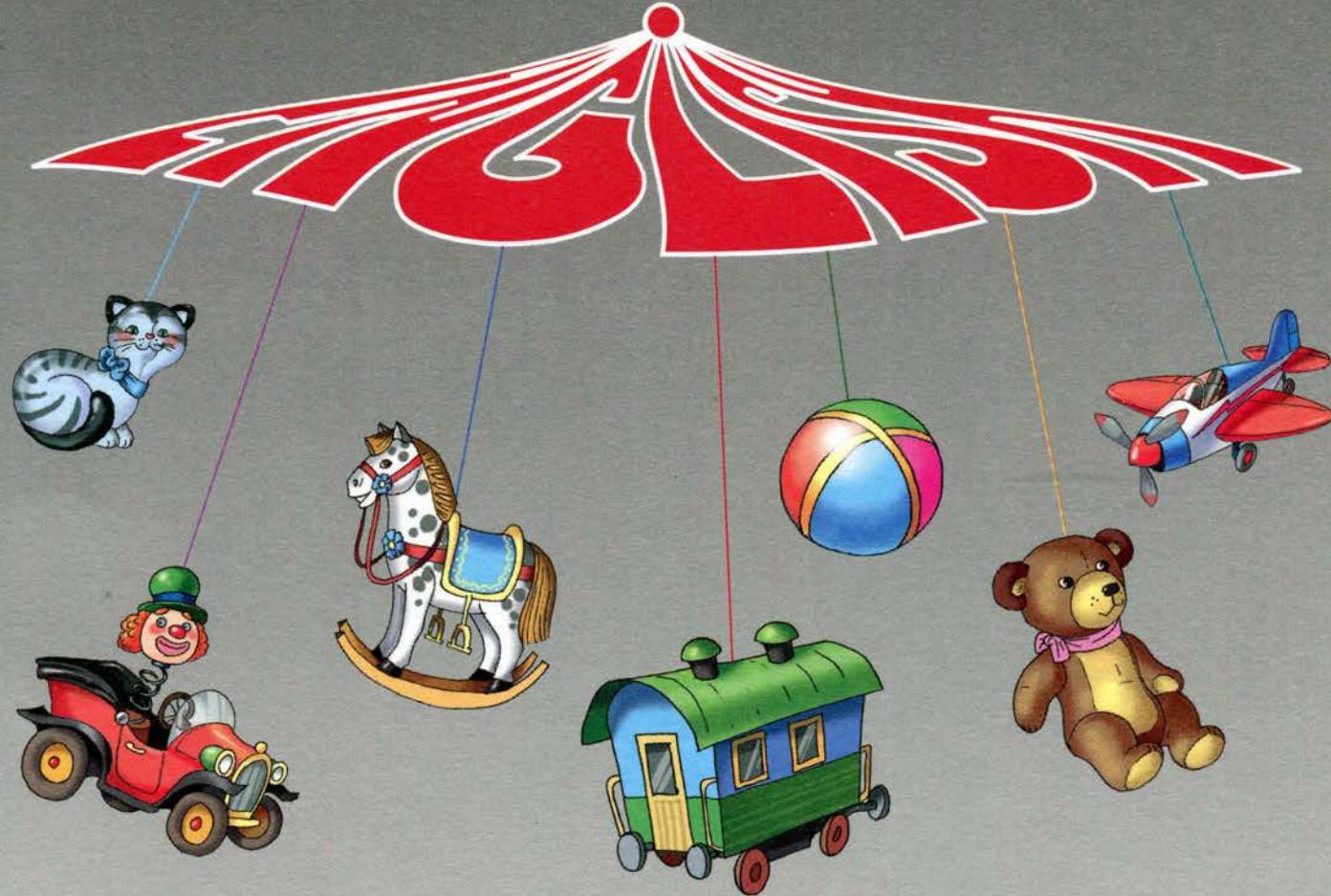


4

I. N. VERESHCHAGINA
O. V. AFANASYEVA



Student's Book

ENGLISH

PART 2

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 2

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фінег отомайчено
он монноможна та
співсог монноїдучо

ХРДІВНХУДН

Статьї

Верещагина И. Н.

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BASIC COURSE

TRAVELLING AND TRANSPORT

Lesson 31

Let Us Read



LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

begin	—	began	—	begun
choose	—	chose	—	chosen
draw	—	drew	—	drawn
drink	—	drank	—	drunk
eat	—	ate	—	eaten
have	—	had	—	had
spend	—	spent	—	spent
swim	—	swam	—	swum

1 Read and compare.

Present Perfect

I **have already read** the book.

I've **just had** breakfast.

The boy **hasn't drawn** a picture of Moscow **yet**.

Ann **has never been** to London.

Have the children **drunk** the milk **yet?**

Have they **ever seen** Trafalgar Square?

Past Indefinite

I **read** the book *last summer*.

I **had** breakfast *an hour ago*.

The boy **didn't draw** a picture of Moscow *yesterday*.

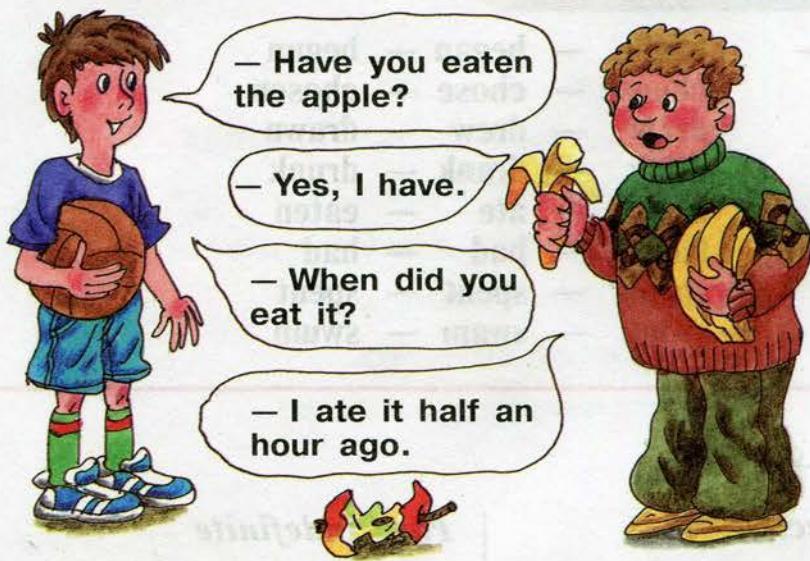
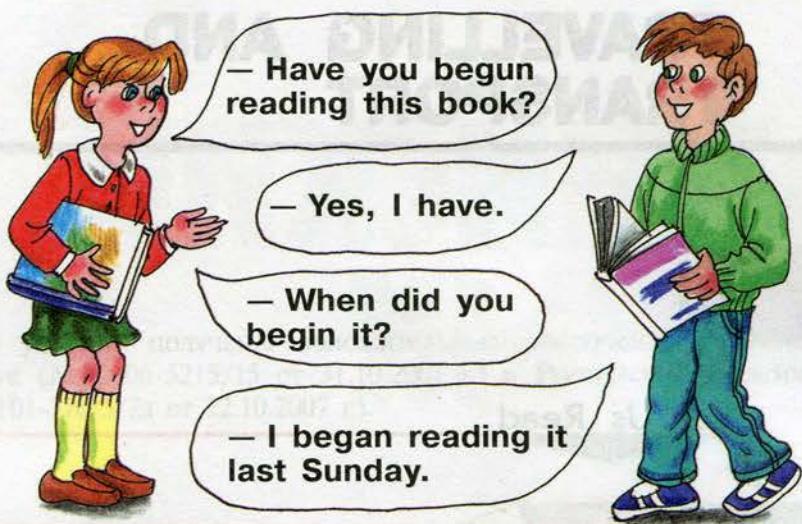
Ann **was not** in London *last year*.

Did the children **drink** the milk *last night?*

Did they **see** Trafalgar Square *when they were in London?*

2

Read the dialogues and make up your own.



3

Look at these pictures. Make up dialogues like this.

Example

A: I've bought a new dress.
B: When did you buy it?
A: I bought it last Saturday.

- 1) buy (a new dress) last Saturday
- 2) have (lunch) an hour ago
- 3) draw (a picture) yesterday

Travelling and Transport

- 4) burn (my hand) yesterday morning
- 5) read (an interesting book) last night
- 6) finish (my homework) at six o'clock



1



2



3



4



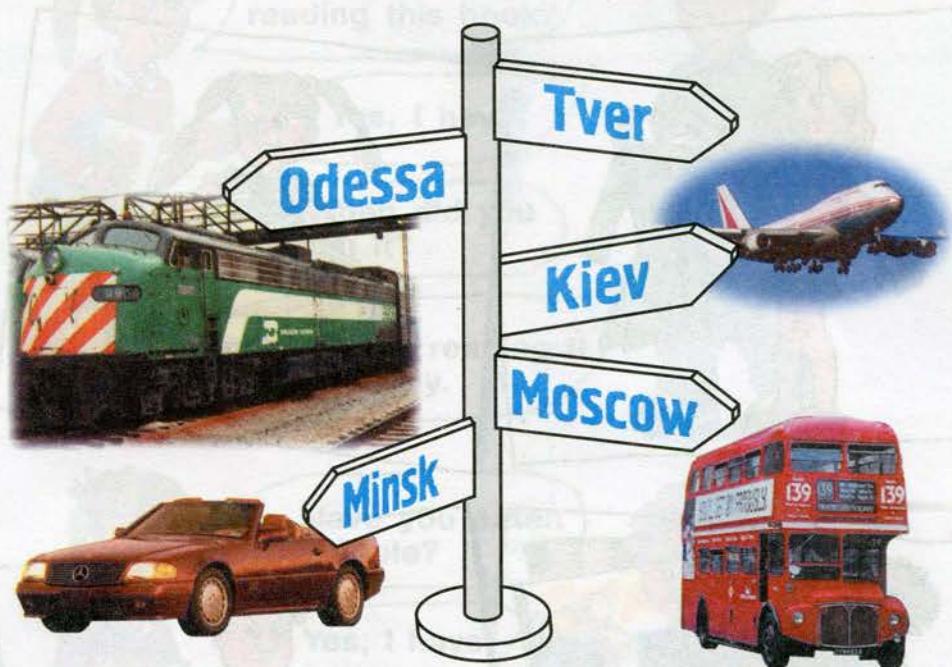
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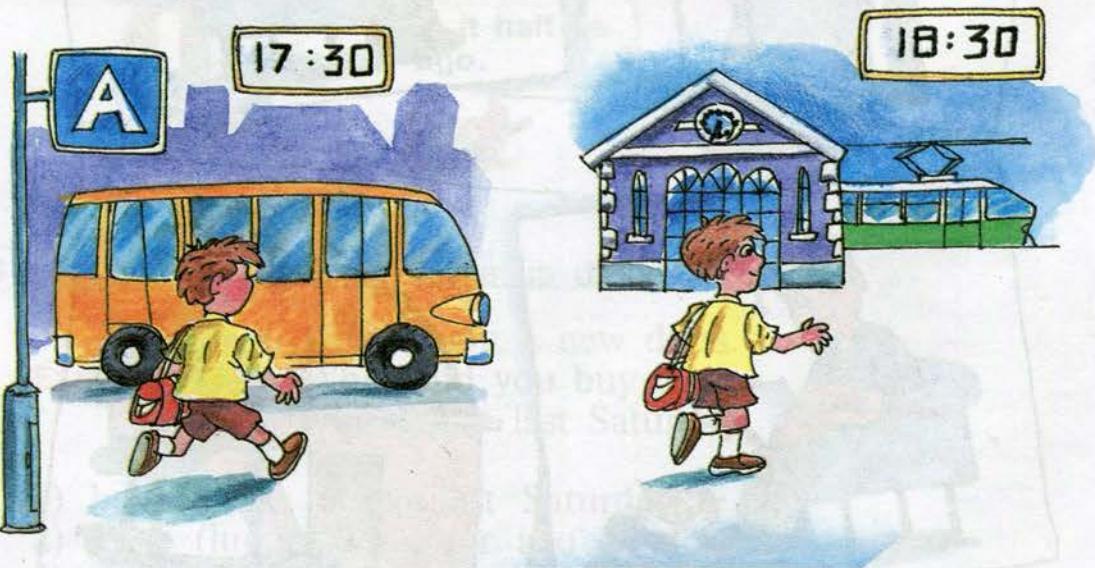
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- 4 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words.  49.

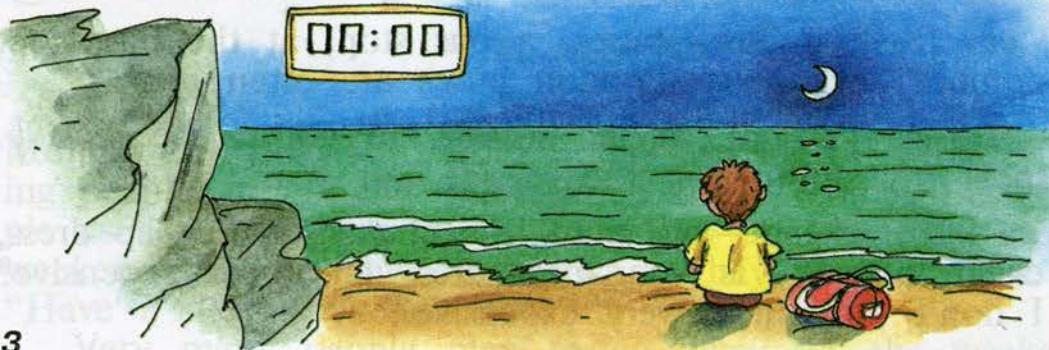
- 5 Look at the pictures and say how the people got to different places.



- 6 Look at the pictures and say where Pete was yesterday and when he was there.



Travelling and Transport



3

7 Try and read the new words.

way — stay
traffic — travel
sea — seaside

take — plane
main — train
rain — railway

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

[æ] apple, **travel** ['trævl], **to travel** — travelled, to travel by car, to travel to the North, to travel about the country. Have you ever travelled to Africa? My friend has never travelled by car.

[eɪ] May, **stay** [steɪ], **to stay** — stayed, **to stay at** the hotel, **to stay with** parents, **to stay for** a week. Where are you going to stay in Moscow? Last summer I stayed with my grandparents out in the country.

late, **plane** [pleɪn], a plane — planes, **to go by plane**, to get by plane, to travel by plane, on the plane. It takes me an hour to get to Moscow by plane. Were there many people on the plane during your last trip?

rain, **train** [treɪn], a train — trains, **to go by train**, to get by train, to travel by train, on the train. I don't think it is very comfortable to travel by train.

railway station ['reilweɪ ,steɪʃn], a railway station — railway stations, the largest railway station in London. There are

three railway stations in Komsomolskaya Square in Moscow. How long does it take us to get to the nearest railway station by taxi [tæksɪ]?

- [ʌ] us, **bus** [bʌs], a bus — buses, a bus stop, at the bus stop, a number Seven bus. London buses are often red.
- [i:] sea, **seaside** ['si:said], **at the seaside**, to go to the seaside. I spent my summer at the seaside last year.
- cheap** [tʃi:p], cheap — cheaper — the cheapest, a cheap dress, a cheap house. — Is your new dress cheap or expensive? — I don't think it is very expensive.

9 Choose a partner. Ask and answer each other questions.

Example

P₁: How did they get from ...?

P₂: They got from ... to ... by

by car by plane by bus by train by taxi
by metro

Let Us Read and Learn

10 Listen to the dialogue.  50. Then read and learn it by heart.

A: How was your trip?

B: **Fantastic!**

A: Did you go to the Black Sea?

B: We did. We spent a week at the seaside.

A: Did you stay at the hotel? What was it like?

B: It was **excellent**.

A: What were the people like?

B: They were very **friendly**.

A: How lucky you are!

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

Travelling and Transport

Let Us Read

(12) Read the text and answer the questions of Tony's friend.

THE WEEKEND

Many people in Britain work five days a week, from Monday to Friday. So, from Friday evening till Monday morning people are usually free.¹ When Friday comes English people usually know where and how they are going to spend the weekend. Before they leave work they say to each other, "Have a nice weekend! Have fun!"

Very many people plan to go away for the weekend. If young² people are away from home, they may go home to stay with their parents, their relatives, or friends in different parts of the country. Some people go to the seaside and stay at a hotel [həʊ'tel] there.

Some people like to travel by plane or by train, but many families go to the seaside by car as it is very comfortable and not expensive.

Last Friday Tony and his family took a trip to Brighton. Brighton is a nice place not far from London. It's easy to get there by car or by train. Tony's family haven't got a car. So, they went to the railway station by bus and travelled to Brighton by train. It took them about an hour to get there. The family had a wonderful time in Brighton.

On Monday morning Tony's friends asked him, "Where were you at the weekend? How was your trip? Did you stay at a hotel or with your friends? What did you do at the seaside?" Tony laughed, "Not so many questions at once, please. Everything is OK."

And what would you say? How could you answer these questions for Tony?

(13) True, false or don't know?

1. Many people in Britain work four days a week.
2. Before they leave work they say to each other, "Have a nice weekend! Have fun!"

¹ free [fri:] — свободный

² young [jʌŋ] — молодой

3. Many families go to the seaside by car.
4. Last Friday Tony and his family took a trip to Brighton.
5. They got there by plane.

Let Us Talk

- 14** Give a short summary of Tony's weekend.
15 Choose a partner and discuss with him/her Tony's weekend.
16 Tell your classmates about your last weekend and let them ask questions for more information.

Let Us Write

- 17** Write the three forms of the verbs.

begin, draw, be, become, drink, see, burn, eat, read, choose, spend, meet, have, swim, wake

- 18** Use the right form of the verbs.

1. Where did you ... last weekend?
a) go b) went c) have gone
2. I ... to the seaside 3 years ago.
a) have gone b) went c) go
3. How lucky you ... this year!
a) was b) were c) have been
4. They always ... for Moscow by plane.
a) have left b) leave c) left
5. We decided ... at the hotel.
a) stay b) stayed c) to stay

- 19** Write 5 sentences using present perfect and 5 sentences using past indefinite (Exercise 1 can help you).

- 20** Learn how to write the new words.

to travel, to stay at/with (for), plane, train, bus, seaside, railway station, cheap, fantastic, excellent, friendly

Lesson 32

Let Us Learn



- 1 Last summer Bob (a boaster) stayed at the King's Hotel in the South of England. That's what he says.

The hotel was cheap. The food was cheap. The fruit was cheap. The orange juice was cheap. The vegetables were cheap.

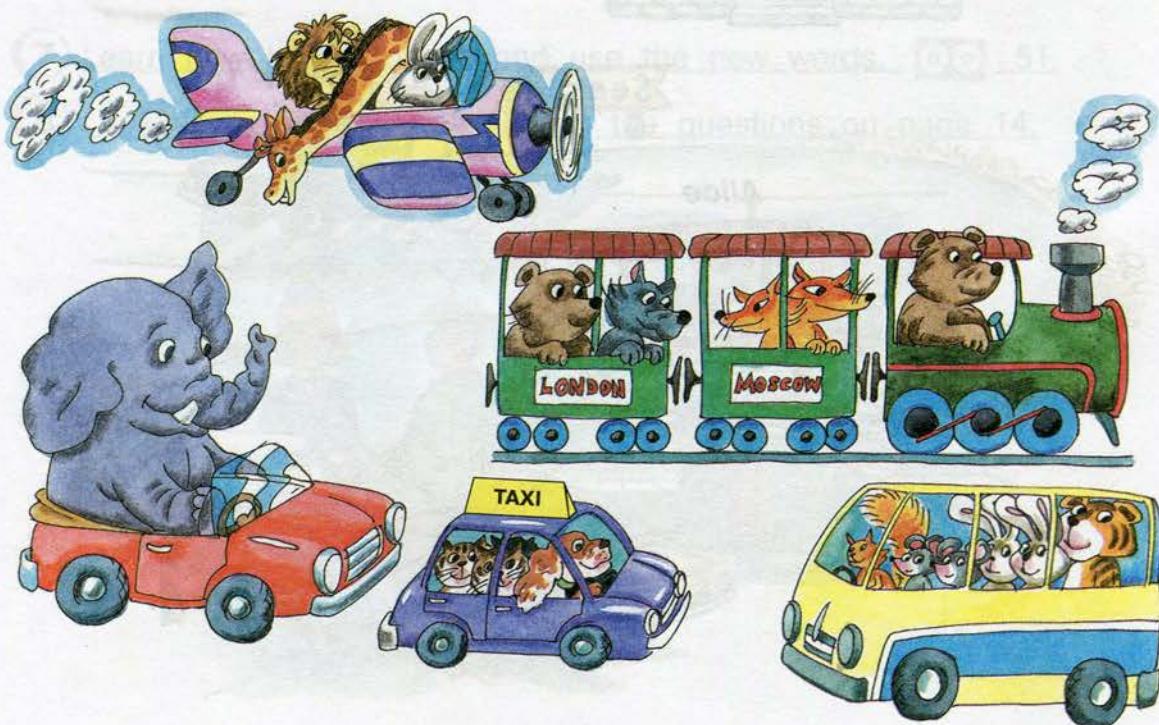
a) Express your doubt.

Example Was the hotel really cheap?

b) Disagree with him.

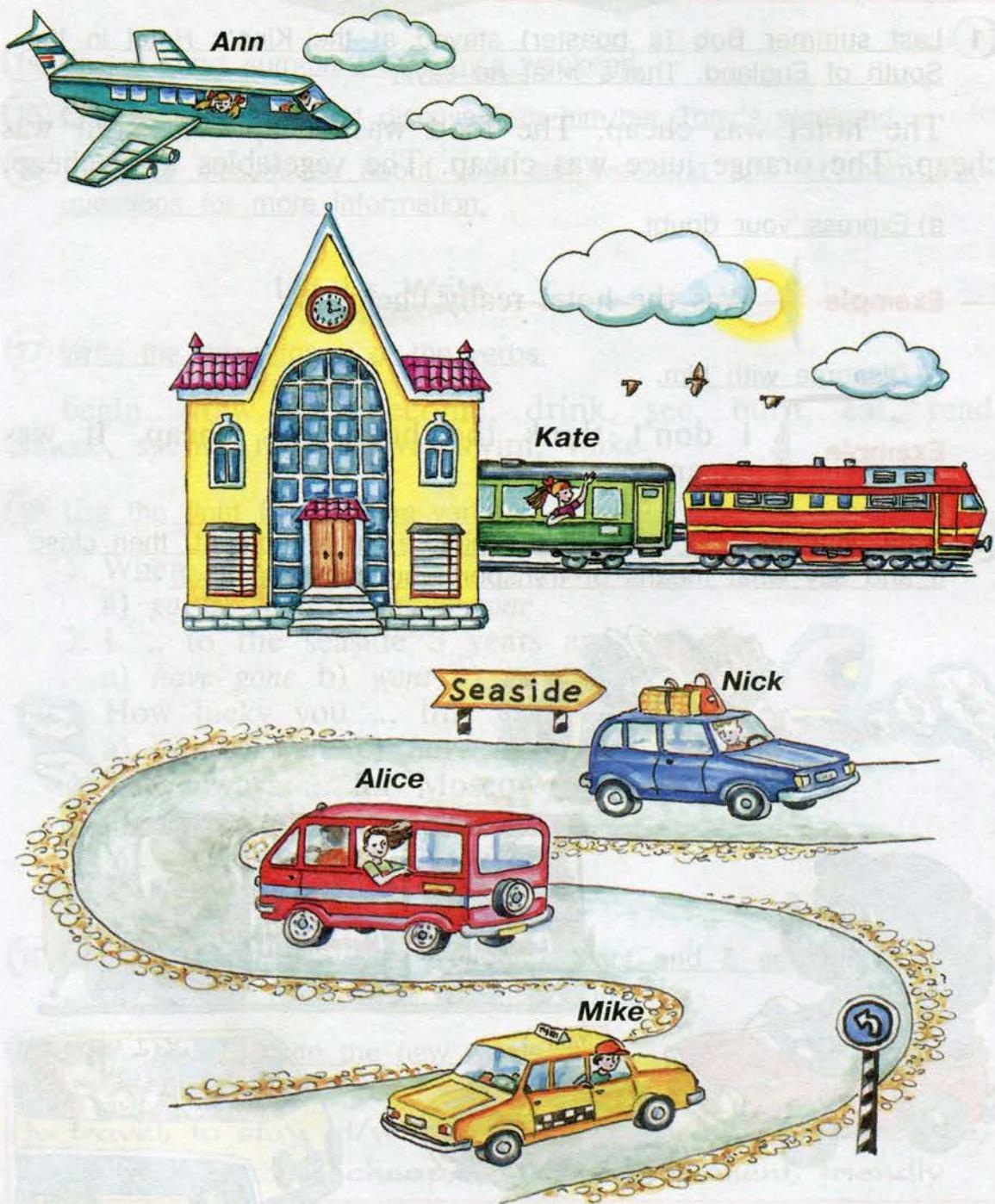
Example I don't think the hotel was cheap. It was expensive.

- 2 Train your memory. Look at the picture for a moment, then close it and say what means of transport you can remember.



Chances! free worksheets

- 3 Look at the picture again and say how the animals travelled last summer.
- 4 Look at the picture and say where and how Nick, Ann, Kate, Mike and Alice are going.



Travelling and Transport

- 5 Say it right. How many true sentences can you make up?

A.

	the friends Nick and Kevin	travelled to	the seaside London Africa Brighton Paris America	...
Last summer	the boys the girls Mr Brown I			by

- B. The trip was great (fantastic, fine, excellent, wonderful).

- 6 Say what Sam and Charles have never done. The words can help you.

Example → Sam has never met his friend at the bus stop.

to travel by plane to be at the railway station
to buy cheap bananas to stay at a hotel
 to live at the seaside

- 7 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words.  51.

- 8 Look at the picture and answer the questions on page 14.



1. Where is Bill? 2. How is he going to travel? 3. What is he going to take with him? 4. What is he buying?

9 Try and read the new words.

fine — **find**
meal — **steal**
chicken — **ticket**

last — **fast**
try — **cry**
my — **fly**

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

[aɪ] child, **find** [faɪnd], **to find** — **found** — **found**, to find a road, to find a book, to find the answer to the question. I can't find the money anywhere. Have you found the key? I can never find my pen.

my, **fly** [flaɪ], **to fly** — **flew** — **flown**, to fly by plane, to fly in the sky, to fly south, to fly east, to fly quickly. Some birds that live in the north fly south for the winter.

dry, **cry** [kraɪ], **to cry** — **cried**, to cry for help. The baby will cry when it is hungry. The house was on fire, the man in it cried for help. "Hurry up!" Alice cried.

[i:] meat, **steal** [sti:l], **to steal** — **stole** — **stolen**, to steal money, to steal a bag, to steal a horse. Somebody has stolen her bag. The burglar tried to steal a television set.

[eə] pair, **airport** ['eəpɔ:t], an airport — airports, to go to Kennedy Airport, to fly from Sheremetyevo Airport. It took him two hours to get to Heathrow ['hi:θrəʊ] Airport.

[ɪ] sick, **ticket** ['tɪkɪt], a ticket — tickets, to buy tickets, **a ticket to London**, **a ticket for** a London train. Have you bought the tickets yet?

[ʌ] cup, **luggage** ['lʌdʒɪdʒ], a lot of luggage, little luggage. I don't like to travel with a lot of luggage. — Where is your luggage, please? — Here it is.

[a:] last, **fast** [fa:st]: 1) a fast train, a fast horse, a fast trip, fast food. The clock is half an hour fast. I would like to go to London by a fast train.

2) to walk fast, to go fast, to run fast, to read fast, to write fast, to speak fast. Don't run so fast!

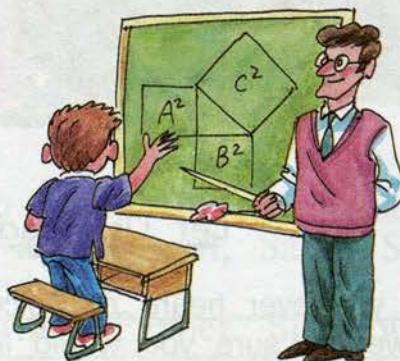
Travelling and Transport

- 11 Play the "Champion" game. Who can make up more sentences using the following: *to cry, to fly, to steal, to find?*

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

understand	— understood	— understood
fall	— fell	— fallen
give	— gave	— given
grow	— grew	— grown
make	— made	— made
find	— found	— found
fly	— flew	— flown
steal	— stole	— stolen

- 12 Look at the pictures and say what they have done.



13 Make true answers to the following questions.

1. Have you ever flown by plane? When was it?
2. Have you ever given your favourite books to your friends? When did you do it?
3. Have you ever made tea or coffee? When did you last do it?
4. Have you ever found anything in the street? What was it?
5. Have you understood the present perfect tense? When did you understand it?
6. Have you ever fallen down?¹ Where was it?



Let Us Read and Learn

14 Listen to the poem "Trains". 52. Read and learn it.



TRAINS

Over the mountains,
Over the plains,²
Over the rivers
Here come trains.
Carrying³ passengers,⁴
Carrying mail,⁵
Over the country
Here come trains.



Let Us Read

15 Have you ever heard of Spice Country?⁶ I don't think you have. But we are sure you would like to know about it. Read the first part of the fairy tale and name its main characters.

¹ fall [fɔ:l] down — падать

² plain [plein] — равнина

³ carry ['kæri] — везти, нести

⁴ passenger ['pæsɪndʒə] — пассажир

⁵ mail [meil] — почта

⁶ Spice [spaɪs] Country — страна Спейсий

MAGIC MUSTARD

(Fairy tale)

I

Once upon a time there was a place called Spice Country. In the capital of the country, in its main square there was the Pepperpot Palace¹ where Queen Salt and her favourite son Prince [prins] Pepper lived. Prince Pepper was very rich. He had a lot of food but he liked mustard very much. He couldn't live without mustard.



In a poor little house which stood on the bank of the river near the bridge there lived a little girl, Sarah Sweet by name. She was the Prince's friend.

One day she went to visit Prince Pepper. She found him in bed as he was ill. "He is very ill," said the doctor. "He can't eat food without mustard and we can't find any mustard in the shops."

"No mustard?" said Sarah. "I don't believe it. There is a lot of mustard in our Spice Country."

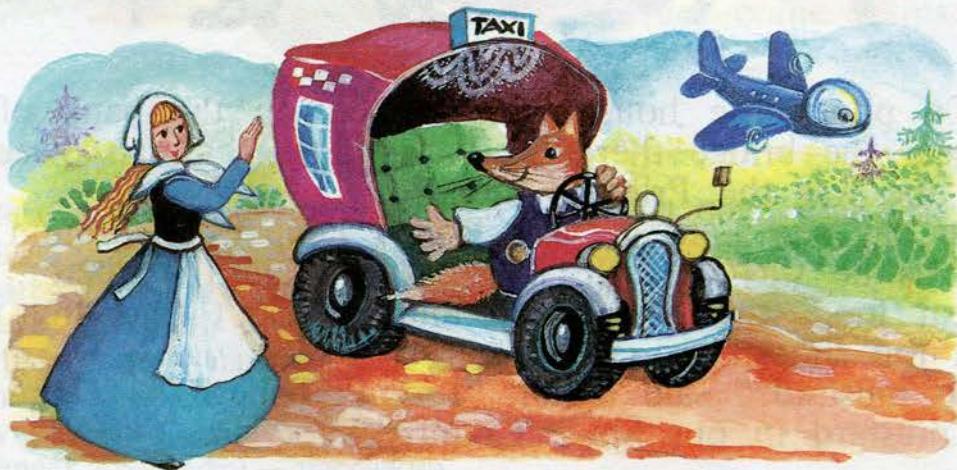
¹ Pepperpot ['pəpərɒpt] Palace — дворец Перечного Горошка



"But it is not the right kind," said the Queen. "It must be magic mustard. And someone has stolen all the Prince's magic mustard seeds. We have told the police, but they can't find the seeds. We think the Vinegar Witch¹ has done it, but she won't talk to anyone but sweet, young girls."

Suddenly the doctor looked at Sarah. "Why," he said. "You're a sweet, young girl. Will you help us?"

"Of course I will," said Sarah. "But where does the Witch live? How can I get there?"



¹ Vinegar ['vinigə] Witch [wɪtʃ] — ведьма Уксус

Travelling and Transport

"She lives with her cat Midnight in a castle which is in the mountains," answered the Queen. "You can get there by plane or by tram but you'll have to go on foot. First find the magic road to the mountains."

"I'm sure I'll find it! Goodbye, everyone!" said Sarah and left the palace.

Sarah was sure she could get to the Witch by plane. The main thing was to find the magic airport. Suddenly she saw a taxi. "Taxi! Taxi!" cried Sarah. "Let's go fast! I'm in a hurry!"

"Where to?" asked the driver, when he opened the door and asked Sarah to get in.

"To the airport," was the answer.

It took them 10 minutes to get there. Sarah bought a ticket. As she had no luggage, very soon she was on the plane in the blue sky.

16 Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.

17 You've read and understood the fairy tale, haven't you? Then answer the questions.

1. Who lived in Spice Country?
2. What spice do you think Prince Pepper liked? Why was his name Prince Pepper?
3. What was the Queen's favourite food? Why do you think her name was Queen Salt?
4. Why did the palace get such a name?
5. What was the Witch's favourite thing to eat? Why was her name the Vinegar Witch?

Let Us Talk



18 Ask each other questions about the fairy tale.

19 Your little sister (brother, friend) has not read this fairy tale. Tell it to her/him in a few words.

20 Tell your friends a few words about:

- a) your last summer trip; b) your last winter trip; c) your trip to the seaside; d) your trip by plane; e) your trip by train.



Let Us Write

21 Put in the words: *fast, ticket, steal, find, cry, airport, luggage*.

1. Nelly can't ... any mustard in the fridge. Somebody has taken it.
2. Walk as ... as you can. I'm in a hurry.
3. How are you going to the ...? — I'm going there by bus.
4. Where is our ...? I don't see the black bag. Somebody has ... it.
5. Why are you ..., little Betty? — I can't ... my favourite doll.
6. Have they bought ... to Suzdal yet?

22 Open the brackets.

1. He never (*to fly*) by plane.
2. We never (*to take*) much luggage when we travel.
3. Mary (*not to buy*) a ticket yet.
- We can't (*to fly*) to Yalta.
- I think the Vinegar Witch (*to steal*) all the mustard seeds in Spice Country.
5. Why is your little sister (*to cry*)?
6. You (*to find*) all the books in this shop?
7. You (*to understand*) everything?
8. Who (*to make*) the coffee?
9. Look! Little Nick (*to fall down*).

23 Learn how to write the new words.

to find (found, found), to fly (flew, flown), to cry (cried),
to steal (stole, stolen), airport, ticket, luggage, fast

Lesson 33



Let Us Learn

1 Think of different means of transport and say which one is fast, which one is faster and which one is the fastest. Compare different means of transport (by car, by train, by bus, by plane).

Travelling and Transport

- 2 Say how long it takes you to get to different places from your house if you use different kinds of transport.

Example It takes me an hour and a half to get to Pskov if I go there by plane and about 10 hours if I go there by train.

- 3 Give Pete's answers to Jack's questions.

Jack: Have you ever been to a foreign¹ country? What country have you been to?

Pete:

Jack: Where and with whom were you there?

Pete:

Jack: How did you get there? Was it difficult to buy tickets?

Pete:

Jack: How long did it take you to get there?

Pete:

Jack: Did you take a lot of luggage with you?

Pete:

Jack: Did you find a cheap or an expensive hotel?

Pete:

- 4 Now pretend that one of you is Pete and the other is Jack. Act out the conversation from Exercise 3. Don't forget to change over.

- 5 Think of five more questions which Jack could ask Pete.

- 6 Play the "Champion" game. Who can make up more sentences using: *fly, airport, steal, cry*?

- 7 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words.  53.

- 8 Try and read the new words.

lake — shake
get — forget
again — explain
bad — sad

find — kind
puppy — ugly
great — straight
boys — voice

¹ foreign ['fɔːrnɪ] — иностранный

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

[eɪ] take, **shake** [ʃeɪk], **to shake — shook — shaken**, to shake a head, **to shake hands with smb**, to shake apples from the tree, to shake a man by the shoulders. He shook his head in answer to my question. Do all people shake hands when they meet?

main, **explain** [ɪk'spleɪn], **to explain — explained**, to explain the way, to explain words to pupils, to explain how to get to the place. Excuse me, can you explain it to me? I couldn't explain the new grammar to my friend.

straight [streɪt]: 1) a straight street, a straight road, a straight line. There are many wide, straight streets in Moscow. 2) to go straight, to walk straight. — How do I get there? — Go straight ahead and you'll see it.

[aɪ] find, **kind** [kaɪnd], kind — kinder — (the) kindest, a kind man, a nice, kind girl. She is very kind. Be kind to animals. It was very kind of you to help us.

[ɔɪ] boy, **voice** [vɔɪs], a voice — voices, a sweet voice, a loud voice, in a kind voice, in a quiet voice. He always speaks in a quiet voice to me.

[æ] bad, **sad** [sæd], sad — sadder — (the) saddest, a sad woman, a sad voice, to speak in a sad voice, to look sad. Anna looks sad, her grandmother is ill. It was a sad day.

[ʌ] puppy, **ugly** ['ʌgli], ugly — uglier — (the) ugliest, an ugly face, an ugly old witch. In many fairy tales ugly animals become beautiful people. Does she always wear ugly clothes?

[e] get, **forget** [fə'get], **to forget — forgot — forgotten**, to forget a word, to forget a song, to forget a place, to forget to do smth. Don't forget to go there! — Have you done the shopping? — Oh, dear, I forgot. I shall never forget it.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

sing	— sang	— sung
put (on)	— put (on)	— put (on)
run	— ran	— run

Travelling and Transport

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

send	— sent	— sent
shine	— shone [ʃɒn]	— shone [ʃɒn]
shake	— shook	— shaken
forget	— forgot	— forgotten

- 10 Look at the pictures and say what they have done (haven't done).



1



2



3



4



5

11 Make up true answers to the following questions.

1. Have you ever made fruit salad? When did you make it?
2. Have you ever run fast? When and why did you do it?
3. Have you ever sung sad songs? When did you sing them last?
4. Have you ever sent letters to other countries? To whom did you send them?
5. Have you ever put on your parents' clothes? When did you do it?
6. Have you ever shaken people by the shoulders? What did you do it for?
7. Have you ever forgotten songs and poems you've learnt by heart?
8. Has the sun ever shone at night?

12 Read and compare.

Who

People **who** read a lot know a lot.

The boy **who** is standing at the blackboard is our best pupil.
The girls **who** are coming into the room live in the country.

Which

The English book, **which** I read yesterday, was very interesting.
Vinegar Witch lived in a castle **which** was in the Wild Wood.
Alice went on a trip **which** was very interesting.

Let Us Read and Learn



13 Listen to the dialogue "At the Railway Station",  54. Then read and learn it by heart.

AT THE RAILWAY STATION

A: When is the train to Liverpool ['lɪvəpu:l], please?

B: 3.15, madam.

A: **Which platform?**

B: Platform seven.

Travelling and Transport

A: How much is the ticket?

B: Single or return?

A: Return, please.

B: That will be 14 pounds.

A: Here you are.

B: Thank you, madam.

A: Thank you.

- 14 Make up your own dialogue and act it out with your partner. The table can help you.

City	Platform	Time	Fare ¹ (single)
London	8	2.40	£12
Brighton	3	7.15	£8
Leeds	6	3.10	£10
Bristol	2	11.20	£7

- 15 Read and learn the proverb, then give its Russian equivalent.

So many countries, so many customs.

Let Us Read

- 16 Do you want to know what happened to the characters of the fairy tale "Magic Mustard"? Then read the second part of it and decide why you think the cat's name was Midnight.

MAGIC MUSTARD

II

The trip was not long. A few minutes later the magic plane was under a big old tree. Sarah was in the middle of the Wild Wood. She didn't know where to go. "How can I get out of here?" she asked.

¹ fare [feə] — плата за проезд



"Can't you find the road?" she suddenly heard a voice. She looked up and down, but couldn't see anybody. There was just an ugly old tree near to where she stood. Then she heard the voice again. "Speak up! I can't hear you! Don't they teach you to speak English at school?"

Sarah understood that the tree was talking to her. "Please, sir," said Sarah. "I'm looking for some magic mustard seeds." "The Vinegar Witch may have some, but I'm not sure," said the tree. "How can I find her?" asked Sarah. "Don't you know how to read a map?"¹ asked the tree. "What do they teach you at school these days?"

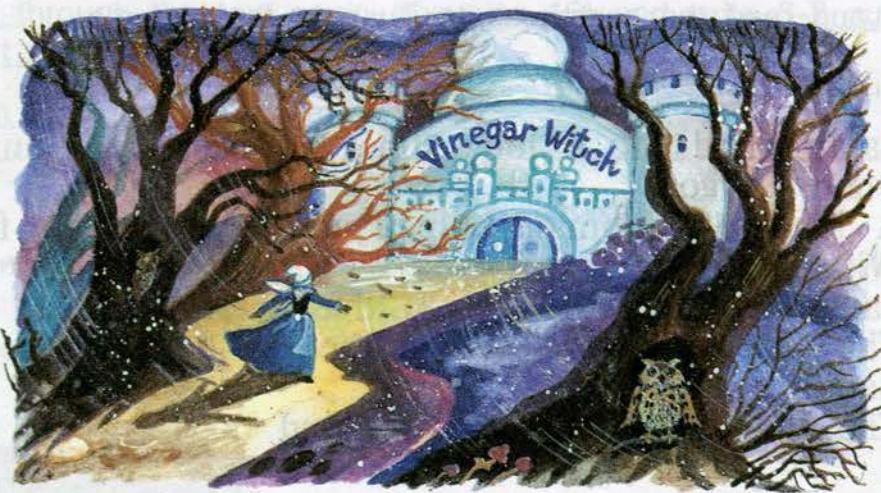
"I haven't got a map, I'm afraid," said Sarah. "There aren't any of the Wild Wood."

"Oh, I'm sorry, I forgot," said the tree in a kinder voice. "Let me explain. The road to the Witch's cottage is to the left of the road leading to the main magic square and this road is to the right of the road leading to the magic airport."

"Could you repeat that, please?" said Sarah. "That was very difficult to remember." "Certainly not," said the tree. "You young people must learn to work without help. Well, hurry up! You can't stay here all day long. Use your head and your feet." And he shook his leaves sadly.

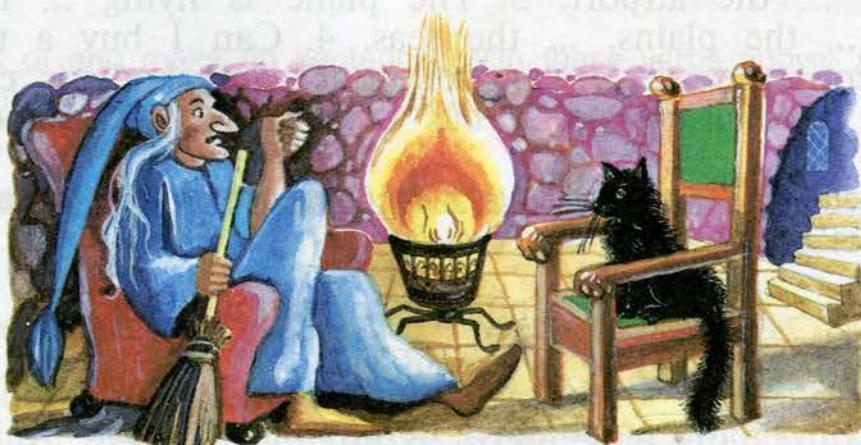
¹ map [mæp] — карта

Travelling and Transport



Sarah tried to draw a map, but found she couldn't, so she decided to go straight ahead.

It was difficult to walk because it was dark. She wanted to take a bus, but couldn't as there were no buses in the Wild Wood. So she had to go on foot. It was a long way. She walked fast, yet it took her more than six hours to get there. By the time she saw the Witch's home it was already morning. She went up to the castle and saw that the key was in the door. She opened it and went in. "Come up here!" she heard a voice from upstairs. She went up and there she saw a large room. In the middle of this room there was a fire burning. In front of the fire there were two armchairs, and in one of them was an ugly old witch. Her friendly black cat, Midnight, was in the other.



17 Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.

18 True, false or don't know?

1. Sarah cried for a long time because she didn't know where to go.
2. A kind old woman helped Sarah Sweet to find the Witch's castle.
3. Sarah knew how to get to the Witch's castle.
4. The Vinegar Witch lived at the seaside near the railway station.
5. The Vinegar Witch had five kind dogs.

Let Us Talk

19 Continue telling your sister/brother the second part of the fairy tale you have just read.

20 Do you like Sarah Sweet? Tell your classmates all you can about her.

21 What do you think the end of the fairy tale could be? Tell it to your classmates in a few words.

Let Us Write

22 Put in the prepositions.

1. I like to fly ... plane. It is so fast.
2. — Did you buy the tickets ... the railway station? — No, I didn't. I bought them ... the airport.
3. The plane is flying ... the blue sky, ... the plains, ... the seas.
4. Can I buy a ticket ... Moscow, please?
5. Can you hear? Somebody is crying ... help.
6. Shall we go ... bus or shall we go ... foot?

23 Here are the adjectives. Give the corresponding adverbs and use them in sentences of your own.

Adjectives: sad, sweet, kind, quiet, beautiful, easy.

Example

quick} + {ly = quickly

My grandfather never walks quickly.

Travelling and Transport

- 24 Look through the text again (Exercise 16) and write 6-7 questions about the text.
- 25 Learn how to write the new words.

to shake (shook, shaken), to explain,
straight (straight ahead), kind, voice, sad, ugly,
to forget (forgot, forgotten), to go on foot

Lesson 34

Let Us Learn

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!



sit	— sat	— sat
stand	— stood	— stood
sleep	— slept	— slept
understand	— understood	— understood
speak	— spoke	— spoken
teach	— taught	— taught
wear	— wore	— worn
think	— thought	— thought

- 1 Think of and make up sentences with these verbs above. Ask your classmates to agree or disagree.

Example I have never spoken French.

- 2 Pretend you are a teacher. Let your class answer the questions.

1. Your granny always speaks in a kind voice, doesn't she?
2. Have you ever forgotten to do your homework?

3. Do you shake hands with your teacher when he comes into the classroom?
4. How do you get to school? Do you walk straight ahead from your house or do you turn to the left/right?
5. Can you explain how to get to Red Square from where you live?

3 Ask your friends if they have ever been to different cities/countries and how they travelled there.

Example

Have you ever been to Sochi? How did you travel there?

4 Look, read and compare.

must

1. You **must** wear a uniform at school.
2. Pupils **must** be quiet at school.
3. Pupils **must** stand up when a teacher comes into the room.

mustn't

1. You **mustn't** walk on the grass in the park.
2. You **mustn't** speak loudly¹ in the cinema.
3. He **mustn't** go to bed late. He is very small.

have to

1. My school starts at 8.30. I **have to** get up at 7.
2. The bus is late, so the friends **have to** take a taxi.
3. I can't buy tickets for the train, so I'll **have to** fly.

don't/doesn't have to

1. Tomorrow is Sunday. I **don't have to** get up early.
2. We **don't have to** wash up. Mother has done it.
3. Nick is on holiday. He **doesn't have to** go to school.

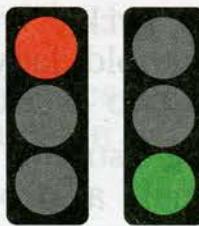
5 What do you have to do when you see these traffic signs?

Example

You have to stop.

¹ loudly ['laʊdli] — громко

Travelling and Transport



1

2

3

4

5

6

7

6 Read the questions and give short answers.

1. Who explains new material to the pupils in the lesson?
2. Who shakes hands with each other when they meet?
3. Who speaks in a kind voice in your family?
4. Who often forgets to bring his homework to class?
5. Who usually goes straight home after classes?

7 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words. 55.

8 Try and read the new words.

song — **strong**
speak — **weak**
need — **feel**
five — **arrive**

date — **plate**
near — **nearly**
river — **silver**
caps — **perhaps**

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

[eɪ] date, **plate** [pleɪt], a plate — plates, on the plate, a small, white plate. Are there any plates on the table?

[aɪ] five, **arrive** [ə'raɪv], **to arrive** — **arrived**, to arrive in England, to arrive in a big city, to arrive at a small town, to arrive at the airport, to arrive at the railway station. He arrived yesterday. When is the plane arriving? My friends have not arrived in Moscow yet.

[i:] meet, **feel** [fi:l], **to feel** — **felt** — **felt**, to feel well (fine), to feel bad, to feel hungry, to feel like doing smth. — How do you feel? — I'm fine. He doesn't feel well today. He feels bad. I feel like going to the theatre tonight. Nick doesn't feel like reading now, he feels like playing football.

- [i:] meat, **weak** [wi:k], weak — weaker — (the) weakest, a weak boy, a weak old lady, a weak smile, in a weak voice. He was ill for two weeks and now he feels weak.
- [ɒ] song, **strong** [strɒŋ], strong — stronger — (the) strongest, a strong animal, a strong man. Who is the strongest boy in your class? Elephants are stronger than horses.
- [ɪ] river, **silver** ['sɪlvə]: 1) Is there any silver here?
2) a silver plate, a silver cup, silver skates. There are some silver cups on the table. Have you read "Silver Skates" by Mary Mapes Dodge?
- [æ] cap, **perhaps** [pə'hæps]. Perhaps he is right but I'm not sure. I don't know when we'll be back, perhaps at seven.
- [ɪə] near, **nearly** ['nɪəli]. It is nearly ten o'clock. I nearly forgot your birthday. It is nearly midnight. It's nearly time to start.

10 Make up as many sentences as you can.

The train				the railway station	
The plane	arrived		in	the airport	
The bus	didn't arrive		at	the bus stop	
The car				London	on time. late.
				Brighton	

11 Say how different people feel/felt (don't feel/didn't feel) and explain why. The words can help you.

Example

Nick was the best at (the) games and felt very important.

happy	weak	strong	sad	quiet	thirsty
comfortable	important	rich	poor	hungry	

12 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

... is nearly seventy.
... comes nearly on time.

Travelling and Transport

- ... forgets nearly everything.
- ... feels nearly happy.
- ... has flown to nearly all the countries of the world.
- ... have been to nearly all the cities in Russia.
- ... arrived nearly on time.
- ... can explain nearly everything.

Let Us Read and Learn



- 13 Listen to the poem "Ferryboats".¹ 56. Read and learn it.

FERRYBOATS (By S. Tippet)

Over the river,
Over the bay²
Ferryboats travel
Every day.

Watching the seagulls,³
Laughing with friends,
I'm always sorry
When the trip ends.

- 14 Listen to the dialogue. 57. Then read and learn it by heart.

- A: I would like a ticket to Moscow, please.
B: When are you going to fly?
A: Today or tomorrow, I think.
B: Just a minute. I think **flight**⁴ 305 is the best for you.
A: When is the flight?
B: 7.40.
A: Excellent. How much is the ticket?
B: **Business** ['biznɪs] or **tourist** ['tʊərɪst] **class**?
A: Tourist class, please. Business class is too expensive.

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

¹ ferryboat ['feribəʊt] — паром

² bay [beɪ] — бухта, залив

³ seagull ['si:gʌl] — чайка

⁴ flight [flaɪt] — рейс

Let Us Read

- 16 Do you want to know the real end of the fairy tale? Then read the third part of it and compare your end of the story with the real one. Are they alike?

MAGIC MUSTARD

III

"Hello, my dear," cried the Vinegar Witch. "Welcome to my castle."

Suddenly she began to fly. "I don't have many visitors these days. Why have you come here?"

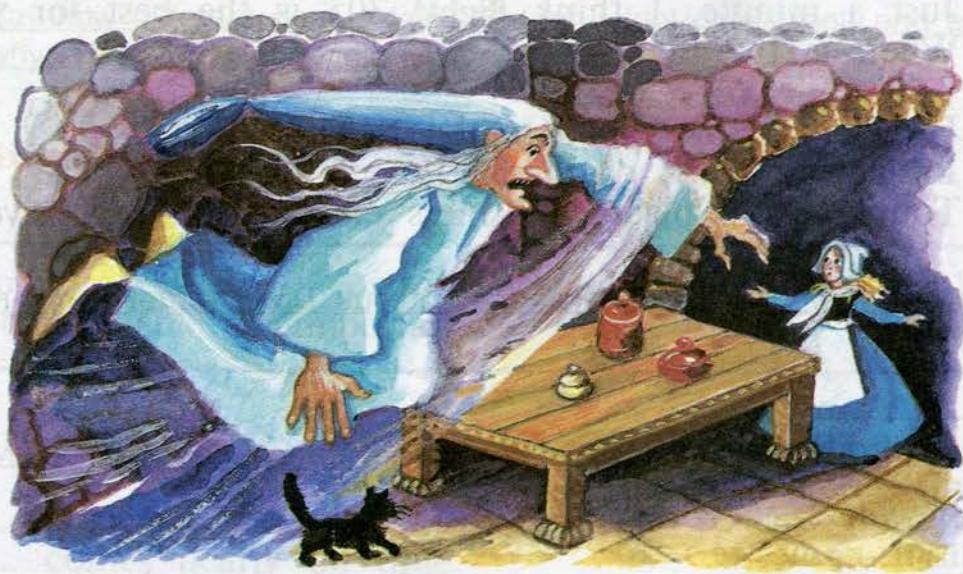
"I'm looking for some magic mustard seeds," said Sarah. "They say somebody has stolen them. But some people say you have them. Is that true?"

"Perhaps the people who say that are right," said the Witch and showed Sarah the three boxes which stood in the centre of the room. "The magic seeds are in one of these boxes," said the Witch.

"Which one?" asked Sarah. "We are not going to tell her that, are we, Midnight?" said the Witch. "You must guess."

Sarah opened the smallest box and found a bag of mustard seeds inside.

"Excellent!" said the Witch with an ugly smile.



Travelling and Transport



Sarah ran out of the Witch's castle in a great hurry.

It took her a long time to find her way out of the Wild Wood. At last she could see the tall tower of Pepperpot Palace over the tops of the trees.

"Here you are," she said to the doctor. "I have found them. Now Prince Pepper will feel better."

"Well done!" cried the doctor and Queen Salt together. The Queen went to the kitchen. She came back a few minutes later with a sandwich on a silver plate. It was a ham sandwich with magic mustard in it.

"How wonderful!" said the Prince in a weak voice. He began to eat. Suddenly his face went red and he started to cry. "What has happened?" cried his mother. "Nothing," answered the Prince. "But the mustard is so hot. I have never eaten such hot mustard. Oh, my! What shall I do? It's burning inside." "Oh dear, I'm sorry!" said Sarah. "That's why the Witch smiled so nastily,"¹ Sarah thought. "But she didn't know I had magic water." She gave the Prince a silver cup with magic water and the Prince felt fine.

"Why don't we have a party with everybody's favourite food?" he said, and invited a lot of guests to Pepperpot Palace.



¹ nastily ['na:stilɪ] — мерзко

17 Read the answers to the questions from the text.

1. Why did Sarah Sweet go to see the Vinegar Witch?
2. What did the Vinegar Witch tell Sarah about the magic mustard seeds?
3. Who gave the Prince magic mustard?
4. What happened to Prince Pepper after he ate his sandwich?
5. What sort of party did the Prince want to have when he became strong again?

Let Us Talk

18 Choose a partner and make up a dialogue about travelling to some city. (Exercise 13, Lesson 33 and Exercise 14, Lesson 34 can help you.) Role-play the dialogue. Don't forget to change over.

19 Look through the three parts of the fairy tale "Magic Mustard" and give a title for each of them.

20 Tell your classmates about the means of transport Sarah Sweet used during her trip in the Wild Wood.

21 Imagine that you are Sarah Sweet (Prince Pepper, the Vinegar Witch, the Queen) and give a short summary of the whole fairy tale.

22 Find antonyms to the following words: poor, easy, weak, ugly, dirty, tall, cheap, long, old, fast, cold.

Let Us Write

23 Form adverbs from the following adjectives: sad, weak, easy, cold, warm, kind, quick, slow, quiet.

24 Write a few sentences about your last trip.

25 Learn how to write the new words.

plate, to arrive at/in, to feel (felt, felt), weak, strong, silver, perhaps, nearly, to have to

Lesson 35

Let Us Learn



1 Can you match the words and pictures below?

Example

Number 1 — is a tractor ['træktə].

a taxi
a tractor
a horse
a train

a sports car
a plane
a bus



3

4



7



2



1

6

Sarah
Caroline
The friends
The Browns
I
My granny
My brother
The boys

arrived at in

Sheremetyevo
Airport
the railway station
the bus stop
France
Moscow
England
the Witch's castle
the port

the evening.
Monday.
Tuesday.
Thursday.
on 5.20.
at 7.40.
in 12.30.
the morning.

- 3 Think and say where you can go in summer and how you'll get there.

Example

Perhaps I can go to the seaside. I'll travel there by plane.

- 4 Say how the members of your family felt (didn't feel) last week. The words can help you.

Example

My granny didn't feel well last week.

bad	well	fine	happy	comfortable
		weak	strong	

- 5 Read the following sentences. You can often hear them at a railway station. What do they mean?

1. A **single** to London, please.
2. Do I have **to change**?
3. Do I have to pay for the **luggage**?
4. Where is the **ticket office**?/Where is the **booking office**?
5. How much is a **return** to Glasgow?
6. Which **platform**?

- 6 Look at the word *get (got)* in the following sentences and guess what it means.

1. Can I **get** a return?
2. **Get** into the car!
3. I **got** to London at 5.
4. I **got** lost.

- 7 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words.  58.

- 8 Try and read the new words.

fire — tired	match — catch
lip — ship	in — wind
kiss — miss	true — through

Travelling and Transport

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

- [3:] first, **journey** ['dʒɜːni], a journey — journeys, an interesting journey, a journey lasting three days, a three-day journey, to go on a journey. A journey is a long trip. Are you going on a journey this week?
- [ɔɪ] boy, **voyage** ['vɔɪɪdʒ], a voyage — voyages, to go on a voyage. A voyage is a journey by sea. You may have a voyage on the river too. What can you tell me about his voyage to the Far East?
- [ɪ] lip, **ship** [ʃɪp], a ship — ships, a large ship, on a ship, **on board the ship**, to travel by ship. There were many ships in the port [pɔːt]. Were there many passengers on board the ship?
- [ɪ] in, **wind** [wind], a wind — winds, a strong wind, a cold wind. There was no wind, it was very warm. A strong wind is blowing.
- [eɪ] main, **change** [tʃeɪndʒ]: 1) to change books, to change clothes, to change plans. After the rain I had to change my clothes. They were all wet. We have changed the time of our meeting.
2) to change trains. We had to change trains in London.
— Where do we change? — At the next station, I think.
- [u:] true, **through** [θruː], **a through train** — through trains.— Where shall we change? — You don't have to change, as it's a through train. Buy a ticket for a through train to Moscow, please. I don't want to change.
- [aɪə] fire, **tired** ['taɪəd], a tired face, a tired smile, a tired look, **to be tired (of)**. I am tired of this song. Are you tired after your long journey? I don't think he is ever tired.
- [ɪ] kiss, **miss** [mɪs], **to miss — missed**, to miss a bus, to miss a train. I'll have to get up early tomorrow. I'm afraid I will miss my bus. Go to the railway station at 5, then you won't miss the train to London.
- [æ] match, **catch** [kætʃ], **to catch — caught — caught**, to catch a train, to catch a bus, to catch a plane. Harry caught a plane to London and arrived there at 3. Mary always catches a bus to get to the office.

10 Read and give your opinion.

1. Why is a through train comfortable?
2. What is a journey?
3. What is a voyage?
4. Is it more interesting to travel by train, by plane or by sea (by ship)?
5. Do you have to change if you go to Red Square by Metro ['metrəʊ] from your house?
6. Have you ever missed a train (plane, bus)?
7. Does your father catch a bus when he goes to work, does he walk or does he go by Metro?

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

to get	into	a car	to get	on	a train
	out of	a taxi		off	a horse
					a bus
to take		a train	to catch/to miss		a train
		a plane			a plane
		a taxi			a bus

11 Complete the sentences using the verbs from section "Look, Read, Remember!".

1. I missed the bus this morning, so I had to
2. The train arrived at the station and we
3. He hasn't got much money and can't
4. I had to get from London to Madrid [mə'drid] very quickly, so I
5. This is my stop. I have to
6. I think I can ... to take me to the railway station.
7. I ... the bus, because I was late.



Let Us Read and Learn

12 Listen to the dialogues, 59. Then read them. Choose the one you like best and learn it by heart.

Travelling and Transport

I

- A: What bus do I take to the Pushkin Museum?
B: Take bus 79.
A: Is there a bus stop near here?
B: Yes, there is. It's on the opposite side, just in front of the cinema.
A: How long will it take me to get there?
B: I think about half an hour at this time of the day.
There is a lot of traffic now.¹
A: Look, bus 79 is coming.
B: Oh, thank you.

II

- A: Excuse me, how do I get to the centre of the city?
B: Which part of the centre do you want?
A: Red Square.
B: Take a bus or the underground.² It'll take you a long time to walk there.
A: Can you tell me the shortest way to the underground?
B: Go straight ahead. You can't miss it.

13 Act out the dialogue you have chosen. Don't forget to change over.

Let Us Read

14 Read the dialogue "A Voyage by Sea" and say why Ann has invited Alice to her place.



A VOYAGE BY SEA

- Alice:* Hello, Ann. Haven't seen you for ages!
Ann: Oh, I've been on a wonderful journey. I travelled to Odessa and then had a voyage by sea.
Alice: Fantastic! Did you go there with your parents?
Ann: I did. I travelled with mum and dad. We left Moscow for Odessa by train.

¹ There is a lot of traffic now. — Сейчас сильное движение.

² underground — метро

Alice: Did you like it?

Ann: Yes, indeed. Our journey was very nice. I had a comfortable seat¹ next to the window.

Alice: Did you have to change anywhere?

Ann: Oh, no. We were lucky. It was a through train.

Alice: When did you arrive in Odessa?

Ann: At midnight. We were tired, and we missed the last bus, you see. So we took a taxi and went straight to a hotel.

Alice: Did you stay there long?

Ann: No, we didn't. In fact we spent only a night there. In the morning we caught a bus to the port as our ship left at 10.

Alice: Is Odessa a big port?

Ann: It certainly is. You can see a lot of ships from different countries there.

Alice: How was it at sea?

Ann: I think there is nothing like travelling by sea. I liked the sea and the wind, I liked the friendly faces of the people, and the food, and the music on the ship radio. By the way, there was a swimming pool on board the ship, so I could swim a lot.

Alice: What was the weather like?

Ann: Fantastic! It was very warm, but never too hot. Once it rained, but it was sweet warm rain, so I liked it too.

Alice: Did you take any pictures?

Ann: I certainly did. I took many pictures of different places. Come and see me some day. We'll look through them and I'll show you the video too.

Alice: Thanks. I will.

Let Us Talk

15 Imagine you are Ann. Tell the class about:

- your journey to Odessa;
- your stay in Odessa;
- your voyage on board the ship.

¹ seat [si:t] — место

Travelling and Transport

Let Us Write



- 16 Look through the dialogues from Exercise 12 and make up your own dialogues to discuss how to get to different places in your town (in the place you live).
- 17 Write a few sentences about your last journey (voyage).
- 18 Write a letter to a friend who is going to visit you. Explain how to get to your house from the nearest railway station or bus stop.
- 19 Learn how to write the new words.

journey, voyage, ship (on board the ship), wind, change, a through train, to be tired (of), to miss, to catch (caught, caught)

Listening Comprehension Lesson, 60

Lesson 36 Review 4

Let Us Talk



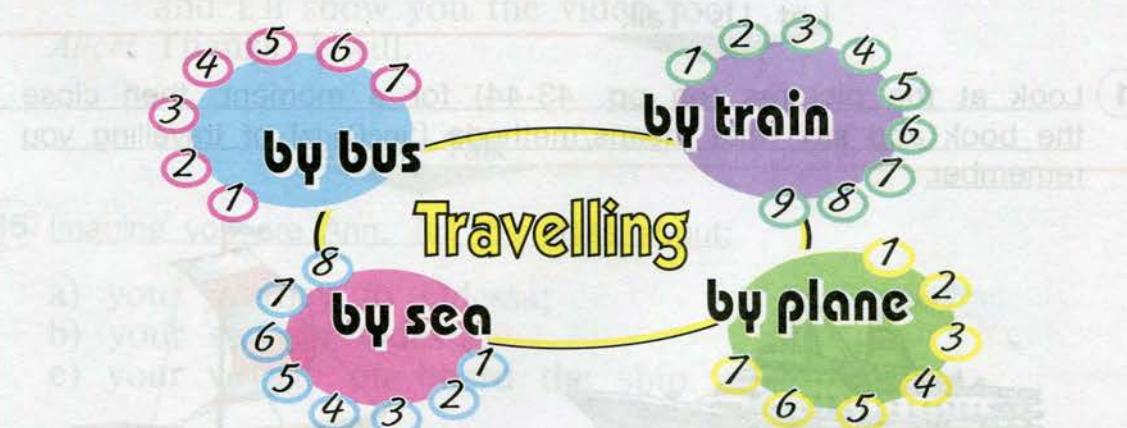
- 1 Look at the pictures (on pp. 43-44) for a moment, then close the book and say what means/methods [‘meθədz] of travelling you remember.





2 Here is a "vocabulary network".¹ Can you complete it with the following words? (One word can be used more than once.)

return	through	bus	trip	ship	port
railway station	bus stop	through train			journey
boat	tourist class	single	flight	luggage	
airport	voyage	ticket	platform	business class	



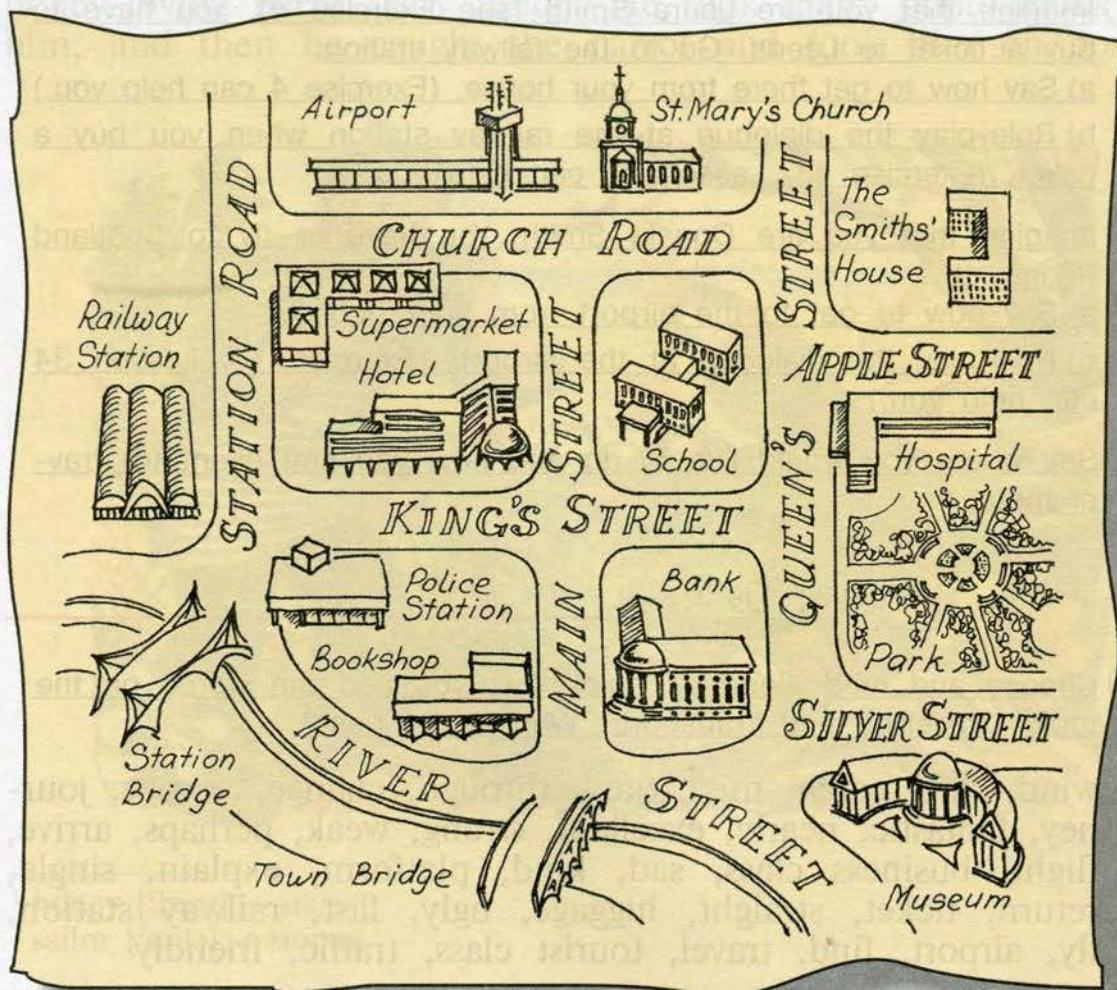
¹ vocabulary network — словарная сеть

Travelling and Transport

- 3 Think of your own sentences (not less than 5) using the words below. Let your classmates agree or disagree with you.

<i>N</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>Adj</i>
journey	travel	cheap
voyage	fly	kind
seaside	shake	straight
ticket	catch	weak
luggage	miss	strong
ship	change	silver

- 4 This is the centre of the city where the Smiths live. Look at the plan and say how you get from their house to: a) Town Bridge, b) St Mary's Church, c) Station Bridge, d) the railway station, e) the airport, f) the museum, g) the school, h) the bookshop, i) the supermarket, j) the police station.



- 5 Think of some things you have to do (things you don't like to do, perhaps) and tell your classmates about them.

Example

I have to go to the airport at 6 o'clock in the morning.

- 6 Think of some things you don't have to do but which other people have to do.

Example

I don't have to fly to America every week, but the pilot has to.

a businessman a policeman a teacher a doctor
a driver a pilot a shop assistant

- 7 Imagine that you are Laura Smith (see Exercise 4). You have to buy a ticket to Leeds. Go to the railway station.

a) Say how to get there from your house. (Exercise 4 can help you.)
b) Role-play the dialogue at the railway station when you buy a ticket. (Exercise 13, Lesson 33 can help you.)

- 8 Imagine that you are Donald Smith. You have to fly to Scotland [ˈskɒtlənd].

a) Say how to get to the airport from your house.
b) Role-play the dialogue at the airport. (Exercise 14, Lesson 34 can help you.)

- 9 Say where you would like to go and how you can (want to) travel there.

Let Us Read

- 10 Choose and read aloud as quickly as you can the words on the topic "Travelling and Transport". Who is the best?

wind, ship, catch, miss, tired, through, change, voyage, journey, fantastic, nearly, excellent, strong, weak, perhaps, arrive, flight, business class, sad, kind, platform, explain, single, return, ticket, straight, luggage, ugly, fast, railway station, fly, airport, find, travel, tourist class, traffic, friendly

Travelling and Transport

11 Do you know anything about parrots? Would you like to know about the parrot called Lorie? Then read the text.

LORIE, WHO LIKED HONEY¹

Once upon a time, in a hot country, lived a very bright and beautiful parrot. He was red and green and silver and blue and he had a lot of yellow and brown on his head. His name was Lorie, and he liked honey.

There were hundreds of flowers which grew under the trees in the place where he lived. So when Lorie was hungry all he had to do was to fly down and take the honey out of the flowers. He always had a lot to eat. All day long he flew about in the hot sun, listening to the birds singing, and he was very happy. The honey was fantastic!

Then one day a sailor² came to the forest. He liked the honey-loving parrot very much. He took many photographs of him, and then he caught the parrot and took him on board



¹ honey ['hʌni] — мед

² sailor ['seɪlə] — моряк



the ship. The sailor didn't know the parrot's name and he didn't know the parrot liked honey. All he knew was that it was a very bright and beautiful parrot and he wanted to take him straight to England to sell him. On board the ship the sailor taught the parrot to say: "What have you got, what have you got, what have you got for me?" And when Lorie said it the sailor gave him seeds. When they arrived in England, they caught a train.

It was not a long journey, so the parrot was not tired. An old lady who lived in a small cottage at the seaside bought Lorie. She didn't know much about parrots and the sailor couldn't explain much to her. She didn't know the parrot liked honey. She called him Polly and gave him bread and biscuits, then he cried, "What have you got, what have you got, what have you got for me?"

One day the old lady went to visit her friend. The lady and the parrot travelled by bus. They nearly missed it, but they were lucky because the bus was a little late. When it arrived they got on. They bought a ticket and their trip began. The lady's friend met them at the bus stop. She took the lady, her parrot and the luggage home. It was 5 o'clock, so it was teatime. There was a small silver plate with honey on the table. When the lady and her friend went to the kitchen



Travelling and Transport

the parrot sat down on the table and ate his favourite food. When they returned and saw no honey on the plate they knew who liked honey. Since that time the parrot got his favourite honey when he cried, "What have you got, what have you got, what have you got for me?"

- 12 Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.
- 13 Have you got a friend who doesn't know the story? Tell him/her about Lorie.

Play a guessing game. Think what you would like to collect. Incline that you collect these things. I know I collect many things that you collect.

Let Us Write

- 14 Write 7-12 sentences about your last trip (journey, voyage).



Reader 4

Lesson 10 for Home Reading

To a good teacher, teaching is a pleasure. Let your classmate help you to learn English well.

Learn how to read foreign words and sentences. Just read them to yourself.

on, for, of, and, a, the, and, of, does
with, been, food, of, much, article, to, on,

pride, proud [pri:d], to be proud, a son, to be proud of somebody.

The old lady was proud of her son. We are proud of our parents. You can't be proud of this American stamp. When I was in Russia I bought many

HOBBIES¹

Lesson 37



Let Us Learn

- 1** Read the words and try to guess their meanings. Who has guessed all the meanings? Who is the best?

a hobby [ˈhɒbi], a collection [kə'lekʃn], to collect [kə'lekt], a theme [θi:m], thematic [θɪ'mætɪk], a specialist [ˈspeʃəlist], special [ˈspeʃl], popular [ˈpɒpjʊlə], a fact [fækt], metal [ˈmetl]

- 2** Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 61.
- 3** Look at the pictures and name what you see. Look at the pictures again and say what colour the things are in the pictures.



¹ A hobby is something you very much like to do in your free (свободное) time, such as making models, growing roses or collecting (собирать) different things.



- 4 Play a guessing game. Think what you would like to collect. Imagine that you collect these things. Let your classmates guess what you collect.

Example Is your hobby to collect dry leaves and flowers?

- 5 Pretend you are a teacher. Let your class answer your questions.

1. Who in your family has got a collection?
2. What collection has he/she got?
3. Do you like to collect anything? What is it?
4. What is the theme of your collection? ...

- 6 Try and think of some statements using the new words. Let your classmates agree or disagree with what you say. (Exercise 1 can help you.)

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

[v] on, **fond** [fɒnd], **to be fond of smth**, **to be fond of doing smth**. Nick is fond of animals. She has always been fond of music. My uncle is fond of travelling.

[aʊ] out, **proud** [praʊd], **to be proud of smth**, **to be proud of smb**. The old lady was proud of her son. We are proud of our parents. You can't be proud of this.

[æ] am, **stamp** [stæmp], a stamp — stamps, a square stamp, an American stamp. When I was in Rostov I bought two

beautiful stamps to send home. Do you have any stamps, please?

badge [bædʒ], a badge — badges, to buy badges, a round badge, a square badge, an English badge, to have a badge on one's uniform, to wear a badge on a jacket. Have you got any badges?

- [e] let, **collect** [kə'lekt], **to collect** — **collected**, to collect books, to collect stamps, to collect pictures. I have never collected anything. My sister is fond of collecting different pencils. Have you ever collected badges? Nobody knows he collects pictures. My mother collected dolls when she was a girl.

collector [kə'lektə], a collector — collectors, a famous collector, a great collector. He is a famous collector of toy cars. My little brother is a true stamp collector.

collection [kə'lekʃn], a collection — collections. He has a good collection of badges. There are two famous old stamps in his collection.

- [ɔɪ] boy, **coin** [kɔɪn], a coin — coins, a silver coin, a small coin. My grandfather is a famous collector of coins. I'm proud of my collection of silver coins.

- [θ] thing, **theme** [θi:m], a theme — themes, an interesting theme, a new theme, an old theme.— What's the theme of your collection? — My theme is sport.

thematic [θi'mætɪk], a thematic collection. My brother's collection of stamps is thematic. His theme is animals.

- [e] pet, **special** ['speʃl], a special question, a special theme, a special train, a special subject. The history of England is his special subject. He collects stamps and has got a special interest. This is a special question for you.

specialist ['speʃəlist], a specialist — specialists, a famous specialist, a great specialist. This doctor is an eye specialist.

specialize ['speʃəlaɪz], **to specialize** — **specialized**, to specialize in history, to specialize in maths. He specializes in collecting stamps. Collectors often specialize in one subject. She specialized in teaching music.

8 John is a boaster. This is what he says:

1. Everybody knows my collection of stamps.
2. My collection of badges is famous and popular all over the world.
3. I've got silver coins from all the countries.
4. I've got two million stamps in my collection.
5. I've got a very expensive collection of old pictures.

a) Express your doubt.

b) Disagree.

9 Make up sentences about your family and friends, which are true.

My mother			growing	stamps
My father			travelling	flowers
My grandparents	is	fond of	collecting	books
My uncle	are		reading	music
My cousin			making	cakes
My friends				...

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

-er/-or

write — writer

read — reader

travel — traveller

translate — translator

decorate — decorator

collect — collector

(see part 2, p. 187)

-tion

celebrate — celebration

collect — collection

decorate — decoration

collect — collector — collection

decorate — decorator — decoration

translate — translator — translation

-ic

fantastic, thematic, Olympic



Let Us Read and Learn

- 10 Enjoy your English and sing the song "Mr Crocodile". 62, part 1.

MR CROCODILE

I

Never smile at a crocodile.
 No, you can't get friendly with a crocodile.
 Don't be taken in¹ by his welcome grin.²
 He's imagining how well you'd fit within his skin.³
 Never smile at a crocodile.
 Never tip your hat⁴ and stop to talk awhile,⁵
 Never run!
 Walk away.
 Say good night, not good day!
 Clear the isle.⁶
 Never smile at Mr Crocodile.



Let Us Read

- 11 Read the text and say what hobbies people can have.

HOBBIESTS

Different people like doing different things; different people have different hobbies. My brother is fond of collecting stamps. He has got a very good collection and he is proud of it. His stamps can tell you about different people and different countries. My brother often says that his hobby is popular with people of all ages.

Collecting stamps is easy and interesting. It is real fun. You begin to learn many interesting facts about history and famous

¹ don't be taken in — зд. пусть тебя не обманывает

² welcome grin — доброжелательная ухмылка

³ how well you'd fit within his skin — насколько хорошо ты втиснешься в его шкуру

⁴ tip one's hat — небрежно поздороваться, едва прикоснувшись к шляпе

⁵ awhile [ə'wail] — ненадолго

⁶ clear the isle [ail] — очистим остров

people when you start to collect stamps. At first people collect every kind of stamps. But soon they begin to make special collections. Sometimes they specialize in stamps of one subject only: for example, birds, animals, flowers or sports. Birds or sports is your theme. This kind of collecting is called thematic. My brother's collection is thematic. His theme is fish.

My best friend, Alice, is a collector too. She is fond of collecting badges. Her collection is thematic. Her theme is sports. She keeps her badges on the wall. When you come into her room you can see them all there.

My grandfather collected coins when he was a boy. Some people collect dolls. My uncle does. When he travels he always brings home dolls from different countries. Some people collect pictures, cups, toys, toy soldiers [ˈsəʊldʒəz], books, pencils and many other things. But collecting things is not the only hobby people have. Some people are fond of travelling or gardening. Very many boys and girls are fond of sport and that is their hobby. My aunt's hobby is taking pictures and my mother is fond of music. If you have one, what is your hobby?

- 12 Little John read the text about hobbies and didn't understand it at all. This is how he has understood the text. Could you correct him?

1. A hobby means collecting stamps.
2. Collecting stamps is popular only with old people.
3. Collecting stamps can teach you nothing.
4. People usually begin to collect stamps for a special collection.
5. Collectors never specialize in one subject.
6. Thematic collections are not popular.

Let Us Talk

- 13 Tell your classmates:

1. what a hobby is;
2. what hobbies you know;
3. what things people usually collect;
4. what a thematic collection is;
5. what your favourite hobby is.



14 Look at the pictures in Exercise 3 and say:

1. what collections you can see there;
2. if there are any thematic collections there, what are they?

15 Let's play a game. Could you give a short summary of the text "Hobbies"? Make it as short as you can but don't forget important facts. Let's see who is the best.



Let Us Write

16 Look at the pictures in Exercise 3 and write answers to the questions.

1. How many square stamps can you see? What are their colours?
2. What is the theme of the square stamps?
3. How many Russian stamps are there in the pictures?
4. Is the collection of badges thematic? What is its theme?
5. How many silver coins are there in the picture?
6. What countries are the coins from?

17 Make up nouns from the verbs.

	-er/-or	-tion	-er/-or
collect	—	—	travel
translate	—	—	speak
decorate	—	—	teach

18 Write a few words about your hobby.

19 Learn how to write the new words.

to be fond of, to be proud of, stamp, badge, to collect, collector, collection, coin, theme, thematic, special, specialist, to specialize

Lesson 38

Let Us Learn



- 1 Let's play a game. Look at the pictures (on pp. 57-58) for a moment, then close the book and say what the children have collected.



14 Look at the pictures in Exercise 3 and say what they are about.



- 2 Look at the pictures in Exercise 1 again and say if the children's collections are thematic. What are their themes?
- 3 Give Jack's answers to Jill's questions.

Jill: What is your hobby, Jack?

Jack:

Jill: When did you begin to collect stamps?

Jack:

Jill: Have you got a big collection of stamps?

Jack:

Jill: Is it a thematic collection?

Jack:

Jill: What is your theme?

Jack:

- 4 Now pretend that one of you is Jack and the other is Jill. Act out the dialogue.
- 5 Think up five more questions that Jill could ask Jack.

- 6 Could you tell your classmates who or what you are proud of and why?

Example

I'm proud of my granny's collection of silver coins. They are from different countries.

- 7 Look and say what Bob and his friends are fond of.



1. BIRDS

2. BOOKS

6. PLANES

7. DANCING

3. COLLECTING STAMPS



8. PLAYING FOOTBALL

4. SINGING

10. SWIMMING

5. GARDENING

9. WATCHING TV



11. COLLECTING COINS

12. GOING TO MUSEUMS

13. COLLECTING DRY LEAVES



14. ANIMALS



- 8 Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

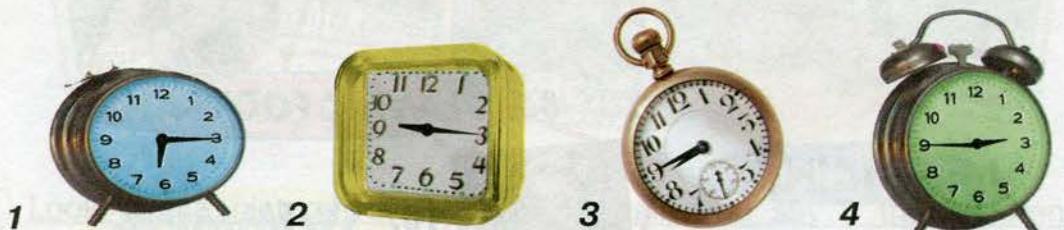
programme ['prəʊgræm], opera ['ɒprə], gangster ['gæŋstə],
storm of applause ['stɔ:m əv ə'plɔ:z], ballet ['bæleɪ], musical
['mju:zɪkl], actor ['ækτə]

9 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words.  63.

10 Find out if your friends are fond of going to the theatre.

1. Are you a theatre-goer?
2. How often do you go to the theatre?
3. Have you ever been to the Bolshoi Theatre?
4. When did you last go to the theatre?
5. Was it to see a ballet or to listen to an opera?
6. Was it to see a musical or a play?
7. How many famous actors were in it?
8. Was there a storm of applause at the end?
9. Is going to the theatre your hobby?

11 Look at the clock and say what time it is.



12 Try and read the new words.

meat — seat
party — part
age — stage

seaside — decide
water — quarter
like — rise

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

[ɔ:] water, **quarter** ['kwɔ:tə], a quarter — quarters, a quarter of an apple, a quarter of an hour, in a quarter of an hour, **at a quarter past two**, **at a quarter to eight**. — What's a quarter of 64? — It's 16. A quarter of an hour is fifteen minutes. Shall we meet in a quarter of an hour? — What's the time? — It's a quarter past twelve.

[i:] meat, **seat** [sɪ:t], a seat — seats, to take a seat. Bring two more chairs so that there are seats for everyone. I couldn't get a seat on the bus. Won't you take a seat?

[eɪ] age, **stage** [steɪdʒ], a stage — stages, on the stage. The dancer came onto the stage and began to dance.

[aɪ] nice, **rise** [raɪz], **to rise — rose — risen**, to rise from a seat, to rise from a sofa. The sun rises in the East. What time does the sun rise in summer? When we lived in the country we rose at 7 every morning. The wind rose quickly.

[ɔ:] form, **perform** [pə'fɔ:m], **to perform — performed**, to perform on the stage, to perform on the piano, to perform a play. We would like to perform at our school theatre.

performance [pə'fɔ:məns], a performance — performances, a wonderful performance. When does the performance begin?

performer [pə'fɔ:mə], a performer — performers. How many performers are there on the stage?

audience ['ɔ:dɪəns], a large audience, to have a large audience. That television programme has an audience of millions. There was a large audience at the theatre.

[a:] March, **part** [pa:t], a part — parts, an important part, to know the part, to learn the part by heart, to play a part. He acted his part well. Mr A. played a very important part in the life of the city.

to take part in. He takes part in all the performances.

[aɪ] seaside, **decide** [dɪ'saɪd], **to decide — decided**, to decide to do smth. He decided to become a pilot. It's difficult to decide who is right.

14 Look at the pictures and say:

1. what you usually do at this time;
2. what you did yesterday.





Let Us Read and Learn

- 15 Listen to the dialogue "Going to the Theatre", 64, and read it. Then read it as if you were Helen and Alice.

GOING TO THE THEATRE

Helen: Hello! Hello! Alice, it's me, Helen.

Alice: Oh, Helen, hi! How are you?

Helen: Fine. And how are you?

Alice: I'm fine too. Look here, Helen, are you doing anything special tonight?

Helen: No, not really. Why?

Alice: I've got two **tickets for** the ballet "Shchelkunchik". Have you seen it? Would you like to join me?

Helen: I'd love to. It's at the Bolshoi, isn't it?

Alice: **Unfortunately**, not tonight. It's on the other stage. But the dancers are the same and the **scenery¹** is the same too.

Helen: That suits me fine. But what about our seats? Are the tickets expensive?

Alice: I'm sorry, they are not cheap, but they are **in the stalls** and we'll see the stage very well.

Helen: OK. When and where shall we meet?

Alice: I'll be at the bus stop at a quarter to 7.

Helen: Bye-bye, then.

Alice: Bye.

- 16 Act out the dialogue of Exercise 15. (You can make it shorter.)



Let Us Read

- 17 Many people who are theatre-goers say that going to the theatre is their hobby. Read how this hobby can begin.

MY FIRST VISIT TO THE BOLSHOI

I will never forget my first visit to the theatre. My mother took me to the Bolshoi Theatre to see "The Sleeping

¹ **scenery** ['sɪ:nəri] — декорации (*always in the singular*)



Beauty". We took the underground there, as the Bolshoi Theatre is in the centre of Moscow. It took us a quarter of an hour to get there. When we arrived at the theatre we could see many people in the hall. Some of them had programmes [ˈprəʊgræmz] in their hands. My mother bought one for us. Then she led the way to our seats. They were not expensive but we could see the stage very well. Then the lights went down¹ and the curtain rose. We could see a beautiful palace on the stage and we could hear beautiful music. The scenery was fantastic. I liked the ballet [ˈbæleɪ] very much. The leading dancer was so good, that when the performance was over there was a storm of applause [ə'plɔ:z].² My mother enjoyed the performance greatly and she promised to take me to the opera [ˈɒprə] at a later date.

18 Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.

¹ the lights went down — огни погасли, свет погас

² there was a storm of applause — раздался гром аплодисментов

Let Us Talk

- 19 Say why the girl will never forget her first visit to the Bolshoi Theatre.

Do you think she will become a theatre-goer? Will the theatre become her hobby?

- 20 Say if you have ever been to the Bolshoi Theatre and when it was. Did you see a ballet? Did you listen to an opera? What was it? Did you like it?

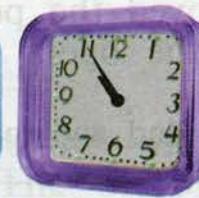
- 21 Tell your friends what your favourite theatre is and when you visited it last.

Let Us Write

- 22 Put in the prepositions where necessary.

- 1) Have you already bought a ticket ... London? The performance ... the theatre begins ... a quarter ... seven. And where are the tickets ... the play, ... the way?
- 2) How did you travel ... last summer? Did you go ... the mountains ... car or did you go ... foot?
- 3) Who will take part ... this work? I think many will because it's popular ... our pupils.
- 4) Where are our seats? We're lucky ... them. They are ... the stalls. I'm fond ... sitting ... the stalls as you can see ... the stage very well.

- 23 Look at the clocks and write what time it is.



1

2

3

4

5

24 Make up nouns from the verbs.

a) to perform —
to play —
to act —

b) to travel —
to cry —
to shout —

25 Learn how to write the new words.

quarter, seat, stage, to rise (rose, risen), to perform, performance, performer, audience, part, to take part in smth, to decide, a ticket for (a play), unfortunately, in the stalls, at the theatre, theatre-goer

Lesson 39**Let Us Learn****1** Play a memory game. Look at the words for a moment, close the book and then name all the words you remember.

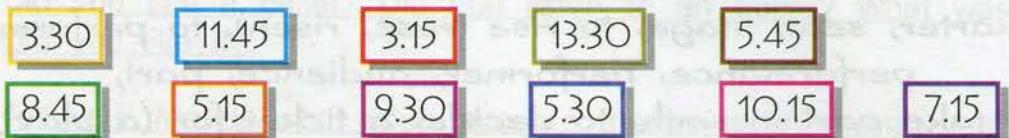
audience	perform
seat	stage
performance	theatre
quarter	decide
rise, rose, risen	

2 Think of a word from Lesson 38. Let your classmates guess what it is.

3 Say what the members of your family: a) usually do; b) did yesterday at this time; c) decided to do on Sunday.

- 1) at a quarter to seven;
- 2) at half past three;
- 3) at ten to four;
- 4) at a quarter past nine;
- 5) at twenty to ten.

4 Say as quickly as you can using the words "quarter" and "half".



5 Your grandparents are theatre-goers. Find out if they have bought tickets for a play, what play (ballet, opera) it is, when they are going to be at the theatre, if their seats are expensive or cheap and if they are in the stalls.

6 Think of the sentences with the words: *stage, rise, performance, perform, part, audience*. Let your classmates agree or disagree with you.

7 Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

film [film], programme ['prəʊgræm], comedy ['kɒmədɪ], detective [dr'tektɪv] film, black-and-white film, interval ['ɪntəvl], video ['vɪdɪəv], musical ['mju:zɪkl], historical [hɪ'stɔrɪkl] film, film in colour

8 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words.  65.

9 Find out if your friends are fond of going to the cinema and seeing different films.

1. Are you a cinema-goer?
2. How often do you usually go to the cinema?
3. What films do you like to see: comedies, musicals, historical or detective films? Other films?
4. Are there any intervals between the programmes in Russia?
5. Do you watch videos at home?
6. What detective film did you see last? What was it? When was it?

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

at the Bolshoi Theatre
at the Malyi Theatre
at the Children's Theatre
at the Arts Theatre

at the "Pobeda"
at the "Pushkinskii"
at the "Zaryadye"
at the "Mir"

10 Work in pairs and ask each other: a) what is on at some cinemas and theatres of your city (town); b) what is on at your local cinema house. Describe the film which is on.

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

- [i:] meat, **feature** ['fi:tʃə], a **feature film**. There are two feature films in the programme. I'm a cinema-goer and I like to see feature films very much.
- [u:] noon, **cartoon** [ka:'tu:n], a cartoon — cartoons. My little sister is fond of watching cartoons. — What's on today? — "Just You Wait", a famous cartoon about a clever hare and a bad wolf.
- [e] send, **documentary** [,dɒkju'ment(ə)rɪ], a **documentary film**. Are there any documentary films in the programme today? My father is fond of documentary films.
- [aɪ] rise, **besides** [bɪ'saɪdz]. He didn't want to go to the party, and besides, he had to work. There were many people at the cinema, besides our class. I don't feel like going to the theatre, and besides, I'm very tired.
- [ʊ] good, **full** [fʊl], **to be full of something**. The box is full of apples. The room was full of people. The wardrobe is full of clothes. The cup is half full. The cinema is full. The house is full.
- [əʊ] grow, **though** [ðəʊ]. I was late for school even though I got up very early. The feature film was good though there were no famous actors in it. Though it was already midnight he didn't stop working.

- [eə] airport, **care** [keə], **to care — cared**. I don't care what happens. — What would you like for dessert [dr'zɜ:t]? — I don't

care. Do you care for cartoons? He has never cared for historical films.

(12) Make up sentences which are true, using the table.

Yesterday	my cousins	went to the cinema and saw	a feature film.
	my father		a documentary film.
	my friend		a historical film.
	my granny		a musical.
	my parents		a cartoon.

(13) Answer the questions in the negative giving the two reasons. The phrases a) — g) can help you.

Example

P₁: Would you like to go for a walk this afternoon?

P₂: I'm afraid, I can't, I'm going to the cinema, and besides, it's very cold.

1. Would you like to go to the cinema tomorrow evening?
 2. Would you like to go to the football match this evening?
 3. Would you like to go to the ballet on Friday evening?
 4. Would you like to go to the musical tomorrow morning?
 5. Would you like to come and see me on Wednesday evening?
 6. Would you like to go to a concert ['kɒnsət] on Thursday evening?
 7. Would you like to go to the theatre on Tuesday?
- a) ... I'm going to the theatre, and besides, I'm not a cinema-goer.
- b) ... I'm going to the ballet, and besides, I don't care for football.
- c) ... I'm going to my granny's birthday, and besides, I've already seen this ballet.
- d) ... I'm going to the cinema, and besides, I'm not a theatre-goer.
- e) ... I'm going to a football match, and besides, I'm not fond of concerts.

- f) ... I'm very busy, and besides, I don't feel well.
 g) ... I'm going to the museum, and besides, I've already been to this musical.

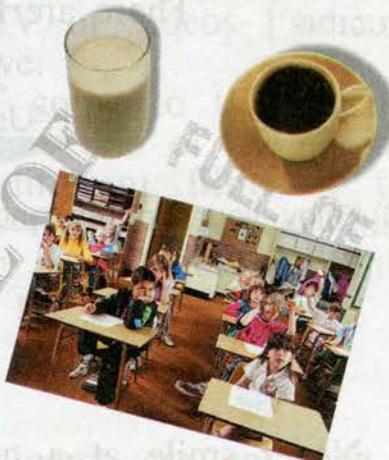
14 Answer the questions of Exercise 13 in the affirmative. Follow the example.

Example

P₁: Would you like to go for a walk this afternoon?

P₂: I'd love to, though I have a lot of work to do.

15 Look at the pictures and say what the objects are full of.



FULL OF



LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!



much

(-) (?)

a lot of

(+)

many

(-) (?)



a little

some

(+)

a few



little

few



- (?) Have you got **much** water?
 Have you got **many** pencils?
 Have you got **any** (a little) water?
 Have you got **any** (a few) pencils?
- (+) I have got **a lot of** pencils.
 I have got **a lot of** water.
- (-) I haven't got **any** pencils.
 I haven't got **any** water.
 I haven't got **much** water.
 I haven't got **many** pencils.

There is **little** bread on the table.
 There are **few** books on the table.

Let Us Read and Learn

- 16 Enjoy your English and sing the song "Mr Crocodile",  66, part II.

MR CROCODILE

II

Never smile at a crocodile.
 No, you can't get friendly with a crocodile.
 Don't be taken in by his welcome grin.
 He's imagining how well you'd fit within his skin.
 Never smile at a crocodile.
 Never tip your hat and stop to talk awhile.
 Don't be rude!¹
 Never mock!²
 Throw³ a kiss, not a rock!⁴
 Clear the isle and never smile at Mr Crocodile.

1 rude [ru:d] — грубый

2 mock [mɒk] — дразнить

3 throw a kiss — послать поцелуй

4 throw a rock — запустить булыжником

Let Us Read

- 17 Would you like to know some facts about cinemas in England?
Then read the text.

GOING TO THE CINEMA IN ENGLAND

When you go to the cinema in England you usually see a feature film and a documentary. There are no intervals between programmes in some cinemas, and sometimes people can stay there as long as they like. Cinema is very popular, but less so than it was at the beginning of the 20th century. Several years ago, people in England often went to the cinema, but now many of them stay at home and spend a quiet evening reading books and watching TV or videos ['vɪdiəʊz]. Besides which, tickets are very expensive.

But many people are still fond of going to the cinema. They often go to the "Odeon", which is one of the famous cinemas in London. You can see different films at the "Odeon": comedies, musicals, detective films, historical films, cartoons and love stories. You can see black-and-white films too.

- 18 Agree or disagree. Give your reasons.

1. The programmes in an English cinema are not long.
2. There is only a feature film in all programmes.
3. There are no intervals between programmes in some cinemas in England.
4. English people don't like to stay at home in the evenings.
5. You can see only cartoons at the "Odeon".

Let Us Talk

- 19 Look through Exercise 17 again and say if you see any difference between Russian and English cinemas.
- 20 Could you tell your friends what films you have seen this week? Where did you see them? Were they interesting?



Let Us Write

21 Put in *much, many, a lot of*.

1. I have ... work to do.
2. Peter has drunk ... milk, hasn't he?
3. Have you got ... friends at school?
4. There are ... cinemas in my city.
5. I don't have ... apples in the fridge.
6. There are not ... cartoons in the programme.
7. Have you got ... butter on the plate?

22 Choose the right word from those in brackets.

1. I have (*a little, a few*) free time.
2. There are (*few, little*) badges in my collection yet.
3. There were (*little, few*) coins on the table.
4. There is (*a little, a few*) soup in my plate.
5. There is (*little, few*) milk in the silver cup.

23 Do Exercise 4 in writing.

24 Learn how to write the new words.

cinema-goer, feature film, cartoon, documentary film,
besides, full, to be full of, though, to care for

Lesson 40



Let Us Learn

- 1** Name all the kinds of films you know. Say which of them you like best and why.
- 2** Ask your friends to think of a film. Try to guess what film it is.

Example

- Is it a comedy?
- No, it isn't.
- Is it a ... ?

3 Say who in your class (your family) is a cinema-goer or a theatre-goer, how often they go to the cinema (theatre). What films (plays ...) do they like to see?

4 Say what old people care for and why.

flowers	detective stories	musicals	cartoons
voyages	trips	historical films	animals
pictures	comedies	feature films	

5 Alice seldom cares for what she reads, eats, drinks ... Answer her friends' questions for her.

Example

— Would you like coffee or tea?
— I don't care. (I don't mind.)

1. Would you like to watch TV or (to) go to the cinema?
2. Would you like to see the ballet or (to) listen to the opera?
3. Would you like to have seats in the stalls or in the balcony ['bælkənɪ]?
4. Would you like to collect badges or coins?
5. Would you like to watch a documentary film?

6 Nick is a very good pupil. He is good at many subjects and has a lot of hobbies. Could you tell us what he is good at and what his hobbies are? Follow the example.

Example

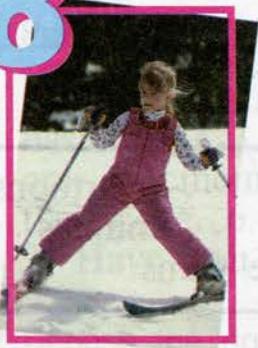
Nick is very good at Maths, and besides, he is fond of collecting stamps.

7 These children are very little but they can do many things well. Say how old they are and what they can do. Follow the example.

Example

Andy can draw very well though he is only seven.

8



Lena

Ann, Polly

Andy

7



9



6



Boris

10



Liz, Tom

13



Oleg, Sasha

- 8** Imagine a fairy tablecloth. Say what the cups, glasses, plates and boxes on it are full of.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

say

Say where you live, please.

Don't say what you are going to do.

The children **said** to their mum that they had a new teacher.

Nick **says**: "I like cartoons."

What did he **say** to you?

tell (somebody)

Tell me where you live, please.

Don't tell them what you are going to do.

The children **told** their mother about their new teacher.

Nick **tells** me he likes cartoons.

What did he **tell** you? 

9 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words.  67.

10 Read the words and try to guess what they mean.

concert ['kɔnsət], optimism ['ɔptimizm], California [kæl'fɔ:nɪə], character ['kærəktə], Chicago [ʃi'ka:gəʊ], Los Angeles [lɒs 'ændʒəli:z]

11 Try and read the new words:

and — **land**
meat — **mean**
bell — **tell**

date — **create**
seen — **screen**
North — **born**

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

- [æ] and, **land** [lænd], a land — lands, my native land, to visit different lands. This land is your land. Walt Disney has made a new land for children and their parents.
- [i:] seen, **screen** [skri:n], a screen — screens, to be on the screen. The teacher asked me to look at the screen.
- [e] chess, **success** [sək'ses], **to be a success**. The little girl was a great success at the school concert. The new play was a big success. The plan was a great success.
- [eɪ] date, **create** [kri'eit], **to create — created**, to create a character, to create a part, to create a new land. A writer creates characters ['kærəktəz] in his books. Who has created this wonderful work of art?
- [i:] meat, **mean** [mi:n], **to mean — meant — meant**. I don't understand what you meant when you said it. — "Red" meant beautiful in old Russia. — What do you mean? — I mean that Red Square was called "Beautiful Square" many centuries ago.
- [e] bell, **tell** [tel], **to tell — told — told**, **to tell smb about smth, to tell a lie, to tell the truth**, to tell fairy tales. Tell me where you live. I told him my name. Mother told us to be quiet. Never tell a lie. He told the news to everybody in the house.

[ɔ:] autumn, **also** [ˈɔ:lsəʊ]. He swims well and he is also a good tennis player. Does she also speak English? North, **born** [bɔ:n], **to be born**. A. S. Pushkin, the greatest Russian poet, was born in 1799. L. N. Tolstoy was born in 1828. — When were you born? — I was born twelve years ago.

(13) Think of five famous people and say when they were born.

(14) Read and compare.

A

to be a great success иметь большой успех

The documentary film **was a great success**. Документальный фильм имел большой успех.

W. Disney's cartoons **are a great success**. Мультипликационные фильмы У. Диснея пользуются большим успехом.

The ballet I saw last night **was a great success**. Балет, который я смотрел вчера, имел большой успех.

B

too *also*

I like to watch cartoons **too**. I **also** like to watch cartoons.

She is a good pupil and a very kind girl **too**. She is a good pupil and **also** a very kind girl.

Do you live in Moscow **too**? Do you **also** live in Moscow?



Let Us Read and Learn

(15) Listen to the dialogue "What's on Television Tonight?", 68. Then read and learn it by heart.

TV Page

BBC-1

- 6.00** "Mary in Love" (*romantic comedy*)
- 7.15** Police story
- 8.15** In concert
Michael Jackson
- 9.00** The 9 o'clock news
- 9.30** "Nobody but You" (*soap opera*)
- 11.00** The 11 o'clock news
- 11.30** "Around the World" (*documentary film*)

BBC-2

- 6.00** News and weather
- 6.30** Film "Cleopatra"
- 8.00** Tonight in London (*documentary film*)
- 9.30** Football match

ITV

- 6.00**
- 7.30**

WHAT'S ON TELEVISION TONIGHT?

Jack: Hello, mum ... I'm at home!

Mum: Hello, Jack. Are you tired, dear?

Jack: Yes, I am. What's the time?

Mum: It's a quarter past six.

Jack: Oh, that late? What's on television tonight?

Mum: There's a good musical programme on at a quarter past eight.

Jack: Yes... and there's a good programme on after the news.

Mum: Shall we watch it? It's my favourite **soap opera**.¹

Jack: Oh, no! I can't watch it after all. There's a football match on BBC-2 at the same time.

Mum: But, Jack, I would love to see the soap opera.

Jack: OK, mum. I'll go and watch the match at granny's.

¹ soap opera [ˈsəʊp ,əprə] — телесериал на семейные и бытовые темы (сентиментального характера)

Let Us Read

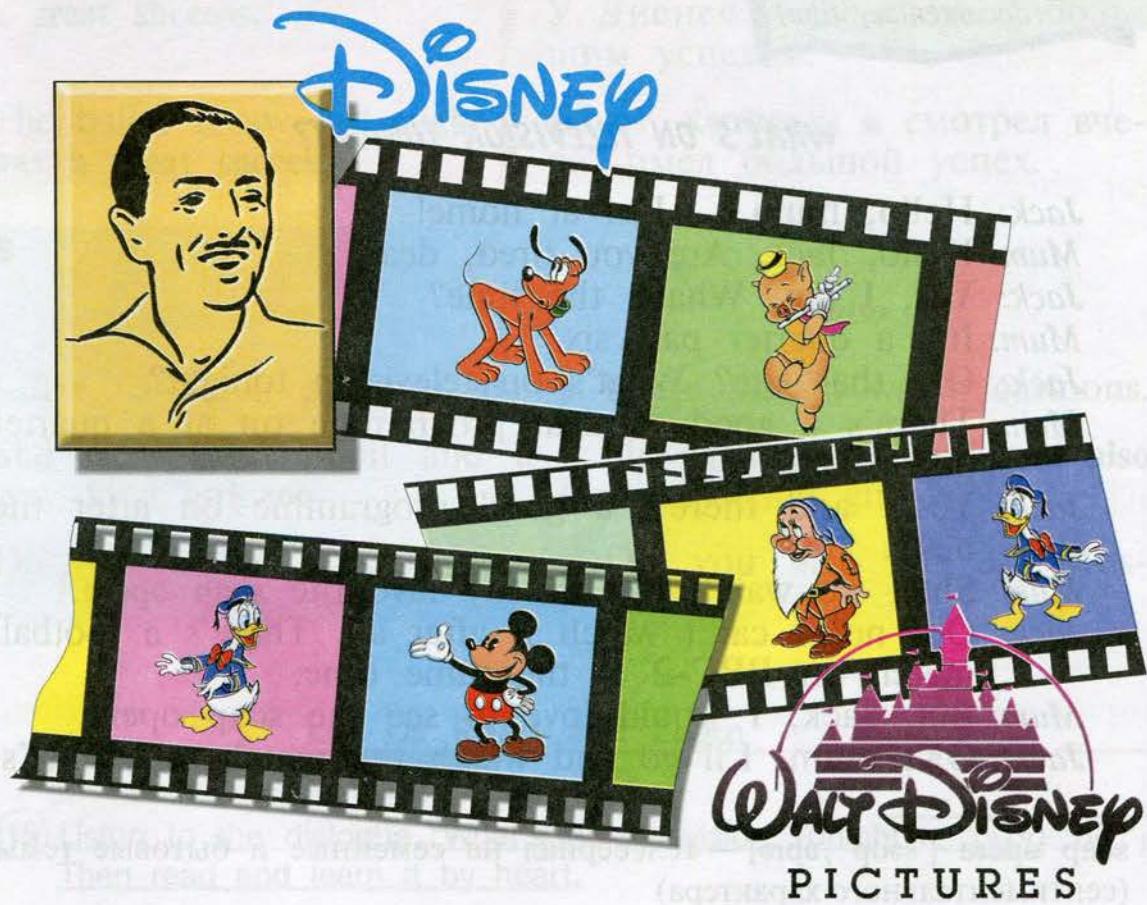
- 16 Have you ever heard of Walt Disney? What is he famous for? Read the text to find out.

WALT DISNEY'S WORLD

I think you know the name of Walt Disney. To many people in our century his name means the world of cartoons. Disney has created a lot of short cartoons and many longer films. His name is very famous, and not only in America.

Walt Disney was born in Chicago on December 5, 1901. Then his family left that city in the North of America for a place in the South. When Walt Disney grew up, he began to draw pictures and create cartoons, and one day he had an idea to make a mouse the main character of the cartoons.

He told his wife, Lilian, about this. He saw this mouse character as a funny friendly little thing, who could speak,



dance and sing and who, in fact, could live like a man. "That's a good idea," Lilian said. "Call him Mickey." So that is what Disney called him. In 1928 the audience saw Mickey Mouse on the screen for the first time. Mickey became very popular and soon Walt Disney and Mickey Mouse were famous stars.

Then came other characters: Donald Duck, Pluto, and many, many more. Some of them are bright, some are not, but all of them are usually kind and friendly. And Disney's main characters are always clever. In fact Disney has created a special animal world full of optimism ['ɒptimɪzm] and success.

Disney's stories end happily. All his films are easy and nice to watch. The audience always feels comfortable and enjoys his cartoons very much.

One day an idea came to Disney. He wanted to create a special place, a special land for children and parents to have fun together. So he built Disneyland. Disneyland is in California near Los Angeles.

It is a place for children of all ages. It is also a place for their parents to return to the world of childhood¹ because that is what happens when they spend a day at Disneyland. At Disneyland you can have a voyage on a boat, you can take a train, you can travel to the stars, take a trip to the mountains, meet all the Disney characters... or just sit in the sun and eat ice cream!

17 Divide the text into two parts and name them.

18 Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.

Let Us Talk

19 Could you tell your classmates:

- 1) what you know about Walt Disney?
- 2) how Mickey Mouse came onto the screen?

¹ childhood ['faɪldhʊd] — детство



- 3) why Disney's cartoons are so popular with the audience?
4) what you know about Disneyland?

20 Tell your classmates about:

1. your favourite Disney cartoon;
2. your favourite Russian cartoon.



Let Us Write

21 Put in tell or say.

1. He ... "I'm proud of my new thematic collection of stamps."
2. He always ... his mother where he goes.
3. They never ... a lie.
4. We ... we were cold after our trip in the country.
5. My cousin ... me she was fond of travelling.

22 Write a few words about your favourite cartoon.

23 Learn how to write the new words.

land, screen, success, to be a success, to create,
to mean (meant, meant), to tell (told, told), also,
to be born

Lesson 41



Let Us Learn

1 Look at the pictures and say when the people were born.

September 5, 1924
March 23, 1933
August 6, 1948

February 18, 1973
January 1, 1993

Mr Black



Kate



John



Mrs Bloss



Ann

2 Could you use also instead of too?

1. I am proud of my uncle too.
2. Nick has a very good collection of badges too.
3. The audience was fond of the scenery too.
4. My friend is fond of cartoons too.
5. She cares for soap operas too.
6. The feature film was a success too.

3 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

The play

is/was

a great success.

The cartoon

The feature film

The picture

The documentary film

4 Choose the right word from those in brackets.

1. My granny often (tells, says) fairy tales. 2. He (tells, says) we are late. 3. Jim always (tells, says) the truth.
4. (Tell, say) me where you are going. 5. I'm sure he can (tell, say) a lie.

5 What Tim says is not true, so Bob corrects him. Say it for Bob.

1. I've created 20 new models of planes.
2. I've created a hundred works of art.
3. They showed me twenty times on the screen.

4. Yesterday you could see me on the screen. I took part in a soap opera.

6 Think of some sentences using the words *mean*, *tell*, *say*.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

kind — unkind

easy — uneasy

happy — unhappy

friendly — unfriendly

important — unimportant

finished — unfinished

comfortable — uncomfortable

7 Disagree with Alice using the example.

Example Alice: My cousin is very kind.

P_I: Oh, no. He isn't. He is unkind. He never feeds birds in winter.

- The book is easy to read.
- The news is important.
- The armchair is comfortable.
- The boys in the yard are very friendly.
- The story is finished.
- Betty's cousin is happy.

8 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words.  69.

9 Look at the pictures and say where the people went yesterday and what they did there.



- 10** Diana was not lucky yesterday. She tried to do a lot of things but they were not interesting. Tell your friend about her complaints¹ and change the underlined words in Diana's sentences:

1. The book was not interesting to read.
2. The feature film was long and not interesting to watch.
3. The TV programme was not interesting at all.
4. The cartoon was not funny and not interesting.
5. The documentary film was difficult to understand and it was not interesting.

- 11** Read and compare.

less

Nick has **little** coffee in the cup.

Ann has **less** coffee.

less milk
less bread

less water
less juice

fewer

Nick has **few** apples on the plate.

Ann has **fewer** apples.

fewer boxes
fewer cups

fewer plates
fewer glasses



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

- [v] not, **novel** ['nɔvl], a novel — novels, a long novel, an interesting novel, a famous novel, my favourite novel, the novels by L. Tolstoy, the novels by I. Turgenev. My mother is fond of reading novels. A novel usually tells us about different places and people like those in real life.

¹ complaint [kəm'pléint] — жалоба

- [i] in, **fiction** ['fikʃn], a work of fiction. Novels and short stories are works of fiction. He likes to read works of fiction. I'm not fond of history, I'm fond of fiction.
- listen** ['lisn], **to listen — listened, to listen to** a concert, to listen to music, to listen to a teacher. Listen to me, please! I'm listening to you but I don't hear anything.
- [u:] truth, **true** [tru:], a true story, a true letter, a true friend, a true teacher. Is the news true? Is it true that you have bought a car? Everything he told you is true.
- [ɔ:] more, **boring** ['bɔ:rɪŋ], a boring book, a boring soap opera, a boring film, a boring play. Nobody is fond of reading boring books. The film was not interesting, it was long and boring.
- [aɪ] life, **library** ['laɪbrəri], a good library, a big library. Mary went to the school library to take out some books. I never study in the library.
- [e] ever, **whatever** [wɒt'evə]. Take whatever you want to eat. Whatever he says is very important. Don't change your plans, whatever happens.
- wherever** [weər'evə]. I will go wherever you go. You must find him wherever he is.

13 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

A

Whatever	he/she the teacher my mother they	say says	is (not)	always never usually often sometimes	true.
----------	--------------------------------------------	-------------	----------	--------------------------------------------------	-------

B

Wherever	he/she my cousin my friends they	is are	tell	him... her... them...
----------	-------------------------------------------	-----------	------	-----------------------------

- 14 Guess the meanings of the words *whoever*, *whenever* and *think up* some sentences with them.

Let Us Read and Learn

- 15 Listen to the dialogue.  70. Then read and learn it by heart.



Mike: Hello, Nick! Where are you going?

Nick: To the library.

Mike: To the library? I didn't know you were fond of going there.

Nick: You're right! I seldom visit libraries. But now I must write a story for my Russian class about a trip to a place I have never been to.

Mike: Did your teacher tell you to go to the library?

Nick: No, he didn't. He asked us **to use our imagination**, but I can't.

Mike: So, what are you going to do?

Nick: To look through some books. That's why I'm going to the library.

Mike: Good luck to you!

Let Us Read

- 16 Listen to the poem "A Book".  71. Read and learn it.



A BOOK (By Adelaide Lové)

A book, I think, is very like
A little golden¹ door,
That takes me into places
Where I've never been before.

It leads me into fairyland
Or countries strange and far.
And, best of all, the golden door
Always stands ajar.²

¹ golden ['gəʊldən] — золотой

² ajar [ə'dʒɑ:] — открытый

- 17 Would you like to know what Helen's hobby is? Then read her letter to Mary and say what it is.

25 Station Road
Los Angeles, California, 90023
June 23, 1997

Dear Maria,

I'm sorry I haven't written for so long. I was very busy last month but now school is over and I can write a letter to you. Things are going well for me. I'm learning a lot in my French class and I feel better about speaking French now. Last night I think I even spoke French when I was sleeping! But I still have some problems ['prɒbləmz], you know.

In your last letter you asked me to write a few words about my hobbies. Well, I'm fond of reading. I've got a very good collection of books at home and I'm really proud of it. I can't say my collection is thematic. I've got different books: fiction and historical novels. I've got many books about animals and birds. I also have books which can tell you about different countries and lands. I think many people can say that their hobby is reading and I am sure it is easy to explain why. We learn when we read books.

Whatever you do, wherever you go, you'll always need a true friend and a good teacher. This friend and the teacher for you is the book. I've already read many books. Some of them are very interesting indeed; some are boring. Some of them are easy to read, and some are difficult to understand. But I usually read all of them to the very end. As I have already said my collection of books at home is good, but I often go to the library and take books there to read. My favourite books are about animals.

Now I really think I must finish. Sorry for such a long letter! Remember me to your parents.¹

Love, Helen

¹ Remember me to your parents. — Передавай привет своим родителям.

18 True, false or don't know?

1. Maria is seventeen years old.
2. Helen is learning English.
3. Helen has written a long letter to Maria.
4. Helen has no fiction in her library at home.
5. Books can't teach people anything.
6. Some books are easy to read.
7. Some books are difficult to understand.
8. Helen reads all books to the very end.

Let Us Talk



19 Find out who in your class is fond of reading books. Tell him/her about Helen's hobby.

20 Have you got a library at home? Are there many books in it? What books have you got? Have you read all of them? Do you always read books up to the end?

21 What is your favourite book? Tell your classmates about it.

22 Have you ever read a book you didn't like? If yes, say why you didn't like it.

Let Us Write



23 Write the opposites.

kind, comfortable, happy, friendly, important

24 Write sentences with the words from "Look, Read, Remember!" (p. 82).

25 Paul has less furniture in his room than Nick. Write Paul's sentences about his room.

Example

I have fewer bookcases.

- 26** Kate has a lot of food in her kitchen. Ann has less food. Write 5-6 sentences about Ann.

Example

Ann has less cheese than Kate.

- 27** Learn how to write these words.

novel, fiction, to listen (to), true, boring, library,
whatever, wherever, whoever, whenever,
to use one's imagination, up to the end

Listening Comprehension Lesson, 72

Lesson 42 Review 5



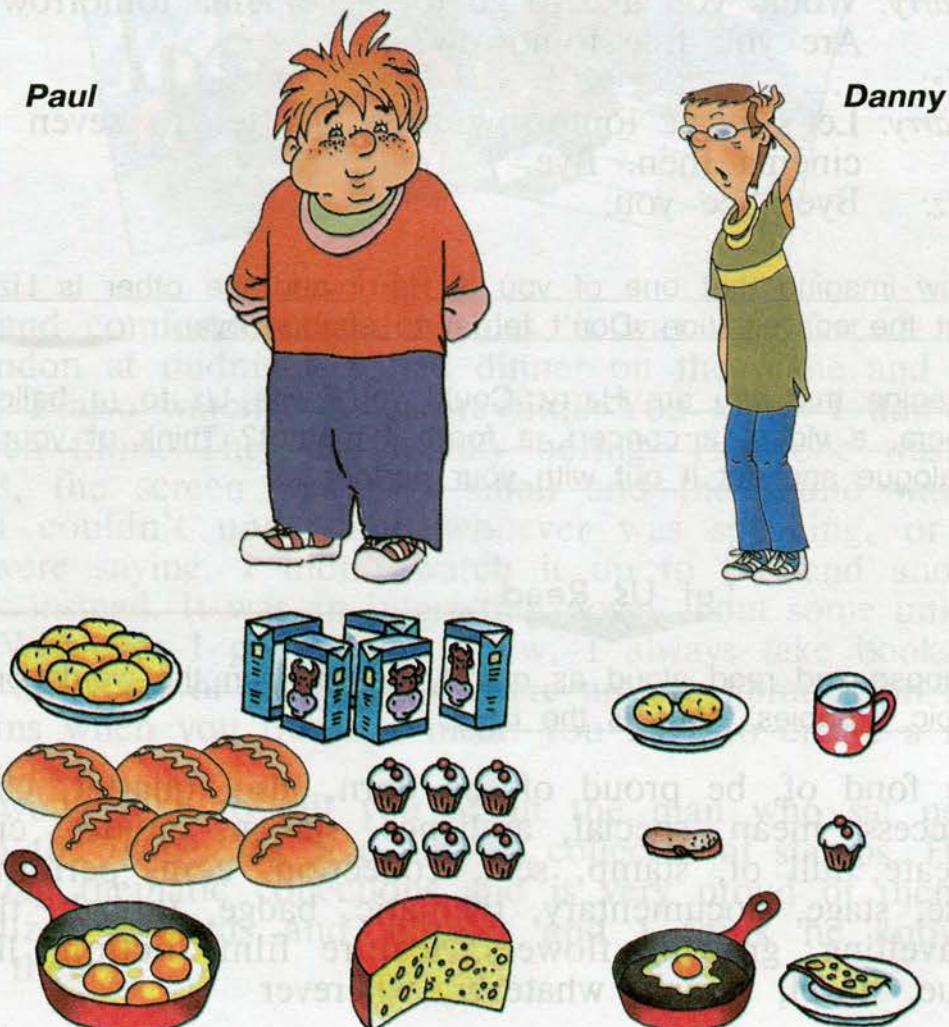
Let Us Talk

- 1** Name some hobbies people can have. Say a few words about each of them.
- 2** Look through Lessons 37-40 and name all the hobbies mentioned there. Is travelling a hobby? What other hobbies which are not mentioned in the lessons can you name? Say what you think of them.
- 3** Say all you can about your hobby.
- 4** Have you ever seen a good collection of coins (stamps, badges)? Tell us about one of them.
- 5** Which of your family is a theatre-goer? Do you know: a) which is his/her favourite theatre; b) what he/she likes best (operas, ballets, plays, other performances)?
- 6** What is your favourite theatre? Why do you like it? How often do you go there?

- 7 Which of your friends is a cinema-goer? How often does he/she go to the cinema? What kind of films does he/she like to see?
- 8 What films are his/her favourite? What are your favourite films?
- 9 Do you like to read books? What sort of books do you like to read? Do you often go to the library or do you have many books at home? Tell us about the book you read last.
- 10 Choose a partner and talk about hobbies.
- 11 Look at the pictures and say why Paul is so big and strong and Danny is not. Use the example.

Example

Paul eats a lot of potatoes. Danny eats fewer potatoes than Paul.



- 12** Choose a partner and make up a dialogue. (Invite your friend to go to the theatre. You can go to see a ballet, a performance, to listen to an opera. You're free on Friday and Saturday. Your friend is busy on Friday.)

- 13** Harry invites Liz to go to the cinema. Say Liz's part for her.

Harry: Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?

Liz:

Harry: There is a horror film at the "Odeon" and a Disney cartoon at the "Classic".

Liz:

Harry: OK. Horror film then. Shall I buy tickets for the seven o'clock show?

Liz:

Harry: Would you like to go to the cinema tomorrow then? Are you free tomorrow?

Liz:

Harry: Let's meet tomorrow at a quarter to seven at the cinema then. Bye.

Liz: Bye. See you.

- 14** Now imagine that one of you is Harry and the other is Liz. Act out the conversation. Don't forget to change over.

- 15** Imagine that you are Harry. Could you invite Liz to (a ballet, an opera, a video, a concert, a football match)? Think of your own dialogue and act it out with your partner.

Let Us Read

- 16** Choose and read aloud as quickly as you can the words on the topic "Hobbies". Who is the best?

be fond of, be proud of, be born, also, quarter, cartoon, success, mean, special, audience, screen, besides, cinema, create, full of, stamp, seat, collection, coin, performance, rise, stage, documentary, thematic, badge, though, theatre, travelling, growing flowers, feature film, fiction, library, true, novel, boring, whatever, wherever

- 17 Read the text "A Trip to London". Could you divide it into parts and give the name to each of them?

A TRIP TO LONDON

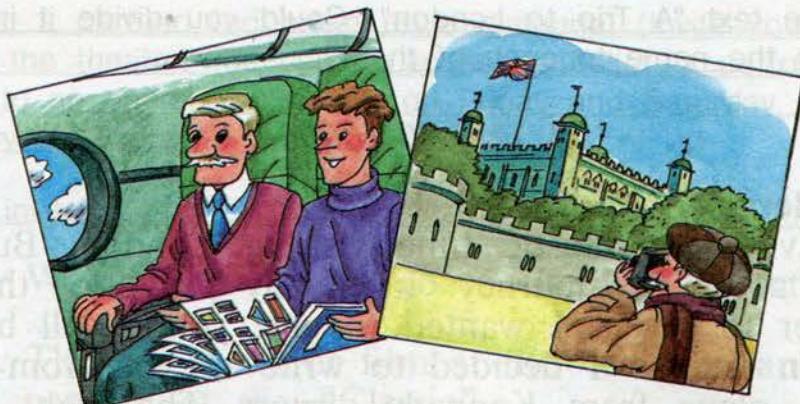
Dear Bernie,

I'm having a fantastic time visiting London. But first a few words about my journey. I left my place for the airport at a quarter to seven. I wanted to give you a call but didn't have a coin and so I decided to write to you from London. I caught a plane from Kennedy airport. The flight was very



good and comfortable, and besides, it was very fast. I arrived in London at midnight. I had dinner on the plane and a few drinks. I also watched a feature film. You know I don't care for such films. They are usually boring. That one was. And besides, the screen was very small and the sound was very bad. I couldn't understand whoever was speaking, or what they were saying. I didn't watch it up to the end and read a book instead. It was an interesting novel about some unknown land. Wherever I go, as you know, I always take books with me. I am fond of reading but there are no libraries on planes or trains when you travel! I mean you have to create a library for yourself!

I would like to tell you about the man who sat next to me on the plane. He is a famous collector of stamps. He has some big thematic collections and is very proud of them. He specializes in birds and animals and I think he knows all about them.



And now I'm visiting theatres and concert halls of London. I usually buy tickets for seats in the stalls because I like to see the stage, the scenery and the actors clearly. I like to hear their voices. Yesterday I went to see some of Walt Disney's cartoons. They were funny, clever, sad and full of very friendly characters. The audience thought they were a great success.



I'm taking short trips around London at night. I have already taken a lot of pictures of this beautiful city. I'm coming back to New York on Tuesday, 13th of August. See you at the airport.

Yours, Bob

- 18 Read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.
- 19 Say what places of interest Bob has visited in London.
- 20 Can you say that travelling, collecting stamps, taking pictures are Bob's hobbies? What is his hobby?

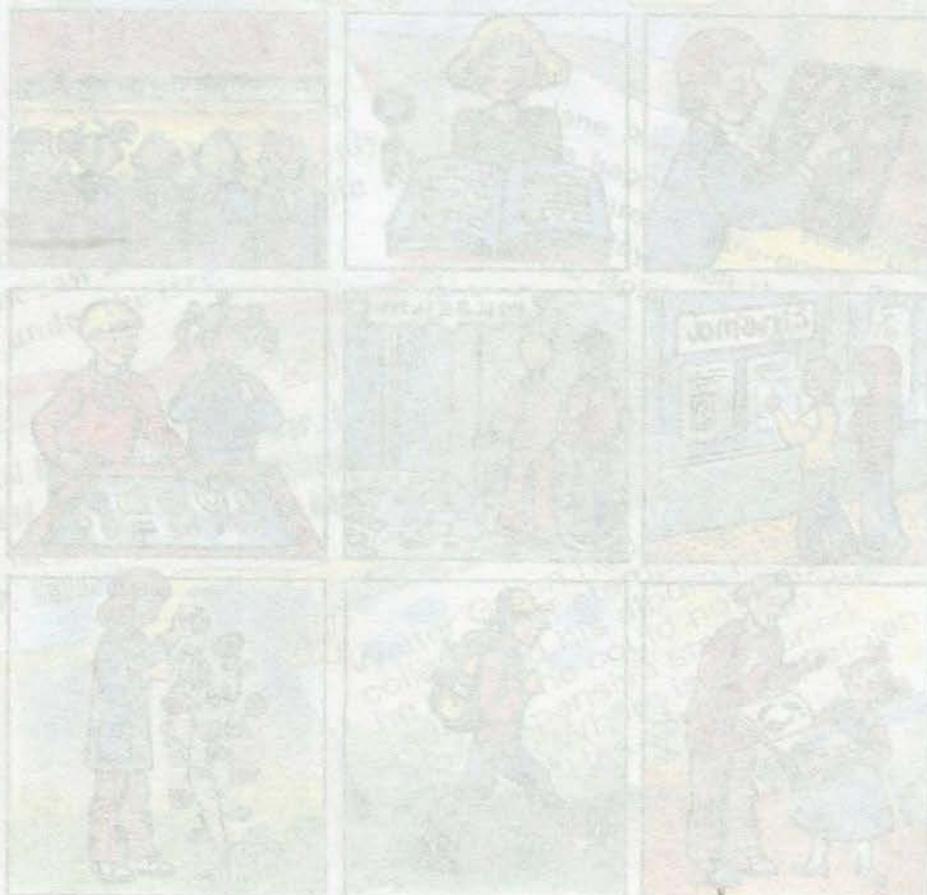
Let Us Write



- 21 Write what you can about your hobbies.

Reader 4

Lesson 11 for Home Reading



AMERICA (THE USA), I

Lesson 43

Let Us Learn

- 1 Play a memory game. Look at the pictures for a moment. Then close the book and name all the hobbies you can remember.



America (the USA), I

- 2 a) Can you match the beginning of the stories with these headlines? Give the correct number to each headline. b) Choose one of the beginnings, make up a story.

A

A LUCKY FIND

C

THE "JOURNEY" OF A STAMP

B

"MORE BAD LUCK!"

D

"THE SLEEPING BEAUTY"
ON AGAIN!

1

Tim Wall went home from school yesterday. Suddenly he saw a small silver coin under the tree.

3

Michael Harris was in the car. It was cold and rainy outdoors. He did not know what to do. Suddenly

2

Jane Porter and her sister were the happiest girls yesterday. They are theatre-goers and yesterday when they came up to the Bolshoi Theatre

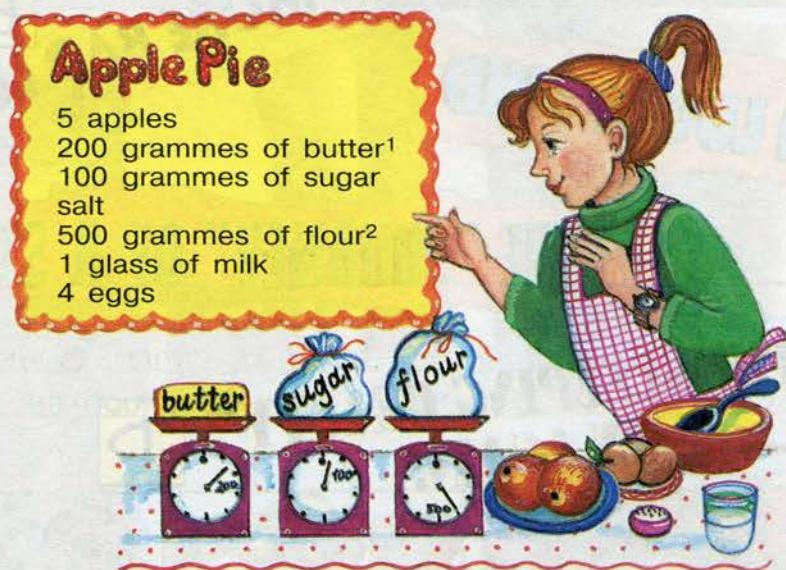
4

Walter Green had a very good collection of stamps. But when he opened his album in the morning he could not find his most expensive stamp in the album. "Where is it?" cried Walter. "Has somebody stolen it?"

3 Will you say why Jenny can't make a pie? Use *too few* or *too little*.

Example

She can't make a pie because she has too little sugar.



LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

sea + man = **seaman**
milk + man = **milkman**
police + man = **policeman**
post³ + man = **postman**
fisher + man = **fisherman**

A

seaman — **seamen**
milkman — **milkmen**
policeman — **policemen**
postman — **postmen**
fisherman — **fishermen**

B

bed + room = **bedroom**
time + table = **timetable**
arm + chair = **armchair**

black + board = **blackboard**
foot + ball = **football**
basket + ball = **basketball**

(see part 2, p. 187)

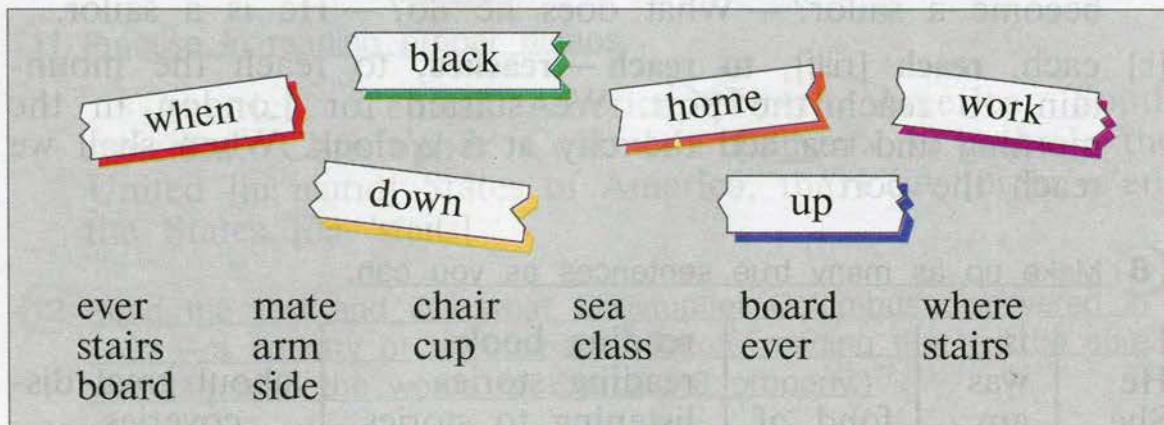
¹ butter [ˈbʌtə] — масло

² flour [ˈflaʊə] — мука

³ post [pəʊst] — почта

America (the USA), I

- 4 Match the parts of the words and make up 10 compounds.



- 5 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words. 73.

- 6 Read the words and try to guess their meanings. Who has guessed all the meanings?

continent [ˈkɒntɪnənt], central [ˈsentrəl], kilometre [ˈkilə,mɪ:tə], planet [ˈplænɪt], form [fɔ:m], start [sta:t]

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

[ʌ] love, **discover** [dr'skʌvə], **to discover** — **discovered**, to discover a land. Who discovered America? It is important to discover how it has happened. We suddenly discovered that it was too late to catch the train.

discoverer [dr' skʌvərə]. A discoverer is one who discovers. Who was the discoverer of the electron [ɪ'lektrɒn]? Do you know any discoverers?

discovery [dr'skʌvəri], a great discovery, an important discovery. I have read a very interesting book about important discoveries of our century.

[eɪ] main, **sail** [seɪl], a sail — sails. The sail caught the wind and the boat started to move. There was a beautiful white sail on the boat.

to sail — **sailed**. The boat sailed out of the port. The ship will sail for America in two weeks. When are you going to sail?

sailor, a good sailor, a bad sailor. Would you like to become a sailor? — What does he do? — He is a sailor.

- [i:] each, **reach** [ri:tʃ], **to reach** — **reached**, to reach the mountain, to reach the port. We started for London in the morning and reached the city at 5 o'clock. When shall we reach the port?

8 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

I	is	reading books	
He	was	reading stories	
She	am	listening to stories	about great dis-
They	are	listening to facts	coveries.

9 Could you answer the questions?

1. Who discovered America?
2. Have you ever sailed? When was it?
3. Are there usually sails on modern ships? Can you see a sail on a boat?
4. How long does it take you to reach the nearest theatre from your house?

Let Us Read and Learn

10 Listen to the poem "Happy Thought",  74. Then read and learn it.



HAPPY THOUGHT
(By Robert Louis Stevenson)

The world is so full
Of a number of things.
I'm sure we should all
Be happy as kings.

Let Us Read



11 Practise in reading proper names.

America, Central America, North America, South America, Christopher Columbus ['krɪstəfə kə'lʌmbəs], the United [ju:naitɪd] States of America, the USA [ði'ju:es'eɪ], the States [ðə 'steɪts]

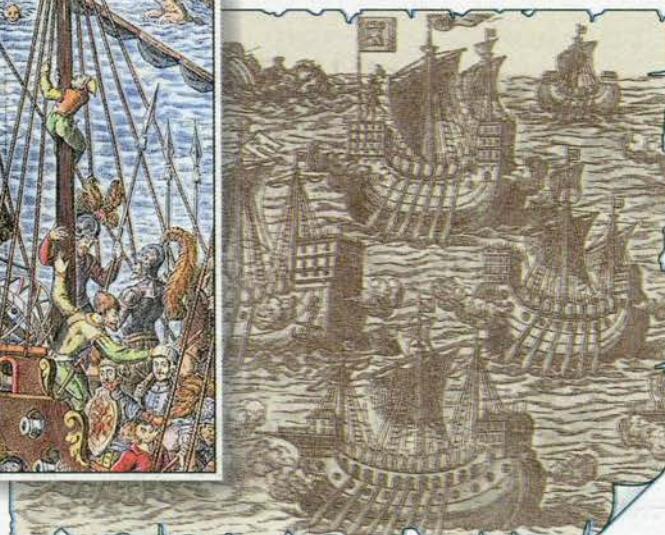
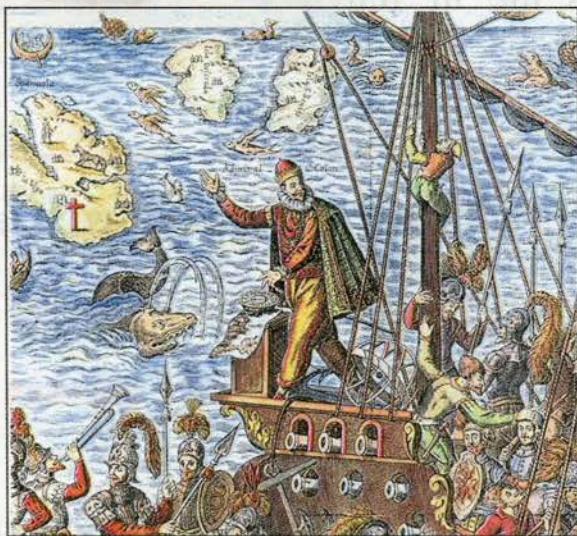
12 Read the text and say what Christopher Columbus discovered in 1492 — a country or a continent. (Before reading the text be sure you can read the words of Exercise 6 properly.)

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

Nowadays¹ everybody knows what the word “America” means. First of all it is the name of the country — the United States of America — or just America. And then America is the name of the two continents — North America and South America. These two continents, North and South America, form the part of the world called America.

Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492.

“In fourteen hundred and ninety-two Columbus sailed the ocean blue ...”



¹ nowadays ['naʊədeɪz] — в наши дни

This is a song that many children learn about Christopher Columbus and his journey to America.

We don't know much about the man. He was born in Italy but lived in Spain for a long time. He was a seaman and made many sea voyages. In 1492 the King and the Queen of Spain gave him money to go to India. He decided to sail west as he was sure that our planet was round. And after sailing 4000 miles [mailz] (6400 kilometres), he reached some land. Columbus thought that it must be India but it was not. It was a new land — a new continent. It was America — Central America in fact. People began to speak about the land as "the New World".

13 True, false or don't know?

1. The word "America" means the name of the country and the name of the two continents.
2. Christopher Columbus discovered the new continent America.
3. Christopher Columbus discovered the new continent in 1492.
4. People know everything about this famous discoverer.
5. Columbus was born in Spain.
6. Columbus lived all his life in Italy.
7. "The New World" was the name of the new land.

Let Us Talk

14 What have you learnt about Christopher Columbus? Say a few words about him. The plan will help you.

- Christopher Columbus. Place and country where he was born.
- Country where he lived.
- Columbus's profession and interests.
- Columbus's first voyage to the west.
- Land Columbus looked for — land Columbus discovered.
- The name of the new land.

15 Choose a partner and talk about Christopher Columbus.

Let Us Write



16 Do Exercise 4 in writing.

17 Use the right form of the word.

1. A ... (*milkman, milkmen*) brings milk to us every morning.
2. ... (*postman, postmen*) bring letters and telegrams ['teligræmz].
3. The burglar was afraid and didn't get into the flat because he saw a ... (*policeman, policemen*).
4. Christopher Columbus wanted to become a ... (*seaman, seamen*) when he was still a little boy.
5. There are a lot of ... (*fisherman, fishermen*) in this place.

18 Write a short story about Christopher Columbus.

19 Learn how to write the new words.

to discover, discoverer, discovery, sail, to sail, sailor,
to reach

Lesson 44

Let Us Learn



1 Could you say what Christopher Columbus discovered? When did he discover the new continent? How did he reach it?

2 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

Example

When I reached the country house I saw nobody there.

When	they	reached	the theatre...
	I		the bus stop...
	he		the railway station...
			the airport...
			the country house...

3 Think up your own sentences using: *discover, discoverer, discovery, sail, sailor, reach.*

4 Answer the questions.

1. Have you ever seen any sails?
2. When was it?
3. Where was it?
4. What colour were the sails?
5. Have you ever sailed in a boat?
6. Would you like to?
7. Can you sail if there is no wind?

5 Name as many compounds as you can. Who is the best?

6 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words.  75.

7 Read the words and try to guess their meanings. Who has guessed all the meanings?

territory ['teritɔri], traditional [trə'diʃnəl], start [sta:t], group [gru:p], colony ['kɔləni], the Mayflower ['meɪflaʊə]

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

[ɪə] ear, **appear** [ə'piə], **to appear — appeared**, to appear in the dark. Suddenly a ship appeared on the sea. When are you going to appear? He wasn't at home at 5 and he didn't appear until 6.

interesting, **interested** ['intristɪd], **to be interested in smth, to be interested in doing smth.** Heidi was never interested in city life. Clara was interested in reading books and going to the theatre. We are all interested in English.

[aɪ] I, **island** ['aɪlənd], an island — islands, a big island, a small island. An island is smaller than a continent. Great Britain is an island, Cuba ['kju:bə] is an island too.

[e] let, **settlement** ['setlmənt], a settlement — settlements, an old settlement. The people who left England for America in the 17th century built many settlements in their new country.

America (the USA), I

[au] out, **round** [raʊnd], a round ball, a round table, a round tower. The Earth is round. The table is round.

9 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

He	is	interested in	books.
She	are		music.
The teacher	was		travelling.
My friends	were		the sea.
My granny			collecting stamps.
The sailors			reading fiction.

10 Could you answer the questions?

1. Where was Christopher Columbus born?
2. Is North America an island or a continent?
3. Is Klin a small town or a small settlement?
4. When does the sun usually appear in the sky in summer? What about the moon?
5. Is your table at home square or round? What shape¹ is your desk?
6. There are always sails on a boat, aren't there?
7. The 20th century is the century of great discoveries, isn't it?

Let Us Read and Learn



11 Listen to the poem "Let's Remember Columbus", 76. Then read and learn it.

LET'S REMEMBER COLUMBUS

In fourteen hundred and ninety-two
Columbus sailed the ocean blue...
Let's sing together this old song
About the voyage that took him long,
About the sailors, those strong brave² men.
Let's sing and remember them all again!

¹ shape [seɪp] — форма

² brave [breɪv] — храбрый

12 Practise in reading proper names.

Italy ['ɪtəli], Spain [speɪn], India ['ɪndiə], Cuba ['kju:bə],
Plymouth ['plɪməθ], the "Mayflower" ['meɪflaʊə]

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
America	American
India	Indian
Italy	Italian

<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
England	English
Spain	Spanish

13 Read the text "Christopher Columbus's Voyages" and say what the "Mayflower" was.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS'S VOYAGES

Columbus made some more voyages to the New World. He discovered some more islands in Central America. Spain was very much interested in this land, in this territory and had some Spanish settlements in South and Central America and in the South of North America too.

The second great voyage of Christopher Columbus began in September in 1493. He had seventeen ships with him. On this voyage he reached Cuba but didn't know it was an island. Columbus made four trips in all to the New World but he never landed on the mainland of North America.

England became interested in the New World too. The first English settlements appeared in America at the beginning of the seventeenth century. On the 21st of September in 1620 a group of people left England for the New World. They sailed from the English port of Plymouth, on board the ship the "Mayflower". They wanted to start a new life and to have no problems with the church.

After two months' voyage, on the 21st of November, these people landed in the Northeast of America. There were seventy-four men and twenty-eight women on the "Mayflower". They set up a colony and called that part of the country "New England".

America (the USA), I

14 True, false or don't know?

1. Columbus made 12 sea voyages.
2. Columbus had fifteen ships during his second voyage to the New World.
3. Columbus visited North America several times.
4. Columbus made four trips in all to the New World.
5. There were no women on the "Mayflower".
6. On the 21st of September in 1620 a group of people left England for the New World.
7. There were Spanish settlements in South America and in the South of North America.
8. English settlements appeared in the Northeast of America at the beginning of the 17th century.
9. The people from England came to America on board the ship the "Mayflower" in 1620.

15 Divide the text into two parts and name them.

Let Us Talk



16 What have you learnt about Christopher Columbus and the first settlements in South America and in Central America? Say a few words on the topic. The plan will help you.

- Columbus discovered some islands in Central America.
- Spain was interested in new settlements in America.
- Columbus's second voyage to America was in 1493.
- Columbus reached Cuba.
- Columbus didn't reach North America.

17 Talk about the first English settlements in America. The questions can help you.

1. When did England become interested in America?
2. When did the "Mayflower" sail to America?
3. What port did the people sail from?
4. Why did the people want to leave England for America?
5. When did they reach America?
6. Who was on board the ship?
7. What did they call the new country?

- 18** Choose a partner and talk about the first English settlements in America.



Let Us Write

- 19** Do Exercise 9 in writing.

- 20** Use the right word: discover(ed), discovery.

1. Christopher Columbus ... America in 1492. 2. Do people know about his ...? 3. When did you ... that?

- 21** Write a short story about the first English settlements in North America.

- 22** Learn how to write the new words.

to appear, to be interested in, island, settlement, round

Lesson 45



Let Us Learn

- 1** Could you say what you (your friends, your relatives) are interested in?

- 2** Make up as many true sentences as you can.

I
He
She
My friends
My parents

am
is
are
was
were

interested in

collecting badges.
reading books.
travelling.
watching cartoons.
watching videos.

America (the USA), I

3 Think of your own sentences using: *round, island, appear, settlement*.

4 Could you say the same sentences using: *just, already, yet, never, ever*?

1. We have reached the settlement.
2. They have sailed from London.
3. I have seen a round table.
4. The plane has appeared in the airport.
5. Have you seen that beautiful island?
6. He has been interested in collecting stamps.

5 Look at the pictures. What are the characters saying? Use the words: *discover, sail, reach, build, settlement*.

1

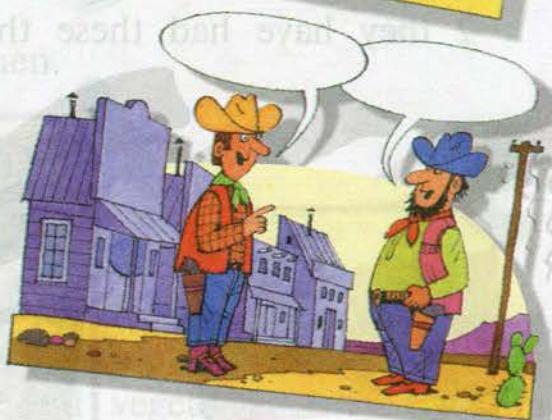


2



3. How do people live there?

3



4

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

The Greens **have lived** here for 15 years (since 1988).

Pete **has known** Bob for many years.

The children **have had** these toys for a long time.

Mr Brown **has been** here for 3 days.

How long **have you been** here?

I **haven't seen** her for years.

(see part 2, p. 193)

6 Look at the pictures and say for how long:

- 1 the people have known each other;

years
days
months



8



43



13

- 2 they have had these things;



5



4



3

America (the USA), I

3 they have been to the place;



4 they have lived in the place.



7 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words. 77.

8 What is the other way to say?

1. I make coffee in the kitchen.
2. Mother always makes tea.
3. Nick never does his lessons in time.
4. We always cook dinner with my sister.

9 Answer the questions.

1. What is the main meal at Christmas? Do you have it at home? Do you like it?
2. What do people call fruit and vegetables they have in autumn (in the fall)?
3. How do pupils work when they have tests?

10 Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

festival ['festɪvl], traditional [trə'dɪʃnəl], colonist ['kɒlənist], start [stɑ:t], sauce [sɔ:s], Indians ['ɪndiənz], symbol ['sɪmbɪl], national ['næʃnəl]

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

- [e] weather, **together** [tə'geðə]. Jane and Alice cooked dinner together. Let's go for a walk together.
- [eə] care, **prepare** [pri'peə], **to prepare — prepared**, to prepare for a test, to prepare for a meeting. Bill prepared everything for the game. Have you prepared for classes yet?
- [ɜ:] turn, **turkey** ['tɜ:kɪ], a turkey — turkeys, a large turkey, a wild turkey. A turkey is a large, red-brown bird. People often have turkey for Christmas dinner.
- [a:] far, **hard** [ha:d]: 1) to work hard, to think hard, to live hard. Alan works hard on his farm. Try and study hard. It's raining hard.
2) hard — harder — (the) hardest. Life in the settlement was very hard. This is a hard maths problem.
- [eɪ] date, **danger** ['deindʒə], **to be in danger, to be out of danger**, full of danger. The discoverer's life was full of danger. He has been very ill but the doctor says he is out of danger now.
- [a:] hard, **harvest** ['ha:vɪst], a rich harvest, a large harvest of potatoes. A good harvest gives everyone food for winter. Autumn is the harvest season. People often have harvest festivals in autumn.
- [ɒ] not, **God** [gɒd], a god — gods, the Greek gods. You can read about God in the Bible ['baɪbl]. At the end of summer people often thanked their gods for the harvest. My God! Thank God! Good God! God only knows!
- [ɪ] in, **since** [sɪns], since then, since yesterday, since the morning, since that time, since 1985. He left the town in 1998 and I haven't seen him since. He has lived in Moscow since 1992. I have known Peter since he came to Rostov.

America (the USA), I

12 Could you say how long David has:

1) lived here?

- for 5 years
- for 3 months
- since 1988
- since Monday

2) been here?

- for 3 days
- for a week
- since May
- since Tuesday

3) known them?

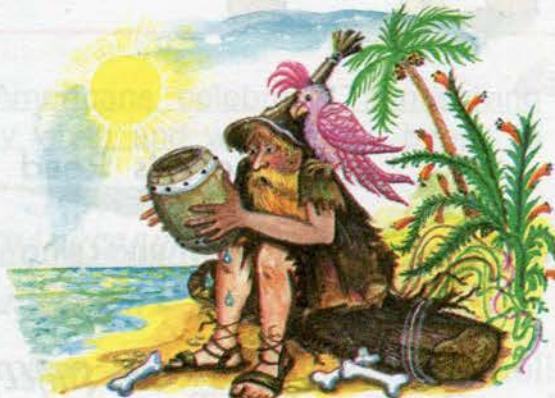
- for 3 years
- for 2 weeks
- since 1991
- since last Friday

4) had them?

- for 2 days
- for a month
- for ten years
- for years

13 Could you say why Robinson's life on the island is full of danger?
The words will help you.

a lot of wild animals
little water
cold nights
hot afternoons
little food



14 Read and compare.

a) *hard* work
a *fast* car

b) a *slow* car
a *bad* writer
a *quiet* voice

c) *good* work
to work *hard*
to go *fast*
to go *slowly*
to write *badly*
to speak *quietly*
to work *well*

- 15 Look at the pictures and say how Jane works (writes, reads English, speaks, goes in her car).



Let Us Read and Learn

- 16 Enjoy your English and sing the song "We Shall Overcome".¹
 78.

WE SHALL OVERCOME

1. We shall overcome,
We shall overcome,
We shall overcome some day!

*Refrain:*²

Oh, deep in my heart
I do believe,
We shall overcome some day!

¹ overcome ['əʊvəkʌm] — преодолевать

² refrain [ri'freɪn] — припев

2. We shall live in peace,¹
We shall live in peace,
We shall live in peace some day!

(Refrain)

3. We shall all be free,
We shall all be free,
We shall all be free some day!

(Refrain)

4. We are not afraid,
We are not afraid,
We are not afraid today!

(Refrain)

Let Us Read

17 Would you like to know how Americans celebrate Thanksgiving Day? Then read the text and say when and why people began to celebrate it.

THE HISTORY OF THANKSGIVING DAY

(By Monica Vincent)

The last Thursday in November, as you know, is a holiday in America. People call this holiday Thanksgiving Day. It is perhaps the most important day in the American year. People go to church, and families come together for the day. They decorate their houses with the fruit and flowers of autumn and prepare traditional American food: roast² turkey, potatoes and pumpkin.³ It's rather like Christmas, but what are people celebrating? What are they giving thanks for?

Do you remember the first colonists in New England? In 1620 they came to America and began a new life there. It was a very hard life. The colonists started to farm the land.

¹ peace [pi:s] — мир

² roast [rəʊst] — жареный

³ pumpkin ['pʌmpkɪn] — тыква





The work was difficult and full of danger. In New England, the place where they lived, there were a lot of wild birds. They were like chickens but much bigger. They were turkeys. In the autumn of 1621 the colonists had their first harvest. It was rather good. The colonists decided to have a special dinner. They wanted to thank God — to give Him their thanks for many things. It was a difficult year, but the people still had food to eat. The colonists had a thanksgiving dinner for all the people. It lasted three days. For the whole¹ three days they gave thanks for their good harvest and their happy year in a new country.

Wild turkeys were on the table of this meal, and since then the turkey has become a symbol of Thanksgiving Day.

18 Choose and read the sentences which are true to the text.

1. Thanksgiving Day is a British holiday.
2. Thanksgiving Day is the most important day in the American year.
3. People celebrate this holiday in offices.
4. They eat bacon and eggs to celebrate Thanksgiving Day.

¹ whole [həʊl] — целый

5. Thanksgiving Day is rather like Christmas.
6. Since 1621 turkey has become a symbol of this holiday.

19 Correct the untrue statements of Exercise 18.

Let Us Talk



20 Could you answer the following questions about Thanksgiving Day?

1. When did people celebrate this holiday for the first time and why did they do it?
2. What is the traditional food of this holiday?

21 Try and remember the way people celebrate Christmas. Compare the way people celebrate Christmas and Thanksgiving Day.

Let Us Write



22 Could you answer the questions in writing?

1. How long have you been at your school?
2. How long have you lived in your city/town?
3. How long have you known your best friend?
4. Since when have you begun to learn English?
5. How long have you lived in your house?
6. How long have you had your schoolbag?

23 Do Exercise 12 in writing.

24 Give a short summary of the text (Exercise 17) in writing (6-7 sentences).

25 Learn how to write the new words.

together, to prepare, turkey, hard, danger, harvest,
God, since

Reader 4

Lesson 12 for Home Reading

Lesson 46

Let Us Learn



- 1 Read the text and say how long George has been on the island.

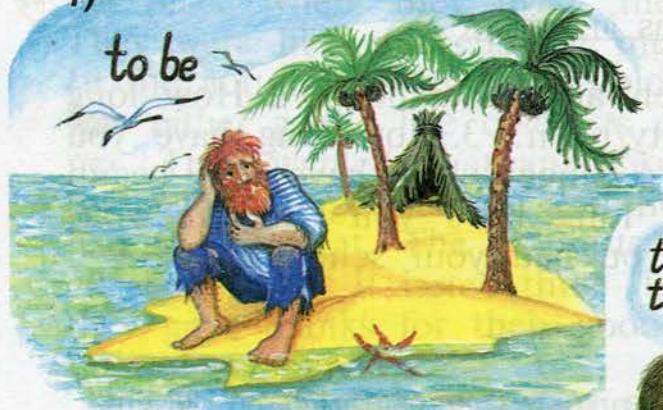
George Robinson lives on a small island. His ship has been under the sea for 35 years. George thinks that some day another ship will come and take him home.

He does the same things every day: he eats coconuts,¹ he drinks rainwater and he watches the sea.

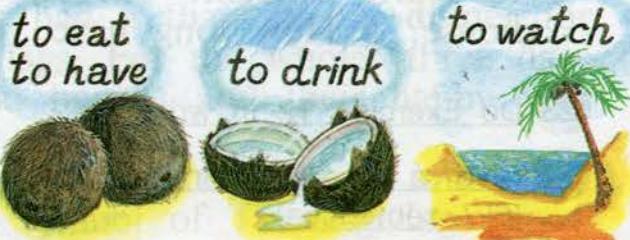
- 2 Look at the pictures and say what George has done:

- 1) for 35 years;
- 2) since his ship went under the water.

1)



2)



- 3 Look through Exercise 1 and answer the questions.

1. How long has George lived on the island?
2. How long hasn't he seen a man?
3. How long has the ship been under the water?
4. Since when has George drunk only rainwater?
5. How long has he eaten only coconuts?

¹ coconut [ˈkəʊkənət] — кокосовый орех

America (the USA), I

- 4 Look at the pictures and say what the weather has been like since morning. The words can help you.

Example

It has been cold in Moscow since morning.

bad

fine

wonderful

sunny

rainy

cold

hot

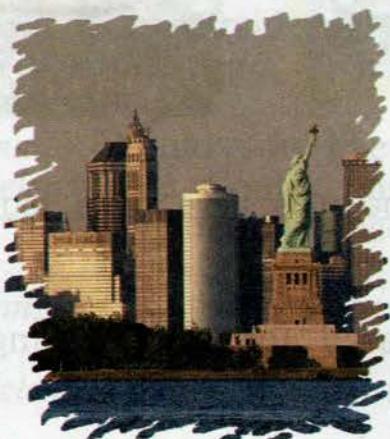
snowy



in Rome



in London



in New York



in Moscow



in Sochi



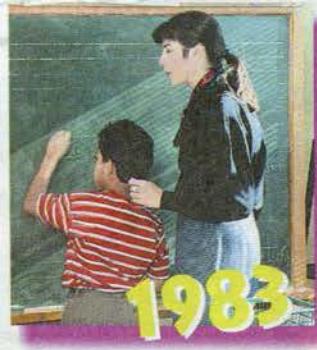
- 5 How long have they had these jobs? Write down the answers using since or for.



1948



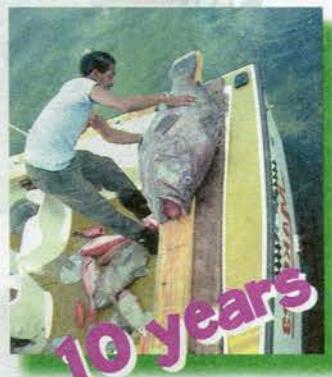
she was 12



1983



5 years



10 years

- 6 Look at the words and say what the girls have done together.

Example

The girls have prepared for the meeting together.

to prepare for the meeting; to prepare coffee; to prepare turkey; to prepare dinner; to prepare for a harvest festival

America (the USA), I

7 Complete the sentences using the chart.

	snows		...	
	rains		...	
It	is snowing	hard	...	
	is raining		...	
	snowed		...	
	rained		...	

8 Make up sentences using the chart.

The Browns					1991.
The Greens					5 years.
The Smiths	have been	in			1979.
The Davids		out of	danger	for	7 years.
sons				since	20 years. they came to London.

9 Open the brackets, read the dialogue and then act it out.

Ann: Hello, who's (*speak*), please?

Helen: This is Helen Stubbs. Can I (*speak*) to Mr Jones, please?

Ann: I'm afraid he's just (*go*) out.

Helen: Oh dear. I haven't (*hear*) from him for a few days.

Ann: Would you like to (*leave*) a message?¹

Helen: Yes. Could you (*tell*) him Helen Stubbs has been in London since Monday and (*want*) to speak with him?

Ann: OK. Sorry. Just a minute. Mr Jones has just (*come*) back. Hold on!² I (*call*) him to the phone.

Helen: Thank you so much.

10 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, 79.

¹ leave a message [ˈmesɪdʒ] — передать что-то

² Hold on [ˈhəʊld ˈɒn]! — Не вешайте трубку!

11 Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

poem [‘pəʊɪm], history [‘histərɪ], group [gru:p], ceremony [‘serɪmənɪ], Indians [‘ɪndiənz], culture [‘kʌltʃə], costume [‘kɒstju:m]

12 Try and read the new words.

but — nut	hope — smoke
fun — hunt	song — along
friend — friendship	good — wood
leave — peace	

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

[eɪ] plate, **native** [‘neɪtɪv], a native land, a native city, a native place. One of the native animals of India is the tiger. Tom is a native American.

[ɪŋ] song, **along** [ə‘lɒŋ], along the street, along the road, to travel along the river. The dog was running along behind the boy. Flowers grew along the road. Go along the street.

[ʌ] but, **nut** [nʌt], a nut — nuts, a big nut. A nut is a dry fruit of a plant, or the seed of a plant. Let's go and buy some nuts.

[ʊ] good, **wood** [wʊd]. We build houses of wood. We often make furniture of wood.

wooden [‘wʊdn], a wooden house, a wooden box, a wooden chair. There was a large, wooden box in my granny's bedroom.

[i:] meat, **peace** [pi:s], to live in peace. All the people in the world want to live in peace.

peaceful [‘pi:sfʊl], a peaceful group, a peaceful country, a peaceful evening, a peaceful city. Let's have a peaceful evening at home.

[ʌ] run, **hunt** [hʌnt], **to hunt — hunted**, to hunt a wolf, to hunt a fox. In old times kings always hunted in woods and forests.

hunter [‘hʌntə]. My father is a good hunter. Boys are often fond of hunting. American Indians were clever hunters.

America (the USA), I

[əʊ] hope, **smoke** [sməʊk], **to smoke** — **smoked**. — Do you smoke?
— No, I don't. Many Americans have stopped smoking.

[e] friend, **friendship** ['frendʃɪp], to live in friendship. Our friendship is strong. There is not much friendship between these two countries. I'm proud of our friendship.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

1. **-ful**

peace + **-ful** = **peaceful**

use + **-ful** = **useful**

colour + **-ful** = **colourful**

wonder + **-ful** = **wonderful**

beauty + **-ful** = **beautiful**¹

2. $N \rightarrow V$

sound — to sound

play — to play

sail — to sail

part — to part

fish — to fish

ship — to ship

land — to land

face — to face

stage — to stage

group — to group

$V \rightarrow N$

to find — a find

to make — a make

to shake — a shake

14 Refer the words to "N" or "V" columns.

Example

$\begin{matrix} N & V \\ 1. & 2. \end{matrix}$

1. She heard a quiet *sound* in the street. 2. Her voice *sounded* quiet. 3. Let's *make* dinner. 4. I don't know the *make* of his car. 5. *The ship* was on the sea for 5 days.

¹ Обратите внимание на изменение буквы у на i.

6. The American colonists *shipped* some tobacco to Britain.
7. The children *played* in the yard. 8. That's a wonderful *play*!
9. The scenery on *the stage* was beautiful. 10. Let's *stage* this play.



Let Us Read and Learn

- 15 Listen to the dialogues,  80. Choose the one you like best and learn it by heart.

- a) — Jack! **You're back!**
— Haven't seen you for a long time! **How've you been?**
— Just fine. **It's been a long time.**
- b) — I'm glad to meet you. **I've heard so much about you.**
— I'm glad to meet you. **I've heard so many nice things about you.**
- c) — What's your name? Where are you from?
— My name is Alice. I'm from England.
— How long have you been here?
— I've been here for 3 days.



Let Us Read

- 16 Learn to read these proper names:

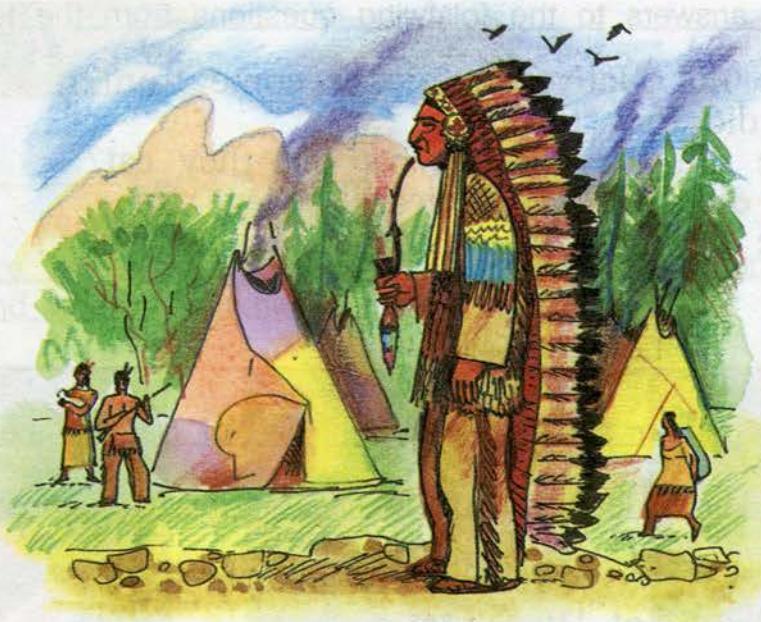
Asia [ˈeɪsə], Siberia [sai'biəriə], Alaska [ə'læskə], the Mississippi [ðə ,misi'sipi]

- 17 Do you want to know who lived in America many, many years ago? Then read the text and say where these people came from.

NATIVE AMERICANS (By Terry Tomsha)

Native Americans came from Asia. Over 20 000 years ago they travelled across the land between Siberia and Alaska.

When English colonists came to the New World on board the "Mayflower" the Native Americans met them and were very friendly and helped them a lot. In those days people lived in small earth houses and grew their own food. Some



Indians ate only grass, nuts and what fruit they could find. Other people were fishermen and lived in wooden houses. Most Native Americans were very peaceful. They wanted to live happily with nature and each other. They believed in many gods and thought that gods lived in trees, stones, water and fire. They believed their gods could bring success in hunting, farming and fishing. They often had special ceremonies with dances and music before they went hunting or fishing or when they began farming.

Native American songs and poems are a very important part of their traditions as they help them to keep their history and culture alive.¹

Another famous tradition was smoking the pipe² of peace. When they smoked this pipe together with people they didn't know, it meant friendship and peace.

Many years ago Native American tribes lived in all parts of the USA, and hunted and fished wherever they chose. Now most of them live in poor lands to the west of the Mississippi River. Many live on "reservations".³

¹ alive [ə'laɪv] — живой, живущий, неумирающий

² pipe [paɪp] — трубка

³ "reservations" [,rezə'veeʃnz] — резервации

18 Read the answers to the following questions from the text.

1. Where did Native Americans come from?
2. How did they travel?
3. Where did they live? What did they eat?
4. What did Native Americans believe in?
5. Where do most Native Americans live now?

Let Us Talk

19 Choose a partner and talk about the life of Native Americans.

20 Say what you've learnt about the life of Native Americans.

Let Us Write

21 Do Exercise 14 in writing.

22 Choose the right word and write the sentences.

1. How long ... you been here? (*are, have, has*)
2. I have ... these books for 15 years. (*been, had, has*)
3. You have just ... your voyage, haven't you? (*finish, finishing, finished*)
4. I ... a week ago. (*have come, came, come*)
5. Did you ... a nice journey? (*have, has, had*)

23 Write a short summary of the text. (See Exercise 17.)

24 Learn how to write the new words.

native, along, nut, wood (wooden), peace, peaceful,
to hunt, hunter, to smoke, friendship

Reader 4

Lesson 13 for Home Reading

Lesson 47

Let Us Learn



- 1 Here are some famous people's birthdays. Say when they were born and what their native countries are.



William Shakespeare ['wɪljəm 'ʃeɪkspɪə] 23rd April, 1564

Charlie Chaplin ['tʃa:li 'tʃæplɪn] 6th April, 1889

Leo Tolstoy ['lɪəʊ 'tɒlstɔɪ] 28th August, 1828

Alexander Pushkin [,ælɪgza:ndə 'puʃkɪn] 6th June, 1799

Napoleon Bonaparte [nə'pəʊljən 'bəʊnəpɑ:t] 15th August, 1769

- 2** Say a few words about the first English settlements in New England. Try and use the words.

wooden houses
to live in peace
to be peaceful

hunt
to look for nuts
to smoke the pipe of peace
to live in friendship

- 3** Read and guess what it is:

1. a dry fruit of a plant;
2. traditional Christmas food that you can also find on the table on Thanksgiving Day;
3. fruit and vegetables people have in autumn;
4. a place from where we can take books to read;
5. opposite of "boring".

- 4** Give Kate's answers to Donald's questions.

Donald: Hi, Kate. I'm glad you're back. How've you been?

Kate:

Donald: I know you've come back from a trip to America. How was it?

Kate:

Donald: How did you get there?

Kate:

Donald: Where did you go? What places did you see?

Kate:

Donald: Have you learnt anything interesting about the history of America?

Kate:

- 5** Now pretend that one of you is Kate and the other is Donald. Act out the conversation. Don't forget to change over.

- 6** Think of 3-5 more questions which Donald could ask.

- 7** Look at the pictures and say where you think they are going and why.

Example

They are going to the forest to hunt.

America (the USA), I



(AU sub) schema 81.

8 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words.



colony [’koləni], negroes [’ni:g्रəʊz], plantation [plæn’teiʃn], rice [rais], tobacco [tə’bækəʊ], attack [ə’tæk], police [pə’lis], president [’prezɪdənt]

9 Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

sun — gun
night — fight

old — gold
send — depend

10 Try and read the new words.

[e] send, **depend** [dr’pend], **to depend — depended, to depend on smth**, to depend on the weather, to depend on the plan. Children usually depend on their parents for food and clothes. You can always depend on Jane. — Will you go with me? — It depends.

independence [,indri’pendəns], independence from your parents, independence from England, Independence Day. The American colonists wanted to have independence from England. Children always want to have independence from their parents. Americans celebrate Independence Day on the 4th of July.

[ai] night, **fight** [faɪt], **to fight — fought — fought**, to fight for peace, to fight for independence, to fight for one’s country. Dogs sometimes fight. America fought against England for its independence.

a **fight** — fights, to have a fight over a book. There was a fight between the boys. The two sisters had a fight over which TV programme to watch.

[əʊ] cold, **gold** [gəuld], a gold coin, a gold box, a gold cup, as good as gold, a heart of gold. There were two gold coins in his collection. The old woman had a heart of gold. The child was as good as gold.

golden [’gəuldən], golden hair, golden leaves, a golden rule. My little sister has golden hair.

America (the USA), I

- [e] tent, **empty** ['empti], an empty room, an empty house. The room was empty. There was no furniture or people in it.
- [ei] create, **situated** ['sitjuetid], to be situated on the island, to be situated in the forest, to be situated in the mountains. The hotel is situated at the seaside.
- [ʌ] sun, **gun** [gʌn], a gun — guns, an old gun, a new gun, to hunt with a gun. Many people in America have guns. Colonists often hunted with guns.

12 John is nine years old and he is a boaster. This is what he says.

1. My parents depend on me.
2. I fight with them for my independence.
3. I've got a lot of gold coins in my collection.
4. My house is situated in Red Square.
5. Whenever I come home my flat is empty.
6. My little brother has got a real gun.

a) Express your doubt.

b) Disagree with John.

13 Play a guessing game. Think of a new word from Lesson 46. Let your classmates guess what word it is.

14 Make up sentences using the table.

His life		the weather.
My holidays	depend on	the plan.
His work	depends on	the time.
Our meetings		one's parents.

Let Us Read and Learn

15 Listen to the poem "My People",  82. Then read and learn it.

MY PEOPLE (By Langston Hughes)

The night is beautiful,
So the faces of my people.



The stars are beautiful,
So the eyes of my people.
Beautiful also is the sun.
Beautiful also are the souls¹ of my people.

Let Us Read

- 16 Would you like to know more about life in America? Then read the text and say why the Americans went west.

THE WILD WEST

I

At the beginning of the 17th century the first colonies appeared in America. Many of them were English colonies, for example, New England. But there were also Spanish and German ['dʒɜ:mən] colonies there. African Negroes arrived as slaves² in 1619 and began working on plantations situated in the South. They grew rice [raɪs] and tobacco.

There were 13 colonies in America in 1733. The English King who lived in England, far away, was the King of New England and the other colonies. The colonists in America didn't like that. They didn't want to depend on the English King or on England. The Americans began to fight for their independence and got it. George Washington ['wɒʃɪŋtən] became the first President of the United States.

In the 18th century some Americans went to the west to look for new lands, and the story of "Wild West" began. In the 19th century people went west to look for gold. They built new settlements and new towns on these lands. Some people were lucky but some were not as they couldn't find any gold. Then they left the towns, so they became empty. Now these "ghost towns"³ are very popular with tourists.

Life in the Wild West was full of danger. The Native Americans in the west didn't like white people who took their land. Sometimes they attacked [ə'tækt] them.

¹ soul [səʊl] — душа

² slave [sləiv] — раб

³ "ghost [gəʊst] towns" — города-привидения

America (the USA), I

There were bears and other wild animals and people had to have guns. Today many Americans still keep a gun in their houses and all American police officers have guns.

Let Us Talk



- 17 Have you understood the main themes of the text? Then think over the questions and read out the answers.

1. When did the first colonies appear in America?
2. Were all the colonies English?
3. How many colonies were there in America in 1733?
4. Why did the Americans begin to fight for their independence?
5. Where did Americans go in the 18th-19th centuries and why?
6. Why did Americans have to wear guns?

- 18 Choose a partner and talk about the Wild West. (Exercise 17 can help you.)

- 19 Make up a plan to the text and use it to give a short summary.

Let Us Write



- 20 Do Exercise 12 a) in writing.

- 21 Put in the right words.

1. My trip to the country ... on the weather. 2. It was ... to live in the Wild West. 3. I have a lot of ... coins in my collection. 4. Boys mustn't ... with girls. 5. The Americans fought for their ... from England.

- 22 Form adjectives out of the nouns given.

Example

help — helpful

help, use, beauty, wonder, colour, peace

23 Learn how to write the new words.

to depend on, independence, to fight (fought, fought),
a fight, gold, golden, empty, to be situated in, gun

Lesson 48



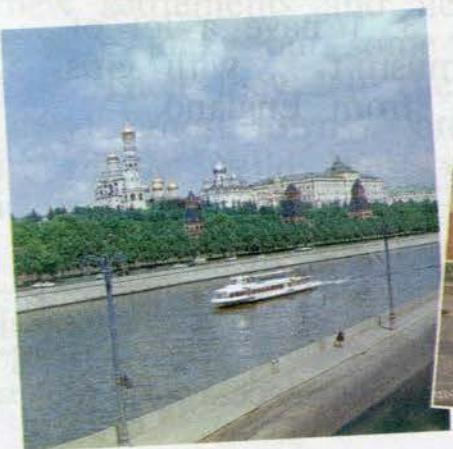
Let Us Learn

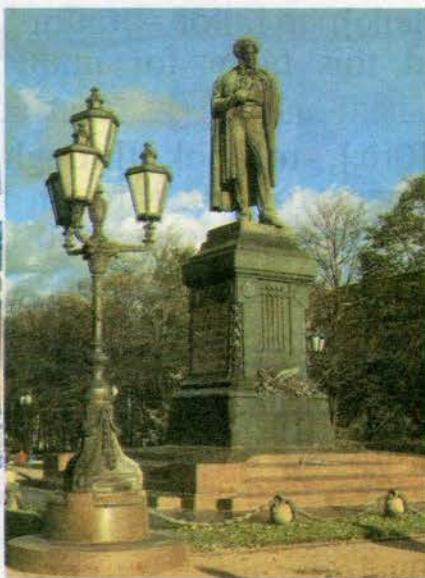
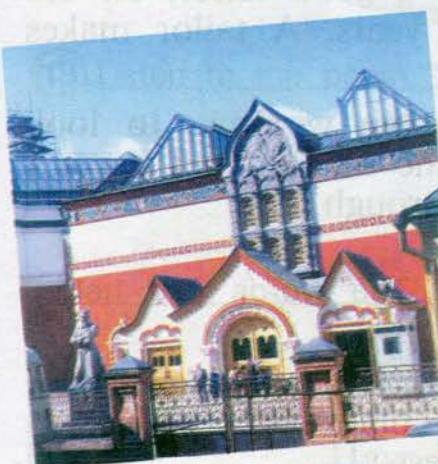
- 1** Say a few words about the Native Americans and their traditions.
- 2** You want to know if your friend has ever:

- 1 seen a Native American;
- 2 been to San Francisco [*sæn frən'siskəʊ*];
- 3 lived in a wooden house;
- 4 hunted wild animals;
- 5 eaten nuts.

Ask him questions and try to find out when he did it. Let your friend answer your questions.

- 3** Say when and why Americans fought for their independence. Who did they fight with? What was the result of their fight?
- 4** Do you know Moscow well? Where are these buildings and monuments situated?





5 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words. 83.

6 Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

tradition [trə'dɪʃn], cowboy ['kaʊbɔɪ]

7 Try and read the new words.

danger — **dangerous**

sailor — **tailor**

lake — **snake**

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

[e] collect, **protect** [prə'tekt], **to protect** — **protected**, to protect children. We wear coats to protect us from the cold. People must protect nature.

[eɪ] danger, **dangerous** ['deɪndʒərəs], a dangerous journey, a dangerous animal, a dangerous man, a dangerous life. The colonists' life in America was very dangerous.

make, **snake** [sneɪk], a snake — snakes, a dangerous snake. There are a lot of snakes in this place. A snake has a long body but no legs or arms.

sailor, **tailor** ['teɪlə], a tailor — tailors, a good tailor, an old tailor. I've had this tailor for many years. A tailor makes clothes.

[u:] rule, **through** [θru:], to look through the window, to look through newspapers, to look through the magazine. I haven't read the book, I've just looked it through.

9 Say what or who people must protect. The words can help you.

animals	nature	birds	little children	plants
	fish	water	forest	

10 John is nine years old. He is a boaster. That's what he says:

1. A dangerous snake lives under my bed.
2. I can work as a tailor.
3. I can protect all little children in my school.
4. I have fought a lot of dangerous animals.
5. I have got five real guns.
6. I have hunted bears with a gun.

- a) Express your doubt.
b) Disagree with John.

11 Say what you think it is dangerous to do.

Example I think it's dangerous to play with fire.

12 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

The boy
The girls
My cousins
His friend
The doctor

is
are

looking
through

the books.
the newspapers.
the magazines.
the texts.
the pictures.
the photos.

Let Us Read and Learn



- 13 Listen to the poem "Friends". 84. Then read and learn it.

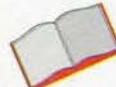
FRIENDS (By Larry Groce)

The stars are out, the moon is up.
It's time to go to bed.
I'm so glad you have a place
To lay your little head.

Have a deep and peaceful sleep,
Dream away the hours.
When you wake the sun will come
To smile upon the flowers.

Go to sleep, my little friend,
Beneath¹ the evening star.
You will always have a friend,
No matter where you are.

Let Us Read



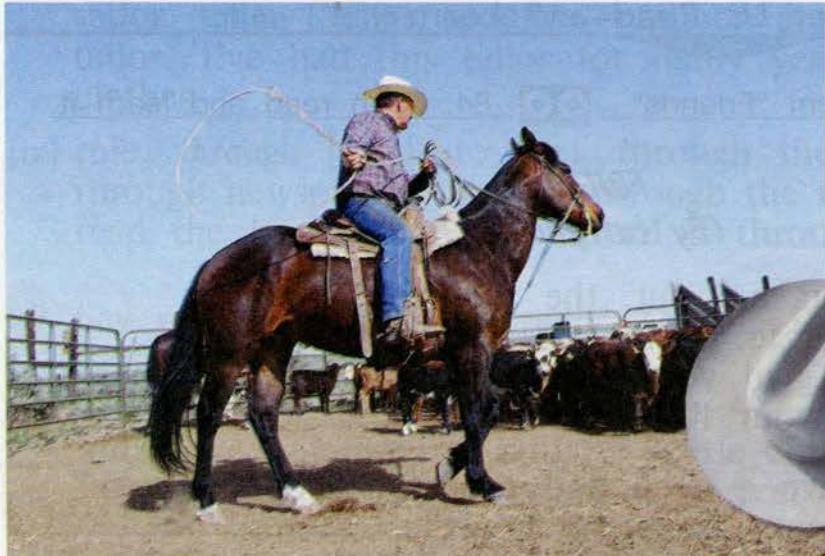
- 14 Would you like to know more about life in the Wild West? Then read the second part of the text "The Wild West" and say who was the first tailor to make jeans.

THE WILD WEST

II

Another tradition from the "Wild West" is "cowboy" clothes. In the days of the Wild West clothes were very important as they helped people to live leading a difficult and dangerous life. Cowboys spent much time outdoors. They usually wore hats, boots and jeans. Hats helped them in the sun and protected their faces and eyes from the hot sun. Boots were also very important. It was more comfortable to walk through

¹ beneath [bɪ'nɪ:θ] — под



long grass in boots. There were many dangerous snakes where cowboys worked and lived and the boots protected people from them. Boots also made riding a horse easier.

In the middle of the 19th century in the city of San Francisco there lived a tailor called Levi Strauss. He made special clothes — strong trousers called *jeans*. Very soon cowboys started to wear jeans. Now people wear jeans in America and all over the world.

15 Complete the sentences. Read out the endings from the text.

1. Another tradition from the “Wild West” is...
2. Cowboys usually wore...
3. Boots were very important because...
4. Levi Strauss lived in...
5. Now people wear jeans...

Let Us Talk

16 Have you understood the main themes of the second part of the text? Then answer the questions.

1. What is another tradition from the “Wild West”?
2. Why was it important for cowboys to wear hats and boots?

3. What trousers did the cowboys wear in those times?
4. Who made jeans then?
5. Where did the tailor live?
6. Why do people wear jeans all over the world now?

17 Say all you can remember about cowboy clothes.

Let Us Write



18 Write out Exercise 10.

19 Write out Exercise 12.

20 Complete the sentences.

1. You have never worked as a tailor, ...?
2. He has just arrived at the airport, ...?
3. She has lived a dangerous life, ...?
4. We haven't worn jeans, ...?
5. Levi Strauss lived in the city of San Francisco in the 19th century, ...?

21 Learn how to write the new words.

to protect, dangerous, snake, tailor, through

Listening Comprehension Lesson,  **85**

Lesson 49 Review 6

Let Us Talk



1 Tell your classmates about: a) the discovery of America; b) the first English settlements in the New World. (Lesson 43, Exercise 12, Lesson 44, Exercise 13, Lesson 45, Exercise 17 can help you.)

- 2 Say what you can about Native Americans. (Lesson 46, Exercise 17 can help you.)
- 3 Look through Lesson 47, Exercise 16, Lesson 48, Exercise 14 and say why Americans began to move to the west.
- 4 Speak about the holidays people celebrate in the USA. (Lessons 12, 13 for Home Reading can help you.)
- 5 What holidays do people celebrate in Russia? Just name them.
- 6 Two boys Alex and Bob have just left the cinema. They have seen "Snow White", a famous Disney film and liked it a lot. Here is what they say:

Bob: Oh, it's a fantastic film.

Alex: Yes. ... I'm fond of Disney's cartoons.

Bob: I agree. They are never boring and can tell you about life in America. ...

Alex: Yes. I'm very interested in that country. ...

Bob: No, I haven't read much, but I know some facts about its history and traditions.

Alex: ...

Bob: Certainly I can. ...

Complete the conversation. Now pretend that one of you is Bob and the other is Alex. Act out the conversation.

- 7 Think of some more questions Bob and Alex can ask each other.

Let Us Read

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

state, maybe, each, settlement, relax, magazine, person, Native American, Columbus, pipe of peace, to discover, turkey, Thanksgiving Day, independence, sail, round, harvest, together, danger, cowboy, friendship, gold

- 9 Read the text "My Friend Edward" and say why he was popular with the people of the fishermen's settlement.

MY FRIEND EDWARD

I have a friend called Edward. We became friends last summer when we were spending our holidays together at the seaside. It was a fantastic time! We lived on a small island in wooden huts,¹ in a little fishermen's settlement. You could reach the island only by boat or a ferry, which carried passengers, mail, food and what not.

I lived with a family of a seaman who cared only for the sea and fish; ships and voyages. Ed lived with a family of a hunter who was fond of animals, forest plants and who knew a lot of interesting stories and had beautiful collections of dry plants. He was a very kind man who explained to us things we didn't understand. "I've known your friend Ed for so many years," my host often told me. "He is very popular with our people. I mean, wherever he goes something special happens to him."

"Tell me some stories about Ed!" I asked.

"OK. Listen! They are fun!"

Here is one of his stories.

Edward started to draw pictures when he was 3, and by the time he was 5, his parents were selling his pictures, as they were very excellent indeed. "This boy's going to become famous when he is older and then we will sell his pictures for a lot more money than we paid for them," people said.

Edward drew different things. His pictures were full of silver cups and gold plates, strong animals, and weak but beautiful girls. But whatever he drew he always left nearly half of the page empty. "That's very clever," everybody said. "Nobody else does it." Edward felt happy that he was able to draw well. He worked hard, and besides, he liked to draw. Sometimes, though, it took him a long time to create his own pictures.

One day the tailor who lived not far from them bought one of his pictures. You could see a cowboy in it, fighting a dangerous snake. But the upper part of the picture was empty.

¹ hut [hʌt] — хижина

"Tell me, Ed," asked the tailor. "Why do you always leave the upper part of your pictures empty, and not the opposite one?" "Because I'm small," said Ed. "I can't reach it!"

10 True or false?

1. The boys lived on an island last summer.
2. Edward's host was a hunter.
3. You could reach the island if you travelled by train.
4. The hunter never told stories about Ed.
5. Ed never drew pictures.
6. Edward always left the upper part of his pictures empty.



Let Us Write

11 Look at the verbs. Give the second and the third forms. Write them into 2 columns: regular verbs and irregular verbs.

discover, sail, be interested (in), appear, prepare, smoke, depend (on), fight, sell

12 Complete the sentences with *since* or *for*.

1. She has lived in this street ... 1981.
2. We have been architects ... 3 years.
3. He has been a tailor ... he finished school.
4. They have known each other ... ages.
5. I have had these shoes ... last week.

13 Write the opposites.

- 1) comfortable, 2) interesting, 3) downstairs, 4) short,
- 5) fast, 6) miss a bus, 7) easy, 8) poor, 9) round,
- 10) long, 11) happy, 12) true, 13) beautiful, 14) behind,
- 15) clean, 16) cheap, 17) weak, 18) buy

Reader 4

Lesson 14 for Home Reading

AMERICA (THE USA), II

Lesson 50

Let Us Learn



1 Think of the names for these things:

1. an animal with a long body but no legs or arms;
2. a person who makes clothes;
3. a thing which people use to fight;
4. a yellow metal ['metl] which is very expensive;
5. full of danger;
6. without anything or anybody;
7. dependence on nobody or nothing.

2 What or who can you depend on when you go on a journey?

Example

We depend on hotels when we go on a journey.

I depend on my parents when I go on a journey.

3 Pretend you are a teacher. Could you ask your class questions for them to answer? Use the verbs:

to fight	to depend (on)	to smoke	to hunt
to prepare	to appear	to reach	
to sail	to discover	to be interested in	

4 Put the sentences in a logical order to make a story, then read the story and complete it.

1. The snake left the house. It wanted its independence.
2. When the tailor came back he saw that the box was empty. What did he say?
3. One day when the tailor was out, she opened the door of the box and the door of the house.
4. He had a pet who was a snake. It was very dangerous and lived in a gold box.
5. But the tailor's wife didn't like the snake. She was afraid of it. The snake depended on the tailor, as he gave it milk and food.
6. But the tailor also depended on the snake.
7. At night the snake slept near the door and nobody could steal anything in the house, as the snake fought anybody who came in.
8. The tailor didn't have to buy a gun.
9. Once upon a time there lived a tailor. He was very rich.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

May I take your pen?

Yes, you **may**. (Of course, you **may**).
Certainly, you **may**.

Do, please.

Yes, please.

May I take your pen?

I'm afraid not. I need it myself.
No, you **mustn't**. (No, you **may not**.)

— **May I take the cake?**

— Of course, you **may**. I've made it for you.

— **May I go to the cinema?**

— Yes, you **may**.

— **May I take your book?**

— Yes, please.

— **May we sit here?**

— Do, please.

— **May I open the window?**

— I'm afraid not. I'm cold.

— **May I go and play in the yard?**

— I'm afraid not. It's very cold.

— **May I take the book?**

— I'm afraid not. My sister is reading it.

- May I have a sweet? — I'm afraid not. We are having dinner in 5 minutes.
- May I swim in the river? — No, you **mustn't**. (You may not.) The water is very cold.
- May I switch on TV? — No, you **mustn't**. (You may not.) Your little brother is sleeping.
- May I go there alone? — No, you **mustn't**. (You may not.) It's a dangerous place.
- May I play now? — No, you **mustn't**. (You may not.) It's time to go to bed.

5 Change Will you ...? into May I ...?

Example

Will you give me the book?
May I take the book, please?

1. Will you give me your pen, please?
2. Will you give me your address?
3. Will you take me with you?
4. Will you show me the album?
5. Will you show me the picture?

6 You want to do these things. Ask your partner if you may. Let him/her answer.

open the window, go to the theatre, take your father's gun, live on an island, go to the cinema, watch the cartoon, buy some nuts

7 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words.  86.

8 Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

a statue [ˈstætju:], official [əˈfɪʃəl], soldier [ˈsəʊldʒə], national [ˈnæʃnəl]

9 Try and read the new words.

plate — state
better — letter
known — own

cold — sold
bell — sell
news — newspaper

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

- [i:] eat, **each** [i:tʃ]: 1) each flower, each city, each girl. The cook gave two apples to each child. Each pupil had a textbook. Each of them wanted to try. They cost 5 roubles each.
2) **each other**. We have known each other for ten years.
- [eɪ] plate, **state** [steɪt], a state — states, the United States of America. There are fifty states in the USA. The first thirteen colonies in America were the first American states.
- [ʌ] love, **government** ['gʌvənmənt], the Russian government, the American government, the government of the country. What the country needs is a strong and clever government. The British people have a democratic [,demə'krætɪk] government.
- [æ] man, **magazine** [,mægə'zi:n], a magazine — magazines, an interesting magazine, a boring magazine, a new magazine, the latest magazine. I couldn't find any of the latest magazines in our library.
- [ju:] new, **newspaper** ['nju:s,peɪpə], a newspaper — newspapers, old newspapers, a Sunday newspaper. Newspapers tell us what is happening in the world. Our family buys 2 newspapers every day.
- [e] bell, **sell** [sel], **to sell — sold — sold**, to sell vegetables, to sell fruit. That shop sells shoes. Richard wants to sell his old car for four hundred dollars.
letter ['letə]: 1) a letter — letters, a letter from my granny, a letter to my friend. I don't like to write letters.
2) a small letter, a capital letter. There are 26 letters in the English alphabet.

America (the USA), II

[əʊ] known, **own** [əvn], my own house, his own flat. I saw it with my own eyes. My own brother couldn't even help me.

11 Could you answer the questions using the new words?

1. What do people read in the library?
2. What do they sell in the shoe shop?
3. How often do you or your relatives write letters?
4. How many letters are there in the Russian alphabet?
5. How many states are there in the United States of America?
6. Have you got your own room?

Let Us Read and Learn

12 We are sure that you know what a dollar ['dɒlə] is. There are 100 cents [sents] in a dollar. Do you want to know what other American coins are? Listen to the poem "American Coins",  87. Then read and learn it.



AMERICAN COINS¹ (By Caroline Graham)

Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters.
Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters.
How many pennies in a nickel?

Five.

How many nickels in a dime?

Two.

Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters.
Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters.
How many dimes in a dollar?

Ten.

How many nickels in a dime?

Two.



¹ A **penny** is used by some Americans instead of the word "cent"; a **nickel** is a coin (5 cents); a **dime** (from Latin "decem" — 10) = 10 cents; a **quarter** = 25 cents or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a dollar.

Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters.

Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters.

How many quarters in a dollar?

Four.

How many nickels in a dime?

Two.

Let Us Read

- 13** Learn how to read these proper nouns.

New York [nju: 'jɔ:k], France [fra:ns], the Statue of Liberty [ðə 'stætju: əv 'libəti], Liberty Island [,libəti 'ailənd], the Star-Spangled Banner [,sta: spæŋglɪd 'bænə]

- 14** Read the text to get some more information about the USA.

SYMBOLS OF AMERICA



The American flag is often called "The Stars and Stripes".¹ There are three colours on the flag of the United States — red, white, and blue. As there are fifty states in the United States, there are fifty stars on the American flag: one star for each state.

The American flag has thirteen stripes. The stripes are red and white. The flag has seven red stripes and six white stripes. There is one stripe for each of the first thirteen colonies of the United States.

People must know many things about the flag, for example: you should display it² only during the day and you should fold it³ in a special way. In some schools there is a flag in each classroom, and children stand in front of the flag every day. You can see the American flag in shops and offices, in the streets and squares, in small towns and in big cities.

¹ stripe [straip] — полоса

² you should display [di'spleɪ] it — его следует вывешивать

³ you should fold it — его следует складывать

America (the USA), II

You can see pictures of the American flag in newspapers and magazines. Americans are proud of their flag and display it in many places.

One of the most famous symbols of the USA is the Statue of Liberty.¹ France gave the statue to America in 1884 as a symbol of friendship. The Statue is in New York on Liberty Island. It is one of the first things people see when they arrive in New York by sea.

The eagle² became the official national symbol of the country in 1782. It has an

olive branch³ (a symbol of peace) and arrows (symbols of strength). You can see the eagle on the back of a dollar bill.⁴

The United States of America has the national hymn [himn] too. It is called "The Star-Spangled Banner".⁵

Every state in the USA has its own flag, its own symbol and its own song too.



15 Have you learnt some new information about the symbols of America? Could you answer the questions?

1. What do people often call the American flag?
2. What are the colours of the American flag?
3. How many states are there in the USA?
4. How many stars are there on the American flag? Why?
5. How many stripes has the flag got?
6. What colours are the stripes?
7. Why are there 13 stripes on the flag? What do they mean?
8. What must people know about the American flag?

1 the Statue of Liberty — статуя Свободы

2 eagle ['i:gл] — орел

3 an olive branch [ən 'ɒliv 'bra:nf] — оливковая ветвь

4 a bill = a note (a banknote) — банкнота

5 banner ['bænə] — знамя; "The Star-Spangled Banner" [,sta: spæŋgl'd 'bænə] — официальный гимн США

Let Us Talk

16 You have learnt about four symbols of America. Here are three of them:

- the Statue of Liberty;
- the eagle;
- “The Star-Spangled Banner”.

Which one is missing? Tell your classmates all you can about it.

17 Choose a partner and ask him/her questions about the symbols mentioned in Exercise 16. Let him/her answer. Don't forget to change over.

18 Say everything you know about the symbols of America.

Let Us Write

19 Put in the words. (Exercise 14 can help you.)

1. The American flag is red, white, and
2. There are 13 ... on the American flag.
3. There are fifty ... on the American flag.
4. There are fifty ... in the USA.
5. There are 3 ... on the flag of the USA.

20 Look at these answers. Write a question for each one.

Example

- Yes. Certainly. I'm not reading it.
— May I read your newspaper?

1. Yes, you may. It is a bit hot here.
2. I'm sorry. I haven't got any money on me.
3. Yes, of course. Nobody is sitting on this chair.
4. No, you mustn't. It is late.
5. Yes, of course. What programme is it?

21 Learn how to write the new words.

each, state, government, magazine, newspaper,
to sell (sold, sold), letter, own, may

Lesson 51

Let Us Learn



1 Ask polite questions.

Example

You want to watch a TV show. — May I watch TV now?

1. You have broken your pen.
2. You would like to read Nick's magazine.
3. You are interested in the newspaper on the table.
4. You are interested in your sister's letter.
5. You are tired and want to sit down.
6. It is very hot in the room.
7. You want to go to the cinema tonight.

2 Answer the questions of Exercise 1. Explain your answer.

Example

May I watch TV now?

- a) Of course, you may. The film is good.
- b) I'm afraid not. It's time to go to bed.
- c) No, you mustn't. It's very late.
- d) No, you may not.

3 Look at the picture and say what they sell in the shop.

Example

They sell jeans in the shop.



- 4 Nick has got a lot of things. Say what they are, using the example. The words can help you.

Example

- a) It is my own house.
b) They are my own newspapers.

collection of badges	stamps	magazines	coins
garden	pictures	book	plate

- 5 Make up sentences using the example.

Example

Each state can have a progressive [prə'gresɪv] government.

Each	state	must	have	a	good	government.
country	can				strong	
					democratic	
					progressive	
					clever	

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

can

Present

I **can** do it.
He **can** skate.
They **can't** swim.

Past

I **could** do it last year.
He **could** skate last winter.
They **couldn't** swim in the summer.

Future

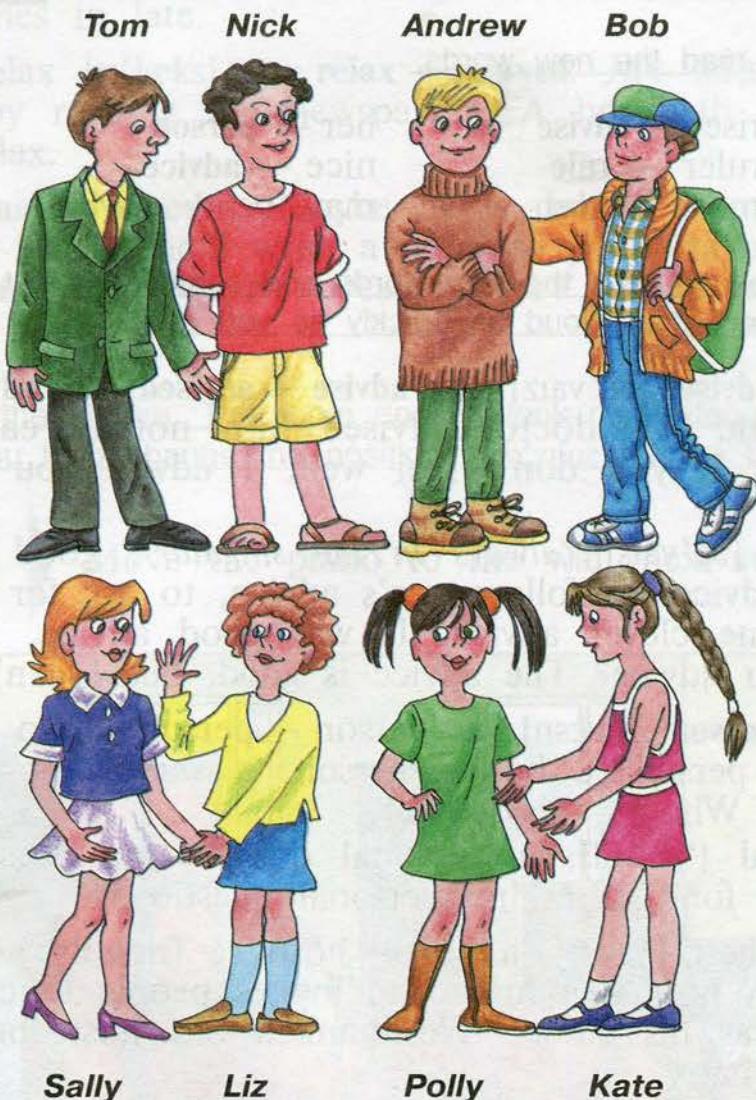
I'll **be able to** do it tomorrow.
He will **be able to** skate next year.
They won't **be able to** skate next week.

- 6 Refer the sentences to the past and to the future.

1. We can wake up very early.
2. They can become architects.
3. He can become rich.
4. She can go on a trip.

America (the USA), II

- 7 Look at the boys and girls and say what each of them is wearing.



- 8 Say what Bob couldn't do yesterday, but will be able to do on Tuesday. The words will help you.

Example

Bob couldn't buy a ticket yesterday, but he will be able to buy it on Tuesday.

to travel to the country	to explain the way
to catch a bus	to go by ship
	to decide it
	to listen to music

9 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words.  88.

10 Try and read the new words.

rise — **advise**

her — **person**

ruler — **rule**

nice — **advice**

most — **host**

may, be — **maybe**

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

[aɪ] rise, **advise** [əd'veɪz], **to advise** — **advised**, **to advise sb to do smth**. His doctor advised him not to eat so many sweets. If you don't feel well, I advise you to stay in bed.

advice [əd'veɪs] (*always in the singular*), good advice, to take advice, to follow one's advice, to ask for advice. He gave me clever advice. It was good advice. May I ask you for advice? The advice is good, but I can't follow it.

[ɜ:] her, **person** ['pɜ:sn], a person — persons, two persons, a clever person, a boring person, a very important person (VIP). Who is this person?

personal ['pɜ:snl], a personal question, a personal diary. She is fond of asking personal questions.

[əʊ] most, **host** [həʊst], a host — hosts, a friendly host, a good host. A host is a man who invites people to come to his home as his guests. We thanked our host for the wonderful party.

hostess ['həʊstɪs], a hostess — hostesses. A hostess is a woman who invites people to come to her home as her guests.

[u:] do, **move** [mu:v], **to move** — **moved**, to move quickly, to move slowly, to move to the city, to move into a new flat. Move the chair nearer to the fire. Move away from the fireplace if it's very hot. We moved into a new flat last month.

rule [ru:l], a rule — rules, a difficult rule, an easy rule, a grammar rule, as a rule... Rules tell you what to do and what not to do. One of the rules when you are at the

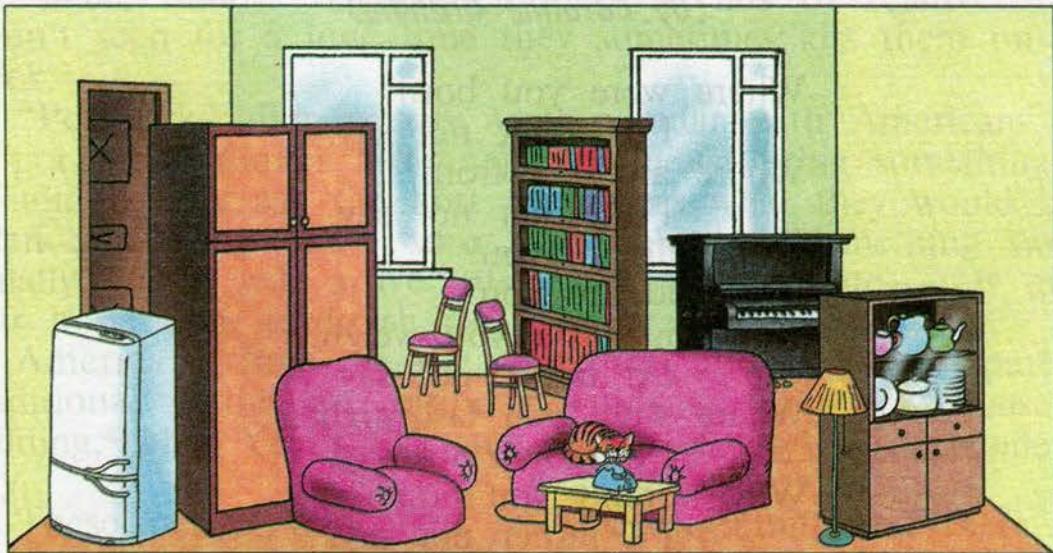
table is not to speak when your mouth is full. As a rule he comes in late.

- [æ] taxi, **relax** [rɪ'læks], **to relax — relaxed**. My father likes to relax by reading the newspapers. A hot bath helped me (to) relax.
- [eɪ] may, **maybe** ['meɪbi]. Maybe he is right, but maybe he is wrong. Maybe he'll write a letter to you. Maybe he'll sell his computer. Maybe "yes", maybe "no", maybe rain, maybe snow.

12 Look at the picture. The room doesn't look comfortable, does it? Could you help change the positions [pə'zɪʃnz] of the furniture?

Example

Move the piano to the wall next to the sofa.



Left

Right

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

explain — explanation
prepare — preparation
decorate — decoration

relax — relaxation
translate — translation
operate — operation

- 13** Make up sentences, then change them according to the examples.

Examples

The advice was good.
It was good advice.

The advice is/was good (clever, special, kind, fantastic, bad, dangerous, wonderful, excellent).

Let Us Read and Learn



- 14** Listen to the poem "Personal Questions".  89. Read and learn it.

PERSONAL QUESTIONS
(By Caroline Graham)

Where were you born?
I'd rather not say.
Where are you from?
I'd rather not say.
How tall are you?
How old are you?
How much do you weigh?¹
I'd rather not say.
Where were you last night?
I'd rather not say.
Why weren't you home?
I'd rather not say.
Did you stay out late?
Did you have a good time?
Did you see a good play?
I'd rather not say.

¹ weigh [wei] — весить

Let Us Read

- 15 Would you like to know some facts about life in America? Read the text and say why America is a friendly country.

EVERYDAY LIFE IN AMERICA

(By Terry Tomsha)

America is a friendly country with friendly people. In small American towns you hear "hello" from friends and also from people who have just arrived. People easily start to talk with each other. Waiters¹ in restaurants will often tell you their names and talk to you. When you leave they will tell you to "Take care" or "Have a nice day!" Often people you have just met begin to ask you personal questions or start telling you all about themselves.

When Americans meet people for the first time they usually shake hands. When they meet friends or relatives they haven't seen for a long time they sometimes kiss them on the cheek.²

"Pot luck" dinners³ are very popular with Americans. At a "pot luck" dinner all the guests [gests] bring something to eat and usually ask the host or hostess what they would like. Often you bring salad, some vegetables, or something sweet. Usually guests will arrive 10 or 15 minutes late — this gives your hosts time to finish their preparations.

Americans love to get together and to have parties. Traditional parties are birthdays, moving to a new house, a wedding,⁴ New Year's Eve and Fourth of July⁵ — Independence Day.

These parties are often informal [in'fɔ:ml] and there are not many rules for them. Americans like to relax and enjoy themselves. So, maybe the best advice is to relax, smile, and enjoy yourself too!

¹ waiter ['weɪtə] — официант

² cheek [tʃi:k] — щека

³ "pot luck" dinner — обед вскладчину

⁴ wedding ['wedɪŋ] — свадьба

⁵ Fourth of July читается [ðə 'fɔ:θ əv ðɔ:v'lai] (артикль не пишется, но произносится)

16 True, false or don't know?

1. America is a friendly country.
2. All people in the street you meet say: "Have a nice day!"
3. Americans never ask personal questions.
4. Americans never shake hands.
5. "Pot luck" dinners are very popular with Americans.
6. All parties in America are informal.
7. Americans like to relax and enjoy themselves.

 **Let Us Talk**

17 Choose a partner and talk with him/her about everyday life in America.

18 Say what you can about the way American people live.

 **Let Us Write**

19 Do Exercise 12 in writing.

20 Refer the sentences to the past and to the future.

1. I can't follow your advice.
2. He can ask you some personal questions.
3. She can't relax.
4. Can they move into a new flat?
5. We can't learn the rule.

21 Learn how to write the new words.

to advise, advice, person, personal, host, hostess,
to move, rule, to relax, maybe

Listening Comprehension Lesson, 90

Reader 4

Lesson 15 for Home Reading

Lesson 52 Review 7

Let Us Talk



- 1 Say what you think of America and the way people live there (the way Americans greet each other, the way they greet people they don't know, "pot luck" dinners, American parties, meals in America, TV, cinema and theatre in America).
- 2 You know some symbols of America. What are they? What do you know about them?
- 3 Speak about all the holidays you know that people celebrate in the USA.
- 4 What holidays do people celebrate in Russia and in the USA?
- 5 You have already learnt some facts about London, the capital of Great Britain. Now read the text about Washington, DC,¹ the capital of the USA, and say where the American President ['prezɪdənt] lives.

8th August, 2002

Dear Ed,

I am writing this letter to tell you about our trip to Washington, DC. We stayed at our friends'. They have their own house in downtown² Washington. I have discovered here the streets that go from east to west are named³ after

¹ DC = District of Columbia — округ Колумбия. When people speak about the capital of the USA they always say Washington, DC ['wɒʃɪŋtən 'di:sɪ], not to mix up with the state Washington in the northwest of the country.

² downtown — в центре, в деловой части города

³ are named — называются

letters of the alphabet ['ælfəbet]. The streets that go north and south are numbered.¹ The longest and the biggest streets are named after American states. Our host and hostess are very friendly people. They give us advice about places of interest in their city. Each evening we prepare the next day's trip together.

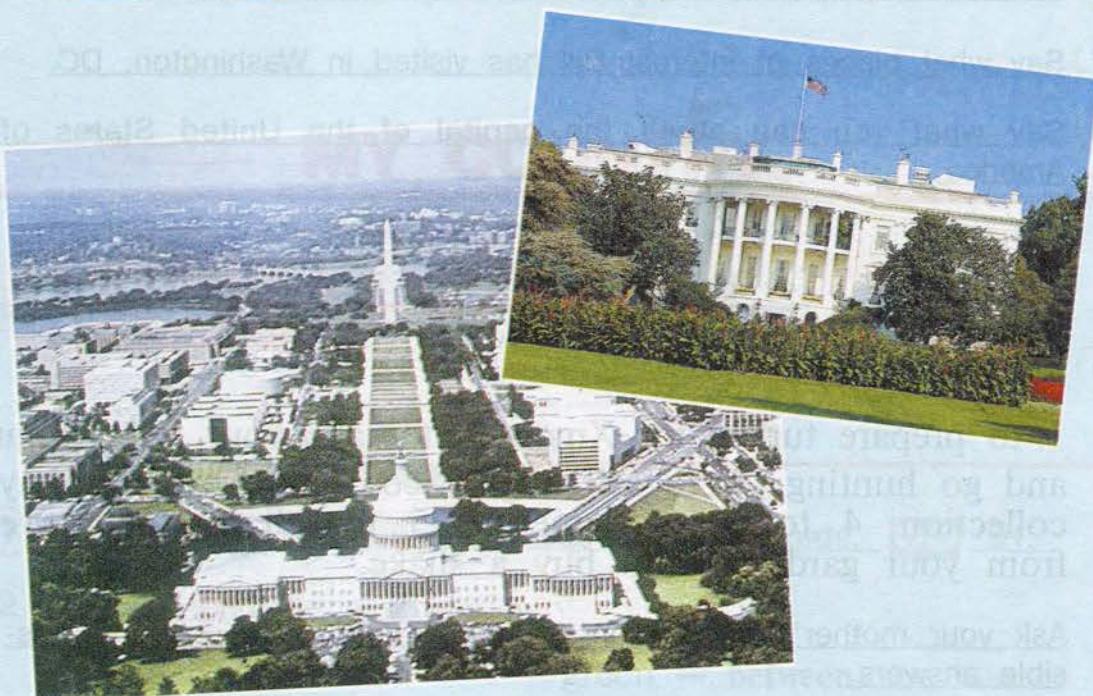
We have already had a trip round the city. It is very green and peaceful. There are a lot of beautiful places where you can relax and enjoy yourself.

I think Washington is a special city. Most of the people in Washington work for the government and there are many government offices there.

We have already been to the White House. It really is white! You can't see the part where the President lives and works. It is not open to the public ['pʌblɪk]. But the part we saw was very beautiful. It is maybe one of the most beautiful places in Washington. We saw the library, the Red Room, the Blue Room and the Green Room which had some fantastic old furniture.

Washington is full of places where you think about history. In its museums and the Capitol ['kæpitl] you can learn a lot about the first settlements in New England. You will learn a lot about Christopher Columbus and his sailors and about America's fight for independence.

¹ are numbered — нумеруются



Washington is a busy city. The streets are practically ['præktykəli] never empty.

Wherever you go you'll see big and small shops in which you can buy whatever you like. You can also buy many things just in the streets: newspapers, magazines, badges, pictures, T-shirts, sweets, fruit and what not.

I could write more, but I must stop now. We've got a lot to do tomorrow as we have to leave early in the morning. We'll be home the day after tomorrow and I'll see you then. I'll have a lot of stories to tell you about our trip.

Yours sincerely,

Bill

- 6 Find and read the sentences to illustrate the pictures.
- 7 Say what places of interest Bill has visited in Washington, DC.
- 8 Say what you can about the capital of the United States of America.



Let Us Write

- 9 You want to do the following:

1. to prepare turkey for Xmas; 2. to take your father's gun and go hunting; 3. to sell a gold coin from your granny's collection; 4. to sail to America; 5. to sell all the harvest from your garden; 6. to buy a snake.

Ask your mother's permission and write your questions and possible answers.

- 10 Write what you will be able to do next week. (Not less than 6 sentences.)

Reader 4

Lesson 16 for Home Reading

7 Name of the country you live in. Use words of only yes or no.

8 You are sure to have a lot of friends. Mention two people. Name them. Why do you like them?

MY COUNTRY

Lesson 53

Let Us Learn



- 1 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words. 91.
- 2 Try and read the new words.

sand — bank	green — between
nobody — noble	hello — devoted
dirty — birch	every — enemy
gave — brave	

- 3 Let's see if you know the alphabet. Say where the letters D, H, M, S, W, Y are.

Example The letter "P" is between "O" and "Q".

- 4 And what about your geography knowledge? Say what towns/cities are situated on the banks of rivers. The words can help you.

Example Saratov is situated on the banks of the Volga.

London/the Thames, St Petersburg/the Neva,
 Tver/the Volga, Yaroslavl/the Volga,
 Irkutsk/the Angara, Omsk/the Irtysh,
 Novosibirsk/the Ob, Moscow/the Moskva River,
 Kazan/the Volga

5 Say who is devoted to you and who you are devoted to.

Example

My friend is devoted to me.
I'm devoted to you.

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

- [æ] sand, **bank** [bæŋk], a bank — banks, a river bank, a bank of a lake, the right bank, the left bank. A bank is the land along the side of a river. Flowers were growing on the banks of the river.
- [i:] green, **between** [bɪ'twi:n]. The table is between the chairs. Now the Moon is between the Earth and the Sun. There was friendship between the two brothers. There was great love between them.
- [e] every, **enemy** ['enəmɪ], an enemy — enemies. An enemy is someone who is unfriendly. A successful man often has many enemies. There are no enemies here. Have you got any enemies?
- [əʊ] nobody, **noble** ['nəʊbl], a noble family, noble actions, a noble profession. Teaching is a noble profession. He comes from a noble family.
- [ɒ] dog, **honest** ['ɒnɪst], an honest man, an honest girl, honest people. An honest person does not lie or steal.
- [əʊ] hello, **devoted** [dɪ'veʊtɪd], a devoted friend, to be devoted to smb/smth. My devoted friend will do anything for me. He is devoted to music. He has always been devoted to me.
- [eɪ] gave, **brave** [breɪv], a brave man, a brave girl. A person who is brave can face danger without being afraid. The brave girl jumped into the water to help the child. **bravery** ['breɪvəri]. He is famous for his bravery.
- [ɜ:] dirty, **birch** [bɜ:tʃ], a birch — birches, a white birch, the Russian birch. The leaves of the birch are green and fresh. There are a lot of birch trees in Russian forests.

- 7 Name some people who are famous for their bravery.
- 8 You are sure to know some noble, honest, devoted and brave people. Name them.

Example

My granny is devoted to our family.
Ann's brother is a very brave boy.

- 9 Do you like Russian birch trees? Say where you can see them.

LOOK, READ, REMEMBER!

the

oceans: **the** Indian Ocean
seas: **the** Black Sea
rivers: **the** Volga
lakes: **the** Baikal
mountains: **the** Alps

continents: Europe
countries: Russia (but: **the** USA)
cities, towns: Washington, DC
streets: Broadway
squares: Red Square

Let Us Read and Learn

- 10 Enjoy your English and sing the song "Here Is My Hand".

92.

 **HERE IS MY HAND**

Here is my hand, friend, here is my hand,
Over to you from my bonny¹ homeland;
Building the future, comrades, are we,
Here is my hand, friend, over the sea.

¹ bonny ['bɒnɪ] — эд. красивый, прекрасный

Over to you, friend, over to you!
Here is my hand, friend, we will be true,—
True to youth's¹ promise never to break,²
True to the new world we're going to make.

Here is my hand, friend, over to you!
Building the future, we will be true —
True to the new world, let it ring clear,
Peace is our future, peace must live here!

Let Us Read

11 Try and read the proper names.

Europe [ˈjʊərəp], the Urals [ˈjuərəlz] (the Ural mountains),
the Volga [ˈvɒlgə], Asia [ˈeɪsə], the Caspian Sea [,kæspiən
ˈsi:], the Baltic Sea [,bɔ:l'tɪk 'si:], the Pacific Ocean [pə,sɪfɪk
'əʊʃn], the Black Sea [,blæk 'si:], the Arctic Ocean [,ɑ:ktrɪk
'əʊʃn], Motherland [ˈmʌðələnd]

12 Do you love your Motherland? Read the text and say what symbols of Russia you can name.

I LOVE RUSSIA

Russia is my country. It is the biggest country in the world. Russia is situated on two continents: Europe and Asia. The Urals (the Ural mountains) form a natural border³ between the continents. Russia is a very rich country. There are many mountains, rivers, lakes and forests in my country, some of which are very beautiful.

The Volga is the longest river in Europe. It flows⁴ into the Caspian Sea. There are many beautiful old towns — both big and small — on its banks. Practically all of them are interesting places, famous for their history.

¹ youth [ju:θ] — юность, молодость

² break [breɪk] — сломать, ломать

³ border ['bɔ:də] — граница

⁴ flow [fləʊ] — впадать



Seas and oceans wash Russia in the north, south, east and west. The Black Sea is in the south; the Baltic Sea is in the west. The Arctic Ocean washes my country in the north and in the east is the Pacific Ocean.

The plant and animal worlds of my country are also very rich. There are a lot of different animals, birds and plants in our forests, fields and mountains. Russia is also rich in gold, silver and other minerals [ˈmɪnərlz].

One Russian symbol is the Russian national flag. This flag has three wide stripes on it. The stripes are white, blue and red. The upper stripe is white, the middle stripe is blue and the red stripe is at the bottom.¹ These colours have always been symbolic [sim'bɒlɪk] in Russia: white — noble and sincere, blue — honest and devoted — devoted to friends, family and to the country. The red colour has always meant love and bravery.

Russian people have always loved their country though life in Russia has never been easy. Russian people have always been devoted to their Motherland, fighting for peace and independence against enemies on their land.

Another symbol of Russia which all Russian people know and love is the birch tree. You can find these trees everywhere. People sing beautiful songs with poetic [pəʊ'etɪk] words about birch trees and plant them near their houses. In old Russian towns people often call young lovely girls — little birch trees (*beryozka, beryozon'ka*).

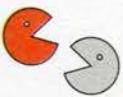
Russia is my country and I love it very much.

13 Answer the questions.

1. Russia is the biggest country in the world, isn't it?
2. What mountains divide Russia into two parts?
3. Russia is a very rich country. What is it rich in?
4. What river is the longest in Europe?
5. What seas and oceans wash Russia?

¹ at the bottom [ˈbɒtəm] — зд. внизу

-
6. What can you tell your classmates about the Russian flag?
 7. What can you tell your classmates about Russian people?
 8. What other symbols of Russia do you know?



Let Us Talk

14 Try and prove.

- Russia is a very large and rich country.
- Russian people are very brave and devoted to their country.

15 There are some of the things you often find in towns (or cities).

a church	a post office	a library	a police station
a cinema	an art gallery	a hospital	an airport
a theatre	a museum	a park	a bank
a school	a railway station	a zoo	

a) Choose a partner and talk to her/him about any town or city you like.

b) Tell your classmates everything you know about any Russian town you like.



Let Us Write

16 Do Exercise 8 in writing.

17 Describe any Russian town or city you like. (Write no less than 10 sentences.)

18 Learn how to write the new words.

bank, between, enemy, noble, honest, devoted, brave,
bravery, birch

Lesson 54

Let Us Learn



- 1 Give it a name:
 1. the land along the side of a river, a lake;
 2. one who is not a friend;
 3. one who doesn't lie or steal;
 4. one who can face danger without being afraid;
 5. a tree which Russian people love and often plant near their houses.
- 2 Say a few words about one of your friends. Don't forget to use the words: *noble, enemy, honest, devoted, brave, kind, pleasant, famous for...*
- 3 Say:
 - a) What season is between spring and autumn (autumn and spring).
 - b) What month is between: February and April; May and July; September and November; December and February.
 - c) What day is between: Tuesday and Thursday; Friday and Sunday.
- 4 Say what is situated between your house and your school (the shop, the cinema, the supermarket...).

Example

A shop is situated between my house and the place where my friend lives.

- 5 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words. 93.
- 6 Try and read the new words.

stop — **top**
cap — **map**
sung — **young**

ground — **found**
spoke — **stone**

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

- [ɒ] not, **top** [tɒp], top is the highest (upper) part of smth, at the top of the hill, at the top of the mountain, at the top of the page, at the top of the class. The old Russian town was situated at the top of the hill.
- [aʊ] ground, **found** [faʊnd], **to found — founded**, to found a new city, to found a school, to found a family, to write a story which is founded on facts. They founded a town on the banks of the river. Yuri Dolgoruky founded Moscow.
- [æ] cap, **map** [mæp], a map — maps, a map of the world, a map of Russia. A map can show you countries and towns, seas, mountains, rivers and oceans. Look at the map! Where is the river Volga on the map?
- [ʌ] sung, **young** [jʌŋ], young — younger — the youngest, a young woman, a young man, young trees. My granny looks quite young for her age. When Mr Jones was young, he lived in Italy.
- [əʊ] spoke, **stone** [stəʊn], a stone — stones, a stone wall, a stone tower, to throw stones at smb/smth. Don't throw stones at dogs. People use stones to build houses.

8 Take the map of Russia and say what you can see there. Begin the sentences like this: *I can see ... on the map of Russia. The words can help you.*

the Urals	the Volga	the Baikal	the Black Sea
the Pacific Ocean	the Ob	the Angara	
Kazan	Tver	Rostov	

9 Say where they founded a town. The words can help you.

on the banks of a river	at the top of the hill
near the lake	at the side of the sea ...

My Country

- 10 Say who can be young/old/new and what can be young/old/new.

people	men	women	cars	pens	books
cities	parents	villages	towns	songs	animals

- 11 Say what colour stones can be.

Let Us Read and Learn



- 12 Enjoy your English and sing the song "Which Land Is the Best".

94, part I.



WHICH LAND IS THE BEST?



I

In my country, we are happy.
In my country, we are happier.
In my country, we are the happiest of all.
In my country, we are friendly.
In my country, we are friendlier.
In my country, we're the friendliest of all.

Chorus: My country, your country,
travel east or west.
If north is good and south is better,
which land is the best?

Let Us Read



- 13 We are sure you know some facts about the history of Russia and its capital. But do you know that Moscow has not always been the most important Russian city? Read the text and say what cities in Russia were once its capitals.

THE RUSSIAN CAPITALS

The capital of Russia is Moscow. Moscow is an old city but it is also a young city. Although it is more than 850 years old, you can see a lot of new, modern houses

in it. The city is situated on seven hills. On one of them is the Kremlin with its beautiful red walls and famous towers.

The Kremlin is certainly the heart of Moscow. Everything here speaks of important facts in the life of our country.

Chronicles ['krənɪkəlz] first mentioned Moscow in 1147. It was a little settlement at the top of a hill looking over the Moskva River, a settlement founded by Prince¹ Yuri Dolgoruky. Prince Yuri Dolgoruky (Prince Long Arms) was the Russian Prince of Vladimir and Suzdal. If you look at the map, you'll see that these old Russian cities are in the north. Prince Yuri had many fights with other Russian princes and he soon became Prince of Kiev as well. Kiev, as you know, is in the south. So people began to call Prince Yuri "Yuri Dolgoruky", meaning that he had very long arms and could reach Kiev, which was very far from Suzdal and Vladimir. In those times Kiev was the main city of Russia. It was its capital.



Moscow, founded by Yuri Dolgoruky, grew and very soon it became, as old chronicles say, "a city, superior² to all other cities of Russia". It was then that the white stone walls and towers of the Kremlin appeared and Moscow, which was in fact the Kremlin, became a strong fortress.

In the 16th century Moscow was one of the largest cities in Europe. An English traveller wrote that Moscow was larger than London in those days. In 1712 the Russian king, Tsar³ Peter the Great moved the Russian capital to St Petersburg, a new city founded in 1703 on the banks of the Neva River. The new capital in the northwest of Russia grew and became very important. But Moscow was important too. Moscow was famous for its churches, museums and cultural centres.

On March 10, 1918 a special train left St Petersburg for Moscow. The government of the country moved to the old Russian town and Moscow again became the capital of Russia.

¹ prince [prɪns] — зд. князь

² superior [sju'pɪərɪə] — превосходящий

³ tsar [za:] — царь

14 Answer the questions.

1. How old is Moscow?
2. Where is Moscow situated?
3. Who founded Moscow? When?
4. Was Kiev the capital of Russia? When was this?
5. At that time Moscow was larger than London. Who wrote about that?
6. Who moved the capital of Russia to a new city?
7. What city became the Russian capital in the 18th century?

Let Us Talk



15 There have been three capitals in Russia. Say what you know about each of them.

16 Speak about Moscow and St Petersburg. Use the questions as a plan.

1. How old is the city?
2. Who founded it?
3. When was this?
4. What are the famous places of interest there?
5. What do you know about these places?

Let Us Write



17 Do Exercise 8 in writing.

18 Write your own story about one of the Russian capitals. (Exercise 14 can help you.)

19 Learn how to write the new words.

top, to found (founded), map, young, stone

Listening Comprehension Lesson, 95

Reader 4

Lesson 15 for Home Reading

Lesson 55

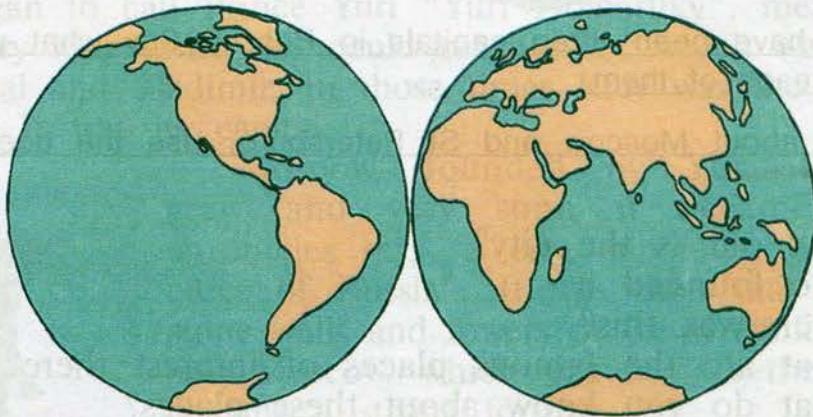


Let Us Learn

- 1 Look at the map and say what continents you can see at the top of the map.

Example

At the top of the map I can see...



- 2 Say what you keep at the top of your wardrobe, cupboard or fridge.
- 3 Could you say what young people usually like (dislike) doing?
- 4 All young people are different. What words can you use to characterize them?
- 5 Look at the names of the cities and say when they were founded.

Example

Dmitrov was founded in 1154.

Dmitrov — 1154

Moscow — 1147

St Petersburg — 1703

Yaroslavl — 1010

Vladimir — 1108

Rostov — 862

Pskov — 903

Suzdal — 1024

Novgorod — 859

My Country

- 6 Choose a partner and find out when different cities were founded. Exercise 5 can help you.

Example

P₁: When was Pskov founded?

P₂: It was founded in 903.

- 7 Say what these things are made of.

Example

The table is made of wood.

table	ruler	cup	wall	plate	pencil
wood	wood	gold	stone	silver	wood
house	box	pen			
stone	silver	gold			

- 8 Choose a partner and find out what some things you have are made of.

Example

P₁: What is the table made of?

P₂: It is made of wood.

- 9 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words.  96.

- 10 Try and read the new words.

in — **win**

arm — **army**

lie — **die**

warm — **war**

apple — **battle**

again — **against**

victory ['viktəri]

ill — **kill**

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

- [ɔ:] warm, **war** [wɔ:], a war — wars, a war against smb, to be at war, to go to war, a terrible war, a world war. We have had two world wars in this century. These countries are at war. They went to war to fight for their independence.

[ɑ:] arm, **army** ['ɑ:mɪ], an army — armies, to be in the army, to join the army, to go into the army. When did he go into the army?

- [ɪ] in, **win** [wɪn], **to win** — **won** [wʌn] — **won**, to win a fight, to win a war. The Russian army won the war in 1812. Do you know who will win? She won third place.
- [e] again, **against** [ə'genst], to be against smb/smth. My mother is against having any animals in the house. We will fight against the enemy. My friends are against this idea.
- [æ] apple, **battle** ['bætl], a battle — battles, a battle against smb/smth, to fight a battle, to take part in a battle, to win the battle. A battle is a fight between armies. His great-grandfather took part in the battle against Napoleon.
- [aɪ] lie, **die** [dai], **to die** — **died**, to die in (a) battle, to die in (a) war, to die in one's bed, to die of smth, to die for one's country. The officers died for their Motherland. He died in his sleep. She is very ill and I am afraid she is dying. The flowers will die soon if you leave them without water.
- [ɪ] ill, **kill** [kɪl], **to kill** — **killed**, to kill animals, to kill people in a war. The cold killed flowers in the garden.
- [ɪ] it, **victory** ['viktəri], a victory — victories, a victory over the enemy, to win a victory, to lead the army to victory. The general led his army to victory. They won an easy victory.

12 Make up sentences using the table.

The Russian army won the war against

Napoleon in 1812.
Hitler in 1945.
Charles XII in 1709.

13 Look and say when these people were born and when they died.

A. Pushkin 1799—1837
L. Tolstoy 1828—1910
M. Kutuzov 1745—1813

A. Suvorov 1729—1800
M. Lomonosov 1711—1765
P. Tchaikovsky 1840—1893

Let Us Read and Learn

- 14 Enjoy your English and sing the song "Which Land Is the Best?"

97, part II.



WHICH LAND IS THE BEST?



II

In my land, it's very sunny.
In my land, it is sunnier.
In my land, it's the sunniest of all.
In my land, the skies are blue.
In my land, they're bluer.
In my land, they're the bluest of all.

Chorus:

My country, your country,
travel east or west.
If north is good and south is better,
which land is the best?

Let Us Read

- 15 Read the words and try to guess their meanings.

soldier ['səʊldʒə], ruins ['ru:inz], general ['dʒenərəl]

- 16 As you know there were many wars in the history of Russia. Russian people had to defend their Motherland more than once. Read the text about one of the dangerous wars that Russia fought.

RUSSIA IN THE WAR OF 1812

It happened in 1812. Russia was in great danger. Napoleon and his army were moving towards Russia. Napoleon wanted to conquer¹ Russia as practically all of Europe now depended on him, Russia did not. Napoleon was sure he could easily win the war against Russia.

¹ conquer ['kɔŋkə] — завоевать

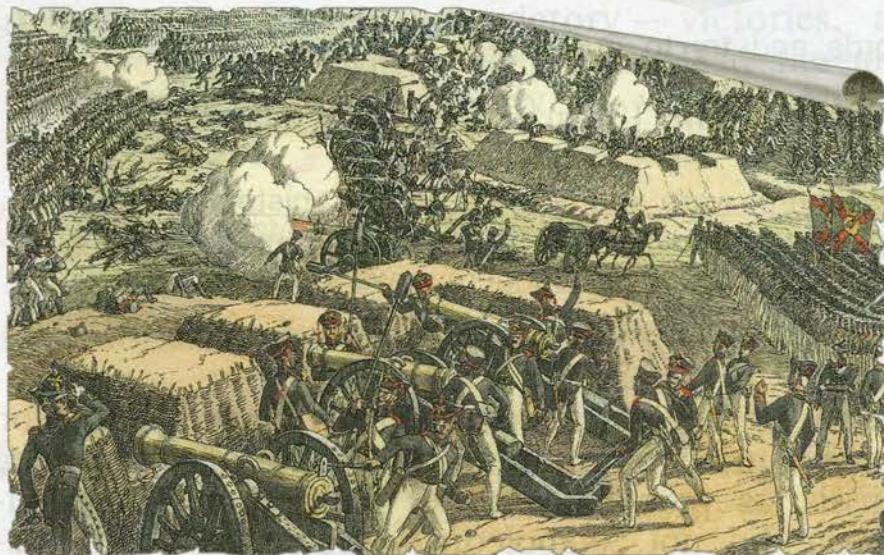


At the beginning of the war, the Russian army was moving back, leaving Russian lands for the enemy. Napoleon's army was stronger and there were more soldiers in it. Though Russian soldiers and officers fought bravely they couldn't win the battles against the enemy. Napoleon was moving to Smolensk — the "key city" of Russia. Russian people called Smolensk the "key city" because it locked the road to Moscow.

In August 1812, the two armies had a terrible battle in Smolensk. A lot of people were killed on both sides. There was no food in the city. The Russian army left Smolensk in ruins. The people of Smolensk left the city along with the Russian army.

Napoleon's army came into the empty city of Smolensk but couldn't find anything in it. They left Smolensk and began to move towards¹ Moscow.

Russia was in danger as never before. That's why the Russian Tsar, Alexander I invited the famous Russian general Michael Kutuzov to become the head of the Russian army.



¹ towards [tə'wɔ:dz] — по направлению к...

Kutuzov decided to have a fight with Napoleon. He chose a field near the village¹ of Borodino for the battle. On the seventh of September 1812 the famous battle began. It was the greatest fight between the Russian and French armies. The Russian soldiers were ready to die but not to move back. They fought for the independence of their country. They couldn't imagine their Motherland under Napoleon — under the enemy.

The famous battle of Borodino was the beginning of Great Victory over Napoleon in the war of 1812.



17 Agree or disagree.

1. Napoleon conquered Russia in 1812.
2. There was a war between Russia and France in 1812.
3. Napoleon was sure he could easily win the war against Russia.
4. Napoleon's army was stronger than the Russian army at the beginning of the war.
5. Smolensk was the main city of Russia.
6. When Napoleon came in Smolensk he got the key to Moscow.
7. The battle of Borodino was the greatest battle in the war of 1812.

Let Us Talk

18 Say why the Russian people called Smolensk the “key city”.

19 Have you read any Russian books about the war of 1812? Have you heard anything about this war? What other famous people from this time can you remember? What can you say about them?

20 Tell your classmates everything you know about the war of 1812.

¹ village ['vɪlɪdʒ] — деревня

**Let Us Write**

- 21 Do Exercise 7 in writing.
- 22 Write down everything you know about the war against Napoleon in 1812.
- 23 Learn how to write the new words.

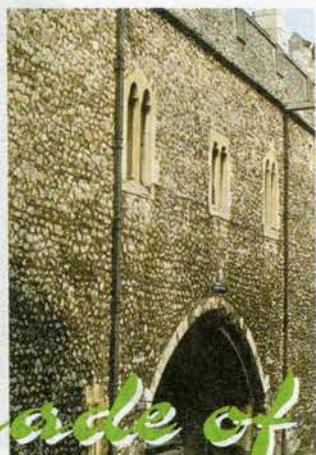
war, army, to win (won, won), against, battle, to die,
to kill, victory

Lesson 56**Let Us Learn**

- 1 Look at the pictures and say what the objects are made of.

Example

The box is made of silver.



My Country

2 Say when different cities and towns were founded. (Exercise 5, Lesson 55 can help you.)

3 Make up true sentences using the chart.

The Great Patriotic War	began in	1941.
The war against Napoleon		1939.
The 1st World War		1914.
The 2nd World War		1812.

4 Have you seen the popular Russian cartoon "Cheburashka"? Do you remember the old woman Shapoklyak? Say what animals she disliked (was against).

Example She was against cats.



5 Remember the sports/games (football, basketball, volleyball, chess, badminton) your class (school) took part in. Say who won.

6 Say when the battle of Borodino was. Who won the battle?

7 There were three important battles during the Great Patriotic War. Say when they were.

The battle of Moscow/1941

The battle of Stalingrad/1942-1943

The battle of Kursk/1943

8 Learn how to pronounce and use the new words. **98.**

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

[əʊ] sold, **soul** [səʊl], a soul — souls, a noble soul, a kind soul. The man has no soul. He was the soul of the army. Many people believe that a person's soul never dies.

[ɑ:] hard, **heart** [ha:t], a heart — hearts, a heart of gold, a kind heart. When a man's heart stops beating, he dies. He put his heart and soul into his work. The boy spoke from his heart when he thanked us for his present.

[1] it, **hospitable** ['hɒspɪtəbl], hospitable — more hospitable — the most hospitable. A hospitable woman, hospitable people. Hospitable people always make you feel comfortable.

[1ə] near, **real** [rɪəl], real gold, a real man, a real story. These flowers are real, not plastic ['plæstɪk]. Is this real gold?

really ['riəli]. They are really good friends. What do you really think about it? I really like it very much.

10 Express your surprise. Use the example.

Example

P₁: I'm going to Australia at the end of the week.

P₂: Oh, really?

1. I've bought a new car.
2. I saw Michael Jackson yesterday.
3. We won the last football game.
4. My younger brother is a very brave boy.
5. My uncle is a hunter. He killed a tiger last winter.
6. My cousin won the race and got a gold medal.

11 Say why Mr Brown is a real man. The words can help you.

Example

Mr Brown is brave and noble. He is a real man.

strong	honest	devoted	clever	truthful
	kind	proud		

12 Say who is hospitable (very hospitable) in your family/in your friend's family.

Example

My granny is very hospitable.

My Country

13 Remember the last birthday party or any other party you were at. Say when it was and name the person who was the heart and soul of the party.

14 From fairy tales and other stories that you have read, name the characters, who have kind hearts.

Heidi had a heart of gold.

Example

Beatrix Potter loved animals very much. She had a very kind heart.

Let Us Read and Learn

15 Enjoy your English and sing the song "Which Land Is the Best?".

99, part III.



WHICH LAND IS THE BEST?



III

In my land, the grass is green.
In my land, it is greener.
In my land, it's the greenest of all.
In my land, it is peaceful.
In my land, it's more peaceful.
In my land, it's the most peaceful of all.

Chorus:

My country, your country,
travel east or west.
If north is good and south is better,
which place is the best?
My country, your country,
travel east or west.
Learn to live with one another...
One world is the best.
One world is the best.



Let Us Read

- 16 Have you ever heard the names of Suvorov and Kutuzov? We are sure you have. Read the text to get some more information about these wonderful people.

FAMOUS RUSSIAN GENERALS



All Russian people know the names, Alexander Suvorov and Michael Kutuzov. They are two famous generals [ˈdʒenərəlz]. Alexander Vasilyevich Suvorov was born in 1729. He was a noble, honest man, devoted to his country and his people. Suvorov took part in many wars. He had a lot of victories because he knew army life very well. Suvorov was not a kind general, but he had a kind heart. He loved his soldiers and they loved him. His soldiers were never hungry and his officers took care of the soldiers, though certainly their life was not at all easy.

Suvorov taught his soldiers and officers to be brave; he taught them to win in the battles against the enemy. His soldiers were never afraid of the enemy, even when the enemy was very strong.

Michael Kutuzov was Suvorov's pupil. He was born in 1745 in St Petersburg. His father was an engineer in the Russian army. Little Michael was a kind, clever boy. Their family was very hospitable. Michael had a lot of friends and was an excellent pupil. He was good at maths, and knew many foreign languages. When he became an officer he took part in many battles. He was a brave and honest officer. Kutuzov believed in Russian soldiers. He taught them the art of winning.

When Kutuzov was forty-five years old he became a general. During the war of 1812 Kutuzov fought a lot of battles. He was an old man by then, but he won



practically all of them. The famous battle of Borodino was the first Russian victory in that war. After that it took Kutuzov only three months to win the war completely. Napoleon ran away from Russia. Russia again became free and independent.

- 17 Ask ten questions on the text and let your classmates answer them.

Let Us Talk



- 18 Say all you know about A. V. Suvorov.
19 Say all you know about M. I. Kutuzov.
20 Do you know any other Russian generals? What can you tell your classmates about them?

Let Us Write



- 21 Write 10 questions on the text of Exercise 16.
22 Write a few words about any Russian general.
23 Learn how to write the new words.

soul, heart, hospitable, real, really

Listening Comprehension Lesson, 100

Reader 4

Lesson 18 for Home Reading

Lesson 57 Review 8

Let Us Talk

- 1 What American symbols do you know? Have we got any special symbols in Russia? What are they?
- 2 Compare everyday life in America and in Russia.
- 3 What do you know about Russian capitals?
- 4 Why do people say that Russia is a rich country?
- 5 You have come to a small town in the north of Canada. Your host and hostess have never been to Russia. They ask you to tell them about:

1 Moscow; 2 St Petersburg; 3 the war of 1812; 4 the Russian people and their country.

What will you tell them?

Let Us Read

- 6 Choose and read as quickly as you can the words and word combinations referring to the topic "War".
kill, fresh air, separate, protect, a battle, mountains, strong enemy, a bank of the river, a war, a victory, a birch tree, an honest general, an army, noble officers, hospitable
- 7 Read the text "Russian People" and say what and who Russia is famous for.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Russia is a rich country. It is rich in forests and mountains, rivers and lakes. There are many important cities, factories and industrial [m'dʌstriəl] plants¹ all over the country.

¹ plant [plɑ:nt] — завод

There are a lot of wonderful things in Russia. But it is true to say that Russia is most famous for its people.

Whoever comes to Russia always finds wonderful people who live in different cities, settlements and villages.

Russian people are talented ['tæləntɪd]. We can name many of those who are well-known all over the world.

In America and Australia, in Europe and Asia, people read novels by Anton Chekhov, Leo Tolstoy, Feodor Dostoevsky. You can see plays by Chekhov in New York and Paris, in London and Delhi ['deli]. People on many different continents listen to beautiful music by Peter Tchaikovsky and Michael Glinka.

Russian people have made a lot of discoveries in different fields of science¹ and industry ['ɪndəstri], medicine ['medsɪn] and culture ['kʌltʃə]. People all over the world know the names of Yuri Gagarin (the first Russian cosmonaut) and other Russian cosmonauts, as well as the name of Sergei Korolyov.

Russia has many brilliant pilots and workers, teachers and dancers, engineers and doctors. In fact there are excellent specialists in every field.

When foreign guests leave Russia they usually say different things about the country. Some of them like it, others do not. They often criticize ['kriticəz] many things in Russia. But practically everybody says that Russian people are wonderful. They are open, kind and very hospitable.

Let's hope that our new life won't change the heart and soul of our people.

8 Ask each other questions on the text "Russian People".

9 Give a short summary of the text.

Let Us Write

10 Write all you want and know about Russia and its people.

Reader 4

Lessons 19, 20 for Home Reading

¹ science ['saɪəns] — наука



Reference Grammar¹

Грамматический справочник

THE NOUN

(Имя существительное)

Как вы уже знаете, особенностью английских существительных является использование с ними artikelей (определенного и неопределенного).

§ 1. Определенный artikel употребляется с именами существительными, обозначающими:

горы (*горные цепи*): **the** Urals, **the** Alps;

океаны: **the** Indian Ocean, **the** Pacific Ocean, **the** Atlantic Ocean;

моря: **the** Black Sea, **the** Baltic Sea;

реки: **the** Volga, **the** Thames;

озера: **the** Baikal, **the** Sevan.

Однако если перед называнием озера стоит само слово **lake**, artikel отсутствует: **Lake** Baikal.

§ 2. Без artikelя употребляются названия:

континентов: Europe, Asia, Central America, Africa;

стран: Russia, England, Spain (*но the USA*);

городов: Paris, London, Madrid, Moscow;

площадей: Red Square, Trafalgar Square;

улиц: Broadway, Tver(skaya) Street;

парков: Hyde Park, Gorky Park.

§ 3. С определенным artikelом используются названия:

театров: **the** Bolshoi Theatre, **the** Malyi Theatre;

кинотеатров: **the** "Odeon", **the** "Pushkinskii";

музеев: **the** Pushkin Museum, **the** British Museum;

картинных галерей: **the** Metropolitan, **the** National Gallery;

гостиниц: **the** Embassy Hotel, **the** Metropole Hotel.

¹ Справочник содержит новый грамматический материал, используемый в учебнике 4 класса. Основные первоначальные сведения об имени существительном, глаголе и т. д. смотри в соответствующем разделе учебника 3 класса.

§ 4. Названия месяцев и дней недели обычно употребляются без артикля: *in January, in April, on Tuesday, last Friday*.

§ 5. С именами существительными **bed, church, school, town, hospital, work** артикль не употребляется в сочетаниях:

to go to school, to go to bed, to go to church, to go to hospital, to be in hospital, to go to work, to be in town, to be out of town.

§ 6. Неопределенный артикль употребляется с именами существительными в следующих выражениях: *in a hurry, in a quiet voice, in a sad voice*.

§ 7. С именами существительными **advice, work, weather, information, news, money** неопределенный артикль не употребляется: *It is good advice. It is bad news. It is important work.*

Сказуемое в предложениях, где подлежащим является одно из этих существительных, всегда стоит в единственном числе.

The news **is** bad. — Новости плохие.

The money **is** on the table. — Деньги на столе.

§ 8. Имена существительные **police (полиция), clothes (одежда), potatoes (картофель), carrots (морковь)** сочетаются с глаголом во множественном числе.

The police **were** in the street. — Полиция была на улице.

The potatoes **are** on the plate. — Картофель на тарелке.

There **were** many carrots in the fridge. — В холодильнике было много моркови.

The clothes **are** in the wardrobe. — Одежда в шкафу.

§ 9. Имена существительные в современном английском языке могут быть образованы тремя способами:

1 К корню добавляется суффикс. Так, например, образуются слова, обозначающие профессии людей:

read + -er = reader; sail + -or = sailor

2 Слово пишется и произносится, как и раньше: его форма не меняется, но обозначает оно уже нечто совсем иное, чем первоначальное слово.

V → N

to make (делать) → a make (марка изделия)

to find (находить) → a find (находка)

3 Из двух основ «складывается» новое существительное:

sea + man = seaman

bed + room = bedroom

milk + man = milkman

black + board = blackboard

THE ADJECTIVE (Имя прилагательное)

Имена прилагательные в английском языке бывают *качественные*, имеющие степени сравнения, и *относительные* (golden, wooden, silver).

§ 10. К особым случаям образования степеней сравнения относятся прилагательные:

good — better — (the) best

bad — worse — (the) worst

little — less — (the) least

few — fewer — (the) fewest

old — older — (the) oldest

elder — (the) eldest (о родственниках)

My elder sister is 16.

His eldest brother is an officer.

Ho: She is older than her brother.

§ 11. В современном английском языке имена прилагательные могут образовываться теми же способами словообразования, что и существительные.

-y

1 sun + -y = sunny

rain + -y = rainy

-ic

poet + -ic = poetic

theme + -ic = thematic

-ful

colour + -ful = colourful

wonder + -ful = wonderful

un-

un- + kind = unkind

un- + happy = unhappy

N → Adj

2 silver (серебро) → silver (серебряный)

metal (металл) → metal (металлический)

gold (золото) → gold (сделанный из золота, золотой)

apple (яблоко) → apple (яблочный)

3 black + and + white = black-and-white (film)

§ 12. Much/many.

Much — много, означает большое количество и определяет только *неисчисляемые* имена существительные, обычно в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях.

I haven't **much** time today.

Is there **much** milk in the fridge?

Many — определяет только *исчисляемые* имена существительные (также обычно в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях).

He hasn't **many** friends here.

Are there **many** sweets on the plate?

В утвердительных предложениях и в том и в другом случае чаще употребляется сочетание **a lot of (lots of)**.

There are **a lot of** books at home.

There is **a lot of** water in the glass.

There are **lots of** flowers here.

Степени сравнения: **many/much — more — (the) most**.

§ 13. Little/few.

Little — мало, означая малое количество, используется с *неисчисляемыми* именами существительными.

We have very **little** meat.

Few — мало, обозначает малое количество, употребляется только с *исчисляемыми* именами существительными.

There are **few** flowers in the garden, so don't pick any!

§ 14. И **little**, и **few** обозначают недостаточное количество и имеют отрицательный оттенок.

There is **little** time left. (We'll miss the train.)

There are too **few** potatoes. (I can't make a salad.)

А **little** и **a few**, напротив, имея положительную характеристику, указывают на наличие какого-то количества (немного, но все-таки есть, есть, хотя и немного). При этом **a little** сочетается с *неисчисляемыми* именами существительными, а **a few** — с *исчисляемыми*.

There are **a few** potatoes at home, so I can let you have some.

There is **a little** tea left in the pot, so you may have another cup.

THE PRONOUN (Местоимение)

§ 15. Для обозначения некоторого количества в утвердительных предложениях используется неопределенное местоимение **some**, при этом оно сочетается как с исчисляемыми, так и с неисчисляемыми именами существительными.

I have got **some** books at home.
He has got **some** meat in the fridge.

В отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях **some** заменяется на **any**.

Have you got **any** books at home?
Has he got **any** meat in the fridge?
There aren't **any** books at home.
There isn't **any** meat in the fridge.

THE VERB (Глагол)

В отличие от русского языка, английский язык располагает целой системой времен. Для описания действий, происходивших в прошлом, могут быть использованы различные времена.

§ 16. **Past indefinite** (прошедшее неопределенное время). С этим временем вы уже познакомились в 3 классе. Оно употребляется, если известно, когда, а часто и где произошло действие в прошлом, и оно не связано с настоящим моментом, то есть сигналами **past indefinite** являются слова *when, where*.

I saw him **yesterday**.
We lived in the country **last summer**.
They bought a car **3 years ago**.

Слова **yesterday, last, last night (year, month, week), a year ago** и т. д. являются указателями на это время.

§ 17. **Present perfect** (настоящее совершенное время).

Это одно из самых сложных времен английского языка. Оно как бы соединяет в себе уже знакомые вам настоящее и прошедшее времена. Действие произошло в прошлом (*когда, мы не знаем, нам это неважно*), а результат этого действия проявляется в настоящем.

Я разбила чашку. (Действие произошло в прошлом. Когда — неизвестно.)

↓
Чашка разбита. (Результат: чашки нет, есть осколки, чашка разбита.)

Образуется **present perfect** при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have (have/has)** и **причастия второго** основного глагола (**III форма глагола**). Для так называемых правильных глаголов эта форма совпадает с формой прошедшего времени.

[d]

play — played — **played**

[t]

look — looked — **looked**

[ɪd]

count — counted — **counted**

*Я сыграл в эту игру. — I **have played** this game.*

*Он просмотрел журнал. — He **has looked** through the magazine.*

*Мы сосчитали от 1 до 10. — We **have counted** from 1 to 10.*

У неправильных глаголов эту форму нужно запомнить. Она помещена в таблице неправильных глаголов.

I **have written** the letter.

He **has read** the book.

We **have understood** the rule.

В отрицательных предложениях вспомогательный глагол **to have** употребляется с частицей **not**.

I **have not (haven't)** sent the letter.

He **has not (hasn't)** done it.

We **have not (haven't)** drunk the water.

В вопросительных предложениях глагол **have (has)** ставится перед подлежащим.

Have you been to Moscow?

What has he seen?

Have they heard this song?

В английском языке целый ряд слов указывает на то, что в предложении должно употребляться именно это время. Это наречия **already, just, yet, ever, never**. Они обычно (но далеко не всегда!) употребляются в предложениях с **present perfect**.

Сравни: I never drink milk for breakfast.

He **has never drunk** milk.

I am never late.

I **have never been** late.

Наречия неопределенного времени обычно стоят перед основным глаголом.

I **have** already **read** this book.

He **has** never **been** to Paris.

Have you ever **played** chess?

Следует обратить особое внимание на перевод неопределенного наречия уже на английский язык.

В утвердительных предложениях это **already**.

They **have** already **helped** her. — Они уже помогли ей.

В вопросительных предложениях это **yet**, которое ставится в конце вопроса.

Have you **been** there yet? — Ты уже бывал там?

Has he **spoken** to mother yet? — Он уже поговорил с мамой?

В отрицательных предложениях **yet** переводится *еще не...*

We **haven't had** coffee yet. — Мы еще не пили кофе.

He **hasn't eaten** his lunch yet. — Он еще не съел второй завтрак.

Как уже указывалось выше, **present perfect** не употребляется, если в предложении есть указание на то, когда в прошлом произошло действие. В этих случаях в английском языке следует употреблять простое прошедшее время.

Сравни: I **have seen** this film.

I **saw** it *yesterday*.

We **have done** it.

We **did** it *3 hours ago*.

They **have written** the letter.

They **wrote** it *last night*.

Типичны разговорные ситуации следующего образца:

— Have you **been** to Moscow? (*Ты имеешь представление об этом городе? А когда ты там был, неважно.*)

— Yes, I **have**.

— When **were** you there? (*Спрашивающего интересует время в прошлом, когда это было.*)

— I **was** there last summer.

Однако с указателями **this week**, **this month**, **this year** употребляется **present perfect**.

I **haven't seen** him this week. — Я его не видела на этой неделе (*неделя еще не закончена*).

He **has been** to London this year. — Он был в Лондоне в этом году (*год не завершен*).

И в первом, и во втором случае есть связь с настоящим.

Особенно следует оговорить употребление предлога **to** в предложениях с глаголом **to be**. Сравни:

Have you ever **been to** Paris? — Ты был в Париже?

We **have** never **been to** this museum. — Мы никогда не были в этом музее.

I **haven't been to** America yet. — Я еще не бывал в Америке.

Present perfect употребляется также, когда в предложении описывается действие, которое произошло в прошлом и до сих пор (то есть в настоящий момент, момент говорения) продолжается. Это типично в основном для глаголов **to be**, **to know**, **to have**. На русский язык подобные предложения переводятся настоящим временем.

I **have been** here for 3 days. — Я здесь уже три дня. (*Я нахожусь здесь 3 дня.*)

We **have known** each other since 1990. — Мы знаем друг друга с 1990 года.

He **has had** this book for years. — Эта книга у него многие годы. (*Он имеет эту книгу уже многие годы.*)

Формальными показателями времени в этом случае являются предлоги **since** и **for**.

§ 18. Для выражения действия в будущем очень часто употребляется оборот **to be going to** — *собираться сделать что-то*.

I'm **going to** learn French. — Я собираюсь учить французский.

Is it **going to** rain? — Собирается дождь?

We **are not going to** see him today. — Мы не увидим его сегодня.

§ 19. Модальные глаголы.

1 Must (to have to).

Долженствование в английском языке передает обычно глагол **must**.

Однако предложения с **must** звучат крайне категорично и употребляются в основном тогда, когда выполнение действия рассматривается как своеобразный долг, или в отрицательных предложениях как категорический запрет.

I **must** help her. — Я должен помочь ей. (*Это моя обязанность.*)

You **mustn't** smoke in bed! — Ты не должен курить в постели! (*Я запрещаю тебе курить.*)

В реальной речи вместо **must** часто употребляется оборот **to have to do smth** — быть вынужденным сделать что-то (нужно, приходится).

I **have to** go home. — Я должна идти домой. (Меня вынуждают обстоятельства.)

Do you have to come back? — Ты должен возвращаться?

She **doesn't have to** come early. — Она не должна приходить рано.

В прошедшем времени глагол **must** практически не употребляется. Вместо него используется прошедшее время его эквивалента **to have to**.

I **had to** visit my granny. — Мне нужно было (я должен был) навестить бабушку.

Did you have to phone him? — Ты должен был позвонить ему?

He **didn't have to** work late. — Он не должен был работать допоздна.

2 **Can (could); to be able to.**

Для выражения возможности и умения что-то сделать в будущем употребляется эквивалент глагола **can — to be able to**.

I shall **be able to** come early. — Я смогу прийти рано.

He won't **be able to** arrive at 7. — Он не сможет прибыть в 7.

Will they **be able to** do it? — Они смогут это сделать?

3 **May (might).**

Для выражения разрешения, а также для того, чтобы его получить, используется глагол **may**.

You **may** stay here till 5. — Ты можешь остаться здесь до 5.

May I go there? — Можно мне пойти туда?

Ответы на вопросы **May I ...?** могут быть положительными:

Yes, you may. (Do, please.) — или отрицательными. При этом мягкий запрет звучит примерно так: **I'm afraid not**, а категоричный: **No, you mustn't**. В обоих случаях обычно объясняется причина запрета.

May I go there? — No, you **mustn't**. You are ill.

§ 20. Словообразование.

Глаголы в английском языке образуются теми же основными способами, что и имена существительные и прилагательные (см. § 9, 11). Однако наиболее часто встречаются первые два.

1

dis-

dis- + like = dislike

dis- + agree = disagree

water → to water (*поливать*)

place → to place (*размещать*)

colour → to colour (*раскрашивать*)

warm → to warm (*подогревать*)

cool → to cool (*охлаждать*)

§ 21. Образование вопросов.

Обычно выделяют 5 типов вопросов.

1 Общий (general questions).

(+)

(-)

Is he a boy?	Yes, he is .	No, he isn't .
Do you live here?	Yes, I do .	No, I don't .
Did he go there?	Yes, he did .	No, he didn't .
Have you done it?	Yes, I have .	No, I haven't .
Was he playing chess?	Yes, he was .	No, he wasn't .
Can you do it?	Yes, I can .	No, I can't .

2 Альтернативный (alternative questions).

- Is he in Paris **or** (is he) in Madrid? — He is in Paris.
- Does he like apples **or** (does he like) oranges? — He likes oranges.
- Did you get a newspaper **or** (did you get) a magazine? — I got a magazine.
- Has she been to Spain **or** (has she been) to France? — She has been to Spain.
- Was he selling potatoes **or** (was he selling) carrots? — He was selling carrots.
- Can you ski **or** (can you) skate? — I can skate.

3 Разделительный (disjunctive questions, tag questions).

(+)

(-)

(-)

(+)

He is at home, isn't he?	He isn't here, is he?
We like sweets, don't we?	We don't know him, do we?
They spoke quietly, didn't they?	They didn't run fast, did they?
She has built a house, hasn't she?	He hasn't got it, has he?
He can do it, can't he?	He can't do it, can he?

4 Специальный (special questions).

Специальные вопросы начинаются со специальных вопросительных слов: **Whom**, **What**, **Where**, **When**, **Why**, **Which**, **Whose**, **How**, **How well**, **How long**, **How often**, **How much**, **How many**.

Where is the house?
How do you get there?
When did he come back?
What has he done?
What was he reading?
How long can he stay here?

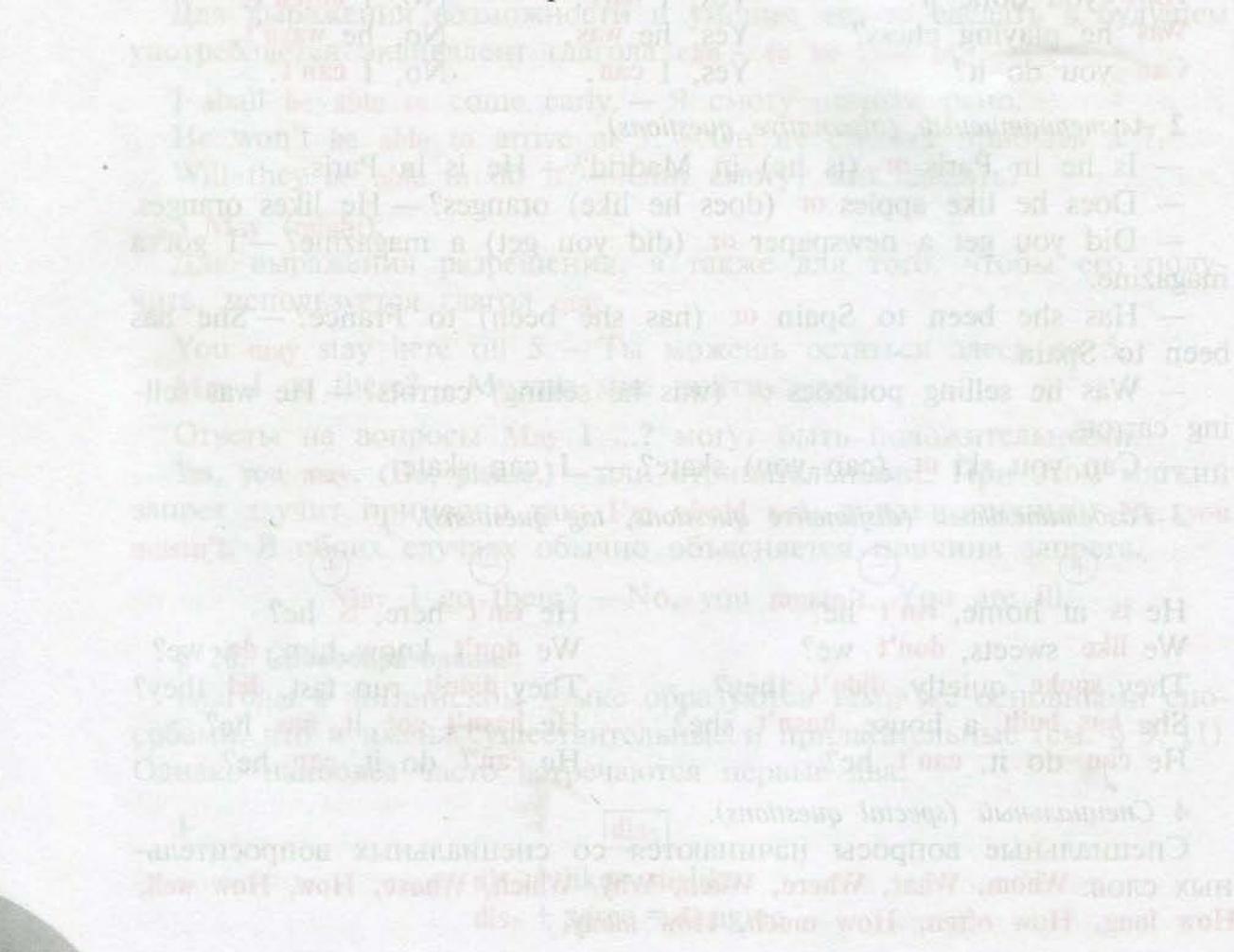
It is on the hill.
I get there by bus.
He came back late.
He has bought a car.
He was reading a book.
He can stay here for 2 days.

5 Вопрос к подлежащему (questions to the subject).

Who is at home?
Who lives in this flat?
Who went to the park yesterday?
Who has bought milk?
Who can win?
What has happened?

We are. (I am. He is.)
We do. (I do. He does.)
We did. (I did. He did.)
We have. (I have. He has.)
Anybody can.
Nothing has.

В вопросе к подлежащему глагол-сказуемое стоит всегда в единственном числе после вопросительного слова.



English-Russian Vocabulary



Англо-русский словарь

adj — *adjective* — прилагательное
adv — *adverb* — наречие
conj — *conjunction* — союз
interj — *interjection* — междометие
n — *noun* — существительное

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'tɪvɪtɪ] деятельность, активность
actor ['æktə] актер
address [ə'dres] адрес
admiral* ['ædmərəl] адмирал
advice 51² [əd'veɪs] *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.

num — *numeral* — числительное
prep — *preposition* — предлог
pron — *pronoun* — местоимение
v — *verb* — глагол

advise 51 [əd'veɪz] *v* советовать
afraid 27 [ə'freid] испуганный
 to be afraid of smb/smth бояться кого-то/чего-то
Africa ['æfrɪkə] Африка
afternoon [,a: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 [eɪdʒ] возраст
air [eə] воздух
airport 32 ['eərɔ: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'laud] вслух
alphabet* ['ælfəbet] алфавит
already 26 [ɔ:l'redi] уже
also 40 ['ɔ:lsəʊ] также, тоже
always ['ɔ:lwəz] всегда
America [ə'merɪkə] Америка

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 ['ænɪml] животное
announcer* [ə'naʊnsər] диктор
another [ə'nʌðə] другой
answer ['a:nəs] *n* ответ; *v* отвечать
Antarctica [æn'ta:ktrɪkə] Антарктика
antonym* ['æntəʊnɪm] антоним
any ['enɪ] какой-нибудь
anybody ['enibɒdɪ] кто-нибудь
anything ['enɪθɪŋ] что-нибудь
apartment* [ə'pa:tment] квартира (амер.)
appear 44 [ə'pɪə] появляться
appetite* ['æpitait] аппетит
applause* [ə'plɔ:z] аплодисменты
apple ['æpl] яблоко
April ['eɪprəl] апрель
architect 29 ['a:kitekt] архитектор
(the) Arctic Ocean [(ðɪ) ,a:ktɪk 'əʊʃn]
 Северный Ледовитый океан
arm [a:m] рука (*от ладони до плеча*)
armchair ['a:mtfɛə] кресло
army 55 ['a:mi] 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'rɑ:rv] прибывать в
art(s) 11 [a:t] искусство
as [æz, əz] потому что, в то время как
Asia ['eɪzɪə] Азия

ask 48 [a: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'tentivli] внимательно
audience 38 [ˈɔ:dɪəns] аудитория, зрители
August ['ɔ:gəst] август
aunt [a:nt] тетя
automobile* ['ɔ:təməbi:l] автомобиль
autumn ['ɔ:təm] осень

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 ['bædmintən] бадминтон
bag [bæg] сумка, портфель
balance* ['bæləns] баланс, пропорция
balcony* ['bælkəni] балкон
ball [bɔ:l] мяч
ballet ['bæleɪ] балет
(the) Baltic Sea [(ðə) ,bɔ:ltɪk 'si:] Балтийское море
bank 53 [bæŋk] берег (*реки, озера*)
baseball* ['beisbɔ:l] бейсбол
basketball ['ba:skɪtbɔ:l] баскетбол
bathroom 17 ['ba:θrəm] 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'gin] начинать
beginning* [bɪ'gɪnɪŋ] начало
behind 17 [bɪ'haind] за, сзади
believe 22 [bɪ'lɪ: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 [bla:k] черный
black-and-white (film) ['blæk ənd 'waɪt] черно-белый (фильм)
blackboard 12 ['blækbo:d] школьная доска
block [blk] 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:riŋ] 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 [brɪdʒ] 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:gler] 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 [ˈbɪzɪ] 1) занятой; 2) оживленный
but [bʌt] но
butter [ˈbʌtə] масло (сливочное)
buy [baɪ] покупать
by [baɪ] у, около
by heart* наизусть
by the way 13 между прочим
bye (bye-bye) [baɪ] ([ˈbaɪ'baɪ]) пока

Сс

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 [ˈkænədə] Канада
canal* [kə'næl] канал
candy* [ˈkændɪ] конфета (*амер.*)
cap [kæp] кепка, шапка
capital 28 ['kæpɪtl] столица
Capitol* ['kæpɪtl] Капитолий
car 18 [ka:] машина
by car машиной
care 39 [keə] забота
to take care of smb/smth заботиться о ком-то/о чем-то
carpet 14 ['ka:pɪt] ковер
carrot (carrots) ['kærət] морковка (морковь)
cartoon 39 [ka:ˈtu:n] мультфильм
(the) Caspian Sea* [(ðə) ,kæspiən 'si:] Каспийское море
catch [kætʃ] поймать, схватить
to catch a plane (train) успеть на самолет (поезд)
category* ['kætəgəri] категория
celebrate ['selɪbreɪt] праздновать
celebration 37 [,selɪ'bretʃn] празднование

cent* [sent] цент
central* [ˈsentrəl] центральный
centre* ['sentə] центр
century 27 ['sentʃərɪ] век
ceremony* ['seriməni] церемония
certain* ['sɜ:tən] определенный, некоторый
certainly ['sɜ:tnli] конечно
champion ['tʃæmpɪən] чемпион
change [tʃeɪndʒ] 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'ka:gəʊ] Чикаго
child (children) [tʃaɪld] ([tʃɪldrən]) ребенок (дети)
chimney* ['tʃimnɪ] 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 ['sɪti] большой город
class 10 [kla:s] класс
after classes после занятий
before classes до занятий
in class в классе
business class 34 ['biznis kla:s]
 первый класс (*о билете на самолет*)
tourist class 34 ['tuərist kla:s] второй класс (*о билете на самолет*)

classroom ['kla:srəm] классная комната, класс

clean [kli:n] *adj* чистый; *v* чистить, убирать

clever ['klevə] умный

close [kləuz] закрывать

clothes [kləʊðz] одежда

club* [klʌb] клуб

coat [kəʊt] пальто, пиджак

coffee ['kɔfi] 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 ['kɒlənist] колонист, житель колонии

colony ['kɒləni] колония

colour ['kʌlə] цвет

colour film ['kʌlə 'film] цветной фильм

coloured ['kʌləd] раскрашенный

colourful 45 ['kʌləfʊl] красочный, яркий

column* ['kɒləm] колонка

combination* [,kɒmbɪ'neʃn] 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 ['kʌmftəbl] удобный

compare* [kəm'peə] сравнивать

complaint* [kəm'pléint] жалоба

complete* [kəm'pli:t] заканчивать

compose* [kəm'rəʊz] сочинять, составлять

compound* [kəm'paʊnd] сложное слово

computer [kəm'pjutə] компьютер

concert ['kɒnsət] концерт

conference* ['kɒnfərəns] конференция

continent ['kɒntinənt] континент

continental [,kɒntɪ'nentl] относящийся к материку

conversation* [,kɒnvə'seɪʃn] беседа

cooker 21 ['kʊkə] плита

copy out* ['kɔpi 'aut] списывать, переписывать

corner 20 ['kɔ:nə] угол

in the corner в углу

correct* [kə'rekt] правильный

correctly* [kə'rektli] правильно

corresponding* [,kɔrɪspɒndɪŋ] 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 ['krɒkədail] крокодил

crossword* ['krɒswɜ:d] кроссворд

cry 32 [kraɪ] 1) плакать; 2) кричать

to cry for help звать на помощь

Cuba 43 ['kjubə] Куба

culture* ['kʌltʃə] культура

cup [kʌp] чашка

cupboard 22 ['kʌbəd] буфет, кухонный шкаф, полка

curtain 20 ['kɜ:tən] занавес

Dd

danger 45 ['deindʒə] опасность

in danger в опасности

out of danger вне опасности

dangerous 48 ['deindʒərəs] опасный

dark 27 [da: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 ['dɛli] 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] парты
at the desk за партой
detective (film) [dɪ'tektɪv] детектив
devoted to smb 53 [dr'veʊtɪd] преданный кому-то
dialogue* ['daɪəlɒg] диалог
diary ['daɪərɪ] дневник
die 55 [dai] умирать
differ* ['dɪfə] отличаться
difference* ['dɪfrəns] отличие
different ['dɪfrənt] различный
difficult 14 ['dɪfɪkəlt] трудный
dime* [daim] монета в 10 центов
dining room 19 ['dainɪŋ rom] столовая (в доме)
dinner ['dɪnə] обед
to have for dinner на обед
dirty ['dɜːti] грязный
discover 43 [dɪ'skʌvə] открывать
discoverer 43 [dɪ'skʌvərə] первооткрыватель
discovery 43 [dɪ'skʌvəri] открытие
discuss* [dɪ'skʌs] обсуждать

dislike* [dɪs'laɪk] не любить
divide* [dɪ'veɪd] делить
do [du:] делать
doctor ['dɒktə] врач
documentary (film) 39 [,dɒkju'mentərɪ] документальный фильм
dolphin* ['dɒlfɪn] дельфин
door 11 [dɔː] дверь
doubt* [daʊt] сомнение
down [daʊn] вниз
downstairs 19 [,daʊn'steəz] внизу, вниз
draw [drɔː] 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 [ɜːθ] земля
east [i:st] восток
easy ['i:zi] 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 [,endʒɪ'nɪə] инженер
England ['ɪŋglənd] Англия
English ['ɪŋglɪʃ] английский

enjoy [ɪn'fʒɔɪ] получать удовольствие, хорошо проводить время
Europe 53 ['juəgrə] Европа
European [,juərə'riən] европейский
evening ['i:vniŋ] 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'skjuz] 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'splæin] 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:l̩s] неверный
family ['fæmili] семья
famous for smth 15 ['feiməs] известный чем-то
fantastic 31 [fən'tæstɪk] потрясающий
far [fa:] далекий
far from 17 далеко от
(the) Far East* [(ðə) ,fa:r 'i:st]
Дальний Восток

faraway ['fa:rəwei] отдаленный, дальний
farm [fa:m] n ферма; 44 v обрабатывать землю
fast 32 [fa:st] adj быстрый; adv быстро
father ['fa:ðə] отец
favourite ['feɪvərɪt] любимый
feature (film) 39 ['fi:tʃə] художественный фильм
February ['febrʊərɪ] 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* ['fil 'in] вставить, заполнить пропуск
film 39 [film] фильм
historical film [hɪ'stɔrɪkl(ə)] исторический фильм
find 32 [faɪnd] найти
find out* ['faɪnd 'aʊt] найти (выяснить)
fine [fain] прекрасный, хороший
finger ['fɪŋgə] палец (руки)
finish ['finiʃ] v заканчивать
fire 19 ['faɪə] 1) огонь; 2) камин; 3) пожар
fireman ['faɪəmən] пожарный
fireplace 19 ['faɪəpleɪs] камин

fish [fɪʃ] *n* рыба; *v* ловить рыбу
fisherman 43 ['fɪʃəmən] 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* ['flaʊə] мука
flower 17 ['flaʊə] цветок
fly 32 [flai] летать
to fly east (west) лететь на восток (запад)
follow* ['fɒləʊ] следовать
following* ['fɒləʊɪŋ] 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* ['fu:lɪʃ] глупый
foot (feet) [fʊt] ([fi:t]) нога; ступня (ноги)
to go on foot 33 идти пешком
football ['fʊtbɔ:l] футбол
forest ['fɔrist] лес
forget 33 [fə'get] забывать
form [fɔ:m] *n* форма; *v* составлять
found 54 [faʊnd] основывать
founded 55 ['faʊndɪd] основанный
to be founded быть основанным
fountain* ['faʊntin] фонтан
fox [fɒks] лиса
France [fra:ns] Франция
free* [fri:] свободный, бесплатный
Friday ['fraɪdi] пятница
fridge 22 [frɪdʒ] холодильник
friend [frend] друг
friendly 31 ['frendlɪ] дружелюбный
friendship 46 ['frendʃɪp] дружба
from [frɒm, frəm] от, из
front [frʌnt] передний
in front of 17 перед (чем-то)
fruit [fru:t] фрукт, фрукты

fulfil* [fʊl'fil] заполнять, выполнять
full [fʊl] полный
to be full of быть полным (чего-то)
furniture 20 ['fɜ:nɪʃə] мебель
future ['fju:tʃə] будущее

Gg

gallery* ['gæləri] галерея
game [geim] игра
gangster* ['gæŋstə] гангстер
garden ['ga:dn] сад
general* ['dʒenərəl] генерал
geography [dʒɪ'ngrəfi] география
German ['dʒɜ:tmən] немецкий
Germany ['dʒɜ:tməni] 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 [dʒɪ'rɑ: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 [gla: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 ['gəʊldən] золотой, золотистый
good [gʊd] хороший
Good luck! Удачи!
government 50 ['gʌvnəmənt] правительство
grandfather ['grænd,fɑ:ðə] дедушка
grandmother ['græn,tmðə] бабушка
grandparents ['græn,peərənts] дедушка и бабушка
grass [gra:s] трава
grasshopper ['gra:s,hɔ:pə] кузнечик
great [greɪt] 1) великий, 2) потрясающий, отличный
green [gri:n] зеленый
group [gru:p] *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 [ha:f] ([ha:vz]) половина (*половинки*)
It's half past 5. Половина шестого.
hall 18 [hɔ:l] холл, прихожая
Halloween [,hæləʊ'i:n] канун Дня всех святых
hamburger ['hæmbɜ:gə] гамбургер
hamster ['hæmstə] хомяк
hand [hænd] рука (*ладонь*)
handicraft 10 ['hændikra:ft] урок труда

happen to smb/smth 22 ['hæpn] случаться с *кем-то/с чем-то*
happy ['hæpi] счастливый
Happy New Year! С Новым годом!
hard 45 [ha:d] *adj* упорный, тяжелый; *adv* упорно, тяжело
hare [heə] заяц
harvest 45 ['ha:vɪst] урожай
have (has) [hæv] ([hæz]) иметь
have got (has got) ['hæv 'gɒt] иметь
have to (has to) do smth 34 иметь необходимость сделать *что-то*
he [hi:] он
head [hed] голова
Head Teacher 10 [,hed 'ti:tʃə] директор школы
headline* ['hedlайн] заголовок
heart 56 [ha:t] сердце
Hello! [hə'ləʊ] 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 [hɜ:] ее, ей, (о)ней
here [hɪə] здесь
Here it is. ['hɪərtɪz] Вот, пожалуйста.
Hi! [hai] Привет!
hide-and-seek [,haɪd ənd 'si:k] прятки
hill [hil] холм
him [him] его, ему, (о)нем
his [hɪz] его
historic [hi'stɔ:rɪk] исторический
history ['histərɪ] история
hobby 37 ['hɒbi] хобби, любимое занятие
hockey ['hɒki] хоккей
holiday ['hɒlɪdɪ] 1) праздник; 2) каникулы

home [həʊm] дом
at **home** дома
homework ['həʊmwɜ:k] домашнее задание
to do homework выполнять домашнее задание
honest 53 ['ɒnɪst] честный
honey* ['hʌni] мед
hope* [həʊp] надеяться
hopscotch ['hɒpskɔ:tʃ] классики (детская игра)
horror ['hɔ:gə] ужасный
 horror film фильм ужасов
horse [hɔ:s] лошадь
hospitable 56 ['hɒspɪtəbl] гостеприимный
hospital ['hɒspɪtl] больница
host 51 [həʊst] хозяин
hostess 51 ['həʊstɪs] хозяйка
hot [hɒt] горячий
hour ['aʊə] час
house (houses) 17 [haʊs] ([haʊzɪz]) дом (дома)
how [haʊ] как, каким образом
 How are you? Как дела?
 How are you getting on? Как живешь?
 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 ['hʌndrɪd] сто
hungry ['hʌŋgrɪ] голодный
 to be hungry быть голодным, хотеть есть
hunt 46 [hʌnt] охотиться
hunter 46 ['hʌntə] охотник

hurry ['hʌrɪ] спешка
 to be in a hurry спешить
 Hurry up! Поторопись!

ii

ice* [aɪs] лед
ice cream [,aɪs 'krɪ:m] мороженое
Iceland* ['aɪslənd] Исландия
idea [aɪ'dɪə] мысль
 That's a great (good) idea! Замечательная идея (мысль)!

ill [ɪl] больной
 to be ill болеть

illustrate* ['ɪləstreɪt] показать на примере

imagination* [ɪ,mæfʒɪ'neɪʃn] воображение

imagine* [ɪ'mædʒɪn] представить, вообразить

important 15 [ɪm'pɔ:tənt] важный

in [ɪn] в
 in an hour через час

indeed [ɪn'di:d] в самом деле

independence (from smb) 47 [,indi-pendəns] независимость (от кого-либо)

India 44 ['ɪndiə] Индия

Indian 44 ['indɪən] индийский

Indians ['indɪənz] индийцы

industry* ['ɪndəstri] промышленность

information* [,ɪnfə'meɪʃn] сведения

instead* [ɪn'sted] вместо (чего-то)

interested 44 ['intrɪstɪd] заинтересованный
 to be interested in smth интересоваться чем-то

interesting ['intrɪstɪŋ] интересный

international* [,intə'næʃnəl] международный

interval* ['ɪntəvl] интервал

interview ['intəvju:] и n интервью; в брать интервью

into [ˈintu] в
Ireland* [ˈaɪələnd] Ирландия
irregular* [ɪrˈgejvələ] 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 обстоятельст-
вам.

It was nice meeting you. Приятно
было познакомиться.

Jj

jacket [ˈdʒækɪt] куртка, жакет
jam [dʒæm] джем, варенье
January [ˈdʒænjuərɪ] январь
jeans [dʒi:nz] джинсы
join 13 [dʒɔɪn] присоединиться (*к
кому-либо*)
joke* [dʒo:k] шутка

journey 35 ['dʒɜ:nɪ] путешествие
to go on a journey отправиться в
путешествие

juice [dʒu:s] сок
July [dʒʊ'lai] июль
jump [dʒʌmp] прыгать
June [dʒu:n] июнь
junior* ['dʒu:nɪə] начальный
just [dʒʌst] 1) только что; 2) как
раз

Kk

keep [kip] держать, содержать,
хранить
to keep a diary* вести днев-
ник

key 18 [ki:] ключ
kill 55 [kil] убивать

kilometre [ˈkilə,mɪ:tə] километр
kind [kaɪnd] *n* род, вид; 33 *adj* до-
брый

It's very kind of you. Как мило с
вашей стороны.

king 29 [kɪŋ] король
kiss [kɪs] целовать
kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] кухня
kitten ['kɪtn] котенок
know [nəʊ] знать, узнавать

Ll

ladder* ['lædə] лестница (*перенос-
ная*)

lake [leɪk] озеро
lamp [læmp] лампа
land 40 [lænd] *n* земля; *v* при-
стать к берегу

language ['læŋgwɪdʒ] язык
large [la:dʒ] большой

last¹ [la:st] *adj* последний, про-
шлый; *v* длиться
last month в прошлом месяце
last week на прошлой неделе
last year в прошлом году

last² [la:st] *adv* в последний раз
laugh 9 [la:f] смеяться

to laugh at smb/smth смеяться над
кем-то/чем-то

lead 29 [li:d] вести, руководить
leapfrog ['li:pfrɒg] чехарда (*игра*)
to play leapfrog играть в чехарду

learn 15 [lɜ:n] учить, узнавать
to learn by heart* учить наизусть
leave 13 [liv] покидать, уезжать
из

to leave Rostov for Moscow уехать
из Ростова в Москву

left [lef] 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* ['libəti] свобода
Liberty Island* остров Свободы
the Statue of Liberty статуя Свободы
library 41 ['laibrəti] библиотека
lie [lai] лежать
like [laik] *v* нравиться; *adj* подобный
I'd like to мне бы хотелось
line 35 [lain] 1) линия; 2) железнодорожное направление
lion ['laɪən] лев
list* [list] список
listen to smb/smth 41 ['lisn] слушать *кого-то/что-то*
literary* ['litərəri] литературный
little ['ltl] *adj* маленький; 39 *adv* мало, немного
living room 18 ['livŋ] гом жилая комната
local ['ləukəl] местный
local cinema-house* ближайший к дому кинотеатр
lock 18 [lk] закрывать на ключ
locked 18 [lkpt] закрытый на ключ
logical* ['lodʒɪkl] 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 'ændʒəli:s] 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* ['lʌki] везучий
luggage 32 ['lʌgɪdʒ] багаж
lunch [lʌntʃ] второй завтрак
to have for lunch на второй завтрак

Mm

magazine 50 [,mægə'zi:n] журнал
magic* ['mædʒɪk] 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 ['meni] много
map 54 [mæp] карта (*географическая*)
March [ma:tʃ] март
marmalade* ['ma: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 ['meibɪ] возможно
me [mi:] мне, меня, мой, 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:gɪəl] мемориал
- memory*** ['meməri] память
- message*** ['mesɪdʒ] устное сообщение
- metal*** ['metl] металл
- method** ['meθəd] метод
- metre** ['mi:tə] метр
- metro** ['metrəʊ] метро
- to go by metro** ехать в метро
- middle** 20 ['midl] середина
- in the middle of smth** в середине чего-то
- midnight** ['midnaɪt] полночь
- at midnight** в полночь
- militiaman*** [mɪ'lɪʃəmən] милиционер
- milk** [milk] молоко
- milkman** 43 ['mɪlkmən] молочник
- million*** ['mɪljən] миллион
- millionaire*** [mɪljə'neə] миллионер
- mineral*** ['mɪnərəl] минерал
- mirror** 20 ['mɪrə] зеркало
- miss** 35 [mis] опаздывать
- to miss the train (bus, plane)** опаздывать на поезд (автобус, самолет)
- You can't miss it!** Его невозможно пропустить!
- (the) Mississippi** [(ðə) ,misi'sipi] Миссисипи
- mitten*** ['mitn] варежка
- model*** ['modl] модель
- modern** ['mɒdn] современный
- moment*** ['məʊmənt] мгновение
- Monday** ['mʌndɪ] понедельник
- money** ['mʌni] деньги
- monkey** ['mʌŋki] обезьяна
- month** [mʌnθ] месяц
- monument to smb** 28 ['mɒnjumənt]
- памятник кому-либо
- moon** [mu:n] луна
- moral*** ['mɔ:gɪl] 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** [mʌtʃ] много
- mum** [mʌm] мама, мамочка
- museum** [mj'zi:əm] музей
- musical*** ['mju:zɪkl] музыкальный фильм
- must** [mʌst] должен, должно быть
- my** [mai] мой, моя, мое

Nn

- name** [neim] *n* имя; *v* называть
- narrator*** [nə'reɪtə] рассказчик
- native** 46 ['neitiv] коренной (*житель*)
- natural*** ['nætʃrəl] естественный
- nature** ['neɪtʃə] природа
- near** [nɪə] недалеко, близко, около
- near here** 35 недалеко отсюда
- nearly** 34 ['nɪəli] почти

necessary* ['nesəsəri] необходимый
neck [nek] шея
need [ni:d] нуждаться
Negroes* ['ni:gəvz] негры
never 11 ['nevə] никогда
new [nju:] новый
newspaper 50 ['nju:s,peipə] 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 ['nɒθɪŋ] ничего
novel 41 ['nɒvl] роман
November [nəʊ'vember] ноябрь
nut 46 [nʌt] орех

<http://kurokam.ru>

Oo

object* ['ɒbjekɪt] 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'fiʃəl] *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 [ən] на
once 15 [wʌns] однажды
open ['əʊp(ə)n] открывать
opera* ['ɒprə] опера
opinion* [ə'pɪnjən] мнение
opposite 21 ['ɒprəzɪt] напротив
optimism* ['ɒptimizm] оптимизм
or [ɔ:, ə] или
orange* ['ɒrɪndʒ] апельсин
orange juice* ['ɒrɪndʒ 'dʒu:s] апельсиновый сок
order* ['ɔ:də] порядок
in order по порядку
other ['ʌðə] другой
our ['aʊə] наш
outdoors 14 [,aʊt'do: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,sifik 'əʊʃn] Тихий океан
page* [peɪdʒ] страница
pair [peə] пара
a pair of shoes пара ботинок
to work in pairs* работать в парах
pajamas* [pə'fɜ:məz] пижама
palace ['pælis] дворец
paragraph* ['pægəgra:f] 1) параграф;
2) абзац

Paris ['pærɪs] Париж
parliament ['pa:ləmənt] парламент
parrot ['pærət] попугай
part 38 [pa:t] n 1) роль; 2) часть;
 45 v расставаться
to take part in 38 принимать участие
party ['pa:ti] вечеринка
 at the **party** на вечере
passage* ['pæsɪdʒ] коридор
passenger* ['pæsɪnɪfʒə] пассажир
past 11 [pa:st] после
 at 10 past 8 в 10 минут девято-го
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* ['pепə] 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 [pig] поросенок
pity ['piti] 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 ['plænit] 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 ['pɒkit] карман
poem* ['pəʊɪm] стихотворение
police 43 [pə'lɪ:s] полиция
policeman 43 [pə'lɪ:smən] полицейский
police officer [pə'lɪ:s , ɒfɪsə] офицер полиции
polite* [pə'lait] вежливый
poor [pʊə] бедный
popular with smb 37 ['pʊpjʊlə] популярный среди кого-то
porridge ['pɒrɪdʒ] каша (овсяная)
port [pɔ:t] порт
postman 43 ['pəʊstmən] почтальон
potato (potatoes) [pə'teɪtəʊ] картофелина (картофель)
practise in* ['præk'tɪs 'ɪn] практиковаться в чем-то
prefer [prɪ'fɜ:] предпочитать
preparation [,prɛpə'reɪʃn] приготовление
prepare for smth 45 [prɪ'peə] готовиться к чему-то

present [ˈpreznt] настояще
president* [ˈprezɪdənt] президент
pretend* [prɪˈtend] притворяться
previous* [ˈpri:vɪəs] предыдущий
prince [prɪns] 1) принц; 2) князь
profession* [prəˈfesn] профессия
programme [ˈprəʊgræm] программа
progressive* [prəˈgresɪv] прогрессив-
ный
proper* [ˈprɔpər] соответствующий
proper form соответствующая
форма
proper name имя собственное
protect 48 [prəˈtekt] защищать
proud 37 [praʊd] гордый
to be proud of гордиться кем-
то/чим-то
prove* [pru:v] доказывать
proverb* [ˈprəvɜ:b] пословица
public* [ˈpʌblɪk] публика
pupil [ˈpjju:pł] ученик
puppy [ˈpʌpɪ] щенок
put [put] класть
to put down* записывать
to put smth in order расположить
по порядку
to put on smth надевать что-
то
puzzle* [ˈplzl] головоломка

Qq

qualification* [ˌkwɒlfɪ'keɪʃn] квали-
фикация
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, ти-
хий

Rr

race [reɪs] соревнование
railway ['reɪlwei] железная дорога
railway station 31 ['reɪlwei ,steɪʃn]
железнодорожная станция, вок-
зал
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 ['reini] дождливый
rather 17 ['rɑ:ðə] довольно
reach 43 [ri:tʃ] достигать
react* [rɪ'ækɪt] реагировать
read [ri:d] читать
to read to oneself читать про се-
бя
reader 37 ['ri:də] читатель
ready ['redi] готовый
real 56 [rēl] реальный, действи-
тельный
really 56 ['rēlɪ] действительно
reason* ['ri:zn] причина
red [red] красный, рыжий
refer* [rɪ'fɜ:] относить, отсылать
reference material* ['refrəns
mə,tɪəriəl] справочный материал
referring to* [rɪ'fɜ:tiŋ] относящий-
ся к
regular (verbs)* ['regjʊlə] правиль-
ные (глаголы)
relation* [rɪ'leɪʃn] родственник; от-
ношение, связь
relative* ['relətɪv] родственник

- relax** 51 [rɪ'læks] расслабляться
relaxation [,ri:læk'seɪʃn] расслабление
remember* [rɪ'membə] помнить
restaurant ['rest(ə)rənt] 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:inz] 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 ['sædli] 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* ['sænwɪdʒ] бутерброд
San Francisco* [,sæn frən'siskəʊ] Сан-Франциско
Saturday ['sætədɪ] суббота
sauce* [sɔ:s] соус
say 40 [sei] 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:nəri] 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 [seɪt] 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] посыпать
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 [ʃip] 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; *v* 25ходить 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 ['ʃəuldə] плечо
shout at smb 18 ['ʃaʊt ət] кричать на кого-либо
shower ['ʃaʊə] душ
to have/take a shower принимать душ
Siberia [saɪ'bɪəriə] 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 ['sistə] сестра
situated 47 ['sɪtɥeɪtɪd] 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 [skip] 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 (*o* снеге)
It often snows here. Здесь часто идет снег.
It is snowing hard. Идет сильный снег.
snowball ['snəʊbɔ:l] снежок
snowman ['snəʊmæn] снеговик
to make a snowman лепить снеговика
so [səʊ] так, итак
soap opera 40 ['səʊp ,əpərə] многосерийный телесериал
sofa 19 ['səʊfə] диван
soldier* ['səʊldʒə] солдат
some [sʌm] некоторые; несколько
somebody ['sʌmbədi] кто-нибудь
something ['sʌmtɦɪŋ] 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 ['spæniʃ] испанский
speak [spi:k] разговаривать
special 37 ['speʃl] специальный
specialist 37 ['speʃəlist] специалист
specialize 37 ['speʃəlaɪz] 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* ['spaɪsɪz] специи
sport [spɔ:t] спорт
sports ground ['spo:ts ,graʊnd] спортивная площадка
square 24 [skweə] n площадь; 28 adj квадратный
in the square на площади
stadium ['steɪdiəm] стадион
stage 38 [steɪfʒ] n сцена; 45 v ставить на сцене
on the stage на сцене
stairs* [steəz] лестница (в доме)
stalls 38 [stɔ:lz] партер
in the stalls в партере
stamp 37 [stæmp] марка
stand [stænd] стоять
standard lamp 33 ['stændəd læmp] торшер
star [sta:] 1) звезда; 2) кинозвезда
start* [sta:t] n начало; v начинать
state 50 [steɪt] штат; государство
statue* ['stætju:] статуя
stay 31 [stei] 1) останавливаться;
2) оставаться
to stay at a hotel останавливаться в отеле
to stay with smb останавливаться у кого-то
steal 32 [sti:l] красть, воровать
still [stɪl] все еще
stone 54 [stəʊn] камень
stop* [stɒp] n остановка; v останавливаться
storm* [stɔ:m] штурм, буря
a storm of applause шквал аплодисментов
story ['stɔ:ri] история, рассказ
straight [streɪt] прямой
straight ahead прямо вперед
strange* [streɪnðʒ] странный, незнакомый
stripe 46 [straɪp] полоса
strong 34 [strɒŋ] сильный
study 11 ['stʌdi] n кабинет; 22 v изучать
subject 15 ['sʌbjɛkt] предмет
success 40 [sək'ses] успех
to be a success иметь успех
to have success иметь успех
suddenly 22 ['sʌdnli] вдруг
sugar ['sʊgə] сахар
suit [sju:t] подходить, устраивать
It suits you well. Тебе это хорошо подходит.
summer ['sʌmə] лето
sun [sʌn] солнце
Sunday 9 ['sʌndɪ] воскресенье
on Sunday в воскресенье
sunny ['sʌni] солнечный
supermarket* ['su:pə,ma:kɪt] универсам
supper ['sʌpə] ужин
to have for supper на ужин
sure [ʃʊə] уверенный
to be sure of быть уверенным
surprise* [sə'praɪz] удивление
sweater ['swetə] свитер
sweet [swi:t] n конфета; adj сладкий
swim [swim] плавать
swimming pool ['swɪmɪŋ pu:l] плавательный бассейн
symbol* ['sɪmbəl] символ
synonym* ['sɪnənɪm] 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,vizn] 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* ['temprətə] 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 артиклъ
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 [ðei] они
They say... Говорят...
thing [θɪŋ] вещь
think [θɪŋk] думать, полагать
thirsty ['θɜ:sti] 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:zdi] четверг
ticket 32 ['tɪkit] 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
time¹ [taɪm] n время
time² 15 [taɪm] n раз
3 times a day 3 раза в день
timetable 11 ['taɪm,teɪbl] расписание

on the timetable в расписании
tired 35 [ˈtaɪəd] усталый
to be tired of smth быть усталым от чего-либо
tobacco [təˈbækəʊ] табак
toe [təʊ] большой палец ноги
together 45 [təˈgeðə] вместе
toilet 17 [ˈtɔɪlət] туалет
tomorrow 3 [təˈmɒrəʊ] 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* [ˈtɒpɪk] тема
tortoise [ˈtɔ:təs] черепаха
tourism* [ˈtuərɪzəm] туризм
tourist [ˈtuərɪst] турист
tower 28 [ˈtaʊə] башня
town 24 [taʊn] город (*небольшой*)
in town в городе
out of town вне города
toy [tɔɪ] игрушка
tractor* [ˈtræktə] трактор
tradition* [trəˈdɪʃn] традиция
traditional* [trəˈdɪʃnəl] традиционный
traffic 39 [ˈtræfɪk] 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* ['trænsپɔ: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 ['trɒlibʌs] троллейбус
true 4 [tru:] правдивый, правильный
try [trai] пытаться, пробовать, стараться
to try on ['trai ɒn] примерять
Tuesday 9 ['tju:zdi] 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:vɪ:] телевизор
twice 13 [twais] дважды

Uu

ugly 33 ['ʌglɪ] некрасивый, уродливый
uncle ['ʌŋkl] дядя
uncomfortable 41 [ʌn'kʌmftəbl] неудобный
under ['ʌndə] под
underground* ['ʌndəgraʊnd] подземка, метро
to take the underground ехать на метро
underlined* [,ʌndə'lained] подчеркнутый
understand 22 [,ʌndə'stænd] понимать
uneasy 41 [ʌn'i:zi] нелегкий
unfinished 41 [ʌn'finɪʃt] незаконченный
unfortunately 38 [ʌn'fɔ:tʃnətlɪ] к несчастью
unfriendly 41 [ʌn'frendlɪ] недружелюбный
unhappy 41 [ʌn'hæpɪ] несчастливый

uniform 10 ['ju:nifɔ:m] форма
unimportant 41 [,ʌnim'pɔ:tənt] не-
важный
(the) United States of America (the
USA, 43, the US) ([ði] ju:,naɪtɪd
,stɪts əv ə'merɪkə] ([ði] 'ju: 'es 'eɪ])
Соединенные Штаты Америки
(США)
unkind 41 [ʌn'kaɪnd] недобрый
untrue [ʌn'tru:] лживый
up [ʌp] вверх
upstairs 19 [,ʌp'steəz] наверх, на-
верху
us [ʌs] нас, нам, о нас
used to* ['ju:st 'tu:] иметь обыкно-
вение
I used to do it. Я обычно делал
это.
useful ['ju:sfʊl] полезный
using* ['ju:zɪŋ] используя



vacation [və'keɪʃn] каникулы
vegetable ['vedʒtəbl] овощ
verb* [vɜ:b] глагол
very ['verɪ] очень
victory 55 ['vɪktəri] победа
a victory over the enemy победа
над врагом
to win a victory победить
to lead the army to victory вести
армию к победе
video* ['viðiəʊ] видео
vinegar* ['vɪnɪgə] уксус
visit ['vizit] *n* посещение, визит;
v посещать
vocabulary* [və'kæbjʊləri] словарь
voice 33 [voɪs] голос
in a quiet voice тихим голо-
сом
volleyball ['vɒlibɔ:l] волейбол
to play volleyball играть в волей-
бол

voyage 35 ['vəɪpfɪ] путешествие
(морем, рекой)
to go on a voyage поехать в мор-
ское путешествие



wake up 27 ['weɪk 'ʌp] просыпаться
walk [wɔ:k] *n* прогулка; *v* ходить
пешком, гулять
to go for a walk идти гулять
to walk barefoot* ['wɔ:k 'beəfʊt]
ходить босиком
wall 12 [wɔ:l] стена
want [wɒnt] хотеть
war 55 [wɔ:] войны
a war against *smb* война против
кого-либо
to be at war быть на войне
to go for war уйти на войну
wardrobe 21 ['wɔ:dʒrʊb] платяной
шкаф
warm [wɔ:m] теплый
wash [wɒʃ] мыть
to wash up мыть посуду
watch [wɒtʃ] смотреть, наблюдать
to watch TV смотреть телевизор
water ['wɔ:tə] *n* вода; *v* поливать
way* [wei] путь, дорога
It's a long way. Далеко.
we [wi:] мы
weak 34 [wi:k] слабый
wear 7 [weə] носить
Wednesday 9 ['wenzdi] среда
week [wi:k] неделя
weekend [,wi:k'end] 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 хоро-
шая 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 [witʃ] 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 [wai] 1) почему, зачем; 2) в
чём дело

Why don't you...? Почему ты
не...?

wide 29 [waɪd] широкий

wife [waɪf] жена

wild [waɪld] дикий

win 55 [wɪn] выигрывать, побеж-
дать

wind 35 [wind] ветер

window ['windəʊ] окно

winner ['wɪnə] победитель

winter ['wɪntə] зима

witch [witʃ] ведьма

with [wið] с

without [wið'aʊt] без

wolf (wolves) [wʊlf] ([wʊlvz]) волк
(волки)

woman (women) ['wʊmən] (['wɪmɪn])
женщина (женщины)

wonder ['wʌndə] *n* чудо; *v* удив-
ляться, 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* рабо-
тать

work of art 41 произведение ис-
кусства

work of fiction произведение ху-
дожественной 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 пожало-
вать!

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

<http://kurokam.ru>

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 [fait]	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 [wɛnt]	gone [gɔːn]	идти, уходить
grow [grəʊ]	grew [gru:]	grown [grəʊn]	расти
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	иметь, обладать
hide [haɪd]	hid [hid]	hidden ['hidən]	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, изготавливать
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 [sei]	said [sed]	said [sed]	сказать
see [si:]	saw [so:]	seen [si:n]	видеть
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	посыпать
set [set]	set [set]	set [set]	ставить, помешать
shake [ʃeɪk]	shook [ʃo:k]	shaken ['seɪk(ə)n]	трясти, качать

shine [ʃain]	shone [ʃən]	shone [ʃən]	светить, блестеть
sing [sing]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	петь
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spəʊk]	spoken ['spəʊk(ə)n]	говорить
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	тратить
stand [stænd]	stood [stʊd]	stood [stʊd]	стоять
steal [sti:l]	stole [stəʊl]	stolen ['stəʊl(ə)n]	красть, воровать
swim [swim]	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]	плавать
take [teɪk]	took [tʊk]	taken ['teɪk(ə)n]	брать
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]	учить, преподавать
tell [tel]	told [təʊld]	told [təʊld]	сказать
think [θiŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]	думать
understand [ʌndə'stænd]	understood [,ʌndə'stʊd]	understood [,ʌndə'stʊd]	понимать
win [wɪn]	won [wən]	won [wən]	выиграть, победить
write [raɪt]	wrote [rəʊt]	written ['ritn]	писать

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4 класс

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

В ДВУХ ЧАСТИХ

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