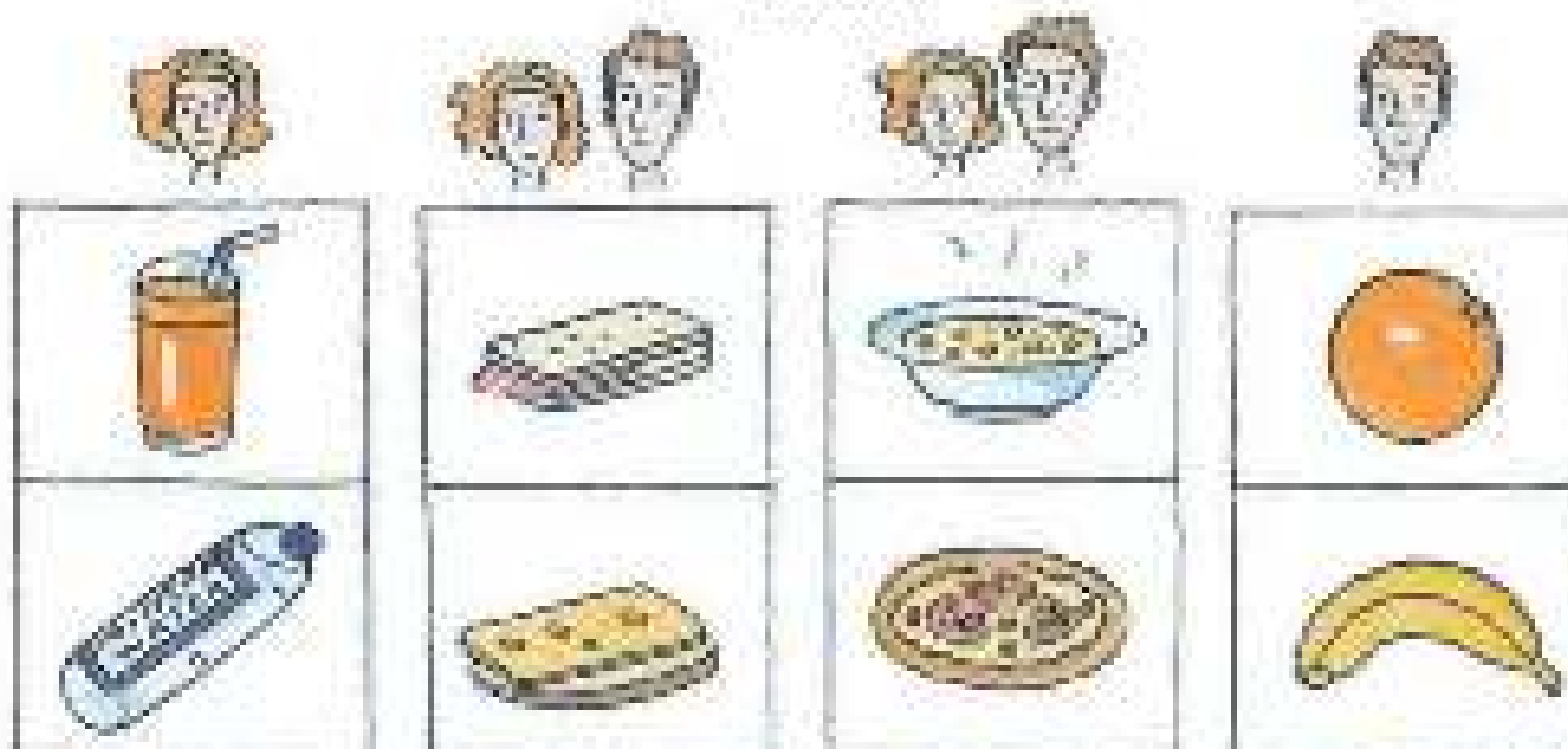
1. *Колэн и Элис семіпробыліся ў аўтаматы. Сказалі, што яны звычайна едаць на аўтарат і ланч, улія сёння едаць сёння. Прыгледзіцеся, (174).*

Образцы: For breakfast Alice and Colin usually have porridge.
But today they are having ham and eggs.

Breakfast



Lunch





В Великобритании утреннюю, обычно домашнюю, трапезу называют словом *breakfast*. С 12 до 18 часов у большинства работающих в училищах действует обеденный перерыв. В это время они едят *lunch*. Более основательная трапеза в середине дня или ближе к вечеру называется *dinner*. Если британцы обедают дважды, вечером они едят ужин, который некоторые называют *supper*, а некоторые — *tea*. Кстати, пить чай — любимое занятие британцев. Часто они пьют его с молоком и печеньем. Обычный английский завтрак — яйца, кукурузные, пшеничные или рисовые хлопья с молоком, чай или кофе. То, что они едят во время ланча, зависит от того, где они находятся и сколько у них времени. Это может быть пара бутербродов, а может быть мясо или рыба и овощи. В школьной столовой детям обычно предлагают несколько вариантов блюда на выбор, какой-нибудь напиток и что-то сладкое. Обед, по традиции состоит из закуски, основного блюда и десерта. Впрочем, у разных людей — разные вкусы.

2. *Последний, с чьим разговором эти люди, а скажите, кто из них завтракает, обедает, ужинает, а кто пьет чай.* ⚠️ (171).

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| 1) They are having dinner. | 3)... |
| 2)... | 4)... |

3. *Заполните предложения, используя an или a, где это необходимо. Проверь себя.* ⚠️ (175).

1. I like ... apples and bananas. I don't like ... oranges.
2. Would you like ... apple? — Yes, please. I like ... apples a lot.
3. I would like ... apple or two. I would like to cook an apple pie.
4. Do you like ... ham?
5. Would you like ... orange? Would you like ... sweet? Would you like ... chocolate?

4. *Прочитай эти слова и проверь себя.* ⚠️ (176).

[e]	bread	breakfast	ready	friend	text
[i:]	please	cent	cheese	cut	tea
[ɑ:]	plant	class	dance	banana	grass
[ju:]	beautiful	music	usually	student	pupil
[a]	like	write	wife	time	why
[ɪ]	pizza	dinner	drink	think	give

б. Повторяется с новыми словами. Повторяются новые слова, словосочетания и предложения в именном диктанде. (177).

А.

chicken [tʃɪkən] — кури́ца/цы.

курица/цы

cucumber [ˈkjuːkʌmbə] — огурец

ice cream [aɪsˈkriːm] — мороже

ние

rice [raɪs] — рис

tomato [təˈmɑːtəʊ] —

помидор

vegetable [ˈvedʒtəbl̩] —

овощ

В.

cucumber — cucumbers: little cucumbers, green cucumbers.

I'd like a cucumber, please. Where are the cucumbers?

Are they on the plate?

chicken: 1) a chicken — a chick; a little chicken, three yellow chickens. I see ten small chickens in the box. Who feeds the chickens on the farm?

2) cold chicken, chicken salad, a chicken sandwich. Do you like chicken? — Yes, very much. Would you like chicken or fish? — Chicken, please.

ice cream: chocolate ice cream, banana ice cream, vanilla ice cream. Two ice creams, please. I like ice cream. What ice cream would you like? — Chocolate ice cream, please.

tomato — tomatoes: red tomatoes, to cook tomatoes. Put a tomato in the soup. I don't like tomatoes. I would like a glass of tomato juice.

vegetable — vegetables: a lot of vegetables, green vegetables, to cook vegetables. Do you like vegetables? I always eat vegetables for supper.

rice: hot rice, cold rice, brown rice. I would like chicken and rice, please.

б. А. Посмотри на картинку и скажи то, что на ней изображено.

Обрати:



tea with sugar.



В. Скажи, как ты объединяешь эти продукты, чтобы есть.

Образец: I eat fish with vegetables.

chicken
fish
pizza
soup
porridge

rice
salad
tomatoes
cucumbers
bread

coffee
tea
ham
cheese
vegetables

butter
sugar
milk
ice cream
sandwiches

NEW!

Те, кто учит английский язык, часто путают сочетания I like... и I would like... . После сочетания I like... следуют названия продуктов и напитков, которые нравятся говорящему. Они могут выражаться как неисчисляемыми именными существительными (I like fish. She likes yogurt), так и исчисляемыми существительными, обычно во множественном числе (I like apples. He likes vegetables). Те же имена существительные могут следовать после сочетания I would like... («я бы хотел(а) бы...»), однако перед ними, как правило, ставится слово some [səm], которое означает «некоторое количество», «несколько» (I would like some juice, please. She would like some cornflakes). То же правило не относится к вопросам. Would you like some tea? Would you like some butter?

Перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе употребляется неопределённый артикль a/an. Would you like an apple?

7. Выбери подходящий вариант и закончи предложения.

1. — (Would you like / Do you like) tea?

— Yes, I do. I drink tea a lot.

2. — (Would you like / Do you like) an orange?

— No, thank you. Can I have an apple?

3. — (Would you like/Do you like) porridge for breakfast?
— Yes, I always eat porridge for breakfast.
4. — (Would you like/Do you like) a cake?
— Yes, please. I like them very much.
5. — (Would you like/Do you like) an orange?
— No, thank you. I don't eat oranges.
6. (Would you like/Do you like) fish?
— Yes, I like it very much. I often eat fish.

8. А. Посмотрите на это меню, послушайте и прочитайте диалог, в котором посетители кафе заказывают себе еду. (178).
Разговорите один из диалогов в паре.

<i>Menu</i>		<i>Desserts</i>	
<i>Hot Food</i>		Chocolate cake.....	8.80
Ham and eggs.....	3.80	Vanilla ice cream.....	3.00
Chicken.....	3.15	Peanut or corn.....	3.15
Pizza.....	5.50	Chocolate ice cream.....	3.10
Fish.....	4.30	Apples.....	2.30
Rice.....	1.80	Oranges.....	2.60
Vegetables.....	0.80	Lemons.....	1.50
<i>Cold Food</i>		<i>Drinks</i>	
Tomato-and-cucumber salad.....	1.70	Mineral water.....	0.40
Cheese salad.....	1.50	Apple juice.....	0.80
Chicken salad.....	3.00	Orange juice.....	0.90
Green salad.....	1.75	Tomato juice.....	0.75
Fish salad.....	3.20	Coffee.....	2.35
		Tea.....	1.50

IN THE CAFE¹

1. — Can I have chicken and rice, green salad and chocolate ice cream?
— Yes, please. We have very good chicken today.

¹ a café [kafé] — кафе

- Oh, and I'd like black coffee with sugar.
 — Yes, sir.
2. — I'd like some pizza with a lot of vegetables and tomato-and-cucumber salad.
 — Very good. What would you like to drink?
 — Some mineral water, please. Oh no, sorry, some tomato juice.
 — Thank you.
3. — I'd like chicken salad and fish with vegetables.
 — OK. Drinks?
 — No, thanks. Can I have some ice cream?
 — Chocolate ice cream or vanilla ice cream?
 — Chocolate, please.
 — Very good.

B. Составьте свои диалоги и разыграйте их.

What Do You Think?

Do you like to go to cafes or coffee shops and tea shops? Why? What is healthy food? What is unhealthy food?

Do It on Your Own

9. *Вспомните ситуацию 88 и сделайте диалог.*

10. *Запишите и разыграйте свои диалоги.*

1. — What would you like for dinner today?
 — Can I have ..., please?
 — Very good. Would you like some ice cream too?
 — ... I like ice cream.
2. — What's for supper today?
 — Chicken and ...
 — And what salad would you like with them?
 — ..., please.

11. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнено задание.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	4	?

Step Five

Do It Together

1. Посмотрите на картинку и скажите, что едят и пьют эти персонажи в столовой и чего бы им сейчас хотелось.

Образец: Mary is eating soup, but she would like some cornflakes.



2. А. Подумайте, как звучат предложения I would like... в полной и краткой формах, и подберите их по картинке. (179).

I would like some coffee.	I'd like some coffee.
He would like an orange.	He'd like an orange.
She would like some cornflakes.	She'd like some cornflakes.
We would like some vegetables.	We'd like some vegetables.
You would like a sandwich.	You'd like a sandwich.
They would like some hot tea.	They'd like some hot tea.

В. Скажите, что бы им сейчас хотелось.

Образец: I'd like some orange juice.
I'd like a banana.

3. *Ποσάκις σιμύ παρ'όσαςυ σε διαπύουα.* (180).

WE ARE HUNGRY

I'd like some chicken and rice,
 I think it's very nice.
 He'd like some bread and cheese,
 Can he have it, please?
 She'd like some tea and cakes,
 She likes the cakes mum makes.
 We'd like some veg¹ and fish,
 The fish from that big dish.
 They'd like some porridge and some jam,
 They live on them.²

4. *A. Βανάνα και πορτο κάλας αυλάβωνακ ελας, κταόε προ-
 θνάουα σιμύ παρ'όα.*

Drinks: tea, ...

Cold food: cheese, ...

Vegetables: tomatoes, ...

Hot food: fish, ...

Fruit³: apples, ...

Sweet food: pie, ...

*B. Οάουα, 1) οια σιμύ αυλάβωα σιμύ κ σιμύ ηα αυλάβωα, οβέθ
 κ παρ'όα κ 2) κταόε ηα σιμύ κάλας κάλας.*

Ο β πα ε η (1): I like porridge for breakfast.

Ο β πα ε η (2): I'd like some orange juice now.

5. *Οάουα, κταόε αυλάβωα αυλάβωα αυλάβωωνωα ηαυλάβωα σιμύ
 αυλάβωα. Ηαυλάβωα σιμύ.* (181).

Ο β πα ε η: Cornflakes/9.00

— Are you eating cornflakes today?

— Do you always have cornflakes for breakfast?

Coffee/8.30

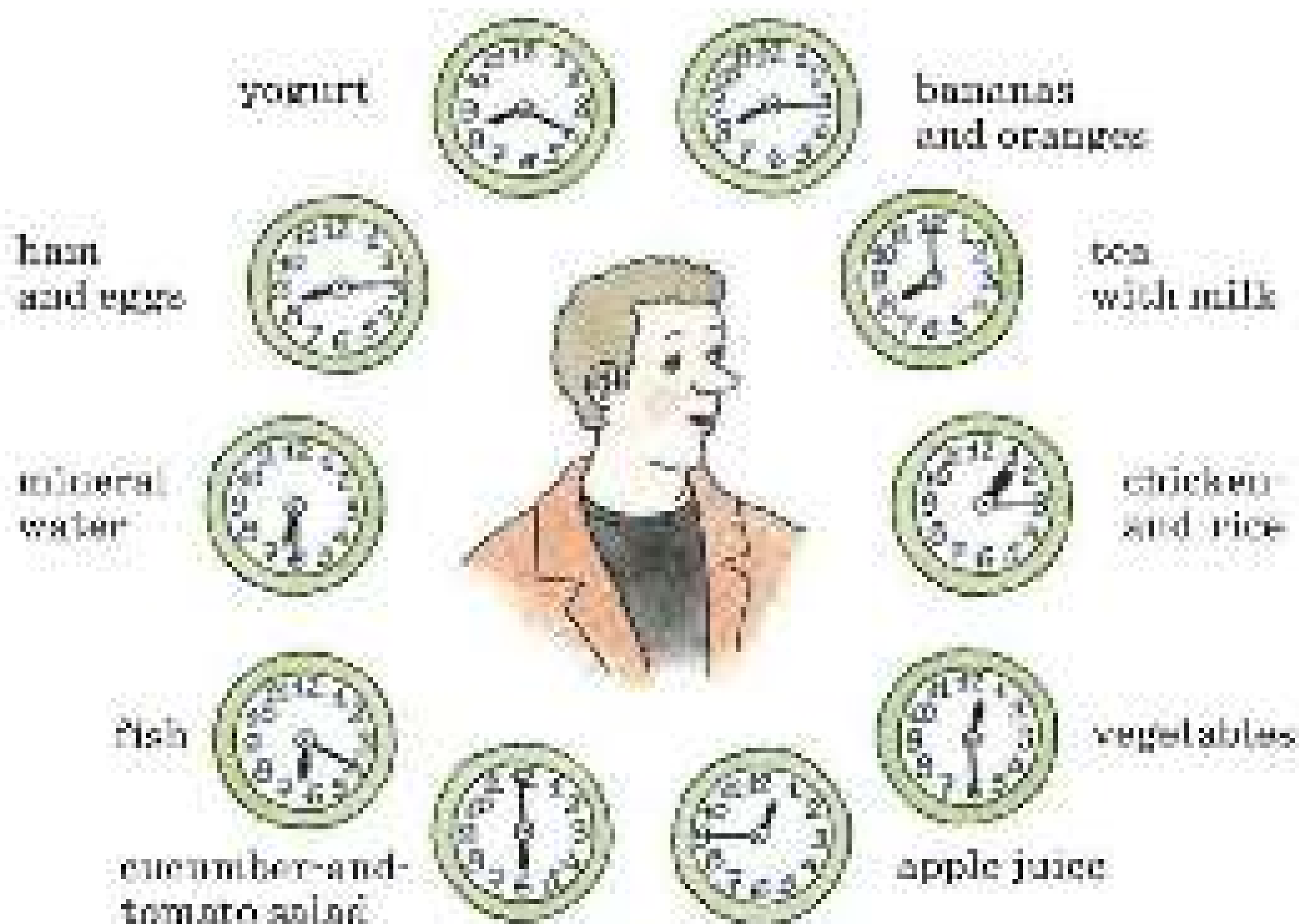
— Are you drinking coffee today?

— Do you always drink coffee for breakfast?

¹ veg [vedʒ] — vegetables (πλάκ.)

² They live on them. — Ηαυ τάλαςο ηαυ κ παρ'όα.

³ fruit [fru:t] — φρούτα



MENU

Чтобы сказать, что в каком-то месте (на кухне, на столе, на паркe и т. д.) находится один или несколько предметов, используется структура *there is* (об одном предмете) и *there are* (о нескольких предметах).

- a) *There is a cloud in the sky.* (На небе облако.)
There are (some) clouds in the sky. (На небе облака.)
 - b) *There is a cup on the table.* (На столе чашка.)
There are (some) cups on the table. (На столе чашки.)
There are a lot of pupils there. (Там много учеников.)
- При этом конструкция *there is; there are* не имеет самостоятельного значения.

С неисчисляемыми существительными можно использовать только структуру *there is*, после которой обычно следует слово *some*.


- c) *There is some milk in the cup.* (В чашке молоко.)
There is some water in the jug. (В кувшине вода.)

Чтобы сказать, что в определённом месте отсутствует тот или иной объект (объекты), пишется и т. д., в эту структуру проводится местоимение no.

4) There is no table in the room. (В комнате нет стола.)

There are no chairs in the kitchen. (На кухне нет стульев.)

There is no milk in the mug. (В кружке нет молока.)

- В. А. Подрушай текет,  (182), и проанализируй одно из предложений из фразы, в которой говорится о том, что находится на кухне у Баркера.



THE BARKERS' KITCHEN

There is a big table and some cupboards in the Barkers' kitchen. There are cups, plates and dishes in the cupboards. There are bright mugs on the shelves. On the big table there are some vegetables. There is some bread and milk in the middle of the table. There are some apples but there are no oranges or bananas on the table. The kitchen is very nice. There are some beautiful green plants on the windowsills.

В. Опшии саваня друзьан прхитю саваня Баркерса.

7. **Составь предложения, используя указательные местоимения.**

A. Одна штука: a banana — on the dish

There is a banana on the dish.

no sweet — in the box

There is no sweet in the box.

an egg — in the egg cup

no orange — on the cupboard

a sandwich — on the plate

no apple — on the bench

a hamburger — on the dish

no pie — on the plate

B. Несколько штук: some oranges — in the tree

There are some oranges in the tree.

no apples — on the shelf

There are no apples on the shelf.

some cucumbers — on the table

some tomatoes — on the plate

no vegetables — in the house

no bananas — in the shop

C. Одна штука: some water — in the mug

There is some water in the mug.

no jam — on the plate

There is no jam on the plate.

bread — on the bread plate

no coffee — in the cup

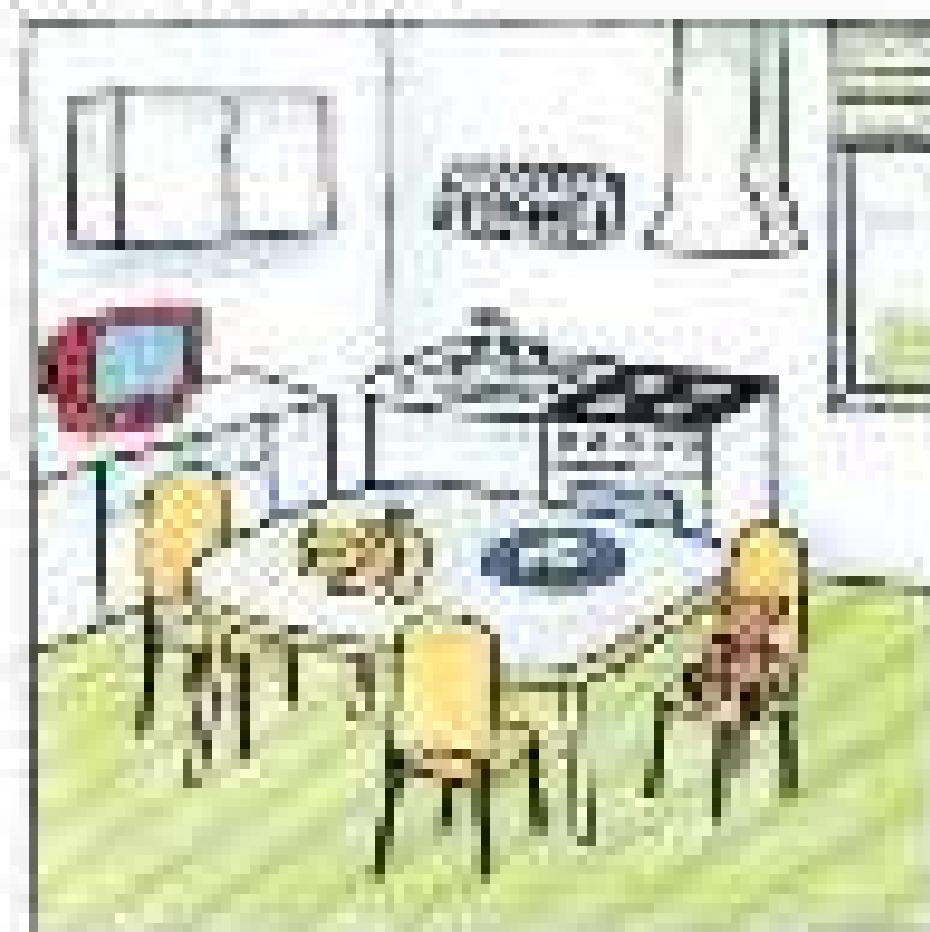
juice — in the jug

no fish — on the dish

8. **Составь предложения, используя указательные местоимения и глаголы.**

Объекты: There are four bananas in the kitchen.

There is no bread in the kitchen.



Do It on Your Own

9. *Послушай, что с удовольствием едят приятели в ресторане Баркера.*

Harry Barker is enjoying his fish and vegetables.

Margaret Barker ... (chicken salad).

John Barker ... (chicken-and-rice).

Sally Barker ... (green salad and ham).

Mary Barker ... (pizza).

10. *Послушай в 6—7 предложениях, что едят в этой комнате в нашей школе.*

11. *Подготовься к dictation.*

Dictation 6

For lunch, for breakfast, for dinner, some juice, a lot of cornflakes, porridge with sugar. Pat is having a tea party. Her friend Jane and her two cousins are in the living room now. They are drinking tea and eating a nice chocolate cake. They are having a good time and enjoying their tea.

12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

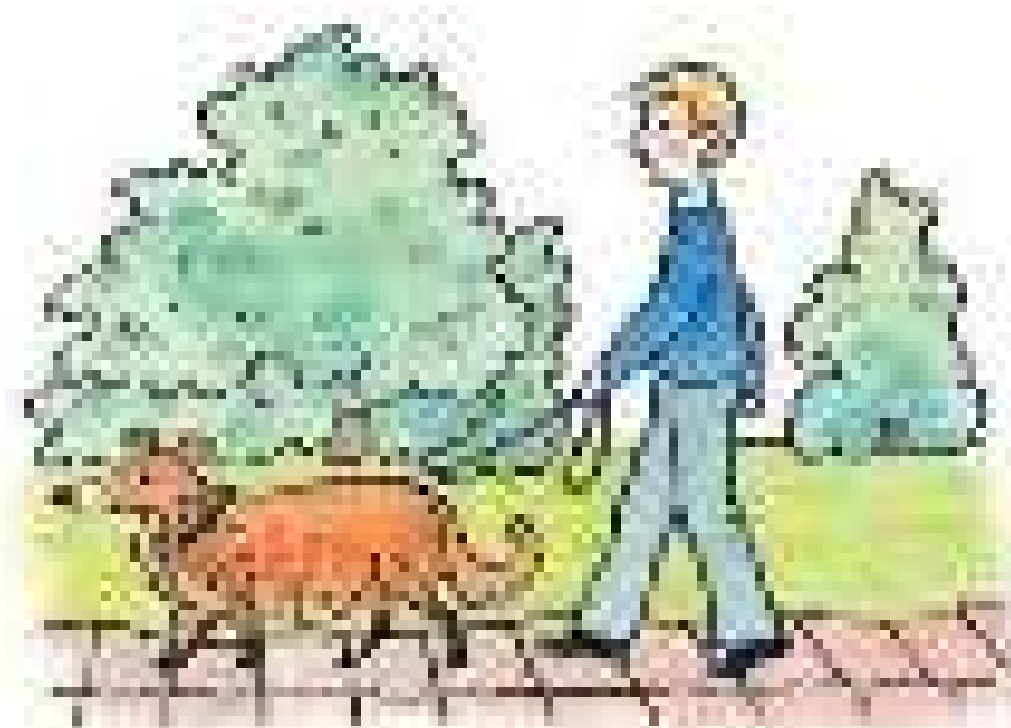
№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	4	?

YOUR WORD BOX

banana, bread, butter, cheese, chicken, chocolate, clean, coffee, cake, cornflakes, cucumber, do, drink, eat, enjoy, ham, hamburger, ice cream, juice, mineral water, nice, orange, pizza, porridge, rice, salad, sandwich, soup, sugar, tomato(es), vegetables, walk, water, work, yogurt
Would you like? What would you like? I'd like...
for breakfast, for lunch, for supper, for tea.
There is.../there are...

UNIT SEVEN

At the Weekend¹



Step One

Do It Together

1. *Послушай диалог. (188). Показывая на рисунок и слыша, какие из этих продуктов есть, а каких нет каждый вечер в магазине. Слова в рамке покажут тебе.*



Образец: There are some tomatoes. There are no cucumbers.

Food and Drinks

tomatoes, cornflakes, cucumbers,
cheese, oranges, milk, orange juice, sugar,
butter, ham, eggs, milk, tea, coffee,
mineral water, yogurt, bananas, apples

¹ a weekend [wɪk'end] — выходные, выходные дни

2. Посмотрите на картинку и скажите, что есть в холодильнике и чего там нет.

There is a pizza in the fridge¹.

There is a ... in the fridge.

There is a ...

There is a ...

There is some milk in the fridge.

There is some ... in

the fridge.

There is some ...

There is some ...



There are some ice creams in the fridge.

There are some ... in the fridge.

There are some ...

There are some ...

There is no coke in the fridge.

There are no bananas in the fridge.

There is no ...

There are no ...

NOTE

Чтобы задать вопросы с оборотом *there is/there are*, глагол *to be* (*is, are*) надо поставить перед словом *there*.

Is there an orange on the plate? (На тарелке есть апельсин?)

Are there books on the table? (На столе есть книги?)

Очень часто в таких вопросах перед существительными во множественном числе ставится кустоменное *any*, которое означает «некоторое количество».

¹ a fridge [frɪʒ] — холодильник

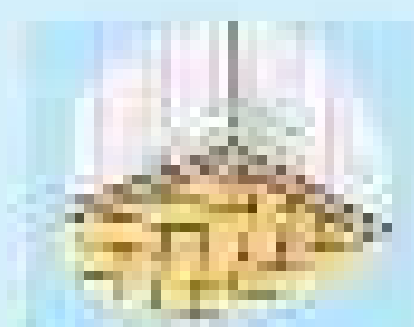
Are there any beds in the room? (В комнате есть кровати?)

Are there any flowers in the garden? (В саду есть цветы?)

Ответить на подобные вопросы можно *да* или *нет*, что приблизительно будет Yes, there is; No, there isn't (об одном предмете) или Yes, there are some; No, there aren't (any) (о нескольких).

a) — Are there any boxes on the floor?

— No, there aren't any.



b) — Are there any planes in the room?

Yes, there are (two).



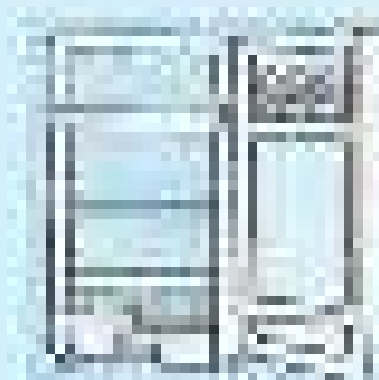
c) — Is there any bread in the kitchen?

— Yes, there is (some).



d) — Is there any butter in the fridge?

— No, there isn't (any).



e) — Is there a chair near the table?

Yes, there is.

f) — Is there a teddy bear on the chair?

No, there isn't.



3. Мистер Баркер собирается пойти за покупками и задает вам те вопросы о том, какие из предметов есть в доме. Вернитесь к картинке (стр. 2) и скажите, какие ответы вы дадите Баркеру.

1. Are there any apples in the house? — Yes, there are (some).

- 3 Is there any orange juice at home? — No, there isn't (any).
- 4 Are there any tomatoes at home? — Yes, there are.
- 4 Is there any chicken in the house? — Yes, there is.
- 5 Is there any fish in the fridge? — Yes, there is.
- 6 Are there any eggs at home? — Yes, there are.
- 7 Is there any cake in the house? — Yes, there is.
- 8 Are there any cakes in the house? — Yes, there are.
- 9 Is there any bread at home? — Yes, there is.
10. Is there any milk at home? — Yes, there is.

4. Вернись к заданию 1. Посмотри на рисунок и задай несколько вопросов в том, что есть на полках в магазине вечером. Придумайте в паре, отвечая на эти вопросы.

Образец: Is there any sugar in the shop? — Yes, there is.
Are there any oranges in the shop? — No, there aren't.

5. А. Посмотри на фотографию, изображающую комнату Мари Баркер. Послушай, как Мари задает вопросы в том, что есть в комнате, а как она на них отвечает. Повтори вопросы и её ответы за диктором. (181).



WHAT IS THERE...?

1. — What is there in the middle of your room?
— There is a piano there.
2. — What is there on the piano?
— There are some flowers there.
3. — What is there on your desk?
— There is a computer.
4. — What is there next to the computer?
— There is a television and a video recorder.
5. — What is there on the shelves?
— There are some new books there.

В. Послушайте, как Мэри задает вопросы в том, сколько различных предметов у неё в комнате, и что она отвечает. Прочтите эти вопросы и её ответы на доске. (185).

HOW MANY... ARE THERE...?

1. — How many pianos are there in your room?
— There is one.
 2. — How many armchairs are there?
— There are two.
 3. — How many flowers are there on the piano?
— There are five.
 4. — How many shelves are there on the wall?
— There are three.
 5. — How many books are there on the shelves?
— There are nine.
6. Приблизьтесь к карте. Нарисуйте план комнаты с теми предметами, которые вы можете пальцем наизусть, и дайте своему своему собеседнику. Он должен назвать тебе мебель и предметы, чтобы узнать, как ты расставила предметы в комнате, и правильно нарисовать её план. Продолжайте это один раз, поменяйтесь ролями.
- Образец: What is there near the window?
What is there next to the sofa?

7. *Сколько вопросов и ответов по ним.*

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. How many days are there in a week? | a) 60 |
| 2. How many quarters are there in an hour? | b) 7 |
| 3. How many minutes are there in a quarter? | c) 12 |
| 4. How many seconds are there in a minute? | d) 4 |
| 5. How many letters ¹ are there in the word "computer"? | e) 7 |
| 6. How many days are there in May? | f) 8 |
| 7. How many numbers are there on the face of a clock? | g) 31 |
| 8. How many colours are there in the rainbow? ² | h) 100 |
| 9. How many copecks ³ are there in a rouble? | i) 15 |

Do It on Your Own

8. *Заполните таблицу вопросами и ответами в городе, где вы живёте.*

1. What is ... in the middle of your town?
2. How many ... are there in your town?
3. What is there ...?
4. ... next to your school?
5. Are there any ... in your town?
6. Is there a ... in your town?
7. Do you like ...?

9. *Прочитай письмо, которое Уильям (William) написал своему другу Максиму. Составь вопросы и дай краткие ответы.*

Hi Jeff,

I'd like to write to you about my new house. It is not big but it is very nice. There are two bedrooms upstairs and there is a kitchen, a living room and a hall downstairs. There is a television and a sofa in the living room but there is no table and there are no chairs.

- ¹ a letter ['letə] — буква
² a rainbow ['reɪnbəʊ] — радуга
³ a copeck ['kəʊpek] — копейка

There is a garage and a little garden near the house. There are three apple trees in the garden. I like my new house and my little garden very much. Come and look at them in May.

will

1. It's new.
2. There are two bedrooms upstairs.
3. The kitchen is downstairs.
4. Yes, there is.
5. No, there isn't.
6. There is a garage and a garden.
7. Three.
8. Yes, he does.

10. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
8	7	?
9	8	?

Step Two

Do It Together

1. Посмотрите на картинку, внимательно изучите (186), а затем на вопросы диалог о том, что находится в комнате.



2. Посмотрите на эти предложения и скажите, где есть *there is* и *there are*.

1. There is an apple and three oranges on the table. There is a desk and three chairs at the blackboard.
2. There are three oranges and an apple on the table. There are three chairs and a desk at the blackboard.

MEMO

Если в предложении с *there is/there are* имеется два подлежащих, то форма глагола (*is* или *are*) зависит от того, в каком числе стоит первое подлежащее.

There is a son and two daughters in her family.

Но:

There are two daughters and a son in her family.

3. Выберите правильную форму глагола, чтобы закончить эти предложения.

1. There (is/are) two schools and a hotel in Apple Street.
2. There (is/are) a garage and a zoo in my street.
3. There (is/are) three hotels and an airport in our town.
4. There (is/are) a park and a lot of gardens in this old town.
5. There (is/are) a lot of shops and a swimming pool in Green Street.
6. There (is/are) two cinemas and a café in John's street.
7. There (is/are) a bus stop and a pet shop in front of Jane's house.

4. Прочитайте списки слов и выучите их. Прочтите еще. (187).

[a:]	banana	classroom	bathroom	garden
[æ]	cornflakes	quarter	walk	water
[ʌ]	up	upstairs	mother	cupboard
[ɒ]	pot	a lot	orange	porridge
[ɪ]	video	give	listen	kitchen
[ɜ:]	her	birthday	work	hamburger

5. Прочитайте эти носы и скажите, где вы были с мамой вчера и где вы были вчера.

yes, day — yesterday

past — last

go — ago

Monday — month

6. Помянитеся с новыми словами. Подберите новые слова, словосочетания и предложения из словаря, § (158).

A.

was [wɒz] — был, была

were [wɜː] — были

yesterday ['jestədi] — вчера

ago [ə'ɡəʊ] — тому назад

last [lɑːst] — прошлый, последний

then [ðen] — тогда

month [mʌnθ] — месяц

spring [sprɪŋ] — весна

summer ['sʌmə] — лето

autumn ['ɔːtəm] — осень

winter ['wɪntə] — зима

B.

was: was sick, was happy, was tired. John was sad and Jane was happy.

were: were sad, were hungry, were thirsty. Bob and Jack were in the park.

yesterday: yesterday morning, yesterday evening. Lisa was in the zoo yesterday. She was happy yesterday.

ago: two days ago, three years ago. Tom was in London five years ago.

last: last Monday, last Tuesday, last year. I was in Paris last year.

then: I was in Florida last year. Mary was in Scotland then.

month — months: three months, four months ago, last month. May is a nice month. There are 12 months in a year.

spring — springs: early spring, late spring, in spring. My mother likes spring.

summer — summers: in summer, last summer. We were in Scotland last summer.

autumn — autumns: in autumn, last autumn. My friends always spend autumn in Italy.


winter — winters: early winter, last winter, in winter. We like winter, it is white and cold.

7. Дайте 9 предложений с новыми словами. Подберите новые слова, словосочетания и предложения из словаря, § (158).

1. Today Jeff and John are happy.

But yesterday they were sad.

2. Today Jeff is not tired.
But yesterday
3. Today Jeff and John are not hungry.
But yesterday
4. Today John is not thirsty.
But yesterday
5. Today John is not hot.
But yesterday
6. Today Jeff is not cold.
But yesterday
7. Today Jeff and John are not ill.
But

8. Послушай и повтори эти четверостишие со словарем.
 (189), а потом попробуй сказать, не глядя в словарь.

Spring is green.
 Summer is bright.
 Autumn is yellow.
 Winter is white.

9. А. Скажи, в какое время года родилась эта известная леди.

Образец: Queen Elizabeth's birthday is in spring.
 She was born in spring.

1. Yuri Gagarin	9.03.1934
2. Alexander Pushkin	6.06.1799
3. Mikhail Glinka	1.06.1801
4. Lev Tolstoy	9.09.1828
5. Queen Elizabeth II	21.04.1926
6. William Shakespeare	23.04.1564
7. Charles Dickens	07.02.1812
8. Winston S. Churchill	30.11.1874

В. Скажи, в какое время года родился ты и члены твоей семьи.

10. *Сложная, с 10-ю линиями. Барберовы в прошлом и настоящем.*

Образец: Mary Barker was at school three days ago.

The maze puzzle consists of 10 paths. The names on the left and the phrases on the right are as follows:

- Margaret Barker** (girl with blonde hair)
- Sally Barker** (girl with brown hair)
- Mary Barker** (girl with brown hair)
- Tom and Meg Barker** (boy and girl)
- Harry and Margaret** (boy and girl)
- The Barkers** (family group)
- Chase** (dog)
- in the park**
- in Scotland**
- in France**
- on the farm**
- in Italy**
- at the cinema**
- at school**
- last Wednesday**
- yesterday**
- last year**
- last month**
- yesterday night**
- three days ago**
- last autumn**

The correct connections are:

- Margaret Barker → in the park
- Sally Barker → yesterday
- Mary Barker → at school
- Tom and Meg Barker → on the farm
- Harry and Margaret → in Italy
- The Barkers → at the cinema
- Chase → last autumn
- in Scotland → last year
- in France → yesterday night
- at school → three days ago
- in the park → last Wednesday

Do It on Your Own

11. Укажите время года рождения Наташи, когда она родилась в волнах, в какое время года это произошло.

Образец: Natasha was born in autumn.

12. Переведите эти предложения, выбрав нужную форму глагола (to be (am, is, are, was, were)).

1. Last Monday Tom ... at the cinema. 2. Where ... Jane now? 3. My friends and I ... in the garden two days ago. 4. Yesterday I ... in a café with my parents. 5. Bob and Ted ... from India. 6. There ... a lot of sweets in the shop now. 7. There ... a lot of vegetables in the shop yesterday. 8. I ... a pupil, I go to school.

13. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
12	8	?

Step Three

Do It Together

1. Мистер Баркер отправился вчера вечером в ближайший продовольственный магазин с целью купить необходимые продукты. Скажи, что было и чего не было вчера в магазине. Проверь себя. (180).

Образец: There was milk. There were no tomatoes.

Bread (£ 2.50) ✓	Eggs (£ 1.50) ✓
Flour (£ 6)	Ice cream (£ 0.8)
Tomatoes (£ 0.50)	Chocolate cakes (£ 2.5)
Milk ✓ (£ 1.25)	Cake (£ 1.5) ✓
Yogurt (£ 0.4)	Apples ✓ (£ 1.5)
Fish (£ 3)	26.50
Juice (£ 2) ✓	

2. Вспомни числительные, пиши в זאת примерок на сложение
разных вариантов и прочитай его. Проверь себя, 🎧 (181).
Образец: Fifteen and four is nineteen.

1. 7 + 14 = 20
7 + 14 = 21

2. 40 + 20 = 60
40 + 20 = 62

3. 37 + 5 = 42
37 + 5 = 13

4. 8 + 19 = 27
8 + 19 = 26

5. 8 + 78 = 82
8 + 78 = 81

6. 53 + 15 = 67
53 + 15 = 68

NEWS

Для того чтобы назвать год по-английски (например, 1998),
нужно прочитать первые две цифры (19 — nineteen), а за-
тем последние две (98 — ninety-eight). Такой год, как 1901,
следует читать [naɪn ti:n, əʊ wʌn] (двадцать пулл ливинкветел
навадасе английской буквы o).

А вот если год замечается двумя нулями (например,
1900), то вместе этих нулей следует произнести слово hun-
dred, т. е. nineteen-hundred. Называть годы третьего тысяч-
летия следует так:

2000 — (the year) two thousand ;

2001 — (the year) two thousand (and) one;

2002 — (the year) two thousand (and) two;

2003 — (the year) two thousand (and) three.

3. А. Прочитай, или выслушай предложение это замечательное
длина, а потом ит. 🎧 (182).

1147, 1400, 1946, 1799, 1957, 1961, 1812, 1901, 1492,
2000.

В. Выбери правильное слово из пункта А и, говоря loud на англий-
ском, пиши, в זאת себе предложение это собственное. Про-
верь себя, 🎧 (183).

1) Родился Александр Сергеевич Пушкин.

2) Закончилась Великая Отечественная война.

3) Произошло Бородинское сражение.

¹ в Цонланд [ˈtʌnzlænd] — гласное

- 4) Человек впервые полетел в космос.
- 5) Появилось первое упоминание о Москве в летописях.
- 6) Христофор Колумб открыл Америку.
- 7) Умерла английская королева Виктория.
- 8) Был запущен первый искусственный спутник Земли.
- 9) Умер великий английский поэт Джеффри Чосер.
- 10) В. В. Путин стал Президентом России.

4. Скажи, когда родился этот человек. Проверь себя. 🎧 (194).

Образец: Mark (1885)
Mark was born in 1885.
Liz and Alice (1987)
Liz and Alice were born in 1987.

Ken and Harry (1883)	Mrs Brown (1959)
Bill (1949)	David and his cousin (1999)
Jane (2001)	Mr Turner (1808)
Polly and Dan (1900)	Ken and Richard (1613)
Roy and John (1716)	I (?)

5. Послушай, как говорят по-английски названия месяцев, и скажи их на английском. 🎧 (195).

Spring months: March, April, May.
Summer months: June, July, August.
Autumn months: September, October, November.
Winter months: December, January, February.

6. А. Скажи, в каком месяце день рождения этого ребенка. Проверь себя. 🎧 (196).

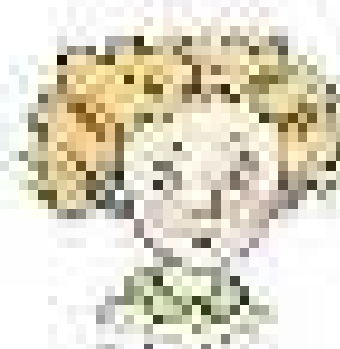
Образец: Roy was born in January.

january



Roy

may



Jane

september



Rob

ryfishirina



John

nichra



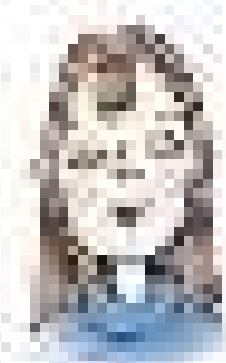
Alice

prali



Kate

ujeri



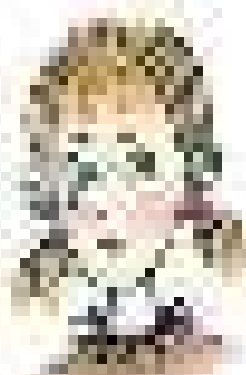
Ann

Jyla



Colin

gansu



Doby

locherber



James

nobervent



Dick

debervein



Fred

В. Скажи, в какое время года они родились.

Образец: Roy's birthday is in winter, he was born in January.

7. Джейм и её брат Рой очень любят путешествовать. Каждый месяц они выезжают в какой-нибудь новый город большого мира. Просмотри во главе их поездки и скажи, куда они поехали в этих местах.

Образец: Jane was in Africa in January.
Jane and Roy were in Rome in February.

Jane	Africa	January
Jane, Roy	Rome	February
Jane, Roy	Moscow	March
Roy	Madrid	April

Jane	Boston	May
Jane, Roy	Florida	June
Jane	Scotland	July
Roy	Paris	August
Jane, Roy	India	September
Jane, Roy	Glasgow	October
Roy	Italy	November
Jane	London	December

8. Заполни это стихотворение, используя пункты задания не один раз, а по одному, не чаще в месяц. Проверь себя. 🎧 (197).

Thirty days has September,
 A..., June and N... .
 All the rest¹ have ...-one
 And February (with me it's fine)
 Has twenty-eight or

Do It on Your Own

9. Назови, в каком месяце родился каждый из этих людей.

Step Four

Do It Together

1. Послушай диктора и запиши годы, когда родился этот известный люди. 🎧 (198).

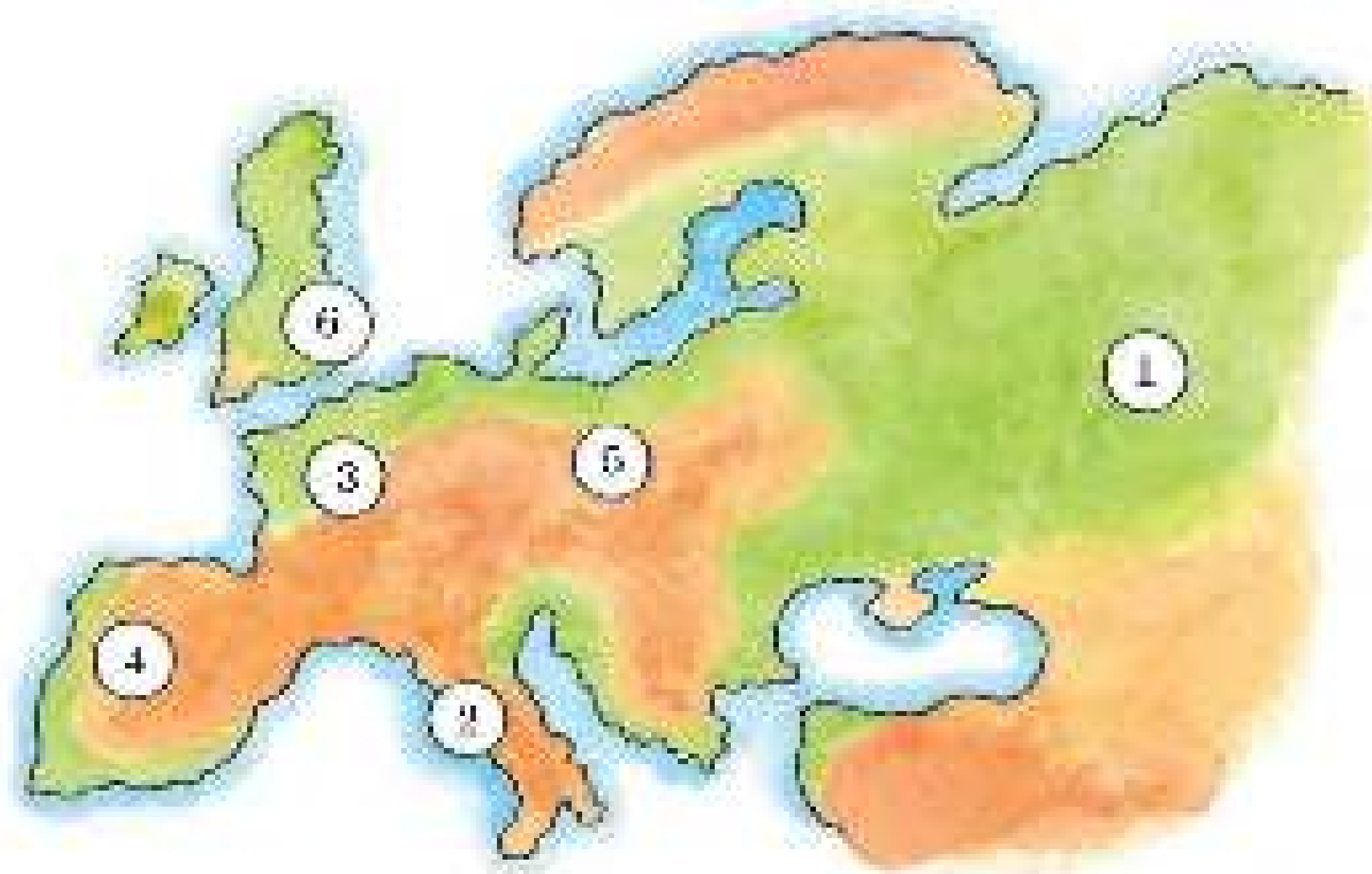
1. Mark Twain was born in 18... .
2. William Shakespeare was born in ...4.

¹ all the rest — все остальные

3. Elvis Presley was born in
4. Salvador Dali was born in
5. Charlie Chaplin was born in 18... .
6. Geoffrey Chaucer was born in ...40.
7. Abraham Lincoln was born in
8. Leonardo da Vinci was born in 14... .
9. Freder M. Dostoevsky was born in
10. Peter Tchaikovsky was born in

2. В какое время года Рой путешествовал по Европе. Показывая на карте и слова, с каких столиц он любил ездить в разные года.

Образец: Last January Roy was in Moscow.



1. January
2. March
3. June
4. July
5. August
6. October

8. *A. Составьте две пары вопросов и ответов, как образцовые вопросы и ответы to be в прошедшем времени.*

Jane was in the park last Monday.	Was Jane in the park last Monday? — Yes, she was.
	Was she at school last Monday? — No, she wasn't.
Bill was in the zoo three days ago.	Was Bill in the zoo three days ago? — Yes, he was.
	Was he in the cinema? — No, he wasn't.
Don and Robin were in Florida last August.	Were Don and Robin in Florida? — Yes, they were.
	Were they in Scotland? — No, they weren't.
I was in Italy in 1998.	Were you in Italy in 1998? — Yes, I was.
	Were you in America in 1998? — No, I wasn't.


B. Заполните вопросы, которые учитель задаст Полю (глр. 2), рассказывая все о путешествии по Европе.

1. Were you _____ in January? — Yes, I was.
2. _____ in March? — No, I wasn't.
3. _____ in Paris _____? — Yes, I was.
4. _____ in July? — Yes, I was.
5. _____ in Berlin _____? — No, I wasn't.
6. Were _____ October? — Yes, I was.
7. _____ in London _____? — No, I wasn't.

to be — быть, являться, находиться
Прошедшее время

MEMO

Единственное число		Множественное число	
Полная форма	Краткая форма	Полная форма	Краткая форма
I was you were he was she was it was	—	we were you were they were	—
I was not you were not he was not she was not it was not	I wasn't you weren't he wasn't she wasn't it wasn't	we were not you were not they were not	we weren't you weren't they weren't
Was I? Were you? Was he? Was she? Was it?	—	Were we? Were you? Were they?	—

1. В прошлом выходные у соседей Баркеров произошла несчастная похороны и миссис Грин (Green) была в отъезде, а в дом въехали Следствие ведёт детектив Джонс (detective Jones). Посмотри на рисунок и слова, какие вопросы он задаёт хозяевам у Баркеров в том момент Диде Уилсон и что тот ему отвечает. Проверь себя,  (100).

1. Was he at home last weekend? — Yes, he was.
 2. Was she at home last weekend? — No, she wasn't.

3.? — Yes,
 4.? — No,
 5.? — No,

6.? — Yes,
 7.? — Yes,
 8.? —



Б. На прошлой неделе в комнате Джона сделали ремонт и полностью поменяли мебель.

А. Скажи, что находится в комнате Джона сейчас.

Образец: There is a big desk at the window.
 There are two chairs (in his room).



В. Скажи, какие предметы можно было бы видеть Джону, чтобы узнать, какие люди были в его комнате до ремонта.

Обрати внимание: Was there a desk in your room? Were there (two) chairs in your room?

С. Попробуйте в паре и расскажите рассказ с Джоном о том, как выглядела его комната до ремонта.

Обрати внимание: — Was there a desk in your room last week?
 — Yes, there was.
 — Were there chairs in your room last week?
 — No, there were not.

6. Давайте поговорим о погоде. Выберите подходящие слова. Проверьте себя за диктором на странице 198. 🎧 (200).

cloudy ['klaʊdi] — облачный
 windy ['wɪndi] — ветреный
 sunny ['sʌni] — солнечный
 dry [draɪ] — сухой
 foggy ['fɒgi] — туманный

rainy ['reɪni] — дождливый
 snowy ['sniʊ] — снежный
 warm [wɜ:m] — тёплый

7. Посмотрите на рисунки и, глядя на экран из автомобиля В. Скажи, какая была погода на прошлой неделе в Шотландии. Проверь себя. 🎧 (201).



a) Monday was warm.



b) Tuesday ...



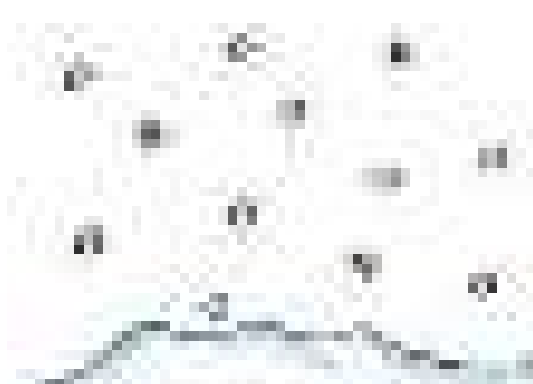
c) ...



d) ...



e) ...



f) ...



g) ...

8. А. Понедельник, как обычно, снова отличился погодой.
 Monday was rainy. – It was rainy on Monday.
 Tuesday was foggy. – It was foggy on Tuesday.
 Wednesday was dry. – It was dry on Wednesday.
 Thursday was warm. – It was warm on Thursday.

В. Понедельник на прогулке по в. 199-й, использовал образцы, скажем, как бы была погода в разные времена года и времена суток.
 Проверь себя. 📖 (202).

Образец: It was sunny in Rome last Saturday.

NEWS

Итак, чтобы сказать по-английски «холодно», «жарко», «хорошо», «взлещно», нужно начать предложение с "It is" и добавить подлежащее по смыслу прилагательное. Такие предложения называются безличными. Например, "It is nice." Говоря о прошлом, ты скажешь "It was nice." (Было хорошо.)

It is (it's) + Adj. (прилагательное)/It was + Adj.

9. А. Прочитай эти предложения и скажи, что они означают по русски.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. It is hot. | 2. It is not good. | 3. It is early. |
| 4. It was not cold. | 5. It was not bad. | 6. It was late. |

В. Прочитай эти предложения еще раз, используя красивые формы it's, it isn't и so was it.

Do It on Your Own

10. Прочитай, как семейство Баркерс провело прошлое воскресенье, а затем выполни задания после текста по образцу.

LAST SUNDAY

Last Sunday was very nice. It was not cold and it was not hot. It was warm, sunny and dry. There were some white clouds in the blue sky. The Barkers were not at home. John was in the zoo with his friends. His sister Sally was not with him. She was in the park with her dog Chase. Sally was happy

but Chase was not. He was sad. There was no home and there were no toys. The Barkers were not in the park with their daughter. Mrs Barker was in the swimming pool and Mr Barker was in his garage. In the evening the Barkers were at home. They were tired but happy.

A. Отвeты на вопросы письменно.

1. Was last Sunday warm?
2. Were there any clouds in the sky?
3. Was John in the zoo?
4. Were the Barkers at home in the evening?
5. Were they in the park in the evening?

B. Напиши ответы к этим вопросам.

1. ...? — Yes, Sally was happy.
2. ...? — No, there was no home in the park.
3. ...? — No, there were no toys.
4. ...? — No, the Barkers were not with their daughter.
5. ...? — Yes, the Barkers were tired but happy in the evening.

C. Расскажи своим друзьям о том, как семейство Баркерс провело свой выходной день.

11. Сведи на английский и соответствующие им русские фразы.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Холодно. | a) It was dry. |
| 2. Было сухо. | b) It is early. |
| 3. Было хорошо. | c) It was late. |
| 4. Тепло. | d) It was early. |
| 5. Рано. | e) It is cold. |
| 6. Было рано. | f) It was good. |
| 7. Плохо. | g) It is warm. |
| 8. Было поздно. | h) It is bad. |

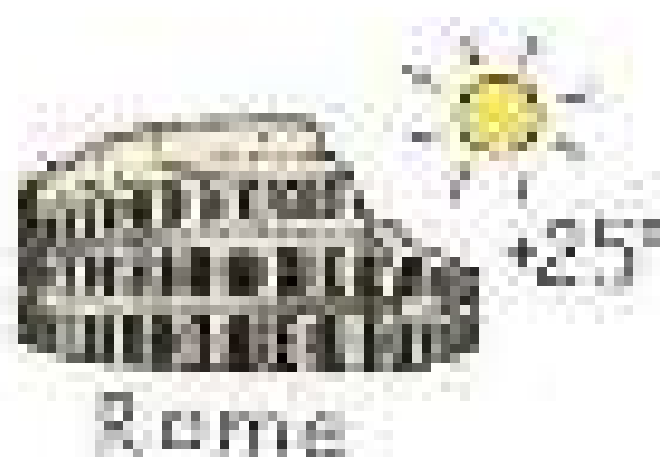
12. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10А	5	?
10В	5	?
11	8	?

Step Five

Do It Together

1. *Послушай, как диктор рассказывает о погоде, которая была в разных городах, и скажи, в какой последовательности пошла дикторка.* (203).



2. *A. Выслушай в окно и ответь на эти вопросы.*

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Is it hot today? | 5. Is it sunny today? |
| 2. Is it warm today? | 6. Is it rainy today? |
| 3. Is it foggy today? | 7. Is it cloudy today? |
| 4. Is it windy today? | |

B. Скажи, какая обычно бывает погода 1) зимой; 2) весной; 3) летом; 4) осенью.

Образец: It is usually cold in winter.

C. Скажи, сегодня обычно дождь ли сегодня.

Образец: It is not rainy, it is dry today.

3. *Погода* *погода*, *погода* (301), *и* *очень* *necessary* *etc.*
слова.

WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE TODAY?¹

Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

What's the weather like today?

Is it sunny?

What's the weather like today?

Is it rainy?

What's the weather like today?

Is it cloudy? Is it warm?

We don't want a storm.²

Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Yesterday the day was windy.

Yesterday the sky was cloudy.

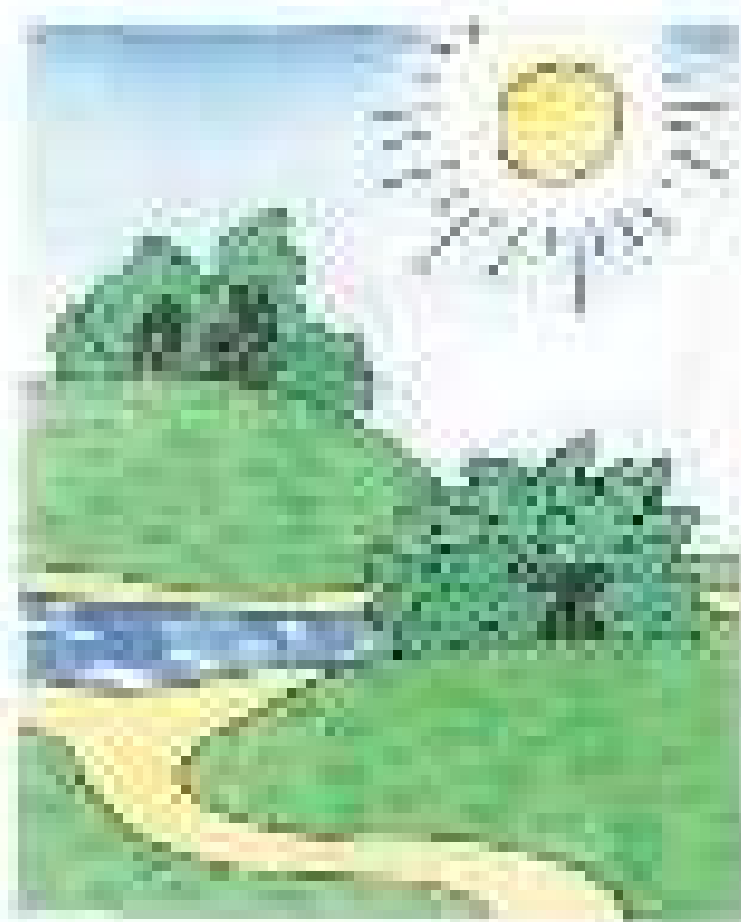
Yesterday the park was muddy.³

No walks, no play;

What a day! What a nasty⁴ day...

Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.



¹ What's the weather ['wɜ:ðə] like today? — Какаса ревадас нундас?

² We don't want a storm [stɔ:m]. — Нав нс нундас спас.

³ muddy ['mʌdi] — тпануад

⁴ nasty ['næsti] — ндас: нокрпунд

В русском языке глаголы в прошедшем времени имеют специальную суффиксальную форму: *к^лаил, игр^ал, пош^ла*. Такой же формой для многих английских глаголов в прошедшем времени является окончание *-ed*, которое может произноситься по-разному. Все зависит от того, какой звук ему предшествует.

1. Если это гласный звук или звонкий согласный (кроме [d]), окончание *-ed* читается как [d]:

played, enjoyed, showed, called, opened, joined.


2. После глухих согласных звуков (кроме [t]) *-ed* произносится как [t]:

watched, jumped, looked, walked, dressed, finished, worked.

3. После звуков [t] и [d] *-ed* произносится как [ɪd]:

counted, hated.

 (296).

4. A. Подчеркните, как вы произносите окончание *-ed* в словах в прошедшем времени, и назовите их по русск.  (296).

[d]	called	played	joined	enjoyed	opened
	closed	cleaned	lived	loved	showed
[t]	watched	jumped	looked	walked	dressed
	liked	finished	thanked		
[ɪd]	counted	hated			

Б. А теперь еще произнесите эти слова в прошедшем времени и назовите их.  (297).

closed	opened	looked	loved	counted
jumped	walked	played	joined	liked
showed	dressed	watched	cleaned	hated

5. В прошлом выходные вечера Гром нигде не гулял. Не похвастался глазами в рынке, рассказами, что он делал в прошлое воскресенье. Проверь себя. 🍎 (208).

walked, washed, played, listened, dressed, helped



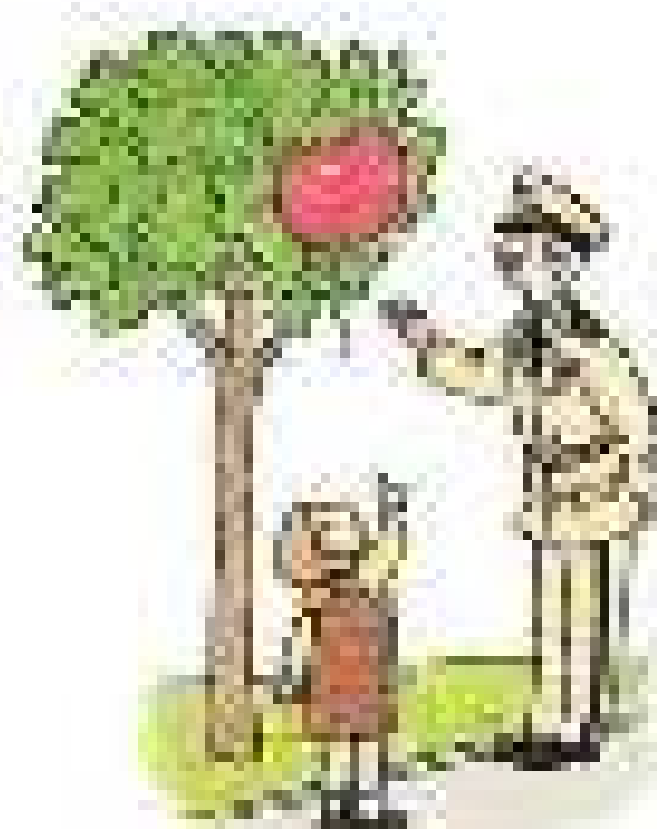
1.



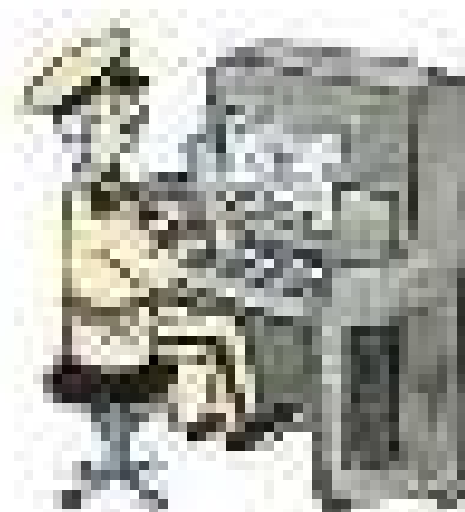
2.



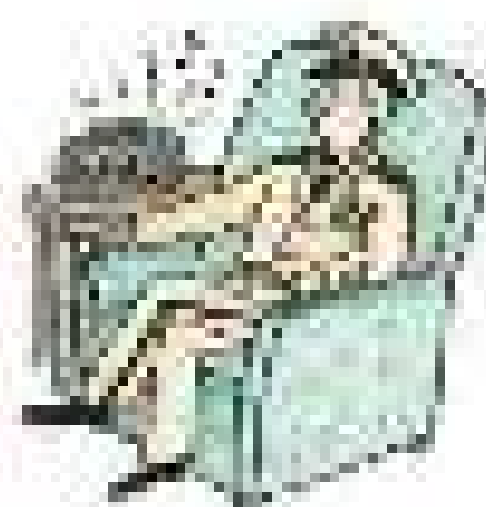
3.



4.



5.



6.

6. Пользуясь данными словосочетаниями, расскажи о том, что ты делал в прошлые выходные дни.

Образец: Last weekend I played with my friends.

play with my friends

walk with my dog

wash cups and plates

clean my room

play on the computer

help my mother (father)

about the house

play the piano

cook a nice dinner (lunch)

work in the garden

(in the garage)

walk in the park

listen to music

watch a new film in the

cinema (on television)

enjoy a good book



В англоязычных странах словом **weekend** называют субботу и воскресенье, а иногда и вторую половину пятницы, другие же считают, что свободное время в конце недели, когда люди не работают и не ходят в школу. В русском языке обычно употребляют словосочетание *выходные дни*, хотя в последние годы можно встретить и слово *уикенд*.

7. Прочитай текст о том, как выходные Баркеров провели выходные дни, а 1) выбери из него все члены предложения (кроме глагола *to be* [wəz/were]); 2) подбери подходящее название к каждой части текста.

- a) The Barkers in the park
- b) The Barkers at home
- c) The weather at the weekend



THE BARKERS' WEEKEND

I. Last weekend was nice. The weather was fine. There were no clouds in the sky. The sky was blue. It was not windy. The day was sunny and warm. It was nice in the park. The trees and the grass were green and there were a lot of beautiful flowers there.

II. The Barkers were in the park that weekend. They usually go there in spring. The children like playing in the park.

That day Sally and John played with their ball. Chase joined them. He jumped high. Mr and Mrs Barker walked near the lake under the tall trees and watched the water birds. Then Mr and Mrs Barker joined their children and they all played volleyball. They often play volleyball together.

III. At five o'clock the Barkers were at home. It was early. They played lotto and after that watched a new film on television. They enjoyed their weekend.

8. *Прочитайте текст и выберите 7 числительных, которые вам понадобятся.*

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Last weekend ... | 4. Mr and Mrs Barker ... |
| 2. ... Sally and John ... | 5. At five o'clock ... |
| 3. Chase ... | 6. In the evening the Barkers ... |

What Do You Think?

What weekends are good and what weekends are bad?

Do It on Your Own

9. *Распределите эти глаголы в appropriate времена на три колонки, в зависимости от того, как произносятся (ударения) окончание ed.*

Listened, walked, opened, loved, looked, hated, enjoyed, cleaned, smiled, played, cooked, joined, thanked, watched, worked, counted, lived, kissed, helped.

[d]

[ɪ]

[ɪd]

10. *Выполните задание в письменно.*

11. *Подготовьтесь к диктовке.*

Dictation 7

Some, any, last month, four years ago, autumn, winter, in spring, January, August, March, July, November. There are twelve months in a year. There was no television in my

room. How many days are there in a week? Yesterday morning I washed my face and dressed. My breakfast was on the table. I liked it. After it I walked to school.

12. Прочерз себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
8	12	?
9	10	?

YOUR WORD BOX

ago, autumn, cloudy, dry, leggy, last, month, rainy, snowy, spring, summer, sunny, then, thousand, warm, was/were, weather, weekend, windy, winter, yesterday
 January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December
 There is/there are (there was/there were)
 What is there...? How many...are there?
 What's the weather like today?
 It's hot. It's early. It's nice.

UNIT EIGHT

Holidays and Travelling



Step One

Do It Together

1. Последней частью (309), а также, что делали члены семьи Барберс вчера утром.

1. John	a) enjoyed his morning sleep
2. Sally	b) listened to music
3. Margaret	c) watched the News ¹ on television
4. Harry	d) washed the plates after breakfast
5. George	e) worked in the garage
6. Chase	f) played football with some friends
7. Smokey	g) joined Sally in the kitchen

2. Придумайте в паре и поговорите друг с другом о том, что было и чего не было на этом праздничном столе, когда его накрыли для гостей.

Образец: Was there any pizza? — Yes, there was.
Were there any eggs? — No, there weren't.



¹ The News — программа новостей

Помимо тех глаголов, которые образуют прошедшее время при помощи -ed (их по традиции называют пришедшими), в английском языке есть целый ряд так называемых нерегулярных глаголов, форму которых в прошедшем времени надо запоминать. Вот некоторые из них, (216):

go — went	have — had	take — took
see — saw	run — ran	meet — met

3. *Посмотрите, что делали ученики St. Mary's school когда про-
шли в прошлую пятницу, и помогите преподавателю со студен-
ром.* (211).

1. Andrew *went* to the cinema. Alice *went* to the park. John *went* to the zoo. Harry *went* to the lake.
2. Andrew *had* soup for dinner. Alice *had* vegetables. John *had* chicken and rice. Harry *had* pizza and an ice cream.
3. Andrew *took* his dog to the park. Alice *took* her little kitten to the garden. John *took* his pet to the pond. Harry *took* his pet out into the street.
4. Andrew and his dog *ran* in the park. Alice and her kitten *ran* in the garden. John and his pet *ran* near the pond. Harry and his pet *ran* in the street.
5. Andrew *saw* a lot of birds in the park. Alice *saw* a lot of flowers in the garden. John *saw* a lot of fish in the pond. Harry *saw* a lot of cars in the street.
6. Andrew *met* his parents in the park. Alice *met* her sister in the garden. John *met* his friends near the pond. Harry *met* his teacher in the street.

4. *Посмотрите на картинки и скажите!*

а) куда ходили дети в прошлую четверг?



Lissy / zoo



Ron / park



Betty / shop

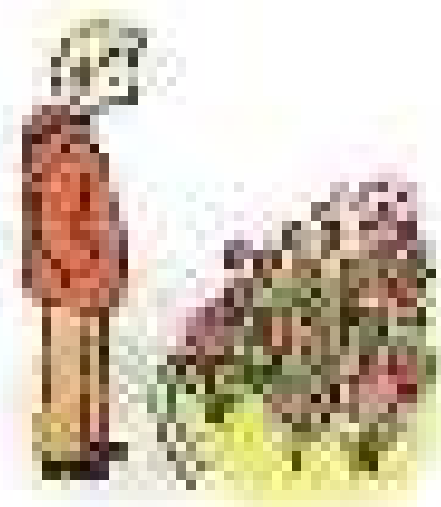


Roy / garage

b) что они продали;



some trees



some flowers



some sweets

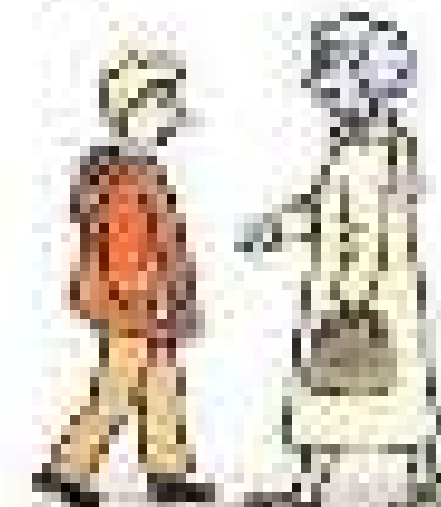


some cars

c) кого они встретили;



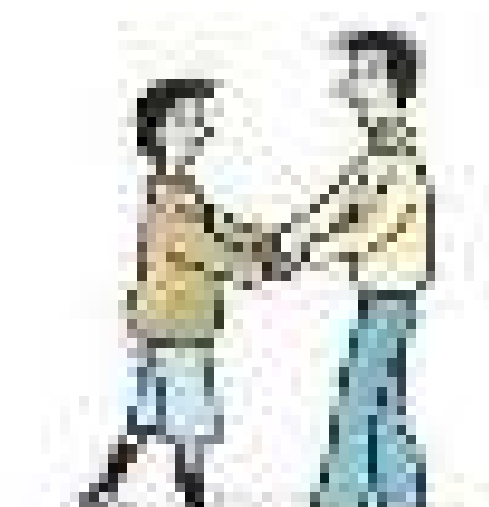
her friends



his granny

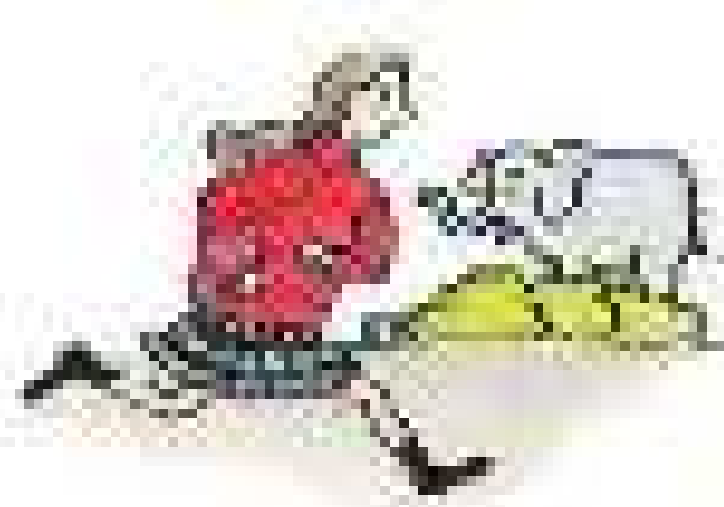


cousin Rachel



his brother

d) где они бегали;



zoo



park



street

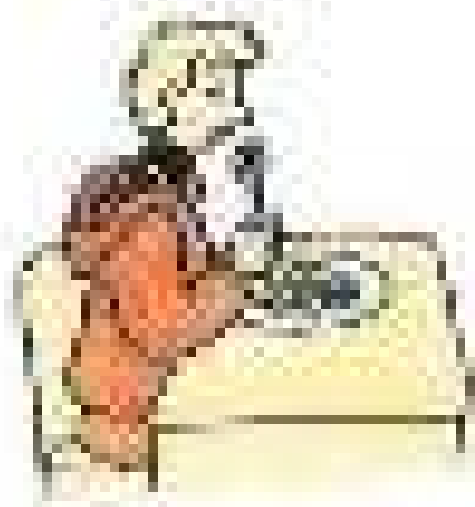


garden

e) что они ели на завтрак.



fish salad



chicken salad



vegetables



pizza

Прочитай текст. (212)

5. *Будете відповідати на запитання, роблячи вибірку з переліку.*

1. My last weekend was

very good.
not very good.
very bad.

2. On Saturday morning
I went to

school.
the shop(s).
sports school.

3. I had lunch

at home.
at school.
at the café.

4. For lunch I had

soup.
fish.
meat.

5. Then I

met my friends.
went out with my parents.
helped my mum (dad).

6. In the evening I

watched TV.
took a good book.
played on the computer.

7. On Sunday I went to

the park.
the shop(s).
the cinema.

8. I saw

my friends.
some nice clothes.
a new (good) film.

9. I usually
always
sometimes

like my weekends.

6. Назовите три слова и сделайте их. (213).

[et]	face	say	hate	again	table
[i]	ill	video	middle	picture	live
[æ]	ham	ran	apple	had	salad
[ɪ]	pink	sing	English	stocking	think
[a]	driver	rice	child	spider	right
[ʌ]	lunch	cupboard	upstairs	understand	butter
[ju:]	Tuesday	you	tulip	student	music

7. Назовите в русском языке. Назовите some cases, some совпадения и различия с именами существительными. (214).

A.

place [pleɪs] — место

train [treɪn] — поезд

travel [trævəl] — ехать
путешествовать

visit [vɪzɪt] — посещение,
посещение, визит, посещение,
посещение, визит

decide [dɪ'saɪd] — решать

interesting [ɪn'teresɪŋ] — интересный

wonderful [wəndəfəl] — прекрасный,
замечательный, удивительный

museum [mju:'ziəm] — музей

B.

place — places: a lot of places, good places, to see some places. Moscow is a good place: it is big and beautiful. Put the book in its place.

train — trains: an old train, two trains, to go by train, to take a train to London. The Barkers went to Scotland by train.

travel — travels: travelled; to travel to London, to travel a lot, to travel by train, to travel by car, to travel by bus, to travel by plane. Last autumn we travelled to Florida and had a good time.

visit — visits: visited; to visit interesting places, to visit Glasgow. Three years ago my family visited Finland.

visit — visits: a visit to London, a visit to Moscow.

decide — decides: decided; to decide to go by plane, to decide to travel. Last weekend my mother decided to take me to the zoo. We decided to go to Madrid by train.

interesting: an interesting film, an interesting book, interesting places. We went to Moscow last summer and saw a lot of interesting places.

wonderful: a wonderful day, a wonderful song, a wonderful lunch, wonderful weather. What wonderful weather we are having today!

museum — museums: an interesting museum, an old museum, to visit museums. Last Thursday we visited the London Museum.

8. *Посетили музей.* (215), *и выставка, купили на выставке очень интересный фильм о войне в Испании.*

A VISIT TO SCOTLAND

Last weekend the Barkers decided to visit William and Beatrice and their children — Ann, Mary, Jim and Charley. On Friday they took the four o'clock train from London and travelled to Glasgow. William met them at the station in Glasgow and helped the Barkers with their bags. They all took a bus to the Barkers' house near Glasgow. Beatrice cooked a lot of nice things and they had a wonderful supper. John and Sally were tired and went to bed early.

On Saturday morning the weather was warm and sunny, and they decided to see Glasgow. William took them to Glasgow in his car and showed them a lot of interesting places. John and Sally loved Glasgow. In the afternoon they all went to a café and then watched television and played chess.

On Sunday they visited the Glasgow Museum and walked in the park. Late in the afternoon Harry, Margaret, Sally and John thanked William and Beatrice and went home by train. The Barkers had a wonderful weekend.

9. *Прочитали статью "A Visit to Scotland" (задание 8) и решили ехать на выходные в Глазго.*

1.	The Barkers went to Glasgow on Friday.	Yes.	No.
2.	They went to Glasgow at two o'clock.	Yes.	No.
3.	Beatrice met them at the station.	Yes.	No.

4.	Beatrice cooked a wonderful supper.	Yes.	No.
5.	The weather on Saturday morning was cold and rainy.	Yes.	No.
6.	They travelled in Glasgow by bus.	Yes.	No.
7.	On Sunday they went to a museum.	Yes.	No.
8.	The Barkers went home by car.	Yes.	No.

Do It on Your Own

10. Выдели из текста глаголы в прошедшем времени, разделив их на правильные и неправильные.

I (правильные)

1) decided

2) ...

II (неправильные)

1) took

2) ...

11. Заполни эти предложения, используя в них новые слова.

1. Sally watched a very i... film yesterday.

2. John Barker often t...s to Scotland by t....

3. Smokey always sleeps in the hall. It's her p....

4. David d...d to v... Italy in spring.

5. What w... weather we are having today!

12. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	22	?
11	7	?

Step Two

Do It Together

1. Послушай диктора,  (216), и скажи, идёт ли в этих фразах речь о прошлом или о настоящем.

1. Harry Barker always (watches/watched) the News on television.

2. Chase and Smokey (*play/played*) and (*run/run*) in the garden.
3. Sally (*watches/watched*) television in the evening.
4. John (*has/had*) chicken and vegetables for lunch.
5. The Barkers (*visit/visited*) their friends in America.
6. They (*decide/decided*) to thank their mum and dad.
7. The children (*travel/travelled*) to school by bus.

MEMO

На английском языке, так же как и в русском, глаголы могут переходить в свою непосредственную форму. Но если в русском языке на непосредственную форму глагола указывают такие суффиксы, как -ать, -ить, -еть, то в английском языке на неё указывает частица *to* перед глаголом. Сравните:

видеть — *to see*

показать — *to show*

брать — *to take*

бежать — *to run*

Он решил брать уроки французского. He *decided to take* French lessons.

2. Посмотри на картинки и скажи, что эти люди решили сделать в конце недели. Проверь себя. (217).

Образец: Mark decided to go to the park at the weekend.



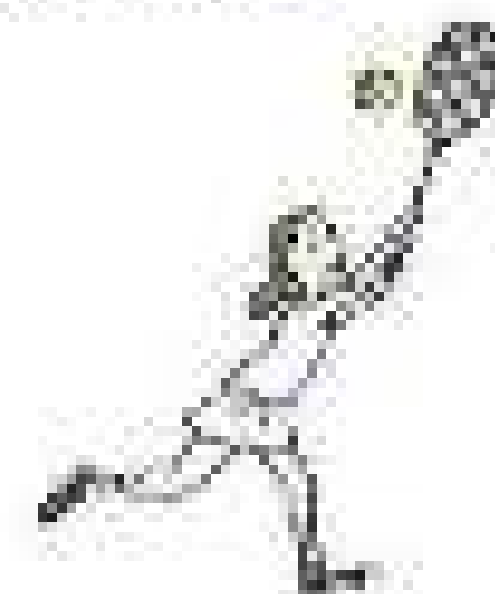
1. Mark



2. Fred



3. Jim and Mary



4. Polly



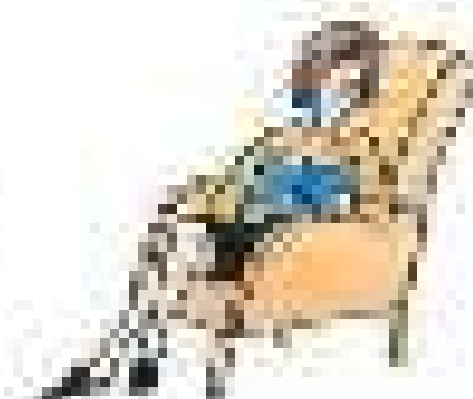
5. Henry and Kate



6. The Browns



7. General Green



8. Liz

3. Придумай как можно больше предложений с выделенными словами.

- 1) to travel by car, by bus, ...
- 2) to visit granny, mother, ...
- 3) to listen to the piano, ...
- 4) to see a game, ...
- 5) (an) interesting place, ...

- 6) (a) wonderful time, ...
- 7) last winter, ...
- 8) early morning, ...
- 9) late autumn, ...

NEW!

Запомни прошедшее время следующих неправильных глаголов, (218).

begin — began

write — wrote

eat — ate [et]

read — read [red]

drink — drank

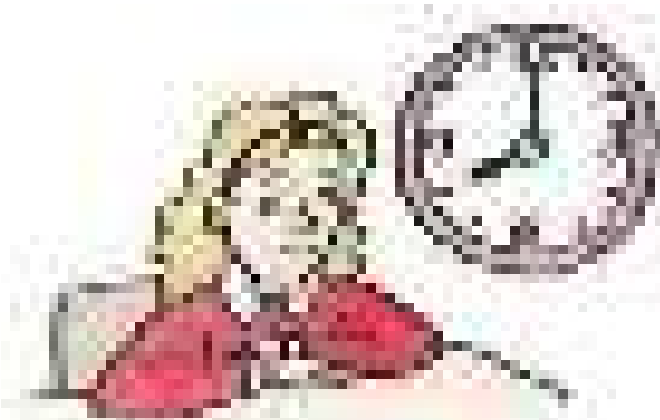
give — gave

4. Послушай, как провели свой первый день студенты Андрей и Алик, а потом представь их друг другу, (219).

1. Andrew began his day early. Alice began her day late.
2. Andrew ate cornflakes with milk in the morning. Alice ate porridge.
3. Andrew drank tea with milk. Alice drank coffee.
4. Andrew read a very interesting long book. Alice read two short books.
5. Andrew wrote a wonderful song. Alice wrote a song too.
6. Andrew gave a call to his friend. Alice gave a call to her parents.

5. Посмотри на карточки и скажи:

а) во сколько начались вчера занятия у девочек;



Katya's classes...



Retty's classes...



Lizvy's classes...

б) что они ели на обед;



Emma... for lunch.



Betty...



Lizzy...

в) что они пили вечером;



Emma... in the evening.



Betty...



Lizzy...

г) где они читали книги;



Emma... her book...



Betty...



Lizzy...

д) где они писали письма;



Emma... a letter¹...



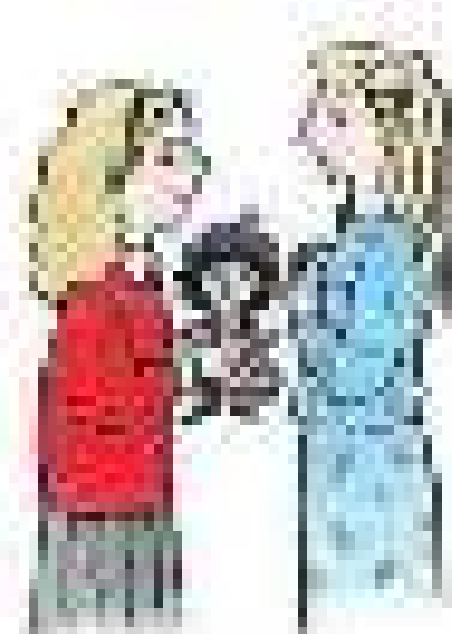
Betty...



Lizzy...

¹ a letter ['letə] — письмо

Д) что они подарят своей подруге Элизе на день рождения.



Елена... Alice...



Betty...



Lizav...

Прочери себе, 🌀 (220).

6. Прочитай свои слова и вырази себе, 🌀 (221).

- | | | | | | |
|------|---------|-------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| [a] | mother | love | come | cousin | wonderful |
| [o] | doll | watch | foggy | stop | often |
| [h] | English | pink | ping pong | think | interesting |
| [ee] | their | air | hear | hair | Mary |
| [c] | spell | bread | left | next | messy |

7. Познавайтесь с новыми словами. Подберите слово к слову, дайте определение и предложите свое слово за два слова. 🌀 (222).

A.

country ['kʌntri] — 1) страна; 2) сельская, загородная местность

holidays ['hɒlɪdɪz] — каникулы, отпуск

England ['ɪŋɡlənd] — Англия

Russia ['rʌʃə] — Россия

Russian ['rʌʃɪən] — русский

there [ðeə] — там

thing [θɪŋ] — вещь

letter ['letə] — 1) письмо; 2) буква

B.

country — countries: 1) countries, a big country, a small country, Italy is a country, Is Scotland a country? 2) in the country, to go to the country, We do not live in town, we live in the country, Last summer we often went to the country.

holidays: school holidays, winter holidays, summer holidays, long holidays, short holidays, far holidays, Where do you have your holidays? The children went to Scotland for their holidays.

England: England is a small, but very interesting country.
We visited our friends in England.

Russia: Russia is my country. Is Russia a big country? —
Yes, it is. Peter was in Russia last year.

Russian: Russian children, Russian schools. Does he speak
Russian? Russians live in Russia.

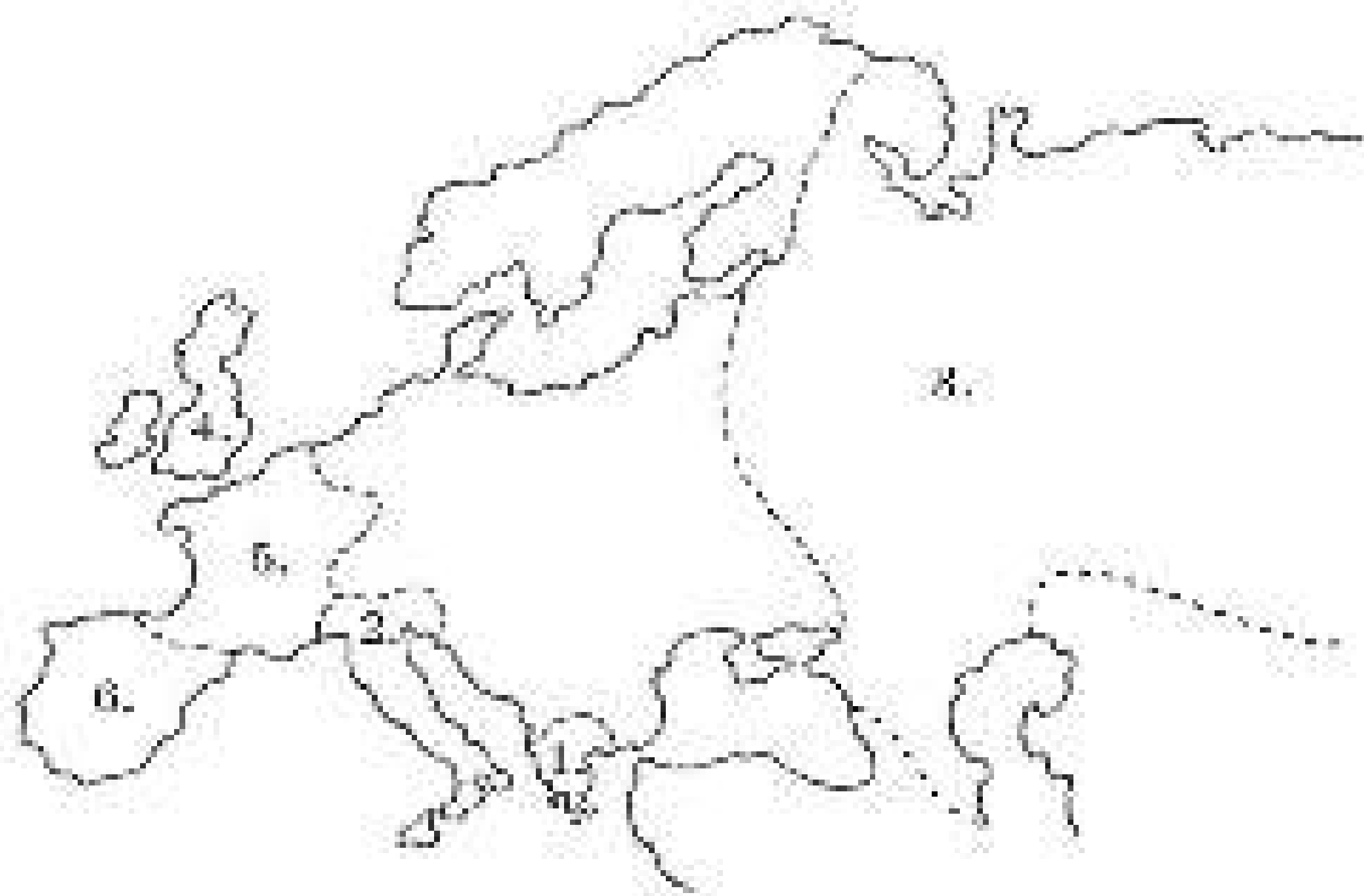
there: here and there. Do you see a big house there? I visited
Scotland at the weekend, I went there by train.

thing — things: a lot of things, a lot of interesting things.
You can see a lot of interesting things in England and in
Russia.

letter — letters: 1) a long letter, a letter about your summer
holidays. I'd like to write you a letter. John never writes let-
ters to his friends. In winter I got three letters from my
English friend. 2) There are 26 letters in the English alpha-
bet¹. How many letters are there in the Russian alphabet?

8. *Посмотрите на изображение различных стран Европы и назови-
те их. Прочтите текст, 8.* (223).

О б р а з е ц: Country One is Greece.



¹ an alphabet ['ælfabet] — алфавит

9. Прочитайте, куда ездили персонажи письма на каникулах или отдыхали, и скажите, понравился ли им отдых. Прочитайте ещё. (22 л.)

Образцы: а) Alice went to London for holidays last summer and she liked it there. б) Kate went to France for holidays last summer and she hated it there.

LETTER ONE (from Roy)

...it was very interesting. We saw a lot of wonderful museums, parks and other places. I enjoyed it very much. I think Italy is a beautiful country.

*Love
Roy*

LETTER TWO (from Justin)

...don't like the food. The days are hot and the nights are hot too. Greece in summer is not good for me. I'd like to be at home with you.

LETTER THREE (from Jane Griffin)

...a wonderful place. I'm enjoying my Russian holidays. I met a lot of boys and girls. Now I have some very good friends. Yesterday we went to an old town near Moscow and visited two museums. I saw a lot of interesting things there.

LETTER FOUR (from Polly)

...I am writing to you from Spain. The weather is wonderful. The sky is blue. There are no clouds in the sky. I walk a lot and see beautiful places. Sometimes I take my cousin with me. We think our holidays are very interesting...

1. other ['aθə] — дайроф

What Do You Think?

Do you write a lot of letters to your friends? Why (not)?

Do It on Your Own

10. *Минувшие каникулы в Японии и прошедшая весна, конечно, как всегда Teddy Росс (Teddy Ross) была очень интересной. Teddy's last holidays (to be) very interesting. He (to go) to Russia. He (to travel) there by plane, by train and by car. He (to walk) a lot and (to see) a lot. He (to like) Moscow very much. He (to visit) a lot of museums, parks, cinemas and theatre. He (to begin) to understand Russian and (to decide) to learn¹ it.*
11. *Строчки из двух писем перепутались в компьютере. Понимаешь эти два письма, как они были задуманы. Проверь себя, 🎧 (225).*
Last summer I visited Italy. It was very cold in Helsinki, windy and rainy. I decided to go to Italy next summer again. I can't say I liked the country very much. It was very hot there but I liked Rome very much. Last summer I visited Finland.
12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнена задача.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	9	?
11	6	?

Step Three

Do It Together

1. *Последний диалог и стихи, куда ездили в отпуск эти люди и как они туда добирались. Проверь себя, 🎧 (226).*
Образец: Polly went to Moscow for holidays.
She went there by plane.

¹ to learn [lɜ:n] — учиться

3. Поставил, and сделал супу Фред и Пан, a morning need to-
 come to dinner. (228).

1. Fred made porridge for breakfast. Pam made coffee and sandwiches for breakfast.
2. Fred did his room. Pam did her room too.
3. Fred sent a letter to his parents. Pam sent a letter to her granny.
4. After school Fred came home at four. Pam came home at three.
5. At school Pam spoke English and Russian. Fred spoke English and Russian too.
6. Pam understood her Russian friends at the party. Fred understood his Russian friends too.

4. Поставил на холодильник и, приготовил спiced chicken for lunch
 you make, do, send, come, speak, understand, explain, you a who
 may be going to dinner etc.

Образец: Last Saturday Ann made chicken for lunch.



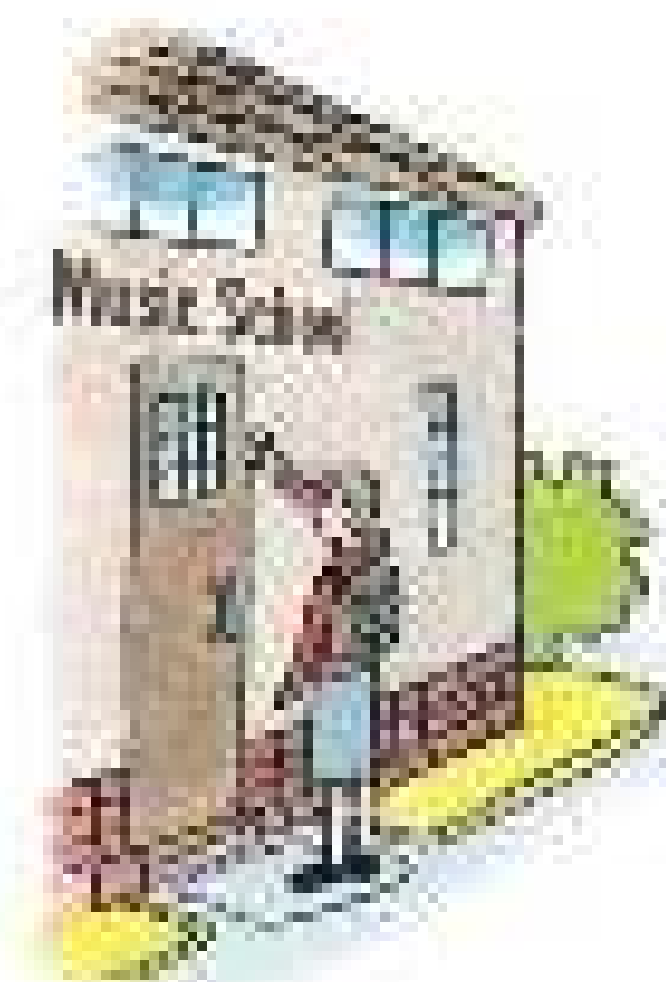
1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

Прочать себя, (229).

5. Прочитайте эти слова и выпишите их. (230).

[eɪ]	air	hair	their	there	
[i:]	me	clean	meet	teach	weekend
[ɒ]	watch	coffee	foggy	chocolate	was
[e]	them	ready	together	messy	vegetable
[æ]	hand	apple	garage	had	January
[ɪ]	dinner	kitchen	gym	ill	live
[u:]	soup	too	June	room	

6. Подберите к словам слова. Подпишите новые слова, слово-советы и предложения с ними за диктовкой. (251).

A.

square [skweə] — also
площадь

sea [si:] — море

abroad [ə brɔ:d] — на зпа-
морь, за границей

want [wɒnt] — хотеть

hotel [həʊ tel] — отель, гост-
ница

capital ['kæpɪl] — столица

city [sɪti] — городская зона

soon [su:n] — скоро

B.

square — squares: a big square, a square in a town, Red Square, in the square. When my parents were in Moscow, they visited Red Square.

sea — seas: in the sea, the Black Sea, the Red Sea. Fish swim in the sea. We went to the sea last Sunday.

abroad: to go abroad, to live abroad, to have holidays abroad. My cousin had wonderful holidays abroad last year.

want — wants, wanted: to want to go to the country. I want to go travelling. Mother wanted to go to Moscow by train.

hotel — hotels: a big hotel, in/at the hotel, to have a room in a hotel. When we were in London, we had a room in a big London hotel.

city — cities: Moscow is a city. London is a city too. There are a lot of cars and buses in big cities. To do the city: When we visited Russia, we went to Moscow and did the city.

capital — capitals: the capital of a country. Moscow is the capital of Russia. London is the capital of England.

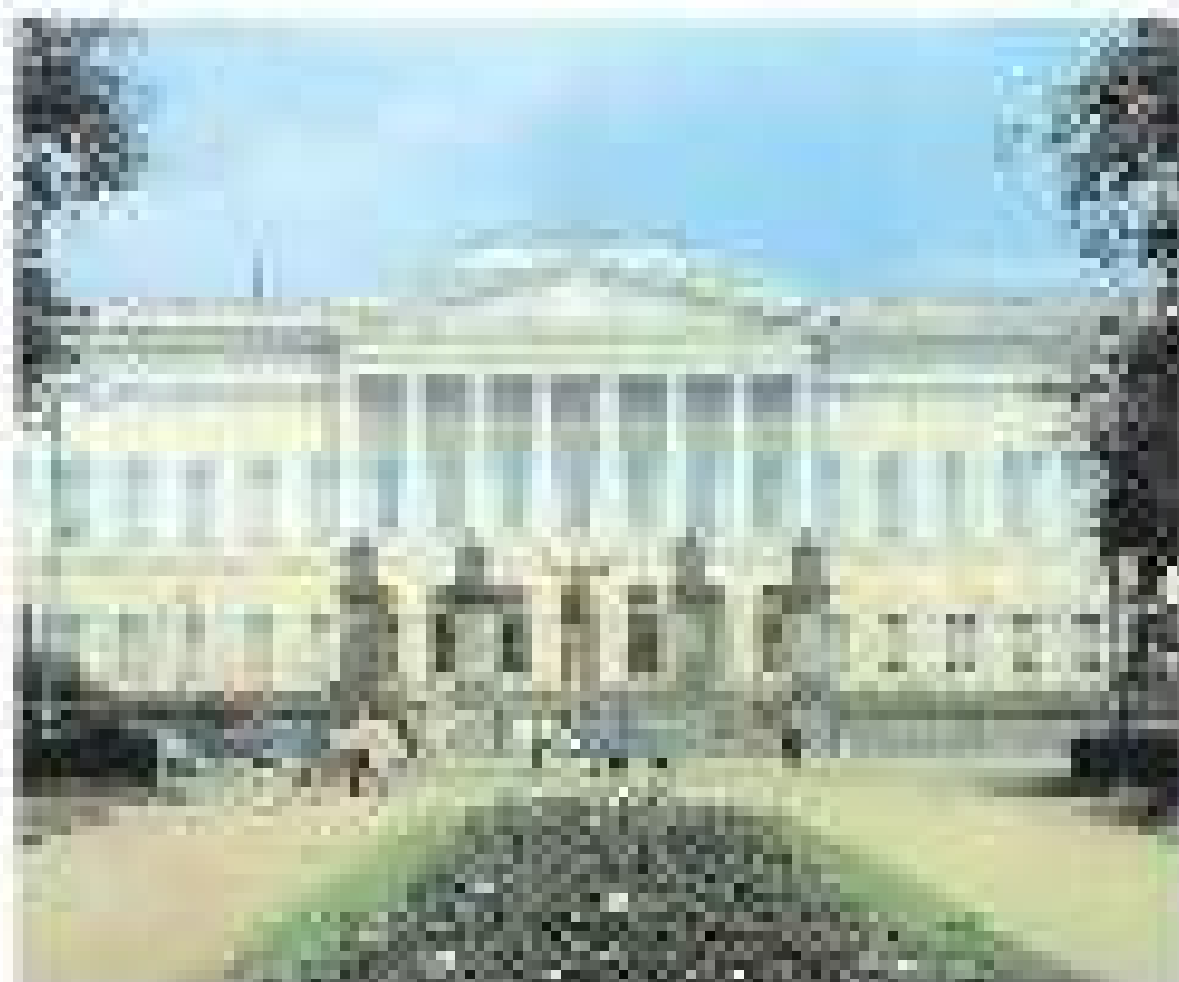
make friends: Last summer little Bob lived in the country and made friends with Tom and Jack.

7. *Летние каникулы*, (252), a summer appointed lesson "Summer Holidays".

SUMMER HOLIDAYS

Summer is coming and the Barkers are thinking about their holidays. Harry and Margaret Barker would like to go to Blackpool, to the sea, or to the Lake District. But the children want to go to France: they would like to visit Paris and to see Disneyland.

Last year John and Sally had wonderful holidays abroad too. They visited Russia and travelled to Moscow, the capital of the country, and then to St Petersburg [sent 'pitarzbʊg]. In Moscow they lived at the Saimnovs' place but in St Petersburg they had a room in a hotel. They loved Moscow and they enjoyed St Petersburg very much.



the Russian Museum



the Summer Gardens



the Kremlin



the Bolshoi Theatre



In the two cities they saw a lot of wonderful places streets, houses, museums and theatres. They met some Russian boys and girls and made friends with them. John spoke some Russian, and often understood his friends when they spoke it.

They did the capital and saw the Kremlin and Red Square and visited the Bolshoi Theatre. In St Petersburg they walked in the Summer Gardens and went to the Russian Museum.

John and Sally enjoyed their Russian holidays a lot. They sent a letter to the Smirnovs and thanked them. They wrote they would like to see the Smirnovs in London soon.

8. *Читая, сделайте предложения и отметьте "Summer Holidays" верные, а неверные — нет.*

1. Blackpool is at the sea. Yes./No.
2. Harry and Margaret Barker would like to go to Paris this summer. Yes./No.
3. Last summer the Barker children had wonderful holidays in Scotland. Yes./No.
4. Last summer they visited three cities in Russia. Yes./No.
5. In St Petersburg they lived in a hotel. Yes./No.
6. In Russia Sally spoke some Russian. Yes./No.
7. They walked in the Summer Gardens in Moscow. Yes./No.
8. They sent a thank you letter to the Smirnovs. Yes./No.

What Do You Think?

Why do a lot of tourists come to Moscow and St. Petersburg?

Do It on Your Own

9. Заполни и переведи таблицу глаголов.

	Настоя- щее время	Прошед- шее время		Настоя- щее время	Прошед- шее время
1	show	showed	8	begin	
2	have		9	give	
3		sent	10		met
4	take		11		read
5		spoke	12	come	
6	run		13		made
7		wrote	14	do	

10. Назови, столицами каких стран являются эти города.

Образец: Rome is Rome is the capital of Italy.

1. Moscow is 2. Paris is 3. Madrid is 4. London is 5. Helsinki is

11. Назови, куда хотели поехать или хотели увидеть или по-сетовать члены семьи Баркеров летом, используя предложение друга детства to want.

Образец: The Barker children (John and Sally) wanted to see Disneyland.

12. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнил задание.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	13	?
10	5	?
11	4	?

Step Four

Do It Together

1. *Послушай диалог. (238), и скажи, в какой форме речь идёт о прошлом или о настоящем.*

1. In England they (have/had) tea at 5 o'clock.
2. Boris usually (comes/come) home at 3 o'clock.
3. Boris (comes/come) home at 4 o'clock.
4. We (do/did) a lot of things in the garden.
5. Sasha (speaks/spoke) English well.
6. We (want/wanted) to go to Scotland in summer.

2. *Расскажите о том, куда и как вы ездили на каникулы в прошлом году, и о том, куда, как и почему вы хотели отправиться во время каникул в этом году.*

Last year I went to	Moscow St. Petersburg	for my holidays.		
I went there by	bus. plane. train. car.			
This year I'd like to go to	the country England	for my holidays.		
I'd like to travel by	bus. plane. train. ship.			
I can	see a lot of do eat	interesting nice good new	places things	there.

Для того чтобы рассказать о каком-то действии в будущем, в английском языке часто используется оборот to be going to, который называется так же для русского языка выражение «собираться сделать что-то», (281).

I am / I'm	going to read.	Я собираюсь читать.
He is / He's	going to play.	Он собирается играть.
She is / She's	going to write.	Она собирается писать.
It is / It's	going to close.	Он (математик) собирается закрываться.
We are / We're	going to cook.	Мы собираемся готовить.
You are / You're	going to jump.	Вы собираетесь (Ты собираешься) прыгать.
They are / They're	going to swim.	Они собираются плавать.

3. Посмотри на картинки и скажи, что собираются делать люди, изображённые на них.

Образец: The boy is going to take his dog out.



4. Посмотрите на таблицу в статье, как образуются вопросительные и отрицательные предложения с *be going to*.

?	—
Am I going to read?	I am not (I'm not) going to read.
Is he going to play?	He is not (isn't) going to play.
Is she going to write?	She is not (isn't) going to write.
Is it going to close?	It is not (isn't) going to close.
Are you going to jump?	You are not (aren't) going to jump.
Are we going to cook?	We are not (aren't) going to cook.
Are they going to swim?	They are not (aren't) going to swim.

5. Напишите вопросы *am/are going to* и ответы *am/are going to* или *am/are not going to* к каждому предложению *below*.

- Are you going to swim in summer?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
- Are you going to play games with your friends?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
- Are you going to sleep a lot?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
- Are you going to watch a lot of films on television?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

5. Are you going to read good books?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
6. Are you going to visit your granny and grandad?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
7. Are you going to write to your friends?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
8. Are you going to eat a lot of ice cream?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
9. Are you going to travel by plane?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
10. Are you going to speak English?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

6. Прочитайте, как девушка visita в Москву "Jane Comes to Moscow", (237), проведите её путешествие и напишите про неё очень интересную и увлекательную историю.

JANE COMES TO MOSCOW

Jane is from Glasgow. But now she is living with her friend's family in Moscow. Her friend's name is Lena. Jane came to Moscow two days ago. She came to the capital of Russia for holidays. Jane is going to be in Moscow a week. Lena is going to take Jane to see the Kremlin, Red Square, Gorky Park. The girls are going to walk the streets of Moscow and visit some Moscow museums and shops. Jane would like to see some Russian films. She speaks some Russian and understands it a bit¹. Lena is going to take her friend to the cinema. They are going to have a very good time.



¹ a bit — немного

1. Is Jane from London?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
2. Is she living in London now?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
3. Is she living in a hotel?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
4. Is her friend's name Lena?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
5. Is Lena going to take Jane to Red Square?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
6. Are the two girls going to the shops?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.
7. Are they going to visit Moscow museums?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.
8. Are they going to see some Russian films?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.
9. Are the friends going to have a good time?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

7. *Скажи, что собираются делать подруги в выходные дни специально Лэна и Мэри. (Прочитай с. 236).*

Обрати внимание: On Monday Jane is going to visit Red Square.

Monday	Red Square	Jane
Tuesday	The Kremlin	Jane and Lena
Wednesday	The Bolshoi Theatre	Jane and Lena
Thursday	The "Russia" Cinema	Jane
Friday	Gorky Park	Jane and Lena

Saturday	Moscow shops	Jane
Sunday	Moscow streets and the Moscow Metro	Jane and Lena

8. *Читая, что Джейн не собирается ехать на поезд через реку Ока в Москву. Просят себя.* 🍁 (237).

Объясните: Jane is not going to visit Moscow Zoo.

to visit Moscow Zoo, to write a letter to her parents,
to drive a car, to cook dinners, to speak English,
to travel to St. Petersburg, to meet her English friends,
to swim in the swimming pool

9. *А. Препридумайте диалог в кафе.* 🍁 (238).

I'M GOING TO HAVE

I'm going to have some salad.

What salad are you going to have?

Cheese salad, cheese salad. I'm going to have some salad.

When are you going to have it?

In the evening, in the evening. I'm going to have it
in the evening.

Where are you going to have it?

In a café, in a café. I'm going to have it in a café.

I'm going to have some cake.

What cake are you going to have?

Chocolate cake, chocolate cake. I'm going to have some cake.

When are you going to have it?

In the morning, in the morning. I'm going to have it
in the morning.

Where are you going to have it?

At home, at home. I'm going to have it at home.

I'm going to have some pie.

What pie are you going to have?

Apple pie, apple pie. I'm going to have some apple pie.

When are you going to have it?

At five, at five. I'm going to have it at five.

Where are you going to have it?

At MacDonald's, at MacDonald's.

I'm going to have it at MacDonald's.

В. Подготовьте вместе диалог на тему: Дубовая и мой друг два-три куплета. (Возможные варианты: 1) soup; 2) ice-cream; 3) juice.)

Do It on Your Own

10. Замените инфинитивы глаголов нужной формой в прошедшем времени, нальши, как Вера и Саша провели каникулы за рубежом.

HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND

Last year Vera and her brother Sasha (to have) a wonderful holiday abroad. They (to visit) Glasgow, a big city in Scotland. They (to travel) by plane from Moscow to London and then they (to go) to Scotland by train. Vera and Sasha (to like) the city very much. They (to walk) the streets of Glasgow, (to see) its parks, streets and museums. They (to make) friends with a lot of boys and girls and (to decide) to go to Scotland again.

11. Замените в календарных предложениях а) мое, б) братья Стив и Рик соответствующими предложениями делами на следующей неделе.

1. Steve (am, is, are) going to drive his new car on Tuesday.
2. Steve and Rick (am, is, are) going to the cinema on Friday.
3. (Am, is, Are) you going to the park on Sunday, Rick?
4. We (am, is, are) not going to the shops on Thursday.
5. Rick and Steve (am, is, are) going to Westminster Abbey on Saturday.

12. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнено задание.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	9	?
11	5	?

Step Five

Do It Together

1. А. Поставили, как всегда, вилочку свою под операцию, при самом из разном зоруде жору, и зоруде прозвучи в макс-мах. (259).

Dear Mark,

10

I'm writing from Glasgow. I love it here Glasgow is very ... I'm going to live in a small and ... hotel. The weather is fine ... and ... See you in London.

Colin

Dear father, 10:11

I'm enjoying Rome very much. I go to museums in the morning and in the afternoon and ... at nice little cafes. It's cool¹ here in late autumn but not ... I like this ... This afternoon I'm going to Florence for 2 days. I know I'm going to ... it. Give my love to mum and granny.

Sarah

Dear Pam, 8:08

Florida is very beautiful but ... We have no cloudy days at all. We swim a lot. The water is very ... In the morning we have ... in the hotel. In the ... it's very hot and we don't eat, but in the ... we go to a nice little cafe to have our ... We ... it here. Give our love to William. See you in Leeds.

Rose and Sam

В. Поставил, из всегда своим прозвучи амл операцией.

¹ cool [ku:l] — прохладно

2. Посмотрите на картинку и скажите, что собирается заказать каждый член семьи Баркеров в кафе. Проверьте себя. (249).

Образец: John is going to have a glass of apple juice.



3. Представьте себе, что вы в ресторане или в кафе. Работник в парке, расскажите друг другу, что бы вы выбрали.

1. A.: What are you going to have?

B.: I'm going to have some soup.

A.: What soup?

B.: I'd like chicken soup. And you?

A.: I'd like some vegetable soup.

2. A.: (1)

B.: I'm going to have some salad.

A.: (2)

B.: (3) ... (fish, cheese, green, chicken, tomato and cucumber) salad. And you?

A.: (4)

3. A.: (5)

B.: I'm going to have some ice cream.

A.: (6)

B.: (7) ... (chocolate, vanilla, banana) ice cream. And you?

A.: (8)

4. A.: (9)

B.: I'm going to have some juice.

A.: (10)

B.: (11) ... (orange, apple, grape) juice. And you?

A.: I'm going to have apple juice.

4. *Всперите на английском предлогами а проговаривайте вслух, некоторые предложения делайте интонацию.*

MY SUNDAY

1. On Sunday I'm going to get up late.
2. I'm going to have a nice breakfast.
3. I'm not going to clean my room.
4. I'm going to walk in the park in the afternoon.
5. I'm not going to play with my friends.
6. I'm not going to watch a lot of television.
7. I'm going to the cinema or to the theatre with my mum and dad.
8. I'm going to read a nice book.
9. I'm not going to my friend's party.

5. *Почитайте, как описывают свои выходные ребята в Англии, а потом на их примере сообразуйте.* (241)



1. The Tower of London



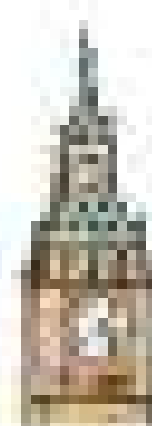
2. The White Tower



3. Westminster Abbey



4. The Houses of Parliament



Лондонский Тауэр (The Tower of London) — одна из главных достопримечательностей Лондона. Это большая крепость, на прочных стенах которой находятся дворцы, башни и другие здания. За свою многовековую историю Тауэр был не только укреплением, но и дворцом, местом хранения оружия и драгоценностей королевской семьи и даже тюрьмой. На многих фотографиях Тауэра вы можете увидеть большое четырёхугольное здание с зубчатыми стенами и четырьмя башнями, три из которых квадратные и одна — круглая. Это здание называется по-английски The White Tower, и это легко узнать на фотографиях и рисунках. Об истории Тауэра можно было бы написать сотни томов.

Вестминстерское аббатство (Westminster Abbey) — один из старейших кафедральных соборов Великобритании. Здание построено в готическом стиле. По традиции здесь проходит церемония коронации британских монархов. Некоторые из них похоронены здесь же. Кроме монархов здесь похоронены и другие известные люди. Расположено Вестминстерское аббатство недалеко от здания парламента (The Houses of Parliament), где заседает английский парламент — палата лордов и палата общин. На обе стороны здания парламента находятся высокие башни. На одной из них установлены памятные часы с колоколом Big Ben, на другой — британский флаг Union Jack. В здании парламента проводятся экскурсии, а желающие могут даже посетить парламентские дебаты.

6. *A. Пpocиmай mенeю apo ceбe и cкaжe, кoгдa Южe Члeнoвe и eгo cкoлoнa coбypaнoкa пoкaзaлo кeмoл.*

YIRA'S SUMMER HOLIDAYS

In Russia we have school holidays in spring, in summer, in autumn and in winter. Our summer holidays are long. They usually begin in June or July and finish in August. School begins in September.

Russian schoolchildren say that they like their summer holidays very much. Some boys and girls travel in Russia a lot. They travel by car, by bus, by train or by plane. Russia is a big country and it has a lot of interesting places and a lot of interesting things.

This summer I'm going abroad for holidays. My sister and I are going to London, the capital of England, by plane. We



1. The White Tower
in the Tower
of London



2. Hyde Park.
The Speaker's Corner



3. The Lake
District



4. The Houses of Parliament and Big Ben

would like to see a lot of places in London — the Tower of London, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament and Hyde Park. We would like to see London Zoo. My English friends say they are going to take us to Scotland and to the Lake District. They say we are going to have a very good time there.

6. *Иностранцы, как правило имеют много друзей. (242).
Иностранцы это скучно.*

7. *Надпись на фотографии представляет название некоего изобретения, которое называется именем "Yura's Summer Holidays".*

1. In Russia winter school holidays are long.
2. Summer school holidays begin in June or in July.
3. All schoolchildren in Russia travel a lot.
4. Russia is a very big country.
5. Russia has a lot of interesting places and interesting things.
6. Yura is going to England in summer.
7. Yura is going to England with his parents.
8. Yura and his sister are going to visit Scotland. They are not going to visit the Lake District.

7. *Иностранцы, как правило предпочитают покупать в городе сувениры, а иногда же нет. (243).*

1. Where do you usually go for your holidays?
2. Do you enjoy going there?
3. When do you usually go to the country?
4. Do you go to the country by train, by bus or by car?
5. Do you like travelling by train?
6. Where can you go by train?
7. What can you do on the train?
8. Where can you go by plane?
9. What can you do on the plane?
10. Do you sometimes travel by ship? Where to?
11. Is your town an interesting place?
12. What can you do in your town in summer?

13. What are the three things you like doing in summer?
 14. Do you like summer holidays? Why?

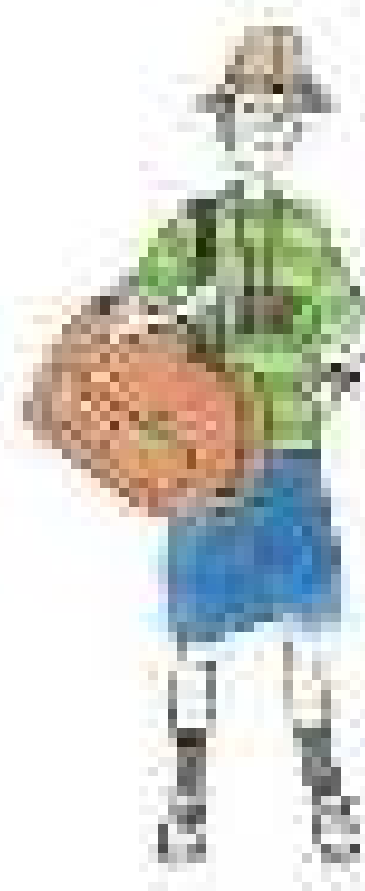
8. Прочитайте, что Юра рассказывает о своих летних каникулах, и расскажите о своих, используя его рассказ в качестве образца.

I usually go to the country for my summer holidays and I enjoy it there.

Last summer I went to the sea with my parents. We travelled there by train. I liked the sea very much.

This summer I'm going to England. My sister and I are going to live at our friends' place. We are going to see some interesting places in England and Scotland.

Some day¹ I would like to go abroad to the USA and have my holidays in Florida.



9. Прочитайте и воспевайте со стихотворением. 🎵 (244).

SUMMER IS COMING

Look, look — summer is coming.
 Summer is coming soon.
 Flowers are opening,
 Grass is growing².
 Summer is coming soon.
 Cows are mooing,
 Cats are meowing,
 Summer is coming soon.
 Dogs are barking,
 Hens are clucking,
 Summer is coming soon.
 Horses are neighing,
 Boys and girls are playing,
 Look, look — summer is coming,
 Summer is coming soon.

¹ some day — когда-нибудь

² to grow [grəʊ] — расти

10. При выезде из страны Юре пришлось заполнить миграционную карту. Обманно он не смог заполнить её до конца. Помогите ему.

«В» (Выезд/Departure)

Российская Федерация			Russian Federation													
Миграционная карта Migration Card			5	0	0	4	0	4	6	8	0	7	9	8		
Фамилия/Касма Surname/Касма			С	М	Т	Р	Н	О	У							
Имя/Given name			У	Л	В	Л										
Отчество/Patronymic			Т	У	А	Н	О	У	Т	С	Н					
Дата рождения/Date of birth							Пол/Sex									
День/Day		Месяц/Month		Год/Year			Муж/Male			Жен/Female						
							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>						
№ паспорта/Passport No.							Гражданство/Nationality									
Цель визита/Purpose of visit:										Адрес (организация) в России Address (last organization) in Russia:						
Служебная/Service <input type="checkbox"/>					Туризм/Tourism <input type="checkbox"/>											
Коммерческая/Commerce <input type="checkbox"/>																
Учёба/Education <input type="checkbox"/>					Работа/Employment <input type="checkbox"/>											
Частная/Private <input type="checkbox"/>					Госинтерес/Interest <input type="checkbox"/>											
Срок пребывания/Term of stay:							Подпись/Signature:									
С/From:			До/Until:													
Для служебных целей/Official use only																
Въезд/Arrival							Выезд/Departure									

Do It on Your Own

11. Напишите свои предложения, применяя глаголы в скобках в прошедшем времени.

1. When I was in London, I (speak) English and (understand) it. 2. In the afternoon John (write) a letter to his friend Yara and (send) it. 3. At lunch we (eat) chicken and rice and (drink) tea. 4. Alice (go) to Hyde Park and (meet) her friend Sally there. 5. When mum (come) home, she (begin) making supper. 6. The Smiths (have) three little children and (take) them to the Zoo on Sundays.

12. Напишите короткое письмо о своем летнем отдыхе, используя все слова без исключения Jimmy and Susan Baker.

Dear | John,
 | Sally,

Summer is coming and I'm thinking about my holidays.

The weather is | cold and rainy.
 | hot and sunny.

I'd like to go to	the country	in	June	with my parents.
	the sea		July	with my sister.
	...		August	with my brother.
	...			with my friends.

I'd like to go there by | car,
 | bus,
 | train,
 | plane,
 | ship.

I can | swim | there.
 | play games
 | see a lot of interesting things

Enjoy your holidays!

Love...

13. Подготовься к диалогам.

Dictation 8

Wonderful weather, to travel by train, to go to the country, the capital of Russia, Red Square, a hotel at the sea. Yura went to England and visited a lot of places there. He saw interesting museums in London. He is going abroad again soon.

14. Пропиши себя в тетрадь, заменивая предметные слова другими.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
11	12	?

YOUR WORD BOX

abroad, capital, city, country, decide, England, holidays, hotel, interesting, letter, museum, place, Russia, Russian, sea, soon, square, there, thing, train, travel, visit, want, wonderful; be going to, put smth in its place, go/travel by train (bus, etc.), take a train (bus, etc.), in the country, go to the country, for holidays, speak Russian (English), here and there, write a letter to smh, in the square, go abroad

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| the Houses of Parliament | the Summer Gardens |
| the Tower (of London) | Red Square |
| the London Museum | St Petersburg |
| the Russian Museum | Brighton |
| the Black Sea | Westminster Abbey |
| the Kremlin | Hyde Park |
| the Lake District | Disneyland |

Англо-русский словарь

Аа

abroad [ə'brʌd] за границей;
за рубежом
go abroad поехать за грани-
цу
after [ɑ:ftə] после
again [ə'geɪn] снова, опять
ago [ə'ɡəʊ] тому назад
airport ['eəpɔ:t] аэропорт
all [ɔ:l] весь, вся, все
all the rest* всё остальное
alphabet* [ˌælfəbet] алфавит
always [ˈɔ:lweɪz] всегда
apple [æpl] яблоко
apple tree яблоня
April ['eɪprəl] апрель
armchair [ˌɑ:m'tʃeə] кресло
August ['ɔ:gʌst] август
autumn ['ɔ:təm] осень
in (the) autumn осенью

Вb

banana [bə'na:nə] банан
bathroom ['bɑ:θru:m] ванная кам-
ната
be (am, is, are) [bi:] быть, нахо-
диться, являться
be born родиться
be going to do smth соби-
раются сделать что-либо
bear [beə] медведь

beautiful [ˌbjʊtɪfl] прекрасный
bath [bɑ:θ] ванна
bedroom ['bedru:m] спальня
bedroom window окно
спальни
bee* [bi:] пчела
begin (begun) [bɪ'ɡɪn] начинать
behind [bɪ'haɪnd] за, сзади, поза-
ди
bit* [bɪt] кусочек
blackboard ['blækbɔ:d] доска
(школьная)
Blackpool [ˌblæk'pɔ:l] г. Блэкпул
(Девонширшир)
the Black Sea [ˌblæk'si:] Чёрное
море
the Bolshoi Theatre [ˌbɒlʃɔɪ 'θi:ətə]
Большой театр
bookcase ['bʊkkeɪs] книжный
шкаф
bread [bred] хлеб
brown bread чёрный хлеб
white bread белый хлеб
bread plate хлебница
breakfast ['breɪkfəst] завтрак
after breakfast после завтра-
ка
have breakfast завтракать
for breakfast на завтрак
brother ['brʌðə] брат
bus stop [bʌs 'stɒp] автобусная
остановка

* Слова, обозначенные звездочкой, не предназначены для акти-
вного владения учащимися.

at the bus stop на остановке
автобуса

bud [bʌd] бу

butter ['bʌtə] масло

Ce

café ['kæfeɪ] кафе

can (cən'ɪ) [kæn] мочь; уметь
(не мочь, не уметь)

capital ['kæpɪtəl] столица

captain ['kæptən] капитан

castle ['kɑ:sl] крепость

chair [tʃeə] стул

cheese [tʃi:z] сыр

cheeseburger ['tʃi:z bɜ:ɡə] чизбургер

chest* [tʃest] сундук

chicken ['tʃɪkən] цыпленок

child [tʃaɪld] ребёнок

children ['tʃɪldrən] дети

chocolate ['tʃɒklət] шоколад

city [sɪti] город (городской)

cinema ['sɪnəmə] кино

go to the cinema ходить
в кино

class [klɑ:s] класс, занятие, урок

after classes после занятий

have classes заниматься

classroom ['klɑ:sru:m] класс,

классная комната, комната
для занятий

clean [kli:n] чистый

cloudy ['klaʊdi] облачный

club [klʌb] клуб

coffee ['kɒfi] кофе

Coke [kəʊk] кола-кола, кола

come (cʌme) [kʌm] приходить

come home приходить до
дома

come to school приходить в
школу

computer [kəm pju:tə] компьютер

cool [ku:l] прохладный

copeck* [kəʊpek] копейка

cornflakes [kɔ:nfleɪks] корн-

флэкс, кукурузные хлопья

cosy ['kɒzi] уютный

country [ˈkʌntri] 1) страна;

2) сельская местность, де-
ревня

go to the country поехать за

город

in the country за городом, в
даче

cousin [kʌzən] двоюродный

брат, двоюродная сестра

crow* [kraʊ] ворона

cube* [kjʊb] куб

cucumber [ˈtʃʊkəmbə] огурец

cupboard ['kʌbəd] шкаф, шкаф-
чик

Dd

daughter ['da:ntə] дочь

December [dɪ sembə] декабрь

decide [dɪ saɪd] решить

departure [dɪ pɜ:tʃə] отъезд

dilatation* [dɪk'leɪʃən] dilatant

dinner ['dɪnə] обед (ужин)

after dinner после обеда

have dinner обедать

for dinner на обед

Disneyland [dɪzni,lænd] Дисней-
ленд

do [du:] делать

do English* изучать английский
язык

do the room* убирать комнату

do the city осматривать город

downstairs [daʊn'steɪz] вниз, вниз

go downstairs идти вниз, спускаться

dress [dres] одеваться

drink (drɪnk) [dɪŋk] пить

drive (draɪv) [draɪv] вести машину; ехать в машине

dry [draɪ] сухой

Ee

early [ɜ:li] рано

eat (i:t) [i:t] есть

education [edju'keɪʃn] образование

eighty [eɪti] восемьдесят

enjoy (ɪn'dʒɔɪ 'enɔɪ) [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] наслаждаться; делать что-то с удовольствием

England [ɪŋɡlənd] Англия

Ff

face [feɪs] 1) лицо; 2) циферблат

family ['fæməli] семья

family and friends* родные и друзья

family tree* родословное дерево

February ['febrʊəri] февраль

female [fi'meɪl] женский

fifty ['fɪftɪ] пятьдесят

finish (fɪnɪʃ 'faɪnɪʃ) ['fɪnɪʃ] закончить (делать что-либо)

fish* [ɪʃ] рыба (v.a. n. — fish can fishes)

fish* ловить рыбу

flat [flæt] квартира

flour [flaʊ] 1) мука; 2) стая

flower ['flaʊə] цветок

foggy ['fɒɡɪ] туманный

It's foggy. Туманно.

forty ['fɔ:ti] сорок

fridge* [frɪdʒ] холодильник

friend [frend] друг

from [frɒm] с

front [frʌnt] 1) фронт; 2) перед; фронт; 3) передняя сторона; фасад

in front of [ɪn'frʌnt əv] перед (v.a. adv.)

fruit* [fru:t] фрукты

Gg

garage [gə'reɪʒ] гараж

garden [gɑ:dn] сад

the Summer Gardens Летний сад

get up [get 'ʌp] вставать (с кровати)

give (gɪv) [gɪv] давать

go [gəʊ] идти

go to bed ложиться спать

go by bus (traɪn) ехать автобусом (поездом)

go to the cinema ходить в кино

go home идти домой

go to school ходить в школу, учиться

go to the shop(s) ходить в магазин

grow (grew) [graʊ/(grəʊ)] расти
gymn* [dʒɪm] спортивный зал

Hh

hair [heə] волосы
half [ha:f] половина
at half past eight в половине
девятого
ham [hæm] ветчина, окорок
ham and eggs ветчина с вет-
чиной
hamburger ['hæmbɜ:ɡə] гамбург-
ер
hand [hænd] рука (жест)
hate [heit] ненавидеть
have (həd) [hæv] иметь
help [help] помогать
her [hɜ:] её, ей
here [hɪə] здесь
here and there здесь и там,
повсюду
him [hɪm] его, ему
holidays ['hɒlɪdaɪ] каникулы, от-
пуск, отдых
for holidays на каникулы,
в отпуск, на отдых
home [həʊm] дом
at home дома
hotel [həʊ'tel] гостиница
in/at the hotel в гостинице
hour [aʊə] час (60 минут)
house (houses) [haʊs/('haʊsɪz)]
дом
the Houses of Parliament па-
лата парламента (британск.
слово)
hundred ['hʌndrəd] сто, сотня
husband ['hʌzənd] муж
husband and wife муж и жена

Ii

ice cream [aɪs'kri:m] мороженое
chocolate ice cream шоко-
ладное мороженое
vanilla ice cream ванильное
мороженое
ill [ɪ] больной
be ill болеть
interesting ['ɪntɜ:stɪŋ] интере-
сный

Jj

January [dʒænjuəri] январь
juice [dʒu:s] сок
apple juice яблочный сок
orange juice апельсиновый
сок
tomato juice томатный сок
July [dʒu:'laɪ] июль
June [dʒu:n] июнь

Kk

kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] кухня (находяще-
ся)
know (knew) [nəʊ] знать
Kremlin ['kremlɪn] Кремль

Ll

the Lake District ['leɪk dɪstrɪkt]
Озёрный край
late [leɪt] поздне, поздно
last [lɑ:st] последний, прошлый
last spring прошлой весной
last Monday в прошлый по-
недельник
last month в прошлом месяце
learn (learnt) [lɜ:n/('lɜ:nɪd)]
учить(ся)

left [left] левый
 on the left слева
 on smb's left слева от кого-либо
 letter^s ['letə] 1) буква; 2) письмо
 write a letter to smb написать кому-либо письмо
 light [laɪt] светлый, лёгкий
 listen (to) ['lɪsn] слушать кого-либо
 live [lɪv] жить
 live in the country жить за городом
 living room ['lɪvɪŋru:m] жилая комната
 look (at) [lʊk] смотреть (на)
 lotto ['lɒtəʊ] лотто
 play lotto играть в лотто
 lot (of) [lɒt(əv)] много
 love [lʌv] любить
 lunch [lʌntʃ] ланч, еда в середине дня
 after lunch после ланча (обеда)
 have lunch обедать
 for lunch на ланч (на обед)

Мm

make (made) [meɪk] делать (сделать)
 make friends подружиться
 male [meɪl] мужской
 many ['meni] много (об объектах в вопросе и отрицаниях)
 how many сколько
 March [mɑ:rtʃ] март
 May [meɪ] май
 me [mi:] меня; мне, мной

meal (meɪl) [mi:l] 1) завтрак; 2) поминки
 messy [mesi] грязный, неопрятный
 middle ['mɪdl] средняя
 in the middle (of) посередине
 minute [mɪnɪt] минута
 month [mʌnθ] месяц
 much [mʌtʃ] много
 muddy^s ['mʌdi] грязный
 museum [mju:ziəm] музей
 the London Museum Лондонский музей
 the Russian Museum Русский музей
 music [mju:zɪk] музыка
 pop music популярная музыка
 rock music рок-музыка

Nn

nasty^s ['nɑ:sti] 1) плохой; 2) пасмурный (в погоде)
 nationality [næjʃənəli] национальность
 neat [ni:t] чисто, радом
 never ['nevə] никогда
 new [nju:] новый
 the new новый
 next (to) [nekst] рядом с
 nice [naɪs] приятный, милый
 ninety ['nɪnti] девяносто
 November [nəv'embə] ноябрь

Oo

October [ok'təʊbə] октябрь
 often ['ɒfn] часто
 open ['əʊpən] открывать

orange [ˈɒrɪndʒ] апельсин
other* [ˈʌðə] другой (ос., не, не)

Pp

parent [ˈpeərənt] родитель
party [ˈpɑːtɪ] вечеринка
past [pɑːst] после
It's ten past two. Десять мину-
тут третьего.

patronymic [ˈpætrənɪmɪk]
отчество

plane [pleɪn] самолет
picture [ˈpɪktʃə] картина
in the picture на картине

pizza [ˈpɪtsə] пицца

place [pleɪs] место
at smb's place у кого-либо
дома
put smth in its place поме-
стить что-либо на место

plant [plɑːnt] растение

please [pliːz] пожалуйста

porridge [ˈpɒrɪdʒ] каша (осе-
ная)

private [ˈpraɪvət] частный,
личный

purpose [ˈpɜːps] цель

put [pʊt] [pʊt] положить

Qq

quarter [ˈkwɔːtə] четверть

Rr

rainbow* [ˈreɪnbəʊ] радуга

rainy [ˈreɪni] дождливый

It's rainy. Дождливо.

read (reɪd) [riːd] читать

ready [ˈredi] готовый

rice [raɪs] рис

right [raɪt] правый

on the right справа

on smb's right справа от ко-
го-либо

Russia [ˈrʌʃə] Россия

Russian [ˈrʌʃən] русский
run (rʌn) [rʌn] бежать

Ss

salad [ˈsæləd] салат (осеная)

sandwich [ˈsændwɪtʃ] сэндвич

say (seɪ) [seɪ/sez] сказать
say in English сказать по-анг-
лийски

school [skuːl] школа

be at school учиться в школе

driving school школа водите-
лей

school teacher школьный
учитель

sea [siː] море

second [ˈsekənd] секунда

see (siː) [siː] видеть

send (send) [send] посылать

send one's love to smb* пере-
дать привет кому-либо

September [sepˈtembə] сентябрь

seventy [ˈsevnti] семьдесят

sex [seks] пол

shop [ʃɒp] магазин

gift shop магазин подарков

flower shop цветочный ма-
газин

sweet shop магазин сладос-
той, кондитерская

show [ʃəʊ] показывать

signature [ˈsɪgnətʃə] подпись

shower [ˈʃaʊə] душ
 have a shower принимать душ
 sister [ˈsɪstə] сестра
 sixty [ˈsɪksɪ] шестьдесят
 sky [skaɪ] небо
 in the sky в небе
 snowy [ˈsnəʊi] снежный
 sofa [ˈsəʊfə] диван, софа
 sometimes [ˈsɒmtaɪmz] иногда
 son [zɒn] сын
 soon [suːn] скоро
 soup [suːp] суп
 speak (spoke) [spiːk] говорить
 speak English говорить по-английски
 speak Russian говорить по-русски
 spell [spɛl] произносить по буквам (писать на вывеске)
 How do you spell...? Как пишется...?
 spider [ˈspaɪdə] паук
 spring [sprɪŋ] весна
 in (the) spring весной
 square [skweə] площадь
 in the square на площади
 in Red Square на Красной площади
 St Petersburg [seɪtˈpɪtəzbuːrɪ] г. Санкт-Петербург
 storm [stɔːm] шторм, буря
 sugar [ˈʃʊɡə] сахар
 summer [ˈsʌmə] лето
 in (the) summer летом
 sunny [ˈsʌni] солнечный
 surname [ˈsʌnneɪm] фамилия
 swim (swam) [swɪm] плавать
 swimming pool [ˈswɪmɪŋˌpuːl] бассейн

Tt

table [ˈteɪbl̩] стол
 at the table за столом
 take (took) [teɪk] брать
 take a dog out выгуливать собаку
 take a train (plane) ехать поездом (самолетом)
 tape recorder [ˈteɪpəˈrɛkɔːdə] магнитофон
 tea [tiː] чай
 have tea пить чай
 teach* [tiːtʃ] учить, преподавать
 teach music to smb учить кого-то игре на музыкальном инструменте
 teddy bear [ˈtedi beə] плюшевый медведь
 television [ˌtelɪvɪʒən] телевизор, телевидение
 on television по телевизору
 term [tɜːm] период
 term of a stay время пребывания
 them [ðəm] их; им, им, (а) них
 then [ðen] тогда, затем
 there [ðeə] там
 thousand* [ˈθaʊzənd] тысяча
 time [taɪm] время
 have a good time хорошо провести время
 It's time to do smth. Пора делать...
 be on time не опаздывать, быть вовремя
 What time is it? Какая сейчас?

thing [θɪŋ] вещь

think [θɪŋk] думать
tourism [ˈtʊərɪzəm] туризм

Uu

understand (ˌʌndəˈstænd) понимать
[ˌʌndəˈstænd] понимать
until [ənˈtɪl] до
upstairs [ˌʌpˈsteɪəz] вверх
go upstairs идти вверх
us [ʌs] нам, нас, себе
usually [ˈjuːʒuəli] обычно

Vv

vegetable [ˈvedʒtəbəl] овощ
video(s) [ˈvɪdiəʊ] видео (фильм)
video(s) tape(s) [ˈvɪdiəʊ ˈteɪp(s)] видео (фильм)
video recorder [ˈvɪdiəʊˌrɪkədə] видеомагнитофон
visit [ˈvɪzɪt] посещение; поехать
посетить

Ww

walk [wɔːk] идти пешком
want [wɒnt] хотеть
warm [wɔːm] теплый
was [wɒz] был(а)
wash [wɒʃ] мыть
wash the plates мыть посуду
watch [wɒtʃ] часы (ручные)
watch [wɒtʃ] наблюдать
watch television смотреть телевизор
water [ˈwɔːtə] вода
mineral water минеральная вода

weather [ˈweðə] погода
What's the weather like today? Каким сегодня погода?
What wonderful weather we are having today! Какая сегодня чудесная погода!
week [wiːk] неделя
five days a week пять дней в неделю
weekend* [ˈwiːk'end] конец недели, выходные дни
at the weekend в конце недели
well [wel] хорошо
were [wɜː] были
what [wɒt] что, какой
when [wen] когда
where [weə] где, куда
who [huː] кто
why [waɪ] почему
wife [waɪf] жена
windowsill [ˈwɪndəʊsɪl] подоконник
windy [ˈwɪndi] ветреный
winter [ˈwɪntə] зима
in (the) winter зимой
with [wɪð] с (предлог)
wonderful [ˈwʌndəfəl] чудесный
word* [wɜːd] слово
work [wɜːk] работать
work late работать допоздна
write (raɪt) [raɪt] писать
write in English писать по-английски
write to smb писать кому-либо

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Серия «Новый курс иностранного языка для российских школ»

Учебное пособие

Афанасьева Ольга Владиславовна
Михеева Ирина Владимировна

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

2-й год обучения

6 класс

Учебник

Дир. редакции *С. М. Николаев*
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Корректор *Т. М. Бульмина*

Издательство «Федеральное агентство по образованию» № 159-03
госкорпорация «Росиздат» для государственных учреждений

Сертификат соответствия
№ РОСС RU. АЕ01. В.15288. 

Подписано в печать 25.06.18. Формат 70 × 90 1/8.
Печать офсетная. Периодика «Школа». Печать офсетная.
Уд. вес, г. 18,72. Тираж 1000 экз. Заказ №
ООО «ДРОФА», 127018, Москва, Суховикова ул., 49.

Предложения и замечания по содержанию и оформлению книги
просим направлять в редакцию общего образования издательства «Дрофа»:
127018, Москва, в/я 79. Тел.: (495) 785-05-41. E-mail: oib@drofa.ru

На условиях приобретения продукции издательства «Дрофа»
обращаться по адресу: 127018, Москва, Суховикова ул., 49.
Тел.: (495) 785-05-50, 785-05-51. Факс: (495) 785-05-58

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