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4

Student's Book

ENGLISH

PART 1

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И. Н. ВЕРЕЩАГИНА
О. В. АФАНАСЬЕВА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

4 КЛАСС

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

В двух частях

Часть 1

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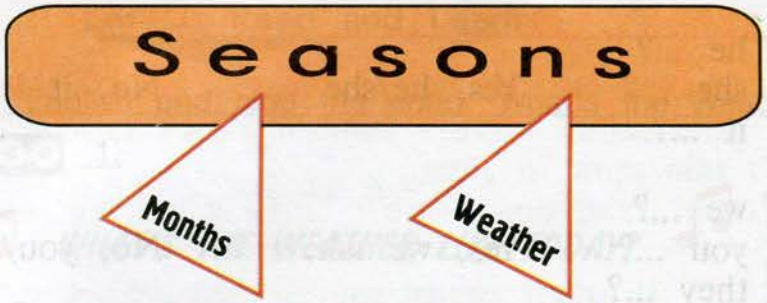
ROUND-UP LESSONS

Lesson 1

Brush up your vocabulary and grammar.



(*n*[1])	season, winter, summer, autumn, year, month, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December
(*v*)	rain, snow, skate, ski, sledge, be (am, is, are)
(*adj*)	cold, warm, hot, fine, nice, terrible, bright, different
(*adv*)	always, often, usually, sometimes, terribly, never, well, very, no, not, indeed
(*prep*)	in (into), about, of, at ... o'clock
(*conj*)	because

go for a walk, make a snowman, play snowballs
How's the weather today? — It's fine.
What's the weather like today? — It's cold.
Hi! How are you? — I'm fine. Thanks.

[1] Сокращения *(n), (v), (adj), (adv), (prep), (conj), (pron), (interj)* см. в «Списке сокращений», с.193.

(+/−)		
I **am/I'm not**	He / She / It } **is/isn't**	We / You / They } **are/aren't**

(?)	(+)	(−)
Am I ...?	Yes, I **am**.	No, I'm **not.**
Is { he ...? / she ...? / it ...?	Yes, he/she **is.**	No, it **isn't.**
Are { we ...? / you ...? / they ...?	Yes, we **are.**	No, you/they **aren't.**

Let Us Review

1. How many seasons are there in a year? What are they? Are they different in Russia and in Great Britain?
2. When does summer (winter) begin in Russia and in Great Britain?
3. Read and guess what season it is:

   a) The season between spring and autumn, when the sun is hot.

   b) The season between winter and summer, when birds come back from hot countries.

   c) The season between autumn and spring, when it is cold and there is a lot of snow.
4. What poems and songs about "Seasons and Nature" do you remember? Act out the one you like best.

5 Think about spring and autumn and make up five sentences from the chart[1] below.

It	is isn't	often always usually sometimes	very terribly	cold warm hot fine dry bright nice	in	spring. autumn. March. April. September. October.

Let Us Read and Learn

6 Enjoy your English and sing the song "What's the Weather Like Today?", 1.

WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE TODAY?

Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. *(4 times)*
What's the weather like today?
Is it sunny?
What's the weather like today?
Is it rainy?
What's the weather like today?
It's quite funny
How it's changing.
What's the weather like today?
Is it snowing?
What's the weather like today?
Is it clearing?[2]
What's the weather like today?
Is it going to be
Really very nice indeed?
Shining sun,
And sparkling[3] sea,
Warm and dry, with just a breeze [bri:z].

---

[1] chart [tʃɑ:t] — таблица
[2] Is it clearing? — Проясняется?
[3] sparkling ['spɑ:klɪŋ] — сверкающее

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Among[1] the trees...
breeze...
Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. *(4 times)*
Yesterday the wind was blowing.[2]
Is today going to be fine?
Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. *(4 times)*

Let Us Read

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

to rain, to snow

It often **rains/snows** in autumn.	It **is raining/snowing** now.
It never **rains/snows** there.	It **isn't raining/snowing.**
It **doesn't rain/snow** in June.	
Does it often **rain/snow** there?	Is it **raining/snowing?**

It often **rained/snowed** last winter.
It **didn't rain/snow** last month.
Did it **rain/snow** in March?

7 Read and find out what Misha and Kate think of winter.

Misha: Winter is my favourite season. I like it very much because it's so beautiful in winter. The sun is so bright. The streets and houses,[3] the trees are white and the snow looks so beautiful in the sun.

You can ski, skate and sledge a lot. We usually play snowballs and make snowmen in winter. We play a lot in the forest and have winter holidays too.

We celebrate Christmas in December and New Year in January. Santa Claus (we call him Father Frost) gives us presents.

---

[1] among [ə'mʌŋ] — среди
[2] the wind was blowing ['bləʊɪŋ] — дул ветер
[3] houses ['haʊzɪz] — дома

Kate: I dislike[1] winter. I can't ski or skate and I am always cold in winter. The days are short and the nights are long. It is dark at 5 o'clock in the evening and my mother asks me to come home early. So I am always at home in the evening. You know, I like different colours: yellow, red, green, brown and blue, but I can only see white this time of the year. Winter is always white.

Let Us Talk

8 Tell your friend about any season and say why you like or dislike it. (Exercise 7 can help you.)

9 Complete the dialogue and act it out.

Fred: Hi, Al!
Al: ..... . How are you?
Fred: ..... . Let's go for a walk.
Al: Where to?
Fred: ..... .
Al: That's a good idea! What about the weather?
Fred: ..... . Let's meet at 12 o'clock.
Al: ..... . See you later then.

Let Us Write

10 Write down questions and begin them with the words given in brackets.

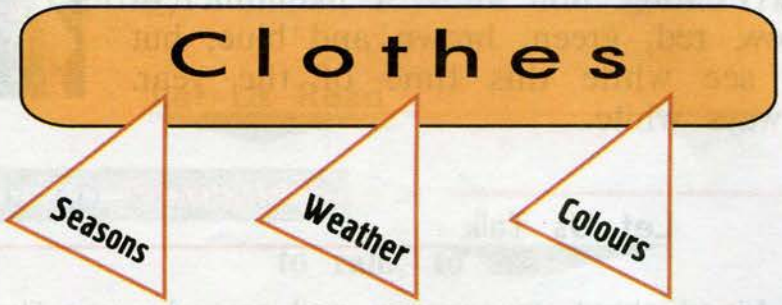
It often rains in autumn in Moscow. (*When/Where*)
It never snows in Africa. (*Does/Where*)
It usually rains in October. (*When/Does*)

11 Get ready to interview your friend about his/her favourite season. Write questions. Let's see who the best interviewer is.

[1] dislike [dɪsˈlaɪk] — не любить

Lesson 2

Brush up your vocabulary and grammar.



(*n*) clothes, hat, cap, shoe(s), boot(s), jeans, shorts, sweater, jacket, shirt, blouse, skirt, tights, coat, overcoat, raincoat, thing, shop, size, party, birthday, colour

(*v*) wear (wore), put on (put on), take off (took off), dress, try on (tried on), suit, buy (bought), bring (brought), wonder, want, thank

(*adj*) black, grey, blue, green, red, brown, yellow, white, great, bad (worse, the worst), good (better, the best), funny, next, small

(*adv*) tomorrow, quickly, slowly

(*pron*) I (me), you, he (him), she (her), it, we (us), they (them)

(*prep*) on

(*conj*) but, and, or, if

It suits you well (all right). I wonder ... . I wonder where he is. What size ... do you wear? (What is your size? What size are you?) You look great in it. How much are they? I'd like ... . At the party.

(+/–)		(?)	
I **am/I'm not**	**reading.**	**Am** I	**reading?**
He / She / It **is/isn't**		**Is** he / she / it	
We / You / They **are/aren't**		**Are** we / you / they	

Yes, I **am.**	No, I'**m not.**
Yes, he **is.**	No, she **isn't.**
Yes, we **are.**	No, they **aren't.**

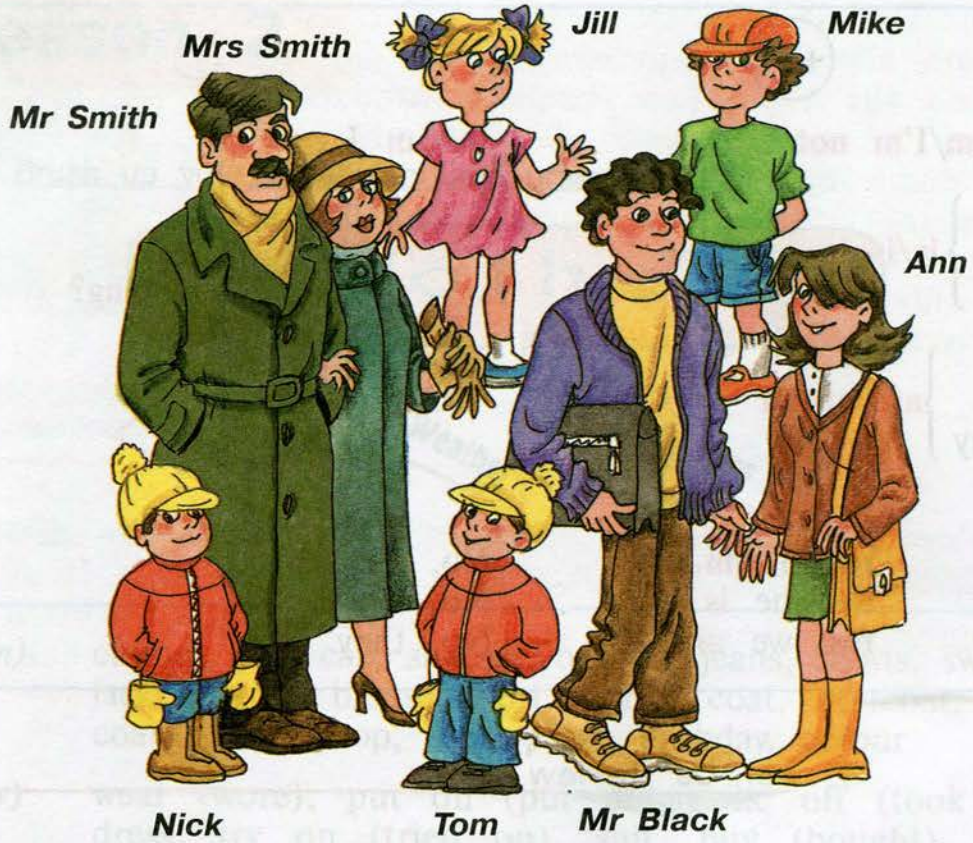
Let Us Review

1 Name:

1 four things you wear on your feet;
2 five things that keep you warm;
3 two things you wear in hot (cold) weather;
4 three things that only women wear;
5 six things that men and women can both wear.

2 Look at the pictures on page 10 and say what they are wearing.

Example Mike is wearing a green T-shirt.



3 Choose the answers which you think are right.

A. When do you wear light[1] clothes?

a) *all the time;*
b) *when I go out;*
c) *when it is hot in the street;*
d) *when I run a race.*

B. What do you buy in shoe shops?

a) *blouses;*
b) *high boots;*
c) *trainers;*
d) *trousers.*

C. What do you take with you when you go to the South?

a) *an overcoat;*
b) *a raincoat;*

---

[1] light [laɪt] — легкий

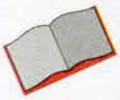
c) *mittens;*
d) *sandals* ['sændlz].

D. What do you do when you don't know if you like the dress?
a) *I put it on;*
b) *I try it on;*
c) *I buy it;*
d) *I take it off.*

4 Guessing game: say what one of your classmates is wearing at the moment and let the other pupils guess who he/she is.

5 What poems and songs about "Clothes" do you remember? Act out the one you like best.

Let Us Read



6 Read the text and find in it how we choose the right dress. Read these sentences aloud.

EVERYTHING IS GOOD IN ITS SEASON

There are four seasons in the year. Each of them brings different weather and different clothes. When it is hot people wear T-shirts and shorts, sports shoes, socks and sandals. Women wear light blouses and skirts. In summer people dress like this in Africa, Russia, Canada, Ireland, Great Britain and America.

In cold weather people usually put on warm clothes: jeans and trousers, sweaters and jackets, overcoats and caps. In winter they wear fur[1] coats and fur caps, high boots and mittens or gloves. The proverb says: "There is no bad weather, there are bad clothes."

Another proverb says: "Everything is good in its season." Do you understand it? When you think what to wear, choose the right dress. Think what is good on the sports ground and

[1] fur [fɜ:] — мех; меховой

what is good at the party and why a long dress looks beautiful on a woman but is funny on a little girl.

When you buy clothes, try them on. Make sure that they are your size, that they suit you and that you like their colour.

Let Us Talk

7 Say what are the right clothes and what are not for the following:

— a race;
— a birthday party;
— a rainy summer (autumn) day;
— a cold winter day.

Example I wear (choose) shorts when I run a race. People don't wear (put on) raincoats on a cold winter day.

8 Say what you are wearing at the moment and why.

9 Discuss in the groups the following:

— what clothes you would like to buy;
— what your parents usually wear;

— what your favourite colours are;
— what you know about this year's fashions.[1]

10 a) Read the dialogue.

Jane: Excuse me.
Shop assistant: Yes. Can I help you?
Jane: I'd like **a pair of jeans**, please.
Shop assistant: What size do you **wear**?
Jane: Thirty-six.
Shop assistant: What colour would you like?
Jane: Light blue.
Shop assistant: Here's a nice pair.
Jane: Can I try them on?
Shop assistant: Of course you can.
Jane: Do they suit me all right?
Shop assistant: You look great. And the colour suits you.
Jane: Thank you. I'll take them. How much are they?

b) Now you are in a shop. Act out the dialogue. Buy the things you want. The words can help you:

a pair of gloves	a pair of shoes	a pair of trousers
a pair of trainers	a blouse	a jacket	a sweater

Let Us Write

11 Find a picture of a man (men), a woman (women), a boy, a girl, children wearing different clothes. Finish the questions about their clothes. Get ready to ask them in class.

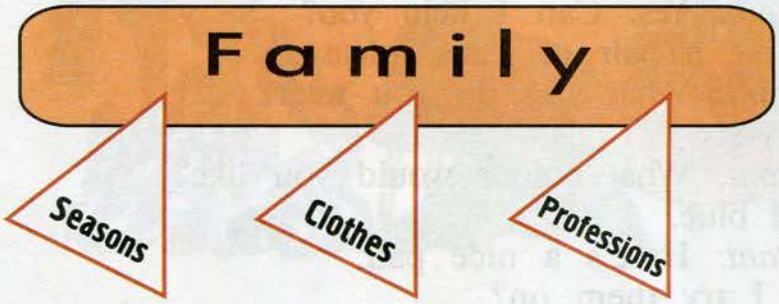
Example

Are they wearing ..., ..., ...?
Are the boys wearing ... or ...?
The boys are wearing ..., aren't they?
What are they wearing?

[1] fashion ['fæʃn] — мода

Lesson 3

Brush up your vocabulary and grammar.



(*n*) family, name, mother, father, sister, brother, son, daughter, child (children), wife, husband, parents, uncle, aunt, grandmother, grandfather, grandparents, man (men), woman (women), girl, boy, friend, teacher, doctor, engineer, pilot, pupil, cosmonaut, worker, driver

(*v*) work, live, fly (flew), come (came), become (became), excuse, know (knew), like, meet (met), think (thought), have (had), have got (had)

(*adj*) little, old, interesting, large

(*adv*) here, there, how (how many), then, still, every, every day, together

(*pron*) whose, my, his, her, its, our, your, their, same

(*interj*) bye, hello

come from a family; be in the country
How many ... have you got? It was nice meeting you. See you later. What about you?

's/s'

Kate**'s** dog.
My mother**'s** birthday.
His sister**'s** dolls.

His sister**s'** dolls.
Their parent**s'** names.

(+/−)		(?)	
I, We, You, They	**have got/haven't got**	**Have** I, we, you, they	**got** ...?
He, She, It	**has got/hasn't got**	**Has** he, she, it	**got** ...?

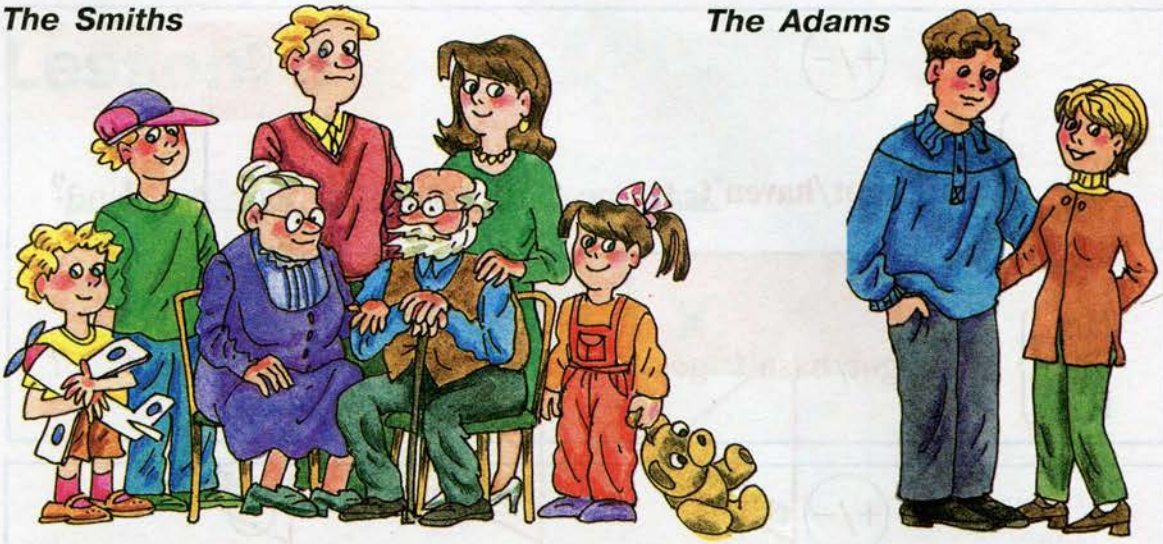
(+/−)		(?)	
I, We, You, They	**play/don't play**	**Do** I, we, you, they	**play**?
He, She, It	**plays/doesn't play**	**Does** he, she, it	**play**?

Let Us Review

1 Some families are small and some families are large. Look at the pictures on pp. 15-16 and name the members of each family.

The Greens

The Smiths **The Adams**



2 Do you come from a large (small) family? How many ... (grandparents, ...) have you got?

3 What do they do? (What are they?)

1. He works in a hospital [ˈhɒspɪtl]. He is ... .
2. She works at school. She is ... .
3. They fly planes. They are ... .
4. We are at school. We are ... .
5. I fly rockets [ˈrɒkɪts]. I am ... .

4 Say what Alice's relatives are and what they do.

Alice

5 Give Joan's answers to Monica's questions and act out the dialogue.

(It's a hot summer day. The weather is fine. Monica's family is at the seaside. Monica sees a new girl. She doesn't know her but wants to become her friend.)

Monica: Hello. I'm Monica. What's your name?
Joan: ..... . Glad to meet you.
Monica: ..... . How old are you?
Joan: ..... . And what about you?
Monica: ..... . Do you like it here?
Joan: ..... . Are you here with your family?
Monica: Yes, I am. But ... is not here. ... is still in London.
Joan: I'm here with my father. Oh! Look! He is calling me. Bye, Monica. It was nice meeting you.
Monica: ..... . See you later.

6 What poems and songs about "Family" do you remember? Act out the one you like best.

Let Us Read

7 Read the text about Robert and his family. Say how many relatives Bob has and what relationships[1] they are to him.

— Hello! My name is Robert Bucket, but my friends call me Bob for short. I am nine and come from London. I live near Hyde Park. My hobby ['hɒbɪ] is taking photos.[2] I think it is interesting to take photos. Look at my family pictures.

— Oh, this is a lovely photo. This is David and Frank and me. David is on the right. He is my uncle. Frank is on the left. He is my cousin.

[1] relationships [rɪ'leɪʃənʃɪps] — родственные связи
[2] take photos ['fəʊtəʊz] — фотографировать

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— This photo is very nice too, I think. This is my grandmother. She works a lot. Her name is May. It's a lovely name, isn't it? My granny is not old. She is 48. She likes bright colours and bright ideas and her pupils like her.

— Oh, and this one is my baby ['beɪbɪ] brother. His name's Jack. I don't see a lot of him now as he lives with my mother and my other granny Pamela out in the country near London.

— These are two pictures of my father. Here he is alone and here we are together in the mountains where we usually go skiing. This is our favourite place. Now I've got new skis. They were a birthday present from my parents.

8 Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures (see Exercise 7).

9 Look at the pictures of Bob Bucket's family (see Exercise 7) and say what clothes his family are wearing and why.

Let Us Talk

10 Talk about your family.

11 Bring to the classroom any picture you like. Say if the people in the picture are a family. Give them names, say a few words about their professions, places they work, their age[1] and family relationships. Say what the people are wearing.

Let Us Write

12 Get ready to ask questions about your friend's family. Write them down.

13 Complete the dialogue (see Exercise 5) in writing.

Lesson 4

Brush up your vocabulary and grammar.

(n) meal, food, breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper, sweet, egg, fruit, apple, vegetable, potato (potatoes), carrot (carrots), bread, soup, fish, salt, jam, porridge, coffee, tea, milk, juice, ice cream, cup, glass, table, pocket, pity, money

(v) eat (ate), drink (drank), enjoy, need, pass

[1] age [eɪʤ] — возраст

(adj) thirsty, hungry, tasty, sweet
(pron) some, any, many, much
(prep) with, without
(interj) OK, please, thanks

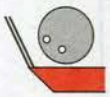
have breakfast (dinner, lunch, tea, supper); for breakfast (dinner, lunch, tea, supper); be hungry; be thirsty; of course

Here it is. Would you like ...? Could I have ...? That's a pity.

⊕		⊖	
There is	a ... some ... a lot of ...	**There isn't**	a ... any ... much ...
There are	some ... a lot of ...	**There aren't**	any ... many ...

⊘

Is there	a ...? any ...? much ...?
Are there	any ...? many ...?



Let Us Review

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

There is some toast on the table.
There are some potatoes in the basket.

1 Look at the pictures for a moment, then close the book and name everything you remember.

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Examples

There is some salt on the table.
There are some sweets in the picture.

2 Name:

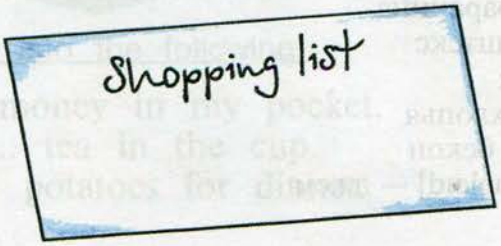
1 three things babies always have for breakfast;
2 two things British people often have for breakfast;
3 five things your relatives sometimes have for dinner;
4 three things people have for tea;
5 four things you usually have for supper.

3 Say what you like to eat every day at any time of the year. And what about your relatives?

4 Could you go to the shop and buy all the things your mother needs to cook dinner? Write your shopping list and ask if they have these things in the shop. Act out a dialogue with a shop assistant.

Example

— Do you have any brown bread?
— Yes, we do. (No, we don't.)



5 What poems and songs about "Food" do you remember? Act out the one you like best.

Let Us Read and Learn

6 Enjoy your English and sing the song "I Like Food", 2, part I.[1]

I LIKE FOOD

I. I like food,
I like eating lots and lots of food. *(2 times)*
Bread and jam, and meat, and fish,
Cakes and biscuits too,
Beans[2] and mustard,[3] eggs and chips,[4]
Mutton[5] steaks,[6] potatoes, peas,[7]
And salted mushrooms too.

Let Us Read

7 Read the text and say what difference there is between "full English breakfast" and "continental [ˌkɒntɪˈnentl] breakfast".

In England you may have what they call "full English breakfast". First they bring you cereal[8] and fruit juice, then you get bacon,[9] eggs and tomatoes. Then comes toast and marmalade.[10] You finish your breakfast with a cup of coffee or tea usually with milk.

---

[1] If you want to sing the whole song listen 2 up to the end. The teacher can help you with the words.
[2] beans [biːnz] — бобы
[3] mustard [ˈmʌstəd] — горчица
[4] chips [tʃɪps] — чипсы, жареный хрустящий картофель
[5] mutton [ˈmʌtn] — баранина
[6] steak [steɪk] — бифштекс
[7] peas [piːz] — горох
[8] cereal [ˈsɪərɪəl] — хлопья
[9] bacon [ˈbeɪkən] — бекон
[10] marmalade [ˈmɑːməleɪd] — джем

In fact English people don't often have "full English breakfast". They have just bread or toast with marmalade with a cup of tea or coffee. Sometimes they call it "continental breakfast".

Let Us Talk

8 What do you usually have for breakfast? Is it different from the "full English breakfast" or the "continental breakfast"?

9 Read the dialogues, make up your own and act them out.

IN THE SHOP

Billy: Do you have any sweets?
Shop assistant: Sorry, I don't. I have some biscuits and cakes. Would you like some?
Billy: Yes, please. Could I have this cake?
Shop assistant: Of course. Anything else?
Billy: No, that's all, thanks.

COOKING SALAD

Mother: I'd like to cook some salad for supper. Ann, could you have a look and see if there are any vegetables in the fridge?
Ann: Yes, we've got some but not many and there are no tomatoes.
Mother: That's a pity. Is there any salt, dear?
Ann: Yes, lots.
Mother: Will you go to the shops and buy potatoes, carrots and tomatoes? I can't make salad without them.
Ann: OK, Mum. I will go. Where is the money?
Mother: Here it is, dear.

Let Us Write

10 Put *some* or *any* into the following:

1. There is ... money in my pocket.
2. There isn't ... tea in the cup.
3. There are ... potatoes for dinner.

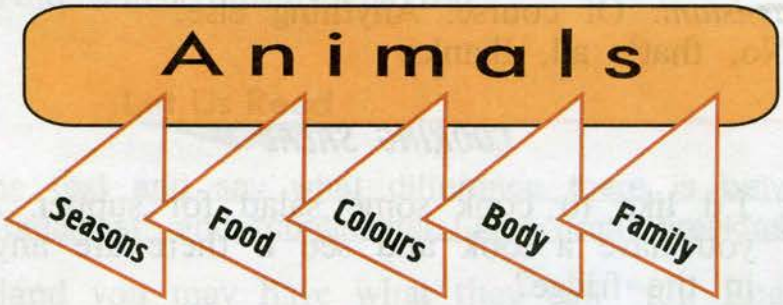
4. There are ... vegetables for supper.
5. Is there ... jam on the table?
6. There is ... meat here.
7. Are there ... carrots in the bag?

11 Write what you like (dislike) to have for dinner in summer and in winter (Exercise 6 can help you).

12 Write 5 questions beginning with: *Is there* ...? *Are there* ...? to find out what food your friend has got.

Lesson 5

Brush up your vocabulary and grammar.

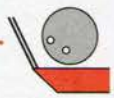


(n)	animal, bear, bird, parrot, cat, kitten, cow, mouse (mice), crocodile, dog, duck, elephant, fox, hamster, hare, horse, lion, pig, puppy, sheep (sheep), tiger, tortoise, monkey, giraffe, duck, wolf (wolves), pet, body, neck, tail, hair, head, hand, arm, leg, foot (feet), eye, mouth, ear, nose, shoulder, finger, toe, face, tooth (teeth), hundred
(v)	look, teach (taught), must, open, visit, live, grow (grew), try, give (gave)
(adj)	big, long, short, clever, domestic, wild, favourite, beautiful, happy, slow, quick
(adv)	slowly, quickly

Happy birthday! Happy New Year!

big — bigg**er** — the bigg**est** nice — nic**er** — the nic**est**
beautiful — **more** beautiful — **the most** beautiful
bad — worse — the worst **good — better — the best**

Let Us Review



1 Name:

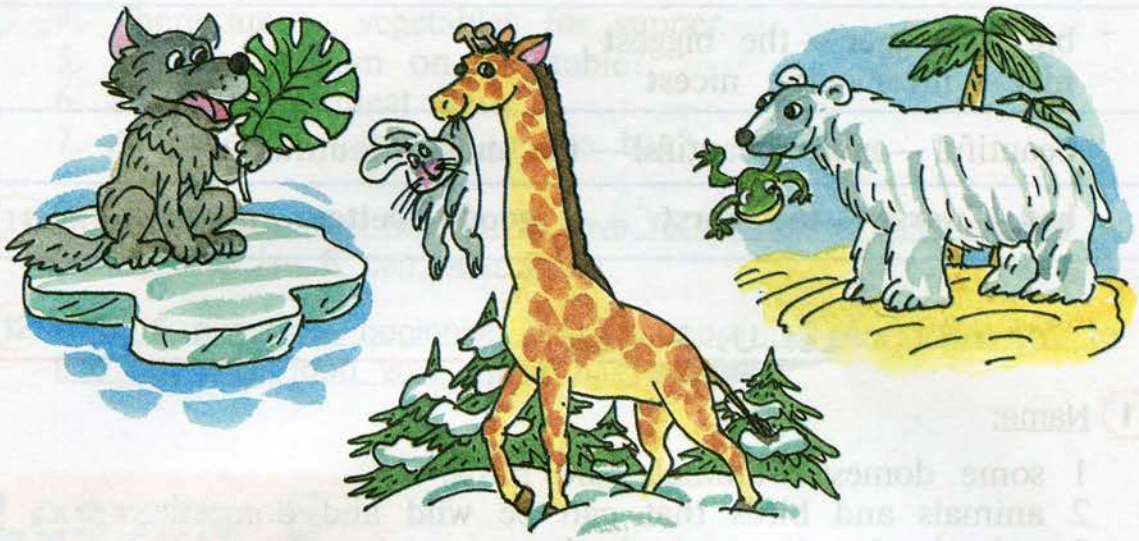
1 some domestic animals and birds;
2 animals and birds that can be wild and domestic;
3 animals that live only in hot countries;
4 animals that eat only grass, leaves from the trees, vegetables and fruit;
5 some animals that are quicker than the tortoise;
6 some animals that are bigger than the cat;
7 some animals that can have different colours or change them;
8 the most beautiful animal.

2 Think and give your opinion on the following:

1. Which is cleverer, the dog or the hare?
2. Which is shorter, the crocodile or the fish?
3. Which is more beautiful, the horse or the pig?
4. Which is bigger, the bear or the elephant?
5. Which is funnier, the monkey or the fox?
6. Which is angrier, the tiger or the kitten?
7. Which is the most beautiful animal?
8. Which is the best food for lions?
9. Which is the worst food for dogs?

3 Look at the picture on p. 26 and find what is wrong.

Example The giraffe can't live in cold countries where there is a lot of snow because it only eats grass, leaves from the trees and fruit. In cold countries in winter it can't find the things which don't grow at that time of the year.



4 Listen 3 and answer the questions:

1. What animals are usually the most favourite pets?
2. Do people sometimes keep wild animals as pets? Why?

5 Guessing game: ask your friend questions about his/her favourite animal and guess what it is. Find out what its colour is, what things it likes (dislikes) to do, what it likes to eat and drink and also what its body looks like and where it lives.

6 What poems and songs about "Animals" do you remember? Act out the one you like best.

Let Us Read

7 Read and say why birds and animals move from one country to another.

A lot of birds and animals move from country to country and from continent [ˈkɒntɪnənt] to continent during the year. Some move when summer is over and it becomes colder and some when there is no food to eat. Many birds can't find food under the snow, so they fly to Africa and other warmer countries. When winter comes some birds can fly more than 7000 kilometres [ˈkɪlə,miːtəz] in 3 days. They come back in spring and never see winter.

8 Read the text. Match the pictures and paragraphs ['pærəgrɑ:fs].

Do you know that ...

1. ... Zoos in many countries are changing. Cities are closing the big zoos with large animals in small cages.[1] They are opening Safari [sə'fɑ:rɪ] Parks. In these parks animals live in the open. There are fences,[2] not cages there.

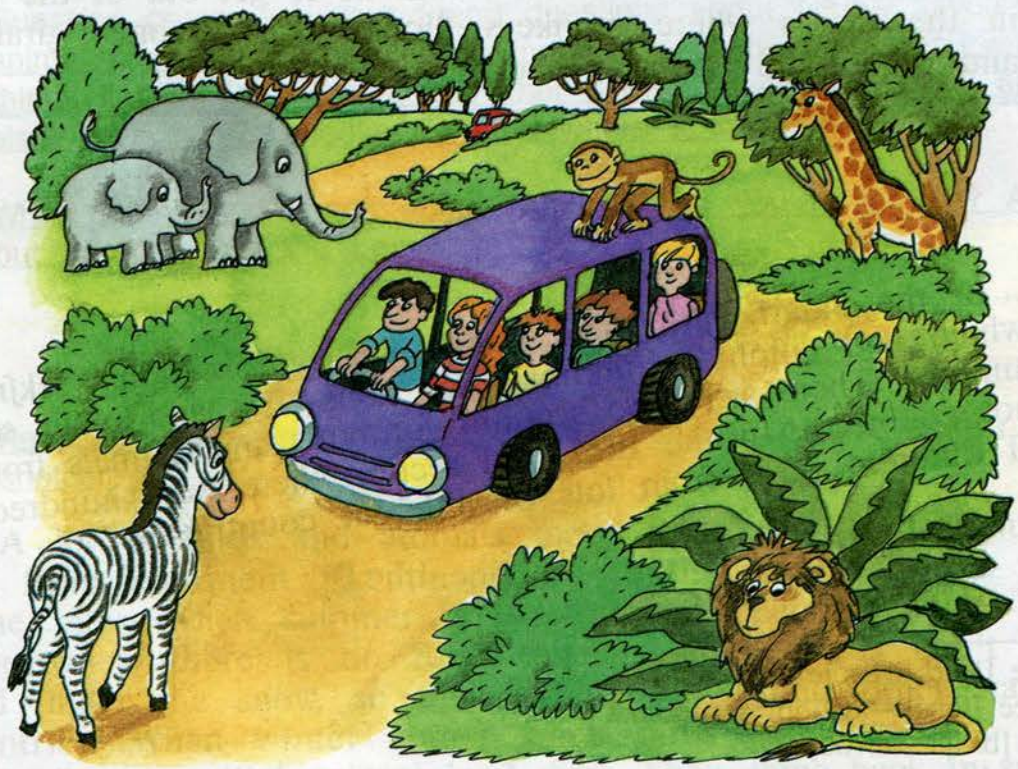
2. At Windsor ['wɪnzə] there was a Safari Park. Windsor is near London, in the South of England. The Park opened from 10 o'clock to 7 o'clock. Visitors went through the Safari Park in cars or Park buses.[3] There were three important things for visitors to remember: they must drive[4] slowly, never open the car window and never get out of the car in the places where monkeys, lions, tigers, zebras, giraffes and other wild animals lived free.[5]

3. ...In the Safari Park there was a Seaworld section ['sekʃn], which had dolphins ['dɒlfɪnz], sea lions, fish and other sea animals. There were two sections for birds and animals from hot countries. In the Birdworld section there were hundreds of different birds from lots of different countries.

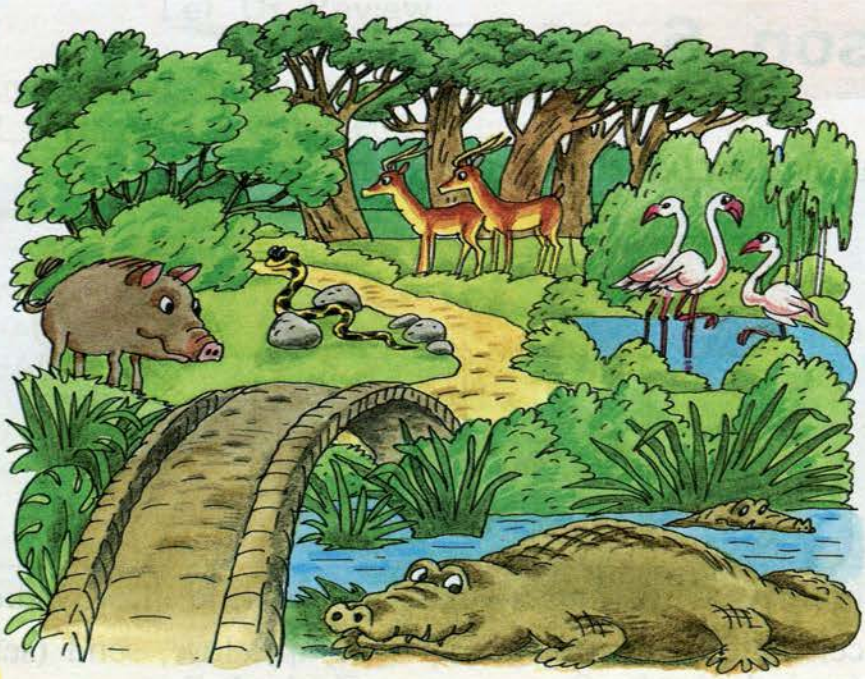
---

[1] cage [keɪʤ] — клетка
[2] fence [fens] — забор, загородка
[3] bus [bʌs] — автобус
[4] drive [draɪv] — ехать в машине
[5] live free [fri:] — жить на воле

A



B



C

Let Us Talk

9 Describe your favourite animal and then ask your friends to guess what it is.

10 There are many books, films, TV programmes all about animals. Do you like them? Why? What do you learn from them?

Let Us Write

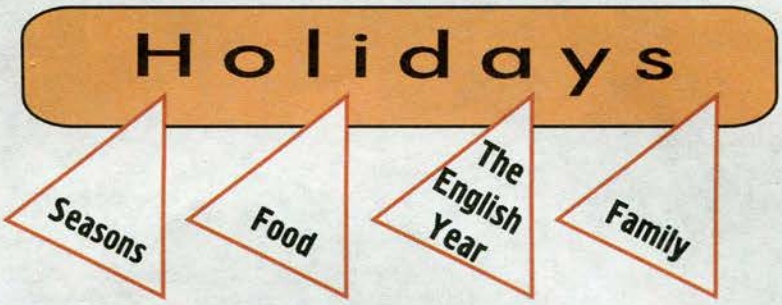
11 Do Exercise 5 in writing.

12 Complete the sentences to discuss them with your friends in class.

Wolves are ...er than ..., aren't they?
What animal is bigger than ...?
What is the ...est animal?
What animal has the longest ...?
... can't swim, can they?

Lesson 6

Brush up your vocabulary and grammar.



(n)	holiday, Christmas (Xmas), present, doll, toy, box, bag
(v)	celebrate, decorate, get up (got up), love, send (sent), put (put)
(adj)	last, new, coloured
(pron)	nobody, nothing, somebody, anybody, something (anything), everybody, everything, that (those), this (these)
(prep)	under

Halloween; St[1] Patrick's Day; Easter; St Valentine's Day; Thanksgiving Day; Memorial Day; Santa Claus; at the end of

(+)

I, You, He, She, It, We, You, They — liv**ed** in Kiev last year. / **swam** a lot last summer.

to be < **was** / **were**

talk + **-ed** = talk**ed** [t]
play + **-ed** = play**ed** [d]
want + **-ed** = want**ed** [ɪd]

last year
last month
last week
last Sunday
last Saturday

[1] St [sənt] (*сокращение от* saint [seɪnt]) — святой

Let Us Review

1 You know some British holidays. When do the British celebrate them? Look, read and remember.[1]

Winter	NOVEMBER	***Bonfire Night***	November, 5
		Remembrance Day	November, 11
	DECEMBER	***Christmas Day***	December, 25
	JANUARY	***New Year's Day***	December, 31/January, 1
	FEBRUARY	***St Valentine's Day***	February, 14
Spring	MARCH	***St Patrick's Day***	March, 17
	APRIL	***April Fools' Day***	April, 1
		Easter Sunday	late March or early April
Summer	MAY	***Mothering Sunday***	Sunday in May
	JUNE	***Father's Day***	Sunday in June
	JULY		
	AUGUST		
Autumn	SEPTEMBER		
	OCTOBER	***Halloween***	October, 31

2 Match the words from the columns:

Christmas Day		in May.
Easter Sunday		on the 14th of February.
New Year's Day		on the 31st of October.
Mothering Sunday		on the 25th of December.
Halloween	is	late March or early April.
April Fools' Day		on the 11th of November.
Remembrance Day		on the 31st of December/ on the 1st of January.
St Valentine's Day		on the 1st of April.

[1] Mind the difference between the English and the Russian year.

3 Think of your winter holidays and make up true sentences about them.

I		at home	
My mother		in the country	last month.
My friend	was/wasn't	at the stadium	last December.
My parents	were/weren't	on the sports ground	last Christmas.
My granny		at school	

4 Listen to what Evelyn did on the 25th of December, 4, and say:

1 what holiday she celebrated that day;
2 what present she got.

5 What poems and songs about "Holidays and the English Year" do you remember? Act out the one you like best.

Let Us Read

6 Read the text and answer the questions:

1. Is the United States[1] an old country with old traditions or a young[2] country with old and new traditions?
2. What do Americans like?
3. What holidays did the Germans[3] and the Scots take to America?
4. What holidays do only Americans celebrate?
5. When do Americans celebrate Memorial Day?

The United States is a young country. In fact sometimes people call it the "New World". Americans like new ideas. They built the first skyscrapers,[4] they put the first man on the

---

[1] the United States [ðiː juː ˌnaɪtɪd ˈsteɪts] — Соединенные Штаты (Америки)
[2] young [jʌŋ] — молодой
[3] the Germans [ˈʤɜːmənz] — немцы
[4] skyscraper [ˈskaɪˌskreɪpə] — небоскреб

moon. But Americans love old things too. They like to visit historic [hɪ'stɒrɪk] houses and museums [mju:'zi:əmz], they like old traditions [trə'dɪʃnz], remember the days of the "Wild West".[1]

The people of the United States are in fact people from many different countries. In one city you can find people whose parents, grandparents or great-grandparents came from Africa, South America and Europe ['jʊərəp]. These people brought to their new home their traditions. The Germans brought the Christmas tree and the Scots brought Halloween.

There are new American festivals ['festɪvlz] and traditions too. Only Americans celebrate Thanksgiving and Memorial Day.[2] People celebrate Memorial Day on the last Monday of May. This day is for people to remember those who died[3] in wars,[4] their dead[5] friends and relatives.

Let Us Talk

7 Complete the dialogue and act it out.

Terry: ..... . How are you?
Sylvia: ..... . And how are you?
Terry: ..... . Where were you at the end of December? What did you do?
Sylvia: ..... . And what about you? Did you celebrate only Christmas or did you celebrate the New Year too? Did you decorate the Christmas tree?
Terry: ..... .
Sylvia: Did you enjoy it?
Terry: ..... . And you?
Sylvia: ..... .

8 Remember what you did on the first of April last spring. Say what you can about this day of fun — April Fools' Day, that lasts only until midday.

---

[1] "Wild West" — «дикий» Запад
[2] Memorial Day [mə, mɔ:rɪəl 'deɪ] — День памяти павших в Гражданской войне в США 1861—1865 гг., испанской (1898 г.) и других войнах
[3] die [daɪ] — умирать
[4] war [wɔ:] — война
[5] dead [ded] — умерший

9 Tell your friend about the most interesting holiday in America, England and Russia.

Let Us Write

10 Put in *was* or *were*.

1. My parents ... in New York on Christmas Eve.
2. I ... at home on the 14th of February, we ... busy reading our Valentine's Day cards.
3. My brother ... fourteen on the first of January.
4. Where ... you at the end of the week?

11 Complete the text using the past tense forms of the verbs given below.

was	died	were	gave	called	put	sent	began	got

Nobody knows very much about St Valentine. He ... a Christian ['krɪstjən]. He ... a poor[1] girl some money before he ... . So people ... him the saint [seɪnt] of love and ... to celebrate St Valentine's Day on the 14th of February.

Last year I ... a lot of Valentine's cards. There ... hearts[2] on them. My friends ... them to me. Some of them ... their names down.

[1] poor [pʊə] — бедный
[2] heart [hɑ:t] — сердце

Lesson 7

Brush up your vocabulary and grammar.

(n) nature, earth, river, lake, sea, ocean, mountain, hill, field, forest, tree, leaf (leaves), star, day, yesterday, week, tale, sport, sports ground, stadium, game, ball, badminton, tennis, table tennis, volleyball, football, hockey, basketball, hide-and-seek, hopscotch, swimming pool

(v) run (ran), jump, swim (swam), skip, draw (drew), can (could), play, go (went), see (saw), ski, skate

(adj) busy

(adv) around, away (from)

(pron) another

(prep) from, over

look around; look at; last week, last month, last year

⊖		?	
I, We, You, They, He, She, It	**didn't play**	**Did** I, we, you, they, he, she, it	**play** ...?

(+/–)		(?)	
I, We, You, They, He, She, It	**can (could)** ... . **can't (couldn't)**	**Can (Could)**	I, we, you, they, he, she, it ... ?

Let Us Review

1 Name the sports or games you know.

2 Work in groups. Make a list of:

1 the sports and games your friend can play;
2 the sports and games your friends' families like to play or watch;
3 the sports and games your friends can play now but couldn't play last year.

3 Look at the chart and ask your friend different questions about his/her last holidays.

With whom Where	did	you they	live ...? visit ...? play ...?

When			swim ...?
Why			ski ...?
What game	did	he	skate ...?
How often		she	skip ...?
How many games			go ...?
			draw ...?

4 Have you got a good memory? When did you last:

- play hide-and-seek or hopscotch?
- go to the sports ground or the stadium?
- go to the seaside?
- see the mountains?
- go skiing?
- look at the stars at night?
- see the moon early in the morning?
- swim in the river or in another place?

5 What poems and songs about "Nature" do you remember? Act out the one you like best.

Let Us Read and Learn

6 Enjoy your English and sing the song "The Bear Went over the Mountain", 5.

THE BEAR WENT OVER THE MOUNTAIN

The bear went over the mountain,
The bear went over the mountain,
The bear went over the mountain
To see what he could see!

And all that he could see
Was the other side of the mountain,
The other side of the mountain,
The other side of the mountain
Was all that he could see.

7 Read the tale and think about the moral ['mɒrəl].

THE GRASSHOPPER AND THE ANT[1]

A Grasshopper lived in a field near a big forest. He liked to sing and dance very much. And he sang and danced all day long. He had a lot of fun playing in the green grass near the river in the daytime and at night he liked to look at the stars and the moon.

Sometimes he went to the mountains. He looked at the distant[2] ocean and the faraway[3] beautiful hills.

One day he saw an Ant. He looked very tired[4] and hot as he was very busy working.

"Why are you working on such a lovely day?" asked the Grasshopper.

"I'm collecting[5] food for winter," said the Ant and went on working.

But the Grasshopper sang another song and danced another dance.

When winter came and there was a lot of snow, the Grasshopper had nothing to eat. He was very hungry, so he went to visit the Ant and asked him to give him some food.

[1] ant [ænt] — муравей
[2] distant ['dɪstənt] — отдаленный, дальний
[3] faraway [,fɑːrə'weɪ] — далекий
[4] tired ['taɪəd] — усталый
[5] collect [kə'lekt] — собирать

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

"I was very busy singing and dancing," answered the Grasshopper.

"Well, if you sing and dance all summer and do not work, then you must starve[1] in winter," answered the Ant.

8 Choose the best moral for the tale "The Grasshopper and the Ant".

1. People who always plan [plæn] their lives are often bad friends.
2. If you have problems ['prɒbləmz], nobody can help you.
3. A short happy life is the best.
4. Always prepare[2] for hard[3] times in the future.

9 Now read the tale aloud. Act out the parts of the narrator, the Ant and the Grasshopper.

Let Us Talk

10 Some people like to live in towns and some prefer the country. What do you think is the best place to live in and why?

11 Where do people usually go when they are on holidays? Where were you last summer (winter, week, month)? What did you do there?

Let Us Write

12 Someone tells you:

1. I went to the mountains last winter.
2. It was my birthday yesterday.
3. My brother was on holiday in autumn last year.

Ask questions for more information. Write them down.

---

[1] starve [stɑ:v] — умереть от голода, голодать
[2] prepare [prɪ'peə] — готовиться
[3] hard [hɑ:d] — трудный

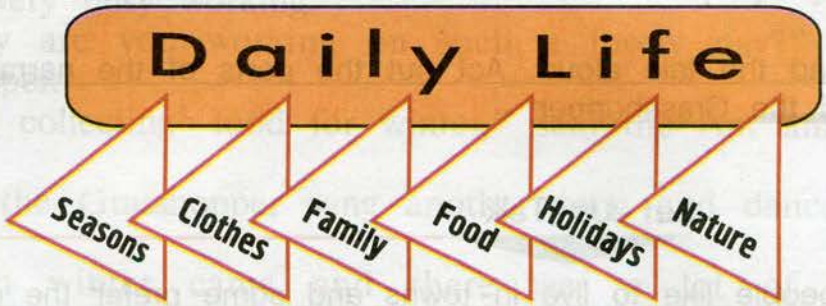
13 Choose your friend in the class. Imagine three things he/she did yesterday and three things he/she didn't do yesterday. Write them down.

Examples

You had coffee for breakfast.
You didn't go to London yesterday.

Lesson 8

Brush up your vocabulary and grammar.



(n) day off, Saturday, weekend, time, morning, afternoon, evening, night, book, school, pleasure, exercise, homework, shower, house, bed

(v) watch, clean, wash, do (did), help, read (read [red]), speak (spoke)

(adj) next

(adv) soon, tomorrow, today

(pron) what, who, whom, when, where, why, which

(prep) before, at

at the weekend; in the morning (afternoon, evening); go to school; do exercises; do homework; take a shower; wash up; help about the house; watch TV; go to bed; come home; play chess

(+/–)			(?)		
I / We	shall/shan't / will/won't	do	Shall / Will	I / we	do ...?
You / He / She / It / They	will/won't	do	Will	you / he / she / it / they	do ...?

Let Us Review

1 Match the time and the actions.

I get up	at seven o'clock in the evening.
He has lunch	in the afternoon.
They go to bed	at seven o'clock in the morning.
She gets up	in the evening.
We watch TV	at ten o'clock at night.
I speak English to my teacher	in the morning.

2 Next Saturday your friend will go to the zoo. Ask him/her questions and fill in the chart, using the words in the box.

Examples
When will you get up?
What will you do at ... o'clock?

when	what	where	with whom	who	why

SATURDAY

8.00	*get up*
	go out of the house
10.00	*feed the birds*
	have lunch
	go home

3 Say when Derek will be/won't be in the following places.

Examples

Derek will be in South Africa in October.
Derek won't be in India [ˈɪndɪə] in January.

4 You are going to have your holidays in the mountains with your parents. Say:

— where you will go for your holidays;
— if the place will be far away from your city;
— what the weather will be like.

Let Us Read and Learn

5 What songs and poems about "Daily Life" do you remember? Act the one you like best.

6 Enjoy your English and sing the song "Mulberry Bush",[1] 6.

MULBERRY BUSH

Here we go round[2] the mulberry bush,
The mulberry bush, the mulberry bush.
Here we go round the mulberry bush
On a cold and frosty[3] morning.

This is the way we wash our hands,
Wash our hands, wash our hands.
This is the way we wash our hands
On a cold and frosty morning.

---

[1] "Mulberry Bush" [ˈmʌlbərɪ ˈbʊʃ] — *название детской игры*
[2] round [raʊnd] — вокруг
[3] frosty [ˈfrɒstɪ] — морозный

http://kurokam.ru

This is the way we clean our teeth,
Clean our teeth, clean our teeth.
This is the way we clean our teeth
On a cold and frosty morning.

This is the way we comb[1] our hair,
Comb our hair, comb our hair.
This is the way we comb our hair
On a cold and frosty morning.

This is the way we clean our shoes,
Clean our shoes, clean our shoes.
This is the way we clean our shoes
On a cold and frosty morning.

This is the way we run to school,
Run to school, run to school.
This is the way we run to school
On a cold and frosty morning.

This is the way we walk in the park,
Walk in the park, walk in the park.
This is the way we walk in the park
On a cold and frosty morning.

Let Us Read

7 Read and say what the world will be like in 2100 and answer the questions after the text.

Some people think that the world will change a lot. The cities will become bigger. They will be more beautiful. There will be more parks and trees in them.

Some people say that there won't be many people in the cities and the cities will become smaller but there will be more farms. More people will live in the country, and they will grow food for all the world.

People will be taller[2] and cleverer. Some people think that men will be two metres [ˈmiːtəz] tall, and women will be as tall as men. They say men and women will wear the same clothes but in different colours. Pupils won't go to school.

---

[1] comb [kəʊm] — причесывать
[2] tall [tɔːl] — высокий

They will have computers [kəm'pju:təz] and computers will be their teachers.

At weekends people will go to the moon. They will have a good time there. Back on the earth they will watch television [,telɪ'vɪʒn] more and more. They won't read many books. But they will learn many things from nature. All people will enjoy their life.

Questions:

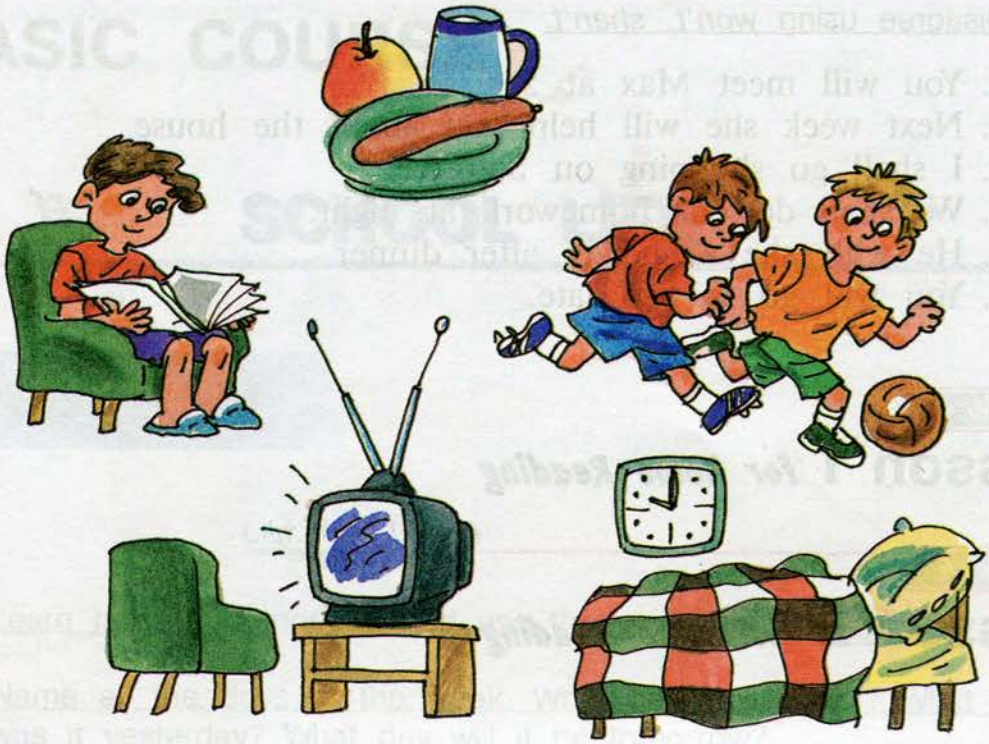
1. What will cities look like in 2100?
2. How will people change?
3. How will people study?[1]
4. What will people do at the weekends?

Let Us Talk

8 Tell your friend what your idea of the future is. (Exercise 7 can help you.)

9 a) Look at the pictures and say what you and the members of your family always do, what they never do and what things they do sometimes.

[1] study ['stʌdɪ] — учиться



b) Tomorrow is Mother's Day. What will (won't) you, your father and mother do?

Let Us Write

10 Interview your friend and speak about his/her day off. Write questions to the given answers.

1. — .....?
   — I shall go to the swimming pool with great pleasure.
2. — .....?
   — They will call us.
3. — .....?
   — Because I like this place very much.
4. — .....?
   — He will soon go to the mountains with his father.
5. — .....?
   — She will buy bread for lunch.

11 Disagree using *won't, shan't.*

1. You will meet Max at 5.
2. Next week she will help you about the house.
3. I shall go shopping on Saturday.
4. We shall do our homework at night.
5. He will take a shower after dinner.
6. You will go to bed late.

Reader 4

Lesson 1 *for Home Reading*

Reader 4

Lesson 2 *for Home Reading*

BASIC COURSE

SCHOOL LIFE

Lesson 9

Let Us Learn

1. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 7.
2. Name all the days of the week. What day is it today? What day was it yesterday? What day will it be tomorrow?
3. Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[ʌ] the sun, **Sunday**, **Monday**, on Sunday, on Monday, last Monday, next Sunday, this Monday, every Sunday. On Sundays we don't go to school. In Russia Monday is the first day of the week, in Great Britain it is Sunday. What day comes after Monday?

[ju:] you, **Tuesday**, on Tuesday, next Tuesday. Tuesday comes after Monday. Where do you usually go on Tuesday? Do you go to the sports ground on Tuesday?

[w] well, **Wednesday** ['wenzdɪ], on Wednesday. Last Wednesday my mum had a birthday party. Do you play tennis every Wednesday?

[ɜ:] her, **Thursday** ['θɜ:zdɪ], on Thursday, this Thursday. Thursday is my father's day off. Does granny usually cook anything tasty on Thursday?

[aɪ] my, **Friday**, on Friday. Last Friday we went to the pet shop and bought a nice little hamster for my sister. Next Friday I'll go to the swimming pool.

[i:] she, **meet**, **to meet** — **met**, meet friends. Meet my sister. It's nice to meet you. — When shall we meet? — We'll meet on Wednesday. We met last Friday.

[ɑ:] father, **laugh** [lɑ:f], **to laugh** — **laughed (at)**, to laugh at good jokes. When I saw a funny monkey I laughed a lot. Never laugh at old people. I wonder what he is laughing at.

4 Say what day comes:

after: Friday, Sunday, Wednesday;
before: Saturday, Thursday, Monday.

5 a) Put the days of the week in order. Then say them aloud.
b) What do "Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri, Sat, Sun" in the calendar stand for? Pay attention to the abbreviations.[1]

OCTOBER						
Mon		3	10	17	24	31
Tues		4	11	18	25	
Wed		5	12	19	26	
Thur		6	13	20	27	
Fri		7	14	21	28	
Sat	1	8	15	22	29	
Sun	2	9	16	23	30	

6 Say what day it is.

Example Yesterday was Saturday. Today is Sunday. Tomorrow will be Monday.

[1] Pay attention to the abbreviations. — Обрати внимание на сокращения.

http://kurokam.ru

	Yesterday	*Today*	*Tomorrow*
1.	____	Sunday	____
2.	____	Monday	____
3.	____	____	Friday
4.	____	Saturday	____
5.	Thursday	____	____
6.	____	Wednesday	____

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

at	3 o'clock noon night
on	Monday Thursday morning/Tuesday evening the 1st of September
in	the evening/the morning/the afternoon summer/winter 1997 January/July

7 Look at the pictures on pp. 49-50, complete the sentences and match them with the pictures.

1. It was cold and rainy ..., so we couldn't go to the swimming pool.
2. I had lunch at ... yesterday.

a

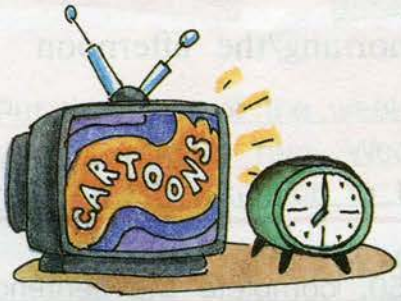
b

c

d

e

f



g

h

3. It often snows in ... .
4. Billy usually gets up at 7 but on ... he gets up at 9.
5. My little brother was born[1] in ... .
6. Where were you on ...? — Oh, we had a party.
7. He always watches TV in ... .
8. April Fools' Day is on ... .

8 Read the words aloud and guess their meaning.

history ['hɪstərɪ], historic [hɪ'stɒrɪk], Geography [ʤɪ'ɒgrəfɪ], continent ['kɒntɪnənt], computer [kəm'pju:tə], central ['sentrəl], metre ['mi:tə], kilometre ['kɪlə,mi:tə]

[1] was born [bɔ:n] — родился

Let Us Read and Learn

9 Enjoy your English and sing the song "We Met on Sunday", 8, part I.

WE MET ON SUNDAY

I. We met on Sunday, the first of July.
We talked on Monday, the second of July.
On Sunday we met and on Monday we talked,
That was the second of July.
We smiled on Tuesday, the third of July.
On Sunday we met and on Monday we talked,
On Tuesday we smiled, on the third of July.
We laughed on Wednesday, the fourth of July.
On Sunday we met and on Monday we talked.
On Tuesday we smiled and on Wednesday we laughed,
On the fourth of July.

Let Us Read

10 Look at the pages from Mary's and Susan's diaries.[1] These pages tell us about the girls' week. Read these pages and say what Mary (Susan) usually does on Monday, Tuesday, ...

Example Monday is Mary's cleaning day. She cleans her things on Monday. But Saturday is Susan's visiting day. She visits her friends on Saturday.

Mary's Diary

Monday — *cleaning day.*
Tuesday — *washing day.*
Wednesday — *cooking day.*
Thursday — *swimming day.*
Friday — *tennis day.*
Saturday — *shopping day.*
Sunday — *visiting day.*

[1] diary ['daɪərɪ] — дневник

Susan's Diary

Monday — the longest school day.

Tuesday — reading day.

Wednesday — swimming day.

Thursday — helping about the house day.

Friday — TV day.

Saturday — visiting day.

Sunday — play day.

11 a) It is a page either from Mary's or[1] Susan's diary. Read it first to yourself and say whose page it is. Give reasons for your opinion (Exercise 10 can help you). Then read the text aloud. Find in the text the sentences to prove your opinion.

WHOSE DIARY IS IT?

October 20th, Wednesday.

On Monday it was cold and on Tuesday it was raining, but it is a nice day today. The weather is warm and sunny.

We didn't have our English class today as Mrs Larson was ill. So I came home earlier than usual and had a lot of time before swimming. My mum asked me to go shopping with her. I don't like to do the shopping but it's great to go to the shops with mum. I can't say I often help mum with the shopping, but I always help her about the house. I often help mum on Thursday which is my helping about the house day.

[1] It is a page either ['aɪðə] from ... or ... — Это страница либо из ... , либо ...

So we went to our favourite shop and bought a lot of tasty things for my brother's birthday party on Friday afternoon.

I know that all his friends will come to us at midday. They all like ice cream, fruit salad, hamburgers, cakes, biscuits and sweets. So we bought sweets, fruit, ice cream, butter, sugar,[1] eggs and milk for the biscuits. I know that mum will also make a birthday cake for the party.

It's always a problem ['prɒbləm] *to buy a present for my brother. I never know what to give him as a birthday present. He likes animals a lot. But we've got a dog, a hamster and a small kitten in the house. What shall I buy then?*

b) Help the girl to choose a present for her brother. What's your choice?[2] Now, do you want to know what Susan bought for her brother? You'll never guess.

She took him to the zoo where he could see all his favourite animals: monkeys, bears, giraffes, crocodiles, foxes, horses and elephants.

Let Us Talk

12 Say what Susan did on Wednesday (see Exercise 10).

13 Do you keep a diary? Have you got shopping days, cooking days, visiting days? What do you usually do on Monday and the other days of the week? Talk about your family's week.

14 Choose a partner and talk to him/her about what he/she usually does on each day of the week.

---

[1] sugar ['ʃʊgə] — сахар
[2] choice [tʃɔɪs] — выбор

Let Us Write

15 Write 7 sentences about your week (what you do on each day of the week).

16 Put in the prepositions:

... summer I lived in the country. But ... September I came back to Moscow. I went to school ... the 1st of September. It was Saturday. I didn't go to school ... Sunday, but ... Monday I was in the classroom ... 8.30 ... the morning.

17 Learn how to write these words.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, to meet — met, to laugh (at)

Lesson 10

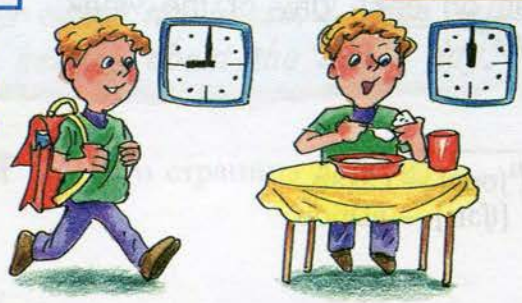
Let Us Learn

1 Look at the pictures and say what Nick usually does on each day of the week at ... o'clock. Begin your sentences like this: *At ... o'clock on ... Nick usually ... .*

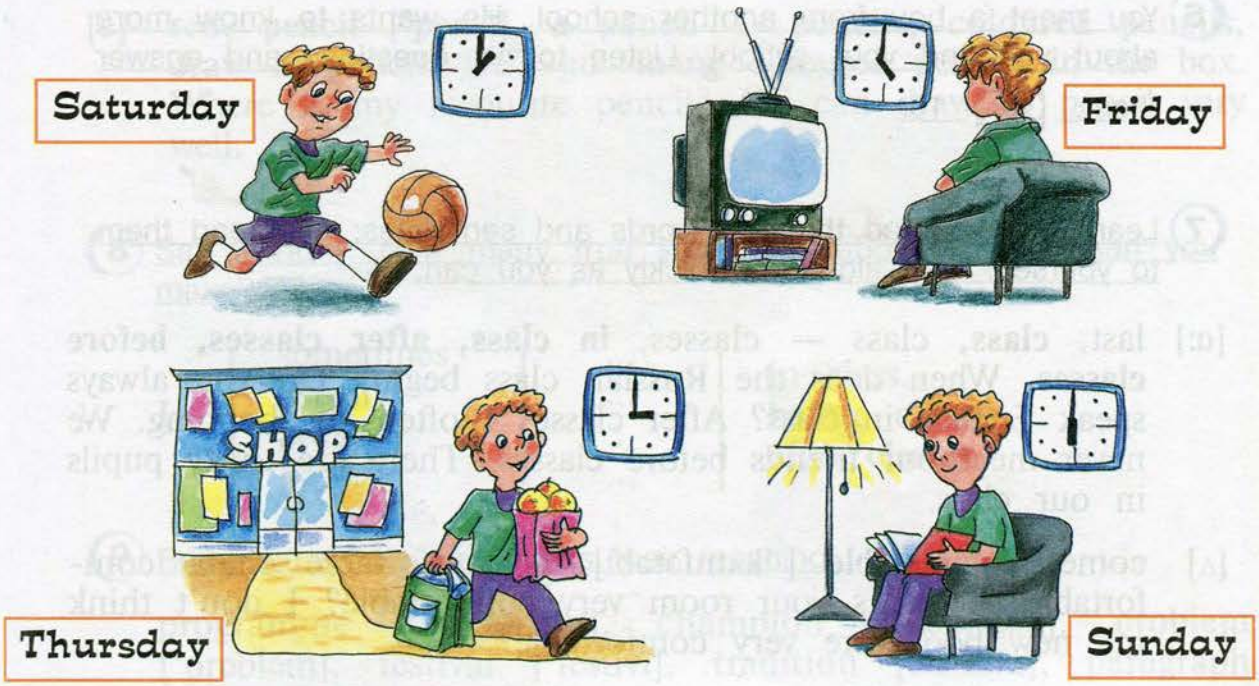
get up — go to school
watch TV — play football
go shopping
have lunch — read books

Monday

Wednesday



Tuesday



2 What day of the week is your shopping (cooking ...) day? (See Lesson 9, Exercise 10.)

3 Who(m) do you meet when you:

1 go to school;
2 go shopping;
3 go to the swimming pool;
4 go to the sports ground;
5. go to the zoo?

4 Say why Alice and Andrew laughed a lot yesterday.

Example Alice and Andrew laughed a lot because their grandmother told them funny stories.

saw funny monkeys listened to a comedy ['kɒmədɪ]
saw a funny film heard a joke
were happy

5 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 9.

6 You meet a boy from another school. He wants to know more about you and your school. Listen to his questions and answer them, 10.

7 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[ɑ:] last, **class,** class — classes, **in class, after classes, before classes.** When does the Russian class begin? Do you always speak English in class? After classes I often go shopping. We never meet our friends before classes. There are thirty pupils in our class.

[ʌ] come, **comfortable** [ˈkʌmfətəbl], a comfortable chair, comfortable shoes. Is your room very comfortable? I don't think my new boots are very comfortable.

[ju:] pupil, **uniform** [ˈju:nɪfɔ:m], a uniform — uniforms, a brown uniform, a dark blue uniform. They all wear uniforms at their school. Do all pupils wear uniforms in class? Pupils often don't like to wear uniforms when they are at school. **P. E., Physical Education** [ˈfɪzɪkl ˌedjuˈkeɪʃn], I have P. E. on Thursday morning and on Monday afternoon. What do you do in your P. E. class? Do you wear T-shirts in your P. E. class? What's your P. E. uniform like?

[æ] **Handicraft** [ˈhændɪkrɑ:ft]. — When do you have Handicraft? — I have Handicraft on Tuesday and Friday. Do you always wear uniforms in your Handicraft classes? Who is your Handicraft teacher? What do you usually do in your Handicraft classes?

[e] ten, **exercise book** [ˈeksəsaɪz ˌbʊk], an exercise book — exercise books. Susan has got a big exercise book for Handicraft. There are many exercise books in my bag. Open your exercise books, please.

[ju:] beautiful, **museum** [mju:ˈzi:əm], a museum — museums, to go to the museum. Are there many different museums in London? We shall meet at the museum at 4. What museums in Moscow do you know?

[e] red, **pencil** ['pensl], a pencil — pencils, coloured pencils, draw in pencil. He's got many coloured pencils in the box. Where is my favourite pencil? He can draw in pencil very well.

8 Say it right. How many true sentences about yourself can you make?

I	sometimes	...	in class.
	usually	...	before classes.
	always	...	after classes.
	never	...	after classes.

9 Read the words and guess their meaning.

programme ['prəʊgræm], champion ['tʃæmpɪən], problem ['prɒbləm], festival ['festɪvl], tradition [trə'dɪʃn], paragraph ['pærəgrɑ:f], photo ['fəʊtəʊ]

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

Shall I come back at 5?
Shall we read the text?
Shall I open the book?
Shall I buy some vegetables?

10 Look at the pictures on pp. 57-58 and use *Shall I/we ...?*

1 2

3

4

5

Let Us Read and Learn

11 Listen to the dialogue, 11. Then read and learn it by heart. Act it out.

George: What are you doing **this Friday**?
Alan: I don't know yet. Why?[1]
George: You see, we are having a test [test] on Saturday. Can you help me with my **English**?
Alan: Of course I can. When shall I come?
George: Can you meet me after classes?
Alan: OK. **Two** o'clock then. **See you later.** Bye.
George: Bye and thanks a lot.

12 Think of your own dialogue and act it out. Don't forget to change over.

[1] Why? [waɪ] — А в чем дело? (А что?)

Let Us Read

13 Read the letter and say what Marion Hailey, Head Teacher of Green Hill School, asks her pupils' parents about.

GREEN HILL SCHOOL

24 March

Dear parents

School visit to London for classes 3A and 3B.

Mr Grey (History ['hɪstərɪ] teacher) is taking his classes on a school visit to the Natural History Museum in London on Thursday, 10th April.

Everybody must please:

— be at school at 8,
— wear their school uniform and comfortable shoes,
— bring a raincoat, a packed lunch, an exercise book and a pencil.

We shall come back at 5 in the evening. This visit is very important and we hope[1] that all the children will go.

Yours sincerely[2]

Marion Hailey
Head

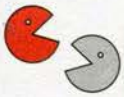
14 True or false?

1. The History teacher takes his classes to the Natural History Museum on the 24th of March.
2. The History teacher takes his classes to the Natural History Museum on the 10th of April.
3. The children can wear any clothes they like.

---

[1] hope [həʊp] — надеяться
[2] Yours sincerely [sɪn'sɪəlɪ] — Искренне Ваш(а)

4. The children will have lunch at home.
5. The children will come back at 5.
6. The visit to the museum is very important.



Let Us Talk

15 Tell your friends what you usually do before classes, in class, after classes.

16 Do any of your teachers take your class to museums? If yes, when did you last go to the museum and what can you say about the visit?

Let Us Write

17 Do Exercise 8 in writing.

18 Make up sentences, using the words: *comfortable, museum, in class, uniform, P. E., Handicraft.*

19 Learn how to write these words.

in class (after/before classes), comfortable, uniform, P. E., Handicraft, exercise book, museum, pencil, see you later

Lesson 11

Let Us Learn

1 Say what they are:

1 the days of the week which come after Sunday;
2 a thing we can draw with;
3 a thing pupils wear at school;
4 a thing on what we write at school;

5 the days of the week when pupils don't go to school;
6 a class where we can run, jump and ski;
7 a place which can help you know more about history;
8 the day of the week which is between Tuesday and Thursday;
9 a class where we can make things.

2 Put in: *at, on, in, after, before.*

1. Pete gets up ... seven o'clock in the morning. 2. We clean our teeth ... the morning. 3. They play leapfrog ... classes. 4. ... Sunday we shall go to the zoo. 5. We never drink coffee ... class. 6. We always meet ... classes in the morning.

3 Look at the pictures and offer the people your help. Use the model *Shall I ...?*

1

2

3

4

5

4 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 12.

5 Let's talk about your timetable.

Example On Monday I've got 5 classes: P. E., Russian, English, Reading and Handicraft.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

What's the time?
It's **half past** six.

6 Look at the pictures and say what time it is.

7 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[ɑ:] ask, **half** [hɑ:f] — **halves** [hɑ:vz], the first half of the day, half a cake, half an apple. Give me half a carrot, please.

[ɑ:] **past**, past two, past five. It's half past four. After classes at half past two I go to the swimming pool. Do you always come home from school at half past twelve?

[e] pet, **desk**, a desk — desks, to sit (to be) **at the desk**, to sit down at the desk. There are twelve desks in the room. — Is your desk comfortable? — I think it is. There are some coloured pencils and an exercise book on the desk.

[ɑ:] class, **classroom**, a classroom — classrooms. — What is there in your classroom? — There are some desks, chairs and the teacher's table in it. — How many classrooms are there in your school? — There are a lot.

[e] pencil, **lesson**, a lesson — lessons, a difficult lesson, **at the lesson**. How many lessons have you got on Monday? What lessons have you got on Thursday? Do you like your English lessons?

never ['nevə]. We never have lessons on Sunday. She never gets up at 5. They never go to school at night.

[aɪ] time, **timetable**, school timetable, **on the timetable**. Do you know where our timetable is? Look at the timetable. When do we have Handicraft? We have P. E. and History on the timetable today.

[æ] bad, **Maths**, Maths exercises, our Maths teacher, problems with Maths. When have we got Maths? Does your brother have Maths on Tuesday? Have you got any problems with Maths?

[ɑ:] arm, **Art**, art museum, Art exercises, your Art teacher. Have you got Art today? We've got Art on Thursday and Friday. We like our Art classes very much.

[ju:] Tuesday, **Music**, Music exercises, Music class, a Music teacher. I like music very much. Have you got Music on Thursday? What do you think of your Music classes?

[ʌ] butter, **study**, **to study — studied**. When you study you begin to know a lot. He likes to have Nature Study classes. Did you have Nature Study on Thursday? What do you usually do in your Nature Study class? Who is your Nature Study teacher?

8 Look at the pictures and say: a) what they usually do at the time and b) what they are doing now.

Let Us Read and Learn

9 Enjoy your English and sing the song "We Met on Sunday", 13, part II.

WE MET ON SUNDAY

II. We danced on Thursday, the fifth of July.
On Sunday we met and on Monday we talked.
On Tuesday we smiled and on Wednesday we laughed.
On Thursday we danced, on the fifth of July.
We cried on Friday, the sixth of July.
On Sunday we met and on Monday we talked.
On Tuesday we smiled and on Wednesday we laughed.
On Thursday we danced and on Friday we cried,
On the sixth of July.
We parted[1] on Saturday, the seventh of July.
On Sunday we met and on Monday we talked.
On Tuesday we smiled and on Wednesday we laughed.
On Thursday we danced and on Friday we cried.
But on Saturday we parted
And we said: "Goodbye."
"Goodbye."

10 Now you know the whole song. Answer the following questions:

1. When did they meet (talk, smile, laugh, dance, cry, part and say goodbye)?
2. What did they do on Sunday (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday)?
3. Did you like the song?

11 Read the proverb and give the Russian equivalent. Then learn the proverb.

It's never too late to learn.

[1] part (parted) — расставаться

Let Us Read

12 Read the text about Santi's school. Can you find any difference between his school and your school?

SANTI GOES TO SCHOOL

Santi is a little boy who is eight. He lives in Central ['sentrəl] Africa and goes to school there. School starts at seven o'clock in the morning, but he goes to school at half past six. Why? Well, he wants to get a desk near the teacher's table. In Santi's class there are fifty-two pupils.

The pupils play in the playground before classes. Some of them wear their school uniform: a white blouse or a shirt and a blue skirt or trousers. When they come into the classroom, many of the girls take off their blouses and skirts. They usually put on T-shirts and shorts. They do this because they are not comfortable in uniform as it is very hot in the room and because they don't want to get their uniforms dirty.

Before classes they sing one or two songs. The pupils have classes five days a week. Every day they have five lessons. They study English, Maths, Geography, P. E., History, Music and Art. They have swimming, games and computer studies too.

Have a look at Santi's timetable:

Day \ Time	7.00	8.00	9.00		11.00	12.00
MONDAY	Art	Geography	Maths	*L*	English	History
TUESDAY	Maths	English	Swimming	*u*	Maths	Geography
WEDNESDAY	English	Nature Study	Computing	*n*	Games	Games
THURSDAY	Music	History	English	*c*	Nature Study	Maths
FRIDAY	English	Computing	Maths	*h*	Art	Art

After classes Santi plays football and then goes home. When he comes home, he has something to eat. He usually watches cartoons[1] on TV before he does his homework.

[1] cartoon [kɑ:'tu:n] — мультфильм

13 True, false or don't know?

1. Santi is from Central America.
2. School starts at 6.30 in the morning.
3. Santi comes to school early because he wants to get a desk near the teacher's table.
4. He always wears his school uniform.
5. The school uniform is a T-shirt and shorts.
6. He plays football after classes.

14 Put these sentences in the correct order to make a summary of the text about Santi.

1. After classes Santi plays football.
2. They wear school uniforms but when in class they can wear T-shirts and shorts.
3. Santi likes school very much and always comes there very early.
4. A school day starts with singing before classes.
5. The pupils play in the playground before classes.

Let Us Talk

15 Discuss these questions in pairs or groups.

1. What time do you go to school every morning? Why?
2. What do you do in the playground before classes?
3. Where do you like to sit in the classroom? Why?
4. What is your favourite lesson? Why?
5. What do you do when you get home from school?

16 Look at Santi's timetable and tell about yours (see Exercise 12).

Let Us Write

17 Look through the text about Santi (see Exercise 12), copy and complete the sentences.

1. The pupils play in the playground before ... .
2. When they are in ... many of the girls take off their blouses and skirts.

3. Before classes ... .
4. Santi plays football ... .
5. When ... he has something to eat.
6. He watches cartoons on TV before ... .

18 Write the sentences using the following: *at the desk, at the lesson, on the timetable, at half past ..., after classes.*

19 Learn how to write these words.

half (halves), past, desk, classroom, lesson, never, timetable, Maths, Art, Music, to study (studied)

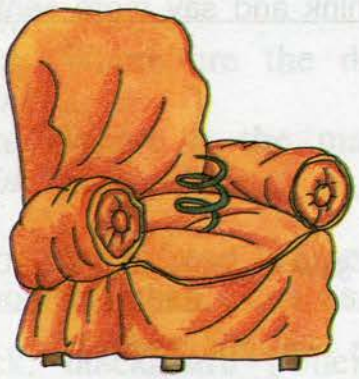
Reader 4

Lesson 3 *for Home Reading*

Lesson 12

Let Us Learn

1 Look at the pictures on pp. 67-68 and say if the sentences are true, if not, correct them.

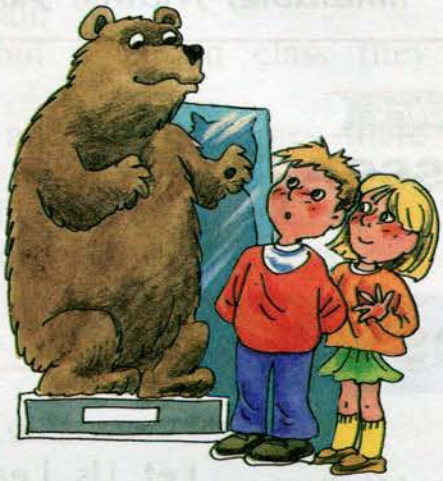


1. The armchair is very comfortable.

2. We are having an English lesson.

3. Alice never wears her uniform in class.

4. The children are having Music lesson in the classroom.



5. They have got 6 lessons on Monday.

6. Museums help us study animals.

2 Play the "Champion" game. Who can think and say more sentences with *at half past ...*?

3 Complete the sentences.

1. We play, jump, run in our ... .
2. We write in ... at Maths.
3. They laughed a lot when they saw ... .
4. I met my friend when ... .
5. Look at ... . What lessons have we got today?
6. He likes to have Nature Study ... .
7. — When did you go to the museum? — We went there after ... .

4 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 14.

5 Have you got a good memory? Look at the picture for a moment, then close the book and name all the things you remember.

6 Look at the picture of the classroom (Exercise 5) and give Colin's answers to Mike's questions. Choose a partner and role play the dialogue. Then change over.

Mike: What is there in the classroom?
Colin: ..... .
Mike: Where are the books?
Colin: ..... .
Mike: Where is the teacher?
Colin: ..... .
Mike: Where are the desks and the teacher's table?
Colin: ..... .
Mike: Where is the map?
Colin: ..... .

7 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[æ] black, **blackboard** ['blækbɔ:d], a blackboard — blackboards, on the blackboard, at the blackboard. Is there an English word on the blackboard? Mary is at the blackboard.

[ʊ] book, **bookcase** ['bʊkkeɪs], a bookcase — bookcases, in the bookcase. — What is there in the bookcase? — There are a lot of books, exercise books and pencils in it. We've got two bookcases in our classroom.

[w] winter, **window**, a window — windows, an open window, to look out of the window, near the window. — How many windows are there in the classroom? — There are two windows in it.

[ɔ:] four, **door**, a door — doors, a white door, at the door, to open the door. What colour is the door in your classroom? Look at the door! Why isn't it clean?

[ɔ:] **floor**, on the floor. What is there on the floor? What colour is the floor in your classroom?

[ɔ:] ball, **wall**, a wall — walls, on the wall, near the wall. The bookcase is at the wall. — What colour are the walls in your classroom? — The walls are yellow.

[ɪ] pig, **picture** ['pɪktʃə], a picture — pictures, a beautiful picture, a little picture, my favourite picture, **in the picture**. What can you see in the picture? There are three pictures on the wall.

[eɪ] make, **late**, late — later, **to be late for** school, to be late for classes. Don't be late again! She is never late for school. Are they always late for classes? I'm sorry, I'm late. It's never too late to learn.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

(+)	(−)
I **am** five, **aren't** I? (**am** I **not?**)	I **am not** five, **am** I?
He **is** ill, **isn't** he?	He **isn't** ill, **is** he?
We **are** here, **aren't** we?	We **aren't** here, **are** we?
There **is** a picture on the wall, **isn't** there?	There **isn't** a picture on the wall, **is** there?
There **are** two windows in the classroom, **aren't** there?	There **aren't** two windows in the classroom, **are** there?

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

I've got an exercise book, **haven't** I? He**'s got** a pencil, **hasn't** he?	I **haven't got** an exercise book, **have** I? He **hasn't got** a pencil, **has** he?
He **can** sing, **can't** he? We **must** study well, **mustn't** we?	He **can't** sing, **can** he? We **mustn't** do it, **must** we?
I always **meet** her at 5, **don't** I? She **laughs** a lot, **doesn't** she?	I **don't** meet her at 5, **do** I? She **doesn't** often laugh, **does** she? *(see part 2, p. 195)*

But: She **is never** late, **is** she?
They **never laugh** in class, **do** they?

8 Complete the questions.

Example We usually go to the zoo on Sunday, don't we?

1. He's got many problems with Maths, ...?
2. There aren't five pictures on the wall, ...?
3. They can't sing English songs, ...?
4. She never goes to school on Saturday, ...?
5. P. E. class isn't on Thursday, ...?
6. He must study better, ...?

Let Us Read and Learn

9 Read the proverb and give the Russian equivalent. Then learn the proverb.

Better late than never. (But better never late.)

10 Think of a story to illustrate the proverb and tell it to your classmates.

Let Us Read

11 Read Alice's letter to Betty. Does her classroom differ from yours? What's the difference?

73, High Street
Dover
Kent
10th September

Dear Betty,

Thank you for your letter. It was interesting to know about your school and your uniform.

I would like to tell you some things about my school. You know in England schools have names not numbers. Well, I go to Cedar Grove School.[1] *It's not very big. Pupils from 5 to 11 years old go to our school. We have ten classrooms and there is a big beautiful hall* [hɔːl] *in it. We have many trees and flowers near our school and so, when it is warm and the weather is fine we are often outdoors.*

My classroom is comfortable and always clean. There are twenty desks in it. The teacher's table is near the window. There are three windows in our classroom which are white as is the door. The blackboard is green and the floor is brown. There are nice pictures on the walls. Near the blackboard you can see a big, yellow bookcase. There are many books in it and some of them are very interesting. We often read books in class and sometimes our teacher reads them to us. Yesterday she read a very beautiful fairy tale about Snow White. I liked it a lot.

What can you write and tell me about your classroom? Do you read English books in your Reading class? What books did you read last week? Write soon.

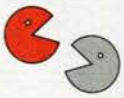
Lots of love,
Alice.

[1] Cedar Grove ['siːdə 'grəʊv] School — школа «Кедровая роща»

12 True, false or don't know?

1. Alice doesn't like Betty's letter.
2. English schools always have numbers.
3. There is a big, beautiful hall in Alice's school.
4. There are many trees and flowers near Alice's school.
5. Children never play in the street.
6. Alice has no problems with Handicraft.
7. The windows in Alice's classroom are blue.
8. The blackboard is brown.
9. Betty reads a lot of English books in class.

Let Us Talk



13 Describe Alice's classroom.

14 Describe your own classroom.

15 Let's play a game. One of you is a boy/a girl from another country. Ask questions about his/her classroom (Exercise 6 can help you). Listen to his/her answers very attentively and then describe the classroom.

Let Us Write

16 Do Exercise 8 in writing.

17 Write 5 sentences using: *in the field, in the tree, in the street, in the picture, in the sky.*

18 Learn how to write these words.

blackboard, bookcase, window, door, floor, wall, picture, late, to be late for, I'm sorry, I'm late

Lesson 13

Let Us Learn

1 Read and say what it is:

1 a place where we usually sit at desks and have classes;
2 a place where we keep books;
3 a thing we usually have on the wall to write on in the classroom;
4 a lesson where we study numbers;
5 the thing, at which pupils sit in class.

2 Play the game. Have you got a good memory? Look at the picture for a moment, then close it and answer the question *What is there in the classroom?*

3 Look at the pictures. What do these people want to do? Make sentences using the chart below.

He	wants		go to the museum.
She	want	to	buy pencils and exercise books.
They			study Maths.
			meet Cinderella.
			wear a uniform.

1 2 3 4 5

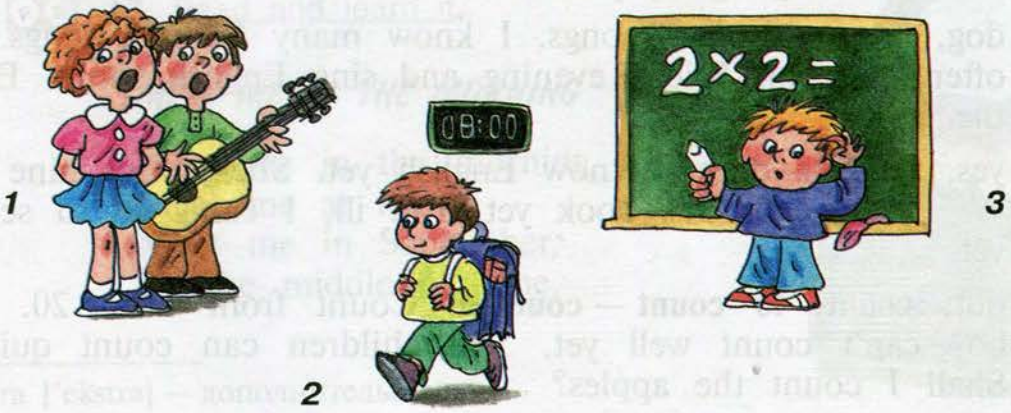
4 Read the words and guess their meaning.

sandals ['sændəlz], hospital ['hɒspɪtl], Canada ['kænədə], rocket ['rɒkɪt], baby ['beɪbɪ], television ['telɪ,vɪʒn]

5 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 15.

6 Listen to the questions, 16, and answer them.

7 Look at the pictures on pp. 75-76 and say what the people are doing.



1 2 3

4

5

8 Try and read the new words.

leaf — **leave**
thing — **sing**
let — **yet**
mouse — **count**
but — **luck**

9 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[iː] speak, **leave**, **to leave — left**, to leave the house, to leave Moscow, **to leave** Moscow **for** London, to leave for New York. — When did he leave for Canada? — He left for Canada on Wednesday. He usually leaves the house at half past eight.

[ɔɪ] enjoy, **join**, **to join — joined**, **to join the group**. We are going to the museum. Join us. Will you join us for a walk?

[ŋ] thing, **sing**, **to sing — sang**, to sing to the music. I like to sing very much. Shall I sing to you? Let's begin to sing. Will you sing again, please?

[ɒ] dog, **song**, a song — songs. I know many Russian songs. We often meet on Friday evening and sing English songs. Enjoy the song!

[j] yes, **yet**. He doesn't know English yet. She is not nine yet. We haven't got this book yet. I'm ill, I can't go to school yet.

[aʊ] out, **count**, **to count — counted**. Count from 1 to 20. The boy can't count well yet. The children can count quickly. Shall I count the apples?

[ʊə] **poor** [pʊə], poor people, a poor family. I don't think they are poor. His English is poor. Your answer was poor. They are not poor, are they?

[ɜ:] bird, **work**, **to work — worked**, to work well, to work at school, to do a lot of work about the house. This work is not interesting work. Have you got any extra[1] work to do? His work is the best, isn't it? When do you begin to work?

[ʌ] but, **luck**, **good luck**. Bye, Nelly. See you tomorrow. Good luck! — We are having a test on Thursday. — Oh, good luck!

By the way [baɪ ðə 'weɪ]. Do you live far away from school, by the way? By the way, we haven't got any bread for breakfast. What about your extra Maths exercises, by the way?

10 Choose a partner and talk to him/her. Complete the questions and use them.

1. You count quickly, ...?
2. She can sing beautiful songs, ...?
3. He didn't work well, ...?
4. You are joining me on the sports ground, ...?
5. He isn't leaving at half past seven, ...?

Let Us Read and Learn

11 Listen to the poem "Meet Me in the Morning".

17. Read and learn it.

MEET ME IN THE MORNING

Meet me in the morning.
Meet me at noon.
Meet me in September,
Or the middle of June.

[1] extra ['ekstrə] — дополнительный

Meet me at midnight.[1]
Meet me in the hall.
Meet me in the summer.
Meet me in the fall.

Meet me in the evening.
Meet me at eight.
I'll meet you any time you want,
But, please, don't be late.

Let Us Read

12 Read the dialogue and say if Sarah joined the boys.

It's Thursday afternoon, half past one. Alan and David are leaving school. They are going to the sports ground to play tennis. In the street they meet Sarah and invite her to join them.

Alan: You see, David, we didn't play tennis yesterday. Let's go to the playground this afternoon.
David: That's a great idea. Where and when shall we meet?
Sarah: Hi, boys. Where are you going?
David: Now home and then to the sports ground. We are going to play tennis. Why don't you join us?
Sarah: I'd love to, but I can't. I must study and learn a poem by heart.
Alan: Can't you do it later? We'll get back at six or at half past six.
Sarah: I don't think I can. I am having Music tomorrow too and I'm not ready with my song yet. We are singing 'Yesterday'. The music is beautiful but it is difficult.
David: Oh, no. You won't be at home all the evening, will you?
Sarah: I will. We are having a Maths test on Friday. By the way, can't you help me with my Maths?

[1] midnight ['mɪdnaɪt] — в полночь

David: Certainly, I can. What's the problem?
Sarah: I can't count well and my answer on Tuesday morning was very poor.
Alan: Have you got some extra work to do?
Sarah: Yes, I have. I must do twenty extra Maths exercises. So bye, boys! I'll play tennis with you next week.
Alan, David: So long, Sarah. See you on Monday. Have fun!
Sarah: Are you joking?
Alan, David: Of course we are. See you later.

13 Find in the dialogue and read aloud the sentences which explain why Sarah can't join the boys.

Let Us Talk

14 Talk about Sarah's problems at school.

15 Have you got any problems at school? What are they?

16 Choose a partner and talk to him/her about his/her problems at school.

Let Us Write

17 Read the text about two friends and write it as if it all were yesterday.[1]

On Wednesday morning Peter gets up at half past seven. He leaves the house at eight. Then he meets his friend Andrew, joins him and they go to their Music class. By the way, they laugh a lot on the way to school. The boys sing their favourite songs too. They go home at half past twelve, have lunch and do their homework.

18 Do Exercise 10 in writing.

[1] as if it all were yesterday — так, как будто это было вчера

19 Learn how to write these words.

to leave (left), to join, to sing (sang), song, yet, to count, poor, work, to work, by the way, luck, by heart

Reader 4

Lesson 4 *for Home Reading*

Lesson 14

Let Us Learn

1 Complete the questions.

1. We met on Sunday, ...?
2. The pupils are seldom late, ...?
3. We can sing English songs, ...?
4. They never play on the floor, ...?
5. There is no bookcase near the wall, ...?
6. There was a blackboard in that classroom last year, ...?
7. Pupils don't often laugh at Maths, ...?
8. We shall study Art next year, ...?

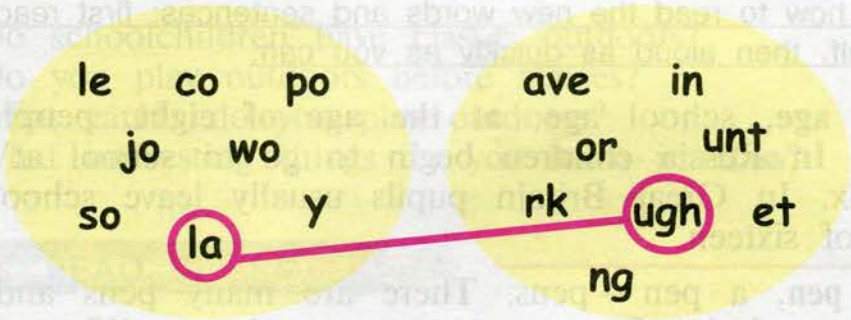
2 Ask questions, using the model *Why don't you ...?*

Example Why don't you join us?

leave for Kiev	sing that song	count from 10 to 5
work hard	study Maths	meet him at 4
	learn it by heart	

3 Find eight words and make correct sentences with them.

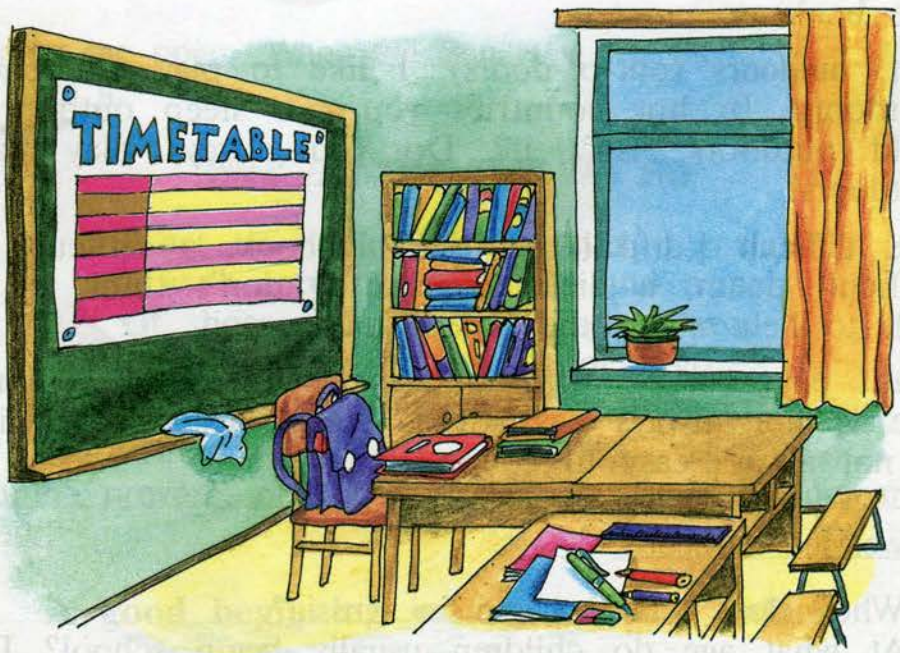
Example laugh.



4 Think of five things you can see when you come into the classroom. Can you name more? Who is the best?

5 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 18.

6 Have you got a good memory? Look at the picture for a moment. Then close the book and name all the school things you can remember.



7 Look at the teacher's table, your desk and at your friend's desk. What can you see there?

8 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[eɪ] late, **age**, school age, **at the age of eight**, people of all ages. In Russia children begin to go to school at the age of six. In Great Britain pupils usually leave school at the age of sixteen.

[e] ten, **pen**, a pen — pens. There are many pens and pencils on my desk. Count your pens, please. Where is your pen?

[ʌ] cup, **rubber**, a rubber — rubbers, a pencil with a rubber. Give me the rubber, please. I haven't got a rubber in my bag. Do you like my new blue rubber?

[u:] blue, **ruler**, a ruler — rulers. Your ruler is longer than my ruler. Can you give me a ruler, please? Where are the rulers?

[ɑ:] dark, **carpet**, a carpet — carpets, a beautiful carpet. Shall I put the carpet on the floor? Your carpet makes the classroom comfortable. There is a beautiful carpet near the bookcase.

[aʊ] out, **outdoors** (out-of-doors). I like to play different games outdoors. In hot countries you can sleep outdoors. It is cold outdoors, isn't it? Do you always play basketball outdoors?

[ɪ] big, **difficult** ['dɪfɪkəlt], a difficult book, a difficult class, a difficult poem, a difficult game. I don't think it is difficult to help about the house now.

[i:] read, **easy**, easy work, an easy poem, easy lessons. Our life is not always easy, it is sometimes very difficult. It is not always easy to count.

9 Answer the questions.

1. When does school begin in Russia?
2. At what age do children usually begin school? Do they sometimes begin school at the age of five?
3. Are there usually carpets in classrooms in Russian schools? Is there a carpet on the floor in your classroom?

4. Do schoolchildren have classes outdoors?
5. Do you play outdoors before classes?
6. What games do you play outdoors?
7. What interesting things do you learn in class?

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

N → *V*	*Adj* → *V*
love — to love	clean — to clean
work — to work	warm — to warm
dance — to dance	
water — to water	
colour — to colour	
name — to name	

(see part 2, p.195)

Let Us Read and Learn

10 Listen to the poem "When the Sun Is in the Sky", 19. Read and learn it.

WHEN THE SUN IS IN THE SKY

I get up and open my eyes,
I wash, put on my dress and a pair
Of shoes and all the things I wear.
Then walking off to school I go
To learn the things that I must know.

11 Read the proverb, give the Russian equivalent. Then learn the proverb.

A good beginning makes a good ending.

12 Think of a story to illustrate the proverb and tell it to your classmates.

Let Us Read

13 Read the text and say when English children begin school.

PRIMARY[1] SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND

I

In Great Britain school begins at the age of four or five. Many boys and girls usually leave school at the age of sixteen.

In England the school year begins in September, but not always on the first day of the month, as school rarely[2] begins on Monday. The English think that Monday is not a good day to start [stɑ:t] school. So pupils usually begin their school year on the first Tuesday of September (not always on the 1st of September as we do). The weather is usually fine. It is warm. The sky is often blue and the sun is bright. Little children going to school with their parents on their first school day look so clean and nice. They don't have any bags or books with them, as there is no need for these things on their first day at school. Pupils will get them later. They will get exercise books, pencils, pens, rulers and rubbers too.

Classes usually begin at nine. Pupils have a break at 10.30 and may have a drink of milk or of orange juice. At half past twelve or at one o'clock they usually have lunch — meat, pudding, juice, an apple or a cake. Their classes are not always formal ['fɔ:məl]. They often sit at their desks but they also often sit on the carpet on the floor and listen to their teacher. They draw or play games. They often look at the animals they have at school — hamsters, rabbits or hares. Sometimes there are birds or fish in their classrooms.

After lessons teachers usually read fairy tales and stories to them or sometimes they tell them something of interest.

English pupils often play outdoors.

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[1] primary ['praɪmərɪ] — начальный

[2] rarely ['reəlɪ] — редко

14 True, false or don't know?

1. English pupils often leave school at the age of fourteen.
2. The school year always begins on the first of September.
3. English school never begins on Monday.
4. English primary pupils usually have six classes a day.
5. There is no need for the children to take bags, pens, pencils, rulers, rubbers with them to school on the first school day.
6. Classes in primary school usually begin at nine.
7. Primary pupils have 3 or 4 classes outdoors every week.

Let Us Talk

15 Say what you've learnt about English primary schools from the text (Exercise 13).

16 An American boy would like to know more about our school. What can you tell him about Russian primary schools?

17 Now have a talk with your classmates about English and Russian primary schools.

Let Us Write

18 Write sentences using 'pair' words. See "Look, Read, Remember!", p. 83.

Example We learn the dances of different countries. My little sister likes to dance very much.

1. *Love* is beautiful.
2. Your extra *work* in English was poor.
3. We must *water* flowers every day.
4. Yesterday he *coloured* his picture.
5. Will you *clean* our carpet, please?

19 Write what there was in your school bag when you went to school this morning.

20 Learn how to write these words.

age, pen, rubber, ruler, carpet, outdoors, easy, difficult, to begin (beginning), to end (ending)

Lesson 15

Let Us Learn

1 Make three lists of words about the topics:

Subjects	*Day of the Week*	*Classroom*
M...	S...	b...
A...	T...	b...
H...	F...	d...
M...	T...	w...
P...	M...	d...
R...	W...	f...
E...	S...	p...

2 Put the verbs in the correct form, referring them to the present, past or future.

1. They ... a lot in their Music lesson last Thursday. (*to laugh*)
2. She ... us tomorrow, won't she? (*to leave*)
3. You always ... well. (*to count*)
4. Shall I ... you? (*to join*)
5. We ... a lot in our Music lesson yesterday. (*to sing*)
6. They ... much, as their work is difficult. (*to work*)

3 Play the "Champion" game. Who can say more sentences using: *comfortable, easy, difficult, poor, outdoors, wonderful*?

4 Give short information about your school life. Begin each sentence with *By the way ... .*

5 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 20.

6 You met a boy from an English primary school and want to know all you can about his school. Ask him questions.

1. How many ... have you got on your timetable?
2. Which is your favourite ...?
3. Do you ... well with the other pupils in class?
4. When are your classes usually ...?
5. How much time do you usually ... in school?
6. When is your school day ...?
7. Have you got any ... teachers in your school?
8. What is more ... for you, Maths or Handicraft?
9. What do you ... at your Nature Study lessons?

7 Choose a partner and imagine that you are pupils of different schools. Talk about your schools. (Exercise 6 can help you.)

8 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[e] pen, **spend, to spend — spent,** to spend money on books, to spend money on clothes, to spend time on the sports ground. Where did you spend last Sunday? How do you spend your holidays?

[ʌ] rubber, **subject**, a subject — subjects, an interesting subject, different subjects. We have got many subjects on the timetable at school. What is your favourite subject at school? What is the most difficult subject for you?

[e] pen, get, **to get on (with somebody)**. Children learn how to get on with their friends at school. How are you getting on? They don't get on very well. He is easy to get on with.

[əʊ] over, **to be over**. The film is over. The lesson is not over yet. School is over. When will the holidays be over? — Will your Music class be over soon? — Yes, it will be over in ten minutes.

[eɪ] face, **famous**, a famous doctor, famous pilots, a famous school, **to be famous for** something. London is famous for

its museums. — What is he famous for? — He is famous for his book.

[ɔ:] floor, **important** [ɪm'pɔ:tənt], an important subject, an important book, important problems. It is a very important day, isn't it? This work will be very important. It is important not to be late for classes.

[ɜ:] first, **learn**, **to learn — learnt**, to learn by heart, to learn well, to learn English, to learn to play chess. It's never too late to learn. — Shall we learn it by heart? — Yes, please.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

What's the time?/What time is it?

7.40 It's seven forty.
8.25 It's eight twenty-five.
3.35 It's three thirty-five.
6.50 It's six fifty.
11.55 It's eleven fifty-five.

How often ... ?

How many times	**a day**	once	a day
	a week	twice	a week
	a month	3, 4, 5 times	a month
	a year		a year

How often do you see Nick? — I see him **twice a week.**
How many times a month do you go to the museum? — We go to the museum **once a month.**

9 a) Here is the timetable of St Andrew's Primary School. Look at it and answer the questions.

1. How many subjects do the children do every day?
2. When do the lessons begin?

3. How many subjects have the children got a week?
4. How many times a week have they got History?
5. Are the subjects the same or are they different?

Day \ Time	9.00	10.05	11.10	13.00	13.50	14.55	15.00
MONDAY	History	Nature Study	Music	*L*	English	Geography	
TUESDAY	English	Sport	Maths	*u*	Art	Nature Study	Computing
WEDNESDAY	Computing	Swimming	English	*n*	Handicraft	Maths	
THURSDAY	English	Maths	Nature Study	*c*	Art	Sport	
FRIDAY	History	Geography	Maths	*h*	Art	Art	

b) Say what subjects you have on your timetable.

Let Us Read and Learn

10 Read the dialogue and learn it by heart.

Steve: Hello, Fred! What about your new school? Do you like it?
Fred: Oh, yes, I do. It's very interesting to go to this school, but it isn't easy.
Steve: How many subjects are there on your timetable?
Fred: Nine. We have English **four times** a week, Maths **five times** a week and we have P. E. and Handicraft **twice a week**.
Steve: And what about Music and Art?
Fred: I've got Music on Monday **once a week**, and Art twice a week on Wednesday and Friday.
Steve: Oh, we have a different timetable in our school.

11 Think of your own timetable, make up a dialogue about it and act it out with a partner.

Let Us Read

12 Read the text to know more about English schools and say to what schools English children go:

1 when they are 5;

2 when they are 7;

3 when English children finish ['fɪnɪʃ] primary school.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND

II

English children have classes five days a week. They have classes on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Classes are usually over at about four o'clock (3.30) and then the pupils go home. They rarely have classes on Saturday and never on Sunday. Saturdays and Sundays are their days off.

Schools in England have names, not numbers. They often get named after the place where they are (*Green Hill School, Cedar Grove School*) or after some famous or important people (*St Mary's School*).

At the age of four or five, primary school children go to infant schools[1] or infant classes where they spend three years till they are seven. In infant schools they spend much time outdoors.

They play different games, run and jump. They sing songs, act and play a lot. Infant pupils learn how to use money in their classroom shop. They look at the pictures in interesting books, draw pictures in pencil and colour ['kʌlə] them. They learn how to get on with other children. Their classes are quite[2] informal [ɪn'fɔ:məl], but they begin to learn how to read, count and write a little too.

When children are seven they go to junior schools,[3] where they spend four years till they are eleven. So in England chil-

---

[1] infant ['ɪnfənt] school — школа для малышей (*первая ступень английской начальной школы для детей в возрасте от 4/5 до 7 лет*)

[2] quite [kwaɪt] — довольно

[3] junior ['ʤu:nɪə] school — собственно начальная школа *(для детей от 7 до 11 лет)*

dren spend seven years in primary school. When pupils are eleven or a little older primary school is over.

Junior schools are real[1] schools. The atmosphere ['ætməsfɪə] is more formal ['fɔːməl] in junior classes than in infant classes. Pupils sit in rows[2] and follow a regular ['regjʊlə] timetable.[3] Their subjects are: English, Maths, History, Nature Study, Geography, Art, Music. In junior schools Swimming, P.E. and Religion [rɪ'lɪʤən] are on the timetable too.

But children spend a lot of time outdoors. They visit different museums and other famous and interesting places. Sometimes their teachers take them to London and other big cities. They walk and play a lot. In many primary schools children wear uniforms but in some primary schools they don't.

13 Agree or disagree.

1. Classes are usually over at three.
2. English children sometimes have classes on Saturday.
3. At the age of 4 children go to infant schools.
4. Children learn how to get on with other pupils at infant school.
5. Infant classes are very formal.
6. Junior schools are real schools.
7. When children are 10 they go to junior schools.

Let Us Talk

14 Look through the text (Exercise 12) again and say what new things you now know about English school.

15 Yesterday you got a letter from an English pen friend. Here are the things he wants to know about your school. Speak about them:

1 school age;
2 timetable, subjects;
3 school days;
4 uniform;
5 lunch.

---

[1] real [rɪəl] — настоящий
[2] sit in rows [rəʊz] — сидеть в классе рядами
[3] follow a regular timetable — иметь постоянное расписание

Let Us Write

16 Put in: *once/twice/3, 4, 5 times a week/a day/a month/a year.*

1. He goes to London ... .
2. We wash the floors ... .
3. We went to the British Museum ... last spring.
4. They had Handicraft ... last year.
5. I have porridge for breakfast ... .

17 Do Exercise 15 in writing.

18 Learn how to write these words.

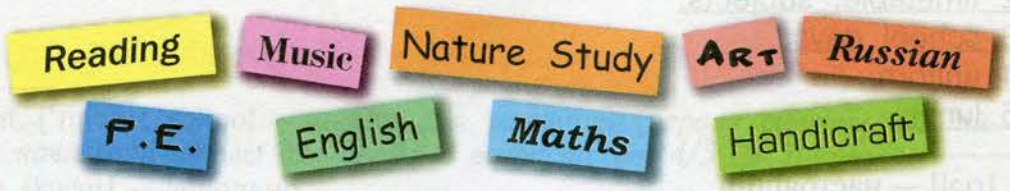
to spend (spent), subject, to get on with somebody, to be over, to be famous for, important, to learn (learnt), once, twice, three times

Listening Comprehension Lesson, ***21***

Lesson 16 *Review 1*

Let Us Talk

1 Play a memory game. Look at the list of subjects for a moment, then cover[1] it and name all the words you remember.



[1] cover ['kʌvə] — прикрой

2 What Dick says is not right and Paul corrects him. Say it for Paul.

Dick: English children begin school at the age of seven.
Paul: ..... .
Dick: We number English schools, as in Russia.
Paul: ..... .
Dick: English children spend four years in primary school and finish it at the age of nine.
Paul: ..... .
Dick: English children have no classes outdoors.
Paul: ..... .
Dick: English children begin school on the 1st of September.
Paul: ..... .
Dick: English children always wear uniforms when they are at school.
Paul: ..... .

3 Give Jack's answers to Phil's questions.

1. When does the English school year usually begin?
2. Why don't children have school bags, books, pencils, rubbers, rulers on their first school day? When do they get them?
3. What do children learn at school?
4. Do little children usually sit in rows in infant schools?
5. How do they spend time at school when they are five (when they are seven)?
6. What subjects do English pupils have on the timetable in junior schools?

4 Now imagine that one of you is Jack and the other is Phil. Act out the conversation and then change over.

5 Think of five more questions which Phil could ask.

6 Interview a boy from an English school and ask him questions about his school life.

7 Speak about your school life.

Let Us Read

8 Choose and read aloud as quickly as you can the words on the topic "School Life". Who is the best?

classroom, meet, study, laugh, difficult, work, poor, leave, blackboard, Sunday, pencil, pen, past, timetable, comfortable, important, outdoors, carpet, floor, famous, song, window, bookcase, subject, Maths, picture, Handicraft, class, uniform, museum, half, lesson, Art, get on (with), be over, learn, spend, wall, sing, door, join, yet, count, age, rubber, ruler, easy

9 Read the text "Pete's Birthday Party" and say why Pete calls his party "famous".

PETE'S BIRTHDAY PARTY

(Pages from a diary)

JANUARY 16, 1993

I had a very interesting week. Monday was my hardest[1] school day. I had Maths, Handicraft, Nature Study, English, Music and Swimming. I like to study but it is not easy to have so many subjects on the timetable.

I came home late after classes, had dinner, did my homework at my desk, then sat down on the carpet and called Mike. We wanted to go to the museum. "Shall we go now?" I asked. "Where will you meet me?"

We met near the History Museum at half past four and spent some time there. On the way home I thought it was great to have a birthday party. As we do not have classes on Saturday and Sunday I planned it for Saturday. I wrote some invitation cards for my friends. As I didn't want my friends to be late for the party I wrote down the time. By the way, I put the plastic ['plæstik] *bag with my cards into the bookcase as I wanted to take them to the post office[2] later.*

---

[1] hardest — самый трудный

[2] post office ['pəʊst ,ɒfɪs] — почта

On Tuesday we had four lessons and my favourite subjects – Art and Music. We learnt to sing a new song in class. We drew pictures in our Art class and then put them on the walls and on the blackboard of our classroom. At 2 o'clock after dinner, my mother and I went to the shop to buy some pens, pencils, exercise books, rulers and rubbers. I didn't have a good school bag yet, so we bought one. We left the shop at half past 4 and I spent an evening outdoors.

On Thursday I had some extra Maths exercises to do. Friday was my cleaning day. I did my room[1] and even[2] washed the floors. My room looked nice.

On Saturday evening at 5 o'clock I was ready to open the doors, but nobody came. "Why don't you call your friends?" my mother asked.

I did. Nobody knew anything about my party. I could hardly believe my ears.[3] So, I asked them to come at 7. "We shall have a party then. Better late than never," I said.

I couldn't understand it. Then I had an idea. I opened the bookcase. And what did I see there? Oh, no! There was a plastic bag with the invitation cards to my party. My mother laughed, "When you are eleven years of age you should remember such[4] things."

That was my "famous" party!

10 True, false or don't know?

1. Pete had the hardest school day on Friday.
2. Pete and Mike met at school and went to the museum.
3. Pete didn't have classes on Saturday.

---

[1] do a room — убрать комнату
[2] even ['i:v(ə)n] — даже
[3] could hardly believe my ears — едва мог поверить своим ушам
[4] such [sʌtʃ] — такие

4. Pete bought five pencils.
5. Pete put the plastic bag into the bookcase.
6. All his friends were not late for Pete's party.
7. Nobody knew anything about Pete's party.

Let Us Write

11 Compose and write a story about your school life.

Reader 4

Lessons 5, 6 *for Home Reading*

THE PLACE WE LIVE IN

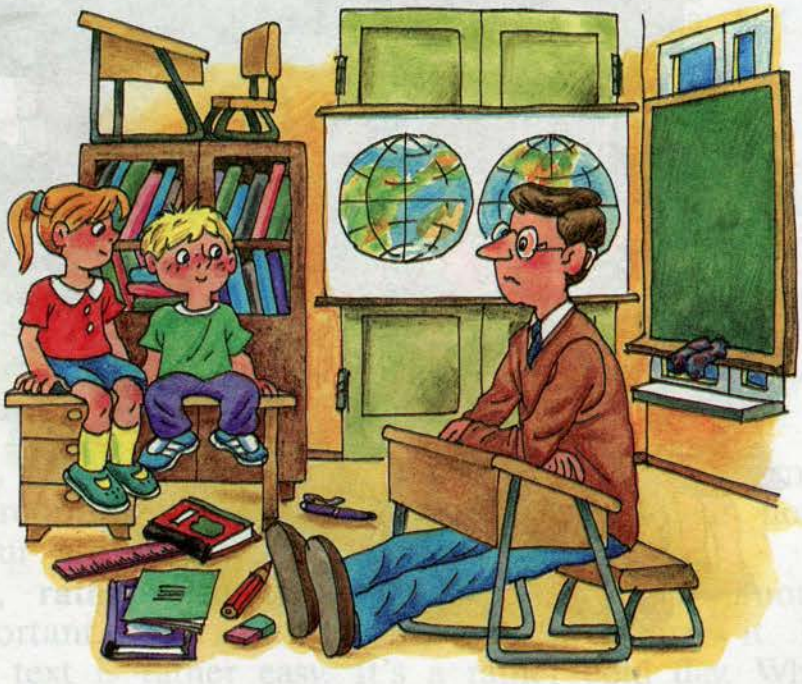
Lesson 17

Let Us Learn

1 Say what Sally and Peter did yesterday outdoors. The chart can help you.

Peter	met a friend	
Sally	laughed a lot	outdoors.
They	worked hard	

2 Look at the picture and describe the classroom. Say what is wrong in the picture.



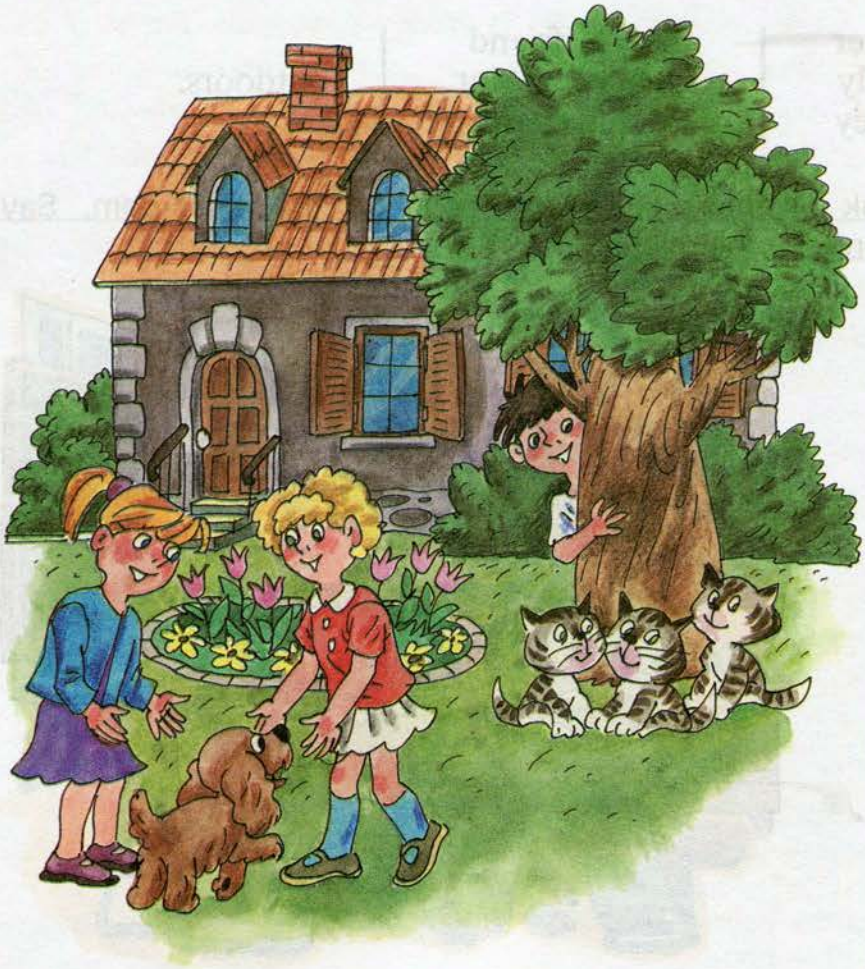
3 Your granny wants to know: a) when your classes are over on Monday (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday);
b) what important subjects you learn at school. Tell her about it.

4 Different people are famous for different things: books, films, songs, ... Name some of them. Use the following:

1) ... is famous for his/her books.
2) ... is famous for his/her films.
3) ... is famous for his/her dances.
4) ... is famous for his/her songs.

5 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 22.

6 Look at the picture and say where the people and the animals are.



7 Read and guess what it is:

1 a place we live in;
2 a place where we cook food;
3 a place where we take a shower;
4 a place where we wash the dishes;
5 a place where we wash our face and hands;
6 beautiful things that grow in the fields and forests.

8 Look at the picture again (Exercise 6) and describe it.

9 Play a guessing game. Think of a new word. Let your classmates guess what it is.

Example Is it ... ?

10 Try and read the new words.

mouse — **house**
kitten — **kitchen**
toy — **toilet**
brother — **front**
brown — **flower**

11 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself and then aloud as quickly as you can.

[aʊ] **house**, a house [haʊs] — houses ['haʊzɪz], a big house, a comfortable house. There are a lot of new houses in our street. What colour is your house? There are four rooms in my country house.

[ɪ] **kitchen** ['kɪtʃɪn], a kitchen — kitchens, a nice kitchen. There is a little kitchen in the place where I live. Is there any brown bread in the kitchen? How many kitchens have you got?

[ɑ:] pass, **bathroom** ['bɑ:θrʊm], a bathroom — bathrooms, a warm bathroom. There are two bathrooms in their house. What colour are the walls in your bathroom?
arm, **rather** ['rɑ:ðə], rather well, rather famous, rather important. It's rather difficult to learn it by heart. The text is rather easy. It's a rather cold day. Which would

you rather have, tea or coffee? — Would you like to join us? — Rather.

[ɔɪ] a boy, **toilet** ['tɔɪlɪt], a toilet — toilets, a little toilet, a clean toilet. Have you got a toilet in your country house?

['aʊə] our, **flower** ['flaʊə], a flower — flowers, a beautiful flower, nice flowers. Where shall I put the flowers? I want to buy some flowers as a birthday present.

[ʌ] come, **front** [frʌnt], **in front of**, in front of the house, in front of the museum, in front of your school. — What is there in front of the teacher's table? — There's a blackboard in front of it. There are not many flowers in front of my granny's house, are there?

[aɪ] find, **behind** [bɪ'haɪnd], behind the house, behind the forest, behind the door. Are there any fruit trees behind your school? What is there behind your new house?

12 Look around you and say what and who(m) you can see in front of you and behind you.

Let Us Read and Learn

13 Listen to the dialogue, 23. Then read and learn it by heart.

Nancy: Do you live near London?
Fred: Yes, I do. In a small house.
Nancy: Is your house comfortable?
Fred: Rather. It's small but nice with a large kitchen and a bathroom.
Nancy: Do you like your house?
Fred: Oh, it's great. It's not **far from** London. I like it very much. There are a lot of beautiful flowers in front of my house and there are three old apple trees behind it. **Come and see me some day. You are** always **welcome**!

Let Us Read

14 Read and say why and when the family left for Moscow.

Hello! My name is Alec.

Last year we lived in a small house in the country. There were two rooms in it. The rooms were not very large. We had a small kitchen, a bathroom and a toilet too. Our house was not very comfortable, it was rather old and not very clean.

There were many fruit trees behind the house and there were a lot of flowers in front of it.

We liked our house but we wanted to live in town in a comfortable flat[1] and so in May we left for Moscow.

Our flat is not very large, in fact it's rather small, but I like it. There are 3 rooms and a kitchen, a bathroom and a toilet in our new flat. Our flat is clean and comfortable.

My room is large and there is a desk and a bookcase in it. I've got a lot of interesting books in it. The walls in my room are yellow and there are beautiful pictures on them. I have a nice brown carpet on the floor, which makes the room comfortable.

I've got a colour TV in my big room too.

15 Look through the text (Exercise 14) again. Read the following statements and if you think they are wrong correct them.

1. The family lived in a large house last year.
2. The family lived in a new house in Moscow.
3. There was not a kitchen and a bathroom in the family's house.
4. Alec's room is small.
5. The walls of his room are blue.
6. There are no pictures on the walls.
7. The boy has got a nice yellow carpet on the floor.

[1] flat [flæt] — квартира

Let Us Talk

16 Describe:

— Alec's old country house;
— his new flat in Moscow;
— the place you live in.

17 Choose a partner and have a talk about his/her flat (house).

Let Us Write

18 Do Exercise 7 in writing.

19 Complete the questions.

1. We didn't live in a small house last year, ...?
2. There is a kitchen, a bathroom and a toilet in my house, ...?
3. Nick's house is rather comfortable, ...?
4. They have not got many flowers behind their house, ...?
5. You can't see a dog in front of the house, ...?
6. There is no river behind my house, ...?

20 Learn how to write the new words.

house, kitchen, bathroom, rather, toilet, flower, in front of, behind, far from. You are welcome. Come and see me some day.

Lesson 18

Let Us Learn

1 Look at the picture for a moment, then close the book. Name all the things you can remember seeing.

2 Look at the picture again (Exercise 1) and say what you can see in front of the house and behind it.

Example I can see ... in front of (behind) the house.

3 Pretend you are a teacher. Let your classmates answer your questions (use the picture of Exercise 1).

4 Use the word *rather* in the following sentences.

Example The book is difficult. — The book is rather difficult.

1. The kitchen is large.
2. The carpet is beautiful.
3. The curtains are bright.
4. The toilet is small.
5. The exercises are easy.
6. Many school subjects are difficult.

5 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 24.

6 Choose any room you like and describe it.

7 Listen to the text about Pete's house, 25, and answer the questions.

8 Try and read the new words:

all — **hall**
black — **back**
far — **car**
count — **shout**
clock — **lock**

9 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[u:] room, **a living room** ['lɪvɪŋ rʊm], **a bedroom** ['bedrʊm], a living room — living rooms, a bedroom — bedrooms, a comfortable living room, a small bedroom. We haven't got a large living room in our house. There is a piano [pɪ'ænəʊ] in the living room. How many bedrooms are there in your house?

[ɔ:] all, **hall**, a hall — halls, in the hall. I left my bag in the hall. What is there in the hall?

[æ] bad, **back**, a back door, to come back, to give back, in the back. Is there a back door in your house? My front door is open, my back door is not. When will she give my book back? We never come back late. My bedroom is at the back of the house.

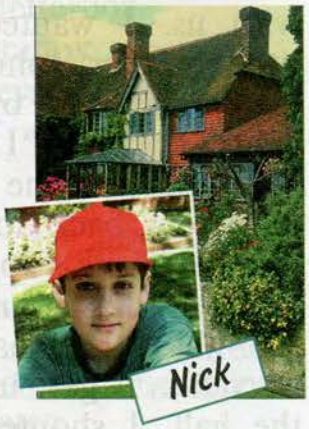
[ɑ:] arm, **car** [kɑ:], a car — cars, **to go by car.** Have you got a car? There are many cars in the street. — Did you walk there or did you go by car? — I went there by car.

[aʊ] house, **shout**, **to shout — shouted**, to shout at somebody. Who are you shouting at? Why are you shouting? I can hear you well. The television is working, somebody is shouting on it. She never shouts in the classroom. Never shout at little children and animals.

[i:] tea, **key**, a key — keys, a small key, a house key, a car key, the keys to my room. — Where are the keys? — They are in the hall. My keys are in my bag, aren't they?

[ɒ] clock, **lock**, **to lock — locked**. She always locks the door when she leaves the house. The door is locked, isn't it? The front door is open, but the back door is locked.

10 This is Nick. He lives in a big house in London. Ask him questions about the place where he lives. Begin your questions like this: *Have you got ...? Do you ...? Is there ...? Are there ...?*



11 Try to think of some statements. Say them to your classmates and ask them to agree or disagree. Use these words: *lock, key, shout, car, back.*

Let Us Read and Learn

12 Listen to the dialogue, 26. Then read and learn it by heart.

Anna: Who has the keys?
Bob: What keys?
Anna: My keys. Where are they?
Bob: I thought you had them.
Anna: Oh, no. I gave them to you.
Bob: **I'm afraid** you're wrong. I don't have your keys.
Anna: **Oh, dear**, oh, dear! Where can they be?
Bob: Anna! **Look over there**! Here they are! On the table, just under your bag.

13 Think of your own dialogue, choose a partner and act it out.

Let Us Read

14 Read the text and say why Judy shouted.

THE KEYS

Last summer we went to visit our granny. She's got a nice, little house in the country. It is very comfortable. There's a living room, two bedrooms, a kitchen, a bathroom, a hall and a toilet in it. There are many different flowers in front of the house and behind it. There are a lot of fruit trees too. We like to visit our granny but we don't often go there, as we are very busy.

That summer day our granny was out but we had the keys with us. I wanted to have a nice day in the country. We, my little brother John and I (my name is Judy, by the way), went to the country by car. When we came and got out of the car, John shouted, "I want to watch TV."

I opened the door, put my bag on a little table in the hall and went back to take the food out of the car. At this moment my favourite dog Rex closed the door and I didn't know what to do. John was in the house. The front door was locked as was the back door. The windows were closed and I couldn't get in as the keys were in my bag which was in the hall. I shouted: "John, please, come here! Open the door!"

John couldn't do it because he was only five. "OK, John, then give me the keys through[1] the letterbox."[2]

He did, but they were the car keys and not the house keys.

"John," I shouted. "They are not the house keys. They are the car keys. Give me the house keys, please."

John heard and took the house keys out of the bag. He gave them to me through the letterbox. Then I could open the door. I thanked my brother, gave him the keys and went to the car to get the food. While[3] I was at the car John locked the door from the outside and put the keys into the house through the letterbox.

How do you like that?

---

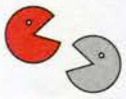
[1] through [θru:] — через, сквозь

[2] letterbox — *зд.* отверстие в двери для почты

[3] while [wail] — в то время как; пока...

15 Put five wrong statements to the text and let your classmates correct them.

Let Us Talk



16 Arrange the sentences in a logical order and use them as a plan to retell the text.

1. The dog closed the front door.
2. Judy's granny lives in a house in the country.
3. John couldn't open the door.
4. Judy and John went to the country on a summer day.
5. John gave the house keys through the letterbox.
6. Judy and John don't often visit their granny.
7. Judy's brother gave his sister the car keys.
8. John locked the door again.
9. John wanted to watch television.
10. The back door was closed too.
11. Judy went to get the food out of the car.

17 Can you always find your keys? Where do you keep them? Are they always in the right place? Think of a small, interesting (funny) story about keys. Tell it to your classmates.

Let Us Write

18 Let's see if you know the names of the rooms in the flat. Complete the sentences.

1. We cook in the ... .
2. We sleep in the ... .
3. We wash in the ... .
4. We watch TV in the ... .
5. We eat in the ... .
6. We read books in the ... .
7. We take off our overcoats in the ... .

19 Do Exercise 10 in writing.

20 Learn how to write these words.

living room, bedroom, hall, back (in/at the back), car (to go by car), to shout, key, lock. I am afraid. Oh, dear! Look over there!

Lesson 19

Let Us Learn

1 Pete is a boaster and many things he says are not true. Can you correct him?

1. I have one hundred houses.
2. I go to school by car.
3. There are twenty-five rooms in my house.
4. There are seven bathrooms and four toilets in my house.
5. All members of my family have different cars.
6. I have ten windows in my bedroom.
7. My living room is so large that I can keep my car in it.

2 How many true sentences can you say about the place you (your relatives) live in?

I			large	kitchen.
My mother	have		small	bathroom.
We	has	a	comfortable	hall.
My relatives			beautiful	toilet.
			warm	bedroom.
			cold	living room.

3 Complete these statements. Say them to your classmates and ask them to agree or disagree.

Examples Kitchens are usually at the back of the house. A living room is never at the back of the house.

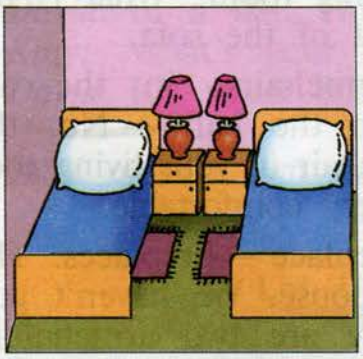
1. ... are usually at the back of the house.
2. ... is never at the back of the house.
3. ... is usually at the back of the house.
4. ... are never at the back of the house.

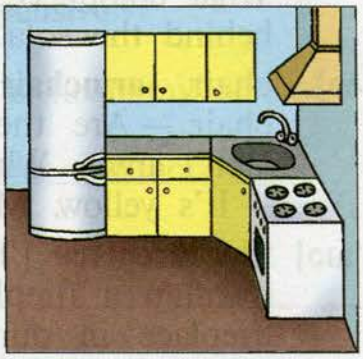
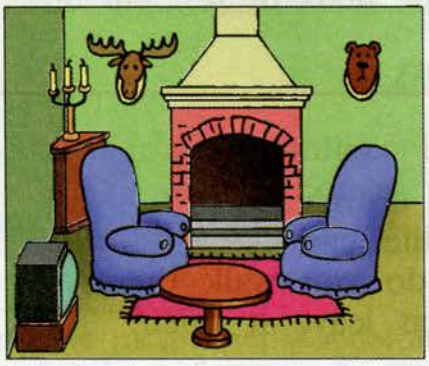
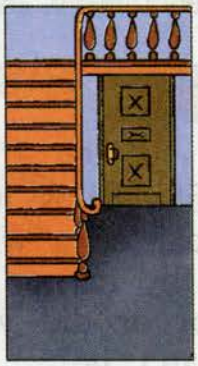
4 Do you want to know what happened to Robert yesterday? If yes, open the brackets.

Robert always *(to leave)* his keys in the hall but yesterday he *(can, cannot)* see them anywhere. Robert didn't *(to lock)* the door and *(to leave)* the house. He *(to meet)* John in the street and *(to join)* him. He told John about the keys. John *(to laugh)* a lot and then he *(to shout)*, "Look! Your keys are in your pocket."

5 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 27.

6 Play a memory game. Look at the picture for a moment, then close the book and name all the rooms and the things you remember. Which of you can do it best?



7 Look at the picture again and describe any room you like.

8 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[æ] cat, **flat**, a flat — flats, a rather large flat, a comfortable flat. Is there a kitchen in your flat? I can't open the front door of my flat as I have no keys.

[u:] room, **dining room**, **sitting room**, a dining room — dining rooms, a sitting room — sitting rooms. There is no dining room in my flat. Is there a large table in your dining room? Their sitting room is very comfortable. I've got a sitting room and two bedrooms in my flat.

[eə] chair, **upstairs**, to go upstairs, to come upstairs, to live upstairs. There are two bedrooms upstairs. What rooms are there upstairs?

downstairs, to go downstairs, to be downstairs. Ann is downstairs in the sitting room. Please go downstairs and phone [fəʊn] the doctor. The toilet is downstairs near the bathroom.

[əʊ] close, **sofa**, a sofa — sofas, a comfortable sofa, a bright sofa. What colour is the sofa in your sitting room? What is there behind the sofa? The TV is in front of the sofa.

[eə] chair, **armchair**, an armchair — armchairs, in the armchair. — Are there any armchairs in the hall? — No, there aren't any. — What colour is the armchair in your living room? — It's yellow. My old armchair is very comfortable.

['aɪə] fire, **fireplace** ['faɪəpleɪs] (**fire**), a fireplace — fireplaces. There is often a fireplace in an English house. We haven't got a fireplace in our sitting room. There are two armchairs in front of the fireplace.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

or

Is your bedroom upstairs **or** is it downstairs?
Have you got a red car **or** a white car?
Do you go to school by car **or** do you walk there?
Did you lock the door **or** did you leave it open?
Can Nick count **or** can't he?

(see part 2, p.195)

9 Do you want to know anything about your friend's flat? If yes, complete the questions and talk to him/her.

1. Is your kitchen large or ...?
2. Have you got a fireplace upstairs or ...?
3. Is there a sofa in your bedroom or ...?
4. Do you have dinner in the dining room or ...?
5. Are the armchairs in your flat green or ...?
6. Do you always leave your keys in the right place or ...?

10 Can you ask your friend some other questions about his/her flat?

Let Us Read and Learn

11 Listen to the dialogue, 28. Then read and learn it by heart.

Kitty: Where do you live?
David: Near Hyde Park.
Kitty: In a flat or in a house?
David: In a flat. Houses are terribly **expensive**.[1]
Kitty: What's your flat like?
David: It's small but comfortable and it's near my school.

12 Think of your own dialogue. Choose a partner and act it out.

Let Us Read

13 Read the text to know what traditional English homes are like.

ENGLISH HOMES

Many English families live in flats, but a lot of people have got their own[2] houses. There are two floors[3] in the traditional [trə'dɪʃnəl] English house; the ground floor and

[1] expensive [ɪk'spensɪv] — дорогой
[2] own [əʊn] — собственный
[3] floor [flɔ:] — этаж

the first floor.[1] The bedrooms and a bathroom (or bathrooms) are upstairs on the first floor. The sitting room, the dining room, the kitchen and a hall are downstairs on the ground floor.

The sitting room is usually the largest room in the house. There is always a sofa, some chairs and armchairs in it. There is often a carpet on the floor. It makes the room comfortable. English people usually have a fireplace in the sitting room. They often spend evenings in armchairs near the fire. They read books, watch television, listen to music or sit around and talk. People in England like their homes and often say, "There is no place like home" and "East or West, home is best."

14 Answer the questions:

1. Do all English people live in flats?
2. How many floors are there in the traditional English house?
3. What rooms are usually upstairs/downstairs?
4. What is the largest room in the traditional English house?
5. What do English people usually do in their sitting room?
6. What do English people think of their homes?

Let Us Talk

15 Pretend you are a teacher. Tell your classmates everything you know about the traditional English home.

16 This is Helen. She is from Great Britain. She would like to know about your flat, the place you live in. What could you tell her?

[1] ground floor — первый этаж дома в Англии; first floor — второй этаж дома

Let Us Write

17 Copy the words and circle the odd word out.[1]

1. desk, armchair, sofa, chair, *house*, table
2. table, kitchen, hall, bathroom, dining room
3. computer, television, shout, car, picture
4. me, him, us, bus, them, her
5. day, week, sun, month, year, season
6. lock, leave, join, yet, count, learn

18 Write five or six questions on the topic "My Flat".

19 Learn how to write these words.

flat, dining room, sitting room, upstairs, downstairs, sofa, armchair, fire, expensive

Reader 4

Lesson 7 *for Home Reading*

Lesson 20

Let Us Learn

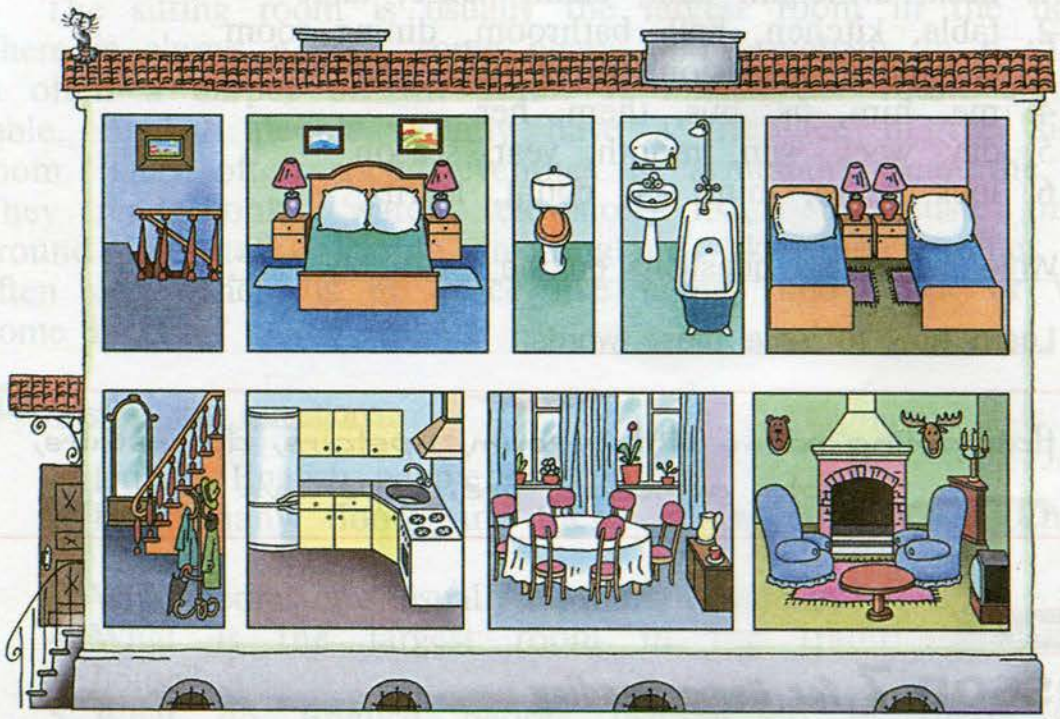
1 Read and say what it is:

1 a thing we can lock the door with;
2 a place where we can live;
3 a place where we can sit and read before the fire;
4 a thing we usually travel by;
5 a room where we can have dinner;
6 a place to sit by in the armchair and to get warm.

[1] odd word — *зд.* слово, отличающееся от остальных слов списка

2 Look at the picture and say what is upstairs (downstairs).

Example The hall is downstairs.



3 Do you want to know anything about the places people live in? If so, complete the sentences:

1. You don't have a flat in Kiev, ...?
2. There is a dining room and a sitting room downstairs, ...?
3. You have no fireplace in your flat, ...?
4. You can put the sofa near the window, ...?
5. You will buy two armchairs, ...?
6. You are not going upstairs, ...?

4 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 29.

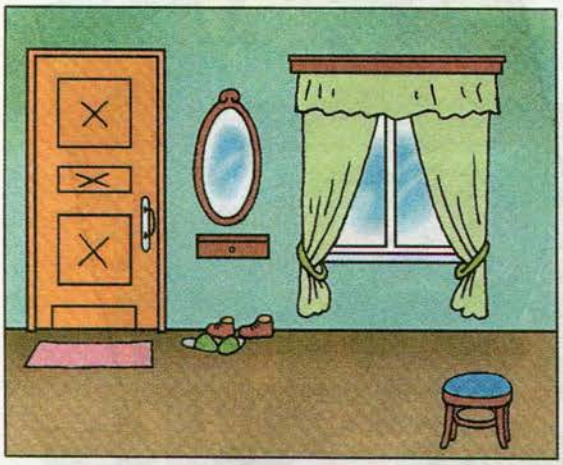
5 Look at the pictures of the rooms. Say what kind of rooms they are (they are not).

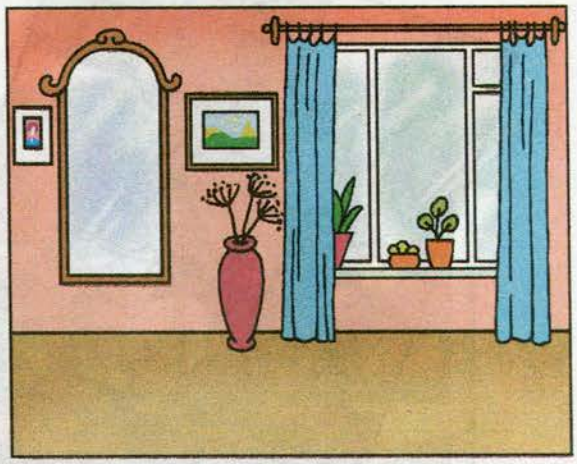
Example The room is not large, it's small but comfortable. It's a quiet room ... .

6 You are at home (in the living room, in the kitchen ...). Use the chart and make up 5-6 correct sentences.

There is/are	...	at ... . on the left ... . on the right ... . in front of ... . behind ... . far from ... .

7 Look at the pictures and say what you can see on the walls, on the windows. What kind of things are they?





8 Try and read the new words:

love — **lovely**
ball — **small**
fire — **quiet**
sport — **corner**
sit — **middle**

9 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[ʌ] love, **lovely,** a lovely girl, a lovely tree, lovely children. It was lovely of you to invite me here. What lovely hair you have! The weather is lovely today, isn't it? What a lovely song!

[ʌ] wonder, **wonderful,** a wonderful place, a wonderful flower, wonderful books. Last month we went to London and had a wonderful day there. What wonderful weather we are having today!

[ɜ:] bird, **furniture** ['fɜ:nɪtʃə], old furniture, new furniture, comfortable furniture. There is a lot of furniture in the sitting room. There was no furniture in the house. What colour is the furniture in the kitchen? How much is the furniture? Is the furniture expensive?

[ɜ:] **curtain** ['kɜ:tn], a curtain — curtains, bright curtains, curtains on the windows, to draw the curtains. There are

no curtains on the windows in my new flat yet. Mother would like to buy new curtains for our dining room.

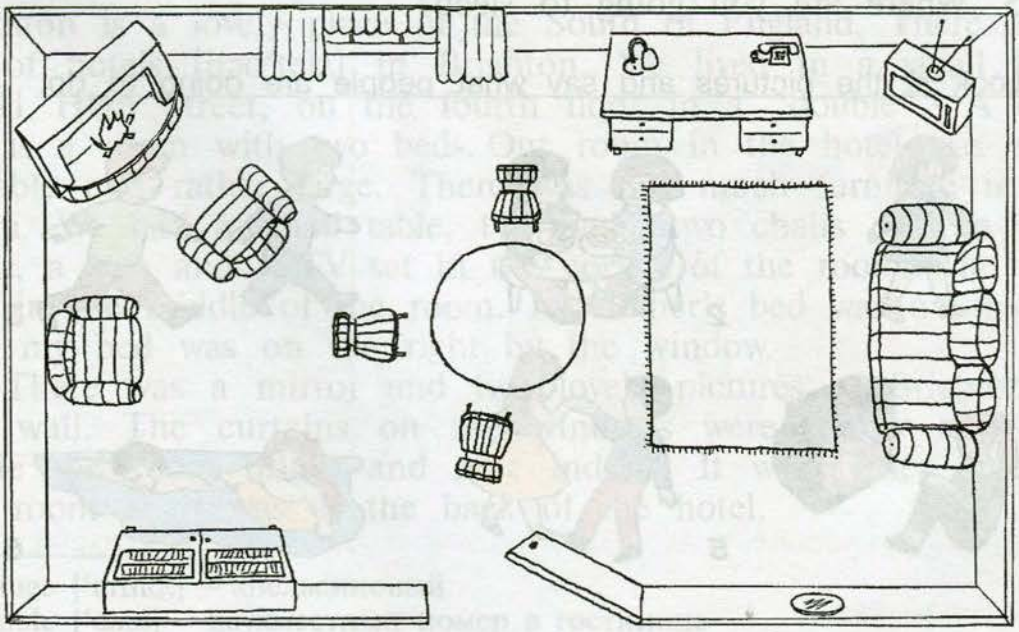
[ɔ:] sport, **corner,** a corner — corners, **in the corner,** in the corner of the hall, in the corner of the kitchen. There is a bookcase in the corner of our classroom. We've got a TV set in the corner of the room.

[ɪ] kitten, **middle, in the middle,** in the middle of the room, in the middle of the day, in the middle of the summer. There is a lovely carpet in the middle of the hall.

[ɪ] sit, **mirror,** a mirror — mirrors, a magic mirror, a small mirror. — Is there a mirror in the room? — Yes, there is. There are two large mirrors upstairs. What is there behind the mirror?

['aɪə] fire, **quiet,** a quiet room, a quiet street, a quiet sea, a quiet evening. They would like to live a quiet life in the country. Be quiet, Ben, stop shouting, please! It is usually quiet in my room. I like to spend a quiet evening at home.

10 Look at the plan of the room and say what furniture there is in the room and where it is. What kind of room do you think it is?



LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

I'm He's She's We're You're They're	(not) going to	have a holiday. take a shower. swim in the river. visit my granny. come back at 5. read in the sitting room.
Am I Is he / she Are we / you / they	going to	have a holiday? take a shower? swim in the river? visit my granny? come back at 5? read in the sitting room?

(see part 2, p.193)

11 Answer the questions.

1. Where are you going to have breakfast?
2. Where are you going to have lunch?
3. Where are you going to take a shower?
4. Where are you going to watch television?
5. Where are you going to sleep?

12 Look at the pictures and say what people are going to do.

Let Us Read and Learn

13 Listen to the dialogue, 30. Then read and learn it by heart.

Mum: Let's have lunch, Pete. Are you hungry?
Pete: Yes, I am. Shall I **set the table** in the kitchen or in the dining room?
Mum: Let's eat in the kitchen. **I'm in a hurry.** What are you going to have?
Pete: Some cold meat and salad, a sandwich ['sænwɪʤ] and a glass of orange[1] juice. What are you going to have?
Mum: Cold meat, salad, juice... **That sounds good.** I think **I'll have the same.**

14 Think of your own dialogue. Choose a partner and act it out.

Let Us Read

15 Read the text and say where the boy and his father were last summer.

HOLIDAYS IN BRIGHTON

Last summer my father and I went to Brighton ['braɪtən]. Brighton is a lovely place in the South of England. There are a lot of hotels [həʊ'telz] in Brighton. We lived in a small hotel at 41 High Street, on the fourth floor in a "double".[2] A double is a room with two beds. Our room in the hotel was comfortable and rather large. There was not much furniture in our room. We had a small table, two beds, two chairs and an armchair, a sofa and a TV set in the corner of the room. The table was in the middle of the room. My father's bed was on the left and my bed was on the right by the window.

There was a mirror and two lovely pictures of Brighton on the wall. The curtains on the windows were yellow and they made the room bright and nice indeed. It was rather quiet in the room as it was at the back of the hotel.

---

[1] orange ['ɒrɪnʤ] — апельсиновый
[2] double ['dʌbl] — двухместный номер в гостинице

The bathroom was small. There we had a bath, a toilet and a wash basin.[1] We could take a shower in the bathroom, and I usually had one in the afternoon after my swim in the sea.

The hotel was on the hill and the view[2] was lovely. There were a lot of green trees and beautiful flowers behind the hotel and the sea was in front of it. We came to Brighton by car and spent two wonderful weeks there. We are going to spend our next summer there again.

16 Look through the text (Exercise 15) again and give your opinion about the following:

- if the boy and his father are going to Brighton next summer;
- if they are going to live in the same hotel;
- if they are going to live in a double room again;
- if the boy is going to swim in the river or in the sea.

Let Us Talk

17 You have got a new flat. This is the furniture and other things to put in your living room. Where are you going to put it all? (The words on p. 121 will help you.)

[1] a wash basin [ˈbeɪsən] — раковина в ванной (a sink [sɪŋk] — раковина в кухне)

[2] view [vjuː] — вид

on the left	on the right		in the middle
in the corner	near	at	on
	between		

18 Describe your favourite room (Exercise 17 can help you).

Let Us Write

19 Write 5 questions using the example.

Example Are you going to put the bookcase near the sofa or are you going to put it in the corner of the room?

20 Do Exercise 17 in writing.

21 Complete the questions.

1. Do you like bright curtains in the kitchen or ...?
2. Are they going to buy 5 chairs or ...?
3. Did you live in your granny's house last summer or ...?
4. Have you got 3 windows in the dining room or ...?
5. Are you going to put the mirror in the hall or ...?

22 Learn how to write these words.

lovely, wonderful, furniture, curtain, corner,
in the corner (of), middle, in the middle (of), mirror,
quiet, to set the table, to be in a hurry.
That sounds good. I'll have the same.

Lesson 21

Let Us Learn

1 Think of your flat or your room. Tell your classmates what furniture you have, where it is and what colour it is. (The words will help you.)

in front of	behind	in the middle	in the corner
on the right	on the left	near	by

2 Look around. What colour are the curtains in your classroom? Is there a mirror on the wall? What other furniture can you see and where is it?

3 Try and think of some statements using the words: *lovely, wonderful* and *quiet*. Say the statements to your classmates and ask them to agree or disagree with you.

4 Do you want to know where Nick lives? If so, put the sentences in logical order and read the text aloud.

5 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 31.

6 Say what you think these people are going to do.

1. Peter is in the bathroom. The water is running.
2. Alice is in the kitchen. A cup of coffee and a sandwich are on the table.

3. Paul is sitting in the armchair. He is opening a book.
4. Anna is in the shop. She likes a large beautiful mirror.
5. John and Jane are wearing tennis clothes and they have their tennis rackets in their hands.
6. Frank is standing near the bookcase with a book in his hand. His other hand is on the bookcase door.
7. Mother is in the kitchen. In the sink there are a lot of cups and glasses which are not clean. The water is running.
8. Some boys and girls are outdoors and one of them has a football.

7 Try and read the new words:

cook — **cooker** park — **garden**
think — **sink**

8 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[aɪ] invite, **describe** [dɪ'skraɪb], **to describe — described**, to describe a picture, to describe a film. Please describe what you saw. Words can't describe it. Can you describe it to me? Shall I describe my flat to you?

[ɔ:] warm, **wardrobe** ['wɔ:drəʊb], a wardrobe — wardrobes, a large wardrobe, an old wardrobe. There are two wardrobes in my parents' bedroom. I keep my clothes in the wardrobe. As you come into the room you can see a wardrobe on the left. Where is the wardrobe in your room?

[e] next, **next to**, next to my school. Come and sit down next to me. What is there next to your house? My parents' bedroom is next to my room.

[æ] man, **lamp**, a lamp — lamps, a street lamp, **a standard lamp**, a standard lamp — standard lamps. There is a standard lamp next to the mirror. I've got a new standard lamp in the corner of my sitting room.

[ɪ] think, **sink**, a sink — sinks. There is a sink in my kitchen. I always wash cups and glasses in the sink. — Where is your favourite cup? — Sorry, it is in the sink.

[ɑ:] park, **garden**, a garden — gardens. We've got a wonderful garden behind our house. There are different plants in her garden. There is no garden next to the hotel.

[ɒ] hot, **opposite** ['ɒpəzɪt], opposite the house, opposite the hotel. My room is opposite my parents' bedroom. Our kitchen is opposite the bathroom. There is a river behind our house, just opposite the garden. My school is opposite my house.

[ʊ] cook, **cooker**, a cooker — cookers. In my kitchen the cooker is next to the table. Where is the cooker in your kitchen? What colour is the cooker in your friends' kitchen?

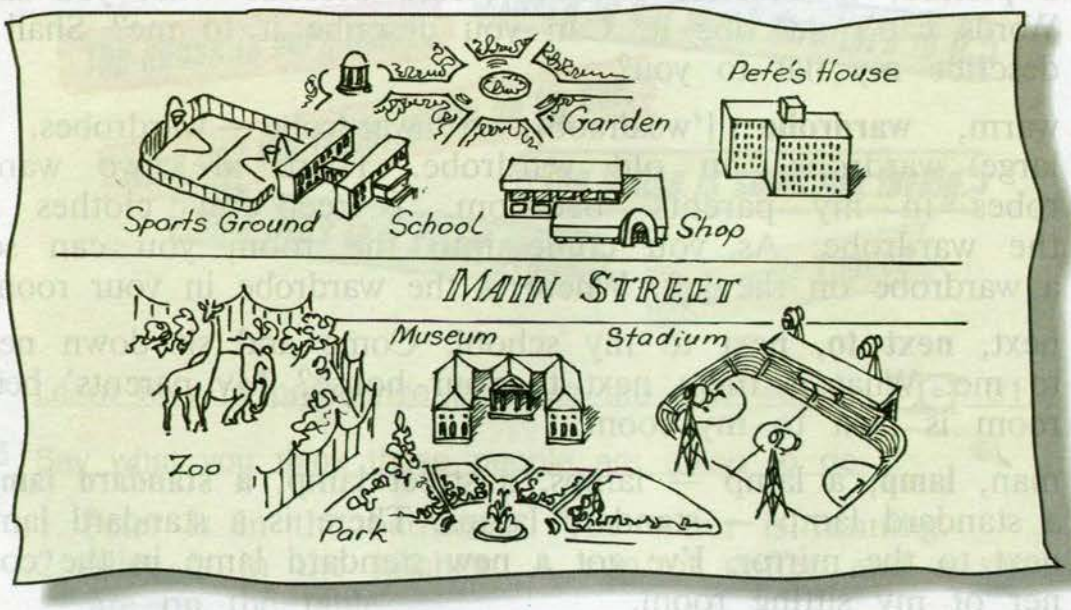
9 Look at the picture of Main Street and say:

1 what is opposite the museum/Pete's house/the Zoo, ...;

2 what is behind the museum/the school;

3 what is next to the shop/the sports ground/the stadium, ...;

4 where is the shop/the museum/the park.



Let Us Read and Learn

10 Listen to the dialogue "New Flat", 32. Then read and learn it by heart.

NEW FLAT

Susan: Oh, Alice! I hear you've got a new flat! **How do you like it?**
Alice: Oh, **I like it a lot**. It's nice. You'll like it too.
Susan: How many rooms are there in your flat?
Alice: There are five. We've got a sitting room, two bedrooms, my granny's room and a kitchen. Come and see me some day.
Susan: **When's the best time to come?**
Alice: We're usually at home after 6.
Susan: **Are you sure it's OK** to come round 7?
Alice: Of course it is.

11 Make up your own dialogue. Choose a partner and act it out.

Let Us Read

12 Read Joe's letter, draw a plan of his house and name all the rooms.

A LETTER FROM AFRICA

January, 3rd

Dear Bob,

Thank you for your letter. You ask me to describe my house. Well, I think it's very different from yours. It is a big house, made of stone.[1] *It has four floors in it and my bedroom is at the top. It's the only room on that floor. I don't have much furniture in it but I like it. There is a small wardrobe in the corner of my room where I keep my*

[1] made of stone — сделанный из камня

clothes. Next to the wardrobe there is a standard lamp and an armchair. I like to sit in the armchair reading books.

Under my room there is my parents' bedroom which is next to the living room. We have dinner, supper and tea in the living room and we usually spend a lot of time there. Below[1] there is another floor which has a kitchen and the hall with the front door. On the left as you come into the hall there are some stairs[2] which go up to the living room. Below the hall and the kitchen we keep our animals: a horse, a cow and some sheep. My uncle and aunt's bedroom is next to the living room on the third floor.

There is a small garden behind our house and we've got two big trees in front of the house. There is a large field opposite our house. Come and see me and my family some day.

Best wishes
Joe

Let Us Talk

13 Joe lives in a big house. Can you describe his house?

14 Tell your friend about the place you live in. The plan can help you.

1. Do you live in the town or in the country?
2. Do you live in a house or in a flat?
3. What rooms are there in the place where you live?
4. Describe your room.
5. Have you got a kitchen? Is it large? Is it downstairs or upstairs? What furniture have you got in your kitchen?
6. Is your flat/house quiet? Comfortable? Large? Small? Nice?
7. What is there in front of your house, behind and opposite it?
8. Is there a park (a forest, a garden) next to your house?

---

[1] below [bɪ'ləʊ] — внизу
[2] stairs [steəz] — лестница (*ступеньки*)

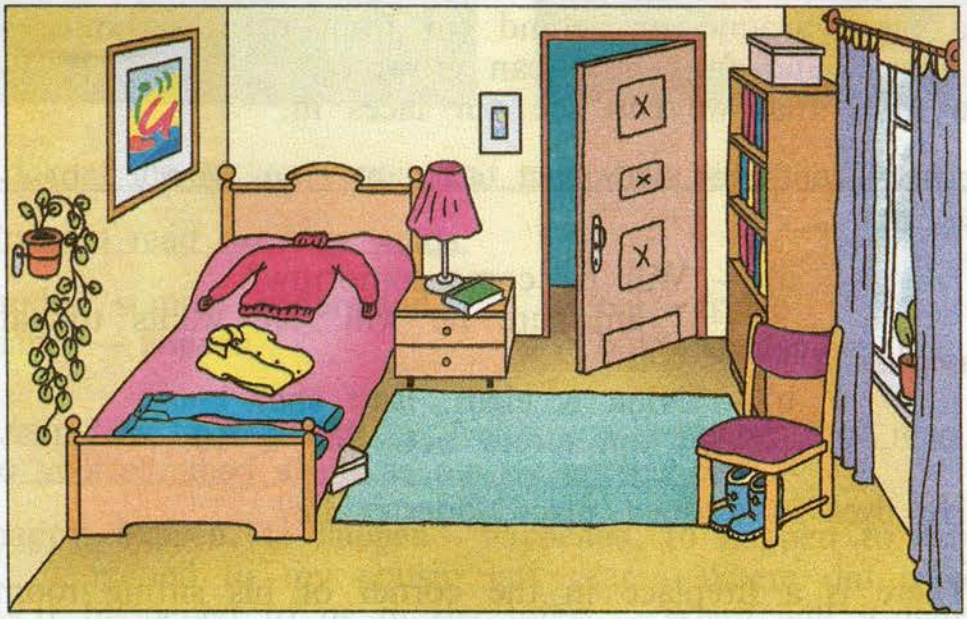
15 Choose a partner and talk about the place you live in. (Exercise 14 can help you.)

Let Us Write

16 Look at the picture and write questions or answers.

Example
— Where is the table?
— It is next to the bed.

1. ..... ?
It is on the wall.
2. ..... ?
It is on the table.
3. ..... ?
It is on the table.
4. ..... ?
It's next to the door.
5. ..... ?
It's under the bed.
6. Where is the chair?
..... .
7. Where are the clothes?
..... .
8. Where are the boots?
..... .
9. Where are the books?
..... .
10. Where is the carpet?
..... .



17 Describe the picture (Exercise 16).

18 Learn how to write these words.

to describe, wardrobe, next to, lamp (standard lamp), sink, garden, opposite, cooker, to be sure.
How do you like it? I like it a lot.
When's the best time to come round?

Lesson 22

Let Us Learn

1 Read and guess what it is:

1. a thing where we keep our clothes;
2. a thing that helps us to read when it is dark in the room;
3. things which are usually on the windows and make the room lovely;
4. a thing in the kitchen to cook our food;
5. a thing in the kitchen where we can wash up;
6. a place around or behind (in front of) the house where flowers and fruit trees can grow;
7. a thing that we can see our faces in.

2 Read the sentences and react using: a) *I am sure ...*; b) *I am afraid not ... .*

Examples

a) — Will he come tomorrow?
— I am sure he will. He wants to talk to you.

b) — Nina is eight, isn't she?
— I am afraid not. She is 10.

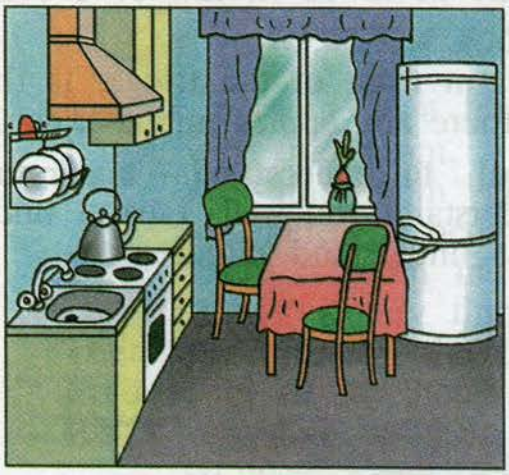
1. He lives in a quiet place, doesn't he?
..... .
2. There is a fireplace in the corner of his sitting room.
..... .
3. They've got a new black car.
..... .

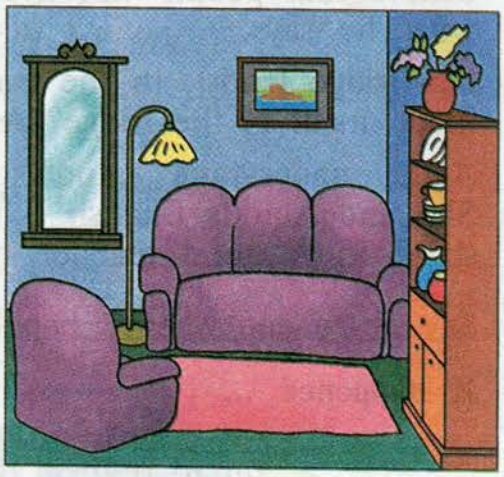
4. There is a beautiful garden opposite their house.
..... .
5. In my kitchen the cooker is next to the sink.
..... .
6. There is a standard lamp near the sofa.
..... .

3 Can you remember the place where you lived last summer? If so, describe it.

4 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 33.

5 Look at the pictures and name the furniture.





6 Look at the pictures again and say where the furniture is.

7 Try and read the new words.

under, stand — **understand**
happy — **happen**
big — **fridge**
but — **suddenly**

8 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[æ] happy, **happen**, **to happen** — **happened**, to happen to somebody. It happened to my cousin last year. — Where did it happen? — It happened to us in the forest. — When will it happen? — It'll happen next Wednesday, I think. What happened to you yesterday?

[ʌ] **study**, a study — studies. There is no study in my flat. My father's study is upstairs on the first floor. There are a lot of books in my uncle's study. There is a lot of furniture in your study.

suddenly ['sʌdnlɪ]. Suddenly I heard a song. Suddenly Mr Holmes saw a terrible face at the window. It happened so suddenly!

cupboard ['kʌbəd], a cupboard — cupboards. Where is the cupboard? There are a lot of cups and glasses in the cupboard. — Where is the bread? — It is in the cupboard.

[iː] leave, **believe** [bɪ'liːv], **to believe — believed**. We believe him. I don't believe you. Why can't you believe my story? Do you believe that people will live only in towns in future? I believe what he says.

[ɪ] big, **fridge** [frɪʤ], in the fridge, in front of the fridge. Is there much meat in the fridge? Are there any apples in the fridge?

[æ] stand, **understand** [ˌʌndə'stænd], **to understand — understood**. She understands English. I understand you well. I can't understand it. A good teacher must understand children.

9 Say where and when it happened.

It happened ... .

10 Think of correct sentences and use the chart to make them up.

I		
He		
She	believe/don't believe	you.
We	believes/doesn't believe	that man.
You	understand/don't understand	the story.
They	understands/doesn't understand	the text.
My sister		
His father		

Let Us Read and Learn

11 Enjoy your English and sing the song, 34.

THERE'S A ROOM IN MY HOUSE

There's a room in a house.
It's a very fine room,
It's a very fine room indeed. *(4 times)*
There's a bed in a room.
In a room in my house,
It's a very fine bed indeed. *(4 times)*
There's a lamp by the bed.
In a room in my house,
It's a very fine lamp indeed. *(4 times)*
There's a cupboard by the lamp,
By the bed in a room in my house,
It's a very fine cupboard indeed. *(4 times)*
There's a table by the cupboard,
By the lamp, by the bed
In a room in my house,
It's a very fine table indeed. *(4 times)*
There's a chair by the table,
By the cupboard, by the lamp,
By the bed in a room in my house,
It's a very fine chair indeed. *(4 times)*
There's a person on a chair,
By the table, by the cupboard,
By the lamp, by the bed
In a room in my house,
It's a very fine person indeed. *(3 times)*

There's a person on a chair
By the table, by the cupboard,
By the lamp, by the bed
In a room in my house.
That person on a chair is me.

Let Us Read

12 Read the text and say what happened to Anna Crook last Thursday.

A BURGLAR[1] IN THE HOUSE

It happened last Thursday. Anna Crook who lives at 37 Park Avenue just opposite our house was in her flat. She lives on the second floor in a big block of flats and she can see what goes on in our rooms when the windows are open. That day she was busy in her study writing something when suddenly she looked at our kitchen window and couldn't believe her eyes. There was a man in our kitchen. He opened the fridge, then he opened the cupboard. He took some food out of the fridge and out of the cupboard and put it in the bag. But the man was not my father, or my elder brother Jim. Mrs Crook thought that the man was a burglar. She called the police [pə'li:s] and she called my father too.

Here is Anna Crook's talk with the police officer.

Anna: Hello, hello, is this the police?
Officer: Yes, madam. What's the matter?
Anna: There is a burglar in the house.
Officer: Which house? In your house? What's your address, madam? And your name, please.
Anna: Listen, officer. My name is Anna Crook and I don't live in a house. I live in a block of flats at 37 Park Avenue. There is a burglar in the house which is opposite my flat. It is John Copley's house. And the burglar is in the kitchen.
Officer: What is he doing?
Anna: He is taking some food out of the fridge and out of the cupboard and putting something into his bag.

[1] burglar ['bɜ:glə] — грабитель

Officer: Are you sure the man is not Mr Copley?
Anna: Of course I am. I know John Copley and the members of his family very well, but I don't know this man.

13 Put the sentences in a logical order and use them as a plan to retell the text.

1. The burglar puts something into the bag.
2. Mrs Crook thought that the man was a burglar.
3. Mrs Crook lives in a block of flats.
4. Mrs Crook phones [fəʊnz] the police.
5. Mrs Crook looks at the window of Mr Copley's house.
6. The burglar takes something out of the fridge and out of the cupboard.
7. Mrs Crook gives her address to the police.
8. Mrs Crook is sure the man in the kitchen is not Mr Copley.

Let Us Talk

14 Describe your friend's or your relatives' flat (house).

15 Choose a partner and talk about the place he/she lives in.

Let Us Write

16 Put in the prepositions *at, in, on.*

1. I live ... 24 Primrose Street. 2. My mother lives ... a big block of flats ... London. 3. Janet's flat is ... the ground floor. 4. "Where is the toilet, please?" "... the second floor." 5. "Is there a doctor near here?" "Yes, ... 17 High Street." 6. They lived ... America ... 1990.

17 Read the text about Peter's flat and write about your friend's flat.

Peter lives downstairs in a flat with a garden. As you can see he lives in a downstairs flat. Open the front door and you are in the hall. On the left there is his living room and on the right is his study. Next to the study there is

a kitchen, and next to the kitchen is his bathroom. Peter's bedroom is opposite the kitchen, and next to his bedroom, just opposite the bathroom is the toilet.

18 Learn how to write these words.

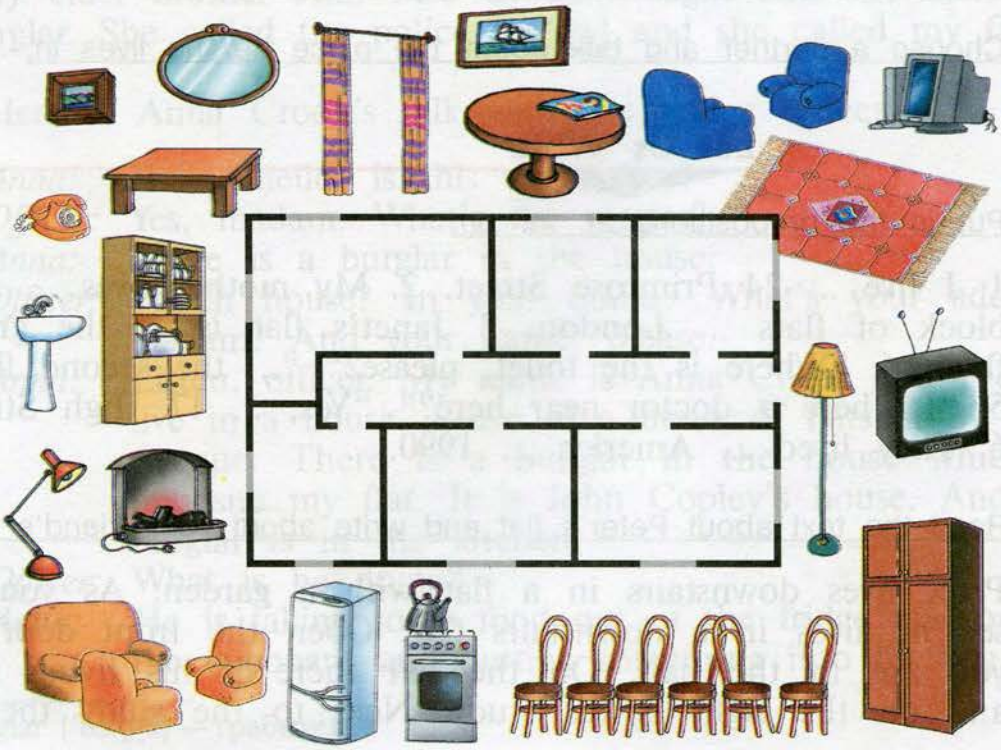
to happen (to), study, suddenly, cupboard, to believe, fridge, to understand (understood)

Listening Comprehension *Lesson,* 35

Lesson 23 *Review 2*

Let Us Talk

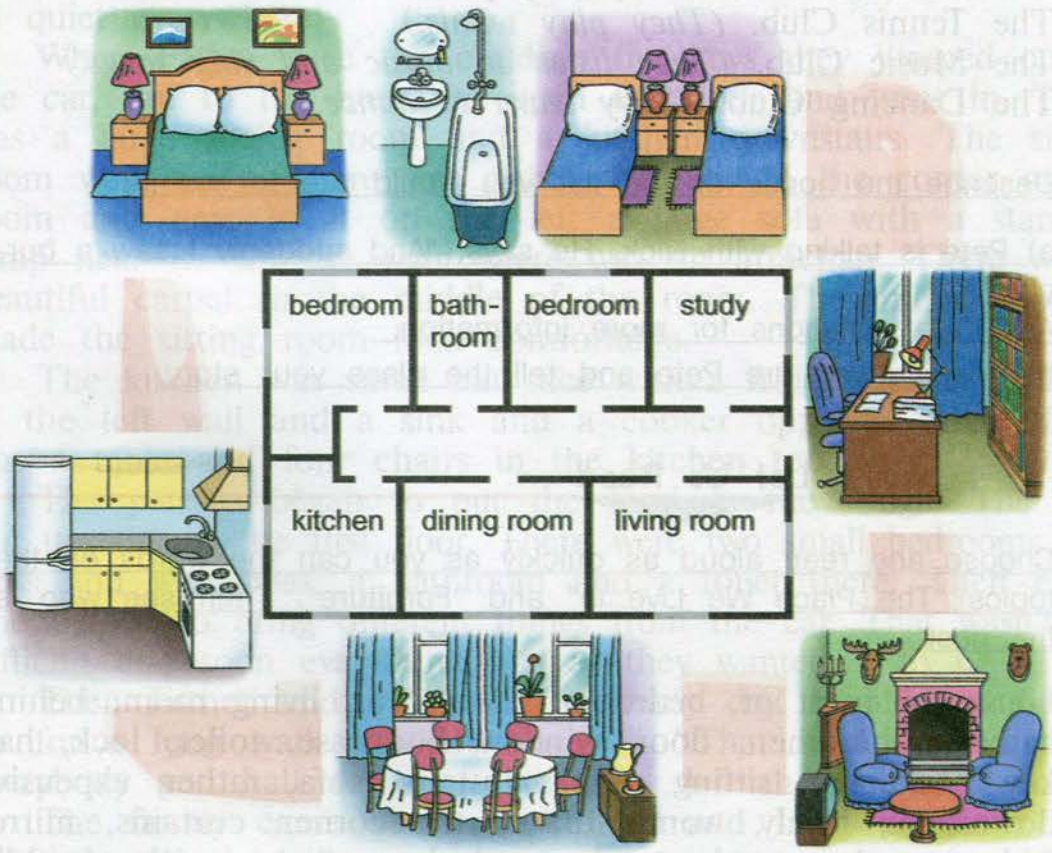
1 Look at the pictures and "furnish" the rooms of the flat.



2 Describe any room of the flat you can see in Exercise 1. Say where the furniture is. The words can help you.

on the left	behind	in front of
next to	at	in the middle
on the right	near	in the corner
opposite		

3 This is the house where the Smiths live. Look at the pictures and say what they usually do in each room.



4 Make up your own sentences using these words. Let your classmates agree or disagree with you.

easy, famous, important, difficult, quiet, wonderful, lovely, expensive

5 You are a new pupil at the school and there are a lot of clubs you can join. Which club are you going to join and why, and which club are you not going to join and why?

Example I'm going to join the Chess Club because I like to play chess a lot.

The Chess Club. *(They play chess.)*
The History Club. *(They study history.)*
The Book Club. *(They read stories and poems.)*
The Football Club. *(They play football.)*
The Tennis Club. *(They play tennis.)*
The Music Club. *(They listen to music and sing songs.)*
The Dancing Club. *(They learn to dance.)*

6 Describe the house or the flat you would like to live in.

7 a) Pete is talking with Nick. He says, "And suddenly I saw a burglar."
Ask Pete questions for more information.
b) Imagine you are Pete and tell the class your story.

Let Us Read

8 Choose and read aloud as quickly as you can the words on the topics "The Place We Live in" and "Furniture". Then see who is the best.

house, in front of, bedroom, shout, car, living room, behind, bathroom, kitchen, door, window, bookcase, toilet, lock, hall, key, back, flat, sitting room, upstairs, sofa, rather, expensive, downstairs, lovely, wonderful, in the corner, curtains, mirror, fridge, cooker, understand, wardrobe, quiet, in the middle, opposite, suddenly, cupboard, believe, happen, a study, garden, sink, standard lamp, next to

9 Read the text "A Strange[1] 'Burglar' in Big Mountains". The story has no end. Who is the burglar?

A STRANGE 'BURGLAR' IN BIG MOUNTAINS

At the end of November the Jackson family went to Big Mountains by car. Mr and Mrs Jackson and their children Larry and George wanted to spend Thanksgiving there. Soon Father stopped the car. "Here we are!" he said.

There was a large house in front of them with a big chimney[2] at the back. Behind the house on the left, there was a small apple garden and on the right there were big trees. It was so quiet everywhere!

When Father gave the children the keys they jumped out of the car, ran to the house to open the door and went in. There was a large sitting room and a kitchen downstairs. The sitting room was lovely. There was a big fireplace in the corner of the room and next to it on the left a large sofa with a standard lamp near it. On the right there was an armchair. There was a beautiful carpet in the middle of the room. The orange curtains made the sitting room look comfortable.

The kitchen was small but nice with a fridge and a cupboard at the left wall and a sink and a cooker opposite them. There was a table and four chairs in the kitchen too.

The parents began to put the food in the fridge. The boys ran upstairs to the first floor. There were two small bedrooms with beds and wardrobes, a bathroom and a toilet there. Then everyone helped to bring different things from the car. That wasn't too difficult and soon everything was as they wanted it to be.

Then Father said: "It's such a lovely day. Would you like to go for a long walk into the forest?" "That sounds good," said everybody and half an hour later they left the house.

The family came back much later and Larry shouted, "Our front door is open."

"I saw you close the door, but you didn't lock it, did you?" Mother said to Father. "No, I didn't," the father answered.

They came in and went into the kitchen. "The fridge is open," shouted George.

---

[1] strange [streɪnʤ] — странный
[2] chimney ['ʧɪmnɪ] — труба

"Oh, yes, it is," Mother said. "And look there is no fish or fruit in the fridge and there is milk and some eggs on the floor."

"I know what happened. While we were out we had a burglar in the house," said Mr Jackson. "I'm going to call the police."

Suddenly George shouted, "Look, there are some footprints[1] outdoors under the window."

Soon the police officer came. He looked at the footprints, looked everywhere in the house and in the garden. He looked under the house too. Then he looked up at the chimney.

"Start a fire[2] in your fireplace," said the policeman. "Then come out into the garden and watch your chimney."

Mr Jackson started a fire in the fireplace and everyone went outdoors to watch the chimney.

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

11 Now read the real end of the story. Is it different from yours?

Suddenly out jumped a little racoon.[3] He jumped from the chimney to a tree and was gone.

"I can't believe my eyes," said Mr Jackson.

"Now you know who your burglar was," said the policeman.

Let Us Write

12 Imagine you've got a new flat (a house). Describe it in written form. Don't forget about the furniture.

Reader 4

Lesson 8 *for Home Reading*

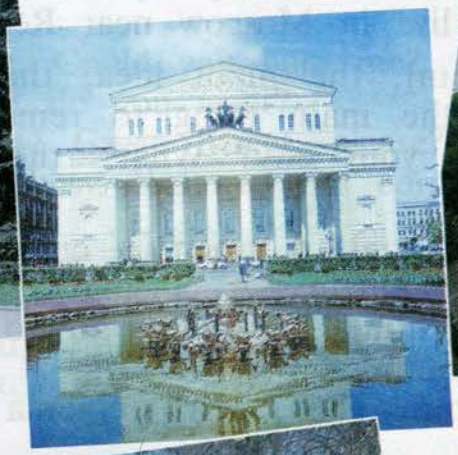
[1] footprints ['fʊtprɪnts] — следы
[2] fire ['faɪə] — огонь, start a fire — разведите огонь
[3] racoon [rə'ku:n] — енот

TOWN LIFE. LONDON

Lesson 24

Let Us Learn

1. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 36.
2. Look at the pictures and say what you can see in them.



3 Try and read the new words.

rain — **main** coat — **road**
now — **town** where — **square**
Kitty — **city**

4 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[aʊ] now, **town** [taʊn], a town — towns, in town, out of town. There are a lot of small towns in the South of England. My grandmother left town three years ago and now she lives in the country. My grandfather doesn't live in town. We always spend weekends out of town.

[ɪ] sit, **city** ['sɪtɪ], a city — cities, one of the biggest cities in the world, the city of London. There are many big cities in England. — Is Moscow a big city? — It certainly is.

[eə] bear, **square** [skweə], a square — squares, Red Square, a small square, a quiet square. There are two squares in our town. — Are there any squares in your city? — Oh, yes, a lot. We live in Moscow near Red Square.

[eɪ] rain, **main** [meɪn], the main idea, the main street of a town. This is the main thing to remember. What is the main square in your city? What's the main idea of the book?

[ɪ] big, **cinema** ['sɪnəmə], a cinema — cinemas, **at the cinema**, to be on at the cinema. A cinema is a place where people can watch films. I usually go to the cinema once or twice a month. — What is on at the "Mir" today? — I don't know. The "Mir" cinema is far from my house.

[ɪə] near, **theatre** ['θɪətə], a theatre — theatres, to go to the theatre. Is there a theatre near here? Do you live far from the theatre? Do you know the Moscow theatres well? — How often do you go to the theatre? — Only once in two months.

[ɜ:] sir, **church** [tʃɜ:tʃ], a church — churches, in the church, near the church. There were many people in the church when we came. — Is there a church in your town? — Yes, there is.

It is in Main Square. The old church was very beautiful. There are many old churches in this city.

[əʊ] coat, **road** [rəʊd], a road — roads, a road in the country, a quiet road, to live in Main Road. — Are the roads in your town very good? — I don't think so. Where is the road to Boston?

5 Say where your friend lives using the words:

in the country	near the main square
in a small town	not far from the cinema
in a big city	opposite the church
	far from the theatre
	in front of the market[1]

Let Us Read and Learn

6 Listen to the dialogue, 37. Then read and learn it by heart.

Andy: Excuse me. Could you help me?
Pete: Sure. What do you want?
Andy: Where is **42 Green Street,** please?
Pete: Oh, that's easy. Walk to the corner and then **turn to the left**.
Andy: To the corner and then to the left?
Pete: That's right. And then **walk two blocks** to the **traffic lights.** And you are in Green Street.
Andy: Thank you.

7 Think of your own dialogue. Then role play the dialogue. The words can help you.

39 Main Street	walk one block	the zoo
turn to the right	the shop near here	walk 4 blocks
the nearest cinema	walk 3 blocks	the theatre

[1] market ['mɑ:kɪt] — рынок

Let Us Read

8 Read to get some information about London.

It's interesting to know...

... that Bloomsbury ['blu:mzbərɪ] Square is one of the oldest in London. It is more than 300 years old. It is the literary ['lɪtərərɪ] part of the city. Many writers and critics ['krɪtɪks] live there.

...that the British Museum is not far from Bloomsbury Square and the Square is famous for the Museum. The British Museum is very old. It was founded[1] in 1753. It is in Great Russell Street. The British Museum has a large Reading Room.

...that one of the famous London cinemas is the "Odeon" ['ɔ:dɪən].

...that one of the oldest churches in London is St Paul's Cathedral.

...that one of the famous London theatres, the Royal Opera ['ɒprə] House or Covent Garden, is in the centre of the former[2] fruit and vegetable market.

9 Read the first part of the sentence in A and find the second part in B.

A	B
1. The Royal Opera House	a) was founded in 1753.
2. The British Museum	b) is in the centre of the former fruit and vegetable market.
3. St Paul's Cathedral	c) is 300 years old.
4. Bloomsbury Square	d) is not far from Bloomsbury Square.
5. Russell Street	e) is one of the oldest churches in London.

[1] founded ['faʊndɪd] — основан
[2] former ['fɔ:mə] — бывший

10 Read and say what Lena's friends saw while[1] they tried to find her house.

Lena: Three — one — four — eight — one — five — one. Hello!
Boris: Could I speak to Lena, please?
Lena: Yes, that's me.
Boris: Oh, Lena. Hi, it's Boris here.
Lena: Boris? Boris who?
Boris: Boris Belov.
Lena: Oh, hi, Boris! Where are you?
Boris: I'm terribly sorry, Lena, but we are lost.
Lena: Oh, no. I don't believe you. Where are you now?
Boris: We're opposite the cinema.
Lena: OK, but which cinema?
Boris: Let me see. Just a minute. Lena, are you still there?
Lena: Yes, yes, I am.
Boris: We are near the "Odeon".
Lena: The "Odeon" you say. I see. How did you get there? It's rather far from my house.
Boris: I don't really know. We left the theatre in Green Street, came to the traffic lights and went up the street.
Lena: I think you went wrong at the supermarket ['su:pə,mɑ:kɪt]. Did you see the church on the left?
Boris: I'm not sure. What shall we do?
Lena: Go back to Main Road. You'll see the church and then the hospital ['hɒspɪtl] on the right. Walk two blocks and you are in High Street. You'll see the bank [bæŋk] in the square. Turn to the left, walk 2 or 3 minutes and you'll see the hotel [həʊ'tel], and next to it a small museum. My house is opposite that museum.

11 Working in pairs try to imagine that one of you is Boris and the other is Lena. Read the dialogue out loud.

12 Answer the questions.

1. Who is calling Lena?
2. Why is Boris calling?

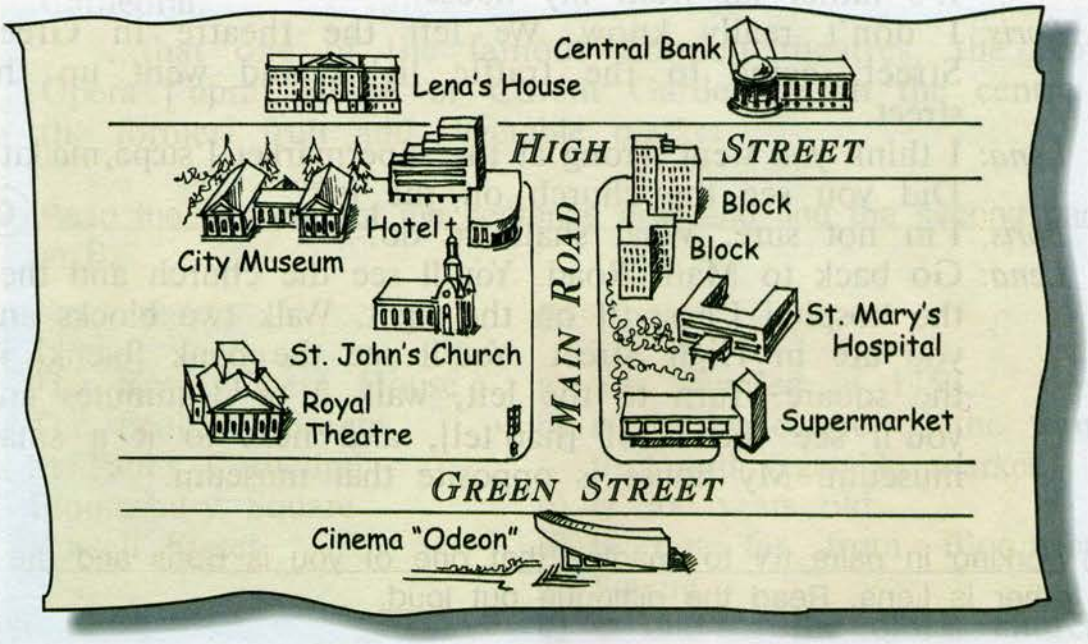
[1] while [waɪl] — в то время как

3. Where is Boris?
4. Is the "Odeon" far from Lena's house?
5. How did Boris and his friend get to the "Odeon"?
6. Lena's house is not far from the museum, is it?
7. Does Lena live in a house opposite the museum or opposite the theatre?
8. In what city do you think Lena lives?

Let Us Talk

13 Look at the plan and say:

1. What is the quickest way to get to Lena's house from the Royal Theatre?
2. How did Boris and his friend try to get to Lena's house from the Royal Theatre?
3. What did Boris do wrong?



14 Phone to your friend. Invite him to your flat and explain how to get to the place where you live.

15 Describe the town where you live. (Speak about cinemas, theatres, museums, ...)

Let Us Write

16 Write 5 or 6 sentences about the town (city) which you live in. (Don't forget to use the new words.)

17 Do Exercise 7 in writing.

18 Think of a place which is not very far from your house. Draw a plan to get there. Write what is the quickest way to get there from your place.

19 Learn how to write these words.

town, city, square, main, cinema, theatre, church, road, traffic lights, to turn to the left (right), to walk two blocks

Lesson 25

Let Us Learn

1 You are talking to a friend. Ask him/her questions about the places he/she saw.

Example When did you go to the Pushkin Museum?

1. When/the Pushkin Museum?
2. When/the "Mir" cinema?
3. When/the Bolshoi Theatre?
4. When/the main square of Moscow?
5. When/the church not far from your house?
6. When/the Children's Theatre?
7. When/out of town?

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

The Past Indefinite Tense

WHEN?

yesterday
the day before yesterday
yesterday morning (afternoon, evening)

last
last week (month, year, Sunday, Friday)
last night

a week ago (a month ago, a year ago)
in 1993

(see part 2, p. 190)

2 Pretend you are a teacher. Let your classmates answer your questions. (The words and "Look, Read, Remember!" can help you.)

to buy a ruler and a rubber — to see Red Square
to live out of town — to see a new film
to swim in warm water

Example

T.: Why did you go to London?
P_1: I went there to hear Big Ben.
T.: When did you go there?
P_1: I went there last year.

1. Why/London? When/there?
2. Why/Moscow? When/there?
3. Why/the Black Sea? When/there?
4. Why/the cinema? When/there?
5. Why/the country? When/there?
6. Why/the shop? When/there?

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

	I (V)	II (V_2)[1]	III (V_3 — Participle 2)[2]
[d]	open	— open**ed**	— open**ed**
	clean	— clean**ed**	— clean**ed**
[t]	wash	— wash**ed**	— wash**ed**
	cook	— cook**ed**	— cook**ed**
[ɪd]	visit	— visit**ed**	— visit**ed**
	count	— count**ed**	— count**ed**

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

The Present Perfect Tense

have/has + Participle 2

I **have opened** the window. — *Now the window is open.*
He **has locked** the door. — *Now the door is locked.*
She **has cooked** dinner. — *Now dinner is ready.*
We **have cleaned** the room. — *Now the room is clean.*
You **have decorated** the hall. — *Now the hall is beautiful.*
They **have washed** the floors. — *Now the floors are clean.*

(see part 2, pp. 190-191.)

[1] V_2 — форма глагола прошедшего времени
[2] V_3 — третья форма глагола (*Participle 2* — причастие второе)

3 Look at the pictures and say what Kate and Boris have done.[1]

4 Ask your friend to do something (the words will help you) and let him/her say what he/she has done.

Examples

P₁: Open the door!
P₂: I have opened the door.

wash up	clean your teeth	water the flowers
visit your granny	lock the door	clean the carpet
wash the floor	count the numbers	

[1] what Kate and Boris have done — что Кейт и Борис сделали

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

The Present Perfect Tense

(–)

I **haven't opened** the window.
He **hasn't locked** the door.
She **hasn't cooked** dinner.

We **haven't cleaned** the room.
You **haven't decorated** the hall.
They **haven't washed** the floor.

(?)

Have I **opened** the window? — Yes, I **have.** / No, I **haven't.**

Has he (she) **locked** the door? — Yes, he (she) **has.** / No, he (she) **hasn't.**

Have you (we, they) **cleaned** the room? — Yes, we (you, they) **have.** / No, we (you, they) **haven't.**

(see part 2, p. 191)

5 Look at the pictures and say what they haven't done.

1 2 3 4

6 Look at the pictures of Exercise 3 and ask questions about Boris and Kate. Let your friend answer them.

Let Us Read and Learn

7 Listen to the dialogue, 38. Then read and learn it by heart.

Alice: Hi, Polly! I **haven't seen you for ages**. How are you?
Polly: Hi, Alice! I'm fine. And you?
Alice: **Just fine.** Where are you going?
Polly: To the cinema. Will you join me? The film starts at 5.
Alice: Oh, I'd love to, but I'm afraid I can't. I haven't seen my granny for ages. I must visit her today.
Polly: Oh, sorry. Goodbye then. See you tomorrow!
Alice: Bye-bye, Polly! Have fun!

8 Think of your own dialogue and act it out. Don't forget to change over.

Let Us Read

9 Read the text and say what Betsy knows now about London.

THIS IS LONDON

Betsy likes to read a lot. Her favourite subjects at school are History and Geography. Look! Betsy has just opened her book and is going to read something about London. Would you like to learn something about London? We think it would be interesting for you. You will find some facts [fækts] about London from Betsy's book and from other lessons too. Here is the first page of Betsy's book. Read it and say why London is one of the most interesting places in the world.

London is the biggest city in Britain. More than seven million ['mɪljən] people live and work there. London is one of the most important cities in the world. It is a centre for business ['bɪznɪs] and for tourism ['tʊərɪzm].

In London you can find some of the best theatres, cinemas and museums. There are many beautiful old churches in London too. There are about 10 thousand[1] streets in London.

[1] thousand ['θaʊzənd] — тысяча

Most of the streets are not very wide.[1] You can see many shops in London. Oxford Street is London's main shopping centre ['sentə]. You can buy clothes, shoes and toys in it. People from all over the world shop in Oxford Street. You can find many old and new beautiful parks in the city. The largest park in London is Hyde Park. It is one of the most popular places for Londoners on hot summer days. There are a lot of other pleasant parks and green squares there too.

10 Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.

11 Read the joke.

There are very many cars, trolleybuses ['trɒlɪbʌsɪz] and trams in the street. A man is standing just in the middle of the street. He asks the militiaman [mɪ'lɪʃəmən]: "What is the shortest and the quickest way to the hospital?"
The militiaman answers, "If you just stand where you are standing now, you will get there very quickly. This is the shortest and the quickest way to the hospital."

[1] wide [waɪd] — широкий

Let Us Talk

12 Your little sister (or brother) doesn't know anything about London. Say as much as you can about it to him/her. (Try and use Lesson 24, Exercise 8, Lesson 25, Exercise 9.)

13 Choose a partner and talk to him/her about Moscow.

14 Say as much as you can about the town (city) you live in.

Let Us Write

15 What Bob says is not true. So disagree with him and write your own sentences.

1. I have watered the trees in my garden. 2. My little brother has washed up. 3. My granny has cleaned the carpet. 4. He has locked his car. 5. My friends have shopped in Oxford Street.

16 Complete the questions.

1. He hasn't locked the door, ...? 2. They have joined us, ...? 3. She hasn't finished reading, ...? 4. We have started Text 5, ...? 5. The children have helped their parents, ...? 6. She hasn't danced a lot, ...? 7. They haven't laughed, ...?

17 Choose the verb and put in: *finish, wash, lock, clean, help.*

1. She has ... reading. 2. They have ... their parents. 3. He has ... the floors. 4. We haven't ... the door. 5. You haven't ... your teeth.

18 Disagree.

1. Mother has cooked supper. 2. We have shopped a lot. 3. The children have started to sing. 4. Freddy has danced a lot. 5. They have decorated the New Year tree.

Lesson 26

Let Us Learn

1 Who can say more sentences using *...far from the main road*?

Example The swimming pool is far from the main road.

...not far from the traffic lights?

Example My granny's house is not far from the traffic lights.

2 Try to think of some statements with the words: *main, road, square, church, cinema, theatre, town, far from*. Tell them to your classmates and let them agree or disagree with you.

Examples
P_1: Red Square is not far from the Kremlin.
P_2: That's true. Red Square is near the Kremlin.

3 Play the game and pretend you've fulfilled the actions. The examples and the words will help you.

Examples
P_1: Water the flowers!
P_2: I have watered the flowers.
P_3: He (she) has watered the flowers.

water	decorate	start	cook
open	lock	clean	dance

4 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 39.

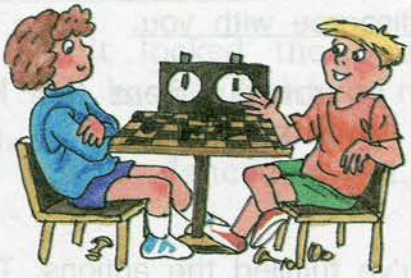
5 Look at the pictures and say what games the children have played.

1

2

3

4



5

6

6 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[e] ready, **already** [ɔːl'redɪ]. I have already cooked dinner. Nick has already played football, now he's going home. Paul has already finished his homework, now he is not busy. They have already answered your question.

[ʌ] but, **just** [ʤʌst]. Nick has just finished playing hockey. They have just started reading "Cinderella". My cousin has just watered the flowers in our garden.

[e] never, **ever** ['evə]. Have you ever cooked chicken soup? Have you ever dressed your little brother? Have you ever tried on high boots?

yet [jet]. Have you done it yet? She has not finished it yet.

[ɪ] big, **build** [bɪld], **to build — built — built**, to build a house, to build a road, to build a church. They have already built a new school. The people who came to England many years ago built a new town on the river.

building ['bɪldɪŋ]. There are a lot of new buildings in Moscow now.

bridge [brɪʤ], a bridge — bridges, to build a bridge. They have built a new bridge over the river. Are there any bridges over the Moskva river? What a wonderful bridge!

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

I (V)	II (V_2)	III (V_3)
be	— **was/were**	— **been**
see	— **saw**	— **seen**
read	— **read** [red]	— **read** [red]
buy	— **bought**	— **bought**
meet	— **met**	— **met**
build	— **built**	— **built**

Paul **has** just **met** his friend.
Nelly **has** already **read** this book.
Have you ever **met** the Queen?[1]
Has he ever **been** to London?
I **haven't bought** the textbook yet.
She **hasn't seen** Oxford Street yet.
We **have** never **been** to London.
She **has** never **been** to Africa.

[1] queen [kwi:n] — королева

7 What Ann says is true. Agree with her.

1. I have never met this man.
2. Pete has just been to America.
3. Polly has already bought a new picture.
4. We have not seen our uncle for ages.
5. You have not read this book yet.
6. They have already built a new bridge.

8 What Bob says is not true. Disagree with him.

1. We have already built two bridges over the river.
2. He has already read the text.
3. She has already brought a lot of food.
4. We have been to South America.
5. She has not met her boss [bɒs] yet.
6. We have seen a very interesting film.

9 Look at the pictures and ask your classmates questions. Let them answer your questions.

Example

— Have you ever been to Africa?
— Yes, I have. (No, I haven't.)

London. The Tower of London

London. The Houses of Parliament

Moscow. The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts

Moscow.
The Bolshoi Theatre

London.
Piccadilly Circus

Let Us Read and Learn

10 Listen to the poem "The Beaches[1] of Mexico ['meksɪkəʊ]", 40, part I. Read and learn it.

THE BEACHES OF MEXICO
(After Caroline Graham)

I

Have you ever seen the beaches of Mexico?
Have you ever walked the streets of Paris ['pærɪs]?
Have you ever been to England?
Have you ever been to Spain [speɪn]?
Have you ever walked barefoot[2]
In a heavy rain?

Let Us Read

11 Read the text and say what you've learnt about the history of London.

Betsy has just finished reading the first part of the book about London. It is about its history. Betsy has read some very

[1] beach [biːtʃ] — берег
[2] to walk barefoot ['beəfʊt] — ходить босиком

interesting things about London Bridge. She has never been to London but she already knows a lot about it. Here are some facts from London's history.

THE ROMANS[1]

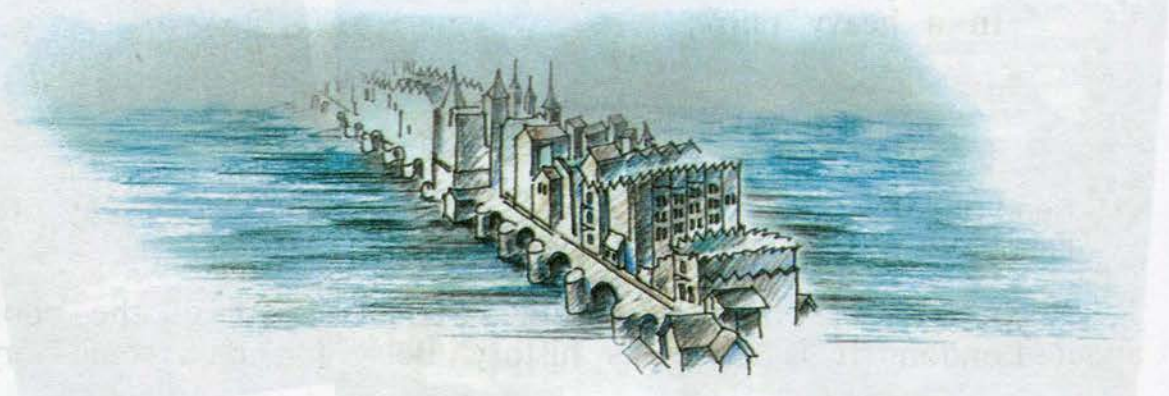
The Romans went to England many, many years ago. They built a town on the River Thames [temz]. The name of the town was Londinium [lʌn'di:nɪəm]. The Romans built Londinium near the river. The place for the town was very good. Soon the Romans built a bridge over the River Thames.

Londinium got bigger and bigger. The Romans built a lot of roads from Londinium to other parts of Britain.

By the year 400, there were fifty thousand people in Londinium. Soon after 400, the Romans left Britain. We do not know very much about Londinium between the years 400 and 1000.

The River Thames has always been part of London's history. In Roman times Londinium was a small town with the Thames in its centre ['sentə]. Now London is a very large city ['sɪtɪ] but the River Thames is still in the centre of London.

Until 1749, there was only one bridge over the river: London Bridge. The old London Bridge looked very strange. There were houses and shops on the bridge. In the nineteenth century[2] there were already a lot of new bridges in London. Now there are more than twenty bridges over the Thames.



[1] The Romans ['rəʊmənz] — римляне
[2] century ['sentʃərɪ] — век

12 True, false or don't know?

1. There are a lot of bridges over the Thames now.
2. There were a lot of bridges over the Thames in Roman times.
3. The Romans came to England in the nineteenth century.
4. Londinium was a very beautiful town in old times.
5. The Romans built few roads[1] in England.
6. Londinium is the old name of London.
7. There were a lot of cinemas on London Bridge.

13 Read to get some more information about London.

It's interesting to know...

...that London is in fact two cities: the City of London and the City of Westminster.

...that London stands on the River Thames. There are 27 bridges over the Thames in London and 8 tunnels ['tʌnlz] under the river.

...that London is 46 kilometres from north to south and 58 kilometres from east to west.

...that London has more than 7 million people and that's 13% (per cent) of Britain's population.[2]

14 Read the beginning of the sentence in section A and find the end of it in section B.

A	B
1. There are in fact 2 cities in London:	a) the River Thames.
2. London stands on	b) over the River Thames.
3. There are 27 bridges	c) live in London.
4. More than 7 million people	d) under the River Thames.
5. There are 8 tunnels	e) the City, the City of Westminster.
6. London is 46 kilometres	f) from east to west.
7. London is 58 kilometres	g) from north to south.

[1] few roads — мало дорог

[2] population [ˌpɒpjuˈleɪʃn] — население

Let Us Talk

15 Say what you've learnt about the history of London.

16 Imagine that you are a teacher, ask your class questions about London.

17 Say what places of Moscow you have been to/haven't been to. The words can help you.

the Kremlin	Red Square
the Pushkin Museum	the Bolshoi Theatre
the Malyi Theatre	the Children's Theatre
the Zoo	the "Pushkinskii" Cinema
the largest church in Moscow	

18 Choose a partner and talk about the city (town) you live in.

Let Us Write

19 Put in the proper form of the verbs: *read, be, build, see, buy, meet.*

1. I have never ... to Paris. 2. Nick has already ... the book. 3. We haven't ... the Tower of London yet. 4. Have they ... their country house yet? 5. You haven't ... a present yet, have you? 6. She has already ... my cousin.

20 Do Exercises 7, 8 in writing.

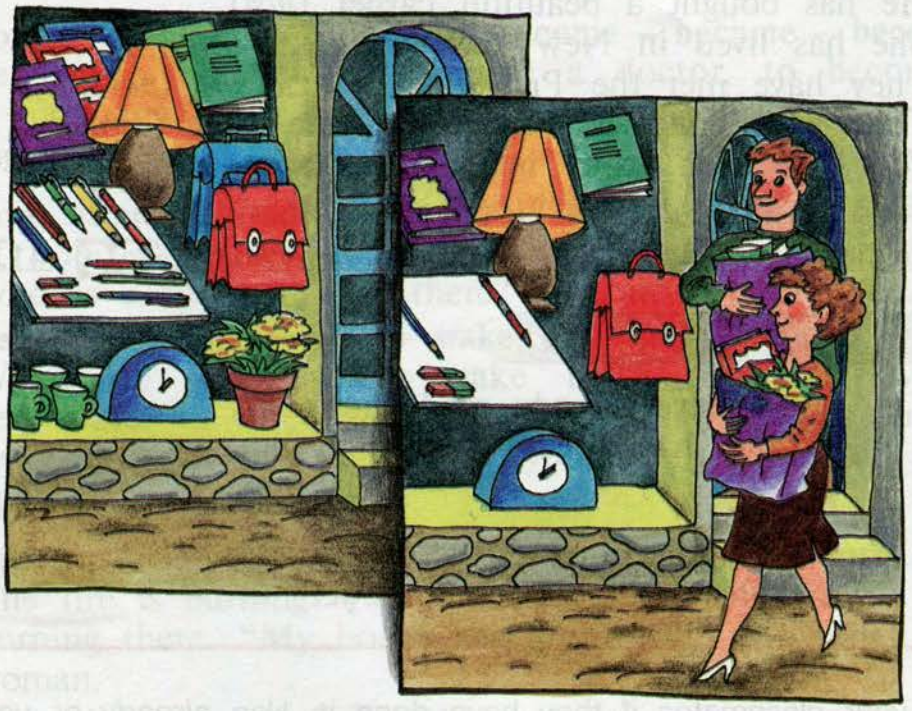
21 Learn how to write these words.

already, just, ever, yet, to build (built, built), building, bridge

Lesson 27

Let Us Learn

1 Look at the pictures and say what the Browns have bought.



2 Say where Nick has just been and what he has seen. The words can help you.

London	Moscow	Kiev	India	Africa

3 How many correct sentences can you make?

Our pupils		brought	...	
The children		built	...	
Their cousin	haven't	seen	...	yet.
His nephew	hasn't	read	...	
You		met	...	
		bought	...	

4 Who can make more sentences using: *Have you ever been to ...?, Have you ever read about ...?, Have you ever seen ...?* Let your classmates answer your questions.

5 Put in the following:

1. We have finished reading the book about London (*just*).
2. They have been to India (*already*).
3. He has bought a beautiful carpet (*just*).
4. She has lived in New York (*never*).
5. They have met the President ['prezɪdənt] (*never*).
6. They have built the bridge over the river (*already*).
7. You have seen many interesting places (*already*).

6 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 41.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

I have **already** read the book.
He has **already** seen the film.

But:

Have you read the book **yet**?
Has he seen the film **yet**?

7 Ask your classmates if they have done it. Use *already* or *yet*.

Examples

You have already bought the flowers, haven't you?
Have you bought the flowers yet?

to buy the flowers
to see the new film
to play the new game
to meet their friends
to see their cousins

8 Try and read the new words.

rain — **afraid**
lake — **wake**
fur — **burn**
big — **rich**
March — **dark**
bird — **dirty**

9 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[e] pen, **century** ['sentʃərɪ], a century — centuries, two centuries ago, last century, in the nineteenth century. People have built many new cities this century. Pushkin lived in the 19th century. The Romans went to England many centuries ago.

[ʌ] come, **become** [bɪ'kʌm], **to become — became — become,** to become a teacher, to become a doctor, to become old. I know my sister is going to become a singer. It is becoming late.

[eɪ] rain, **afraid** [ə'freɪd], **to be afraid of smb/smth.** I'm not afraid of you. Don't be afraid of dogs, they are clever animals. Who is afraid of going there? I'm afraid we're late.

wake up ['weɪk 'ʌp], **to wake up — woke up — woken up.** — When do you usually wake up? — I usually wake up very late in the morning. My granny woke up early yesterday. Be quiet, Ben, your mother hasn't woken up yet.

[ɜ:] fur, **burn** [bɜ:n], **to burn — burnt — burnt,** to burn a cake. The fire is burning. We went to the river and saw a big fire burning there. "My house has burnt! Oh, my!" cried the old woman.

dirty ['dɜ:tɪ] — dirtier — (the) dirtiest, a dirty street, dirty clothes, dirty glasses, a dirty room. Look at your hands. They are dirty. It's rather dirty here, I'm afraid. The city became dirtier and dirtier.

[ɪ] **rich** [rɪtʃ] — richer — (the) richest, a rich city, a rich country, a rich colour, rich people. My uncle is very rich but he is not a millionaire [,mɪljə'neə]. — Is England a rich country? — I think it is.

[ɑ:] **dark** — darker — (the) darkest, a dark night, in the dark sky, dark green, a dark brown dress. — It is getting dark, isn't it? — It has already become dark. It was dark in the room.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

The Present Perfect Tense

already	I have **already** done it.
never	He has **never** been to London.
ever	Have you **ever** been there?
yet	Have they read it **yet**?
	We haven't written the test **yet**.
just	She has **just** cleaned the room.

(see part 2, pp. 191-192)

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

become — became — become
come — came — come
burn — burnt — burnt
wake up — woke up — woken up

He **has become** a good pupil.
Nelly **has** already **come.**
He **hasn't burnt** his diary.
Have you **woken up** yet?

10 Read and compare.

Past Indefinite	***Present Perfect***
I **saw** my aunt *3 days ago.*	I'**ve** already **seen** my aunt. She is fine.
They **woke up** late *last Sunday.*	They **have** just **woken up.**
We **didn't see** any dirty streets in our town *(when we were there).*	We **have** never **seen** dirty streets in our city.
Was he **afraid of** dogs *when he was small?*	**Has** he ever **been afraid of** dogs?
My cousin **became** a driver *last month.*	My cousin **has become** a driver.
Did the famous house **burn** down *last century?*	**Has** the famous house **burnt** down yet?

Let Us Read and Learn

11 Listen to the poem "The Beaches of Mexico", 42, part II. Read and learn it.

THE BEACHES OF MEXICO
(After Caroline Graham)

II

Have you ever been in trouble?[1]
Have you ever been in pain?[2]
Have you ever been in love?
Would you like to do it all again?

12 Read the text and name the parts. Here are some more facts about the history of London. Jane has read about them in her book.

I

At the beginning of the 11th century England was already a great country and London was a very important city. In 1066 William the Conqueror[3] and his people went to England from Normandy ['nɔ:məndɪ] in France [frɑ:ns].

William the Conqueror became King[4] of England. The King lived in London. Many of his people lived in London too. But William was afraid of the English, of the people of London and he built the White Tower[5] to live in it. Now it is one of the most important and beautiful buildings of the Tower of London. As it is very famous, a lot of people visit it every year.

All Kings and Queens of England have lived in London. It became the biggest city in England. By 1600 there were more than two hundred thousand (200 000) people in London.

---

[1] in trouble ['trʌbl] — в беде
[2] pain [peɪn] — боль
[3] conqueror ['kɒŋkərə] — завоеватель; William the Conqueror — Вильгельм Завоеватель
[4] king [kɪŋ] — король
[5] tower ['taʊə] — башня

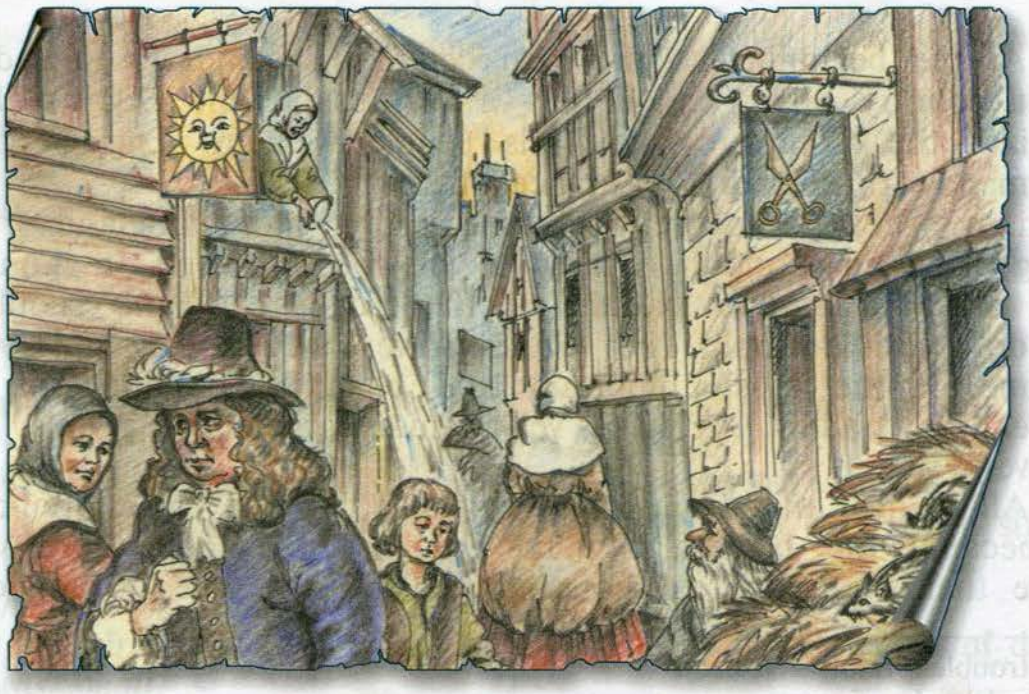
II

In those days people usually built houses of wood, and they often were near one another. Sometimes there were fires in the city, but they were usually very small. Then came 1666, the year of the Great Fire of London.

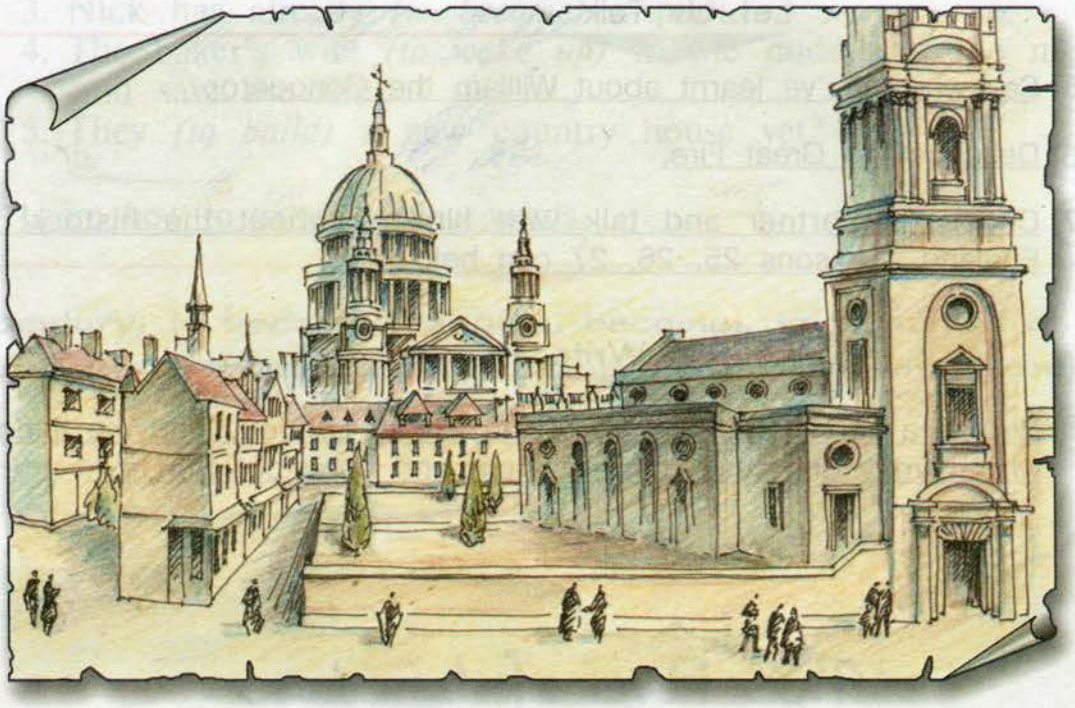
On Saturday, 2nd September 1666 there was a strong wind from the river and a big fire began. It started in the house of the king's baker,[1] near London Bridge.

The baker's wife woke up in the middle of the night because the house was on fire. Soon the next house started burning and then the next and the next... The fire burnt until Thursday. Many houses in London were burnt. The fire burnt for four days and destroyed[2] 80% of the city. More than 250 thousand people didn't have home any more.

After the Great Fire people built a new city. The city became larger and larger. By 1830 there were more than one and a half million [ˈmɪljən] people in London. The railways[3]



[1] baker [ˈbeɪkə] — булочник
[2] destroy [dɪˈstrɔɪ] — разрушать
[3] railway [ˈreɪlweɪ] — железная дорога



came and London became richer and richer, but it didn't become nicer. The city became dark and dirty and people lived in bad houses.

There are still some poor people in London today, but life is better now as there are many new houses and flats. The city is also much cleaner.

13 Find the answers to the following questions in the text and read them aloud.

1. When did England become a great country?
2. Where did William the Conqueror come from?
3. Where did William the Conqueror live when he was King?
4. What is the White Tower?
5. How many people lived in London by 1600?
6. Where and when did the Great Fire of London start?
7. What is life like in London today?

14 Read the sentences to illustrate the pictures (Exercise 12).

Let Us Talk

15 Say what you've learnt about William the Conqueror.

16 Describe the Great Fire.

17 Choose a partner and talk with him/her about the history of England. (Lessons 25, 26, 27 can help you.)

Let Us Write

18 Here is a part of the text about the Fire of London. Find the things which are wrong, then correct them and copy out the text.

The Fire of London

In October 1796 there was a fire in the old city of London. The fire started in a house on London Bridge. The weather was fine that day, there were few houses on London Bridge, and that's why only 4 houses were burnt. The fire started on Thursday and was over on Friday. The people of London built a new city after the Fire.

19 Complete the sentences.

1. The little boy saw a big dog. He *(to be afraid)* of it.
2. In which century did William the Conqueror *(to go)* to London?

3. Nick has already *(to become)* a pilot.
4. The baker's wife *(to wake up)* in the middle of the night and saw the fire.
5. They *(to build)* a new country house yet?

20 Learn how to write the new words.

century, to become (became, become), to be afraid of, to wake up (woke up, woken up), to burn (burnt, burnt), dirty, rich, dark

Lesson 28

Let Us Learn

1 Find out if your classmates have done these things. Let them answer your questions. The charts can help you.

A

Have	you	ever	woken up been met seen bought burnt	your mother? the Queen? to Scotland? a fire? a new film? to the Black Sea? your breakfast?

B

Have Has	you he she they	seen read met built brought become been	the flowers this book the teacher a new house to America the newspapers an engineer	yet?

2 This boy is a boaster. This is what he said.

1. I have already been to Africa. 2. I have just seen the king. 3. I have just met the Snowman. 4. I have already seen all the new films. 5 I have already read the Bible ['baɪbl].

a) Express your doubt.

Example ▶ Have you been to Africa yet?

b) Disagree with him.

Example ▶ You have never been to Africa.

3 Look at the two columns of words, make up phrases with them and use them in your own sentences.

rich	cups, floors, people, trousers
dark	streets, countries, rooms
dirty	

4 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 43.

5 Ask your classmates what town (city, country) he/she has been to. Let them answer your questions.

Example ▶ Have you been to Tver on the Volga river yet?

6 Try and read the new words.

face — **place**	all — **tall**
flower — **tower**	tell — **bell**

7 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[æ] cap, **capital** ['kæpɪtl], the capital of the country, the capital of Canada. Moscow is the capital of Russia.

Washington is the capital of the USA. What city is the capital of India?

[eɪ] face, **place** [pleɪs], a place — places, a small place, a place for the picnic, a quiet place in the country, a wonderful place to live. London is a noisy[1] place. Where is the best place to spend the summer?

['aʊə] flower, **tower** ['taʊə], a tower — towers, an old tower, the Tower of London. The Tower of London is a museum now. Excuse me, how can I get to the old tower? The Kremlin clock is in the Spasskaya Tower.

[eə] bear, **square** [skweə], a square table, a square place, a square box, a square tower. They sat at the small square table writing a letter.

[ɔ:] all, **tall** — taller — (the) tallest, a tall man, a big, tall tree, a tall tower. Mr Brown is a tall, young man. There are a lot of big, tall trees in that part of the forest. — Is Jack the tallest boy in your class? — He certainly is!

[ɒ] lot, **monument** ['mɒnjumənt], a monument — monuments, **a monument to smb**. You can see a famous monument to Pushkin in one of Moscow squares. Where is the monument to Yuri Dolgoruky?

[e] well, **bell** [bel], a bell — bells, a gold bell, a small bell, church bells, a school bell. Have you ever heard the bells? The lesson is over. Here is the bell. Has the bell gone?

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

learn — learnt — learnt
keep — kept — kept
say — said — said
take — took — taken

The children **haven't learnt** the poem yet.
They **have** never **kept** a dog in the house.
She **has** already **said** it twice.
I **haven't taken** your pen.

[1] noisy ['nɔɪzɪ] — шумный

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

this morning	I have learnt it **this morning**.
this week	He has said it **this week**.
this month	We have read this book **this month**.
this year	They have seen this film **this year**.

8 You have been to different towns, cities, countries, haven't you? What monuments have you seen there?

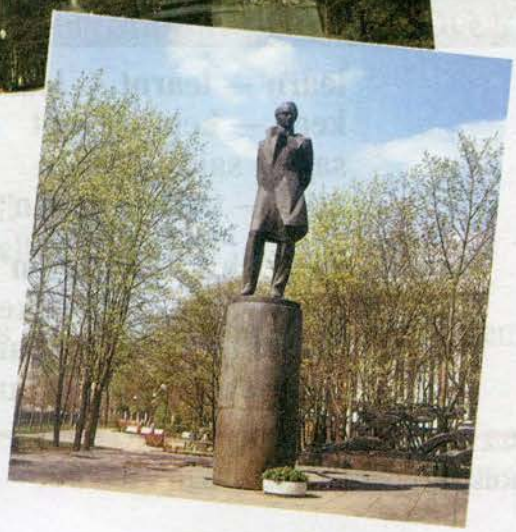
Example I have been to Moscow. I saw the monument to Leo Tolstoy there.

9 Look at the pictures and say to whom these monuments are.

1

2

3



4

5

6

10 Think and say:

1 if you have ever kept any animals at home;
2 what you have taken with you to go on a picnic;
3 what you have said this morning;
4 what you have learnt this week;
5 what films you have seen this month;
6 where you have been this year.

Let Us Read and Learn

11 Listen to the poem "The Beaches of Mexico", 44, part III. Read and learn it.

THE BEACHES OF MEXICO
(After Caroline Graham)

III

Well, I've never seen the beaches of Mexico.
I've never walked the streets of Paris.
I've never been to England.
I've never been to Spain.
I've never walked barefoot
In a heavy rain.

But I've sure been[1] in trouble.
I've sure been in pain.
I've sure been in love.
I'd do it all again.

12 Read and learn the proverb. Give the Russian equivalent.

An Englishman's home is his castle.[2]

Let Us Read

13 Do you want to know some places in London to visit? Then read the text.

THE PLACES TO VISIT

London is the capital of England. It is its political [pə'lɪtɪkl] and business ['bɪznɪs] centre. The heart of London is the City. It is the oldest part of London. Many people work in the City but very few live there. There are a lot of banks [bæŋks] and other offices there too. You can visit some interesting places in the City or near it. One of them is the Tower of London. The Tower of London was a fortress,[3] a palace,[4] a prison[5] and the King's Zoo.

Now it is a museum. You can see a lot of interesting things in the rooms of the White Tower. Its square walls are white and very tall.

William the Conqueror built it in the eleventh century. There are always black ravens[6] in the Tower of London. People keep them in the Tower of London and look after them very well as they believe that London will be rich while ravens live there.

---

[1] I've sure been — я, безусловно, был
[2] castle ['kɑ:sl] — замок
[3] fortress ['fɔ:trɪs] — крепость
[4] palace ['pælɪs] — дворец
[5] prison ['prɪzn] — тюрьма
[6] raven ['reɪvn] — ворон

One of the greatest English churches, St Paul's Cathedral, is not far from the Tower of London. The famous English architect ['ɑ:kɪtekt] Sir Christopher Wren ['sɜ: 'krɪstəfə 'ren] built it in the 17th century after the Great Fire. It took Sir Christopher Wren 35 years.[1] It is a beautiful building with many columns ['kɒləmz] and towers. In one of its towers there is one of the largest bells in the world.

Trafalgar Square is in the centre of London. Some people say it is the most beautiful place in London. In the middle of the square stands a tall column. It is a monument to Admiral ['ædmərəl] Nelson. Four bronze [brɒnz] lions look at the square

[1] It took Sir Christopher Wren 35 years. — Сэру Кристоферу Рэну потребовалось на это 35 лет.

from the monument. There are two beautiful fountains ['faʊntɪnz] in the square. They are in front of the National Gallery ['gælərɪ] which is one of the best picture galleries in the world. Every day a lot of tourists ['tʊərɪsts] visit this fine building with its tall columns.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

–	*the*
London	**the** City
England	**the** Tower of London
St Paul's Cathedral	William **the** Conqueror
Sir Christopher Wren	**the** National Gallery
Trafalgar Square	
Admiral Nelson	

14 Choose and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures (Exercise 13).

15 True, false or don't know?

1. London is the capital of Scotland.
2. The heart of London is the City.
3. A lot of people live in the City.
4. William the Conqueror built the Tower of London in the tenth century.
5. St Paul's Cathedral is very far from the Tower.
6. The famous English architect Sir Christopher Wren built the Cathedral in the 17th century.
7. Trafalgar Square is not in the centre of London.
8. The National Gallery of London is well-known all over the world.

Let Us Talk

16 Look at the pictures (Exercise 9) and say what you can see in them. Say a few words about each picture.

17 Choose a partner and talk to him/her about London (its places of interest).

18 Your friend from another country wants to visit some places of interest in Moscow. What would you advise him/her to visit?

Let Us Write

19 Choose the right form of the verb and write down the sentences.

1. We already *(were, have been)* to London.
2. We *(were, have been)* in London 5 years ago.
3. They *(didn't see, haven't seen)* the Tsar Bell when they were in Moscow.
4. They *(didn't see, haven't seen)* the Tsar Bell yet.

20 Write sentences, using the words: *capital, tower, tall, monument, bell.*

21 Write 5 or 6 sentences about the places of interest in your town/city.

22 Learn how to write these words.

capital, place, tower, square, tall, monument, bell

Lesson 29

Let Us Learn

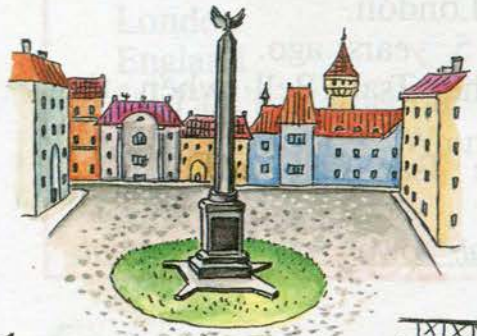
1 Choose a partner and talk to him/her. Ask each other about the capitals of different countries. Answer the questions.

Example

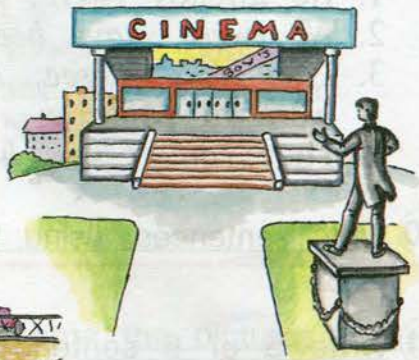
P_1: What's the capital of Belorussia?
P_2: Minsk is.

Countries:	*Capitals:*
Belorussia	Minsk
England	Washington
India	Kiev
the USA	Moscow
Russia	London
Ukraine	Delhi

2 Look at the pictures and say where the monument is.



1



2

3

4

5

6

3 Read the beginning of the sentence in section A and find its end in section B.

A

1. The Tower of London is the ...
2. Trafalgar Square is a ...
3. The National Gallery is the ...
4. The country road along the river is a wonderful ...
5. My small kitchen is a nice ...

B

a) place to see in London.
b) place to have breakfast.
c) place to walk.
d) place to visit.
e) place to have demonstrations.

4 Look at the words to make up phrases with them and use them in your own sentences.

a) *square* table (carpet, window, book, box...)
b) *tall* tower (boy, tree, man, girl...)

5 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 45.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

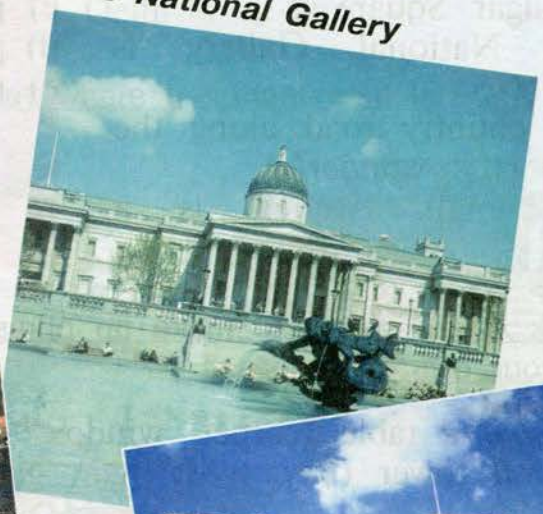
go — went — gone
get — got — got
know — knew — known
hear — heard — heard
do — did — done
lead — led — led

Where **has** he **gone**?
What **has** he **gone** to see?
What **have** you **got** this morning?
What presents **has** Ann **got**?
Have you **known** these pupils long?
Have you ever **heard** it?
I **haven't heard** it yet.
What **have** they **done**?
Where **has** the road **led**?

6 Look at the pictures and say what Nick has gone to see (where he has gone).

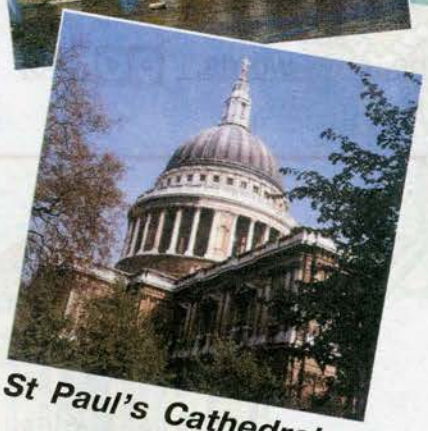
Example Nick has gone to see the Tower of London.

The Tower



The National Gallery

Buckingham Palace



St Paul's Cathedral

Hyde Park

Trafalgar Square

7 Read the words and say what presents Ann has got.

Example Ann has got a ticket to the theatre.

a ticket to the theatre		a doll
pens and pencils	a ticket to the cinema	
a picture	a rubber	a ruler

8 Try and read the new words:

hide — **wide** read — **lead**
green — **queen** thing — **king**
lip — **trip** around — **sound**

9 Learn how to read the new words and sentences; first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[aɪ] hide, **wide,** wide — wider — (the) widest, a wide street, a wide square, a wide road, a wide bed. The road is wide, isn't it? The Volga is a wide river. Which is the widest river in the world?

[ɪ] big, **trip,** a trip — trips, a short trip, a wonderful trip, a trip to London, a business trip. We have been to many places of interest during our trip. That was a short trip but we could see a lot. Would you like to join our trip to Paris?

[iː] read, **lead, to lead — led — led,** to lead to the bridge, to lead to the tower. Where does this wide street lead? Tverskaya Street leads to Manezhnaya Square.

[aʊ] out, **sound,** a sound — sounds, a quiet sound, sweet sounds, the sound of the bell. I heard the sounds of my favourite song.

[ɑː] park, **architect,** an architect — architects, a famous architect. Sir Christopher Wren was a famous English architect. Who is the architect of St Paul's Cathedral? Vasily Bazhenov, the famous Russian architect, lived in the 18th century.

[ɪŋ] thing, **king,** a king — kings, the king of a country, the king's word. Once upon a time there lived a king. Henry the Eighth was the King of England in the sixteenth century.

[i:] been, **queen,** a queen — queens, the Queen of England. We often read about queens in fairy tales. Have you ever seen a queen?

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

(+)
It **takes** me 5 minutes to do it.
It **will take** Boris 2 hours[1] to get there.
It **took** us a month to translate it last year.
It **has taken** them 2 years to build a house.

(−)
It **doesn't take** him long to cook soup.
It **won't take** you much time to finish it.
It **didn't take** you long to get there.
It **hasn't taken** me much time to read this poem.

(?)
Does it **take** you long to read the book?
Will it **take** you an hour or more to get to Red Square?
How long **did** it **take** them to do the test last week?
How long **has** it **taken** him to become a doctor?

Let Us Read and Learn

10 Enjoy your English and sing the song "London's Burning", 46.

LONDON'S BURNING

London's burning, London's burning.
Fetch the engines.[2] Fetch the engines.
Fire, fire! Fire, fire!
Pour[3] on water, pour on water.

---

[1] hour ['aʊə] — час
[2] fetch [fetʃ] the engines ['endʒɪnz] — *зд.* вызывать пожарные машины
[3] pour [pɔ:] — лить *(воду)*

11 Listen to the dialogue, 47. Then read and learn it by heart.

A: Excuse me.
B: Yes?
A: Is there a post office near here?
B: Yes, there is.
A: How can I get there?
B: You can walk. First right, second left. It'll take you about ten minutes to get there.
A: Thank you.
B: That's all right.

12 Think of your own dialogue. Act it out. Don't forget to change over.

Let Us Read

13 Read the text and say what Westminster is and what places of interest you can find there.

WESTMINSTER

The political centre of London is Westminster. It is that part of London where there are a lot of offices ['ɒfɪsɪz]. If you go down Whitehall from Trafalgar Square on the right you will see a small street where the British Prime Minister [ˌpraɪm 'mɪnɪstə] lives. He lives at number 10 Downing ['daʊnɪŋ] Street. Whitehall is a wide street leading to Parliament ['pɑːləmənt] Square. This square is very large. On the left you can see a long grey building with towers which is the Houses of Parliament.

The large clock in one of the towers is Big Ben. Big Ben is the name of the clock and the bell in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament. You can hear the sound of Big Ben every hour in London. The clock and the bell got their names after Sir Benjamin ['bendʒəmɪn] Hall. He was a tall man, whose nickname[1] was Big Ben. So people know the clock as Big Ben.

[1] nickname ['nɪkneɪm] — прозвище

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Downing Street, 10

Big Ben

Westminster Abbey

Buckingham Palace

The Thames [temz] is behind the Houses of Parliament and the bridge across it is Westminster Bridge.

On the other side[1] of Parliament Square is Westminster Abbey.[2] It is one of the most famous and beautiful churches in London. It is very old too. It is more than nine hundred years old. There are so many monuments and statues ['stætju:z] there. Many English kings and queens are buried[3] there. Westminster Abbey is famous for its Poets' Corner too. Many great writers are buried there: for example Charles Dickens and Rudyard Kipling. The Abbey with its two tall towers is really wonderful.

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[1] side [saɪd] — сторона
[2] abbey ['æbɪ] — аббатство
[3] are buried ['berɪd] — похоронены

The Queen of England lives in Buckingham Palace. It is a wonderful building with a monument in front of it which is the Queen Victoria Memorial [mə'mɔ:rɪəl]. It takes people ten to twenty minutes to get from Buckingham Palace to Trafalgar Square, in the centre of London.

There are so many other places to see and visit in London, but you can't do all during one short trip.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

–	*the*
Westminster	**the** Houses of Parliament
Whitehall	**the** Thames
Trafalgar Square	**the** Queen Victoria Memorial
Downing Street	
Big Ben	
Parliament Square	
Westminster Bridge	
Westminster Abbey	
Poets' Corner	
Buckingham Palace	

14 Find the sentences to illustrate the pictures (Exercise 13) and read them aloud.

15 Answer the questions.

1. What is the political centre of London?
2. How can you get from Trafalgar Square to Parliament Square?
3. Where does the British Prime Minister live?
4. What is Whitehall?
5. What is Big Ben?
6. What bridge is near the Houses of Parliament?
7. Where is Westminster Abbey? How old is it? What is it famous for?
8. Where does the Queen of England live?
9. What monument is in front of Buckingham Palace?

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16 Divide the text into four logical parts and name them. It will be a plan for you to retell the text.

Let Us Talk

17 Choose 3 or 4 places of interest and say what you can about them:

1. Whitehall; 2. number 10 Downing Street; 3. Parliament Square; 4. the Houses of Parliament; 5. Trafalgar Square; 6. Westminster Abbey; 7. the Tower of London; 8. St Paul's Cathedral; 9. Buckingham Palace.

18 Retell the text "Westminster". The plan of Exercise 16 can help you.

Let Us Write

19 Write how long it takes you to get to these places from your house.

Example It takes me an hour to get to school from my house.

1) school, 2) the nearest cinema, 3) the nearest theatre, 4) the main square, 5) the nearest church, 6) the nearest bridge

20 Write 5 or 6 sentences about what you have done this week.

21 Learn how to write these words.

trip, king, queen, architect, sound, wide,
to lead (led, led)

Listening Comprehension Lesson, 48

Lesson 30 *Review 3*

Let Us Talk

1 Play a memory game. Look at each picture for a moment, then close the book, name all the places you remember.

2 Your friend has never been to London, he/she hasn't read anything about London. Tell him/her all you know about the places in the pictures of Exercise 1.

3 What Allan says is not true and David corrects him. Say it for David.

Allan: People from France came to England and built the town of Londinium near the River Thames.
David: ..... .
Allan: In Roman times Londinium was a big city.
David: ..... .
Allan: There were many bridges in London at the beginning of the 11th century.
David: ..... .
Allan: There were no houses and shops on London Bridge in the 18th century.
David: ..... .
Allan: The Fire of London began on the 2nd of September 1777.
David: ..... .
Allan: The Fire of London burnt for 10 days and destroyed 80% of the city.
David: ..... .

4 Give Mary's answers to Ann's questions.

1. When did William the Conqueror come to London?
2. Where did William the Conqueror come from?
3. Why did he build the White Tower?
4. What was the Tower of London?
5. What are the greatest English churches?

5 Now imagine that one of you is Mary and the other is Ann. Act out the conversation. Change over.

6 Think of five more questions which Ann could ask.

7 You are going on a trip to London. Interview your friend who has just come from London. Ask him/her what places are interesting to visit there.

8 Which of these adjectives describe your home/town best? Say why.

quiet, busy, dirty, clean, beautiful, famous, interesting, old, young

Let Us Read

9 Choose and read aloud as quickly as you can the words on the topic "Town Life. London". Who is the best?

sound, tall, dark, burn, square, already, bridge, theatre, dirty, wide, monument, just, capital, road, church, lead, cinema, rich, ever, become, queen, architect, tower, bell, traffic lights, main, town, city, build, wake up, century

10 Read the text "True Magician"[1] and say why Rosie and the young man left the king and the queen.

TRUE MAGICIAN

Once upon a time there lived a King and a Queen. They had a beautiful daughter, called Rosie. The King and the Queen lived in a wonderful palace in the main square of the city.

[1] magician [mə'ʤɪʃən] — волшебник

There was a tall square tower not far from the palace where Rosie's rooms were. The Tower was next to Tower Bridge. A wide road led from it to the palace. Rosie often went to the Tower. She opened a small door at the back of the Tower with the gold key and went in. She liked to spend evenings there. There in the corner of the dark hall a fire always burnt and above it there was a large bell. There was little furniture there. Rosie was never afraid to come to the hall and listen to the sound of the bell.

But the Queen didn't like it and always described the tower as old and dirty. The Queen didn't like the fire, the bell or the hall, but she could do nothing about it. Rosie spent many quiet hours there.

When Rosie became 18 it was time for her to have a husband and family. With red-gold hair and sea-green eyes Rosie was the most beautiful girl in the country. "We have never seen anyone so beautiful. She has become a real rose," people said.

The Queen knew it was not easy to marry her daughter. It so happened that the Queen's daughter could marry only a magician. That was the rule.[1] "It's the most terrible thing I have ever heard of," said Rosie.

One night sitting in her room in the tower hall Rosie looked in the mirror and saw a lovely young face in it. It was a young man's face. "I have never met this man," thought Rosie, "yet I think I know him."

On the last day of the last month of the year many magicians came to the palace. They wanted to become Rosie's husband, but Rosie didn't like any of them.

Suddenly a young man came in. Rosie looked at him and couldn't believe her eyes. He was the very young man from

[1] rule [ru:l] — правило

the mirror. As their eyes met Rosie understood that she loved the man and her heart was his. Looking at the man the Queen asked, "You are not a magician, are you?"

"No, I'm not. But I love your daughter. Let me speak of my love."

As he spoke, people in the palace could see flowers and stars, they could hear sweet music too. Rosie got up from her throne [θrəʊn].

"This is my future husband," she said.

"No, he is not," said the Queen.

"Go to the Tower and stay there," the Queen commanded. "And you leave us!" she shouted to the young man.

Both Rosie and the young man left the palace. But Rosie didn't go to the Tower. She went to Tower Bridge where she met the young man and they both left the country, the palace and the Tower. They took the road leading to their happiness.

11 Answer the following questions.

1. Where and when did the King and the Queen live?
2. What can you say about their daughter?
3. Where was the Tower?
4. Why did Rosie like to spend evenings by the fire in the Tower?

5. Where did Rosie see the young man's face?
6. Why did the Queen send the young man out of the palace?

Let Us Write

12 Write a story about the places you have been to this month and the things you've done. The words can help you. You may use other verbs too.

go	see	visit	be	learn
read	buy	meet	become	
come	take	keep		

Reader 4

Lesson 9 *for Home Reading*

English-Russian Vocabulary

Англо-русский словарь

adj — adjective — прилагательное
adv — adverb — наречие
conj — conjunction — союз
interj — interjection — междометие
n — noun — существительное
num — numeral — числительное
prep — preposition — предлог
pron — pronoun — местоимение
v — verb — глагол

Aa

a (an) [ə]; [ən] артикль
abbey ['æbɪ] аббатство
about [ə'baʊt] о
according*[1] [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] согласно, соответственно
across* [ə'krɒs] через
act out* ['ækt 'aʊt] разыграть по ролям
action* ['ækʃn] действие
activity* [ək'tɪvətɪ] деятельность, активность
actor ['æktə] актер
address [ə'dres] адрес
admiral* ['ædmərəl] адмирал
advice 51[2] [əd'vaɪs] *n* совет
  to ask for advice просить совета
  to follow the advice следовать совету
  to take advice воспользоваться советом
  It is good advice. Это хороший совет.
advise 51 [əd'vaɪz] *v* советовать
afraid 27 [ə'freɪd] испуганный
  to be afraid of *smb/smth* бояться *кого-то/чего-то*
Africa ['æfrɪkə] Африка
afternoon [,ɑ:ftə'nu:n] полдень, время после полудня
  in the afternoon днем
again* [ə'gen] снова
against 55 [ə'genst] против
  to be against *smth* быть против *чего-то*
age [eɪʤ] возраст
air [eə] воздух
airport 32 ['eəpɔ:t] аэропорт
Alaska [ə'læskə] Аляска
all [ɔ:l] весь, все
  all day long целый день
alone [ə'ləʊn] один
along 46 [ə'lɒŋ] вдоль
aloud* [ə'laʊd] вслух
alphabet* ['ælfəbet] алфавит
already 26 [ɔ:l'redɪ] уже
also 40 ['ɔ:lsəʊ] также, тоже
always ['ɔ:lwəz] всегда
America [ə'merɪkə] Америка

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[1] Слова, отмеченные звездочкой (*), не входят в лексический минимум 4 класса.

[2] Цифра, стоящая после слова, обозначает номер урока, где слово встречается впервые.

Central America Центральная Америка
North America Северная Америка
South America Южная Америка
American 44 [ə'merɪkən] американский
and [ænd] и
animal ['ænɪməl] животное
announcer* [ə'naʊnsə] диктор
another [ə'nʌðə] другой
answer ['ɑ:nsə] *n* ответ; *v* отвечать
Antarctica [æn'tɑ:ktɪkə] Антарктика
antonym* ['æntəʊnɪm] антоним
any ['enɪ] какой-нибудь
anybody ['enɪbɒdɪ] кто-нибудь
anything ['enɪθɪŋ] что-нибудь
apartment* [ə'pɑ:tmənt] квартира *(амер.)*
appear 44 [ə'pɪə] появляться
appetite* ['æpɪtaɪt] аппетит
applause* [ə'plɔ:z] аплодисменты
apple ['æpl] яблоко
April ['eɪprəl] апрель
architect 29 ['ɑ:kɪtekt] архитектор
(the) Arctic Ocean [(ðɪ) ,ɑ:ktɪk 'əʊʃn] Северный Ледовитый океан
arm [ɑ:m] рука (*от ладони до плеча*)
armchair ['ɑ:mtʃeə] кресло
army 55 ['ɑ:mɪ] армия
to be in the army служить в армии
to go into the army пойти в армию
to join the army пойти в армию
around [ə'raʊnd] вокруг
arrange* [ə'reɪndʒ] располагать
arrive at (in) 34 [ə'raɪv] прибывать в
art(s) 11 [ɑ:t(s)] искусство
as [æz, əz] потому что, в то время как
Asia ['eɪʃə] Азия
ask 48 [ɑ:sk] спрашивать, просить, приглашать
to ask for *smth* просить *что-то*
at [æt] у, около
at first сначала
attack* [ə'tæk] атаковать, нападать
attentively* [ə'tentɪvlɪ] внимательно
audience 38 ['ɔ:dɪəns] аудитория, зрители
August ['ɔ:gəst] август
aunt [ɑ:nt] тетя
automobile* ['ɔ:təməbi:l] автомобиль
autumn ['ɔ:təm] осень

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Bb

baby ['beɪbɪ] ребенок до года, младенец
back 18 [bæk] *n* задняя часть *чего-то; adv* сзади, назад
to be in the back располагаться в задней части
bacon ['beɪkən] бекон
bad (worse, the worst) [bæd] ([wɜ:s, ðə 'wɜ:st]) плохой (хуже, самый плохой)
badge 37 [bædʒ] значок
badminton ['bædmɪntən] бадминтон
bag [bæg] сумка, портфель
balance* ['bæləns] баланс, пропорция
balcony* ['bælkənɪ] балкон
ball [bɔ:l] мяч
ballet ['bæleɪ] балет
(the) Baltic Sea [(ðə) ,bɔ:ltɪk 'si:] Балтийское море
bank 53 [bæŋk] берег *(реки, озера)*
baseball* ['beɪsbɔ:l] бейсбол
basketball ['bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] баскетбол
bathroom 17 ['bɑ:θrʊm] ванная
battle 55 ['bætl] битва, сражение
be (am, is, are) [bi:] быть, находиться

to be able to 48 быть в состоянии делать
to be going to 20 собираться
to be lost 24 потеряться
to be on at the cinema 24 идти в кино
What's on at the "Pushkinskii"? Что идет в «Пушкинском»?
What's on TV? Что по телевизору?
bear [beə] медведь
because [bɪ'kɒz] потому что
become 27 [bɪ'kʌm] становиться
bed [bed] кровать
to go to bed ложиться спать
bedroom 18 ['bedrʊm] спальня
before [bɪ'fɔ:] до, перед
begin* [bɪ'gɪn] начинать
beginning* [bɪ'gɪnɪŋ] начало
behind 17 [bɪ'haɪnd] за, сзади
believe 22 [bɪ'li:v] верить, полагать
I can't believe my eyes! Не могу поверить своим глазам!
bell 28 [bel] колокол, звонок
below* [bɪ'ləʊ] внизу, ниже
besides 39 [bɪ'saɪdz] кроме того
(the) best [(ðə) best] самый лучший
better ['betə] лучше, лучший
between 53 [bɪ'twi:n] между
(the) Bible* [(ðə) 'baɪbl] Библия
big [bɪg] большой
birch 53 [bɜ:tʃ] береза
bird [bɜ:d] птица
birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ] день рождения
Happy birthday to ...! С днем рождения ...!
black [blæk] черный
black-and-white (film) [,blæk ənd 'waɪt] черно-белый (фильм)
blackboard 12 ['blækbɔ:d] школьная доска
block [blɒk] квартал
to walk two blocks 24 пройти два квартала
blouse [blaʊz] блузка
blue [blu:] голубой, синий
boaster* ['bəʊstə] хвастун
body ['bɒdɪ] тело
book [bʊk] книга
bookcase 12 ['bʊkkeɪs] книжный шкаф
boot [bu:t] ботинок
boring 41 ['bɔ:rɪŋ] скучный
born 40 [bɔ:n] рожденный
to be born родиться
boss [bɒs] босс, начальник
box [bɒks] коробка, ящик
boy [bɔɪ] мальчик
bracket* ['brækɪt] скобка
given in the brackets данные в скобках
brave 53 [breɪv] храбрый
bravery 53 ['breɪvərɪ] храбрость
bread [bred] хлеб
breakfast ['brekfəst] завтрак
to have for breakfast на завтрак
bridge 21 [brɪʤ] мост
bright [braɪt] яркий
bring [brɪŋ] приносить
bronze* [brɒnz] бронзовый
brother ['brʌðə] брат
brown [braʊn] коричневый
brush up* ['brʌʃ 'ʌp] освежать в памяти
build 26 [bɪld] строить
builder 26 ['bɪldə] строитель
building 26 ['bɪldɪŋ] здание
burglar ['bɜ:glə] вор, грабитель
burn 27 [bɜ:n] гореть
bus 31 [bʌs] автобус
by bus автобусом
number 7 bus автобус номер 7
bus stop 31 ['bʌs stɒp] автобусная остановка
at the bus stop на остановке автобуса
business ['bɪznɪs] дело, занятие
business class первый класс *(в самолете)*

busy ['bɪzɪ] 1) занятой; 2) оживленный
but [bʌt] но
butter ['bʌtə] масло (сливочное)
buy [baɪ] покупать
by [baɪ] у, около
by heart* наизусть
by the way 13 между прочим
bye (bye-bye) [baɪ] (['baɪ'baɪ]) пока

Cc

California* [,kælɪ'fɔ:nɪə] Калифорния
call [kɔ:l] 1) звать; 2) звонить *(по телефону)*
can (could) [kæn] ([kʊd]) мочь, могу
Could I have ...? Не мог бы я ...?
Canada ['kænədə] Канада
canal* [kə'næl] канал
candy* ['kændɪ] конфета *(амер.)*
cap [kæp] кепка, шапка
capital 28 ['kæpɪtl] столица
Capitol* ['kæpɪtl] Капитолий
car 18 [kɑ:] машина
by car машиной
care 39 [keə] забота
to take care of *smb/smth* заботиться о *ком-то/о чем-то*
carpet 14 ['kɑ:pɪt] ковер
carrot (carrots) ['kærət] морковка (морковь)
cartoon 39 [kɑ:'tu:n] мультфильм
(the) Caspian Sea* [(ðə) ,kæspɪən 'si:] Каспийское море
catch [kætʃ] поймать, схватить
to catch a plane (train) успеть на самолет (поезд)
category* ['kætəgərɪ] категория
celebrate ['selɪbreɪt] праздновать
celebration 37 [,selɪ'breɪʃn] празднование
cent* [sent] цент
central* ['sentrəl] центральный
centre* ['sentə] центр
century 27 ['sentʃərɪ] век
ceremony* ['serɪmənɪ] церемония
certain* ['sɜ:tn] определенный, некоторый
certainly ['sɜ:tnlɪ] конечно
champion ['tʃæmpɪən] чемпион
change [tʃeɪnʤ] 1) менять; 2) делать пересадку
Where do we change? Где мы пересаживаемся?
to change over поменяться ролями
character* ['kærəktə] герой *(книги, фильма)*
chart* [tʃɑ:t] таблица
cheap [tʃi:p] дешевый
check* [tʃek] проверять
Chicago* [ʃɪ'kɑ:gəʊ] Чикаго
child (children) [tʃaɪld] (['tʃɪldrən]) ребенок (дети)
chimney* ['tʃɪmnɪ] труба
China* ['tʃaɪnə] Китай
choose* [tʃu:z] выбирать
Christian* ['krɪstɪən] христианин
Christmas ['krɪsməs] Рождество
chronicle* ['krɒnɪkəl] летопись
church 24 [tʃɜ:tʃ] церковь
cinema 24 ['sɪnəmə] 1) кино; 2) кинотеатр
cinema-goer 39 ['sɪnəmə'gəʊə] любитель кино
circle* ['sɜ:kl] обводить кругом
city 24 ['sɪtɪ] большой город
class 10 [klɑ:s] класс
after classes после занятий
before classes до занятий
in class в классе
business class 34 ['bɪznɪs klɑ:s] первый класс *(о билете на самолет)*
tourist class 34 ['tʊərɪst klɑ:s] второй класс *(о билете на самолет)*

classroom ['klɑ:srʊm] классная комната, класс
clean [kli:n] *adj* чистый; *v* чистить, убирать
clever ['klevə] умный
close [kləʊz] закрывать
clothes [kləʊðz] одежда
club* [klʌb] клуб
coat [kəʊt] пальто, пиджак
coffee ['kɒfɪ] кофе
coin 37 [kɔɪn] монета
cold [kəʊld] холодный
collect 37 [kə'lekt] собирать, коллекционировать
collection 37 [kə'lekʃn] коллекция
collector 37 [kə'lektə] коллекционер
colonist ['kɒlənɪst] колонист, житель колонии
colony ['kɒlənɪ] колония
colour ['kʌlə] цвет
colour film ['kʌlə 'fɪlm] цветной фильм
coloured ['kʌləd] раскрашенный
colourful 45 ['kʌləfʊl] красочный, яркий
column* ['kɒləm] колонка
combination* [,kɒmbɪ'neɪʃn] сочетание, комбинация
come [kʌm] приходить
Come and see me some day. 17 Заходи ко мне как-нибудь.
to come back возвращаться
to come from 1) быть родом; 2) приходить из/с
to come home приходить домой
comedy* ['kɒmədɪ] комедия
comfortable 10 ['kʌmfətəbl] удобный
compare* [kəm'peə] сравнивать
complaint* [kəm'pleɪnt] жалоба
complete* [kəm'pli:t] заканчивать
compose* [kəm'pəʊz] сочинять, составлять
compound* [kəm'paʊnd] сложное слово
computer [kəm'pju:tə] компьютер
concert ['kɒnsət] концерт
conference* ['kɒnfərəns] конференция
continent ['kɒntɪnənt] континент
continental [,kɒntɪ'nentl] относящийся к материку
conversation* [,kɒnvə'seɪʃn] беседа
cooker 21 ['kʊkə] плита
copy out* ['kɒpɪ 'aʊt] списывать, переписывать
corner 20 ['kɔ:nə] угол
in the corner в углу
correct* [kə'rekt] правильный
correctly* [kə'rektlɪ] правильно
corresponding* [,kɒrɪ'spɒndɪŋ] соответствующий
cosmonaut ['kɒzmənɔ:t] космонавт
count 13 [kaʊnt] считать
cowboy ['kaʊbɔɪ] ковбой
create 40 [kri:'eɪt] создавать
critic ['krɪtɪk] критик
criticize* ['krɪtɪsaɪz] критиковать
crocodile 3 ['krɒkədaɪl] крокодил
crossword* ['krɒswɜ:d] кроссворд
cry 32 [kraɪ] 1) плакать; 2) кричать
to cry for help звать на помощь
Cuba 43 ['kju:bə] Куба
culture* ['kʌltʃə] культура
cup [kʌp] чашка
cupboard 22 ['kʌbəd] буфет, кухонный шкаф, полка
curtain 20 ['kɜ:tn] занавес

Dd

danger 45 ['deɪnʤə] опасность
in danger в опасности
out of danger вне опасности
dangerous 48 ['deɪnʤərəs] опасный
dark 27 [dɑ:k] темный
It is getting dark. Темнеет.
daughter ['dɔ:tə] дочь

day [deɪ] день
day off выходной день
dead* [ded] мертвый
dear 4 [dɪə] дорогой
Oh dear! 18 О боже! Боже мой!
December [dɪ'sembə] декабрь
decide 38 [dɪ'saɪd] решать
decorate ['dekəreɪt] украшать
decoration 37 [,dekə'reɪʃn] украшение
decorator 37 ['dekəreɪtə] декоратор
defend* [dɪ'fend] защищать
Delhi ['delɪ] Дели
democratic* [,demə'krætɪk] демократический
denote* [dɪ'nəʊt] обозначать
dentist* ['dentɪst] зубной врач
depend 47 [dɪ'pend] зависеть
to depend on *smb/smth* зависеть от *кого-то/чего-то*
describe 21 [dɪ'skraɪb] описывать
desk [desk] парта
at the desk за партой
detective (film) [dɪ'tektɪv] детектив
devoted to *smb* 53 [dɪ'vəʊtɪd] преданный *кому-то*
dialogue* ['daɪəlɒg] диалог
diary ['daɪərɪ] дневник
die 55 [daɪ] умирать
differ* ['dɪfə] отличаться
difference* ['dɪfrəns] отличие
different ['dɪfrənt] различный
difficult 14 ['dɪfɪkəlt] трудный
dime* [daɪm] монета в 10 центов
dining room 19 ['daɪnɪŋ rʊm] столовая *(в доме)*
dinner ['dɪnə] обед
to have for dinner на обед
dirty ['dɜ:tɪ] грязный
discover 43 [dɪ'skʌvə] открывать
discoverer 43 [dɪ'skʌvərə] первооткрыватель
discovery 43 [dɪ'skʌvərɪ] открытие
discuss* [dɪ'skʌs] обсуждать
dislike* [dɪs'laɪk] не любить
divide* [dɪ'vaɪd] делить
do [du:] делать
doctor ['dɒktə] врач
documentary (film) 39 [,dɒkju'mentərɪ] документальный фильм
dolphin* ['dɒlfɪn] дельфин
door 11 [dɔ:] дверь
doubt* [daʊt] сомнение
down [daʊn] вниз
downstairs 19 [,daʊn'steəz] внизу, вниз
draw [drɔ:] рисовать
dress [dres] *n* платье, одежда; *v* одеваться
drink [drɪŋk] пить
driver ['draɪvə] водитель

Ee

each 50 [i:tʃ] каждый
each other друг друга
ear [ɪə] ухо
earth [ɜ:θ] земля
east [i:st] восток
easy ['i:zɪ] легкий
eat [i:t] есть
egg [eg] яйцо
elephant ['elɪfənt] слон
else [els] еще
what else что еще
where else где/куда еще
who else кто еще
emblem* ['embləm] эмблема
emperor* ['empərə] император
empty 47 ['emptɪ] пустой
end [end] *n* конец; 40 *v* заканчивать
at the end в конце
up to the end до конца
enemy 53 ['enəmɪ] враг
engineer [,enʤɪ'nɪə] инженер
England ['ɪŋgləndˌ] Англия
English ['ɪŋglɪʃ] английский

enjoy [ɪn'ʤɔɪ] получать удовольствие, хорошо проводить время
Europe 53 ['jʊərəp] Европа
European [,jʊərə'pɪən] европейский
evening ['i:vnɪŋ] вечер
in the evening вечером
on Monday evening в понедельник вечером
ever 26 ['evə] когда-нибудь
everybody ['evrɪbɒdɪ] каждый
everything ['evrɪθɪŋ] всё
excellent 31 ['eksələnt] отличный
excuse [ɪk'skju:z] извинять
Excuse me. Извините.
exercise ['eksəsaɪz] упражнение
to do exercises делать упражнения
exercise book 10 ['eksəsaɪz ,bʊk] тетрадь
expensive [ɪk'spensɪv] дорогой, стоящий дорого
explain to *smb* [ɪk'spleɪn] объяснять *кому-то*
express* [ɪk'spres] выражать
extra ['ekstrə] дополнительный

Ff

face [feɪs] лицо
to face 45 повернуться лицом
fact [fækt] факт
fairy tablecloth* скатерть-самобранка
fairy tale ['feərɪ teɪl] сказка
false* [fɔ:ls] неверный
family ['fæmɪlɪ] семья
famous for *smth* 15 ['feɪməs] известный *чем-то*
fantastic 31 [fən'tæstɪk] потрясающий
far [fɑ:] далекий
far from 17 далеко от
(the) Far East* [(ðə) ,fɑ:r 'i:st] Дальний Восток
faraway ['fɑ:rəweɪ] отдаленный, дальний
farm [fɑ:m] *n* ферма; 44 *v* обрабатывать землю
fast 32 [fɑ:st] *adj* быстрый; *adv* быстро
father ['fɑ:ðə] отец
favourite ['feɪvərɪt] любимый
feature (film) 39 ['fi:tʃə] художественный фильм
February ['februərɪ] февраль
feel 34 [fi:l] чувствовать
to feel bad чувствовать себя плохо
to feel like doing *smth* иметь желание *что-то* сделать
festival* ['festɪvl] фестиваль
few 39 [fju:] несколько
a few 39 [ə 'fju:] мало
fewer ['fju:ə] меньше
fiction 41 ['fɪkʃn] художественная литература
field [fi:ld] 1) поле; 2) отрасль
fight 47 [faɪt] *n* драка, сражение; *v* драться, сражаться
to have a fight сражаться
to fight against *smb* сражаться против *кого-то*
to fight for *smth* сражаться за *что-то*
fill in* ['fɪl 'ɪn] вставить, заполнить пропуск
film 39 [fɪlm] фильм
historical film [hɪ'stɒrɪk(ə)l] исторический фильм
find 32 [faɪnd] найти
find out* ['faɪnd 'aʊt] найти (выяснить)
fine [faɪn] прекрасный, хороший
finger ['fɪŋgə] палец *(руки)*
finish ['fɪnɪʃ] *v* заканчивать
fire 19 ['faɪə] 1) огонь; 2) камин; 3) пожар
fireman ['faɪəmən] пожарный
fireplace 19 ['faɪəpleɪs] камин

fish [fɪʃ] *n* рыба; 45 *v* ловить рыбу
fisherman 43 [ˈfɪʃəmən] рыбак
flat 20 [flæt] квартира
flight 34 [flaɪt] полет, рейс
floor 12 [flɔ:] 1) пол; 2) этаж
on the ground floor на первом этаже
flour* [ˈflaʊə] мука
flower 17 [ˈflaʊə] цветок
fly 32 [flaɪ] летать
to fly east (west) лететь на восток (запад)
follow* [ˈfɒləʊ] следовать
following* [ˈfɒləʊɪŋ] следующий
fond 37 [fɒnd] любящий
to be fond of *smth* любить *что-то*
to be fond of doing *smth* любить делать *что-то*
food [fu:d] пища, еда
foolish* [ˈfu:lɪʃ] глупый
foot (feet) [fʊt] ([fi:t]) нога; ступня (ноги)
to go on foot 33 идти пешком
football [ˈfʊtbɔ:l] футбол
forest [ˈfɒrɪst] лес
forget 33 [fəˈget] забывать
form [fɔ:m] *n* форма; *v* составлять
found 54 [faʊnd] основывать
founded 55 [ˈfaʊndɪd] основанный
to be founded быть основанным
fountain* [ˈfaʊntɪn] фонтан
fox [fɒks] лиса
France [frɑ:ns] Франция
free* [fri:] свободный, бесплатный
Friday [ˈfraɪdɪ] пятница
fridge 22 [frɪʤ] холодильник
friend [frend] друг
friendly 31 [ˈfrendlɪ] дружелюбный
friendship 46 [ˈfrendʃɪp] дружба
from [frɒm, frəm] от, из
front [frʌnt] передний
in front of 17 перед *(чем-то)*
fruit [fru:t] фрукт, фрукты
fulfil* [fʊlˈfɪl] заполнять, выполнять
full [fʊl] полный
to be full of быть полным *(чего-то)*
furniture 20 [ˈfɜ:nɪtʃə] мебель
future [ˈfju:tʃə] будущее

Gg

gallery* [ˈgælərɪ] галерея
game [geɪm] игра
gangster* [ˈgæŋstə] гангстер
garden [ˈgɑ:dn] сад
general* [ˈʤenərəl] генерал
geography [ʤɪˈɒgrəfɪ] география
German [ˈʤɜ:mən] немецкий
Germany [ˈʤɜ:mənɪ] Германия
get [get] получать, доставать
to get on with *smb* ладить с *кем-то*
to get into a car сесть в машину
to get out of a car выйти из машины
to get on a train (bus) сесть на поезд (автобус)
to get off a train (bus) сойти с поезда (автобуса)
to get ready приготовиться
to get together 44 собираться
to get up вставать
giraffe [ʤɪˈrɑ:f] жираф
girl [gɜ:l] девочка
give [gɪv] давать
to give back возвращать
to give a call to *smb* звонить *кому-то*
glad [glæd] довольный
to be glad быть довольным
glass [glɑ:s] стакан
go [gəʊ] идти, ехать
to go on telling *smth* продолжать рассказывать

God 45 [gɒd] Бог
My God! Боже мой!
Thank God! Слава Богу!
gold 47 [gəʊld] *n* золото; *adj* золотой *(сделанный из золота)*
as good as gold золотой *(человек)*
a heart of gold золотое сердце
golden 47 [ˈgəʊldən] золотой, золотистый
good [gʊd] хороший
Good luck! Удачи!
government 50 [ˈgʌvənmənt] правительство
grandfather [ˈgrænd,fɑːðə] дедушка
grandmother [ˈgræn,mʌðə] бабушка
grandparents [ˈgræn,peərənts] дедушка и бабушка
grass [grɑːs] трава
grasshopper [ˈgrɑːs,hɒpə] кузнечик
great [greɪt] 1) великий; 2) потрясающий, отличный
green [griːn] зеленый
group [gruːp] *n* группа; 45 *v* группировать, классифицировать
grow [grəʊ] расти, выращивать
guess* [ges] догадываться
guest 48 [gest] гость
gun 47 [gʌn] ружье

Hh

hair [heə] волосы
half (halves) 11 [hɑːf] ([hɑːvz]) половина (половинки)
It's half past 5. Половина шестого.
hall 18 [hɔːl] холл, прихожая
Halloween [,hæləʊˈiːn] канун Дня всех святых
hamburger [ˈhæmbɜːgə] гамбургер
hamster [ˈhæmstə] хомяк
hand [hænd] рука *(ладонь)*
handicraft 10 [ˈhændɪkrɑːft] урок труда
happen to *smb/smth* 22 [ˈhæpn] случаться с *кем-то/с чем-то*
happy [ˈhæpɪ] счастливый
Happy New Year! С Новым годом!
hard 45 [hɑːd] *adj* упорный, тяжелый; *adv* упорно, тяжело
hare [heə] заяц
harvest 45 [ˈhɑːvɪst] урожай
have (has) [hæv] ([hæz]) иметь
have got (has got) [ˈhæv ˈgɒt] иметь
have to (has to) do *smth* 34 иметь необходимость сделать *что-то*
he [hiː] он
head [hed] голова
Head Teacher 10 [,hed ˈtiːtʃə] директор школы
headline* [ˈhedlaɪn] заголовок
heart 56 [hɑːt] сердце
Hello! [həˈləʊ] Привет!
help [help] помогать
to help about the house помогать по дому
help about the house day день помощи по дому
to help *smb* with the subject помогать по предмету
her [hɜː] ее, ей, (о) ней
here [hɪə] здесь
Here it is. [ˈhɪərɪtɪz] Вот, пожалуйста.
Hi! [haɪ] Привет!
hide-and-seek [,haɪd ənd ˈsiːk] прятки
hill [hɪl] холм
him [hɪm] его, ему, (о) нем
his [hɪz] его
historic [hɪˈstɒrɪk] исторический
history [ˈhɪstərɪ] история
hobby 37 [ˈhɒbɪ] хобби, любимое занятие
hockey [ˈhɒkɪ] хоккей
holiday [ˈhɒlɪdɪ] 1) праздник; 2) каникулы

home [həʊm] дом
at home дома
homework [ˈhəʊmwɜːk] домашнее задание
to do homework выполнять домашнее задание
honest 53 [ˈɒnɪst] честный
honey* [ˈhʌnɪ] мед
hope* [həʊp] надеяться
hopscotch [ˈhɒpskɒtʃ] классики *(детская игра)*
horror [ˈhɒrə] ужасный
horror film фильм ужасов
horse [hɔːs] лошадь
hospitable 56 [ˈhɒspɪtəbl] гостеприимный
hospital [ˈhɒspɪtl] больница
host 51 [həʊst] хозяин
hostess 51 [ˈhəʊstɪs] хозяйка
hot [hɒt] горячий
hour [ˈaʊə] час
house (houses) 17 [haʊs] ([ˈhaʊzɪz]) дом (дома)
how [haʊ] как, каким образом
How are you? Как дела?
How are you getting on? Как поживаешь?
How do you do? Здравствуйте!
How do you like it? 20 Как тебе это нравится?
How've you been? 45 Как поживал это время?
How long have you been here? Сколько времени ты здесь?
how long сколь долго, сколько времени
how many сколько
how much сколько
how often как часто
hundred [ˈhʌndrɪd] сто
hungry [ˈhʌŋgrɪ] голодный
to be hungry быть голодным, хотеть есть
hunt 46 [hʌnt] охотиться
hunter 46 [ˈhʌntə] охотник
hurry [ˈhʌrɪ] спешка
to be in a hurry спешить
Hurry up! Поторопись!

Ii

ice* [aɪs] лед
ice cream [ˌaɪs ˈkriːm] мороженое
Iceland* [ˈaɪslənd] Исландия
idea [aɪˈdɪə] мысль
That's a great (good) idea! Замечательная идея (мысль)!
ill [ɪl] больной
to be ill болеть
illustrate* [ˈɪləstreɪt] показать на примере
imagination* [ɪˌmædʒɪˈneɪʃn] воображение
imagine* [ɪˈmædʒɪn] представить, вообразить
important 15 [ɪmˈpɔːtənt] важный
in [ɪn] в
in an hour через час
indeed [ɪnˈdiːd] в самом деле
independence (from *smb*) 47 [ˌɪndɪˈpendəns] независимость (от *кого-либо*)
India 44 [ˈɪndɪə] Индия
Indian 44 [ˈɪndɪən] индийский
Indians [ˈɪndɪənz] индийцы
industry* [ˈɪndəstrɪ] промышленность
information* [ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃn] сведения
instead* [ɪnˈsted] вместо *(чего-то)*
interested 44 [ˈɪntrɪstɪd] заинтересованный
to be interested in *smth* интересоваться *чем-то*
interesting [ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ] интересный
international* [ˌɪntəˈnæʃnəl] международный
interval* [ˈɪntəvl] интервал
interview [ˈɪntəvjuː] *n* интервью; *v* брать интервью

into [ˈɪntʊ] в
Ireland* [ˈaɪələnd] Ирландия
irregular* [ɪˈregjʊlə] неправильный
island 44 [ˈaɪlənd] остров
it [ɪt] оно
It takes *smb* 3 hours to do it. 29 Нужно 3 часа, чтобы сделать это.
It's been a long time. 45 Много времени прошло.
It depends. 46 По обстоятельствам.
It was nice meeting you. Приятно было познакомиться.

Jj

jacket [ˈʤækɪt] куртка, жакет
jam [ʤæm] джем, варенье
January [ˈʤænjʊərɪ] январь
jeans [ʤi:nz] джинсы
join 13 [ʤɔɪn] присоединиться *(к кому-либо)*
joke* [ʤəʊk] шутка
journey 35 [ˈʤɜ:nɪ] путешествие
to go on a journey отправиться в путешествие
juice [ʤu:s] сок
July [ʤʊˈlaɪ] июль
jump [ʤʌmp] прыгать
June [ʤu:n] июнь
junior* [ˈʤu:nɪə] начальный
just [ʤʌst] 1) только что; 2) как раз

Kk

keep [ki:p] держать, содержать, хранить
to keep a diary* вести дневник
key 18 [ki:] ключ
kill 55 [kɪl] убивать
kilometre [ˈkɪlə,mi:tə] километр
kind [kaɪnd] *n* род, вид; 33 *adj* добрый
It's very kind of you. Как мило с вашей стороны.
king 29 [kɪŋ] король
kiss [kɪs] целовать
kitchen [ˈkɪtʃɪn] кухня
kitten [ˈkɪtn] котенок
know [nəʊ] знать, узнавать

Ll

ladder* [ˈlædə] лестница *(переносная)*
lake [leɪk] озеро
lamp [læmp] лампа
land 40 [lænd] *n* земля; *v* пристать к берегу
language [ˈlæŋgwɪʤ] язык
large [lɑ:ʤ] большой
last[1] [lɑ:st] *adj* последний, прошлый; *v* длиться
last month в прошлом месяце
last week на прошлой неделе
last year в прошлом году
last[2] [lɑ:st] *adv* в последний раз
laugh 9 [lɑ:f] смеяться
to laugh at *smb/smth* смеяться над *кем-то/чем-то*
lead 29 [li:d] вести, руководить
leapfrog [ˈli:pfrɒg] чехарда *(игра)*
to play leapfrog играть в чехарду
learn 15 [lɜ:n] учить, узнавать
to learn by heart* учить наизусть
leave 13 [li:v] покидать, уезжать из
to leave Rostov for Moscow уехать из Ростова в Москву
left [left] левый
on the left слева
to the left налево
leg [leg] нога *(от ступни)*
less 41 [les] меньше

lesson ['lesn] урок
at/in the lesson на уроке
letter 50 ['letə] 1) буква; 2) письмо
liberty* ['lɪbətɪ] свобода
Liberty Island* остров Свободы
the Statue of Liberty статуя Свободы
library 41 ['laɪbrərɪ] библиотека
lie [laɪ] лежать
like [laɪk] *v* нравиться; *adj* подобный
I'd like to мне бы хотелось
line 35 [laɪn] 1) линия; 2) железнодорожное направление
lion ['laɪən] лев
list* [lɪst] список
listen to *smb/smth* 41 ['lɪsn] слушать *кого-то/что-то*
literary* ['lɪtərərɪ] литературный
little ['lɪtl] *adj* маленький; 39 *adv* мало, немного
living room 18 ['lɪvɪŋ rʊm] жилая комната
local ['ləʊkəl] местный
local cinema-house* ближайший к дому кинотеатр
lock 18 [lɒk] закрывать на ключ
locked 18 [lɒkt] закрытый на ключ
logical* ['lɒʤɪkl] логический
long [lɒŋ] длинный
look [lʊk] смотреть, выглядеть
to look around оглядываться
to look at смотреть на
to look for 43 искать
to look like выглядеть
to look through* просмотреть
Look over there! 18 Посмотри сюда!
You look great! Ты прекрасно выглядишь!
Los Angeles* [lɒs 'ænʤəli:z] Лос-Анджелес
lot: lots of = a lot of 39 ['lɒts əv], [ə 'lɒt əv] много
loud [laʊd] громкий
loudly ['laʊdlɪ] громко
love [lʌv] *n* любовь; *v* любить
to be in love быть влюбленным
lovely 20 ['lʌvlɪ] прелестный
luck 13 [lʌk] удача
Good luck! Удачи!
lucky* ['lʌkɪ] везучий
luggage 32 ['lʌgɪʤ] багаж
lunch [lʌntʃ] второй завтрак
to have for lunch на второй завтрак

Mm

magazine 50 [,mægə'zi:n] журнал
magic* ['mæʤɪk] волшебный
main 24 [meɪn] главный, основной
mainland 43 ['meɪnlənd] материк
make [meɪk] делать, заставлять
to be made of 55 быть сделанным из
make up* ['meɪk 'ʌp] составлять
man (men) [mæn] ([men]) 1) мужчина (мужчины); 2) человек
many ['menɪ] много
map 54 [mæp] карта *(географическая)*
March [mɑ:tʃ] март
marmalade* ['mɑ:məleɪd] мармелад
match* [mætʃ] подобрать под пару
maths 11 [mæθs] математика
May [meɪ] май
may 47 [meɪ] можно, может быть
May I do it? Можно мне сделать это?
maybe 51 ['meɪbɪ] возможно
me [mi:] мне, меня, мной, обо мне
meal [mi:l] трапеза, еда
to have meals принимать пищу, есть

mean 40 [mi:n] 1) значить; 2) иметь в виду; 3) хотеть сказать
meaning* ['mi:nɪŋ] значение
means (of transport) [mi:nz] средства передвижения
meat [mi:t] мясо
medicine* ['medsɪn] медицина; лекарство
meet 9 [mi:t] встречать, встречаться
member* ['membə] член
memorial* [mə'mɔ:rɪəl] мемориал
memory* ['meməri] память
message* ['mesɪʤ] устное сообщение
metal* ['metl] металл
method ['meθəd] метод
metre ['mi:tə] метр
metro ['metrəʊ] метро
to go by metro ехать в метро
middle 20 ['mɪdl] середина
in the middle of *smth* в середине *чего-то*
midnight ['mɪdnaɪt] полночь
at midnight в полночь
militiaman* [mɪ'lɪʃəmən] милиционер
milk [mɪlk] молоко
milkman 43 ['mɪlkmən] молочник
million* ['mɪljən] миллион
millionaire* [,mɪljə'neə] миллионер
mineral* ['mɪnərəl] минерал
mirror 20 ['mɪrə] зеркало
miss 35 [mɪs] опаздывать
to miss the train (bus, plane) опаздывать на поезд (автобус, самолет)
You can't miss it! Его невозможно пропустить!
(the) Mississippi [(ðə) ,mɪsɪ'sɪpɪ] Миссисипи
mitten* ['mɪtn] варежка
model* ['mɒdl] модель
modern ['mɒdən] современный
moment* ['məʊmənt] мгновение
Monday ['mʌndɪ] понедельник
money ['mʌnɪ] деньги
monkey ['mʌŋkɪ] обезьяна
month [mʌnθ] месяц
monument to *smb* 28 ['mɒnjumənt] памятник *кому-либо*
moon [mu:n] луна
moral* ['mɒrəl] мораль
more [mɔ:] больше
morning ['mɔ:nɪŋ] утро
in the morning утром
on Tuesday morning утром во вторник
Moscow ['mɒskəʊ] Москва
most [məʊst] большинство
mother ['mʌðə] мама
motherland ['mʌðələnd] родина, отчизна
mountain ['maʊntɪn] гора
mouse (mice) [maʊs] ([maɪs]) мышь (мыши)
mouth [maʊθ] рот
move 51 [mu:v] двигаться, переселяться, передвигаться
much [mʌʧ] много
mum [mʌm] мама, мамочка
museum [mju:'zi:əm] музей
musical* ['mju:zɪkl] музыкальный фильм
must [mʌst] должен, должно быть
my [maɪ] мой, моя, мое

Nn

name [neɪm] *n* имя; *v* называть
narrator* [nə'reɪtə] рассказчик
native 46 ['neɪtɪv] коренной *(житель)*
natural* ['næʧrəl] естественный
nature ['neɪʧə] природа
near [nɪə] недалеко, близко, около
near here 35 недалеко отсюда
nearly 34 ['nɪəlɪ] почти

necessary* ['nesəsərɪ] необходимый
neck [nek] шея
need [ni:d] нуждаться
Negroes* ['ni:grəʊz] негры
never 11 ['nevə] никогда
new [nju:] новый
newspaper 50 ['nju:s,peɪpə] газета
New York [,nju: 'jɔ:k] Нью-Йорк
New Zealand* [,nju: 'zi:lənd] Новая Зеландия
next [nekst] следующий
  next to 21 рядом с
nice [naɪs] милый, приятный
nickel* ['nɪkl] монета в пять центов
nickname* ['nɪkneɪm] прозвище
night [naɪt] ночь
  at night ночью
no [nəʊ] нет
noble 53 ['nəʊbl] благородный
nobody ['nəʊbədɪ] никто
noisy* ['nɔɪzɪ] шумный
Normandy ['nɔ:məndɪ] Нормандия
north [nɔ:θ] север
  in the north на севере
northeast 43 [,nɔ:θ'i:st] северо-восток
nose [nəʊz] нос
nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] ничего
novel 41 ['nɒvl] роман
November [nəʊ'vembə] ноябрь
nut 46 [nʌt] орех

Oo

object* ['ɒbʤɪkt] предмет
ocean ['əʊʃn] океан
October [ɒk'təʊbə] октябрь
of [əv] *предлог родительного падежа*
  of course конечно
offer* ['ɒfə] предлагать
office ['ɒfɪs] офис, госучреждение; кабинет
officer ['ɒfɪsə] офицер
official* [ə'fɪʃəl] *n* государственный служащий; *adj* официальный
often ['ɒfn] часто
Oh! [əʊ] Ой!
  Oh no! 13 ['əʊ 'nəʊ] *восклицание сожаления*
OK [əʊ'keɪ] нормально; так, как надо
old [əʊld] старый
on [ɒn] на
once 15 [wʌns] однажды
open ['əʊp(ə)n] открывать
opera* ['ɒprə] опера
opinion* [ə'pɪnjən] мнение
opposite 21 ['ɒpəzɪt] напротив
optimism* ['ɒptɪmɪzm] оптимизм
or [ɔ:, ə] или
orange* ['ɒrɪnʤ] апельсин
  orange juice* ['ɒrɪnʤ 'ʤu:s] апельсиновый сок
order* ['ɔ:də] порядок
  in order по порядку
other ['ʌðə] другой
our ['aʊə] наш
outdoors 14 [,aʊt'dɔ:z] на свежем воздухе
out loud* ['aʊt 'laʊd] вслух
over ['əʊvə] над
  to be over заканчиваться
overcoat ['əʊvəkəʊt] пальто
own 50 [əʊn] собственный

Pp

(the) Pacific Ocean* [(ðə) pə,sɪfɪk 'əʊʃn] Тихий океан
page* [peɪʤ] страница
pair [peə] пара
  a pair of shoes пара ботинок
  to work in pairs* работать в парах
pajamas* [pə'ʤɑ:məz] пижама
palace ['pælɪs] дворец
paragraph* ['pærəgrɑ:f] 1) параграф; 2) абзац

Paris ['pærɪs] Париж
parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt] парламент
parrot ['pærət] попугай
part 38 [pɑ:t] *n* 1) роль; 2) часть; 45 *v* расставаться
to take part in 38 принимать участие
party ['pɑ:tɪ] вечеринка
at the party на вечере
passage* ['pæsɪʤ] коридор
passenger* ['pæsɪnʤə] пассажир
past 11 [pɑ:st] после
at 10 past 8 в 10 минут девятого
P. E. (Physical Education) 10 ['pi: 'i:] физкультура
peace 46 [pi:s] мир
peaceful 46 ['pi:sfʊl] мирный
pen 41 [pen] ручка
pencil 10 ['pensl] карандаш
to draw in pencil рисовать карандашом
penny ['penɪ] пенни
people ['pi:pl] люди, народ
pepper* ['pepə] перец
perform 38 [pə'fɔ:m] представлять, играть
performance 38 [pə'fɔ:məns] представление, спектакль
performer 38 [pə'fɔ:mə] исполнитель
perhaps 34 [pə'hæps] возможно
person 51 ['pɜ:sn] человек, личность
personal 51 ['pɜ:snl] личный
pet [pet] любимое животное
phone [fəʊn] звонить по телефону
photo ['fəʊtəʊ] фотография
to take photos снимать фотоаппаратом
phrase* [freɪz] фраза
picture 12 ['pɪktʃə] 1) картина; 2) фотография
in the picture на картине
to take pictures снимать фотоаппаратом
pig [pɪg] поросенок
pity ['pɪtɪ] жалость
That's a pity! Какая жалость!
place 28 [pleɪs] место
place of interest* достопримечательность
plan [plæn] план
plane 31 [pleɪn] самолет
by plane самолетом
planet ['plænɪt] планета
plantation* [plæn'teɪʃn] плантация
plate 34 [pleɪt] тарелка
platform 33 ['plætfɔ:m] платформа *(железнодорожная)*
play [pleɪ] играть
to play a part 38 играть роль
to play snowballs играть в снежки
pleasure ['pleʒə] удовольствие
Plymouth* ['plɪməθ] Плимут
pocket ['pɒkɪt] карман
poem* ['pəʊɪm] стихотворение
police 43 [pə'li:s] полиция
policeman 43 [pə'li:smən] полицейский
police officer [pə'li:s ,ɒfɪsə] офицер полиции
polite* [pə'laɪt] вежливый
poor [pʊə] бедный
popular with *smb* 37 ['pɒpjʊlə] популярный среди *кого-то*
porridge ['pɒrɪʤ] каша *(овсяная)*
port [pɔ:t] порт
postman 43 ['pəʊstmən] почтальон
potato (potatoes) [pə'teɪtəʊ] картофелина (картофель)
practise in* ['præktɪs 'ɪn] практиковаться в *чем-то*
prefer [prɪ'fɜ:] предпочитать
preparation [,prepə'reɪʃn] приготовление
prepare for *smth* 45 [prɪ'peə] готовиться к *чему-то*

present ['preznt] настоящее
president* ['prezɪdənt] президент
pretend* [prɪ'tend] притворяться
previous* ['pri:vɪəs] предыдущий
prince [prɪns] 1) принц; 2) князь
profession* [prə'feʃn] профессия
programme ['prəʊgræm] программа
progressive* [prə'gresɪv] прогрессивный
proper* ['prɒpə] соответствующий
proper form соответствующая форма
proper name имя собственное
protect 48 [prə'tekt] защищать
proud 37 [praʊd] гордый
to be proud of гордиться *кем-то/чем-то*
prove* [pru:v] доказывать
proverb* ['prɒvɜ:b] пословица
public* ['pʌblɪk] публика
pupil ['pju:pl] ученик
puppy ['pʌpɪ] щенок
put [pʊt] класть
to put down* записывать
to put *smth* in order расположить по порядку
to put on *smth* надевать *что-то*
puzzle* ['pʌzl] головоломка

Qq

qualification* [,kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃn] квалификация
quarter 38 ['kwɔ:tə] 1) четверть; 2) монета в 25 центов
at a quarter past 5 в четверть шестого
at a quarter to 5 в без четверти пять
queen 29 [kwi:n] королева
question ['kwestʃn] вопрос
quick [kwɪk] быстрый
quickly ['kwɪklɪ] быстро
quiet 20 ['kwaɪət] спокойный, тихий

Rr

race [reɪs] соревнование
railway ['reɪlweɪ] железная дорога
railway station 31 ['reɪlweɪ ,steɪʃn] железнодорожная станция, вокзал
at the railway station на железнодорожной станции, на вокзале
rain [reɪn] *n* дождь; *v* идти *(о дожде)*
It often rains here. Здесь часто идет дождь.
It is raining hard now. Сейчас идет сильный дождь.
raincoat ['reɪnkəʊt] дождевик, плащ от дождя
rainy ['reɪnɪ] дождливый
rather 17 ['rɑ:ðə] довольно
reach 43 [ri:tʃ] достигать
react* [rɪ'ækt] реагировать
read [ri:d] читать
to read to oneself читать про себя
reader 37 ['ri:də] читатель
ready ['redɪ] готовый
real 56 [rɪəl] реальный, действительный
really 56 ['rɪəlɪ] действительно
reason* ['ri:zn] причина
red [red] красный, рыжий
refer* [rɪ'fɜ:] относить, отсылать
reference material* ['refrəns mə,tɪərɪəl] справочный материал
referring to* [rɪ'fɜ:rɪŋ] относящийся к
regular (verbs)* ['regjʊlə] правильные *(глаголы)*
relation* [rɪ'leɪʃn] родственник; отношение, связь
relative* ['relətɪv] родственник

relax 51 [rɪ'læks] расслабляться
relaxation [,ri:læk'seɪʃn] расслабление
remember* [rɪ'membə] помнить
restaurant ['rest(ə)rɒŋ] ресторан
retell* [rɪ'tel] пересказывать
return 34 [rɪ'tɜ:n] возвращаться
review* [rɪ'vju:] повторять
rhyming twin* ['raɪmɪŋ twɪn] слово, звучащее в рифму
rice* [raɪs] рис
rich [rɪtʃ] богатый
right [raɪt] 1) правильный; 2) правый
on the right справа
to the right направо
Say it right.* Скажи правильно.
river ['rɪvə] река
road 24 [rəʊd] дорога
rocket* ['rɒkɪt] ракета
role-play (*the dialogue*) ['rəʊlpleɪ] разыгрывать *(диалог)* по ролям
round 44 [raʊnd] круглый
rubber 14 ['rʌbə] ластик
ruins* ['ru:ɪnz] руины
rule [ru:l] *n* правило; 51 *v* править, управлять
as a rule как правило
ruler 14 ['ru:lə] линейка
run [rʌn] бегать

Ss

sad 33 [sæd] печальный
to look sad выглядеть печальным
sadly ['sædlɪ] печально
sail [seɪl] *n* парус; 43 *v* плыть под парусом
sailor 43 ['seɪlə] матрос
saint (snt, st)* [seɪnt] святой
salt [sɔ:lt] соль
same [seɪm] тот же самый, такой же
sandals* ['sændəlz] босоножки
sandwich* ['sænwɪʤ] бутерброд
San Francisco* [,sæn frən'sɪskəʊ] Сан-Франциско
Saturday ['sætədɪ] суббота
sauce* [sɔ:s] соус
say 40 [seɪ] сказать
to say to *smb* сказать *кому-либо*
to say it for *smb* сказать за *кого-то*
I'd rather not say. 48 Я уж лучше не скажу.
scenery ['si:nərɪ] декорации
school [sku:l] школа
to go to school ходить в школу
Scotland ['skɒtlənd] Шотландия
sea [si:] море
seaman 43 ['si:mən] моряк
seaside 31 ['si:saɪd] побережье моря
at the seaside на взморье
to go to the seaside поехать на взморье
season ['si:zn] сезон, время года
seat 38 [si:t] место
section ['sekʃn] раздел
see [si:] видеть
See you later. Увидимся позже.
seed(s) [si:d(z)] зернышко(и), семена
seldom* ['seldəm] редко
sell 50 [sel] продавать
send [send] посылать
sentence* ['sentəns] предложение
September [sep'tembə] сентябрь
set [set] накрывать
to set the table 20 накрывать на стол
settlement 44 ['setlmənt] поселение
several ['sevrəl] несколько
shake 33 [ʃeɪk] трясти
to shake hands with *smb* пожать руку *кому-то*

to shake one's head покачать головой

to shake *smb* by the shoulder потрясти *кого-то* за плечо

shall [ʃæl] буду, будем, будут

Shall I do it? Мне сделать это?

she [ʃi:] она

sheep (sheep) [ʃi:p] овца (овцы)

ship 35 [ʃɪp] корабль

to go by ship плыть на корабле

on board the ship на борту корабля

shirt [ʃɜ:t] рубашка

shoe (shoes) [ʃu:] ([ʃu:z]) ботинок (ботинки)

shop [ʃɒp] *n* магазин; 25 *v* ходить в магазин

to do the shopping делать покупки, ходить в магазин

to go shopping делать покупки, ходить в магазин

shop assistant ['ʃɒp ə,sɪstənt] продавец

short [ʃɔ:t] короткий

shorts [ʃɔ:ts] шорты

shoulder ['ʃəʊldə] плечо

shout at *smb* 18 ['ʃaʊt ət] кричать на *кого-либо*

shower ['ʃaʊə] душ

to have/take a shower принимать душ

Siberia [saɪ'bɪərɪə] Сибирь

side* [saɪd] сторона

silver 34 ['sɪlvə] *n* серебро; *adj* серебряный

since 45 [sɪns] с тех пор как

sing 13 [sɪŋ] петь

to sing to the music петь под музыку

singular ['sɪŋgjʊlə] единственное число

sister ['sɪstə] сестра

situated 47 ['sɪtjueɪtɪd] расположенный

to be situated быть расположенным

size [saɪz] размер

What size shoes do you wear? Туфли какого размера вы носите?

skate (skates) [skeɪt] ([skeɪts]) *n* конек (коньки); *v* кататься на коньках

ski (skis) [ski:] ([ski:z]) *n* лыжа (лыжи); *v* кататься на лыжах

skip [skɪp] прыгать через веревочку

sledge [sledʒ] санки

sleep [sli:p] спать

slow [sləʊ] медленный

slowly ['sləʊlɪ] медленно

smoke 46 [sməʊk] курить

snake 48 [sneɪk] змея

snow [snəʊ] *n* снег; *v* идти *(о снеге)*

It often snows here. Здесь часто идет снег.

It is snowing hard. Идет сильный снег.

snowball ['snəʊbɔ:l] снежок

snowman ['snəʊmən] снеговик

to make a snowman лепить снеговика

so [səʊ] так, итак

soap opera 40 ['səʊp ,ɒprə] многосерийный телесериал

sofa 19 ['səʊfə] диван

soldier* ['səʊldʒə] солдат

some [sʌm] некоторые; несколько

somebody ['sʌmbədɪ] кто-нибудь

something ['sʌmθɪŋ] что-нибудь

sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] иногда

son [sʌn] сын

song 13 [sɒŋ] песня

soul 56 [səʊl] душа

sound 29 [saʊnd] *n* звук; 45 *v* звучать

soup [su:p] суп

south [saʊθ] юг
Spain 44 [speɪn] Испания
Spanish 44 [ˈspænɪʃ] испанский
speak [spiːk] разговаривать
special 37 [ˈspeʃl] специальный
specialist 37 [ˈspeʃəlɪst] специалист
specialize 37 [ˈspeʃəlaɪz] специализироваться
spell [spel] писать *или* произносить слово по буквам
spend 15 [spend] тратить *(время, деньги);* проводить время
to spend money on *smth* тратить деньги на *что-то*
spices* [ˈspaɪsɪz] специи
sport [spɔːt] спорт
sports ground [ˈspɔːts ˌgraʊnd] спортивная площадка
square 24 [skweə] *n* площадь; 28 *adj* квадратный
in the square на площади
stadium [ˈsteɪdɪəm] стадион
stage 38 [steɪʤ] *n* сцена; 45 *v* ставить на сцене
on the stage на сцене
stairs* [steəz] лестница *(в доме)*
stalls 38 [stɔːlz] партер
in the stalls в партере
stamp 37 [stæmp] марка
stand [stænd] стоять
standard lamp 33 [ˈstændəd læmp] торшер
star [stɑː] 1) звезда; 2) кинозвезда
start* [stɑːt] *n* начало; *v* начинать
state 50 [steɪt] штат; государство
statue* [ˈstætjuː] статуя
stay 31 [steɪ] 1) останавливаться; 2) оставаться
to stay at a hotel останавливаться в отеле
to stay with *smb* останавливаться у *кого-то*
steal 32 [stiːl] красть, воровать
still [stɪl] все еще
stone 54 [stəʊn] камень
stop* [stɒp] *n* остановка; *v* останавливаться
storm* [stɔːm] шторм, буря
a storm of applause шквал аплодисментов
story [ˈstɔːrɪ] история, рассказ
straight [streɪt] прямой
straight ahead прямо вперед
strange* [streɪnʤ] странный, незнакомый
stripe 46 [straɪp] полоса
strong 34 [strɒŋ] сильный
study 11 [ˈstʌdɪ] *n* кабинет; 22 *v* изучать
subject 15 [ˈsʌbʤɪkt] предмет
success 40 [səkˈses] успех
to be a success иметь успех
to have success иметь успех
suddenly 22 [ˈsʌdnlɪ] вдруг
sugar [ˈʃʊgə] сахар
suit [sjuːt] подходить, устраивать
It suits you well. Тебе это хорошо подходит.
summer [ˈsʌmə] лето
sun [sʌn] солнце
Sunday 9 [ˈsʌndɪ] воскресенье
on Sunday в воскресенье
sunny [ˈsʌnɪ] солнечный
supermarket* [ˈsuːpəˌmɑːkɪt] универсам
supper [ˈsʌpə] ужин
to have for supper на ужин
sure [ʃʊə] уверенный
to be sure of быть уверенным
surprise* [səˈpraɪz] удивление
sweater [ˈswetə] свитер
sweet [swiːt] *n* конфета; *adj* сладкий
swim [swɪm] плавать
swimming pool [ˈswɪmɪŋ puːl] плавательный бассейн
symbol* [ˈsɪmbl] символ
synonym* [ˈsɪnənɪm] синоним

Tt

table ['teɪbl] 1) стол; 2) таблица
table tennis ['teɪbl ,tenɪs] настольный теннис
tail [teɪl] хвост
tailor 48 ['teɪlə] портной
take [teɪk] брать
  to take a bus (train, plane) 34 сесть на автобус (поезд, самолет)
  to take off снимать
tale [teɪl] рассказ, история, повесть
talk [tɔ:k] беседовать, болтать
tall 28 [tɔ:l] высокий
tape [teɪp] пленка
  on the tape на пленке
tasty ['teɪstɪ] вкусный
taxi ['tæksɪ] такси
tea [ti:] чай
teach [ti:tʃ] обучать, учить *кого-то*
teacher ['ti:tʃə] учитель
telegram ['telɪgræm] телеграмма
television ['telɪ,vɪʒn] телевизор, телевидение
tell 40 [tel] говорить
  to tell *smb* about *smth* сказать *кому-то что-то*
  to tell a lie 40 солгать
  to tell the truth сказать правду
  to tell fairy tales рассказывать сказки
temperature* ['temprətʃə] температура
tennis ['tenɪs] теннис
terrible ['terəbl] ужасный
terribly ['terəblɪ] ужасно
territory* ['terətərɪ] территория
(the) Thames [(ðə) temz] Темза
than [ðæn] чем
that [ðæt] тот, та, то
  That sounds good. 20 Звучит заманчиво.
the [ðə], [ði:], [ðɪ] *определенный артикль*
theatre 24 ['θɪətə] театр
  at the theatre в театре
theatre-goer 38 ['θɪətə,gəʊə] театрал
their [ðeə] их *(чей?)*
them [ðem] им, о них, их *(кого?)*
thematic 37 [θɪ'mætɪk] тематический
theme 37 [θi:m] тема
then [ðen] тогда, затем
there [ðeə] там, туда
these [ði:z] эти
they [ðeɪ] они
  They say... Говорят...
thing [θɪŋ] вещь
think [θɪŋk] думать, полагать
thirsty ['θɜ:stɪ] жаждущий пить
  to be thirsty хотеть пить
this [ðɪs] этот, эта, это
  this Monday в этот понедельник
though 37 [ðəʊ] хотя
thought* [θɔ:t] мысль
thousand ['θaʊzənd] тысяча
through 48 [θru:] сквозь, через
  to look through просматривать
through train ['θru: 'treɪn] экспресс
Thursday 9 ['θɜ:zdɪ] четверг
ticket 32 ['tɪkɪt] билет
  a ticket for a play билет на спектакль
  a ticket to a city билет до города
  a return ticket билет в оба конца
  a single ticket 33 билет в одном направлении
  a ticket office билетная касса
tiger ['taɪgə] тигр
tights [taɪts] колготки
time[1] [taɪm] *n* время
time[2] 15 [taɪm] *n* раз
  3 times a day 3 раза в день
timetable 11 ['taɪm,teɪbl] расписание

on the timetable в расписании
tired 35 ['taɪəd] усталый
to be tired of *smth* быть усталым от *чего-либо*
tobacco [tə'bækəʊ] табак
toe [təʊ] большой палец ноги
together 45 [tə'geðə] вместе
toilet 17 ['tɔɪlɪt] туалет
tomorrow 3 [tə'mɒrəʊ] завтра
too 3 [tu:] 1) тоже; 2) слишком
tooth (teeth) [tu:θ] ([ti:θ]) зуб (зубы)
top 54 [tɒp] вершина
at the top of *smth* на верху *чего-либо*
topic* ['tɒpɪk] тема
tortoise ['tɔ:təs] черепаха
tourism* ['tʊərɪzm] туризм
tourist ['tʊərɪst] турист
tower 28 ['taʊə] башня
town 24 [taʊn] город *(небольшой)*
in town в городе
out of town вне города
toy [tɔɪ] игрушка
tractor* ['træktə] трактор
tradition* [trə'dɪʃn] традиция
traditional* [trə'dɪʃnəl] традиционный
traffic 39 ['træfɪk] движение *(уличное)*
There is a lot of traffic here. Здесь сильное движение.
traffic lights 24 ['træfɪk laɪts] светофор
train 31 [treɪn] поезд
by train поездом
trainers ['treɪnəz] кроссовки
transport* ['trænspɔ:t] транспорт
travel 31 ['trævl] путешествовать
to travel by *smth* путешествовать на *чем-то*
traveller 37 ['trævlə] путешественник
trip 29 [trɪp] поездка, короткое путешествие
to go on a trip поехать в путешествие
trolleybus ['trɒlɪbʌs] троллейбус
true 4 [tru:] правдивый, правильный
try [traɪ] пытаться, пробовать, стараться
to try on ['traɪ 'ɒn] примерять
Tuesday 9 ['tju:zdɪ] вторник
tunnel ['tʌnl] туннель
turkey 45 ['tɜ:kɪ] индейка
turn 24 [tɜ:n] поворачивать
to turn to the left поворачивать налево
to turn to the right поворачивать направо
TV [,ti:'vi:] телевизор
twice 13 [twaɪs] дважды

Uu

ugly 33 ['ʌglɪ] некрасивый, уродливый
uncle ['ʌŋkl] дядя
uncomfortable 41 [ʌn'kʌmfətəbl] неудобный
under ['ʌndə] под
underground* ['ʌndəgraʊnd] подземка, метро
to take the underground ехать на метро
underlined* [,ʌndə'laɪnd] подчеркнутый
understand 22 [,ʌndə'stænd] понимать
uneasy 41 [ʌn'i:zɪ] нелегкий
unfinished 41 [ʌn'fɪnɪʃt] незаконченный
unfortunately 38 [ʌn'fɔ:tʃənətlɪ] к несчастью
unfriendly 41 [ʌn'frendlɪ] недружелюбный
unhappy 41 [ʌn'hæpɪ] несчастливый

uniform 10 [ˈjuːnɪfɔːm] форма
unimportant 41 [ˌʌnɪmˈpɔːtənt] неважный
(the) United States of America (the USA, 43, the US) [(ðɪ) juːˌnaɪtɪd ˌsteɪts əv əˈmerɪkə] ([ðɪ ˈjuː ˈes ˈeɪ]) Соединенные Штаты Америки (США)
unkind 41 [ʌnˈkaɪnd] недобрый
untrue [ʌnˈtruː] лживый
up [ʌp] вверх
upstairs 19 [ˌʌpˈsteəz] наверх, наверху
us [ʌs] нас, нам, о нас
used to* [ˈjuːst ˈtuː] иметь обыкновение
I used to do it. Я обычно делал это.
useful [ˈjuːsfʊl] полезный
using* [ˈjuːzɪŋ] используя

Vv

vacation [vəˈkeɪʃn] каникулы
vegetable [ˈveʤtəbl] овощ
verb* [vɜːb] глагол
very [ˈverɪ] очень
victory 55 [ˈvɪktərɪ] победа
a victory over the enemy победа над врагом
to lead the army to victory вести армию к победе
to win a victory победить
video* [ˈvɪdɪəʊ] видео
vinegar* [ˈvɪnɪgə] уксус
visit [ˈvɪzɪt] *n* посещение, визит; *v* посещать
vocabulary* [vəˈkæbjʊlərɪ] словарь
voice 33 [vɔɪs] голос
in a quiet voice тихим голосом
volleyball [ˈvɒlɪbɔːl] волейбол
to play volleyball играть в волейбол
voyage 35 [ˈvɔɪʤ] путешествие *(морем, рекой)*
to go on a voyage поехать в морское путешествие

Ww

wake up 27 [ˈweɪk ˈʌp] просыпаться
walk [wɔːk] *n* прогулка; *v* ходить пешком, гулять
to go for a walk идти гулять
to walk barefoot* [ˈwɔːk ˈbeəfʊt] ходить босиком
wall 12 [wɔːl] стена
want [wɒnt] хотеть
war 55 [wɔː] война
a war against *smb* война против *кого-либо*
to be at war быть на войне
to go for war уйти на войну
wardrobe 21 [ˈwɔːdrəʊb] платяной шкаф
warm [wɔːm] теплый
wash [wɒʃ] мыть
to wash up мыть посуду
watch [wɒʧ] смотреть, наблюдать
to watch TV смотреть телевизор
water [ˈwɔːtə] *n* вода; *v* поливать
way* [weɪ] путь, дорога
It's a long way. Далеко.
we [wiː] мы
weak 34 [wiːk] слабый
wear 7 [weə] носить
Wednesday 9 [ˈwenzdɪ] среда
week [wiːk] неделя
weekend [ˌwiːkˈend] конец недели
at the weekend в конце недели
well [wel] хорошо
west [west] запад
what [wɒt] что, какой
What about you? А как ты?
What a good book! Какая хорошая книга!

What's on? Что идет в кино? (по телевизору?)
What's the time? Сколько времени? Который час?
whatever 41 [wɒt'evə] что бы ни
when [wen] когда
When's the best time to come? Когда лучше прийти?
whenever 41 [wen'evə] когда бы ни
where [weə] где, куда
wherever 41 [weər'evə] где бы/куда бы ни
which [wɪtʃ] который
Which one? Какой, который?
while [waɪl] пока, в то время как
white [waɪt] белый
who [hu:] кто, кого
whoever 41 [hu'evə] кто бы ни
whole* [həʊl] целый, весь
whom [hu:m] кого, кому
whose [hu:z] чей
why [waɪ] 1) почему, зачем; 2) в чем дело
Why don't you...? Почему ты не...?
wide 29 [waɪd] широкий
wife [waɪf] жена
wild [waɪld] дикий
win 55 [wɪn] выигрывать, побеждать
wind 35 [wɪnd] ветер
window ['wɪndəʊ] окно
winner ['wɪnə] победитель
winter ['wɪntə] зима
witch [wɪtʃ] ведьма
with [wɪð] с
without [wɪð'aʊt] без
wolf (wolves) [wʊlf] ([wʊlvz]) волк (волки)
woman (women) ['wʊmən] (['wɪmɪn]) женщина (женщины)
wonder ['wʌndə] *n* чудо; *v* удивляться, интересоваться
I wonder... Интересно...
wonderful 20 ['wʌndəfʊl] чудесный, прекрасный
wood 46 [wʊd] 1) дерево; 2) лес
wooden 46 ['wʊdn] деревянный
word [wɜ:d] слово
work 13 [wɜ:k] *n* работа; *v* работать
work of art 41 произведение искусства
work of fiction произведение художественной литературы
worker ['wɜ:kə] рабочий
world [wɜ:ld] мир, вселенная
over the world по всему свету
worse [wɜ:s] хуже
worst [wɜ:st] самый плохой
write [raɪt] писать
in writing* письменно
in written form* письменно
writer 37 ['raɪtə] писатель
wrong [rɒŋ] неправильный

Yy

year [jɜ:] год
yellow ['jeləʊ] желтый
yesterday ['jestədɪ] вчера
yet 13 [jet] 1) еще не; 2) уже
you [ju:] ты, вы
You are back. 45 Ты вернулся.
You are welcome! Добро пожаловать!
You don't say so! 51 Не может быть!
You see. Видишь ли.
young 54 [jʌŋ] молодой
your [jɔ:] твой, ваш

Zz

zoo [zu:] зоопарк
at the zoo в зоопарке

Irregular Verbs

Неправильные глаголы

be [bi:]	was [wɒz], were [wɜ:]	been [bi:n]	быть, находиться
become [bɪ'kʌm]	became [bɪ'keɪm]	become [bɪ'kʌm]	становиться, превращаться
begin [bɪ'gɪn]	began [bɪ'gæn]	begun [bɪ'gʌn]	начинать
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	приносить
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]	строить
burn [bɜ:n]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	жечь, сжигать
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	покупать
catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	поймать, схватить
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃəʊz]	chosen ['tʃəʊz(ə)n]	выбирать
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]	делать
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]	рисовать
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	пить
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten ['i:tn]	есть, питаться
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	чувствовать
fight [faɪt]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]	сражаться, бороться
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]	находить, обнаруживать
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [fləʊn]	летать
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	forgotten [fə'gɒtn]	забывать

get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]	получать, доставать
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given ['gɪvən]	давать
go [gəʊ]	went [went]	gone [gɒn]	идти, уходить
grow [grəʊ]	grew [gru:]	grown [grəʊn]	расти
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	иметь, обладать
hide [haɪd]	hid [hɪd]	hidden ['hɪdən]	прятать
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	держать, хранить
know [nəʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [nəʊn]	знать
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]	вести, руководить
learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt] (learned)	learnt [lɜ:nt] (learned)	изучать, учить
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	покидать, оставлять
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]	делать, изготовлять
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	иметь в виду
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	встречать
put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]	класть, положить
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	читать
run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]	бегать
say [seɪ]	said [sed]	said [sed]	сказать
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]	видеть
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	посылать
set [set]	set [set]	set [set]	ставить, помещать
shake [ʃeɪk]	shook [ʃʊk]	shaken ['ʃeɪk(ə)n]	трясти, качать

shine [ʃaɪn]	shone [ʃɒn]	shone [ʃɒn]	светить, блестеть
sing [sɪŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	петь
speak [spiːk]	spoke [spəʊk]	spoken [ˈspəʊk(ə)n]	говорить
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	тратить
stand [stænd]	stood [stʊd]	stood [stʊd]	стоять
steal [stiːl]	stole [stəʊl]	stolen [ˈstəʊl(ə)n]	красть, воровать
swim [swɪm]	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]	плавать
take [teɪk]	took [tʊk]	taken [ˈteɪk(ə)n]	брать
teach [tiːtʃ]	taught [tɔːt]	taught [tɔːt]	учить, преподавать
tell [tel]	told [təʊld]	told [təʊld]	сказать
think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔːt]	thought [θɔːt]	думать
understand [ˌʌndəˈstænd]	understood [ˌʌndəˈstʊd]	understood [ˌʌndəˈstʊd]	понимать
win [wɪn]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]	выиграть, победить
write [raɪt]	wrote [rəʊt]	written [ˈrɪtn]	писать

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

4 класс

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

В ДВУХ ЧАСТЯХ

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