




Holidays Are Over¹

Step 1

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen,  (1), and say² what John and Roy didn't talk about.

- John's friend
- the weather in Paris
- the parks and gardens in Paris
- photos of Paris
- a present from Paris



2 Read the text and put its parts in a logical order.

The Barkers' Holidays

A. Their life on the farm was interesting. They often played games with their friends. There were a lot of animals on the farm — horses, cows, sheep and goats.

¹ **Holidays Are Over** — Каникулы закончились.

² Если тебе трудно понять задание, см. с. 135—137 учебника (часть 2).



The children helped their grandparents with the animals. They watered granny's flowers in the garden too.

B. In August John and Sally were in York. They were there with their parents. They all liked York with its green streets and old beautiful houses. They stayed¹ at a hotel and liked it very much. The food was good, the rooms were comfortable, the people were nice.

The Barkers' holidays were wonderful.



C. In summer the Barkers travelled a lot. In July John and Sally were in Scotland. They stayed with their grandparents on the farm. The children travelled to Scotland by train. The weather was wonderful. It was sunny and very warm. John and Sally enjoyed the food on the train.

3 John and Sally think summer is better than autumn. Do you know why? Continue as in the example.

Example 1: In autumn the weather is rainy. In summer it wasn't rainy.

- 1) In autumn it is often cold.
- 2) In autumn nights are long and dark.
- 3) In autumn the sky is often grey.
- 4) In autumn the wind is cold and strong.
- 5) In autumn trees are red and yellow.
- 6) In autumn schoolchildren are at school.

¹ to stay [steɪ] — останавливаться, оставаться

Example 2: In autumn John and Sally don't stay on the farm. In summer they stayed on the farm.

- 1) In autumn Sally doesn't roller-skate.
- 2) In autumn Mr Barker doesn't play tennis in the park.
- 3) In autumn John doesn't visit his cousins in Scotland.
- 4) In autumn the Barkers don't enjoy their picnics.
- 5) In autumn Margaret Barker doesn't cook picnic food.
- 6) In autumn Chase doesn't walk in the park a lot.

4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about your last summer as in the example.

Example: swim in the lake

- Did you swim in the lake?
- Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

- 1) travel a lot
- 2) stay at a hotel
- 3) visit your grandparents
- 4) help your parents
- 5) read Russian and English books
- 6) go to the cinema (zoo)
- 7) play games (football, volleyball, etc.)
- 8) walk in the park
- 9) work in the garden
- 10) enjoy your holidays

5 **A.** Say all you can about this place in autumn.

It is autumn now. What can you say about the sky, the sun, the clouds, the trees, the grass, the flowers, the weather, the boats, the children?



B. Say all you can about this place in summer. Part A can help you.

It was summer ...



6 Read the texts. Say where these people were in summer. Did they like it?

Example: Roy was in Italy in summer. He enjoyed it.

1) ... it was very interesting. We visited a lot of wonderful places. I loved them. Italy is a very beautiful country.
Love, Roy

2) ... don't like the food. The days are hot and the nights are hot too. India in summer is not good for me. I'd like to be at home with you.
Justin

3) ... a wonderful place. I'm enjoying my Russian holidays. I meet a lot of boys and girls. Now I have some very good friends. Yesterday we visited an old town near Moscow. I'll show you some photos of it when I come back home. You'll like them.
Jess

4) ... I'm writing to you from Spain. The weather is wonderful. The sky is blue and clear. I walk a lot and see many beautiful places. Sometimes I take my cousin with me. We think our holidays are very interesting. I'll see you very soon.
Love, Polly

7

A. Say what your holidays were like. These questions can help you.

- 1) Did you stay at home?
- 2) Did you travel?
- 3) Did you visit your grandparents?
- 4) Did you play games? What games?
- 5) Did you roller-skate or skateboard?
- 6) Did you work on the computer or play computer games?
- 7) Did you visit museums?
- 8) Did you walk in the park?
- 9) Did you help your parents?
- 10) Did you enjoy your holidays?

B. Work in pairs. Talk about your summer holidays. Ask and answer questions about:

- where you were;
- what you did;
- what you enjoyed.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8

Choose the right forms to complete the sentences.

Example: Sally Barker (like/likes) to play the piano for her family.
Sally Barker likes to play the piano for her family.

- 1) John and Sally (travel/travels) to the farm every summer.
- 2) John (hate/hates) rainy weather.
- 3) The Barkers (visit/visits) their friends in Glasgow.
- 4) Margaret (cook/cooks) suppers for her husband and children.
- 5) Margaret and Richard (have/has) their holidays in August.
- 6) Chase (walk/walks) in the park in the evening.
- 7) Smokey and Chase (sleep/sleeps) in the hall.

9

Use the right forms to complete the sentences.

Example: There (be) a lot of apples in my garden last autumn.
There were a lot of apples ...

- 1) Teddy's last holidays (be) very interesting. He (be) in Russia. He (travel) there by plane, by train and by car.
- 2) Yesterday morning I (walk) a lot in the park.
- 3) There (be) no milk in the shop in the evening.
- 4) In the summer we (visit) a lot of places in London.
- 5) Did your sister (play) the piano when she (be) five?
- 6) Did they (help) their parents when they were on holidays?

10 Complete the sentences.

Example: There was no
There was no water in the jug.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) There are some | 6) Are there any ... ? |
| 2) There were not any | 7) What is there ... ? |
| 3) There was a | 8) Who is there ... ? |
| 4) There was some | 9) What was there ... ? |
| 5) Is there any ... ? | 10) Who was there ... ? |

Step 2

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen, (2), and say what the Barkers did yesterday morning.

Example: John played football with some friends.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) John | a) enjoyed his morning sleep. |
| 2) Sally | b) listened to music. |
| 3) Margaret | c) watched the news on television. |
| 4) Richard | 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 Read the text and put its parts in a logical order.

Our Weekend

A. We decided to spend our weekend near the lake. We were up early on Saturday morning. The weather was beautiful. The sun was not hot. The sky was blue. It was nice and dry, a true summer day. At eleven o'clock we were near the lake. We were tired, hungry and thirsty but we were happy. The place was wonderful and the water in the lake was warm and clean. We decided to put up the tent¹.

¹ to put up the tent — ставить палатку



B. Suddenly the sky was dark. There were a lot of clouds in the sky. It was windy and rainy. It was very cold too. Soon it rained hard¹. That was the end of our weekend.

C. Last weekend was not very happy. My friends and I decided to go out of town and spend two or three days in the country. We wanted to live in a tent, to cook food on the fire and play games. Charles and Fred wanted to fish. You know they enjoy it very much. But I don't think they are very good at it. They usually come home with two or three fishes, but they say they can fish very well.

3 Read out the verbs in past simple from the text of exercise 2.



Помимо глаголов, которые образуют прошедшее время при помощи окончания **-ed** (их по традиции называют *правильными*), в английском языке есть целый ряд так называемых *неправильных* глаголов², форму которых в прошедшем времени надо заучивать. Вот некоторые из них, (3):

go — went	have — had	take — took
see — saw	run — ran	meet — met

(See Grammar Reference, pp. 151—152.)

¹ **hard** [hɑ:d] — сильно

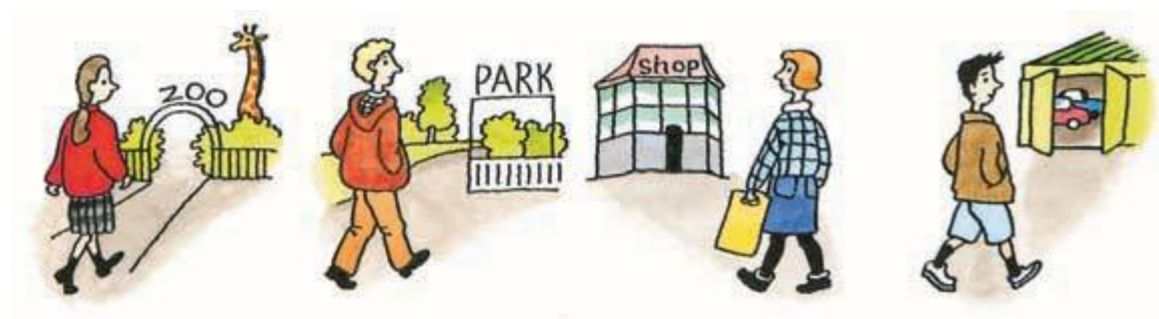
² См. таблицу неправильных глаголов, с. 160—161 (часть 2).

4 Listen to what the children did after school, (4). Read the sentences.

- 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 cat 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 cat **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.

5 Look at the pictures and say:

a) where the children went last Thursday;



Lizzy

Ron

Betty

Roy

b) what the children saw;



c) who the children met;



her friends

his granny

cousin Rachel

his brother

d) where the children ran;



zoo

park

street

garden

e) what the children had for lunch.



fish salad

chicken salad

vegetables

pizza

6 Complete the sentences and speak about your weekend.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1) My weekend was | very good.
not very good.
very bad.
... |
| 2) On Saturday morning I went to | school.
the shop(s).
the sports club ¹ .
... |

¹ a club [klʌb] — клуб

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 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, sister, brother).
... |
| 6) In the evening I | watched TV.
read a good book.
played computer games.
... |
| 7) On Sunday I went to | the park.
the shop(s).
the cinema.
... |
| 8) I saw | my friends.
some toys.
a new (good) film.
... |
| 9) I | usually
always
sometimes
never |
| | like my weekends. |

7 A. Speak about your weekend.

Where did you go?
Who did you meet?
Who or what did you see?
What did you have for breakfast (lunch, dinner)?
What did you do in the evening?
Did you enjoy your weekend?

B. Work in pairs. Talk about your weekend. Ask and answer questions about:

- where you were;
- what you did;
- what was good and bad about your weekend.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 A. Read the text and write the verbs in past simple out of it.

Boris' Holidays

Last summer Boris travelled a lot. He visited Great Britain, Canada and France. He went there by plane. He had his camera with him and took a lot of pictures. Boris met a lot of interesting people and saw beautiful places. He was happy when on holiday.

Example: 1) travelled.

B. Whose flags are these? Write the names of the countries.



9 Use the right forms to complete the sentences.

- 1) Three days ago Roy (go) to the Lake District.
- 2) We (have) only four classes last Wednesday.
- 3) When on holidays I (travel) a lot and (see) a lot of interesting places.
- 4) We didn't walk to the zoo on Tuesday, we (to go) there by car.
- 5) Richard (run) to school yesterday but he (be) late.
- 6) Last Friday my brother (take) me to the pet shop. I (to want) to have a turtle.
- 7) Jane (meet) her cousin in the bank yesterday afternoon.

10 A. Write what these children had for lunch.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Rachel — chicken salad | 3) Victor — soup |
| 2) John — pizza | 4) Olga — fish and rice |

B. Write what you had for breakfast, lunch and dinner yesterday.

Step 3

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen,  (5), and say which [wɪf] sentences you can hear.

- 1) a) Sue has a lot of wonderful books.
b) Sue had a lot of wonderful books.

- 2) a) Betty usually travels by train.
b) Betty usually travelled by train.
- 3) a) Jessie meets her friends at the weekend.
b) Jessie met her friends at the weekend.
- 4) a) Stuart and Jack run in the park together.
b) Stuart and Jack ran in the park together.
- 5) a) My cousin plays basketball very well.
b) My cousin played basketball very well.
- 6) a) My father sometimes takes me to his office.
b) My father sometimes took me to his office.
- 7) a) They wash their cars in the garage.
b) They washed their cars in the garage.

- 2 Listen to the text, (6). Was the Barkers' weekend interesting? Give the text a name.



Last summer the Barkers decided to visit William and Beatrice Barker and their children — Ann, Mary, Jim and Charley. On Friday John, Sally and their parents took the four o'clock train from London and travelled to Glasgow. William met them and helped 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 visit Glasgow. William took them to Glasgow in his car and showed 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 Margaret, Richard and their children visited Glasgow Park and walked there. Late in the afternoon they thanked William and Beatrice and went home by train. The Barkers had a wonderful weekend.



3

Read the text (exercise 2) again and say which facts are true and which are false¹. Correct the false sentences.

- 1) The Barkers went to Glasgow on Friday.
- 2) They went to Glasgow at two o'clock.
- 3) They travelled to Glasgow by bus.
- 4) Beatrice met them in Glasgow.
- 5) Beatrice cooked a wonderful supper.
- 6) The weather on Saturday was cold and foggy.
- 7) On Sunday the Barkers went to a park.
- 8) The Barkers went home by car.

4

Say what the Barkers did on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

5

Say what Colin is going to do at the weekend.

Example: Colin is going to ... to the sea.
Colin is going to go to the sea.



- 1) Colin is going to ... a lot in the sea.
- 2) He is going to ... some new friends.
- 3) He is going to ... volleyball.
- 4) He is going to ... a good film in the evening.
- 5) He is going to ... some nice food in the café.
- 6) He is going to ... breakfast in bed.
- 7) He is going to ... his car to the sea and back home.
- 8) Colin is going to ... his weekend at the sea very much.

6

Say what you are going to do at the weekend. These are some ideas².

meet my friends	help about the house
do my lessons	go to the shop(s)
read a good book	watch a good film
play computer games	talk to my friend on the phone
go to the museum	work in the garden
eat some nice food	ride my bike
visit my grandparents	play with my brother/sister
sleep a lot	

¹ false [fɔ:ls] — неверный, ложный

² an idea [aɪ'diə] — мысль, идея

7 Match the questions with the answers.

Questions

- 1) Are you going to play football with us?
- 2) When are you going to visit your grandparents?
- 3) Who is going to show him the town?
- 4) What are you going to do on Saturday evening?
- 5) How are you going to help me?
- 6) What are you going to watch in the evening?
- 7) Where is Mary going to have her birthday party?
- 8) Why is Sam going to go to Scotland?

Answers

- a) My favourite comedy, I think.
- b) His granny.
- c) He loves it there.
- d) Yes, I am.
- e) I'll meet my friends or go to the cinema.
- f) At the weekend or on Monday.
- g) I'll cook dinner for you.
- h) She'd like to have a garden party.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Write the verbs in past simple out of the text (exercise 2).

I. Regular Verbs¹

- 1) decided
- 2) ...

II. Irregular Verbs²

- 1) took
- 2) ...

9 Complete the sentences.


- 1) Yesterday morning Polly  a very interesting film in the cinema.


- 2) Jack  in the park last Saturday.

¹ **regular** ['regju:lə] **verbs** — правильные глаголы, образующие прошедшее время при помощи окончания **-ed**

² **irregular verbs** — неправильные глаголы, образующие прошедшее время иначе

- 3) Sue  her friend Margaret near the shop yesterday afternoon.

- 4) Linda  her little sister to the zoo last Thursday.

- 5) Ben  a cup of coffee for breakfast on Sunday morning.

- 6) Richard  to the bank after work on Friday.

10 Write 5 sentences about what you are going to do tomorrow.

Step 4

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen,  (7), and match the texts with the pictures.



2 Read the dialogue and say where Kate is going for her holidays. What name would you like to give to the dialogue?

A n n: When are you going to have your holidays?

K a t e: In the autumn. I think I'll have them in November.

A n n: Are you going to your country¹ house near Moscow?

¹ **country** — *зд.*: загородный



K a t e: No, I'm not. Not this time. My family and I are going to Europe.

A n n: Lucky you! What places will you visit?

K a t e: We'll go to one of the most beautiful places in the world. It is very hot there in the summer, but its weather is pleasant and nice in the spring and in the autumn.

A n n: Is this place near the sea¹?

K a t e: No, it isn't. It stands on a big river and it is very, very old. There are a lot of interesting places there.

A n n: Is it in Spain?

K a t e: No, it is not. It is in Italy.

A n n: Oh! I know what it is. It's ...

3 Read out the true sentences. (See exercise 2.)

- 1) Kate is going to spend her holidays near Moscow.
- 2) Kate's family are going to have holidays in September.
- 3) Kate lives in Russia.
- 4) Kate is not going to Greece.
- 5) Kate and her family are going to a very interesting place in Italy.
- 6) Kate is going to Rome.
- 7) The weather is usually pleasant and nice in Rome.
- 8) Rome stands on a river.
- 9) Rome has a lot of interesting places.

¹ sea [si:] — море



Запомни формы прошедшего времени следующих неправильных глаголов, (8).

begin — began	eat — ate [et]
write — wrote	read — read [red]
drink — drank	give — gave
do — did	

4 Listen, (9), and repeat the sentences about Andrew's and Alice's Sunday.

- 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 long text. Alice read two short texts.
- 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.
- 7) Andrew did his room. Alice did her room too.

5 Look at the pictures and say:

a) when the girls' classes began;



Emma's classes Betty's classes Lizzy's classes

b) what they ate for lunch;



Emma ... for lunch.

Betty

Lizzy

c) what they drank in the evening;



Emma ... in the evening.



Betty



Lizzy

d) where they read books;



Emma ... her book



Betty



Lizzy

e) where they wrote letters¹;



Emma ... a letter



Betty



Lizzy

f) what they gave Ann for her birthday;



Emma ... Ann



Betty



Lizzy

¹ a letter ['letə] — письмо

g) when they did their homework.



Emma ... her homework



Betty



Lizzy

6

Use the right forms to complete the sentences.

Example: Last Friday Mike (take) his dog to the pond.
Last Friday Mike took his dog to the pond.

Yesterday morning John and Sally (be)¹ at home alone. They (have)² breakfast together. They (drink)³ their tea, (eat)⁴ some sandwiches and (begin)⁵ to clean the house. They (do)⁶ the house very well. John (take)⁷ a pen and (write)⁸: "Dear mum and dad. Sally and I (be)⁹ in the park. We'll (be)¹⁰ back at 4 o'clock. Love. John."

7

Say what you did or didn't do yesterday. Use the verbs in the box.

Example: I went to school yesterday. I didn't run near the pond yesterday.

go, run, eat, have, read, write, drink, see, give, meet,
begin, take, be, do

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8

Write the verbs in the past forms.

Example: is — was.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1) is — | 6) drink — | 11) meet — |
| 2) are — | 7) eat — | 12) take — |
| 3) have — | 8) read — | 13) run — |
| 4) do — | 9) write — | 14) give — |
| 5) see — | 10) go — | |

- 9 Choose the right forms to complete the sentences.

Example: Last year Nick (was/is) thirteen.

Last year Nick was thirteen.

- 1) Last January we (go/went) to Scotland by train. We often (go/went) there by train.
- 2) Joan's brother (is going to visit/visited) Paris soon.
- 3) They (decide/decided) to go to Russia in June.
- 4) Bess (does/did) her room two days ago. She always (does/did) her room on Saturday.
- 5) Do you know where London (is/was)?
- 6) Boris sometimes (has/had) friends in his country house.
- 7) Yesterday I (meet/met) my friend Alec at the bus stop.
- 8) I didn't (see/saw) Fred at the party. (Was/Is) he there?

- 10 Ask your parents or friends in Russian and write in English:

- what they ate for breakfast yesterday;
- what they saw in the street;
- who they met in the street;
- where they had lunch;
- when they drank tea;
- what they read or wrote in the evening.

Step 5

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 **A.** Read the text and the sentences after it. Which of them are true? What name can you give to the text?

Hi! My name is Bob, Bob Wilson. My holidays began yesterday. It was a wonderful day. I was up early in the morning. The weather was wonderful. I was happy! I went to the bathroom and had a shower. I dressed and went to the kitchen. My mother gave me breakfast — some salad, porridge and a ham sandwich. I drank coffee with milk and was ready for my morning walk with my friends. We were all free¹ — no school, no classes.



¹ free [fri:] — свободный

We met at the bus stop at nine and went to the cinema. There was a good film on and we all wanted to see it. It was "Agent ['eɪdʒənt] Colin at the Museum¹". The film began at 9.30. We took a bus and came to the cinema house on time. The film was wonderful. We all liked it a lot.

After the film we went to a café near the cinema and had lunch there. We were all hungry. We took vegetable pizza, then drank apple, tomato and orange juices and ate ice cream. We enjoyed our meal very much. After lunch we went to the park and had a good time there riding our bikes.

- 1) Bob was up early.
- 2) The weather was nasty.
- 3) The boy's mother gave him breakfast.
- 4) Bob had porridge for breakfast.
- 5) Bob had breakfast with his friends.
- 6) Bob and his friends met at the cinema.
- 7) The friends walked to the cinema.
- 8) After the film the friends were hungry.
- 9) They had lunch at a café.
- 10) After lunch they went home.

B. Correct the false sentences.

- 2 Read these words.

[eə]	air	hair	their	there	Mary
[i:]	me	clean	meet	teach	weekend
[ɒ]	was	coffee	song	chocolate	watch
[e]	them	friend	went	met	ate
[æ]	had	ran	began	drank	January
[ɪ]	dinner	kitchen	did	ill	live
[u:]	soup	too	June	room	moon

- 3 Listen, (10), and read.

A.

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] — за границу, за границей

capital ['kæpɪtl] — столица

city ['sɪti] — крупный город

hotel [həʊ'tel] — отель, гостиница

letter ['letə] — 1) буква; 2) письмо

sea [si:] — море

square [skweə] — 1) площадь; 2) квадрат

thing [θɪŋ] — вещь

¹ a museum [mju:'zi:əm] — музей

B.

abroad: to go abroad, to live abroad, to have holidays abroad. My cousin had wonderful holidays abroad last year.

capital: the capital of a country. Moscow is the capital of Russia. London is the capital of England.

city: 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.

hotel: a big hotel, in/at a hotel, to have a room in a hotel. When we were in London, we had a room in a big London hotel.

letter: 1) a long letter, a short letter. He never writes letters to his friends. 2) a small letter, a capital letter. There are 26 letters in the English alphabet. How many letters are there in the Russian alphabet?

sea: in the sea, the Black Sea, the Red Sea. Fish swim in the sea. We went to the sea last Sunday.

square: 1) a big square, a square in a town, Red Square, in the square. When my parents were in Moscow, they visited Red Square. 2) I can see two black squares and one red square in the book.

thing — things: good things, a lot of things, a lot of interesting things. You can see a lot of interesting things in England.

4

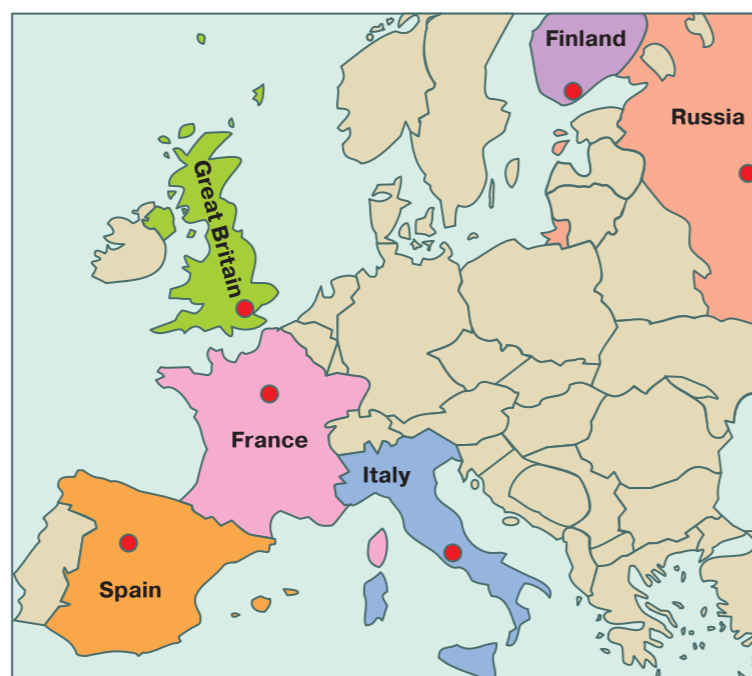
A. Look at the map and name the capitals of these countries in Europe.

Capitals

London,
Helsinki,
Paris,
Madrid,
Rome,
Moscow

Example:

Helsinki is the capital of Finland.



B. Say what the weather was like in those cities yesterday.

windy, rainy, warm and sunny, foggy and nasty,
frosty, warm and cloudy

Example: It was foggy and nasty in London.



Английские слова **town** и **city** переводятся русским словом **город**. Знакомое тебе слово **town** часто обозначает небольшой город. Существительное **city** обычно используется для описания крупного города. Кроме того, этим словом обозначают и не очень большие города, в которых располагается собор.

5

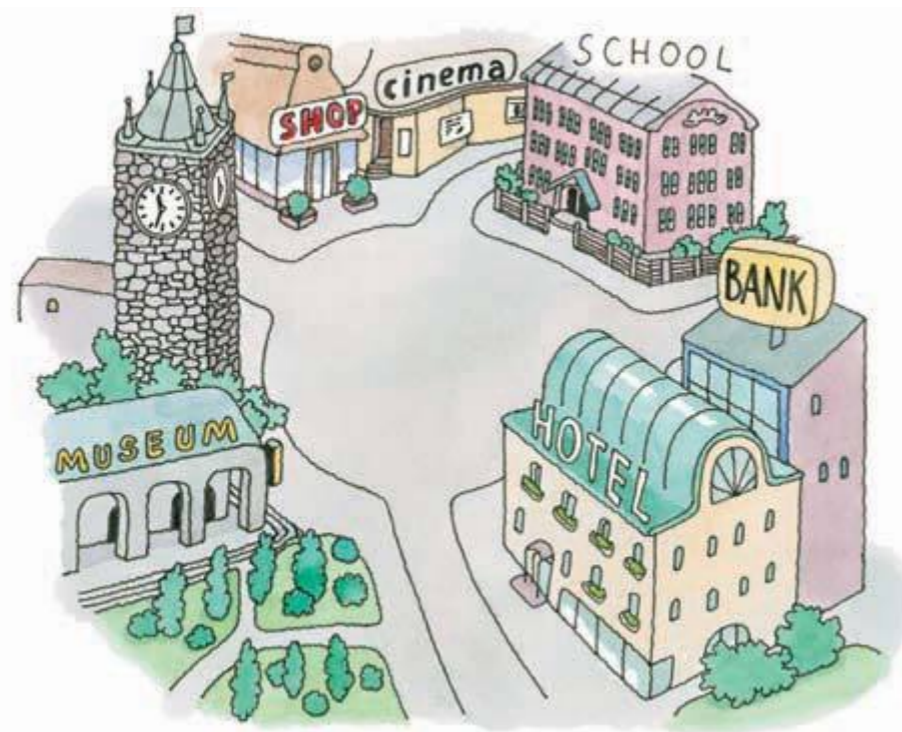
Read what cities they visited and say who was abroad last summer. All the children live in Russia.

Example: Nora was abroad.

- 1) Vera visited Moscow.
- 2) Nora visited Kiev.
- 3) Boris visited Novgorod.
- 4) Peter visited Minsk.
- 5) David visited Vladimir.
- 6) Kostya visited Sofia.

- 7) Nina visited Paris. 10) Tanya visited Delhi ['deli].
 8) Dan visited London. 11) Sonya visited Lvov.
 9) Jane visited Odessa.

6 Say what you can see in this square.



7 A. Listen to the dialogue, (11). What are Dan's plans for the summer?

B. Listen to the dialogue again and complete the sentences.

- 1) Dan didn't like ... in Britain last year.
- 2) The capital of Greece¹ is near
- 3) Dan's ... lives in Greece.
- 4) Dan is going to write a ... about his plans to his cousin.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Which are the odd words out?²

- 1) park, street, letter, square
- 2) hotel, abroad, bank, school
- 3) pond, thing, lake, sea
- 4) capital, city, house, town
- 5) Moscow, London, Greece, Rome

¹ Greece [gri:s] — Греция

² the odd word out — зб.: лишнее слово

9 Complete the sentences. Use the new words.

square, sea, abroad, thing, hotel, capital, city, letter

- 1) What is the first ... of the alphabet?
- 2) It is very interesting to go ... and meet new people.
- 3) The most beautiful ... in Moscow is Red
- 4) A lot of people like to go to the ... for their holidays.
- 5) Delhi is a big ... in India. It is the ... of the country.
- 6) There is a big new ... in the square.
- 7) The best ... for me is to go travelling in the country.

10 These sentences come from two letters. Write the letters. Check, (12).

Last summer I visited the capital of Italy. It was cold and rainy in Helsinki. Next summer I decided to go to Italy. I decided to go to Italy next summer again. I can't say I liked the country and its cities very much. It was very hot there, but I liked the squares and streets of Rome very much. Last summer I visited Finland.

Step 6

DO IT TOGETHER

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

- 1) Claude [klɔ:d] and Jerry are going to the sea together.
- 2) Claude is going abroad with his sister.
- 3) Julia is going to London.
- 4) Claude is not going to warm countries.
- 5) Julia doesn't want to see the squares of London.
- 6) Claude is going to write to Jerry from London.
- 7) Claude is going to write a letter to Jerry.



2 Use the right forms and read the sentences.

- 1) Last year Victor (is/was) abroad. He (goes/went) to the capital of England.
- 2) Red Square (is/was) in Moscow.
- 3) (Is/Was) Glasgow a city or a town?
- 4) Last summer we (visit/visited) England and (see/saw) a lot of interesting things.
- 5) Three years ago Richard (takes/took) French lessons.
- 6) Now my friends and I always (meet/met) at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and (do/did) a lot of things together.
- 7) We never (run/ran) in the park in the morning, we do it in the evening.
- 8) John usually (has/had) five lessons on Wednesday but last Wednesday he (has/had) four.
- 9) Three weeks ago Andrew (visits/visited) his sister Sue. Sue (lives/lived) in the capital of France. Paris (is/was) a beautiful city.
- 10) There (are/were) no shops in Green Square now.

3 A. Use the right forms to complete the text.

John Barker's Weekday

My morning begins early. At seven o'clock I (be) in the kitchen for breakfast. I (have) porridge, (eat) two sandwiches and (drink) a cup of strong tea. Then I (go) to school. In class we (read) Russian and English books, (do) sums¹ and (write) a lot. At 12 o'clock we (have) lunch. I (eat) some chicken and rice and (drink) orange juice. At 3 o'clock our teacher (give) us our homework and we (go) home.

B. Compare your weekday with John's.

Example: John's morning begins early.
My morning begins early too.

4 Read the word combinations.

- | I | II | III |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| a) a cold day | — a colder day | — the coldest day |
| a small room | — a smaller room | — the smallest room |
| a clever dog | — a cleverer dog | — the cleverest dog |
| a narrow street | — a narrower street | — the narrowest street |



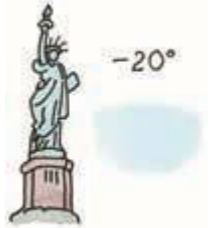





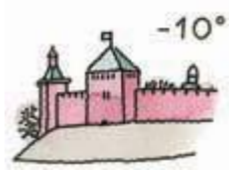







¹ to do sums [sʌmz] — решать примеры

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| b) a big car | — a bigger car | — the biggest car |
| a fat cat | — a fatter cat | — the fattest cat |
| a hot season | — a hotter season | — the hottest season |
| a sad girl | — a sadder girl | — the saddest girl |
| c) a hungry man | — a hungrier man | — the hungriest man |
| a cosy flat | — a cosier flat | — the cosiest flat |
| a happy child | — a happier child | — the happiest child |
| an early visit | — an earlier visit | — the earliest visit |

5 Compare the weather. Use the following words.

hot, cold, windy, foggy, sunny, cloudy, rainy, frosty

Example: Glasgow — New York
It is cloudier in Glasgow than in New York.

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| 1)  |  | 5)  |  |
| Rome — Moscow | | New York — Moscow | |
| 2)  |  | 6)  |  |
| Paris — London | | London — Madrid | |
| 3)  |  | 7)  |  |
| Novgorod — Glasgow | | Novgorod — Rome | |
| 4)  |  | 8)  |  |
| Madrid — Moscow | | New York — Glasgow | |

6 Choose the right forms to complete the sentences.

- 1) Roy is ... than his brother Jack.
a) young b) younger c) the youngest
- 2) Winters in Moscow now are ... than twenty years ago.
a) warm b) warmer c) the warmest
- 3) Horses are ... than cars.
a) slow b) slower c) the slowest
- 4) Is this book ... in the library?
a) old b) older c) the oldest
- 5) Green Hill is not very
a) high b) higher c) the highest
- 6) Jack's bike is It is Jack's birthday present.
a) new b) newer c) the newest
- 7) Is the elephant ... animal?
a) strong b) stronger c) the strongest
- 8) Sarah! Your hands are ... than your brother's hands!
a) dirty b) dirtier c) the dirtiest



Если нужно сравнить два предмета, а их качества одинаковы, в английском языке часто употребляется конструкция **as ... as**.

The brown table is **as** big **as** the yellow table. — Коричневый стол такой же большой, как и жёлтый.

Если качества предметов неодинаковы, используются конструкции **not as ... as/not so ... as**.

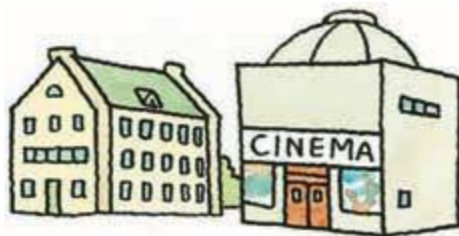
Sunday was **not as** cold **as** Saturday. — Воскресенье не было таким холодным, как суббота.

John is **not so** tall **as** his father. — Джон не такой высокий, как его отец.

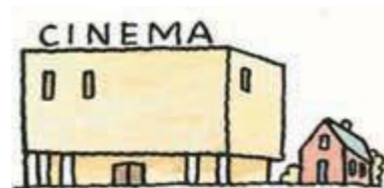
(See Grammar Reference, p. 142.)

7 Compare the pictures. Check, (14).

Example: The yellow house is as big as the cinema.
The pink house is not so big as the cinema.



1) big



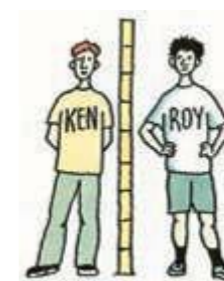
2) big



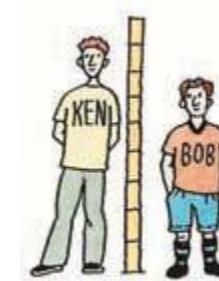
3) new



4) new



5) tall



6) tall



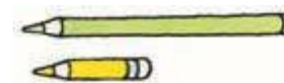
7) old



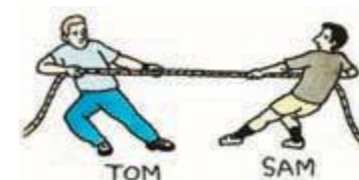
8) old



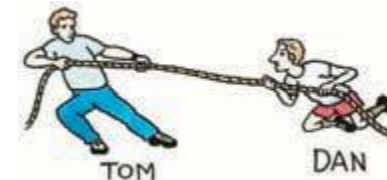
9) long



10) long



11) strong



12) strong

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Compare these.

Example: The grey cat is as small as the white cat. The red dog is not as/so big as the black dog.

- 1) the grey cat small =
the white cat
- 2) the red dog big ≠
the black dog
- 3) the chair high =
the bench
- 4) the girl tall =
the boy
- 5) the green tree tall ≠
the yellow tree
- 6) the sitting room cosy ≠
the bedroom

- 7) the kitchen clean =
 the hall
- 8) the garden green =
 the forest

9 Compare two of your friends. Write 3 sentences about them.


as ... as	strong
not as ... as	tall
not so ... as	old/young

10 Write the verbs in the past forms.

Write, read, do, go, play, finish, take, begin, visit, see, eat, drink.

Step 7

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen,  (15), and match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1) Victor wrote a letter to his friend | a) my grandparents. |
| 2) When the children were in Moscow, they saw a lot of interesting things | b) to England. |
| 3) My parents and I often visit | c) chicken for lunch. |
| 4) Jane took her brother | d) for lunch. |
| 5) They gave me | e) in Red Square. |
| 6) We had vegetables | f) in England. |

2 Compare them. Check,  (16).

Examples: 1) The National Gallery in London (1838) | old
The Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow (1856)
The National Gallery in London is nearly¹ as old as the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow.

2) The Thames (334 km) | long
The Moskva River (473 km)
The Thames is not as long as the Moskva River.

¹ nearly ['niəli] — почти

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1) Moscow (≈ 9m people) | big |
| London (≈ 8m people) | |
| 2) Moscow (≈ 12th century ¹) | old |
| Kiev (≈ 6th century) | |
| 3) Russia (≈ 17,075,400 km ²) | small |
| Great Britain (≈ 244,088 km ²) | |
| 4) France (543,965 km ²) | big |
| Spain (504,782 km ²) | |
| 5) Vatican City (0,4 km ²) | small |
| Monaco (2 km ²) | |
| 6) Mount Everest (8,848 m) | high |
| Mount Elbrus (5,642 m) | |
| 7) The Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow (1776) | old |
| The Covent Garden Opera House in London (1732) | |
| 8) The Wall Tower of New York (290 m) | high |
| The Eiffel ['aɪfəl] Tower in Paris (300 m) | |
| 9) January in Moscow (≈ -10,8 °C) | cold |
| December in Moscow (≈ -7,5 °C) | |
| 10) June in Moscow (≈ +16 °C) | warm |
| July in Moscow (≈ +18,3 °C) | |

3 Read the word combinations.

- A.** a beautiful square — a more beautiful square — the most beautiful square
a pleasant evening — a more pleasant evening — the most pleasant evening
an interesting book — a more interesting book — the most interesting book
a wonderful thing — a more wonderful thing — the most wonderful thing
a comfortable room — a more comfortable room — the most comfortable room
- B.** a good song — a better song — the best song
a bad day — a worse day — the worst day

4 Put the words in the two columns.

sweet, pleasant, sunny, narrow, long, comfortable, interesting, young, favourite, wonderful, hot, frosty

¹ a century ['sentʃəri] — век, столетие

I. -er/est

...
...

II. more/most

...
...

5 Choose the right forms to complete the sentences.

1) Alla's flat is (more comfortable/most comfortable) than Peter's flat. 2) My parents are (better/the best) in the world. 3) High Street is (more interesting/the most interesting) street in the city. 4) Lizzy's plan for holidays is (more pleasant/the most pleasant) than your plan. 5) Helen's story was (more wonderful/the most wonderful). 6) Ken's answer was (worse/the worst). 7) Andrew says his holidays were (better/the best).

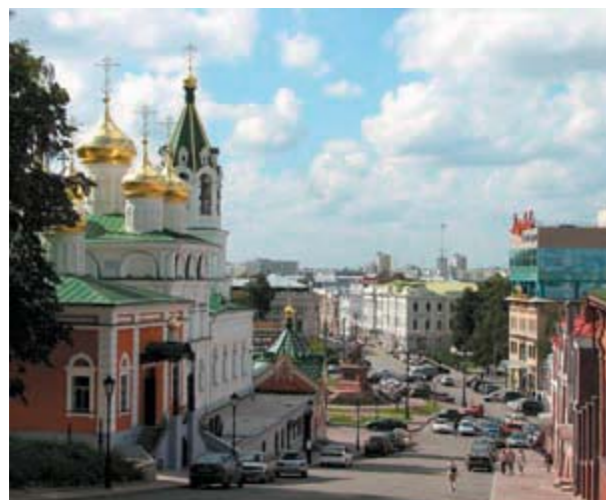


Известное тебе существительное **country** является многозначным словом. Помимо значения «страна», которое ты знаешь, оно может обозначать сельскую местность, деревню. Обрати внимание на словосочетания
to go to the country — поехать за город
to live in the country — жить в деревне, за городом

6 Listen to the text, (17), and choose a name for it.

- a) Novgorod in Summer
- b) My Summer Holidays
- c) Travelling in Russia

In Russia we have school holidays in spring, in summer, in autumn and in winter. Our summer holidays are the longest.



They usually begin in June and finish in August. School begins in September.

Russian schoolchildren say that they like their summer holidays very much. Many children spend their holidays in the country. Some boys and girls travel in Russia and abroad with their parents. Russia is a very big country, bigger than many countries in the world. There are a lot of interesting places in it.

Last summer my parents and I travelled to Nizhny Novgorod. Nizhny Novgorod is an old city on the Volga. My sister Kate, our parents and I went to Nizhny Novgorod by train. To travel by train can be as comfortable as to travel by plane or by sea. We liked the city of Nizhny Novgorod, one of the biggest and oldest cities in Russia. We saw the Kremlin with its thirteen towers and went to Pokrovskaya Street to buy some presents for our friends.

Kate and I enjoyed our holidays. We are going to visit Nizhny Novgorod again next summer and see more of the place.

7 A. Read the text in Exercise 6 again and answer the questions.

- 1) How many holidays do Russian schoolchildren have a year?
- 2) What are the longest school holidays?
- 3) When do they begin and finish?
- 4) Where can Russian schoolchildren travel in summer?
- 5) What place did Peter travel to last summer?
- 6) Did he like the place?
- 7) What did he write about it?
- 8) Is Peter going to visit this place again?

B. Work in pairs. Talk about your school holidays. Ask and answer questions about:

- how many holidays you have and when;
- what you like to do when you are on holiday;
- where you go on holiday.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Compare them and write the sentences.

Example: Bill is ten. Polly is eight. (old)
Bill is older than Polly.

- 1) Sarah is three. Alice is twelve. (young)
- 2) Green Street is 500 m long. Apple Street is 600 m long.
- 3) It is cold in Moscow in winter. It is very cold in Murmansk in winter.
- 4) TV programme 5 is interesting. TV programme 9 is very interesting.
- 5) Bill's answer is good. John's answer is not so good.
- 6) My flat is comfortable, my sister's flat is very comfortable.

9 Complete the sentences. Use *as* or *than*.

- 1) The Oka is shorter ... the Volga.
- 2) Ben is ... strong as his brother.
- 3) Andrew is not so tall ... Jack.
- 4) The weather in spring is more pleasant ... in late autumn.
- 5) My bedroom is as comfortable ... my sitting room.
- 6) My new book is more interesting ... the old book.
- 7) The flowers on the flowerbed are not so beautiful ... the roses under the window.

10 Write a card¹ to John or Sally about your summer holidays.

Dear John/Sally,
The holidays are over and I'm back home.

The weather was	cold and rainy.
	hot and sunny.

I was	in the country	in	June	with my parents.
	at the sea		July	with my sister.
			August	with my brother.
				with my friends.

We went there by	car.
	bus.
	train.
	plane.
	sea.

I	played games	there.
	saw a lot	
	visited my grandparents	


Did you enjoy your holidays?
Love, ...

¹ a card [kɑ:d] — открытка

Step 8

Round-up¹

DO IT TOGETHER

1 A. Listen,  (18), and complete the texts.

Dear Mark, 1.10
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 visit museums in the morning and in the afternoon and ... at nice little cafés. It's rainy 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 café to have our ...
We ... it here. Give our love to William. See you in Leeds.
Rose and Sam

B. Say what countries the cards came from.

2 Say it in a different² way.

Example: Glasgow is not as big as London. (big/small)
Glasgow is smaller than London.
London is bigger than Glasgow.

¹ round-up — повторение

² different ['dɪfrənt] — другой, иной

- 1) The weather today is not as warm as yesterday. (cold/warm)
- 2) The dinner table is not as low as the coffee table. (high/low)
- 3) Autumn is not as dry as summer. (dry/rainy)
- 4) Days in summer are not as short as days in late autumn. (long/short)
- 5) My sister is not as old as my brother. (old/young)
- 6) The coffee is not as hot as the tea. (hot/cold)

- 3** Ben comes from a small place in England. Now he is in London. What does he think of the English capital?

Example:

London is (big) than his place.
London is bigger than his place.

The houses in London are (high) than in his place. The streets are (long) than in his place. The squares are (big). The hotels are (cosy) than in his place. The cars are (good) than in his small town. The shop windows in London are (beautiful) than in his place. The parks in London are (interesting) than in his small town. The weather in London was (sunny) than in his place. In the cafés he could eat (good) food than in his place. But soon he saw that the people in his town are (pleasant). When Ben was home from the capital, he was (happy) than in London.



- 4** Say the same¹ in the past.

Example: Mary does her flat every day.
Mary did her flat every day.

- 1) We meet in the afternoon to play a game of football.
- 2) My friend Steve runs better than me.
- 3) Jane has vegetables for lunch.
- 4) The Smiths go to museums at weekends.
- 5) My dad often takes me to the cinema.
- 6) Ben sees his friends, but not very often.
- 7) Alice reads a lot of books in summer.
- 8) Andy writes to us from abroad.
- 9) My mum gives me tea for breakfast.
- 10) Colin begins his days early.
- 11) We eat ice cream and drink juice in a cosy café at the end of the street.

¹ the same [seɪm] — to же самое

5

These are answers to the questions. What are the questions?

- A.** 1) ... ? — Yes, I often go abroad.
2) ... ? — No, we don't travel in winter.
3) ... ? — Yes, Alice likes to visit her grandparents.
4) ... ? — No, Bob doesn't often go to museums.
- B.** 1) ... ? — Yes, Tom wrote a letter yesterday.
2) ... ? — No, Bob didn't eat his lunch.
3) ... ? — Yes, I did my room in the morning.
4) ... ? — No, Betty didn't wash up after breakfast.
- C.** 1) ... ? — Yes, Moscow is the capital of Russia.
2) ... ? — No, they are not abroad now.
3) ... ? — Yes, John was in Canada in May.
4) ... ? — No, the Barkers were not in Scotland last autumn.
- D.** 1) ... ? — Yes, there are a lot of people there.
2) ... ? — No, there is not a cinema in the place where I live.
3) ... ? — No, there was not a bus stop in my street last year.
4) ... ? — Yes, there were many cars in the street.

6

Read the dialogue and say which sentences are true. What name can you give to the dialogue?

- a) Dan visited Russia last Summer.
- b) Dan loved Russia's capital.
- c) The weather was nasty in Moscow.
- d) Dan liked Russian people.
- e) Dan enjoyed his visit to Moscow.

— Hello, Dan! It's so nice to see you again. What about your holidays?

— They were fine. I had a wonderful time.

— Where were you? Did you go abroad?

— Yes, I did. I was in Russia.

— In Russia? What can you say about it?

— Russia is a big and very interesting country. Its capital, Mos-



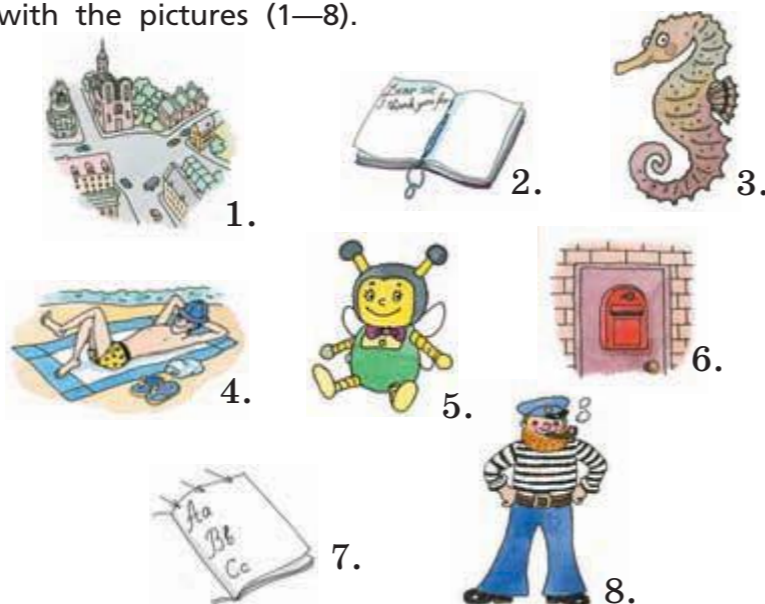


cow, is very beautiful. I think it's one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. Its parks and squares are very green.

- What was the weather like there?
- It was very sunny and hot in July.
- What were the people like?
- Nice and friendly¹! I met a lot of pleasant people, saw some wonderful places and did a lot of interesting things.

7 Match the words (a—h) with the pictures (1—8).

- a) seahorse
- b) letterbox
- c) city centre
- d) plaything
- e) visitors' book
- f) sea dog
- g) capital letter
- h) holidaymaker



DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Choose the true answers to these questions about your summer.

- 1) Was the weather pleasant in summer?
a) Yes, it was. b) No, it wasn't.
- 2) Did you stay in summer in the place where you live?
a) Yes, I did. b) No, I didn't.
- 3) Did you go abroad?
a) Yes, I did. b) No, I didn't.
- 4) Did you play a lot in summer?
a) Yes, I did. b) No, I didn't.
- 5) Did you write letters?
a) Yes, I did. b) No, I didn't.

¹ friendly ['frendli] — дружелюбный

- 6) Did you read books?
a) Yes, I did. b) No, I didn't.
- 7) Did you travel a lot?
a) Yes, I did. b) No, I didn't.

9 Use the questions from exercise 8 and write about your holidays.

10 Get ready to write Dictation 1.

Dictation 1

To go abroad, a capital city, to write a letter,
to do a lot of things, Red Square,
to live near the sea, an old hotel.

word box

abroad, capital, city, hotel, letter, sea, square, thing

begin — began	meet — met
do — did	read — read
drink — drank	run — ran
eat — ate	see — saw
give — gave	take — took
go — went	write — wrote
have — had	

Step 9

Test Yourself¹

I. LISTENING

1 Listen, (19), and say what you hear.

- 1) a) I went abroad for my summer holidays.
b) I went abroad for my winter holidays.
- 2) a) Last summer we travelled by train.
b) Last summer we travelled by plane.
- 3) a) They visited a lot of wonderful places.
b) They visited a lot of interesting places.

¹ test yourself [jɜ:'self] — проверь себя

- 4) a) The children saw a lot of squares.
b) The children see a lot of squares.
- 5) a) Ann did a lot of things yesterday.
b) Ann did a lot of rooms yesterday.
- 6) a) Where is the hotel?
b) Where was the hotel?
- 7) a) We lived near the sea.
b) We live near the sea.



Maximum result	7
Your result	?

II. READING

2

Read the letter and say what sentences after it are true.

Dear Meg,

My family and I were at the sea in July and we loved it there. Our hotel was big and very comfortable. There were a lot of cosy cafés and shops near it. There was a modern cinema and a concert hall too. The hotel had a good swimming pool and I often went there. The room had a television, a fridge and a shower. The hotel was near the sea in a very beautiful place. The weather in July was wonderful, hot and sunny. We had a very good time and met some very pleasant people. The children enjoyed it a lot. They say they had the best holidays ever.

Now we are at home and there are a lot of things to do. School begins next week. My work begins next week too. We are going to visit my parents at the weekend, clean the house and water the garden. Come and see us soon.
Martin



- a) In summer Martin's family lived in a big city.
b) In summer Martin's family watched a lot of television.
c) In summer Martin's family lived in a nice place.
d) In summer Martin's family went to cafés and shops.



Maximum result	4
Your result	?

III. USE OF ENGLISH (Grammar and Vocabulary)

3

Write these verbs in the past forms.

Example: have — ...
have — had

- 1) show — ... 6) drink — ...
2) take — ... 7) write — ...
3) do — ... 8) give — ...
4) run — ... 9) meet — ...
5) eat — ... 10) see — ...



Maximum result	10
Your result	?

4

Write it in a different way. Use *as ... as*, *not so ... as*.

- 1) The old square is smaller than the new square.
2) Bob is taller than Roy.
3) Jane is seven. Pat is seven too.
4) Moscow is beautiful. London is beautiful too.
5) The Volga is longer than the Oka.
6) Summers are more pleasant than winters.



Maximum result	6
Your result	?

IV. SPEAKING

5

Read about Sasha's holidays and speak about your summer.

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.

Next summer I'm going to England. My sister and I are going to live at our friend's place. We are going to see some interesting places in England and Scotland.

I would like to go abroad to the USA and have my holidays in Florida.



Maximum result	5
Your result	?

V. WRITING

6 Write Dictation 1, (20).



Maximum result	7
Your result	?



Total result	39
Your result	?

Step 10

Enjoy Yourself¹

DO IT TOGETHER

1 What do you know about **Aesop** ['i:sɒp]?
Read the text about him to know more.



Aesop's Fables

Aesop was an **ancient** ['eɪnʃənt] Greek writer. He wrote short **stories**. People know them as Aesop's fables. They teach moral lessons. Most of Aesop's stories are about animals and birds, but these animals and birds are very much **like** people. These days people often read Aesop's fables, and **tell**

them to their children. These fables often **end** in morals.

Эзоп

басни

древний

истории

как, похожий

рассказывают
заканчиваются

2 Read Aesop's fable "The **Grasshopper** and the Ant".
Choose the best moral (1—4) for it.

- 1) People who work a lot are not good friends.
- 2) If² you have problems, people never help.
- 3) A short but happy life is the best.
- 4) Be ready for hard³ times and have some things for a rainy day⁴.

¹ **enjoy yourself** — зд.: для удовольствия

² **if** [ɪf] — если

³ **hard** [hɑ:d] — тяжёлый, трудный

⁴ **for a rainy day** — про запас, на «чёрный день»

The Grasshopper and the Ant

It was summer. A Grasshopper lived in the green grass near a high hill. He liked to sing and dance very much. He often **hopped** and played in the **grass** [grɑ:s] in the daytime and when it was dark, he looked at the stars in the sky and at the yellow moon.

Sometimes he went to the **mountains** ['maʊntənz] and walked in the woods. He had a very good time. He didn't work, he didn't think about food. He had a lot to eat and his house was a beautiful place in the grass under a flower.

One day the Grasshopper saw an Ant. The Ant **looked** tired. He was hot. He had a big **sack** on his **back**. "Why are you working on such a lovely day?" asked the Grasshopper.

"I am **collecting** food for winter," answered the Ant.

прыгал, трава

горы

выглядел
мешок, спина

собираю



But the Grasshopper didn't like the idea. He liked to play, to dance and to sing.

Soon winter came. There was a lot of snow. The Grasshopper had no food. He was very hungry. So, he went to the Ant and asked him for food.

"I worked all summer to collect my food," said the Ant. "What did you do?"

"I did a lot of things," answered the Grasshopper. "I danced, I played, I listened to music."

"Well, if you dance and play in summer and if you do not work, you have no food in winter," answered the Ant.

- 3 Act out the fable.
- 4 What Russian poet wrote fables? What fable by this poet is like Aesop's "The Grasshopper and the Ant"? In what way are they different¹?
- 5 Listen to the poem "Bed in Summer", (21), in English and read it in Russian. Why is it easier to get up in summer but to go to bed in winter? Read the poem in English.

Bed in Summer

(By R. L. Stevenson)



In winter I get up at night.
And dress by yellow **candlelight**
[ˈkændllart].
In summer, **quite the other way**,

I **have to** go to bed by day.
I have to go to bed and see
The birds still hopping on the tree,
Or hear the **grown-up** people's **feet**
Still going **past** me in the street.
And does it not **seem** hard to you,
When all the sky is clear and blue,
And I **should like** so much to play,
To have to go to bed by day?

свет свечи

совершенно
наоборот
должен

взрослый, *зд.:* шаги
мимо
кажется

= would like

Зимой и летом

Зимой, ещё не брезжит свет,
А я уже умыт, одет.
Напротив, летом спать меня
Всегда кладут при свете дня.
Средь бела дня я спать иду,
А птицы прыгают в саду,
И взрослые, покинув дом,
Гуляют под моим окном.
Скажите, это ли не зло:
Когда ещё совсем светло
И так мне хочется играть, —
Вдруг должен я ложиться спать!

(Перевод М. Лукашкиной)

¹ In what way are they different? — В чём различие между ними?



Роберт Льюис Стивенсон (1850—1894) — известный писатель шотландского происхождения. Его приключенческие книги «Остров сокровищ» и «Похищенный» хорошо известны детям во всём мире и любимы ими.

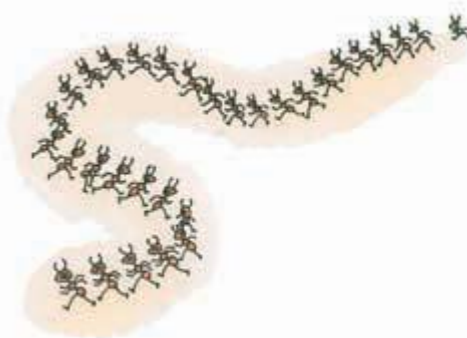


- 6 Listen to the song and sing it along, (22).

The Ants Go Marching

- 1) The ants go **marching one by one**,
hurrah, hurrah!
The ants go marching one by one,
hurrah, hurrah!

идут маршем
по одному



The ants go marching one by one,
the little one stops to eat a **crumb**,
And they all go marching **down to**
the ground to get out of the rain,
Boom, boom, boom!

крошка
под землю, чтобы
спастись от дождя

- 2) The ants go marching **two by two**,
hurrah, hurrah! (2 times)

по двое

The ants go marching two by two,
the little one stops **to tie his shoe**,
And they all ...

чтобы завязать
башмак

- 3) The ants go marching three by three,
hurrah, hurrah! (2 times)

The ants go marching three by three,
the little one stops **to climb a tree**,

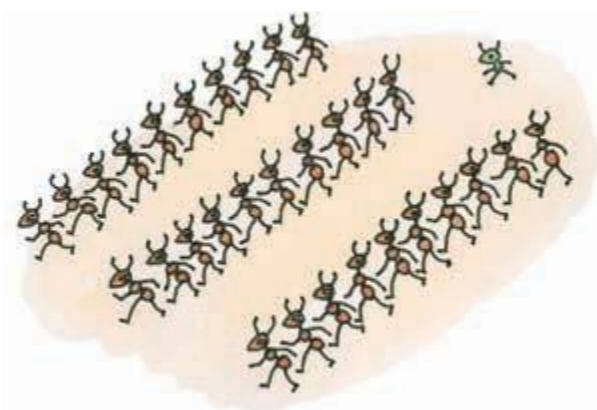
чтобы забраться
на дерево

- ...
4) The ants go marching four by four,
hurrah, hurrah! (2 times)

The ants go marching four by four,
the little one stops **to shut the door**,
...

чтобы захлопнуть
дверь

- 5) The ants go marching five by five,
hurrah, hurrah! (2 times)
The ants go marching five by five,
the little one stops **to rob a hive**,
...
- 6) The ants go marching six by six,
hurrah, hurrah! (2 times)
The ants go marching six by six,
the little one stops **to pick up sticks**,
...
- 7) The ants go marching seven by seven,
hurrah, hurrah! (2 times)
The ants go marching seven by seven
the little one stops **to pray to Heaven**,
...
- 8) The ants go marching eight by eight,
hurrah, hurrah! (2 times)
The ants go marching eight by eight,
the little one stops **to lock the gate**,
...
- 9) The ants go marching nine by nine,
hurrah, hurrah! (2 times)
The ants go marching nine by nine,
the little one stops **to check the time**,
...
- 10) The ants go marching ten by ten,
hurrah, hurrah! (2 times)
The ants go marching ten by ten,
the little one stops **to say "The End"**,
...



чтобы ограбить
улей

чтобы подобрать
палочки

чтобы помолиться
небесам

чтобы запереть
ворота

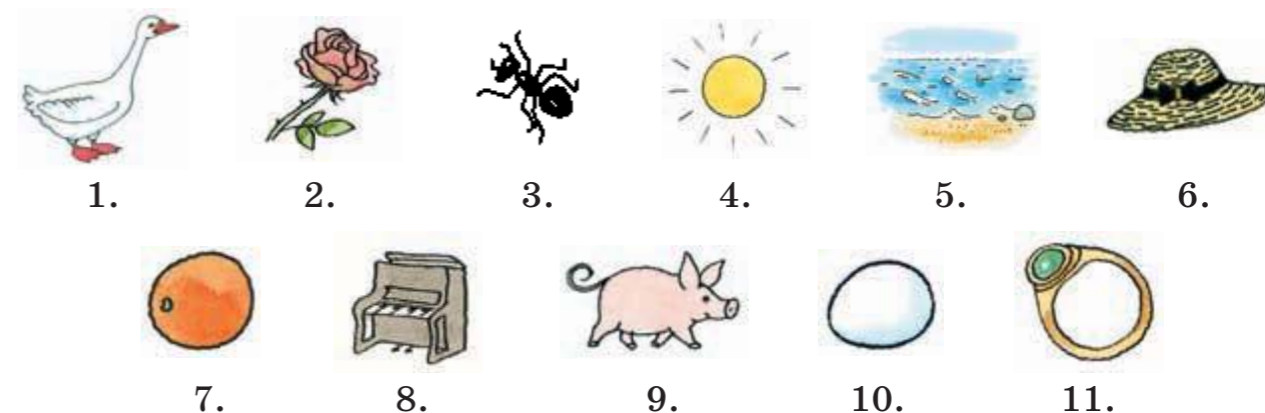
чтобы проверить,
который час

чтобы сказать
«Конец!»

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 7** Read the fable "The Grasshopper and the Ant" again. Write the sentences in the right order.
- The grasshopper saw an ant.
 - The grasshopper didn't like the idea.
 - A grasshopper lived in the green grass near a high hill.
 - He had a big sack on his back.
 - Soon winter came.
 - "I am collecting food for winter."
 - He didn't work and he didn't think about food.
 - "Why are you working on such a lovely day?"
 - "If you do not work in summer, you have no food in winter."

- 8** The first¹ letters of these words make a new word. What is it? Write it.
The word is



- 9** Do Project Work 1. Complete a new page of your English Album². Ask your family or friends to help if necessary.

PROJECT WORK 1. Write an e-mail or a letter to your imaginary pen friend about your summer. Illustrate it with pictures.

¹ first [fɜːst] — первый

² an album ['ælbəm] — альбом