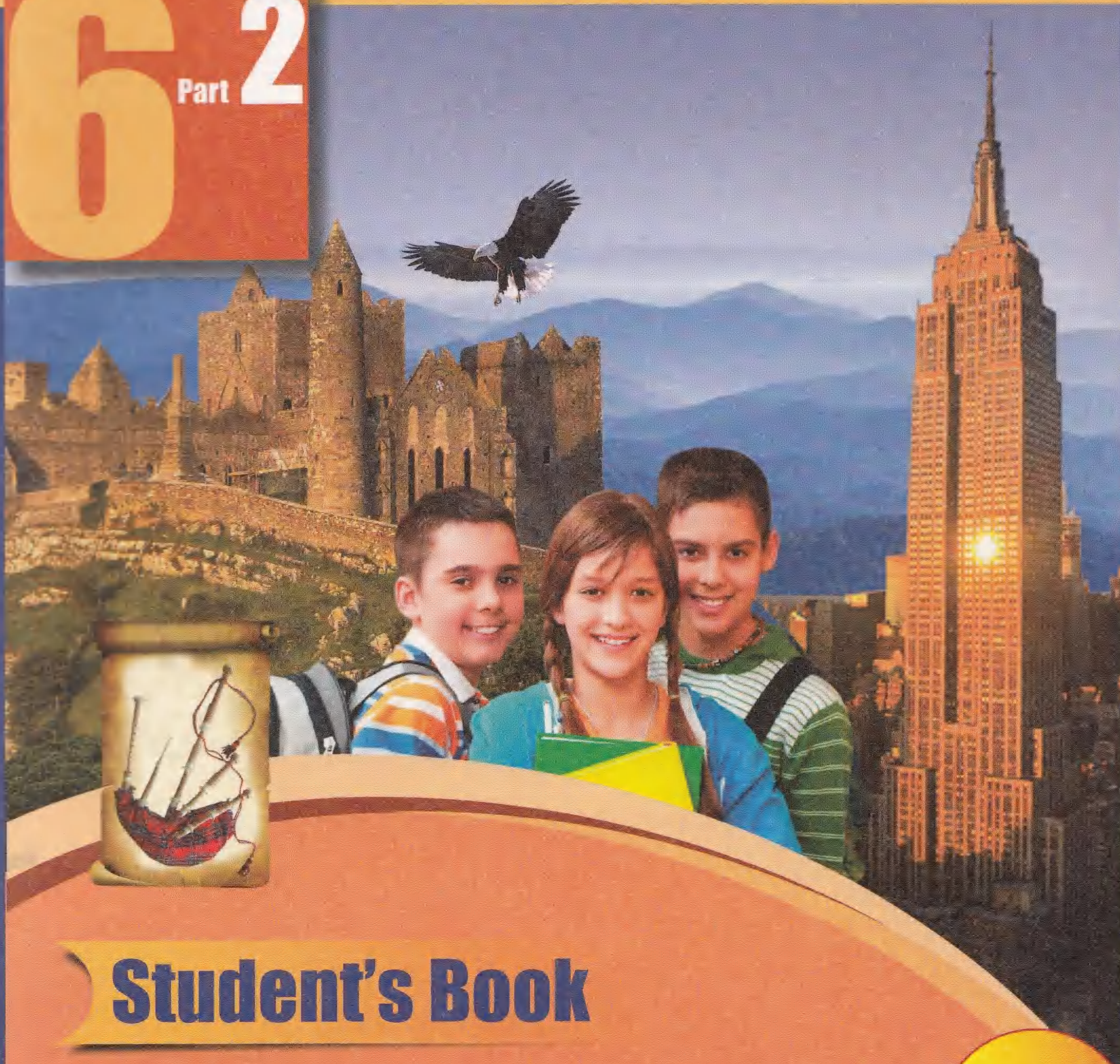


S. Ter-Minasova, L. Uzunova, O. Kutjina, J. Yasinskaya

English

Favourite

6 Part **2**



Student's Book

**стандарт
второго
поколения**

АКАДЕМКНИГА/УЧЕБНИК

С.Г. Тер-Минасова, Л.М. Узунова, О.Г. Кутьина, Ю.С. Ясинская

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

6 класс

**Учебник
для общеобразовательных
учреждений**

В двух частях

Часть 2

Учебник прошел экспертизу
в РАН (протокол 10106-5215/234 от 12.10.2012)
и РАО (протокол 01-5/7д-197 от 11.10.2012)
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Москва
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2013

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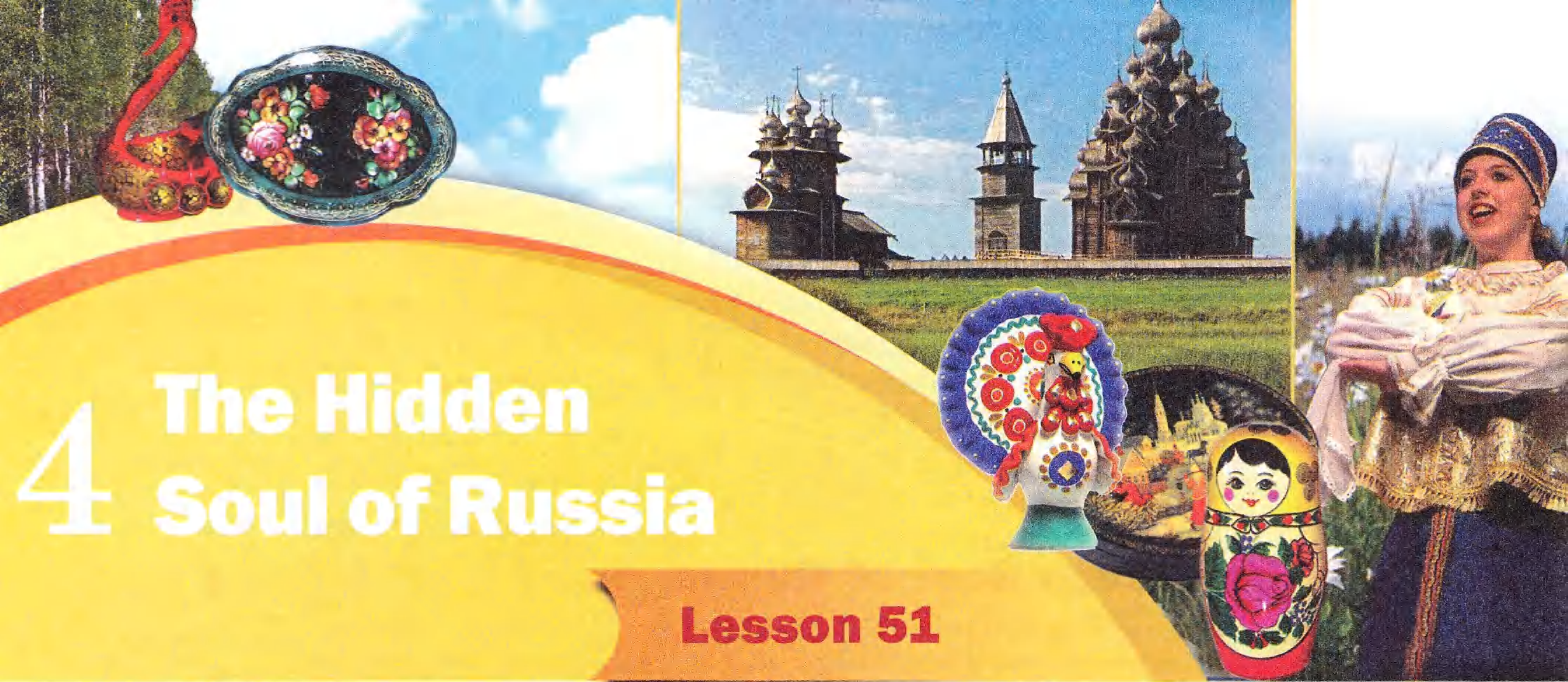
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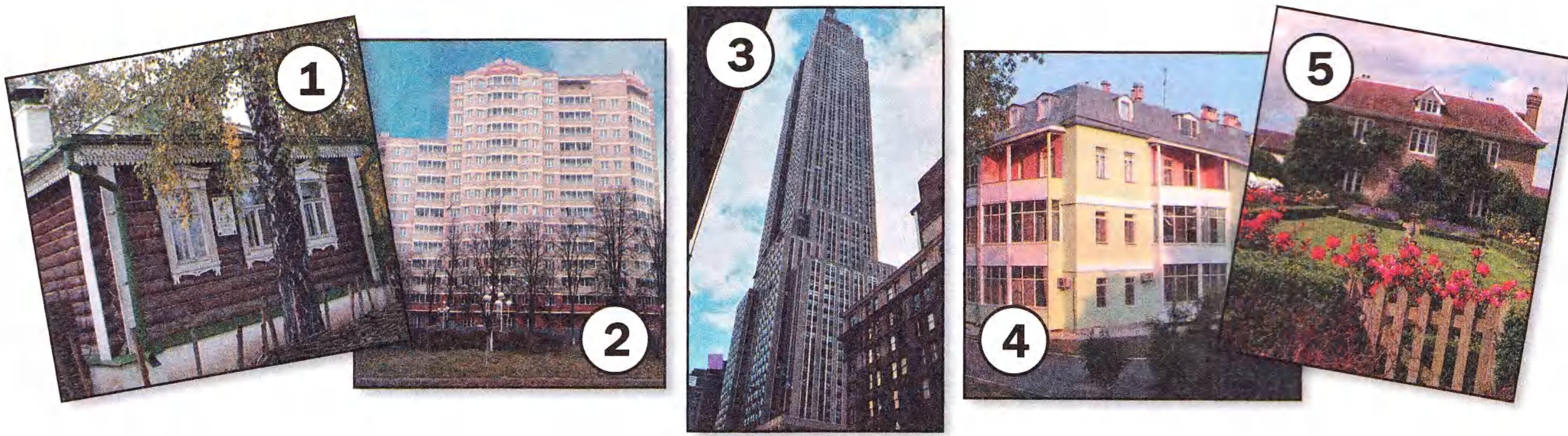
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4 The Hidden Soul of Russia

Lesson 51

- a) Look at the pictures and say in which country these buildings are situated: in Russia, in Great Britain or in the USA. Begin your sentences with “*I think ..., I believe ..., To my mind ...*”.
- b) Are these buildings situated in a village, a town or a city? Why do you think so?



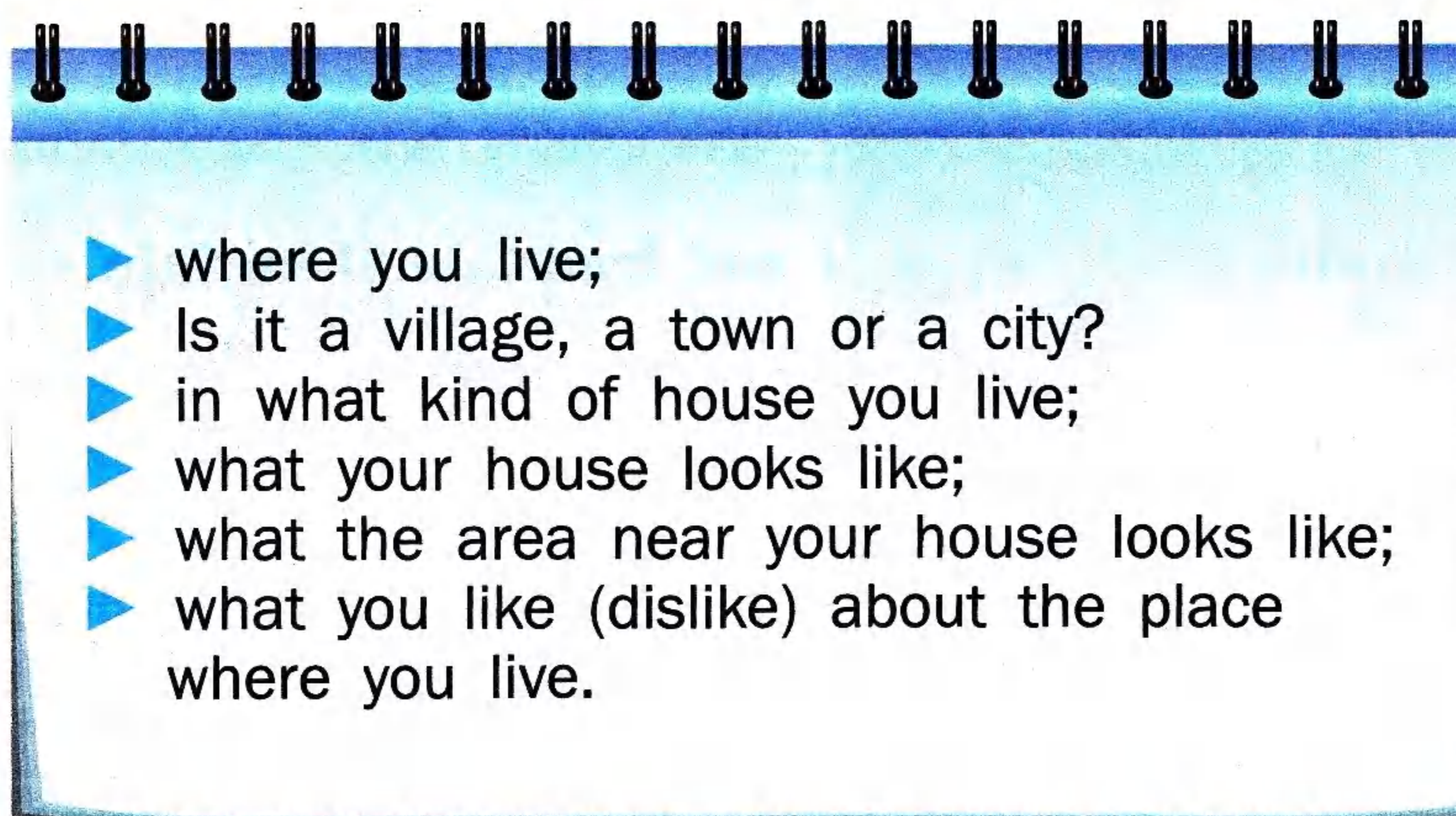
1. a) Divide (раздели) the expressions in the box into two groups: those describing life in the country and those describing life in the city.

a lovely garden around a house ■ impressive buildings
 ■ traffic jams¹ ■ a peaceful landscape ■ wide fields ■ thick forests
 ■ busy life ■ some parks ■ long rivers ■ wide streets
 ■ small wooden or brick² houses ■ clean air ■ a lot of people
 ■ no transport ■ high brick or stone houses

b) Tell your classmates about life in the country or in the city. Say where you prefer to live and why.

¹ traffic jams – транспортные пробки
² a brick – кирпич

2. You are going to write a letter about the place, where you live to your pen friend who lives in another country. Write using the plan:



3. Read the definitions and the examples and try to guess the meaning of the new words.

To promise ['promɪs] *v* – to tell someone that you will do something. *She promised to phone me. I can't give you the book, I've promised it to Kate. Promise that you will not miss lessons.*

A promise *n* – something that you say you will do. To keep a promise, to break a promise. *Emelya kept his promise and arrived at the palace.*

To trade *v* – to buy and sell something. *People usually trade at the market. Russia trades with many countries.*

Trade *n* – a process of buying and selling. *What may help stimulate international trade?*

To connect *v* – to join things together. *The bridge connects two parts of the city. The name of Volkov is connected with the Russian theatre.*

To find the way out – to find the decision (решение), exit (выход). *The forest is thick and you will not find your way out. It's difficult to find the way out of this situation.*

4. a) **Work in pairs.** Ask your classmate what he/she usually promises to his/her parents/friends. Does your classmate always keep his/her promises or break them?

b) What historical names are connected with the place where you live?

c) Tell your classmates about a situation when it was difficult for you to find the way out.

5. Read the dialogue and replace the underlined words with the new words from exercise 4. Then act out the dialogue.

Susan: Listen, George. I give you my word that I will do everything I can.

George: I am not sure, Susan. You've made so many mistakes. It is very difficult to change the situation.

Susan: All my mistakes are because I don't have the Internet. If I have the Internet, I'll get more information for my project.

George: Don't say that! If you have the Internet, you'll watch new films all day long!

6. a) Read the words below out loud and translate them into Russian.

population, region ['ri:dʒən], monastery ['mɒnəstri], dynasty ['dɪnəsti], crown, conquer, patriotism ['pætriətɪzəm], figure, typical ['tɪpɪkəl], playwright, historian, publisher

b) Read the paragraphs of the texts about Kostroma and put them in order according to the titles below.

1. A Fortress¹ on the Volga
2. The Beginning of the Romanov Dynasty
3. The National Hero, Ivan Susanin
4. A Market Place
5. Famous People of Kostroma



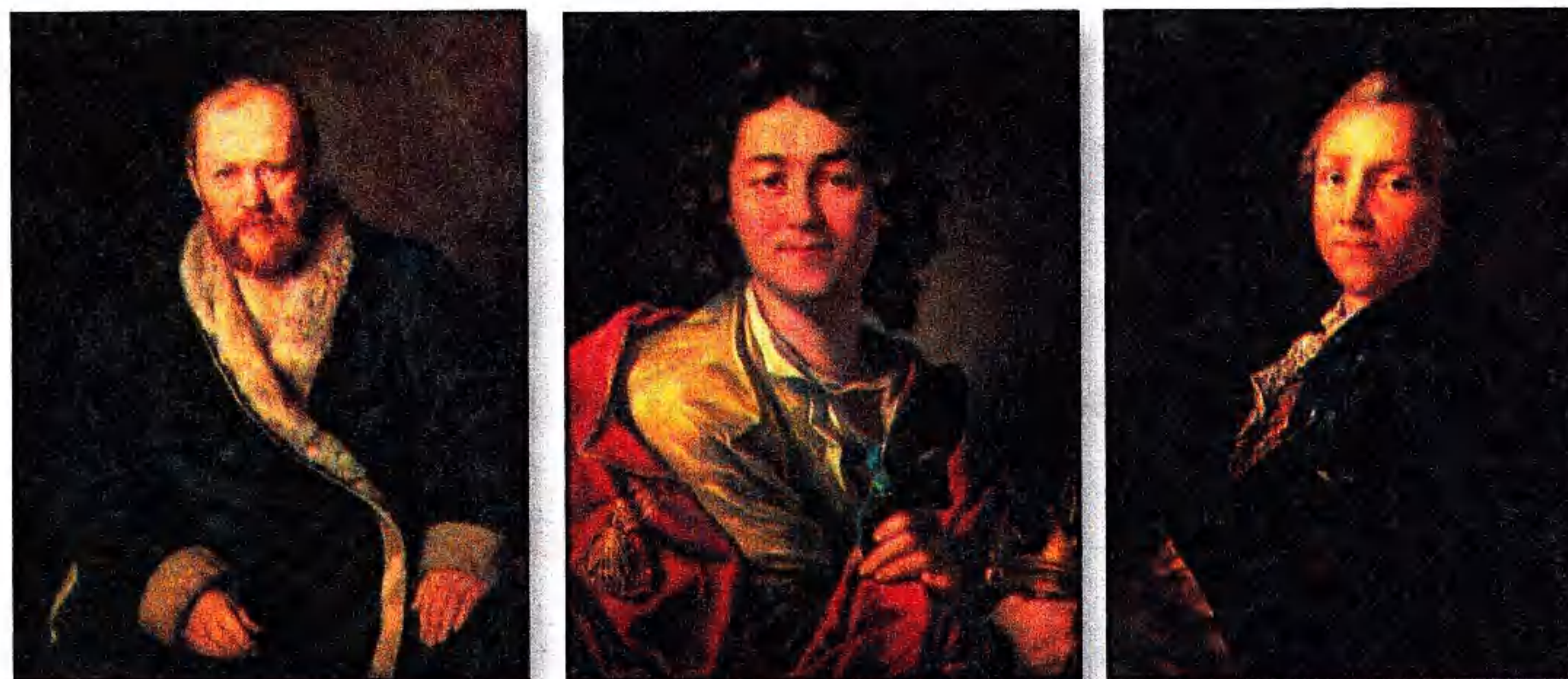
Kostroma

A. The city is famous for its beautiful churches and cathedrals. The Ipatyev monastery is the most famous. It became powerful and rich in the 16th century. The history of the monastery is closely connected with the Romanov family, the last royal dynasty in Russia. The first Romanov tsar, Michael, lived there as a boy in 1613. After the death of Ivan the Terrible the Swedes and the Poles tried to conquer Russia. In winter the Poles who didn't want the new Russian tsar, moved to Kostroma but they got lost in a thick forest covered with snow. They met a peasant, Ivan Susanin, and ordered him to show them the way to the town.

B. Kostroma is a lovely Russian town. It is situated on the river Volga, 330 km to the north-east of Moscow. The population of Kostroma is about 290,000 people. It is the centre of the Kostroma region. Kostroma was founded by Prince Yury Dolgoruky in 1152 as a fortress. It defended Moscow from the north. The word "kostroma" comes from the Finnish word "kostrum" that means "a fortress".

¹ a fortress ['fɔ:trɪs] — крепость

C. A lot of great names are connected with Kostroma. They are: Alexander Ostrovsky, the playwright, Feodor Volkov, the founder of the Russian theatre, and the Sumarokovs, the historians and publishers.



D. Ivan Susanin promised to take them to Kostroma. But instead the Polish army was taken deep into the forest and they never found their way out of it. Ivan Susanin was killed but his name became a symbol of true patriotism. The first monument to Ivan Susanin was put up in Kostroma in 1851. In 1967 a new monument was made. The impressive figure of the national hero faces the Volga.

E. To the left and to the right of the Susanin monument we can see two rows of shops¹. They were built in the 18th century. It is a market place. Such trade rows are typical of many Russian towns.



7. Find out in the text and read the sentences that describe the pictures.

8. Using the plan on page 5 tell the class about the beautiful Russian town of Kostroma.

Useful Language

to promise, a promise, trade, to trade, to connect, to find the way out, typical of

Homework

1. Ex. 3, 4, 7.



2. Ex. 1–4.

¹ rows [rəʊz] of shops – торговые ряды

Lesson 52

1. Do you know Russian fairy tales well? Answer the questions.

- What Russian fairy tales are these characters connected with?

the Swan Princess ■ the Frog Princess ■ three bears
 ■ a golden fish ■ a bear ■ a frog ■ a cock ■ a mouse
 ■ the Sleeping Beauty ■ Prince Ivan ■ Koschei the Deathless

- What did Buratino promise to Papa Carlo?
- What did the Golden Fish promise to the Old Man?
- Was the secret of Carabas Barabas connected with the golden key or with the puppets?
- Was it easy for Tom-the-Thumb¹ to find his way out of the forest? Why?

GRAMMAR

■ Clauses of Purpose

2. a) Read the sentences, find clauses of purpose and pay attention to their translation into Russian.

English	Russian
1. She travelled to Kostroma to visit the Ipatyev monastery.	1. Она совершила путешествие в Кострому, чтобы посетить Ипатьевский монастырь.
2. They went shopping to buy some food.	2. Они пошли в магазин, чтобы купить продукты.
3. They met to find a way out of the difficult situation.	3. Они встретились, чтобы найти выход из трудной ситуации.

b) Match the parts of the sentences, read them out loud and translate them into Russian.

¹ Tom-the-Thumb — Мальчик-с-пальчик

1. Many people return home from different places for Christmas ...
2. She watched that film ...
3. The writer spoke with many old people ...
4. I eat lots of fruit ...
5. She has bought a new dress ...
6. My sister is learning Spanish ...
7. She goes jogging every morning ...

- a) to travel to Latin America.
- b) to write a paper.
- c) to celebrate it with the family.
- d) to collect legends.
- e) to be slim.
- f) to go to a party.
- g) to stay healthy.

3. Look at the pictures, read the examples and guess the meaning of the new words.

An axe [æks] *n* – An axe is used to cut down trees.

A generation [ˌdʒenə'reɪʃn] *n* – all the members of a family of about the same age. This family photo shows three generations: myself, my parents and my grandparents.

A saw [sɔ:] *n* – A saw is used to cut wood or metal.

To saw *v* – (sawed, sawn) The dead tree should be sawn off.

A stove [stəʊv] *n* – It makes the house warm. In ancient times people cooked on the stove and slept on it. *Emelya went to the tsar's palace by stove.*



■ an axe



■ a saw

4. Say using the words from the box below:

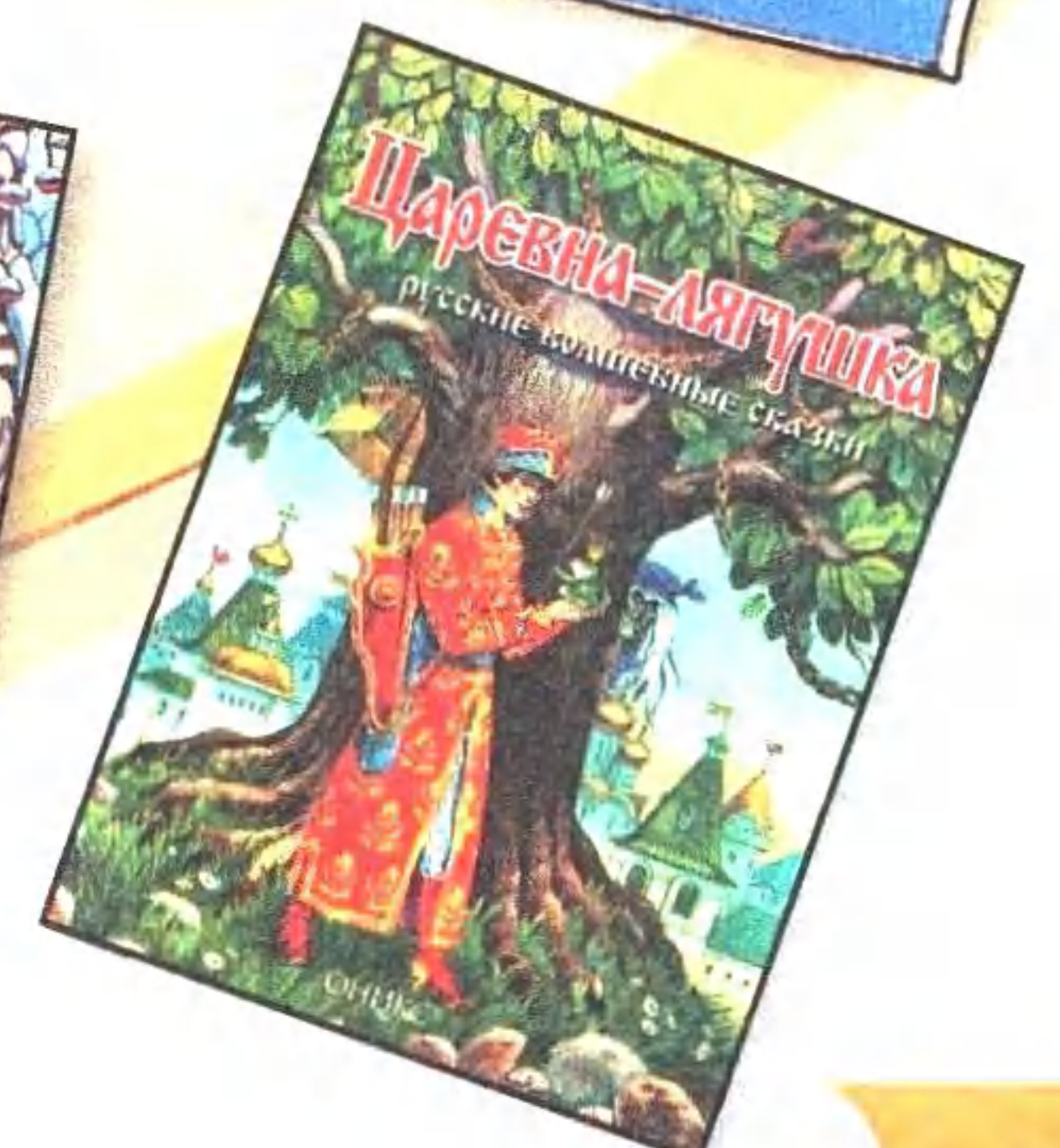
- ▶ why stoves were so important for Russian houses.

to sleep ■ to cook ■ to make the house warm ■ to dry wet things

5. a) Match the English and the Russian titles of the famous Russian folk tales.

1. Emelya and the Pike
2. The Snow Maiden
3. Morozko

4. The Frog Princess
5. The Magic Flying Geese
6. The Twelve Months





b) Listen to some episodes from Russian tales and say which tales they are connected with.

6. Work in pairs. Remember some fairy tales and answer the questions using Clauses of Purpose.

Example

- Why did the women send Emelya to bring water?
- They sent Emelya to bring water to cook dinner.

1. Why did the woodcutter and his wife make a snow girl?
2. Why did the old man bring his daughter to the thick forest in winter?
3. Why did the girl run after the magic flying geese?
4. Why did Prince Ivan bring the frog home?

7. Every nation in the world has its own folk tales. They all have different characters and adventures. Choose any Russian tale and write it in short form (6–8 sentences) in your exercise book. Follow the plan:

- ▶ when (in which season) the story happens;
- ▶ who the heroes are and where they live;
- ▶ what happens to the heroes;
- ▶ if there is magic in the tale;
- ▶ what the tale teaches us.



8. Read the text and answer the questions. Then listen to the text and read it out loud.



- What building material was popular in ancient Rus?
- Why did builders use an axe more often than a saw?
- Were the houses large?
- What was inside the houses?

Traditional Wooden Architecture in Rus

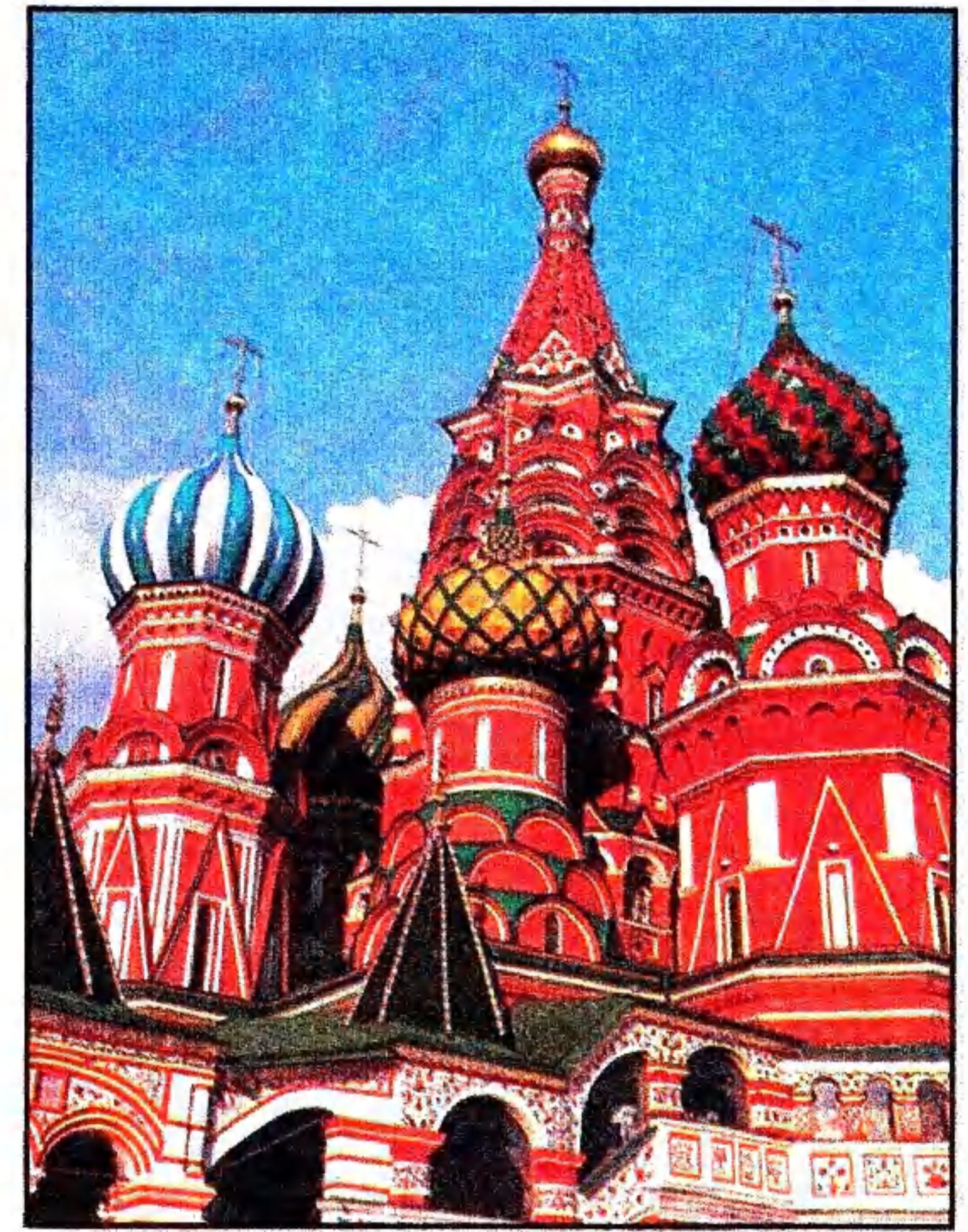
Since ancient times people in Rus lived in wooden houses. Only in the 10th century the first stone houses were built. They were churches and cathedrals. They looked beautiful and were functional.

Old masters were very good at special building techniques. For many centuries the main, and often the

only tool of builders was an axe. A saw destroys a wooden structure so that water can get in. This doesn't happen when an axe is used. That is why saws were not used often.

The most famous examples of wooden buildings made only with axes are the churches on Kizhi island and the domes¹ of St Basil's Cathedral in Red Square, in Moscow.

Wooden houses were usually large because several generations lived together. There was one big room and a kitchen with a stove in the house. Traditionally the benches along the sides of the room were used as beds. Small children and old people used to sleep on the stove. Most houses had no chimneys² and the stove filled the room with smoke, then doors and windows were opened to clear the air. In Russia houses without chimneys or "smoky" houses were built up until the middle of the 19th century.

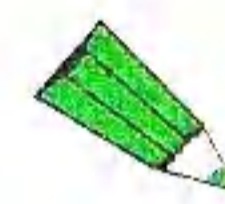


Homework



1. No. 8.

2. Ex. 3, 7, 8.



3. Ex. 1–4.

Lesson 53

1. Let's go on speaking about wooden architecture in Rus. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did people in ancient Rus build wooden houses?
2. Do you know any open-air museums of ancient wooden houses in Russia? Name them.
3. When a family moves into a new flat/house, they sometimes let a cat go inside first. Can you explain why?

¹ domes – купола

² a chimney ['tʃɪmni] – дымоход

2. Listen to the text “*Moving into a New House in Ancient Rus*”. Answer the questions below. You will need these words to understand the text.



a horse's skull — череп лошади
 a ritual ['ritʃʊəl] — обряд, ритуал
 coal [kəʊl] — уголь

1. How did ancient Slavs choose a place for a new house?
2. Why was a horse's skull put under the house?
3. Why did ancient people let a cat go first into a new house?
4. What were the special moving-in rituals for the stoves?
5. Which spirit protected the new house?

3. Complete the sentences about Hank Morgan. The expressions in the box will help you.

to drink in the morning ■ to speak to ■ to wash hands and face ■ to look at himself ■ to make a fire ■ to keep the room warm ■ to call his servants quickly ■ to make his drinks sweet ■ to read ■ to write

Example

Hank Morgan wanted to have a friend to speak to.

1. Hank Morgan wanted soap
2. Hank Morgan wanted matches
3. Hank Morgan wanted a looking glass
4. Hank Morgan wanted glass in the windows
5. Hank Morgan wanted tea and coffee
6. Hank Morgan wanted sugar
7. Hank Morgan wanted books
8. Hank Morgan wanted pens and paper
9. Hank Morgan wanted a telephone

GRAMMAR

■ Clauses of Reason

4. a) Read the sentences, find clauses of reason and pay attention to their translation into Russian.

English

1. We got home late **because** it rained.
2. I stayed at home **as** I was sick.
3. **Since** you can't help me, I will do it myself.
4. The old man couldn't say "no" to his awful wife, **so** he took his daughter to the forest and left her there.

Russian

1. Мы пришли домой поздно, **потому что** шел дождь.
2. Я остался дома, **так как** был болен.
3. **Поскольку** ты не можешь мне помочь, я сделаю это сам.
4. Старик не мог сказать «нет» своей ужасной жене, **поэтому** отвез дочку в лес и оставил ее там.

b) Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Since Emelya was very lazy, he went to the palace on the stove.
2. The Snow Maiden lived in the house of the old man and his wife as they didn't have their own children.
3. Russian houses were large because several generations lived there.
4. The old woman's daughter was unfriendly, so Morozko punished¹ her.

5. Choose the correct words and read the sentences.

1. (**Since/because**) Rus was rich in forests, people made their houses of wood.
2. The frog gave Prince Ivan his arrow, (**so/as**) he kept his promise and married it.
3. (**As/because**) Russian people believed in wonders, the heroes of their tales had wonderful adventures.
4. The Snow Maiden was afraid of jumping over the fire (**so/because**) she was made of snow.

6. Complete the sentences with the words *because/so*.

1. I didn't go to the rock concert ... I hate this music.
2. It was cold, ... nobody wanted to go for a walk.
3. All shops were closed ... it was Sunday.
4. Mary had a headache, ... she went to see the doctor.
5. George is interesting to talk with ... he reads a lot.
6. There were heavy traffic jams on the roads ... we went by metro.
7. Lucy was tired ... she went to bed early.
8. Russian folk tales are interesting ... their heroes are attractive.

7. a) Read the words and guess their meaning.

lacquered ['lækəd], ornamental [ɔ:nə'mentəl] design [dɪ'zain], miniature ['mɪnjətʃə], laconic [lə'kɒnɪk], diameter [daɪ'æmɪtə], ceramics [sɪ'ræmɪks], unique [ju:'nɪk], style [stɑɪl].

¹ to punish – наказывать



b) Read the text and say which crafts¹ are still popular in Russia and which of them you like most of all. Then listen to the text and read it aloud.

Russian Crafts



In ancient times beauty was important to the Slavs. Since they lived in thick forests, different crafts were connected with making wooden things. Some people cut out spoons, others made bowls² and cups. So the trees gave people products that were traded for food and other goods³.

Many folk crafts got their names after the villages where craftsmen lived.



Palekh is the Russian folk art of miniature painting. It dates back to 1923 and is named after the village of Palekh situated in the Ivanovo Region. Characters of real life, fairy tales, bylinas and songs are painted with bright paints on the black background on elegant lacquer boxes. Works by Palekh masters are kept in a lot of museums in Russia and other countries. The art of miniature painting is still alive today.



Khokhloma is the name for the craft of Russian wood painting. It has been known since the 17th century and was named after the trade village of Khokhloma situated not far from Nizhny Novgorod. Red, black and gold are typical colours in Khokhloma decoration. Plates, cups, spoons and other things impress us with a golden ornament of fantastic flowers. Nowadays there are two Khokhloma centres in Russia – Khokhloma village and the town of Semyonov. Unique works of Khokhloma art can be seen in a museum in Semyonov. Among them there is a spoon 2 metres, 67 cm long and a bowl one and a half metre in diameter.



Zhostovo painting is the old Russian folk craft of painting on metal trays⁴, which is still alive in the village of Zhostovo near Moscow. It dates back to the early 19th century. The most widely used motifs of the Zhostovo painting are garden and wild flowers. It makes the designs beautiful and laconic.

Gzhel is a style of ceramics which takes its name from the village of Gzhel where it has been



¹ crafts – ремёсла

² a bowl [bəʊl] – чаша

³ goods – товары

⁴ a tray [treɪ] – поднос

produced since 1802. Wonderful Gzhel plates, cups, bowls, clocks and figures are painted blue on a white background. Gzhel figures of animals and people look nice and funny. So Gzhel ceramics is still very popular in Russia and among tourists from different countries.

Dymkovo toys are painted clay¹ figures of people and animals. It is one of the old Russian folk arts and crafts which comes from the village of Dymkovo near Kirov. Traditionally Dymkovo toys are made by women who paint them brightly in 4 to 10 (or more) colours. Then the toys are decorated with golden leaves.

Traditional products of talented Russian artists and craftsmen show the soul of the Russian people and make their lives brighter and happier.



8. Read short descriptions of Russian folk crafts and name them. Consult the text above.

- ▶ elegant black-lacquer boxes, bright paints, folklore heroes;
- ▶ red, black and gold colours, fantastic flowers;
- ▶ painting on metal trays, garden and wild flowers, beautiful and laconic design;
- ▶ ceramics, wonderful white and blue plates and cups, nice and funny figures;
- ▶ clay figures, brightly painted, decorated with golden leaves.

9. There are many other folk crafts in Russia. Write about the craft that is popular in the place where you live (6–8 sentences).

Homework



1. No. 7.

2. Ex. 3, 9.



3. Ex. 1–4.

Lesson 54

1. Answer the questions about Russian crafts.

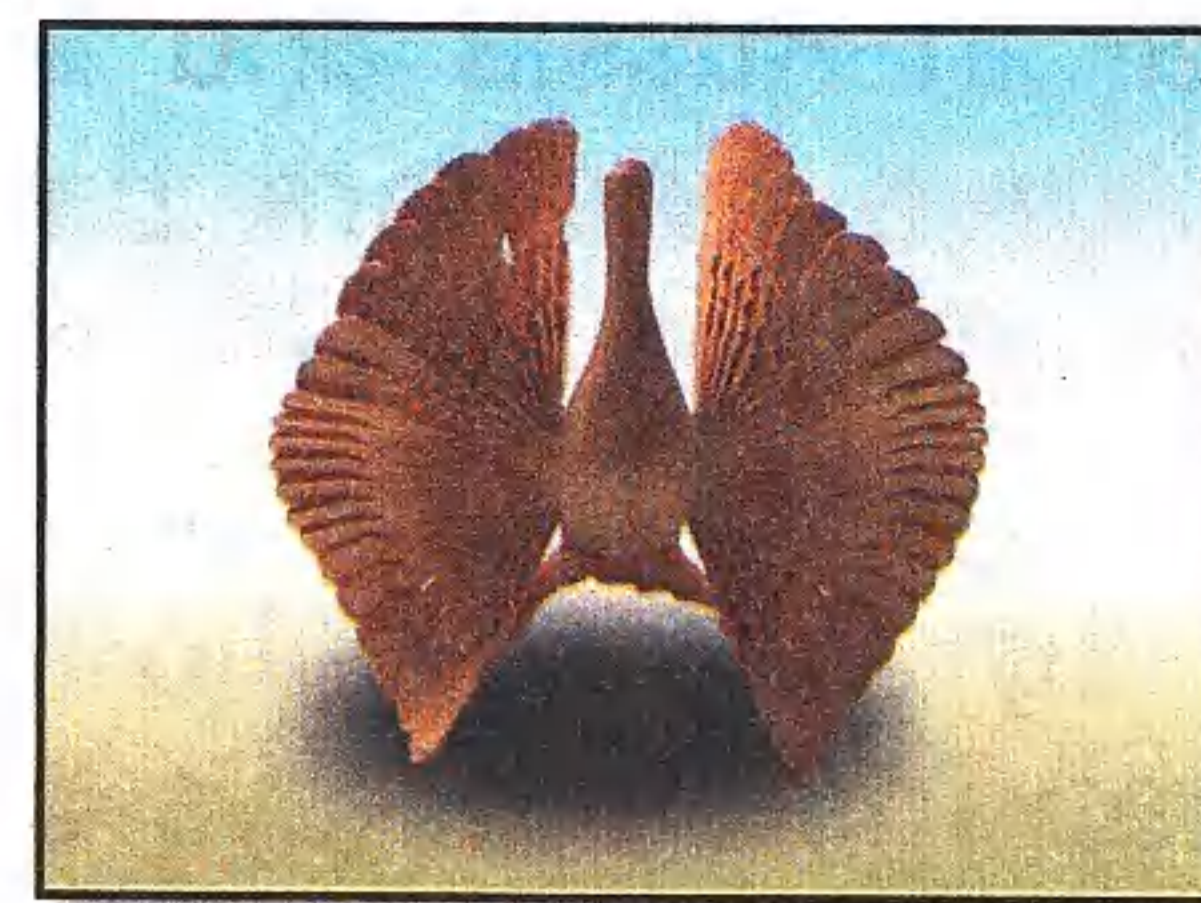
1. What traditional Russian crafts can you name?
2. How are different products of Russian craftsmen decorated?
3. What material are they made of?
4. How did the Russian crafts get their names?
5. What products of the Russian crafts have you got at home/would you like to have at home? Why?
6. What traditional Russian crafts are popular in your home town?

¹ clay – глиняный



2. Listen to the story and choose the best title for it. Explain why you have chosen this title. You will need the words below to understand the text.

to suspend [sə'spend] — подвешивать
glue [glu:] — клей



1. A Bird of Happiness
2. A Wooden Talisman
3. Protection for Children
4. A Legend of the North

3. Say what you have learned about the Bird of Happiness.

4. Work in pairs. You are showing an exhibition of traditional Russian crafts to your Scottish friends. Choose any craft you like and complete the dialogue below using the information from the text on pages 14–15.

Patrick: Oh, there are so many wonderful things here. Who made them?

You: Russian artists and craftsmen. We are at the exhibition of traditional Russian crafts. Here you can see Palekh,

Patrick: I wonder, why these crafts have such unusual names?

You: As far as I know their names are connected with

Patrick: It's interesting. Well, (those colourful lacquer boxes) impress me most of all. Where are they made?

You:

Patrick: Thank you very much. I'm lucky to see so many fantastic things in one place.

5. Change the roles, choose another craft and make up a new dialogue.

6. Match the parts of the sentences and you'll learn about one more traditional Russian craft. What is it?

1. Since an egg is a symbol of life and joy,
2. Since egg painting is popular in Russia,
3. Faberge eggs are collected by rich people,
4. Painted eggs are given to each other on Easter day
5. Eggs are usually painted in red
6. Members of the Romanov royal family collected decorative eggs,



- a) so the Faberge eggs became popular.
- b) to represent the blood of Christ.
- c) it has become a tradition to decorate it with an ornament.
- d) to remember about Christ.
- e) eggs are given as presents at Easter.
- f) as they are made of expensive materials.

7. a) Read the words, repeat them and guess their meaning.

conflict ['kɒnflɪkt], attack, Christian, Pechenegs, fortifications [ˌfɔːtɪfɪ'keɪʃn], religion [rɪ'lɪdʒən]

b) Read the text and say what Prince Vladimir and his son Yaroslav were famous for. Then listen to the text and read it out loud.



From the History of Rus

Prince Vladimir was the youngest son of Prince Svyatoslav the Brave and the grandson of Princess Olga the Wise. In Russian bylinas he was called Vladimir the Radiant Sun¹. From 969 Vladimir was the Prince in Novgorod and from 980 – the Prince in Kiev. In those years Kievan Rus was weak because it had many wars and conflicts with other countries. Prince Vladimir worked hard to make the country strong and powerful. In 988 he brought the Christian religion to his people.

At that time the Pechenegs, wild tribes², often attacked Kiev. To stop their attacks Vladimir began to build towns and fortifications on the river banks. After these fortifications were built, Vladimir could defend his country from the Pechenegs. The Pecheneg wars were described in bylinas. The Russian folklore bogatyr Ilya Muromets, Dobrynya Nikitich, Alyosha Popovich defended their Motherland against the Pechenegs' attacks.

Prince Vladimir was an educated person, so he founded the first schools in Rus. He also reformed the army to make it stronger.

His son, Yaroslav, was called Yaroslav the Wise because he made great projects in Kievan Rus. He created the first "Russian Truth"³. He founded the first library, and helped to develop⁵ arts and crafts. Under Prince Yaroslav Rus had strong international contacts with many countries.

■ **V. Vasnetsov. Bogatyr**



■ **Prince Vladimir (980-1015)**

■ **Yaroslav the Wise (978-1054)**

¹ Vladimir the Radiant ['reɪdɪənt] Sun – Владимир Красное Солнышко

² tribes – племена

³ "Russian Truth" – свод законов древнерусского феодального права

⁴ to develop – развивать

8. Continue the sentences, using information from the text above, and write them in your exercise book.

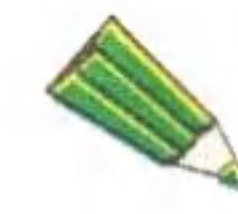
1. Prince Vladimir was called Vladimir the Radiant Sun because
2. Prince Yaroslav was called the Wise because
3. At the beginning of Vladimir's rule Rus was weak as
4. Vladimir brought the Christian religion to his people to
5. Since Rus was often attacked by the Pechenegs

Homework



1. No. 7b.

2. Ex. 5, 8.



3. Ex. 1–4.

Lesson 55

1. Here are the pictures of the products of some other Russian crafts. Tell your classmates about them using the words and the example below.

Nesting doll (Matryoshka) – many dolls inside, bright, wooden, flower or fruit design, traditional, popular, Russian.

Example

Matryoshka is a popular traditional Russian souvenir. It has a lot of wooden dolls inside. It has bright flower or fruit designs. Foreigners call them “nesting dolls”



Valenki – hand-made boots, popular, woolen, warm, fashionable, ancient, modern, good for frosty weather, traditional, primitive/modern design.



Shawls [ʃɔ:lz] – made in Orenburg, Pavlovsky Posad, woolen, silk, rich natural ornament, unique, bright, original, elegant, warm, good for cold weather.

- 2. Tanya, Vlad and their Scottish friend Alex MacLeod are in the Historical Museum. Read the text and say what Alex has learned about traditional Russian dolls. Then listen to the dialogue and read it out loud.**



Tanya: Boys, look at these dolls.

Alex: They look strange. What is interesting about them?

Tanya: It was a tradition to pass the dolls from generation to generation in Russia.

Alex: What were they made of?

Tanya: Different materials: straw, clay, wood, grass. In fact, there were three types of dolls: talisman dolls, playing dolls and ritual dolls.

Alex: As far as I understand, playing dolls were made for children to play with. And what about other dolls?

Vlad: Many rituals in Old Rus were connected with dolls. People believed that some dolls protected the house from evil, others promised good health and harvest.

Tanya: At Maslenitsa a straw doll was burnt to say “goodbye” to winter and to welcome spring.

Alex: And why are some dolls without faces?

Vlad: They are talisman dolls. Ancient Slavs believed that since the doll had no face, no evil could live in it. Such dolls were always in bright dresses with important magical symbols on them.

Alex: Thanks a lot. It’s great!



- 3. Have you ever seen any traditional Russian dolls? Have you got any of them? If yes, describe the dolls.**

- 4. Read the definitions and examples and try to guess the meaning of the words in bold. If necessary, use the dictionary.**

Generous (ungenerous) [ˈdʒenərəs] *adj* – ready to give people help, kindness and money. *Russian folk heroes were usually generous to people who needed their help.*

Hospitable (inhospitable) [ˈhɒspɪtəbl] *adj* – ready to share food and home with guests, friendly. *Russian people are hospitable. Baba Yaga was hospitable to Russian folk heroes: she washed them in the bathhouse, gave them tasty things to eat and helped them to find the way out.*

Determined (undetermined) [dɪˈtɜːmɪnd] *adj* – ready to do something. *She is a very determined woman who always gets what she wants. I’m determined to go and nothing can stop me.*

Patient (impatient) [ˈpeɪʃnt] *adj* – not becoming angry or sad because of having many difficulties. *The teacher was patient with students. You need to be patient if you want to visit this famous exhibition.*

5. Complete the sentences with the new words.

- 1 As Russian people said that “A good name is better than riches”, so they met their guests with bread-and-salt. They were
2. When Tom Canty became a prince he was always ready to help his people. He was a ... prince.
3. If you don't understand anything, be ... and try to find the answer in a dictionary or in an encyclopedia.
4. Russian folk heroes faced many difficulties, but they were ... to get what they wanted, to help somebody even if they had to go through fire and water.

**6. Look at the illustration to the Russian folk tale about Koschei the Deathless and complete the sentences with the opposites to the words in exercise 4. Describe Koschei the Deathless.**

1. Koschei had much gold but he
2. He lived alone in his palace, nobody came to visit him because
3. He was determined to marry Vasilisa but she
4. He was ... for more and more gold.

7. Think of any Russian folk hero. The class will ask you questions to guess who he/she is. The words in the box will help you.

lazy ■ peaceful ■ have mysterious adventures ■ friendly ■ believe in wonders ■ happy ■ hospitable ■ kind ■ hard-working¹ ■ patient ■ determined ■ beautiful ■ strong in spirit ■ love dangerous adventures ■ generous ■ a good master ■ love nature ■ strong ■ weak ■ angry ■ helpful ■ adventurous ■ religious

8. Write 10 sentences about Russian national crafts. Pictures on pages 18–19 will help you.**Useful Language**

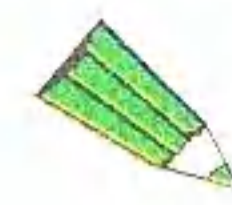
angry, weak, hard-working, generous, ungenerous, hospitable, inhospitable, determined, undetermined, patient, impatient

¹ hard-working – трудолюбивый

Homework



1. No. 2.



3. Ex. 1–4.

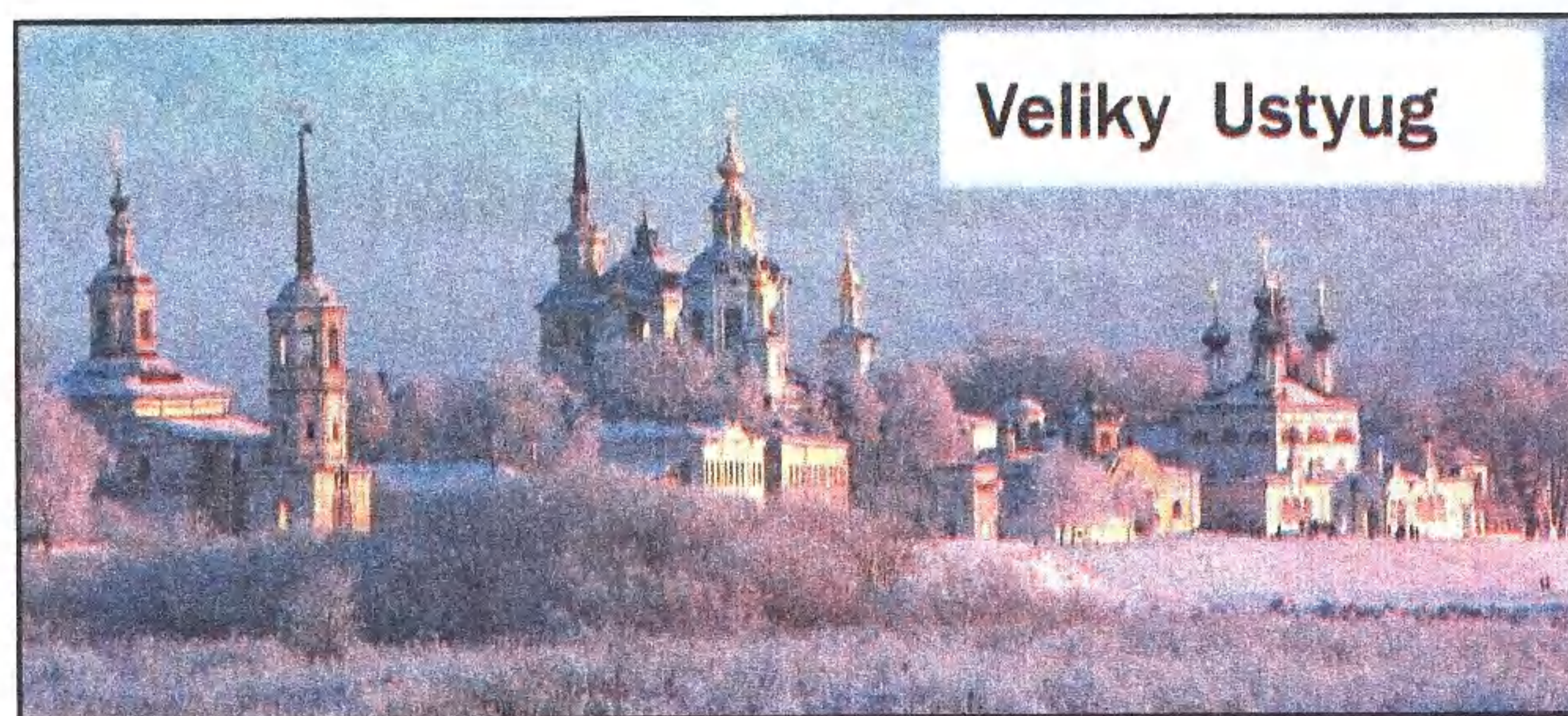
2. Ex. 4, 7, 8.

Lesson 56

- 1.** Look at the pictures of Father Frost and the Snow Maiden. Say what they look like, what character traits (черты характера) they have.



- 2.** Listen to the text about an ancient Russian town and say what this place was famous for in the past and what it is famous for now.



- 3.** Read the dialogue. Say where you can meet fairy tale heroes Santa Claus, Father Frost and the Snow Maiden. Then read the dialogue out loud.

Tanya: You know, Vlad, many of my friends went to Finland for their winter holidays.

Vlad: Did they travel there to visit Santa Claus and his elves?

Tanya: That's right. They also had fun to skiing and skating.

Vlad: Great! I have never been to Finland. I think it would be fun to visit it. But I have visited Veliky Ustyug with my parents.

Tanya: What is it? I've never heard of this place.

Vlad: It's the place where Father Frost lives in Russia!

Tanya: Are you kidding¹?

Vlad: Not at all. I took many pictures there. It looks like in a Russian fairy tale: much snow, frosty air, wooden houses, beautiful churches and hospitable people. You can see how Father Frost's post office works, ride on the troika and sledge down the 150-metre ice hill!

Tanya: Have you seen the Snow Maiden there?

Vlad: No, the Snow Maiden lives in Kostroma.

4. Work in pairs. Act out a dialogue about the places you visited on winter holidays.

5. The post office of Father Frost in Veliky Ustyug is very busy. It works all the year round. People in Russia still believe in wonders and write to Father Frost for advice or for help. Let's write a letter to Father Frost (6–8 sentences).



- Start your letter with the address and don't forget to write the words: "Dear Father Frost";
- tell Father Frost what your name is, how old you are, where you are from, about your family;
- explain to Father Frost why you are writing to him, what help you want or what wish you have;
- ask Father Frost questions about his life;
- finish the letter with the words: "I hope² to hear from you soon. Best wishes³ to you";
- write down your name.



6. a) Read the story about the Snow Maiden and say where her palace is situated. Listen to the story and read it aloud.

The Symbol of the Frozen Waters

1. The Snow Maiden is a unique Russian folk character, the symbol of frozen waters. Her name was passed from generation to generation in tales and stories. In 1873 the Russian writer Alexander Ostrovsky collected folk legends about a snowy girl and wrote "The Snow Maiden. A Spring Fairy Tale" ("Snegurochka"). The famous Russian composer Rimsky-Korsakov wrote wonderful music for this tale and the great Russian artist Vasnetsov painted fantastic decorations for this story. In

¹ Are you kidding? — Ты что, шутишь?

² to hope — надеяться

³ a wish — пожелание

1886 a romantic play about the Snow Maiden was shown to the public. Soon she became the most popular folk character in Russia. Since that time the Snow Maiden has always helped Father Frost with the New Year celebrations.

2. The legend tells us a magical story which happened in the ancient kingdom of the Berendeys. The Berendeys were hospitable and honest people. The cold young beauty, the Snow Maiden, the daughter of Frost and Spring, liked to watch the happy life of the Berendeys. The girl asked her mother to give her people's feelings and went to live among the Berendeys. At the end of this sad romantic story she jumped over the bonfire¹ (an ancient Russian tradition) and turned into a light cloud, only to return the next winter.
3. The legend about the Snow Maiden has always been popular with the Russian people. In 1968, a film after this famous fairy tale was made by the director Pavel Kadochnikov. The film is very colourful, showing thick forests and wooden houses, which are picturesque and romantic. Many folk traditions and songs are shown in the film. The Berendeys live a simple but happy life. They are generous, patient and helpful, kind and loving.
4. The Snow Maiden is also associated with the powerful winter goddess Kostroma. The ancient people used to burn a straw doll, Kostroma, to ask for a good harvest in autumn. Traditionally the Snow Maiden wore only white clothes. They were richly decorated with fairy tale ornament made of silver. Today we may see her in a blue and silver dress.
5. The palace of the Snow Maiden is in Kostroma. There is an actress, who plays her role, meets children and tells them about Russian folk fairy tales, Russian traditions and customs. Many girls dream of becoming the Snow Maiden for a while. In games which are held in the Kostroma palace it is possible.
You can find more information about the Snow Maiden's palace on the website www.kostromaru.ru.



b) Match the titles below with the paragraphs in the text and tell the story about the Snow Maiden according to the plan.

- ▶ A Straw Doll, Kostroma
- ▶ "The Snow Maiden" by A. Ostrovsky
- ▶ The Snow Maiden's Palace in Kostroma
- ▶ The Snow Maiden in the Kingdom of the Berendeys
- ▶ The Film about the Snow Maiden by Pavel Kadochnikov

¹ a bonfire ['bɒnfʌɪə] – костёр

Useful Language

I hope to hear from you soon. Best wishes to you.

Homework

1. No. 6a.



3. Ex. 1–4.

2. Ex. 5, 6a.

4. **Project: "A Russian Folk Hero"**. Find a picture of a hero of a Russian folk tale or bylina and write about him/her. Follow the plan:

- the name of a hero;
- what he/she is famous for;
- what he/she looks like and what character he has;
- his/her adventures;
- why you have chosen this hero.

Lesson 57

1. How well do you know Russia? Answer the questions.

Russia Quiz

1. Where is Russia situated? What is its capital?
2. What is the official name of the country?
3. Who is the head of the state?
4. When and by whom was Kostroma founded? What for?
5. Who was Ivan Susanin?
6. What were the traditional Russian houses built of?
7. Russian people are famous for their crafts. How did Russian crafts get their names?
8. What Russian traditions and customs do you know?
9. What Russian folk characters can you name?
10. What places of interest in Russia have you visited?

- 2. a) Listen to the text about Russia and answer the questions below. You will need these words to understand it. Read them and guess their meaning.**



absurd [əb'sɜ:d]

intuition [ˌɪntju'ɪʃn]

energy ['enədʒi]

extreme [ɪks'tri:m]

1. Are there many different landscapes, nations, cultures and natural wonders in Russia?
2. What explains the great and unique character of Russian people?
3. What task is given to many fairy tale heroes?
4. What helps them find their way out of extreme situations?

- b) Speak about Russian nature and Russian character. The words in the box will help you.**

landscapes ■ cultures ■ nations ■ natural wonders ■ rich
■ heroic history ■ the great and unique character ■ generous
■ helpful ■ ready to find the way out ■ determined ■ keeps
his/her promise ■ many original ideas ■ full of energy ■ like
to surprise friends and relatives

- 3. Proverbs can say much about people. Read the Russian proverbs and match them with the English ones. Remember the English proverbs.**

1. Добрая слава лучше богатства.
2. Утро вечера мудренее.
3. Век живи, век учись.
4. На бога надейся, а сам не плошай.
5. Любишь кататься, люби и саночки возить.
6. Без труда не вытащишь и рыбку из пруда.

- a) God helps those who help themselves.
- b) A good name is better than riches.
- c) An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.
- d) Live and learn.
- e) A cat in gloves catches no mice.
- f) He that would eat the fruit must climb the tree.

4. a) Read a Russian bylina and answer the questions.

1. Why didn't Ilya Muromets fight when he was young?
2. Why were people afraid of Nightingale the Robber¹?
3. How did the monster fight?
4. Did Ilya Muromets catch the monster?
5. Why were many houses destroyed and people killed in Kiev?
6. What happened to the monster?



b) Listen to the bylina and read it out loud.

Ilya Muromets and Nightingale the Robber

A bylina is a traditional heroic poem of Kievan Rus. The word “bylina” comes from the Russian word “byl” and means something that really happened. In ancient times bylinas were sung to the gusli by folksingers. About one hundred bylinas were written down by the collectors of Russian folklore in the 19th century. The most famous bylinas are about Russian bogatyrs — Ilya Muromets, Alyosha Popovich, Dobrynya Nikitich, Vasily Buslaev, Sadko, Svyatogor.

Ilya Muromets, the son of a peasant², was born in the village of Karacharovo, near Murom. He was very sick in his young years, so he couldn't walk. At the age of 33 a wonder happened and Ilya felt very strong and brave. He left for Kiev to defend Rus from evil.

His way to Kiev passed through the forests of Bryansk. A monster lived there, half a man half a bird, called Nightingale the Robber. The monster could fly and lived in a big nest situated on twelve trees. He had a family like all people, and he could kill strangers with his powerful whistle³. The trees lost their leaves and the people fell dead when the monster whistled.

Nightingale the Robber tried hard to kill Ilya Muromets but nothing happened to the bogatyr. Ilya Muromets came to the monster and shot an arrow at his right eye. When the monster fell down from the tree, Ilya Muromets put him into his sack and took to the glorious city of Kiev.

When Ilya Muromets arrived in Kiev, he rode to the prince's palace and entered the house made of white stone. The Prince asked him, “Tell me, good boy, how men call you, and what city you are from.” Ilya Muromets answered, “My lord, men call me Little Ilya, but by my father's name I am Ivanov, from the city of



¹ Nightingale ['naɪtɪŋeɪl] the Robber – Соловей Разбойник

² a peasant ['pezənt] – крестьянин

³ whistle [wɪsl] – свист

Murom, the village Karacharovo.” “And by which road did you ride from Murom?” “By that of Chernigof. Under the walls of Chernigof I fought against the enemies¹ and defended the city. Then on my way here I fought against another enemy, Nightingale the Robber, and have brought him here to show you.” The Prince didn’t believe him. “What a lie you are telling me!” When the heroes Alyosha Popovich and Dobrynya Nikitich heard his words, they went to the forest and saw that the road was free.

The Prince wanted to listen to the whistle of Nightingale the Robber. Ilya Muromets took the monster out of his sack and he whistled. Many houses in Kiev were destroyed and many people fell dead. After this Ilya Muromets took Nightingale the Robber to an open field and cut off his head.

5. Project: “A Russian Folk Hero”.

Homework



1. No. 4b.

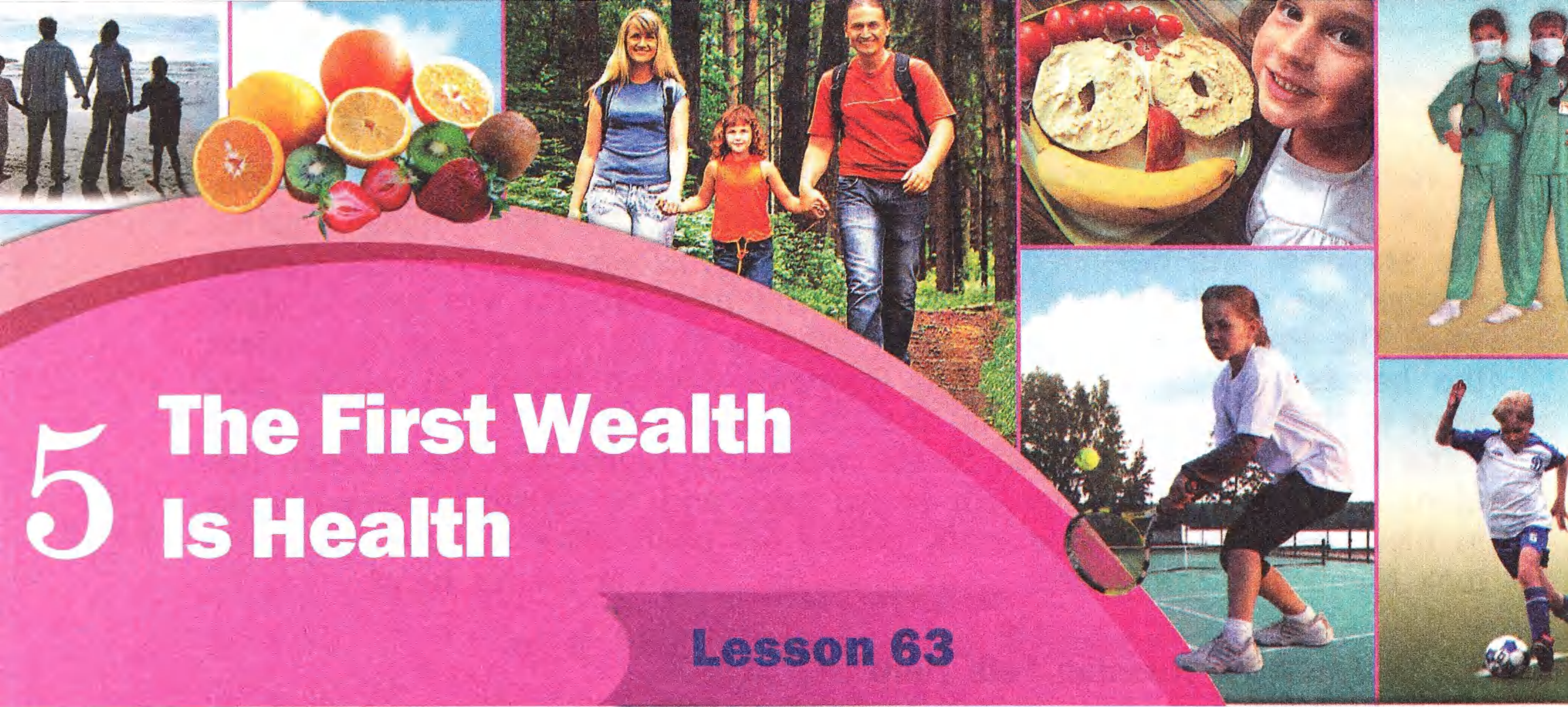


3. Ex. 1–4.

Lesson 58
Lessons 59, 60
Lessons 61, 62

Test 4
Reserve
Home Reading

¹ an enemy ['enəmi] – враг



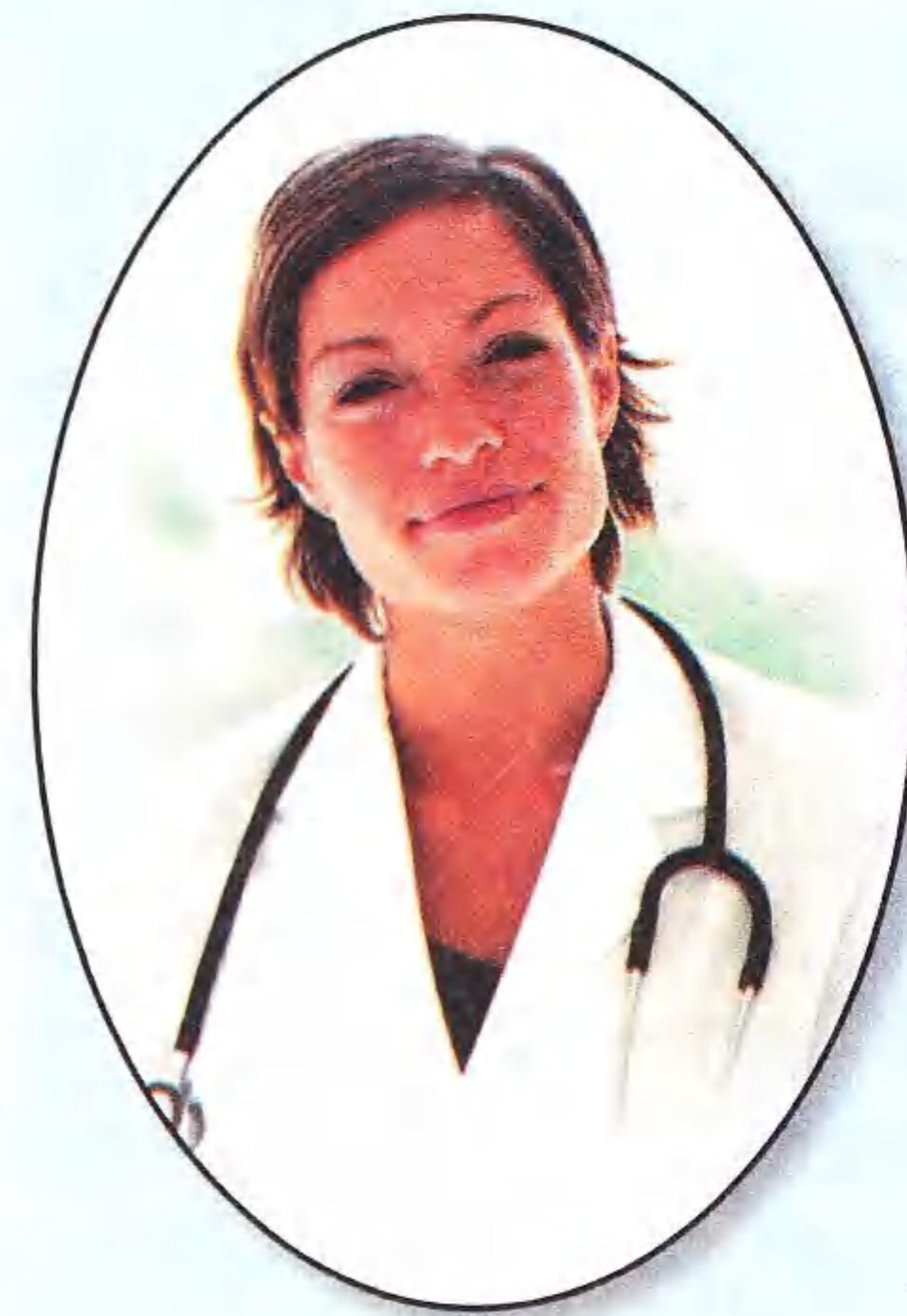
5 The First Wealth Is Health

Lesson 63

1. Do the quiz and you will learn how to take care of your health.

Health Quiz

1. What is the normal temperature for a person?
 - a) 37.6 degrees
 - b) 36.6 degrees
 - c) 38.8 degrees
2. When you've got high temperature you should...
 - a) take some medicine
 - b) call the doctor,
 - c) go to hospital
3. When you've caught a cold you should
 - a) take a cold shower
 - b) stay in bed
 - c) go to school
4. You must visit a dentist
 - a) once a year
 - b) once in two years
 - c) twice a year
5. You must check your eyesight¹... .
 - a) twice a year
 - b) once in three years
 - c) once a year
6. You must spend in the open air.
 - a) half an hour a day
 - b) two hours a day
 - c) an hour a day
7. To be healthy you must eat
 - a) chocolate
 - b) buns and cookies
 - c) meat/fish and vegetables
8. A way to be healthy is
 - a) to do some sports activities
 - b) to watch a lot of sports programmes
 - c) to eat fast food



If you haven't made any mistakes, congratulations! You know the rules of a healthy life.

¹ eyesight ['aɪsaɪt] – зрение

2. Look at the picture, read the words and remember their meaning.

3. Read the definitions and the examples and guess the meaning of the new words in bold.

Ill *adj* – not in good health, not well; sick = ill, to become ill = to fall ill. *She is ill. So she can't come. Some children in the camp fell ill.*

Illness *n* – a state or a period of time of being ill. *Some students are away from school because of illness.*

A disease [dr'zi:z] *n* – illness caused (вызванная) by infection. *Some diseases are caused by bacteria.*

Infectious (= infect + ious) [in'fekʃəs] *adj* – *Students with infectious diseases mustn't go to school.*

Flu *n* – an infectious disease which is like a bad cold but more serious. *He is running a high temperature. He is in bed with flu.*

Cough [kɒf] *n* – кашель. *John caught a cold and had a bad cough.*

To cough *v* – кашлять. *You are coughing a lot. You should consult a doctor.*

To break [breɪk] *v* (**broke, broken**) – to separate into pieces. *I had to break a window to get into the house.*

■ a finger

■ a shoulder ['ʃəʊldə]

■ a knee [ni:]

■ a toe [təʊ]



4. **Work in pairs.** Replace the words in bold in the dialogues below with the words from the box and act out the dialogues.

a toe ■ a finger ■ a shoulder ■ a knee ■ a headache ■ to catch a cold/flu ■ to be running a temperature ■ to fall ill ■ to break

Vlad: Have you ever caught a cold?

A Patrick: Yes, I have.

Vlad: It's an infectious disease, isn't it?

Patrick: Yes, it is. All my family were ill.

B Vlad: Have you ever hurt your arm?

Alexander: No, I haven't. But I broke my leg a year ago.

Vlad: What a pity! Did you get well soon?

Alexander: Yes, I did.

C Patrick: What's the matter with Tanya?

Vlad: She hasn't been to school today because of illness. She's got a high temperature.

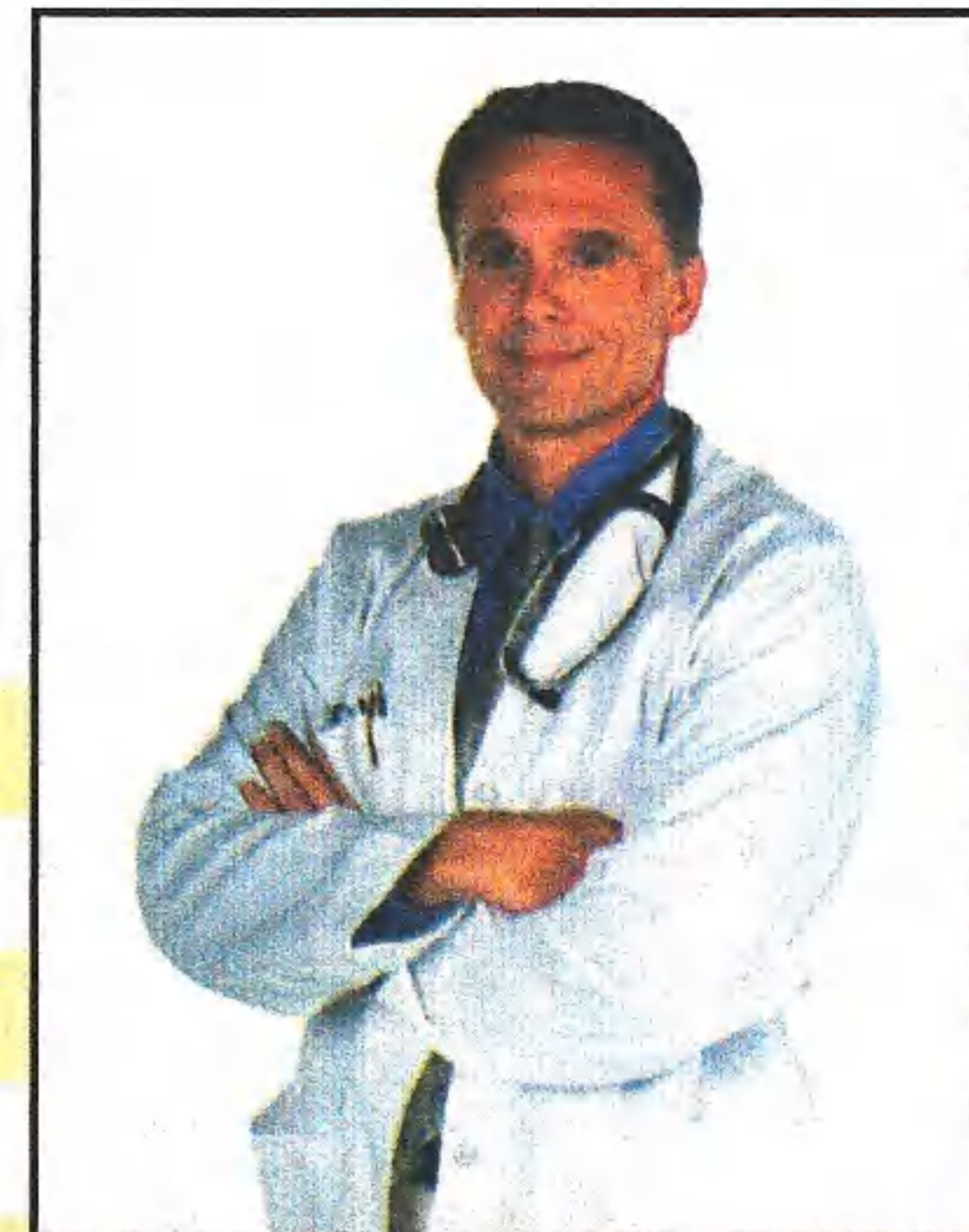
Patrick: Is it a serious disease?

Vlad: Don't worry. She has got a sore throat and a stomachache.



5. Vlad wants to join his school Sports Centre. Listen to his conversation with the doctor of the Centre and tick “True”, “False” or “No information” in the chart in your Workbook.

6. Vlad has just been to a doctor to check his health level¹. He scored 20 points. His health level is really high. Read the questions he was asked and tick your answers.



1. How many times a week do you do any sports?
a) once b) twice c) more
2. How often do you visit a doctor?
a) once a year b) twice a year c) more
3. How often do you catch a cold?
a) once a year b) twice a year c) once in three months
4. What is your mark in PE?
a) five b) four c) three
5. Do you go to any sports club?
a) yes b) no c) from time to time
6. Have you ever had flu?
a) yes b) no
7. How well can you swim?
a) very well b) well c) not very well
8. How often do you eat vegetables?
a) very often b) often c) not very often
9. How many times a week do you go to McDonald's?
a) once b) twice c) more than twice
10. How many bottles of Coca-Cola do you drink every week?
a) 1 bottle b) 2 bottles c) more than 2 bottles

7. Score your points and learn about your health level.

a-answers — 3 points

b-answers — 2 points

c-answers — 1 point

High health level (30—25)

Your health is excellent! You don't have any problems with it. You always feel good. You are always energetic and cheerful. You take good care of your health and don't do things which usually lead to health problems.

¹ level ['levəl] – уровень

Medium health level
(24—16)

You are quite healthy. But you have some health problems. Sometimes you forget that your health must be taken good care of. You do some sports but not a lot. When you fall ill, you stay in bed for 3 or 4 days. Sometimes you catch a cold and feel really bad.

Low health level
(16—10)

You must take care of your health because you have a lot of health problems. You miss school because you often fall ill and have headaches from time to time. You don't eat much fruit or vegetables. You prefer fast food. Coca-Cola is your favourite drink. You do sports from time to time but you don't like PE.

- 8.** Read Jerusha Abbot's letter to Daddy-Long-Legs and say what has happened to the girl.

April, 2nd

Dear Daddy-Long-Legs,
Please forget that awful letter I sent you last week. I was feeling lonely and ill the night I wrote. If you ask me "What's the matter?", I'll tell you that I caught a cold, had a sore throat and a headache. I'm in the infirmary¹ now, and I have been here for six days. My doctor says I have caught flu. I was running a high temperature and had a really bad cough. In fact, they let me sit up and have a pen and a paper only today. Here is a picture of me, with a bandage² around my head in rabbit's ears.



I can't write any more. I get tired when I sit up too long.

Yours,
Judy Abbot

¹ infirmary [ɪn'fɜ:məri] – медицинский изолятор

² bandage ['bændɪdʒ] – бинт, повязка

9. Answer the questions.

1. Have you ever had flu?
2. What was your temperature?
3. Did you have a bad cough or a headache?
4. How did you feel?
5. What did the doctor tell you to do?
6. How long did it take you to get well?

Example

People call a doctor when they fall ill.

10. Write when people do the following:

- take medicine
- go to the dentist
- take the temperature
- drink warm milk with honey
- go to the chemist's¹
- go to bed very early

Useful Language

a toe, a finger, a shoulder, a knee, to cough, to catch flu, ill, illness, to fall ill, disease, to run a (high) temperature, infectious, to break (broke, broken)

Homework

1. Ex. 3, 10.



2. Ex. 1–4.

Lesson 64**1. Say where you should go if you have these problems.****Example**

If I have a headache, I should go to the chemist's.

¹ chemist's ['kemists] – аптека

a serious illness
 a stomachache
 flu
 a sore throat
 a bad cough
 a deep cut on the finger
 a toothache
 a cold
 a headache
 an earache
 an infectious disease
 a broken toe

to a hospital

to a doctor

to a dentist

to the chemist's

2. Match the beginnings and the endings of the sentences, put the verbs in the correct form and say what happened to these people and why. Use *because* to connect the parts of the sentences.

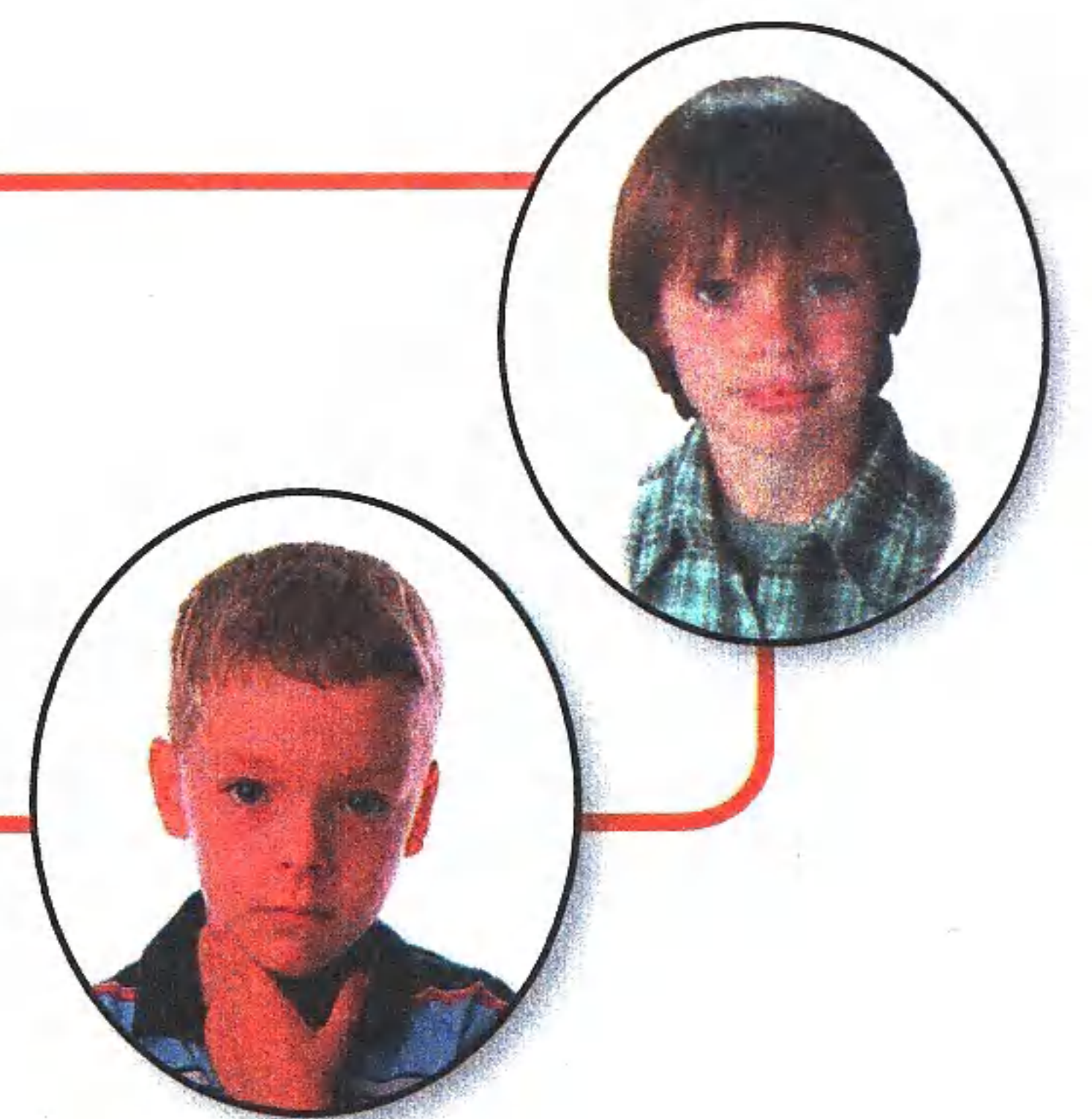
Situation	What happened
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr Black has got a cold 2. Mr Green has got a sore throat 3. Mr White has got a stomachache 4. Mr Blue has got a sore finger 5. Mr Parker has got a toothache 6. Mary doesn't feel well 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) to swim in cold water b) not to clean his teeth regularly and eat a lot of sweets c) to eat a lot d) to cut his finger e) to catch flu f) to drink cold lemonade in hot weather

3. Work in pairs. Tell your partner what happened to you and why. Let your partner give you some advice. Use Vlad and Nick's conversation as an example.

Example

Vlad: What's the matter, Nick?

Nick: I ate too much ice cream yesterday. And now I've got a sore throat and cough. I think I am running a temperature, too.



4. Look at the pictures of the chemist's goods, read and remember their names.



5. Say when you and the members of your family use these medicines and what for?

Example

I use a plaster when I cut my finger.

6. a) Read the definitions and the examples and guess the meaning of the new words.

To prescribe [prɪ'skraɪb] *v* — to say what medicine a sick person should take. *When I went to the doctor he prescribed me some pills and a throat spray for my cough.*

A runny nose — to have liquid coming out of the nose when you have a cold. *Her nose is running. You shouldn't go swimming because you've got a runny nose.*

- b) Read the dialogue below and make up your own dialogue replacing the words in bold.



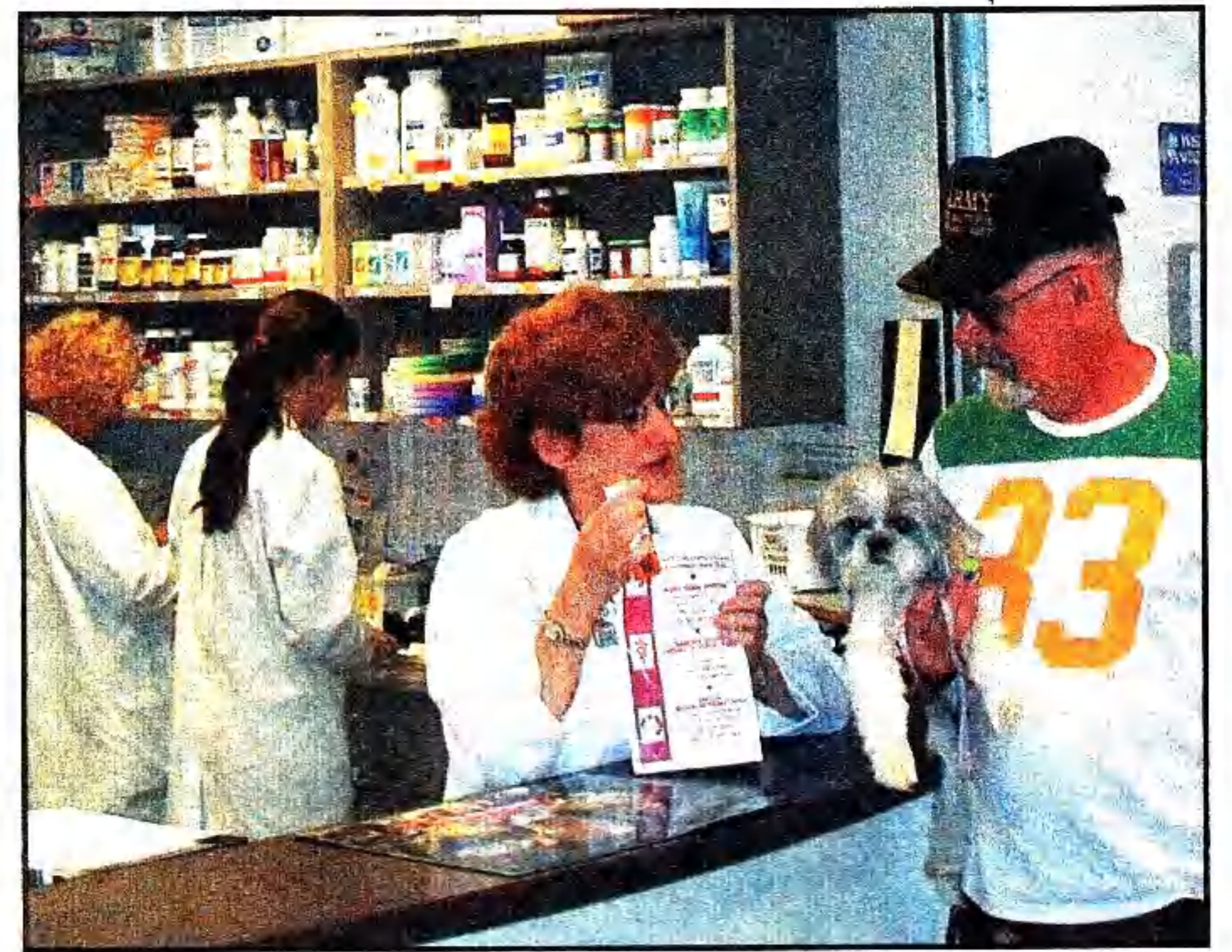
Chemist: Good afternoon. What can I do for you?

Miss Fay: I've got a **cough** and a **runny nose**.

Chemist: What did your doctor prescribe?

Miss Fay: Well, he prescribed some **pills**, and **nasal spray**.

Chemist: Good afternoon. What can I do for you?
Tom: I've hurt my **shoulder** and it hurts awfully.
Chemist: What did your doctor prescribe?
Tom: Well, he prescribed some **pills**. He told me to wear an **elastic bandage**, too.
Chemist: Very well. Here are your pills.
Tom: What about the bandage?
Chemist: You can buy it at the other section.
Tom: Thanks a lot.
Chemist: All the best!



7. Listen to the dialogue “At the Chemist’s” and say:



- ▶ what Mr Robson bought at the chemist’s and why;
- ▶ what the chemist told him about the situation in the town.

8. a) Read the text and say:

- ▶ why epidemics happened in the past;
- ▶ who helped to save people from many infectious diseases;
- ▶ how he did it.

b) Listen to the text and read it out loud.



Edward Jenner

In the old times in Europe there were terrible epidemics which took thousands and millions of people’s lives. Why did the epidemics happen? In fact, too many people lived in the cities at that time. People didn’t use soap and clean water. The streets were full of rubbish which nobody took away and rats were everywhere in the towns. No wonder that epidemics happened very often. For example, an epidemic of plague¹ in 1347–1350 took the lives of 25 million people in Europe. In 1665, in London alone, 100,000 people died because of this dangerous infectious disease.



In the 18th century an epidemic of smallpox² took the lives of 60 million people all over Europe. An English doctor Edward Jenner (1742–1823) lived in the provincial town of Berkley. When an epidemic of smallpox came to the town he worked in a hospital. It was hard for him to



¹ plague [pleɪɡ] – чума (тяжёлое инфекционное заболевание)

² smallpox [ˈsmɔːlˌpɒks] – чёрная оспа (тяжёлое инфекционное заболевание)

see so many young men, women and children die every day. He began to think of how to help the people of Berkley.

On the 14th of May, 1796 Jenner vaccinated¹ an eight-year-old boy against smallpox. It was difficult for Jenner to start this experiment. What if it didn't go well? To Jenner's joy the boy didn't fall ill and felt fine. Jenner was excited. He made some more experiments and all the people felt fine after the vaccination and didn't fall ill with smallpox. Soon Jenner began to vaccinate all the people of Berkley and saved them from the infectious disease. But what is more important, Jenner was the founder² of vaccination which saved millions of people in the past and is used all over the world today.

9. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases below and write them in your exercise book.

patients ■ cough ■ the chemist's ■ diseases ■ hospital ■ a sore throat ■ to take care of ■ to keep ■ a headache ■ to prescribe ■ flu

I am a family doctor. A lot of ... visit me. When I see my patients, first of all I listen to their problems and then I examine them. Some patients just have a ... , a ... or I ... them some medicine to buy at Others have serious heart or stomach ... or If I can't help them myself I send them to The problem is that people don't ... themselves. It really isn't so difficult to ... fit. You need to do sports, eat healthy food, take regular walks and visit a doctor twice a year.

Useful Language

a pill, a bandage, to prescribe, a runny nose

Homework



1. No. 8b.

2. Ex. 6, 9.



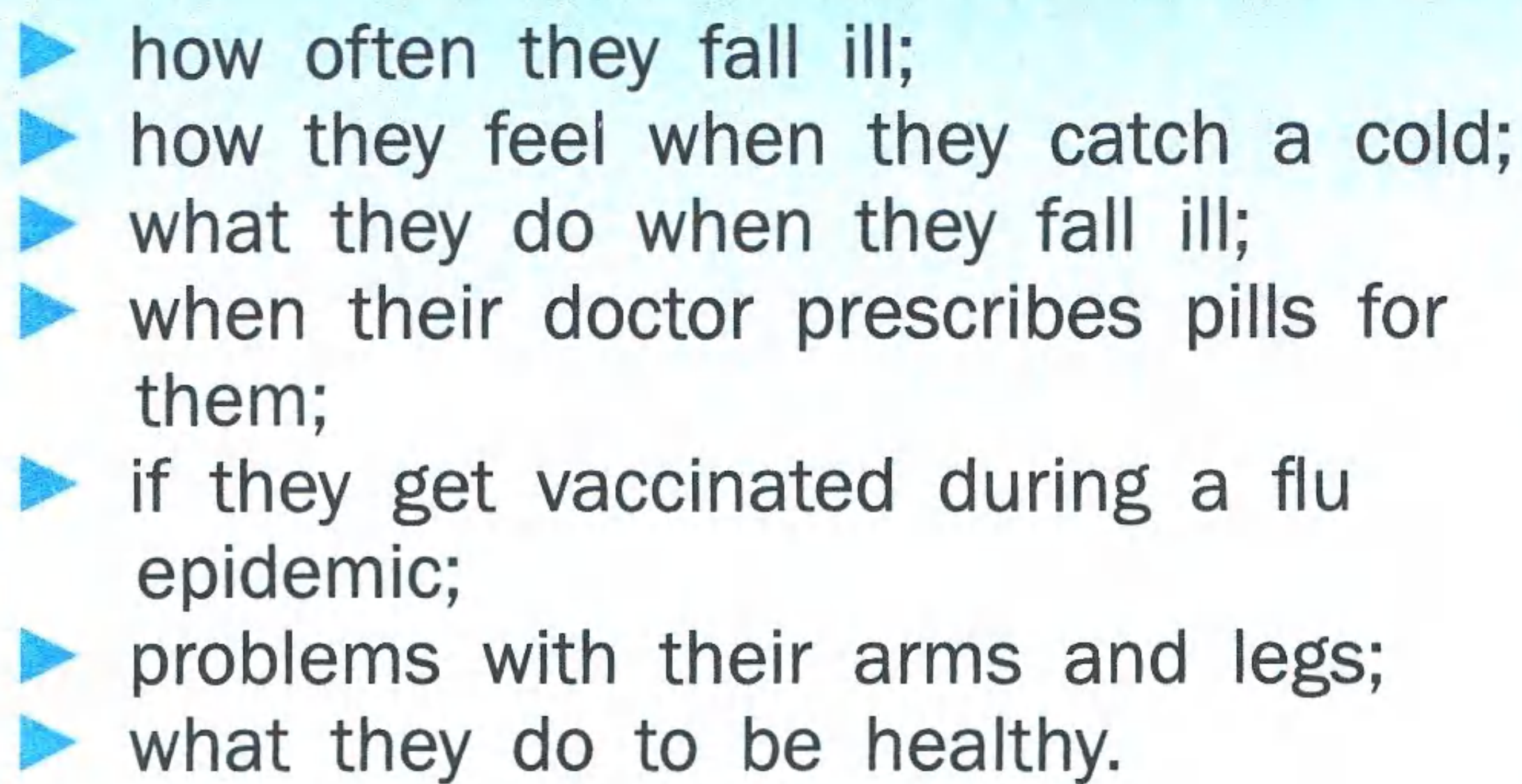
3. Ex. 1–4.

¹ to vaccinate ['væksinəɪt] – делать прививку

² a founder ['faʊndə] – основатель

Lesson 65

1. a) **Work in pairs.** Let's go on talking about your health. Interview your classmate. Write questions for the interview and put down your classmate's answers in the chart in your Workbook. Make sure you ask your classmates about:

- 
- ▶ how often they fall ill;
 - ▶ how they feel when they catch a cold;
 - ▶ what they do when they fall ill;
 - ▶ when their doctor prescribes pills for them;
 - ▶ if they get vaccinated during a flu epidemic;
 - ▶ problems with their arms and legs;
 - ▶ what they do to be healthy.



- b) **Make a report about your classmate's health using the chart you have filled in.**

2. a) **Alexander wants to be a teacher of history but he doesn't take care of his health. Read what may happen to him.**

Alexander goes out in the rain. He catches a cold and misses school. He doesn't learn about New Zealand. He doesn't pass his exam in history. He doesn't go to university and he doesn't get a diploma. He doesn't become a teacher. He gets a job he isn't much interested in.



- b) **Work in pairs.** Ask and answer questions as in the example.

Example

- What **will happen** if Alexander **goes out** in the rain?
- **If** Alexander **goes out** in the rain, he'll **catch a cold**.

3. *Write a similar story to show that it is important to take care of your health.

4. a) **Answer Tanya's questions about your daily activities.**

1. How do you get to school?
2. Do you usually use the stairs or take a lift?
3. How long do you sit in front of the TV/computer each day?

4. Do you play a lot of computer games? What are your favourite ones?
5. Do you like gardening?
6. Do you prefer to spend more time outdoors or inside the house?
7. Do you do any sports? Which one(s)? How often?
8. Do you like fast food?

b) Make a list of your daily activities.



5. a) Listen to the text and answer the same questions as in exercise 4 about Linda's daily activities.
- b) Look at your list and compare it with Linda's daily routine. What do you have in common?

GRAMMAR

■ Participle¹ I and Participle II

6. Look at the chart and pay attention to the words in bold. Compare the English and the Russian sentences.

Present Participle = Participle I = "ing"-form	Past Participle = Participle II = V ₃
writing — пишущий doing — делающий crying — плачущий	written — написанный done — сделанный broken — разбитый
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone felt sorry for the crying boy. — Всем было жаль плачущего мальчика. • The boy crying on the playground is my brother. — Мальчик, плачущий на игровой площадке, мой брат. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We saw a broken cup on the floor. — Мы увидели на полу разбитую чашку. • My Mum was sad about the cup broken by my little sister. — Мама огорчилась из-за чашки, разбитой моей младшей сестрой.

7. Complete the sentences using Participle I or Participle II.

1. When I came to the doctor there were a lot of people *waiting/waited* in the hall.
2. Orange juice *drinking/drunk* by people all over the world is good for health.
3. People *doing/done* morning exercises feel energetic all day long.
4. Tennis competition *holding/held* at Wimbledon is an important international sports event.
5. On weekends you can see many people *riding/ridden* bikes in the parks.
6. The children *swimming/swum* in the sea have a lot of fun.
7. The boy *picking/picked* apples in the garden is my brother.

¹ participle ['pɑ:tɪsɪpl] – причастие

8. The book *writing/written* by a famous sportsman is very interesting.
 9. The hot chocolate *making/made* by my mother was tasty.

8. a) Read the words and learn to pronounce them.

Hygeia ['haɪdʒiə], hygiene ['haɪdʒi:n], Asclepius [ask'li:pjəs], Pericles ['perɪkli:z],
 Athena [ə'θi:nə], Parthenon ['pɑ:θɪnən], mythology [mɪ'thɒlədʒi]

b) Read the text and say:

- ▶ who Hygeia and Asclepius were;
- ▶ where the word “hygiene” comes from and what it means;
- ▶ how the goddess Athena got her title “Athena Hygeia”;
- ▶ what the goddess Hygeia looked like.



Hygeia

In Greek and Roman mythology Hygeia was a daughter of the god of medicine, Asclepius. She was the goddess of good health and cleanliness. The word “hygiene” comes from her name and means “doing good”.

A legend tells us that in ancient Greece in the process of building the Parthenon one of the workers fell down from a great height and was badly injured². Pericles, who was very sad about this, saw the goddess Athena at night in his dream. She told him how to help that poor worker. Pericles followed her re-commendations and soon the man felt well again. For this wonder Athena was given one of her titles “Athena Hygeia”.

The goddess Hygeia was shown as a beautiful woman with a snake in her hands or holding a cup with a snake around it. The snake drank poison from the cup of life, making the water in it clean again. Today a cup with a snake is the emblem of medicine.



Homework

1. Ex. 6, 8.



2. Ex. 1–4.

Lesson 66

- 1. Work in two teams.** Let's play Vlad's favourite game “A caterpillar¹”. Each team in turn makes up sentences with Participle I or II from the verbs given by the other team. The game is over when any team gets most of the sentences. You can use the verbs from the box on page 40.

¹ a caterpillar ['kætəpɪlə] – гусеница

² injured ['ɪndʒəd] – покалечен, травмирован

Example

to cough – At night I saw a ghost **coughing** in the dark.

to break ■ to cut ■ to cough ■ to read
 ■ to prescribe ■ to hurt ■ to take (temperature)
 ■ to laugh ■ to cry ■ to write ■ to do
 ■ to bring ■ to build ■ to hold ■ to keep



- 2.** Listen to the poem and name one thing that cannot be put into a healthy lunchbox. Learn the poem by heart.

A Lunch Box



Lunch box, lunch box,
 what's for lunch?
 A hamburger and a sandwich
 and celery¹ to crunch².
 Carrots and bananas
 and an apple to munch³.
 A bite⁴, and a bite, and a bite,
 And a bite!



Now I'm heavy and my lunch box is light!

- 3. a)** Read the words, learn to pronounce them and translate them into Russian.

a balanced diet ['daɪət]
 energy ['enədʒi]
 mineral ['mɪnərəl]
 portion ['pɔːʃn]
 biscuit ['bɪskɪt]
 grain ['greɪn]
 dairy ['deəri]
 calcium ['kælsɪəm]

yoghurt ['jɒgət]
 calorie ['kæləri]
 cereals ['sɪəriəlz]
 spaghetti [spə'ɡeti]
 nervous ['nɜːvəs] system
 protein [prəʊ'tiːn]
 daily ['deɪli]

- b)** Food gives us energy and keeps us healthy. It's best if we keep a balanced diet. It means eating something from all of the food groups each day. Look at the pictures, read the texts and you'll learn what the food groups are. Name them.

¹ celery ['seləri] – сельдерей
² to crunch [krʌntʃ] – хрустеть
³ to munch [mʌntʃ] – жевать
⁴ a bite [baɪt] – укус

Fruit and vegetables give us a lot of vitamins and minerals and help us grow and stay healthy. We should eat five portions of fruit and vegetables every day. A portion is one piece of fruit or vegetable or a glass of juice.



Cereals and grains are in bread, rice and spaghetti. They give us the energy we need. Half of what we eat every day should come from this group.



Fats and sugar are in biscuits, sweets, chocolate and ice cream. They give us energy and are important for our nervous system. But too much of this food can make you fat and can be bad for your teeth. You shouldn't eat more than two sweets or fatty things a day.



Meat and protein are things like chicken, fish, turkey, eggs, nuts and beans. They give us important minerals and help us build our bodies. We need to eat a little of this every day (about 10% of our food).

Dairy products are things like milk, yoghurt and cheese. They give us calcium. Calcium helps make our teeth and bones strong. You should eat some every day



4. a) Make a list of everything that you ate yesterday.
b) Put the food from your list into the different food groups in the chart in your Workbook. Have you eaten food from each food group?



5. Listen to Patrick's friends and say which of the children is in the greatest danger of becoming unhealthy and putting on weight. Explain why you think so.
6. Tell your classmates what you prefer to eat during the day.
7. Vlad and Tanya have got a task to write about how to keep fit for their school newspaper. Help the children and write your ideas down in your exercise book, then tell the class about them.

Example

You should ...

You shouldn't ...

8. Read the fable¹ by Aesop² and choose the correct participle form.

Once a man went travelling to a far away country. He had seen this country on the map *giving/given* to him by an old clever man. He travelled for a year *visiting/visited* different cities and towns of that country. When he got back home he saw a lot of people *singing/sung* wonderful songs. They were happy to see the man again and made a great party with a lot of different dishes *cooking/cooked* by the best cooks. Everyone wanted to know about the man's adventures. And he told the people about his life *spending/spent* in the far away country.

"The people of that country could jump very well", he said. "They had a jumping competition *holding/held* every year in the centre of the town. I took part in the competition, too. I jumped and my jump was the best". Everyone was very proud of the man. At the end of the party the old clever man said, "Jump now. Show us how well you can do it". But the man could only talk well.

A boaster³ can talk well, but he can't do things well.



Useful Language

cereals, grains, dairy products, nuts, beans

¹ a fable – басня

² Aesop ['i:sɒp] – Эзоп (древнегреческий баснописец, живший в VI веке до н.э.)

³ a boaster ['bɔ:stə] – хвастун

Homework



1. No. 2.

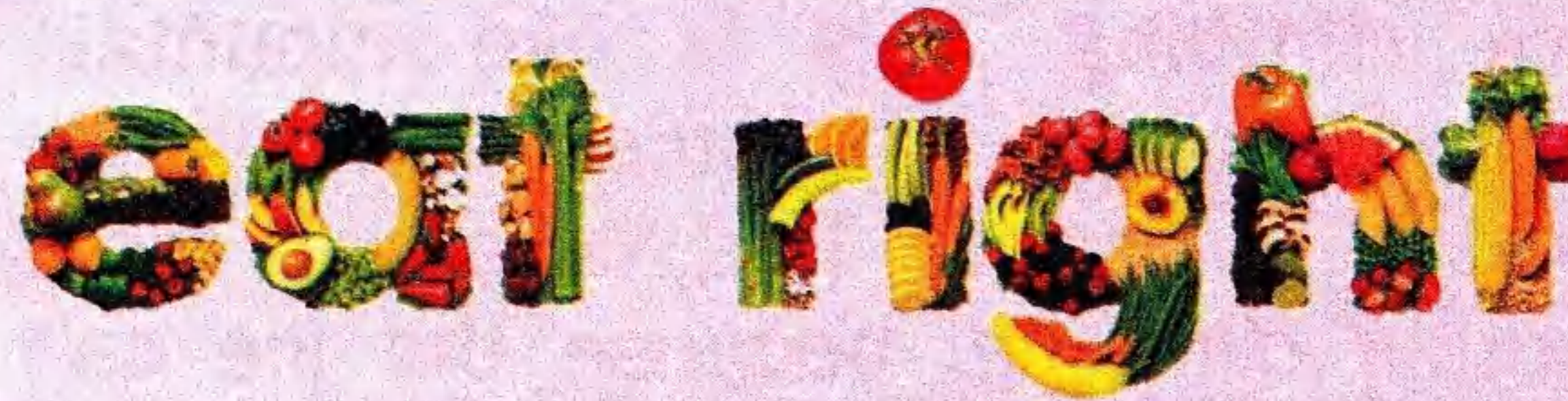
2. Ex. 3, 7.



3. Ex. 1–4.

Lesson 67

1. Let's recite the poem "A Lunch Box".
2. **Let's play.** Name fruit, vegetables and other food you know. The team which knows more is the best.
3. **Work in groups of three.** Write a healthy menu for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Explain why it is healthy. Use the list of dishes below.



- cornflakes, porridge, milk, yoghurt, boiled eggs, fried eggs, an omelette, bacon, sausage, cheese
- tomato/cabbage/fruit/bean/vegetable salad
- cabbage/potato/fish/chicken/tomato/fruit soup
- boiled/roast/fried meat, chicken, turkey, fish and chips, spaghetti, hamburgers
- boiled/fried potatoes/vegetables, chips, rice, beans
- fruit juice, apples, oranges, pineapples, bananas, pears, ice cream, sweets, chocolate, cakes, pancakes, sour cream, honey, jam, nuts, biscuits

4. **Work in pairs.** Have you ever taken part in competitions? Answer the questions and tell your classmate about the competitions you took part in.

1. What sports competitions did you take part in?
2. Were they team or individual competitions?
3. When and where did the competitions take place?



4. How long did it take you to get ready for the competitions?
5. Did you train a lot? Who trained you?
6. What did you feel before/after the competitions (excited, nervous, relaxed)?
7. Who won/lost the competitions?
8. Did you/your team get a prize, a medal or a diploma?



- 5.** Patrick and his Russian friends, Tanya and Vlad, are talking about keeping fit. Listen to them, fill in the chart in your Workbook and say what each of them does to keep fit.



- 6.** Read the text and answer the questions. Then listen to the text and read it out loud.

- Would you like to do these unusual sports and why?
- Do you need to be fit to do these sports?
- What other unusual sports do you know? Tell the class about one of them.

Unusual Sports

When we talk about sports, we usually think of common sports like baseball, tennis or football. But in fact, there are hundreds of different sports around the world, and some of them are quite unusual.

Let's talk about **ice climbing**. This is like mountain climbing, but here climbers go up some kind of ice — for example, a frozen waterfall. This is a lot more dangerous than mountain climbing, because the ice can change suddenly.



Two people, riding an elephant and hitting a ball on

the ground with a long stick, are playing elephant polo. It is played in India and Thailand. It is a strange fact, but countries like Scotland and Ireland — all cold countries without any elephants — often win the world **elephant polo** competitions.



Robot combat¹ is a very modern sport where teams of people make robots that try to destroy each other using remote control². Team players can be of any age.

Let's talk about the dangerous sport of **BASE jumping**. BASE means four groups of places where a jump is done: "B" for building, "A" for antenna — like a tower, "S" for span³ — like a bridge, and "E" for earth — like a rock or a mountain. BASE jumping is a very dangerous sport because there isn't much time to open a parachute.



¹ robot combat — битва роботов

² remote control — дистанционное управление

³ span — пролёт (моста)

7. Choose the correct participle and read the sentences.

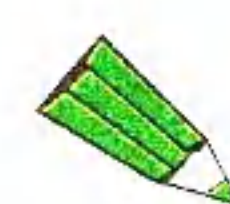
1. The hobby *taking/taken* up by Vlad is auto modelling.
2. He went to his first competition with a model *making/made* by himself.
3. The competitions *holding/held* in Tyumen were important for Vlad.
4. The medals *winning/won* at the competitions were the team's but not Vlad's.
5. Vlad was very proud of the Mercedes model *buying/bought* before the competition.
6. *Trained/training* hard every day Vlad was full of energy.
7. A *cutting/cut* finger made it difficult for Vlad to control the model.
8. The prize *winning/won* by Vlad made his dream come true.

Homework



1. No. 6.

2. Ex. 4.



3. Ex. 1–4.

Lesson 68

1. Tell the class how you keep fit. The questions below may help you.

1. What are your favourite summer and winter sports?
2. What sports club did you join? How often do you go there?
3. In what competitions do you take part?
4. Do you go jogging in the morning?
5. What do you do in your free time to stay healthy?
6. What do you eat to keep a balanced diet?
7. Do you often fall ill?
8. How often do you go to the doctor for a check-up?
9. Who are your favourite sportsmen?

2. Let's speak about the Olympic champion in figure skating Evgeni Plushenko. Read the short information about him in the chart on page 46 and tell the class about this famous sportsman.

■ **Evgeni Plushenko**



Date of birth	03.10.82
Place of birth	The town of Solnechniy in Siberia
Members of the family	Parents – engineers who came to Siberia to build roads An elder sister Happy with his family
Health	Cold climate, fell ill very often, caught a cold and flu, had a very serious infectious disease, moved to Volgograd to change the climate
First skates	Met a girl holding skates in her hands and crying; she didn't want to skate; her mum gave the skates to Evgeni's mum and she took him to the skating club
The first victory	A talented boy At the age of 7 got the "Silver Skate" prize
Problems and ideas	The skating club in Volgograd was closed. The boy was taken to St Petersburg to be trained by Alexey Mishin.
Evgeni's life	Studied at school and then at the Institute, trained hard, few friends, no parents in St. Petersburg, a lot of victories, health problems with his back, bad results at some important competitions, more training, more victories.
Plushenko today	The Olympic champion and one of the best-known sportsmen in the world



- 3.** To keep fit it's important to do sports, to eat healthy food, to walk in the fresh air, to swim in clean rivers and seas and to drink clean water. Listen to the poem and say what may happen to the Earth if people don't take care of nature. Learn the poem by heart.



Only when all the rivers have run dry
 And all the fish in the sea have died,
 Only when all the rainforests¹ have been burnt down²
 And there is no food for the animals,
 Only when all the blue skies have been filled with smoke
 And the cities of the world have choked³
 Will the white man understand
 That it's too late to save the earth.

- 4.** Read the definitions and the examples and guess the meaning of the new words.

To pollute [pə'lu:t] *v* – to make something very dirty. *The river was polluted by dirty water from the factory. Factories pollute the air.*

Pollution [pə'lu:ʃn] *n* – the action of polluting. *Air pollution is a serious problem for big cities like Moscow, London and New York.*

A cause [kə:z] *n* – a person, thing or event (событие) that makes something happen. *He is the cause of all my unhappiness.*

To cause *v* – to be the cause of. *Cars and factories cause air pollution.*

- 5.** Look at the pictures and choose the three of them which illustrate the poem. Now look at the list of problems and match them with the pictures.

- ▶ killing wildlife
- ▶ cutting forests
- ▶ throwing rubbish

- ▶ water pollution
- ▶ air pollution
- ▶ dead land



- 6.** Look at the chart below and match the problems with their causes. Use Passive forms, like in the example. Can you think of any other causes of these problems?

Example

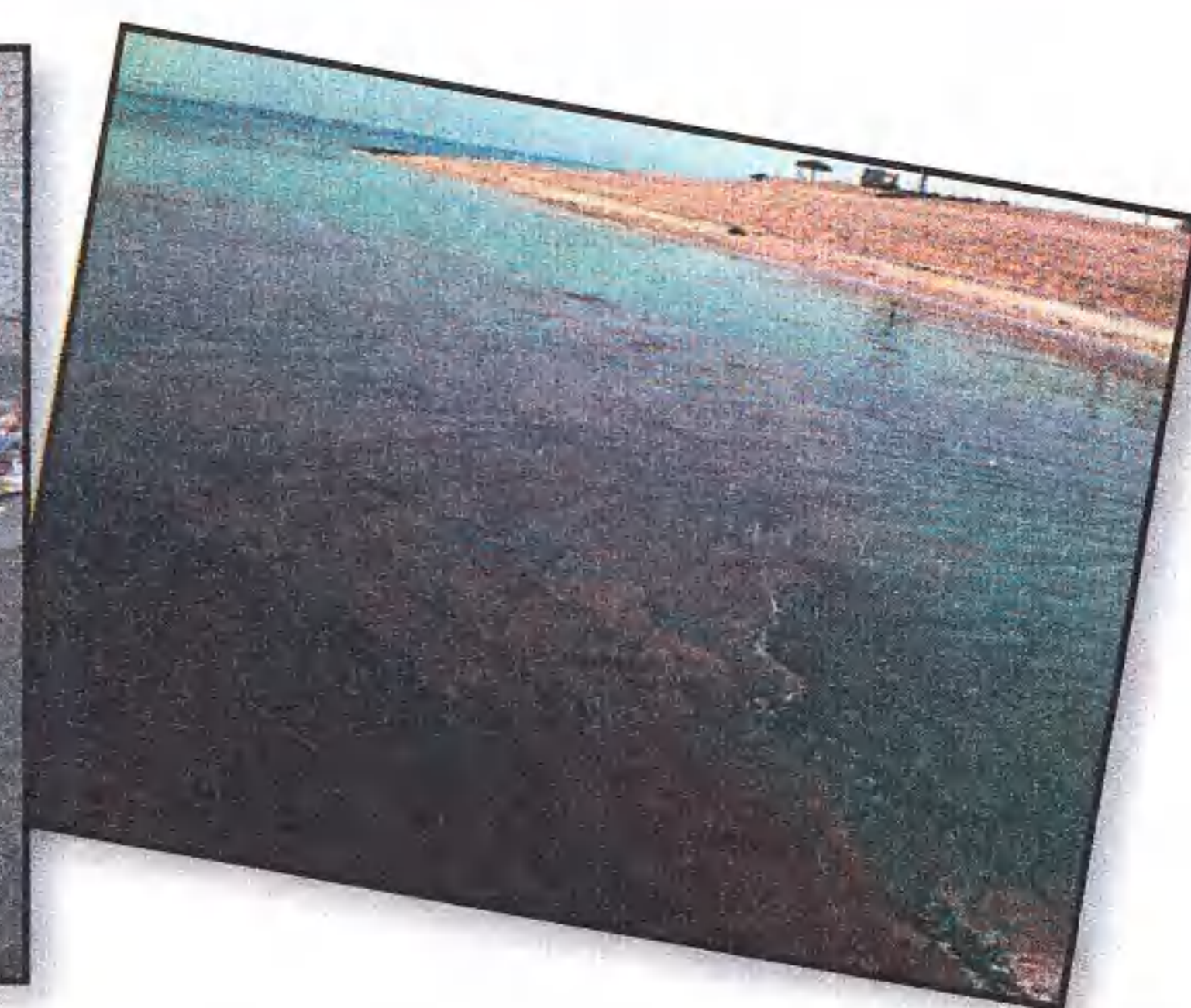
Air pollution **is caused** by cars and public transport.

¹ rainforests – тропический лес

² to burn [bʒ:n] down – жечь, сжигать

³ to choke [tʃəʊk] – задыхаться

Problems	Causes
wildlife, kill land, turn to a desert rivers, lakes and oceans, pollute	building more towns and cities hunters fires rubbish oil ¹ tankers and ships



7. Put the words below into two columns in the chart in your Workbook and say what people should do to take care of nature and what they mustn't do.

Example

We mustn't make fires in the forest.

We should take care of animals and birds in the forest.

- to make a fire in the forest ■ to plant trees ■ to put out a fire ■ to throw rubbish away ■ to clean parks and forests ■ to break or cut trees ■ to save energy ■ to switch on the lights in all the rooms ■ to catch birds ■ to give food to wild animals and birds ■ to clean rivers and lakes ■ to take care of animals and birds ■ to pollute air/water ■ to protect nature

8. a) Look at the symbols of the organizations which take care of nature on the Earth and remember their names.

▶ Green Cross
▶ Greenpeace

▶ Green Patrol
▶ the World Wildlife Fund (WWF)



¹ oil – зд. нефтяной

b) Read about these organizations and say what they do to protect nature.

The World Wildlife Fund

It is an international public organization which protects and takes care of the natural world. The main task of the WWF is to save all kinds of wildlife. The WWF has special projects. Here are some of them:

- ▶ to stop global warming;
- ▶ to save forests from fires and cutting down;
- ▶ to save all kinds of life in seas and oceans;
- ▶ to save Red Book animals;
- ▶ to take care of national parks on the planet.

The WWF has more than 5 million members in over 40 countries around the world. The WWF has 1,300 projects on saving wildlife on the planet.

Greenpeace

It is an international public ecological organization. The main idea of Greenpeace actions is to find global ecological problems and to tell people of all the countries about them as much as possible. The organization is famous for its actions "Stop oil pollution" and "Save forests". Greenpeace works on other ecological programmes as well. To make these programmes work Greenpeace members go to schools and give "green" lessons.

Green Cross

Green Cross is an international public organization founded by Mikhail Gorbachev, the first and the only president of the Soviet Union, in 1993. 29 countries have become members of this organization. The main task of Green Cross is to protect wildlife and to save nature in the places where there were wars and national conflicts. At the moment Green Cross works on such programmes as:

- ▶ ecological education;
- ▶ energy and natural resources;
- ▶ water is life.

The Green Patrol

It is an all-Russian public organization which is very popular in the country. Today any person can phone this organization and give information about ecological problems in any place in Russia. The organization will do its best to help solve these problems. Today the Green Patrol works on such programmes as:

- ▶ public control of the ecological situation in Russia;
- ▶ TV and newspapers about the ecology of Russia;
- ▶ ecological education;
- ▶ ecological control of international and Russian projects in all kinds of activities.

Useful Language

to pollute, pollution, to cause, a cause

Homework



1. No. 3.



3. Ex. 1–4.

2. Ex. 4, 8b.

4. **Project: “Unusual Facts about Usual Animals”.** Give some information about an animal: where it lives; how it looks; its sizes; what it eats; how long it lives; what it can do very well; what is unusual about it.

Lesson 69

1. Say what ecological organizations you know and what they do to protect nature.



2. a) Listen to the information about the Red Book and say why people decided to make such a book.



■ an alligator snapping turtle
(алигаторная черепаха)



■ a mako shark
(акула-мако)



■ a green-cheek parrot
(зеленощекий попугай)

■ a rhino



b) Listen to the text again and tick the animals, which are included (включены) in the Red Book, in the chart in your Workbook.

3. a) Read the text and name 5 interesting facts about one of the most beautiful animals in the world which have impressed you most of all.

The Largest Animal on the Earth

Do you know what the largest animal that has ever lived on the Earth is? It's the blue whale¹. People don't know much about these animals. Here are some interesting facts about them.

- ▶ A blue whale can be 30 metres long. It is like two buses.
- ▶ A blue whale weighs 200,000 kilos. (15 buses or 8 planes).
- ▶ A blue whale's tongue² weighs as much as an elephant. 100 people can sit on such a tongue.
- ▶ A whale's heart weighs the same as a car. You can hear a whale's heart from a distance of 3 kilometres.
- ▶ A blue whale has got a very loud voice, much louder than a plane. So, blue whales can "talk" to each other across a distance of 1,500 kilometres!
- ▶ A blue whale eats 4,000 kilograms of plankton, which is its favourite food.
- ▶ Everyone knows that a blue whale can throw water up into the air. The fountain of water can be as high as a three-storey building.
- ▶ A blue whale can swim as fast as 48 kilometres per hour!
- ▶ A blue whale baby weighs 3,000 kilos and it is 8 metres long. When a baby grows it drinks 400 litres of its mother's milk and gets 100 kilograms heavier and 4 centimetres longer every day.
- ▶ A blue whale can live 90 years.
- ▶ A blue whale can dive³ to 500 metres and stay there for 20 minutes.

¹ a whale [weɪl] – кит

² a tongue [tʌŋ] – язык

³ to dive – нырять



b) Read the true sentences and correct the false ones according to the text.

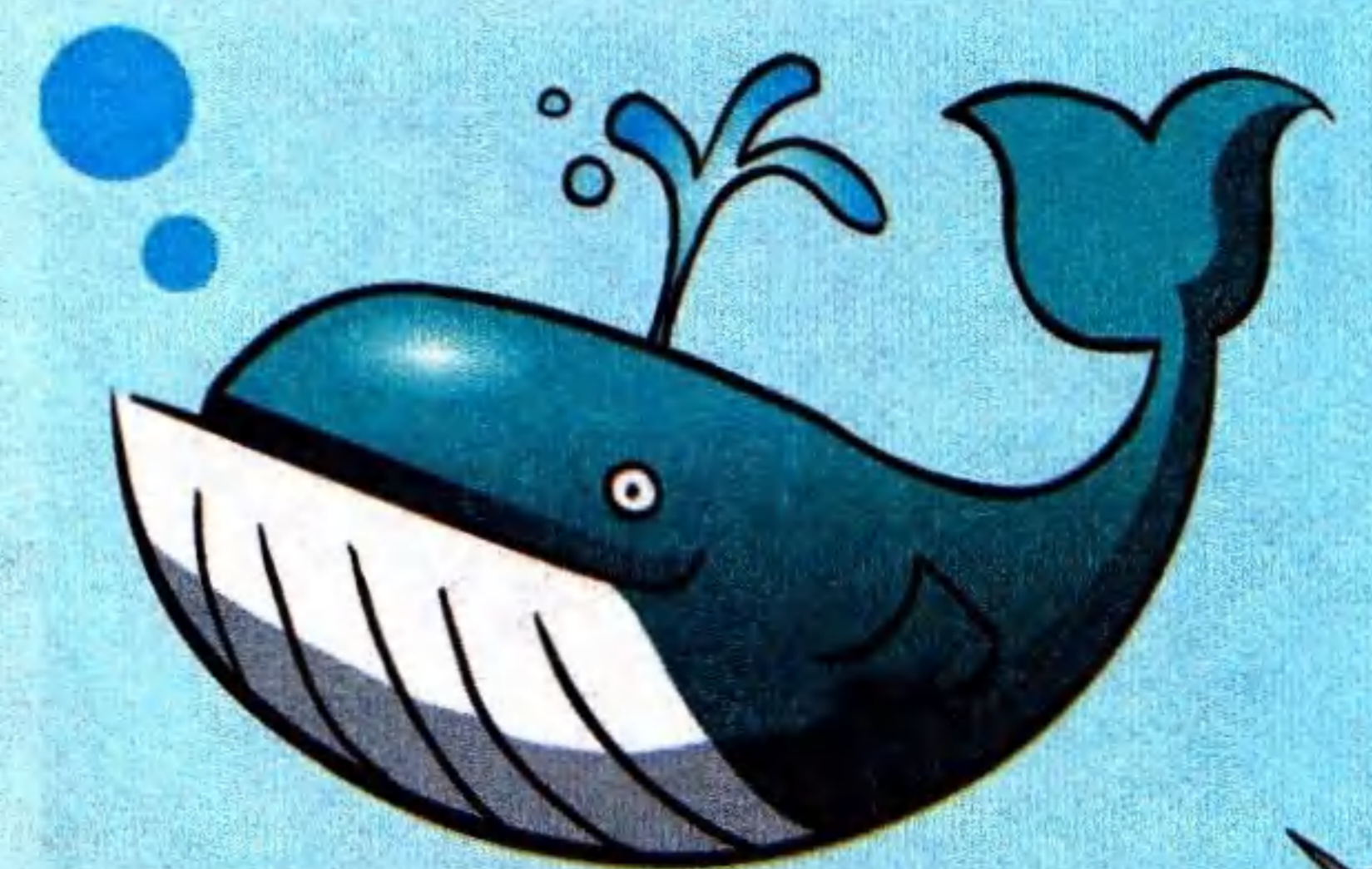
1. A blue whale eats 4,000 kilograms of plankton.
2. A blue whale's tongue weighs as much as a kangaroo.
3. Blue whales can talk to each other across a distance of 30,000 kilometres.
4. A blue whale weighs as much as 8 buses and 15 planes.
5. One hundred people can sit on a blue whale's tongue.
6. A blue whale can swim as fast as 60 kilometres per hour.
7. A blue whale can be 30 metres long.
8. Blue whales live longer than 90 years.
9. When a blue whale baby grows it drinks 100 litres of its mother's milk every day.
10. A blue whale can stay under the water for 20 minutes.
11. A blue whale baby weighs 3 tons.

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

- Why is the blue whale in danger?
- What should people do to protect the blue whale?

Blue Whales Are in Danger

- ▶ People hunt blue whales for fat and meat to make cosmetics.
- ▶ Seas are polluted with plastic rubbish.
- ▶ Sometimes whales get into fishermen's nets. The nets hurt a lot and even kill whales.
- ▶ There are a lot of oil spots in the seas. Oil is dangerous for whales.
- ▶ There is less plankton in the seas because sea water is polluted. Whales often get hungry and die young.
- ▶ The sea water temperature is getting warmer because of climate changes and whales get sick.



5. Read the advertisement and discuss with your classmates how you can help the animals.

Take Care of Animals

Moscow Zoo invites you to join the "Animal Lovers" charity¹ club. Choose an animal from the list and take care of it. All these animals need your help:

- an Amur tiger – 1,201 roubles a day,
- a snow leopard – 340 roubles a day,
- a lynx – 282 roubles a day,
- a squirrel – 11 roubles a day,
- a hedgehog – 10 roubles a day.

Collect money to feed² one of them for three months or half a year and your name will be written on a special board next to the cage of the animal you have taken care of.

To get money you can sell things which you have made yourself at a charity bazaar or organize a concert for your parents.

Moscow Zoo and other zoos in Russia give many thanks to those who are ready to help.

Join us now!

Internet website: www.moscowzoo.ru

E-mail: moscowzoo-admin@cdt.ru

¹ charity – благотворительный
² to feed – кормить

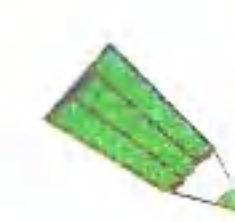


6. Project: "Unusual Facts about Usual Animals".

Homework



1. Ex. 3, 4.



2. Ex. 1–4.

Lesson 70
 Lessons 71, 72
 Lessons 73, 74

Test 5
 Reserve
 Home Reading

6

North America — the Continent of Wonders

Lesson 75

The United States of America

- 1.** The United States of America is situated in North America. It is the country of natural wonders and cultural diversity. How much do you know about this country? Answer the questions of the quiz below.



The USA Quiz

1. Who discovered America and when?
2. What is the full name of the country?
3. How many states are there in the USA?
4. Who is the head of state?
5. What is the capital of the country?
6. What is the US national flag called? Why?
7. What bird is the symbol of the country?
8. What is the name of the ship that brought the first pilgrims to America?
9. Why is one of the most important US holidays called Thanksgiving Day?
10. How are Native Americans called?
11. What holiday is celebrated on the 4th of July?
12. What famous Americans can you name?
13. What American monuments, museums, places of interest and natural wonders do you know?

- 2.** a) Read the words, learn to pronounce them and guess their meaning.

to roar [rɔ:]

a canyon ['kænjən]

a sequoia [sɪ'kwɔɪə]

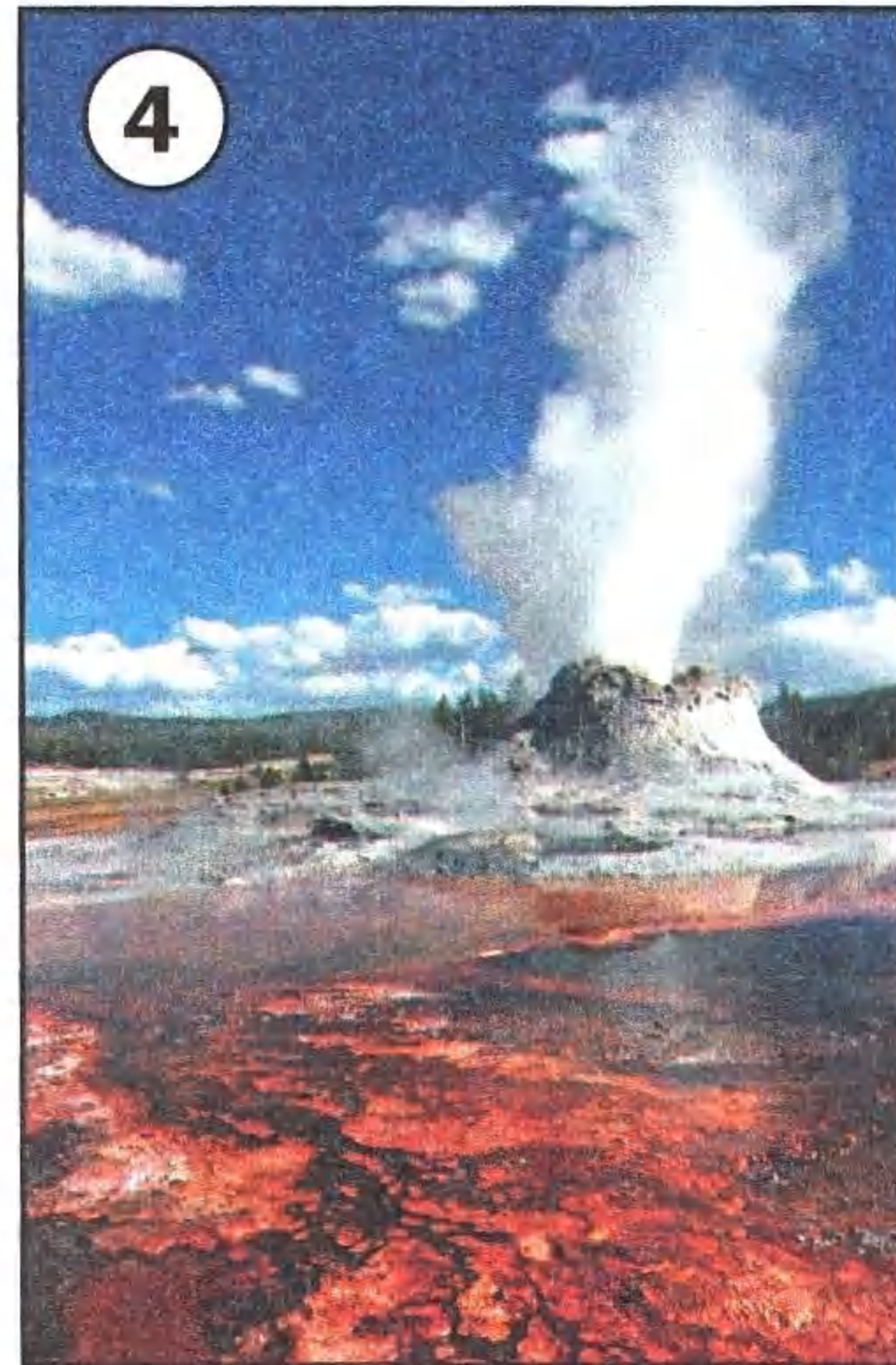
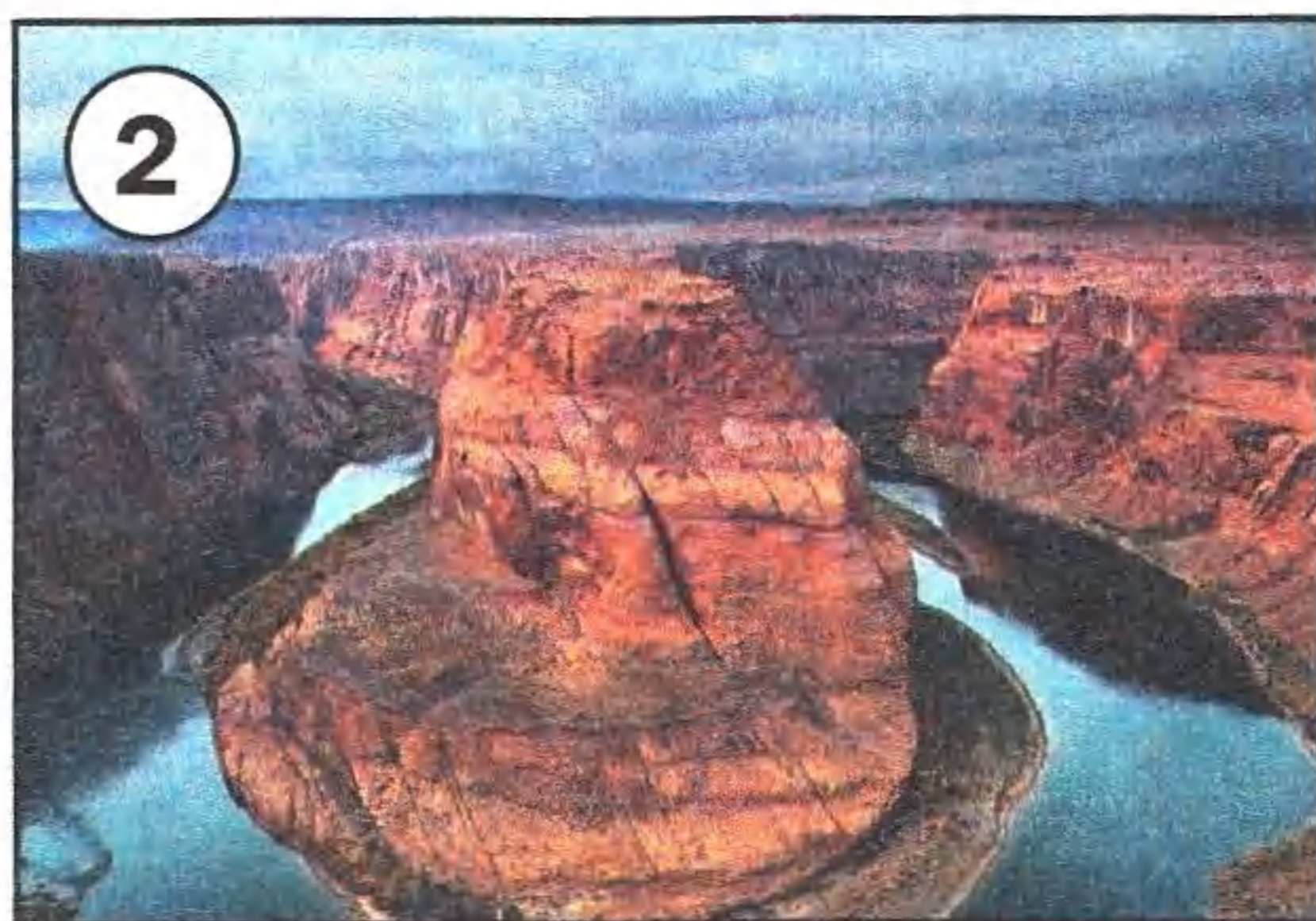
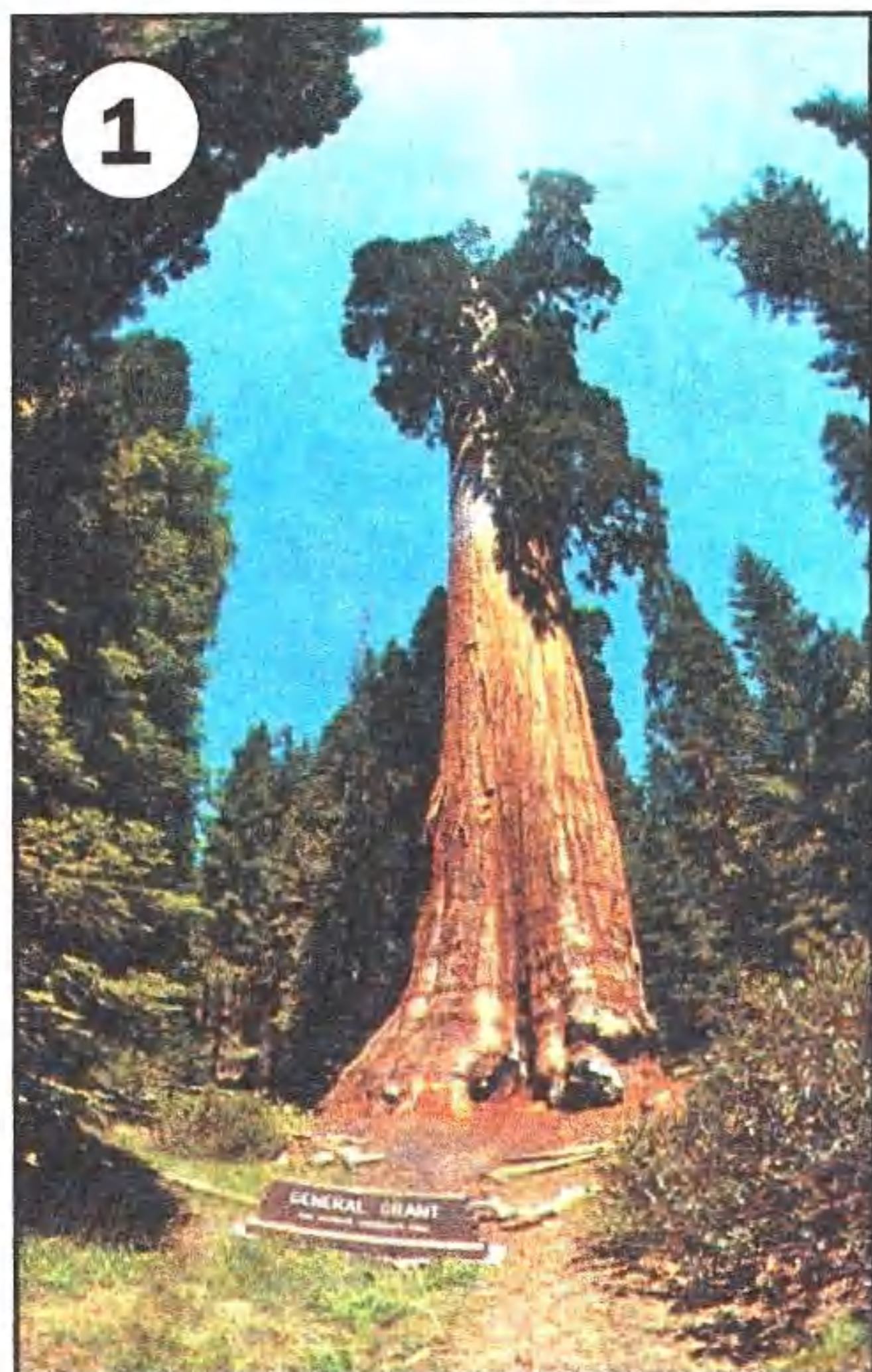
Colorado [ˌkɒlə'rɑ:dəʊ]

a geyser ['gi:zə]

a redwood ['redwʊd]



b) Listen to the texts about different natural wonders of the USA, match them with the pictures and name them. Say what you have learned about these places.



3. Read the definitions and the examples and guess the meaning of the words in bold.

A coast [kəʊst] *n* – land near the sea or ocean. *It was a fine day on the coast. The east coast of America is washed by the Atlantic Ocean.*

To navigate [ˈnævɪgeɪt] *v* – to go by sea, river, air; to direct the course of a ship or a plane. *American explorers navigated the Mississippi and discovered new lands. Early explorers used to navigate by the stars.*

Vast [vɑːst] *adj* – very large. *A vast territory, a vast continent, a vast valley, vast lands. Russia is known for its vast territory.*

To stretch *v* – to cover a large territory, to be very vast in territory. *The Roman empire stretched from Scotland to Egypt. The coast stretched for miles.*

4. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

1. When Columbus reached the ... he thought that it was India.
2. In ancient times sailors ... by the stars.
3. James Cook ... the South Seas and discovered Australia.
4. The Pacific ocean ... from America to Asia.
5. Amerindians (American Indians) hunted animals on the ... land of North America.
6. Many European countries organized ... to the New World.
7. A lot of ... of the 16th century were surprised to see the beauty of the new continent.

navigated
explored
stretches
vast
coast
expeditions
explorers



GRAMMAR

■ Articles with Geographical Names

5. Read the examples in the chart and remember when the article *the* is/ isn't used.

THE is used before:	THE is not used before:
names of rivers: <i>the</i> Mississippi, <i>the</i> Neva, <i>the</i> Thames, <i>the</i> Nile	names of countries: France, Spain, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand BUT: <i>the</i> USA, <i>the</i> United Kingdom, <i>the</i> Russian Federation, <i>the</i> Netherlands
names of seas and oceans: <i>the</i> Black Sea, <i>the</i> Barents Sea, <i>the</i> Caspian Sea, <i>the</i> Indian Ocean, <i>the</i> Arctic Ocean, <i>the</i> Atlantic Ocean, <i>the</i> Pacific Ocean	names of cities: Moscow, Washington, New York, Boston
names of groups of islands: <i>the</i> British Isles, <i>the</i> Orkney Islands, <i>the</i> Hawaiian Islands	names of streets and squares: Tverskaya Street, Pushkin Street, Trafalgar Square
names of mountain ranges: <i>the</i> Urals, <i>the</i> Alps, <i>the</i> Rocky Mountains (<i>the</i> Rockies), <i>the</i> Andes	names of individual islands: Madagascar, Shri Lanka, Malta
	names of individual mountains: Mount Fuji, Ben Nevis, Everest, Ararat
	names of lakes: Lake Baikal, Lake Lomond, Lake Seliger; BUT: <i>the</i> Great Lakes, <i>the</i> Great Salt Lake
	names of continents: Asia, America, Antarctica, Europe, Africa

6. Fill in the blanks with the definite article where it is necessary.

1. ... Washington is the capital of ... United States of America.
2. ... Andes is a mountain range in ... South America.
3. ... Sicily is an Italian island.
4. ... Nile is the longest river in the world.
5. ... Urals separate ... Europe and ... Asia.
6. The first American explorers thought that the land on the other side of ... Mississippi River was a desert.
7. ... Egypt is situated in ... Africa.
8. ... Appalachian Mountains are rich in minerals.
9. ... Great Lakes are connected with ... Atlantic Ocean through ... St Lawrence River (on the Canadian side) and ... Hudson River.
10. Between ... Lake Ontario and ... Lake Erie, on ... Niagara River there are ... powerful Niagara Falls.

7. Read the words out loud and remember how to pronounce them.

West Indies

Florida ['flɒrɪdə]

Mexico ['meksɪ,kəʊ]

the Gulf [gʌlf] of Mexico

St Lawrence [sent 'lɒrəns] River

Louisiana [luːɪzɪ'æniə]

Louis XIV ['luːɪ]

Thomas Jefferson

Robert de La Salle [rə,beə də lə s'æl]

William Clark

the Rockies

the Yellowstone River

the Colombia [kə'lʌmbiə] River

8. a) Read the text and say why American colonists knew very little about the lands on the other side of the Mississippi River.

Listen to the text and read it out loud.



Exploring North America

Two hundred years after Columbus landed in West Indies, Europeans still knew very little about the vast American continent. The Spanish explored Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, the English settled¹ in colonies on the eastern coast, and the French sailed up the St Lawrence River and settled in Canada. But the vast lands that lay in between were a mystery.

Robert de La Salle, a Frenchman, was the first European to sail down the Mississippi River. He named the land near the river Louisiana after the French king Louis XIV.

In the next century the situation in North America changed. The Spanish still controlled Mexico and Florida, but the English threw the French out of Canada. The English colonists won the war against Great Britain and set up an independent country – the United States that stretched from the Atlantic coast to the east side of the Mississippi River. The west side – Louisiana – was still French. In 1803 the French sold it to the USA.

¹ to settle – поселиться

The US President, Thomas Jefferson, wanted to learn more about this vast territory on the other side of the Mississippi. In 1804 he sent William Clark and other men to explore it. For two years they navigated the river from the town St Louis up the Mississippi River, over the Rockies, and down the Columbia River to the Pacific coast. Then they came back to St Louis by the Yellowstone River.

The expedition showed that Louisiana was a good land for people to live on.



9. a) Match the territories of North America with European countries which claimed¹ them before 1776.

1. Florida
2. Louisiana
3. Mexico
4. Canada
5. 13 colonies

- a) France
- b) Great Britain
- c) Spain

b) How did the situation change in the 19th century?

Useful Language

a coast, vast, to navigate, to stretch

¹ to claim [kleim] – претендовать

Homework



1. No. 8b.
2. Ex. 3, 6.



3. Ex. 1–4.

Lesson 76

1. How much do you know about the first Europeans in North America? Read the questions and find the correct answers. Then tell the class how North America was explored in the 17th century.

1	2	3
Which territories did the Spanish explore? a) Louisiana b) Florida and Mexico	Where did the English settle colonies? a) on the west coast b) on the east coast	How did the French get to Canada? a) by the Colorado River b) by St Laurence River
4	5	6
What was the name of the first European who sailed down the Mississippi River? a) Thomas Jefferson b) Robert de la Salle	How did Louisiana get its name? a) after the British King b) after the French King	Who threw the French out of Canada? a) the Spanish b) the English
7	8	9
Who won the War of Independence against Great Britain? a) the Spanish b) the English colonists	Where did the new independent country, the USA, stretch? a) on the east side of the Mississippi b) on the west side of the Mississippi	Who sold Louisiana to the USA? a) the French b) the Spanish
10	11	12
What did William Clark explore? a) the Yellowstone River b) the territory on the west side of the Mississippi	What was the name of the US President who sent the expedition to the other side of the Mississippi? a) Lincoln b) Jefferson	What did the expedition show? a) Luisiana was a good land for living b) Luisiana was a useless land for people

2. Read the sentences and say what American natural wonders they describe.

1. Its name means “roaring waters”. The roar of the water can be heard 25 km around.
2. They were full of poetry: towering white waterfalls, deep canyons and geysers.
3. They are very thick. The thickest is 83 m high and 30 m around. Many people can hide behind it.
4. It is one of the seven natural wonders of the world. It is 6,000 feet deep at its deepest part and 15 miles at its widest.



3. Listen to the geographical names and learn to pronounce them.

Los Angeles [ˌlɒs ˈændʒələːz]

Chicago [ʃɪˈkɑːgəʊ]

Houston [ˈhjuːstən]

Philadelphia [ˌfɪləˈdelfiə]

California [ˌkælɪˈfɔːniə]

Alaska [əˈlæskə]

Hawaii [həˈwaɪ]

Minnesota [ˌmɪnɪˈsɒtə]

Death Valley [ˌdeθˈvæli]

Mount McKinley [ˌmaʊnt məˈkɪnli]

the Rocky Mountains [ˌrɒki ˈmaʊntənz]

the Appalachian [ˌæpəˈleɪʃn] Mountains

the Amazon [ˈæməzən] River

the Missouri [mɪˈzʊəri] River

the Ohio [əʊˈhaɪəʊ] River

the Colorado [ˌkɒləˈrɑːdəʊ] River

Lake Michigan [ˈmɪʃɪɡən]

Lake Superior [suːˈpiəriə]

Lake Huron [ˈhjuərən]

Lake Erie [ˈɪəri]

Lake Ontario [ɒnˈteəriəʊ]

4. a) Read the text about the USA and answer the questions.

- Which ocean washes the USA in the west?
- Which is the longest river in the USA?
- Which are the highest mountains in the USA?
- Which is the coldest state in the USA?
- Which lakes are situated in the Great Lakes region?
- Which mountains are there on the eastern coast of the country?

The United States of America

The USA occupies a very good geographical position. The Atlantic Ocean is of great importance to the country's sea routes to Europe, Africa and South America. The sea routes to Asia and Australia pass over the Pacific Ocean.

Everybody who lives in the USA is an immigrant or a descendant¹ of one. Even American Indians left Asia many thousands of years ago to begin a new life in a new land. Since the first European saw the American continent, people from different countries of the world have made their homes in America. They arrived in America to become free and to escape religious conflicts. The USA is often called “a melting pot”² of immigrant cultures.

¹ a descendant – потомок

² a melting pot – плавильный котёл

But it is much better to say “a salad bowl”, for each ingredient adds something unusual to the taste. The territory of the USA stretches over six time zones. Yet, this vast land is one country, whose people speak the same language, share their culture and laws.

Forty-eight states are situated on the territory between the Atlantic coast and the Pacific coast. Alaska is much farther north than other states. Canada lies between Alaska and the main land. Hawaii is an American state, too. It is a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, far away from the main land. Beautiful beaches and hot weather make it popular with tourists.

The USA is a republic with a President who is chosen every four years.

The nature of the USA is unique by its beauty and natural contrasts. There are lands covered with thick forests, deserts, mountains and deep canyons. Mount McKinley in Alaska is about 6,194 metres high and Death Valley in California is 1,064 meters below the sea level.

The United States is also a land of great rivers and lakes. The northern state of Minnesota, for example, is known as the land of 10,000 lakes. The Mississippi River is the world’s third longest river after the Nile and the Amazon. The Great Lakes: Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario – are among the world’s largest lakes.

The old Appalachian Mountains are not very high. They stretch in the east. The Rocky Mountains are younger and much higher. They are in the west.

By the way...

... The second language widely spoken in the USA is Spanish.

- b) **Work in pairs.** Find mountains, lakes, rivers and cities on the map in your Workbook. Show them to each other and name them correctly. Speak about the geography of the USA.

5. Put in the articles where necessary. Consult the chart on page 56.

1. ... Red River, ... Missouri River, ... Ohio River, ... Colorado River.
2. ... Appalachian Mountains; ... Rocky Mountains; ... Urals.
3. ... USA, ... America, ... North America, ... Europe, ... Russian Federation, ... Asia, ... United Kingdom, ... Australia, ... New Zealand.
4. ... Baker Street, ... Washington Street, ... Trafalgar Square, ... Red Square, ... Nevsky Prospect, ... Palace Square.
5. ... Atlantic Ocean, ... Gulf of Mexico, ... Arctic Ocean, ... Pacific Ocean, ... Indian Ocean, ... Black Sea, ... White Sea, ... North Sea.
6. ... Lake Superior, ... Lake Michigan, ... Great Salt Lake, ... Lake Ontario, ... Lake Baikal, ... Lake Onega, ... Lake Ladoga.

6. Work in pairs. Compare Russia and the USA. The chart below will help you.

	Russia	The United States
Continent	Europe and Asia	North America
Territory	about 17 million square km	about 10 million square km
Population	143,420 million people	281 million people
Nationalities	Russian, over 100 nationalities	The Americans – different races and nationalities
Languages	Russian, over 100 other languages and dialects	American English, Spanish and others
Capital	Moscow	Washington, D.C.
Major cities	St Petersburg, Nizhny Novgorod, Yekaterinburg, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Perm, Samara and others	New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Philadelphia and others
Rivers and lakes	the Volga, the Ob, the Amur, the Lena, Lake Baikal, Lake Onega, Lake Azov, Lake Ladoga	the Mississippi River, the Missouri River, the Ohio River, the Colorado River, Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario
Mountains	the Urals, the Altai, the Caucasus, Elbrus (5,633 m)	the Appalachians, the Rocky Mountains, Mount McKinley (6,194 m)
Administrative status	a federation	a republic
Internet country domain	.ru	.us
International calling code	7	1

7. * Change the sentences into Passive. Write them down in your exercise book.

1. The Spanish explored the lands of South America.
2. European countries sent their explorers across the Atlantic ocean to learn more about the New World.
3. Different expeditions looked for gold in the New World.
4. The French explorers navigated the St Lawrence River.
5. The white settlers built many towns along the Atlantic coast.

8. Read Alexander's letter from Scotland and help Vlad write an answer. Ask 3 questions to learn more about the American continent.

Edinburgh,
Scotland, the UK
January, 14th

Dear Vlad,

I am very glad to receive your letter. You write that there is much snow in Russia this year. Frankly speaking, I can't imagine much snow for it's very rarely cold in Scotland. This New Year the temperature was 5 degrees above zero.

I've just come back from my journey to the USA. My parents decided to show me something unusual. I must say that I was really impressed by the ghost towns in the Rockies and the Yellowstone National Park. We also visited the states of California and Colorado. I have never seen anything like this. It was like in American films about Indians and the first settlers. Do you like to read about adventures of white settlers in America? What books have you read about American Indians? Which is more interesting for you: to watch a film or to read a book?

Hope to hear from you soon.

Yours,

Alexander

Homework



1. No. 3.

2. Ex. 4, 8.



3. Ex. 1–4.

Lesson 77



1. a) Listen to the traditional American song that was popular with white Europeans who came to live to America in the early eighteenth century. Sing the song and learn it.



The Buffalo

Come all you young fellows¹
That have a mind to range²,
Into some foreign country
Your station for to change,
Into some foreign country
Away from home to go.

We lay down on the banks
Of the pleasant Ohio,
We'll wander³ through the wild woods
And we'll chase the buffalo⁴.
We'll chase the buffalo
We'll wander through the wild woods.



- b) What is the song about? Choose the answer to the question and explain why you have chosen it.

1. The difficult life in the new lands.
2. The treasures of ancient civilizations.
3. The land rich in rivers with fish and forests with animals.
4. The happy way of life.

¹ fellows – парни

² a mind to range – намерение, желание осесть, поселиться

³ to wander [ˈwʌndə] – бродить

⁴ to chase the buffalo [ˈbʌfələʊ] – охотиться на буйвола

2. Match the questions to the answers. Then act out short dialogues.

1. When did Europeans begin to settle in North America?
2. Was life of the first settlers easy? Why?
3. Why couldn't settlers of the English colonies move to the west?
4. What town did pilgrims from England found?
5. What town was founded by Captain Smith?
6. How many English colonies were there in the New World before the American War of Independence?

- a) It was Jamestown.
- b) There were 13 colonies.
- c) They began to settle in the 17th century.
- d) Plymouth was founded by pilgrims in 1620.
- e) The life of the first settlers was hard. They didn't have food to eat and houses to live in.
- f) People were stopped by the Appalachians.

3. Put in *the* where necessary and say what the text is about.

In the 1760s land-hungry ... American settlers moving to ... west were stopped by ... Appalachian Mountains. These mountains were covered with thick forests and ran parallel to ... Atlantic coast of ... North America. They stretched for hundreds of miles.

A hunter and an explorer Daniel Boone with thirty other men cut a road through ... mountains. Behind ... Appalachians there was rich vast land. Thousands of new settlers moved there. They founded ... American states of ... Kentucky [ken'tʌki] and ... Tennessee [ˌtenə'si:].



4. Open the brackets using the correct tense forms.

Washington Irving (1783–1859) ... (to be born) in New York. He ... (to name) after the first American President George Washington. Washington Irving ... (to be) best known for his Sketch Book where he ... (to describe) his life in "Old England" during his travelling to Europe. His magical story about Rip Van Winkle ... (to base) on a German tale.



It is set in the years before and after the American Revolution. Rip Van Winkle, a Dutch settler, ... (to live) in a nice village at the foot of the Catskill Mountains. He ... (to be) friendly, but lazy.

One autumn day he ... (to leave) for a walk in the mountains with his dog Wolf. There he ... (to meet) strangely dressed men who ... (to look) like Dutch explorers from the old times. After tasting some of their drink Rip Van Winkle ... (to sit) under a tree and ... (to fall asleep). When he ... (to wake) up and ... (to come) to his village he ... (not to find) his dog, his gun, his wife or his house.

Rip Van Winkle ... (to learn) that he had been sleeping for 20 years. Only his daughter (to be) alive and she ... (to take) him in. She and all his friends ... (to be) twenty years older. America has already been an independent country after the War of Independence. Do you want to know who the strangers in the Catskill Mountains ... (to be)? They ... (to be) the ghosts of the sailors from the ship of the famous captain, Henry Hudson.

- 5.** Write 5–6 questions to the story from exercise 4. Prepare a story about Washington Irving using the plan below.

Plan

- ▶ What Washington Irving was famous for.
- ▶ What kind of stories he wrote.
- ▶ What “Rip Van Winkle” is about.
- ▶ When the story happened.
- ▶ What country Rip Van Winkle came from.
- ▶ Where he settled in North America.
- ▶ Whom he met.
- ▶ What happened to him.
- ▶ If you want to read this story or to watch a film.



- 6.** a) Listen to the story about Calico, a ghost town in the Rockies, and say what made the town rich and why it became a ghost town. You'll need these words to understand the text:



Calico [kæ'ɪkəʊ]
 silver – серебро
 a mine – шахта

- b) Learn more about ghost towns in America on the website www.ghost-towns.com.

- 7.** Do you know how the name of Vitus Bering is connected with the USA? Read the text and say what he discovered. Then listen to the text and read it out loud.



Vitus Bering and the Great Northern Expedition

Vitus Bering is a famous Danish navigator and explorer. He was born in Denmark in 1681. After finishing the Navy Academy in Amsterdam he arrived in Russia. In 1703 he became a Russian navigator of Peter the Great's fleet.



Bering's first voyage to Kamchatka was organized by Peter the Great. In 1725 Vitus Bering and his expedition crossed the vast territory of Siberia and arrived at Okhotsk. In 1728 Bering sailed to the far north and he discovered the strait, the sea and the islands. Now they are named after him.

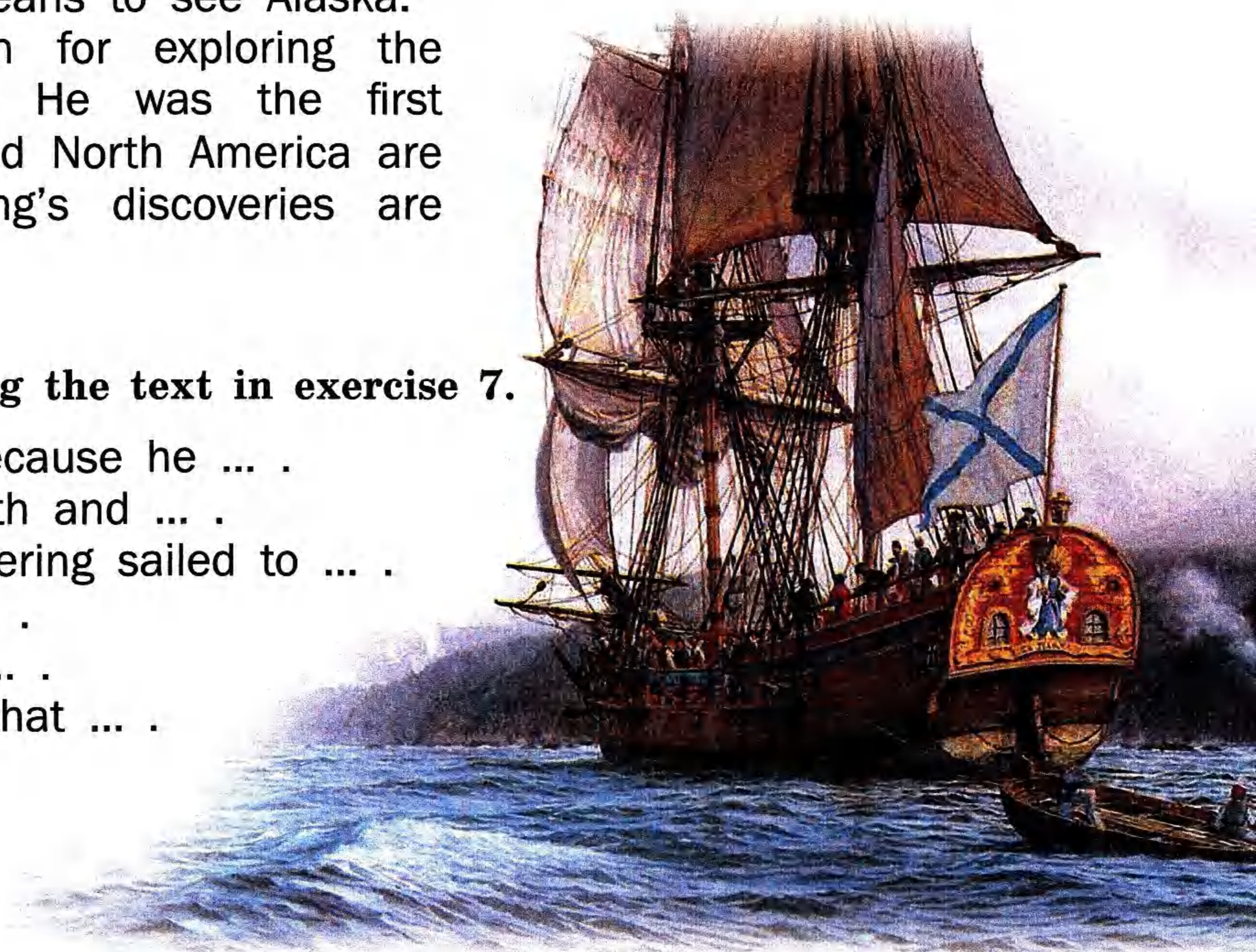
In 1735 Bering was sent to Okhotsk again. In 1740 the settlement of Petropavlovsk in Kamchatka was founded. Bering continued to explore the northern lands and sailed as far as North America. The main task of that expedition was to explore lands which stretched along the eastern coast of Russia. Bering also wanted to know if Asia and North America were connected. During the voyage Bering's ship was caught in a storm and was brought to the southern coast of Alaska. He and the members of his expedition were the first Europeans to see Alaska.

Vitus Bering became known for exploring the Pacific Ocean in the north. He was the first explorer to prove¹ that Asia and North America are separate continents. All Bering's discoveries are very important for Russia.

- 8.** Complete the sentences using the text in exercise 7.

1. Vitus Bering was a Dane because he
2. Bering sailed to the far north and
3. During his second voyage Bering sailed to
4. Bering wanted to know if
5. Vitus Bering is famous for
6. Bering's expedition proved that

¹ to prove [pru:v] – доказывать



Homework



1. Nos 1, 7.



3. Ex. 1–4.

2. Ex. 5.

4. **Project** “Russian Settlements in Alaska”:

- the foundation of the first Russian town in Alaska;
- Russian business in Alaska;
- the decision to sell Alaska;
- twin towns in Russia and American Alaska.

Lesson 78

1. Let's sing the song “*The Buffalo*”.

2. Here are the answers. What are the questions? Write them down in your exercise book.

1. Alexander McKenzie is a famous Scottish traveller who explored North America. (*Who*)
2. In 1792 McKenzie organized an expedition to find a passage (проход) to the Pacific Ocean. (*What*)
3. McKenzie and his friends walked over the Rocky Mountains on foot for over 2,000 kilometers. (*What mountains*)
4. Sir Francis Drake sailed to the New World many times. (*Where*)
5. During his journey Drake landed on the western coast of North America, near San Francisco. (*Where*)
6. Drake's ships were thrown by a storm far to the south and he became the first explorer of the Antarctic. (*Why*)

3. Put in *the* where necessary. Say what you have learned about the history of Alaska.

- a** The Russian and American borders (границы) meet in ... Alaska. Only ... Bering Strait separates ... Siberia and ... North America. Many scientists believe the first ... Native Americans who lived on ... American continent travelled from ... Siberia to ... Alaska. Russian navigators reached ... Pacific Coast in the middle of the 18th century and saw ... Alaska in 1741. The first Russian settlement in ... North America was founded in 1773.

- b** The journey from ... St Petersburg to ... Alaska took about two years. ... Russian America was sold to ... United States in 1867. Many ... Americans didn't like this, they asked, "What will we do with this Icebergia?" ... Americans who moved to ... Alaska settled in ... New Archangel¹, which later got the name of ... Sitka.

4. a) Read the story written by the great American writer O'Henry. Name the characters and answer the questions to the text.

- ▶ Why did the men kidnap² the boy?
- ▶ Why were they afraid of him?

The Ransom of Red Chief

(After O'Henry)

Part 1

It looked like a good thing: but wait till I tell you. We were in the South, in Alabama — Bill Driscoll and myself — when this kidnapping idea came into our heads. Bill and I had about six hundred dollars, and we just wanted two thousand dollars more.

We stopped at the only child of a rich man named Dorset. The kid was a boy of ten, with red hair. Bill and I were sure that his father would pay a ransom³ of two thousand dollars. We chose a very nice place for our camp two miles from the town. There was a cave⁴ in the forest where we kept our things and products.

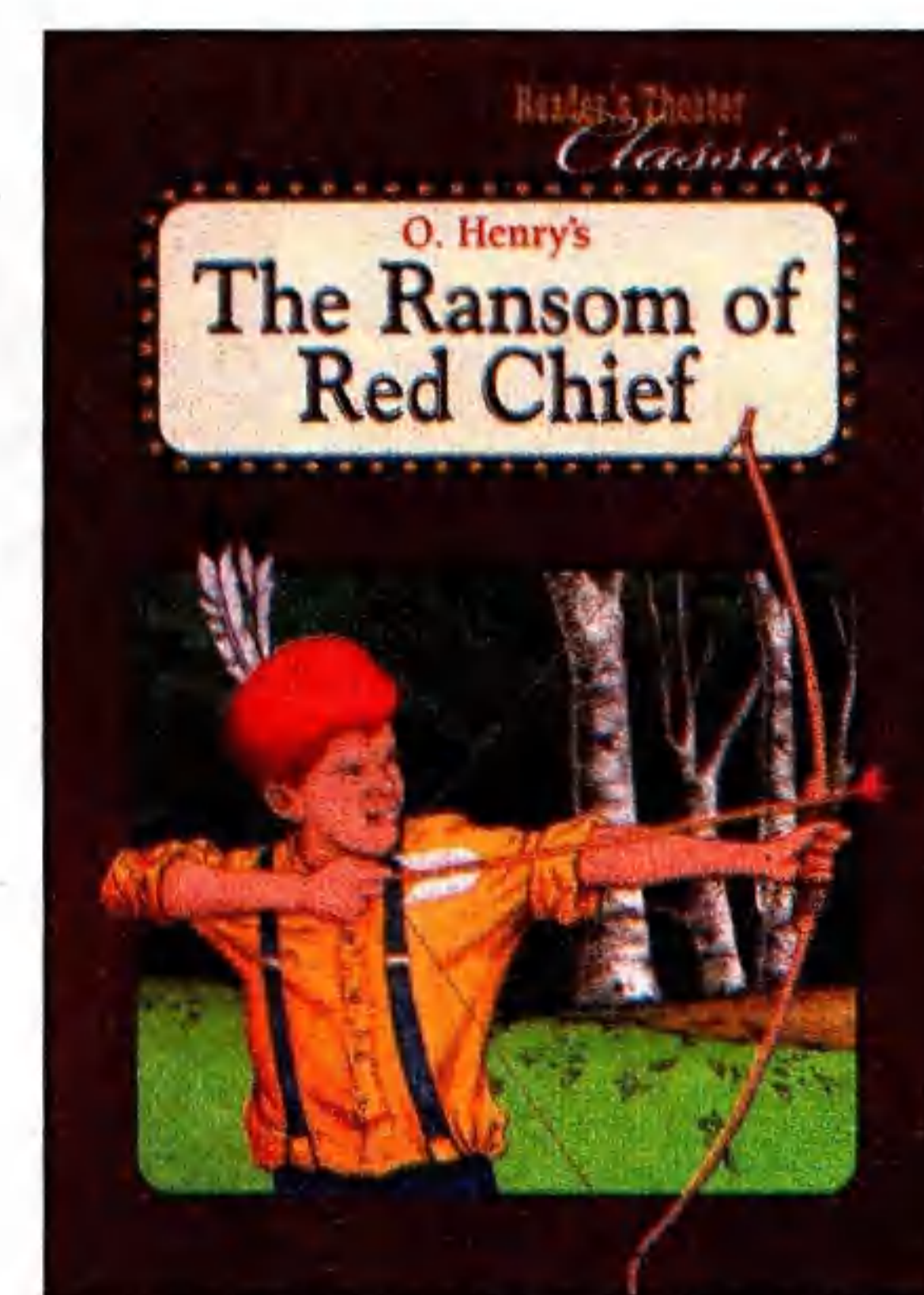
One evening, we drove to old Dorset's house. The kid was in the street. He was throwing stones at a kitten on the road. "Hey, little boy!" said Bill, "would you like to have a bag of candy and a nice ride?" The boy turned and threw a stone at Bill, just above the eye. "That will cost the old man an extra five hundred dollars," said Bill.

It was not difficult to bring the boy to our camp. When I came to the camp the boy was by the fire. He looked at me and said: "Ha! paleface, do you dare⁵ to come into the camp of Red Chief?" "He's all right now," said Bill. "We're playing Indians. I am Red Chief's captive⁶, and I'm to be scalped at night. That kid can fight hard. The fun of camping out made the boy forget that he was a captive himself. He called me Snake-eye."

Then we had supper; and the boy filled his mouth with bacon and bread, and began to talk. He said something like this: "I've never camped out before. I hate to go to school. Are there any real Indians in these woods?"



■ O'Henry
(1862–1910)



¹ Archangel ['ɑ:kendʒəl]

² to kidnap ['kɪdnæp] – похищать людей (особенно детей, с целью выкупа)

³ a ransom – выкуп

⁴ a cave – пещера

⁵ to dare [deə] – сметь

⁶ a captive – пленный

Why is your nose so red, Hank? My father has lots of money. I don't like girls. Why are oranges round? Have you got beds to sleep on in this cave? A parrot can talk, but a monkey or a fish can't."

"Red Chief," said I to the kid, "would you like to go home?" "Aw, what for?" said he. "I don't have any fun at home. I hate to go to school. I like to camp out. You won't take me back home again, Snake-eye, will you?" "Not right away", said I. "We'll stay here for some days." "All right!", said he. "That'll be fine. I've never had such fun in all my life."

We went to sleep about eleven o'clock. Early in the morning, I heard terrible cries from Bill. I jumped up to see what the matter was. Red Chief was sitting on Bill, with one hand in Bill's hair. In the other hand he had a sharp knife, and he wanted to take Bill's scalp. I got the knife away from the kid and made him lie down again. But from that moment Bill never closed an eye again in sleep as long as that boy was with us. I tried to fall asleep and then I remembered that Red Chief said I would be put on the fire in the morning. I wasn't nervous or afraid, but I sat up and couldn't sleep any longer.

"Why don't you sleep, Sam?" asked Bill. "Isn't it awful, Sam? Do you think anybody will pay money to get him back home?"

b) What do you think will happen next? Choose the answer and explain your choice.

- ▶ Dorset will pay the ransom for his son and the boy will be brought home.
- ▶ Red Chief will run away from the kidnappers.
- ▶ The kidnappers will run away from the boy.
- ▶ The kidnappers will pay the money to Dorset for his son and will run away from Red Chief.
- ▶ Red Chief will stay to live with the kidnappers.



5. Listen to Part II of the story about Red Chief and answer the questions. You'll need these words to understand the text.

an offer ['ɒfə] – предложение

to fasten [fɑ:sn] – вцепиться

1. What was Mr Dorset's offer?
2. Why did Mr Dorset ask the kidnappers to bring Johnny home at night?
3. Was it easy to run away from Johnny?
4. Could Bill run fast? Why?

6. Describe Johnny Dorset. Use the words from the box. Do you like the boy? Why? Write the description in your exercise book (8 sentences).

naughty ■ impolite ■ unfriendly ■ creative ■ impatient
 ■ brave ■ strong ■ not interested in school ■ likes adventures

7. Project: “Russian Settlements in Alaska”.

Homework

1. Ex. 7.



2. Ex. 1–4.

Canada

Lesson 79

- 1. a)** Vlad and Tanya are invited to a Quiz Show by their Scottish friends. Listen to the text and try to guess the meaning of the underlined words.



Host: Ladies and gentlemen! I am happy to welcome you in our studio. Our Quiz Show today is devoted to one country. To guess its name I am going to give you some clues. I wish good luck to all the participants in the show. The clues! It is the second largest country in the world after Russia. Ice hockey is popular among people in this country. There is a leaf on the flag of this country! Now you have 30 seconds to give the correct answer.



The first participant: Well, this country must be somewhere in the North. But I'm afraid, I am not sure. Well, I give up.

Host: Cheer up! Never mind.

The second participant: It seems to me I know the answer! In fact, it's Canada.

Host: Congratulations! You have scored the first point!

- b)** Read the words, then read the dialogue above and act it out in pairs.

to devote [dɪ'vəʊt]

a host [həʊst]

a clue [klu:]

a participant [pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt]

to score [skɔ:]

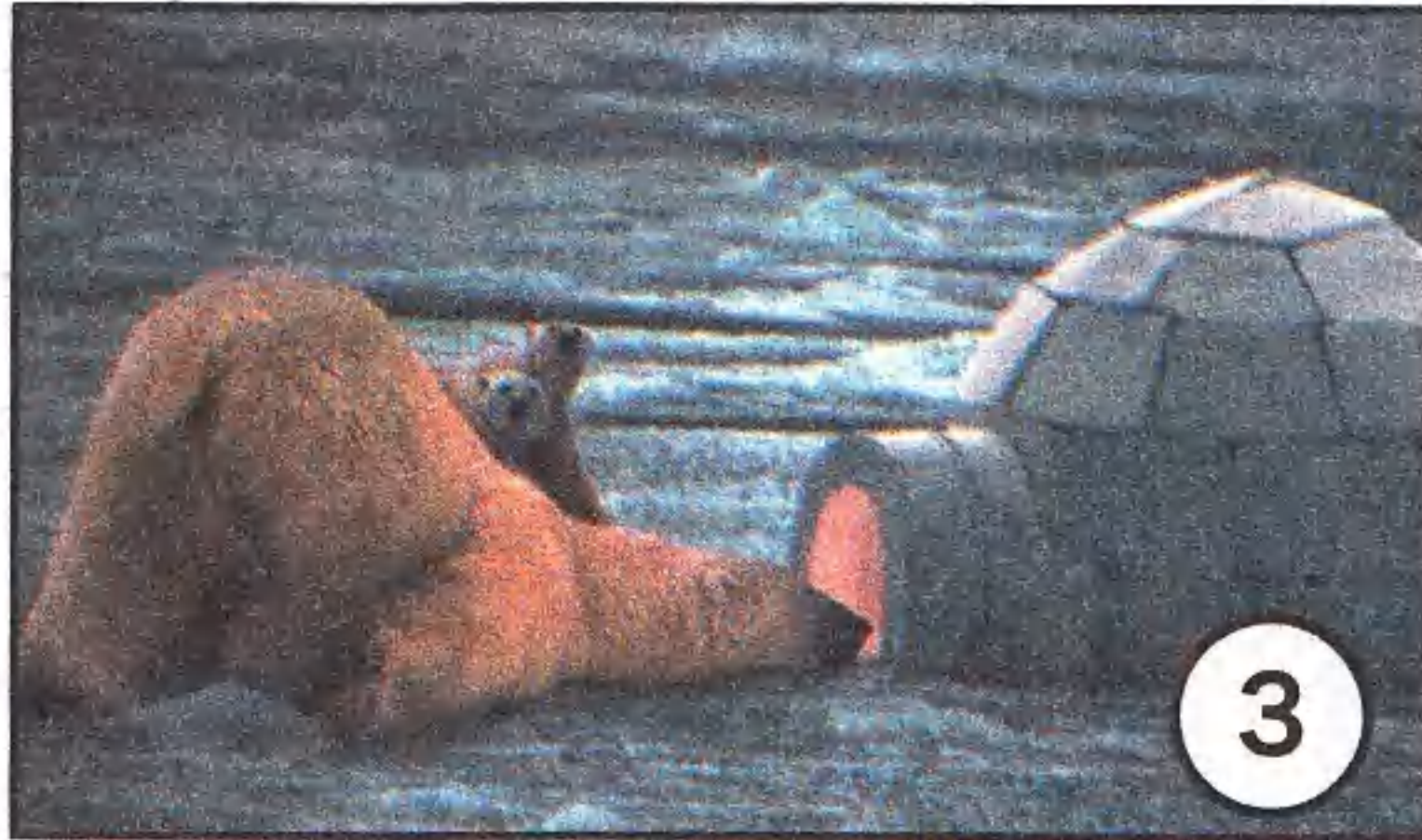
a point [pɔɪnt]

cheer [tʃɪə]

mind [maɪnd]

2. a) Match the pictures with the names of the national symbols of Canada.

- a) the maple [meɪpl] leaf; b) curling [kɜ:lɪŋ]; c) an igloo [ɪg'luː];
d) a beaver; e) RCMP (Royal Canadian Mounted Police)



b) Vlad and Tanya found another quiz in the magazine "Canada". Do the quiz with them and score the points. Good luck!



Canada Quiz

- How many official languages does Canada have?
a) 1 language b) 2 languages c) 3 languages
- Name the official languages of Canada.
a) English and French b) French and German c) English, French, German
- Name the capital of Canada.
a) Ottawa b) Toronto c) Calgary
- Canada is a country with a ...
a) large territory and a small population.
b) small territory and a large population.
c) large territory and a large population.

3. a) Tanya and Vlad are talking about the results of the quiz they have done in the magazine. Read their conversation and say who had some problems with the quiz. Find the phrases you can say to people who are sad.

Tanya: I have scored only 2 points! Isn't it awful! I know so little about Canada! I give up!

Vlad: Never mind! It's only a quiz!

Tanya: The magazine has a bonus for those who score all the points. Now I won't get it!

Vlad: That's a pity, of course! Cheer up, Tanya. Soon we'll get another magazine with a new quiz in it.

Tanya: Really?

Vlad: Take my word for it.

b) **Work in pairs.** Discuss the results of the quiz you have done with Tanya and Vlad. Use the dialogue in exercise 3 as an example.

4. * Work in pairs. Vlad took part in tennis competitions. His results were not as good as he wished them to be. Talk to Vlad and cheer him up. Let one of your classmates roleplay Vlad. Use the phrases which can help people who are sad.

5. a) This is a list of TV programmes. Say what these programmes may be about.



It seems to me/I guess that the programme ... is devoted to ... / may be about ...

- ▶ Customs and Traditions
- ▶ Vets Advice
- ▶ Myths and Legends
- ▶ Sports and Games
- ▶ Famous Explorers of the Past

b) Write 6–7 sentences about your favourite TV programme:

- ▶ what it is devoted to;
- ▶ who the host of the programme is;
- ▶ why you enjoy it.

6. a) Vlad and Tanya got interested in the country of Canada. This is the first part of their school project. Listen to the words and read them.



- Toronto [tə'rontəʊ]
- Quebec [kwɪ'bɛk]
- Ontario [ɒn'teəriəʊ]
- Montreal [ˌmɒntri'ɔ:l]
- Vancouver [væn'ku:və]
- Calgary ['kælgəri]
- Halifax ['hæɪfæks]
- Skydome ['skaɪdəʊm]
- dominion [də'mɪnjən]
- Queen Charlotte [ˌɑ:lət] Islands
- Great Seal [si:l]

b) Find the meaning of the following words in the dictionary and read them.

- an area ['eəriə],
- an earthquake ['ɜ:θkweɪk],
- government ['gʌvəmənt]





7. Read the text about Canada and say which facts are new to you.

Canada from A to Z

Part I

- A** is for **area**. Canada is the second largest country in the world after Russia. Its territory is about 10 million square kilometres. Canada is situated in the northern part of North America. It is washed by three oceans: the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Arctic. The capital of Canada is Ottawa. The population of Canada is about 29 million. The official languages of Canada are English and French.
- B** is for **beaver**. It is one of the national symbols of Canada. Most of the territory of Canada was explored because of beavers — in the 17th–18th centuries, hats made of beaver fur were very popular in Europe. That is why the beaver officially became the symbol of Canada in 1975.
- C** is for **cities**. Most Canadians live in cities. Canadian cities are much cleaner and safer than most cities in the world. Important Canadian cities are Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa and Halifax. Toronto is the largest city and a business center in Canada. The symbols of Toronto are the CN Tower and Skydome.
- D** is for **dominion**. On the 1st of July, 1867 some regions such as Ontario, Quebec, New Scotland and New Brunswick united into a confederation which was called the Dominion of Canada. More and more regions joined the confederation. Today the 1st of July is celebrated as Canada Day. On this day parades, concerts and fireworks are watched and enjoyed by millions of people.
- E** is for **earthquakes**. Canada has about 1,500 earthquakes each year. The largest earthquake in Canada was in 1949 on the Queen Charlotte Islands.
- F** is for the national **flag** of Canada. The Canadian flag with a maple leaf on it was declared as the official flag of the country in 1965. The flag of Canada used before was the flag of the UK. In fact, the maple leaf became the national symbol of the country because people who came to Canada in the 17th–18th centuries had never seen such an unusual leaf before.
- G** is for **Great Seal**. The great seal of Canada is used on all state documents.

8. a) Find in the text and read aloud the sentences about the national symbols and holidays of Canada.

b) Look at the pictures and say what you have learned about Canada from A to G.

9. Using the text write questions for the quiz about Canada you are making for your class (with the clues to the answers).

Useful Language

a host, to be devoted to, a clue, a participant,
to give up, congratulations
I wish you luck! — Желаю удачи!
You have scored the first point! — Вы заработали
первый балл (очко)!
It seems to me — Мне кажется, что...
Cheer up! — Выше голову!
Never mind. — Ничего, неважно.

Homework



1. Nos 1, 6a.



3. Ex. 1–4.

2. Ex. 5b, 7, 9.

Lesson 80

1. Look at the photo of a famous TV quiz show and answer the questions.

- Who is the host of the programme?
- What is the programme devoted to?
- How many participants are there?
- What kind of clues does the host give?



2. a) Tanya and Vlad are talking about a famous cartoon character in Canada. Listen to their conversation and name this character and his friend.



b) Have you ever seen cartoons about Clifford's adventures? Look at the pictures, describe Clifford and say what kind of a dog it is. Use the words from the box below.

funny ■ gigantic [dʒaɪ'gæntɪk] ■ brave ■ naughty
■ kind



3. Do you know any famous Russian or foreign cartoon characters? Match the pictures of the cartoon characters with their names.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) Snow White | f) Cinderella |
| b) Woody Woodpecker | g) Tom the Cat and Jerry the Mouse |
| c) Little Red Riding Hood | h) Nu, Pogodi! |
| d) Spiderman | i) Mowgli |
| e) The Lion King | j) Winnie-the-Pooh |



4. Find the meaning of these words in the dictionary and remember them.

cunning, honest, attentive, shy

5. Work in pairs. Choose one of the characters from the pictures above and describe it so that your classmates could guess its name. Use the words from the boxes in exercise 2b and in exercise 4.

Example

This is one of the funniest cartoon characters.
He is very naughty but kind. He likes honey and hates bees.
He is always ready to help.

6. a) This is the second part of Tanya and Vlad's school project. Read the words and find their meaning in the dictionary.

a league [li:g]

an insect ['ɪnsɛkt]

a butterfly ['bʌtəflaɪ]

a lighthouse ['laɪthaʊs]

an anthem ['ænthəm]

b) Before reading the text look at the photos and say:

- ▶ what makes Canada a popular country for tourists;
- ▶ why Canada is called “A Country of Wonders”.

c) Read the text and say if you are right.

Canada from A to Z

Part II

H is for **hockey**. The first organized hockey game took place in Montreal in 1873. Since then hockey has become the most popular sport in Canada. The National Hockey League, NHL, was organized in Montreal in 1905 and had mostly Canadian teams. Today the most teams in the NHL are from America, but a lot of Canadian hockey players are members of these teams as well.



I is for **insects**. Canada has over 35,000 kinds of insects. The Canadian National Collection of Insects is one of the best in the world. There are also the largest butterflies in the world there.

J is for **jazz**. Jazz is very popular in Canada and there are many jazz festivals. There is a radio station in Canada that plays only jazz.



K is for **kanata**. People say that the name of the country came from this word. The translation of this word from the language of the Indians is *a village*. In 1535 a French traveller Jean Cartier landed near the place where today Montreal is situated. He asked the Indians what the name of the place was. Showing the traveller their village they said, “Kanata”. Cartier didn’t know the Indian language and thought it was the name of the country. This is how Canada got its name.

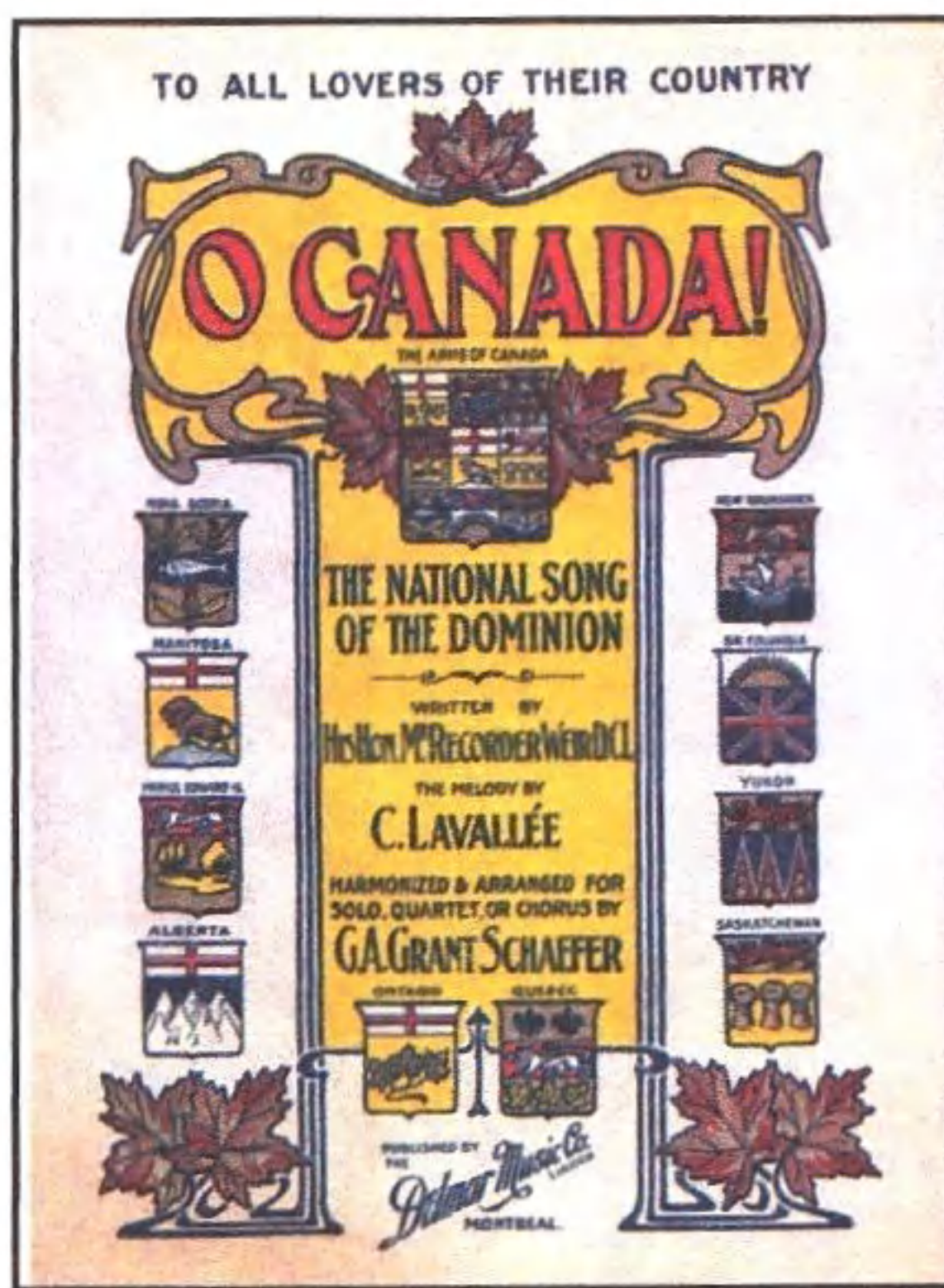
L is for **lakes and lighthouses**. Canada has a lot of lakes. The deepest is Great Slave Lake. It is the largest lake in Canada and the deepest lake in North America. The history of lighthouses in Canada began in 1700. The country has a very long coastline and there are many lighthouses along it.





M is for **mountains**. Canada has many mountains and mountain ranges. Mount Logan in the Yukon is the highest peak in the country.

N is for **Native Canadians**. The only native people in Canada are Indians. All other Canadians were immigrants. Nobody in Canada calls native people Indians. They are always called the First Nation.



O is for **“O Canada”**. This is the beginning of the anthem of Canada. It was first sung in 1890. This song was written in the French language and was called the “Song of the Nation”. Many English-speaking Canadians didn’t know this song. In 1908 a school teacher from Toronto Robert Stanley Weir translated the words of the song into English. “O Canada” became the symbol of Canada on the 1st of July, 1980.

7. Look at the photos to the text and say what you have learned about Canada from *H* to *O*.
8. Write 6–7 questions for the quiz about Canada. Be ready to give your classmates clues to the answers.

Useful Language

cunning, honest, attentive, shy, an anthem, a league, an insect, a butterfly, a lighthouse

Homework

1. Ex. 6, 8.



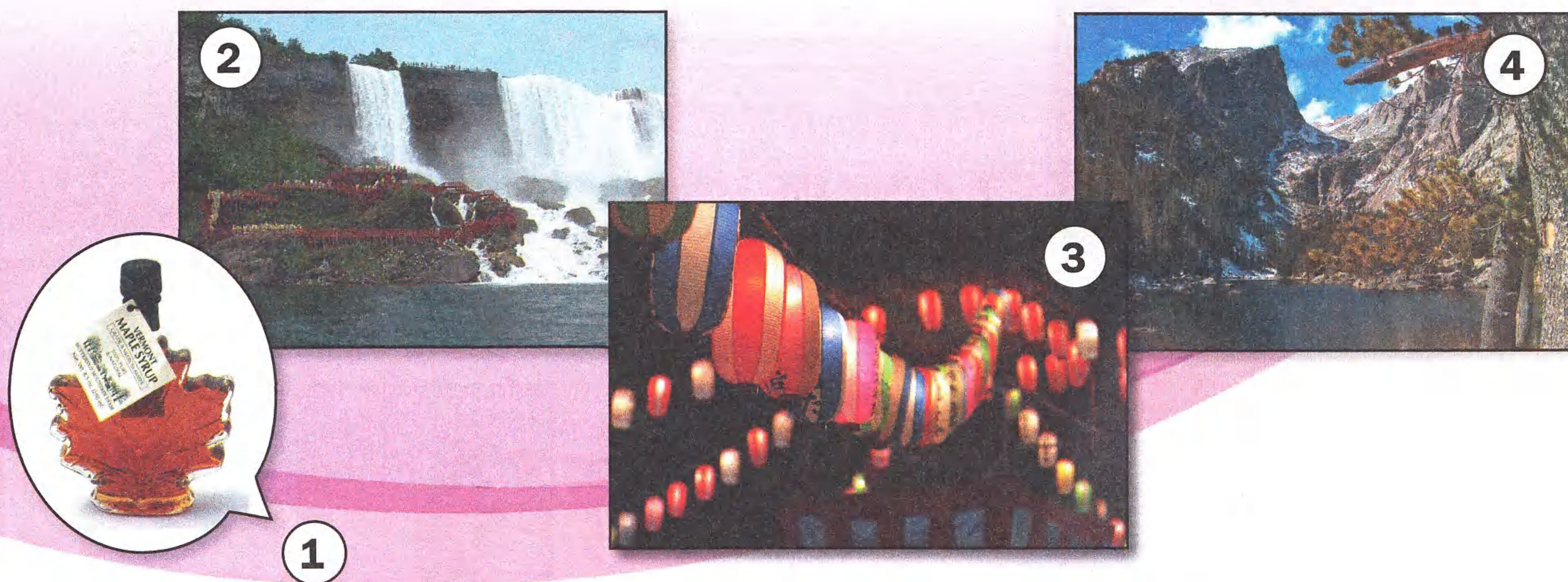
2. Ex. 1–4.

Lesson 81

1. Describe your favourite cartoon character and say why you like it.
2. **Let's play.** In two teams answer the questions about Canada.
 1. What flag did Canada use before 1965?
 2. How are Native Canadians called?
 3. When is Canada Day celebrated?
 4. What animal is the symbol of Canada?
 5. Why are there many lighthouses in Canada?
 6. What is the largest insect in the world that lives in Canada?
 7. Why is the Great Seal so important for Canada?
3. a) Tanya and Vlad are collecting information about Canada for the school newspaper. Looking at the pictures and the letters in Lessons 83 and 84 fill in the chart in your Workbook with facts about Canada.
 b) **Work in pairs.** Choose from the chart in your Workbook 5 most interesting facts about Canada and tell the class (or your partner) about them.
4. Read the names of famous places and things in Canada and match them with the pictures.

Niagara Falls [naɪ,æɡərə 'fɔ:lz]
 Magic of Lanterns

maple syrup ['sɪrəp]
 Dream Lake



5. Patrick's brother, Tony, visited him in Moscow. Patrick invited his Russian friends, Tanya and Vlad, to meet Tony. Listen to their conversation and tick the places Tony is speaking about in the chart in your Workbook.



6. Look at the chart again and match the places with the things to do there. Tell your classmates what you'd like to do in Canada. Explain your choice.
7. a) **Work in pairs.** Here is a list of things worth seeing and doing in Moscow for Tony. Match the photos with the activities to make a list and name the activities using the example below.

Example

It's worth visiting ... to learn more about the history of Russia.

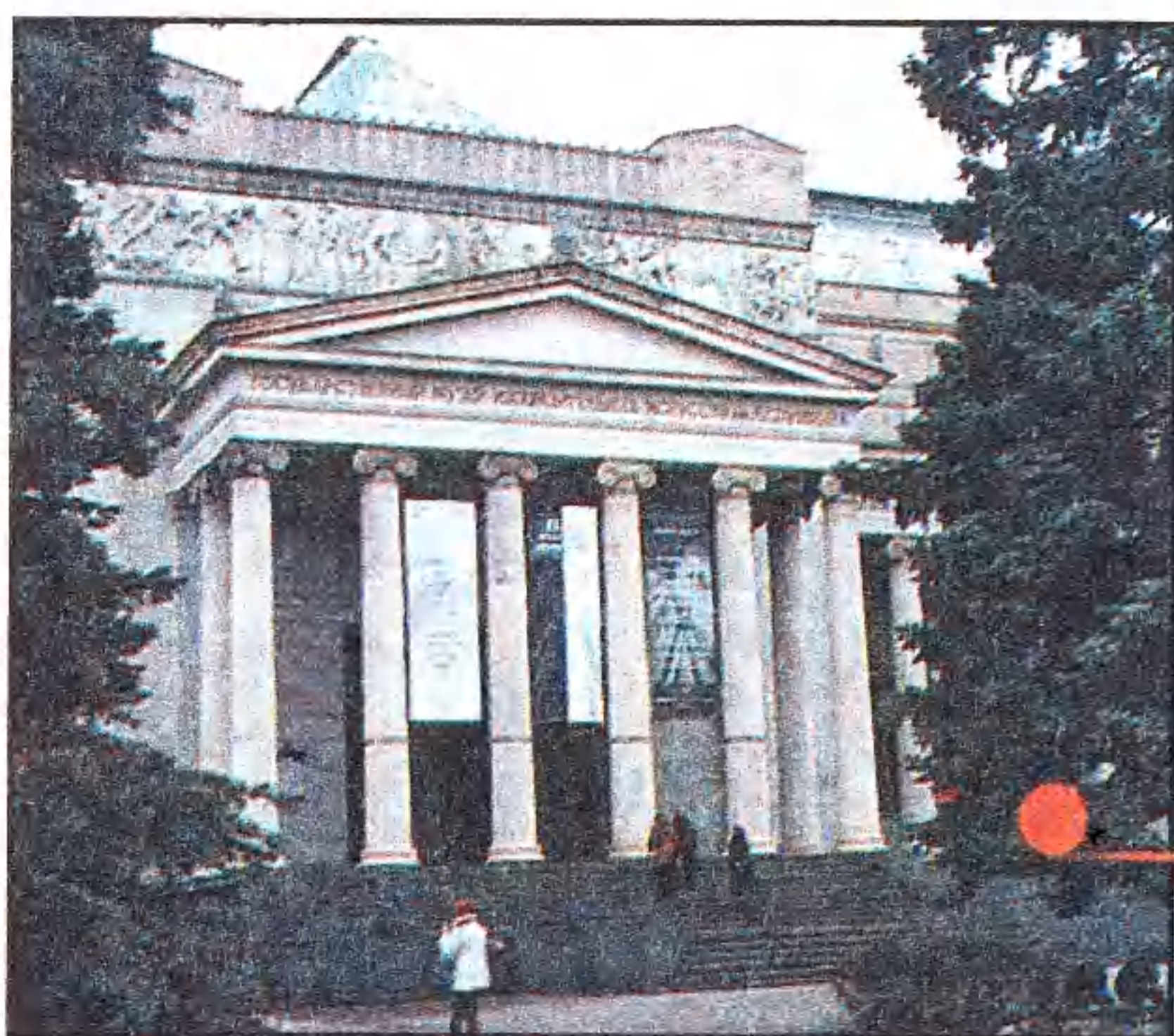
- ... visiting ... to learn more about famous European artists and sculptors.
- ... seeing birds and animals of Russia in
- ... visiting ... to see pictures of famous Russian painters.
- ... visiting ... to see St Basil's Cathedral.
- ... getting to know some facts about the history of the Savior's Cathedral.



■ The Tretyakov Gallery



■ The Savior's Cathedral



■ The Pushkin museum

■ The Kremlin



■ The Moscow Zoo



■ Red Square



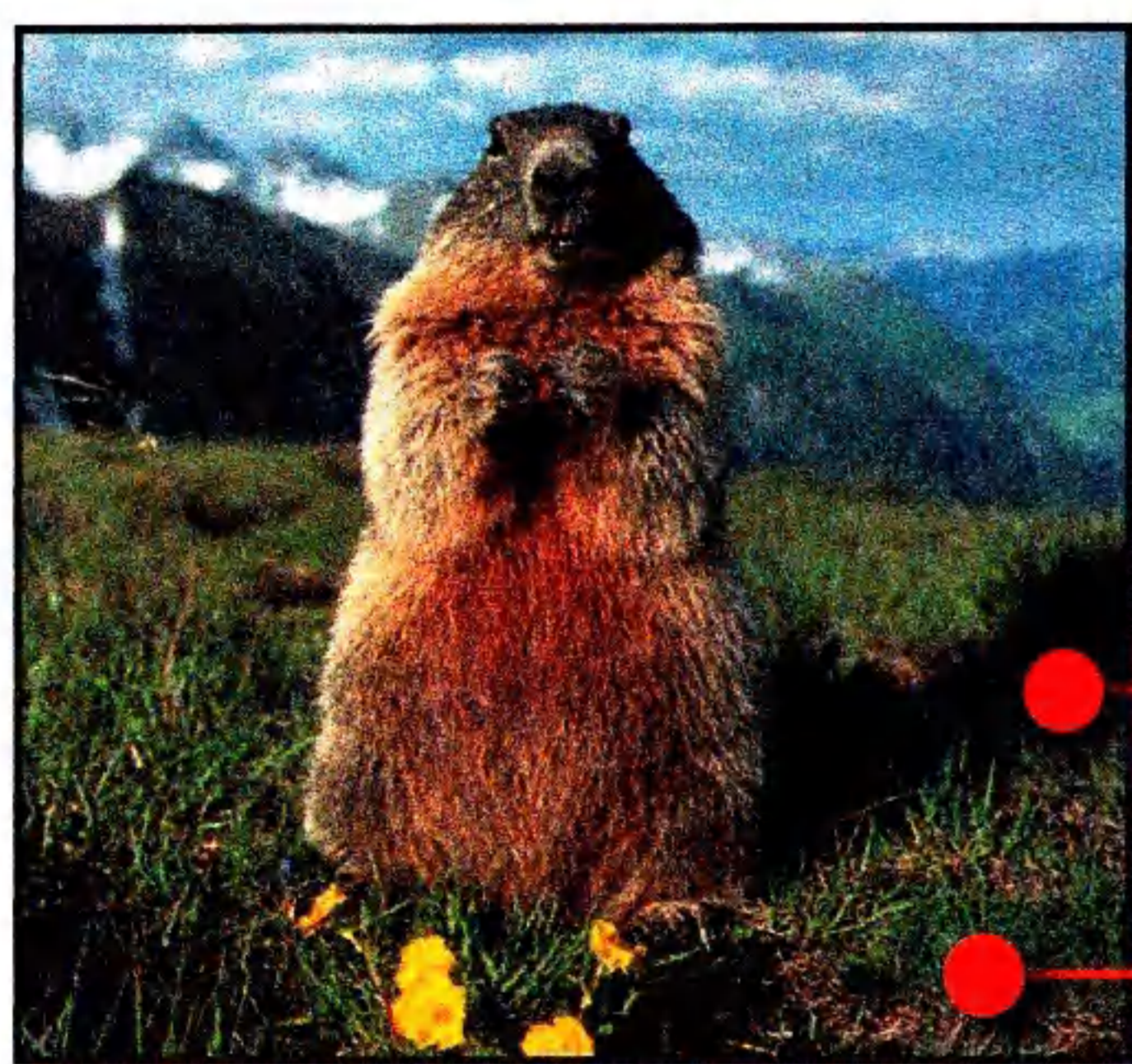
- b) **Work in pairs.** Continue the list of places to visit in Moscow. Explain why these places are interesting to visit. Use the expressions from the box.

Example

It seems to me the Vorobyevi Gory¹ are worth visiting.
You can enjoy an impressive and beautiful view of Moscow.
You can see all the places of interest from the Vorobyevi Gory.

It seems to me ... ■ I guess ... ■ It's interesting (really exciting) ■ unusual ■ absolutely fantastic ■ to visit ... ■ It's a chance to learn more (to get to know) ■ to see ■ to enjoy ■ to try (to taste) ... ■ It's worth visiting/seeing ...

8. a) Look at the pictures, read the words and guess their meaning.



■ a hedgehog ['hedʒhɒg]



■ a shadow ['ʃædəʊ]

■ a groundhog ['graʊndhɒg]

- b) There are a lot of national holidays in Canada. Read the text and learn about one of the most popular holidays in the country. While reading find the answers to the questions below. Then listen to the text and read it aloud.



- What is Groundhog Day?
- How can a groundhog tell the weather?
- Where is Hedgehog Day celebrated?
- Where does the first official groundhog live?

¹ другая возможная версия перевода — Sparrow (воробей) Hills

Groundhog Festival



Groundhog Day is a holiday celebrated on February, 2 in the United States and Canada. Traditionally people watch a groundhog getting out of its hole on this day. Looking at the way the groundhog moves people learn about the coming spring. If the day is cloudy, the groundhog doesn't see its shadow and leaves its hole. It means that winter will soon be over and spring will come early. If the day is sunny, the groundhog sees its shadow and hides itself back in the hole. It means that it will be winter weather for 6 more weeks, and spring will come late.

The tradition to learn about the weather by watching animals has a long history. It began in ancient Rome where Hedgehog Day was celebrated. People woke up a hedgehog in its hole and watched what it did. Hedgehogs don't live in Canada or America. That is why in 1887 a groundhog was chosen to tell people about the weather in spring.

There are 7 world famous groundhogs which tell the weather. The first official groundhog lives in Pennsylvania, US, and now people tell the weather forecast¹ by watching a Pennsylvanian groundhog. On the 2nd of February thousands of tourists come to Pennsylvania to take part in the Groundhog Festival. The Festival became famous in 1993 when the film "Groundhog Day" was shown to the public. The star of the film is Phil, the groundhog living in Pennsylvania. This funny little animal has become the most famous weather forecaster in America and Canada.



9. Give a title to each paragraph of the text to make a plan. Tell the class about Groundhog Day using this plan.

10. Put the sentences into the Passive Voice. Begin them with the words in bold. Write the sentences.

1. People celebrate **Groundhog Day** on February, 2.
2. Thousands of people watch a **groundhog leaving its hole**.
3. People in ancient Rome celebrated **Hedgehog Day**.
4. People couldn't find **hedgehogs** in Canada. That is why they chose a groundhog.
5. On the 2nd of February thousands of tourists visit **Pennsylvania** to take part in the Groundhog Festival.
6. Millions of people watched the film **"Groundhog Day"**.

¹ a weather forecast ['fɔ:kɑ:st] – прогноз погоды

Useful Language

a groundhog, a hedgehog, a shadow

Homework



1. No. 8b.



3. Ex. 1–4.

2. Ex. 1, 8, 10.

4. **Project:** Use the Internet resources, books and encyclopedias and say what other places in Canada you would like to visit and why. What other holidays are celebrated in Canada?

Lesson 82

1. A group of students from your school is going to visit Canada. You are their guide. Tell them about the holidays which are celebrated in Canada and the places of interest in Canada.

2. Do you like to travel? Say:

- where you usually go when you travel to a new place;
- what you enjoy doing most while you are travelling.

3. a) Look at the picture and read the names of Canadian cities.



- Vancouver ■ Calgary ■ Winnipeg ■ Toronto ■ Halifax ■ St John's

b) There is usually a difference in time in the countries people travel to. Look at the clocks and say how many hours the difference between these cities is.

Example

There is one hour difference between Vancouver and Calgary.

4. a) Daniel is Tanya's pen friend from Canada. Read his letter to Tanya and say what places he visited in Calgary.

January, 10th
Calgary

Hello Tanya,

I am on holiday in Calgary, Canada. I've never seen such a beautiful city. I'm staying at a lovely hotel. The weather is frosty here.

Yesterday I went to the Canadian Falls. They are a part of the famous Niagara Falls. It's fantastic! It is the most beautiful place I have ever seen. I have already been to the Calgary Science Centre. You can do a lot here — touch and make and draw lots of things. In the Centre you can learn where a tornado comes from, how to make cartoons and even how to fly a plane.

Tomorrow there will be the great Stampede Parade in Calgary. That's why I am going to buy a real cowboy hat. Everyone in the city wears it on a Parade Day!

The food is great here. Sweets and cookies with maple syrup are wonderful!

Write back soon.

Best wishes,
Daniel

- b) Help Tanya write a letter to Daniel and ask him 3 questions about anything you'd like to know about him.



5. Listen to the story about the Calgary Zoo from Daniel's diary, look at the photos in his album and say why it is so unusual.



- 6.** This is the third part of the school project Tanya and Vlad are doing. Read the words and learn how to pronounce them. Guess their meaning using a dictionary if necessary.

Hudson Bay ['beɪ]

Mackenzie [mə'kenzi] River

eruption [ɪ'rʌpʃən]

the Canadian Meteorological [ˌmi:tɪərə'lɒdʒɪkl] **Centre**

Bluenose Schooner ['sku:nə]

volcano [vɒl'keɪnəʊ]

Nova Scotia ['nəʊvə 'skɔʃjə],

Yukon

- 7.** a) Look at the pictures to the text and say what new things you will learn about.

b) Read the last part of the text about Canada and say if you were right or wrong. What information is the most interesting for you?



Canada from A to Z Part III

Q is for a **queen**. The head of state is the Queen of England. There is the Prime Minister and the parliament in the country.

R is for **rivers**. There are a lot of rivers all over the country. They flow into the Arctic Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Hudson Bay. The longest river is the Mackenzie River. The second Sunday in June is Canadian Rivers Day.

S is for **sports** and **schooner**. Canada has many sports, such as swimming, skiing, baseball, football, tennis and hunting. Ice hockey is the national sport. The Bluenose Schooner was made in 1921 and is the most famous of Canadian schooners. Its picture is on the Canadian coin and on many Canadian postage stamps. Its home port is in Nova Scotia.

T is for **tartan**. Canada has several tartans. The country celebrates National Tartan Day on April the 6th. On this day thousands of people participate in the Highland Games and Festivals with a lot of folk music, singing, folk dancing and story telling.

U is for **UNESCO**. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization protects nature and culture around the world.

V is for **volcano**. Canada has examples of almost every type of volcano. There have been no eruptions in Canada for the past 7 years. But when there are eruptions of volcanoes in other countries, the Canadian Meteorological Centre gives all the information about them.

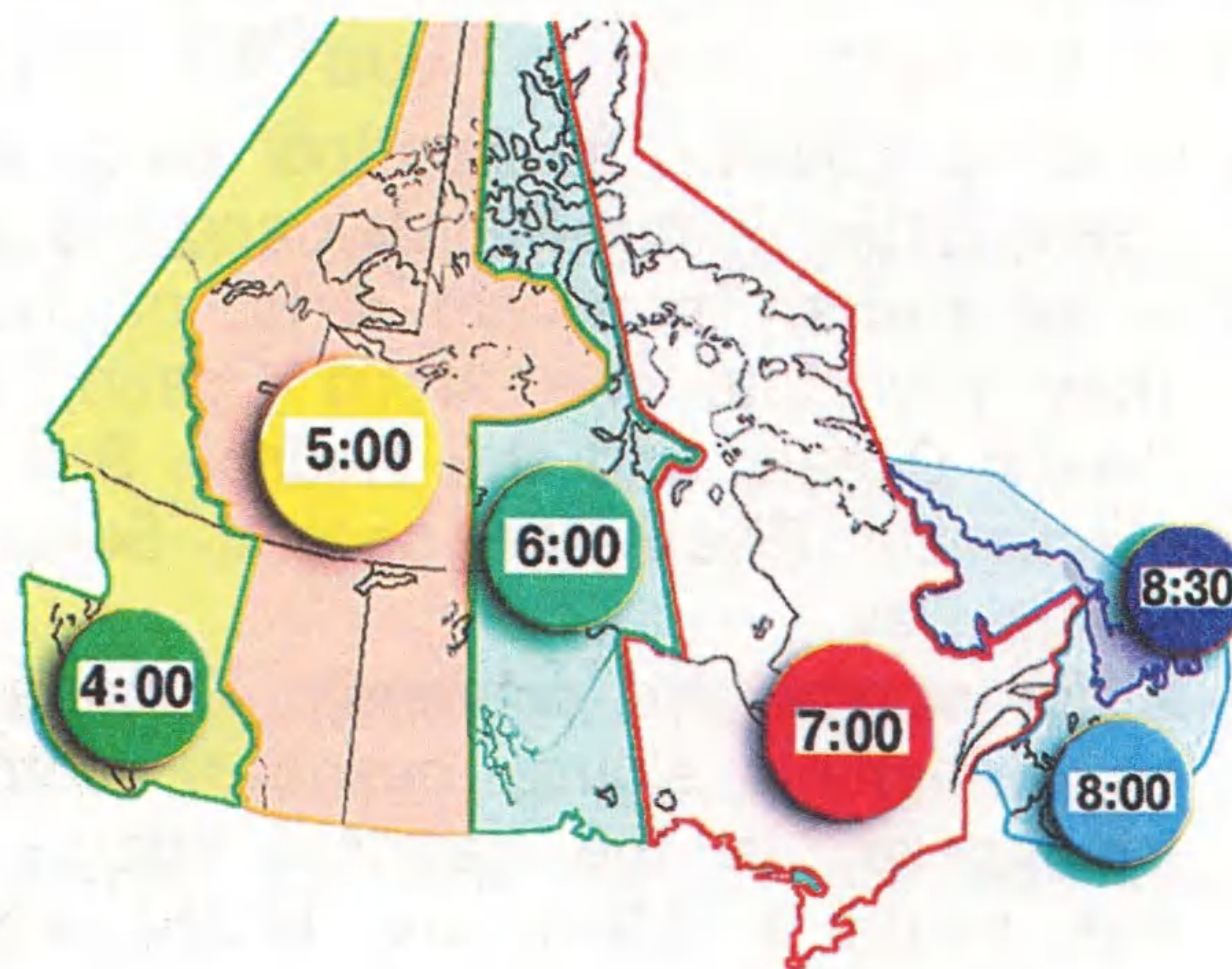
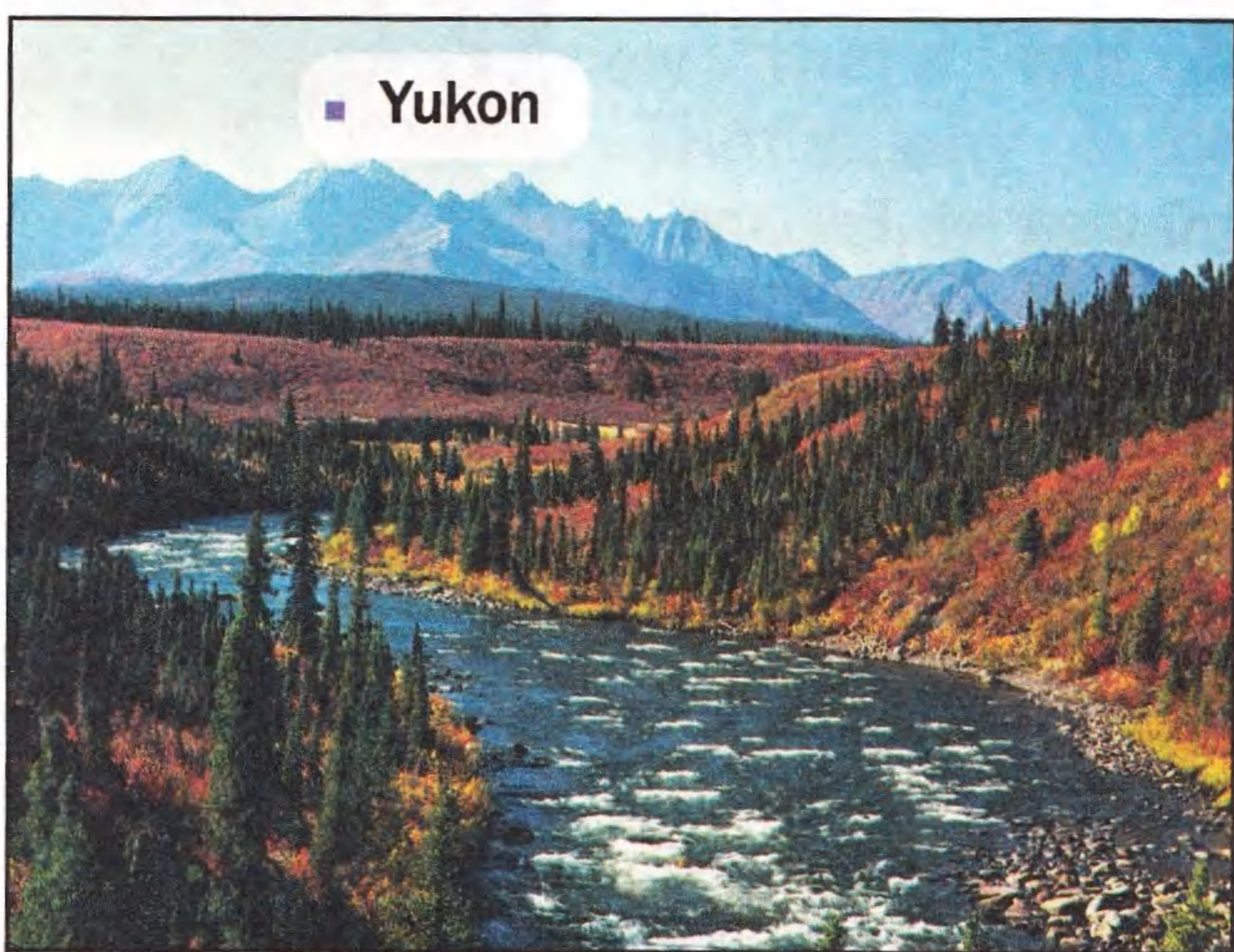


W is for **waterfalls**. Canada has many waterfalls. The highest is the Delta Falls. The Canadian Falls are part of the famous Niagara Falls.



X is for **Xmas**. It is the popular word for **Christmas** and it is celebrated in Canada much as it is all over the world.

Y is for **Yukon**. People have been living in the **Yukon** region for 30,000 years. In 1896 gold was discovered in Klondike, a territory in Yukon. In 1910 people found a lot of gold there.



Z is for **zones**, time **zones**. The idea of zones was introduced¹ in 1879 by a Canadian Sir Sanford Fleming. It made life easier for people all over the world. There are 6 time zones in Canada. The time difference between Calgary and Moscow is 10 hours, and Vladivostok has 17 hours difference with Calgary.

8. Think of as many questions about Canada as you can, using the information from exercise 7.

¹ was introduced [ˌɪntrəˈdjuːst] – была введена в употребление

Homework



1. No. 7b.



2. Ex. 1–4.

3. **Project: Canada Quiz.** In two teams prepare a quiz about Canada. The first team uses the texts from A to L, the second team from M to Z. Add any other information about Canada you can find. Use the Internet sites <http://www.just-so-site.com> or <http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0107386.html>.

Lesson 83

1. Project: Canada Quiz.

2. a) Canada is the country of cowboys. Do you know what they wear? Look at the picture of a real cowboy and learn the names of his clothing¹.

■ a bandanna [bæn'dænə]

■ a stetson ['stetsən] hat

■ a vest

■ a jeans shirt

■ a belt

■ high boots

■ a pair of jeans

b) Say which of these things you have or would like to wear.

¹ clothing ['klʊðɪŋ] – одежда (специальная)

- Unit 5
3. Alexander tells Tanya's classmates about one of the great Canadian holidays – the Stampede Parade. Read Alexander's story, look at the photos and number them according to the text. Then listen to the text and read it out loud.

The Stampede Parade

If you want to become a real cowboy just for one day you'd better go to Calgary, Canada, in the middle of July. This is the time of the Great Stampede Parade or just Stampede for short. On the day of the parade most people of the city do special shopping and put on cowboy clothes: jeans, jeans shirts and jackets as well as cowboy belts, bandannas, high boots, stetson hats and vests. The Parade begins at 9 am. Crowds of people come to watch the Parade. A funny clown, riding a bike and doing tricks, starts the Parade. The clown is followed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) dressed in red uniforms. The Parade shows the history of exploring Canada. That is why people can see with their own eyes real cowboy carts¹, old carriages, shining fire machines, first autos, real Indians and a very big toy dragon.

On the day of the Stampede Parade there is a great number of shows and concerts which take place in Stampede Park as well as all over the city. People are especially interested in the street orchestra competition. More than 100 orchestra bands participate in it. The groups are not only from Canada but also from many other countries of the world. At the end of the Parade a lot of funny clowns run into the streets throwing water at the public.



¹ a cart – телега

There is a group of real cowboys who participate in rodeo, horse races, bull¹ fights and many other competitions which last for a week. In fact, the Parade is only the beginning of Stampede Holiday. During the week a lot of competitions of all kinds take place in Stampede Park. All day long different actors, singers, dancers as well as orchestras do their best to make the public happy. Just go, watch and enjoy yourself! The week of Stampede Holiday is also the time of fantastic fireworks which people can see at midnight in the dark sky of Canada.

4. Tell the class what you have learned about the Stampede Parade:

- ▶ What holiday it is;
- ▶ When and where it takes place;
- ▶ How long the holiday lasts;
- ▶ Who participates in it;
- ▶ How people get ready for the holiday;
- ▶ What you can see and do on the day of the holiday.

Useful Language

a stetson hat, a bandanna, a belt, high boots,
a vest

Homework



1. No. 3.

2. Ex. 2.



3. Ex. 1–4.

Lesson 84
Lessons 85, 86
Lessons 87, 88

Test 6
Reserve
Home Reading

¹ a bull [bʊl] – бык, буйвол



7

Leisure Time

Lesson 89



1. Summer holidays are coming. It's time to plan them. Listen to the dialogue and say what Vlad's, Patrick's and Tanya's plans and hobbies are.
2. Before packing the children went to different types of shops. Read the words and the definitions and match them with the pictures. Translate the new words into Russian.



A bookshop — a shop where books are sold.

A butcher's [bʊtʃəz] — a shop where all kinds of meat are sold.

A bakery ['beɪkəri] — a shop where all kinds of bread are sold.

A confectioner's [kən'fekʃənəz] — a shop where all kinds of sweets and chocolate are sold.





A greengrocer's ['gri:ngrəʊsəz] — a shop where all kinds of fruit and vegetables are sold.

A chemist's — a shop where all kinds of medicine are sold.

A supermarket — a shop where all kinds of food are sold.

A department store [stɔ:] — a large shop which has different sections where different kinds of things are sold from clothes to computers.

A travel agent's ['eɪdʒənts] — a place where all kinds of tours to different parts of the world are sold.

A newsagent's — a place where newspapers, magazines, stamps, envelopes and postcards are sold.

3. Say what else you can buy in each place shown in exercise 2. Use the example and the words below.

Example

I can buy bananas at a greengrocer's.

I can also buy strawberries and ... at a greengrocer's.

apples ■ a plane ticket ■ a book ■ bread ■ a pair of trousers
 ■ a packet of pills ■ grapes ■ sweets ■ a summer skirt ■ a kilo
 of meat ■ a jacket ■ bananas ■ a newspaper or a magazine

4. Work in pairs. Look at the children's lists of things they have to buy before the trip. Choose one of the lists and help the person do the shopping. Use the phrases below to act out dialogues.

Requests (Просьбы)	Answers
Can I have ... , please?	Yes, of course.
Can you show me ... , please?	Here you are.
Have you got any ... ?	Thank you very much.
I'd like ... , please.	I'm afraid we haven't got any left.
How much is it?	That will be ... roubles.
What a pity!	

Tanya's shopping list

A bag
Some pills for my cough
A magazine "Fashion"

Vlad's shopping list

5 packets of M&Ms
An English-Russian dictionary
Three envelopes and 5 stamps

Patrick's shopping list

Russian caviar
A Russian cookery book
A Nike cap

Alexander's shopping list

A calendar with photos of Russian nature
A Lego castle set
Russian bread and sausages

5. Write what kind of shops the children visited to get all the things on the shopping lists.

Example

Firstly, Tanya had to go to a **department store** to buy a bag.
Secondly, she went to ... to buy some medicine for her cough.
Finally, she went to ... to buy her favourite magazine.

6. Work in pairs. Look at Vlad's and Patrick's clothes bought in one of the famous Moscow department stores "GUM". Use the following expressions to compare the things the boys bought.

much cheaper ■ not as/so bright as ■ bigger than ■ the same price as ■ shorter than ■ much more expensive than ■ not as/so long as ■ the most expensive

Example

Patrick's (pair of) jeans are much more expensive than Vlad's. Alexander's (pair of) jeans are the same price¹ as Vlad's.



7. a) Patrick tells the children about the most famous shop in London. Read the information about it and match the headings with the paragraphs of the text.

A Departments **B** The History of the Store **C** The Sales

b) Find and read the sentences which describe the pictures. Then listen to the text and read it out loud.



Harrods: Quality² and Style

1. Harrods in London is one of the world's most famous stores. It is an interesting fact that Harrods, to begin with, was just a small grocer's shop³. It was opened in 1849 by Charles Henry Harrod. His son, together with all the goods sold in a grocer's shop, began also to sell meat and fish, medicines and perfumes, as well as fruit, flowers and sweets. Harrod's history wasn't an easy one. The shop was rebuilt after the fire.

During the Second World War its doors were never closed even during the two bombings. In 1993 Harrods began to open new stores as well as airport shops in many countries around the world.

2. Today about 35,000 people visit Harrods every day. It has got 300 departments which are situated on seven floors. There are 4,000 people



¹ price – цена

² quality ['kwɒlɪti] – качество

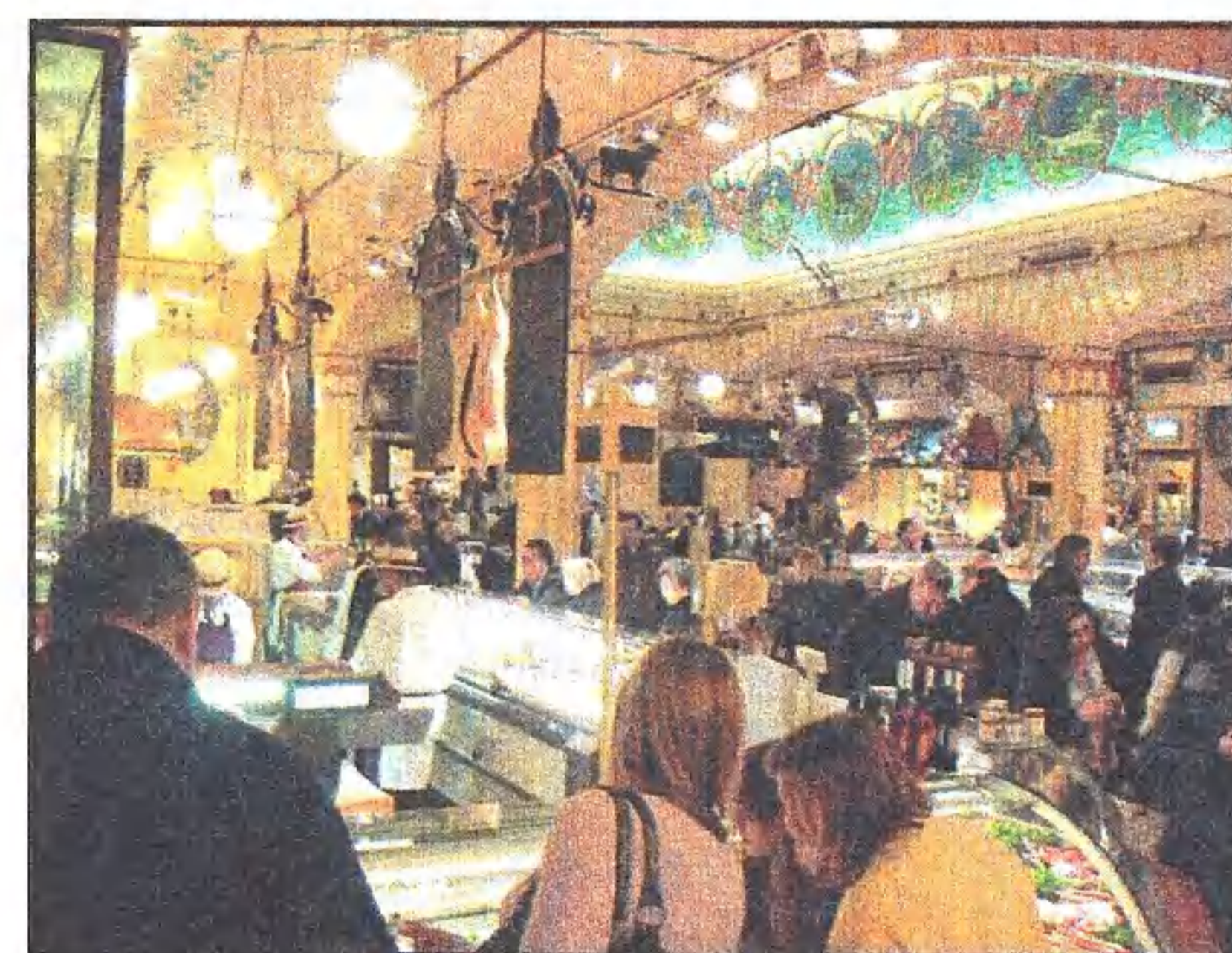
³ a grocer's shop – бакалея (магазин, где продают крупу, муку, консервы)

working at Harrods. It also has eight doormen¹, known as the “Green Men”. Harrods has an official task to send some goods to the Royal Family. It sells everything from clothes to caviar. The Food Halls are the heart of Harrods. There are nineteen bars and restaurants in the store. There is also a bank and a travel agent’s.



3. January and July are very busy months for Harrods because they are sale times. Over 300,000 people visit Harrods on the first day of each sale. Many people sleep outside the store all night to be the first to get into it when the doors open.

Harrods’ motto is “All things, for all people, everywhere”. For people all over the world the Harrods name means the best of British quality and style. So, Harrods is a great place to visit.



8. Say what facts from the text about Harrods impressed you most of all.

Useful Language

to take up (postcard collection)	
a department store	
a butcher’s	a bakery
a confectioner’s	a grocer’s
a greengrocer’s	a travel agent’s
a newsagent’s	

Homework



1. No. 7b.



3. Ex. 1–4.

2. Ex. 2.

4. Write your shopping list and say to what shops you will go to buy the goods you need.

¹ a doorman – швейцар

Lesson 90

1. Look at the list of words and say which of them can be used with *a pair of*?

boots, jeans, a sweater, gloves, a cap,
shorts, a coat, socks, shoes, a shirt, a skirt



■ a scarf



■ a pair of trainers

2. a) Listen to the dialogue between Tanya and the shop assistant and guess the meaning of the words in bold.



Assistant: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

Tanya: I am looking for a **pair of jeans**.

Assistant: What **size** do you take in jeans?

Tanya: Size 36, please. May I try them on?

Assistant: Of course, the **fitting room** is over there on the left.

Tanya: Do you think they are my size?

Assistant: Oh, yes. They **fit** you perfectly.

Tanya: How much is this pair of jeans?

Assistant: They're 300 roubles.

b) Read the dialogue and say:

- ▶ what Tanya wants to buy;
- ▶ what her size is;
- ▶ how much a pair of jeans is.

3. **Work in pairs.** Act out your own dialogues replacing the words *a pair of jeans*.

4. a) Look at the information below and tell the class about "GUM".

Basic information about GUM (a department store)	A big shopping center near Red Square in the centre of Moscow. It is one of the largest in Europe. The building is a monument of Russian architecture. On the three floors of GUM there are more than 200 stores.
The history of the store	Built between 1890 and 1893, has always been the most popular store in Russia, today it is a popular tourist attraction.
Goods	Many of the stores in GUM sell high-fashion brand names which are famous in Europe.



b) Are there any big department stores in the place where you live? What can you buy there?

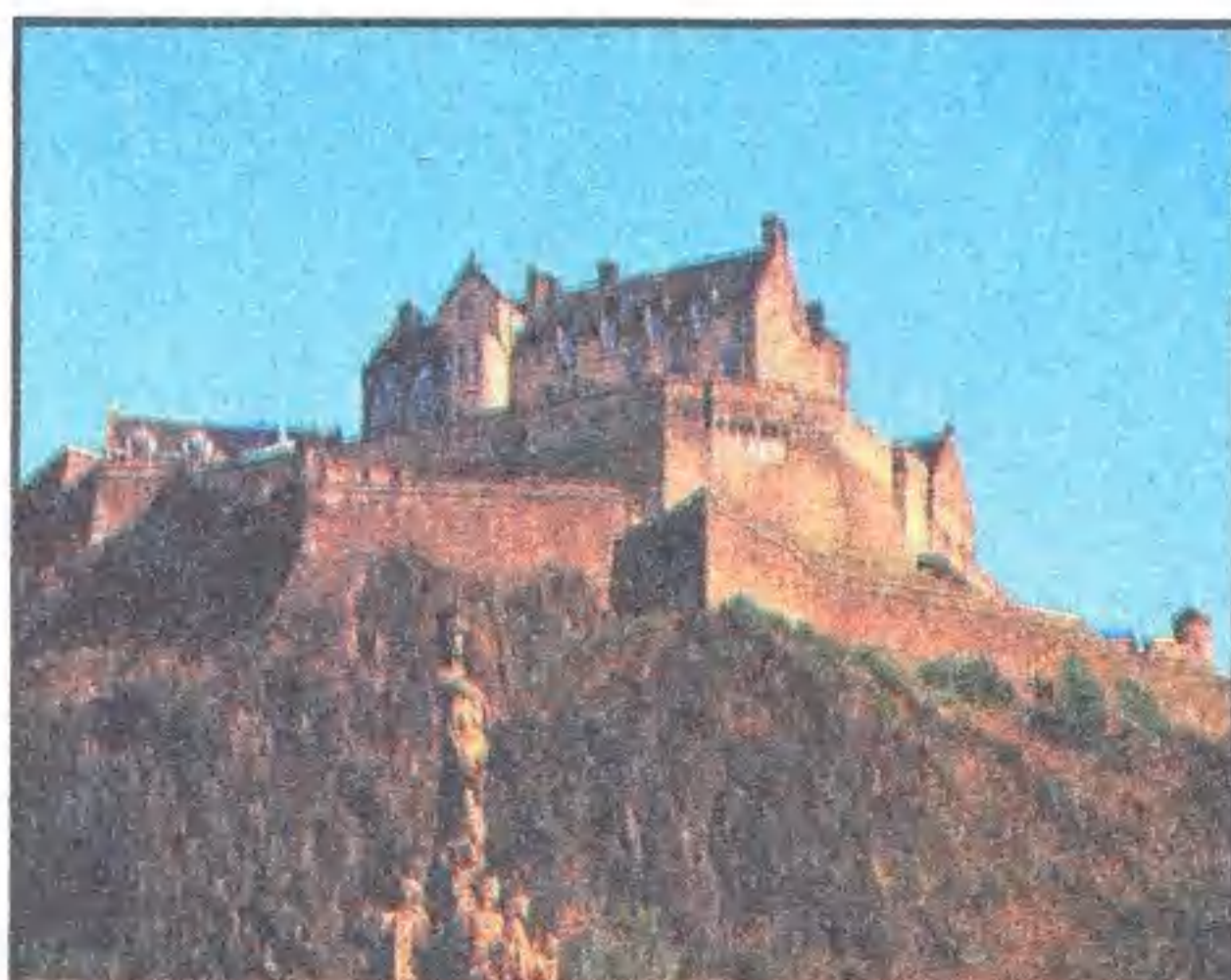
5. a) Patrick, Alexander, Tanya and Vlad are in Edinburgh now. Look at the places they visited and say what they learned about them.

- to learn about the history of Scotland and get a look at the Scottish Crown Jewels

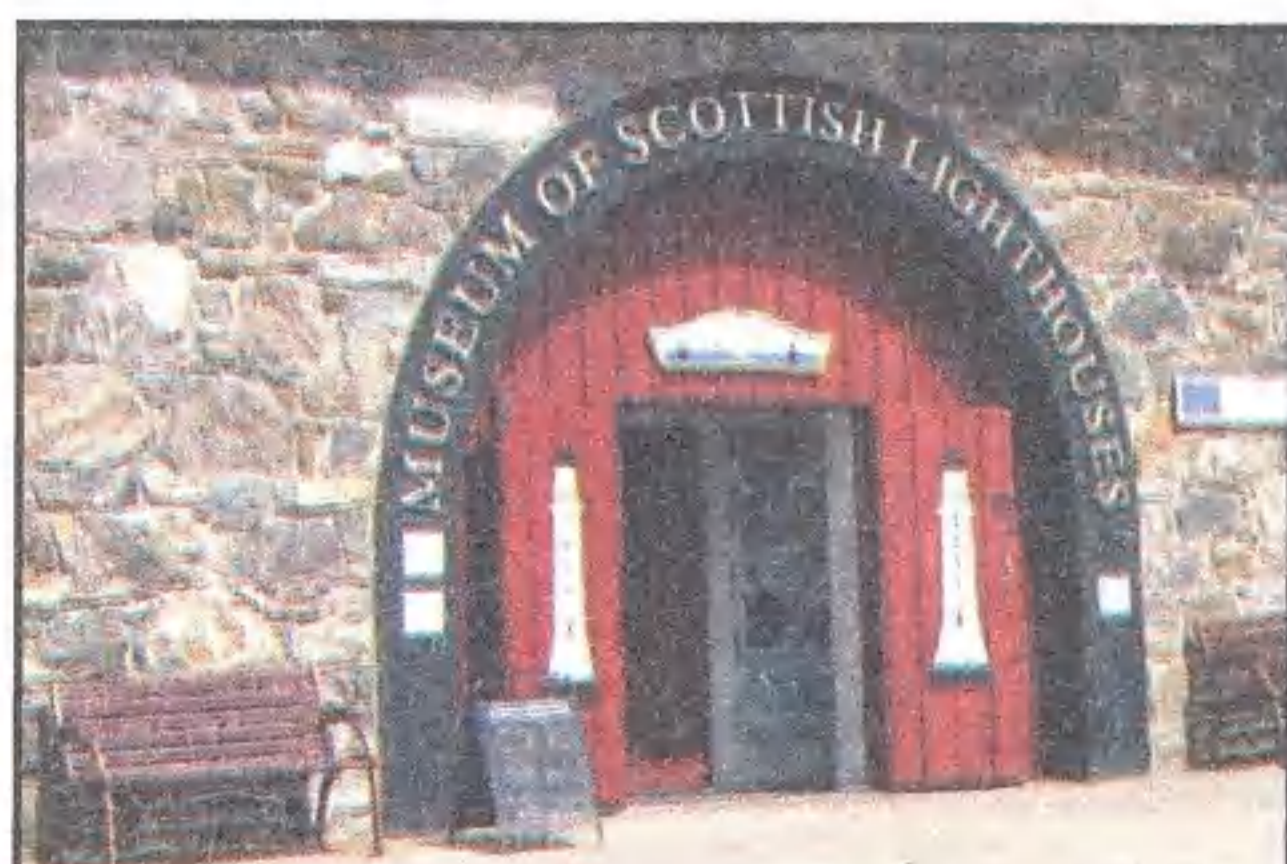
- to learn about the history of lighthouse making

- to see the most famous kinds of Scottish dogs

- to have a day of fun



■ Edinburgh Castle



■ The Museum of Scottish Lighthouses



■ Scottish Sheepdog Live Show

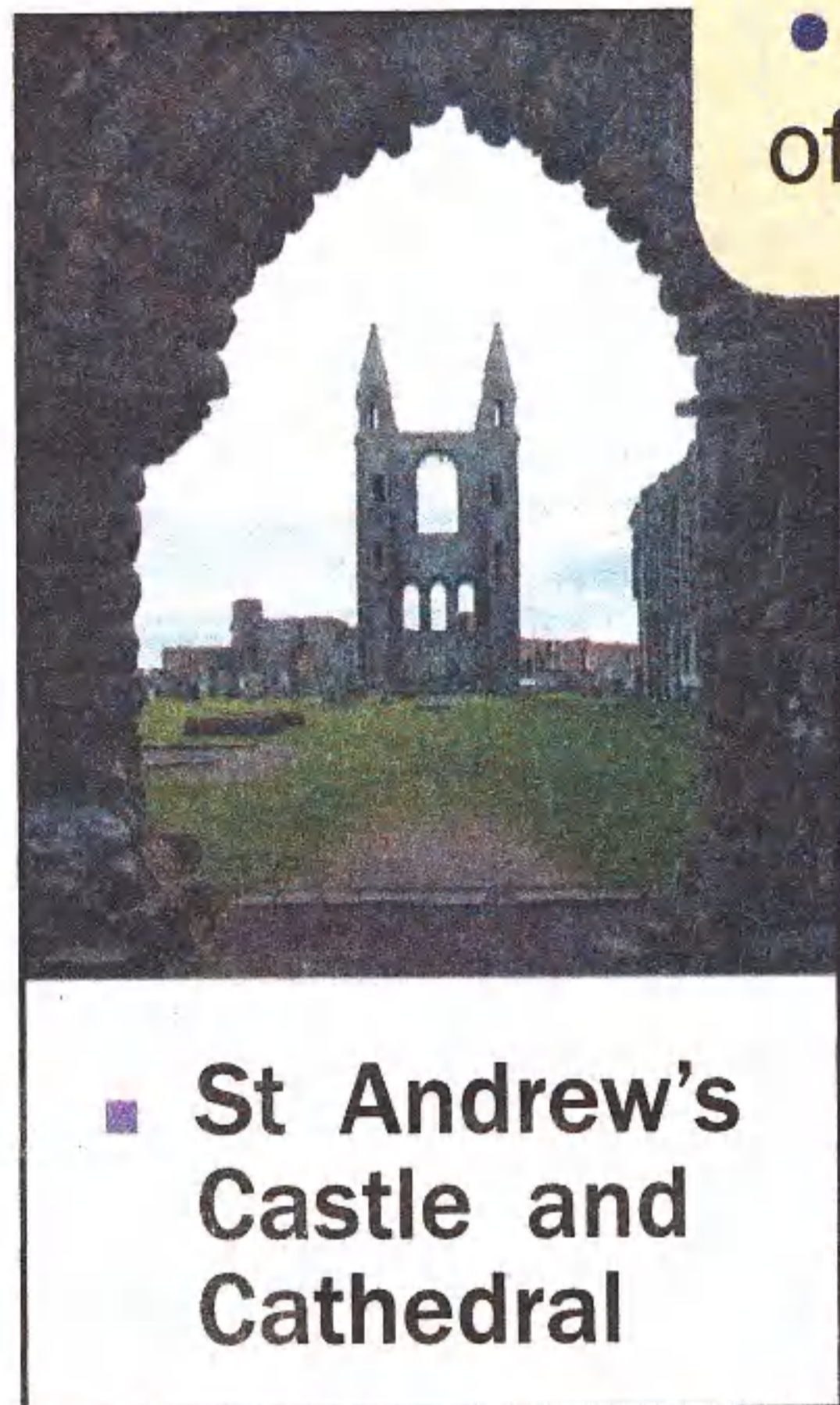


■ A Forest Theme Park

- to take a car drive around the main Scottish wildlife national park and see the animals



- to go down into the tunnels of the castle

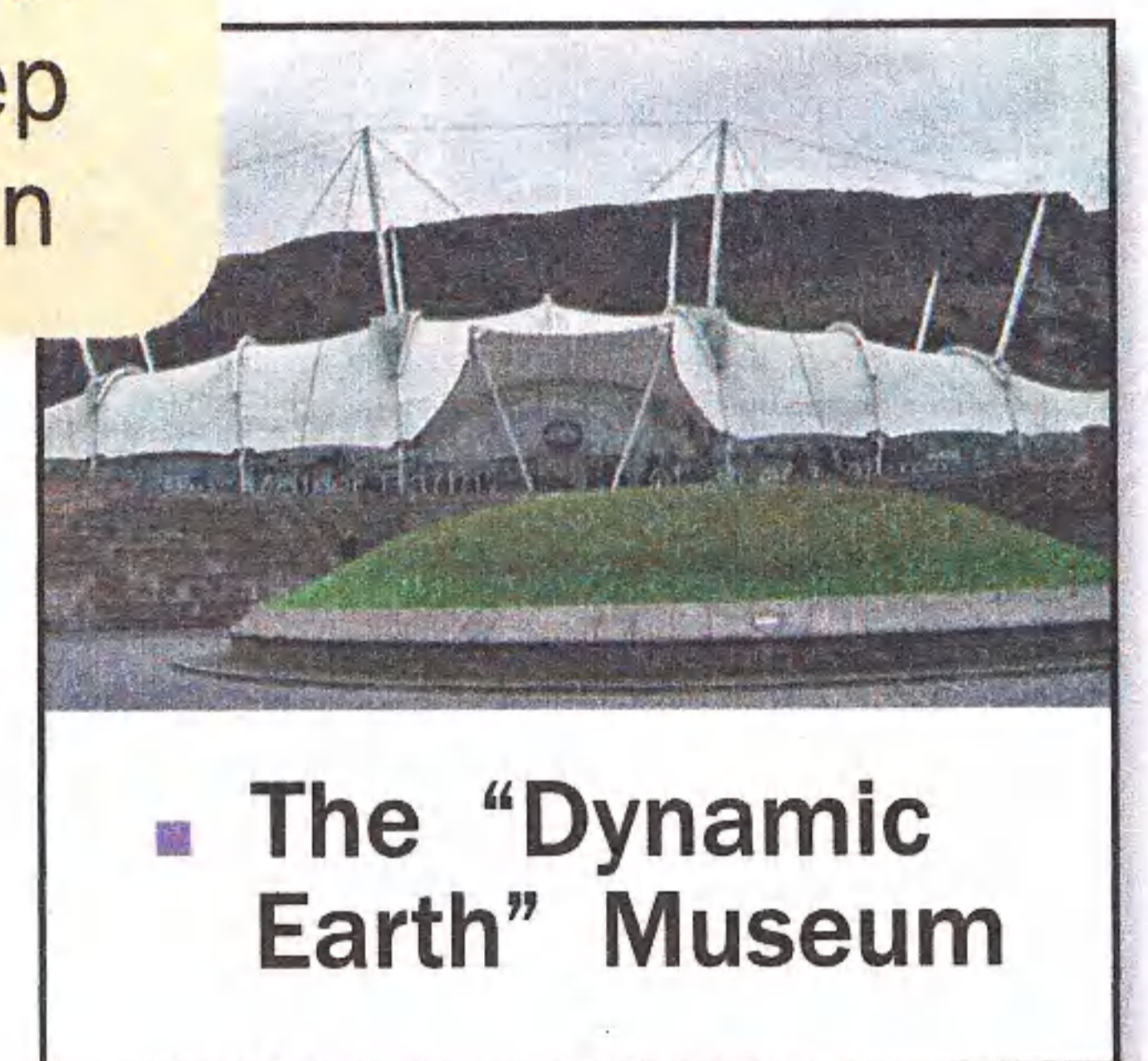


- to learn how to make tartans and make a tartan cloth yourself



- to travel back in time, get a look at the time of the Ice Age or the age of the dinosaurs, go deep into the oceans or get caught in the tropical rain

- to enjoy a walk in the lovely parkland with many kinds of wild animals around



b) Say which of these places you would like to visit in Scotland and why.

6. Listen to the words, read them and learn to pronounce them.

The Royal Yacht [jɒt] *Britannia*, Her Majesty ['mædʒɪsti] the Queen, Portsmouth ['pɔ:tsməθ], Sir Winston Churchill ['tʃɜ:tʃɪl], Nelson Mandela



7. a) Tanya, Vlad, Patrick and Alexander went on an excursion to the Royal Yacht *Britannia*. They were excited and full of impressions. Read what an audio guide told them about the Royal Yacht and say what the figures below mean to *Britannia*. You can learn more about the ship on the website <http://www.royalyachtbritannia.co.uk>.

968

1,087,623

1953

44

1994

135

600

5

1997

2009



- b) Listen to the text and read it out loud.

The Royal Yacht *Britannia*

*“Britannia is the one place where
I can truly relax.”*

Her Majesty the Queen

This ship has been home to some of the most well known people in the world. But, above all, she was home to Her Majesty the Queen and the royal family. The royal yacht *Britannia* is one of the world's most famous ships. From 1953, she proudly served¹ the Queen and the country for 44 years. During that time *Britannia* carried the royal family on 968 official voyages. She travelled a total of 1,087,623 miles, stopping at over 600 ports in 135 countries.

In June 1994, Her Majesty's yacht *Britannia* was taken out of service. At the beginning of January 1997, she set sail from Portsmouth to Hong Kong on her last and longest voyage. Four months later, after a serious competition between cities around the UK, the royal family made Edinburgh the place of *Britannia*'s final home.

The ship is full of exciting stories and gives you a chance to get a quick look at the life of the British royal family. Such famous people as Sir Winston Churchill, Boris Yeltsin, Nelson Mandela and many others were *Britannia*'s guests. Now you can stand where they stood and see what they saw.

Starting at the Bridge, the tour takes you around five of *Britannia*'s wonderful decks². There are some surprises at *Britannia*. One of them is Her Majesty's

¹ served [sɜ:vɪd] – служила

² a deck – палуба



Rolls-Royces. You will even be able to see the inside of the Queen's bedroom. In March 2009 the royal deck tea room was opened on board *Britannia*. You can sit back and enjoy the beautiful sea view. Back on dry land, a gift shop has many popular *Britannia* souvenirs.

8. You went on an excursion together with your friends. Write a postcard to your parents (4–5 sentences). Describe:

- ▶ where you were;
- ▶ what you saw there;
- ▶ your impressions of the ship.

Don't forget to write your address.

Useful Language

a size, to fit
 What size (jeans) do you wear?
 They fit you perfectly.
 May I try them on?

Homework



1. Nos 2, 6, 7b.

2. Ex. 2, 8.



3. Ex. 1–4.

Lesson 91

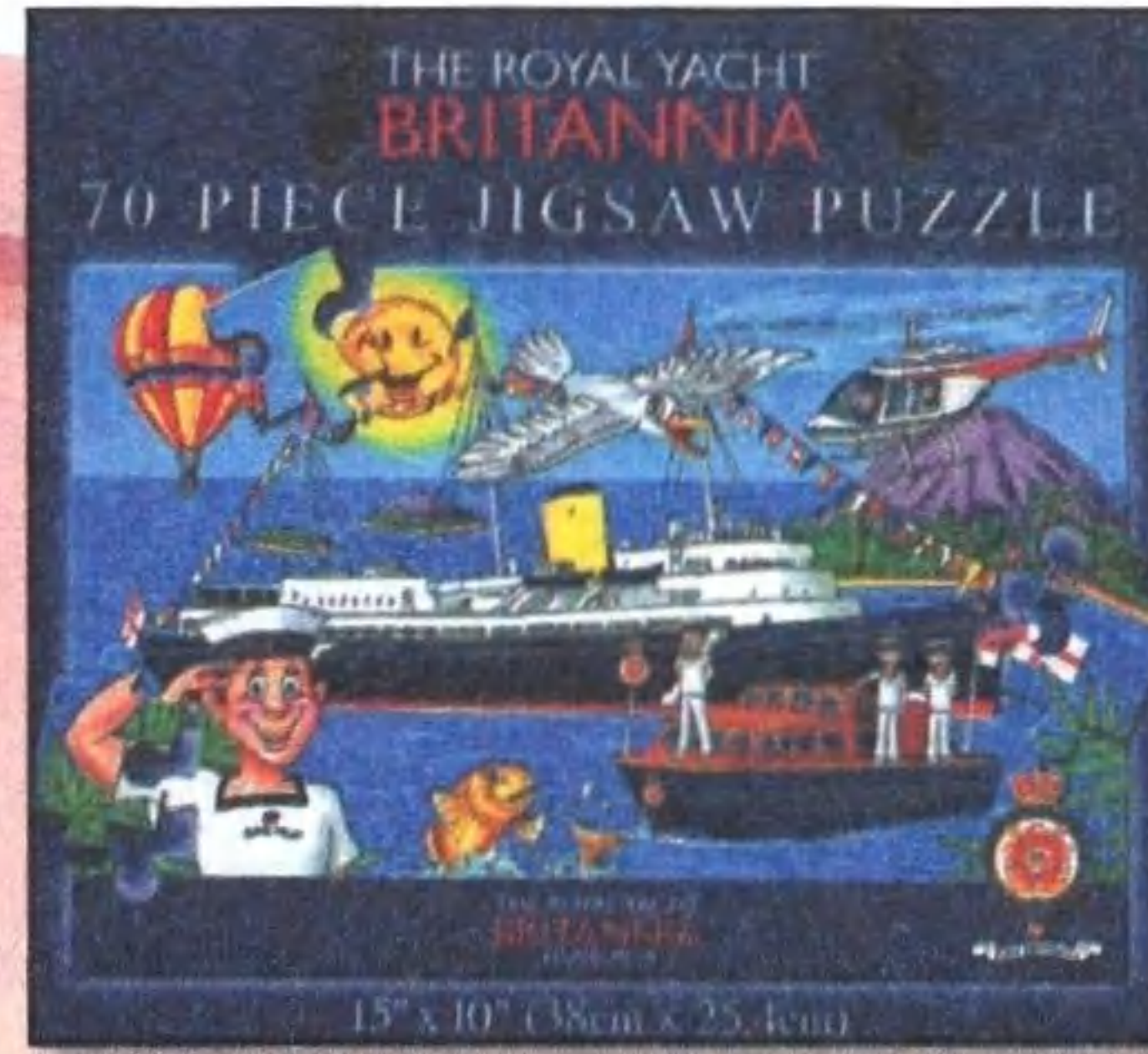
1. What do you know about the royal yacht *Britannia*? In two teams ask questions about the famous ship and answer them. The team which asks more questions and gives correct answers will be the winner.

2. a) Tanya and Alex are going to buy some souvenirs in the *Britannia* gift shop. Listen to the dialogue between the children and say what each of them chooses and why.

*b) Act out the conversation between Tanya and Alex.



3. Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and say which souvenirs you will choose from the *Britannia* gift shop and why. Act out your own dialogues.



- ▶ A big chocolate coin £ **2.95**
- ▶ *Britannia* Guidebook £**7.95**
- ▶ *Britannia* postcards from 20p each
- ▶ *Britannia* DVD £**11.95**
- ▶ Captain Teddy Bear £**11.95**
- ▶ *Britannia* afternoon tea £**3.50**
- ▶ The Royal Yacht *Britannia* 70 piece jigsaw puzzle £**35**
- ▶ *Britannia* magnets from £**1.95** each

4. After the tour around *Britannia* on the way to the hotel Alexander bought a booklet. Pay attention to its title and say what it may be about. Then read the article from it.

LEGO World

LEGO is known around the world as a toy for all ages, but where did this creative toy come from?

Everyone remembers his or her first LEGO castle, plane, tower or wagon with little people in it. Year after year this simple toy makes children create anything and everything. But with over 200 million sets a year, sold in over 100 countries, the question is – where LEGO actually comes from?

The story begins in 1932 when Ole Kirk Christiansen opened a small business in the village of Billund in Denmark. His company made stepladders¹, ironing boards²... and some wooden toys. In 1934 the company took the name LEGO which is made up of the Danish words “LEg GOdt” or “play well”. It is interesting that in Latin the word means “I study” or “I put together”. The most popular shelf in the shop was the one with toy stepladders and ironing boards, so in 1932, Ole Kirk started making different kinds of wooden toys. His shop became very popular.



¹ a stepladder – стремянка

² an ironing board – гладильная доска



Later Ole Kirk began making bricks¹ of plastic. In 1954 Kirk's son understood that it was not necessary to make a toy, but it was more interesting to make sets of bricks so that children could make toys themselves. In 1958 the modern brick design was worked out.

On June 7, 1968, the first Legoland Park was opened in Billund. The first visitors were very much impressed with the beautiful models of small towns, castles and towers built out of LEGO bricks. After the opening of the park, LEGO toys became the most popular toys in Denmark and soon all over Europe.

Now LEGO sets are everywhere. Today children may not only enjoy the LEGO sets but also play LEGO on computers creating their own sets of LEGO. "What is LEGO's future?" – some people ask. The next 15 years will bring more and more models and more and more children running to their toy boxes to create their own world with LEGO.



- 5.** In each paragraph of the text find and read the sentences that give main ideas about LEGO.
- 6.** Using the sentences you have found, make up a plan of the text and tell the class about LEGO World. Then write the story in your exercise book (6–8 sentences).
- 7.** In the evening Patrick told his friends about the legend of the Loch Ness monster. Read it choosing either Participle I or Participle II.

Scotland is famous for its lakes (*calling/called*) lochs. The most famous of them is Loch Ness because people believe that a big monster lives in it. Different people (*visiting/visited*) the lake at different times showed photos (*taking/taken*) of the strange animal they saw. But nobody can say for sure that those photos are real. Nessy is the nickname² (*giving/given*) to the monster by people (*looking/looked*) for it. Many expeditions (*sending/sent*) to find Nessy gave no results. Today people (*going/gone*) by boat around the lake say that they can see Nessy from time to time, but this monster is still a great mystery for everyone. If you want to learn more about it, go to the website (*telling/told*) all the news about Nessy and (*giving/given*) you a chance not only to see the monster's photos but also to read the latest news about Nessy (*getting/got*) by scientists: <http://www.nessie.co.uk>.



¹ bricks – кирпичики (*детские кубики*)

² a nickname – прозвище

8. Read the sentences and say which of them are true and which are false. Correct the false sentences.

1. The most famous of Scottish lakes is Loch Lomond.
2. Photos of the strange animal taken by different people were real.
3. An expedition sent to find Nessy gave interesting results.
4. The site devoted to Nessy is full of interesting facts.

Homework

1. Ex. 4, 5, 6.



2. Ex. 1–4.

Lesson 92

1. Tanya, Vlad, Alexander and Patrick are travelling to London, England, from Edinburgh, Scotland. Look at the train timetable and choose the best train the children should take. Explain why you think so.

King's Cross, Edinburgh — London's Waverley Station		
Departure	Arrival	
00.25 am	5.25 am	5 hours travel — £ 21 per person/free coffee
5.10 am	10.10 am	5 hours travel — £ 27 per person/free coffee and sandwiches
10 am	3 pm	5 hours travel — £ 32 per person/coffee and sandwiches service
1 pm	5.30 pm	4.5 hours travel — £ 38 per person/coffee and sandwiches service



2. Listen to the children's conversation and say which train they decided to take.

3. Let's talk about LEGO World. Say what you remember about the history of the LEGO Company and why LEGO sets are so popular around the world.

4. Tanya, Vlad, Patrick and Alexander are in the Legoland, Windsor, England. Read the advertisement (объявление) and say what information they can get from it.



Legoland

Opening Times

- Open from the middle of March to the beginning of November
- The park always opens at 10 am and closes between 5 pm and 9 pm depending on school holidays and weekends.

Ticket Prices

1 day ticket Adult¹ – £ 34, Child – £ 26

Online price Adult – £ 31, Child – £ 23

- Visit the website for more information: www.legoland.co.uk



5. a) Read the text from the Legoland booklet and name the things people can see and do in the park.

The Theme Park

In Legoland everything you see is built from LEGO. This theme park brings LEGO to life and gives children lots of fun with 50 rides, live shows, driving schools and attractions.

There are daily theatre shows, puppet shows, a live stunt show³ and a fantastic 4D show when together with effects on the screen⁴ you also have some physical effects like rain, the moving of your chair and many other exciting things.

There are a lot of places to eat or you can take your own picnic to enjoy in the large park. You'll find a lot of places to buy LEGO at the end of the day to make your collection larger.



■ The entrance²

- b) Look at the photos of some of Legoland attractions on page 104 and say what you would like to see and do there.

Example

The first thing I'm going to try is I think it'll be fantastic. The next attraction I'll choose will be I have never ... before. And I'll watch a live Stunt Show for sure. It's always exciting.

¹ adult [ə'dʌlt] – взрослый

² entrance ['entrəns] – вход

³ a live stunt show – шоу каскадёров

⁴ a screen – экран



■ Miniland



■ The Balloon School



■ The Live Stunt Show



■ The Pirate's Falls

■ The Lego Driving School



■ The Climbing Wall

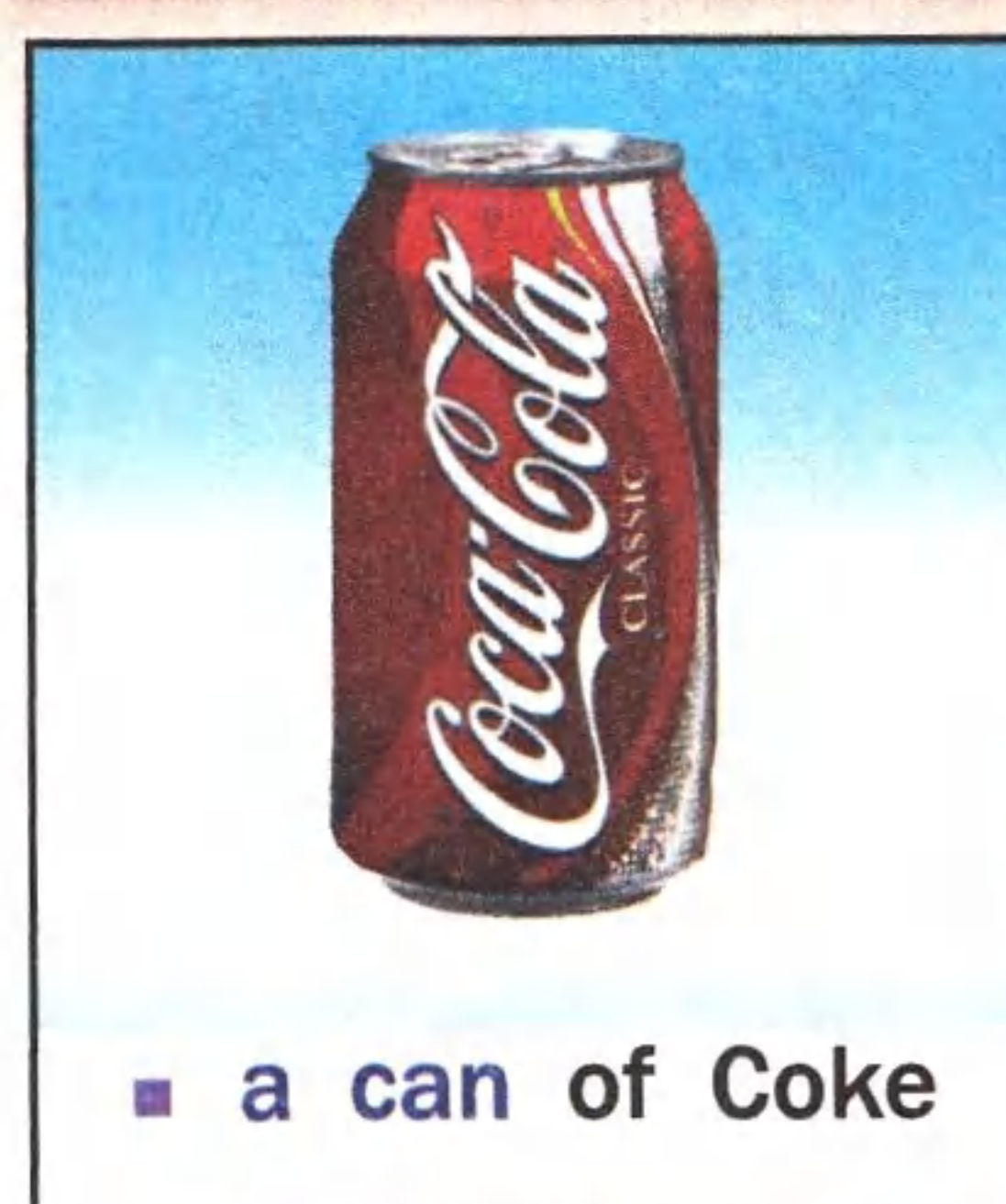
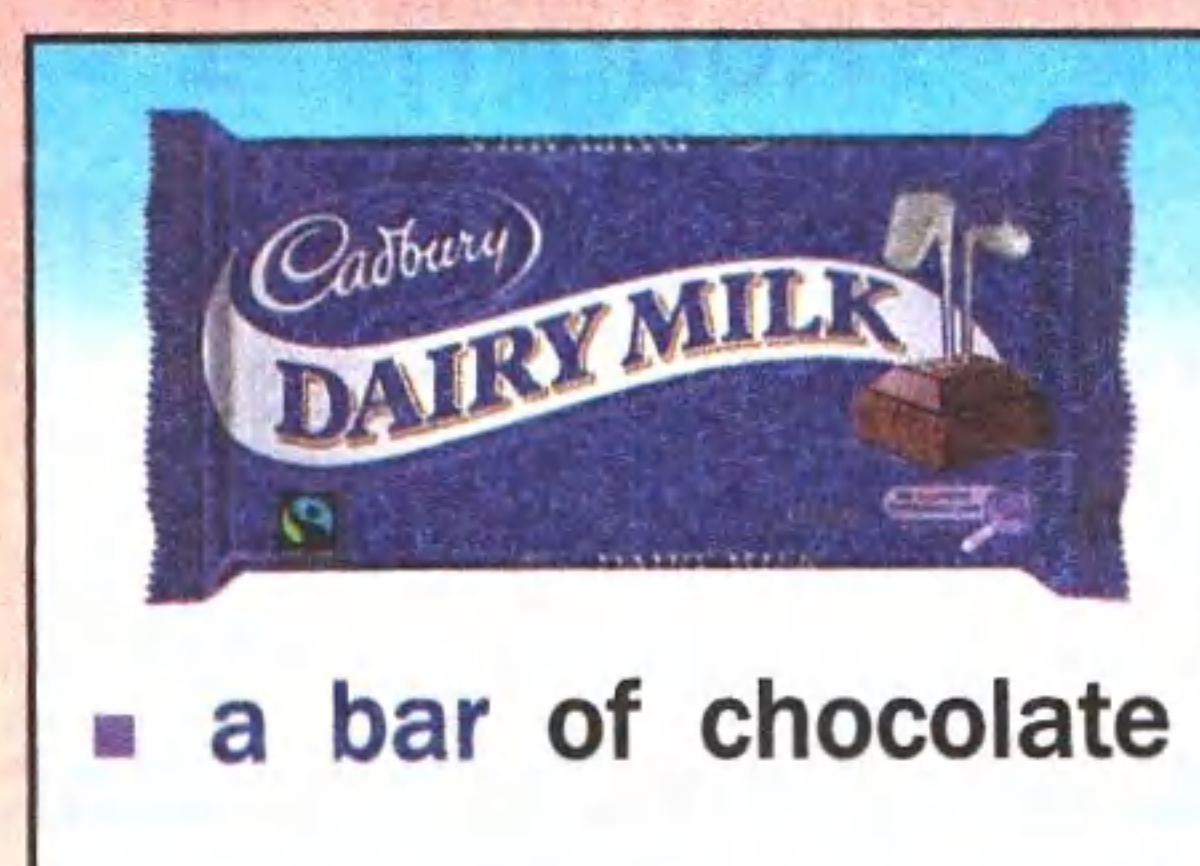
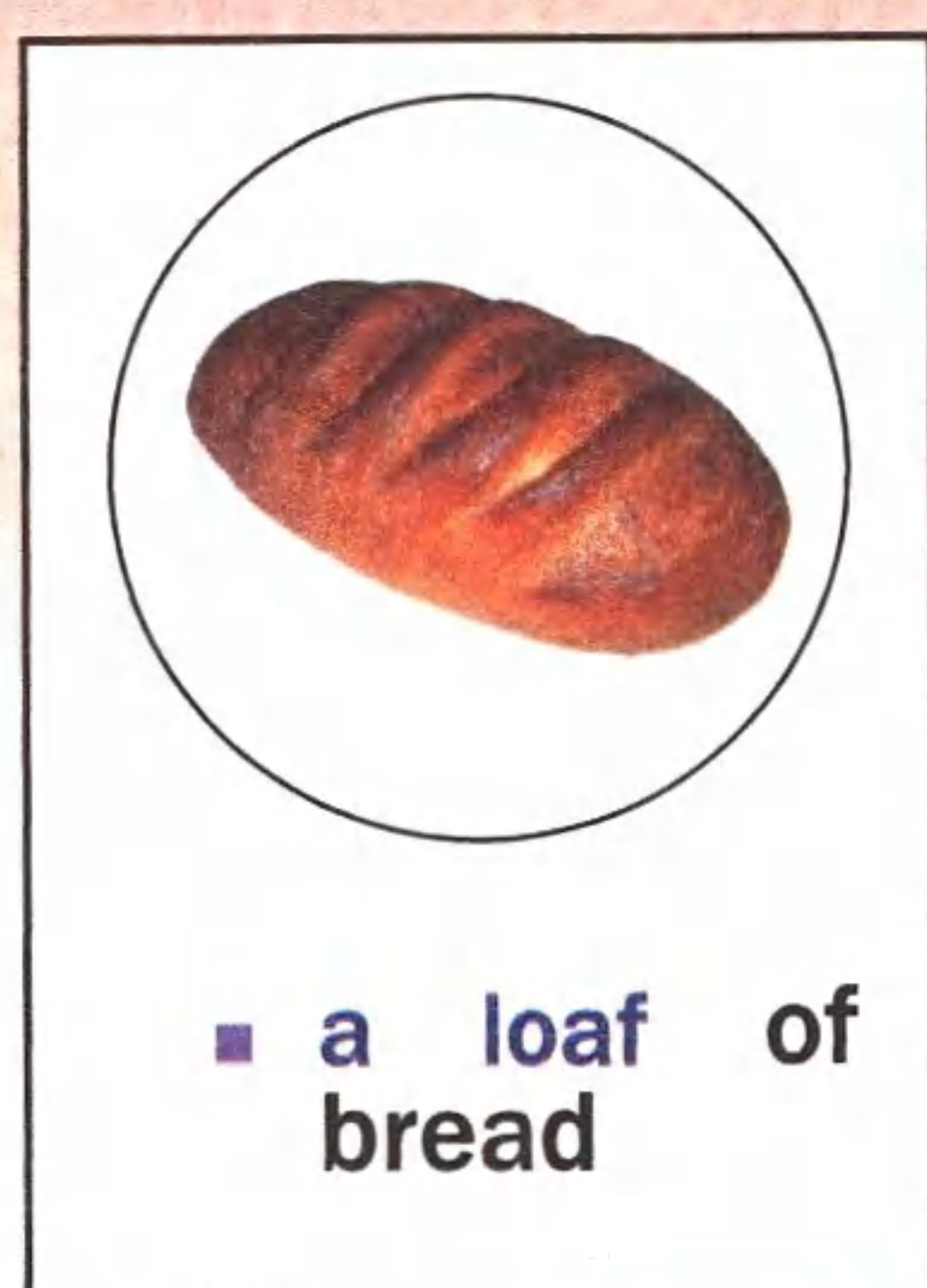
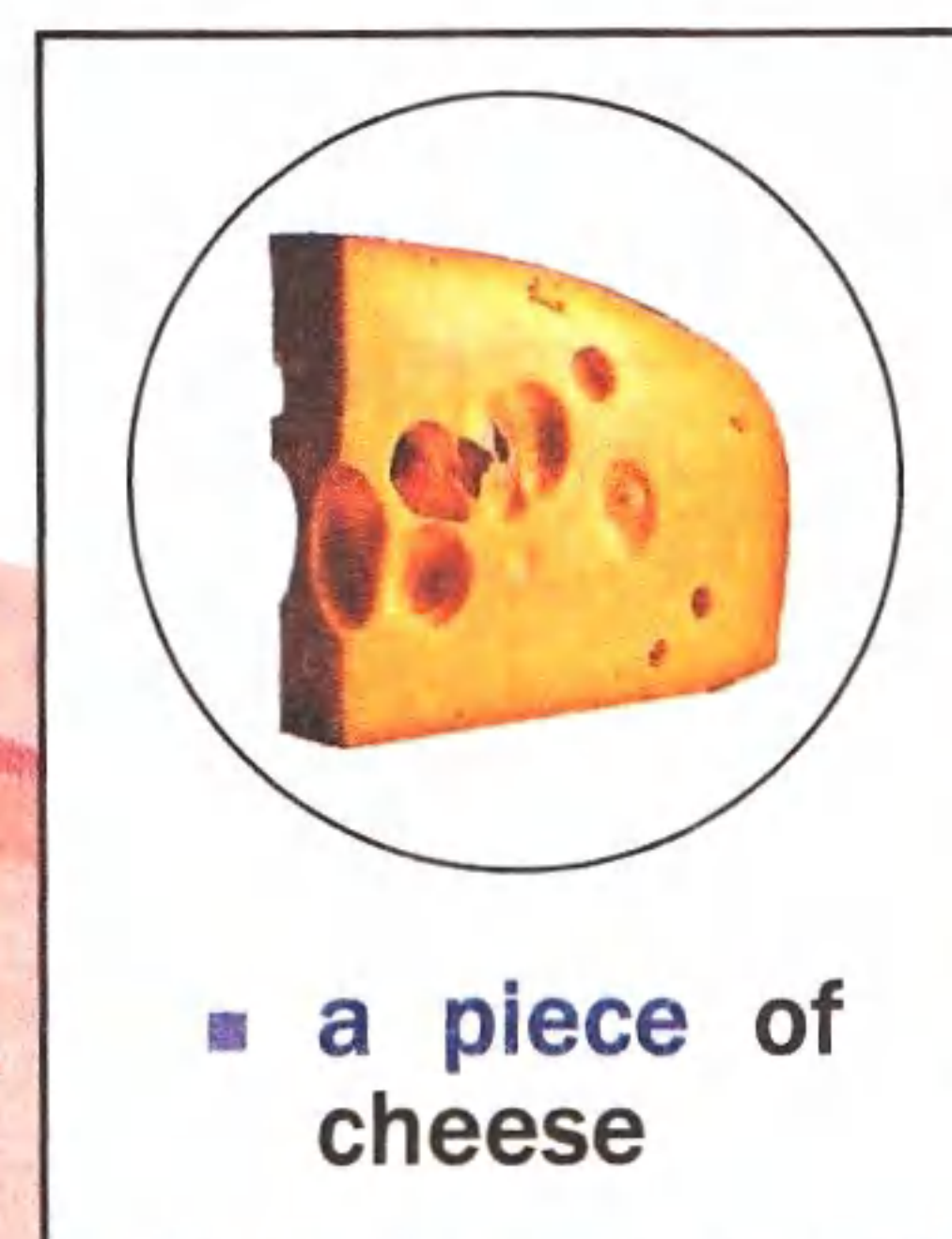
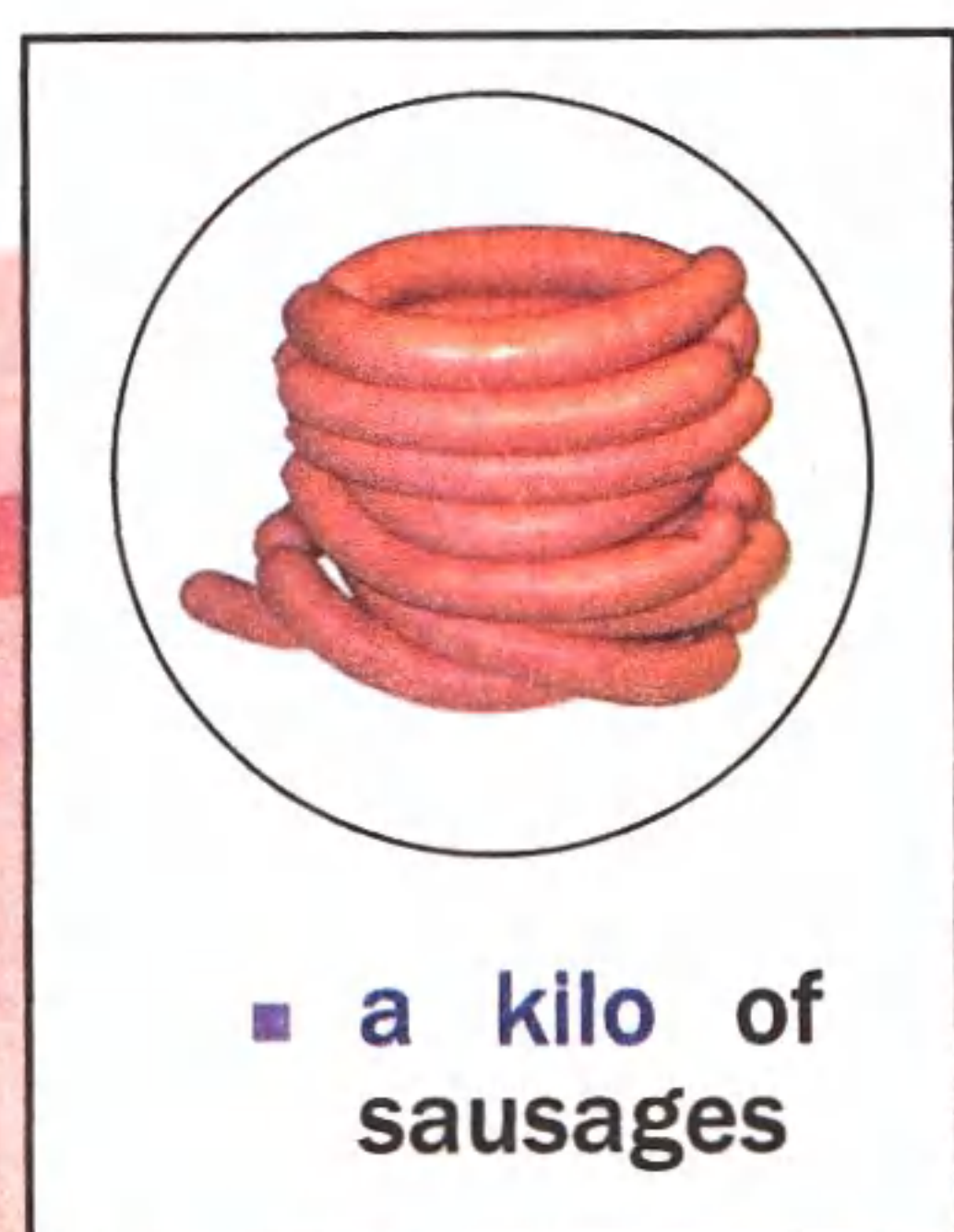
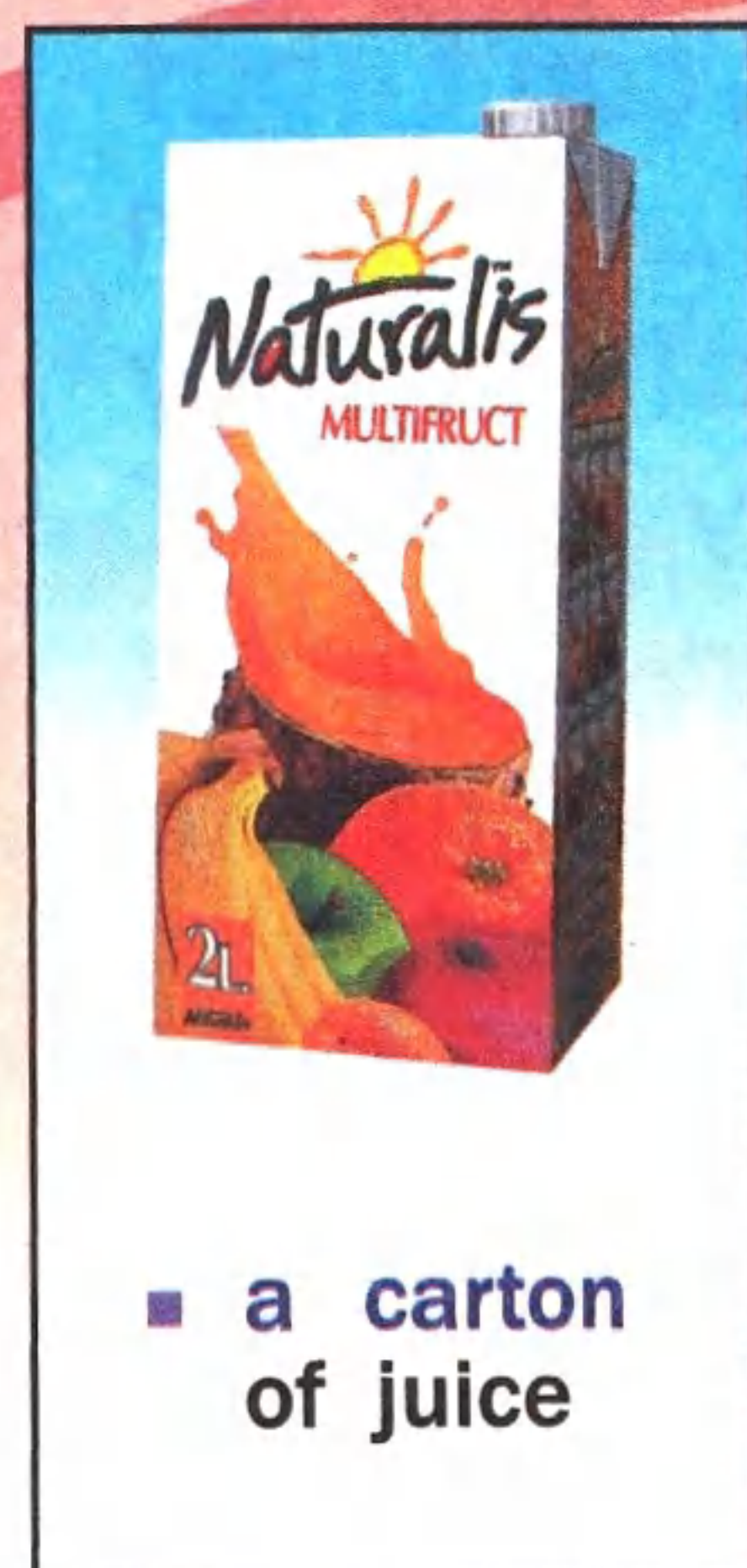


■ The Dragon Ride



■ The Fire Academy

6. After a wonderful day in Legoland the children felt hungry and went to a small supermarket. Look at the pictures on page 105, guess the meaning of the words and say what the children want to buy.



7. Work in pairs. Read and listen to the dialogues between the children and the shop assistant. Using them as a model make up your own dialogues replacing the words in bold with the words from exercise 6.



1

Shop assistant: Hello! What can I do for you?
Vlad: I'd like a **bottle of milk** and two **loaves of bread**.
Shop assistant: That's £3, please.
Vlad: Here you are.
Shop assistant: Would you like anything else?
Vlad: No, not really. Thanks a lot.
Shop assistant: You are welcome!

2

Shop assistant: Good afternoon! May I help you?
Tanya: Yes, please. I'd like a **carton of orange juice** and a **bar of chocolate**.
Shop assistant: That will be £1.50, please. Anything else?
Tanya: No, thank you. Goodbye!
Shop assistant: Goodbye! Have a nice day!

8. Read the letter which Patrick got from his friend and say why the words of Dr Johnson are true. Put the prepositions where necessary.

in ■ out ■ at ■ about ■ on ■ for ■ with ■ to

April, 6th

Hello, Patrick,

A 18th century writer, Dr Johnson, once said: "When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life". I can't but agree with these words. When I first arrived ... London to study English, I thought I would spend most of my time in my room doing my homework. But very soon I began to go ... every evening ... the theatre or ... jazz clubs. I was busy ... weekends, too, because I went to sports competitions, to exhibitions or just walked ... the city. I came to my room late at night only for a sleep. Finally, I got many bad marks ... the subjects in college. So I gave up the night life, stayed ... home and studied hard to catch up with the class. It was a good lesson ... me. But I am sure that if you visit London ... a holiday, you will remember Dr Johnson.

With best wishes,
Jason

Useful Language

a bottle, a carton, a packet, a loaf, loaves, a can, a jar, a bar

Homework

1. No. 7.

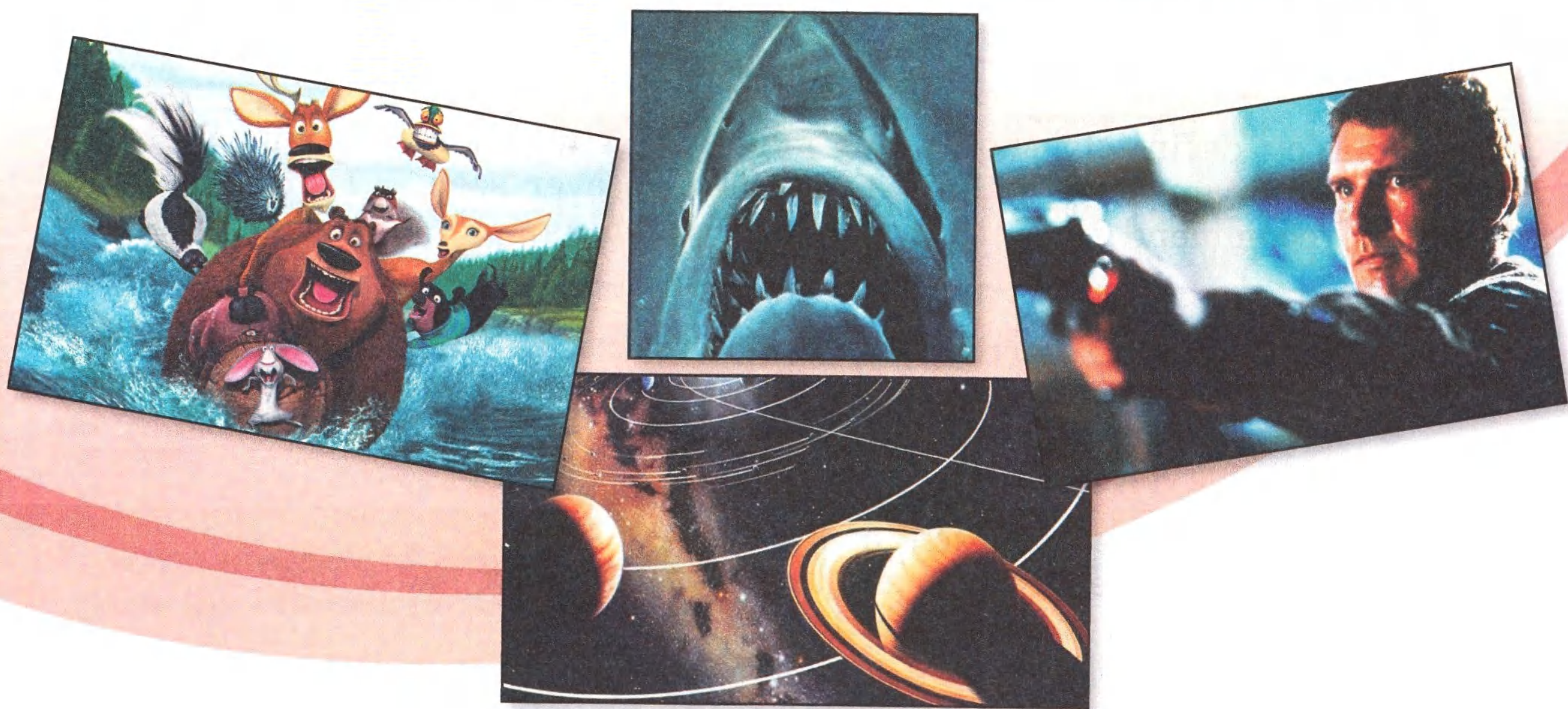
2. Ex. 6.



3. Ex. 1–4.

Lesson 93

1. At the weekend children are planning to go to the *Odeon* cinema. Listen to their talk about the films to watch. In the chart in your Workbook write the name of the child who prefers this kind of films.
2. Say which films they like/hate. Use the expressions from the chart.
3. **Work in pairs.** Look at the pictures and discuss with your partner what films you like/dislike. Use the words from the box and the example below.



Example

- Do you like comedies?
- Yes, I do. I think they're excellent. / No, I don't. I find them boring.

- funny ■ kind ■ shocking ■ exciting ■ boring ■ humourous
- awful ■ monotonous ■ lovely ■ to hate
- I just love ...
- I don't think much of them.

4. Think of a film you really enjoyed or disliked. Read the sentences and finish them choosing the necessary words.

1. The film was *excellent/awful* from beginning to end.
2. The acting was *great/poor*.

3. The story line was *true to life/unbelievable/exciting*.
4. The characters were *realistic/dull*.
5. The music was *wonderful/monotonous*.

5. Work in pairs. Recommend a film to your partner or say why it isn't worth seeing. Use the example and the phrases below.

Example

Tanya: Have you seen the film "Hatico: The Best Friend Ever"?

Alexander: Yes, I have.

Tanya: Did you enjoy it?

Alexander: It was excellent! Don't miss it!

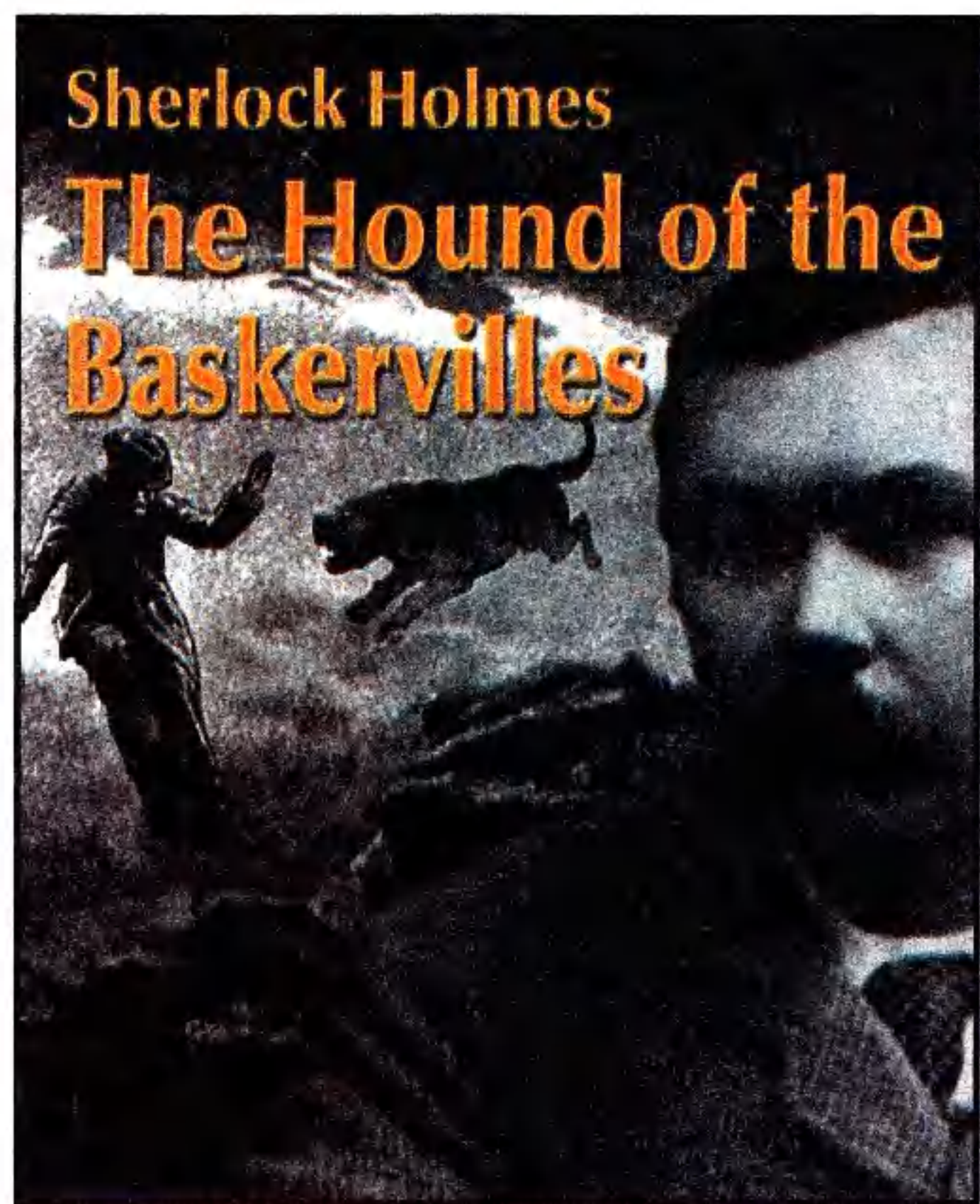
You definitely should not miss it. ■ I would recommend it to anyone. ■ It's the worst film I've ever seen. ■ I wouldn't recommend it. ■ It's not worth watching.

6. Have you read Arthur Conan Doyle's stories about Sherlock Holmes? Have you seen a film about Sherlock Holmes? Read the passage from his famous story "*The Hound of the Baskervilles*" and answer the following questions.

- Who are the characters of the story?
- How did Sherlock Holmes guess that his visitor had a dog?
- Is it difficult to be a detective?
- Would you like to be a detective?

The Hound of the Baskervilles

(After A. Conan Doyle)



Mr Sherlock Holmes, who usually got up very late, was sitting at his breakfast table. I was standing in front of the fire looking at a walking stick¹ left by a visitor.

"To Dr James Mortimer, from his friends", was written upon it, with the date "1884". Sherlock Holmes said suddenly, "The owner of the stick, Watson, has got a dog."

"How do you know?", I asked in surprise.

"There are the marks of the dog's teeth on it", answered Holmes. I think the dog often carries the stick for its master. It must be a spaniel, in fact it is a spaniel."

He left the breakfast table and came to the window when he said this. I looked at him in surprise and asked, "How can you be so sure of that?"

¹ a walking stick – трость

“Well, it’s elementary, my dear Watson! I just see the dog at our door and I hear the bell which its master is ringing. It’s interesting why Dr Mortimer wants to see me. Come in”, he said when he heard the bell.

A gentleman came into the room. A brown spaniel followed him. The visitor was a very tall, thin man with a long nose and grey eyes. When he entered, his eyes fell upon the stick in Holmes’s hand and he ran to it and shouted with joy.

“I’m so glad, I’ve found it,” he said. “Are you Mr Sherlock Holmes?”

“Yes, Dr Mortimer, and this is my friend Dr Watson.”

“I am very glad to meet you, Mr Holmes. I have heard so much about you and your friend. I came to you yesterday, but didn’t find you at home.”

Sherlock Holmes invited the visitor to sit down. When Dr Mortimer sat comfortably in an armchair, Holmes asked him, “Why did you want to see me, Dr Mortimer?” “I have come to you, Mr Holmes, because I have a problem and I need your help.” “Then let us hear all about it,” said Holmes. Dr Mortimer took a sheet of yellow paper from his pocket and said, “This is an old manuscript¹ of the 18th century.” Holmes looked attentively at the manuscript. “It’s a legend of some sort, I think,” he said. “Yes”, answered Dr Mortimer. “It’s an old legend.” “But I thought that you wanted to talk to me about something more important than just an old legend.” “Oh, yes! The problem is very important and must be solved² in twenty four hours. I would like to read this short manuscript to you.”

“We are ready to listen”, answered Holmes, taking his pipe and closing his eyes.

7. Write a review of your favourite film. The questions below may help you. Use the Internet for information if necessary.

1. What is the title of the film?
2. Who is the director (режиссер) of the film?
3. Where does the action of the film take place?
4. Who are the main characters/heroes?
5. What is the story line of the film?
6. What actors play the main roles?
7. What comments can you make about the film?
8. Would you recommend this film to your friend or not?

Homework



1. Ex. 6, 7.




2. Ex. 1–4.

¹ a manuscript ['mænjuskript] – рукопись

² to solve – решать

Lesson 94

- 1. Tell the class about your film review.**
- 2. Let's speak about your hobbies. Answer the questions.**
 1. Have you got a hobby? If so, what is it?
 2. How long have you had this hobby?
 3. How much time do you devote to your hobby?
 4. Is it a common hobby in Russia?
 5. Why do you like your hobby? You may choose from the statements below
 - a) My hobby is a part of my life.
 - b) Doing what I like, I forget about my problems.
 - c) My hobby helps me make a lot of friends.
- 3. Read what hobbies people can have and put the words in the chart in your Workbook according to the titles of the columns.**
 - ▶ collecting postcards/coins/stamps/stickers
 - ▶ playing board games/chess/checkers/computer games/guitar
 - ▶ DIY (do it yourself)
 - ▶ skiing/skating/roller-skating/jogging/camping/hiking/mountain climbing
 - ▶ photography/painting/dancing/singing/cooking/doing puzzles
 - ▶ football/basketball/swimming/cycling
-  **4. Listen to some children talking about their hobbies. Can you guess what their hobbies are? Use the list from exercise 3.**
- 5. Read the sentences and remember the ways to show your preferences (предпочтения). Make your own sentences.**
 1. I would rather go to the theatre than watch a film.
 2. I prefer to go to the theatre rather than watch a film.
 3. I prefer playing football to riding a bike.
- 6. Complete the sentences and say what the children prefer doing on holidays. Use the expressions from exercise 5.**
 1. I would rather ... (go) to the seaside than ... (stay) in the city in summer.
 2. I prefer ... (collect) postcards rather than ... (collect) Teddy bears.
 3. I prefer ... (play) basketball to ... (swim).
 4. I would rather ... (buy) tickets to the cinema than ... (go) shopping.
 5. I prefer ... (read) detective stories rather than ... (read) adventure stories.
 6. I prefer ... (go) to a safari park rather than ... (watch) a film about animals.
 7. I prefer ... (travel) by plane to ... (travel) by train.

- 7. * Work in groups of 4.** Interview your classmates, fill in the chart in your Workbook and tell the class about your friends' preferences. Use the expressions from exercise 5.
- 8.** Many children today prefer watching TV to reading books. Read the top ten "Why Read?" and write which of the ten you agree with and why.

Why Read?

1. Reading can take you to places you have never been to.
2. You can travel under the ocean or up to the moon reading a book.
3. You can go back in time or look to the future without a time machine.
4. Reading is a life full of adventures.
5. You will never feel lonely if you have a book.
6. Reading helps you find answers to the questions which worry you in your life.
7. Reading means information. Information means knowledge¹. Knowledge means a lot of friends you can have a great time with.
8. Reading makes the world bright and full of colours. It makes you forget your everyday problems.
9. Reading can change your life for the better.
10. A book is a good friend.



- 9. a)** Read the title of the story and say what it may be about.
- b)** Read the humorous story by S. Leacock and say why the manager said quite different things about the same book to different people.

The Reading Public

"Are you sure it is one of his latest?" — a fashionably dressed lady asked the manager of one of the biggest book stores in New York. "Oh, yes, madam, this is Mr Slush's very latest book, believe me!" said the manager. "It is one of the bestsellers this season". As he spoke he showed the lady a pile of books on the shelf with the title in big letters — *Golden Dreams*.

"This book," said the lady slowly turning over the pages, "is it good?"

"The critics say the book will be a great success²."

"Oh, really!", said the lady. "Well, I think I'll take it then."



¹ knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] — знание

² success [sək'ses] — успех

After some time another lady came in. She wore a black dress and it was clear she was a widow¹.

“Is there any new book on sale?” she asked.

“Yes, madam, here’s a love story, *Golden Dreams*, – a very romantic sweet book. In fact, the critics say it’s the sweetest thing Mr Slush has ever written.”

The widow bought the *Golden Dreams* and soon left the bookshop.

“Have you got any good light reading?” asked a man who looked quite happy. It was clear that he was going on a holiday.

“Here’s an excellent thing, *Golden Dreams*, – the most humorous book of the season. My wife was reading it last night. She could hardly read for laughing.”

Then people came and went one after another. To one lady *Golden Dreams* was sold as the reading on a holiday, to another as the very book to read after a holiday; to the third person the book was sold as a good reading on a rainy day, the next person bought *Golden Dreams* as a great reading on a fine day.

The old professor who was watching the manager came to him and asked, “That book, *Golden Dreams*, is it really as wonderful as you describe it?”

The manager looked at the professor, at his old cheap clothes and understood that he was not going to buy the book, so he said, “To tell you the truth, I think it’s an awful book.”

“Haven’t you read it?” the professor asked in surprise.

“Dear me, no!” said the manager. “Can you imagine, what time I will have if I try to read all the new books.”

“But those people, won’t they be unhappy about the book they have bought?”

“No, no!” he said. “They won’t read it. They never do.”

“But your wife thought it was a fine book,” the professor said.

The manager smiled widely. “I am not married, sir.”

10. Answer the questions to the text.

1. The manager reads all new books in the bookshop, doesn’t he?
2. Did the manager have a high opinion of the people who came to buy new books? Illustrate your answer.
3. Why do you think those people buy new books in the bookshop?
4. Why is the story called *The Reading Public*?

Homework



1. No. 4.



3. Ex. 1–4.

2. Ex. 8, 9.

¹ a widow [ˈwɪdəʊ] – вдова

Lesson 95

1. Let's speak about reading. Tell the class:

- ▶ what kind of literature you like;
- ▶ why you prefer it;
- ▶ what your favourite authors and books are;
- ▶ who helps you choose books for reading.

2. Look at the list of the most popular home leisure activities in Britain and complete the text about a typical British Sunday.

43% - do-it-yourself	73% - listening to music
46% - gardening	88% - listening to the radio
60% - reading books and newspapers	95% - visiting friends or relatives
	99% - watching TV

On Sunday most British families don't work. 99% of children and adults prefer to ... from morning till night. About 95% of British people prefer If the family stays at home about 43% of fathers take up ... activities and 46% of mothers and grandmothers enjoy

If most children prefer watching TV to reading, 60% of grown-ups prefer ... to TV or going to the cinema. It is difficult to imagine a quiet Sunday in British families because 88% of them spend the whole Sunday ... and a little less, about 73% enjoy

All in all these are the common hobbies British families take up on Sunday.

3. Is a typical British Sunday different from a typical Russian Sunday? Use the list of activities from exercise 2 and say what the members of your family do on Sunday.

4. Tanya and Vlad enjoy reading detective stories. Their favourite writer is Arthur Conan Doyle. Read the information about the writer on page 114 and tell the class about Conan Doyle.



Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Born: May 22, 1859, Edinburgh, Scotland, Great Britain

Nationality: Scottish

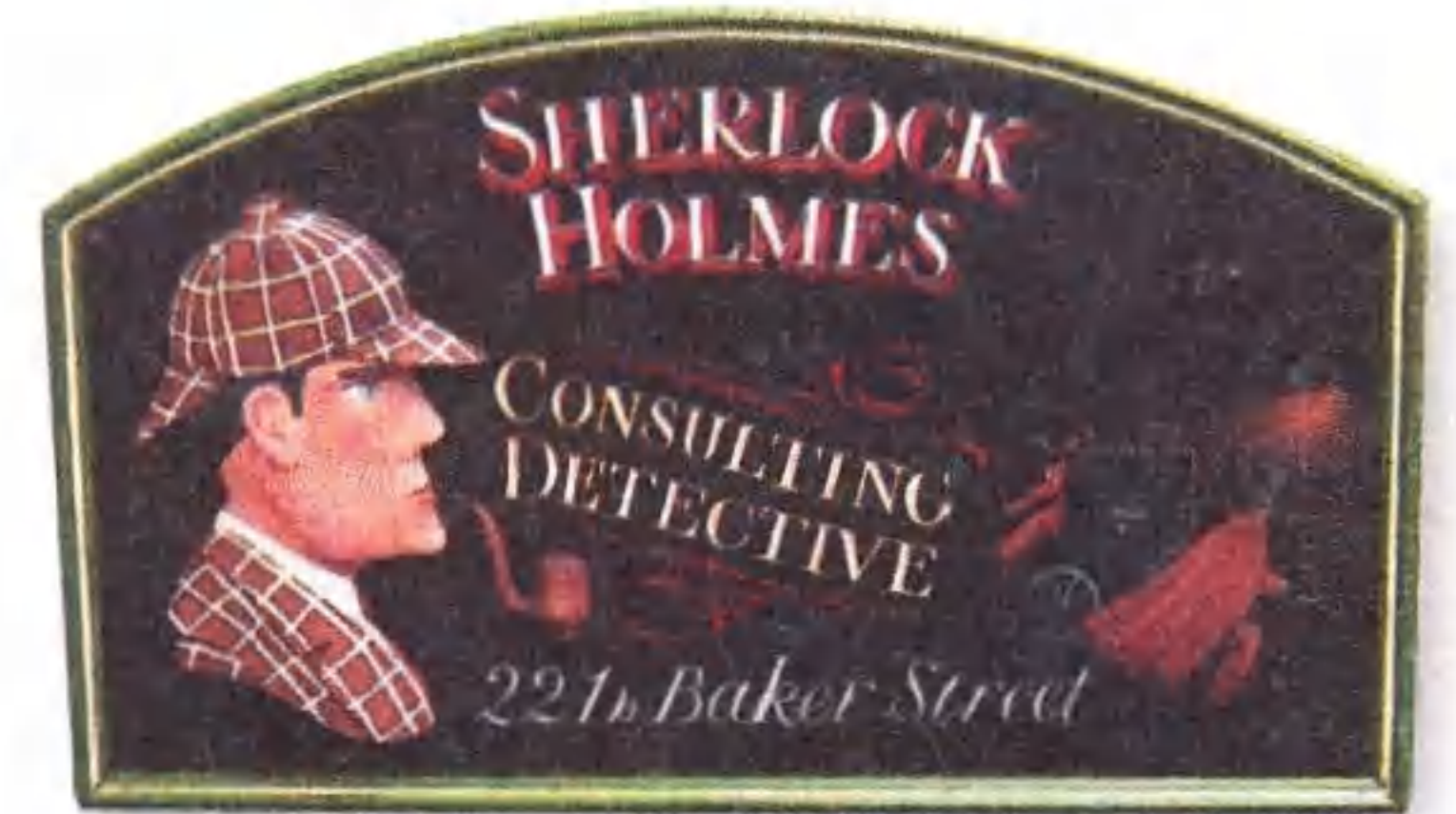
Occupation¹: a novelist, a short story writer, a poet, a doctor of medicine

Genres²: detective stories, historical novels

Famous works: *Stories of Sherlock Holmes*

Died: July 7, 1930 (aged 71)

5. Tanya and Vlad couldn't miss a chance to visit the Sherlock Holmes museum in London. Read the information about the museum and say what they can see there. Would you like to visit this museum? Why? Why not?



The World's Most Famous Address

Welcome to the Sherlock Holmes Museum, London, England. You don't need to ask for its address because everyone who has ever read Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's stories about Sherlock Holmes knows that 221b Baker Street is the place where the famous detective Sherlock Holmes and his friend Dr Watson lived. You will find it very quickly in Baker Street because there are always people outside taking pictures of the museum.

The first floor of the museum, 17 steps above the ground level, is where Sherlock Holmes's famous study is situated. This study still has all the things just the way they were in Victorian times. In this room you can see Holmes's famous armchair, where today visitors may sit. The next room is Holmes's bedroom with many of his personal things such as his magnifying glass³, his famous pipe, his favourite violin⁴ and his chemistry equipment⁵. On the second floor there are Doctor Watson's bedroom and Mrs Hudson's room. Mrs Hudson was the landlady⁶

¹ occupation [ˌɒkjəˈpeɪʃn] – занятие

² genres ['ʒɒŋrəs] – жанры

³ a magnifying glass – лупа

⁴ a violin [ˈvaɪəlɪn] – скрипка

⁵ chemistry equipment – химическое оборудование

⁶ a landlady – домовладелица

of the house and cooked food for Holmes and Watson. In these rooms people may see papers of Holmes as well as the diary of Doctor Watson. On the third floor there are life-like wax models of scenes from the stories.

Sherlock Holmes became well-known to public when Sir Arthur Conan Doyle published his stories about a detective who worked between 1881–1904 living at 221b Baker Street with his colleague Doctor Watson. Conan Doyle's most famous book character Sherlock Holmes was born on January 6th, 1854. His dressing-gown and his cap and magnifying glass help make him one of the best known characters of all times.

The Sherlock Holmes Museum is open every day except Christmas Day 9:30 am – 6 pm. The ticket price: Adults £6. Children (under 16) £4.

For more information call (020) 7935 8866.

- 6. Welcome to the Sherlock Holmes Museum gift shop at 221b Baker Street, London, England. Look at the things on sale and say which of them you would like to buy as a souvenir.**



- 7. Listen to the conversation between Tanya and Patrick. Say what souvenirs from the Sherlock Holmes Museum gift shop they bought.**



- 8. Help Tanya write a letter to her parents to Moscow about her visit to the Sherlock Holmes Museum (50–60 words including the address).**

Homework

1. Ex. 5, 8.



2. Ex. 1–4.

3. Project: "The Museum Is a Place Where History Becomes Alive". Make a project about the museum you have been to. Give information about the following:

- ▶ the place where the museum is situated;
- ▶ a short history of the museum;
- ▶ what the museum is devoted to;
- ▶ the collections the museum has;
- ▶ the most interesting things about the museum.

Use the Internet and encyclopedias if necessary.

Lesson 96

1. Let's speak about museums. Answer the questions below.

1. What museums have you visited?
2. Which of them do you like most of all? Why?
3. What museums are there near where you live? Have you visited them?
4. Is there a museum in your school? If yes, say what it is devoted to.

2. Why do people go to museums? Look at the list of ideas below and put them in order of importance.

- The museum is a place where history becomes alive.
- You may learn a lot of exciting life stories of many famous people.
- The museum is a chance for you to see the way kings and queens lived in the past with your own eyes.
- The museum is the place to discover the mysteries of the past.
- With old maps, documents and models of castles or ships you can make a trip together with the great travellers of the past.

3. Work in pairs. Talk to your partner about why you should go to museums. Choose the first three points from the list you have made and explain why it is so.

4. Tanya and Vlad came back from an exciting trip about Great Britain. Soon after the trip their class went on an excursion to a small but rather famous town. Read the text and say how the town got its name.



Myshkin. Where and What Is It?

A small town with an unusual name, Myshkin, is situated on the Volga river 100 kms from Yaroslavl. There is a great forest near it which makes the air fresh and healthy. 6,000 people live there. Myshkin means a Mouse's town. Everyone who lives in the town will be glad to tell you the legend of its name.

It happened many centuries ago. An unknown prince stopped for the night in the forest and slept on the grass. At night a mouse ran across his face and the prince woke up. At first he got angry but then he understood that the mouse saved his life because he saw a snake that was about to attack him. The prince was so thankful to the small mouse that he named this place Myshkin.



By the end of the 19th century Myshkin became one of the richest small towns on the Volga River. Many people believe that the town of Myshkin is like a big museum because there are so many interesting places in it. First of all, there are a lot of museums in the town.

One of them is the only¹ Mouse Museum in the world. The guests of the museum are met by a Big Grandma Mouse sitting comfortably in an armchair. Mouse Tanya sits in a small chair and all the guests put a sweet or a biscuit on the plate to make Tanya happy.

In the museum you will see different kinds of mice – big and small, funny and unusual. Some of these mice are presents from famous people who visited the town of Myshkin. There is a Mouse King in the museum who will give you a diploma saying that you are a welcome guest in his Kingdom.

In the Kingdom of the Mouse King you will see famous cartoons. One of them is, of course, *Mickey Mouse*, and all other sorts of mice – reading mice, travelling mice, romantic mice, mice in love, pirate mice, hunting mice and many others. In the museum there are books, calendars, stamps, pens, postcards and many other things. What they all have in common is a picture of a mouse on each of them. The museum is so famous that more and more people from all over the world come to visit it and each guest leaves the museum with a little toy mouse and with a smile on his face. The International Festival “Mouse” held in Myshkin every year makes many people all over the world happy.

There is the Valenki Museum and other museums in Myshkin too. One of them is the Museum of Wooden Architecture. It has no walls because it is in the open air where visitors can see real old wooden buildings from different time periods. The town of Myshkin is also proud of its Art Gallery where you can see many paintings by Russian artists.

The town library is situated in one of the most beautiful buildings. It is 120 years old.

It is difficult to believe but there are three folk theatres in this small town.

Very talented, hard-working and hospitable people live in Myshkin. They are good at iron works², ceramics, wood carving, and they will make any souvenir for you to remember their beautiful town.

Every year on the second Saturday of July Myshkin celebrates the Day of the Town. The energetic Myshkin people are always happy to welcome guests. Let's wish them good luck.

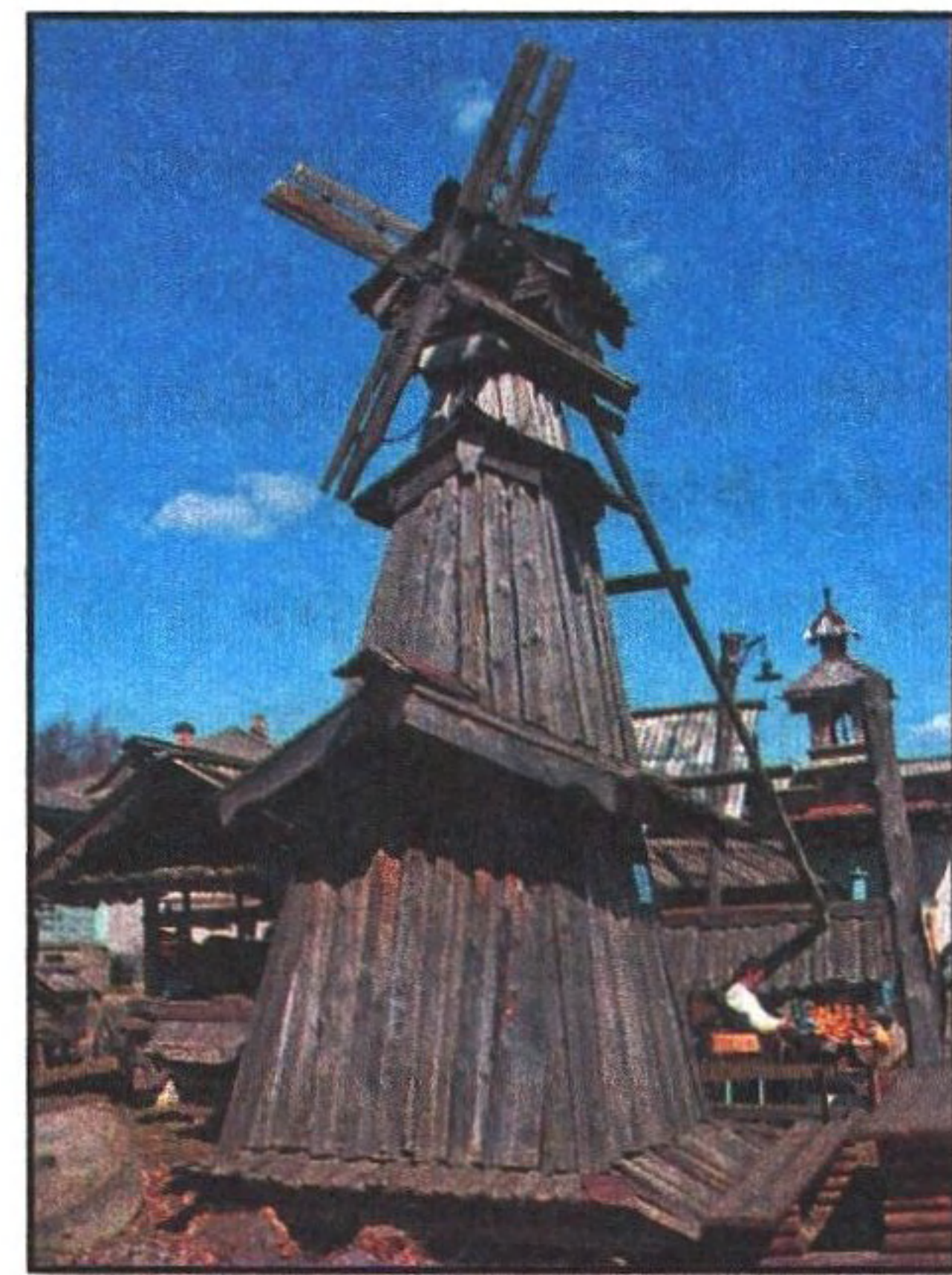


¹ the only – единственный

² iron [aɪən] works – работа по металлу

5. Did you like the excursion to Myshkin? Answer the questions about the town.

1. What does the word “Myshkin” mean?
2. Where is the town situated?
3. What can tourists see in the Mouse Museum?
4. What other interesting places are there in Myshkin?
5. What can you say about the people who live in the town?
6. Have you ever been to Myshkin? Would you like to visit it? Why?



6. Project: “The Museum Is a Place Where History Becomes Alive”.

Lesson 97
Lessons 98, 99, 100
Lessons 101, 102

Test 7
Reserve
Home Reading

Grammar Reference

Lesson 4

Present Continuous.

Fixed Plans or Actions in the Near Future

Когда речь идет о заранее запланированном действии в ближайшем будущем или есть намерение совершить его, то употребляется *Present Continuous*.

Future Simple

1. She **will learn** English at school.
В школе она **будет учить** английский язык (когда-нибудь в будущем).
2. My mum **will fly** to Great Britain when she has a visa. Моя мама **полетит** в Великобританию, когда у нее будет виза.

Present Continuous

1. She **is learning** English in summer.
Этим летом она собирается учить английский язык (ближайшее запланированное будущее).
2. My mum **is flying** to Great Britain next month.
В следующем месяце моя мама **улетает** в Великобританию.

Lesson 7

Tenses for Future Actions

Для обозначения будущих действий употребляются *the Present Simple*, *the Future Simple* и *the Present Continuous Tenses*.

- I. Мы используем **Present Simple**, когда говорим о действиях, запланированных в ближайшем будущем или предусмотренных расписанием.
 1. The bus to Manchester **leaves** at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.
 2. The film **doesn't begin** until seven o'clock tonight.
 3. The concert **finishes** late at night on Saturday.
- II. **Future Simple** употребляется, когда речь идет:
 - об однократном или повторном действии в будущем;
 1. I think my brother **will be** a great football player by the time he is eighteen.
 2. **Will you write** to me every day?
 - о решениях, которые принимаются в данный момент.
 1. There is the doorbell. I'll **answer** it.
 2. Look! It's snowing. I think I'll **go** for a walk.
- III. **Present Continuous** и **going to** употребляются, когда мы говорим о планах на ближайшее будущее.
 1. I **am cooking** dinner for tomorrow.
 2. They **are having** a meeting tonight.

Lesson 35

Present Simple Passive. Negatives and Questions

Отрицательные формы английских глаголов в *Present Simple Passive* образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **to be** (*am, is, are*), частицы **not** и третьей формы смыслового глагола, которые в предложении ставятся после подлежащего. В вопросительных предложениях вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим.

Отрицательные предложения в пассивном залоге образуются при помощи форм *is (are)* вспомогательного глагола **to be** и частицы **not**, которые ставятся после подлежащего.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
is done are done	isn't done aren't done	Is ... done? Are ... done?
1. Victory Day is celebrated in May. День Победы празднуют в мае.	1. Victory Day is not celebrated in November. День Победы не празднуется в ноябре.	1. Is Victory Day celebrated in May? День Победы празднуется в мае?
2. Nice dresses are sold in this shop. В этом магазине продаются красивые платья.	2. Nice dresses are not sold in this shop. В этом магазине не продаются красивые платья.	2. Are nice dresses sold in this shop? В этом магазине продаются красивые платья?

Lesson 36

Past Simple Passive. Negatives and Questions

Отрицательные формы английских глаголов в *Past Simple Passive* образуются так же, как и в *Present Simple Passive*, но вместо форм *am, is, are* используются формы *was, were*.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
was done were done	wasn't done weren't done	Was ... done? Were ... done?
1. This picture was painted last year. Эта картина была нарисована в прошлом году.	1. This picture wasn't painted in the 19th century. Эта картина не была нарисована в XIX веке.	1. Was this picture painted in the beginning of the 20th century? Эта картина была нарисована в начале XX века?
2. Stamps were collected in New York. Марки коллекционировали в Нью Йорке	2. Stamps weren't collected in Paris. Марки не коллекционировали в Париже.	2. Were stamps collected in Russia? Марки коллекционировали в России?

Lesson 37

Future Simple Passive. Negatives and Questions

Отрицательные формы английских глаголов в *Future Simple Passive* образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **to be** в будущем времени (**will be**), частицы **not** и третьей формы смыслового глагола. В вопросительных предложениях вспомогательный глагол **will** ставится перед подлежащим.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
will be done	will not be done	Will ... be done?
1. The work will be finished by the end of the week. Работа будет закончена к концу недели.	1. The work will not be finished tomorrow. Работа не будет закончена завтра.	1. Will the work be finished in two days? Работа будет закончена через два дня?
2. The house will be painted in summer. Дом будет покрашен летом.	2. The house will not be painted in winter. Дом не будет покрашен зимой.	2. Will the house be painted in spring? Дом будет покрашен весной?

Lesson 41

The Order of Adjectives in Sentences

Если два или более прилагательных используются для описания существительного, то они ставятся в следующей последовательности в зависимости от того, что они обозначают.

	Ваше мнение	Размер	Возраст	Форма	Цвет	Происхождение	Материал	Цель/назначение	Существительное
a	strong		young						man
a		small		round					table
a	dirty		old		brown				coat
a	nice				red	French			desk
a		big					plastic		box
a	famous					German		medical	school
a		tall				London			policeman

Lesson 52

Clauses of Purpose (придаточные предложения цели)

Мы используем придаточные предложения цели, чтобы объяснить, с какой целью кто-либо совершил данное действие. Они присоединяются к главному предложению с помощью различных слов и словосочетаний. Одним из них является **to + infinitive**.

1. We go to school **to study**.

Мы ходим в школу для того, чтобы учиться.

2. She cooked a tasty cake **to surprise** her mother.

Она испекла вкусный пирог, чтобы удивить свою маму.

3. They will visit this exhibition **to write** an article to the school newspaper about it.

Они посетят эту выставку, чтобы написать статью в школьную газету о ней.

Lesson 53

Clauses of Reason (придаточные предложения причины/следствия)

Эти придаточные предложения объясняют причину происходящего события. К главному предложению они присоединяются с помощью союзов *because (of), as, so, since*, которые могут ставиться в начале и в конце предложения.

1. They decided to come back home **as** it was very late.

Они решили вернуться домой, так как было очень поздно.

2. **Since** she didn't know the rule, she couldn't write the exercise.

Она не смогла написать упражнение, так как она не знала правила.

3. They didn't catch the train to London, **so** they spent three more hours on the platform.

Они не успели на поезд в Лондон, поэтому провели лишних три часа на платформе.

Lesson 75

The Participle

Participle I and Participle II

Причастие — это неличная форма глагола.

В английском языке причастие существует в двух формах — *Participle I* (причастие настоящего времени) и *Participle II* (причастие прошедшего времени).

Participle I образуется путем добавления окончания **-ing** к глаголу в первой основной форме.

to begin — **beginning** — начинающий,
to swim — **swimming** — плавающий,
to run — **running** — бегущий.

1. The child **drawing** pictures at the table is my brother.
Мальчик, **рисующий** за столом, мой брат.
2. The leaves **falling** from the trees in autumn look very beautiful.
Листья, **падающие** с деревьев осенью, выглядят очень красиво.
3. Look at the beautiful flowers **growing** in my grandma's garden.
Посмотри на красивые цветы, **растущие** в саду моей бабушки.

Participle II является третьей основной формой глагола:

to write — **written** — написанный,
to finish — **finished** — законченный,
to cook — **cooked** — приготовленный,
to build — **built** — построенный.

1. Porridge **cooked** by my mum was very tasty.
Каша, **приготовленная** мамой, была очень вкусной.
2. The homework **given** by the teacher was done very well.
Домашнее задание, **данное** учителем, было выполнено очень хорошо.
3. The vase **broken** by the kitten was on the floor.
Ваза, **разбитая** котенком, лежала на полу.
4. The window **washed** by Helen looked very clean.
Окно, **вымытое** Еленой, было очень чистым.

Vocabulary

Условные сокращения

adj — adjective — имя прилагательное

conj — conjunction — союз

n — noun — имя существительное

prep — preposition — предлог

v — verb — глагол

A

ambitious [æm'biʃəs] *adj* честолюбивый

ancient ['eɪnfənt] *adj* древний

angry ['æŋɡri] *adj* сердитый

anthem ['ænthəm] *n* гимн

arrive (in, at) [ə'raɪv] *v* прибывать

attend [ə'tend] *v* посещать

attentive [ə'tentɪv] *adj* внимательный

avoid [ə'vɔɪd] *v* избегать

ax [æks] *n* топор

B

bagpipes ['bæɡpaɪps] *n* волынка

bakery ['beɪkəri] *n* булочная

bandage ['bændɪdʒ] *n* бинт

bandanna [bæn'dænə] *n* бандана

bar [bɑ:] *n* плитка

a bar of chocolate плитка шоколада

bean [bi:n] *n* боб

believe [bɪ'li:v] *v* 1) верить;

2) доверять; 3) думать, полагать

belt [belt] *n* ремень

berry ['berɪ] *n* ягода

birch [bɜ:tʃ] *n* береза

boring ['bɔ:ɪŋ] *adj* скучный

bottle ['bɒtl] *n* бутылка

a bottle of milk бутылка молока

break [breɪk] *v* (**broke, broken**) ломать, разбивать

butcher's ['bʊtʃəz] *n* мясной магазин

butterfly ['bʌtəflaɪ] *n* бабочка

C

can [kæn] *n* жестяная банка

caring ['keərɪŋ] *adj* заботливый

carton ['kɑ:tɒn] *n* картонная коробка

a carton of juice пакет сока

cause ['kɔ:z] 1. *n* причина; 2. *v* быть причиной, вызывать

ceilidh ['keɪlɪ] *n* шотландская вечеринка

cereal ['siəriəl] *n* хлебный злак

chemist's ['kemɪsts] *n* аптека

clue [klu:] *n* ключ (к разгадке чего-л.)

coast [kəʊst] *n* морской берег

common ['kɒmən] *adj* общий

confectioner's [kən'fekʃənəz] *n* кондитерская

congratulation [kən'grætʃu'leɪʃən] *n*,
обыкн. мн. ч. поздравление

connect [kə'nekt] *v* соединять, связывать

cough [kɒf] 1. *n* кашель; 2. *v* кашлять

craft [kra:ft] *n* ремесло

creative [kri'eɪtɪv] *adj* творческий

cunning ['kʌnɪŋ] *adj* хитрый

custom ['kʌstəm] *n* обычай; привычка

D

dairy products ['deəri prɒdʌkts]
молочные продукты

declare [dɪ'kleə] *v* объявлять

to declare war объявлять войну

defend [dɪ'fend] *v* защищать

department store [dɪ'pɑ:tməntstɔ:] *n* универмаг

determined [dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd] *adj* решительный

devote [dɪ'vəʊt] *v* посвящать, уделять

disease [dɪ'zi:z] *n* болезнь

during ['djʊərɪŋ] *n* в течение, во время

E

easy-going [i:zi'gəʊɪŋ] *adj* беспечный, беззаботный

escape [ɪ'skeɪp] *v* совершать побег; избегать

F

faithful ['feɪθfəl] *adj* верный, преданный

feast [fi:st] *n* пир, празднество

finger ['fɪŋɡə] *n* палец

fit [fɪt] *v* годиться, быть впору

floor [flɔ:] *n* этаж; ярус
flu [flu:] *n* грипп
to catch flu заболеть гриппом
forehead [fɒrɪd] *n* лоб
full [fʊl] *adj* полный; целый

G

generation [dʒenə'reɪʃn] *n* поколение
generous ['dʒenərəs] *adj* великодушный;
 благородный; щедрый
give up ['gɪv 'ʌp] *v* оставить, отказаться
grain [greɪn] *n* зерно, хлебные злаки
greengrocer's ['grɪ:n,grəʊsəz] *n* магазин
 «овощи-фрукты»
grocer's ['grəʊsəz] *n* бакалея
groundhog ['graʊndhɒg] *n* сурок

H

handsome ['hænsəm] *adj* красивый
 (о мужчине)
hard-working [hɑ:d'wɜ:kɪŋ] *adj* трудолю-
 бивый
harvest ['hɑ:vɪst] *n* урожай
heavy ['hevi] *adj* тяжелый
hedgehog ['hedʒhɒg] *n* ёж
honest ['ɒnɪst] *adj* честный
hope [həʊp] *v* надеяться
hospitable ['hɒspɪtəbəl] *adj* гостеприим-
 ный
host ['həʊst] *n* хозяин; ведущий

I

ill [ɪl] *adj* больной, нездоровый
to fall ill заболеть
illness ['ɪlnɪs] *n* болезнь
impatient [ɪm'peɪʃənt] *adj* нетерпеливый;
 раздражительный
impress [ɪm'pres] *v* производить
 впечатление
impression [ɪm'preʃən] *n* впечатление
infectious [ɪn'fektʃəs] *adj* заразный,
 инфекционный
inhospitable [ɪnhɒ'spɪtəbəl] *adj* негосте-
 приимный, неприветливый
insect ['ɪnsekt] *n* насекомое
intelligent [ɪn'telɪdʒənt] *adj* умный,
 сообразительный

K

kilt [kɪlt] *n* килт (традиционная шот-
 ландская одежда)
knee [ni:] *n* колено
knight [naɪt] *n* рыцарь

L

last [lɑ:st] *n* длиться, продолжаться
lighthouse ['laɪthaʊs] *n* маяк
lip [lɪp] *n* губа
loaf [ləʊf] *n* (loaves) буханка
a loaf of bread буханка хлеба

M

miss [mɪs] *v* пропустить; скучать
to miss the bus опоздать на автобус

N

navigate ['nævɪgeɪt] *v* вести корабль
 (самолет); плавать (по реке, по
 морю)
navigator ['nævɪgeɪtə] *n* штурман,
 навигатор, мореплавател
newsagent's ['nju:z,eɪdʒənts] *n* газетный
 киоск
nut [nʌt] *n* орех

P

pain [peɪn] 1. *n* боль 2. *v* причинять
 боль
participant [pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt] *n* участник
patient ['peɪʃənt] *n* пациент, больной;
adj терпеливый
peace [pi:s] *n* мир
pick [pɪk] *v* рвать, собирать
pill [pɪl] *n* таблетка, пилюля
polite [pə'laɪt] *adj* вежливый
pollute [pə'lju:t] *v* загрязнять
pollution [pə'lju:tʃən] *n* загрязнение
poppy ['pɒpi] *n* мак
power ['paʊə] *n* сила, мощь
prefer [prɪ'fɜ:] *v* (preferred, preferring)
 предпочитать
prescribe [prɪ'skraɪb] *v* выписывать
 лекарство
pretty ['prɪti] *adj* красивый,
 хорошенький
promise ['prɒmɪs] 1. *n* обещание
 2. *v* обещать
proud [praʊd] *adj* гордый

Q**quiet** ['kwaɪət] *adj* тихий, бесшумный**R****refuse** [rɪ'fju:z] *v* отказываться**relax** [rɪ'læks] *v* расслабляться, отдыхать**S****scarf** [skɑ:f] *n* (scarves) шарф**search** [sɜ:tʃ] *v* искать, осматривать**servant** ['sɜ:vənt] *n* слуга**shadow** ['ʃædəʊ] *n* тень**share** [ʃeə] *v* делить, разделять**to share a room** жить с кем-л.

в одной комнате

shoulder ['ʃəʊldə] *n* плечо**shy** [ʃaɪ] *adj* застенчивый, робкий**saw** [sɔ:] *n* пила**silence** ['saɪləns] *n* тишина, молчание**size** [saɪz] *n* размер; величина**snail** [sneɪl] *n* улитка**sociable** ['səʊʃəbəl] *adj* общительный, компанейский**storey** ['stɔ:ri] *n* этаж**a five-storey house** пятиэтажный дом**stove** [stəʊv] *n* печка**straight** ['streɪt] *adj* прямой**stretch** ['stretʃ] *v* растягиваться, простираться**sword** [sɔ:d] *n* меч**T****take up** ['teɪk'ʌp] *v* братья за что-либо**take over** ['teɪk'əʊvə] *v* вступать во владение (вместо другого лица)**tartan** ['tɑ:tən] *n* шотландка (клетчатая ткань)**toe** [təʊ] *n* палец (ноги)**trade** [treɪd] 1. *n* торговля;2. *v* торговать**travel** ['trævəl] agent's *n* туристическое агентство**true** [tru:] *adj* верный, правдивый**to come true** сбываться, осуществляться**truth** [tru:θ] *n* правда**to tell the truth** по правде сказать**tulip** ['tju:lɪp] *n* тюльпан**twig** [twɪɡ] *n* ветка**twin** [twɪn] *n* близнец**U****undetermined** [ʌndɪ'tɜ:mɪnd] *adj* неопределенный, нерешительный**ungenerous** [ʌn'dʒenərəs] *adj* неблагородный; скупой**V****vast** [vɑ:st] *adj* обширный, огромный**vest** [vest] *n* жилет**W****weak** [wi:k] *adj* слабый**while** [waɪl] *conj* в то время как**wish** [wɪʃ] 1. *n* желание 2. *v* желать**win** [wɪn] (won, won) *v* победить**winner** ['wɪnə] *n* победитель

Useful Phrases

- As brave as a lion. — Храбрый как лев.
As busy as a bee. — Трудолюбивый как пчела.
As clever as a monkey. — Ловкий как обезьяна.
As fast as a squirrel. — Быстрый как белка.
As free as a bird. — Вольный как птица.
As hungry as a wolf. — Голодный как волк.
As quiet as a mouse. — Тихий как мышка.
As slow as a snail. — Медленный как улитка.
As strong as a horse. — Сильный как лошадь.
As wise as an owl. — Мудрый как сова.
Best wishes to you. — Наилучшие пожелания.
Cheer up! — Не унывай!
From time to time. — Время от времени.
I hope to hear from you soon. — Надеюсь скоро получить от тебя ответ.
I wish you luck. — Желаю удачи.
It just won't do. — Это никуда не годится.
It seems to me ... — Мне кажется ...
It's typical of... — Это типично для ...
The jeans fit you perfectly. — Джинсы тебе впору.
There is no excuse for it. — Этому нет никакого извинения.
To fall behind the group. — Отставать от группы.
To catch one's eye with ... — Бросаться в глаза, привлекать внимание
To catch up with the group. — Догнать группу.
You have scored the first point. — Ты выиграл первое очко.
Remember me to your friends. — Передай от меня привет твоим друзьям.
What size (jeans) do you wear? — Какого размера джинсы ты носишь?

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