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ENGLISH



Student's
Book



PROSVESHCHENIYE
PUBLISHERS

Past Indefinite

Ved/V₂ did

+ Tom **rode** a bicycle 3 days ago.



- Pat **didn't work** on the computer yesterday.



? Did you **train** much last month?



WHEN?
(WHERE?)

yesterday
last
last year (month, week)
ago
3 days (weeks) ago
in 1995
the other day
the day before yesterday

Past Continuous

was/were + Ving



+ Tom **was riding** a bicycle *while his friends were playing football.*

- Pat **was not working** on the computer *when the telephone rang.*



? Where **were** you **training** at 3 o'clock?



WHEN?

exact time in the past

a) at ... o'clock

b) ... while ... was/were doing

c) ... when ... was/were doing

И. Н. ВЕРЕЩАГИНА
О. В. АФАНАСЬЕВА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Учебник

для V класса
школ с углубленным изучением
английского языка,
лицеев, гимназий, колледжей

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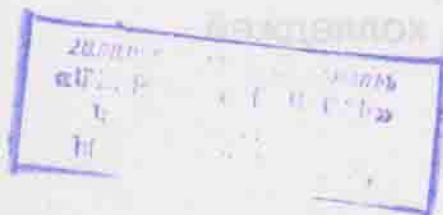
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ROUND-UP LESSONS



SCHOOL LIFE

**THE PLACE
WHERE WE LIVE**



**CITY LIFE.
LONDON**

**TRAVELLING
AND
TRANSPORT**



HOBBIES

MY COUNTRY



**AMERICA
(THE USA)**

LESSON 1

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION¹



family



name,
address,
telephone number



character,
appearance²



likes and
dislikes



date of birth,
place of birth,
age



occupation

LET US REVIEW

1 You meet a boy near the school. He is a new pupil in your class:

- ask him to answer your questions;
- tell your best friend all you've learnt about the new boy.

- What's your name (your surname)?
- Where are you from? How old are you?
- Where and when were you born?
- When is your birthday?
- What's your address and telephone number?
- What are your likes and dislikes?
- How large is your family?
- What does your father (mother, etc.³) do?



¹ Personal Identification ['pɜːsnəl aɪdɪntɪfɪ'keɪʃn] —
эд. Все о себе

² appearance [ə'piərəns] — внешность

³ etc. — et cetera — лат. и так далее

- 2 Here are two forms.¹ The first one is Boris'.² Look at it and say all you can about him. Then talk about yourself.

name Boris
surname Petrov
age 12
date of birth 5.5.84
place of birth Novgorod
address 12, Green Street,
 Pavlovskoye
telephone 33-46-76
occupation student
likes sports, games
dislikes singing, dancing

name
surname
age
date of birth
place of birth
address

telephone
occupation
likes
dislikes

- 3 A group of boys and girls is leaving for London. They don't know each other and have just met. What do you think they are saying to each other? Choose the possible questions/sentences from the list.

- Hi! (Hello!)
- Do you like the Russian winter?
- Nice to meet you.
- How old are you?
- Is it quiet in the street?
- I am fine.
- What's your address?
- How old is your cousin?
- Where are you from?
- What's your name?
- Where do you live?
- Pleased to meet you.
- Have you got a brother?
- How are you?

¹ form [fɔ:m] — зд. анкета

² Boris' = Boris's

4 Say what their telephone numbers are.

Nina: 454-17-36


Larisa: 953-00-22

Klim: 332-14-02

Ksana: 955-38-40

Vova: 430-29-50

Andrei: 275-82-20

5 Listen to the text,  1, and say which is Boris's (Vera's, Susan's, Lisa's and Paul's) telephone number.

Boris: 112-1895

or

112-8095

Vera: 271-1913

or

271-0930

Susan: 275-3618

or

275-2618

Lisa: 454-2822

or

444-2822

Paul: 925-1414

or

925-4414

BRUSH UP YOUR GRAMMAR

The Indefinite Tenses

to have (have got)

+

Present		Past		Future	
I you we you they	have = have got	I you he she it we you they	had	I we	will (shall) have
he she it	has = has got			you he she it you they	will have

I **have** (or **have got**) three cousins.

My daughter **has got** (or **has**) two dogs.

The room's **got** (or **has**) two windows.

We **had** many animals on the farm.

They **will have** a car next month.

Present	
I you we you they	haven't = haven't got = have no = don't have
he she it	hasn't = hasn't got = has no = doesn't have

Past	
I you he she it we you they	had no = didn't have

Future	
I we	won't (shan't) have
you he she it you they	won't have

I **haven't got** a flat. I **don't have** any brothers. I **haven't** any pets. I **have no** milk in the fridge.
 He **hasn't got** a car. He **doesn't have** a car. He **has no** car.
 You **won't have** much work to do tomorrow.
 They **didn't have** any classes yesterday. They **had no** children.

?

Present		
Have	I	...?
Have	you	got...?
Do	we	have...?
Has	you	got...?
Does	they	have...?
	he	got...?
	she	have...?
	it	have...?

Past		
	I	
	you	
Did	he	have...?
	she	
	it	
	we	
	you	
	they	

Future		
Will (Shall)	I	have...?
	we	
Will	you	have...?
	he	
	she	
	it	
	you	
	they	

Has Ann got a car? = Does Ann have a car? = Has Ann a car?

What **have** you **got** in your bag? = What **do** you **have** in your bag? = What **have** you in your bag?
How much money **did** they **have**?
Will you **have** time to finish it?

- 6 Say these sentences using the verb *have* (*have got*). Try and use as many versions¹ as possible.

EXAMPLE: There is a wide door in the room.
The room has (has got) a wide door.

1. There are many actors in this theatre.
2. There are not any wide streets in this town.
3. Are there any wooden cups in the museum?
4. The woman's voice is very weak.
5. There is no tower in the old square.
6. There won't be any new settlements in this place.

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

- 1) First name, then surname: Tom Brown
(*never Brown-Tom*)
- 2) You can say Mr John Smith or Mr Smith
(*but never Mr-John*)
- 3)

Mr ²	} + surname	Mr Brown
Mrs		Mrs Brown
Miss		Miss Brown
Ms		Ms Brown

- 7 Using the model say who they are.

EXAMPLE: Her name is Angela.
Her surname is West.

¹ version ['vɜːʃn] — вариант

² If you don't know what Mr, Mrs, Miss and Ms stand for consult your vocabulary.

She is not married.¹
She is Miss Angela West.

1. His surname is Webster.
His name is Adam.
He is 20, not married.
He is
2. The brothers' surname is Brown.
Their names are Tom and Ben.
They are forty years old.
They are
3. Her surname is Poster.
Her name is Nell.
She is 35, nobody knows if she is married.
She is
4. Her name is Betty.
Her surname is Williams.
She is not married.
She is

8 Look at the pictures and put *Mr*, *Mrs*, *Miss*, and *Ms* before the following surnames:



1. ... Brown, age 21, not married.

2. ... White, age 65, married.



3. ... Green, age 17, not married.



4. ... Barlow, age 40 (*no information if she is married or not*).

5. ... Bentley, age 31, married.



¹ married ['mærid] — замужем, женат

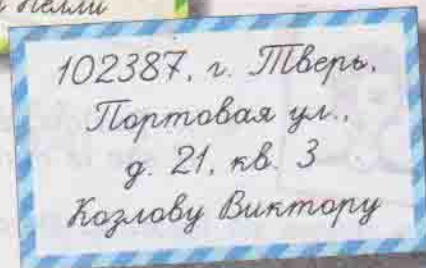
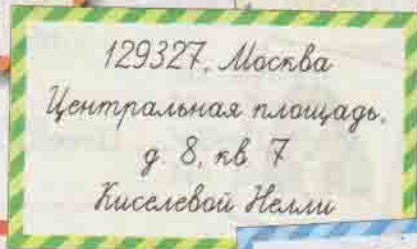
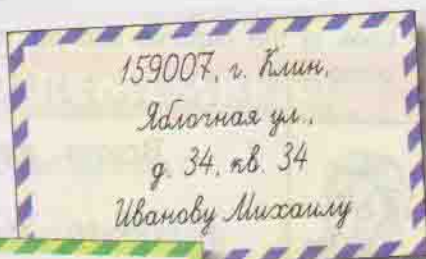
LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!



First name _____
Surname _____
Address: _____
Flat _____
House № _____
Street _____
City/Town _____
Country _____

- 9 Look at the letters. Say in English where Peter, Michael, Boris, Nelly and Victor live.

EXAMPLE: Boris lives at number 16 Lesnaya Road, Petrovskoye, Russia.



- 10 Could you say your address in English? Try and do it.

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

What's your job? (*most commonly used*¹)

What do you do? (*most commonly used*)

What's your profession?²

What's your occupation?

What are you?

(*least commonly used*³)

Чем вы занимаетесь? =
Кто вы по профессии? =
Кем вы работаете? =
Какая у вас работа?

- 11 Look at the pictures and **a)** say what their jobs are; **b)** divide all the jobs into 3 columns: -er, -or, -man.




¹ most commonly used — наиболее часто употребляется

² profession = occupation = job

³ least commonly used — наименее употребительное

When I was a grocer, a grocer, a grocer,
When I was a grocer,
This is how I went.

- 16 Listen to the dialogue,  4. Choose the correct answers to the questions after the dialogue.

- Hello, what's your name?
- Caroline.
- Sorry?
- It's Caroline.
- Can you spell it, please?
- C-a-r-o-l-i-n-e. What's your name?
- It's Natasha. That's N-a-t-a-s-h-a.
- Hello, Natasha. Do you live here?
- Yes, I do. I live at 9 Apple Street, in Flat number 3. What's your address, Caroline?
- I live at 17 Main Road. My flat is number 3, too. Are you on the phone, Natasha?
- Yes.
- What's your telephone number?
- That's 332-5448.

Questions:

1. What is Natasha's address?
a) Flat number 3, 9 Apple Street. b) Flat number 3, 19 Apple Street. c) Flat number 3, 17 Main Road.
2. What is Natasha's telephone number?
a) 332-5548 b) 332-4548 c) 332-5448

- 17 Read the dialogue (ex.¹ 16) and act it out.

- 18 Think of your own dialogue (using ex. 16 as a model) and act it out. Don't forget to change over.

¹ ex. = exercise

dancer, doctor, policeman, sailor, postman, singer, tailor, milkman, actor, driver, fisherman

- 12 Read the sentences to guess the meaning of the following jobs.

A **baker** ['beɪkə] is a person who makes bread.

A **butcher** ['bʊtʃə] is a person who sells meat.

A **grocer** ['grəʊsə] is a person who sells sugar, flour, salt, etc.


A **greengrocer** ['grɪn,grəʊsə] is a person who sells fresh vegetables and fruit.

A **nurse** [nɜ:s] is a person who works in hospitals and helps doctors.

A **salesman** ['seɪlzmən] is a person who sells different things.

A **secretary** ['sekɹətɹɪ] is a person who works in the office and helps her boss with letters and other papers.

A **typist** ['taɪpɪst] is a person who types¹ letters and other papers.

- 13 Listen to the new words,  2. Read them aloud after the speaker to check their pronunciation.

a baker, a butcher, a grocer, a greengrocer, a nurse, a salesman, a secretary, a typist


- 14 Look at the pictures and say what their jobs are.



¹ to type [taɪp] — печатать (как правило, на пишущей машинке)



LET US READ AND LEARN

- 15 Listen to the song "When I Was a Soldier...",  3.

WHEN I WAS A SOLDIER

When I was a soldier, a soldier, a soldier,
When I was a soldier,
This is how I went.

When I was a policeman, a policeman, a policeman,
When I was a policeman,
This is how I went.

When I was a dentist, a dentist, a dentist,
When I was a dentist,
This is how I went.

When I was a doctor, a doctor, a doctor,
When I was a doctor,
This is how I went.


When I was a barber,¹ a barber, a barber,
When I was a barber,
This is how I went.

When I was a butcher, a butcher, a butcher,
When I was a butcher,
This is how I went.

When I was a baker, a baker, a baker,
When I was a baker,
This is how I went.

¹ a barber ['bɑ:bə] — парикмахер (мужской)

When I was a grocer, a grocer, a grocer,
When I was a grocer,
This is how I went.

- 16** Listen to the dialogue,  4. Choose the correct answers to the questions after the dialogue.

- Hello, what's your name?
- Caroline.
- Sorry?
- It's Caroline.
- Can you spell it, please?
- C-a-r-o-l-i-n-e. What's your name?
- It's Natasha. That's N-a-t-a-s-h-a.
- Hello, Natasha. Do you live here?
- Yes, I do. I live at 9 Apple Street, in Flat number 3. What's your address, Caroline?
- I live at 17 Main Road. My flat is number 3, too. Are you on the phone, Natasha?
- Yes.
- What's your telephone number?
- That's 332-5448.

Questions:

1. What is Natasha's address?
a) Flat number 3, 9 Apple Street. b) Flat number 3, 19 Apple Street. c) Flat number 3, 17 Main Road.
2. What is Natasha's telephone number?
a) 332-5548 b) 332-4548 c) 332-5448

- 17** Read the dialogue (ex.¹ 16) and act it out.
- 18** Think of your own dialogue (using ex. 16 as a model) and act it out. Don't forget to change over.

¹ ex. = exercise

- 19 Read the text and draw Caroline's family tree.

A FRIENDLY FAMILY

Caroline Porter has a large family. There are nine people in it. The oldest member of her family is her granny. You can hardly believe it but she is about 90. She lives in a small cottage in the country. Caroline's granny is very interested in life. She is fond of gardening and has got a lot of beautiful and unusual flowers in her small tidy¹ garden. When Caroline's granny was young she was a greengrocer and worked in a small shop in the same street.

5. Caroline's mother and father are architects. They are about 50 but look much younger. They are fond of ancient² Russian churches and they often travel to Russia. They visit big cities and small towns. They are real specialists and know a lot. They often tell their family about their journeys. Caroline's mother is called Debbie. She is a tall woman, slim³ and fair-haired,⁴ very clever and nice. Her husband's name is Peter. Peter is shorter than his wife. He is thin and dark-haired. He is very brave. They have been married for 25 years and are real friends.



Alice

Debbie has a brother, Victor, and a sister, Alice, who is a nurse in a hospital. Alice is not married and has no children. Victor is a salesman. He is married and has two children — Bob and Polly. They are at primary school. Caroline's cousins are very bright. They



Victor

¹ tidy ['taɪdɪ] — опрятный, аккуратный

² ancient ['eɪnʃənt] — древний


³ slim [slɪm] — тонкий, стройный

⁴ fair-haired [feə'heəd] — светловолосый

are not short but they are not tall either. They are both seven, fair-haired, pretty and polite. Their parents are proud of them. But sometimes the children are lazy.¹

Caroline's cousins like to play active games. They are never tired and are seldom quiet. They have got a very rich imagination. They like to read a lot and listen to their granny's stories. Victor's wife, Mary, is a typist. She works in a big firm.

All the members of the family are very friendly and hospitable. Their friends often come to see them and they all have wonderful parties.

- 20 Listen to the second paragraph of the text,  5, and get ready for test reading.
- 21 Name the jobs of all the members of the family.
- 22 Find in the text and read aloud the sentences to describe: a) Caroline's mother; b) Caroline's father; c) Caroline's cousins.

LET US TALK

- 23 Describe Caroline's aunt and uncle. The pictures of ex. 19 and the words below can help you.
- Slim, short, ugly, tall, dark-haired, fair-haired, long hair, lovely, round face, long nose, red lips, long arms, white teeth.
- 24 Choose any famous person you have read about (or about whom you know much) and describe him/her. Ex. 19 and ex. 22 can help you.
- 25 Describe any family you like very much. (You can use your imagination.)

¹ lazy ['leɪzi] — ленивый

LET US REVIEW

- 1 Say what people usually do in the kitchen, study, dining room, living room, sitting room, hall, bedroom, bathroom.
- 2 Name:
 - a piece of furniture to have meals at;
 - 2 pieces of furniture to lie on;
 - 4 pieces of furniture to sit on;
 - a piece of furniture to sit at and work;
 - things you may put on the walls;
 - a thing you may put on the floor;
 - things you may hang on the windows;
 - a piece of furniture to keep cups and glasses in;
 - a piece of furniture to keep food in (especially in hot weather);
 - a piece of furniture to keep books in;
 - a piece of furniture to cook meals on;
 - a piece of furniture to wash up in;
 - a piece of furniture to keep clothes in.
- 3 Say what you have got and what you haven't got in your flat (house) and where this furniture is. The words can help you.

picture wardrobe sink carpet table
desk chair sofa bed cupboard
lamp mirror bookcase curtains cooker
armchair blackboard fire standard lamp

BRUSH UP YOUR GRAMMAR

The Present Continuous Tense

to be	→ is
	→ am + Ving
	→ are

now, at the moment

I **am reading** a book now.

Nick **is not going** downstairs, he **is going** upstairs.

— **Are they leaving?** — Yes, they **are**.

Where **are they playing** now?

— Who **is laughing** so loudly? — We **are**.

— Who **is working** in the study? — I **am**.

The Present Indefinite Tense

V/Vs

always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never

+

Summer **follows** spring.

That **happens** every day.

My sisters always **wear** uniform when they go to school.

We **get on** well with Ann.

—
We don't wake up at 6 in summer.
It doesn't usually happen.
She doesn't usually join us for lunch.

?

Do you hear the sound of the bell?
Does the corridor ['kɒrɪdɔ:] lead to the tower? — No, it doesn't.
Do they always lock this door? — Yes, they do.

wh-questions¹

When does he leave the house?
Where do they usually sing?
Why doesn't she cook here?
How often do you work in the garden?

What goes round the Earth? — The Moon does.
Who studies geography² in your group? — Helen does.
Who leaves for London every month? — They do.
Who counts well? — We do.

4 What are Peter and his friends doing at the moment and what do they do every day?

1. Peter (*read*) a magazine now and Ben and Tom (*work*) in the study.
2. Ann (*sing*) upstairs. She (*sing*) very well.
3. Mary and Susan (*not count*) at the moment. Nick (*count*) badly.
4. The door (*open*) easily. Peter (*open*) the door now.
5. Look! Sam (*leave*). He always (*leave*) at 18.10.

¹ wh-questions = wh? — специальные вопросы, обычно начинающиеся с вопросительных слов *what, when, where, why, who, which, whose* и т. д.

² В современном английском языке наблюдается тенденция писать названия учебных предметов со строчной буквы.

- 5 Look at the pictures and say what the children are doing at the moment and what they *usually* (*seldom*, *always*, etc.) do. The words can help you.

to sing a song, to spend a holiday, to do lessons, to leave for Moscow, to lock something with the key, to wash the floor



- 6 Make these questions "wh"-questions. Follow the model.

EXAMPLE: Is Nelly laughing? (*Why*)
Why is Nelly laughing?

1. Do many people learn foreign languages? (*Why*)
2. Are they counting? (*What*)
3. Does the plane leave for London? (*When*)
4. Do they write letters to their friends? (*How often*)
5. Does it become dark here late? (*When*)
6. Is he joining us? (*Who*)
7. Does it often happen? (*What*)

7 This is Andrew's timetable. Talk about yours and say what subjects you have and on what days.

DAY TIME	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9.00	English	Maths	Maths	English	Maths
10.05	Nature Study	Sport	Swimming	Maths	Geography
11.10	Music	Art	English	English	English
13.00	Lunch				
13.30	History	English	Computer	Maths	Computer
14.55	Geography	Nature Study	Maths	History	Art

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

The verbs that are not usually used in the present continuous tense: like, love, want, understand, hear, see, notice,

feel, remember, recognize,¹ wish,² know, forget, seem,³ believe, hate.⁴

I **hear** someone calling me.

Do you **understand** me now?

Are you sure he **knows** where to go?

What do you **feel**?

I don't **want** any porridge at the moment.

8 Make the right choice: *present indefinite* or *present continuous*.

1. How you (*feel*)?

2. You (*know*) what he (*read*)?

3. I (*not understand*) what she (*say*).

4. He (*not see*) what the problem (*be*).

5. He (*sleep*) now. He (*like*) to sleep after dinner.

6. She (*say*) she (*hear*) nothing.

7. You (*see*) the man who (*stand*) near the window? He (*want*) to speak to you.

9 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words mean:

electricity [ɪˈlekˈtrɪsɪti]

gas [ɡæs]

cold and hot running water

a washing machine ['wɒʃɪŋ məˌʃɪn] — a machine for washing clothes and other things

a vacuum cleaner ['vækjuəm ˌkliːnə] — a machine we use to clean carpets, furniture and floors

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

modern conveniences to turn on (off)

central heating to be on (off)

¹ to recognize ['rekəɡnaɪz] — узнавать

² to wish [wɪʃ] — желать

³ to seem [siːm] — казаться

⁴ to hate [heɪt] — ненавидеть

- c) Read the word combinations and sentences to know how to use these words.


It is important to have all **modern conveniences** in your flat. There were no modern conveniences in the house where I lived last summer. Does your granny have any modern conveniences in her house in the country?

The usual modern conveniences are: **central heating, electricity, gas, hot and cold running water.**

My younger sister likes to **turn** the light **on** and **off**.

His elder brother always cleans carpets with the **vacuum cleaner**.

Is your **washing machine on**? Central heating is usually off in summer. The vacuum cleaner I wanted to buy was very expensive. Electricity lights our houses. The water is running. Turn it off! Turn on the vacuum cleaner, please. I'd like to clean the furniture. Is the fridge on? If not, turn it on, please!

- 10 Listen to the new words,  7. Read them aloud after the speaker to check their pronunciation.

electricity, gas, cold and hot running water, a washing machine, a vacuum cleaner, modern conveniences, central heating, to turn on, to turn off, to be on, to be off

- 11 Make the sentences complete using *on* or *off*.

1. It is dark in the room. Turn the light
2. It is cold in the room. The central heating is not
3. It is very hot here, turn the electric fire
4. In summer the central heating is usually ... in our houses.
5. My little brother can't turn ... the light. He is very small.
6. Early in the morning, when it is not dark outside we turn the light
7. Mike is doing his lessons. Turn the television ..., please.

- 12 Look at the pictures and say where there are modern conveniences and where there are not.



A MODERN FLAT



THE KING'S PALACE



AN INDIAN SETTLEMENT



MR PORTER'S COTTAGE



- 13 Listen to the dialogue,  8. Read it and act it out.

Pete: Hi, Constance! Glad to meet you! How are you?

Constance: Fine, thanks. And you?


Pete: OK. You know, Constance, we have recently¹ moved into a new flat.

Constance: Have you? What's your address now?

Pete: It's Flat number 7, 33 Kings Road. Our flat is large and comfortable, with all modern conveniences: gas, electricity, hot and cold running water. We've got central heating too.

Constance: I'm glad to hear that.

- 14 Think of your own dialogue according to the model of ex. 13. Choose a partner and act it out.

- 15 Listen to the song "Old Horace ['hɒrəs]",  9.

OLD HORACE

Old Horace lives with me.
 When he comes home at three,
 He knocks at the door,
 He rolls² on the floor
 And comes to sit with me.
 He watches my TV,
 He sits right on my knee,³
 He takes a nap⁴
 Upon my lap.⁵
 That's where he likes to be.

Chorus: Ba, ba, ba, ba, ba, ba.

¹ recently ['ri:ntli] — недавно

² roll [rɔ:l] — кататься

³ knee [ni:] — колено

⁴ take a nap [næp] — вздремнуть

⁵ lap [læp] — колено

Old Horace drinks a lot;
He drinks right from the pot;¹
His favourite drink
Is milk, I think;
He likes it when it's hot.
He eats food from a can,²
He likes it just one way;
It doesn't last;³
He finishes fast,
He eats it every day.

Chorus.

He always catches birds,
He doesn't say a word.
He looks at one
And starts to run.
He catches it for fun.
Old Horace isn't short,
Old Horace isn't fat.⁴
He's very sweet,
He has four feet.
Old Horace is my cat!

Chorus.

LET US READ

- 16** Read the story and say why Peter was sure he was going to have a nice holiday.

PETER'S HOLIDAY

Mr and Mrs Gray lived in a big city. Mr Gray worked in a bank and spent a lot of time at work. Mrs Gray was fond of music and art. The Grays had a son whose name was Peter.

¹ pot [pɒt] — горшок, котелок

² can [kæn] — консервная банка

³ last [lɑːst] — длиться

⁴ fat [fæt] — толстый, жирный

Peter was good at all the subjects at school but didn't like to wash. He hated water.

Mr and Mrs Gray wanted to spend the summer in the country. They found a nice small house not very far from Mr Gray's office. Mrs Gray and Peter went there one weekend at the beginning of June. Later Mr Gray wanted to join them. Peter and his mother went there for two weeks. It was late in the evening when they arrived at the house. Mrs Gray said to Peter, "We're going to stay here for fourteen days."



The boy ran into the house, turned on the light and looked into all the rooms. He saw a nice kitchen with a white fridge, two cupboards, a cooker and a sink. There was gas and electricity in the house. Peter also saw a vacuum cleaner in the corner. The sitting room with a tall mirror and a wonderful fireplace was fantastic. You could play football there.

Peter ran back to his mother and shouted: "Mummy! It's great! But I haven't found a bathroom. Where is it?" "It's very difficult to get water here," his mother answered, "and there is no hot and cold running water here." "That's very good, Mum," Peter said. "That is going to be a very nice holiday indeed!"

- 17 Read out what modern conveniences they had in their summer cottage.

LET US TALK

- 18 Look through the story (ex. 16) and say what you think of Peter.
- 19 Give a short summary of the text (ex. 16).
- 20 Say what modern conveniences you have got in your flat (house).
- 21 You are sure to have a relative or a friend who lives in the country. Describe the place he lives in (room, furniture, modern conveniences).
- 22 Say a few words about: a) your mother's usual working day; b) your school day.

LET US WRITE

- 23 Do ex. 6 and 8 in writing.
- 24 Make the sentences complete.
 1. I fly (*usually*) to London.
 2. She turns on central heating in summer (*never*).
 3. We are late (*often*).
 4. Mr Mole reads his newspaper (*every morning*).
 5. She is angry (*seldom*).
 6. My brother helps his mother clean the carpet with the vacuum cleaner (*always*).
- 25 What is your choice to express the same ideas in English.
 - 1) Нелли — медсестра. Она работает в больнице.
 - 2) Твой брат сейчас работает в саду? — Да. Он поливает цветы.
 - 3) Секретарь господина Грина посылает письма в Лондон каждую неделю.
 - 4) Они не часто смотрят телевизор.
 - 5) Что он читает? — Он читает газету. Он всегда читает ее утром.
 - 6) Мэри чистит ковер пылесосом. Она всегда это делает по понедельникам.
- 26 Do ex. 11 in writing.

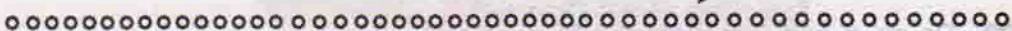
electricity, gas, cold and hot running water, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, central heating, modern conveniences, to turn on (off), to be on (off)

Listening Comprehension, 10, text "It Is Important to Know a Foreign Language"

Home Reading Lesson 2, text "Whose Favourite Rooms Are They?"

LESSON 3

FREE TIME



hobbies and interests



radio and TV



museums, exhibitions



sports



cinema, theatre, concert

LET US REVIEW

1 Play a memory game. Look at the list of hobbies for a moment, then close the book and name all you can remember.

- sports
- singing
- dancing
- cooking
- travelling
- fishing
- gardening

- writing novels
- taking pictures
- watching TV
- listening to music
- reading fiction
- going to the theatre
- collecting stamps

- 2 Read the names of the hobbies. Use your imagination and say whose hobbies they can be.

EXAMPLE: Mr Porter's hobby is performing on the stage.

watching → cartoons
→ feature films
→ documentaries
→ soap operas
→ television
→ plays

listening to → the news
→ music
→ operas
→ modern music
→ songs

collecting → stamps
→ coins
→ badges
→ books
→ pictures

reading → fiction
→ novels
→ magazines
→ newspapers
→ stories

writing → detective stories
→ novels
→ spy stories
→ fiction
→ poems

going → to the theatre
→ to the cinema
→ to the museum
→ to the swimming pool

taking pictures

performing on the stage

- 3 Say what your friends' or relatives' hobbies are.

EXAMPLE: My elder brother's hobby is taking photos.

- 4 Say what your favourite hobby is. What were your hobbies when you were a small boy/girl?

BRUSH UP YOUR GRAMMAR

The Past Indefinite Tense

Ved/V₂

yesterday, last year, last week, last Monday, last night,
a week ago, a month ago, a year ago, the day before
yesterday, the other day,¹ in 1990

+

He **explained** it to me last week.
We **collected** a lot of stamps last year.
They **went** to the theatre the other day.
You **wrote** a long poem yesterday.

-

I **didn't** watch TV the day before yesterday.
She **didn't** go to the library three days ago.
You **didn't** buy any tickets last night.
We **didn't** visit France in 1993.

¹ the other day — на днях

?

- **Did** you read your favourite book yesterday? — Yes, I **did**.
- **Did** he perform on the stage last night? — No, he **didn't**.
- **Did** they go to the museum last Thursday? — Yes, they **did**.
- **Did** she understand the play? — No, she **didn't**.

wh?

- When **did** you go to the theatre last? — I **went** there five days ago.
- Where **did** you meet this famous writer? — We **met** him in the library.
- Why **did** he watch the film? — Because he **liked** it.
- How many times **did** she visit the art gallery last month? — She **did** it twice.
- Who **played** Hamlet in the famous Russian film? — Smoktunovsky **did**.
- Who **read** the newspaper a minute ago? — I **did**.
- Who **could** answer the question? — Nobody **could**.

- 5 Imagine that all those actions happened in the past and tell your friends about them. Make all the necessary changes.

EXAMPLE: Nick is looking through the magazine now.
Nick looked through the magazine the other day.

1. The Russian Army is winning the battle.
2. They sell newspapers only in the street.
3. The boy will appear very soon.
4. He always tells the truth.
5. The sun is rising and everything is getting so bright.
6. He gets up at five and catches the 6.30 bus.

LET US LEARN

- 6 Look at the portraits ['pɔ:trɪts] of the famous English and American writers and say what you can about them.



Mark Twain ['mɑ:k 'twɛɪn] (1835-1910)
lived in the state of Missouri [mɪ'zʊəri]
on the banks of the Mississippi
[ˌmɪsɪ'sɪpi]
wrote about Tom Sawyer ['sɔ:jə]
began to work at the age of 12
was a sailor
became famous in 1865
was a short story writer and the
greatest American humorist ['hju:mərɪst]
was fond of collecting things which
nobody had

James Hadly Chase ['dʒeɪmz 'hædli 'tʃeɪz]
(1906-1985)
was born in London
began to write in 1939
became famous in 1939
worked as a bookseller
wrote 78 books



Agatha Christie ['ægəθə 'krɪsti] (1890-1976)
didn't go to school
got her education [ˌedʒʊ'keɪʃn] at home
took part in the war of 1914
got married in 1914
began to write detective stories in 1920
became famous in 1926
wrote 68 novels, 17 plays, more than a
hundred stories

William Shakespeare ['wɪljəm

'ʃeɪkspiə] (1564-1616)

lived in Stratford-on-Avon

went to a grammar school

worked as an actor

acted at the London theatre called

"The Globe" [gləʊb]

wrote about 37 plays and many poems

wrote in the golden age of English literature ['lɪtərətʃ]



Jack London ['dʒæk 'lʌndən] (1876-1916)

was a son of a farmer

had a lot of jobs

worked as a newspaper seller, a sailor, a factory¹ worker

dreamed of becoming a pirate ['paɪrɪt]

wrote his first book in 1898

wrote novels and stories about animals

lived in Alaska for some years

wrote 152 stories about the North

7 Answer the questions (see ex. 6).

1. When was William Shakespeare born?
2. What was James Chase's native city?
3. Where was Mark Twain from?
4. When did Agatha Christie become famous? What about James Chase and Mark Twain?
5. Which of them was an actor? a sailor? a seller?
6. How many novels did Agatha Christie write?
7. Which of them dreamed of becoming a pirate?
8. Which of them was the greatest American humorist? the greatest English writer?

¹ factory ['fæktəri] — фабрика, завод

9. Which of them wrote in the golden age of English literature?
10. Which of them took part in the war of 1914?
11. How did Agatha Christie get her education?

8 Here are the answers. Ask questions about the famous writers. (See ex. 6, 7.)

William Shakespeare

- 1) He lived in Stratford-on-Avon.
- 2) He acted in "The Globe".
- 3) He wrote in the golden age of English literature.

Agatha Christie

- 1) In 1890.
- 2) She got married in 1914.
- 3) She wrote more than a hundred stories.

Jack London

- 1) His father was a farmer.
- 2) He had a lot of jobs.
- 3) He wrote stories about animals.

9 Do you know any books by these writers? Name them. If you can't, go to the library or look through your home collection of books and be ready to give the titles ['taɪtlz]. If you can, say a few words about any of these books.

10 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words mean:

piano ['piːnəʊ]

gallery ['gæləri]

sculpture ['skʌlptʃə]

biography [baɪ'ɒgrəfi]

show [ʃəʊ]

guitar [gɪ'tɑ:]

radio ['reɪdɪəʊ]

classical ['klæsɪkl]

revue [ri'vju:]

video ['vɪdɪəʊ]

drama ['drɑ:mə]

politics ['pɒlɪtɪks]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

flute, violin, paint, painting, exhibition, to go in for (sports), folk.

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

His nephew is fond of playing **the guitar** and **the piano** but he dislikes playing **the violin** and **the flute**. By the way, he likes to **paint** very much.

My elder brother is a theatre-goer. He is fond of watching comedies, ballet and **drama** performances and **video** films.

Would you like to go to a pop music concert or to a concert of **classical** music?

How often do you visit **exhibitions**, picture **galleries** and art museums? When does the Tretyakov Gallery open? Do you know when it closes? It opens at 10 and closes at 7.


Where could I find Agatha Christie's **biography**? Who has written the biography of this famous actress?

We could see beautiful **sculptures** and wonderful paintings in the Museum of Fine Arts. — Can we find any **portrait paintings** in the **National Gallery** in London? — Certainly you can.

My grandfather's hobbies are **politics**, listening to the **radio** and watching ice **revues**. My uncle always discusses politics and watches different TV programmes.

What are they showing on TV tonight? Oh, there are a lot of interesting programmes: **folk** and **classical** music, an ice revue and the quiz of the day.

What sports do your friends **go in for**? Richard goes in for swimming and running and Michael goes in for skiing and skating.

- 11 Listen to the new words,  11. Read them aloud after the speaker to check their pronunciation.

a piano, a guitar, a gallery, a sculpture, a biography, a show, politics, radio, classical, revue, video, a flute, a violin, to paint, a painting, an exhibition, to go in for sports, folk

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

to play **the** piano
to play **the** guitar
to play **the** violin
to play **the** flute

but:

to play football
to play tennis
to play hockey
to play chess

to go in for sports
to go in for running
to go in for skiing
to go in for skating
to go in for swimming

- 12** Say what games the children played at the sports ground three days ago and what musical instruments some of them played after classes.

EXAMPLE: Mary and Pete (*basketball*).


Mary and Pete played basketball at the sports ground three days ago.

1. The children (*volleyball*).
2. Mary (*piano*).
3. Nelly and Victor (*badminton*).
4. My elder sister (*guitar*).
5. Caroline (*violin*).
6. The boys (*hockey*).

- 13** Say what kinds of sports your friends or your relatives go in for.

EXAMPLE: My younger brother goes in for jumping.

LET US READ AND LEARN

- 14** Listen to the dialogue,  12. Read it and act it out.

Tom: Where shall we go tonight?

Kate: As you know, Tom, I'm a cinema-goer. I would like to go to the cinema. **What's on at the "Odeon" [ˈɒdʒən]?**

Tom: "Hamlet" is on.

Kate: Who is playing Hamlet?

Tom: I don't know. It's an old film. I think it's **black-and-white**.

Kate: Oh, no. Let's go to some **exhibition** instead. I know they are showing an interesting **collection** of **sculptures** in the **National Gallery**.

Tom: Isn't it too late? **When does it close?**

Kate: It closes at 5. We'll be there just in time. **Hurry up!**

- 15 Think of your own dialogue (use ex. 14 as a model). Choose a partner and act it out. Don't forget to change over.

- 16 Listen to the song "The Circus¹ Clown", □□ 13.

THE CIRCUS CLOWN

He arrived in the spring;
He smiled at everyone;
He played with all the children;
They danced in the sun.

He whispered² in their ears;
They laughed at his games;
They loved to hear his stories;
He learned all their names.

Chorus:

They cried yesterday;
He travelled to another town;
They called him, but he walked away...
He was the circus clown.

He dressed in funny clothes;
His favourite shirt was red;
He did his hair and put his hat
On top of his round head.

¹ circus ['sɜ:kəs] — цирк; цирковой

² whisper ['wɪspə] — шептать

The children liked his shoes;
They touched his giant ['dʒaɪənt] feet;
They followed him, applauded [ə'plɔ:di:d] him,
And marched in the street.

Chorus.

They visited his tent;
They waited every day;
They repeated everything he did;
They wanted him to play.

LET US READ

17 Read the text and say if Uncle Oscar was happy.

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO UNCLE OSCAR?

(after George P. Mc Callum)

Part I

I would like to tell you what happened to my Uncle Oscar, or I would rather try to understand it and explain it to you.

My Uncle Oscar was a very nice man. Every morning on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday he usually took the seven forty-five (7.45) bus and started for work. He went to the bank early in the morning as he was an accountant¹ (and by the way, a very good one). He worked hard all day long and returned home rather late. My uncle was forty-seven years old, married and had two children.

14. His wife's name was Agatha. Aunt Agatha was fond of talking and always talked too much and in a very loud voice. That's why I think Uncle Oscar seldom had much to say. Their two children, Elizabeth and Julian, were not very pleasant. Both of them were large and loud like their mother. And they were selfish² and greedy³ too. They didn't think about their father

¹ accountant [ə'kaʊntənt] — бухгалтер

² selfish ['selfɪʃ] — эгоистичный

³ greedy ['gri:di] — жадный



much. He was a little quiet man, who spoke little and went about unnoticed.¹ He liked music but didn't play the piano, the violin, the flute or any other musical instrument. He practically never went to the theatre or to the cinema and he didn't visit exhibitions or museums either. ☐☐

Uncle Oscar didn't go in for sports. He was not fond of swimming, skiing or playing golf. You could never see him in the sitting room in front of the television watching sports programmes. Uncle Oscar never complained² about his boring life. I knew he had a hobby. He had a very good collection of stamps and was happy only when he worked on his stamp collection. He was a real collector. His children took no interest in their father's hobby. But I, his nephew, did. Uncle Oscar showed me some stamps and explained that they were really very expensive.

Then on the 14th of October 1951 Uncle Oscar got up as usual at 6.45 (six forty-five), made his own breakfast (Aunt Agatha, Elizabeth and Julian were still in bed; they never got up before 8), left the house and went to the bus stop. Some people who were at the bus stop that day didn't see him at all. The others were not so sure. They couldn't say anything definite. But that was the kind of person Uncle Oscar was. Other people seldom noticed him. One thing was certain: he never got to the bank that morning.

¹ unnoticed [ʌn'nəʊtɪst] — незаметный

² complained [kəm'pleɪnd] — жаловался

18 Answer the following questions.

1. Who is the narrator¹ of the story?
2. How many members were there in Uncle Oscar's family?
3. How old was Uncle Oscar?
4. What was his job?
5. Who talked a lot in his family? Who was always quiet?
6. Do you think Uncle Oscar's children loved their father? Why?
7. What was Uncle Oscar's hobby?
8. Why was Uncle Oscar's life boring?
9. Uncle Oscar didn't go in for sports, did he?
10. Where did Uncle Oscar go on the 14th of October? Did he get there?

LET US TALK

19 Say what you think of:

- a) Uncle Oscar;
- b) his wife;
- c) his children;
- d) the kind of life Uncle Oscar led.

20 Tell your classmates what happened to Uncle Oscar on the 14th of October.

21 What do you think the end of the story is? Tell it to your classmates.

22 Do you want to know what the real end of the story by George P. Moore Callum is? Then read Lesson 3 in your "English Reader V".

23 Uncle Oscar's hobby was collecting stamps. What about other people's hobbies? Say whose hobbies they are and describe them in the most detailed way.

- a) visiting museums, exhibitions, galleries;
- b) playing the piano (the violin, the guitar);

¹ narrator [nə'reɪtə] — рассказчик

- c) going in for sports;
- d) painting;
- e) listening to the radio, watching TV;
- f) watching video films;
- g) visiting jazz concerts.

24 Choose a partner and ask him questions about any famous person you like.

25 Speak about your last visit to a museum (picture gallery, exhibition, etc.). The following plan can help you.

- 1) where you went;
- 2) when it was;
- 3) why you chose it;
- 4) who you went there with;
- 5) what you saw there;
- 6) when you arrived there;
- 7) how you arrived there;
- 8) what were the opening hours;
- 9) how interesting it was;
- 10) when you returned home;
- 11) when you are going there again.

26 Ask your friend about his/her last visit to the cinema (concert, theatre, circus, etc.).

27 Answer the following questions and get ready to speak about sports in your life.

1. Do you like sports?
2. What are your favourite sports and games?
3. When did you begin going in for sports?
4. What sport was it?
5. Do you like to play games in the ground or do you just like sports programmes on television?
6. How good are you at sports?

LET US WRITE

28 Answer the following questions.

- EXAMPLE:**
1. Who often goes to the museum?
— My little cousins do.
 2. Who went to the ballet the other day?
— Our family did.

1. Who goes in for sports in your group?
2. Who likes to go to different exhibitions?
3. Who is listening to the opera now?
4. Who is interested in politics?
5. Who will go to the concert next week?
6. Who can play the guitar?
7. Who must learn this poem by heart?
8. What museum has got a good collection of sculptures?

29 Do ex. 25 in writing.

30 Write questions for more information.

He visited it.

31 Learn to write these words.

flute, violin, piano, guitar, exhibition, paint, painting, folk, circus, sculpture, to go in for sports

Listening Comprehension,  15, text "The British Museum"

Home Reading Lesson 3, text "Whatever Happened to Uncle Oscar?", part II

LESSON 4

TRAVELLING



weather,
seasons,
nature



1 arrival, departure,
2 luggage



transport



moving about
the city



hotels

LET US REVIEW

- 1 Look at the picture, say how people can travel and answer the following questions.



¹ arrival [ə'raɪvl] — приезд, прибытие

² departure [dɪ'pɑ:tʃə] — отъезд, отправление

1. Which is the quickest method of travelling?
2. Which is the most comfortable?
3. Which is the cheapest and which is the most expensive?
4. Which method of travelling is the most convenient?
5. Which one is the most interesting?

- 2 Imagine that you are talking to Mr Smith who travelled to India by plane last year. Ask him questions about his journey. The words can help you.

a business trip, a tourist trip, to arrive at the airport, much/little luggage, to buy a single (return) ticket, business/tourist class, cheap, expensive, to catch a flight, on the plane, How much time did it take you to ...?

- 3 Here are Alice's answers. Pretend you are John, think of his questions to her and write them down.

John:

Alice: It was fantastic!

John:

Alice: Yes, we did. We spent some days at the seaside and then we went to the mountains.

John:

Alice: By train. It was a through train, so we didn't change.

John:

Alice: Yes, it was a fast train. We got to our hotel very quickly.

John:

Alice: We stayed there for 4 days.

John:

Alice: No, it was a single.

John:

Alice: It was wonderful, sometimes a bit windy and cold, but usually very pleasant and sunny.

- 4 Act out the dialogue of ex. 3. Don't forget to change over.

- 5 Complete the text filling in the words and word combinations.

a single, by sea, weather, ticket, on board the ship, wind, tourist class, by plane, expensive, trip, voyage

Last summer Mike's elder brother had a very interesting He went to New York He travelled The ... was fantastic. The sky was blue. There was no All the passengers enjoyed the voyage.

My ... was not very ... as it was I had ... as I wanted to get back to London

- 6 Use the text of ex. 5 as a model and tell the class a few words about somebody's journey.

BRUSH UP YOUR GRAMMAR

The Present Perfect Tense

have/has + Ved/V₃

already, just, yet, never, ever, lately,¹ recently, this morning, this evening, this week, this month, this year, today

since, for

+

I **have bought** a return ticket for Paris.

She **has just flown** to New York.

They **have missed** their flight this morning.

I **have known** Mrs Ford since 1994.

He **has already been** to London for three days.

-

I **haven't got** my luggage yet.

We **haven't arrived** at the railway station.

¹ lately ['leɪtli] — недавно, за последнее время (за последние дни, недели)

He **has** never been to America.
 I **haven't** heard from him for a long time.
 We **haven't** seen her for ages.

?

Have you ever stayed at the hotel?
 Has he found his luggage yet?
 Have they explained everything to you yet?
 How long have you been here?
 What cities have you visited yet?
 Who has been to Moscow recently? — I have.

7 Fill in the missing forms of the verbs.

think	...	...
...	drank	...
sit	...	...
...	...	lost
have	...	...
...	heard	...
...	slept	...
...	...	found
say	...	...
...	...	flown
...	read	...
...	gave	...
tell	...	...
...	...	taken
...	understood	...
come	...	...
...	got	...
wear	...	...
...	...	forgotten

8 Make the sentences complete filling in: *just, yet, already, never, ever, recently, lately.*

1. He has ... been to Canada.

2. Have you had a holiday ...?
3. Have they ... eaten at the new café?
4. I haven't heard from my cousin
5. Have you seen any good performances ...?
6. Have they called you ...? No, they haven't called me
7. He has ... been to the Tretyakov Gallery.

9 Ask questions using:

to play tennis recently; to get an excellent mark lately;
to buy a new textbook lately; to hear from the grandparents recently; to travel recently; to work hard lately.

10 Look at the list of things to do and say what Susan has already done and what she hasn't done yet.

THINGS TO DO!

1. Buy the ticket to Boston.
2. Take the books to the library.
3. Make lunch.
4. Write a letter to Granny.
5. Give a call to Betty.
6. Send a telegramme to Daddy.
7. Swim in the pool.
8. Read the novel up to the end.
9. Drink the milk.

11 Read the beginning of the sentences in A and find the correct ending in B.

A

- 1) Tom is happy because
- 2) Becky is proud because
- 3) Nelly is interested because
- 4) Fred is in bed because
- 5) Mary's dress is clean because

B

- a) he hasn't won the prize.
- b) he has flown to Paris with his Dad.
- c) he has fallen ill.
- d) he has fallen over on the ground.
- e) she has been to many countries.

- 6) Paul's shirt is dirty because
 7) Richard is sad because
- f) she hasn't read the story up to the end.
 g) she has washed it.

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

I **have always** wanted to come here.
 I **have always** lived in this street.
 They **have always had** that address.
 We **have always known** them.
 She **has always been** interested in cartoons.
 He **has always spoken** good English.

12 Look, read and compare.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I always visit my granny on Saturday. | 1. I have always had this book. |
| 2. He always flies to Riga. | 2. He has always wanted to visit Riga. |
| 3. She always speaks English in class. | 3. She has always spoken fantastic English. |
| 4. They always travel with a lot of luggage. | 4. They have always been proud of their Motherland. |
| 5. We always travel second class. | 5. We have always travelled by train. |

13 What is your choice to express the same ideas in English?

- 1) Они всегда жили в этом городе. 2) Они всегда покупают обратные билеты. 3) Он всегда фотографирует, когда путешествует. 4) Она всегда знала этого фотографа. 5) Мы всегда хотели побывать в Париже. 6) Моя приятельница всегда жила в Париже. 7) У меня всегда был альбом с марками. 8) Я всегда собирал марки. 9) Вы всегда берете с собой мало багажа. 10) Я всегда гордилась своими родителями.

14 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words and word combinations mean:


a fast train ['fɑ:st 'treɪn], information [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃn], camera ['kæməɾə], a slow train ['sləʊ 'treɪn], traveller ['trævlə], passport control ['pɑ:spɔ:t kən'trəʊl]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

arrival, departure, check-in, to check in, fare, customs, customs officer, booking office, to book

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

I always travel by **fast trains**, but my granny is fond of **slow trains**. Can you tell me where the **information** office is? — You can get the information about the bus timetable here. Is this your **camera**? Are you fond of taking pictures? A **traveller** is one who travels. When you leave London for Moscow you must go through the **passport control**. The reporters waited for the **arrival** of the President. We hope for the arrival of better news. What do you know about his **departure**? I **checked** my luggage **in** in London. Where shall we check in? When you arrive in a country you should go through **the Customs**. It took us an hour to get our luggage through the Customs. The **customs officers** at the airport were very polite. You can buy tickets for concerts, shows and other performances in the **booking office** at the theatre; you buy tickets to go by train in the booking office at the railway station. Father **booked** a single room and a double at the hotel before we left on our trip. What's the **fare** from London to Paris? *Conductor*:¹ Fares, please!

15 Listen to the new words,  16. Read them aloud after the speaker to check their pronunciation.

a fast train, a slow train, information, a traveller, a camera, passport control, an arrival, a departure, check-in, to check in, the customs, a customs officer, a booking office, to book, fare

¹ a conductor [kən'dʌktə] — кондуктор

- 16 Look at the pictures. What do you think they mean? Where can you find them?



PASSPORT CONTROL



DEPARTURE



CHECK - IN





LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

sun — sunny
wind — windy
cloud — cloudy

rain — rainy
snow — snowy
fog — foggy

LET US READ AND LEARN

- 17 Listen to the dialogue,  17 and say for how long Mrs Brown is going to stay, what kind of room she wants and why she is interested in the car park.
- 18 Listen to the dialogue,  17, and read it aloud after the speaker.



Mrs Brown: Excuse me, I'm looking for a hotel to stay at.¹ What would you recommend?

Information Clerk: How long are you going to stay?

Mrs Brown: Two or three nights, I think. Could you, please, look for some hotel near the centre?

Information Clerk: Yes, Madam, naturally. Is it a single room you want?

Mrs Brown: No, a double room, please. My husband is joining me.

Information Clerk: Would you like to have your own bathroom?

Mrs Brown: Yes, of course.

Information Clerk: Right. Now can I offer you New Barbican, Madam? It is a modern hotel, comfortably furnished.² All rooms have radio, telephone and a colour TV set.

Mrs Brown: Thank you, but I'm touring³ here. Is the hotel

¹ to stay at (in) a hotel — остановиться в гостинице

² comfortably furnished ['fɜ:niʃt] — уютно обставленный

³ to tour [tuə] — совершать путешествие, поездку, турне



far from the main sights¹ of the city? Where exactly² is it?

Information Clerk: In Central Street, Madam. It is not far from the Tower of London and Tower Bridge. You can easily walk to St. Paul's from it. It will take you 20 minutes to get to the heart of the City of London.

Mrs Brown: How much does it cost?

Information Clerk: It is 40 pounds per person per night.³

Mrs Brown: Fine, fine, that will do... Oh, yes, one more thing. Is there a car park? My husband is bringing his car.

Information Clerk: Yes, the hotel has its own car park.

- 19 Listen to the song "Rules and Regulations",⁴ 18.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Don't move, don't talk.
Never run, always walk.
Give way, wait a minute,
Going to be trouble,⁵ you're in it.



¹ the sights [saɪts] — достопримечательности

² exactly [ɪg'zæktli] — точно

³ 40 pounds per person per night — 40 фунтов с человека за ночь

⁴ regulations [ˌregjʊ'leɪʃnz] — инструкции

⁵ trouble ['trʌbl] — беспокойство



No smoking

No waiting, no parking,
Don't smile, stop laughing.
Turn it on, turn it off,
Open your mouth, try to cough.¹



Chorus: Rules and regulations...
Laws² and obligations³...
You must do this, you can't do that.
Rules and regulations.

Keep
off
the grass

Parking meters, railway stations,
Seaports, airports.
You mustn't steal — don't get caught.
Laws and obligations.



No radios

No smoking,⁴ no drinking,
No running, stop thinking.
Work all day, play all night,
Do what I say — that's right.

Silence

No cameras

Turn left, turn right,
Always love, never fight.
Come early, don't be late,
Try to be good, don't hate.

SLOW

Chorus.

LET US READ

20 Read the story and say why Mr Kirk has bought his new friend a hat.

MY FRIEND IS AN ALIEN⁵

(after Peter and Karen Viney)

Mr Kirk was in the park with his dog one Sunday night. Suddenly he heard a noise and saw a strange person in front

¹ cough [kɒf] — кашлять

² law [lɔ:] — закон

³ obligation [ɒblɪ'geɪʃn] — обязательство

⁴ smoke [sməʊk] — курить

⁵ alien ['eɪliən] — чужестранец, иностранец, инопланетянин

of him. It was Zardak, from the planet Vecon [vɪkən]. Zardak came to London by air. But he didn't arrive at the airport, he didn't check in, he didn't pass the passport control or the customs.

Mr Kirk took him home, but he didn't tell anybody about Zardak's arrival. Zardak liked Mr Kirk, and they became friends. But Zardak was tired of Mr Kirk's flat. He wanted to travel about Mr Kirk's country or at least he wanted to make a tour of the city.

☐ 19. *Zardak*: Well, my good friend. When can we go out and see your city?

Mr Kirk: Er... that's difficult, Zardak. It isn't a very good idea.

Zardak: But I've been here for two days and I haven't seen anything yet.

Mr Kirk: You've watched television.

Zardak: I can watch television from my starship or when I am at home on planet Vecon. Please, my friend.

Mr Kirk: I've already told you. It isn't a good idea. ☐

But Zardak wants to go on a tour of London. He is fond of travelling. He has travelled a lot. Travelling is his hobby. Just because of his hobby he has come to the planet Earth.

Zardak has got little silver horns¹ on his head. With the help of these horns he can make people do² what he likes. His horns become bright green and the light coming from them makes everybody say and do what Zardak wants. So Zardak just looks at Mr Kirk. Mr Kirk sees the green light and says:

Mr Kirk: Oh, I agree. Let's go to the city centre. Really why don't we go out? I have bought you a coat and a hat. Please put them on.

Zardak: But why a hat? You never wear a hat.

Mr Kirk: All right. I'll wear one too.

Mr Kirk and Zardak go along the street to the bus stop. At the traffic lights they meet Mrs Evans, an old neighbour of Mr Kirk.



¹ horn [hɔ:n] — por

² he can make people do — он может заставить людей делать

Mrs Evans: Hello, Mr Kirk. I'm so glad to meet you. Who is this young man?

Mr Kirk: He's my cousin from California [ˌkæliˈfɔːniə]. His name is Zardak.

Mrs Evans: Oh! How do you do? How long have you been here?

Mr Kirk: He has been here since Thursday. He has been here for two days.

Mrs Evans: What do you think of England, Zardak? Is it your first visit to the country?

Zardak: Yes, it is. I have never been here before. It's very nice.

Mrs Evans: And I like your country very much. I've been there three times, you know. My sister lives in Los Angeles [lɒs ˈæŋdʒəlɪz] in California. She has always wanted to live there. And where exactly do you live?

Zardak: Vecon.

Mrs Evans: I've never heard of that. Where...

Mr Kirk: It's a very small town. Very small.

Mrs Evans: Funny, you haven't got an American accent [ˈæksənt].

Mr Kirk (looking at his watch¹): Oh, dear! Is that the time?

Well, goodbye, Mrs Evans. We are really in a hurry.

Mrs Evans: Goodbye. Nice to meet you.

21 Agree or disagree.

1. Zardak arrived in London on Thursday.
2. Zardak lives in California.
3. Zardak has never been to the Earth. It is his first visit.
4. Mrs Evans has never heard of Vecon.
5. Vecon is a very small town in the USA.
6. Zardak hasn't got an American accent.
7. Mr Kirk and Zardak are really in a hurry.
8. Mrs Evans has been to California several times.

22 Let's discuss the text. Think and answer the questions. Use as many sentences as you can.

1. Where did Mr Kirk meet Zardak?
2. What have you learnt about Zardak from the text?

¹ watch [wɒtʃ] — часы

3. Has Zardak seen anything of London yet? Why?
4. Why do you think Mr Kirk bought Zardak a hat?
5. How could Zardak make Mr Kirk agree to walk to the city centre?
6. Who has explained to Mrs Evans what Vecon is? Why?
7. Did Mr Kirk tell Mrs Evans the truth? Why?
8. What do you think Mrs Evans wanted to ask Zardak when she said: "I have never heard of that. Where...?"
9. Why did Mr Kirk want to finish their talk? How did he do it?

- 23** Imagine that you are Mr Kirk. You want to show Zardak London. Where will you take him? What are you going to tell him about these places?

LET US TALK

- 24** Do you like travelling? Why? Let's talk about it.
1. Do you often travel? When did you travel last?
 2. Where did you go?
 3. How did you go there? Was it by car, by bus, by train or by plane?
 4. Which is the quickest method of travelling? Which is the most comfortable?
 5. How do people usually travel if they want to get to the farthest places on the earth?
 6. Do you think it is interesting to travel by sea? Have you ever done it? What was the weather like that time?
 7. How often do your parents or relatives travel by air? Where do they usually buy tickets for the flight? Is it expensive to travel by plane? Why do many people prefer this way of travelling?
 8. What do people usually do when they are on the plane? on the train? on the bus?
 9. Have you ever travelled by car? Is it comfortable? Is it convenient? Why do many people like travelling by car?
 10. Where do people stay as they travel to faraway places? Have you ever stayed at a hotel? What was it like? What were the rooms like? What was the food like?

- 25 Look at the pictures and say what the weather is (was, has been) like in these cities.



Moscow. Now



LONDON. YESTERDAY



New York. Since Monday



*Paris.
Since the 5th of October*

LET US WRITE

- 26 Write the answers. (See ex. 20.)
1. Who was in the park one night?
 2. Who came from the planet Vecon?

3. Who took Zardak home?
4. Who hasn't seen anything of the Earth yet?
5. Who can watch television from his starship?
6. Who wants to make a tour about London?
7. Who lives in Los Angeles?
8. Who has lived there for 20 years?
9. Who is in a hurry?

27 You know the words *a star* and *a ship*. Do you remember them? What does the word *starship* mean? What does *city centre* mean? Follow the models and form the words. Check up the spelling in the vocabulary.

A		B	
bed	man	railway	lights
fire	port	traffic	train
sea	place	through	ticket
milk	board	return	station
black	room	single	

28 Make sentences about the people.

EXAMPLE: Peter is a butcher.
(sell a lot of meat)
 He has sold a lot of meat.

1. Mr Nelson is an architect.
(build some modern cottages)
2. Mr Kirk is a baker.
(become famous for his wonderful bread)
3. Nelly is fond of painting.
(draw funny pictures of animals)
4. Jack is a postman.
(bring me so many letters and magazines)
5. Angela is bad at mathematics.
(not learn how to add well)
6. Steve is so ill now.
(not feel so bad since his operation)

29 Describe your last trip (journey, voyage, tour). Don't forget to write a few words about the weather at the time.

2 Name at least five places in Moscow, in London, in Washington or New York where you would like to take your friend.

3 We hope you remember such places of interest in London as: Trafalgar Square, the British Museum, Hyde Park. Try and answer the following questions about these places.

1. What is the centre of London?
2. Where is the National Gallery situated?
3. What do you know about the British Museum?
4. Which is the largest park in London?
5. What is there in the middle of Trafalgar Square?

4 This is the flag of Great Britain. The British people call it "the Union Jack". It is red, white and blue. Do you remember the Russian and the American national flags? Describe them and draw them in your notebooks.



5 Look at the pictures and say in what countries these buildings and places are. Which of them can you describe as symbols of: a) Russia, b) Britain, c) the USA?





- 6 Do you remember any facts about the Russian, American and British history? Then answer the following questions.

a) Russia.

1. Which is the largest country in the world?
2. Where is Russia situated?
3. What is the longest river in Russia?
4. What old Russian towns on the Volga do you know?
5. Who founded the capital of Russia? When?
6. What is the heart of Moscow?
7. What can you say about the birch tree?

b) Britain.

1. When did England become a great country?
2. When did William the Conqueror come to England from France? What do you know about him?
3. What do you know about the Tower of London? Who built the White Tower? Why?
4. When was the Great Fire of London?
5. Did the people of London build a new city after the fire?
6. What can you say about the capital of England at the end of the 20th century?

c) The USA.

1. Who discovered America?
2. What was the name of the ship that sailed from England to America?
3. Were there any women on board the "Mayflower"?
4. Who was the first president of the United States?
5. How many states are there in the United States?
6. What is the capital of the USA?

BRUSH UP YOUR GRAMMAR

The Future Indefinite Tense (Future Simple)

shall/will + V

tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next Monday, next January, next day, next week, next month, next year, in a few days

+

I'm sure Tom **will be** a good architect.
I'm twelve now. I'll **be** thirteen next year.
He says he'll always **remember** our school.

Nick has left for Kursk. He **won't** be at the party.
I **shan't** see you next week.
My parents **won't** agree with this idea.

?

Will you **join** us the day after tomorrow?
Shall I **phone** you later?
Will they **buy** the textbook?

wh?

Where **will** you **go** next summer?
When **will** they **give** us their answer?
Why **won't** you **send** them your plan?
Who **will** win? I hope Helen **will**.

This is not the only way to speak about future in English.
When we talk about our *plans* and *things we have decided to do*, we often use **to be going to...**

to be going to...

+/-

I	am/am not
You	are/aren't
He, She, It	is/isn't

We	are/aren't
You	are/aren't
They	are/aren't

going to...

?

Am I	going to...?
Is he, she, it	
Are we, you, they	

- 7 You and your friend are going to start a pop group. Complete these sentences about who is going to do what.

EXAMPLE: Nick/be/a singer.
Nick is going to be a singer.

1. I/play/the piano.
2. Mary/play/the guitar.
3. John/learn to play/the violin.
4. Nick's sister/write/songs for us.
5. My father/pay/for the instruments.
6. Tim/organize ['ɔ:gənaɪz]/our concerts.
7. We/become/famous.

- 8 Find out what Mrs Brown is telling her son. Use *will* ('ll) or *won't*.

One day you ... be a parent. You ... have children. They ... think you're old. They ... listen to you. They ... like the things you like. They ... laugh at you. And you ... like it. You ...! You ... understand it! You ... think they're too young. You ... think you're right. It ... be the same thing. So, please do what I say.

Do you think the son will do what his mother asks him to? What about you?

- 9 Make the sentences complete using *will/shall* or *be going to...*

EXAMPLE: I like it when you play the guitar. ... you play and sing for us?
I like it when you play the guitar. Will you play and sing for us?

1. The latest news is on now. I ... to watch TV.
2. I have bought two tickets for the new opera. I ... to the Bolshoi Theatre with my mother.
3. When ... you visit New York?
4. What ... you to do tonight?
5. He hasn't decided yet where he ... work next month.
6. She wants to go to Moscow alone, so she ... to take her little cousin with her.

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

There are three main ways of talking about the future in English. Two of them you already know. (See "Brush up Your Grammar".) But you can also use the **present continuous tense** to talk about your *plans* or *things you have decided to do*, especially with the verbs **to go, to come, to arrive, to move, to leave, to have**.

I'm travelling to Rome tomorrow. = I'm going to travel to Rome tomorrow.

Jill is not coming with us. = Jill is not going to come with us.

When are you leaving for Washington DC? = When are you going to leave for Washington DC?

We are having a party next Saturday night. Who is coming? = We are going to have a party next Saturday night. Who is going to come?

- 10 Express the same idea in another way.

EXAMPLE: He is going to have a meeting at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

He is having a meeting at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

- The plane is going to arrive half an hour later.
 - My friends are going to come to Moscow for the weekend.
 - My grandparents are going to move into a new flat next week.
 - When are they going to arrive?
 - She is going to leave for St. Petersburg in two days.
- 11 Look at the table and, using your imagination and the present continuous tense, say who, when and what is going to do.

EXAMPLE: Jane is arriving in Moscow at 5.30 tomorrow.

<p><u>Arriving</u></p> <p>1) Jane, 5.30 2) Jill, next Monday 3) Fred and Bill, tomorrow</p>	<p><u>Leaving</u></p> <p>1) She, for the airport 2) Bob, Moscow, at 6 3) The Browns, for London</p>
<p><u>Coming</u></p> <p>1) Elizabeth, to Paris 2) George's parents, next Friday 3) They, 7.15</p>	<p><u>Moving</u></p> <p>1) into a new flat 2) to her summer cottage 3) to the country house</p>
<p><u>Having</u></p> <p>1) We, a party 2) They, a concert 3) The engineers, a conference</p>	<p><u>Going</u></p> <p>1) The Greens, away, next month 2) He, to Africa 3) We, to India, in 5 days</p>

12 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words mean:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) fact [fækt] | plantator [plæn'teɪtə] |
| role [rəʊl] | conservative [kən'sɜ:vətɪv] |
| legend ['ledʒənd] | president ['prezɪdənt] |
| rocket ['rɒkɪt] | academician [ə,kædə'mɪʃn] |
| tradition [trə'dɪʃn] | university [ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪti] |

- 2) Arkhangelsk [ɑ:'kɑ:ngelsk]
 Moscow University ['mɒskəʊ ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪti]
 the Pacific Ocean [ðə pə'sɪfɪk 'əʊʃn]
 Australia [ə'streɪliə]
 James Cook ['dʒeɪmz 'kʊk]
 George Washington ['dʒɔ:dʒ 'wɒʃɪŋtən]
 Virginia [və'dʒɪniə]
 Scotland ['skɒtlənd]
 Wales [weɪlz]

Northern Ireland [ˌnɔːðən 'aɪələnd]

Guy Fawkes' Day [ˌɡaɪ 'fɔːks deɪ]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

caviar	science
custom	scientist
honey	scientific
hope	village
pancake	space
sour cream	spaceship

c) Read the word combinations and sentences to know how to use these words.

Many people think that **caviar** is the national food of Russian people. Caviar has become very expensive now.

Some people eat **pancakes** with caviar, some of them like pancakes with **sour cream** or **honey**. I am not sure he is fond of sour cream.

Do you know any interesting American **customs**?

Traditions and customs are different in **Scotland, Wales** and **Northern Ireland**.

Is it going to snow? — I **hope** so.

Is it going to rain? — I hope not. Let's hope for the best.

The 20th century is the century of **science**.

When he was a student at **Moscow University** he was fond of sciences.

A person who knows much about a science is a **scientist**. M. Lomonosov was a great Russian scientist. What famous British scientists do you know?

S. Korolev's **scientific** theories and discoveries have changed a lot in the world of science.

The planet Earth and everything and everyone on it are in **space**. Yuri Gagarin, the famous Russian cosmonaut, was the first man in the world to have a voyage¹ in space.

Yuri Gagarin made a space voyage around the world on board the **spaceship** "Vostok" on the 12th of April, 1961.

¹ voyage [ˈvɔɪdʒ] — 1) морское путешествие 2) полет

Who was the first man to walk in space? The Russian cosmonaut Alexey Leonov was.

A **village** is a small group of houses in the country. James Cook, a great English discoverer and traveller was born in a small village.

- 13 Listen to the new words, ☎ 21. Read them aloud after the speaker to check their pronunciation.

Group one: Arkhangelsk, Moscow University, the Pacific Ocean, Australia, Virginia, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, James Cook, George Washington, Guy Fawkes' Day.

Group two: caviar, a custom, honey, to hope, a pancake, sour cream, science, a scientist, scientific, a village, space, a spaceship.

- 14 Look at the pictures and name in English the food you see in them.



МЕД



СМЕТАНА



ИКРА



БЛАННЫ

- 15 Choose two possible answers to the questions.

1. What is the traditional Russian food?
a) pancakes with caviar; b) pancakes with honey;
c) pancakes with sour cream.
2. What is the traditional American food?
a) roast turkey; b) roast chicken; c) hamburgers.
3. What is the traditional British food?
a) porridge; b) bacon and eggs; c) tea with lemon.

16 Say what the names for the following are:

- eggs of large fishes;
- the food people in Russia usually eat during Maslenitsa week;
- a small group of houses in the country, which is not a settlement and is smaller than a town;
- a ship which travels in space;
- a person who knows much about a science;
- systematic knowledge.

17 Look at the portraits of the Russian, English and American people and say what you can about them.



M. V. Lomonosov
(1711-1765)

was born in the Kholmogory settlement near the city of Arkhangelsk
father was a seaman
started to study at the age of 19
became the first Russian Academician [əˌkædə'mɪʃn] at the age of 33
founded Moscow University in 1755
a great scientist
made a lot of discoveries in different fields of science
a monument to M. Lomonosov is in Moscow



Y. A. Gagarin
(1934-1968)

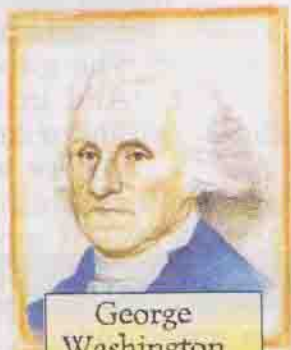
was born in a small village near the city of Smolensk
was interested in planes, spaceships, rockets
became the first world cosmonaut at the age of 27
flew into space on the 12th of April, 1961 on board the spaceship "Vostok"
the monument to Y. Gagarin is in Moscow in Gagarin Square

was born in an English village
father was a poor farmer
became a seaman, traveller and discoverer
made three voyages around the world
discovered a lot of islands in the Pacific Ocean [pəˌsɪfɪk 'əʊʃn], explored the eastern coast¹ of Australia



James Cook
(1728-1779)

was born in America, state of Virginia
a son of a rich plantator
became an American general at the age of 43
took part in the War of Independence (1775-1783) against Britain
fought many battles
won a lot of battles in the War of Independence
the first US President (1789-1797)




George Washington
(1732-1799)

18 Answer the questions (see ex. 17).

1. When was Lomonosov born?
2. Who was the first Russian cosmonaut? Who was the first man to walk in space?
3. Who was the first Russian Academician?
4. When did Lomonosov found Moscow University?
5. Where was Gagarin from and what was he interested in?
6. What was James Cook?
7. How many voyages around the world did he make?
8. What did James Cook discover?
9. Who was the first US President?
10. In what battles did Washington take part?

¹ a coast [kəʊst] — побережье

LET US READ AND LEARN

- 19 Listen to the poem "A Question",  22, and read it. Then learn it by heart.

A QUESTION

(by Edith Segal)

Some people live in the country
Where the houses are very small.
Some people live in the city,
Where the houses are very tall.
But in the country where the houses are small,
The gardens are very big,
And in the city where the houses are tall,
There are no gardens at all.
Where would you rather live?

LET US READ

- 20 Read the text. Try and prove that every country has its own traditions and customs.

MORE ABOUT BRITISH AND RUSSIAN TRADITIONS

Every nation and every country has its own traditions and customs. In Britain traditions play a more important role in the life of people than in other countries. They say British people are very conservative [kən'sɜ:vətɪv]. They are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. But when we speak about British traditions we always remember that there are four parts in Britain — England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Traditions are different in these parts of the country.

You already know some of the English traditions and holidays. We hope you remember St. Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day, Halloween which have also become traditional American



holidays. Here are some more facts about old English traditions.

The ravens¹ are one of the most famous sights at the Tower of London. They have lived in the Tower from its very beginning, over 900 years ago and as one of the old English legends [ˈlɛʒəndz] says, only so long as they are here will the Tower stand. If the ravens leave the Tower of London, the Crown and England will fall. One can say the ravens hold the power of the Crown itself. But the birds have never left the Tower. In the 17th century King Charles II ordered that six ravens should always live in the Tower of London and since then they have been under Royal protection. The ravens are black. Each raven has got its name and the keepers carefully look after them. If one of the birds dies, another younger raven takes its place. Londoners believe this legend and though they shouldn't bring food to give to the birds when they come to the Tower. The keepers cut the birds' wings² a bit as they are afraid that they may fly away.

Another old English custom is Guy Fawkes' Day.³ As it gets dark on the 5th of November (and before) children go out into

¹ a raven [ˈreɪvn] — ворон

² a wing [wɪŋ] — крыло

³ Guy Fawkes' Day [ˌɡaɪ ˈfɔːks deɪ] — День Гая Фокса



the streets with a figure [figə] like a scarecrow.¹ They stand in the streets and squares asking for “a Penny for the Guy”. Then with the money they have collected they buy fireworks² and burn the guy (the figure like a scarecrow) on their bonfire.³

People watch the fireworks and some people go to parties in the evening.

People in Russia have their own special traditions. One of them is Maslenitsa — the holiday, which lasts for a week, to say goodbye to winter. People celebrate it at the end of February or at the beginning of March. During this holiday they celebrate the end of winter and the beginning of spring. In old



¹ a scarecrow ['skeəkrəʊ] — чучело

² firework ['faɪəwɜ:k] — фейерверк

³ bonfire ['bɒnfɑɪə] — большой костер

times people usually cooked pancakes, had fires, burnt straw¹ figures of winter, they sang songs and danced. Now during "Maslenitsa week" people always cook pancakes. They invite their friends, their nearest and dearest, to see each other and eat pancakes with sour cream, fish, caviar or butter, sugar, honey.

Though different countries have different traditions and holidays people all over the world know some of them. They are — Easter, Christmas and New Year.

21 'True', 'False' or 'Don't Know'.

1. Every country has its own traditions and customs.
2. There are no common² traditions all over the world.
3. English people celebrate Maslenitsa.
4. There are some common holidays in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
5. The ravens have been in the Tower of London since Charles II.
6. English people celebrate Guy Fawkes' Day on the 5th of November.
7. Russian people seldom eat pancakes with caviar now.

22 Divide the text into logical parts and name them.

LET US TALK

- 23** You have found a few new facts about Russian and English traditions in the text (ex. 20). What other customs, traditions and holidays in these countries do you remember? Get ready to speak about some of them.
- 24** Say a few words about the history and main cities in one of these countries — Russia, Britain, the USA.
- 25** What Russian, British and American symbols do you remember? Tell your friend, who is interested in these countries, everything you can.
- 26** We are not sure your classmates know much about famous people of different countries. Ask them questions to find out.

¹ straw [strɔ:] — а) солома; б) соломенный

² common ['kɒmən] — *зд.* общие

LET US WRITE

- 27 Do ex. 6 (a, b or c) and ex. 10 in writing.
- 28 A friend of yours is going to have a birthday party. You want to know more about it. Write not less than 5 questions.

EXAMPLE: When/you/have your birthday party?
When are you going to have your birthday party?

1. How many people/you/invite?
2. What time/the party/start?
3. Where/you/have/the party?
4. Who/cook/the food?
5. What/you/wear?


- 29 Make friendly answers to these questions using *will* or *won't*.

EXAMPLE: Will it be an interesting travel?
I'm sure it will. (No, of course, it won't.)

1. Will you help me to learn something about the symbols of America and Britain?
2. Will people laugh at this idea?
3. Will you tell me something about the main cities of Russia?
4. Will you take me to the central square of your city?
5. Will you tell me a few words about famous Russian people?

- 30 Learn to write these words.

caviar, custom, honey, hope, pancake, sour cream, science, scientific, scientist, village, space, spaceship

Listening Comprehension,  23, text "Blue Jeans"

Home Reading Lesson 5, text "Special Days"

Home Reading Lesson 6, text "The Hot Dog"

BASIC COURSE



**THE WORLD
AROUND US**

**THE
GEOGRAPHY AND
POLITICAL OUTLOOK
OF THE UK**



**HEALTH
AND
BODY CARE**



**SPORTS
AND
GAMES**



SHOPPING





LESSON 6

LET US REVIEW

- 1 You already know some words about nature, about the world around us. Let's play a memory game. Look at the words for a moment, then close the book and name everything you remember.

Seaside, ocean, earth, river, lake, sea, forest, field, hill, mountain, continent, star, moon, sun, plant, tree, leaf, flower, grass, water, stone, ground, space, garden, road, wind, land, rain, snow, island, birch, planet.

- 2 Choose the words connected¹ with a) water, b) plants, c) places on the earth. Write them in three columns. (See ex. 1.)

- 3 Think of names for them:

- the part of a plant which is often beautiful and coloured;
- a large area of land with lots of trees;
- a large water body flowing to a sea or an ocean;
- a big bright body in the sky from which the earth gets light;
- a space body in the sky which moves round the earth and shines at night.

- 4 Pretend you are a teacher. Let your classmates answer the questions.

- What long rivers of the world can you name?
- What do you find on the earth?

¹ connect [kə'nekt] — связывать, соединять

3. What can you see in the fields and forests?
4. What can you see in the sky?
5. Is England situated on an island or on the continent?
What about Canada?
6. How many continents are there in the world?

- 5 Describe your favourite season for your classmates to guess.
- 5 Do you remember what people usually say when they meet each other? If not, look at the list of examples.

How do you do? (*very official*)

Hello.

Hi.

Good morning.

Morning.

Good afternoon.

Good evening.

Evening.

C
F

After such a greeting people usually say:

How **are** you?

C
F

Your answer usually is:

Fine. Thanks. What about you?

Fine. Thanks. How are **you**?

Very well. Thank you.

OK. Thank you.

C
F

- 7 Listen to the dialogue,  24. Learn it by heart.

- Hi! How *are* you?
- Very well. Thanks. How *are you*?
- I am *fine*. How are your parents?
- Fine. What about yours?
- They are fine too.

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

Adj+ -th=N

warm — warmth [wɔ:mθ]

wide — width [widθ]

long — length [lenθ]

strong — strength [streŋθ]

- 8 We think you know the meanings of the adjectives: *warm*, *long*, *wide*, *strong*. Then guess the meanings of the nouns: *warmth*, *length*, *width*, *strength*. (Mind the spelling and the pronunciation.)
- 9 Make the right choice.
1. What is the (*long*, *length*) of the corridor?
 2. How (*long*, *length*) is the street?
 3. He is not (*strong*, *strength*) enough to fight with John.
 4. My brother can lift the box because of his (*strong*, *strength*).
 5. Alice's skirt is too (*wide*, *width*).
 6. We can't get the piano through the door because of its (*wide*, *width*).
 7. Is spring a (*warm*, *warmth*) season?
 8. We felt the (*warm*, *warmth*) of the sun on our faces and hands.
- 10 These are the new words for you to learn.
- a) Guess what these words mean:
nation ['neɪʃn], nationality [ˌnæʃə'nælɪti]
- b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:
- | | |
|---------|----------|
| curious | rise |
| explore | continue |
| set | separate |

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

curious ['kjʊəriəs] (*adj*): 'Curious' means eager¹ to learn about things that are new, strange or interesting. If a child is curious, he's always asking questions. I'm curious to know what he said. Was he really curious to know more about the new planet? My little brother is very curious, he always asks a lot of questions.

explore [ɪk'splɔː] (*v*): 'To explore' is to travel in unknown lands for the purpose of discovery. Did our cosmonauts explore space to learn what it is like? Columbus discovered America but he did not explore the new continent.

an explorer [ɪk'splɔːrə] (*n*) is one who explores.

exploration [ɪk'splɔːreɪʃn] (*n*): Did the exploration of space begin in Russia?

set [set] (**set, set**) (*v*): 'To set' means here to go down. Is the sun setting? It will be colder when the sun has set. When will the sun set? Where does the sun set? — It sets in the west.

rise [raɪz] (**rose, risen**) (*v*): What time does the sun rise? He rose from his seat to welcome me. They rose from table. Look! The curtain is rising. Why did the wind suddenly rise?

continue [kən'tɪnjuː] (*v*): 'To continue' means to go on without stopping. The snowfall continued for two days. Tom continued his work though he felt bad. You must continue your study of English. After a short break the play continued.

separate ['sepəreɪt] (*v*): to separate (the) countries, to separate two gardens. What does the sea separate? It separates the two countries. The mountains separate the two continents. Who separated the good apples from the bad ones? What separates England from France?

nation ['neɪʃn] (*n*): 'A nation' is a large group of people living together, having the same history, customs, traditions and language. When we speak of the American people we speak of a group that came from all parts of the world to form the American nation. Are Russians a peace-loving nation?

national ['næʃnəl] (*adj*): What Russian national holidays do you know? Where is the National Bank? Have you ever been to

¹ eager ['iːgə] — желающий, стремящийся

the National Gallery in London? The national anthem¹ of Great Britain is "God Save the King/Queen".

nationality [ˌnæʃə'nælɪti] (n): What is your nationality? — I'm Russian.

11 Say it right: make the sentences complete using *continue*, *curious*, *rise*, *set*, *explore*, *separate*, *nationality*.

1. This boy is very ..., he always asks a lot of questions.
2. What's his ...? — He is Russian.
3. The river ... the two parts of the city.
4. Yuri Gagarin was the first to ... space.
5. The sun ... earlier in winter than in summer.
6. I'm ... to know what has happened to her.
7. Why did the wind suddenly ...?
8. The rainfall ... for the whole week.

12 Ask questions for your classmates to answer.

1. What can separate the two continents?
2. What is your nationality?
3. Are Russians a peace-loving nation?
4. The sea separates England from France, doesn't it?
5. When do we call a person curious?
6. What is the national anthem of Great Britain?
7. When does the sun rise in summer? When does it set?
8. What is the length of the main street of Moscow?

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

used to

Used [ju:st] **to** refers to repeated actions in the past (past customs).

+

He **used to** live in Kursk (but now he doesn't).

She **used to** have long hair (but now she doesn't have it long).

I **used to** go to the South every summer (but now I don't).

¹ anthem ['ænthəm] — ГИМН

My brother **didn't use to** like fish when a child. (*more often used*) = My brother **used not to** like fish when a child.
He **didn't use to** speak loudly. (*more often used*) = He **used not to** speak loudly.

?

Did you **use to** be good friends when you were children?
Did they **use to** spend summer in the mountains?

Pronunciation

Used in **used to** is pronounced [ju:st].
The verb **to use** in the past indefinite (**used**) is pronounced [ju:zd].

13 Say:

— what sort [sɔ:t] of food you used to eat when you were a child;

EXAMPLE: I used to drink a lot of milk.

— what the people in your family used to do in summer;

EXAMPLE: My father used to swim a lot.

— what your friends used to wear in winter.

EXAMPLE: Sasha used to wear a warm sweater.

14 Mr Brown is rather poor now. But when he was young he used to be rich and famous.

a) Look at the picture on the next page and say what he used to do then.

EXAMPLE: He used to go to restaurants.

b) Use your imagination and say what he didn't use to do.

EXAMPLE: He didn't use to go boating in autumn.



c) Ask questions about what he used to do.

EXAMPLE: Did he use to buy expensive furniture?

LET US READ AND LEARN

- 15 Listen to the song "The Beauty¹ of the World", part I, 25.

THE BEAUTY OF THE WORLD

Part I

I used to see the stars at night.
 I used to hear the birds.
 I used to feel the warmth of the sun.

¹ beauty ['bjʊti] — красота

I used to smell¹ the springtime flowers.
And sing so happily.
I used to sing a song about the beauty of the world.

- 16 Listen to the talk, □ 26. Read it and act it out.

OLD LADIES TALKING

Mrs Roberts: Oh, hello, dear. I'm so glad to meet you. This is Kate, my granddaughter.

Mrs Brown: Nice to meet you, Kate. How are you?

Kate: Fine, thanks. Granny, can I wait for you somewhere?

Mrs Roberts: OK, Kate, go and buy some cola. Explore the bar [bɑ:]. (*Kate goes to the bar.*) You know she is not very brave, when she meets new people.

Mrs Brown: I **used to** be that way when I was her age. Though I was always **curious** and asked my parents a lot of questions.

Mrs Roberts: Oh, she also does. She is very much interested in geography now. And I can hear her questions all day long "What is the **length** of the Mississippi? What sea **separates** Africa from Europe? Where does the sun **set** and where does it **rise**?" She starts asking questions early in the morning and **continues** till late at night. Oh, here she goes with a big bottle ['bɒtl] of cola.

- 17 Listen to the talk of ex. 16 again, □ 26, and read out the right sentences from below.

1. a) Kate meets her friend.
b) Mrs Roberts meets Mrs Brown.
c) Mrs Roberts and Kate meet Mrs Brown.
2. a) Kate is going to explore the bar.
b) Kate explored the bar.
c) Kate explores the bar.
3. a) Kate used not to be brave.
b) Kate used to be brave.
c) Mrs Brown used not to be brave.

¹ smell [smel] — запах; чувствовать запах

4. a) Mrs Brown is curious.
b) Mrs Roberts is curious.
c) Kate is curious.
5. a) Kate wants to know the length of the Mississippi.
b) Kate wants to know the width of the Thames.
c) Kate wants to know the length of the Seine.
6. a) Kate never continues to ask questions in the evening.
b) Kate continues to ask questions in the evening.
c) Mrs Brown continues to ask questions all day long.

LET US READ

- 18** Learn to read these proper names:

Europe [ˈjʊərəp]

Asia [ˈeɪʃə]

Australia [əˈstreɪliə]

Antarctic [ænˈtɑːktɪk]

the Vatican [ˈvætɪkən]

France [frɑːns]

Spain [speɪn]

Germany [ˈdʒɜːməni]

Vietnam [vi:et'næm]

China [ˈtʃaɪnə]

Iceland [ˈaɪslənd]

Egypt [ˈiːdʒɪpt]

Italy [ˈɪtəli]

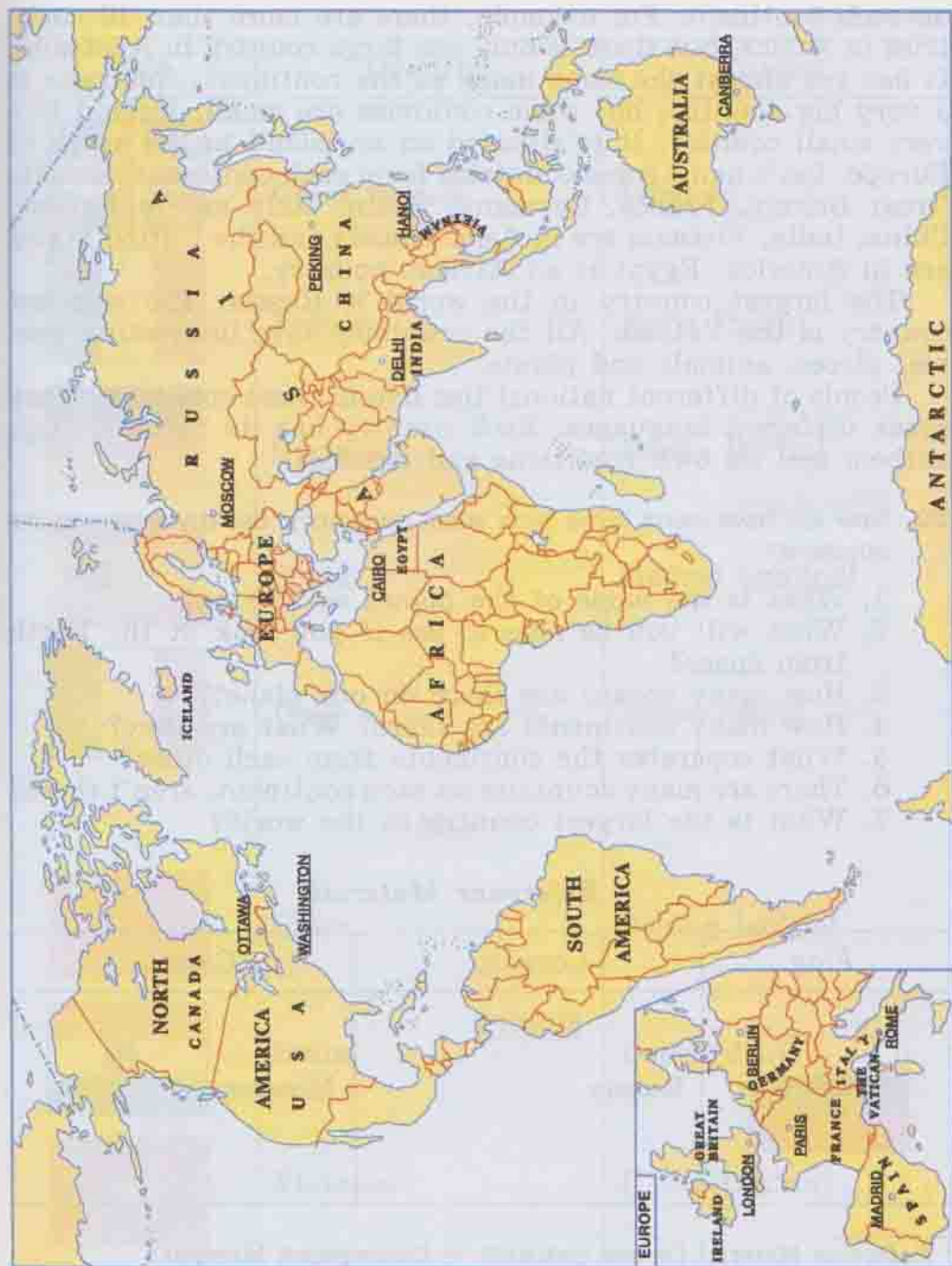
- 19** Read the text "Continents and Countries" to get some new information about the world around us. Say what the smallest country in the world is.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

The planet we live on is the Earth. The Earth is round. If you look at the Earth from space you will be able to see land, seas, oceans, continents and even countries. Sometimes you can see them through clouds.¹ They look very beautiful when the sun rises or sets.

There are four oceans and six continents. The continents are: Europe and Asia, Africa, America, Australia, Antarctic. America consists of North America and South America. The continents are very large. Oceans and seas wash them and separate them from each other. There are usually many countries

¹ cloud [klaʊd] — облако



on each continent. For example, there are more than 40 countries in Africa, but there is only one large country in Australia. It has got almost the same name as the continent. Australia is a very big country, but some countries are small. Iceland is a very small country. It is situated on an island to the north of Europe. Let's name some countries from each continent: Russia, Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Italy are in Europe. China, India, Vietnam are in Asia. Canada and the United States are in America. Egypt is an African country.


The largest country in the world is Russia. The smallest country is the Vatican. All the countries have interesting people, places, animals and plants.

People of different nationalities live in these countries. They speak different languages. Each country has its national flag, anthem and its own traditions and customs.

20 Now you have learnt some facts about geography. Could you answer the questions?

1. What is the name of the planet we live on?
2. What will you be able to see if you look at the Earth from space?
3. How many oceans are there on our planet?
4. How many continents are there? What are they?
5. What separates the continents from each other?
6. There are many countries on each continent, aren't there?
7. What is the largest country in the world?

Reference Material¹

Flag	Country	Capital
	<u>EUROPE</u> Russia	Moscow

¹ Reference Material ['referəns mə'tiəriəl] — Справочный Материал

<i>Flag</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Capital</i>
	Great Britain	London
	France	Paris ['pæris]
	Germany	Berlin [bɜ:'lɪn]
	Spain	Madrid [mə'drɪd]
	Italy	Rome [rəʊm]
<u>ASIA</u>		
	China	Peking [pi:'kɪŋ]
	India	Delhi ['deli]
	Vietnam	Hanoi [hɑ:'nɔɪ]

<i>Flag</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Capital</i>
	<u>AMERICA</u> Canada	Ottawa ['ɒtəwə]
	The United States	Washington DC ['wɒʃɪŋtən 'di:si:]
	<u>AFRICA</u> Egypt	Cairo ['kaɪərəʊ]
	<u>AUSTRALIA</u> Australia	Canberra ['kænbərə]

<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Language</i>
	<u>EUROPE</u>	
Russia	Russian	Russian
Great Britain	English	English
France	French	French
Germany	German	German
Spain	Spanish (Spaniard)	Spanish
Italy	Italian	Italian
	<u>ASIA</u>	
China	Chinese [tʃaɪ'nɪz]	Chinese
India	Indian	Hindi ['hɪndɪ], English
Vietnam	Vietnamese [vi:etnə'mi:z]	Vietnamese

Country	Nationality	Language
	<u>AMERICA</u>	
Canada The United States of America	Canadian American	English, French English
	<u>AFRICA</u>	
Egypt	Egyptian [i'dʒɪpʃən]	Arabic ['ærəbɪk]
	<u>AUSTRALIA</u>	
Australia	Australian	English

LET US TALK

- 21** Look through the *Reference Material* and name: 3 countries in Europe, 2 countries in Asia, 2 countries in America. What are their capitals? Find their national flags and say what their colours are.
- 22** Could you give the name of the continent which is almost the same as the name of the country situated on it? What language do people speak there? What is its capital? Find its national flag and describe it.
- 23** What languages do people who live in Canada speak? What is the capital of Canada? What are the colours of the Canadian national flag?
- 24** Imagine that you're at an international [ˌɪntə'næʃnəl] conference ['kɒnfərəns]. Say what your name (nationality) is, where you are from and what language you speak.

EXAMPLE: My name is Van Lee. I'm from Vietnam. I'm Vietnamese. My language is Vietnamese.

Lorance/France
Tony/Italy
Lisa/Germany
Lucille/France

Carmen/Spain
Hans/Germany
George/Canada
Ahmad/Egypt

25 Tell the class what new information about the Earth and people on it you've learnt. Here is the plan to help you.

1. The Earth from space.
2. The continents.
3. The countries (the smallest and the largest ones).
4. People, nationalities, languages.

LET US WRITE

26 Copy the table and fill it in.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Language</i>
	Ottawa		
Australia			
		American	
			Spanish
	Rome		
			Arabic
Germany			

27 Write the names of the countries:

- 1) nadaca 3) ssirua 5) anihc
2) ncefra 4) iyatl 6) aauisatrl

28 Write the names of the capitals:

- 1) of Germany
- 2) of France
- 3) of Egypt
- 4) of Great Britain
- 5) of Canada
- 6) of Australia

29 Express the following in English.

- 1) Солнце встает на востоке, а садится на западе.
- 2) Они продолжали жить в маленькой деревне.
- 3) Когда мы были маленькими, мы обычно играли с игрушечными слонами и другими игрушечными животными.
- 4) Какие горы отделяют Европу от Азии?
- 5) Откуда Анна родом? — Она из Франции. Она родилась в Париже. Французский — ее родной язык.
- 6) Какого цвета национальный флаг России?

30 Open the brackets and make the story complete.

FOR THOSE WHO LIKE TO TRAVEL

One day a Paris newspaper (*have*) an advertisement¹ about a very cheap way of travelling. Many people (*believe*) it and (*send*) their money. A few days later each of them (*get*) a letter. The letter (*read*): "Sir, (*rest*) in bed and (*remember*) that the Earth (*turn*). Paris (*turn*) together with the Earth. You (*travel*) more than 25,000 kilometres a day. You (*may*) (*look*) out of the window and (*enjoy*) your journey."

31 Learn to write these words.

curious, to explore, explorer, exploration, to set (set, set), to rise (rose, risen), to continue, to separate, nation, national, nationality

Listening Comprehension, ☐ 27, text "Things Used to Be Different Many Years Ago"

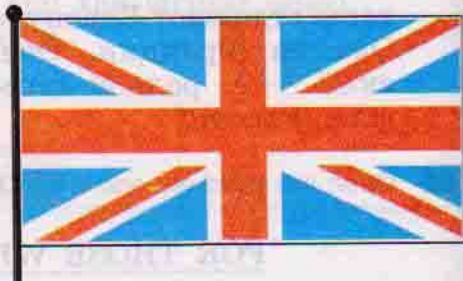
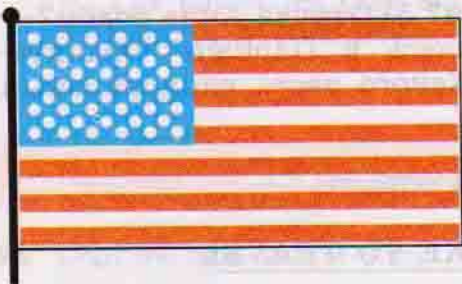
Home Reading Lesson 7, text "Between the Sun and the Earth"

¹ advertisement [əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt] — объявление

LESSON 7

LET US REVIEW

- 1 Look at the pictures of the flags. Name the countries, say what languages people speak in these countries and what nationalities they are.



- 2 Use your imagination and say what their names are and where they are from.

My name is I am English.
I'm from





My name is I am Australian.
I'm from



My name is I am Chinese.
I'm from



My name is I am French.
I'm from



My name is I am Canadian.
I'm from



My name is I am Russian.
I'm from

- 3 Say in what countries and on what continents these cities are situated. The *Reference Material* of Lesson 6 can help you.

EXAMPLE: Cairo is in Africa. It is in Egypt.

Cairo, Berlin, Rome, Delhi, Ottawa, Madrid, Washington DC.

- 4 Say when these cosmonauts were in space (flew into space).

Yuri Gagarin, 1961; Valentina Tereshkova, 1963; Alexey Leonov, 1965, 1975; German Titov, 1961; Andrian Nikolaev, 1962, 1970

- 5 Which of the Russian cosmonauts was the first into space and when was it?

- 6 Liza, Betty, Lorance and Mary are fond of learning languages. Look at the table and say: what languages they already know and what languages they are learning.

EXAMPLE: Mary already knows Italian, she is learning the French language and the Spanish language now.

	<i>knows</i>	<i>wants to know</i>
Mary	Italian	the French language
Liza	English	the Spanish language
Betty	French	the Italian language
Lorance	German	the English language
	Arabic	the Russian language
	Spanish	
	Chinese	

- 7 Make up true sentences using the table.

The seas	separate	the countries.
The mountains		the continents.
The forests	separates	the cities.
The river		the islands.
The ocean		
The sea		

- 8 Say what the children *used to do* and what is happening now. Use the given word combinations.

EXAMPLE: — to live on the farm
Nick used to live on the farm in summer, now he is living in town (*or but now he doesn't*).

- to take a holiday in the mountains,
- to watch the sunset,
- to watch the sunrise,
- to go fishing,
- to be very curious,
- to explore new territories.

- 9 Disagree.

EXAMPLE: a) Susan used to have long hair last year.
Oh, no, she didn't. She used to have short hair last year.
b) We used not to play these games when we were children.
Oh, yes, you did. You used to play these games when you were children.

- 1) When Harry was little he used to cry a lot.
- 2) They used to explore the forests when they were in South Africa.
- 3) She used not to like fish.
- 4) He used not to work in that company.
- 5) We used to be good friends.
- 6) Nelly used to be interested in stamps.
- 7) John used not to be fond of animals.

- 10 Express your doubt.

EXAMPLE: Nelly used to explore new lands with her father who is an explorer.
Did she really use to explore new lands?

1. My granny used to cook fantastic pancakes.
2. My grandad used to be a scientist.

3. Nelly used to be very much interested in science.
4. The pupils used to learn a lot about history and the main cities of Russia.
5. She used to live in a small village.
6. He used to get interesting information about space and space trips.

11 Try and remember what people usually say when they part. The list of examples below can help you.


Goodbye, see you tomorrow.	So long, see you soon.	C F
Goodbye, see you on Monday.	So long, see you again.	
Bye-bye, see you. (See you around.)		
Goodbye, I hope to see you some day.		

When you answer you can say the same or you can add:

Have a nice day!	Have fun!	C F
Have a nice weekend!	Have a good time!	
Have a good trip!		

After this people usually say:

Thanks.	C F
Thanks, you too!	
Thanks, the same to you.	

12 Listen to the dialogues,  28. Read, learn them by heart and then act them out.

- 1) — So long, Helen.
— Bye, Nick. See you on Monday. Have a nice weekend.
— Thanks, you *too*.
- 2) — Goodbye, Mr Wilson. It was so nice to meet you.
— Goodbye, Ann. It was nice meeting *you*. Hope to see you some day.
- 3) — So long, Nelly. See you soon.
— Bye, Fred. See you.

- 4) — Bye, Marilyn.
— Goodbye. See you tomorrow. Have fun!

LET US LEARN

LOOK, READ AND REMEMBER!

Past Continuous

was/were + Ving

+/-

I	}	was/wasn't	}	sleeping at 5 o'clock yesterday.
He				
She				
We	}	were/weren't	}	
You				
They				

?

Was $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \\ he \\ she \end{array} \right\}$ sleeping at 5 o'clock yesterday?

Yes, I (he, she) was.
No, I (he, she) wasn't.

Were $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} we \\ you \\ they \end{array} \right\}$ sleeping at 5 o'clock yesterday?

Yes, we (you, they) were.
No, we (you, they) weren't.

While¹ Jane was reading a book, Susan was watching TV.
While Nick was skiing in the mountains, Teddy was swimming in the ocean.

¹ while [waɪl] — в то время как

While Ann was drawing a picture, Fred was writing a letter.

They were playing football when their mother came. Teddy was speaking over the phone when the door bell rang.

- 13 Say what the people were doing yesterday at different time.

EXAMPLE: Robert was speaking on the phone at 2.45 yesterday.

1. Robert (2.45/*to speak*) on the phone.
2. Nelly and Ann (11.30/*to move*) into a new flat.
3. Mrs Brown (5.45/*to sell*) vegetables.
4. The Greens (8.00/*to sail*) to St. Petersburg.
5. Pete and Jack (7.00/*to fight*) each other.
6. Bill (10.15/*to prepare*) for his classes.
7. Andrew and Ted (4.30/*listen to*) the music.

- 14 Say what Andrew's relatives were doing when he came home.

EXAMPLE: When Andrew came home, his mother was cooking dinner.

1. Mother/*to cook* dinner.
2. Grandparents/*to watch* a feature film on TV.
3. Father/*to read* a newspaper.
4. Uncle/*to look through* the magazine.
5. Aunts/*to make* jam.
6. Cousins/*to play with* toys on the floor.
7. Little brother/*to cry*.

- 15 Mrs Brown has got 8 children. She went out to do the shopping and asked her children to help her. But they didn't. She is back home and asks her children: "What were you doing while I was shopping?"

One of her "good" children answers: "While you were shopping, I was washing up."

Give the other children's answers. The word combinations in the box on the next page will help you.

to make one's bed, to cook dinner, to wash the floor, to make tea, to clean the carpet, to clean the clothes, to wash the window

- 16 Look at the pictures and say what her children were really doing.



- 17 These are the new words for you to learn.

a) Guess what these words mean:

international [ˌɪntəˈnæʃnəl]

practically [ˈpræktɪkli]

an apartment [ən əˈpɑːtmənt]

an equivalent [ən ɪˈkwɪvələnt]

New Zealand [njuː ˈziːlənd]

b) Look up the following words in your vocabulary:

while

both

nowadays

foreign

use

c) Read the sentences to know how to use the words.

while [waɪl] (*conj*): 'While' means during the time that ...
While he was taking a shower, his friend was washing up. I was looking through the magazine, while Nelly was speaking to her aunt.

nowadays ['naʊədəɪz] (*adv*): 'Nowadays' means at the present time, in these days. Do most people travel by plane nowadays?

use [ju:z] (*v*), to use — used: May I use your textbook? — You certainly may. When we walk we use our legs and feet. I don't know how to use this rule. Are you using this dictionary?

both [bəʊθ] (*pron*): 'Both' means the two, the one as well as the other. Were both boys playing football? They were both tired and hungry. I want both books (I want both of them).

foreign ['fɔ:rn] (*adj*): Have you ever visited any foreign countries? What foreign languages does she speak? He doesn't speak any foreign languages.

18 Make up sentences using the table.

	learn	foreign languages by plane by train	
People	travel	by sea cartoons	nowadays.
Most people	watch	videos feature films	
Many people	read	a lot of books a lot of newspapers a lot of magazines	

19 Say what things you use:

- to buy vegetables and fruit,
- to write letters,
- to learn foreign languages,
- to cook dinner,
- to drink coffee/mineral water,
- to eat soup.

EXAMPLE: I use money to buy fruit.

- 20 Say you are fond of both things.

EXAMPLE: I am fond of both fruit and vegetables.

- fruit, vegetables;
- tea, coffee;
- milk, water;
- country life, town life;
- short stories, long novels;
- cartoons, feature films;
- to travel by sea, to travel by plane;
- to ski, to skate;
- to work at home, to work at the library.

- 21 Let your classmate give you some information to express your surprise. Use the example.

EXAMPLE: P₁: I have never been to the Bolshoi Theatre.

P₂: You don't say (so)!

LET US READ AND LEARN

- 22 Listen to the song "The Beauty of the World", part II, 29.

THE BEAUTY OF THE WORLD

Part II

It was a long, long time ago,
I used to sing a song.
Before the black smoke¹ filled² the sky,
I used to sing a song.
I used to sing a song about the beauty of the world.

¹ smoke [sməʊk] — дым

² fill [fɪl] — наполнять

Did you use to see the stars shining in the night?
Did you use to hear the birds and feel the sun?
Did you use to smell the flowers?
Their colours were so bright.
I used to sing a song about the beauty of the world.

LET US READ

- 23** Read the dialogue "English-speaking Countries" and say why Helen is much interested in the English language.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES



Diana: Hi, Helen! Haven't seen you for ages! How've you been?

Helen: Just fine, thanks, and you? It's been a long time since I saw you.

Diana: Right, it has. I last saw you in the library. You were preparing for the talk¹ on your favourite subject — English, of course.

Helen: True. But why are you laughing? I think English is the most popular language nowadays. People all over the world speak English. In Russia and France, in Germany and Italy, in Spain and Egypt people learn English as a foreign language.

Diana: I know they do. By the way, they say, that English has become the international language of the 20th century.

Helen: Oh, yes, it certainly has. People will understand you practically everywhere if you speak English. In most of the countries people speak English and their native language of course.

Diana: And in what countries do people use English as their native language?

¹ to prepare for the talk — готовиться к докладу

Helen: In Great Britain, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. These are English-speaking countries.

Diana: So in all these countries people speak the same language, don't they?

Helen: My answer is "yes" and "no". Though they all speak English, yet it is a little different in each of these countries.

Diana: You don't say so!¹ I never knew that Americans and the English speak different languages.

Helen: Oh, no! They don't. They speak English in both countries, but people speak American English in the USA and British English in Great Britain. Different words often name the same things.

Diana: What do you mean?

Helen: I mean that people live in *flats* in England but they live in *apartments* in America. They eat *cookies* and *candies* in the USA, but *biscuits* and *sweets* in Great Britain. Children go to school in the *fall* in America but in *autumn* in England.

Diana: That's very interesting indeed.

24 Answer the questions.

1. What English-speaking countries do you know?
2. Is English or French an international language nowadays?
3. What foreign languages are popular in Russia?
4. Do you know American equivalents [i'kwɪvələnts] for the British words "biscuits", "sweets", "autumn"?

LET US TALK

25 Choose a partner and talk to him about the English-speaking countries.

26 Give a short summary of the text. (See ex. 23.)

¹ You don't say so! — Не может быть! Да что ты говоришь!

27 Say everything you can about the following continents:

- a) North America,
- b) Europe,
- c) Australia.

LET US WRITE

28 Do ex. 10 in writing.

29 Complete the sentences.

- While the children were running
- While my father was looking through the magazine
- While Ann was reading a novel
- ... when I saw them in the street.
- ... when the telephone rang.
- ... when Pete came back home.

30 Express the following in English.

1) Вчера в 3 часа Анна играла на флейте, а ее братья играли на скрипке. 2) В то время как Фред включал пылесос, его жена включала стиральную машину. 3) В то время как я покупала овощи, я разговаривала с продавцом овощей и фруктов. 4) Мой папа чинил центральное отопление вчера в 7 часов вечера. 5) Кто играл в теннис, когда вы вошли в зал? 6) Маленький Том смотрел на карту Европы, когда его сестра рассказывала ему об Англии. 7) Что ты делал, когда бабушка пекла блины? 8) В то время когда дети слушали музыку, их родители наблюдали за восходом солнца.

31 Make the right choice.

1. Moscow is in
 - a) Asia, b) Australia, c) Africa, d) Europe
2. The Australians speak
 - a) English, b) American, c) French, d) Australian

3. ... separate Europe from Asia.
a) The Alps, b) The Volga, c) The Urals, d) The Thames
4. ... is in Africa.
a) China, b) Vietnam, c) Egypt, d) Spain
5. The national Russian flag is ...
a) blue, red and white, b) blue, white and red, c) white, blue and red, d) red, white and blue
6. John is a typical ... name.
a) English, b) German, c) French, d) Spanish

32 Learn to write these words and phrases.

while, nowadays, use, both, foreign, You don't say (so)!

Listening Comprehension, 00 30, text "A Quickly-minded Explorer"

Home Reading Lesson 8, text "Prince Sparrow", part I

LESSON 8

LET US REVIEW

- 1 Look at the pictures and say what the boys were doing.





- 2 The police officer asks Mr Pace some questions about yesterday. Pretend you are Mr Pace and answer the officer's questions. The word combinations will help you.

Police officer: What were you doing at 9 (11, 2, 5, 7) o'clock yesterday?

to have breakfast, to watch TV, to read a newspaper,
to work in the office, to learn a foreign language

- 3 Robert was nearly two hours late for school. This is what happened.
1. 7.30. He cleaned his teeth in the bathroom. The telephone rang. It was his granny. He spoke to his granny for a few minutes.
 2. He ate his breakfast. The door bell rang. It was his friend.
 3. They left for school. They saw Robert's uncle from another city at the door. Robert let him in.

4. Robert showed their flat to his uncle. There was a call from his father. He explained to him why he was at home with his uncle.
5. He walked to school and saw a burglar in the house opposite. Robert spoke to the police.

Say what Robert was doing at the time mentioned in the episode.

EXAMPLE: While Robert was walking to school, he saw a burglar in the house opposite.

- 4 Your friend lives in a big city. Ask him questions about the place his house is situated in. The words will help you.

the library, the Folk Art Museum, the circus, the picture gallery, the village, the building of the art exhibition

EXAMPLE: Is your house situated near the cinema?

- 5 Read and compare.

past indefinite

- He **sold** his car yesterday.
- They **moved** into a new flat 3 weeks ago.
- Alec **fought** with his brother last Sunday.
- I **wrote** 3 letters the day before yesterday.

past continuous

- He **was selling** his car at 4 o'clock yesterday.
- I couldn't reach them as they **were moving** into a new flat.
- The boys **were fighting** when their father came in.
- While Nelly **was speaking** to her cousin, I **was writing** a letter.

- 6 Think of 6 sentences using:

yesterday — yesterday at 3 o'clock;
 last Sunday — when the telephone rang;
 3 days ago — while I was reading a magazine.

(Ex. 5 can help you.)

- 7 Say what you used to do when you were a child and what you didn't use to do. Think of not less than 6 sentences.
- 8 Do you remember how to invite people to this or that place? We hope you do. When people invite somebody to the cinema, the theatre, to have lunch, etc. they usually say:

Let's go to the park.
Let's have lunch.
How about watching a good TV show?
How about going to the circus?
I feel like going to the cinema tonight.
I feel like playing chess.
I don't feel like studying tonight, let's go for a walk.
Can you come over for my party tomorrow?
Can you come over for dinner tonight?
I'd like to take you to the Bolshoi on Wednesday.
We'd like to take you to our City Museum.



In all these cases the people you invite to different places are your friends or you know them very well. Your invitations are informal.

But if you invite people who are much older than you, who are your teachers or your friends' parents or people you don't know very well you'd better say:

I'd like to invite you to our meeting on Friday. Can you come?
We are having a party on Saturday night. Would you like to join us?



When people *accept* invitations they usually say:

I'd love to. Thanks.
I'd be glad to (come). Thank you.
OK.
All right.

That sounds good.
That sounds great.
That sounds like fun. Let's (go).
I'd like that very much.



When people *refuse* they usually say:


I'm afraid I can't.

I'd love to, but I'm afraid I can't.

I wish I could but I'm afraid I can't.

Thank you for your invitation. But I can't, I'm afraid/I'm sorry.

C
F

9 Listen to the dialogues,  31. Read, learn them by heart and then act them out.

- 1) — Can you come over for dinner tonight?
— I'd like that very much. What time should I come?
— Come at 6, if you can.
— Fine.
- 2) — We are having a party tonight. I hope you can come.
— I'd love to.
- 3) — Let's have lunch today.
— OK. Where shall we meet?
— In the hall, at 12.
- 4) — I don't feel like reading now. Let's go for a walk.
— OK. Where shall we go?
— To the park, I think.
— That sounds good. I'd love to.
- 5) — I'm hungry. Let's have a bite.
— All right. Shall we buy a hamburger?
- 6) — I feel like going to a disco tonight.
— That sounds like fun. Let's go.
- 7) — I'd like to invite you to our concert. Please, can you come?
— I'd be glad to come. Thank you. What time shall I come?
— Come around 5 if you can.
- 8) — We are going to an art exhibition after classes. Would you like to join us?
— I wish I could but I'm afraid I can't. I'm really very busy.