

Summary 3 (level 2)

Hello! Today we learned to do something really interesting – to predict (предсказывать) the future. Do you want to know how to do it too? If you do, read the summary. Open your WB and fill in the missing information.

How To Predict The Future

We can use both Future Simple and Be Going To to predict (делать прогнозы, предсказывать) the future.

I think the weather will be nice later.

I think the weather is going to be nice later.

Как можно делать предсказания с помощью going to? Мы изучали это в прошлом году - когда мы видим, что ситуация в настоящем подсказывает нам, что произойдет в будущем (причинно-следственная связь).

Примеры: Он курит – У него будут проблемы со здоровьем. На небе тучи – Пойдет дождь. Бабушка опять жарит пирожки – У всех будет болеть живот.

Это правило мы хорошо знаем. Читаем и записываем примеры:

- We use Be Going To when something now tells us what is going to happen in the future.

Look at those black clouds. It's going to rain. (we can see that it is going to rain – the black clouds are in the sky now)

They're playing very well. They're going to win.

That man can't see the wall! He is going to hurt himself!

А Future Simple мы используем для «предсказаний» будущего, когда наши выводы основаны не на том, что происходит сейчас, а на нашем мнении, знаниях, фактах и т.п. Я говорю, что это произойдет просто потому, что так считаю. **Читаем и записываем:**

- We use Future Simple to say things we **think, guess** or **know** about the future. We may not have any evidence (доказательства) in the present telling us what the future is going to be.

Don't lend him your car. He's a terrible driver - he'll crash it. (my opinion)

You'll never finish that book.

The sun will rise at 7 a.m.

Compare:

Alice is going to have a baby. (evidence - she is pregnant now)

The baby will certainly have blue eyes. (I just think so)

Places in the city

Read the words (you should remember some of them from last year), write down the missing words.

bank	банк	apartment building	многокв. дом
café /kæ'feɪ/, coffee shop	кафе, кофейня	hotel /həʊ'tel/	гостиница
hospital	больница	supermarket	супермаркет
pub	паб	car park / parking lot	парковка
bus stop	остановка автобуса	gas station	автозаправка
train station	ж/д вокзал	gym /dʒɪm/	тренаж. зал
stadium /'steɪdiəm/	стадион	pharmacy /'fɑ:məsi/, drugstore (Am)	аптека
shopping center, mall /mɔ:l/	торговый центр	kindergarten	детский сад
theatre	театр	post /pəʊst/ office	почта
airport	аэропорт	hair salon	парикмахерская

Open the pictures in your WB on pages 58-59 and find these places.

Prepositions of place (предлоги места)

In Workbook, match the prepositions to the pictures (Where is Salze?). Check.

Under – под, Below – под, ниже

Below and **Under**, означают "*под*", "*ниже*", и в большинстве случаев они являются взаимозаменяемыми.

Например: The shark swam just **below/under** the surface of the water.

Акула проплыла прямо *под* поверхностью воды.

Michael's apartment is two floors **below/under** ours.

Квартира Майкла находится на два этажа *ниже* нашей квартиры.

Однако у двух предлогов есть отличия.

Предлог **Under** используется для описания одного объекта, находящегося под другим, если при этом один объект используется для *защиты, прикрытия, скрытия*, другого объекта (как в прямом смысле, так и в переносном).

Например: The whole village was **under** water. Вся деревня находилась *под* водой. (*В данном примере указанные объекты соприкасаются, поэтому используется предлог under.*)

I think the cat is **under** the bed.

Мне кажется, кот *под* кроватью. (*Подразумевается, что кот прячется под кроватью, иными словами – кровать скрывает кота, поэтому используется предлог under.*)

Предлог **Below** используется в сравнениях, измерениях, сопоставлениях, и т.п., когда подразумевается вертикальная шкала измерения. В таких случаях он означает "*меньше чем*", "*ниже*".

The sun disappeared **below** the horizon. (НЕ The sun disappeared under the horizon.)

Солнце исчезло за горизонтом.

Homework 3 (level 2)

1. Learn the rules and ALL NEW WORDS

2. Complete the sentences using will or be going to.

1. - Why are you turning on the TV? - I _____ the news. (watch)
2. - I forgot my wallet. I don't have any money. - Don't worry. I _____ you some. (lend)
3. - Why are you filling that bucket with water? - I _____ the car. (wash)
4. - I don't know how to use the washing machine. - It's easy. I _____ you. (show)
5. - I've decided to paint this room. - That's nice. What colour _____ you _____ it? (paint)
6. - Where are you going? Are you going shopping? - Yes, I _____ some things for dinner tonight. (buy)
7. - What would you like to eat? - I _____ a pizza, please. (have)
8. - This food doesn't taste very good, does it? - No, it's horrible. I _____ it. (not finish)
9. - Tom is starting an evening class next month. - Is he? What _____ he _____? (study)
10. - Did you call Lisa? - Oh, no. I completely forgot. I _____ her now. (call)
11. - Has Dan decided what to do when he leaves school? - Yes. Everything is planned. First he _____ a holiday for a few weeks. (have) Then he _____ a management training course. (do)

3. Choose a favourite place: a place in the countryside, a town, a building. Write a story about it. Make notes on the questions below:

- Where is it?
- How often do you go there?
- Who do you go with?
- What do you do there?
- Why do you like it?

You can use these PHRASES:

One of my favourite places is...

It's in / near / between ...

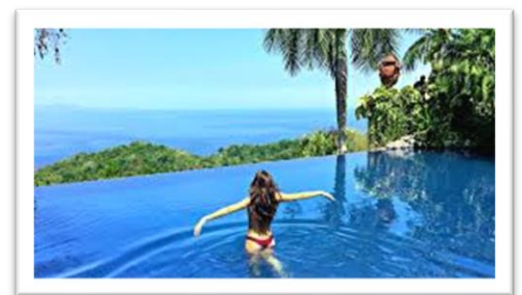
I go there every day/year/summer/weekend.

When I'm there, I usually...

I like it because it's...

It's a great place to...

There's always something different/ interesting/fun.... to do. For example, ...



Answers:

1. below (the suitcase)
2. between (the suitcases)
3. in/inside (the suitcase)
4. behind (the suitcase)
5. on the left of (the suitcase)
6. on the right of (the suitcase)
7. under (the suitcase)
8. on (the suitcase)
9. in front of (the suitcase)
10. next to (the suitcase)
11. opposite (the other pig)
12. above (the suitcase)