

I. N. WERESHCHAGIRIA T.A. PRITYKINA



# Student's Book



PART 1



И. Н. ВЕРЕЩАГИНА Т. А. ПРИТЫКИНА



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# 3 класс

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

В двух частях

# Uacts 1

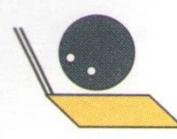
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На учебник получены положительные заключения Российской академии наук (№ 10106-5215/450 от 01.11.10) и Российской академии образования (№ 01-5/7д-557 от 20.10.10)

## Условные обозначения



- задание на повторение



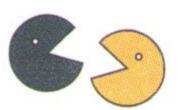
при выполнении задания следует прослушать текст,
 прочитать его и выучить наизусть



- задание с использованием аудиозаписи



- задание на основе прочитанного текста



– задание на говорение



- изучение нового материала



- письменное задание



- игры и головоломки

## Верещагина И. Н.

В31 Английский язык. 3 класс: учеб. для общеобразоват. организаций и шк. с углубл. изучением англ. яз. с прил. на электрон. носителе. В 2 ч. Ч. 1 / И. Н. Верещагина, Т. А. Притыкина. — 2-е изд. — М.: Просвещение, 2013. — 160 с.: ил. — ISBN 978-5-09-029633-5.

Учебник является основным компонентом учебно-методического комплекта «Английский язык» и предназначен для учащихся 3 класса общеобразовательных организаций и школ с углублённым изучением английского языка.

Авторы предлагают учащимся задания и упражнения в рамках девяти тем, которые будут интересны детям младшего школьного возраста. Задания учебника направлены на тренировку учащихся во всех видах речевой деятельности (аудировании, говорении, чтении и письме) и обеспечивают достижение личностных, метапредметных и предметных результатов.

Содержание учебника соответствует требованиям Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта начального общего образования.

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# ROUND-UP LESSONS

# The First Lesson Lesson Lesson One

# Let Us Review

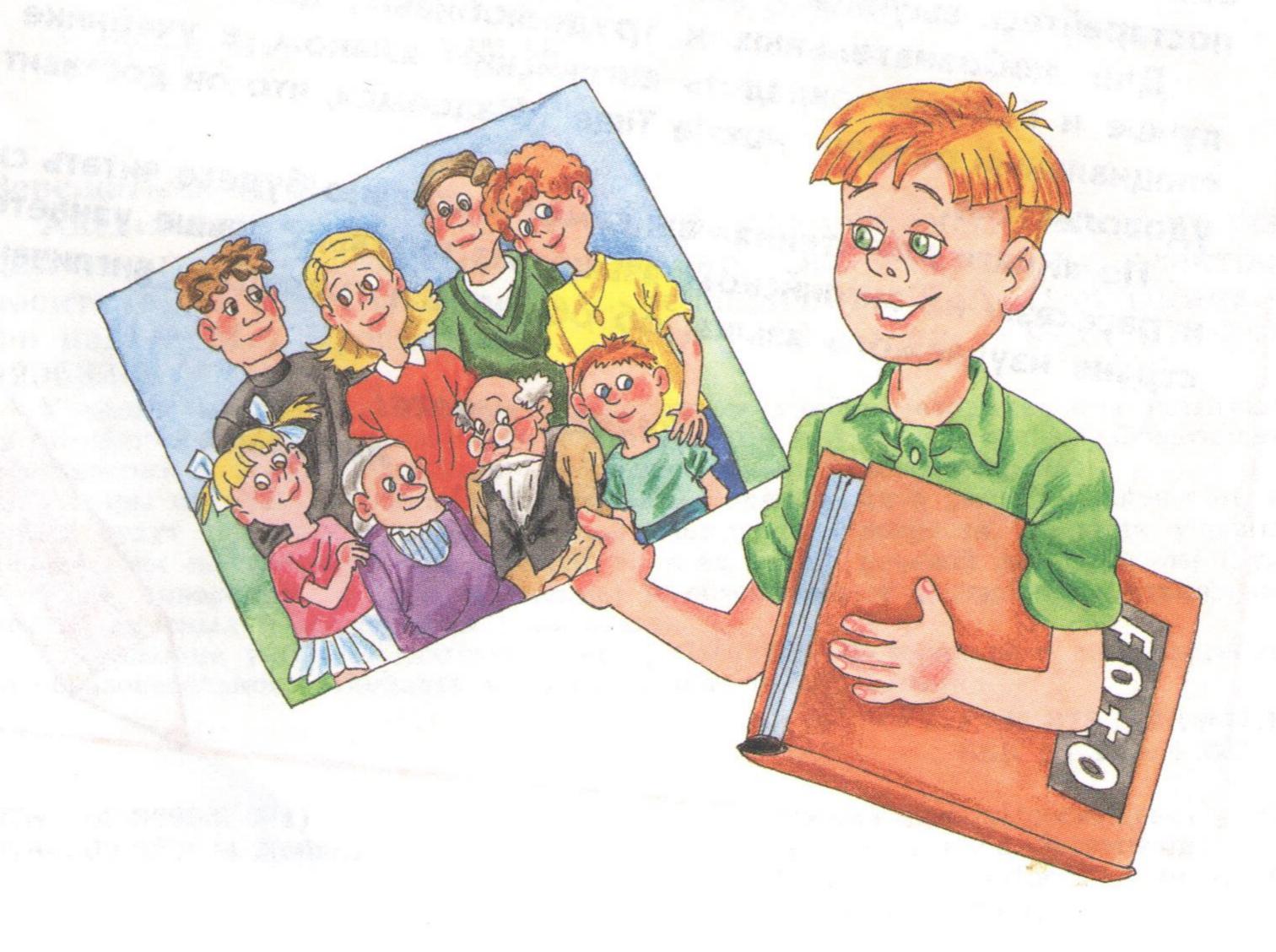
1 This boy, called Willy, is from Great Britain. This is his family. Say who they are.

Example

WYN DELL BEI

This is his ...

grandfather grandmother father mother brother sister uncle aunt son daughter



2 Now try and guess who they are.

She is the daughter of my mother. She is my ....

She is the sister of my mother. She is my ....

He is the son of my mother. He is my ....

He is the brother of my mother. He is my ....

She is the sister of my father. She is my ....

He is the father of my father. He is my ....

She is the mother of my mother. She is my ....

She is the mother of my sister. She is my ....

He is the father of my brother. He is my ....

3 Say what they are.

Examples

He is a ....
She is a ....

1 doctor 3 teacher 1 worker 5 engineer
6 officer 4 businessman 8 driver 9 pilot 1 cosmonaut
1 housewife 12 dentist



4 Choose and read aloud the sentences which are true of the pictures.



This family is from Africa.

They've got two sons and two daughters.

They've got a son and a daughter.

They've got three sons and two daughters.

Mrs Green is from America.

She's got two sons and two daughters.

She hasn't got a son or a daughter.

She's got a son and a daughter.

The Ivanovs are from Russia.

They've got three sons.

They've got a son and a daughter.

They haven't got a daughter.

They've got a son.



# Let Us Read

(5) Read about the Browns and say what you've learned about Liz.

# THE BROWNS

The Browns are a family of five. They are Mr Brown, Mrs Brown, their two sons, Bob and Tom, and a daughter called Liz.

The Browns are from Great Britain. They live in London.

Mr Brown is a doctor. Mrs Brown does not work. She's got a lot of work to do at home. Bob is ten and Tom is

eight. They are pupils. Bob doesn't want to be a doctor but Tom does. Bob wants to be a pilot. The boys like to play football and hockey. They play these sports at the school sports ground. Liz doesn't go to school yet — she is four. What a nice funny girl she is! Her mum, dad and her brothers love her very much. She loves them all, too. Liz has got many toys. She likes to play with them. Liz likes to play hide-and-seek and to skip.

Mr Brown, Mrs Brown go to the swimming pool with their sons and their daughter. They all like to swim very much.

The family has got a dog. His name is Rex. He's a very big black dog. Rex likes to swim, too, but the Browns don't take him to the swimming pool. Rex is very sorry about it.

# Let Us Listen, Read and Learn



6 Read the proverbs and give Russian equivalents. Then learn them.

# There is no place<sup>1</sup> like home. East<sup>2</sup> or West<sup>3</sup> home is best.<sup>4</sup>

7 You like to act, don't you? Here is a dialogue. Read it first and then learn it by heart, role-play it with a partner. Don't forget to change over.

Paul: Hello! Helen: Hello!

Paul: What's your name? Helen: My name's Helen.

Paul: Sorry, what?

Helen: Helen.

<sup>1</sup> place [pleis] — место

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> East [i:st] — восток

<sup>3</sup> West [west] — запад

<sup>4</sup> best [best] — лучше всего

Pretend that a boy from another planet asks you these questions. You answer his questions. Choose a partner and role-play the dialogue.

double viscount of the staduord What's your name? Where are you from? How old are you? Are you a pupil? What's your father? What's his name? What's your mother? What's her name? Have you got a sister? How old is she? What's her name? Is she a pupil? What do you want to be? What does your sister want to be? Do you love your dad, mum and your sister?

- 9 Choose a partner and talk to him (her). Ask him (her) questions about his (her) family. Then change over.
- This is Charlie. He is from America. He would like to know about your family. What could you tell him?



## Let Us Write

doctor, mother, pilot, engineer, father, pupil, uncle, grandmother, cosmonaut, aunt, worker, grandfather, driver, sister, teacher, brother

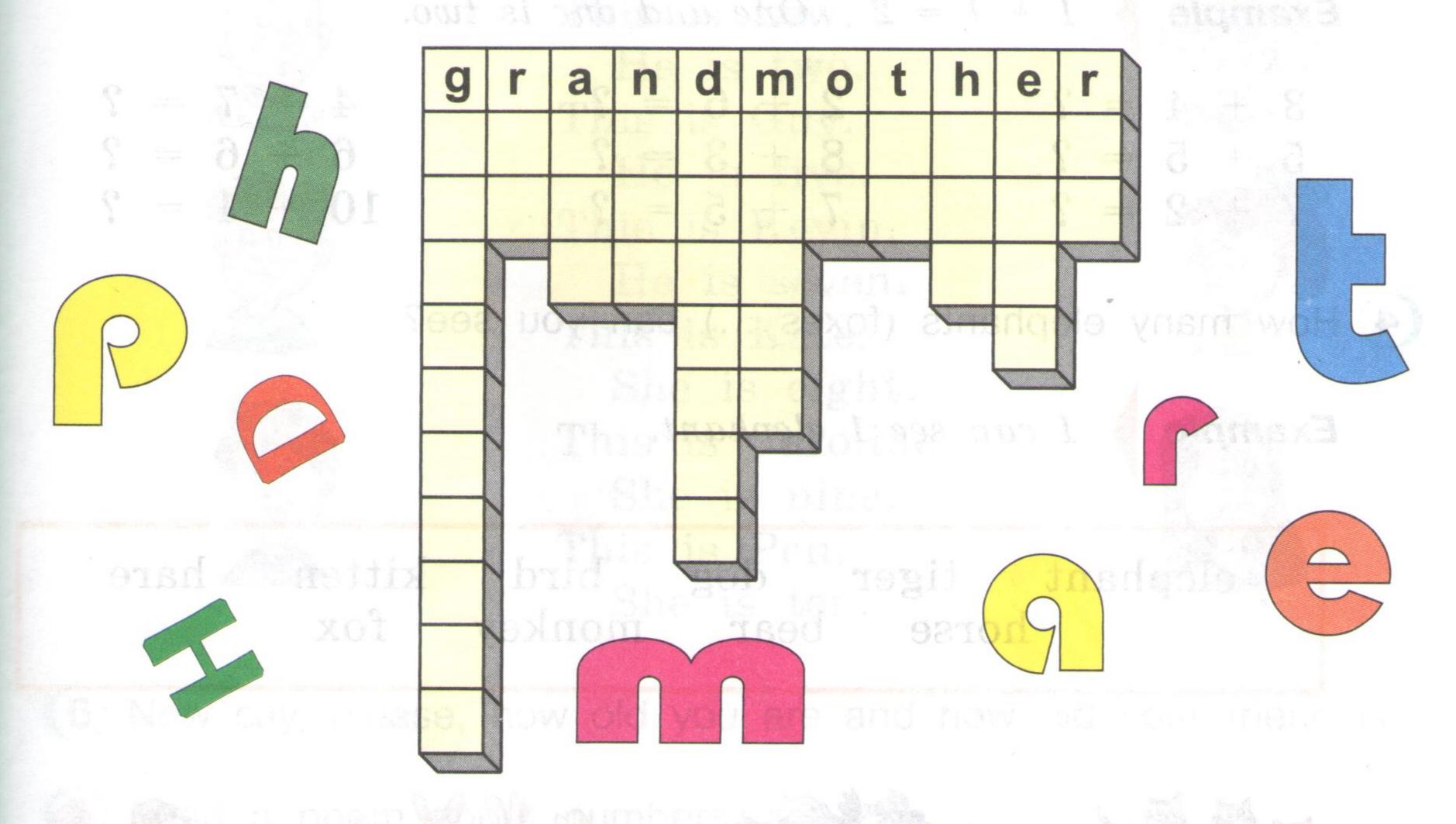
Draw a boy or a girl from Great Britain, America or Africa. What do you think he (she) says about his (her) family?

to the word with the second of the Silver State State and the Same Same 1 add to

# Puzzle Time

13 Put in the missing letters to make up 11 words.



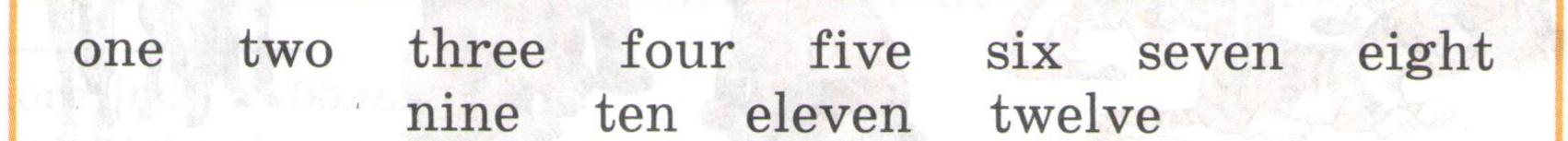


# The Second Lesson Lesson Two

# Let Us Review

1 Do you remember the numbers? Name them.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12





- 2) What number comes: after 7, 1, 9, 4, 8, 10, 11; before 3, 5, 10, 6, 2, 12?
- 3) Now say how much it is.

(13) Put in tine missing feiters to make up it 1 + 1 = 2 One and one is two. Example

$$3 + 4 = ?$$

$$2 + 6 = ?$$
  
 $8 + 3 = ?$ 

$$4 + 7 = ?$$

$$5 + 5 = ?$$
  $8 + 3 = ?$ 

$$8 + 3 = ?$$

$$6 + 6 = ?$$

$$7 + 2 = ?$$

$$7 + 5 = ?$$

$$10 + 1 = ?$$

4) How many elephants (foxes ...) can you see?

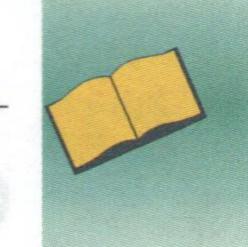
Example I can see 1 elephant.

hare kitten bird dog elephant tiger monkey fox horse bear



# Let Us Read

5 This is a poem about English boys and girls. Do you want to know their names and how old they are? Then read it, 1.



# HOW OLD ARE THEY?







This is Lew.

He is two.

This is Guy.

He is five.

This is Kevin.

He is seven.

This is Kate.

She is eight.

This is Caroline.

She is nine.

This is Pen.

She is ten.







- 6 Now say, please, how old you are and how old your friend is.
- 7 Read a poem about numbers, (a) 2.

# 1/1/1/13/7/25

One is a number,
Two is a number,
Three is a number,
Four!
Number five is before six,
And number seven is more!
Eight is a number,
Nine is a number,
Now we come to ten ...
And we are back at one again!

<sup>1</sup> more [mɔ:] — больше

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> again [ə'gen] — снова

# Let Us Listen, Read and Learn

8 Do you want to learn a song about numbers? Here it is, 6 3.

# THE NUMBER SONG

One, two, one, two,
One, two, three, four, five.
Five, three, five, three,
Five, four, three, two, one.
Six, seven, six, seven,
Six, seven, eight, nine, ten.
Ten, eight, ten, eight,
Ten, nine, eight, seven, six.

9 Do you want to know how to talk over the telephone? This dialogue will help you. Listen to it, 6 4, read and learn it by heart, then role-play it with a partner.

# ON THE TELEPHONE

- Hello. This is Andrew. Is that Caroline?
- Hello, Andrew. Yes, it's me.
- How are you?
- Fine, thanks. And how are you?
- I'm OK.



10 And now learn the song "How Are You?", ( 5.

# HOW ARE YOU

Hello! Hello!
How are you? How are you?
I'm fine, thank you.
I'm OK, thank you.

# Let Us Talk



- 11) Now you can telephone your friend and talk to him (her) (see Exercise 9).
- (12) If you want to role-play the dialogue, complete it first.

Misha: Hello! My name is Misha. And what's your name?

Misha: Are you from Great Britain?

Abby:

Misha: Where are you from?

Abby:

Misha: I'm from Russia.

Misha: I'm ten. And you?

Misha: Sorry?

(13) Think of your own dialogue and role-play it with a partner.

# Let Us Write



14 Complete the sums and write in words.

$$1+2=?$$
  $2+4=?$   $5+3=?$   $6+4=?$ 

$$4+3=?$$
  $7+1=?$   $8+1=?$   $9+1=?$ 

15 Copy and complete the letter.

Dear 1 Jean. My name ... Kate Brown, I'm ... I'm ... America. I've ... a sister. Her ... is Pam. ... is five. I've got a ..., too. ... name ... Bob. He ... eight. We've got ... toys. We like to ... with them.

<sup>1</sup> dear [diə] — дорогая

Pam likes ... skip. Bob ... swim. I like ...
play leapfrog and ...
Have you ... a brother ... a sister? How old ...
they? What games ... they like to play?

Please write soon.

Kate



# Puzzle Time

Which languages do you think these words come from? sport, sputnik, football, samovar, volleyball, matreshka

# The Third Lesson Lesson Three

# Let Us Review

Have you got a good memory? Look at the picture for a minute. Then close the book and try to name all the toys.

ball doll cat puppy duck giraffe crocodile hare cow



<sup>1</sup> soon [su:n] — скоро

2 Look at the picture (Exercise 1) again and try to remember the colours. Close the book and name them.

red blue green black white brown yellow grey

- 3 These are the questions little Liz asks her sister Kitty. Pretend that you are Liz and your partner is Kitty. Look at the picture in Exercise 1 and role-play the dialogue.
  - 1. Is the doll red?
  - 2. What colour is the doll?
  - 3. Are the ducks brown?
  - 4. Is the crocodile green or yellow?
  - 5. Are the balls red, blue and green?
  - 6. The cat is white, isn't it?
  - 7. How many toys can you see?
- 4 Ask your friend to give you the toys you like best.

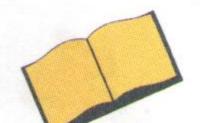
Example Give me a (the) red ball, please.

A mother wants her son to put his toys in the right places. What do you think she says?

Tom: Now take thermore tending the time to me



Put		hares monkey ducks balls	on in into under near	the table. the chair. the box. the bag.
Pretend	vitini retale	puppy cow	nuestions lit	



# Let Us Read

6 Choose and read aloud the sentences only about the toys which are in the box.

Tom: Bob, give me the ball, please.

Bob: Where is it?

Tom: It's under the chair.

Bob: Now take the doll and put it on the table.

Tom: And where is the doll?

Bob: It's in the box.

Tom: Are the birds in the box?

Bob: Yes, the birds are in the box.

Tom: Now take the monkeys and give them to me, please.

Bob: Are the crocodiles on the table?

Tom: No, the crocodiles are in the box.

Bob: And the tigers are in the box, too.

7 Sam can't see Pam. If you want to know why, read the story.

a balloon



Sam's a little boy. He's seven. Pam is a little girl. She's five. Sam and Pam are good<sup>1</sup> friends. Sam likes to play with Pam and Pam likes to play with Sam, too.

<sup>1</sup> good [gvd] - хороший



Pam has got many toys: big and little dolls, nice puppies and kittens, funny monkeys, yellow giraffes and ducks and many other toys.

Sam hasn't got many toys but he's got very many balloons: red and blue, green and yellow, brown and white.

Pam: Let's play, Sam.

Sam: OK.

Pam: Take my toys and play with them.

Sam: Thanks. And do you want to play with balloons?

Pam: I'd love to.

Sam: Then take two red balloons ...

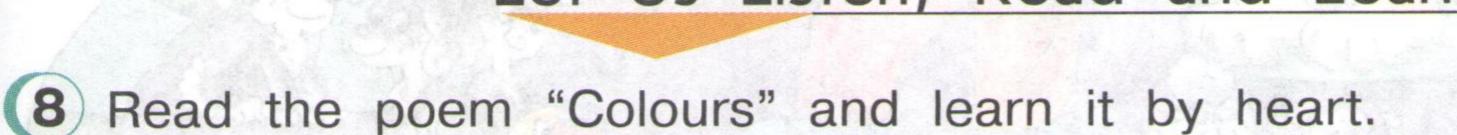
... and three blue balloons ...

... and five yellow balloons ...

... and six green balloons ...

... and ... Pam, where are you?

# Let Us Listen, Read and Learn





The bear's white.

The bird's blue.

The dog's black.

The puppy's, too.

(ii) You've got many toys, haven't you? Tell your friend about

# Let Us Talk

- 9 Children like to play with toys and talk about them. Do you? Choose a partner to talk about toys. Here are some questions to help you:
  - 1. Have you got many toys?
  - 2. What toys have you got?
  - 3. How many dolls (cats ...) have you got?
  - 4. What colour is your ...?
  - 5. What colour are your ...?
  - 6. Where is your ...?
  - 7. Where are your ...?
  - 8. What toys do you like to play with?
  - 9. Who do you like to play with? ...
- Play the "Champion" game. Describe the picture. The winner is the one who says the last sentence.



You've got many toys, haven't you? Tell your friend about your toys.

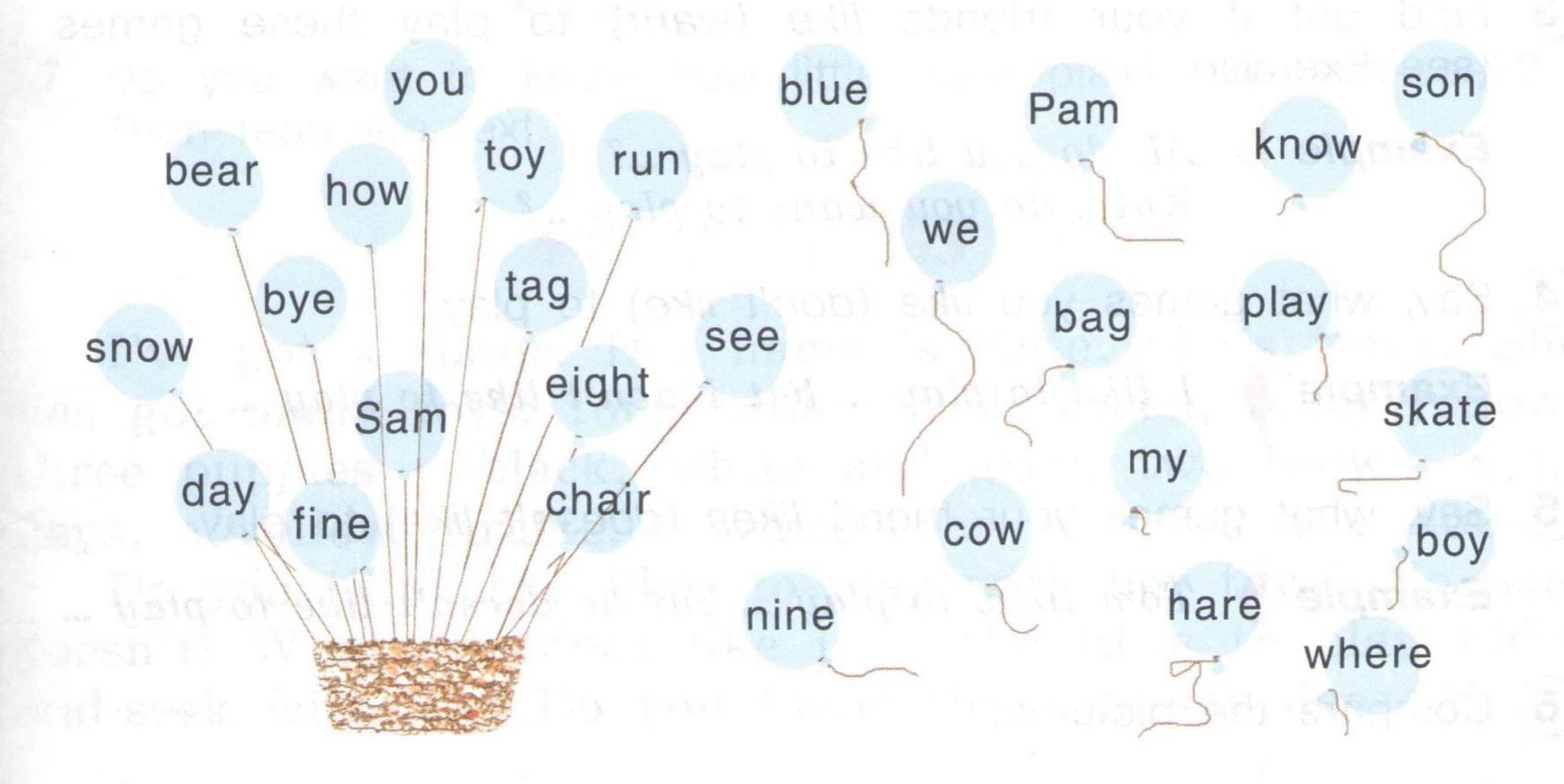
# Let Us Write

- 12 Children like to draw. Do you? Draw pictures of your toys and describe them.
- (13) Complete the questions.
  - all. Is ...?
    - 2. Are ...?
    - 3. Where is ...?
    - 4. Where are ...?
    - 5. What colour is ...?
    - 6. What colour are ...?
    - 7. Have you got ...?
    - 8. Has he got ...?
    - 9. How many ...?

# Puzzle Time

14 Find a rhyming twin for each of these words.







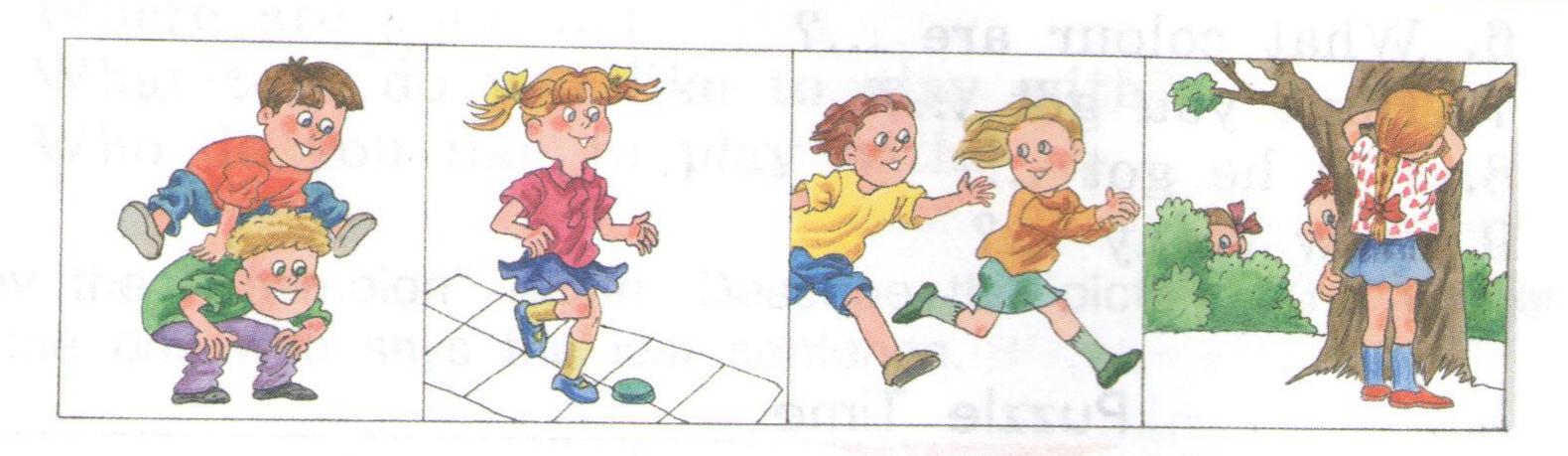
# The Fourth Lesson Lesson Four

1

## Let Us Review

Neznayka doesn't remember the names of these games. Help him and say what they are.

tag leapfrog hopscotch hide-and-seek



2 Invite your friends to play the games (see Exercise 1).

Example Dan, let's play .....

3 Find out if your friends like (want) to play these games (see Exercise 1).

Example

Al, do you like to play ...?

Kate, do you want to play ...?

4 Say, what games you like (don't like) to play.

**Example** I like to play ... but I don't like to play ... .

Say, what games your friend likes (doesn't like) to play.

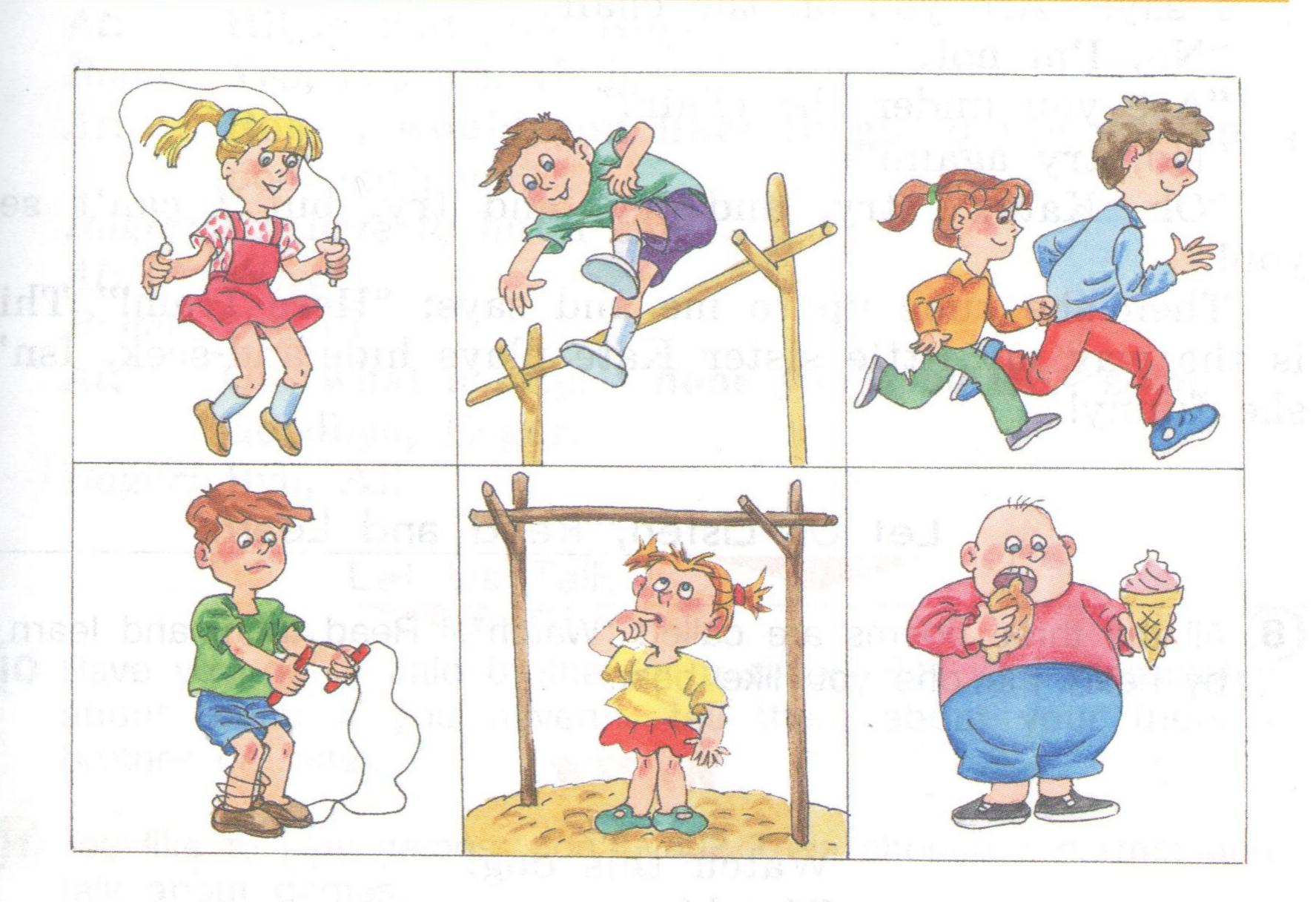
Example

Tom likes to play ... but he doesn't like to play ... .

6 Compare the pictures.

Example The girl can ... very well. She likes to ... .

The boy can't ... . He doesn't like to ... .



# Let Us Read



7 Do you want to know how little Kate plays hide-and-seek? Then read the text.

# MY UTTLE SISTER

I've got a sister. Her name is Kate. She's three. She has got many toys: four balls – red, green, blue, yellow; three puppies – black, white and grey; two brown monkeys, a yellow giraffe, a white bear and two nice dolls.

Do you think she likes to play with her toys? No, she doesn't! What she does like is – she likes to play hideand-seek with me. Do you know the way she does it?

<sup>1</sup> the way [wei] she does it – как она это делает

She hides under the table and says: "Helen, where am I?"

I say: "Are you on the chair?"

"No, I'm not."

"Are you under the chair?"

"No, try again!"1

"Oh, Kate, I try, and try, and try, but I can't see you!"

Then she runs up to me and says: "Here I am!" This is the way my little sister Kate plays hide-and-seek. Isn't she funny!



# Let Us Listen, Read and Learn

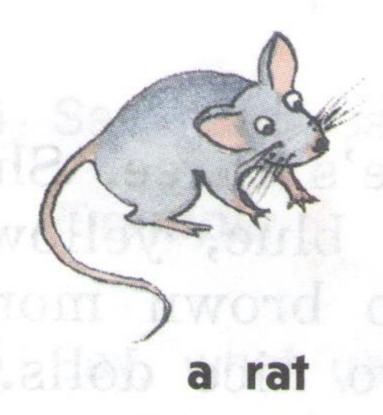
8 All the three poems are called "Watch". 2 Read them and learn by heart the one you like best.

# WATCH

Watch this dog!
Watch!
He can play
Hopscotch!

Watch that dog!
He runs for a frog.
His name is Mark.
He likes to bark.

Watch the cat!
He runs for a rat.<sup>4</sup>
His name is Nick.
He can play hide-and-seek.



<sup>1</sup> try again – попытайся ещё раз

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> watch – наблюдать

<sup>3</sup> bark [ba:k] — лаять

<sup>4</sup> rat – крыса

9) Here is another telephone conversation. Listen to it, (9) Read, learn it by heart, then role-play it.

Al: Hi! Is that you, Roger? Roger: Yes, it's me. Hello, Al!

Al: Roger, would you like1 to go to the swimming

pool with me?

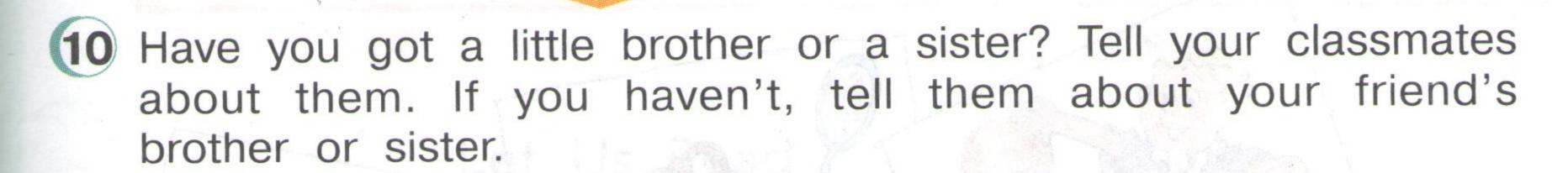
Roger: I'd love to but I can't.

Al: Why? Roger: I'm ill.

Al: Oh, what a pity! I hope you'll be OK2 soon.

Goodbye, Roger.

Roger: Bye, Al!



(11) You like to play games, don't you? Then choose a partner and talk about games.

## Let Us Write

(12) You know the names of colours (7), numbers (12), toys (18-23) and games (4). Write them into 4 columns.

# Puzzle Time

(13) Finish up the rhyme.

You like me And I like you Green and yellow White and ....

1 would [wod] you like = do you want





<sup>2</sup> I hope [həʊp] you'll be OK - Надеюсь, ты поправишься

# 5 The Fifth Lesson Lesson Five

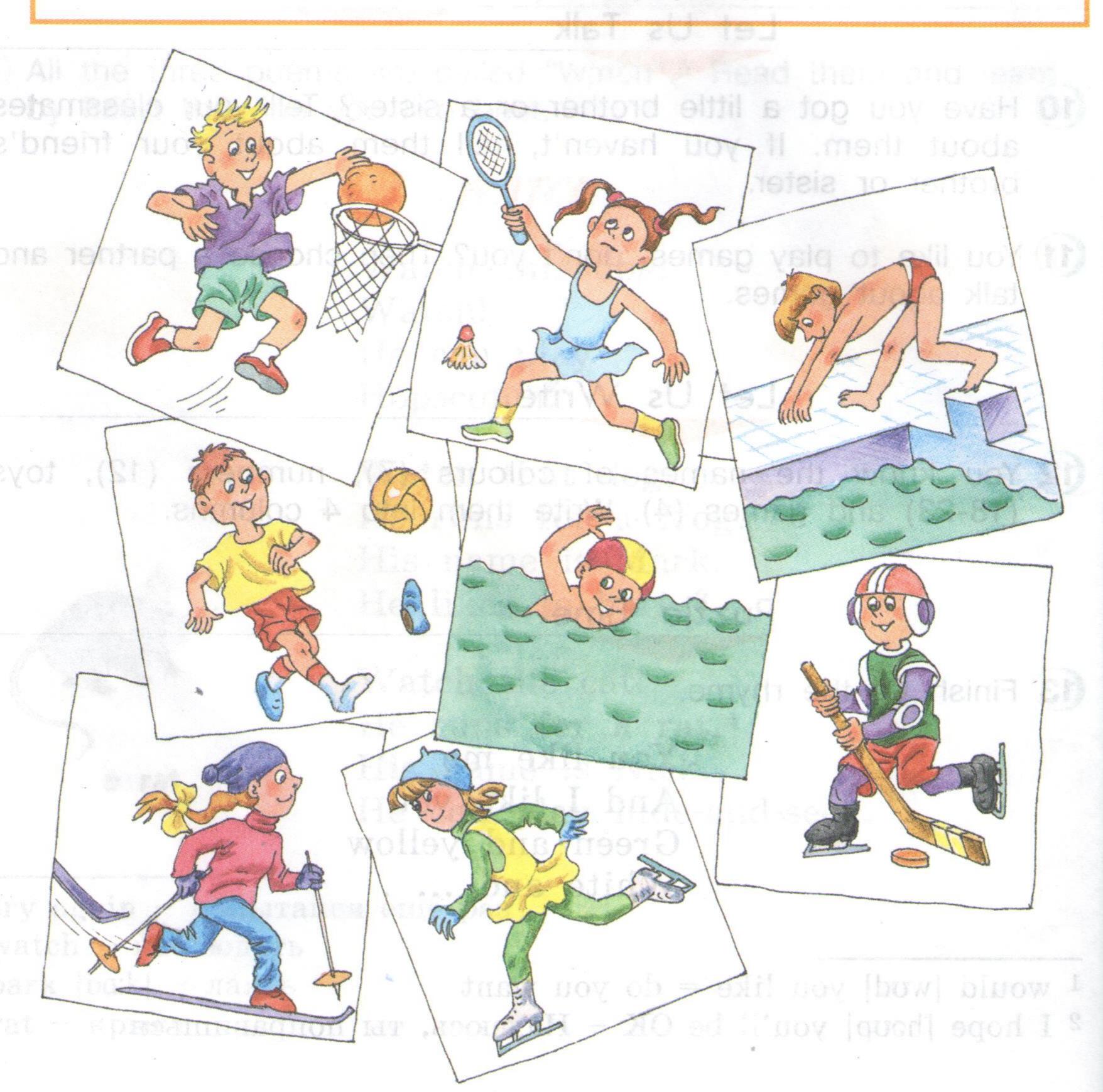
# Let Us Review

1 Look at the pictures and say if they can do it well. Begin your sentences like this:

I think he/she can .....

I don't think he/she can ....

swim badminton hockey skate ski basketball football volleyball



- 2) Say what games you want (don't want) to play.
- 3) Say what games your friend wants (doesn't want) to play.
- 4) Ask your partner if he (she) likes to play these games (see Exercise 1).
- 5) Pretend your friend invites you to go somewhere or to play some games but you can't. Say you are sorry about it.

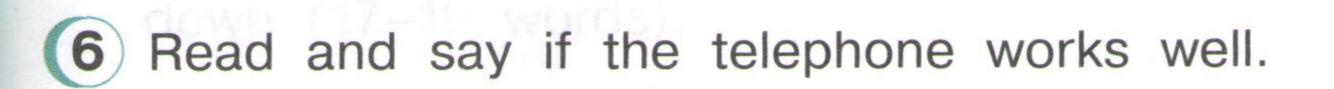
Example

I'm sorry (What a pity) I can't ....

sledge swimming pool stadium skating rink sports ground snowballs

# somes religions Lett Ust Read I sinned to been view ton

Let Us Listen, Readignos Leamnes anny



Dan: Hi, Tony! This is Dan.

Tony: Sorry, who?

Dan: Dan. How are you, Tony?

Tony: Fine, thanks, and you?

Dan: I'm OK. Tony, let's go to the stadium.

I like playing football and tenuis. I don't like base

Tony: Where?

Dan: To the stadium to play hockey.

Tony: To play what?

Dan: Hockey.

Tony: Great.

Dan: Does Al want to go with us?

Tony: Does who?

Dan: Al.

Tony: Yes, he does.

Dan: Can he play hockey well?

Tony: Play what?

Dan: Hockey. The Haddoor value as a laddoor to be mile



2 we'll play mourpass.

Tony: I'm sorry, I don't know. But he likes to play

hockey very much.

Dan: OK. Let's invite<sup>1</sup> Bill, too.

Tony: Invite whom?

Dan: Bill. I know that he can play hockey very well.

Tony: Do you think Bill wants to play with us?

Dan: Of course!

Tony: OK. Let's all go to the stadium. Then we'll play2

computer games at school.



# Let Us Listen, Read and Learn

7 Roger likes sports. This is what he says. Read it and then say what sports you are good at.

I like playing football and tennis. I don't like basketball and volleyball. I'm good at football,<sup>3</sup> but I'm not very good at tennis. I like to play computer games very much.

8 Listen to the poem "Sports", (a) 7, read and learn it.

# 592012765

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STREET VOLUMENT

Sport is fun for girls and boys. It's much better than the toys. You can sledge and ski, and skate And play snowballs with Kate.

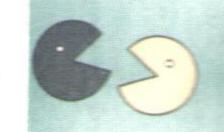
You can swim and play football, Hockey, tennis, basketball.
You can jump and you can run.
You can have a lot of fun.

<sup>1</sup> invite [ın'vaɪt] – приглашать

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> we'll play – поиграем

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> I'm good at football = I can play football very well

# Let Us Talk



- 9 It's interesting to talk about sports, isn't it? Choose a partner and talk about sports.
- 10 What can you tell your classmates about popular sports?

# Let Us Write



- How many words on the topic "Sport" do you remember? Write as many as you can.
- 12 Write a composition on the topic "Sport".

## Puzzle Time



Which words on the topic "Sport" do you know? Write them down (17-19 words).

# The Sixth Lesson Lesson Six

Lesson 1 for Reading

Text "The New Puppy", parts I, II

# The Seventh Lesson Seven

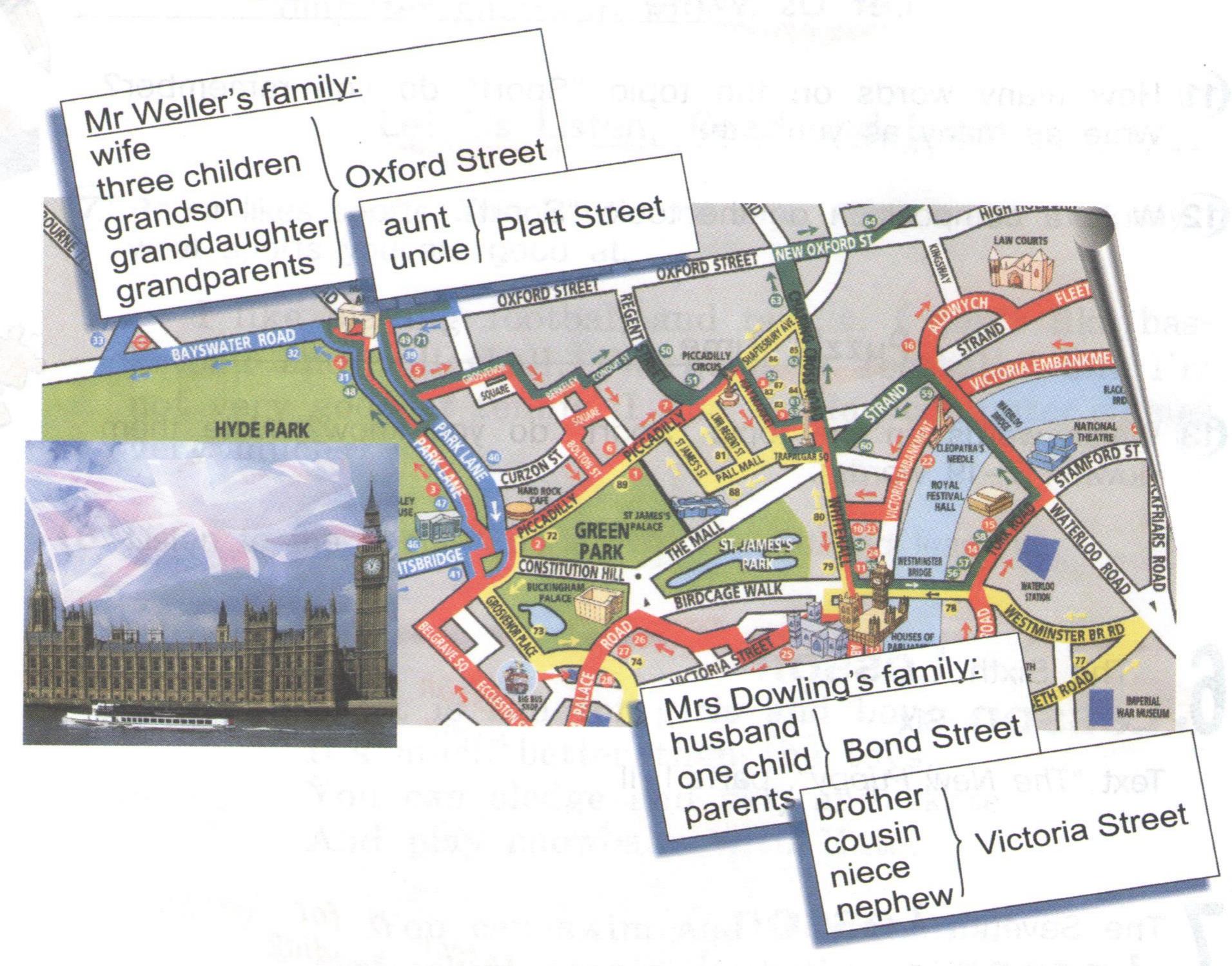
Lesson 2 for Reading

Text "The New Puppy", parts III, IV

# The Eighth Lesson Lesson Eight

# Let Us Review

1 What relatives has Mr Weller got? What relatives has Mrs Dowling got?



2 What street do they live in? (See Exercise 1.)

**Example** Mrs Dowling's nephew lives in Victoria Street.

Think of the names of the people in Mr Weller's and Mrs Dowling's families.

Example

Mrs Dowling has got a brother. Her brother's name is ...

Mr Weller has got three children. His children's names are ...

Here are some English names to help you:

Men's names: Al, Bert, Andrew, Paul, Bob, Dick, Ben, Nick, Alec, Ken, Jim, Tom, Martin, Fred, Henry, John, Frank, Gil, Charlie, Edward, Alex, Gordon, Miles.

Women's names: Ann, Liz, Kitty, Pam, Polly, Sophie, Ada, Bess, Betty, Betsy, Cathie, Margaret, Peg, Victoria, Samantha, Alice, Amy, Bab, Barbara, Bell, Helen, Flora, Nora, Caroline.

# Let Us Listen, Read and Learn



4 English people like their home very much. You know two English proverbs about home: "There is no place like home" and "East or West home is best". Here are two more:

"Home, sweet¹ home!"

"The Englishman's home is his castle."2

And here is a poem about home. Listen to the poem, (a) 8. Read and learn it.

# HOME

Home is the nicest place to be
With father and mother
And sister and me
With Grandpa and Granny
With my doggy and cat.
Oh, there's no place nicer than that!

The later than the character of the later of

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  sweet  $-3\partial$ . любимый

<sup>2</sup> castle [ka:sl] — за́мок, крепость



- (6) Read the jokes and say which of them you like best and why.
  - 1) Dan, what is your little brother's name?
    - I am sorry, I don't know, because he can't speak, he is too little.
  - 2) Kitty: Dad! Why is it cold1 today?

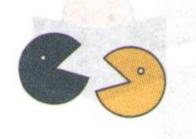
Father: Because it's winter.

Kitty: But why is it winter?

Father: Oh, "why", "why"! Always "why"! When I was your age<sup>2</sup> I didn't ask<sup>3</sup> my

father so many questions.

Kitty: Oh, what a pity! That's why you can't answer my questions.



# Let Us Talk

- 7 You remember the jokes, don't you? Answer the questions.
  - 1) 1. Has Dan got a brother or a sister? 2. Does Dan know his brother's name? 3. Why can't Dan's brother speak? 4. How old is Dan and how old is his brother? 5. Do you think it's right that Dan doesn't know his little brother's name? 6. Have you got a little brother or a sister? 7. Do you know his or her name? 8. What is your little brother's or sister's name?
  - 2) 1. Does Kitty's father answer her questions? 2. Do you like to ask your parents *why*-questions? 3. Do they usually answer your questions?

VIOLETTE BURE BURETED AND V

8 Tell the joke you like best.

<sup>1</sup> cold [kəʊld] — холодный

<sup>2</sup> When I was your age [еіф] – Когда я был в твоём возрасте

<sup>3</sup> didn't ask – не спрашивал

# Let Us Write

9) Copy the sentences and put in the missing words:

My mother ... my father's ... . My father ... my mother's ... . My mother and my father ... my ... . Mr Smith ... got two ...: a son and a daughter. My mother's sister ... my ... . My father's brother ... my ... . His brother ... got two sons. They ... my father's ... . My father has ... a sister, too. His sister ... got one ..., a daughter. So, my father ... got a ..., too.

## Puzzle Time

10 Change the underlined letters to make up new words.

<u>l</u>ife — <u>w</u>ife Example

fine, fan, Ben, now, line, bed, pig, fat, look, so, house

The Ninth Lesson
Lesson Nine
Text "What's in a Name?"

The Ninth Lesson

Lesson

Reading

Reading

threb signstails amsognatational amos would not be

don't go to school.

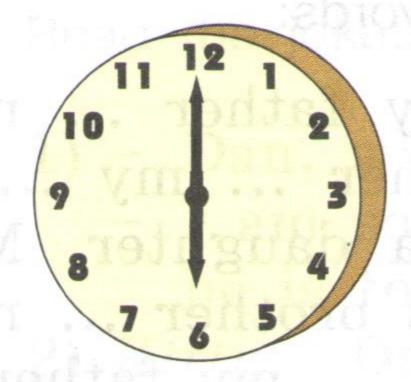
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# Let Us Review

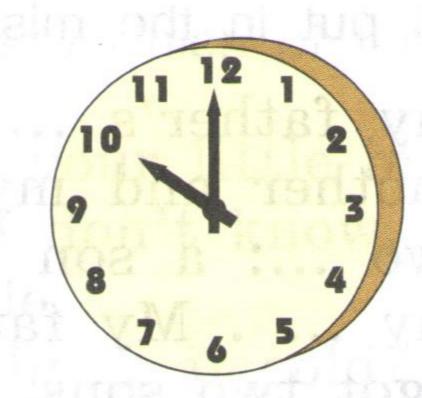
- How do you usually spend your day? Say what you do in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. And what about your friend?
- Role-play the dialogue. Ask your friend how he/she usually spends his/her day. Begin your questions with: do, what, when, where.



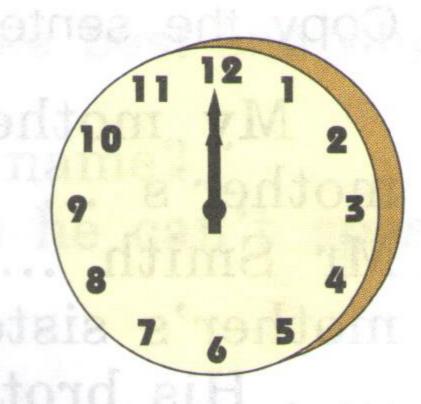
You know how to tell the time, don't you? Look at the clocks, read the sentences and agree or disagree.



It's six o'clock.



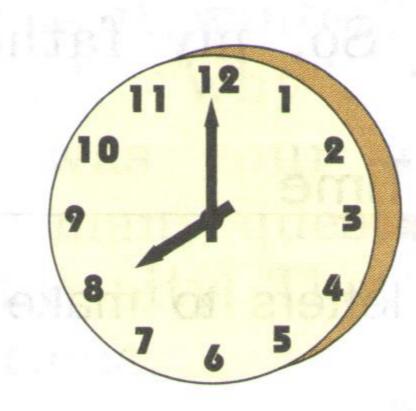
It's eleven o'clock.



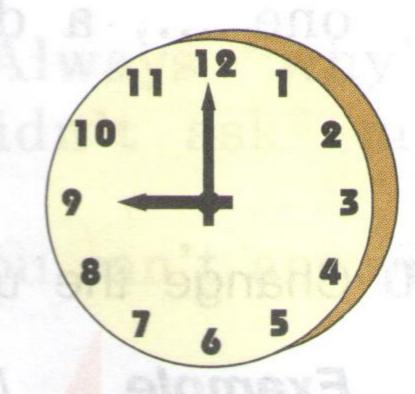
It's not twelve o'clock.



It's five o'clock.

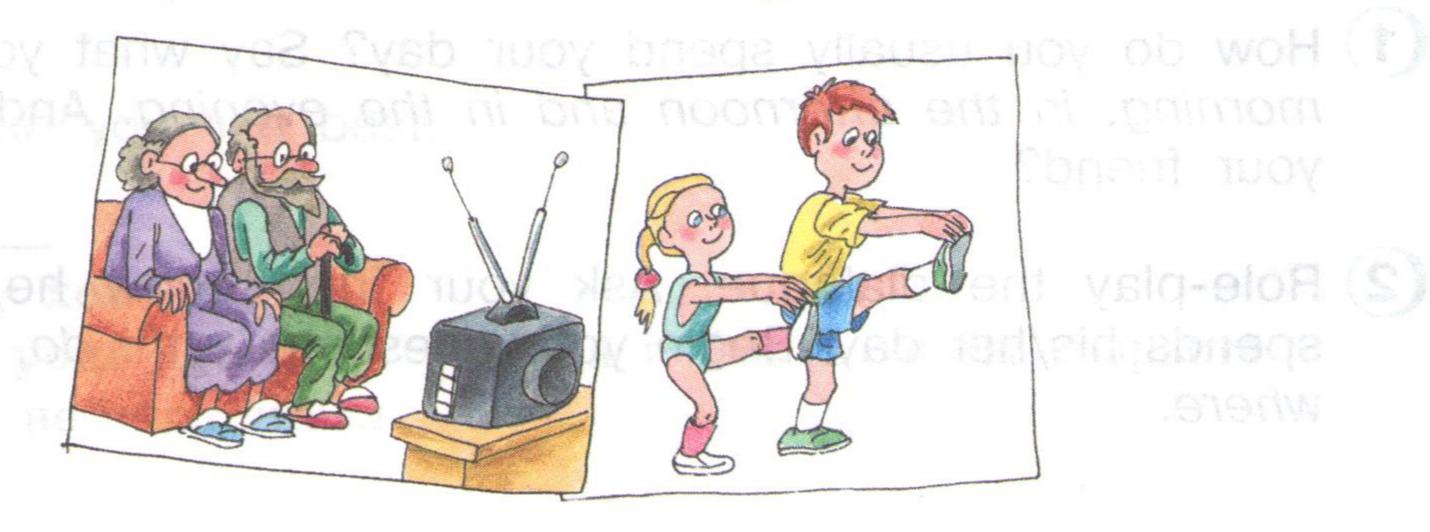


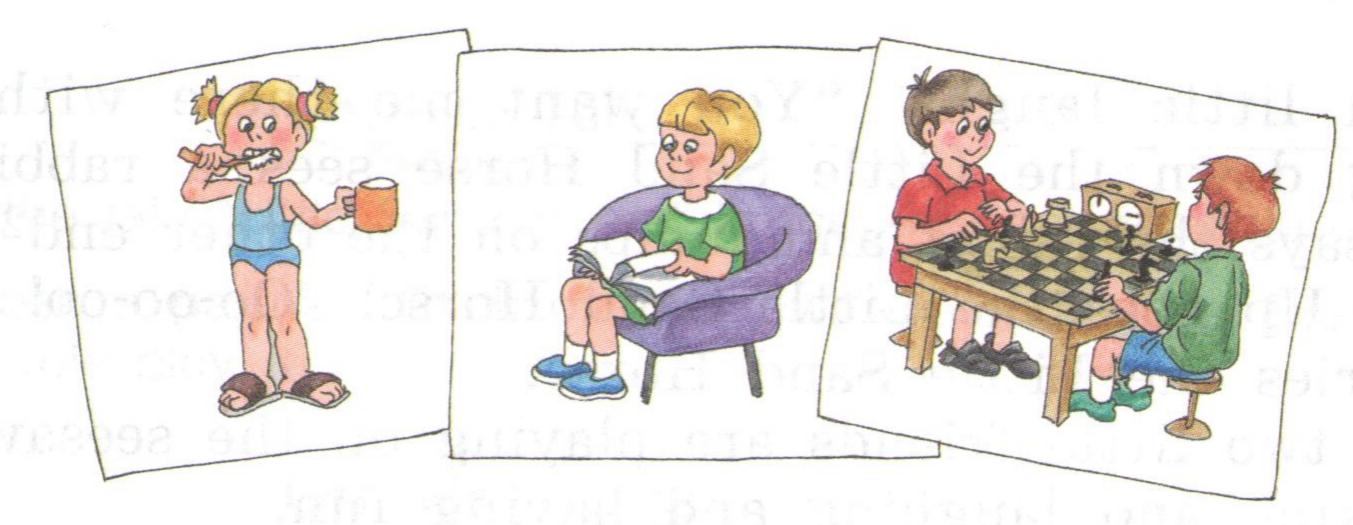
It's not eight o'clock.



It's nine o'clock.

- Some sentences are correct and some are wrong. So agree or disagree.
  - 1. You are in the first form. 2. You are in the third form. 3. Children usually go to school on Sunday.
  - 4. You are eleven now. 5. London is in America.
  - 6. You know some English poems. 7. People don't have lunch at eleven or twelve o'clock. 8. Your granny likes to watch television. 9. Your sister doesn't clean her teeth every day. 10. You and your parents live in Russia. 11. Your brother doesn't help Mum about the house. 12. Your aunt has got twelve children. 13. You don't go to school.
- 5 Look at the pictures and say what they are doing.





6 Your friend is busy now. Try to guess what he/she is doing. Role-play it.

# Let Us Read

Read the tale to find out what new friend the Little Sand<sup>1</sup> Horse has got.

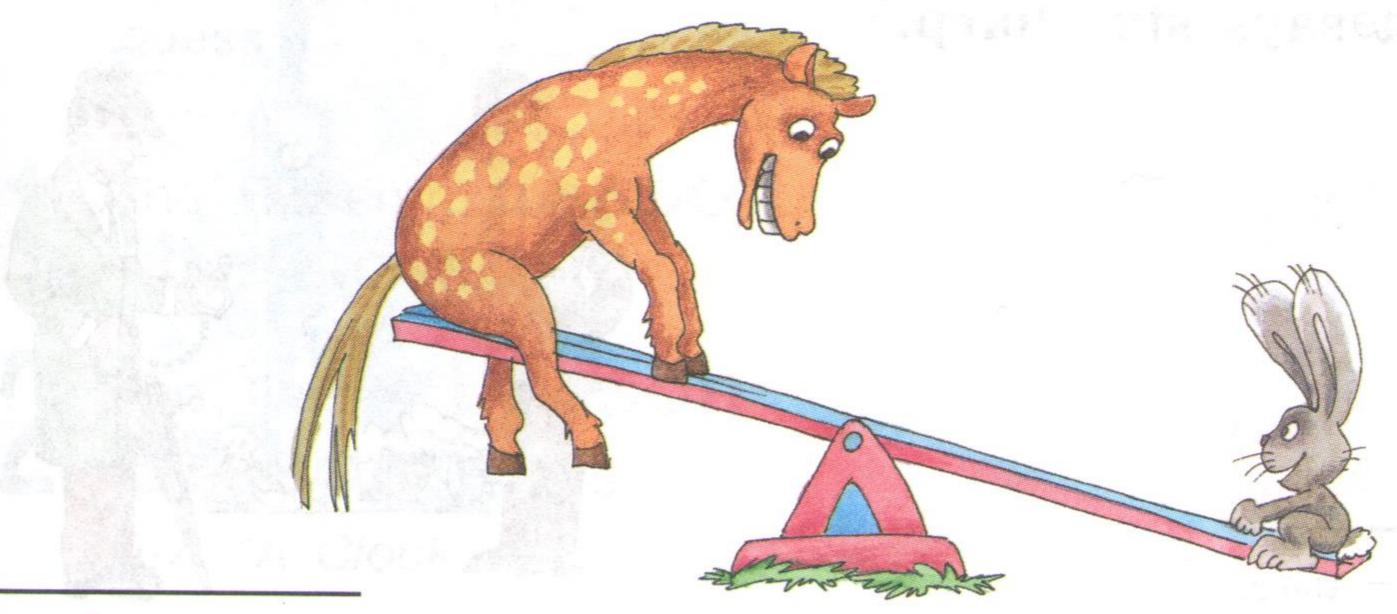
# MITTLE SAID HORSE

An old man is sitting on the seashore.<sup>2</sup> He is too old to swim. He is just sitting and drawing with a stone<sup>3</sup> on the sand. He is drawing a little horse.

The man says: "Very well. The horse is ready. Now I am going home. Good night, Little Sand Horse."

The Little Sand Horse doesn't want to go home, he wants to have one night of fun on the seashore.

He is running over the sand to a swing, then to a see-saw. But he can't play on the seesaw alone.<sup>4</sup> Then he



<sup>1</sup> sand – песок

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> seashore ['si:∫э:] — морской берег

<sup>3</sup> stone [stəʊn] — камень

<sup>4</sup> alone [ə'ləʊn] — один

hears a little laugh. "You want me there with you." Looking down the Little Sand Horse sees a rabbit. "Sir Still," says the rabbit and jumps on the other end of the seesaw. Up goes the Little Sand Horse! "Oo-oo-oo! This is fun!" cries the Little Sand Horse.

The two little friends are playing on the seesaw. They are talking and laughing and having fun.

- 8 Answer the questions.
  - 1. What is the old man doing?
  - 2. What is he drawing?
  - 3. Is he drawing with a pencil?
  - 4. What is he drawing with?
  - 5. Where is the Little Sand Horse running?
  - 6. Who is the Little Sand Horse's new friend?
  - 7. Where are they playing?
  - 8. Are they having fun?

# Let Us Listen, Read and Learn

9 Listen to the dialogue, 9 9. Read and learn it.

Mr Scott: Oh, my watch has stopped.3 What's the time?

Mr Thomas: It's ten by my watch.4

Mr Scott: But look at the clock over

there! It says six sharp.5

<sup>1</sup> laugh [la:f] — смех

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> the other ['лðə] end – другой конец

<sup>3</sup> has stopped [stppt] - остановились

<sup>4</sup> by my watch – на моих часах

<sup>5</sup> six sharp – ровно шесть

# Let Us Talk

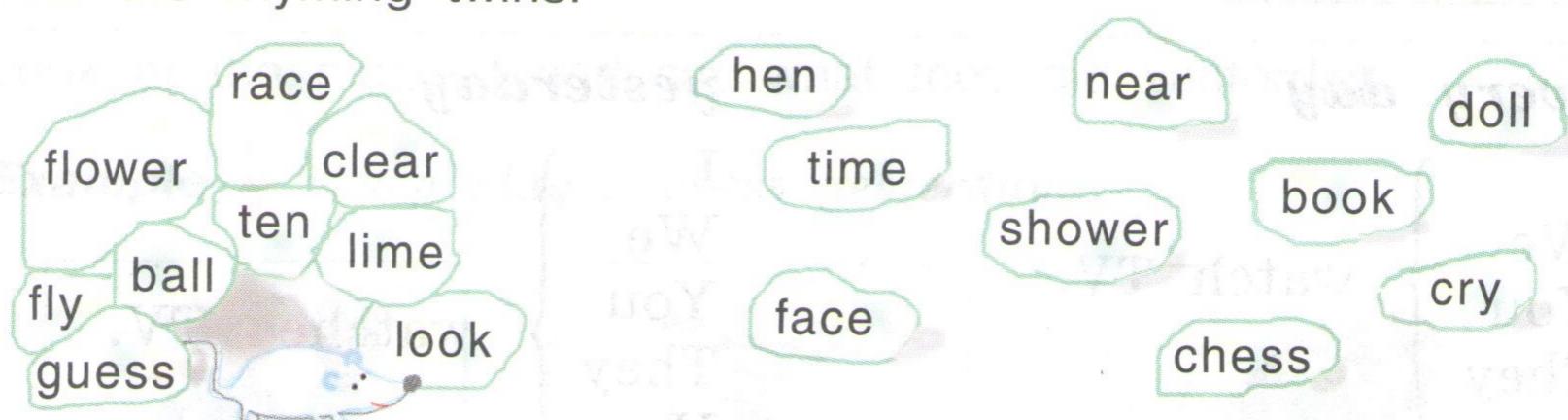
- Tell the tale "Little Sand Horse" in the shortest possible way.
- 11) Choose a partner. Think of your own dialogue (see Exercise 9) and role-play it.

# Let Us Write

- Think of and write six sentences. Begin them like this: I think it's time to ... .
- 13 Put the words in the correct order to make up sentences.
  - 1. now, playing, she, is?
  - 2. doing, is, what, she?
  - 3. they, skating, are.
  - 4. no, not, now, is, she, playing.
  - 5. her, she, homework, doing, is.
  - 6. skating, are, they, not, now.

# Puzzle Time

Find the rhyming twins:



- The Eleventh Lesson Lesson Eleven
- The Twelfth Lesson
  Lesson Twelve
  Text "A Clock"

  Lesson Home
  Reading

The Thirteenth Lesson
Lesson Thirteen

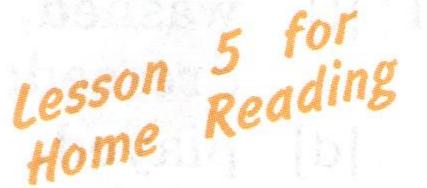
Lesson Home
The Thirteen

Lesson Home
Thirteen

Text "Puff-the-Ball Wants to Have Friends"











# BASIC COURSE

# The Fourteenth Lesson Lesson Lesson Fourteen



Let Us Learn

# REMEMBER

[t] + -ed [Id] helped lived wanted

HOW, DISKIEL, TEEL, WOIL

# REMEMBER

## day yesterday every We We watch TV. You You watched They They He He watches TV. She She We watched TV yesterday. We watch TV every day. (see part 2, Reference Grammar)

- 1 Read the words first to yourself, then aloud:
  - 1) [t] washed, watched, jumped, skipped, liked, thanked, dressed;
    - [d] played, cleaned, skied, lived, loved;
      - [id] wanted, skated.

- 2) liked, loved, skated, skipped, lived, jumped, cleaned, watched, played, washed, wanted, helped, thanked, skied, dressed.
- 2 What did the Greens do yesterday? Make up as many true sentences as you can and read them aloud.

Yesterday morning Yesterday afternoon Yesterday evening Mr Green
Mrs Green
Kitty
Tim
Granny
Grandpa

cleaned his (her) teeth.
washed his (her) hands
and face.
helped about the house.
skated at the stadium.
skied at the sports
ground.
played chess.
played with his (her)
toys.
skipped with her
friends.
watched TV.

3 Look at the pictures and say what they did yesterday.

No vous enigh avevil.

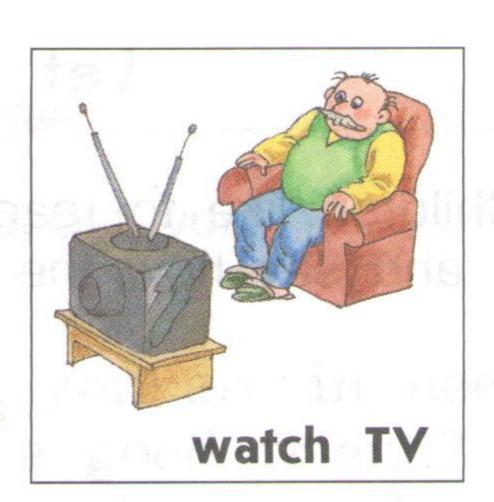
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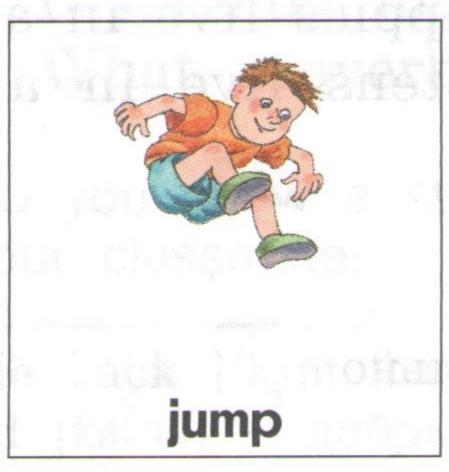
Example

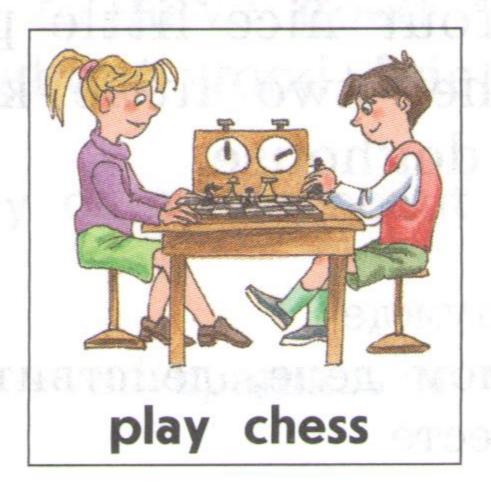
They played chess yesterday.













# Let Us Listen, Read and Learn

4) Read the proverb and give the Russian equivalent. Then learn the proverb.

## A friend in need1 is a friend indeed.2

5 Listen to the poem "My Friend", (a) 10. Read it and say if the boy has got a good friend. Learn the poem by heart.

# and the state of t

resecteday afternoon. I've got a friend We like to play, We play together<sup>3</sup> Every day.

He always helps me When I'm in need For he's my friend, Good friend indeed.



## Let Us Read

6) Children like to read tales. Here is another tale for you. Read it and say how the dog helps the kittens.

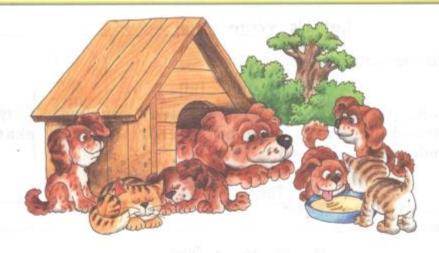
# A GOOD FRIEND

The dog and her four nice little puppies live in a doghouse. The cat and her two little kittens live in a box. The box is near the doghouse.

<sup>1</sup> in need [in 'ni:d] — в нужде

<sup>2</sup> indeed [in'di:d] – в самом деле, действительно

<sup>3</sup> together [tə'geðə] — вместе



One day the cat goes for a walk and doesn't come back. "Where is our mother?" ask the little kittens. "Oh, where is our mother?!" the little kittens ask the dog.

"I'm sorry, I don't know. But I can help you. Come and live in my house. I've got four children — four little puppies. Now you are my children too, and I'm your mother. My puppies are your brothers and sisters."

Now the two kittens live in the doghouse. They've got nice brothers and sisters and a very kind<sup>2</sup> mother.

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

#### Let Us Talk



- People can't live without friends. What about you?
  - Have you got good friends?
  - Do your friends help you when you are in need?
  - Do your friends think you are a good friend?
  - It's really nice to have good friends, isn't it?
  - What proverb about good friends do you know?
- 8 Do you know a story or a tale about good friends? Tell it to your classmates.

<sup>1</sup> come back ['kʌm 'bæk] - возвращаться

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> kind [kaind] – добрый

## 1

#### Let Us Write

9 Write the verbs in three columns:

[t] [d] [id]

skied, thanked, helped, wanted, washed, played, watched, cleaned, jumped, lived, skipped, skated, loved, liked, dressed



#### Puzzle Time

10 Guess the riddle.

It has got a face, It has got two hands, It goes And yet<sup>1</sup> stands.

## The Fifteenth Lesson Lesson Fifteen



#### Let Us Learn

#### REMEMBER

<sup>1</sup> yet [jet] - однако

1 Find out what your classmates did yesterday. Let them answer your questions.

- 2 This boy is a boaster. This is what he said.
- Yesterday I cleaned my teeth in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening.
- Yesterday I washed my hands and face ten times.
- Yesterday I helped my friends to do their homework.
- Yesterday I played chess with a champion.
- · Yesterday I watched TV at night.
- · Yesterday I skated at the stadium.



a) Express your doubt.

**Example** Did you skate at the stadium yesterday?

b) Disagree with him.

Example You didn't skate at the stadium yesterday.

- 3 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, @ 11.
- 4 Look and say how many tasty things there are and where they are.



5 Try and read the new words:

man - apple street - sweet

- 6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [æ] cat, that, black, man, apple, an apple apples, a nice apple, a big red apple. Oh, what a nice, big, red apple he has got! – Do you like apples? – Of course I do! – Would you like an apple? – Oh, I'd love one!
- [i:] he, she, we, street, sweet, a sweet sweets, a box of sweets. Children usually like sweets. - Does your little sister like sweets? - Yes, she does. My brother doesn't like sweets. My father and mother don't like to eat sweets, they like to eat apples.

#### Let Us Listen, Read and Learn



- 7 Listen to the dialogue, 12, read and learn it by heart, then role-play it.
  - A: Pass me the salt, 1 please.
  - B: Here you are.
  - A: Thank you.
  - B: Not at all.
- 8 Read and learn the proverb. Give the Russian equivalent.

An apple a day keeps<sup>2</sup> the doctor away.

#### Let Us Read

9 Read and say why Father is angry.

#### WHEN MUM IS OUT

Father: Robert, Jack, Bob, Liz, where are you?

Liz: Here I am, Dad.

Father: And where is Robert? Liz: He's eating banana.3

Father: And where's Jack? What's he doing?

Liz: Eating apples.

Father: And Bob? What's he eating?

Liz: He's eating sweets.

Father: What about supper? Is Mum in?

Liz: No, she's out.

Father: And where is Spot? What's he doing?

Liz: Eating your supper.

Father: My supper!!!

<sup>1</sup> Pass [pa:s] me the salt [sɔ:lt] - Передай мне соль

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> keep - держать

<sup>3</sup> banana [bə'nɑ:nə] - банан



#### Let Us Talk

- 10 Let us see if you understand and remember the story.
  - 1. What are the children eating? Why?
  - 2. What is the dog doing?
  - 3. Is Mum in or out?
  - 4. Father is angry, isn't he? Why?
  - 5. Do you think it's a funny story?
  - 6. And what about your family? What do you do when your Mum is out?
- 11 Do you remember any funny stories or can you think of any? Tell one to your classmates.



#### Let Us Write

- 12 Write 5 questions about what your friend did yesterday.
- 13 Learn to write these words.

yesterday, apple, sweet



#### Puzzle Time

14 Guess: Tim's father is Alf's son. What relation is Tim to Alf?





#### Let Us Learn

1 Choose and read aloud the sentences: a) about what Jane usually does; b) about what she did yesterday. Jane usually gets up at seven o'clock. Yesterday she helped her mother about the house. Every morning she does exercises, cleans her teeth and takes a shower. She washed up. Jane usually has breakfast at eight o'clock and then she goes to school. Mother thanked her daughter. Jane usually comes home from school at one o'clock. In the evening Jane and her parents watched TV.

2 Sam and Billy are talking. Give Billy's answers to Sam's questions and read the dialogue.

Sam: Did you go to the stadium yesterday?

Billy:

Sam: Did you play volleyball at the stadium?

Billy:

Sam: Who did you play with?

Billy:

Sam: What games did you play?

Billy:

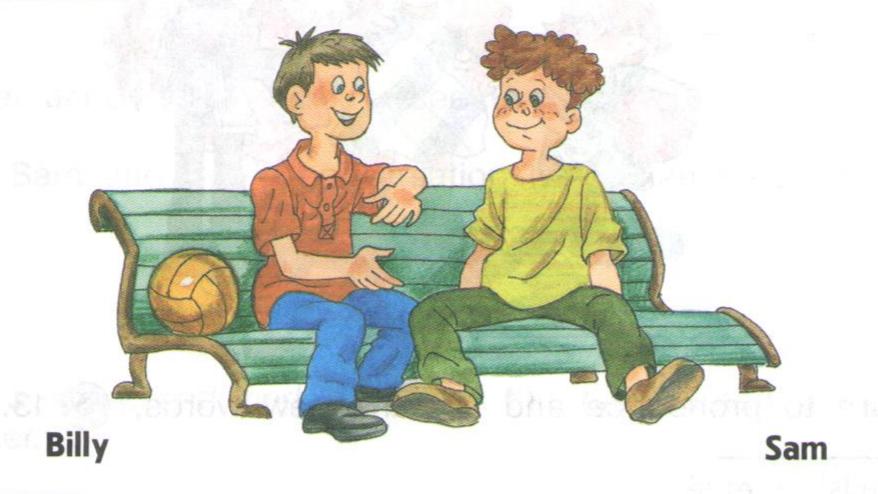
Sam: Did you play in the morning or in the afternoon?

Billy:

Sam: Did you play chess in the evening?

Billy:

Sam: Did you play chess with your friend or with your father?



<sup>1</sup> wash up ['wɒʃ 'ʌp] — мыть посуду

Billy:
Sam: Did you watch television yesterday?
Billy:
Sam: When did you watch television?
Billy:
Sam: Who else watched television yesterday evening?
Billy:
Sam: Did you like the film?2
Billy:

## 3 Disagree with Helen.

- ... I cleaned my teeth at five o'clock in the morning.
- ... I thanked Mother after breakfast. lindrenier with nor bill mane
- ... I helped my father.
- ... I helped my mother to wash up.
- ... I cleaned the house.
- ... I wanted to help Mum.
- ... I played chess with my mother.
- ... I watched television at six o'clock in the morning.
- ... I lived in Africa.

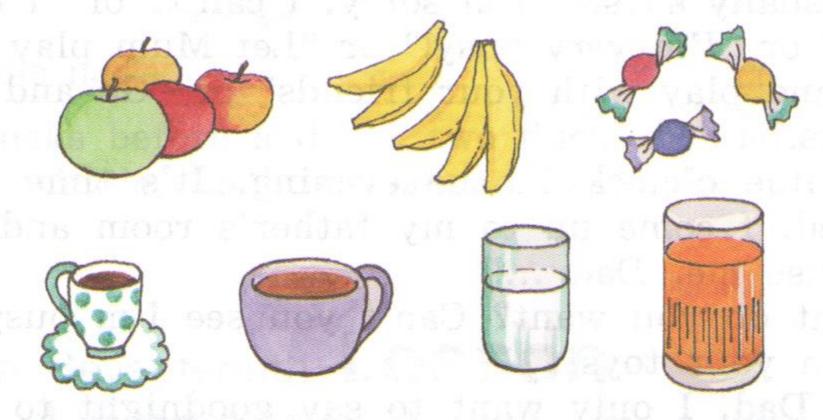


4 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, (a) 13.

<sup>1</sup> else [els] – ещё

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> film – догадайтесь о значении этого слова

- 5 Look at the pictures and say:
  - a) what you like;
  - b) what you don't like;
- c) what you like to have for breakfast, ...;
  - d) when you usually have apples, ... .



# Let Us Listen, Read and Learn



6 Listen to the dialogue, 6 14, read and learn it, then role-play it.

Mother: Phil, come and help me, please. I'm very busy.

Phil: Oh, Mum, I can't do that. I'm busy, too.

Mother: And what are you doing, I wonder?1

Phil: I'm watching TV.

# Let Us Talk



- 7 Say what Jane did yesterday (see Exercise 1).
- 8 Act out Sam and Billy's conversation (see Exercise 2). Change over.

## Let Us Read



9 Read the story and find out what the girl wanted to say to her father.

Z. The children date at the school appiring ground

<sup>1</sup> I wonder ['wʌndə] — хотелось бы мне знать, интересно

## MY BUSY DAD astruction and its Anoli. a

We are a family of four: Father, Mother, my sister and me. Our father is usually very busy. He doesn't have time to play with us. When we want him to play with us, he usually says, I "I'm sorry, I can't" or "I don't have time ..." or "I'm very busy!" or "Let Mum play with you" or "Go and play with your friends" or "Go and play with your toys."

It's nine o'clock in the evening. It's time for me to go to bed. I come up to my father's room and say:

"Excuse me, Dad ..."

"What do you want? Can't you see I'm busy? Go and play with your toys ..."

"Oh, Dad, I only want to say goodnight to you."

"Can't you say it to me in the morning?! Can't you see I'm busy now?!"

10 Is it like this in your family too?

1. Are you a family of four?

2. What relatives have you got?

3. Which of them likes to play with you?

4. Does your father play with you?

5. Is your father a busy man?

6. Is your mother a busy woman?

7. What do your parents say when they don't have time to play with you?

#### Let Us Write

11 Write that they didn't do it yesterday.

Example

Abby skipped yesterday.

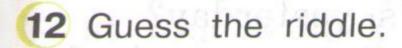
Abby didn't skip yesterday.

- 1. Phil and Bart played hide-and-seek yesterday.
- 2. The children skied at the school sports ground.

<sup>1</sup> says [sez] - говорит

3. My friend's uncle lived in London. 4. They watched television yesterday evening. 5. Her friends wanted to play tennis yesterday morning.

## Puzzle Time



Two ducks before a duck, two ducks behind, one duck in the middle. So how many ducks?



Let Us Learn





get up - got up
have - had
give - gave
go - went

see - saw
say - said
come - came
take - took

Sam went to the stadium with his friends yesterday.

- 1) Did Sam go to the stadium with his friends yesterday?
  - Yes, he did.
    - No, he didn't (did not).
  - No, he didn't go to the stadium with his friends yesterday.
- 2) Who went to the stadium with his friends yesterday?
  - Sam did.



- 3) Did Sam go to the stadium yesterday with his friends or with his parents?
- He went to the stadium with his friends.
- 4) Where did Sam go with his friends yesterday?
- 5) With whom did Sam go to the stadium yesterday?
- 6) When did Sam go to the stadium with his friends?
- 7) Why did Sam go to the stadium with his friends yesterday?
- 8) What did Sam do yesterday?

(see part 2, Reference Grammar)

1 Read and compare.

## every day, usually

My father usually gets up at seven o'clock.
He takes a shower every day.
He usually has breakfast at eight o'clock.
I usually have breakfast at eight o'clock too.
Mother gives us milk for breakfast every day.
I go to the swimming pool every day.
I usually see my friend there.
Bob usually says "Hi", when he sees me.
I usually come home from school at three o'clock.

### yesterday

Yesterday he got up at six o'clock.
Yesterday he took a shower, too.
Yesterday he had breakfast at seven o'clock.
Yesterday I had breakfast at seven o'clock.
Yesterday Mother gave us milk for breakfast too.
Yesterday I went to the swimming pool too.
Yesterday I saw Bob there.
Yesterday when he saw me he said "Hi".

2 Ask questions for more information. Begin them with: did, who, what, where, when, with whom, why.

He saw it there.

3 Disagree with what Liz said.

1. Jane got up at twelve o'clock. 2. She had dinner at four o'clock. 3. She went to school at nine o'clock in the evening. 4. She saw a crocodile there. 5. She said "Hi" to the crocodile. 6. She came home with a little crocodile in her hands. 7. She took three apples and gave them to the crocodile. 8. She did it with great pleasure.



- 4 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, 6 15.
- (5) Try and read the new words.

eat - tea

but - cup

his - milk

pass - glass

- 6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [i:] please, clean, eat, tea, teatime. I like tea. Do you like tea? Yes, I do. How many times a day does your granny have tea? She has tea three times a day.
- [I] it, in, big, six, milk. Children like milk. My father doesn't like milk, he likes tea. Does your granny like tea with milk? Yes, she does. I like tea with milk, too.

- [u:] do, blue, you, who, school, pupil, juice [dzu:s], apple juice. - Do you like juice? - Oh, very much. I have juice for breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper.
- [p] not, dog, doll, hop, got, coffee ['kpfi], black coffee, coffee with milk. My dad likes black coffee but my mum likes coffee with milk. I don't like coffee, I like tea.
- [A] but, son, come, love, monkey, mother, duck, funny, jump, uncle, puppy, under, cup, a nice cup, a teacup, a cup - cups, a cup of tea - two cups of tea, a cup of coffee - three cups of coffee. - How many cups of tea do you have at teatime? - Only one. My dad usually has a cup of coffee for breakfast.
- [a:] father, afternoon, pass, glass, a glass glasses, a glass of milk, a glass of juice. - How many glasses of juice do you have a day? - I usually have a glass of juice for breakfast and for dinner. But for supper I have a glass of milk.
- 7) Read the words as quickly as you can. got up, tea, had, milk, gave, juice, went, saw, coffee, said, cup, came, glass, took



## Let Us Listen, Read and Learn

8 Listen, read and learn the dialogue, (a) 16. Then roleplay it.

Mother: Would you like to have another cup of tea?

Yes, please. Susan:

No, thanks. Fred:

Father: I'd love one.



## Let Us Talk

9 Say what your dad, mum and you had for breakfast (lunch, dinner, supper) yesterday.

#### Let Us Write



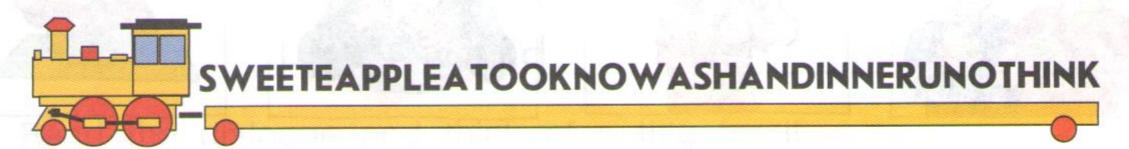


#### cup, tea, milk

#### Puzzle Time

12 How many words can you find in this word-snake? What are they?





# The Eighteenth Lesson Lesson Eighteen

## Let Us Learn

1 Remember how to read and write these verbs.

eat - ate [et] put - put

can - could [kvd] drink - drank [drænk]

2 Can you find out what Peg did yesterday? Read it aloud.

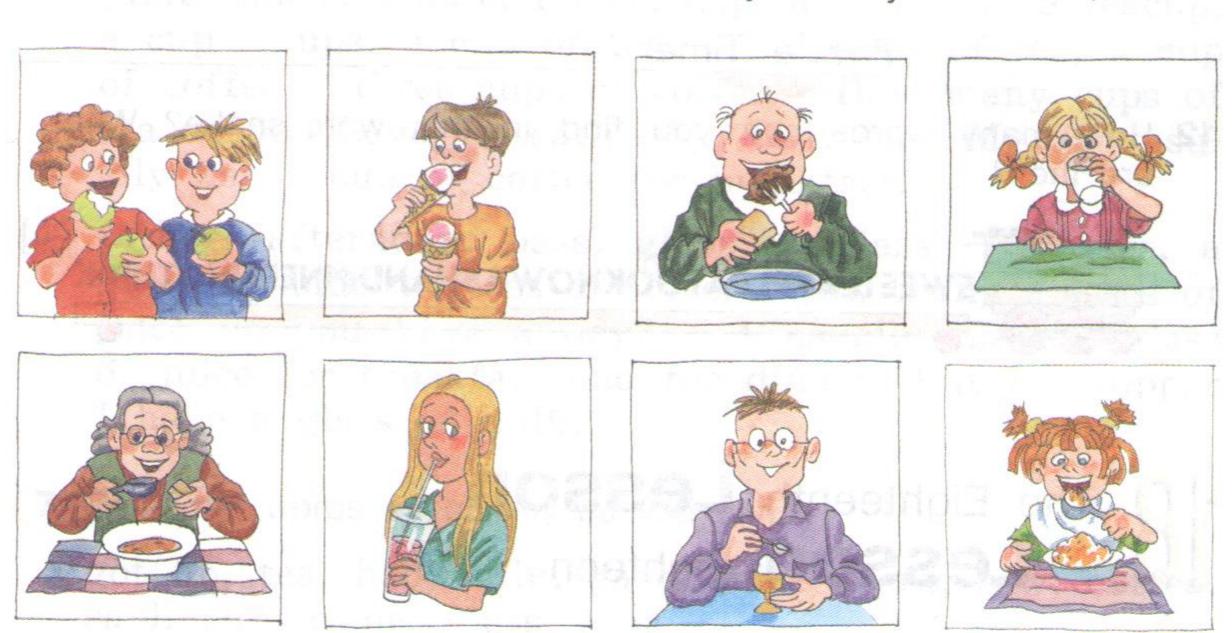
Robert doesn't have coffee for breakfast. He usually drinks tea for breakfast. Yesterday Peg got up at seven o'clock. For dinner Robert likes apples. She ate apples and drank a glass of juice. For supper he usually has a glass of milk. After dinner she went for a walk. Mother gives him juice for lunch and dinner. At five o'clock her friends came to see her. After supper he usually plays



chess. Peg and her friends played with toys. Her friends went home at six o'clock.

In the evening his mother watched TV. She put the toys back into the box.

- 3 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, 6 17.
- 4 Look at the pictures and say: a) what they are eating or drinking; b) what they ate or drank yesterday.



- 5 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [ŋk] drink, drink drank, drink milk, drink juice, drink tea, drink coffee. What is she drinking now, tea or coffee? She isn't drinking tea. She isn't drinking coffee. She is drinking juice. They drink milk and juice from glasses.
- [e] Peg, egg, an egg eggs. Did you have eggs for breakfast yesterday? Yes, I did. How many eggs did you eat? I ate only one.
- [p] coffee, porridge ['ppridz]. My sister doesn't like porridge, but I do. Granny thinks it's good to eat porridge for breakfast.

6 Listen to the poem "What Do I Like?", 6 18. Read and learn it.

#### WHAT DO I LIKE?

I like ice cream.
She likes sweets.
I like cookies.
He likes cheese.

I like coffee.
She likes tea.
I love you.
Do you love me?

## Let Us Read

7 Read the dialogue and think of a title for it.

It's seven o'clock in the morning. Robert is in bed. He doesn't want to get up. His mother comes in.

Mother: Morning, dear! It's seven o'clock. And you are in bed! Get up! Get up! Do your exercises and take a shower. It's time to have breakfast and go to school. Come on!

Robert: Oh, Mum, I can't go to school today.

Mother: Why?
Robert: I'm ill.
Mother: Are you?

Robert: I am. I would like to read now. Could you

give me the book that I'm reading now?

Mother: Here it is.

Robert: Thanks. ... and my toys, please.

Mother: Here you are. And what do you want for

breakfast? Do you want porridge?

Robert: No, I don't.

Mother: Would you like to have a glass of milk?



<sup>1</sup> cookie ['kʊkɪ] - печенье

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> cheese [tʃi:z] - сыр



Robert: No.

Mother: Have a cup of tea with milk then.

Robert: I don't want porridge! I don't want milk.

I don't want tea!

Mother: What do you want then?

Robert: I want three ice creams and juice. And for

dinner I want bananas, apples and sweets.

Mother: Oh, Robert, now I see that you are not ill.

You don't want to go to school!!!



#### Let Us Talk

8 Say what you wanted to eat and drink for breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper yesterday and what you ate and drank.

Example

I wanted to eat ice cream for breakfast but I ate porridge.

## Let Us Write

9 Refer the following verbs to the past.

Example | get up - got up

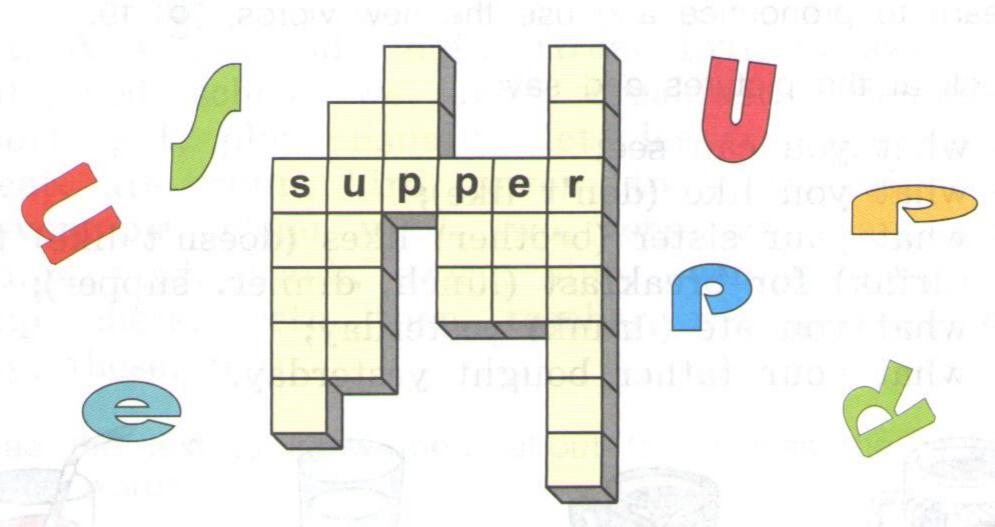
put, have, see, say, give, come, go, take, do, can, eat, drink

10 Learn to write these words.

juice, glass, coffee

#### Puzzle Time

11 Complete the crossword.



The Nineteenth Lesson Lesson Nineteen

Text "Cinderella", part I

Lesson 6 for Home Reading



# The Twentieth Lesson Lesson Twenty



### Let Us Learn

1 Remember how to read and write the verbs.

know - knew [nju:] swim - swam [swæm] think - thought [00:t] run - ran [ræn]

2 Refer the sentences to the past.

My father and I swim in the swimming pool in the morning.

The pupils run at the school sports ground.

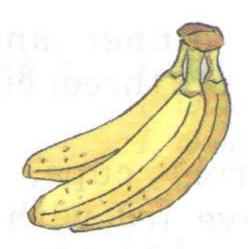
The Browns know Kate's aunt and uncle.

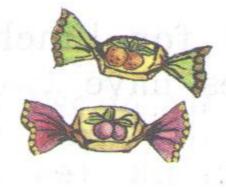
The teacher thinks so.

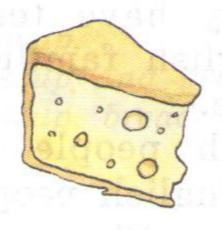
- 3 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, 6 19.
- 4 Look at the pictures and say:
  - what you can see;
  - what you like (don't like);
  - what your sister (brother) likes (doesn't like) to eat (drink) for breakfast (lunch, dinner, supper);
  - what you ate (drank) yesterday;
  - what your father bought yesterday.

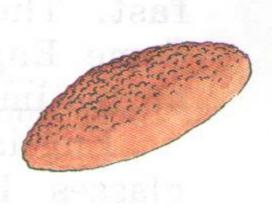












- 5 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [u:] two, blue, who, juice, soup, fish soup. Do you eat soup every day? Yes, I do. My mother doesn't like to eat soup every day. Do you like fish soup for dinner? Not very much.
- [i:] tea, eat, meat, meat soup, meatballs. We don't eat meat soup every day. Our family usually has meat for dinner or for supper.
- 6 Choose and read aloud the words that go with the sounds: first [i:], then [e], and [u:].
  - eat, Africa, bread, tooth, Great Britain, sweet, parents, bed, school, we, dress, breakfast, hide-and-seek, sport, get, play, usually, let, leapfrog, juice, men, meat, ate, soup, bird, seven, too, tea, said, could, eleven, put, clean, went, two, very, ice cream, twelve, many, read, drank, every, blue, evening, yes, street, help, chess, teeth, then, teacher, red, please, yesterday, these, ten
- 7 Read the text to know more about tea. Guess the meaning of the words:

Russian ['rʌʃn], English ['ɪŋglɪʃ], lemon ['lemən].

#### TEA

Russian people<sup>1</sup> like tea. English people like tea, too. They drink a lot of<sup>2</sup> tea. They have tea for break-

<sup>1</sup> people ['pi:pl] – люди

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> a lot of [ə'lɒt əv] — много

fast. They have tea for lunch, dinner and supper. Some English families have two or three cups of tea at teatime.

English people drink tea from cups, not from glasses. English people like to have tea with milk, not with lemon. They call<sup>1</sup> tea with lemon "Russian tea".

Do you like tea? Do you like it with milk or with lemon? Do you like "English tea" or "Russian tea"?

## Let Us Listen, Read and Learn

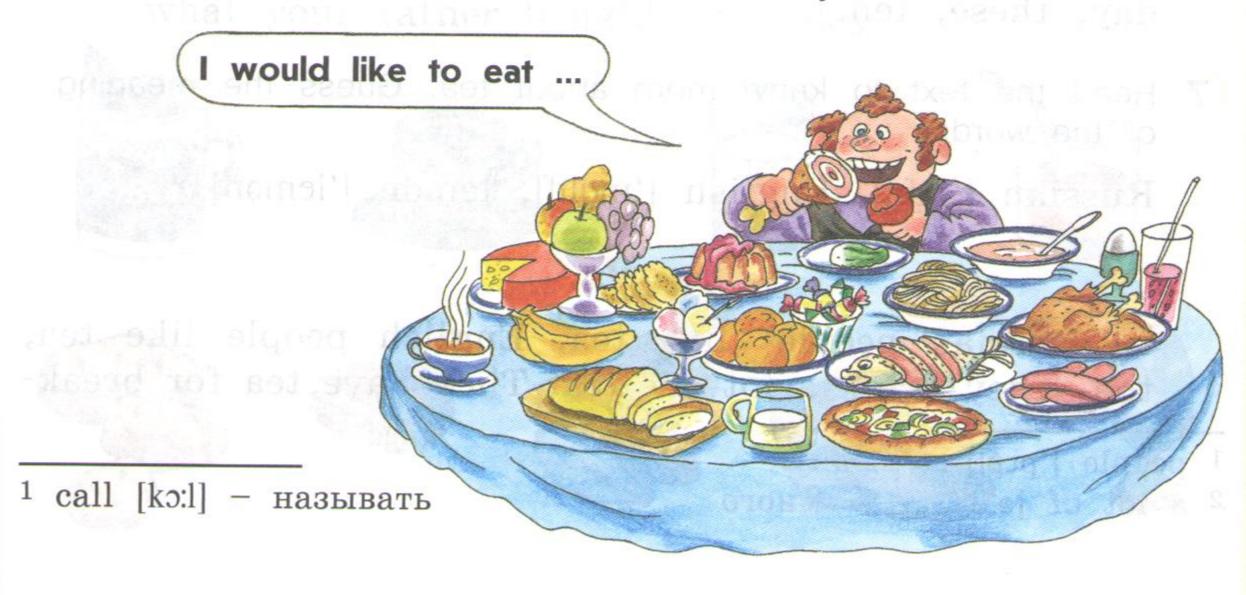
8 Listen to the song "He Likes Chicken" (part I), (a) 20, read and learn it.

# HE LIKES CHICKEN

I. He likes chicken, And salad too, Salad too.

She likes spaghetti, Chicken, chicken Spaghetti, spaghetti And pudding too, Pudding too.

9 Robin-Bobby likes to eat very much. He is a great eater! Now let's play the game "Robin-Bobby". Pretend you are Robin-Bobby and say what you would like to eat and drink. The one who "eats" most is Robin-Bobby.



- Examples I would like to eat soup.
  - I would like to eat soup and bread.
  - I would like to eat soup, bread and meat, ...

# Let Us Write

- 10 Draw the picture of Robin-Bobby and write what he ate yesterday.
- 11 Learn to write these words.

## drink, egg, porridge

#### 5. Their paren's came to the solvoyl sports ground yes-Puzzle Time

The girl on how States as to bug big silt 12 Find 14 words.

a	g	b	C	d	S	0	u	р	е
f	1	g	h	l I	W	j	р	k	j
С	а	р	р		е	е	u	е	u
0	S	m	n	m	е	a	t	g	i
f	S	0	р	q	t	е	a	g	С
f	r	S	d	r	ng i se	n	k	t	е
е	u	V	W	X	У	Z	C	u	р
е	m	i	and or	k	b	r	е	a	d





# The Twenty-first Lesson Lesson Twenty-one



## Let Us Learn

1 Look at the picture. Agree or disagree.

Example

- The children went to the stadium.
- No, the children didn't go to the stadium. They went to the school sports ground.
- 1. The boys ran on the school sports ground yesterday.
- 2. The teacher watched the pupils yesterday.
- 3. The girls skipped yesterday.
- 4. Little children played snowball yesterday.
- 5. Their parents came to the school sports ground yesterday.
- 6. The girl put her skates in the bag yesterday.
- 7. Bob's father gave his son his skates yesterday.



- 2 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, (a) 21.
- 3 Try and read the new words.

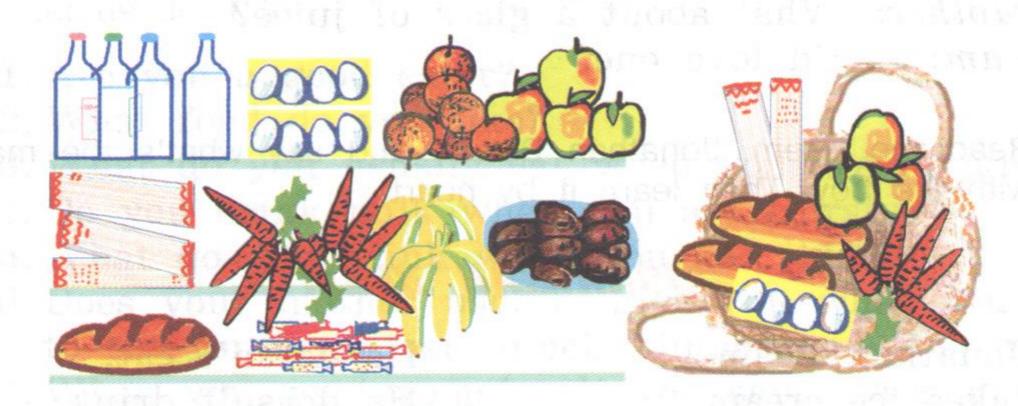
table - tasty my - buy

potato [pə'teitəv] thought - bought

4 Train your memory. Play the "Champion" game. Say what Jill bought yesterday.

**Example** Jill bought meat yesterday. Jill bought meat and fish yesterday. Jill bought meat, fish and ... yesterday.

- 5 Look at the pictures and say:
  - what Mrs Smith bought yesterday;
  - what Mrs Smith didn't buy yesterday.



- 6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [eɪ] potato, a big potato, potatoes, meat and potatoes, fish and potatoes. — Which do you like: fish and potatoes or meat and potatoes? — Both.1
- [ei] tasty, tasty soup, tasty juice, tasty sweets. What do you think tasty things<sup>2</sup> are? — I think they are: sweets, cookies, bananas, apples and ice cream.

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  both  $[bəv\theta]$  – и то и другое

<sup>2</sup> things [θιηz] – вещи

[ai - o:] buy - bought. — What did your mother buy yesterday? — She bought fish, potatoes and a lot of tasty things.



## Let Us Listen, Read and Learn

7 Listen, read and learn, 22.

Ι

Ted: Mum, I'm hungry.

Mother: Would you like to have toast,1 meatballs and

spaghetti?

Ted: I'd love to!

sbraussy Historica dunn 2 and 1

Pam: Mum, I'm thirsty.

Mother: What about a glass of juice?

Pam: I'd love one.

8 Read the poem "Jonathan Beam" and say what's the matter with the boy. Then learn it by heart.

#### JONATHAN BEAM

Jonathan Beam

Likes ice cream

He doesn't eat,
He doesn't drink,

And he is in bed today. He doesn't want to play.



#### Let Us Read

9 Read and say if Liz is a good eater.

John: What's for dinner, Mum? I'm so hungry.

Mother: Fish soup.

John: I like fish soup.

<sup>1</sup> toast [təʊst] – тост, кусочек подрумяненного хлеба

Liz: I don't like it!

John: She doesn't like anything.1

Mother: Meat and potatoes.

John: I like meat and potatoes.

Liz: I don't like it!

John: She doesn't like anything!

Liz: I'm thirsty.

Mother: Have a glass of orange<sup>2</sup> juice then.

John: M-m-m, I'd love to.

Liz: I don't like it.

John: She doesn't like anything.

#### Let Us Talk



- 10 People cannot live without food<sup>3</sup> and they often talk about it. Let us do it too.
  - 1. Are you a good eater?
  - 2. What food do you like?
  - 3. What do you usually eat when you are hungry?
  - 4. Do you drink milk when you are thirsty?
  - 5. What do you drink when you are thirsty?
  - 6. Does your mother usually give you what you like to eat for breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper?
  - 7. When you want some<sup>4</sup> salt you say: "Pass me the salt, please," don't you?
  - 8. What do you say when you want some bread?
  - 9. What do you say if you would like another cup of tea and your mum gives it to you?
  - 10. And if you don't want another cup of tea?
  - 11. Do you remember to thank your mum after break-fast, lunch, dinner and supper?

<sup>1</sup> anything ['eniθiŋ] — ничего

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> orange ['prindʒ] — апельсин

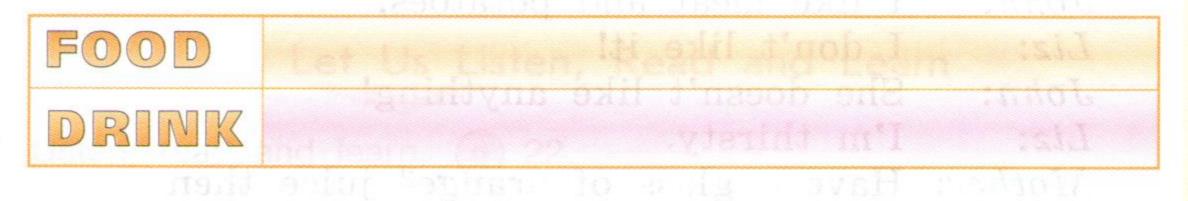
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> food [fu:d] – пища, еда

<sup>4</sup> some [sлm] - немножко



#### Let Us Write

11 Fill in the chart.1



January and Carlotte along the Carlotte to

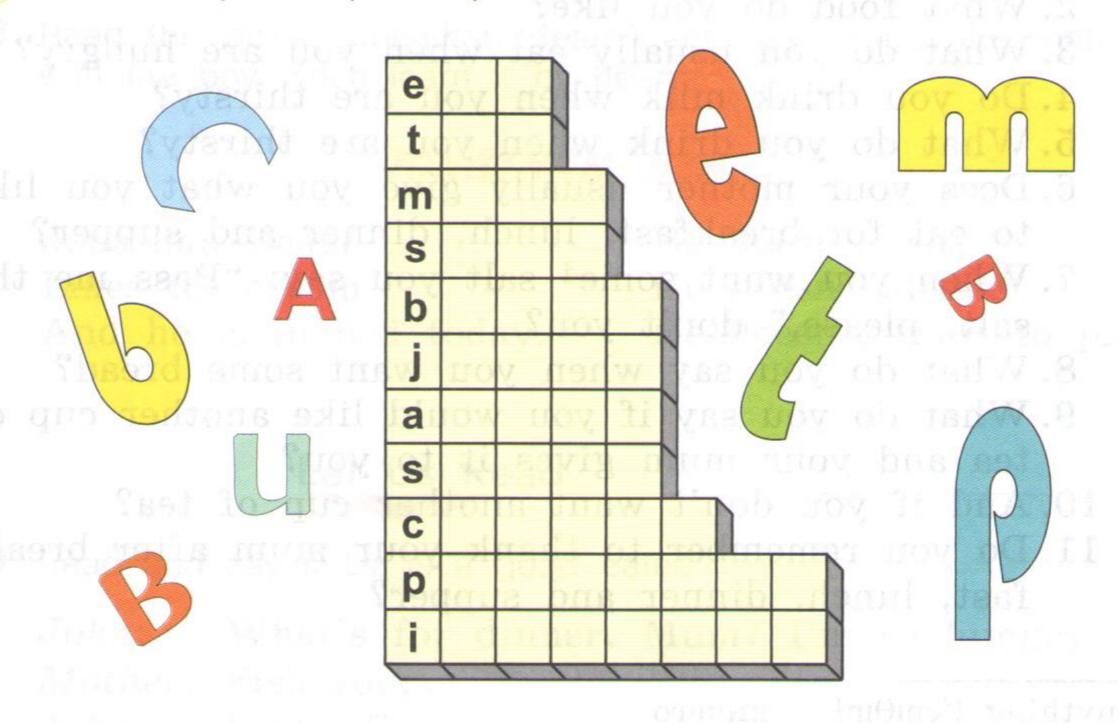
12 Learn to write these words.

meat, soup



#### Puzzle Time

13 Solve the puzzle ("Food").



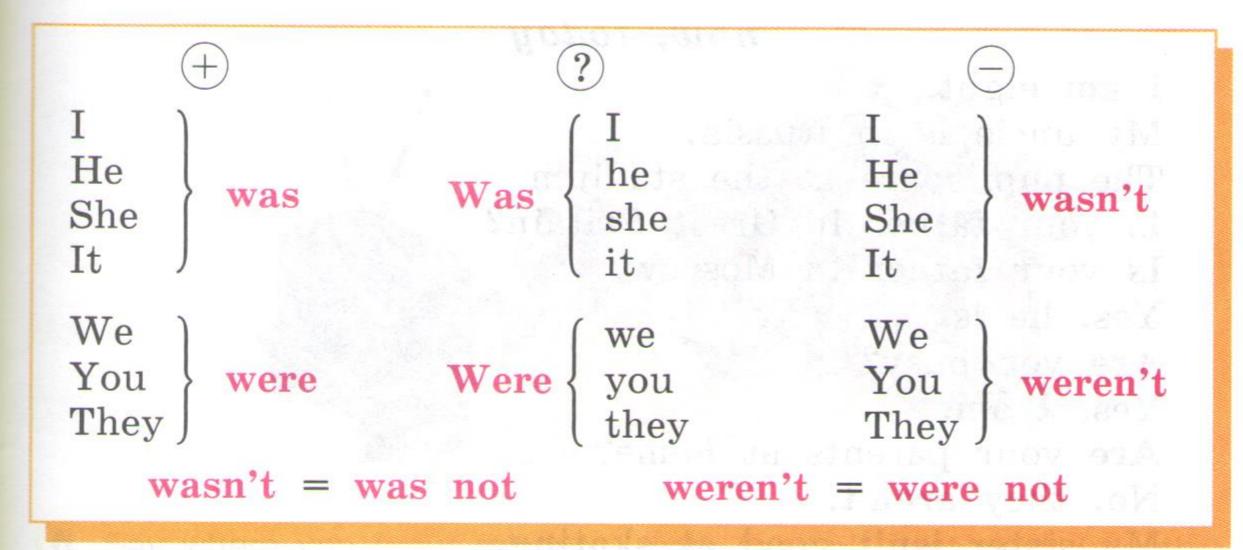
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> chart [tʃɑ:t] – таблица

# The Twenty-second Lesson Twenty-two

## Let Us Learn



## REMEMBER



- 1 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, 23.
- 2 Read and remember.

last year ['lɑ:st'jɪə] — в прошлом году
last month ['lɑ:st'mʌnθ] — в прошлом месяце
last week ['lɑ:st'wi:k] — на прошлой неделе
today [tə'deɪ] — сегодня

- 3 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [u:] soup, school, too, two, fruit, tasty fruit, fruit juice, fruit salad, fruit soup. Oranges, apples and bananas are all fruits. Would you like some more fruit? Yes, please.
- [e] get, ten, help, seven, vegetable ['vedʒ(1)təbl], a vegetable vegetables, vegetable food, meat and vegetables, vege-

table soup, vegetable salad. My granny likes vegetable food. The potato is a vegetable, not a fruit. — Do you like to eat meat and vegetables for dinner? — Yes, I do.

- [æ] can, black, apple, carrot, a carrot carrots, a red carrot, a big carrot. My cat doesn't eat carrots but my dog does. Is the carrot a vegetable or a fruit?
- 4 Read and compare.

#### now, today

I am eight.
My uncle is in Russia.
The pupils are at the stadium.
Is your father in Great Britain?
Is your father in Moscow?
Yes, he is.
Are you busy?
Yes, I am.
Are your parents at home?
No, they aren't.
My sister isn't good at skating.
The toys aren't in the box.
I'm not good at playing chess.

## yesterday, last year (month, week)

I was seven last year.

My uncle was in Africa last year.

The pupils were at the stadium last week.

Was your father in Great Britain last month?

Was your father in Moscow last month?

Yes, he was.

Were you busy last week?

Yes, I was.

Were your parents at home yesterday?

No, they weren't.

My sister wasn't good at skating last year.

The toys weren't in the box.

I wasn't good at playing chess last year.

5 Look at the picture and say:

a) who was (wasn't) at home yesterday. Use the words: father, mother, uncle, aunt, daughter.

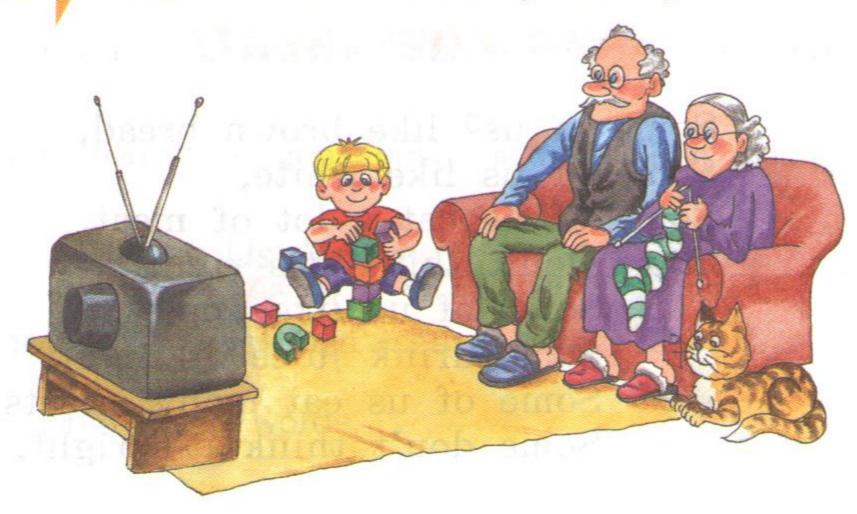
Example

Granny was (wasn't) at home yesterday evening.

b) Ask if they were at home yesterday.

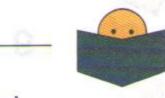
Example

Was the son at home yesterday?



6 Say where you (your relatives) were (weren't) last week (month, year).

#### Let Us Listen, Read and Learn



7 Listen to the song "He Likes Chicken" (part II), (a) 24, read and learn it.

# HE LIKES CHICKEN

II. They like hamburgers,<sup>1</sup> And I like chocolate,<sup>3</sup> Hamburgers, hamburgers Chocolate, chocolate And pizza<sup>2</sup> too, And orange too, Pizza too.

Orange too.

<sup>1</sup> hamburger ['hæmbз:gə] – гамбургер, булочка с рубленым бифштексом

<sup>2</sup> pizza ['pi:tsə] – пицца

<sup>3</sup> chocolate ['tʃɒk(ə)lət] — догадайтесь о значении этого слова

And we all like jam,<sup>1</sup>

Jam, jam

And water<sup>2</sup> too,

Water too.

8 Listen to the poem "Who Likes What?", @ 25. Read and learn it.

### WHO LIKES WHAT?

Some of us<sup>3</sup> like brown bread,
Some of us like white,
Some of us eat a lot of meat,
Some don't think it's right.

Some of us like apples,
Some drink juice at night,
Some of us eat many sweets,
Some don't think it's right.



#### Let Us Read

9 Read and say if Tom has a sweet tooth.

# THE LAST TOOTH

Tom liked sweets and ice cream very much, that's why<sup>4</sup> he didn't have all his teeth. Yesterday his last tooth fell out. But Tom wasn't sorry about that. He said: "That's very good! Now that I don't have teeth I can eat ice cream and sweets every day."

<sup>1</sup> jam [фæm] — догадайтесь о значении этого слова

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> water ['wɔ:tə] – вода

<sup>3</sup> some of us ['sʌm əv 'ʌs] — некоторые

<sup>4</sup> that's why ['ðæts 'wai] — вот почему

#### Let Us Talk



Phil: Why did you come home so late yesterday? Jane: .....

Phil: Were you hungry?

Jane: .....

- b) One of you is Jane, the other is Phil. Act out the conversation.
- c) Think of five more questions which Phil can ask.

#### Let Us Write

- 11) Write down Phil's questions (see Exercise 10).
- 12 Learn to write these words.

potato, tasty, buy - bought

#### Puzzle Time

13 Guess the riddle.

This is a house With one window<sup>1</sup> in it. It shows films Every minute.

The Twenty-third Lesson Lesson Twenty-three Optional







<sup>1</sup> window ['windəʊ] — окно

# The Twenty-fourth Lesson Lesson Twenty-four



#### Let Us Learn

- 1) What Liz says is true. So agree with her.
  - Richard was seven last year.
  - Robert's friend was at the swimming pool with his father last week.
  - His parents were at home yesterday evening.
  - Mr Smith and Mrs Smith were in Africa.
  - Kate's father was in America.



Liz

2 What Bob says is not true. So disagree with him.



- Mary was eight last month.
- Jack was at school yesterday.
- The children were good at running.
- Mr Green was in Russia last year.
- The Browns were in Great Britain.

Bob

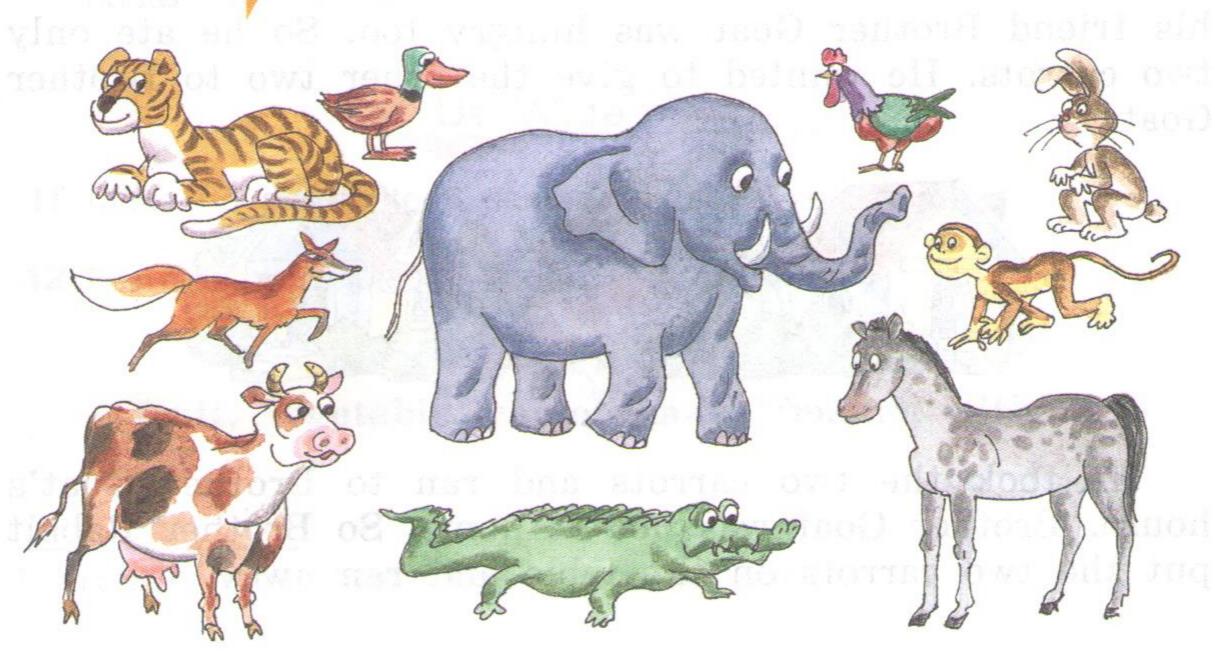
- 3 This is what Kitty said to Jack: "I was so hungry and thirsty when I came home from the stadium yesterday." What questions did Jack ask Kitty?
- 4 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, (a) 26.
- 5 Try and read the new words.

take - make (made) Africa - animal tooth - food

with, out - without

- 6 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [u:] **food**, good food, bad food, tasty food, food and drink, to buy food, to eat food, to have food. The food is good there. Who usually buys food and drink in your family?
- [av] out, without, without food, without water. We can't live without food and water. Mum usually eats soup without bread. Do you like to eat potatoes without salt?
- [æ] animal, an animal animals, big animals, small animals. Do you know what animals live in Africa? What animals did you see at the Zoo? I think that monkeys are funny animals.
- [ei] make, make made, make toys. I made a nice toy for my sister, make tea, make coffee, make breakfast. -What can people make from milk? - They can make ice cream, cream and cheese.
- 7 Play "A Good Memory Game". Look at the picture for a minute. Then close the book and name the animals and birds you saw in the picture.

**Example** A tiger is an animal.



8) Pretend you are making soup (salad). You haven't got all the food you need. And you say.

**Example** I can't make fish soup without fish.

tea

The table can help you.

meat soup potato. fish soup carrot. fruit salad fish. vegetable salad water. cheese without meat. juice fruit. ice cream vegetables. meatballs salt. coffee

What can ceoule nake from

milk.

eggs.

I can't make



# Let Us Read

jam

9 Read the tale and think of a title for it.

Brother Rabbit had four carrots. He was very hungry. He wanted to eat the carrots. But then he thought that his friend Brother Goat was hungry too. So he ate only two carrots. He wanted to give the other two to Brother Goat.



He took the two carrots and ran to Brother Goat's house. Brother Goat was not at home. So Brother Rabbit put the two carrots on the table and ran away.

When Brother Goat came home and saw the carrots on the table, he thought: "Oh, what a good friend I've got! And I want to be a good friend too. I think that Brother Rabbit is hungry."

So Brother Goat ate only one carrot, took the other and ran to Brother Rabbit's house.

Brother Rabbit was not at home. Brother Goat put the carrot on the table and wrote a letter, 1 "Dear Brother Rabbit! This carrot is for you. Love from Brother Goat."

When Brother Rabbit came home, he saw the carrot and the letter on the table. He read the letter, ate the carrot and thought, "Oh! What a good friend I've got!"



### Let Us Talk



10 We hope you've got a good friend, too. Tell your classmates about him (her).

### Let Us Write



- 11 Make up and write 6 sentences (see Exercise 8).
- 12 Learn to write these words.

fruit, vegetable, carrot, make (made), without

<sup>1</sup> wrote a letter ['rəʊt ə'letə] — написал письмо

# Puzzle Time

13 Guess the riddle.

What has four legs1 but can't walk?

# The Twenty-fifth Lesson Lesson Twenty-five



Let Us Learn



a lot of/lots/much

water, milk, juice, coffee, tea, soup, porridge, bread, cheese, fruit, vegetable, potato, meat, fish, salt, jam, chocolate

a lot of/lots/many

apples, sweets, oranges, bananas, eggs, carrots, cups of tea (coffee), glasses of milk (juice), hamburgers

(see part 2, Reference Grammar)



much

water (milk, vegetable, fish ...) many apples (sweets, oranges, glasses of milk ...)

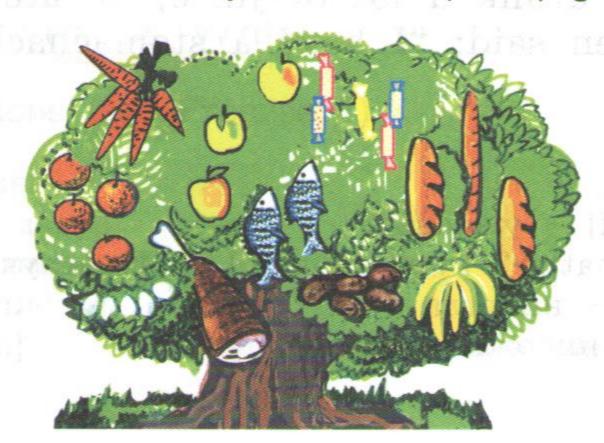
(see part 2, Reference Grammar)

<sup>1</sup> leg [leg] — нога

1 Make up as many questions as you can.

	eggs bread meat				at breakfast?
How many	apples cups of tea	do	you he	drink	at dinner? at supper?
How much	salad sweets	does	they she	eat	at lunch? every day?
of gringrin	hamburgers jam	otti, i		oe las oiutost	
	glasses of juice	AP N	* 13 -	- " <sub>N-2</sub>	

- 2 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, (a) 27.
- (3) Try and read the new words: know - grow blue - grew
- 4 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [90] grow, know, go, grow, grow grew. Where can trees grow? What grows on trees? A lot of fruit grows on trees. What do you want to be when you grow up?
- [1] different, different food. Different trees grow in Africa. Do you eat different food? I like to eat different vegetables.
- [A] **country**, a country countries, this country. Different people live in different countries. Do different vegetables grow in your country? Try to eat different food.
- 5 Look at the picture and say what can (can't) grow on a tree.



# Let Us Listen, Read and Learn

6 Listen, read and learn, 6 28.

I

Nancy: You look terrible! What's the matter?2

Kitty: I drank too much juice this morning.

Nancy: How much juice did you drink?

Kitty: I drank so much juice that I'm never<sup>3</sup> going to drink juice again.

II

Liz: You look terrible! What's the matter?

Polly: I ate too many cookies last night.

Liz: How many cookies did you eat?

Polly: I ate so many cookies that I'm never going to eat a cookie again.

7 Listen to the poem "Robin", © 29, and say why he has a stomachache, read and learn it.

# ROBIN

Robin, Robin, what a man!
He eats as much as no one can.
He ate a lot of fish, he ate a lot of meat.
He ate a lot of ice cream and a sweet.
He ate a lot of porridge and ten eggs
And all the cookies Mother had.
He drank a lot of juice, he ate a cake4
Then said: "I have a stomachache."

<sup>1</sup> terrible ['teribl] - ужасный

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> What's the matter? ['wpts ðə'mætə] – Что случилось?

<sup>3</sup> never ['nevə] — никогда

<sup>4</sup> cake [keik] - пирожное, кекс

# Let Us Read show send of meet 0

8 Read and say what you've learnt about food.

# FOOD FOR LIFE!

People cannot live without food. Where does our food come from? Meat comes from animals. People eat domestic birds too. Eggs come from birds. Milk comes from cows. From milk people make butter<sup>2</sup> and cheese.

From plants<sup>3</sup> we get fruit and vegetables. A lot of fruit grows on trees: apples, oranges and bananas. Some plants have fruit too, like the coffee plant. So coffee is a fruit drink!

What about tea?

Tea comes from a plant too, but it is not a fruit. We make tea from the leaves4 of a plant, so tea is a vegetable!

What about tomatoes? "Tomatoes are a vegetable," some people say. No, they are not. Tomatoes are fruit.

Different food comes from different countries. Oranges and bananas grow in Africa and America.

Where does our food come from?

Some people grow their food, but usually we buy it.

Remember to buy and eat the right food! Remember the proverb: "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." Eat a lot of fruit and vegetables! Drink milk and juice! They've got a lot of vitamins ['vitaminz].

Do you eat the right food?

# Let Us Write

9 Write 6 questions (see Exercise 1).





<sup>1</sup> life [laɪf] — жизнь

<sup>2</sup> butter ['bʌtə] — масло

<sup>3</sup> plant [pla:nt] – растение

 $<sup>^4</sup>$  leaves [li:vz] — листья  $^5$  tomato [tə'ma:təʊ] — догадайтесь о значении этого слова

10 Learn to write these words.

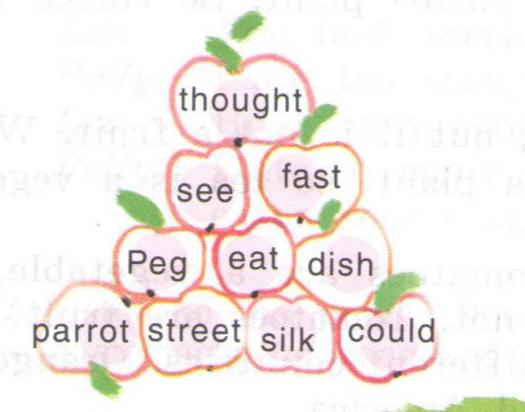
last, year, week, month, food, today, much

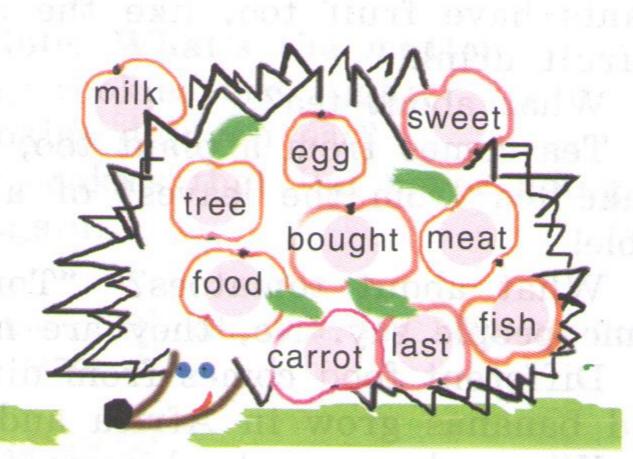


# Puzzle Time

11 Find the rhyming twins.

Example fast - last





# The Twenty-sixth Lesson Lesson Twenty-six

Review 1



## Let Us Talk

1 You've learned the poem "Robin", haven't you? You know that he is a great eater. Look at the picture and say what he ate.

Example

He ate a lot of ... .



Robin

- 2 We believe your parents eat the right food. Say:
  - what they usually eat and drink for breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper;
- I wonder what you like (don't like) to eat and drink.
- 3 We hope you help your parents buy food. Say:
  - what you usually buy;
  - what you bought yesterday;
  - what your mother usually buys;
  - what your father bought yesterday.
- 4 Who has got a good memory? Play the "Champion" game.
  - a) A: I'd like to have different toys: birds and monkeys.

    B: I'd like to have different toys: birds, monkeys and

bears. ...

- b) A: I've got toys of different colours: red and yellow.
- B: I've got toys of different colours: red, yellow and white. ...
- 5 Pretend you are a teacher. Ask your classmates questions. Let them answer your questions using the word different.

Example

Teacher: What fruit do you know?

Pupil: I know different fruit: apples, bananas, oranges.

Here is the chart to help you.

countries
animals
What games
colours
vegetables

fruit

do you know?

6 Interview your classmate. Ask him (her) what he (she) bought, ate, drank yesterday.



#### Let Us Read

- 7 Choose and read aloud the words on the topic "Food".

  make, made, apple, friend, eat, from, sweet, little, cup, different, tea, hopscotch, milk, tree, juice, Great Britain, drink, glass, coffee, many, grow, much, drank, ate, country, ice cream, see, saw, thought, egg, could, pilot, porridge, grew, bread, soup, love, meat, fish, came, potato, tasty, buy, fruit, bought, vegetable, carrot
- 8 Read to know more about English people.

emen neighbor ent va \* \* \* m

The English have four meals<sup>1</sup> a day: breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner or supper.

In England breakfast time is between<sup>2</sup> seven and nine, lunch time is between twelve and two, tea is between four and five and dinner or supper time is between seven and ten.

\* \* \*

We know that some of you don't like porridge. But English people like porridge very much. They usually eat it for breakfast. They like to eat porridge with milk.

<sup>1</sup> meals [mi:lz] — приём пищи

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> between [bi'twi:n] – между

\* \* \*

English people don't eat much bread. They never eat bread with meat or vegetables. But they sometimes eat bread with soup.

- **9** Read the questions in A, choose and read aloud the right answers in B.
  - What do the English sometimes eat bread with?
    How many meals a day do the English have?
    When is breakfast time in England?
    What is English people's last meal?
    Do the English eat porridge for breakfast or for dinner?
    Do English people drink a lot of tea?
    Do the English drink tea from cups or glasses?
    Do English people eat much bread?
    What do the English like to eat porridge with?
    What do English people like to drink tea with?
  - They like to eat porridge with milk.

    They have four meals a day.

    In England breakfast time is between seven and nine.

    They eat porridge for breakfast.

    No, they don't.

    They sometimes eat bread with soup.

    They drink tea from cups.

    They like to drink tea with milk.

    Their last meal is dinner or supper.

    Yes, they like porridge very much.

    Yes, they drink a lot of tea.

### Let Us Write

10 Interview your friend: ask him (her) what he (she) ate and drank yesterday. Write your questions and his (her) answers.



<sup>1</sup> sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] — иногда



# Puzzle Time

Bughish pergus de 't eat much eagh. Abey never eat 11 How many words can you find? (16 words)

f	0	0	d	r	i	n	k	a	b	C
C	SI	g	in	C	е	C	r	е	a	m
0	р	q	f	i	S	h	r	S	t	е
f	r	a	f	Serbi	u	oxii s	detec	b	C	a
f	е	fo	е	g	g	rui	0	W	g	W t
е	m	78t I	all pu	е	е	m	e n	C	0	a
е	а	u	е	V	W	X	У	0	Z	S
d	k	а	n	ald Ja	m	a		f	f	⊻ t
j	60 W	अपेध १६	t	е	а	m	0	f	0	У
tin	u.	V	W	X	k	S	W	е	е	tle

The Twenty-seventh Lesson

Lesson Twenty-seven

Listening
Comprehension
Comprehension
Lesson.

destileans naturgbinner test. The Twenty-eighth Lesson
Lesson Twenty-eight

Lesson Reading
Home Text "Guy", part I

Project Work 1 (see p. 137)

# HOLIDAYS

# The Twenty-ninth Lesson Lesson Twenty-nine

#### Let Us Learn

5

- 1 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, (a) 31.
- 2 Try and read the new words.

  men, ten send sent glass, can't party
- 3 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- holiday ['hɒlədeɪ], a holiday holidays. On holidays people don't work. I like holidays, do you? I think that all people like holidays. It was a holiday yesterday and we had a party.
- send [send], send sent, send a present. I sent a nice book to my friend yesterday.
- party ['pa:ti], a party parties. I had a party last week. My granny had a birthday party yesterday.
- 4 Say:
  - when you had a party;

Example I had a party last week.

- what presents you sent to your friends.

**Example** I sent a big doll to Alice who was six yesterday.

# Let Us Listen, Read and Learn

5 Learn how to say telephone numbers.

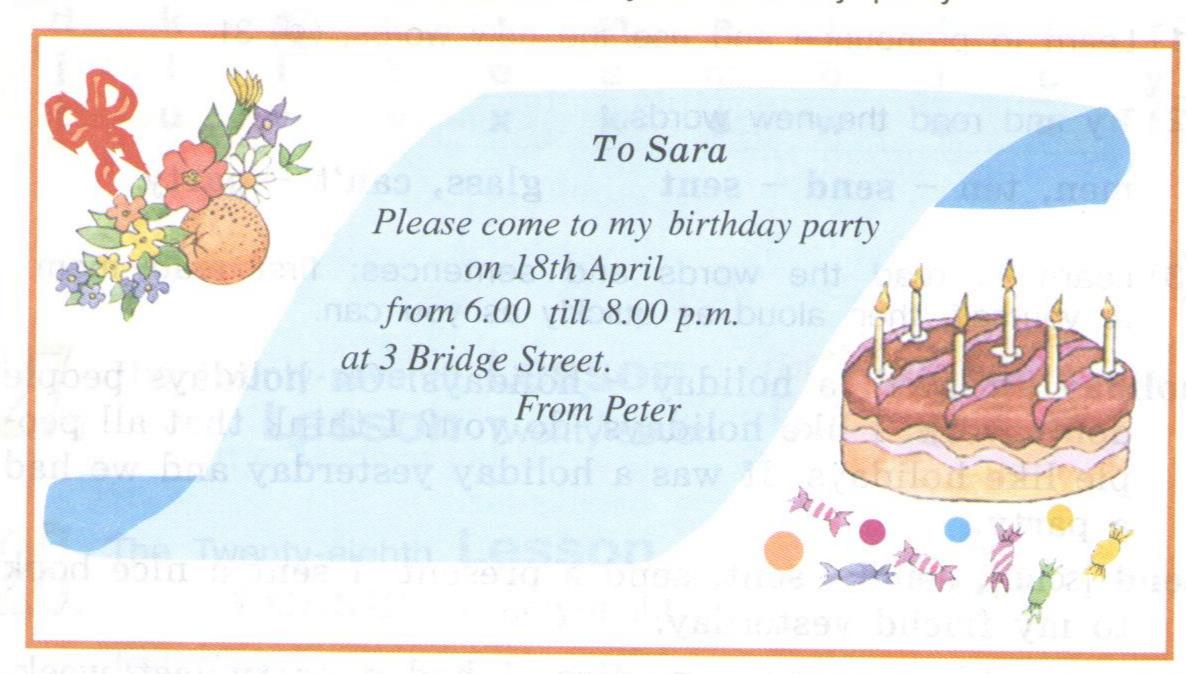
Say 0 like the letter<sup>1</sup> "o" or the word "oh".

4312086 – "four three one two oh eight six".

For double<sup>2</sup> number, 55, say "double five".

7065544 – "seven oh six double five double four".

- 6 Practise your own telephone number.
- 7 Learn how to invite friends to your birthday party.



8 Listen, read and learn, 6 32.

# ENGLISH ON THE PHONE

Susan: 6548201.

John: Hello. Could I speak<sup>3</sup> to Susan, please?

<sup>1</sup> letter ['letə] — буква

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> double ['dʌbl] – удвоенный

<sup>3</sup> speak [spi:k] — говорить

# Holidays

Susan: This is Susan. Hello.

John: It's John here. I'm having a birthday party

on Saturday. 1 Can you come?

Susan: I'd love to.

oks on the table.

John: Great! See you there. About seven o'clock.

#### Let Us Talk

- 9 Role-play the dialogue "English on the Phone".
- Telephone your friend and invite him (her) to your birthday party.

#### Let Us Write

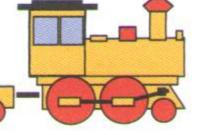
- Write your telephone number and your friend's telephone number in words.
- 12 Learn to write these words.

animal, tree, different, country, grow - grew

# such a solds Puzzle Time Told solds of the State Is there

13 How many words can you find?

# TASTYESTERDAYEARUNOWITHOUTREELEPHANTAGROWEEKITTEN







<sup>1</sup> Saturday ['sætədɪ] — суббота

# The Thirtieth Lesson Lesson Thirty



Let Us Learn

# REMEMBER

There is a book on the table.

Is there a book on the table?

Yes, there is.

No, there is not (isn't).

There is no book on the table.

there is = there's

There are books on the table.

Are there books on the table?

Yes, there are.

No, there are not (aren't).

There are no books on the table.

there are = there're

# REMEMBER

There was a book on the table.
Was there a book on the table?
Yes, there was.

No, there was not (wasn't). There was no book on the table.

There were books on the table.
Were there books on the table?
Yes, there were.

No, there were not (weren't). There were no books on the table.

1 Look at the picture and make the sentences complete.

There is ... on the table. There are ... on the table. Is there ... on the table? Are there ... on the table? There is no ... on the table. There are no ... on the table.



# Holidays

2 Have you got a good memory? Say what there was on the table.

There was ... Were there ...?
There were ... There was no ...
Was there ...? There were no ...

- 3 Say:
  - what you'd like to give to your friend on his (her) birthday;

Example I'd like to give a book to my friend on his (her) birthday.

- what you'd like to get as a birthday present.

**Example** I'd like to get a puppy as a birthday present.

ball book puppy box of sweets bird dog kitten elephant monkey tiger bananas horse crocodile

4 Say what there is (there are) usually on the table at your birth-day party.

**Example** There is a big cake on the table at my birthday party.

5 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, 33.

huseb leavy for visitalizated bijersti lyzber munit som ue Y

# Let Us Listen, Read and Learn

6 Listen to the song "Happy Birthday", 6 34. Read and learn it.

toy monkey, three much books for lifely children and a box

# HAPPY BIRTHDAY

I. Happy birthday to you!

Happy birthday to you!

Happy birthday, happy birthday,

Happy birthday to you.

II. How old are you now?

How old are you now?

Happy birthday, happy birthday,

How old are you now?

III. Happy birthday to you!

Happy birthday to you!

Happy birthday, dear Helen!

Happy birthday to you.

# Let Us Read

7 Read the text to find out what present Billy liked best of all.

# BILLY'S BIRTHDAY

Billy was four yesterday. In the morning when Billy was still<sup>1</sup> in bed, his mum and dad came into his room. They kissed him and said:

- Good morning, dear. Do you know that it's a holiday today?
  - No, I don't. What holiday is it?
- It's your birthday, dear! And do you know how old you are today?
  - I'm sorry, I don't.
- You are four today! Happy birthday to you, dear! And here are some birthday presents for you.

And they gave him the presents: a big brown funny toy monkey, three nice books for little children and a box of sweets. Then they gave Billy a telegram ['teligræm] which his aunt sent him on his birthday. The telegram said: "Happy birthday, dear Billy! Have a good time! Love from your aunt Polly."

Billy was happy to get that telegram from his aunt whom he loved dearly. He liked the presents that his parents gave him very much, too. He thanked his parents and kissed them.

<sup>1</sup> still [stɪl] — всё ещё

In the afternoon Billy had a birthday party. At three o'clock his friends came. They gave Billy different presents: books, toys, sweets and a lot of other things. Billy thanked them all.

At four o'clock they sat down<sup>1</sup> at the table. They saw a big cake on the table with four candles<sup>2</sup> in it – Billy was four that day.

The children ate and drank a lot: juice, bananas, oranges, apples, cookies, sweets, ice cream and a lot of other tasty things.

Not only did the children eat and drink a lot of tasty things – they played different games and had a very good time.

Billy's friends and parents sang him a song.3

Happy birthday to you! Happy birthday, dear Billy! Happy birthday to you! Happy birthday to you!

In the evening Billy's granny and grandpa came. They gave him a present, too. Do you know what they gave him as a present? – A nice little funny puppy! How happy Billy was to get that present!

## Let Us Talk



- (8) Interview your classmate. Here are some questions to help you.
  - 1. How old are you now?
  - 2. How old were you last year?
  - 3. Do you usually have a party on your birthday?
  - 4. Who usually comes to your birthday party?
  - 5. Who usually gives you presents?
  - 6. Do you like to get presents?
  - 7. What presents do you like to get?

<sup>1</sup> sat [sæt] down - сели

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> candle ['kændl] – свеча

<sup>3</sup> sang him a song ['sæŋ him ə'sɒŋ] — спели ему песню

- 8. What presents did you get last year?
- 9. What presents do you like to give to your friends and relatives?
- 10. What present did you give to your little sister last year?
- 11. What food does your mother usually buy for your birthday party?
- 12. What was there on your holiday table when you had a birthday?
  - 13. What did you do at your birthday party?
- 14. Did you have a good time?
- 9 It's always fun to have a birthday party, isn't it? Tell your classmates about your (your friend's) birthday party.



# Let Us Write

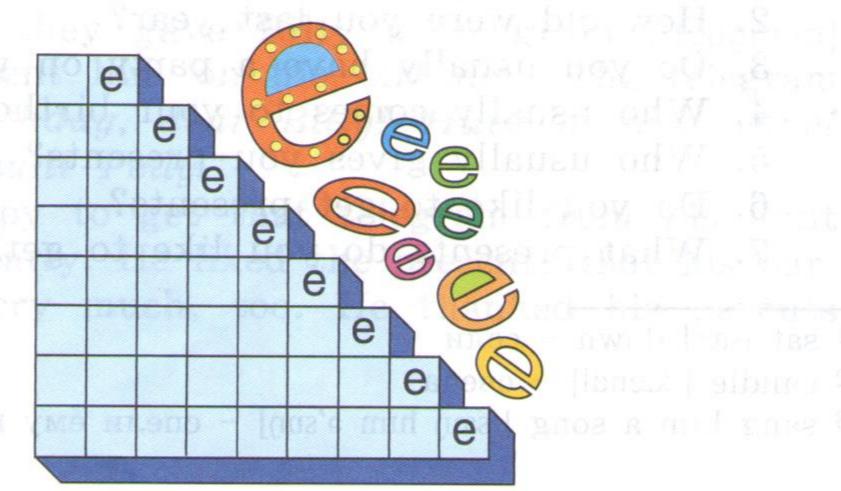
- Look at the picture (see Exercise 1) and write what there is (there are) on the table.
- 11 Learn to write these words.

holiday, send - sent, party



# Puzzle Time

12 Put in the missing letters to build up "the ladder".



# The Thirty-first Lesson Lesson Thirty-one

# Let Us Learn



1 Look at the pictures and ask your classmates questions. Let them answer your questions.

Is there ... on (in, under, near) the ...?

Are there ...



(2) a) Here are Jane's answers. What are John's questions?

- Yes, there was a doll in the box.
- No, there were no toys under the table.
- No, they were not. The tigers were under the chair.

- Yes, there was a big birthday cake on the table.

PWahi wakio udaa ahminiadoo aidoad hambua seelemino uo

- Yes, there were seven candles in the birthday cake.
- No, there was apple juice in the glass.

- b) Now one of you is Jane, the other is John. Act out the conversation.
- 3 Read Jane's questions in A and find John's answers in B.
- A Were you happy when you got a lot of presents?
  - When did you have your birthday party?
  - What presents did you get?
    - Do your parents send telegrams to their friends on their birthdays?
    - What holiday do you like best of all?
    - Can trees grow without water?
    - Different animals live in different countries, don't they?
- B I got a big red and yellow ball and two English books as presents.
  - I like the New Year best of all.
  - No, they can't.
  - Yes, they do.
  - Yes, they usually do.
  - Yes, I was very happy.
  - Last week.
- 4 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, (a) 35.
- 5 Try and read the new words.

knew – new celebrate ['selibreit]
hop – shop



# Let Us Listen, Read and Learn

6 On Christmas<sup>1</sup> English people congratulate each other. They send each other cards. Learn how to congratulate your relatives and friends on Christmas.

<sup>1</sup> Christmas ['krɪsməs] — Рождество



7 And here is the song which the English sing on Christmas. Listen, 36, read and learn it.

# THE WISH YOU A MERRY CHRISTMAS

We wish you a merry Christmas,
We wish you a merry Christmas,
We wish you a merry Christmas
And a happy New Year.

# Let Us Read

8 Do you want to know how English people celebrate Christmas? Then read the text "Christmas".

## CHRISTMAS

I

The 25th of December<sup>3</sup> is Christmas Day. It's a happy holiday for a lot of people in different countries.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> wish [wi∫] – желать

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> merry ['meri] — весёлый

<sup>3</sup> December [dı'sembə] – декабрь

Some weeks before Christmas English people are busy. They send greetings cards<sup>1</sup> to all their relatives and friends. You can buy Christmas cards or you can make them. A lot of children make their cards at school.

People buy a Christmas tree and decorate<sup>2</sup> it with toys, coloured balls and little coloured lights.<sup>3</sup>



**Father Christmas** 

On Christmas Eve<sup>4</sup> people put their presents under the tree. When children go to bed, they put their stockings<sup>5</sup> near their beds.

At night Father Christmas comes. He has got a big bag of presents for children. He puts the presents into the children's stockings.

# Let Us Talk

- 9 Let us see if you remember what you've read about. Answer the questions.
  - 1. When is Christmas Day?
  - 2. Is it a happy holiday for all people?
  - 3. Why are people busy some weeks before Christmas?
  - 4. Where can people get Christmas cards?
  - 5. How do people decorate a Christmas tree?
  - 6. Where do the English put Christmas presents?
  - 7. When do they do it?
  - 8. Where do children put their stockings when they go to bed?
  - 9. Who comes at night?
  - 10. What is there in Father Christmas' bag?
  - 11. Where does he put Christmas presents for children?

<sup>1</sup> greetings card ['gri:tɪŋz 'kɑ:d] – поздравительная открытка

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> decorate ['dekəreit] — догадайтесь о значении этого слова

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> light [laɪt] — здесь огонёк

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> eve [i:v] – канун

<sup>5</sup> stocking ['stpkin] — чулок

# Let Us Write

10 Look at the picture (see Exercise 8) and write what presents for children were in Father Christmas' bag.

Example 🌓

There was a ball in the bag.

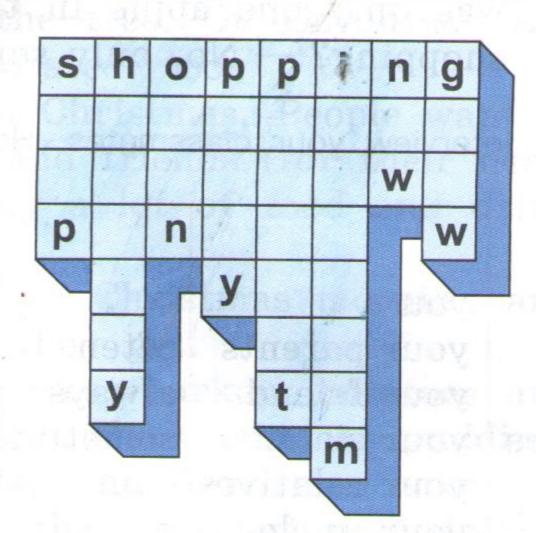
11 Learn to write these words.

celebrate, new, shop (go shopping)

# Puzzle Time

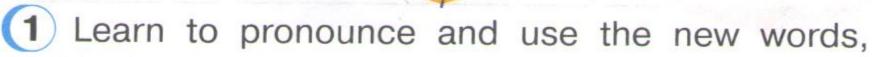
12 Solve the puzzle (8 words).





# The Thirty-second Lesson Lesson Thirty-two

#### Let Us Learn





- Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- little, kitten, visit, to visit friends, to visit relatives. Do you always visit your friends when they are ill? —







- Of course. My father visited Great Britain and America last year.
- [A] some, sometimes. Sometimes my parents visit their old friends. Does your father often watch TV? No, only sometimes.
  - invite [m'vait], invite friends. Please, invite Bob to your birthday party! I don't want to invite him!
- [e] get, send, a letter, a letter letters. Do you often send letters to your granny? Yes, I do. Last week I got a letter from my American friend.
- [ai] write wrote. My sister doesn't like to write letters but I do. Do you like to write letters?
- [90] home, only, only one, only boys, only sometimes. There was only one apple in the basket. Do you often go shopping? No, only sometimes.
- 3 Interview your classmates. Here is the chart to help you.

Do Does	your parents your friend your sister your relatives your uncle	often always sometimes	bring come to see visit celebrate go shopping send make buy write invite	bread? their friends? presents to you? New Year? breakfast? his birthday? vegetables and fruit? letters? your relatives?
------------	--	------------------------------	--	--



# Let Us Listen, Read and Learn

- 4 Congratulate your nearest and dearest on New Year. Do it this way.
  - A: Happy New Year!
  - B: The same to you.

# Let Us Read

5 Go on reading the text "Christmas".

# CHRISTMAS

🐛 The shops an basy off Christman

Every year there is a very big Christmas tree in the centre of London, in Trafalgar Square. This is a present from the people of Norway to the people of Great Britain. They send it to Londoners every year and Londoners decorate the Christmas tree.

In the evening before Christmas people like to come to Trafalgar Square to look at the tree. On Christmas Eve the streets in London are decorated, too.

The shops are very busy on Christmas. People want to buy presents for their family and friends (for their nearest and dearest). And they buy a lot of food and drink for all the Christmas parties.

People open their presents on Christmas morning and they all are happy with what they get.

For Christmas dinner people eat turkey, potatoes and green vegetables. Then they have the Christmas pudding. At five o'clock it's time for tea and Christmas cake.

On Christmas people wish their nearest and dearest a merry Christmas.

The day after Christmas is Boxing Day. People usually visit their relatives and friends. They do not work on that day.

<sup>1</sup> Trafalgar Square [trə'fælgə 'skweə] – Трафальгарская площадь

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Norway ['nɔ:wei] - Норвегия

- 6 Choose and read aloud the sentences which are true to the text.
  - 1. Every year there is a big Christmas tree in Trafalgar Square. This is a present from Norway.
  - 2. American people send a tree as a present.
  - 3. There are no people in the shops on Christmas Eve.
  - 4. The shops are busy on Christmas.
  - 5. People buy presents on Christmas.
  - 6. People don't buy presents for their family and friends.
  - 7. The English open their presents on Christmas Eve.
  - 8. People open their presents on Christmas morning.
  - 9. For Christmas dinner people eat turkey and the Christmas pudding.
  - 10. For Christmas dinner people eat pizza and hamburgers.

# 83

# Let Us Talk

7 Pretend your friends (your relatives) don't know how English people celebrate Christmas. Tell them about it.



# Let Us Write

- 8 Write a letter to your friend and tell him (her) how you celebrated Christmas.
- 9 Learn to write these words.

visit, sometimes, invite, letter, write (wrote), only



#### Puzzle Time

10 Guess the riddle.

It's running night and day

But it never runs away.

# The Thirty-third Lesson Lesson Thirty-three

# Review 2

# Let Us Talk



1 What Peter for Tim.	says is not true and Tim corrects him. Say it
then look	amen para soul legion en en en le brahana.
Example	Peter: Mary often goes shopping.  Tim: No, she doesn't often go shopping. She goes
	shopping only sometimes.
	ek always brings flowers to his sister on he thday.

- Tim:
  Peter: Bill always invites his friends to his birthday party.

  Tim:
  Peter: Tom's uncle often visits his relatives.

  Tim:
  Peter: Kate often writes letters to her friend.

  Tim:
  Peter: Aunt Polly always sends presents to her cousin.

  Tim:
- 2 Say what you often, always, sometimes do.

and relatives on holidays?

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

Phil:	Do you like holidays?
Jack:	
Phil:	What holidays do you like and why?
Jack:	
Phil:	Do you always send greetings cards to your friends

Jack:	
	What do you usually write on the cards?
Phil:	Do you often get greetings cards on holidays?
Jack:	

- 4 Now pretend that one of you is Phil, the other is Jack. Act out the conversation. Change over.
- 5 Think of five more questions which Phil could ask.
- 6 Ann and Jane are playing a "Guessing Game". Look at the picture and say what Ann asks and what Jane answers.

Ann: Is there a ... 
$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{on} \\ \text{under} \\ \text{near} \end{array}\right\}$$
 the ...?

Jane: Yes, there is a .... No, there are no ....

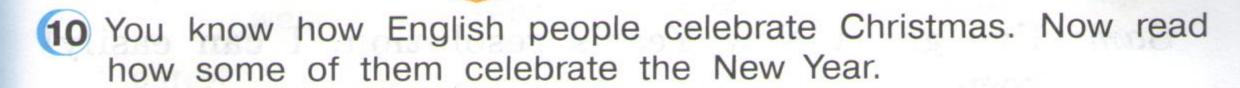


7 Last week Sally was at her friend's birthday party. Ask her what there was on the holiday table.

**Examples** Was there a birthday cake on the table? Were there candles in the birthday cake?

- 8 Telephone your friend and invite him (her) to your birthday party.
- 9 Tell your classmates how you celebrated Christmas or the New Year.

### Let Us Read



# NEW YEAR

Not all English people celebrate New Year. Those who do celebrate it on the 31st of December. A lot of people go to Trafalgar Square to see the Christmas tree. They have a New Year party at home. On that day they wish their dearest and nearest a "Happy New Year". When Big Ben strikes¹ twelve they drink a toast [təʊst] to the New Year.

In America people celebrate New Year, too. They visit their relatives and friends or have parties at home.

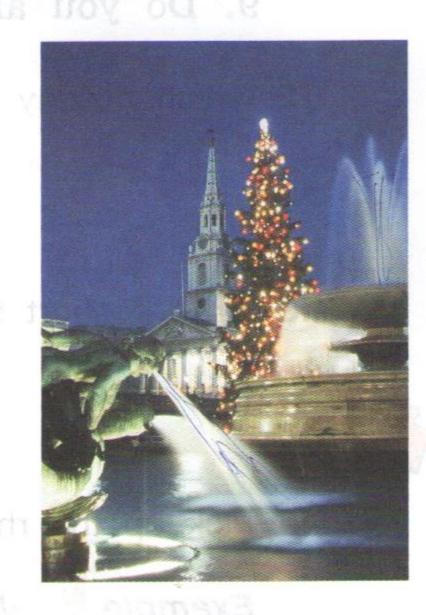
English and American people often make New Year's resolutions<sup>2</sup> – they are promises<sup>3</sup> for the New Year.

Children make New Year's resolutions, too. This is what Phil, an English boy, wrote: "I often make resolutions but I don't always keep<sup>4</sup> them. This year I am going:

- to help my mum about the house;
  - to be nice to my little sister;
  - to do exercises every morning;
  - not to be late for school;
  - to go to the swimming pool every day.

My mum isn't going to eat chocolates, bread or spaghetti. Dad is going to play tennis every day. My mum and dad usually keep their resolutions but I don't."

And what about you? Do you make New Year's resolutions? Do you always keep them?



<sup>1</sup> strikes [straiks] — бьёт (о часах)

<sup>2</sup> make resolutions ['meik ,rezə'lu:ʃnz] – давать себе слово, обещать

<sup>3</sup> promise ['promis] - обещание

<sup>4</sup> keep [ki:p] – держать, выполнять

Sam: I've got a New Year's resolution. I can easily1

keep it.

Mum: What is it?

Sam: I am not going to make any more New Year's res-

olutions.

- (11) Answer the questions.
  - 1. Do all English people celebrate New Year?
  - 2. When do they celebrate it?
  - 3. In what way do English people celebrate New Year?
  - 4. Do American people celebrate New Year? In what way do they celebrate it?
  - 5. Do English and American people often make New Year's resolutions?

stramedo nivero silem e reagn - fre d'aver, do le leve de la moment deligne à

<u>- 1. j</u>uli 1772 juliu - 1787 - 187 - 1872 julius - 1875 - 1875 - 1876 julius - 1876 - 1876 julius - 1876 - 1876

- 6. What are New Year's resolutions?
- 7. Do you make New Year's resolutions?
- 8. What are they?
  - 9. Do you always keep them?
- 12 Which holiday do you like best and why?



# Let Us Write

13 Write a short story about the holiday you enjoyed.



# Puzzle Time

14) Pick up the rhyming twins and write them down.

Example

shop-hop

<sup>1</sup> easily ['i:zɪlɪ] — легко



- The Thirty-fourth Lesson Lesson Thirty-four
- Listening Comprehension 38 Lesson,
- The Thirty-fifth Lesson Lesson Thirty-five
- optional
- The Thirty-sixth Lesson Lesson Thirty-six

  Text "Guy", part II
- Lesson Reading

Project Work 2 (see p. 137)

# PETS AND OTHER ANIMALS

77 The Thirty-seventh Lesson Thirty-seven



# Let Us Learn

# REMEMBER

```
(the) ... + -th

four + -th + (the) fourth

1 one - (the) first
2 two - (the) second
3 three - (the) third
4 four - (the) fourth
5 five - (the) fifth
6 six - (the) sixth

(the) ... + -th

four + -th

(the) fourth
7 seven - (the) seventh
9 nine - (the) eighth
10 ten - (the) ninth
11 eleven - (the) tenth
11 eleven - (the) eleventh
12 twelve - (the) twelfth
(see part 2, Reference Grammar)
```

1 The animals are running a race. Look and say which of them is the first (the second, the third ...).



# Pets and Other Animals

(2) Look at the picture (Exercise 1). Agree or disagree.

The giraffe is the first one.

The cat is the second one.

The crocodile is the twelfth one.

The bear is the sixth one.

The horse is the eighth one.

The elephant is the third one.

The cow is the fifth one.

The dog is the tenth one.

The tiger is the fourth one.

The hare is the ninth one.

The fox is the seventh one.

The monkey is the eleventh one.

- 3 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, @ 40.
- 4 Try and read the new words.

let - pet

book - look after

letter - clever

Read aloud the sentences which are true to the picture.

Kitty hasn't got a pet.

Kitty has got a pet.

Her pet is a kitten.

Her pet is a dog.

The dog is clever.

The dog isn't clever.

Kitty doesn't teach her dog.

Kitty teaches her dog.

Kitty's father looks after the dog.

Kitty looks after her pet.



# -

# Let Us Listen, Read and Learn

6 Learn the poem "My Pet" and try to compose a poem about your pet.

# MY PET

I've got a pet. His name's Fred. His name's Fred. I love my cat.



# Let Us Read

7 Mike has got some pets. Do you want to know about them? Then read his letter to Paul.

# Dear Paul!

You know that I've got two pets: a cat called Tom and a dog — Killer. Now I've got another pet — it's a bird, a parrot.¹ His name is Chatterbox. He's green, blue and yellow. He's a big, funny, nice bird. I teach him to talk. Now Chatterbox can say: "Hi!" and "What a nice bird!" and "Let's play!"

What a pity you can't see him! But here is his photo ['fəʊtəʊ]. Do you like him?

I like to play with my parrot. He can play hide-andseek! He hides under the table. I say, "Chatterbox, where are you?" And he says, "Hi!" or "Let's play!" What fun it is to play with Chatterbox!

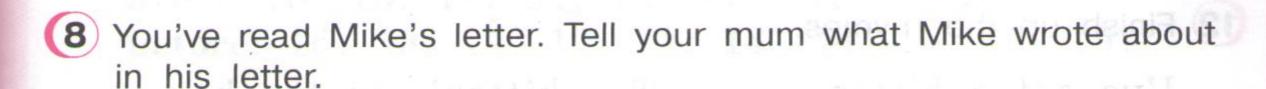
With love from Mike.

Hi!

Let's play!

<sup>1</sup> parrot ['pærət] – попугай

#### Let Us Talk



- 9 Interview your classmates about their pets. Here are the questions to help you:
  - 1. Have you got a pet?
  - 2. What pet have you got?
  - 3. What's his (her) name?
  - 4. Does your pet answer to his (her) name?
  - 5. How old is your pet?
  - 6. What colour is your pet?
  - 7. Is your pet big or little?
  - 8. What do you teach your pet to do?
  - 9. Your pet is clever, isn't he (she)?
  - 10. What can your pet do?
  - 11. What do you give your pet to eat and drink?
  - 12. What does your pet like to eat and drink?
  - 13. Do you take your pet for a walk?
  - 14. Do you play with your pet?
  - 15. Who looks after your pet?

## Let Us Write

- 10 Write the sentences which are true to the picture (see Exercise 5).
- (11) Learn to write these words.

## pet, look after, clever





## Puzzle Time

12 Finish up the rhymes.

I've got a kitten. It's in the box. She's got a monkey, He's got a ....

The kitten's in the box. The monkey's on the chair. The fox is there, too. But where's the ...?

## The Thirty-eighth Lesson Lesson Thirty-eight



### Let Us Learn

13 thirteen – (the) thirteenth

You as ten name describe one ob tening . F

14 fourteen - (the) fourteenth

15 fifteen – (the) fifteenth

16 sixteen – (the) sixteenth

17 seventeen – (the) seventeenth

18 eighteen - (the) eighteenth

19 nineteen - (the) nineteenth

(see part 2, Reference Grammar)

- Say in words.

a) **Example** 17 – seventeen

17, 10, 13, 19, 11, 15, 14, 18, 12, 16

b) **Example** 13 - the thirteenth

18, 15, 19, 14, 11, 16, 12, 17, 10

2 What number comes:

after: 10, 15, 18, 14, 12, 17, 11, 13, 16;

before: 16, 13, 11, 17, 12, 14, 18, 15, 10, 19?

(3) Can you count well? Say quickly how much it is.

**Example** 13 + 6 = 19 thirteen and six is nineteen

$$14 + 2 = 17 + 2 = 9 + 3 = 9 + 3 = 4 + 4 = 5 + 10 = 10 + 7 = 6 + 1 = 6 + 9 = 10$$

4 Look at the pictures and say:

- what pets the children look after;

- what the children teach their pets to do;

- what you think of the pets;

- what you think of the children.



- 5 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, @ 41.
- 6 Try and read the new words.

  sport short

  pet neck
  tail [teil]
- 7 Now read the words as quickly as you can. teach, long, clever, short, look after, neck, pet, tail

8 Choose and read aloud the words that go with the sounds: [p], [c], [e], [e].

book, only, write, not, invite, visit, shop, party, open, long, send, tree, food, made, short, month, grow, country, different, tasty, last, year, pet, doctor, apple, box, sport, eat, week, bought, sweet, taught, holidays, today, always, neck, breakfast, men, face, tail, often



### Let Us Listen, Read and Learn

9 Read, learn and role-play the dialogue.

Dick: I say, Tony, let's go to the Zoo!

Tony: That's a good idea!

10 Read the poem "What Colour Are They?" and learn it by heart.

## WHAT COLOUR ARE THEY?



- I. Please, tell me
  What is green?
  Grass<sup>1</sup> is green,
  So long and clean.
- II. What is red?Asks little Fred.The ball is red,Says his brother Ted.
- 0



- III. What is grey?
  Can you say?
  Yes, I can.
  The mouse is grey.
- IV. What is white?
  I want to know.
  Milk is white
  And so is *snow*.

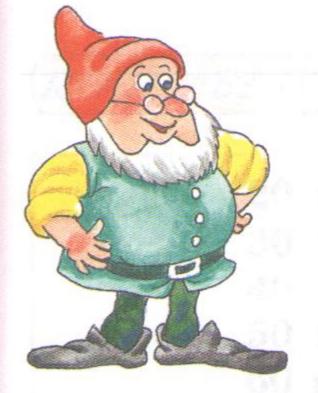


<sup>1</sup> grass [gra:s] — трава

## Let Us Read

(11) There are a lot of tales1 about animals. Start reading this one. Who is this tale about?





## THE FUNNY ANIMAL

This is the tale of a little old man. His name is Dob.

And it is the tale of Dob's friend a dog. The dog's name is Rover.

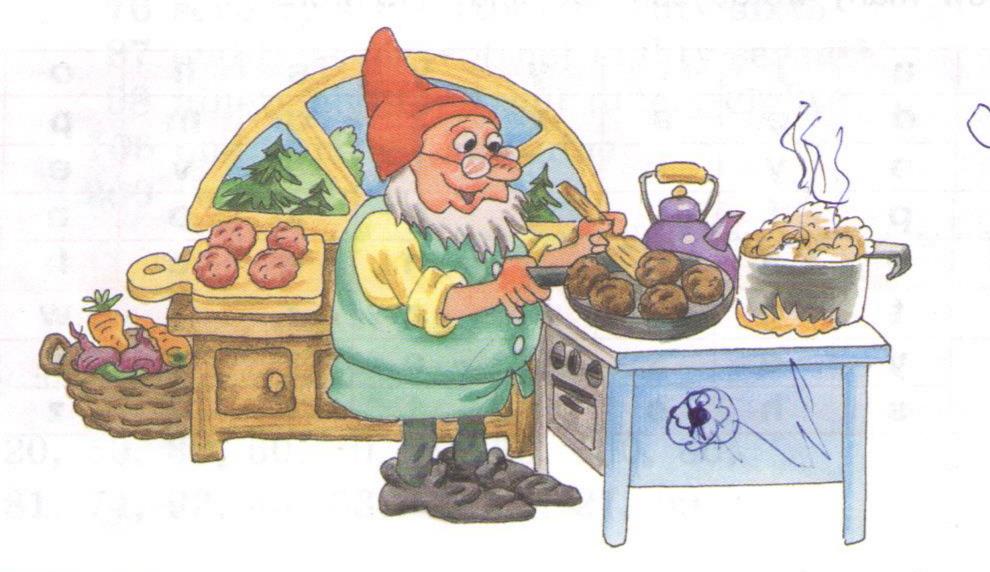
And it is the tale of a very funny animal.

This is Dob. One day Dob is busy. He is making lunch. He is making porridge, hamburgers

and meatballs - he knows that his friend Rover likes them very much.

When Rover came, the lunch was on the table. He saw the meatballs and said: "M-m-m. Great!" The two friends ate the meatballs and porridge and drank some milk.

After lunch Dob and Rover went for a This is Rover. walk.



<sup>1</sup> tale [teil] – сказка



#### Let Us Talk

This tale is going to be interesting. Start telling it to your sister, brother or friend. (See Exercise 11.)



#### Let Us Write

13 Write in words.

**Example** 12 twelve - (the) twelfth

12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

14 Learn to write these words.

thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen



#### Puzzle Time

15 How many words can you find? (15 words)

р	а	r	t	У	У	S	h	0	р
u	d	е	а	X	Z	q	m	р	u
t	0	У	i	C	I	·e	V	е	r
j	р	f		0	0	k	0	n	0
t	е	а	C	h	n	е	С	k	n
а	t	g	k	е	g	r	S	W	- 1
b	У	е	S	t	е	r	d	а	У
С	S	h	0	r	t	t	V	Z	a

mani skamin sta on in the part of an it

# The Thirty-ninth Lesson Lesson Thirty-nine

## Let Us Learn





20 twenty - (the) twentieth 30 thirty - (the) thirtieth 40 forty - (the) fortieth 50 fifty - (the) fiftieth 60 sixty - (the) sixtieth 70 seventy - (the) seventieth 80 eighty - (the) eightieth 90 ninety - (the) ninetieth 100 hundred - (the) hundredth 21 twenty-one – (the) twenty-first 32 thirty-two - (the) thirty-second 43 forty-three - (the) forty-third 54 fifty-four - (the) fifty-fourth 65 sixty-five - (the) sixty-fifth 76 seventy-six - (the) seventy-sixth 87 eighty-seven - (the) eighty-seventh 98 ninety-eight - (the) ninety-eighth 109 one hundred and nine

(see part 2, Reference Grammar)

1 Say in words:

200 two hundred

- a) 20, 50, 30, 60, 40, 90, 70, 100, 80;
- b) 81, 74, 92, 45, 63, 38, 56, 27, 99.
- 2 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, 
   42.

- 3 Try and read the new words and sentences.
- lion ['laɪən]: a lion, a lion lions, a big lion, a toy lion. What colour is your toy lion? My toy lion is yellow and grey.
- wolf [wolf] wolves [wolvz], a grey wolf, a hungry wolf.
  I think that wolves are always hungry. What animals do wolves eat?
- 4 Try and read the "ladders" as quickly as you can.
  - a lion
  - a toy lion
  - a yellow toy lion
  - a big yellow toy lion
  - a big nice yellow toy lion
  - a big nice yellow and brown toy lion
  - a wolf
  - a big wolf
  - a big grey wolf
  - a big grey hungry wolf
  - a big grey hungry wolf ate a hare
  - a big grey hungry wolf ate a hare and a fox
- 5 Make up as many true sentences as you can.

	giraffe elephant	vienin (alr)		
	bear	and pine	benie in turi o	
The	fox	See Euro S. Re	77.47 11.71	6 000
	hare		None Spirits at	
The	dog	has got a	long	neck.
The	cat		short	tail.
The	crocodile			
The	monkey	0. 70, 100, 8		
The	lion	8. 56, 21, 99		T4, 92
The	wolf			
The	horse	NOW War and P		ouotd n, m

#### Let Us Read

6 Read the tale to the end to find out what funny animal Dob and Rover saw.

## THE FUNNY ANIMAL

II

"Look, Rover!" said Dob. "What a funny animal!"

"Oh, yes! He is very funny, but I don't know what animal it is," said Rover.

"Are you a giraffe?" asked Dob, looking at the animal's long neck.

"No, I'm not!" said the funny animal.

"Are you a crocodile?" asked Rover, looking at the animal's long tail.

"No, I'm not!" said the funny animal.

"Well!" said Dob and Rover. "Who are you?"

"I'm a crocoraffe," said the animal.

"A crocoraffe?" said Dob and Rover.

"Yes, I am! And I'm very hungry," said the animal. "What have you got for a very hungry crocoraffe?"

"Oh!" said Dob. "I've got porridge and milk."

"I don't like porridge and I don't like milk," said the animal.

"Well," said Dob, "what about hamburgers and tea?"

"Crocoraffes don't like hamburgers and tea. Have you got a toy for me?"

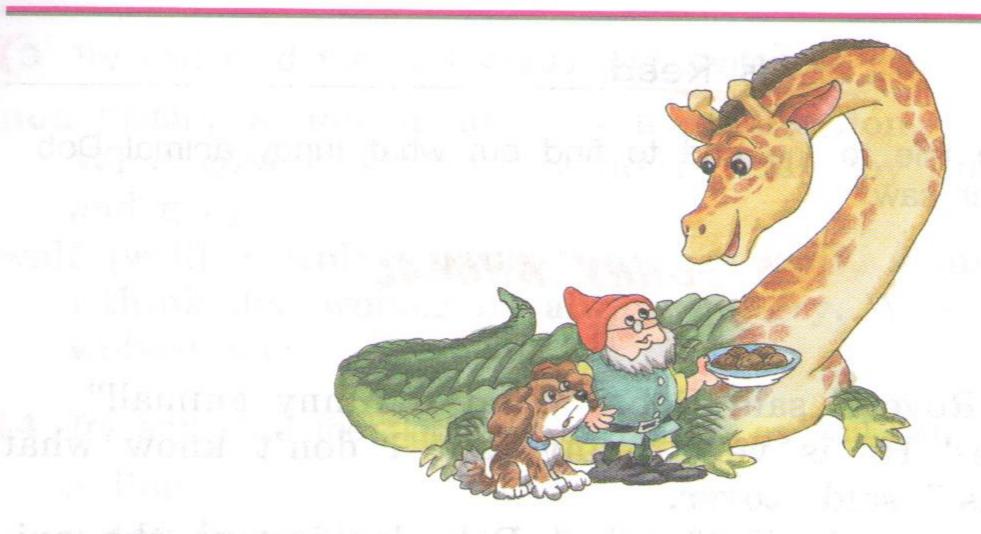
"What?! A toy - to eat?!" said Dob and Rover.

"Oh, yes," said the crocoraffe. "And very good and tasty they are – toys. I like toy bears, toy monkeys and dolls."

"I'm very sorry, Crocoraffe," said Dob. "I haven't got toys in this house."

"Oh, dear!" said the crocoraffe. "And I'm so hungry."

<sup>1</sup> Oh, dear! [эʊ 'dɪə] - О, боже!



"Hey, Dob!" said Rover. "What about balls for Crocoraffe?"

"Oh, yes, Rover!" said Dob. "Do you like meatballs? We had meatballs for lunch."

"M-m-m! Very good they are - meatballs," said the crocoraffe. "Can I have two, please?"

"You can have ten, Crocoraffe," said Dob. "Help yourself!"1

The crocoraffe ate ten meatballs and was very happy. He was so happy that he started singing.

I like toy bears, monkeys, dolls But best of all I like meatballs.

Find and read aloud the sentences to illustrate the picture.



# Let Us Talk

8 Think and answer.

Why is the funny animal's name Crocoraffe? Can you think of a funny animal? What is it?

What is its name?

Why?

<sup>1</sup> Help yourself! ['help jɔ:'self] – Угощайся!

#### Let Us Write

9 Write in words.

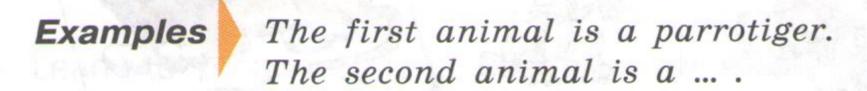
20, 100, 80, 60, 50, 40, 30, 70, 90

10 Learn to write these words.

neck, tail, short, lion, wolf (wolves)

#### Puzzle Time

11 Look at the pictures of these funny animals and say who is who.







# The Fortieth Lesson Lesson Forty



## Let Us Learn

- 1 Play a "Memory Game". Look at the pictures for a minute, then close the book, name all the animals you saw and say:
  - which animal is the first (second, ...);
  - which animal has got a long (short) tail;
  - which animal has got a long (short) neck.



- 2 Put the sentences in the correct order to make the conversation and role-play it.
  - Have you got a pet?
  - What does your father teach Rover to do?
  - His name is Rover.
  - What is it?

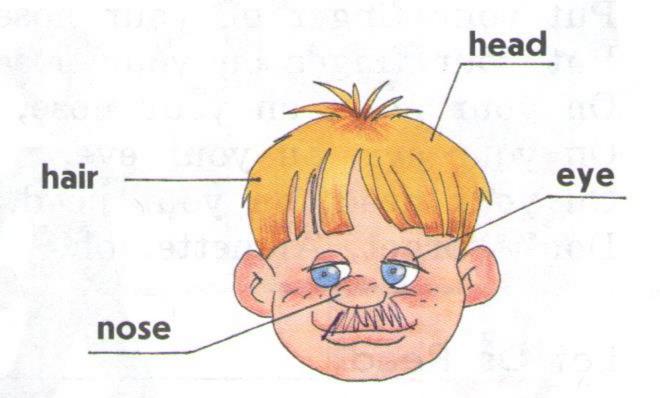
- We all do. Mum feeds<sup>1</sup> him. I take him for a walk and Dad teaches him.
- What's his name?
  - Dad teaches him to run after a ball and bring it back to him.
  - Who looks after Rover?
  - What a clever pet you've got! What colour is your dog?
  - Yes, I have.
  - He's black. He has got a long neck and a short tail.
  - Oh, how I'd love to have a pet, too!
  - It's a dog.
- 3 Play a "Number Game". Pretend one of you is Rita and the other is Mary.

Example

Rita: How much is eight and eleven?

Mary: Eight and eleven is nineteen.

- 4 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, 6 43.
- 5 Look at the picture. Read and learn the new words.



6 Find the rhyming twins.

buy bear rose eye please these head nose hair red

<sup>1</sup> feed [fi:d] - кормить



## Let Us Listen, Read and Learn

7 Listen to the game song "Alouette", 44. Read and learn three parts of it.

## ALOUETTE

- I. Alouette, little Alouette,
  Alouette, play the game with me.
  Put your finger¹ on your head,
  Put your finger on your head,
  On your head, on your head,
  Don't forget,² Alouette, oh!
  - II. Alouette, little Alouette,
    Alouette, play the game with me.
    Put your finger on your eye,
    Put your finger on your eye,
    On your eye, on your eye,
    On your head, on your head,
    Don't forget, Alouette, oh!
    - III. Alouette, little Alouette,
      Alouette, play the game with me.
      Put your finger on your nose,
      Put your finger on your nose,
      On your nose, on your nose,
      On your eye, on your eye,
      On your head, on your head,
      Don't forget, Alouette, oh!



#### Let Us Read

Read the first part of the story "At the Zoo" and say why the zookeeper3 didn't let Ted give a banana to the monkeys.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> finger ['fingə] — палец

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> don't forget ['dəʊnt fə'get] — не забудь

<sup>3</sup> zookeeper [,zu:'ki:pə] - one who looks after animals in a zoo

#### AT THE ZOO

T

Last week Mr Smith and his son Ted went to the Zoo. They saw a lot of animals there: tigers and lions, elephants and monkeys, giraffes and crocodiles, wolves and foxes, white bears and brown bears, horses and hares. They saw a lot of different birds, too.

Ted watched the monkeys. They were so funny. They jumped, ran, played and made funny faces.

Ted wanted to give a banana to the monkeys but the zookeeper said:

"Don't do it, please! They are not hungry or thirsty now. I look after them and I know when and what to give them to eat and to drink."

"Oh, I'm sorry," said Ted. "I'm never going to do it again."

Then the zookeeper invited Ted and his father to have a look at a tiger cub.1



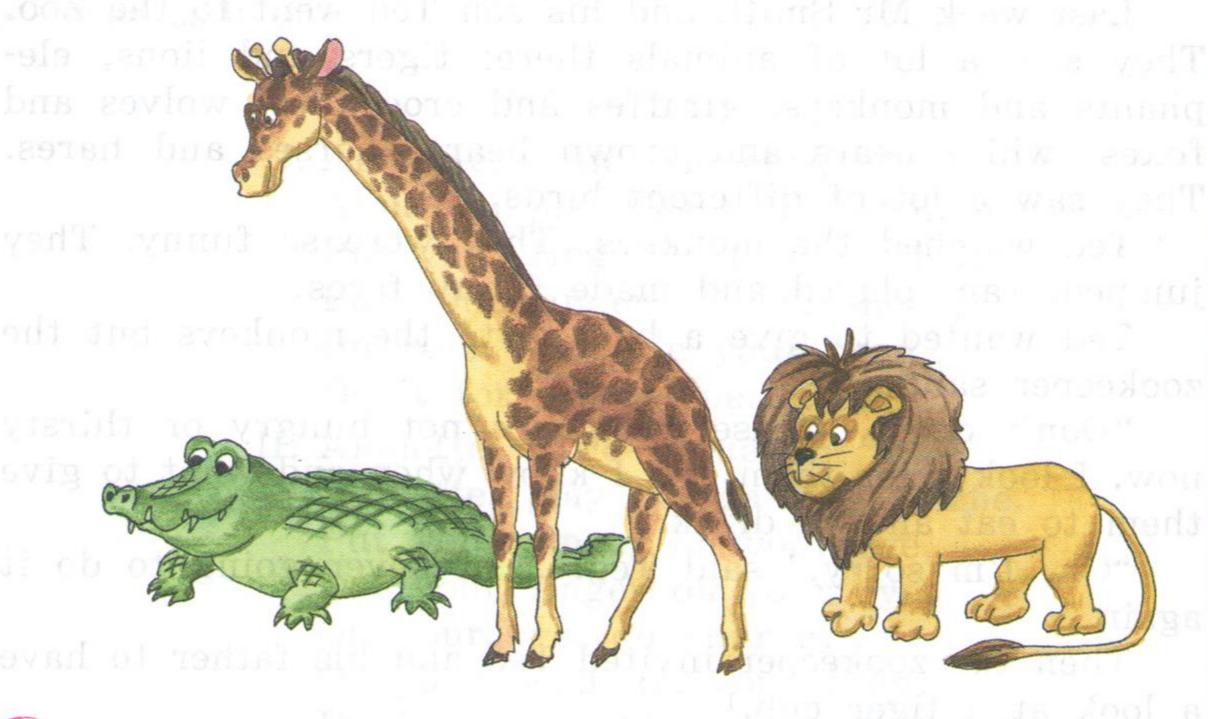
(9) Find and read aloud the sentences to illustrate the picture.

<sup>1</sup> cub [kAb] - the animal's child

## 880

#### Let Us Talk

10 Look at the picture and describe the animals.



Now you think of any funny mixed-up animal. Describe it and let your classmates guess what animal it is.



#### Let Us Write

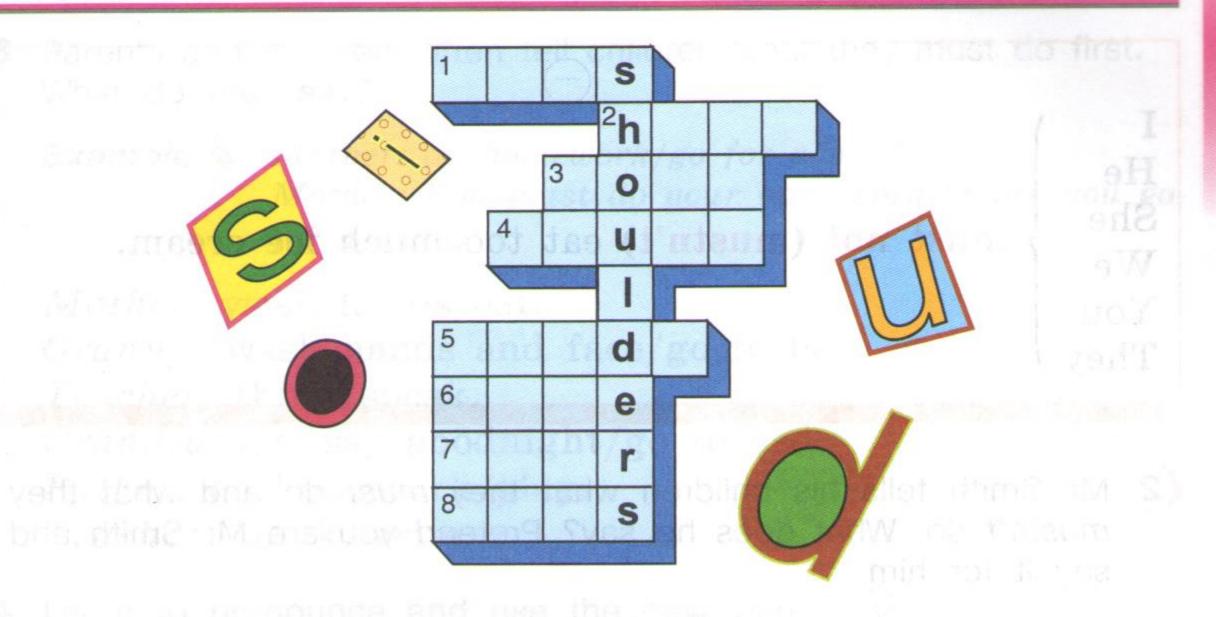
- Draw the face of a funny fellow and write what is what (see Exercise 5).
- 13 Learn to write these words.

head, hair, eye, nose



#### Puzzle Time

14 Complete the crossword.



# The Forty-first Lesson Lesson Forty-one

#### Let Us Learn

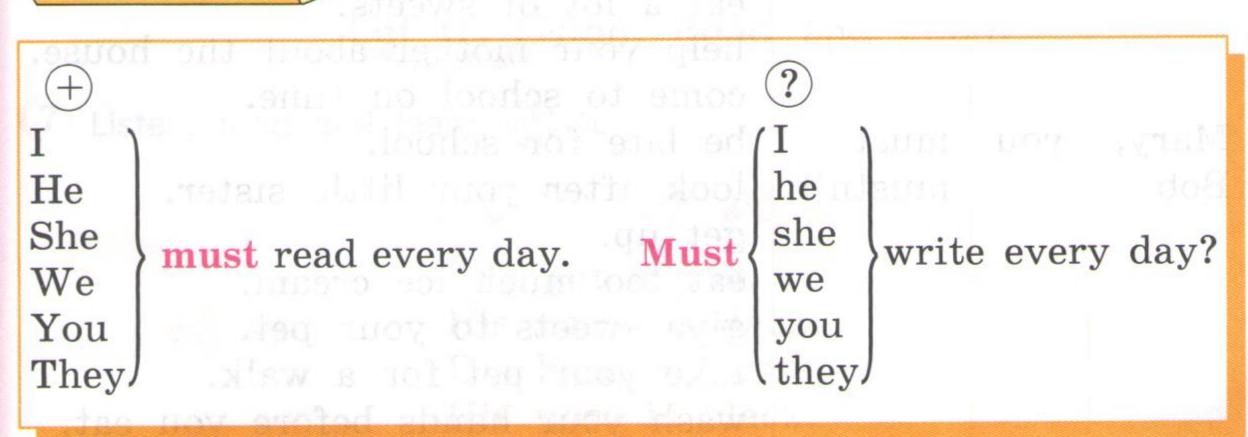


1 What are you (is your friend) good at? Say what you (your friend) can do well (can't do well).

Examples My friend can play chess well.

I can't play chess well.

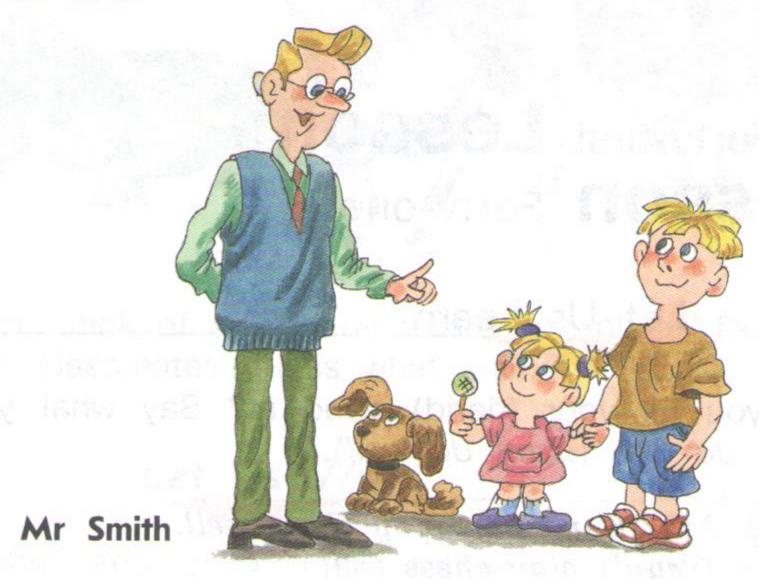
## REMEMBER



He She We You They /

must not (mustn't) eat too much ice cream.

Mr Smith tells his children what they must do and what they mustn't do. What does he say? Pretend you are Mr Smith and say it for him.



Mary, Bob

you mustn't

get up too late. eat a lot of sweets. help your mother about the house. come to school on time. must be late for school. look after your little sister. get up. eat too much ice cream. give sweets to your pet. take your pet for a walk. wash your hands before you eat.

Parents and teachers often tell children what they must do first. What do they say?

Example

Mother: do homework/go for a walk.

Mother: You must do your homework before you go

for a walk.

Mother: wash hands/eat.

Granny: wash hands and face/go to bed.

Teacher: think/speak.

Grandfather: say goodnight/go to bed.

Father: do homework/play.

Teacher: think/write.

- Learn to pronounce and use the new words, (a) 45.
- 5) Try and read the new words.

pet - leg

neck - left

night - right

- 6 Choose and read the words: a) that go with the sound [e]; b) that don't go with the sound [ai].
  - 1) mouth, ear, leg, hair, head, eye, must, pet, wolves, clever, teach, tail, neck, short, left, present, grow,
  - 2) right, nose, lion, teach, long, look after, only, invite, write, wrote, nine, visit, party, holiday, open

#### Let Us Listen, Read and Learn



7 Listen, read and learn, 6 46.



## LOVE MY DOG

I've got a dog, His name is Jack. His head is white, His nose is black.

I take him out Every day. Such<sup>1</sup> fun we have! We run and play.

Such clever tricks My dog can do. I love my dog! He loves me too!



8 Listen to the song "I Found2 a Cow", (a) 47. Read and learn it.

## I FOUND A COW J

How?

I found a bear!

Where?

I found a hen!

When?

I found a cow! I found a bear!

I found a hen!

I found a cow!

Wow!

## Let Us Read

(9) Read the second part of the story "At the Zoo" and say how the zookeeper takes care of the tiger cub.

## AT THE ZOO

II

Ted: Oh, what a nice little tiger!

Zookeeper: It's a tiger cub. It's time to give him his milk.

Ted: Hasn't the tiger cub got a mother?

Zookeeper: He's got a mother. But his mother hasn't got any milk.

Ted: So now you're the cub's mother.

<sup>1</sup> such [sʌtʃ] — такой

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> found [faund] — нашёл

Zookeeper: Well, I am! I look after him. I give him milk six to eight times a day – he is very little.

Ted: And how do you feed him?

Zookeeper: I warm<sup>1</sup> some cow's milk and give it to him in a bottle.<sup>2</sup>

Ted: Does he like it?

Zookeeper: Yes, he does. He always wants more. Look at him now.

Ted: He's beautiful,3 isn't he? What a nice pet!

Zookeeper: A pet! He isn't a pet. He must go back to his mother and live at the Zoo with the other tigers.

Ted: Have you got any other baby ['beibi] animals at the Zoo?

Zookeeper: Yes, we've got lots. And they all take a lot of my time.

Father: Oh, excuse us, please. We've taken<sup>4</sup> a lot of your time too. Thank you very much.

Ted: Yes, thank you very, very much. Goodbye!

Zookeeper: Goodbye. Come and see the animals some other day.



<sup>1</sup> warm [wɔ:m] – подогревать

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> bottle ['bɒtl] – бутылочка

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> beautiful ['bju:tɪfʊl] – красивый

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> We've taken ['wi:v 'teɪkn] - Мы заняли

10 Read the joke.

Teacher: What animal has got four legs? Pupil: Two hens.



#### Let Us Talk

11 Betty was at the Zoo last week. Alf wants to know about her visit there. Pretend one of you is Alf, the other is Betty. Answer Alf's questions for Betty and role-play the dialogue.



- When did you go to the Zoo?
- Who did you go to the Zoo with?
- What animals did you see there?
- Which animals did you watch?
- Did you feed the animals?
- What did you give them?
- Did you see a zookeeper there?
- Did the zookeeper let you feed the animals?

- Did you see big animals?

- Did you see a baby elephant?

- What animals are funny to watch? And why?
- What animals can swim?
- What animals do you think are clever?
- What animals have got long tails? Short necks?
- You had a good time at the Zoo, didn't you?
- When did you come home?
- Would you like to go to the Zoo again?



**Betty** 

## Let Us Write

- 12 Make up and write not less than 6 sentences (see Exercise 2).
- 13 Learn to write these words.

must, left, right, leg

#### Puzzle Time

How many words that begin with the letter C do you remember? Write them down. Who is the champion?



The Forty-second Lesson Lesson Forty-two

Listening Comprehension 48

The Forty-third Lesson Lesson Forty-three

Lesson 9 for Home Reading

Text "The Story of the Three Goats", part I

The Forty-fourth Lesson Lesson Forty-four

**Optional** 

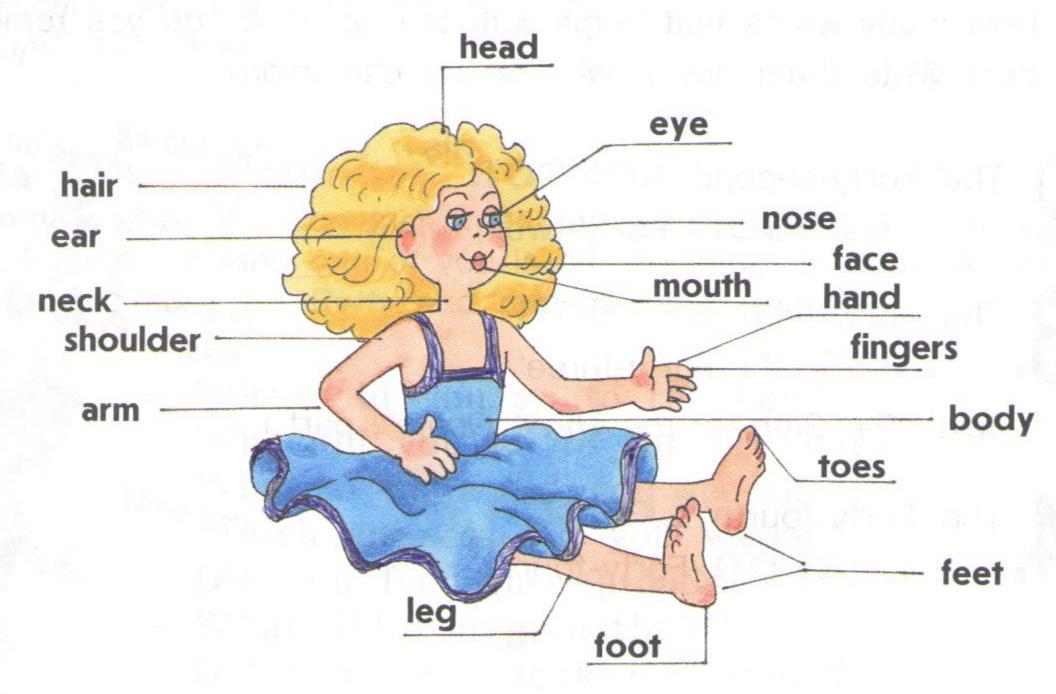
# The Forty-fifth Lesson Lesson Forty-five

## s tog and elibe Let Us Learn



- help your mother about the house; go shopping; get up too late; look after your pet; eat too much ice cream; come to school on time; be late for school; take your dog for a walk; feed your pet; watch TV too late; do exercises every day; wash your hands before you eat; go to bed too late ...
- 2 Make sure that you remember how to say numbers in words. 55, 32, 48, 69, 66, 100, 95, 81, 17, 74, 20, 25, 11, 14, 13, 12
- 3 Learn to pronounce and use the new words, 49.

4 This doll can help you to learn the names of the parts of the body. Read and remember.



- 5 Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.
- [v] not, what, wash, shop, shopping, long, porridge, coffee, body, a long body, a short body. What animal has got a long body? I think a crocodile has got a long body.
- [a:] glass, last, father, party, are, arm, an arm arms, his arm, her arm, their arms, my left arm, my right arm. I've got two arms: this is my left arm and this is my right arm.
- [1] in, his, this, ill, six, skip, live, kitten, swim, bring, different, visit, fish, pity, little, sister, finger, a finger fingers. I've got ten fingers five on my right hand and five on my left hand.
- [v] put, good, wolf, look, foot, a foot feet, my right foot, my left foot. I've got two feet: this is my right foot and this is my left foot.
- [əʊ] no, so, know, only, grow, open, go, nose, toe, a toe toes. How many toes have you got? I've got ten

toes – five on my left foot and five on my right foot. We've got ten fingers on our hands and ten toes on our feet.

[90] **shoulder**, a shoulder – shoulders. This is my right shoulder and this is my left shoulder. Oh, look at that man's shoulders! – Do you know the names of all the parts of the body? – Yes, I do. They are: a head, a face, hair, eyes, a nose, a mouth, ears, a neck, shoulders, arms, hands, fingers, legs, feet, toes.

## Let Us Listen, Read and Learn

6 Listen, read and learn, 6 50.

#### I MUST

I	mustn't	say	"I can't".	I	must	say	"I	will".2
I	mustn't	say	"I won't".1	Ι	must	say	"I	am".
I	mustn't	say	"I'm not".	I	must	say	"I	do".
I	mustn't	sav	"I don't".	I	must	sav	"I	can".

## Let Us Read



(7) Read the text and say what's the main idea of it.

#### GASTON

Once there lived<sup>3</sup> a little Elephant. His name was Gaston. His mother and father worked from morning till<sup>4</sup> late at night as all the elephants usually did. But Gaston didn't like to work. He liked to play and that was what he did all day long.

<sup>1</sup> I won't [wəʊnt] - не буду

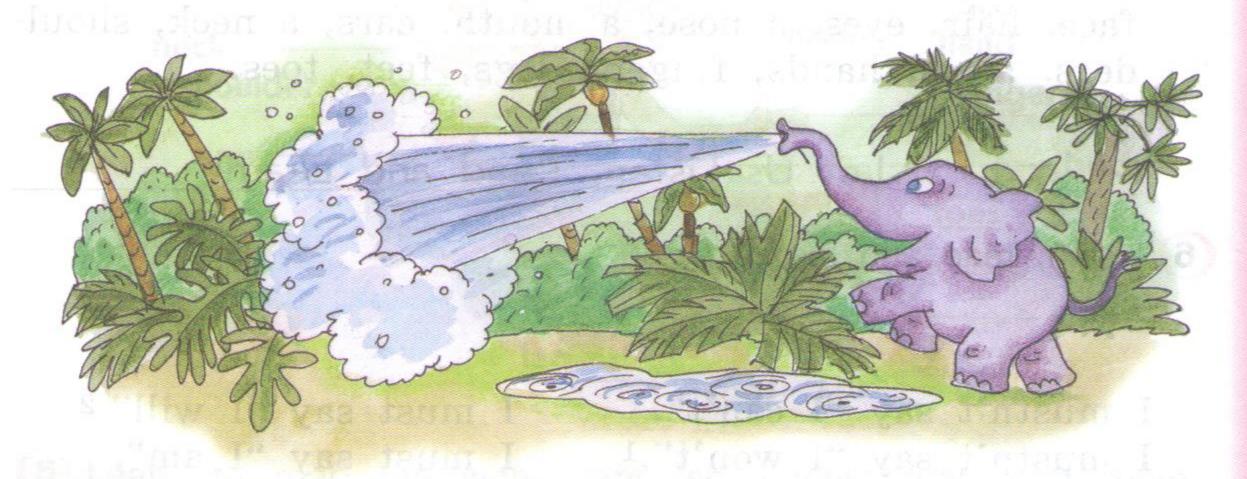
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> I will [wɪl] – буду

<sup>3</sup> once there lived ['wʌns ðeə 'lɪvd] — жил-был

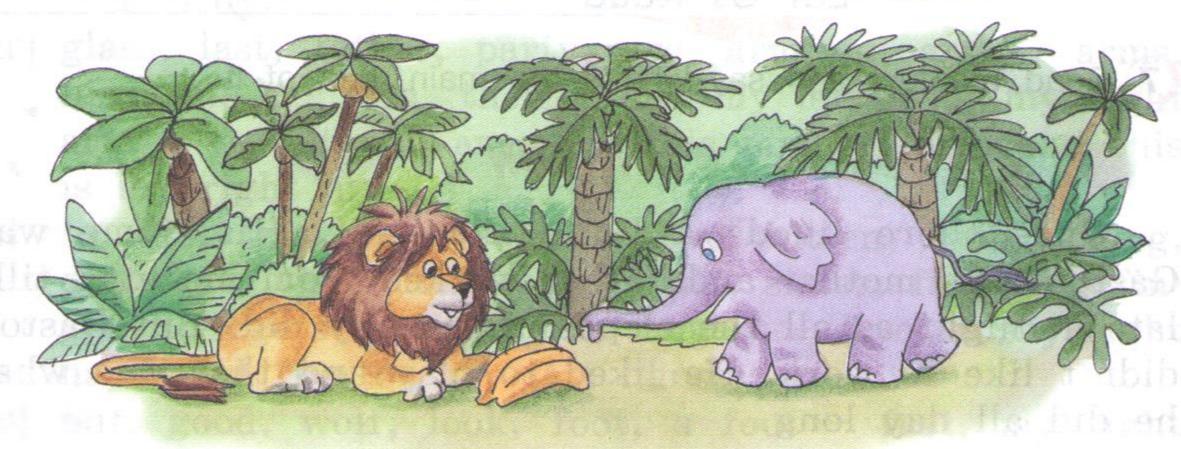
<sup>4</sup> from ... till [frəm ... tɪl] — от ... до

One morning Gaston's mother said, "My dear, it's time for you to work, too."

As Gaston didn't want to work, he ran away. He had a very good time: he ran, jumped and played games. In the evening he was very hungry. It was his mother who usually gave him food to eat. But there was no mother with him there. Who could help him?



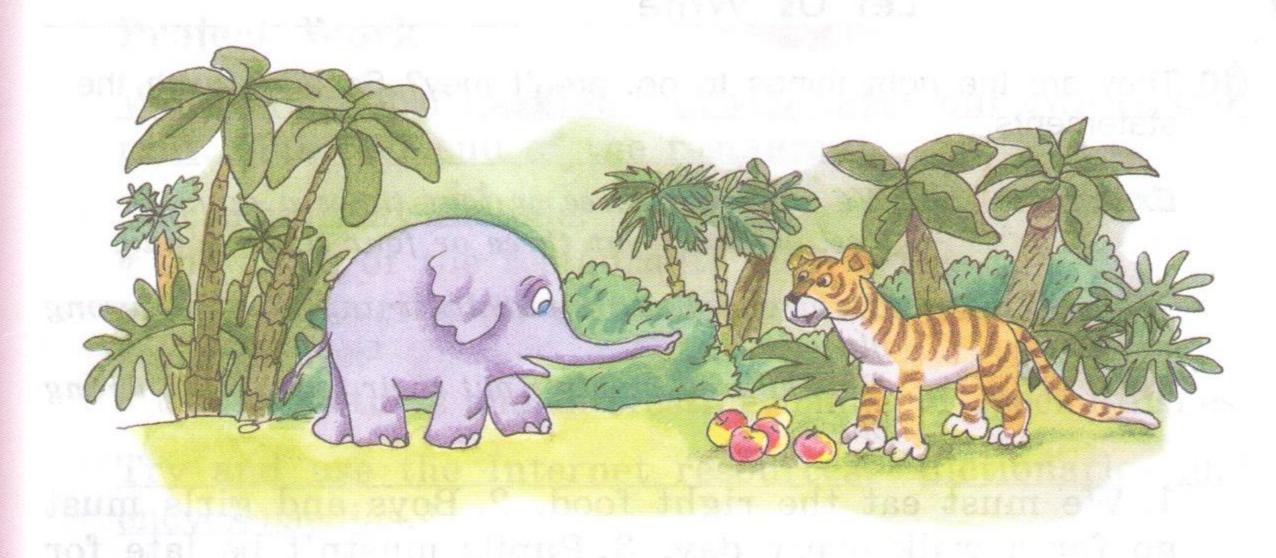
Then Gaston had an idea. He went to the Lion and said: "Mr Lion, I'm so hungry. Would you give me some bananas to eat?" "All right!" said the Lion. "But you must work first. Then you can get your supper."



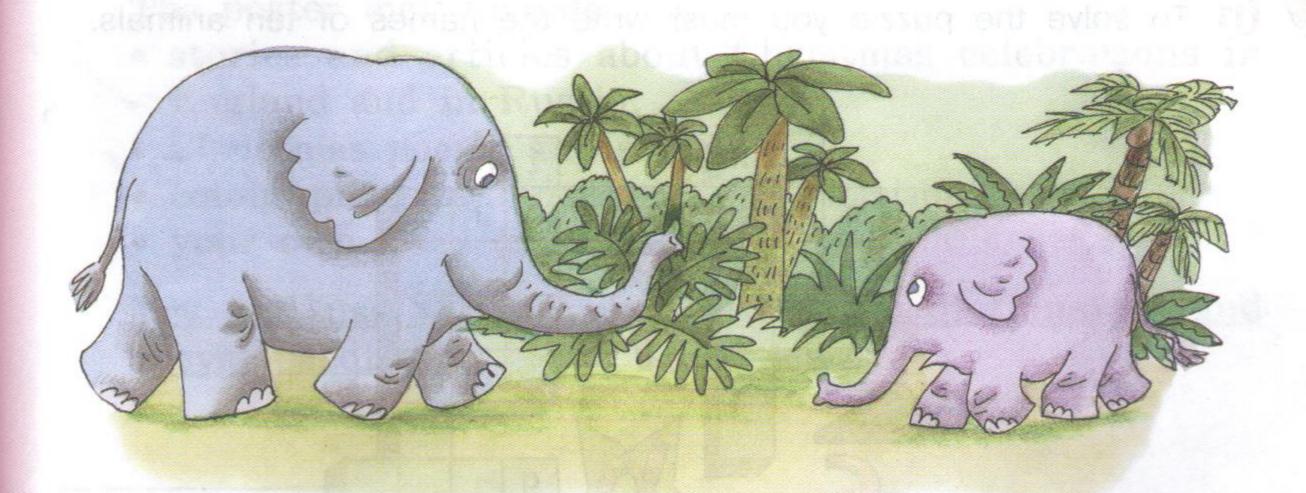
The little Elephant did want to have his supper, but he didn't want to work! So he ran away.

Then he saw the Tiger. He asked the Tiger to give him some apples to eat. "OK," said the Tiger, "but you must work first." And Gaston ran away.

He asked a lot of animals to give him something to eat. But they all asked him to work first.



So the hungry Elephant ran back home to his parents. When he saw his mother, he said, "Dear Mum! I'm so sorry!.. Now I know that if I want to have something to eat I must work."



8 Choose and read aloud the sentences to illustrate the pictures.



#### Let Us Talk

9 What is your idea about doing right and wrong things? Say what you must and mustn't do.



#### Let Us Write

They are the right things to do, aren't they? So agree with the statements.

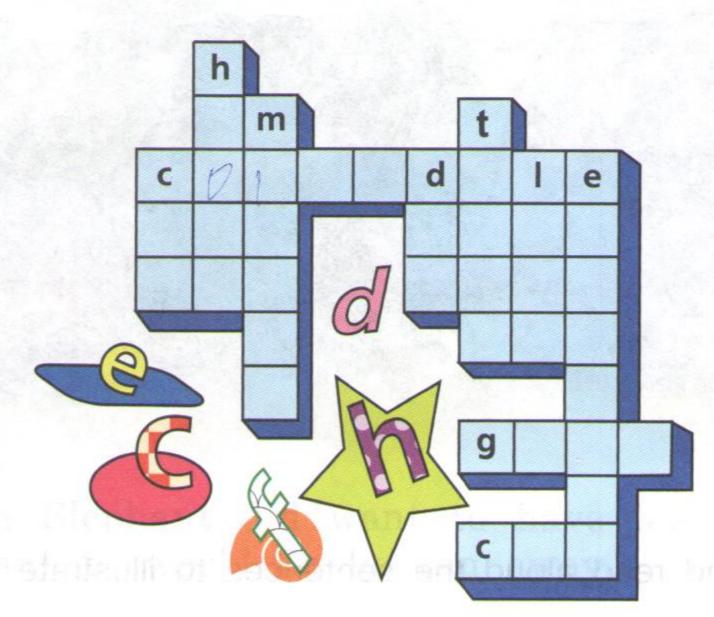
#### Examples

- We must eat three or four times a day.
- Yes, we must eat three or four times a day.
- Children mustn't put their toys in the wrong places.
- No, children mustn't put their toys in the wrong places.
- 1. We must eat the right food. 2. Boys and girls must go for a walk every day. 3. Pupils mustn't be late for school. 4. You mustn't watch TV every day. 5. We must help our parents. 6. You mustn't go to bed too late.



#### Puzzle Time

11 To solve the puzzle you must write the names of ten animals.



## **Project Work**

## Project Work 1

Work in groups. Imagine that you have your own restaurant. Make a menu of the restaurant.

The menu may include:

- the name of the restaurant;
- your favourite hot and cold food and drinks;
- the prices;1
- colour pictures and interesting names of special dishes.

Try and use the Internet resources,<sup>2</sup> dictionaries and encyclopaedias.<sup>3</sup>

## Project Work 2

Work in groups. Make a Christmas poster and present it to the class.

The poster may include:

- stories and articles about Christmas celebrations in England and in Russia;
- Christmas poems and songs;
- colour pictures and photos of Christmas;
- · your own word games.

Try and use the Internet resources, dictionaries and encyclopaedias.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> price [prais] — цена

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> resource [ri'so:s] - pecypc

<sup>3</sup> encyclopaedia [ın,saiklə'pi:diə] — энциклопедия



Всё ли ты отгадал в разделе Puzzle Time? Вот ответы:

Lesson 1: grandmother, red, aunt, nine, daughter, monkey, one, ten, hare, eight, run.

Lesson 2: sport, football, volleyball — из английского языка; sputnik, samovar, matreshka — из русского языка.

Lesson 3: bye - my, you - blue, now - cow, eight - skate, bear - hare, chair - where, tag - bag, see - we, toy - boy, snow - know, run - son, day - play, fine - nine.

Lesson 4: blue.

Lesson 5: run, ski, jump, skip, swim, skate, sport, sledge, hockey, tennis, stadium, badminton, sports ground, swimming pool.

Lesson 8: fine - five, fan - can, Ben - ten, now - cow, line - nine, bed - red, pig - big, fat - cat, look - book, so - go, house - mouse.

Lesson 10: ten - hen, flower - shower, lime - time, clear - near, race - face, look - book, guess - chess, ball - doll, fly - cry.

Lesson 14: a clock.

Lesson 15: grandfather.

Lesson 16: three ducks.

Lesson 17: sweet, tea, apple, eat, took, know, wash, hand, dinner, run, not, think.

Lesson 18: sweet, juice, cup, put, eat, porridge.

Lesson 20: coffee, glass, milk, apple, drink, meat, soup, sweet, bread, juice, egg, cup, tea.

Lesson 21: egg, tea, meat, soup, bread, juice, apple, sweet, coffee, porridge, ice cream.

Lesson 22: TV.

Lesson 24: a table.

- Lesson 25: fast last, eat meat, street sweet, see tree, thought bought, silk milk, dish fish, Peg egg, parrot carrot, could food.
- Lesson 26: food, drink, ice cream, fish, fruit, egg, grow, tree, different, animal, tea, make, meat, tasty, coffee, sweet.
- Lesson 29: last, tasty, yesterday, year, run, now, without, tree, elephant, tag, grow, week, kitten.
- Lesson 30: he, bye, name, juice, coffee, giraffe, porridge, vegetable.
- Lesson 31: shop, holiday, open, party, present, ice cream, new, grow.
- Lesson 32: a clock.
- Lesson 33: carrot parrot, took book, gave save, saw law, old cold, shop hop, send mend, grow know, tree free, food good, week seek, last fast, ran can, bought thought, had lad, got hot, came same.
- Lesson 37: (1) fox, (2) bear.

TOWTHS MADE IN A MANUAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

(Friedly ander ancyst) tips out (17:15)

- Lesson 38: pet, clever, short, yesterday, look, teach, toy, only, neck, long, tail, shop, open, party, put.
- Lesson 40: 1. ears, 2. head, 3. nose, 4. mouth, 5. hands, 6. face, 7. hair, 8. eyes.
- Lesson 45: crocodile, cow, horse, monkey, dog, tiger, lion, elephant, goat, cat.

## English-Russian Vocabulary

## Aa

- \*1 about [ə'baʊt] o
- \* according to [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ tə] в соответствии с
- \* act [ækt] играть роль
- \* action ['ækʃn] действие Africa ['æfrikə] Африка
- \* after ['a:ftə] после
  afternoon [,a:ftə'nu:n] полдень
  in the afternoon в полдень
- \* again [ə'gen] опять, ещё раз
- \* ago [ә'дәʊ] тому назад
- \* agree [ə'gri:] соглашаться
- \* all [э:l] все, всё
- \* alone [ə'ləʊn] одинокий all alone ['ɔ:l ə'ləʊn] совсем один
- \* aloud [ə'laʊd] вслух
- \* alphabetical [,ælfə'betikəl] алфавитный
  - always ['ɔ:lweɪz] всегда am [æm, əm] 1-е л. ед. ч. н. вр. гл. to be
- America [ə'merikə] Америка and [ænd, ənd] и
- \* angry ['æŋgrɪ] сердитый, злой animal ['ænɪməl] животное another [ə'nʌðə] другой (-ая, -ое, -ue)

- \* answer ['a:nsə] отвечать

  any ['eni] какой-нибудь, скольконибудь
  - anybody ['enibodi] кто-нибудь, кто-
  - anything ['eniθin] что-нибудь, что-
  - apple ['æpl] яблоко
    April ['eɪprəl] апрель
    are [a:] мн. ч. н. вр. гл. to be
    arm [a:m] рука
    around [ə'raʊnd] вокруг
- \* arrange [ə'remd] располагать, классифицировать
- \* Asia ['eɪʃə] Азия
- \* ask [a:sk] спрашивать
- \* asleep [ə'sli:p] спящий at [æt, ət] у, около August ['ɔ:gəst] август aunt [ɑ:nt] тётя autumn ['ɔ:təm] осень awaken [ə'weikən] просыпаться away from [ə'wei frəm] вдали от



bad [bæd] (worse [wз:s], (the) worst [wз:st]) плохой (хуже, наихудший) badminton ['bædmintən] бадминтон

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Слова, отмеченные звёздочкой (\*), не входят в лексический минимум 3-го класса.

play badminton играть в бадмин-

bag [bæg] сумка, мешок ball [bɔ:l] мяч

- \* banana [bə'nɑ:nə] банан
- \* bark [ba:k] лаять
- \* basket ['bɑ:skit] корзина
  basketball ['bɑ:skitbɔ:l] баскетбол
  play basketball играть в баскетбол
  бол

be [bi:] (was, were) быть, находиться

- \* be in находиться дома
- \* beach [bi:tʃ] пляж
  bear [beə] медведь
  beautiful ['bju:tɪfʊl] красивый
  because [bɪ'kɒz] потому что
- \* become [bi'kʌm] (became [bi'keim]) стать, становиться bed [bed] кровать go to bed ложиться спать before [bi'fɔ:] перед, до
- \* begin [bɪ'gɪn] (began [bɪ'gæn]) начинать
- \* behind [bɪ'haɪnd] позади
- \* believe [bɪ'liːv] верить
- \* belong [bɪ'lɒŋ] принадлежать
- \* berry ['beri] ягода
  best [best] наилучший
- \* between [bi'twi:n] между
  big [big] большой
  bird [b3:d] птица
  birthday ['b3:Өdei] день рождения
  Нарру Birthday! С днём рождения!

black [blæk] чёрный

\* blink [blink] моргать
blouse [blauz] блузка

blue [blu:] голубой, синий

- \* boast [bəʊst] хвастаться
- \* boaster ['bəʊstə] хвастун
- \* bob [bbb] постукивать
  body ['bbdi] тело, туловище
- \* bone [bəʊn] кость
  book [bʊk] книга
  boot [bu:t] ботинок
- \* both [bəυθ] оба
  both ... and ... и ... и ...
  box [bɒks] коробка, ящик
  boy [bɔɪ] мальчик
- \* bracket ['brækit] скобка
  bread [bred] хлеб
  breakfast ['brekfəst] завтрак
  have breakfast завтракать
  bright [brait] яркий, блестящий
  bring [brin] (brought [brɔːt]) приносить

brother ['brʌðə] брат brown [braʊn] коричневый

- \* bucket ['bʌkɪt] ведро
- \* build [bild] (built [bilt]) построить busy ['bizi] занятой but [bʌt, bət] но butter ['bʌtə] масло
- \* butterfly ['bʌtəflaɪ] бабочка
  buy [baɪ] (bought [bɔ:t]) покупать
  bye [baɪ] до свидания, пока



- \* cabin ['kæbɪn] хижина
- \* calf [ka:f] телёнок
- \* call [kɔ:l] звонить, звать, называть can [kæn] (could [kʊd]) мочь, уметь can't [kɑ:nt] = cannot ['kænɒt]

- \* candle ['kændl] свеча cap [kæp] кепка, шапка
- \* card [ka:d] открытка
  - \* greetings card ['gri:tɪŋz 'kɑ:d] поздравительная открытка

carrot ['kærət] морковь
cat [kæt] кот, кошка

- \* catch [kætʃ] (caught [kɔ:t]) ловить, поймать
- \* category ['kætigəri] категория celebrate ['selibreit] праздновать certainly ['ss:tnli] конечно
- \* chainword ['tʃeɪnwɜ:d] чайнворд chair [tʃeə] стул
- \* champion ['tʃæmpɪən] чемпион
- \* change [tfeɪnʤ] менять
- \* change over ['tʃeɪnʤ 'əʊvə] меняться (ролями)

chart [tʃɑ:t] таблица

- \* cheese [tʃi:z] сыр
  chess [tʃes] шахматы
  play chess играть в шахматы
- \* chicken ['tʃɪkɪn] цыплёнок child [tʃaɪld] ребёнок children ['tʃɪldrən] дети
- \* chin [tʃɪn] подбородок
- \* chocolate ['tʃɒk(ə)lət] шоколад
- \* choose [tʃu:z] (chose [tʃəʊz]) выбирать
- \* Christmas ['krısməs] Рождество
  Christmas tree рождественская
  ёлка

Merry Christmas! С Рождеством!

- \* city ['sɪtɪ] большой город
- \* classmate ['kla:smeit] однокласс-

clean [kli:n] чистить; чистый clever ['klevə] умный

- \* clock [klok] часы (стенные, настольные, башенные)
- \* close [kləʊz] закрывать
- \* coat [kəʊt] пиджак
- \* code [kəʊd] код
  coffee ['kɒfi] кофе
  cold [kəʊld] холодный
  It's cold. Холодно.

colour ['kʌlə] цвет

- \* column ['kɒləm] столбик, колонка come [kʌm] (came [keɪm]) приходить come back [bæk] возвращаться come home приходить домой come in входить
  - \* Come on! Живей!

сравнение

- \* compare [kəm'peə] сравнивать
- \* comparison [kəm'pærısn] сравнение \* make a comparison проводить
- \* complete [kəm'pli:t] заканчивать
- \* compose [kəm'pəʊz] сочинять
- \* composition [,kpmpə'zɪʃn] сочинение
- \* computer [kəm'pju:tə] компьютер
- \* congratulate on [kən'grætjvleɪt] поздравлять
- \* conversation [,kpnvə'seɪʃn] разговор, беседа
- \* cookie ['kʊkɪ] печенье
- \* сору ['kppi] списывать
- \* correct [kə'rekt] исправлять, поправлять; правильный, верный cosmonaut ['kɒzmənɔ:t] космонавт
- \* cotton ['kɒtn] хлопок
  country ['kʌntrɪ] страна; сельская
  местность

in the country за городом; в деревне; на даче \* cousin ['kʌzn] двоюродный брат (кузен); двоюродная сестра (кузина)
на)
соw [kaʊ] корова
сгосоdile ['krɒkədaɪl] крокодил

\* cub [kлb] детёныш cup [kлp] чашка

\* curious ['kjʊərɪəs] любопытный, любознательный

# forestinkumën derrovint e dhamat. forest integrated Dalamata i sustaine.

\* dance [da:ns] танцевать

\* dark [da:k] тёмный
daughter ['dɔ:tə] дочь
day [dei] день
day off выходной день
one day однажды

\* dear [diə] дорогой (-ая, -ое, -ие)

nearest and dearest ['niərist ənd
'diərist] самые близкие и дорогие

Oh, dear! О, боже!

December [dı'sembə] декабрь decorate ['dekəreit] украшать

- \* depend (on) [dı'pend] зависеть (от)
- \* describe [dı'skraıb] описывать
- \* diagram ['danəgræm] диаграмма, схема
- \* dialogue ['daɪəlɒg] диалог
  different ['dɪfrənt] разный
  dinner ['dɪnə] обед
  for dinner на обед
  have dinner обедать
- \* disagree [,disə'gri:] не соответствовать, не соглашаться do [du:] (did [dɪd]) делать

do exercises ['eksəsaiziz] делать зарядку
do homework ['həʊmwɜ:k] выполнять домашнее задание
doctor ['dɒktə] доктор
dog [dɒg] собака

- \* doghouse ['doghaus] конура
  doll [dol] кукла
  domestic [də'mestik] домашний
- \* door [dɔ:] дверь
- \* double ['dʌbl] удвоенный
- \* doubt [daʊt] сомневаться; сомнение draw [drɔ:] (drew [dru:]) рисовать dress [dres] одеваться; платье drink [drɪŋk] (drank [dræŋk]) пить driver ['draɪvə] шофёр
- \* dry [drai] сухой duck [dʌk] утка
- \* duckling ['dʌklɪŋ] утёнок
- \* dull [dʌl] скучный, грустный
  It's dull. Скучно. Грустно.
  during ['djʊərɪŋ] в течение, во время

# Greet Bevandurdawall said process

\* each [i:tʃ] каждый
ear [iə] ухо
by the ears за уши

- \* early ['3:li] рано earth [3:θ] земля
- \* east [i:st] восток
- \* Easter ['i:stə] Пасха easily ['i:zɪlɪ] легко
- \* easy ['i:zi] лёгкий
  eat [i:t] (ate [et]) есть, кушать
  egg [eg] яйцо
  eight [eit] восемь

eighteen [,ei'ti:n] восемнадцать
eighth [eitθ] восьмой
eighty ['eiti] восемьдесят
elephant ['elifənt] слон
eleven [i'levn] одиннадцать

\* else [els] ещё

\* encyclopaedia [ın,saıklə'pi:dıə] энциклопедия

\* end [end] конец
engineer [,end;i'niə] инженер

\* English ['ɪŋglɪʃ] английский the English англичане enjoy [ɪn'ʤɔɪ] наслаждаться

\* equivalent [ı'kwıvələnt] эквивалент; равнозначащий

\* eve [i:v] канун
on the eve накануне
evening ['i:vnɪŋ] вечер
in the evening вечером
every ['evп] каждый
every day каждый день
everyone ['evпwʌn] все
everything ['evпθɪŋ] всё
excuse [iks'kju:z] извинять(ся)
Excuse me! Извините!
exercise ['eksəsaiz] упражнение
morning exercises утренняя зарядка

\* explain [ik'splein] объяснять

\* express [ik'spres] выражать eye [ai] глаз



face [feis] лицо

\* fact [fækt] факт

in fact фактически

fall [fo:1] осень (американизм)

\* fall down ['fɔ:l 'daʊn] (fell [fel]) падать

\* fall out ['fɔ:l 'aʊt] выпадать

\* false [fɔ:ls] ложный, фальшивый family ['fæmɪlı] семья

\* famous ['feiməs] знаменитый

\* farm [fa:m] ферма

\* farmer ['fa:mə] фермер
father ['fa:ðə] отец
favourite ['feɪvərɪt] любимый
February ['febrʊərɪ] февраль

\* feed [fi:d] (fed [fed]) кормить feet см. foot field [fi:ld] поле fifteen [,fif'ti:n] пятнадцать fifth [fifθ] пятый fifty ['fifti] пятьдесят

\* fight [faɪt] бой

\* fill in ['fil 'in] заполнять

\* film [film] фильм

\* find [faind] (found [favnd]) находить

\* find out ['faind 'aʊt] выяснять fine [fain] хороший, прекрасный I'm fine! У меня всё хорошо! Я себя прекрасно чувствую!

\* finger ['fingə] палец (на руке)

\* finish ['finis] финиш

\* finish up закончить

\* fire ['faɪə] огонь
first [fɜːst] 1. первый; 2. сначала
fish [fɪʃ] рыба
go fishing ходить на рыбную ловлю

\* fish out выловить
five [faiv] пять

\* flower ['flavə] цветок

\* fly [flai] летать

\* following ['fɒləʊɪŋ] следующий food [fu:d] еда

\* fool [fu:l] дурак; дурачить

April Fool's Day 1 апреля —

никому не верю

foot [fut] нога (feet [fi:t] ноги)

football ['futbo:l] футбол

play football играть в футбол

\* for [fo:, fə] для
forest ['fɒrɪst] лес

\* forget [fə'get] (forgot [fə'gɒt]) забывать

four [fɔ:] четыре
fourth [fɔ:θ] четвёртый
fox [fɒks] лиса
friend [frend] друг, подруга
from [from, frəm] из
fruit [fru:t] фрукты

\* full (of) [fʊl] полный

\* fun [fʌn] веселье, забава funny ['fʌnɪ] смешной, забавный

\* future ['fju:tʃə] будущее (время)



game [geim] игра
play games играть в игры

\* gap [gæp] пропуск

\* garden ['ga:dn] сад

\* gay [gei] весёлый

\* get [get] (got [gpt]) достать, становиться

get up вставать, просыпаться giraffe [фі'rɑ:f] жираф

girl [g3:l] девочка
give [gIV] (gave [geIV]) давать
glass [gla:s] стакан
glove [glav] перчатка
go [gəv] (went [went]) ходить
go for a walk [wɔ:k] гулять
go to bed [bed] ложиться спать
go shopping ['ʃɒрɪŋ] ходить за покупками

good [god] (better ['betə], (the) best [best]) хороший (лучше, самый лучший)

be good at способный к чему-то; умеющий хорошо что-то делать

\* good night [,god 'nait] спокойной ночи

\* granddaughter ['græn,dɔ:tə] внучка grandfather ['grænd,fɑ:ðə] дедушка grandmother ['græn,mʌðə] бабушка

\* grandson ['grænsʌn] внук
grass [grɑ:s] трава
great [greɪt] великий

Great! Великолепно! Блеск! You look great! Ты выглядишь

великолепно!

Great Britain [,greit 'britn] Великобритания

green [gri:n] зелёный grey [grei] серый ground [gravnd] земля

\* group [gru:p] группа; сгруппировать

grow [grəʊ] (grew [gru:]) расти

\* guess [ges] отгадывать

\* guide [gaid] руководство, образец

\* gum [длт] смола, резина

\* gun [gʌn] ружьё



hair [heə] волосы \* half [ha:f] половина hamburger ['hæmbз:gə] гамбургер hamster ['hæmstə] хомяк hand [hænd] рука (кисть)

happy ['hæрі] счастливый

Happy New Year! С Новым годом!

hare [heə] заяц

has [hæz] 3-е л. ед. ч. н. вр. гл. to have имеет

hat [hæt] шляпа

have [hæv] иметь, имеют, имеете he [hi:] он

head [hed] голова

\* headache ['hedeɪk] головная боль

\* heart [ha:t] сердце

\* by heart наизусть

Hello! [he'ləv] Здравствуйте! Привет!

help [help] помогать

help about the house [havs] помогать по дому

\* Help yourself! [jɔ:'self] Угощайтесь!

\* hen [hen] курица

her [h3:] eë

here [hiə] здесь Here it is! Bor!

Hi! [haɪ] Привет!

hide-and-seek [,haɪdən'si:k] игра в прятки

play hide-and-seek играть в прятки

\* high [hai] высокий \* high boots ['haɪ 'bu:ts] сапоги hill [hil] холм his [hiz] ero hockey ['hɒkɪ] хоккей play hockey играть в хоккей

holiday ['hɒlɪdeɪ] праздник; отпуск

\* holidays ['hɒlɪdeɪz] каникулы to be on holidays быть на каникулах

to go for a holiday ехать в отпуск home [həʊm] дом

at home дома

homework ['həʊmwз:k] домашняя работа

do homework делать домашнюю работу

\* honey ['hʌnɪ] мёд hope [həʊp] надеяться

hopscotch ['hppskptf] детская игра в «классики»

play hopscotch играть в «классики»

horse [hɔ:s] лошадь

hot [hot] жаркий, горячий

I'm hot. Мне жарко.

It's hot. Жарко.

It's terribly hot! Страшно жарко!

how [hav] как

How are you? Как поживаете?

How many? Сколько?

How old are you? Сколько вам лет?

hundred ['hʌndrəd] сто hungry ['hʌŋgrɪ] голодный

\* hunt [hʌnt] охотиться husband ['hʌzbənd] муж



I [ai] я
ice cream [,ais 'kri:m] мороженое
idea [ai'diə] идея, мысль

That's a good idea! Вот это идея! if [ɪf] если ill [ɪl] больной

- \* illustrate ['iləstreit] иллюстрировать
- \* important [im'po:t(ə)nt] важный
  in [in] в
  indeed [in'di:d] в самом деле, действительно
- \* information [,Infə'meɪʃn] информация
  interesting ['Intrəstɪŋ] интересный
  into ['Intə] в
  invite [In'vaɪt] приглашать
- \* Ireland ['aɪələnd] Ирландия
  is [ɪz] 3-е л. ед. ч. н. вр. гл. to be
  it [ɪt] он, она, оно (о предметах
  и животных); это
  it's = it is



jacket ['фækit] куртка
jam [фæm] джем, варенье

January ['фænjʊəri] январь
jeans [фi:nz] джинсы

\* joke [фэʊk] шутка
juice [фu:s] сок

July [фu:'lai] июль
jump [флтр] прыгать

June [фu:n] июнь



\* keep [ki:p] (kept [kept]) держать, хранить

keep a promise ['promis] исполнить обещание

\* kind [kaind] добрый; вид, род
What kind of books ...? Какие
книги ...?
What kind of animals ...? Какие
животные ...?

\* kiss [kis]ищеловать

\* kitchen ['kɪtʃən] кухня kitten ['kɪtn] котёнок

\* knock [nɒk] стучать
know [nəʊ] (knew [nju:]) знать
(is) known [ɪz 'nəʊn] известный,
узнаваемый



\* ladder ['lædə] лестница lake [leɪk] озеро

\* language ['længwidt] язык
(the) English language ['inglif
'længwidt] английский язык
(the) Russian language ['rʌʃən

'læŋgwiʤ] русский язык
\* large [la:ʤ] большой

last [la:st] последний, прошлый at last наконец

\* late [leit] поздний

It's late. Поздно.

leaf [li:f] (leaves [li:vz]) лист (листыя)

leapfrog ['li:pfrog] чехарда
play leapfrog играть в чехарду

\* learn [lз:n] (learned [lз:nd]) учиться, учить (что-либо)

\* learn by heart ['lз:n baɪ 'hɑ:t] учить наизусть

left [left] левый leg [leg] нога

\* lemon ['lemən] лимон

\* let's [lets] давай(те)

\* letter ['letə] письмо

\* life [laɪf] жизнь

\* light [laɪt] огонёк; лёгкий like [laɪk] нравиться, любить; подобно, как

\* line [laɪn] линия lion ['laɪən] лев

\* **lip** [lɪp] губа

\* list [list] список

\* listen (to) ['lisn] слушать

\* listener ['lisnə] слушатель little ['litl] маленький live [liv] жить

\* logical ['lɒʤɪkəl] логический, последовательный

\* London ['lʌndən] Лондон
long [lɒŋ] длинный
look [lʊk] смотреть; выглядеть
look after присматривать, ухаживать

look at смотреть на look for искать

look beautiful ['bju:tɪfʊl] выглядеть великолепно

look terrible ['teribl] выглядеть ужасно

\* lot [lbt] много, масса

\* a lot of/lots очень много; громадное количество; масса, уйма love [lav] любить

I'd love to. Мне бы очень хотелось. С удовольствием.

\* lovely ['lavli] восхитительный

\* luck [lʌk] удача
lunch [lʌnʧ] второй завтрак
for lunch на второй завтрак

have lunch завтракать (второй раз)

Mm

\* magic ['mæфік] волшебство; волшебный

\* magician [mə'dʒɪʃən] волшебник

\* main [mein] главный, основнойmake [meik] (made [meid]) делать

\* make a resolution [,rezə'lu:ʃn] принять решение, дать себе слово

\* make sure [ʃʊə] убедиться man [mæn] (men [men]) 1. мужчина; 2. человек (люди) many ['meni] много

How many? Сколько?

March [ma:tf] март

\* mask [ma:sk] маска

\* match [mætʃ] соответствовать
matter ['mætə] дело

What's the matter? В чём дело?

Мау [mei] май

meal [mi:l] приём пищи, трапеза

\* meaning ['mi:nɪŋ] значение
meat [mi:t] мясо

\* memory ['meməri] память

merry ['meri] весёлый Merry Christmas! С Рождеством!

\* message ['mesids] послание

\* middle ['midl] середина in the middle в середине

\* might [mait] мощь, сила with all might изо всех сил milk [milk] молоко

\* missing ['misin] недостающий, пропущенный

\* mitten ['mɪtn] варежка

\* mixed-up ['mikst'лр] смешанный

\* model ['mvdl] модель, образец

\* Monday ['mʌndɪ] понедельник money ['mʌnɪ] деньги monkey ['mʌŋkɪ] обезьяна month [mлnθ] месяц

last month в прошлом месяце next month в следующем месяце

moon [mu:n] луна

\* more [mo:] больше morning ['mɔ:nɪŋ] yrpo in the morning утром morning exercises утренняя зарядка

mother ['mʌðə] мама mountain ['mauntin] ropa mouse [maus] (mice [mais]) мышь (мыши) mouth [maυθ] poт

\* Mr = mister ['mistə] мистер, господин much [mʌtʃ] много **Mum** [mлm] мамочка

\* mushroom ['mʌʃrʊm] гриб must [mʌst] должен my [mai] мой



name [neim] имя

\* national ['næʃənl] национальный nature ['neitsə] природа near [niə] возле, близко

\* nearest and dearest ['niprist and 'diərist] самые близкие и дорогие neck [nek] шея need [ni:d] нужда in need в нужде

\* nephew ['nevju:] племянник

\* never ['nevə] никогда new [nju:] новый New Year Новый год Happy New Year! С Новым годом! next [nekst] следующий nice [nais] хороший, приятный, ми-

\* niece [ni:s] племянница night [nait] ночь Good night! Спокойной ночи! nine [nain] девять nineteen [,nain'ti:n] девятнадцать ninety ['nainti] девяносто ninth [naɪnθ] девятый no [nou] Her nobody ['nəʊbədɪ] никто

\* north [no:0] север nose [nəʊz] Hoc not [not] He, HeT

лый, славный

Not at all. Не стоит благодарности.

\* not less ['not 'les] не менее nothing ['nлθіŋ] ничто November [nəʊ'vembə] ноябрь

# 00

ocean ['əʊʃ(ə)n] океан
o'clock [ə'klɒk]
at ... o'clock в ... часов
It's ... o'clock. ... часов.
October [ɒk'təʊbə] октябрь
of course [əv 'kɔːs] конечно
\* office ['ɒfis] учреждение
often ['ɒfn] часто
OK [,əʊ'kei] хорошо, ладно, идёт
old [əʊld] старый
one [wʌn] один
only ['əʊnli] только
open ['əʊpən] открывать
\* opposite ['ɒрэzɪt] противонолож

\* **opposite** ['ppəzit] противоположный **or** [э:] или

\* orange ['prindʒ] апельсин

\* order ['ɔ:də] порядок in order в порядке out of order не в порядке

\* other ['лðə] другой our ['aʊə] наш

\* out of doors [,aʊtəv'dɔ:z] на свежем воздухе

over ['эʊvə] за, через
over there там

overcoat ['əʊvəkəʊt] пальто

\* own [эʊп] собственный



\* pair [peə] пара
parents ['peərənts] родители

\* park [pa:k] парк
parrot ['pærət] попугай

\* partner ['pa:tnə] партнёр, напарник

party ['pa:ti] вечер, вечеринка
birthday party вечеринка по случаю дня рождения
New Year party новогодний вечер

pass [ра:s] передать

\* past [ра:st] прошедший

\* pattern ['pætən] образец

\* peck [pek] клевать

\* people ['pi:pl] люди

\* perhaps [pə'hæps] вероятно

pet [pet] любимое домашнее животное

\* pick up ['рік 'лр] подбирать

\* picture ['piktʃə] картина, картинка, рисунок pig [pig] свинья pilot ['pailət] пилот, лётчик pity ['piti] жалость; жалеть What a pity! Как жаль!

\* pizza ['pi:tsə] пицца

\* place [pleis] место

\* plan [plæn] план
plane [plein] самолёт

\* planet ['plænit] планета
plant [plɑ:nt] растение
play [plei] играть

please [pli:z] пожалуйста
pleasure ['ple3ə] удовольствие
with great pleasure с большим
удовольствием

\* plural ['pluər(ə)l] множественное число

pocket ['pokit] карман

\* poem ['рәणіт] стихотворение

\* point [point] указать (на)

\* popular ['pppjʊlə] популярный porridge ['ppriʤ] каша

\* possible ['posəbl] возможный It's possible. Возможно. potato [pə'teɪtəʊ] картошка present ['prezənt] подарок

\* pretend [pri'tend] притворяться, делать вид

\* pretty ['priti] хорошенький, прелестный

\* previous ['pri:vjəs] предыдущий

\* price [prais] цена
promise ['promis] обещание

\* pronounce [prə'navns] произносить

\* prove [pru:v] доказывать

\* proverb ['provз:b] пословица

\* pudding ['pudin] пудинг

\* pumpkin ['pʌm(p)kin] тыква

^pupil ['pju:pl] ученик, ученица

puppy ['pʌpɪ] щенок

put [pʊt] (put [pʊt]) класть, положить

put in вставлять
put off откладывать
put on надевать

\* puzzle ['pʌzl] загадка, головоломка

Qq

\* question ['kwestʃn] вопрос
quick [kwik] быстрый
quickly ['kwikli] быстро
\* quiet ['kwaiət] спокойный, тихий



\* rabbit ['ræbit] кролик
rain [rein] дождь
It rains. Идёт дождь.
raincoat ['reinkəʊt] плащ
read [ri:d] (read [red]) читать
\* read to yourself [jɔ:'self] читай
про себя

\* ready ['redi] готовый

\* really ['riəli] действительно

\* recite [ri'sait] декламировать red [red] красный

\* refer (to) [п'fз:] отсылать (к)

\* relative ['relativ] родственник

\* remember [п'membə] помнить

\* resolution [,rezə'lu:ʃn] решение

\* make a resolution принять решение, дать себе слово

\* resource [ri'so:s] pecypc

\* rhyming ['raɪmɪŋ] рифмующийся

\* riddle ['rɪdl] загадка

\* ride [raɪd] ехать верхом
right [raɪt] правый; правильный
river ['rɪvə] река

\* roast [rəʊst] жареный

\* role-play ['rəʊl,pleɪ] разыгрывать по ролям

\* Rome [rəʊm] Рим

\* room [ru:m] комната
run [rʌn] (ran [ræn]) бегать
run a race [reis] соревноваться
в беге

Russian ['rʌʃn] русский

### 55

\* sailor ['seilə] моряк

\* salad ['sæləd] салат salt [sɔ:lt] соль

\* (the) same [seim] тот же самый Saturday ['sætədi] суббота

\* say [sei] (said [sed]) сказать
school [sku:l] школа
at school в школе
go to school ходить в школу
sea [si:] море
season ['si:z(ə)n] сезон, время года
second ['sekənd] второй

\* secret ['si:krit] секрет; секретный see [si:] (saw [sɔ:]) видеть

\* seed [si:d] зёрнышко
send [send] (sent [sent]) посылать

\* sentence ['sentons] предложение September [sep'tembo] сентябрь seven ['sevn] семь seventeen [,sevn'ti:n] семнадцать seventh ['sevn\theta] седьмой seventy ['sevnti] семьдесят

\* shake [seik] (shook [suk]) трясти shamrock [semrok] кислица

\* sharp [ʃɑ:p] острый
she [ʃi:] она
sheep [ʃi:p] овца, овцы

\* shine [fain] (shone [fbn]) светить

 shirt
 [ʃз:t]
 рубашка

 shoe
 [ʃu:]
 туфля

 shop
 [ʃɒp]
 магазин

go shopping ходить за покупками \* shop assistant [ə'sɪst(ə)nt] продавец

short [ʃɔ:t] короткий
shorts [ʃɔ:ts] шорты
shoulder ['ʃəʊldə] плечо

\* show [ʃəʊ] (showed [ʃəʊd]) показывать

\* sight [sait] зрелище, вид

\* sign [sain] подписывать

\* silly ['sɪlɪ] глупый

\* sing [sɪŋ] (sang [sæŋ]) петь
sister ['sɪstə] сестра

\* sit [sit] (sat [sæt]) сидеть
six [siks] шесть
sixteen [,siks'ti:n] шестнадцать
sixth [siks0] шестой
sixty ['siksti] шестьдесят
size [saiz] размер

the right size нужный размер
What size (shoes) do you wear?
Какого размера туфли вы носите?
skate [skeit] кататься на коньках
ski [ski:] кататься на лыжах
skip [skip] скакать через верёвочку
skirt [sk3:t] юбка

\* sky [skai] небо sledge [sledʒ] кататься на санках

\* sleep [sli:p] (slept [slept]) спать slow [sləʊ] медленный slowly ['sləʊlɪ] медленно

\* small [smɔ:l] маленький

\* smell [smel] пахнуть; запах

\* smile [smail] улыбаться

\* snake [sneik] змея

snow [snəʊ] снег
It snows. Идёт снег.
snowball ['snəʊbɔ:l] снежок
play snowballs играть в снежки

\* solve [splv] решать
some [sam] несколько, немного
some of us некоторые из нас
somebody ['sambədi] кто-то
something ['sambin] что-то
sometimes ['samtaimz] иногда
son [san] сын

\* song [spn] песня
soon [su:n] скоро
sorry ['spn] огорчённый, сожалеющий

I'm sorry. Мне жаль. (Простите!) I'm sorry to hear that. Мне жаль слышать это.

\* sound [saund] звук
soup [su:p] суп
south [sauθ] юг
spaghetti [spə'geti] спагетти, макароны
speak [spi:k] (spoke [spəuk]) говорить
\* speech [spi:tf] речь

sport [spo:t] спорт
sports game [geim] спортивная
игра

sports ground [graund] спортивная площадка

spring [sprin] весна
stadium ['steidiəm] стадион
stand [stænd] (stood [stvd]) стоять
star [sta:] звезда

\* start [sta:t] старт; начало; начинать

\* statement ['steitment] утверждение, заявление

\* stay [stei] оставаться

\* stick [stɪk] палка, прутик
still [stɪl] всё ещё
stocking ['stɒkɪŋ] чулок

\* stomach ['stлmək] желудок stomachache ['stлməkeik] боль в животе

\* story ['stɔ:rɪ] рассказ street [stri:t] улица

\* strike [straik] пробить

\* suddenly ['sʌdnlı] вдруг
suit [sju:t] подходить, быть к лицу
It suits you well. Тебе это очень
идёт (тебе к лицу).

\* sum up ['sʌm 'ʌp] суммировать, резюмировать

\* summary ['sʌməri] краткое изложение

summer ['sʌmə] лето

\* sun [sʌn] солнце

\* Sunday ['sʌndɪ] воскресенье
supper ['sʌpə] ужин
for supper на ужин
have supper ужинать

\* surprise [sə'praiz] сюрприз
sweater ['swetə] свитер
sweet [swi:t] конфета; сладкий

\* have a sweet tooth быть сластёной

swim [swim] (swam [swæm]) плавать swimming pool ['swimin pu:l] бассейн



table ['teɪbl] стол; таблица table tennis настольный теннис

play table tennis играть в настольный теннис tag [tæg] игра в салочки play tag играть в салочки tail [teil] XBOCT take [teik] (took [tuk]) брать, взять take a shower ['savə] принимать душ \* take care (of) [keə] заботиться о take off снимать tale [teil] сказка \* talk [tɔ:k] беседа; беседовать tasty ['teisti] вкусный tea [ti:] чай teach [ti:tf] (taught [to:t]) учить, обучать \* teach a lesson ['ti:tʃ э 'lesn] проучить teacher ['ti:tʃə] учитель

\* teach a lesson ['ti:tʃ ə 'lesn] проучить
teacher ['ti:tʃə] учитель
teeth [ti:θ] см. tooth
ten [ten] десять
tennis ['tenis] теннис
tenth [tenθ] десятый
test yourself ['test jo:'self] проверь
себя
thanks [θæŋks] спасибо
thank you спасибо
that [ðæt] тот, та, то
that's why ['ðæts 'wai] вот почему
\* theatre ['θιοτə] театр
their [ðeə] их

their [ðeə] их
them [ðem] их, им (кого? кому?)
then [ðen] затем, потом
these [ði:z] эти
they [ðeɪ] они
thing [Өɪŋ] вещь, предмет
\* Poor thing! ['роэ 'Өɪŋ] Бедняжка!

think [θιŋk] (thought [θɔ:t]) думать third [θз:d] третий thirsty ['θз:stɪ] испытывающий жажду

I'm thirsty. Я хочу пить.
thirteen [, θз:'ti:n] тринадцать
thirty ['θз:ti] тридцать
this [ðis] этот, эта, это
those [ðəʊz] те
three [θгi:] три
tiger ['taigə] тигр
tights [taits] колготки, трико
till [til] до
time [taim] время
Can you tell me the time, please?
Скажите, пожалуйста, который

It's time to ... Пора ... What's the time? Который час?

час?

\* title ['taɪtl] заглавие, название

\* toast [təʊst] поджаренный ломтик хлеба

today [tə'deɪ] сегодня
toe [təʊ] палец на ноге

\* together [tə'geðə] вместе
tomorrow [tə'mɒrəʊ] завтра
too [tu:] тоже, также
tooth [tu:θ] (teeth [ti:θ]) зуб (зубы)
have a sweet tooth быть сластёной

\* toothache ['tu:Өеік] зубная боль

\* topic ['tɒpɪk] тема tortoise ['tɔ:təs] черепаха

\* town [taʊn] город
in town в городе
toy [tɔɪ] игрушка

\* tradition [trə'dɪʃn] традиция

\* train [trein] тренировать(ся)

\* treat [tri:t] угощение; угощать tree [tri:] дерево

\* trick [trik] трюк, фокус, шутка, шалость

trousers ['traʊzəz] брюки

\* true [tru:] верный, правильный, правдивый

\* try [trai] пытаться, стараться
try again [ə'gen] попробуй опять
try on примерять

\* turkey ['tз:ki] индейка

\* turn [t3:n] превращать(ся)
twelfth [twelfθ] двенадцатый
twelve [twelv] двенадцать
twenty ['twenti] двадцать

\* twin [twin] одинаковый, составляющий пару two [tu:] два



\* umbrella [лm'brelə] зонт
uncle ['лŋkl] дядя
under ['ʌndə] под

\* underlined [,ʌndə'laɪnd] подчёркнутый

\* understand [,\ndə'stænd] (understood [,\ndə'stvd]) понимать

\* use [ju:z] употреблять, использовать

usually ['ju:ʒʊəlɪ] обычно



vegetable ['vedʒ(ɪ)təbl] овощ \* verb [vз:b] глагол very ['veri] очень

\* violet ['vaiəlit] фиалка

visit ['vizit] навещать

volleyball ['vɒlibɔ:l] волейбол

play volleyball играть в волейбол

# Ww man nad

want [wont] хотеть
warm [wɔ:m] тёплый; подогревать
It's warm. Тепло.

was [wɒz, wəz] *пр. вр. ед. ч. гл.* to be

wash [wbʃ] мыть(ся)

wash up ['wɒʃ 'лр] мыть посуду

\* watch [wpt]] наблюдать watch TV смотреть телевизор

\* water ['wɔ:tə] вода

\* way [wei] путь, способ; обычай, привычка

on the way (to) по дороге в the way she does it как она это делает

we [wi:] мы

wear [weə] (wore [wo:]) быть одетым, носить одежду

weather ['weðə] погода

How's the weather? Какая погода?

week [wi:k] неделя

last week на прошлой неделе
next week на будущей неделе
weekend [,wi:k'end] конец недели
well [wel] хорошо; колодец
very well очень хорошо
were [w3:, wə] np. вр. мн. ч. гл.
to be

\* west [west] запад
what [wbt] что

\* whatever [wpt'evə] всё, что ..., что бы ни

where [weə] где, куда

\* wherever [weər'evə] где бы ни, что бы ни
which [wɪtʃ] который
white [waɪt] белый
who [hu:] кто
wife [waɪf] (wives [waɪvz]) жена (жё-

ны)

wild [waild] дикий

\* window ['windəʊ] окно

\* windowsill ['windəʊsil] подоконник

\* winner ['winə] победитель winter ['wintə] зима

\* wish [wɪʃ] желание; желать
with [wɪð] с
with us с нами

without [wu'dozet] for

without [wi'ðaʊt] без
wolf [wʊlf] (wolves [wʊlvz]) волк
(волки)

woman ['wʊmən] (women ['wɪmɪn]) женщина (женщины)

wonder ['wʌndə] удивляться, интересоваться; чудо

I wonder. Хотелось бы знать. Интересно.

\* wood [wud] лес

\* word [w3:d] слово
work [w3:k] работать
worker ['w3:kə] рабочий

\* world [ws:ld] мир, вселенная write [rait] (wrote [rəʊt]) писать

\* in written form [in 'ritn 'fɔ:m] в письменной форме

\* wrong [ron] неправильный, неверный, ошибочный

You are wrong. Вы неправы. Вы ошибаетесь.

What's wrong with it? Что же тут такого?

Mild the tensions of the sense



year [jiə] год
last year в прошлом году
next year на следующий год
yellow ['jeləʊ] жёлтый
yes [jes] да
yesterday ['jestədi] вчера
\* yet [jet] всё ещё, однако
you [ju:] ты, вы
your [jɔ:] твой, ваш



\* **zoo** [zu:] зоопарк

### Irregular Verbs<sup>1</sup>

be [bi:]	was [wbz], were [w3:]	быть, находиться		
become [bɪ'kʌm]	became [bi'keim]	становиться,		
		превращаться		
begin [bɪ'gɪn]	began [bi'gæn]	начинать		
bring [brin]	brought [bro:t]	приносить		
build [bild]	built [bilt]	строить		
buy [bai]	bought [bo:t]	покупать		
catch [kætʃ]	caught [ko:t]	поймать, схватить		
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tsəuz]	выбирать		
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	делать		
draw [dro:]	drew [dru:]	рисовать		
drink [driŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	пить		
feel [fi:1]	felt [felt]	чувствовать		
fight [fait]	fought [fo:t]	сражаться, бороться		
find [faind]	found [faund]	находить, обнаруживать		
fly [flai]	flew [flu:]	летать		
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	забывать		
get [get]	got [gpt]	получать, доставать		
give [gɪv]	gave [geIV]	давать		
go [gəʊ]	went [went]	идти, уходить		
grow [grəʊ]	grew [gru:]	расти		
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	иметь, обладать		
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	держать, хранить		

<sup>1</sup> Irregular Verbs – Неправильные глаголы

	know [ทอช]	knew [nju:]	знать
	learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [ls:nt] (learned)	изучать, учить
	make [meik]	made [meid]	делать, изготовлять
	mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	иметь в виду
	meet [mi:t]	met [met]	встречать
	put [pot]	put [pot]	класть, положить
	read [ri:d]	read [red]	читать
	run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	бегать
	say [sei]	said [sed]	сказать
	see [si:]	saw [so:]	видеть
	send [send]	sent [sent]	посылать
	set [set]	set [set]	ставить, помещать
	shake [seik]	shook [ʃʊk]	трясти, качать
	shine [ʃaɪn]	shone [spn]	светить, блестеть
	sing [sin]	sang [sæŋ]	петь
	speak [spi:k]	spoke [spəʊk]	говорить
	spend [spend]	spent [spent]	тратить
	stand [stænd]	stood [stud]	стоять
7/01/	swim [swim]	swam [swæm]	плавать
	take [teik]	took [tvk]	брать
	teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [to:t]	учить, преподавать
	tell [tel]	told [təʊld]	сказать
	think [θιŋk]	thought [θo:t]	думать
	understand	understood	понимать
	[,\nd\aata'st\aatand]	[,\ndə'stvd]	
	wear [weə]	wore [wo:]	носить (одежду)
	win [wɪn]	won [wan]	выиграть, победить
	write [rait]	wrote [rəʊt]	писать

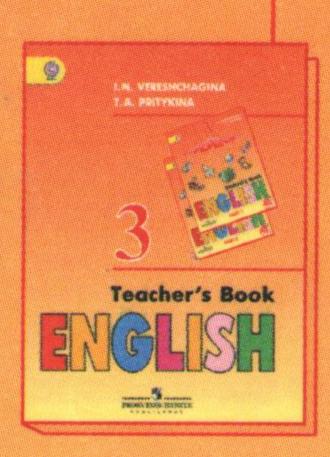
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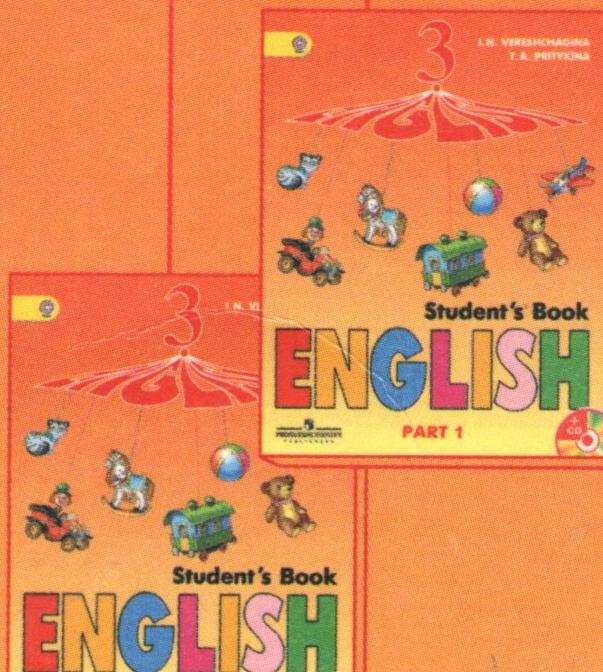
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Workbook





Учебно-методический комплект «Английский язык» авторов И.Н. Верещагиной, Т. А. Притыкиной для Зкласса включает:

- рабочие программы (2-4 классы)
- учебник (в 2 частях)
- рабочую тетрадь
- книгу для чтения
- книгу для учителя
- электронное приложение с аудиокурсом на CD
- http://prosv.ru/umk/vereshchagina



Reader

