

Enjoy **2** Part 2

English



Student's Book

УСЛОВНЫЕ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ



— Задание для аудирования



— Задание повышенной трудности



— Задание для чтения в классе



— Письменное домашнее задание



— Ролевая игра



— Проверь себя



— действующее лицо



— признак прошедшего времени (Past Simple)



— действующее лицо (she, he, it)



— неправильный глагол в прошедшем времени (Past Simple)



— качество, объект



— глагол-помощник в будущем времени (*shall* или *will*)



— глагол, обозначающий действие, чувства, состояние



— место действия



— время действия



— глагол-связка



— вопросительное слово



— глагол, обозначающий отношение к действию



— глагол-помощник

Mr Rule учит правилам английского языка



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**Учебник английского языка
для начальной школы**

Часть 2

(4 класс)

Рекомендовано Министерством образования
и науки Российской Федерации к использованию
в образовательном процессе в образовательных учреждениях,
реализующих образовательные программы общего образования
и имеющих государственную аккредитацию

11.11.2005

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
ТИТУЛ
TITUL
PUBLISHERS

2006

Учебно-методический комплект "Enjoy English-2"

состоит из следующих компонентов:

- книга для учащихся (Part 1, Part 2)
- книга для учителя
- рабочая тетрадь
- аудиокассета
- сборник песен и игр "Game Songs" с аудиокассетой

По вопросам приобретения УМК "Enjoy English-2" обращаться в издательство "Титул" по телефону: (48439) 9-10-09 (многоканальный) или по электронной почте: rochta@titul.ru (книга почтой), umk@titul.ru (оптовые покупатели).

Биболетова М. З. и др.

Б59 Enjoy English-2 (Part 2): Учебник англ. яз. для нач. шк. (4 класс)/М. З. Биболетова, О. А. Денисенко, Н. В. Добрынина, Н. Н. Трубанева.— Обнинск: Титул, 2006.— 160 с.: ил.

ISBN 5-86866-319-5

"Enjoy English-2" (Part 1, Part 2) является продолжением курса английского языка для начальных классов общеобразовательных учреждений. "Enjoy English-2" (Part 1) предназначен для обучения во втором полугодии 3 класса (второй год обучения). "Enjoy English-2" (Part 2) предназначен для обучения в 4 классе (третий год обучения). Учебник соответствует требованиям федерального компонента государственного образовательного стандарта и базисному учебному плану.

Курс для начальной школы "Enjoy English" включает в себя следующие компоненты: учебники "Enjoy English-1", "Enjoy English-2" (Part 1, Part 2), книги для учителя, Прописи, рабочие тетради, аудиокассеты, сборник песен и игр "Game-Songs" с аудиокассетой.

Курс обучает детей живому общению на английском языке в устной и письменной формах на уровне требований государственного образовательного стандарта и примерной программы для начальной школы. В процессе обучения учащиеся знакомятся с детским сказочным и музыкальным фольклором Англии, элементами культуры и особенностями быта англичан. Постоянным спутником и помощником школьников является Хоббит, один из любимых литературных героев английских сверстников наших детей.

Учебник содержит увлекательный материал для домашнего чтения, иллюстрации и задания к текстам для аудирования, англо-русский словарь, русско-английский словарь в Part 1, грамматический справочник и другие полезные приложения, которые помогут научить детей самостоятельно учиться.

Учебник создан на основе данных многолетнего опытно-экспериментального обучения в общеобразовательных учреждениях России.

ББК 81.2Англ-922

ISBN 5-86866-319-5 (часть 2)
ISBN 5-86866-316-0 (комплект)

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Unit 5

MY FAVOURITE SEASON

The Fifth Unit

Section 1. Speaking about Seasons and Weather

 to ski	 to toboggan	 to ski jump	 to skate
 to play hockey	 to ride a bike	 to jump	 to play football
 to play badminton	 to water-ski	 to run	 to swim
 to dive	 to play basket-ball	 to play volley-ball	 to play tennis



1. Listen to the poem, repeat it and learn it:

The North wind does blow*
And we have much snow,
And what do the children
do then, **poor** [puə] **things**
(бедняжки)?

When lessons **are done** [dʌn]
(сделаны)
They skip, jump and run
Until they are warm,
poor things.

* does blow = blows — дует

2. Look at the pictures and read the words.

3. Look and say:







a) What can you do in winter?

b) What can you do in summer, spring and autumn?

c) What can you do **any time** (*в любое время*)?

4. Ask your friends, what they like to do in winter and in summer.

a) Use:    to   ?

    to   ?

b) Use the results, draw and write:

play hockey				
toboggan	✓			
skate				
ski				
	Nick	...	...	...

play tennis	✓			
swim				
dive				
run				
	Lena	...	...	...



5. Put the dialogue in correct order. Act it out.

— I'm sorry. I'm very busy.

— Would you like to go swimming today?

— That's OK.

— What about tomorrow morning?

— I think, autumn is.

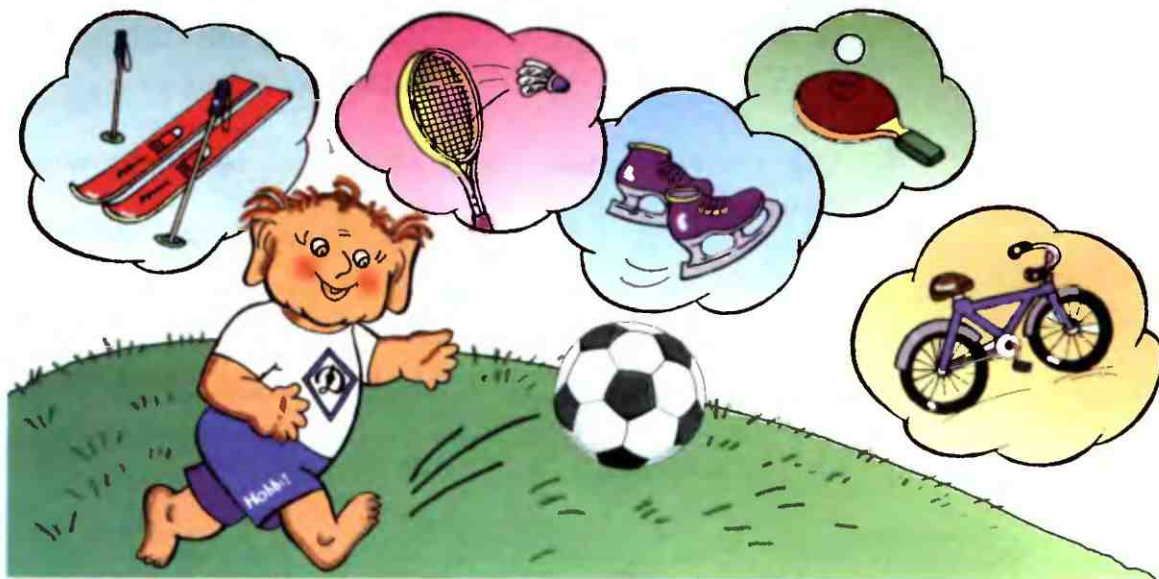
— I like fruit very much.

— Why autumn?

— Which is your favourite season?

6. Say what Hobbit and his friends like to do in winter and in summer?

Example: I think Hobbit likes to ski in winter.



Compare and remember:

It is cold	} — холодно	It is winter	} — зима
It's cold		It's winter	



7. Listen and read:

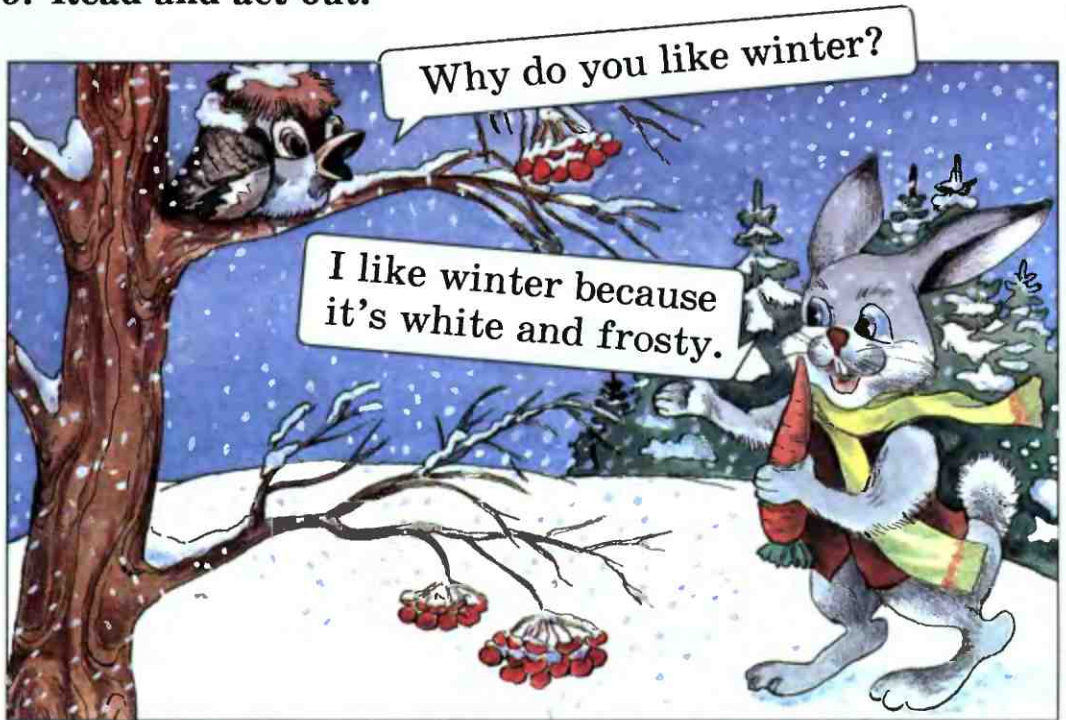
- [əʊ] snowy, don't, yellow, cold
- [ɪ] spring, mirror, winter, windy
- [ɒ] hot, on, not, frosty
- [aɪ] like, nice, white, bright

8. Say why you like summer/ winter/ spring/ autumn.

I like	summer	because	it is warm.
	spring		it is cold and clean.
	autumn		it is hot and bright.
	winter		it is green.
			it is sunny.
			it is rainy.
			it is nice.
			it is frosty.



9. Read and act out.



10. Say: Which is Hobbit's favourite season? Why do you think so?

Example: I think summer is Hobbit's favourite season. He likes to walk.



11. Listen, read and learn Hobbit's song.

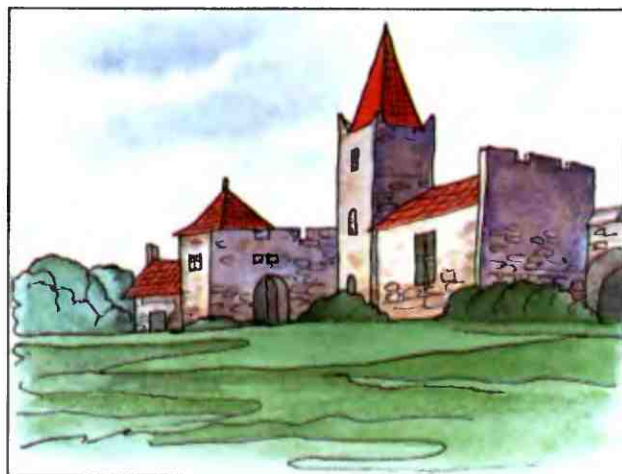
In winter it's snowy, slippery, foggy,
In summer it's sunny and fine,
In autumn it's cloudy, windy and rainy,
In spring you may jump up to the sky.



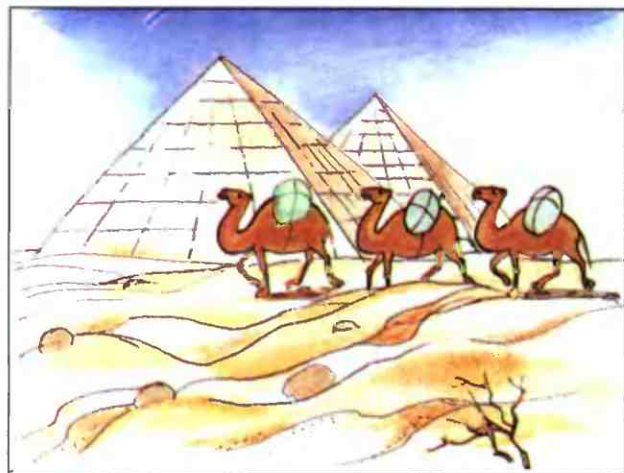
12. Guess (*догадайся*) what the weather is like in summer in:



It's ... in Antarctica.



... in Britain.



... in Africa.



... in Russia.



13. Говорят, что “у природы нет плохой погоды”. Докажи, что это справедливо. Расскажи, чем можно заниматься, например, в очень холодный день.

Example: When it is cold I can watch TV at home.

- 1) When it is rainy I...
- 2) When it is snowy I...
- 3) When it is foggy I...
- 4) When it is cloudy I...
- 5) When it is windy I...
- 6) When it is hot I...
- 7) When it is slippery I...



14. Вы с другом провели каникулы в разных странах. Расскажите друг другу, какая погода обычно бывает в этих странах в разное время года.



15. Хоббит решил отправиться на Южный полюс летом, чтобы позагорать. Убеди его изменить свои планы и пригласи к себе в гости. Не забудь рассказать ему о погоде в твоём родном крае, и чем вы будете заниматься.





Section 2. Speaking about Future

Remember:



I shall skate. *Я буду кататься на коньках.*
You will skate. *Вы будете кататься на коньках.*

Правильно говорить о действиях и событиях, которые будут происходить в будущем, тебе помогут вспомогательные глаголы  (shall [ʃæl] или will). Они ставятся перед основным глаголом  в I форме (will skate).

Спутниками будущего времени часто являются слова **tomorrow** (*завтра*), **next week** (*на следующей неделе*), **next year** (*в следующем году*), **in a minute** (*через минуту*), **in an hour** (*через час*).

Простое будущее время называется **Future Simple**.



16. Guess when *shall* or *will*?

shall

I shall read your letter in a minute.
We shall help Hobbit to clean his room tomorrow.

will

You will get a very nice birthday present.
She/He will send me a postcard next week.
It will be snowy in winter.
They will come to Russia next year.



Самое интересное, что в разговорной речи для выражения будущего действия англичане употребляют **will** во всех случаях, хотя, как и мы с вами, знают правило про **will** и **shall**!

В разговорной речи часто используется сокращение 'll.

Давайте будем говорить, как англичане!

17. Fill in and read:



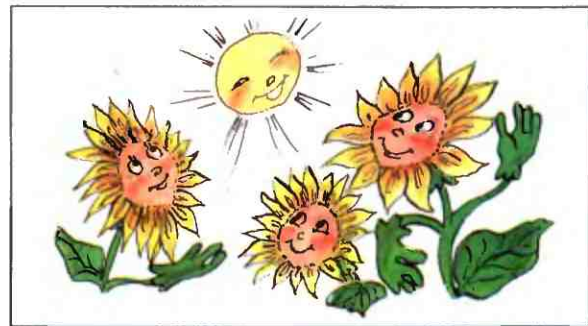
It will be cold in winter.



It will be ... today.



It will be ... today.



It ... sunny today.

18. Read and say: Are these observations (*наблюдения*) true?

Winter is snowy. —> Summer will be rainy.

Winter is frosty. —> Summer will be hot.

Winter is warm. —> Summer will be cold.

19. Make the weather forecast (*прогноз погоды*) for winter months. Use:



windy, rainy, cloudy, sunny, snowy, frosty

December

January

February

Образец: December will be frosty.

20. Jack is a kind puppy. He helps all his friends. What does he say?

I'll play with you.

I ... help you.

I ... take your letter to the post office.

I ... jump with you.

I ... dance for you.

I...



Compare:

shall }
will } 'll

I am = I'm

it is = it's

we are = we're

21. Say what your friend will do for you:

Example: She'll sit with my little sister for me.



She ... / share / ... with me.



He ... with me.



He ... with me.



She ... for me.



She ... to me.



He ... to me.

22. Расскажи, что ты планируешь сделать завтра.

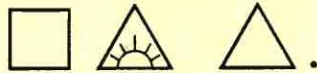


23. а) Объясни, как ты понимаешь пословицу: "A friend in need is a friend indeed". (Друг в беде — настоящий друг.)

б) Какие еще русские пословицы о дружбе ты знаешь?

Compare:

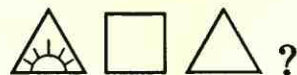
1) He **will** read.



2) He **will not** (won't [wəʊnt]) read.

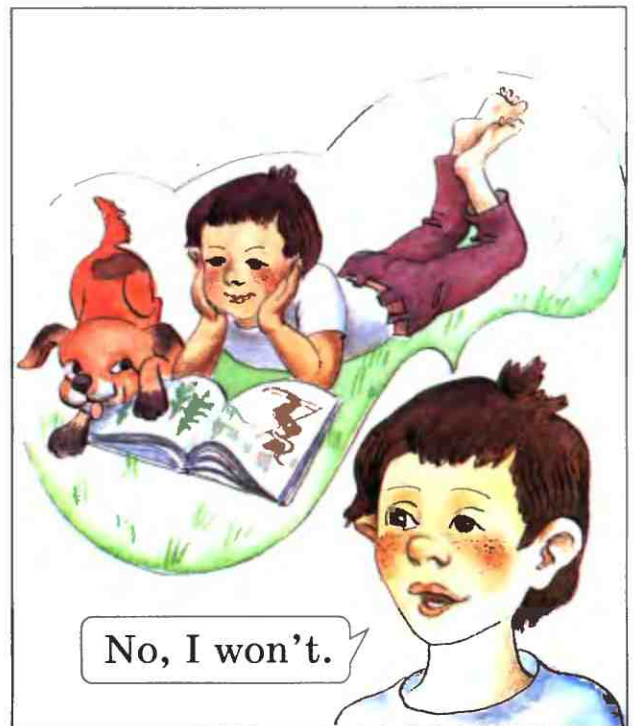


3) **Will** he read? — Yes, he **will**. (No, he **won't**.)

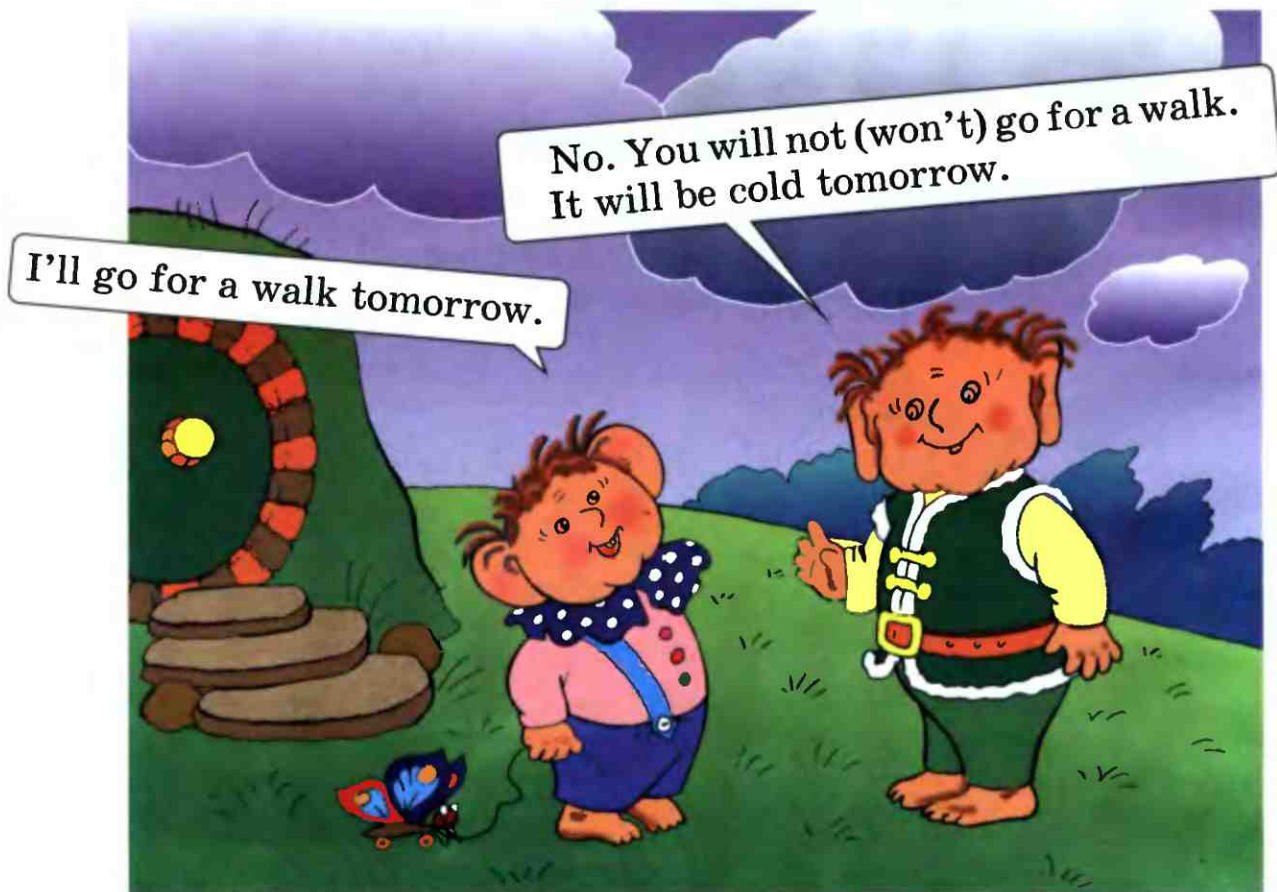


24. Узнай, что твой сосед (соседка) будет делать завтра.

Example: — Will you fly to Africa tomorrow?



25. Друг нашего Хоббита — маленький хоббит все перепутал. Исправь его.



- 1) I'll swim in the river in spring. — No, ...
- 2) Frank Craggins will visit Moscow in November. — No, ...
- 3) I'll eat ice-cream on a cold day. — No, ...
- 4) My mother will send her letter to Antarctica. — No, ...
- 5) Piglet will give me 10 sweets next week. — No, ...

26. Скоро твой друг (твоя подруга) отправляется в путешествие. Расспроси его (её) про это путешествие. Начни свои вопросы со слов: *will, where, who, why, when*. Воспользуйся схемами:

△ □ △ ■ ? Will you write to me?

⊙ △ □ △ ? What will you see there?

Section 3. Animals and Weather



27. Read the story about two nice Rabbits. Answer the question: Why is Small Rabbit's coat grey?

TWO RABBITS

Part 1

Big White Rabbit looks out of his window and says: "What a nice day! It's not snowy today. But it's frosty and sunny. I'll go and see my friend Small White Rabbit."

In the forest he meets Small Grey Rabbit who says:

— Hello, Big White Rabbit! How are you?

— Hello. I'm fine, thank you. But who are you?

— I'm Small White Rabbit, your old friend.

— But you are not white, you are grey.

— Yes, I'm not white because it's not winter, it's autumn now.

Big White Rabbit says: "No, Small Rabbit. You are not right! It's winter now."



28. Choose (*выбери*) the right answer a) or b):

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1) Who looks out of his window? | a) Small Rabbit |
| | b) Big White Rabbit |
| 2) What does Small White Rabbit think? | a) It's autumn now. |
| | b) It's winter now. |
| 3) Who are the Rabbits? | a) They are not friends. |
| | b) They are old friends. |



29. Think of your own end of the story. Tell it to your friends.



30. Read the end of the story.

TWO RABBITS

Part 2

Small Grey Rabbit answers: "When winter comes, children wear [weə] (*носят*) warm coats. They play snowballs, they ski and skate. My home is near a big red house where a lot of children live. When I look out of my window I see: there are no children who play snowballs. It's not snowy. Children do not wear warm coats. They do not ski and skate.

Why shall I wear my warm white coat?"

Big White Rabbit says: "My dear friend, this year the winter is not very cold. There is not much snow. **That's why** (*вот почему*) children don't ski and skate. They don't play snowballs and they don't wear warm coats.

But all rabbits wear warm white coats in winter. I think you must **change** (*поменять*) your grey coat today."

"I see," says Small Grey Rabbit, "I'll run home and change my grey coat. Goodbye."

"Goodbye," answers clever Big White Rabbit.



31. Выбери из текста и прочитай вслух фразы, которые подтверждают, что Big White Rabbit умнее, чем Small Grey Rabbit.



32. Прочитай разговор двух кроликов по ролям.



33. Попытайся представить, о чём могли бы поговорить кролики во время следующей встречи. Поговори с соседом по парте.



Section 4. Writing at Home

1. Найди слово с наиболее общим значением для каждой строчки: *fruit, house, animals, seasons, weather, people, months.*

Образец: Seasons: spring, winter, autumn, summer.

- 1) _____ : rabbits, dogs, cats, foxes, crocodiles
- 2) _____ : December, June, August, September, March
- 3) _____ : kitchen, bedroom, living room, hall, window
- 4) _____ : apple, banana, plums, orange, lemon
- 5) _____ : rainy, sunny, slippery, foggy, frosty, snowy

2. Выбери: *do or does?*

- 1) ... you like winter?
- 2) What season ... your mum like?
- 3) Why ... she like it?
- 4) Where ... you go in summer?
- 5) What ... your pet have for breakfast?
- 6) ... you sing songs at the lesson?

3. Напиши, что ты можешь пообещать маме. Воспользуйся моделью:

  tomorrow.

Образец: I'll read this book tomorrow.



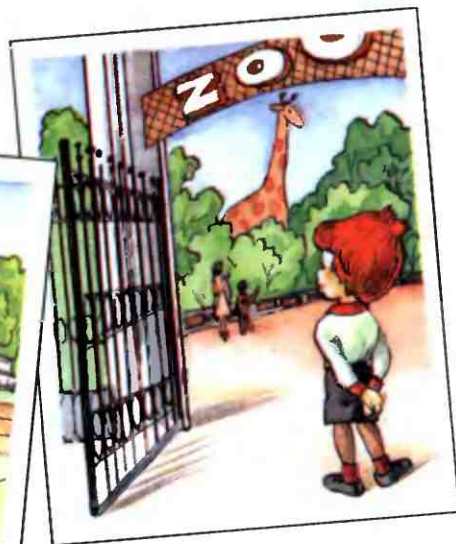
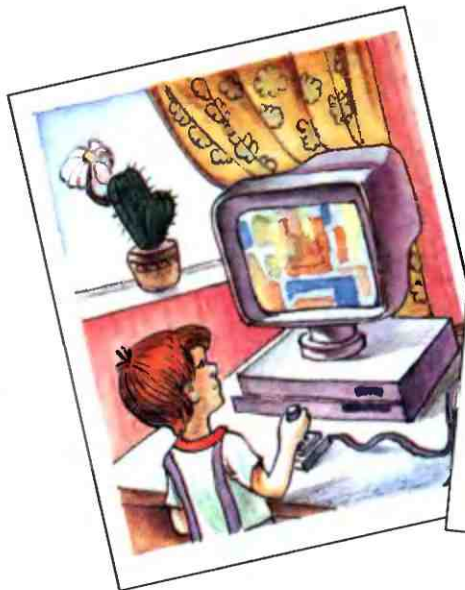
4. Напиши, что ты планируешь делать на этой неделе.

Образец: I will write a nice poem for my Mum's birthday.

1)

2)

3)



5. Выполни упражнение 13 письменно.

6. Выбери: *will* or *won't*?

a) The forest ... be green in spring.

b) The birds ... fly back from warm countries in spring.

c) The river ... **be covered** (*покрыта*) with thick and white ice in summer.

d) The children ... skate and play hockey on the river in summer.

e) Rabbits ... wear warm white coats in spring.

7. Выпиши из текста "Two Rabbits" предложения, в которых есть вопросительные слова. Переведи их на русский язык.

8. Задай вопросы к предложению: **All Rabbits wear white coats in winter.** Начни свои вопросы со слов:

Who...?

Do...?

What coats...?

When...?

9. Поставь вопросы к выделенным словам.

Образец: Children will **ski** in winter. —

What will the children do in winter?

- 1) He will write a letter next month.
- 2) Hobbit will go to **India** next year.
- 3) They'll **clean** the room in an hour.
- 4) Buratino will wash his face and hands **well**.
- 5) We will play tennis **tomorrow**.



Test Yourself

1. Переделай эти предложения так, чтобы действия в них происходили в будущем:

- 1) I swim and dive in the river in summer.
- 2) They play tennis and football in autumn.
- 3) Gummy bears water ski in July.
- 4) I don't skate and toboggan this winter.

2. Do you remember these words from Unit 5?

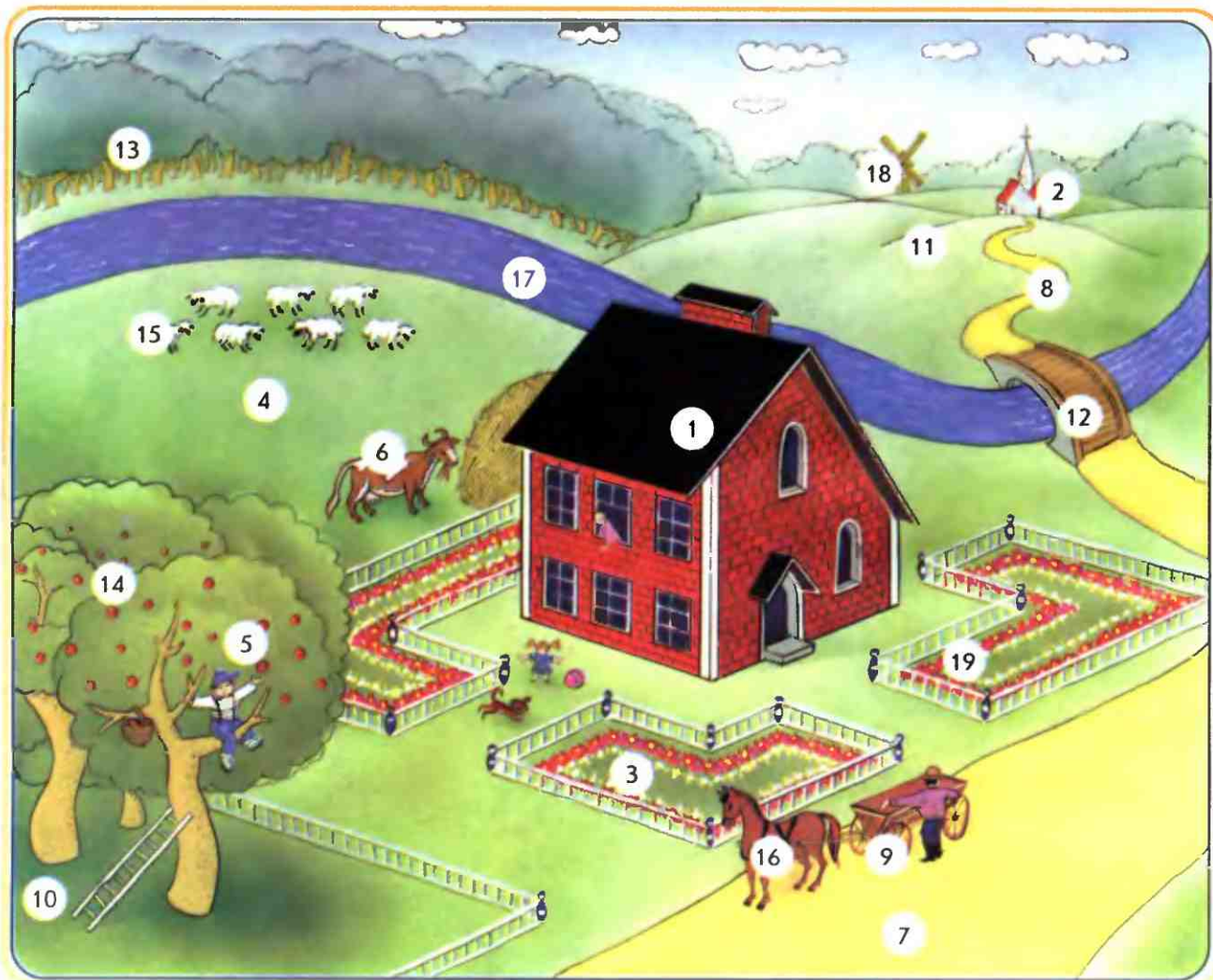
a coat	cloudy	warm
a calendar	cold	windy
a house	foggy	
snow	frosty	next
weather	rainy	
a year	slippery	
	snowy	
tomorrow	sunny	

Unit 6

BEING HAPPY IN THE COUNTRY AND IN THE CITY

The Sixth Unit

Section 1. Are They Different: the Country and the City?



1. Look at the picture. Listen and repeat.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| ① farmhouse | ⑥ cow | ⑪ hill | ⑯ horse |
| ② church | ⑦ road | ⑫ bridge | ⑰ river |
| ③ flowerbed | ⑧ path | ⑬ wood | ⑱ flowers |
| ④ field | ⑨ cart | ⑭ trees | |
| ⑤ apple tree | ⑩ garden | ⑮ sheep | |



4. Listen, repeat and learn:

COUNTRY AND CITY

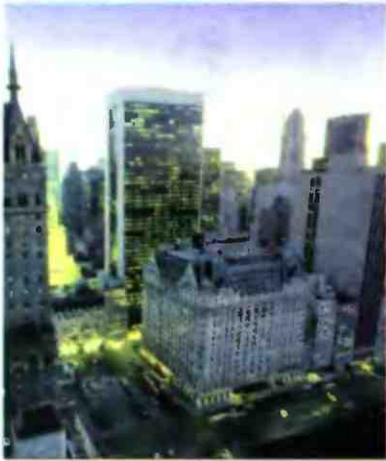
Some people live in the city
Where the houses are very tall.
Some people live in the country
Where the houses are very small.

But in the country where the houses are small,
The gardens are very big.

And in the cities where the houses are tall
There are no gardens at all.

5. Choose the words for each picture. Read them:

new, nice, small, green, dirty, clean, large, red,
beautiful, English, wide, deep, blue, old, Russian,
dark.



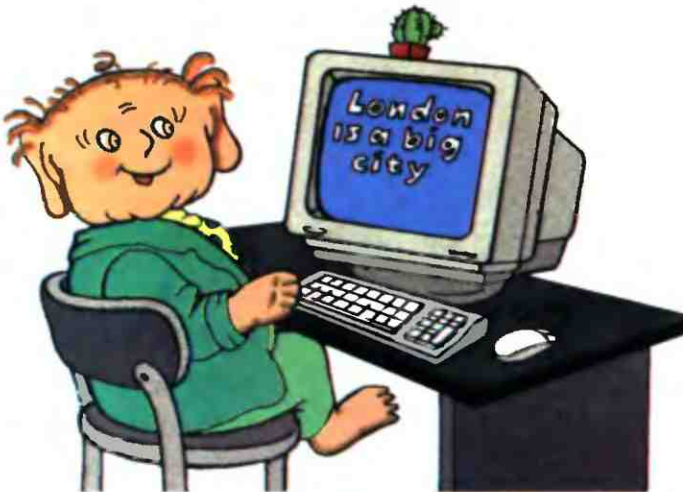
City



Country



Town



6. Help Hobbit!

What can he read about:

London,
Moscow,
Saratov,
New York,
Sochi,
Tula,
Washington,
Kiev,
Penza.

7. Расспроси соседа и составь список мест, которые находятся недалеко от его (её) дома.

Example: A: Is there a bridge near your house?
(a field, a forest, a river, a park, a garden)

B: Yes, there is. (No, there isn't.)

.....



8. Скажи, что могли бы поведать о своём Простоквашине Шарик и кот Матроскин.

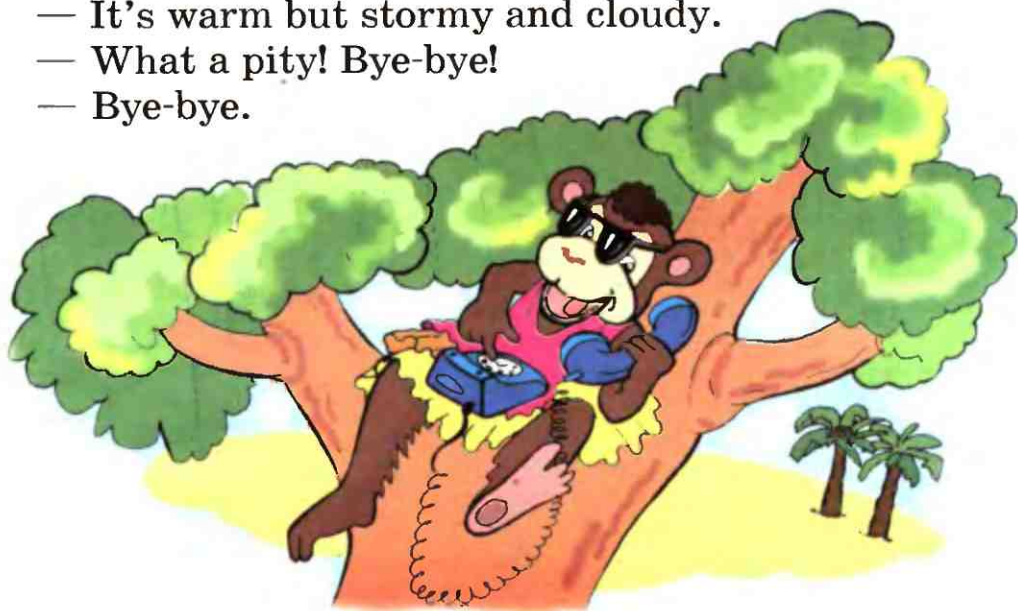


9. Расскажи о своём самом любимом месте на земле.

Section 2. Have Fun in the Country and in the City

10. Read and act:

- Hello.
- Yes, madam. Can I help you?
- What is the weather like in Sochi?
- It's warm but stormy and cloudy.
- What a pity! Bye-bye!
- Bye-bye.



11. Hobbit asks about the weather. Answer him. Work in pairs.

What is the weather like in...? — It's fine.

Kiev
 St Petersburg [snt'pi:təzb3:g]
 Rome [rəʊm]
 Berlin [b3:'lɪn]
 London
 Omsk
 Krasnodar
 Paris ['pæris]
 Amsterdam ['æmstə'dæm]



it's cloudy
 it's sunny
 it's windy
 it's cold
 it is frosty
 it is rainy
 it's slippery
 it's foggy
 it is snowy
 it is stormy



12. Read and explain:

Hi! You are welcome to our wood!
 Isn't it a nice place?

It's not warm here. I'd like
 a warmer place. Africa is
 the warmest place I know.



Unit 6



warm	—	warmer	—	(the) warmest
теплый	—	теплее	—	самый теплый



13. Listen, read and learn:


warm — warmer — (the) warmest
 cold — colder — (the) coldest
 kind — kinder — (the) kindest
 clean — cleaner — (the) cleanest
 tall — taller — (the) tallest

big — bigger — (the) biggest
 hot — hotter — (the) hottest

nice — nicer — (the) nicest
 large — larger — (the) largest

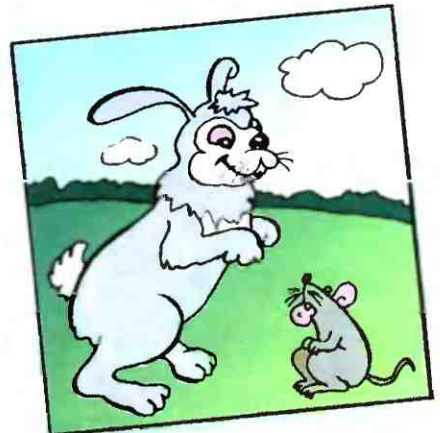
dirty — dirtier — (the) dirtiest
 happy — happier — (the) happiest
 sunny — sunnier — (the) sunniest




 smaller
 shorter than
 taller 

14. What do you think? Answer the questions:

- 1) Who is stronger? (a lion or a bear)
- 2) Who is funnier? (Piglet or Winnie-the-Pooh)
- 3) Who is smaller? (a hare or a mouse)
- 4) Who is bigger? (a cow or an elephant)
- 5) Which is colder? (a snowman or an ice-cream)



15. Choose and say which you like more:

Example: I like tennis more than football.



to sleep or to play



to eat or to run



bananas or cheese



the sun or rain

16. Tick the right box and say:

a) Who is the cleverest animal?

rabbit

elephant

dog

owl

b) Which is the shortest month?

May

February

August

January

c) Which is the warmest season?

spring

summer

winter

autumn

17. Match:

the

biggest
smallest
longest
hottest
dirtiest
nicest
largest
highest

farmhouse
windmill
garden
hill
road
field
day
flowerbed

Remember:

good	better	(the) best
bad	worse	(the) worst
many/much	more	(the) most
little	less	(the) least



18. Answer the questions:

- 1) Who is the best singer?
- 2) What's the best food for you?
- 3) What's the worst food **in the world** (*в мире*)?
- 4) What's the best football **team** (*команда*)?
- 5) What's the best sport?
- 6) Who is the worst **fairy-tale character** (*сказочный герой*)?

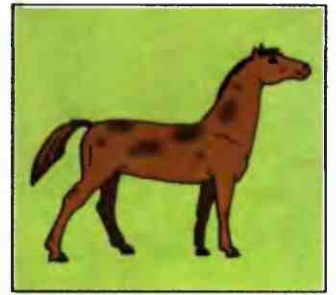
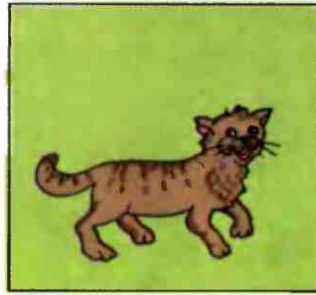
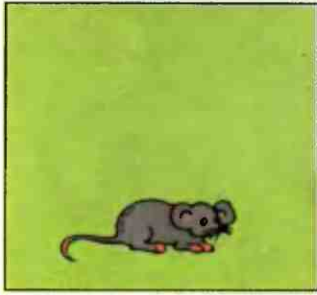


19. Убеди всех, что твоя мама — самая лучшая.



20. Compare and say. Use Mr Rule's model (стр. 25).

big / small



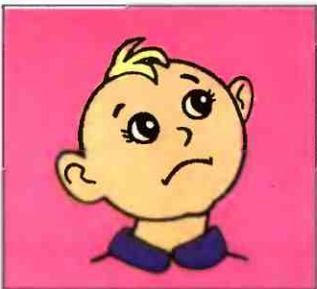
fat / thin



high / low



happy / sad



Bob

Mary

John

Section 3. Help Animals in the Country and in the City

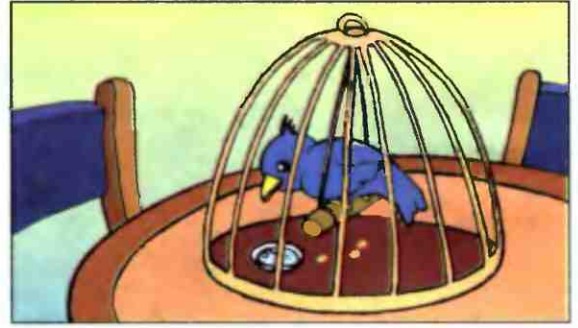
21. Look at the pictures and say: Which animals live:
a) in the country, b) in the city.



22. Look at the pictures and say: Which one is happier?



in the tree



or

in the cage

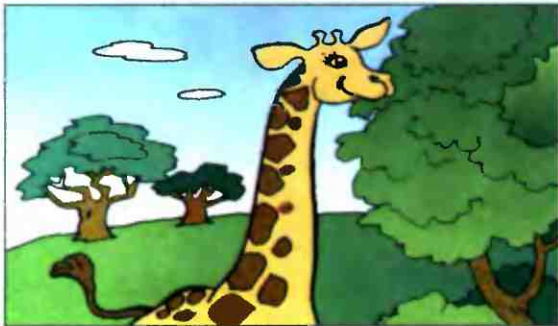


in the house



or

in the yard



in Africa



or

in the zoo



in hot summer



or

in cold winter



23. Listen and read:

- [i:] sea, eagle, please, field
- [e] elephant, penguin, desert, weather
- [əʊ] cold, Rome, road, ocean
- [aʊ] cloudy, mountain, town, flowerbed
- [eɪ] game, favourite, change, whale, today



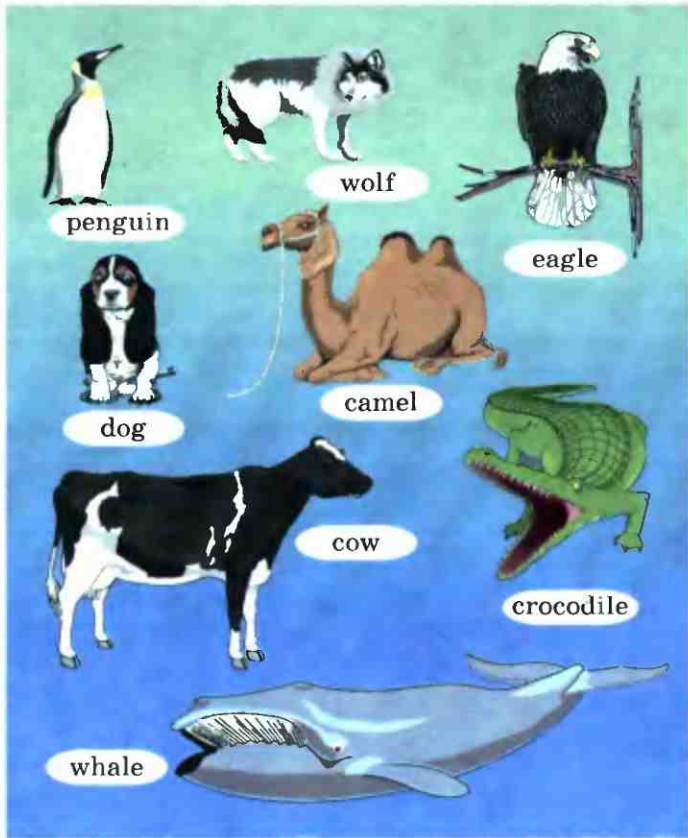
24. Listen, read and learn:

She sells sea shells on the seashore. I'm sure!



25. Help the animals find their homes.

Example: The eagle lives in the mountains.



26. Choose a friend-animal for yourself (*для себя*). Tell about it:

what animal (whale, dolphin...)

where it lives (in the sea, in the desert...)

what it eats (grass, Chappy, Pedigree, other animals...)

what it can do (swim, crawl, climb...)

what it looks like (nice, angry...)

27. Read the address. Guess what animal will get our postcards.

Name.....
Woody Street
Africa



Name.....
Green Road
India



Name.....
Hill Road
Australia



Name.....
Hot Street
Desert Sahara



Name

Rainy Street
Ocean



Name

Frosty Road
Antarctica



Remember:

beautiful	more beautiful	(the) most beautiful
interesting	more interesting	(the) most interesting
curious	more curious	(the) most curious

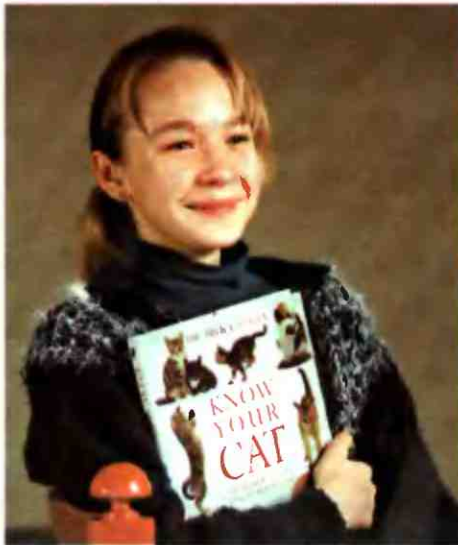
28. Compare the animals in exercise 25. Use the words: *useful, clever, beautiful, curious, funny, big.*

Example: A dolphin is more curious than a cow.



29. In this puzzle (A) you will read the name of the animal who lives in many fairy-tales if you answer the questions of exercise (B).

A.



	1)	2)	3)	4)
a)	w	a	i	w
b)	k	o	a	p
c)	a	b	l	d
d)	r	b	c	f

B. 1) Who is the cleverest animal?

- a) dolphin c) hen
b) monkey d) penguin

2) Who is the biggest animal on the land?

- a) camel c) giraffe
b) elephant d) cow

3) Who is the fastest animal on the land?

- a) kangaroo c) leopard
b) eagle d) horse

4) Who is the biggest animal in the sea?

- a) dolphin c) shark
b) fish d) whale

30. У тебя есть попугай (собака, кошка). Расскажи одноклассникам о своём питомце и убеди их завести такого же.

31. Уговори Хоббита пойти с тобой в зоопарк.

Section 4. Promise Little, but Do Much



32. Listen and act:



In a cottage in a wood
A little old man at the window stood,
Saw a rabbit hopping slow
Tapping at the door.

“Help me, help me, help me,” he said,
“Or the Hunter will shoot me dead!”
“Come, little rabbit, stay with me,
Happy you will be.”

33. Look at the picture and describe the old man.

34. Match the pictures. Say who gives you food and other things (другие вещи).

Example: Cows give us milk.





35. Discuss with your partner:

What do animals do for us? — What do we do for animals?

a) What do we do for animals?



People make ... for



People feed



People grow ... for....



.....



.....

b) What do animals do for us?

Use the words: to help, to feed, to carry people and things (*носить грузы*), to enjoy playing.

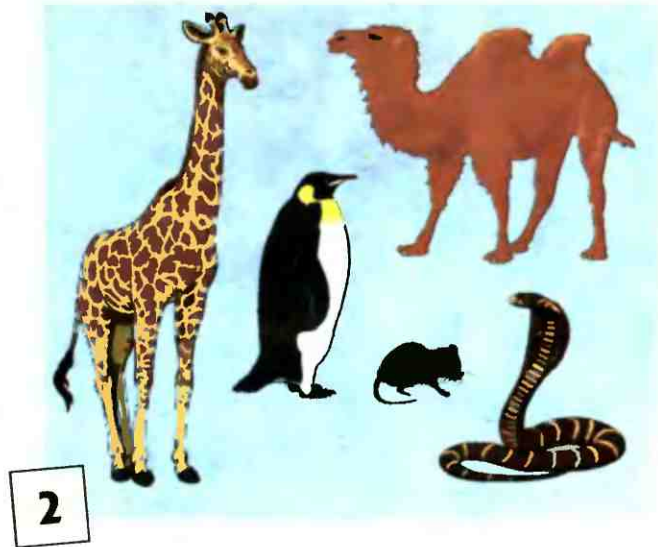
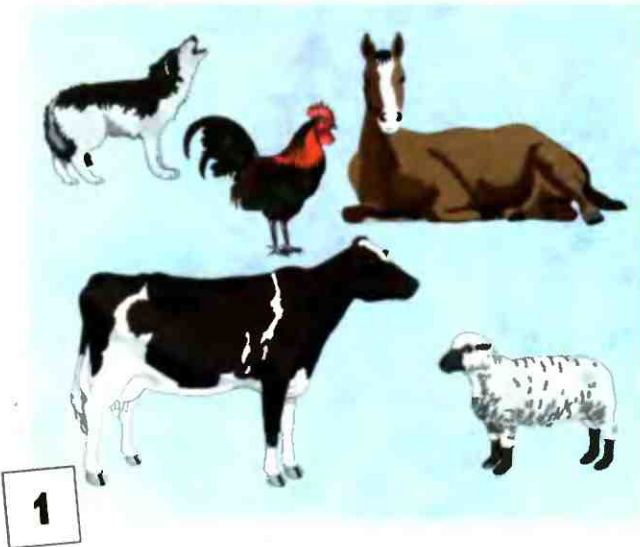


36. Say what animal is the most useful for people. Prove (*докажи*) you are right.

37. Speak about the domestic (*домашний*) animals you have or you would like to have.



38. Look at the picture. Find the odd (*лишнее*) animal. Say, why?



Section 5. Writing at Home

1. Вставь пропущенные буквы:
ch__ch, f__eld, c__w, p__th, h__rse, f__m, sh__p, w__d.
2. Выполни письменно упр. 2 на стр. 21.

3. Заполни пропуски:

big	.....	(the) biggest
happy	happier	.....
.....	taller	(the) tallest
bad	.....	(the) worst
nice	nicer	.....
.....	better	(the) best
slim	.....	.....
little	less	.....
.....	larger	(the) largest
thin	thinner	.....
.....	more	(the) most

4. Поставь вопросы к предложениям. Начни вопросы со слов в скобках:

- 1) There is a small field **near** (около) my window. (Is...?)
- 2) People will work in the garden in May. (When...?)
- 3) They will live in a nice farmhouse. (Where...?)
- 4) Hobbit likes beautiful small flowers. (What...?)
- 5) He will come to this hill on Sundays to toboggan. (Why...?)

5. Напиши прилагательные в трёх степенях сравнения. noisy, nice, wide, green, deep, old, hot, fat, windy, merry.

Образец: sunny — sunnier — the sunniest



6. Посмотри на картинку и напиши правильный ответ:

- 1) a) ... is the oldest.
b) ... is the tallest.
c) Billy is the ...
- 2) a) Billy is (young) than
b) Timmy is (tall) than
c) Jimmy is (old) than
d) Timmy is (dark) than

7. Раскрой скобки. Поставь прилагательные в нужной степени сравнения.

I am (small) in my family. My sister Jane is (old) than me. She is (tall) than my mum. Jane is (good) student in her form. But I think that I'm (clever) too. Sometimes I have (good) marks than Jane has.



8. Напиши парами слова с противоположным значением:

here, country, white, hot, far, big, short, cold, there, sunny, town, near, tall, black, small, rainy.

Образец: good – bad

9. Раскрой скобки. Запиши:

- 1) Winnie-the-Pooh is the (funny) animal in the wood.
- 2) Father Carlo is (tall) than Buratino.
- 3) Winnie-the-Pooh is (clever) than Buratino.
- 4) Buratino's nose is the (long).
- 5) Malvina is (beautiful) than Fox Alice.
- 6) Pierro is (good) than Basilio.
- 7) Artemon has (many) friends than Jack.
- 8) Father Carlo has (little) money than Karabas-Barabas.
- 9) Basilio is (bad) than Artemon.

10. Выполни письменно упр. 26 на стр. 32.



Test Yourself

1. Раскрой скобки. Поставь прилагательные в сравнительной или превосходной степени.

- 1) Hobbit is (old) than Roo.
- 2) The church is (big) than the farmhouse.
- 3) This flowerbed is (good).
- 4) The road is (long) than the path.
- 5) Hobbit's garden is (beautiful) in his fairy-tale.
- 6) Elephants are (curious) animals.

2. Do you remember these words from Unit 6?

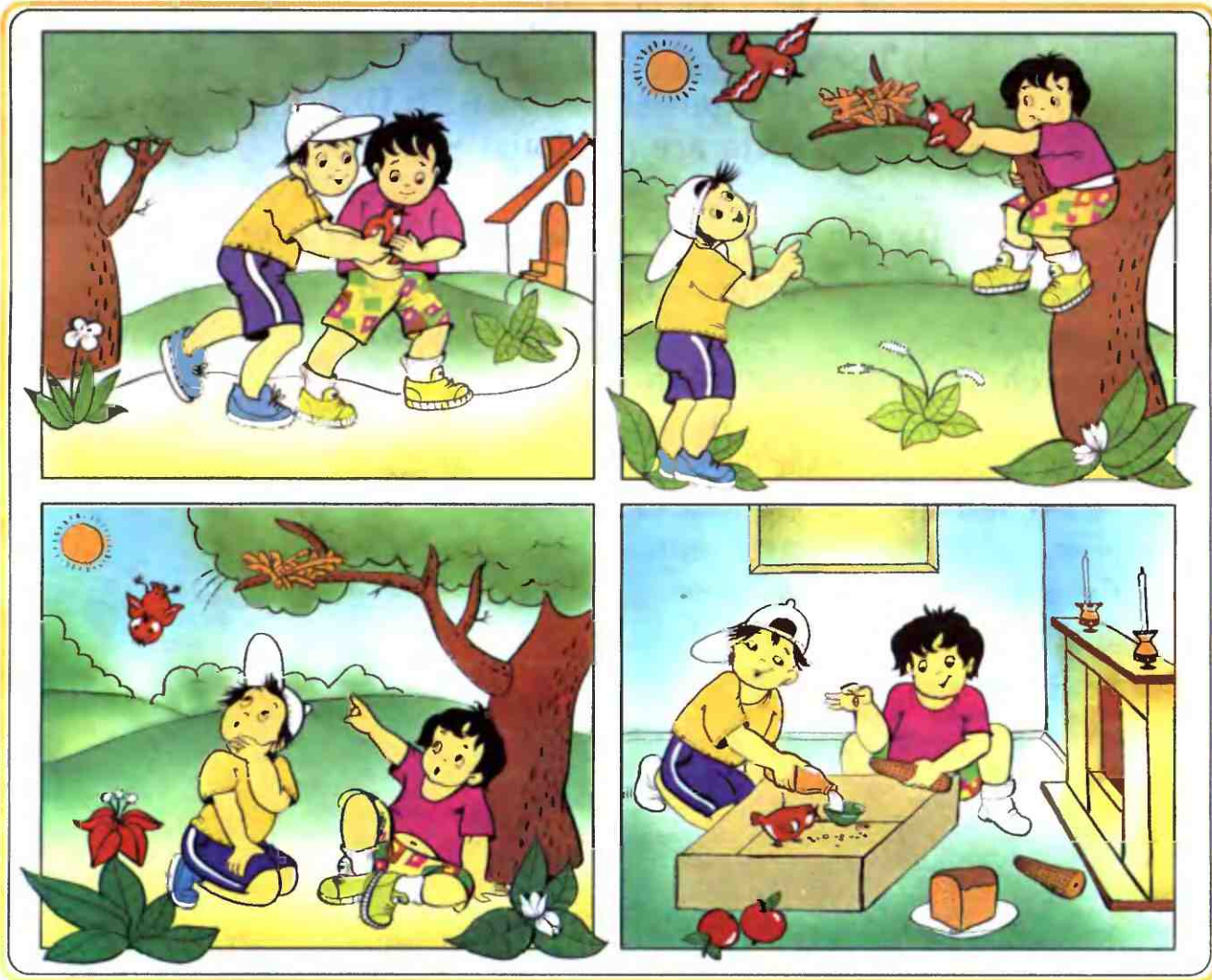
a bridge	a flowerbed	a wood	curious
a camel		a yard	deep
a church	a garden		interesting
a city	a hill		happy
country	a horse	to climb	
in the country	a mountain		
a cow	an ocean	to be sure	
a desert	a river		
a farmhouse	a road		
a field	a sea		

Unit 7

TELLING STORIES

The Seventh Unit

Section 1. Speaking about the Past



1. Look at the pictures. Read the text. Arrange the pictures in the right order.

Last summer (*прошлым летом*) Mike and David went (go) to the forest. The day was [wəz] (be) fine. It was (be) very hot and sunny. The boys walked (walk) in the forest and then they sat (sit) down under a big tree.

They talked (talk) and talked. Suddenly they saw (see) a small bird. The bird had fallen (*упала*) from

the tree. David **took** (take) the bird in his hands and the boys **went** (go) home.

They **put** [put] (put) the bird into the box. The boys **liked** (like) the bird very much. They **gave** (give) the bird bread, apples, corn and water.

The bird **lived** (live) in David's house for two weeks. Then the boys **took** (take) the bird back to the forest. The bird **was** (be) very happy.

2. Сравни. Разгадай секрет, почему некоторые знакомые тебе слова, обозначаемые значком Δ , в рассказе так сильно изменились:

Сравни:	о настоящем		о прошлом
	ходят } go }	→ →	ходили } went }
	берут } take }	→ →	взяли } took }
	гуляют } walk }	→ →	гуляли } walked }

Если действие, которое мы собираемся описывать, происходило в прошлом, то употребляется вторая форма глагола.

Она образуется по-разному:

— к правильным глаголам прибавляется $-(e)d$

$$\Delta + -(e)d,$$

— неправильные глаголы изменяют свою основу, например: go — went, see — saw.

Простое прошедшее время называется **Past Simple**.


Формы неправильных глаголов надо знать наизусть!



Правильные
(по правилу)

△ → △ + **-(e)d**
 play → **played**
 walk → **walked**
 want → **wanted**
 open → **opened**
 live → **lived**

Неправильные
(не по правилу)

△ → 
 see → **saw**
 go → **went**
 have → **had**
 say → **said** [sed]
 fly → **flew** [flu:]
 fall → **fell**
 put → **put**



3. Listen and read:

[t] после глухих согласных ОСНОВЫ	[d] после гласных и звонких согласных ОСНОВЫ	[ɪd] после [t] и [d] ОСНОВЫ
watched walked talked finished looked helped	played learned tried (try)* cried (cry)* smiled studied (study)* lived	skated wanted collected painted (paint — рисовать, красить) needed (need — нуждаться)

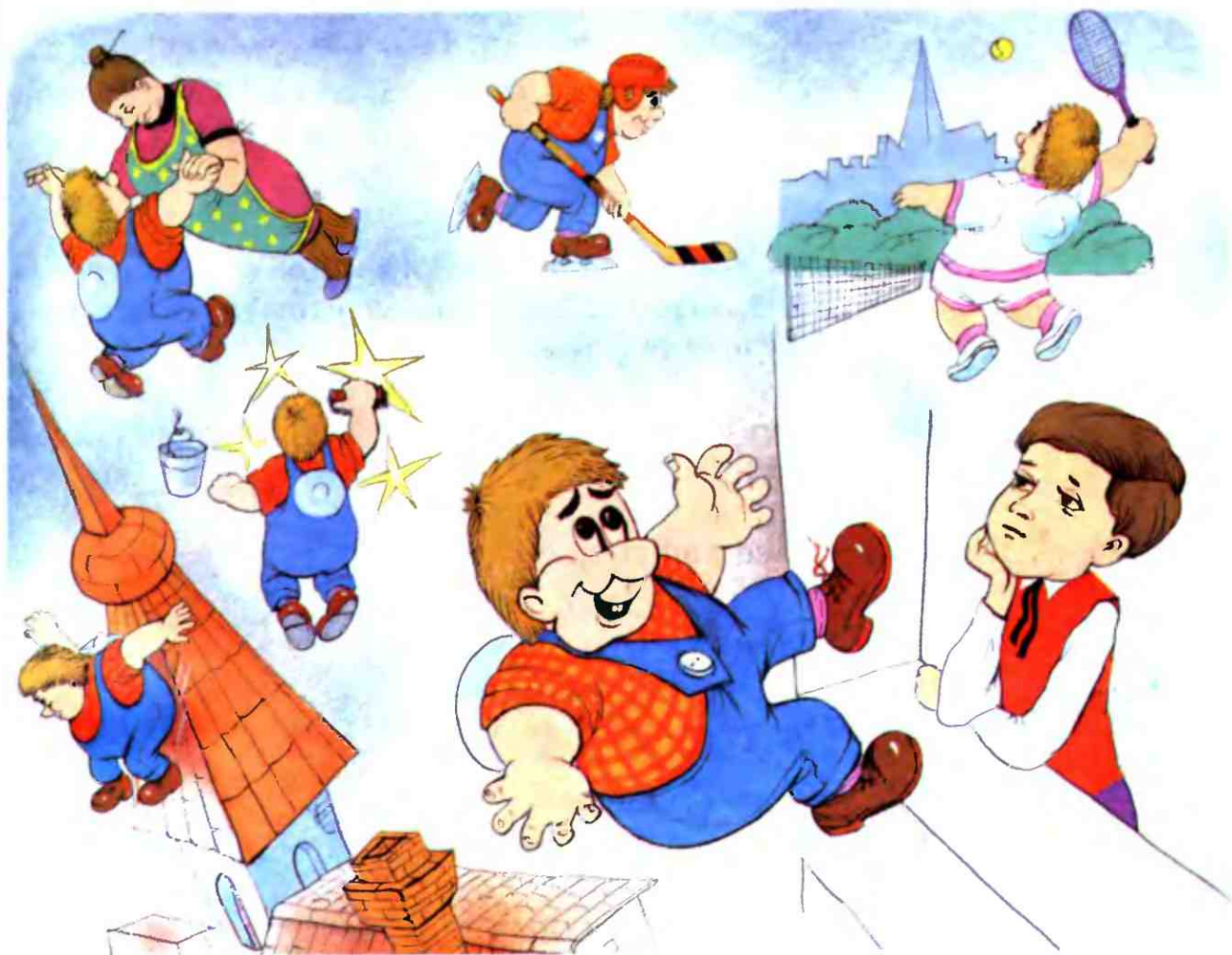
4. Read with the right ending:

opened, cried, finished, smiled, skied, collected,
 wanted, washed, pushed [puʃt], watched, helped,
 studied, jumped, climbed, danced, asked, worked,
 watered, answered, listened, liked, painted, invited.

* Обрати внимание на правописание глаголов **try**, **cry**, **study** в Past Simple.

5. Догадайся и скажи, чем хвастался Карлсон в разговоре с Малышом.

Example: I played tennis in Britain.



6. Read about Jane's dream (сон). Употребли глаголы в скобках в Past Simple.

Example: I (see) a wonderful dream.—
I saw a wonderful dream.

I (see) a wonderful dream. I (go) to a green-green garden. In the green-green garden I (see) a dark-dark house. In the dark-dark house there (live) a big-big lion. The big-big lion (have) yellow-yellow eyes. His yellow-yellow eyes (look) like bright-bright suns.

I (open) my eyes and (see) a bright-bright sun in my window.

“Good morning, dear,” (say) my mum.



7. Скажи, какой сон ты видел(а) вчера ночью. Нужные неправильные глаголы в прошедшем времени (Past Simple) ты найдёшь во второй колонке таблицы (II форма) на стр. 132–133 учебника.

Example: Last night I saw a wonderful (bad, nice...) dream.

8. Расскажи историю про Майкла и Дейвида по картинкам упр. 1, стр. 40. Постарайся упомянуть всё хорошее, что сделали друзья.



9. Пофантазируй и скажи, что Хоббит делал вчера (*yesterday*).



10. Listen, read and sing:

One, two, three, four, five,
Once I caught a fish alive.
Six, seven, eight, nine, ten,
Then I let it go again.

Why did you let it go?
Because it bit my finger so!
What finger did it bite?
The little finger on the right!



Section 2. Use Your Fantasy!

Спутники простого прошедшего времени (Past Simple):

yesterday	— вчера
the day before yesterday	— позавчера
ten days ago	— десять дней тому назад
a week ago	— неделю тому назад
a month ago	— месяц тому назад
last year	— в прошлом году
last summer	— прошлым летом
last night	— вчера вечером
once	— однажды



11. Прочитай слова. Выбери те, которые можно обозначить символом Δ . Назови форму прошедшего времени этих глаголов:

boy, my, cry, why, say, May, stay, play, you, your, yesterday, year, yellow, study, story, ugly, Sunday, many, happy, dirty, early, funny.

12. Восстанови рассказ:

Yesterday I (go) to the park. I (meet) my best friends there. It (be) sunny and frosty. We (ski) and (skate) in the park. We (like) it very much. We (want) to go to the park next weekend, too.



Remember the forms of *to be*

today (сегодня)

Present Simple

am	←	I	→
are	←	you	→
is	←	she / he / it	→
are	←	we	→
are	←	you	→
are	←	they	→

yesterday (вчера)

Past Simple

was [wɒz]	(был, была)
were [wə:]	(были)
was	
were	} (были)
were	
were	

13. Помоги зверям. Злой колдун превратил всех зверей в лягушек. Хорошая фея сможет расколдовать их, если ты скажешь, какими они были раньше. Используй: crocodile, lion, elephant, mouse, fox, camel, whale, giraffe, dolphin, penguin, eagle, sheep, lamb, wolf, monkey.

Example: The crocodile was big and strong.



14. Придумай и запиши по-английски на листок бумаги, где месяц назад мог находиться Хоббит. Теперь пусть твой сосед угадает, что записано у тебя, а ты — что у него.

Example: A: Was he in the park?

B: No, he was not.

A: Was he in the mountains?

B: Yes, he was.



15. Задай Хоббиту вопросы.

Example: Were you in the forest last week?



16. Complete (закончи) and act out:

A: ...at home two days ago?
 B: No, I ... not. I ... in the country.
 A: And I ... in the country, too!
 B: ...it far from Moscow?
 A: Yes, it...


A: Was it interesting at the English party at school yesterday?
 B: Yes, it There ... so many people there.
 A: Who ... there?
 B: Oh, there ... a lot of our friends. And there ... two students from London, a boy and a girl.
 A: It's a pity I ... not there.

17. Вспомни прошедшие каникулы. Расскажи одноклассникам о самом интересном дне.

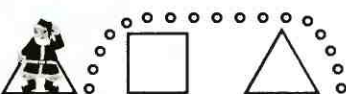


18. Попугай Кеша — большой фантазёр. Позвони ему и узнай, где он побывал вчера (три дня тому назад и т. д.). Разыграй сценку со своим другом.

Section 3. How to Ask Questions in Past Simple?

Когда мы задаем вопросы, уточняя события, которые произошли в прошлом, надо помнить следующее: любопытный  покидает основной глагол и “переселяется” во вспомогательный.

Форма вспомогательного глагола **do, does** изменяется и становится **did**. Порядок слов в вопросительном предложении остается прежним:



Did Hobbit come



?

to Russia last spring?



19. Какие вопросы могла бы задать старуха Шапокляк нашим английским друзьям?



What
When
Where
Why
Whom

did

Alice
Roo
you
Winnie
Mary Poppins

say
see
meet
shout
do

in the forest?
in the morning?
yesterday?
many years ago?
in the street?

20. Ответь на вопрос детектива от имени динозаврика:
What did you do yesterday morning?



Unit 7



21. Listen, read and learn:

1)	2)
put [pʊt]	put [pʊt]
cut	cut
let	let
make	made
say	said [sed]
shout	shouted
can	could [kʊd] (<i>мог, умел</i>)



22. Listen to the text and read it. Say: What is the end of the story?

A WOLF AND A SHEEP

A Wolf saw a Sheep by a small river and wanted to eat him. He **shouted** (*закричал*): “I can’t drink this dirty water! It is dirty! You **have made** (*сделал*) the water dirty. You put your dirty feet into the water!”

“No, I didn’t make it dirty,” the Sheep answered. “I didn’t put my feet into the water. I drink with my **mouth** (*ртом*) and not with my feet. Look! My feet are not in the water.”

“OK. Then it was last year. You put your feet into the water last year!” the Wolf shouted. “And you made the water dirty.”

“But I am only four months old,” the Sheep said. “How could I put my feet into the river a year ago?”

“If it was not you, it was your brother or your father,” the Wolf shouted and jumped on the **poor** (*бедный*) Sheep.



was → was not = wasn't
 did → did not = didn't

23. Who said these words?



I can't drink this dirty water.
I didn't make the water dirty.
I didn't meet you here before.
How could I put my feet into the water?
I didn't come here a year ago.



24. Эту сказку читали Шарик и кот Матроскин. Матроскин сомневается, что у Шарика есть способности к английскому языку, и хочет проверить это. Выручите Шарика:



- 1) What did the Sheep do by the river?
- 2) Why did the Wolf come to the river?
- 3) What did the Wolf say to the Sheep?
- 4) What did the Sheep answer?
- 5) What did the Wolf shout?
- 6) What did the Wolf do?



25. Look at the pictures and tell the story. Use (*ynompeбу*):

ran away
shouted

ran after him
help me, please

saw the hunters
came and helped





Section 4. Writing at Home

1. Напиши вторую форму глаголов. Прочитай их вслух.

Example: work — worked

finish, ask, answer, listen, like, collect, walk, study, smile, ski, talk, look.

2. Выпиши и выучи формы глаголов:

cut, put, cost, let.

3. Заполни таблицу по образцу:

Infinitive неопределённая форма	Past Simple простое прошедшее утвердительное	Past Simple простое прошедшее вопросительное
go	went	Did she go?
walk	walked	Did he walk?
sit	...	...
see		
smile		
take		
have		
give		
come		
put		
like		



4. Придумай и запиши предложения со всеми формами *to be* в Present Simple (*am, is, are*) и Past Simple (*was, were*).

5. Закончи предложения, используя *was/wasn't, were/were not*:

- 1) The weather ... fine last autumn.
- 2) Hobbit and his friends ... in the mountains last winter.
- 3) ... you at home last night? — Yes, I
- 4) The farmhouse ... old but nice.
- 5) Liza ... not in the country last month.
- 6) There ... no letters on the table.

6. Помоги Хоббиту рассказать о его распорядке дня в Past Simple. Заполни пропуски, используя картинки.

I get up at 9 o'clock. In my bathroom I wash my hands, face and ears... My kitchen is small. I eat neither porridge nor milk for breakfast. I ... jam and bread. In my living room I sit in an armchair, read fairy-tales... In the evening I walk, write letters. At 10 o'clock I go to bed.



7. Поставь вопросы к предложениям. Начни со слов, которые даются в скобках:

- 1) Mary Poppins got many postcards on her birthday. (What...?)
- 2) Last year the winter was cold and snowy. (When...?)
- 3) Yesterday Hobbit sent a long letter to his friend Kanga. (Who... to?)
- 4) Winnie's cake was tasty and nice. (Was...?)
- 5) He swam very well the day before yesterday. (How...?)
- 6) They lived in a small farmhouse. (Did...?)



8. Перечитай текст упр. 21 на стр. 49. Исправь неточности в этом рассказе и запиши правильный вариант:

A Wolf saw a Sheep in the forest.

The Sheep wanted to drink some water.

The Wolf wanted to make friends with the Sheep.

The Wolf said: "How are you?"

The Sheep answered: "I'm fine, thank you."

The Wolf shouted: "Don't run away! Let's play together."



Test Yourself

1. Заполни пропуски:

to be	.....
to do	.....
to see	.....
.....	went
.....	liked
to take	.....
.....	gave
.....	could
to let	.....

2. Do you remember these words from Unit 7?

a day	to cut
a lamb	to shout
a hunter	
a picture	yesterday
a sheep	the day before yesterday
water	last
a week	suddenly

Unit 8

EVENING WITH YOUR FAMILY

The Eighth Unit

Section 1. East or West, Home Is Best*



1. Look at the picture, read the text and speak about Wendy.

My name is Wendy. I have a big family. We like to be together on Saturdays and Sundays. Yesterday I took a funny photo of my family.

* В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.

2. Look at the picture. Try to say what Wendy's family did yesterday.



3. Close the book. Say what Wendy's family did yesterday.

4. Look at the picture. Say who Bill is for...

Example: Bill is a son for his mother.



...for his grandmother.

...for his father.

...for his sister.

...for his grandfather.

...for his mum.

5. Пригласи Венди в гости и представь ей членов своей семьи.



6. Listen and learn:

ONE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

One busy housewife sweeping up the floor.

Two busy housewives polishing the door.

Three busy housewives washing all the socks.

Four busy housewives winding up the clocks.

Five busy housewives cleaning with the broom.

Six busy housewives tidying the room.

Seven busy housewives washing the sink.

Eight busy housewives giving the cat a drink.

Nine busy housewives cooking dinner too.

Ten busy housewives with nothing left to do.



7. Say what you like to do. Ask someone else (*кого-нибудь ещё*). Use:

skating, playing basket-ball, drawing (*рисовать*) pictures, climbing trees, cleaning (my) room, ski jumping, eating cakes, reading books, doing (my) homework.

Example: — I like watching TV. And you, Andy?

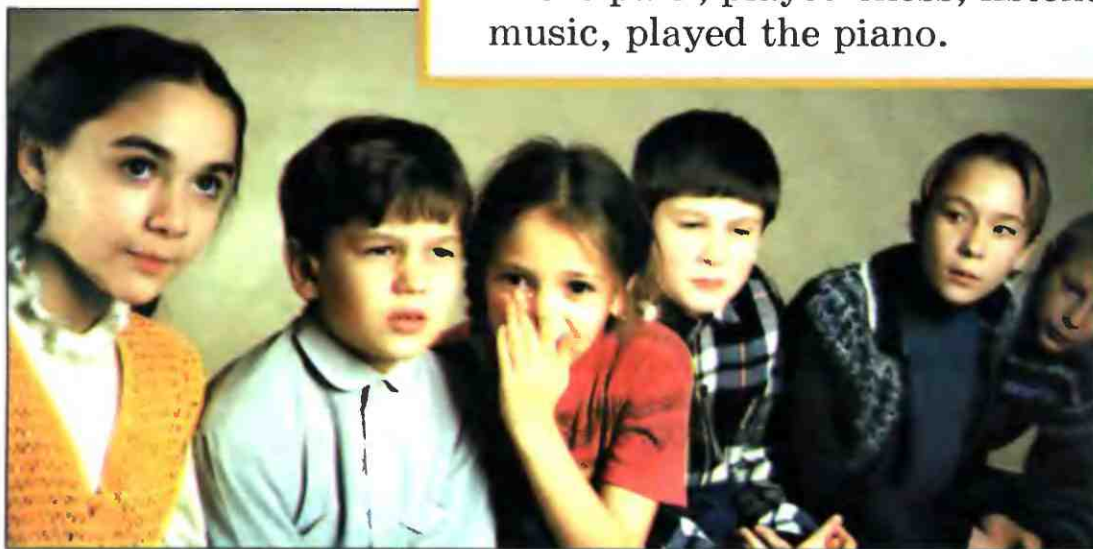
— I like swimming. And you, Sasha?

—



8. Пьеро загрузил. Попробуй его развлечь. Пригласи его пойти куда-нибудь поиграть. Разыграй сценку со своим одноклассником.
9. Сыграй в испорченный телефон с тремя своими одноклассниками: пусть сосед скажет тебе, что он (она) делали вчера вечером.

Подсказки: had dinner, read [red] a book, watched TV, helped my mum, did my homework, washed the dishes, skied in the park, played chess, listened to the music, played the piano.



Compare:

do not = don't [dɒnt]
does not = doesn't [dʌznt]
cannot = can't [kɑ:nt]
shall not = shan't [ʃɑ:nt]
will not = won't [wɒnt]
have not = haven't [hævnt]
has not = hasn't [hæznt]

and you know

now

did not = didn't [dɪdnt]
was not = wasn't [wəznt]



10. Give short answers:

- a) Do you like to read fairy-tales?
- b) Does your teacher tell you fairy-tales every lesson?
- c) Did you read a story about the Wolf and the Sheep?
- d) Can you tell it to your family?
- e) Did you help your mum on Sunday?
- f) Will you write letters to your English friends?



11. Узнай у соседа по парте, что он (она) делал(а) и не делал(а) два дня тому назад. Запиши в тетрадь. Прочитай нам.

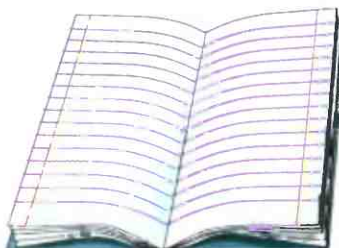
Example: You: Did you do your homework two days ago?

She: Yes, I did.

You: Did you climb the apple tree 2 days ago?

She: No, I didn't.

Lena did her homework 2 days ago. But she didn't climb the apple tree.



Section 2. What Do You Do to Help Your Family?

12. Look at the pictures and say what Ted usually does at home. What else can he do? What did he do yesterday?



does his homework



goes shopping



makes his bed



lays the table



repairs his bike



answers phone calls



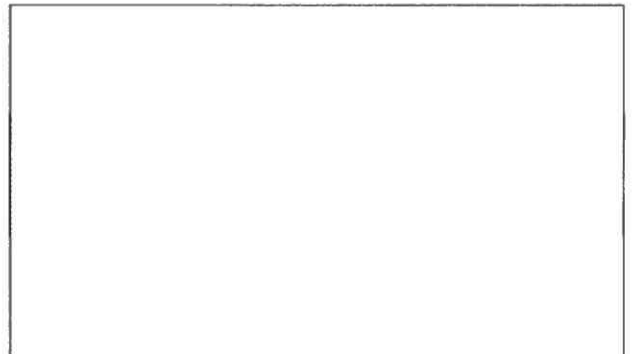
cleans his room



.....



.....



What else?



13. Close the book. Say what Ted does at home.

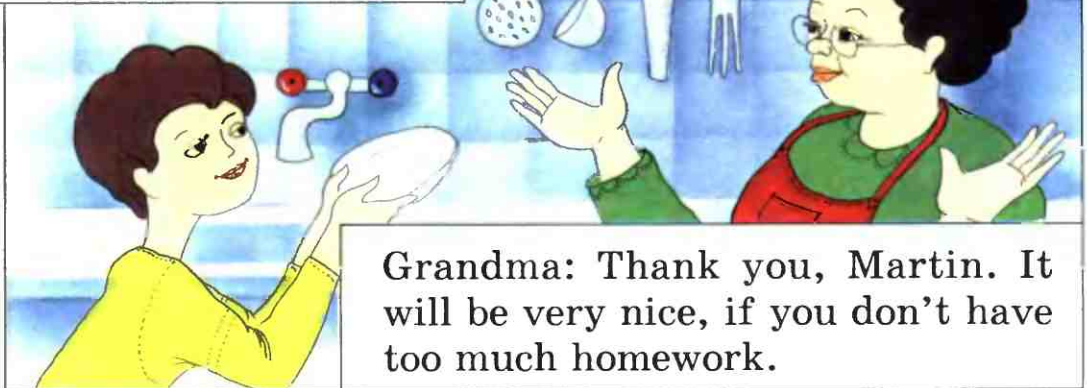
14. Read and act out.

Betty: Mum! May I help you to lay the table?

Mum: Of course, dear. You may put the cups and spoons on the table.



Martin: Granny, may I help you to wash the dishes today?



Grandma: Thank you, Martin. It will be very nice, if you don't have too much homework.

Jessy: Jason, can you help me to draw this picture, please.

Jason: Yes. Just a minute. We'll draw it together.



15. Tell your friends about your activities at home yesterday.



16. Вспомни, как герои сказок помогли своим близким.

Example: The Little Red Riding Hood /take/ grandma.=
The Little Red Riding Hood *took cakes to her grandma.*



The Little Red Riding Hood / take / grandma.



The Bear / teach / Maugly.



Buratino / run away / from Karabas.



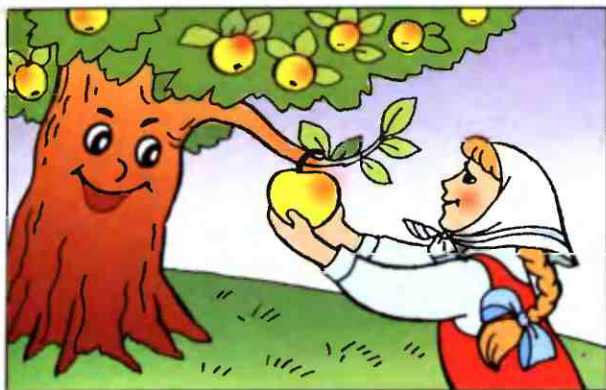
The Cat / bring / master.



The Tortoise / sing / the Little Lion.



Cinderella / wash / sisters.



The apple tree / give / Alyonushka.



Piglet /give / to Winnie.

17. Расскажи о том, как провели свой вчерашний день:

- а) доктор Айболит
- б) Золушка
- в) Незнайка
- г) Крошка Ру



18. Read and act out. Learn how to answer phone calls (на телефонные звонки).



Mr Brick: Hello! This is John Brick speaking. Can I speak to Mr Jones?

Josie: I'm sorry, Mr Brick. He's not in. (Его нет дома.)

Mr Brick: What a pity!

Josie: Mr Brick, can you phone back (позвонить еще раз) at 8 p.m.?

Mr Brick: Of course, I can. Thank you. Bye.

Josie: Bye.



19. Make up dialogues. Use:

- Can I help you?
- He's not in. Can you phone back?



20. Разыграйте со своим одноклассником сценку “Телефонный разговор”. Ты звонишь своему другу. Его нет дома. Тебе отвечает кто-то из членов его семьи.

Section 3. Be Polite



21. Read the story about a clever bird. Complete it. Use the correct forms of the verbs:



A clever bird (come) to a house in the country because she wanted to have breakfast. She (run) from one room to another and suddenly she (see) a big black cat. The cat (jump) and (catch)* the bird. “Now I can have a nice breakfast,” the cat (say).

“You can’t have breakfast now,” said the bird, “you must wash. The farmer and his family **always** (*всегда*) wash their hands before breakfast. You live in their house and you must do what they do.”

“All right,” the cat (say). “I live with a farmer and in his house, and I must do what they do.”

And the cat opened his mouth and (begin) to wash. But when he (be) clean and (want) to begin his breakfast, he did not find the bird. The clever little bird (be) in the garden in a tall tree. She was happy and (begin) to sing.

“Now I see,” the cat (say). “I must wash, but I must wash after dinner.” And now all cats wash after dinner.



22. Choose the title for the story. Explain why (*объясни почему*).

- All Is Well that Ends Well.
- Why Cats Wash after Dinner.
- The Clever Bird.

* to catch (caught [kɔ:t]) — ловить, хватать

23. Find out who said:

- 1) "Now I can have breakfast."
- 2) "You can't have breakfast now."
- 3) "The farmer and his family always wash their hands before breakfast."
- 4) "I live with a farmer's family and I must do what they do."
- 5) "I must wash, but I must wash after dinner."

24. Answer the questions:

- 1) Do your pets wash before or after they eat?
- 2) Do you wash your hands before you eat?
- 3) What do you do for your pets?

25. Look at the pictures, learn and follow Miss Chatter's manners:



- 1 If you want to visit your friends, call up **before** (заранее).



- 3 Wash your hands before you eat.



- 4 Don't talk **with** your **mouth full** (с полным ртом).



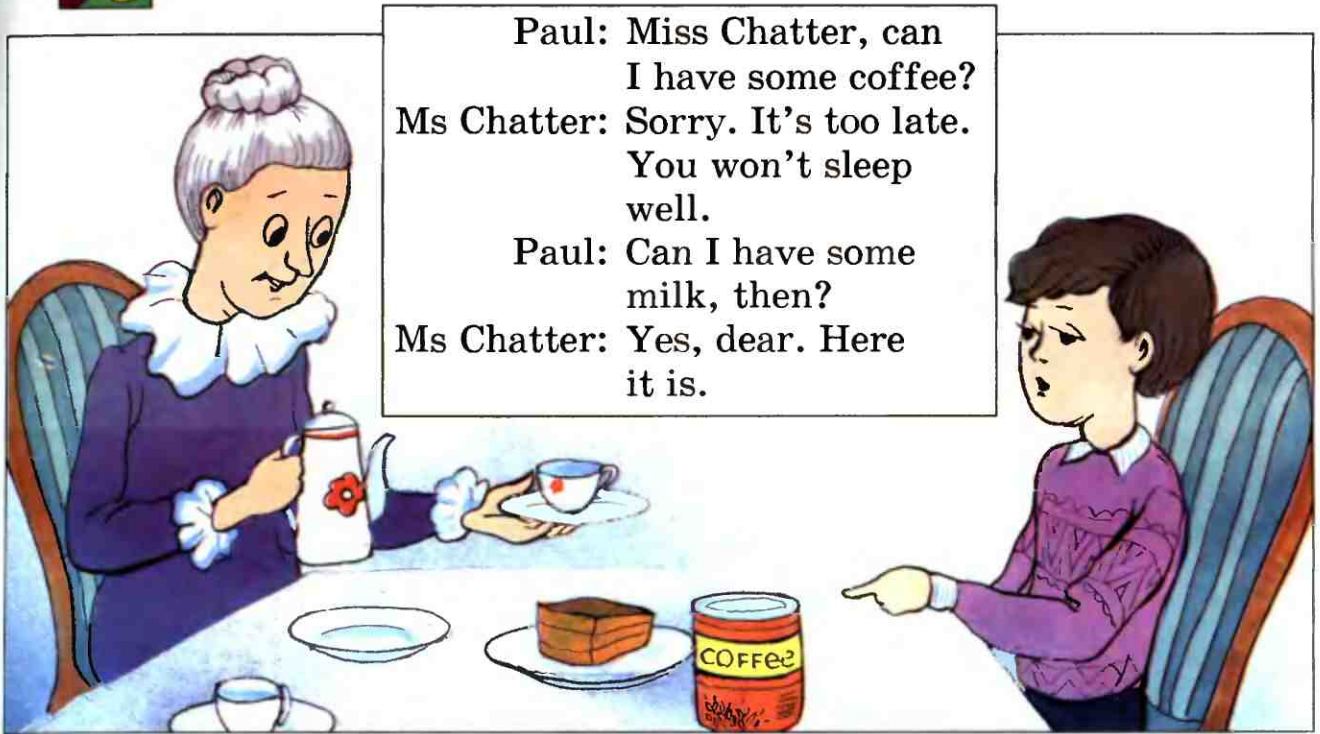
- 2 Don't be late. Come in time.



- 5 Say "thank you" and "goodbye".



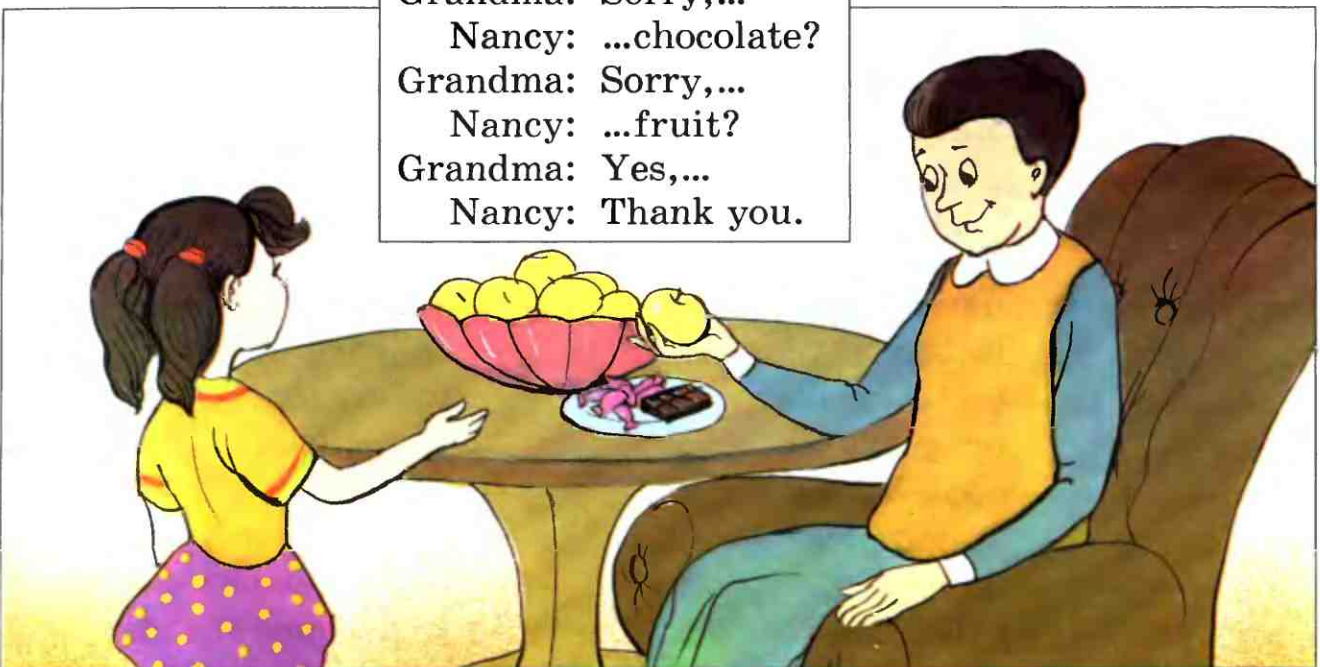
26. Are you polite (*вежливый*) at the table? Read and act out.



Paul: Miss Chatter, can I have some coffee?
 Ms Chatter: Sorry. It's too late. You won't sleep well.
 Paul: Can I have some milk, then?
 Ms Chatter: Yes, dear. Here it is.



27. Complete the dialogue:



Nancy: ...sweets?
 Grandma: Sorry,...
 Nancy: ...chocolate?
 Grandma: Sorry,...
 Nancy: ...fruit?
 Grandma: Yes,...
 Nancy: Thank you.



28. К тебе пришли гости. Угости их. Разыграйте с одноклассниками сценку "Разговор за обедом".

Section 4. What Do People Read?

29. Look and say what people read.



book, dictionary, magazine



letter



cook-book



menu



newspaper



price tag

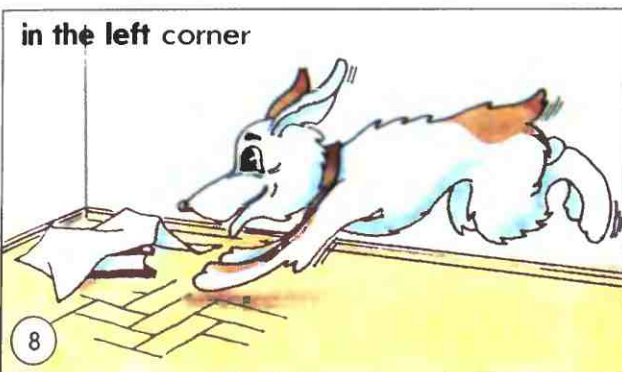
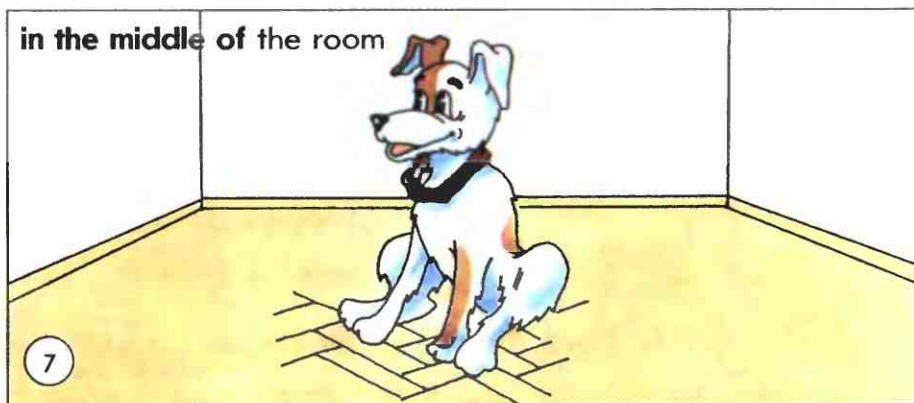
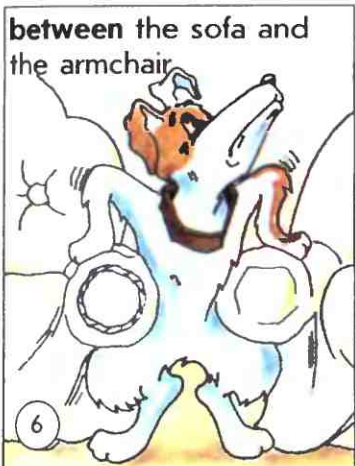
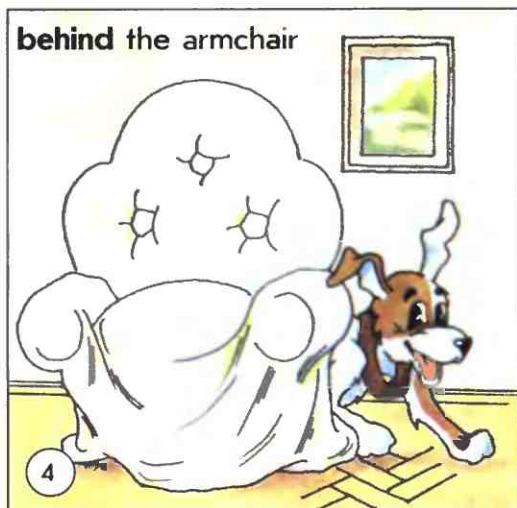
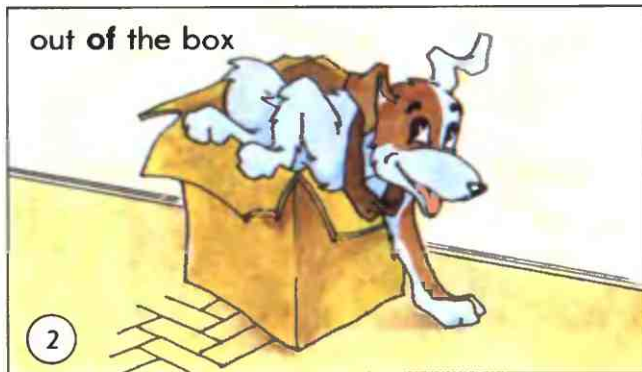
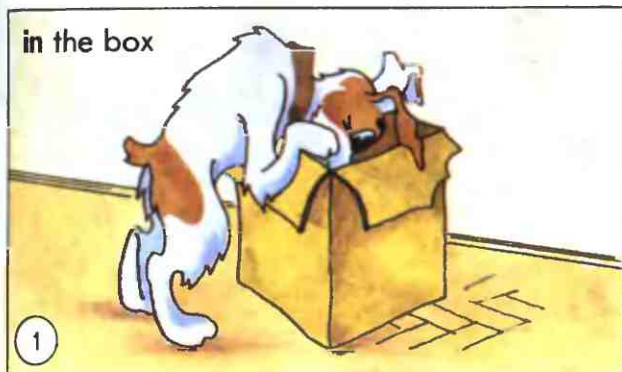
30. Match.

What do we read?	Why do we read?
newspapers	to enjoy
letters	to learn news
dictionaries	to buy things
price tags	to translate
cook-books	to eat
magazines	to cook food
menus	to be clever
calendars	to get new information



31. Убеди своих одноклассников, что каждый человек должен уметь читать.

32. Miss Chatter asked Rover to find her favourite book. Say where he looked for it and where he found it.



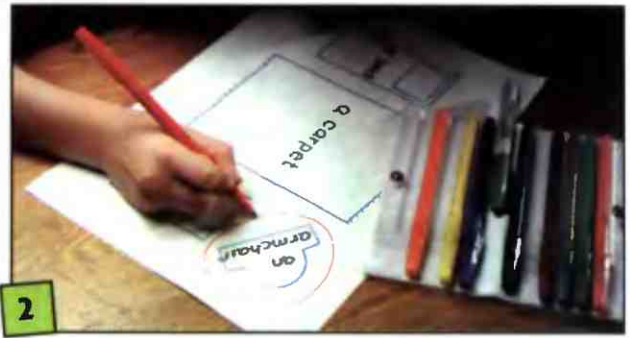


33. Поиграй с соседом по парте в игру “Угадай, где я люблю читать?”



1

1) Отвернитесь друг друга. Возьмите по листку бумаги, нарисуйте одинаковые квадраты, которые будут вашими комнатами.



2

2) Расположите в комнате: стол, софу, кресло, коврик — обведите кружочком то место (предположим, кресло), где вы любите читать.



3

3) Повернитесь друг к другу. Постарайтесь выяснить, где любимое место каждого из вас.

Example: A: Is it an armchair?

B: Yes, it is.

A: Is your armchair in the right corner of the room?

B: No, it isn't.

A:

34. Find out what fairy-tales your friends like:

Name	About animals	About children	Fantastic tales



35. Say what your favourite fairy-tale is. Why do you like it so?



Section 5. Writing at Home

1. Поставь буквы в нужном порядке и угадай слова, которые здесь зашифрованы:
a, m, f, y, l, i; t, e, h, r, r, b, o;
f, e, r, g, a, h, t, r, n, a, d; s, s, e, r, t, i; n, s, o.
2. Вспомни и запиши по-английски, что делали вчера члены твоей семьи.
3. Составь предложения, поставь слова в нужном порядке:
 - 1) computer, Saturdays, on, games, my, plays, sister;
 - 2) play, puzzle, didn't, Sam, yesterday;
 - 3) my, tomorrow, I, ride, 'll, bike;
 - 4) day, shopping, grandma, my, went, yesterday, the, before;
 - 5) were, England, summer, in, they, last;
 - 6) bed, I, make, the, in, don't, my, morning.
4. Восстанови и запиши сообщение Хоббита, в котором он опустил слова *was* и *were*:

Last week I ... on the farm. It ... so nice!

There a lot of animals there. There

eleven sheep, four cows and a wonderful horse.

In the morning it ... sunny, but a little cold.

I went for a walk. The forest ... beautiful.

I ... very happy with my new friends

and farm animals.



5. Заполни таблицу по образцу:

Infinitive	Past Simple	
	yes	not
find	found	didn't find
read
look
draw
take
make
do
come
swim
run



6. Напиши, как ты помогаешь своим домашним.

7. Напиши, что маленькие мишки Гамми (Gummy Bears) делали в детском саду вчера, например: Yesterday Gummy Bears had breakfast.



8. Закончи предложения, вставив пропущенные слова: *magazine, price tag, newspapers, dictionary, cook-book, fairy-tales.*

- 1) My father learns news from TV and
- 2) In the evening my mother likes to read ... "Health".
- 3) Yesterday my brother translated the text into English with a
- 4) Hobbit writes
- 5) I can't cook **myself** (*сама*). My ... helps me.
- 6) "Look at the ...," said Jim. "The price is **too high** (*слишком высока*)."

9. Выполни письменно упр. 35 на стр. 68.



Test Yourself

1. Поправь Незнайку, который страшно любит фантазировать:

- 1) I cooked yesterday.
- 2) We laid the table early in the morning.
- 3) The day before yesterday I read a very thick magazine.
- 4) Mother Kanga had three sons. Her sons' names were Niff, Nuff and Naff.

2. Do you remember these words from Unit 8?

activity	information	Saturday	to phone
a bike	a magazine	Sunday	to translate
a brother			to watch
a dictionary	news	to buy	
a dish	a newspaper	to cook	full
a grandma	a photo	to draw	polite
a grandpa	a puzzle	to eat	
a family	a sister	to go shopping	
food	a son	to lay the table	

Unit 9

SHOPPING FOR EVERYTHING

The Ninth Unit

Section 1. Shopping for Clothes



1. Look at the picture. Say what you would like to wear.

2. Listen and read:

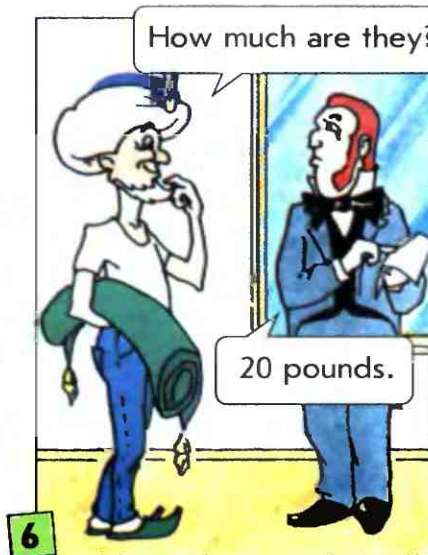
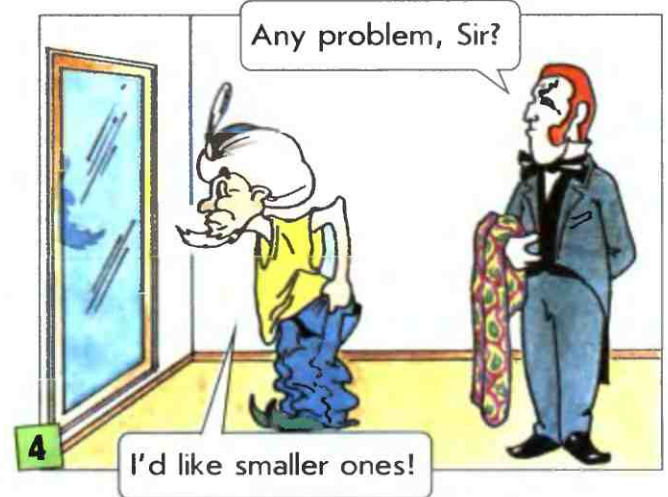


[əʊ]	[eɪ]	[ʃ]	[i:]	[aʊ]	[eə]
hope	a'way	shirt	me	found	hare
'clothes	play	'T-shirt	'season	cloud	bear
show	grey	shoes	please	now	wear
coat	'raincoat	shorts	jeans	pound	hair



3. Look at the picture in exercise 1. Name the clothes in alphabetical order (в алфавитном порядке).

4. Прочитай разговор Старика Хоттабыча с продавцом по ролям:





5. Разыграй с одноклассником сценку “Хоттабыч в магазине”. Ему необходима одежда для:

- а) занятий спортом,
- б) прогулки в лесу,
- в) маскарада.

6. Complete the dialogues between the Elephant and the Assistant (*продавец*). Act them out with your classmate:



E: Excuse me, can you ...
... the scarf?

A: Yes,

E: How it?

A: ...

E: ...

A: Thank you.

A: Can I ... you?

E: Show me these mittens,

A: Here

E: Oh, they aren't warm!

A: Anything else?

E: No, that's all.



7. Make up and act out the dialogue. Use:

Can I help you?
Here you are.
Anything else?

How much is it (are they)?
I'd like to
No, that's all.

Section 2. Getting Ready for a Trip



8. Listen and read:

[aɪ]	[dʒ]	[θ]	[ju:]	[aʊ]
why	jam	'healthy	you	house
time	'jacket	think	'cucumber	now
night	jeans	thank	tube	how
tights	Jack	thin	suit	'trousers



ght = [t]	}	light	night
i+ght = [aɪt]		bright	tights

9. Match:

[dʒ]	ght	[eɪ]	tights
[t]	j	[eə]	grey
[ʃ]	t	[ɪə]	bear
[tʃ]	th	[aɪ]	near
[θ]	ch	[aʊ]	you
[ð]	sh	[u:]	trousers

10. Модница-мартышка накупила полные сумки разной одежды. Помоги ей распаковать сумки. Назови, что там есть.

Образец: There is a ... in her bag.
There are ... in her bag.



11. Герои различных сказок собрались на дискотеку. Скажи, что на них надето.

Example: Piglet has a blue shirt on.



12. Придумай и нарисуй карнавальный костюм для Хоббита. Опиши его.

13. Поросёнок отправляется отдыхать на море. Посоветуй, какая одежда ему понадобится.

Example: You will need two T-shirts.



14. Read and act out:

Tin Woodman: Hello!

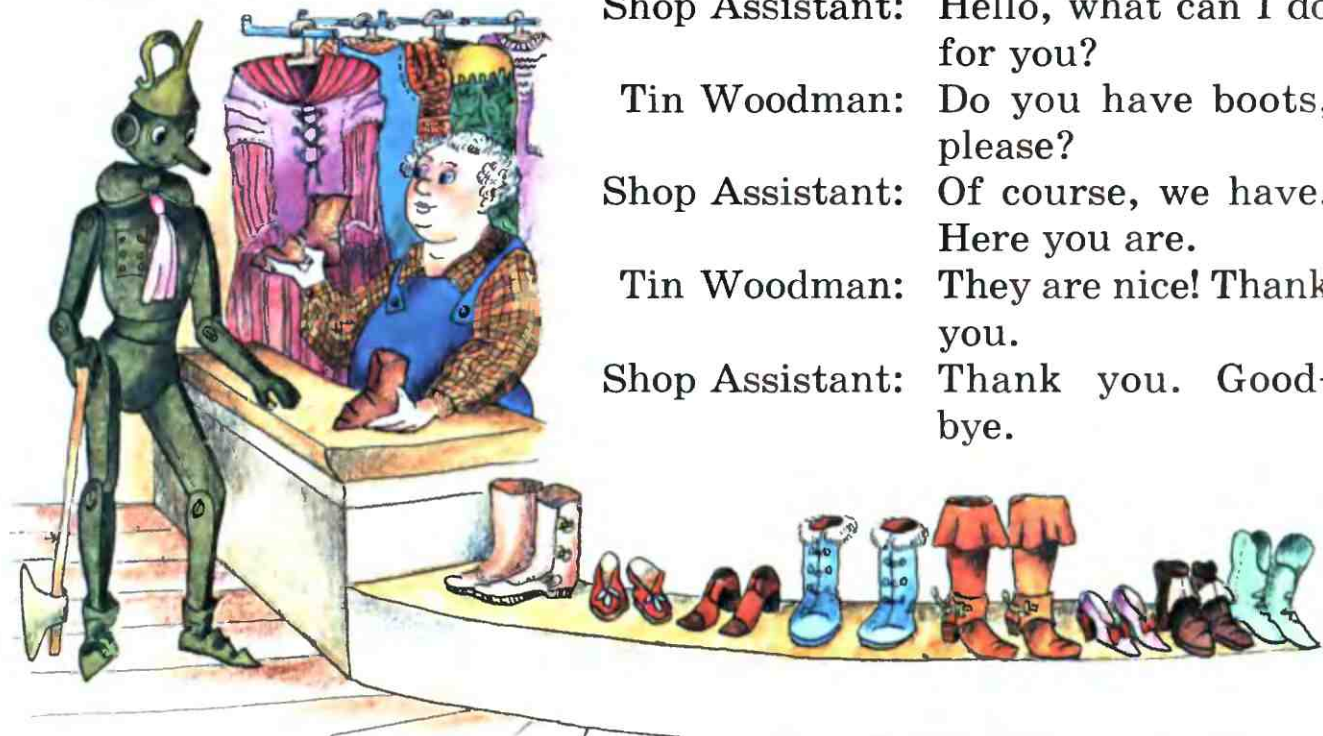
Shop Assistant: Hello, what can I do for you?

Tin Woodman: Do you have boots, please?

Shop Assistant: Of course, we have. Here you are.

Tin Woodman: They are nice! Thank you.

Shop Assistant: Thank you. Good-bye.



15. Прочитай описание дамы, которую тебя попросили встретить на вокзале. Определи, которая из них будет ждать тебя.



She will have a long nice blue coat on. She will wear blue shoes and a red scarf. She will have a red bag in her hand.

16. Подумай, с кем из своего класса ты мог (могла) бы передать другу свою тетрадку. Запиши в тетрадь его описание. Прочитай всему классу. Пусть ребята догадуются, о ком идёт речь.



17. Посоветуй Хоббиту, как нужно одеваться в суровую русскую зиму, чтобы не заболеть. Используй модель:



18. Представь себе, что ты продавец магазина “Одежда”. Придумай рекламу для любого вида одежды, которую надо срочно продать.

Section 3. Shopping for Food

19. Сгруппируй слова по следующим разделам. Прочитай вслух.

vegetables clothes animals fruit people sport	potato monkey jeans penguin lemon camel orange crocodile tennis skirt ski-jumper apple boxing skiing football tomato student badminton jacket shoes T-shirt teacher doctor worker carrot cucumber cabbage suit whale
--	--

20. Learn how to say:



a bag of sweets



a kilo of apples



a tin of corn



two bars of chocolate



a litre of milk



a slice of meat



a loaf of bread



a glass of water



a cup of tea



three pieces of cake



a bottle of water



21. Say what the Dragon will have for his lunch today.



22. a) Say what you usually have for breakfast/ lunch/ dinner.
 b) Say what you had for breakfast/ dinner yesterday.
 c) Say what you will have for ... tomorrow.



23. Расспроси одноклассников о том, что они любят есть на завтрак, обед и ужин.

Некоторое количество

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| some | There is some bread at home.
Can I have some tea? |
| any | Is there any bread?
There is not any bread. |
| no | There is no bread. |



24. Answer the questions:

Is there any juice in the bottle?	Yes, there is some.
	No, there is not any juice in the bottle.
Are there any people in the street?	Yes,
	No, ...people in the street.
Was there any test at school today?	Yes, ...in English.
	No, ...today.
Are there any shops near your house?	Yes
	No, ...near my house.



25. Complete the dialogues. Use: *some* or *any*.

- Can I have ... milk, mum?
- I'm sorry. There is not ... milk today. I hope you'll go and buy

- Sue, is there ... coffee in the pot?
- No, there is not ... coffee. There is ... tea.
- Then give me ... tea, please.





26. Make up a dialogue. Act it out.



27. Разделитесь на две команды. Придумайте и запишите советы для продавца (первая команда) и для покупателя (вторая команда).

Запишите свои советы на плакатах, прикрепите на доску, сравните, что получилось.

○ Dear Assistant (*продавец*) ○

- 1) Be polite.
- 2) Don't...
- 3)

○ Dear Buyer (*покупатель*) ○

- 1) Say "please" to the assistant.
- 2) Count your...
- 3)



Section 4. Writing at Home

1. Помоги Незнайке выбрать одежду для холодной дождливой погоды. Выпиши нужные слова:
a dress, boots, a skirt, an umbrella, shoes, tights, a cap, a hat, a T-shirt, jeans, a jacket, a coat, a raincoat, shorts, a suit, trousers, a scarf, a shirt, mittens.
2. Составь список продуктов, которые нужно купить к твоему дню рождения для приёма гостей. Укажи их количество.

Example: three bottles of water, ...

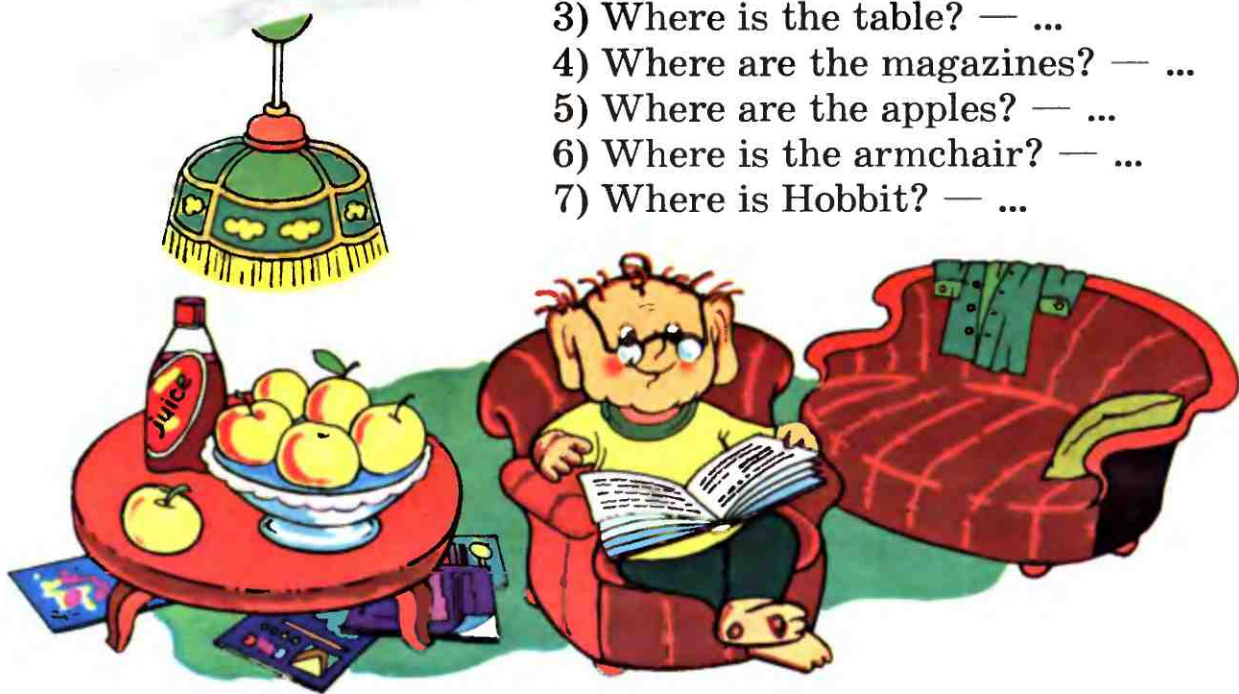
3. Заполни пропуски и запиши (*some/any/not any/no*):
- 1) Would you like ... milk? — Yes, I'd like
 - 2) Hobbit went shopping and bought ... bread.
 - 3) ... letters from Karlson? — Yes, there are
 - 4) Were there ... raincoats in the shop? — No, there were
 - 5) Can I have ... juice, mum? — Sorry, but there is ... juice in the bottle.

4. Выполни упр. 19 на стр. 78. Запиши слова в алфавитном порядке.

5. Посмотри на картинку и ответь на вопросы.

Образец: Where is the apple juice? — The apple juice is on the table.

- 1) Where is Hobbit's shirt? — ...
- 2) Where is the lamp? — ...
- 3) Where is the table? — ...
- 4) Where are the magazines? — ...
- 5) Where are the apples? — ...
- 6) Where is the armchair? — ...
- 7) Where is Hobbit? — ...



6. Поставь вопросы к выделенным словам:

- 1) Tin Woodman went shopping **yesterday**.
- 2) Hobbit will wear a nice new **shirt** tomorrow.
- 3) **Mother Kanga** buys two bars of chocolate and 3 bottles of orange juice every Friday.
- 4) Alice and her friends are happy to get **many letters**.
- 5) Piglet was in the **café** (*кафе*) yesterday.

7. Переведи на английский:

- самое красивое платье
- самый большой зонт
- самые длинные брюки
- самая грязная футболка
- самый плохой костюм
- шорты короче, чем джинсы
- туфли меньше, чем сапоги

8. Выполни письменно упр. 11 на стр. 76.



Test Yourself

1. Choose: *some, any* or *no*.

- 1) There is ... water in the glass.
- 2) There aren't ... vegetables on the table.
- 3) Can I have ... orange juice?
- 4) Is there ... dress in the bag? — No, there isn't
- 5) Are there ... sweets in the bag? — Yes, there are
- 6) Hobbit has ... tea in his cup.

2. Do you remember these words from Unit 9?

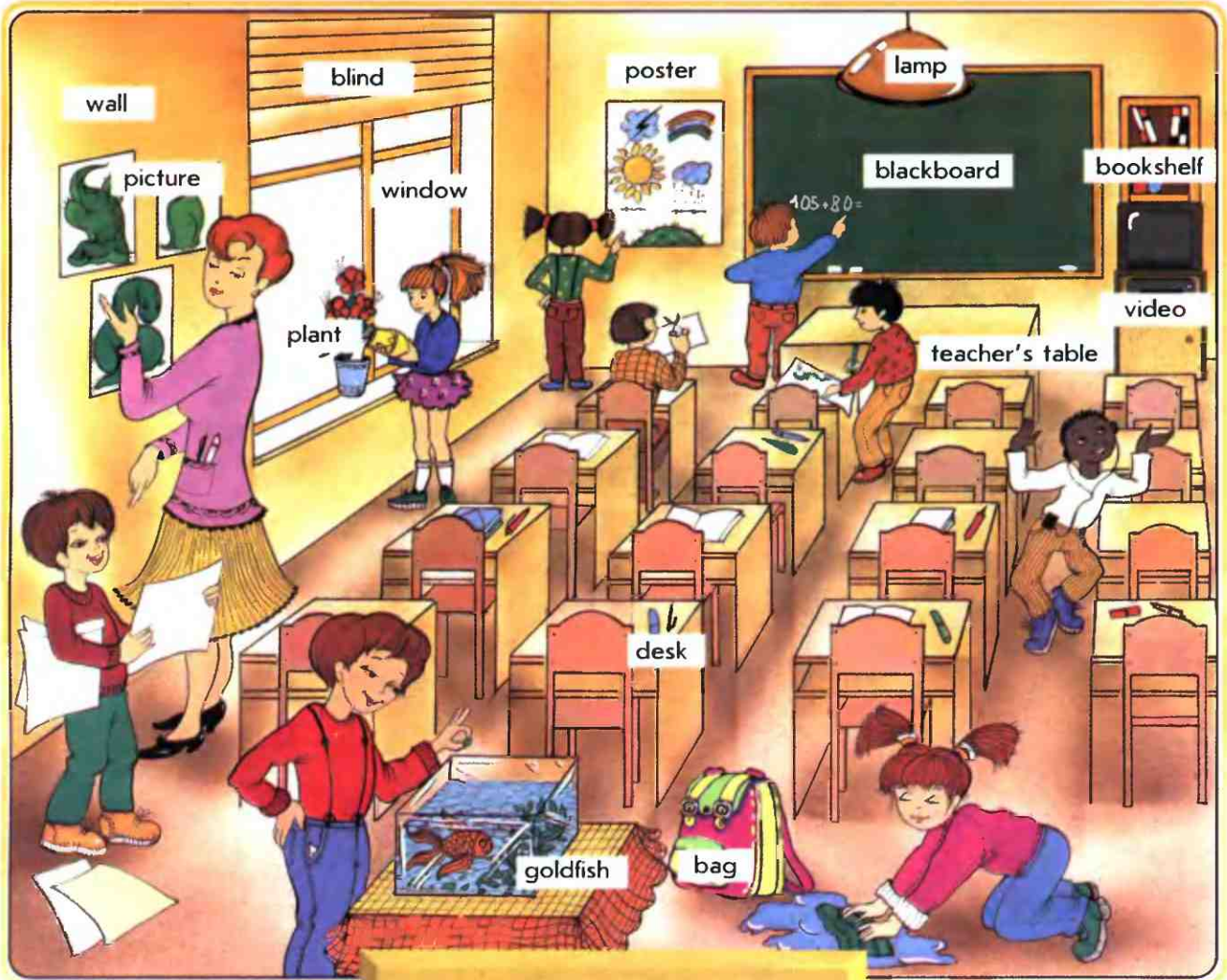
a bag	a kilo	trousers
a bar (of chocolate)	a litre	a vegetable
a boot	a loaf (of bread)	an umbrella
a bottle	lunch	
chess	a mitten	to have on
a cucumber	an orange	to suit
a cup	a piece (of cake)	to wear
a dress	a raincoat	
a glass	a scarf	
a T-shirt	a slice (of meat)	some
a jacket	a suit	any
juice	a tin (of corn)	no

Unit 10

SCHOOL IS FUN

The Tenth Unit

Section 1. What Do We Do at School?



Classroom

1. Look at the picture. Compare your classroom with the classroom in the picture.

Example: There is a video in the picture. But there is no video in our classroom.

2. Listen and look at the picture. Read the words. Choose the activities you usually have in your classroom:

dance, draw, clean, read, cut, help, smile, count, write, listen, play, stick, jump, speak, ask questions, sing, learn, run, sit, stand, answer questions, discuss, tell, copy, retell, translate, watch, feed, learn, learn by heart.

3. Say what you usually do at the lesson and during the break.

Example: At the lesson we usually learn new poems.
During the break we usually play games.

4. Complete the sentences: *Say what you must or mustn't do.*

- You ... do your homework every day.
You ... climb on the teacher's table.
You ... keep your desks clean.
You ... take your pet to the lesson.
You ... do what your teacher says.
You ... speak loudly in the classroom.
You ... sleep in the classroom.
You ... answer the teacher's questions.
You ... translate from English into Russian.
You ... talk with your friend at lessons.
You ... draw on the walls of your classroom.



5. Скажи нерадивому ученику Незнайке, что он должен делать на уроке.



6. Ask your classmate:

Example: Do you like to draw?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

7. Ask your classmates what they like best and what they don't like to do at the English lesson:

Name	likes/ doesn't like	to write	to read	to translate	to speak	to sing
Inga						
.....						



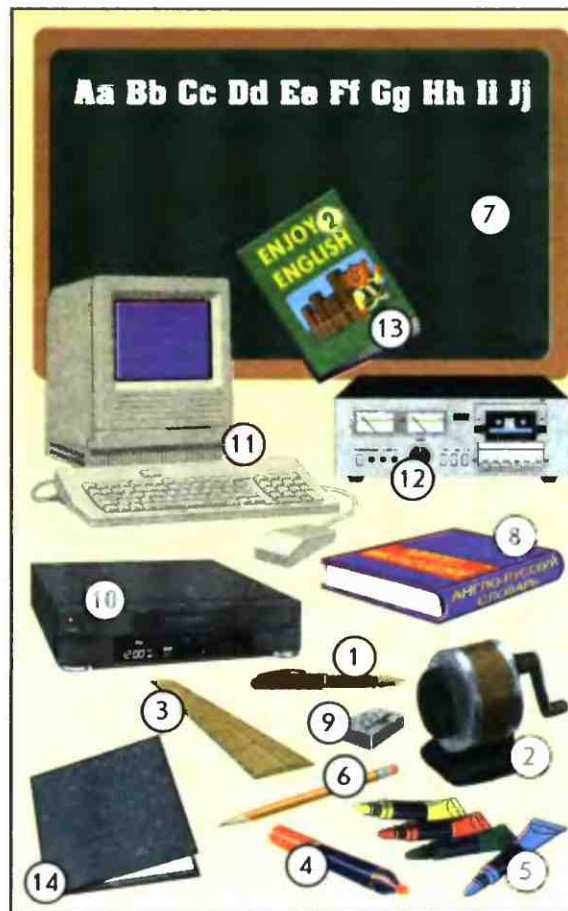
8. Work in groups. Imagine that you are English teachers. Discuss what you would do at the lesson with your students. Write down your proposals (*предложения*), tell your classmates about them.

Example: If I were a teacher, I would write more tests at the lesson.

Section 2. You Can Use So Many Things!

9. Look and learn:

- ① pen
- ② pencil sharpener
- ③ ruler
- ④ felt-tip pen
- ⑤ paints
- ⑥ pencil
- ⑦ blackboard



- ⑧ dictionary
- ⑨ rubber
- ⑩ video
- ⑪ computer
- ⑫ cassette recorder
- ⑬ textbook (activity book)
- ⑭ exercise book

10. Listen and read:

[ə]	[e]	[ɪ]	[ʊ]
'teacher	'pencil	'video	book
com'puter	'felt-tip pen	ac'tivity book	'textbook
'sharpener	desk	'dictionary	'exercise book



11. Complete the sentences and say:

- a) Why will you need these things?
- 1) I'll need ... for writing.
 - 2) I'll need ... for reading.
 - 3) I'll need ... for listening.
 - 4) I'll need ... for watching.
- b) Why will your partner need these things?
- 1) He/she'll ... for translating.
 - 2) He/she ... for drawing.
 - 3) He/she ... for cleaning.
 - 4) He/she ... for counting.
-



12. Расскажи Хоббиту, что лежит в твоём портфеле и для чего тебе это нужно.

13. Спрячь в портфель какой-либо предмет школьного обихода. Пусть одноклассники догадаются, что ты спрятал.

Example:

You have a thick book in your bag!

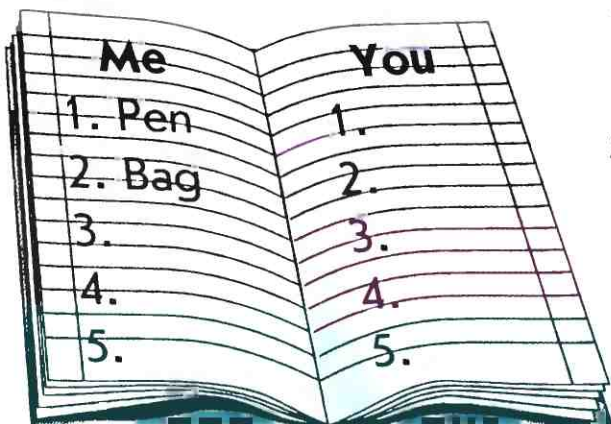
You are right.

You are wrong.

14. Ты забыл дома карандаш (ручку, ластик и т. д.). Попроси своего друга одолжить тебе это.



15. Detective game.



Instruction:

- 1) Write a list of 5 things you need at school. Don't show the list to your neighbour ['neɪbə] (*сосед*)!
- 2) Find out what things your neighbour has on his list.

Example: A: Have you got a pen?

B: Yes, I have. Have you got a rubber?

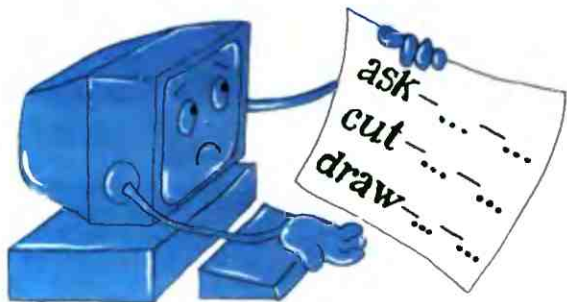
A: No, I haven't.

Have you got a ...?

- 3) If you find out all 5 things first — you are a better detective!

16. Computer game: put down the words which the computer has cleaned by mistake (*смѣр по ошибке*):

Example: write — wrote — written



- 1) ... — counted — counted
- 2) ask — ... — ...
- 3) ... — listened — ...
- 4) cut — ... — ...
- 5) ... — read [red] — ...
- 6) ... — ... — learned
- 7) draw — ... — ...

17. Check your neighbour: Does he remember what he did at the last lesson of English?

Example: Did you read?

Yes, I did.

No, I didn't.

18. Write down what you did in the morning.

Example: I got up, I washed up, ...

19. Compare your list with the list of your friends. Is it the same? What is different?

Example: My friend didn't have juice for breakfast.

Section 3. You Meet So Many Nice People at School!



20. Read funny stories about teachers and students. Choose the story you like best. Act it out with your classmate.



Tom: Father, our teacher does not know what a horse is.

Father: Why do you think so, Tom?

Tom: You know, I drew a horse yesterday and showed it to the teacher. And he asked me what it was.



Harry: Will you be **angry** (*сердиться*) with a boy for something he didn't do?

Teacher: Of course, not.

Harry: That's good. I didn't do my homework.

Teacher: Bob, why don't you wash your face? I can see what you had for breakfast this morning.

Bob: What was it?

Teacher: Eggs, I think.

Bob: No, Sir. That was yesterday!

Mike: Tom, your father is a teacher and you cannot read and write.

Tom: Listen, Mike, your father is a doctor. And your little brother has no teeth.



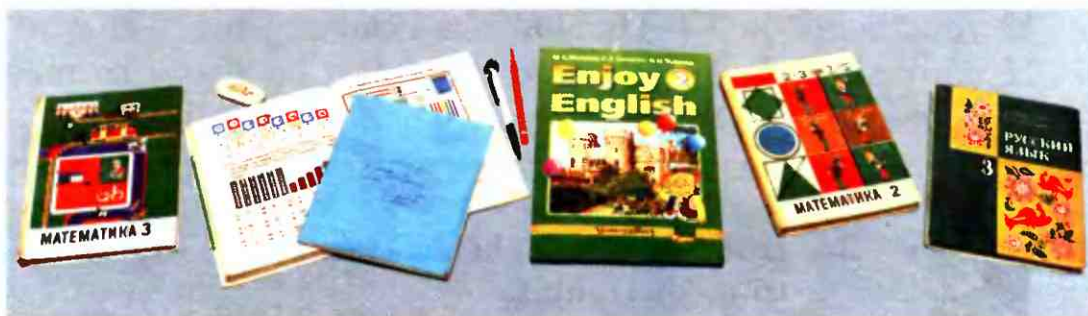
21. Read and explain:

Live and learn.— Век живи, век учись.



I learn Russian. + I want to be a writer.
I learn Russian **because** I want to be a writer.

22. Say why you learn Russian, Maths, English.



23. Are you ready to meet Hobbit? Tick the right box.

- 1) Do you like English?
 a) It's great.
 b) It's OK.
 c) No, I don't think so.
- 2) Do you do your English lessons every day?
 a) I sometimes do.
 b) Yes, I do.
 c) I prefer to watch TV.
- 3) How often do you get good marks in English?
 a) Every lesson.
 b) Why do you ask about it?
 c) Not very often.
- 4) Do you listen to English songs at home?
 a) Of course, I do.
 b) No, I never do.
 c) I do it if I have time.
- 5) Do you like to write letters in English?
 a) I think so.
 b) Yes, I do.
 c) No, I don't.
- 6) Will you miss an English lesson for a football match?
 a) Never.
 b) Maybe I will.
 c) Of course, I will.



Now mark your score: a) = 3 b) = 2 c) = 1

If your score is 13–16, you are ready to meet Hobbit.
If your score is 10–12, you will soon be ready to meet Hobbit.
If your score is 8–9, will you work more, please?



24. Interview two classmates. Find out, who is better ready to meet Hobbit.

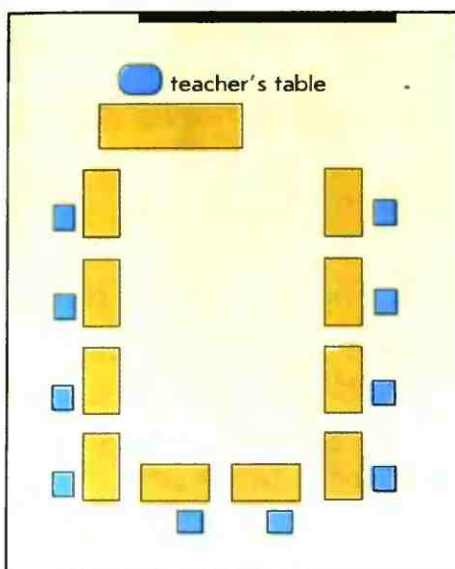


Section 4. Writing at Home

1. Перепиши, вставляя пропущенные буквы:
bla__board, rul__, penc_l, sh__pener, c__mputer,
taperec__der, n__tebook, felt-t_p pen, dic__nary,
cl__room, les__n, booksh_lf, pl_nt.

2. Выпиши из упражнения 1 сложные слова. Подчеркни их части по-разному.

Образец: classroom



3. Нарисуй план своей классной комнаты. Подпиши по-английски всё, что там есть.

4. Переведи на английский:

- отвечать на вопросы учителя
- переводить с ... на ...
- читать тексты
- разговаривать по-английски
- петь песни
- задавать вопросы
- учить наизусть
- писать слова

5. Буратино наконец собрался в школу по-настоящему. Помоги ему:

- a) Напиши, что ему может понадобиться в школе:
You'll need...
- б) Посоветуй, как он должен вести себя на уроке:
You must...
You mustn't...
- в) Расскажи, чем он будет заниматься на уроках:
You will...

6. Закончи предложение:

- 1) I get up early every day because...
- 2) Today I'll take felt-tip pens and paints to school because...

- 3) We have a tape recorder in our classroom because...
- 4) Our teacher asked us to buy dictionaries because...
- 5) I learn English words by heart because...

7. Маленькие хоббиты тоже ходят в школу. Наверняка, их сказочная школа отличается от нашей. Как ты думаешь, чем они занимаются на уроках и переменах? Напиши.



Test Yourself

1. Употребли глагол в нужном времени.

- 1) There (to be) a bookshelf with dictionaries in the classroom.
- 2) Next year I (to have) four lessons of English every week.
- 3) Yesterday Hobbit (to go) shopping and he (to buy) a nice pen.
- 4) ... you (to answer) the questions at the last lesson? — No, I
- 5) My little sister (to go) to school in two years.

2. Do you remember these words from Unit 10?

a blackboard	a cassette recorder	to copy	during
a break	a textbook	to count	never
a classroom	video	to discuss	often
a desk	an exercise book	to explain	sometimes
a felt-tip pen		to find out	soon
an instruction	great	to imagine	
a mark	loudly	to know	by heart
paints		to learn	
a sharpener		to need	of course
a rubber		to retell	

Unit 11
UNDERSTANDING EACH OTHER
The Eleventh Unit

Section 1. Languages We Use to Understand Each Other



1. Listen and read:

A DIFFERENT LANGUAGE

I met a little girl
Who came from another land.
I couldn't speak her language,
But I took her by her hand.

We danced together,
Had such fun!
Dancing is a language,
You can speak with anyone.



2. Listen and read:

[æ] land, hand, 'happy, 'language, under'stand, Ja'pan

[ʌ] 'other, such, fun, but, a'nother

[ð] 'other, a'nother, 'either, 'breathe, 'clothes

[g] guess, 'language, 'signal, to'gether

3. Look at the picture. Match the traditional clothes and the countries: India, Russia, Japan, England, Scotland, Egypt, Mexico.



4. Explain:

a) What is snow to a boy from Africa.

b) What is a banana tree to a boy from the North.

5. Do you know in what countries people wear their traditional clothes in everyday life? Name the countries.



6. Listen to the song and say what country it is from. Tick the right box:

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) | <input type="checkbox"/> Russia | <input type="checkbox"/> England |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> India | <input type="checkbox"/> Scotland |
| 2) | <input type="checkbox"/> Scotland | <input type="checkbox"/> Japan |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Egypt | <input type="checkbox"/> Italy |



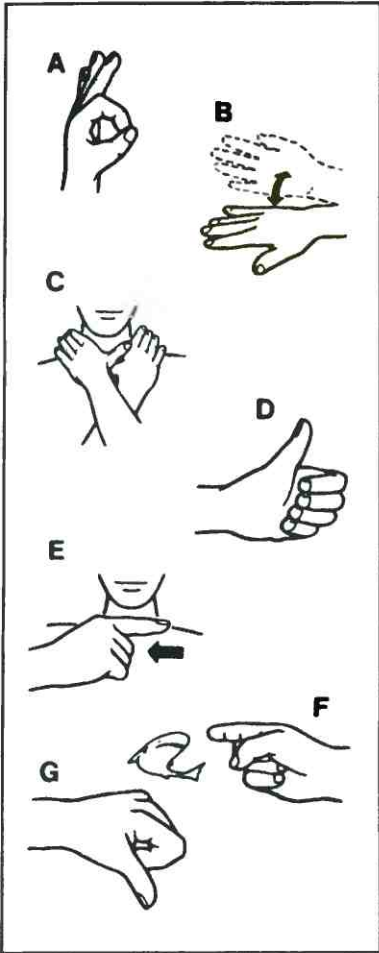
7. Match the pictures and the ideas:

sport

friendship

traffic

children



8. Can you understand each other under the water? Look at some of the signals divers (*ныряльщики*) use. See if you can guess what the signals mean (*означают*):

Meanings:

- 1) Let's go up.
- 2) Let's go down.
- 3) Are you OK? I'm OK.
- 4) I'm not OK.
- 5) I have little air left (*у меня осталось мало воздуха*).
- 6) I can't breathe. I'm out of air (*кончилась воздух*).
- 7) Danger! ['deɪndʒə] (*Опасность!*)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Check your answers: 1:D, 2:G, 3:A, 4:B, 5:E, 6:C, 7:F.

9. Изобрази жесты подводников. А твой друг переведёт на английский язык, что они означают.

Section 2. We Are All Different and We Are All the Same!

10. Find the right word for each picture:

kind, angry, crying, happy, sad, thinking,
dreaming, curious, shouting.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9

11. Изобрази разное настроение на своём лице. Пусть твои одноклассники догадаются и скажут, какое у тебя настроение.

Example: You are sad.



12. Guess what animal must be in the blank. Read.

Example: As busy as a bee. (Занят как пчёлка.)

(Английская поговорка)

As heavy as an elephant.

- 1) As hungry as a
- 2) As slow as a
- 3) As dirty as a
- 4) As clean as a
- 5) As tall as a
- 6) As fat as a
- 7) As heavy as a
- 8) As funny as a



13. Нарисуй картинки, под которыми можно было бы подписать выражения из упр. 12.

14. What would you do if you were a ...? (Что бы ты делал, если бы ты был...?)

Example: If I were a giraffe I would see all around me.



15. Say what you will do when you are 30 years old?

What job? / farmer, doctor...

What place? / country, town...

What country? / Russia, Egypt...

What language? / English...

Example: When I am 30, I will be a doctor, I will live in the country...

16. Match the opposites:

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1) right | without | 2) hard working | angry |
| in | out | happy | fat |
| above | left | kind | lazy |
| near | under | slim | foolish (глупый) |
| with | from | tall | sad |
| to | far from | clever | short |
| 3) long | dirty | 4) ask | disagree |
| salty | wrong | take | get |
| right | short | agree | give |
| clean | sweet | send | answer |

17. Learn the rules. Help Miss Chatter's neighbour to have good manners: match the pictures and the rules.

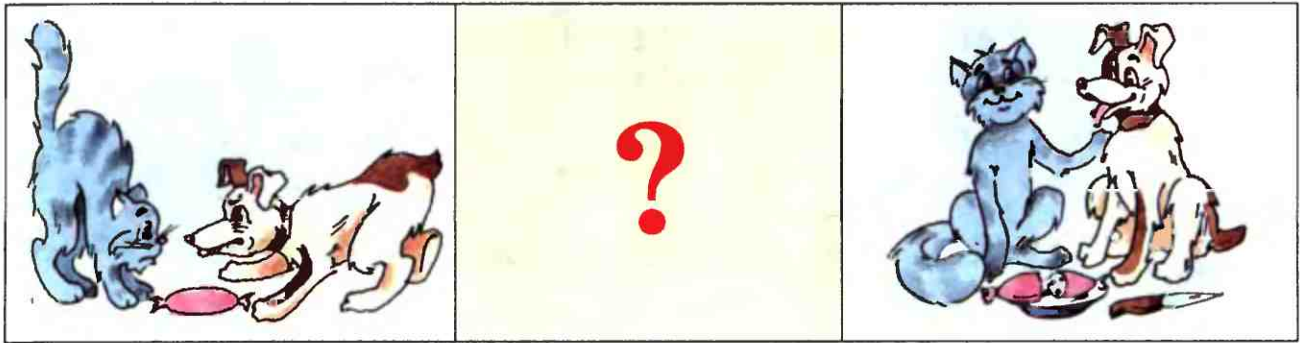
Manners:

- 1) Share you toys (*игрушки*) with your friends.
- 2) Say "I'm sorry" if you hurt someone.
- 3) Don't stamp your feet and don't speak loudly when other people sleep.
- 4) Let your friends have a turn on the swing (*катайтесь на качелях по очереди*).
- 5) Put your toys away.
- 6) Don't talk during a show (*представление*).





18. How do animals understand each other? Look at the pictures and tell the story.



Section 3. Reading for Pleasure



19. Listen and read the beginning of the story:

THE KING AND THE CHEESE

Once upon a time in a faraway (*далёкой*) country there lived a king. He lived in a beautiful palace. He had everything he liked. He liked cheese best of all. His cheese makers made the best cheese in all the land (*на всей земле*).

Everyone in the palace could smell that cheese. Everyone in the town could smell the cheese. Everyone in the country could smell that cheese.

One day a little mouse smelled the cheese. He told all his friends about the cheese. Soon, every mouse in the country ran to the palace.

The mice were very happy. They lived in the palace and ate the king's cheese. But the king was not happy. He called his wise men (*мудрецы*) and asked them: "How can I get rid of these mice?" "That's easy," said the wise men. "We know how to get rid of them."

And the wise men brought in cats: big cats, little cats, fat cats, thin cats. The big cats, the little cats, the fat cats and the thin cats all began to chase (*преследовать*) the mice. They did very good work. Soon all the mice ran out of the palace.

20. Say it in Russian:

- 1) Once upon a time — ...
- 2) The best cheese in all the land — ...
- 3) Everyone could smell that cheese — ...
- 4) The king called the wise men — ...
- 5) How to get rid of the mice — ...
- 6) That's easy — ...



21. Arrange the sentences in correct order. Choose the right variant:

- A. 6, 2, 1, 4, 5, 7, 3
- B. 4, 5, 7, 6, 2, 3, 1
- C. 6, 5, 2, 1, 3, 7, 4
- D. 1, 3, 5, 7, 2, 4, 6

- 1) The mice lived in the palace and ate the king's cheese.
- 2) Everyone in the country could smell that cheese.
- 3) The king called his wise men to help him.
- 4) "That's easy," the wise men answered.
- 5) He lived in a beautiful palace and he liked cheese.
- 6) Once upon a time there lived a king.
- 7) He asked: "How can I get rid of these cats?"

22. Remember who said these words:

- a) How can I get rid of these mice?
- b) We know how to get rid of them. It's easy.

23. Match the pictures and the text. Read the text in correct order.



- A The wise men brought in dogs: big dogs, little dogs, white dogs, spotted dogs. The dogs chased every cat out of the palace.

1 B



2

B Now the cats were very happy. They liked living with the king. But the king was not happy. He didn't like living with the cats.



3

C Now the dogs were happy. They liked living with the king. But the king was not happy, he didn't like living with the dogs.



4

D The king called back his wise men. "How can I get rid of these cats?" he asked them. "That's easy," said the wise men. "We know how to get rid of them."



5

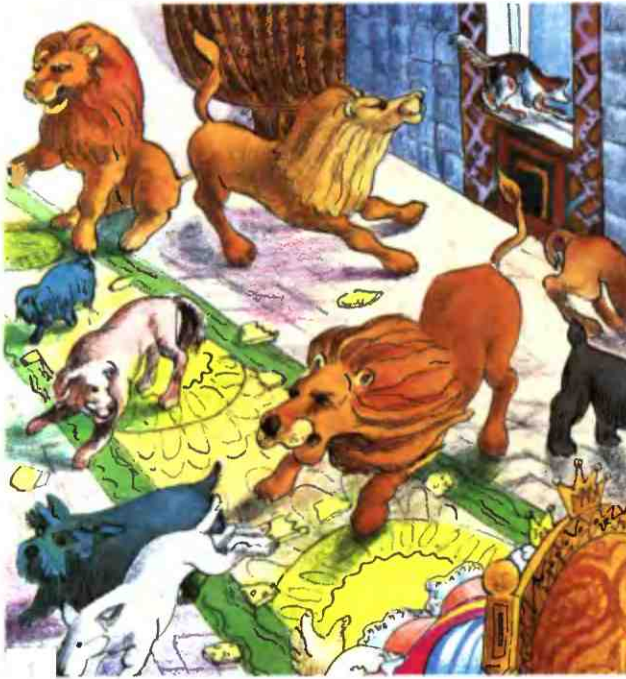
E Once again the king called in his wise men. "How can I get rid of these dogs?" he asked them. "That's easy," said the wise men. "We know how to get rid of them."

24. Now you can answer the questions:

- 1) What did the wise men say for the first time?
- 2) Who did the wise men take to the palace for the second time?
- 3) What do you think the wise men did then?



25. Look at the pictures and tell the story:





26. Now read the end of the story. Answer the question: How did the king solve (решил) the problem?

THE KING AND THE CHEESE

The mice chased every elephant out of the palace. But now the poor king was **right back where he started** (*опять там же, с чего он начал*)! Mice! Mice! They were everywhere! Mice! Mice! Eating his cheese!

“What am I going to do?” For three long days the king sat and asked himself that question. After three days of thinking, he thought of the only answer.

The king called all the mice together. “Listen, mice, **let’s make a deal** (*давайте договоримся*),” said the king. “I’ll learn how to **get along with you** (*уживаться с вами*). And you’ll learn how to get along with me.”

From then on (*с тех пор*), the king shared his cheese with the mice and the mice learned to eat with very nice manners.



27. What is the main idea of the story? Choose and explain:
- It’s very important to eat cheese with nice manners.
 - Even little mice can **win the battle** (*выиграть битву*) with the king.
 - There is always a way to get along with each other.



28. Prove that the chosen idea is right. Discuss it with your partner. Give your arguments.

Section 4. How to Get Along with Each Other?

29. Do you know your partner well? Fill in:

Name

Age

His / her day starts at and finishes at

His / her best activity at lessons of English

Best lesson

Favourite fairy-tale

Favourite food

Favourite sport

Pets

Activities / hobbies outside school

Plans for the future



30. Now interview your partner and find out if you were right or wrong.

31. Put the information here. Do it together with all your classmates. You will know more about them.

Names	Sport	Lesson	Pet	Colour	Musical instrument	Day	Season	Food
Nina	skiing	Maths	dogs	red	guitar	Friday	winter	honey
Sasha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....								

32. Work in groups. Plan an English party in your school.

- | | |
|--------|---------------|
| When? | Songs? |
| Where? | Poems? |
| Who? | Competitions? |

Write an advert (*объявление*) about your party. Use the results of your group work.



33. Listen, read and learn the song for your party:

I

The more we are together,
Together, together,
The more we are together,
The happier we are!

For my friend is your friend
And your friend is my friend.

The more we are together,
The happier we are!

II

The more we dance together,
Together, together,
The more we dance together,
The merrier we are!

For her friend is his friend
And his friend is her friend.

The more we dance together,
The merrier we are!



Section 5. Writing at Home

1. Выпиши названия стран. При необходимости используй словарь.

London, India, Washington, Moscow, Scotland, Egypt, Russian, Russia, UK, English, Hobbit, Japan, England, Italy, French, Leeds, New York.

2. Переведи на английский язык:

- Сегодня я голоден как волк.
- Моя сестра занята как пчелка. Она работает и учится.
- Мой новый друг такой же хороший, как и старый.
- Москва такая же большая, как и Лондон.
- Я говорю по-английски так же быстро, как и английские дети.

3. Придумай и запиши парами слова с противоположным смыслом. Первая пара тебе даётся:

Образец: slim — fat

down, right, from, with, lazy, sad, black, sit, short, disagree, dirty, sweet

4. Составь предложения.

Example: A parrot flies well.

Animal	What it does well
parrot	jumps
frog	flies
pig	speaks
dog	swims
cat	climbs trees
horse	eats

5. Вставь глаголы в нужной форме. Перепиши. Подчерни эти глаголы.

The lions (run) away. The elephants (do) wonderful work. They (be) very happy living with the king. But the king (be) not happy. He (call in) his wise men. He (ask) them to help him. The wise men (bring) elephants into the palace. The elephants (chase) every lion out of the palace. They (like) the king very much.



6. Придумай и запиши, что будет, если:

- 1) What if dogs start speaking our language?
- 2) What if sheep lose their skin (*кожа, шкура*) every year?
- 3) What if cats start making holes for their kittens?
- 4) What if elephants are as small as bees?

7. Заполни пропуски следующими словами: *get along with, make a deal, were happy, called.*

The king ... all the mice together. He said: "Listen, boys, let's" I'll learn how to ... with you. But you must learn how to ... with me.

The mice were very clever. They liked the cheese and the king. So they learned how to ... with the king. The king shared his cheese with the mice. They



Test Yourself

1. Вставь предлоги там, где это необходимо:

- 1) At the lesson we'll translate ... English ... Russian.
- 2) The king wanted to get rid ... the mice.
- 3) Children must go to bed ... time.
- 4) My elder brother likes to play ... hockey and listen ... music.
- 5) Look! Karlson has a nice blue shirt
- 6) Hobbit bought a tin ... tomatoes and five ... oranges.

2. Do you remember these words from Unit 11?

a competition	a place	to make a deal	correct
friendship	a poem	to get along	different
fun	a result	with	easy
future	a signal	to get rid of	hardworking
a grandson	a toy	to finish	heavy
a job		to remember	salty
a king		to understand	slim
a language			slow
a mouse / mice			wise
a palace		outside	wrong

ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ АУДИРОВАНИЯ

Unit 5. THE BEST TIME OF THE YEAR



1. Скажи: Какое время года ослик любит больше всего? Почему?
2. Ответь на вопросы: Which is your best time of the year? Why do you like it?

Unit 6. THE APPLE PIE



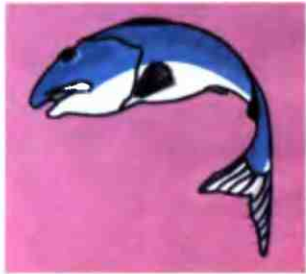
1. Answer the question: Why doesn't Mother give Jane the apple pie? What do you think?
2. Say: Do you help your mother? What can you do?

Unit 7. THE SUN AND THE WIND



1. Назови персонажей этой сказки? О чём они спорят?
2. Answer the question: Which is stronger? What do you think?

Unit 8. THE EAGLE



1. Найди среди картинок с изображением продуктов то, что орёл Дейвид хочет съесть в начале и в конце сказки, и назови это.
2. Answer the questions:
 - a) What does Mary whisper to the lamb?
 - b) Why is David surprised?
 - c) Why does the Eagle look at the star?

Unit 9. THE MICE AND THE CAT



1. Скажи: Какое средство предлагает мышонок против кота?
2. Answer the question: Can you help the mice?

Unit 10. THE CLEVER LITTLE BIRD

1. Скажи: Как птичка проверяет правдивость слов кошки?
2. Say: Do you like the bird and why?



Unit 11. THE BEST TIME FOR APPLES



1. Say: What does the teacher tell the children? What does Nick answer the teacher?
2. Answer the questions: When is the best time for apples? What do you think?

HOME READING

FAIRY-TALES



MY NAUGHTY* LITTLE SISTER

By Dorothy Edwards

MY PRETTY DOLL

1. Прочитай стихок и постарайся его запомнить:
My pretty ['prɪtɪ] (*хорошенькая*) doll is very small,
I like my pretty little doll.
2. Прочитай первую часть рассказа и скажи, о чём попросила мама старшую сестру?

Part 1

I am a little girl, I have a new doll. Its face is pretty, its eyes are pretty, its dress is pretty, too. My doll can open and close its eyes and say "Ma-ma".

I do not play with my doll. I am afraid to break it. (*Я боюсь её сломать.*) It is in a box in my mother's room.

My little sister has a doll, too. Her doll is not new, and it is not pretty. It is old and dirty. It has only one eye, and it has no hair. Its dress is not pretty. My little sister likes her doll very much. She takes it to the garden and to the yard. She puts it on the floor and on the grass. And when she goes to bed, she takes her doll with her.

Now my mother is in the kitchen. She wants to make breakfast for the family, and she asks me:

"Mary! Do you know where your little sister is?"

"No, I don't," I say.

"Then go and look for (*поищи*) her," says my mother. "Breakfast is ready."



* naughty ['nɔ:tɪ] — непослушная, капризная

I go to look for my little sister. I look in the yard. She is not there. I look in the garden. She is not there. Then I come back into the house.

Suddenly I hear a noise in my mother's room. I open the door and look in.

3. Найди в тексте, как выглядели куклы сестер, выпиши и сравни.
4. Прочитай вторую часть рассказа и скажи, почему заплакали обе сестры?

Part 2

The wardrobe is open, and my doll's box is on the floor. It is open, too, but the doll is not there. Then I see my naughty little sister with my doll in her hands.

"Put the doll into the box," I say.

"No, I don't want to," says Nancy, my little sister.

"It's my doll! Give it to me!" I say.

But my naughty little sister does not want to give me my doll. I want to take the doll away from her. I pull, and she pulls, too. And the doll falls down to the floor. I pick it up and look at it. **Its pretty face is broken** (*ее хорошенькое личико разбито*).

I take my doll in my hands, and it does not say "Мама". I begin to cry, and my naughty little sister begins to cry, too.

Our mother comes into the room.

5. Найди в тексте ответы на вопросы и выпиши их:
 - a) What does the **elder** (*старшая*) sister see in the room?
 - b) What's the matter with her doll?
6. Прочитай третью часть рассказа и ответь письменно на вопрос: What does Mum do with the dolls?

Part 3

"Don't cry. We shall take the doll to the doll's doctor, and he will make it well again," says Mother.

She takes my doll to the dolls' doctor, and she takes my little sister's doll to the doll's doctor, too.

One day our mother comes home and gives us our dolls.

My doll has a pretty face and hair. It can open and close its eyes and say "Ma-ma".

My little sister's doll is pretty, too. It has a pretty nose and eyes and hair, and it can say "Ma-ma". Its dress is pretty, too.

But my naughty little sister does not like her new doll. She does not take it to the yard or to the garden. She does not put it on the floor or on the grass. She puts it into the box and she does not take it out again.

● SUMMARY

1. Посмотри на картинку на стр. 111, отметь в тексте предложения, которые ей соответствуют.

2. Составь план рассказа, используя следующие предложения:

I take my doll in my hands, and it does not say "Ma-ma".

I go to look for my little sister.

I am afraid to break my doll.

She puts it into the box and she does not take it out again.

My little sister's doll is pretty, too.

3. Расскажи о своей любимой игрушке.

MY SISTER CUTS OUT PICTURES



1. Прочитай следующий рассказ и скажи, почему он так называется?

One autumn when my sister was a little girl, it **rained and rained** (*дождь шёл и шёл*). It was October. It was very cold, and it rained every day. When we went out, we put on our raincoats.

But my little sister liked to walk in the water. One day she walked in the water, and **her feet got wet** (*у неё промокли ноги*). So **she caught a bad cold** (*она*



сильно простудилась). “You can’t go out,” said my mother. “You must stay at home and be a good girl.”

But my sister did not like that.

“I want to go out in the rain! I want to go out!”

My little sister was very naughty.

Then my mother said: “I shall give you my **scissors** [‘sɪzəz] (*ножницы*), and you can cut out pictures.”

My mother gave her some old books and the scissors. Nancy cut out a dog and a cat, and a bear and a red fox.

Then she saw a beautiful dress with pretty blue flowers on it. My naughty little sister wanted to cut out only one flower. She did so. She liked it and began to cut out many flowers.

Suddenly my mother came in. She was **very angry** (*была очень сердита*).

“You are a bad, bad girl,” she said. “That was my best dress. I shall not give you the scissors again.” And she didn’t.

● SUMMARY

1. Кому принадлежат эти слова: “I shall give you my scissors, and you can cut out pictures.”
2. Найди в тексте и прочитай предложения, которые соответствуют картинке на стр. 114.
3. Закончи следующие предложения:
 - a) It was very ..., and it rained...
 - b) When we went out, we put on...
 - c) My mother gave her...
 - d) She liked it and began...
 - e) My mother was...

MY SISTER AT THE BIRTHDAY PARTY

1. Прочитай первую часть рассказа и скажи, куда Том однажды пригласил Нэнси.

Part 1

There was a little boy **who** (*который*) lived in our street. His name was Tom. My little sister liked to play with him. But Tom was a naughty little boy, and my sister was a naughty little girl.

They often played in our yard and in our garden. They picked green apples, broke their toys and broke my toys. One day they washed my doll in dirty water.

One day Tom came to our house with a letter for my sister. He said to Nancy:

“This is a letter for you from my mother. Please come to my birthday party. We shall have tea and a big birthday cake.”

“I like birthday cakes,” said my little sister.

She put on her best dress and her white socks and white shoes.

“Don’t forget to say ‘Please’ and ‘Thank you’,” said my mother.

When my little sister came to the birthday party, she said to Tom’s mother:

“Good afternoon! I want a birthday cake.”

Tom’s mother **laughed** [lɑ:ft] (*засмеялась*) and said:

“Soon all the children will come, and then you can have the birthday cake.”

2. Найди в тексте и выпиши ответы на следующие вопросы:
- Why did Tom come to Nancy’s house with the letter?
 - What did Nancy like?

3. Прочитай вторую часть рассказа и скажи, что делали Том и Нэнси в столовой.

Part 2

Then other children came and played in the garden. They played **hide-and-seek** (*играли в прятки*). They sang songs and danced. But my little sister did not want to play. She did not want to dance and to sing. And Tom did not want to play.

“I can show you the birthday cake,” he said.

So they went to the dining-room, and there on the table they saw a beautiful birthday cake with chocolate roses on it.

“Oh, I like chocolate roses very much,” said my naughty little sister.

“I can give you a little rose,” said Tom.

He gave my sister one rose, and she ate it up. Then he took one rose and ate it up. My sister ate three roses, and Tom ate three roses. They took the roses with their hands, and there was chocolate on their hands and on their faces. Then they went into the garden to play with other children.

When Tom’s mother saw them, she did not ask any questions. She went to the dining-room and looked at the birthday cake. She was very angry.

Tom’s mother told Tom to go to bed, for he was a very naughty boy. And she told my naughty little sister to go home. Nancy was **sick** (*больна*) all night.

My sister is not a little girl now, but she does not like chocolate roses even today.

4. Составь план рассказа по следующим предложениям:

- Tom and Nancy did not want to sing and to dance.
- They went to the dining-room.
- They saw a beautiful birthday cake.
- Tom’s mother was angry.
- Tom and Nancy ate the roses.



● SUMMARY

1. Найди в тексте и прочитай предложения, соответствующие картинке.
2. Найди в тексте ответ на вопрос: What did the children do in the dining-room?
3. Закончи предложения:
 - a) But Tom was a...
 - b) One day Tom came to our house with...
 - c) She put on her...
 - d) He gave my sister...
 - e) Tom's mother told...
4. Как ты проводишь свой день рождения?



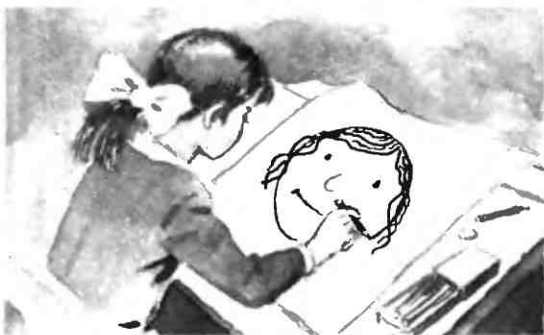
MY NAUGHTY LITTLE SISTER GOES TO SCHOOL

1. Read part 1 and say: Why was Nancy very happy?

Part 1

One day my mother got a letter from my grandmother. She was ill, and asked my mother to come to her.

"Take your sister to school with you," said my mother to me.



"She can't sit **still** (*спокойно*) for five minutes," I said.

"I can sit still", said my little sister.

My mother wrote a letter to my teacher. My teacher answered:

"Yes, Nancy may come to school if she is a good girl."

My sister was very happy. Do you know what she did? She found my father's old bag and put a pencil and a notebook into the bag. She was a very good girl.

In the morning she got up early. She washed her face and neck and dressed quickly. After breakfast my mother went to my grandmother, and we went to school.

2. Answer the question: What did the teacher say?
3. Say in the right order (*в правильном порядке*) what Nancy did:
 - found the bag;
 - washed her face and neck;
 - went to school;
 - was a good girl;
 - got up early.
4. Read part 2 and say: What did the teacher give Nancy?

Part 2

Our lessons began at 9 o'clock. But we came to the school yard **earlier** (*раньше*). My sister said "Good morning!" to everybody in the yard.

When we came into the classroom, the teacher said: "Jack is ill. So your sister may sit at his desk."

My sister did not talk. She looked and looked. She looked at the teacher, she looked at the schoolboys and schoolgirls. She looked at the blackboard and at the pictures on the wall.

The children opened their bags and took out their pencils and notebooks. My sister opened her bag too. She took out her pencil and her notebook.

Then the teacher called all the children's names. The children said: "**Present.**" (*Здесь.*) But she did not call my sister's name, because she was not a pupil. Then my naughty little sister stood up and said:

"I want a **present** (*подарок*), too." Everybody laughed.

Then the teacher gave her some **plasticine** [*plæstisɪn*] (*пластилин*). My little sister made a red flower, and the teacher said it was very nice.

5. Choose and write down the correct answers: What did Nancy do in the classroom?
 - a) She looked at the teacher.
 - b) She played with the doll.
 - c) She said "Hello!" to everybody.
 - d) She did not talk.

6. Read part 3 and answer the question: What did Nancy draw?

Part 3

The teacher read us a story, and my sister listened, too. When the teacher asked questions about this story, all the children put up their hands. Nancy put up her hand. And she gave a good answer. The teacher said: "Your little sister is very clever."

Then we drew pictures. I drew a house, a tree and a lake. But do you know what my sister drew?

She drew our teacher. Yes, she drew our nice teacher. She drew her with very little eyes and very long black hair, and a very big mouth.

"I like your picture," said our teacher. "I like it very much."

Then we all went to the school yard and played there. We played ball. My little sister played ball, too.

Then we went to the classroom again. We read a story in a book, but my little sister could not read, so she fell asleep (*она заснула*). She slept till four o'clock when the lessons were over and we went home.

7. Write down everything Nancy did.

● **SUMMARY**

1. Find the answer in the text: Why did Nancy go to school?
2. Найди в тексте и прочитай предложения, соответствующие картинке на стр. 117.
3. Составь план рассказа из следующих предложений:
 - a) We all went to the school yard and played there.
 - b) Then we drew pictures.
 - c) My mother went to my grandmother.
 - d) She took Father's old bag.
 - e) She got up early.
 - f) The teacher gave her some plasticine.



MY LITTLE SISTER GOES TO THE THEATRE

1. Read part 1 and answer the question: What did Nancy see in the theatre.

Part 1

Once when my little sister was four, our mother took us to the theatre.

The theatre was very beautiful. My sister and I liked it very much.

When we were in the theatre, my little sister did not talk. She looked at the curtain (*занавес*) and at the beautiful walls and the big lamps over our heads. She looked at the boys and girls and at their mothers and fathers.

But when the curtain went up (*занавес поднялся*) and a little funny man came out, she looked only at this funny man. His name was **Humpty-Dumpty** (*Шалтай-Болтай*).

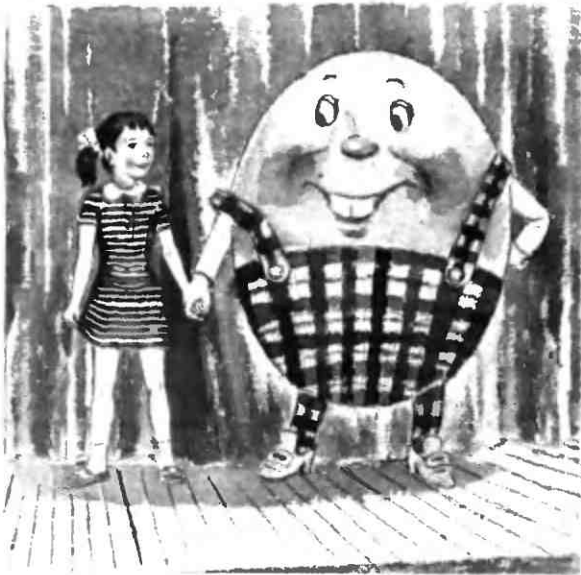
He said: "How do you do, little boys and girls?"

"How do you do?" we all said.

But my little sister cried: "Hello, Humpty-Dumpty!"

Everybody laughed, and Humpty-Dumpty said:

"Hello, little girl!"



2. Choose the right answer: Where did Nancy go?

- a) She went to the boys and girls.
- b) She went to the theatre.
- c) She went to her mother.

3. Complete the sentences:

- a) The funny man's name...
- b) My little sister cried...

4. Read part 2 and say: What did the dolls give Nancy?

Part 2

Then beautiful dolls came out and danced. They had very beautiful dresses on, all white and blue.

Humpty-Dumpty began to dance, too, but he fell on the floor.

And then Humpty-Dumpty said: "Who wants to dance with me?"

My little sister ran to Humpty-Dumpty and said: "I want to dance with you."

Everybody laughed. Humpty-Dumpty laughed, too. The other children ran to him, too, and they all began to dance.

"Now, children," he said, "go to your seats." All the children went to their seats, but my little sister did not go to her seat.

She ran away. Yes, she wanted to see the dolls **behind the curtain** (*за кулисами*). She found the dolls. The beautiful dolls talked to my sister, and they gave her an ice-cream.

Humpty-Dumpty found my little sister and took her to our mother. Everybody laughed, but my mother was very angry.

Nancy jumped up on her seat and cried: "I saw the dolls. They are little girls!"

My little sister was a very naughty girl.

5. Answer the questions:

- a) What did Nancy do in the theatre?
- b) What did she find behind the curtain?

● SUMMARY

1. **Найди в тексте предложение, соответствующее картинке на стр. 120, и прочитай его.**
2. **Who said: "Hello, Humpty-Dumpty!"**
3. **Составь план рассказа из следующих предложений:**
 - a) The beautiful dolls talked to my sister, and they gave her an ice-cream.
 - b) Everybody laughed, but my mother was very angry.
 - c) The theatre was very beautiful.
 - d) Humpty-Dumpty found my little sister and took her to our mother.
 - e) When we were in the theatre, my little sister did not talk.
4. **Закончи предложения:**
 - a) My sister and I went to the...
 - b) Humpty-Dumpty fell...
 - c) My little sister was a very...



MY NAUGHTY LITTLE SISTER AND A GOOD GIRL

1. **Read part 1 and say: What clothes did Nancy put on that day?**

Part 1

When I was a little girl, my mother said to my little sister: "One of my friends will come to see us today and her little daughter will come with her. The little girl's name is Winnie. She is a very good girl. You must be a good girl, too. You will take your toys and play with her in the garden."

My little sister put on her new blue dress, blue socks and white shoes. She took her big doll out of the box. She wanted to play with Winnie and to show her all her toys.

"I want to play with Winnie. I want to play with Winnie. When will she come?" said Nancy.

2. Choose and write down the right sentences:

- a) The Grandmother will come.
- b) The girl's name is Winnie.
- c) Nancy put on her red dress.
- d) Nancy wanted to play with Winnie.

3. Read part 2 and say: What did Winnie want to do?

Part 2

At last Winnie and her mother came. Nancy ran to the door and opened it. Winnie had a blue dress and blue socks on. My little sister did not say "How do you do?" like (как) a good girl, but she said: "Blue socks, too."



Winnie's mother laughed. But Winnie did not laugh, she said: "How do you do?" She was a good girl.

My mother and Winnie's mother sat down on a bench in the garden and talked, and Winnie and my little sister went to play. My little sister showed her all the toys and the big doll, too.

"Do you like my doll?" asked my little sister.

But Winnie did not answer. She did not say a word.

"Can you talk?" asked my little sister.

"Yes, I can," answered Winnie.

"Do you want to play with my toys?" asked my sister.

"No, thank you," said Winnie.

"Do you want to run?" asked my sister.

"No, thank you. It is too hot," said Winnie.

"Do you want to play hide-and-see?" asked my sister.

"No, thank you. I don't like hide-and-see," said Winnie.

"Do you want to pick apples?" asked my little sister.

"No, I don't like to pick apples," said Winnie.

"What do you want to do?" asked my little sister.

"I want to read a book," said Winnie.

4. Write down Nancy's questions.

- 5. Read the end of the story and say: Did Nancy want to be a good girl?**

Part 3

Winnie was six. She went to school. So she could read. The children went into the house.

Winnie took one of my books and began to read it. But my little sister did not go to school. She could not read. So she ran into the garden, picked apples and flowers, and when tea-time came, her hands were dirty, her face was dirty, and her dress was dirty, too.

My mother put a big cake on the table. She said to Winnie:

“Have some cakes, Winnie.”

“Thank you,” said Winnie, and she took a little piece of cake.

But my naughty little sister took a very big piece of cake.

She liked the cake very much.

After tea Winnie and her mother went home.

Winnie said: “Thank you. Goodbye.”

When they went away, my naughty little sister said to my mother:

“I don’t want to be a good girl.”

“Why don’t you want to be a good girl?” asked my mother.

“I like the cake very much.”

- 6. Answer the question: Why didn’t Nancy want to be a good girl?**

● SUMMARY

1. Find in the text and write down everything Nancy did that day.

Example: put on, went to play, showed the toys, etc.
(u m. d.).

2. Write down Winnie's polite words.

3. Complete the sentences:

The girl's name ... Winnie.

She was a very...

She did not like to play with...

My naughty little sister took a ... of cake.

She did want not to be...

4. Look at the picture on page 123 and say: Which of the girls do you like better and why?

MY LITTLE SISTER IS FIVE



1. Read part 1 and say: What did Nancy learn at school?

Part 1

When my little sister was five, she went to school. She went to school every day.

The lessons began at nine o'clock. At eleven o'clock the children had a short break. Then they had two more lessons. At one o'clock in the afternoon the children had dinner at school. Some children went home for dinner, but my little sister did not go home for dinner, **because** [bɪ'kɔ:z] (*нoмo-мy чмo*) our house was not near the school.

After dinner we played in the yard and had two more lessons. The lessons were over at four o'clock, and Mother came to take my sister home.



Nancy learned many things at school. She learned to read, to write and to count. She could spell her name very well now.

She learned many things about animals. She learned about animals that give us milk and about animals that give us wool (*шерсть*).

2. Choose the right sentences and write them down:
 - a) My little sister was four.
 - b) She went to school.
 - c) She did not go home for dinner.
 - d) Nancy did not learn many things at school.
3. Read part 2 and say: What did the teacher tell Nancy?

Part 2

One evening when she put her school-books and her pens and pencils into her bag, she put her doll into her bag, too. Yes, she took her doll to school. When the first lesson began, she put her doll on the desk.

“You must not bring your doll to school,” said the teacher. “You are a big girl now. You must learn to read, to write and to count. You can play with your doll at home.”

The teacher told her again and again that she must not take her doll to school. But my sister was naughty.

“I do not play with my doll in school,” she said. “My doll is five, too, and she must go to school, too.”

My sister learned not only to read and to write. She also learned how to answer the telephone [*telɪfəʊn*] (*отвечать по телефону*).

She said, “Hello!” and then she said: “I’ll call Mother.” When Mother was not at home, she said: “May I take your message? (*Что передать?*)”

4. Answer the question: What did Nancy put into her bag?
5. Read the end of the story and say: Did the teacher give any letter to Nancy?

Part 3

One day our mother was not at home when the telephone bell rang.

“Mrs Brown is not at home,” said my little sister.
“May I take your message?”

“I am Nancy’s teacher. Please tell Mrs Brown that Nancy must not take her doll to school.”

My little sister did not tell our mother about it.

The next day she took her doll to school again. The teacher wrote a letter to our mother and gave it to me. She said:

“Don’t forget to give this letter to your mother to-day.”

My mother put my sister’s doll into a box and put the box into the wardrobe. And my little sister did not get any cake for dinner.

6. Answer the questions: What did mother do with Nancy’s doll? Why?

● SUMMARY

1. Найди в тексте предложение, которое соответствует картинке на стр. 125.
2. Say what Nancy did at school.
3. Who said: “Mrs Brown is not at home. May I take your message?”
4. Complete the sentences:
When my little sister was ..., she went to
The lessons began at
She must not bring her ... to school.
My little sister did not tell ... about it.
My little sister did not get ... for supper.



MY LITTLE SISTER HAS SCHOOL HOLIDAYS

1. Read part 1 and say: Where was Nancy on Monday and on Tuesday?

Part 1

My little sister liked school, but she liked holidays more than (*больше чем*) school. On the first day of our holidays she said to mother and father:

“Please take me to different places every day of the holidays.”

“Very well,” said my father.

On Monday he took my sister to the zoo. She saw all the animals there. She saw the big elephants and the funny monkey, the brown bears and the white bears, the tigers and a big lion. When my little sister came home from the zoo, she talked only about the animals at the zoo.



On Tuesday mother, my sister and I went to the country. We went to a lake. It was very beautiful near the lake. There were green trees and red and blue flowers there. We picked some flowers. Suddenly we saw a big white goose [gu:s] (*гусь*). My little sister was afraid of the goose. We came home very late. My little sister told our father about the country, about the lake and the flowers and a big white goose.

2. Answer the questions:

- a) What did Nancy see at the zoo?
- b) What did Nancy see in the country?

3. Read part 2 and say: Where was Nancy on Wednesday and on Thursday?

Part 2

On Wednesday Mother took us to the sea. The day was fine. The sea was blue, and the sky was blue. We saw many little boats and two sailboats. We picked

up little stones in the water, and we played near the sea. When we were going (*ехали*) home, my little sister slept in the train (*в поезде*).

On Thursday father took my little sister to the park. The park was a very good place to play in. Many children came to the park every day. My sister played ball and had three rides on a roundabout (*три раза каталась на карусели*). There was a big lake in the park. A boy came with a dog to the lake. The boy threw a stick into the water, and the dog swam to it, took it into its mouth [*мауθ*] (*пом*) and brought it back to the boy. My sister and my father watched the boy and the dog.

4. Begin the sentences:

a) ...Mother took us to the sea.

b) ...Father took my little sister to the park.

5. Read part 3 and say: Where was Nancy on Friday and on Saturday?

Part 3

On Friday my mother took us to the theatre. When we came home, my sister went to our neighbour and told her all about the theatre. Nancy wanted to go to her friend, a shoe-mender (*сапожник*), and to tell him about the theatre, too, but my mother said it was too late.

On Saturday we all went to the circus. We liked to see the clowns. They were so funny. We also liked the monkeys. The monkeys had their dinner. They sat at little tables. They ate with little spoons. They drank milk from a bottle. We also saw a big elephant.

On Sunday my little sister said in the morning: "I am ill today."

The doctor came with his bag and gave my sister some medicine. He also gave her a little bottle of medicine for her doll.

"I don't play with my doll," said my little sister. "I am a big girl now, and I go to school."



6. Закончи предложения и расставь их в правильном порядке:

- 1) On Friday...
- 2) On Sunday...
- 3) On Saturday...

7. Read the end of the story and say: Did Nancy like her holidays?

Part 4

“But now you have your holidays,” said the doctor.

“Yes, I have my holidays. But on Monday I went to the zoo, on Tuesday I went to the country, on Wednesday we went to the sea, on Thursday my father and I went to the park, on Friday I went to the theatre and on Saturday we all were at the circus. I want to go to different places every day.”

“This is very bad,” said the doctor. “You must stay at home now and play with your doll. You must get up early and play with your doll in the garden. You must give her breakfast and dinner in time and you must put your doll to bed early. You must go to bed early, too.”



So my sister did not go to different places every day.

She stayed at home and played with her doll in the garden. But when her vacation was over and it was time to go to school, my mother put her doll into the box again.

“Don’t put my doll into the box. I shall not take it to school. I am a big girl now,” said Nancy. I shall not tell you any more stories about my naughty little sister. Now Nancy is a big girl, and she is not naughty.

8. Answer the question: What did the doctor say to Nancy?

● SUMMARY

1. Найди в первой части текста и отметь предложения, соответствующие картинке на стр. 128.

2. Закончи предложения и расставь их в правильном порядке:

On Sunday Nancy...	the park.
On Thursday my little sister went to...	the theatre.
On Monday she went to...	the circus.
On Wednesday Nancy went to...	the sea.
On Saturday we all were in...	the zoo.
On Tuesday we went to...	the country.
On Friday my mother took us to...	was ill.

3. Tell all you know about Nancy. Did you like the girl or not? Why?

4. Have you got any younger brothers or sisters? Do you know any young children? Compare them with Nancy.

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS*

be	<i>ед. ч.</i> was [wɒz] / <i>мн. ч.</i> were [wɜ:]	been	быть, находиться
begin	began	begun	начинать(ся)
break [breɪk]	broke	broken	ломать
bring	brought [brɔ:t]	brought	приносить
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought	покупать
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃəʊz]	chosen	выбирать
come [kʌm]	came	come	приходить, приезжать
cut [kʌt]	cut	cut	резать
do [du:]	did	done [dʌn]	делать
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]	рисовать
drink	drank	drunk	пить
eat	ate [et]	eaten ['i:tən]	есть, кушать
fall [fɔ:l]	fell	fallen [fɔ:lən]	падать
feed	fed	fed	кормить
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found	находить
fly	flew [flu:]	flown [fləʊn]	летать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
get	got	got	получать
give [gɪv]	gave	given [gɪvən]	давать
go	went	gone [gɒn]	идти, ходить, ехать
have [hæv]	had	had	иметь
hear [hɪə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard	слышать
hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt	hurt	ушибить, ушибиться
know [nəʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [nəʊn]	знать
lay	laid	laid	класть, накрывать (на стол)

* Обратите внимание на чтение тех форм глаголов, которые могут вызвать затруднения.

learn [lɜ:n]	learned [lɜ:nd] or learnt	learned or learnt	учить (что-то), узнавать
let	let	let	позволять
make	made	made	делать, заставлять
meet	met	met	встречать, встречаться
pay	paid	paid	платить
put [pʊt]	put	put	класть, ставить
read	read [red]	read [red]	читать
run	ran	run	бежать, бегать
say	said [sed]	said [sed]	говорить, сказать (что-то)
see	saw [sɔ:]	seen [sin]	видеть
send	sent	sent	посылать
show [ʃəʊ]	showed [ʃəʊd]	shown [ʃəʊn]	показывать
sing	sang	sung	петь
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
smell	smelt	smelt	нюхать, пахнуть
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spəʊk]	spoken	говорить, разговаривать
stand	stood	stood	стоять
swim	swam [swæm]	swum	плавать
take	took [tʊk]	taken [teɪkən]	брать, взять
teach	taught [tɔ:t]	taught	учить (кого-то)
tell	told [təʊld]	told	сказать (кому-то что-то), рассказать
think	thought [θɔ:t]	thought	думать
understand	understood	understood	понимать
wear [weə]	wore [wɔ:]	worn [wɔ:n]	носить (одежду)
write [raɪt]	wrote [rəʊt]	written [rɪtn]	писать

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

Как образуется множественное число имён существительных

1. К существительным в единственном числе добавляется окончание **-s** или **-es**:

-s $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ball} \rightarrow \text{balls} \\ \text{cake} \rightarrow \text{cakes} \end{array} \right.$

-es после букв **x, s** и буквосочетаний **ss, ch, sh**, например *foxes, dishes*.

К существительным, оканчивающимся на **y** (после согласной), добавляется окончание **-es**, а буква **y** меняется на **i**:

family \rightarrow families ● но: play \rightarrow plays
city \rightarrow cities

2. Окончание **-(e)s** читается:

а) как [s] после глухих согласных основы:

sweet \rightarrow sweets [swi:ts]
cake \rightarrow cakes [keɪks]

б) как [z] после звонких согласных и гласных основы:

flag \rightarrow flags [flægz]
apple \rightarrow apples [æplz]
actor \rightarrow actors ['æktəz]
bear \rightarrow bears [beəz]

3. Окончание **-es** читается как [ɪz] после звуков [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ], [dʒ].

dress \rightarrow dresses ['dresɪz]
nose \rightarrow noses ['nəʊzɪz]
dish \rightarrow dishes ['dɪʃɪz]
cage \rightarrow cages ['keɪdʒɪz]

4. Некоторые существительные имеют особую форму во множественном числе:

child — children

tooth — teeth

woman ['wʊmən] — women ['wɪmɪn]

goose — geese

man — men

mouse — mice

snowman — snowmen

sheep — sheep

foot — feet

fish — fish

Как образуется притяжательный падеж существительных*

1. К существительным в единственном числе прибавляется апостроф (') и буква *s*, которая может читаться как [s], [z], [ɪz]:

Kate's [s] dress — платье Кейт

father's [z] work — папина работа

Frank Craggins's [ɪz] hole — нора Фрэнка Крэггинза

2. К существительным во множественном числе прибавляется апостроф, если они оканчиваются на *s*, и апостроф и буква *s*, если не оканчиваются на *s*:

dolls' houses — домики кукол

children's room — комната детей

Как и когда употребляется артикль

1. Неопределённый артикль (*a* или *an*) употребляется только с существительными, которые можно считать, в единственном числе, если лицо или предмет, обозначаемые этими словами, впервые упоминается в разговоре (в тексте):

I have a dog.

We have a big brave dog.

Артикль *a* употребляется перед словами, которые начинаются с согласного звука:

a girl

a nice present

* Существительные в притяжательном падеже отвечают на вопросы:
чей! чья! чьё! чьи!

Артикль **an** употребляется перед словами, которые начинаются с гласного звука:

an elephant
an English book

2. Определённый артикль **the** употребляется с существительными как в единственном, так и во множественном числе, если лицо или предмет, обозначаемые этим словом, уже знакомы:

Look at **the** picture of my house.
She is **the** best student in our school.
Do you like **the** animals in this zoo?

3. Определённый артикль **the** употребляется с:

- различными географическими названиями (*например*, рек, морей): **the** Thames (Темза), **the** North Sea (Северное море);
- названиями некоторых государств: **the** Russian Federation (Российская Федерация), **the** United Kingdom (Соединённое Королевство), **the** USA (США — Соединённые Штаты Америки);
- названиями сторон света: **the** east, **the** west, **the** north, **the** south;
- названиями планет: **the** earth, **the** sun, **the** moon;
- перед существительными с порядковыми числительными: **the** first place, **the** fifth day;
- перед существительными с прилагательными в превосходной степени: **the** best season, **the** smallest town.

4. Артикли не употребляются с:

- именами и фамилиями: Mark Twain, Lev Tolstoy;
- названиями городов: Moscow, Boston, London;
- названиями улиц и площадей: Arbat Street, Bond Street.
- названиями континентов: Africa, America;
- названиями большинства государств: Russia, Great Britain, Italy.

Как образуются порядковые числительные*

1. Первые три порядковые числительные образуются особым способом:

one — (the) first — первый

two — (the) second — второй

three — (the) third — третий

2. Все порядковые числительные, кроме первых трёх, образуются с помощью суффикса *-th*, который прибавляется к количественному числительному:

four — (the) fourth — четвёртый

five — (the) fifth — пятый (*особое правописание*)

six — (the) sixth — шестой

seven — (the) seventh — седьмой

eight — (the) eighth — восьмой (*особое правописание*)

nine — (the) ninth — девятый (*особое правописание*)

ten — (the) tenth — десятый

eleven — (the) eleventh — одиннадцатый

twelve — (the) twelfth — двенадцатый (*особое правописание*)

thirteen — (the) thirteenth — тринадцатый

fourteen — (the) fourteenth — четырнадцатый

fifteen — (the) fifteenth — пятнадцатый

sixteen — (the) sixteenth — шестнадцатый

seventeen — (the) seventeenth — семнадцатый

eighteen — (the) eighteenth — восемнадцатый

nineteen — (the) nineteenth — девятнадцатый

twenty-one — (the) twenty-first — двадцать первый

..... — —

twenty-four — (the) twenty-fourth — двадцать четвёртый

3. В порядковых числительных, обозначающих десятки, буква *y* меняется на *ie + th*:

twenty — (the) twentieth — двадцатый

thirty — (the) thirtieth — тридцатый

..... — —

ninety — (the) ninetieth — девяностый

* Порядковые числительные отвечают на вопрос: **Какой по порядку!**

4. При написании дат порядковые числительные могут встречаться в двух формах: полной или сокращённой. Например, восьмое марта пишется так:
в полной форме: the eighth of March, March the eight;
в сокращённой форме: 8th March, March 8th, March 8.

Местоимения

Личные местоимения

Ед. число	кто? что?	кому? чему? кого? чего?
1 лицо	I	me
2 лицо	you*	you
3 лицо	{ she he it	{ her him it
Мн. число		
1 лицо	we	us
2 лицо	you	you
3 лицо	they	them

Притяжательные местоимения

чей? чья? чьё? чьи? местоимение + существительное		
	Ед. число	Мн. число
1 лицо	my	our
2 лицо	your	your
3 лицо	{ her his its	their

* Запомните, что **you** может соответствовать в русском языке словам **ты** и **вы**, но всегда употребляется с глаголами во множественном числе.

Указательные местоимения

Ед. число	Мн. число
this (этот, эта, это) that (тот, та, то)	these (эти) those (те)

Когда и как употребляются местоимения

some и *any*

Some и *any* употребляются для обозначения некоторого количества людей, предметов, вещества, денег и т. д. Они заменяют артикли и не всегда переводятся на русский язык.

Местоимения *some* и *any*

Утвердительные предложения (используется <i>some</i> *)	Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения (используется <i>any</i> **)
There are some people in the streets. — На улицах есть люди. There is some tea in the teapot. — В чайнике (есть) немного чая.	Are there any people in the street? — На улице есть люди? There are not any people in the street. — На улице нет людей. Is there any snow in the forest? — В лесу есть снег? There is not any snow in the forest. — В лесу нет снега.

* **Some** употребляется в вопросительных предложениях, если вопрос не относится к определяемому местоимением **some** слову:

— Can I have **some** milk? — Yes, you can.

— Is there **any** milk in your cup? — No, there isn't any.

** Вместо **not any** можно употреблять **no**: There are **not any** people in the street.
There are **no** people there. — Там **нет** людей.

Как образуются прилагательные в сравнительной и превосходной степени

1. К прилагательным в положительной степени, состоящим из одного или двух слогов, прибавляется в сравнительной степени *-er* и в превосходной степени *-est*.

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
cold long clever	colder (холоднее) longer (длиннее) cleverer (умнее)	coldest (самый холодный) longest (самый длинный) cleverest (самый умный)

2. В односложных прилагательных с кратким гласным звуком + одна согласная буква (*hot, big*) эта согласная удваивается:

hot — hotter — (the) hottest

big — bigger — (the) biggest

Буква *у* на конце прилагательных после согласных меняется на *i*:

happy — happier — (the) happiest

Буква *е* на конце прилагательных выпадает:

nice — nicer — (the) nicest

large — larger — (the) largest

3. К прилагательным, состоящим из трёх и более слогов, прибавляются в сравнительной степени *more* и в превосходной степени *most*.

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
beautiful interesting	more beautiful more interesting	(the) most beautiful (the) most interesting

● **Исключения:**

good — better — (the) best

bad — worse — (the) worst

many/much — more — (the) most

little — less — (the) least

far — farther — (the) farthest

Когда и как употребляются повелительные предложения

Повелительные предложения употребляются для выражения просьбы, пожелания, приказа.

Повелительные предложения всегда начинаются с I формы глагола (без частицы *to*):

Come to my birthday!

Help me, please!

Have a nice day! (*Желаю хорошо провести день.*)

Be happy! (*Желаю счастья!*)

Let's dance!

Do it now!

При запрещении предложения начинаются с *Don't*, далее следует I форма без частицы *to*:

Don't be late! (*Не опаздывай! Не опаздывайте!*)

Don't write on your desk!

Когда и как употребляются глаголы The Present Simple

Present Simple (*простое настоящее время*) употребляется в тех случаях, когда описывается регулярное повторяющееся действие (*I go to school every day.*) или постоянный признак предмета (*My flat is very good.*)

Частыми спутниками Present Simple служат слова: *every year (month, week, day, minute), usually, always, never, sometimes, often, seldom (редко).*

В утвердительных предложениях во всех лицах используется глагол в I форме (без частицы *to*) и только в третьем лице единственного числа к глаголу прибавляется окончание **-e(s)**. Окончание **-e(s)** читается по тем же правилам, что и окончание множественного числа имен существительных (см. стр. 134).

Present Simple: *to read*

I	— read	we	— read
you	— read	you	— read
he/she/it	— reads	they	— read

Example: I sometimes **read** newspapers.

My little sister often **reads** fairy-tales.

В вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях используется вспомогательный глагол **do** [dʊ] во всех лицах и числах, а в третьем лице единственного числа вместо **do** используется **does** [dʌz].

В вопросительных предложениях **do/does** всегда стоят перед подлежащим, а основной глагол остается после подлежащего (без всяких окончаний), *например:*

Do you **play** tennis? | Does she **study** well?
When **do** you usually **play** tennis? | How **does** she **study**?

В отрицательных предложениях **do/does** с отрицанием **not** стоят после подлежащего, затем следует основной глагол (без всяких окончаний), *например:*

We **do not play** tennis every Sunday.
She **does not study** well this year.

Do и **does** с отрицанием **not** могут образовывать краткие формы:

do not = don't [dʌʊnt]

does not = doesn't [dʌznt]

Особые случаи Present Simple

to be (быть, являться, находиться)

Singular (единственное число)

	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	
		полная	краткая
I	am	am not	—
you	are	are not	aren't [ɑ:nt]
he/she/it	is	is not	isn't [ɪznt]

Plural (множественное число)

we you they	are	are not	aren't
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to have (иметь)***Singular (единственное число)**

	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	
		полная	краткая
I	have	have not	haven't [hævnt]
you	have	have not	haven't
he/she/it	has	has not	hasn't [hæznt]

Plural (множественное число)

we you they } }	have	have not	haven't
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The Past Simple

Past Simple (простое прошедшее время) употребляется для описания однократного действия или повторявшегося регулярного действия, которое произошло в прошлом. Частыми спутниками *Past Simple* служат слова: *yesterday, a week ago, two hours ago, last year (month, week, day), always, sometimes, never, often, seldom* (по отношению к прошлому).

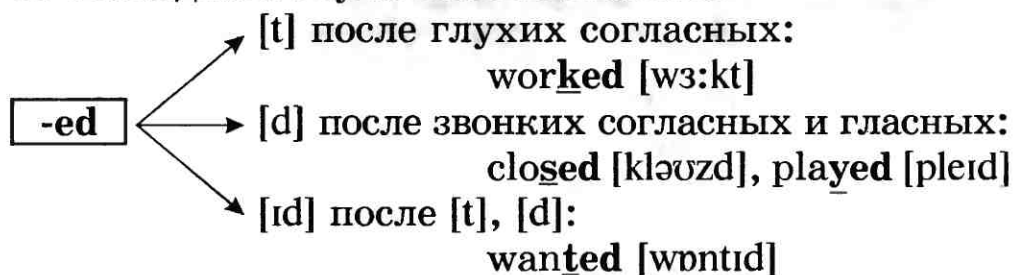
В утвердительных предложениях во всех лицах используется II форма глагола.

II форма правильных глаголов образуется с помощью окончания -ed, например:

play — played
close — closed
invite — invited

* Глагол **to have** может образовывать вопрос либо самостоятельно (**Have** you a big family?), либо с помощью **do** или **does** (**Do** you have a T-shirt? **Does** she have a T-shirt?).

Окончание **-ed** читается по-разному в зависимости от последнего звука основы глагола:



Обратите внимание на правописание некоторых правильных глаголов во II форме:

I форма	II форма
stop	stop <u>ped</u>
study	stud <u>ied</u>
try	tr <u>ied</u>
cry	cr <u>ied</u>

Неправильные глаголы имеют свою особую форму, которую вы найдете во второй колонке таблицы неправильных глаголов на стр. 132–133.

Вопросительная форма глагола в **Past Simple** во всех лицах образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола **did**, который стоит перед подлежащим. Основной глагол при этом возвращается из II в I форму и стоит после подлежащего:

Did you go to Moscow yesterday?
Where **did** Hobbit go last summer?

В отрицательных предложениях did с отрицанием **not** ставится после подлежащего, затем следует основной глагол в I форме:

My American friend **did not come** to Moscow last year.

Did с отрицанием **not** может образовывать краткую отрицательную форму, которая в устной речи употребляется чаще, чем полная:

did not = didn't [dɪdn't]

I **didn't see** her at school yesterday.

Особые случаи Past Simple

to be (быть, являться, находиться)

Singular (единственное число)

	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	
		полная	краткая
I	was [wɒz], [wəz]	was not	wasn't [wɒznt]
you	were [wɜ:ɪ], [wə]	were not	weren't [wɜ:nt]
he/she/it	was	was not	wasn't

Plural (множественное число)

we } you } they }	were	were not	weren't
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The Future Simple

Future Simple (простое будущее время) употребляется для выражения однократного или последовательных действий в будущем, а также для обозначения признака предмета в будущем. Частыми спутниками **Future Simple** служат слова: *tomorrow, next year (month, week), in a day (через день), in three days (через три дня)*.

В Future Simple перед основным глаголом в I форме ставятся вспомогательные глаголы **shall** или **will**. **Shall** может употребляться только с местоимениями **I** и **we**. **Will** может употребляться (во всех лицах) в единственном и множественном числе.

Сейчас в английской речи чаще используется сокращенная форма 'll во всех лицах:

I/We **will (shall) help** you to get your bags home next week.

They **will phone** you tomorrow.

She'll **invite** her friends next Sunday.

В вопросительном предложении глаголы **shall** или **will** ставятся перед подлежащим, а основной глагол стоит после подлежащего в I форме:

Will you go to the park tomorrow?

When will she write you a letter?

В отрицательных предложениях **shall** или **will** с отрицанием **not** стоят после подлежащего, затем следует основной глагол в I форме:

I shall not put my warm coat on.

They will not help me tomorrow.

Shall и **will** с отрицанием **not** могут образовывать краткие формы:

shall not = shan't [ʃɑ:nt]

will not = won't [wɒnt]

Will you take your little brother with you? —
No, I won't.

ENGLISH-RUSSIAN VOCABULARY

A a

a (an) — неопределённый артикль
act [ækt] — разыгрывать
activity [æk'tɪvɪtɪ] — действие
activity book — рабочая тетрадь
address [ə'dres] — адрес
Africa [æfrɪkə] — Африка
after [ˈɑ:ftə] — после
afternoon [ˌɑ:ftə'nu:n] — день
good afternoon — добрый день
again [ə'geɪn] — опять, снова
ago [ə'ɡəʊ] — назад
two days ago — два дня тому назад
air [eə] — воздух
always [ˈɔ:lweɪz] — всегда
am (to be) [əm] — глагол-связка
I am = I'm
America [ə'merɪkə] — Америка
and [ənd] — и, а
animal [ˈænɪmə] — животное
answer [ˈɑ:nsə] — 1. отвечать, 2. ответ
Antarctica [ænt'ɑ:ktɪkə] — Антарктика
any [ˈeni] — некоторое количество, любой
apple [ˈæpl] — яблоко
April [ˈeɪprɪl] — апрель
are (to be) [ɑ:] — глагол-связка
are not = aren't
argument [ˈɑ:gjʊmənt] — аргумент
armchair [ˈɑ:mtʃeə] — кресло
around [ə'raʊnd] — вокруг
arrange (the words) [ə'reɪndʒ] — расставлять (слова)
ask [ɑ:sk] — спрашивать, просить
at [ət] — на, за, в
at school — в школе
August [ˈɔ:gəst] — август
Australia [ɔ:'streɪljə] — Австралия
autumn [ˈɔ:təm] — осень

away [ə'weɪ] — прочь
go away — уходи

B b

back [bæk] — назад
bad [bæd] — плохой
badminton [ˈbædmɪntən] — бадминтон
bag [bæg] — сумка, портфель
ball [bɔ:l] — мяч
balloon [bə'lʊ:n] — воздушный шарик
banana [bə'nɑ:nə] — банан
bar (of chocolate) [bɑ:] — плитка (шоколада)
bathroom [ˈbɑ:θrʊm] — ванная комната
be [bi] (is, am, are) — быть, находиться
bear [beə] — медведь
beautiful [ˈbjʊ:tɪfəl] — прекрасный
because [bɪ'kɔ:z] — потому что
bed [bed] — кровать
bedroom [ˈbedrʊm] — спальня
bee [bi:] — пчела
before [bɪ'fɔ:] — до
begin [bɪ'gɪn] (began [bɪ'gæn], begun [bɪ'gʌn]) — начинать
best [best] — самый лучший, наилучший
Best wishes! — Наилучшие пожелания!
big [bɪg] — большой
bird [bɜ:d] — птица
birthday [ˈbɜ:θdeɪ] — день рождения
Happy birthday! — С днём рождения!
black [blæk] — чёрный
blackboard [ˈblækbɔ:d] — доска (в классе)
blond [blʌnd] — блондин, светловолосый
blue [blu:] — синий, голубой

book [bʊk] — книга
boot [bu:t] — ботинок
bottle [bɒtl] — бутылка
box [bɒks] — коробка
boxing ['bɒksɪŋ] — бокс
brave [breɪv] — смелый, храбрый
bread [bred] — хлеб
break [breɪk] (**broke** [brəʊk], **broken** [brəʊkn]) — 1. ломать, 2. перемена
breakfast ['brekfəst] — завтрак
for breakfast — на завтрак
have breakfast — завтракать
bridge [brɪdʒ] — мост
bright [braɪt] — яркий
bring [brɪŋ] (**brought** [brɔ:t], **brought** [brɔ:t]) — приносить
Britain [brɪtn] — Британия
British ['brɪtɪʃ] — 1. британцы, 2. британский
brother ['brʌðə] — брат
brown [braʊn] — коричневый
busy ['bɪzi] — занятой
I'm busy. — Я занят.
but [bət] — но, а
butter ['bʌtə] — масло
buy [baɪ] (**bought** [bɔ:t], **bought** [bɔ:t]) — покупать
bye-bye ['baɪbaɪ] — до свидания, пока

С с

cabbage ['kæbɪdʒ] — капуста
cage [keɪdʒ] — клетка
cake [keɪk] — торт, пирожное
calendar ['kælɪndə] — календарь
call [kɔ:l] — 1. звать, называть, 2. зов, крик
call on — навещать
call up — звонить по телефону
camel ['kæmə] — верблюд
can [kæn] — могу, умею
cannot = can't [kɑ:nt]
car [kɑ:] — легковая машина
carrot ['kærət] — морковь
cart [kɑ:t] — телега
cartridge ['kɑ:trɪdʒ] — картридж
cassette [kə'set] — кассета

cassette recorder [kə'setɪrɪ'kɔ:də] — кассетный магнитофон
cat [kæt] — кот, кошка
chair [tʃeə] — стул
chase [tʃeɪs] — преследовать
cheese [tʃi:z] — сыр
chess [tʃes] — шахматы
chocolate ['tʃɒklɪt] — шоколад
choose [tʃu:z] (**chose** [tʃəʊz], **chosen** [tʃəʊzn]) — выбирать
church [tʃɜ:tʃ] — церковь
city ['sɪti] — город (большой)
classmate ['klɑ:smeɪt] — одноклассник
classroom ['klɑ:srʊm] — классная комната, кабинет в школе
clean [kli:n] — 1. чистить, убирать, 2. чистый
clever ['klevə] — умный
climb [klaɪm] — взбираться, карабкаться
clock [klɒk] — часы
close [kləʊz] — закрывать
clothes [kləʊðz] — одежда
cloudy ['klaʊdi] — облачный
coat [kəʊt] — пальто, шубка
cock [kɒk] — петух
coffee ['kɒfi] — кофе
cold [kəʊld] — холодный
collection [kə'leɪkʃən] — коллекция
colour ['kʌlə] — цвет
come [kʌm] (**came** [keɪm], **come** [kʌm]) — приходить, приезжать
compare [kəm'peə] — сравнивать
competition [ˌkɒmpɪ'tɪʃn] — соревнование, конкурс
complete [kəm'pli:t] — завершить, заполнить
computer [kəm'pjʊ:tə] — компьютер
cook [kʊk] — готовить
cook book — поваренная книга
copy ['kɒpi] — переписать
corn [kɔ:n] — зерно, кукуруза
corner ['kɔ:nə] — угол
correct [kə'rekt] — правильный
count [kaʊnt] — считать
country ['kʌntri] — 1. сельская местность, 2. сельский
in the country — за городом (где?)
to the country — за город (куда?)

cow [kaʊ] — корова
crawl [krɔ:l] — ползать
crocodile ['krɒkədail] — крокодил
cry [kraɪ] — плакать, кричать
cucumber ['kju:kʌmbə] — огурец
cunning ['kʌnɪŋ] — хитрый
cup [kʌp] — чашка
curious ['kjʊəriəs] — любопытный
cut [kʌt] (cut [kʌt], cut [kʌt]) — резать
cut out — вырезать

D d

Dad [dæd] — папа *разг.*
dark [dɑ:k] — тёмный
daughter ['dɔ:tə] — дочь
day [deɪ] — день
dear [diə] — дорогой
December [dɪ'sembə] — декабрь
desert ['dezət] — пустыня
desk [desk] — парта
detective [dɪ'tektɪv] — детектив
dialogue ['daɪələg] — диалог
dictionary ['dɪkʃənəri] — словарь
different ['dɪfərənt] — разный
dining-room ['daɪnɪŋru:m] — столовая
dinner ['dɪnə] — обед
for dinner — на обед
have dinner — обедать
dirty ['dɜ:ti] — грязный
discuss [dɪs'kʌs] — обсуждать
dish(es) [dɪʃ] — посуда
dive [daɪv] — нырять
do [du:] (did [dɪd], done [dʌn]) — делать
does [dʌz] — 1. делает, 2. глагол-помощник
don't [dɔʊnt] — краткая отрицательная форма глагола **do**
doesn't — краткая отрицательная форма глагола **does**
doll [dɒl] — кукла
dolphin ['dɒlfɪn] — дельфин
donkey ['dɒŋki] — осёл
door [dɔ:] — дверь
draw [drɔ:] (drew [dru:], drawn [drɔ:n]) — рисовать
dream [dri:m] — 1. мечтать, 2. мечта, сон

dress [dres] — платье
drink [drɪŋk] (drank [dræŋk], drunk [drʌŋk]) — пить
duck [dʌk] — утка
during ['djʊəriŋ] — на протяжении, во время (когда?)

E e

each [i:tʃ] — каждый
each other — друг друга
eagle [i:gl] — орел
ear [ɪə] — ухо
easy ['i:zi] — легко, легкий
eat [i:t] (ate [et], eaten [i:tn]) — есть, кушать
egg [eg] — яйцо
Egypt ['i:ʒɪpt] — Египет
eight [eɪt] — восемь
eighth [eɪθ] — восьмой
eighteenth [eɪ'ti:nθ] — восемнадцатый
elephant ['elɪfənt] — слон
else [els] — ещё
What else? — Что ещё?
energetic [enə'dʒetɪk] — энергичный
England ['ɪŋɡlənd] — Англия
English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ] — английский
enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] — получать удовольствие
envelope ['envələʊp] — конверт
evening ['i:vnɪŋ] — вечер
good evening — добрый вечер
in the evening — вечером
every ['evri] — каждый
everybody — все
every day — каждый день
example [ɪg'zɑ:mpl] — пример
excuse me [ɪk'skju:z] — извините (меня)
exercise ['eksəsaɪz] — упражнение
exercise book ['eksəsaɪz,bʊk] — тетрадь (для упражнений)
explain [ɪk'spleɪn] — объяснять
eye [aɪ] — глаз

F f

face [feɪs] — лицо
fairy-tale [ˌfeəriːteɪl] — сказка

fall [fɔ:l] (fell [fel], fallen [fɔ:lən]) — падать
family ['fæmɪli] — семья
farm [fɑ:m] — ферма
farmer ['fɑ:mə] — фермер
farmhouse ['fɑ:mhaʊs] — дом на ферме
fat [fæt] — толстый, жирный
favourite ['feɪvərɪt] — любимый
favourite sport — любимый вид спорта
February ['febrʊəri] — февраль
feed [fi:d] (fed [fed], fed [fed]) — кормить
felt-tip pen ['felttɪ'pɪn] [,felt'tɪp'pen] — фломастер
field [fi:ld] — поле
fifth [fɪfθ] — пятый
fill in [fɪ'lɪn] — заполнять пропуски
filmstar ['fɪlmstɑ:] — кинозвезда
find [faɪnd] (found [faʊnd], found [faʊnd]) — находить
find out [,faɪnd'ɑʊt] — выяснять, узнать
finger ['fɪŋgə] — палец (руки)
finish ['fɪnɪʃ] — заканчивать
fire [faɪə] — огонь
fireplace — камин
first [fɜ:st] — первый
fish [fɪʃ] — рыба
five [faɪv] — пять
flat [flæt] — квартира
floor [flɔ:] — пол
flower ['flaʊə] — цветок
flowerbed ['flaʊəbed] — клумба
fly [flaɪ] (flew [flu:], flown [flaʊn]) — 1. летать, 2. муха
fly away — улетать
foggy ['fɒɡɪ] — туманный
follow ['fɒləʊ] — следовать, следовать за
food [fu:d] — еда, пища
for [fɔ] — для, в течение (как долго?)
forest ['fɒrɪst] — лес
forget [fə'get] (forgot [fə'ɡɒt], forgotten [fə'ɡɒtɪn]) — забывать
four [fɔ:] — четыре
fourth [fɔ:θ] — четвёртый
fox [fɒks] — лиса
French [frentʃ] — французский

Friday ['fraɪdɪ] — пятница
friend [frend] — друг
friendship ['frendʃɪp] — дружба
frog [frɒɡ] — лягушка
from [frəm] — из
frosty ['frɒstɪ] — морозный
fruit [fru:t] — фрукты
full of [fʊl əv] — полный
fun [fʌn] — веселье, удовольствие
have fun — веселиться
funny ['fʌnɪ] — смешной, забавный
future ['fju:tʃə] — будущее, будущий

G g

game [geɪm] — игра
garden [ɡɑ:dn] — сад
get [get] (got [ɡɒt], got [ɡɒt]) — получать
get along — уживаться
get rid of — избавляться
get up — вставать (с постели)
giraffe [dʒɪ'rɑ:f] — жираф
girl [ɡɜ:l] — девочка
give [ɡɪv] (gave [geɪv], given [ɡɪvɪn]) — давать, подавать
give presents — дарить
glass [ɡlɑ:s] — стакан
go [ɡəʊ] (went [went], gone [ɡɒn]) — ходить, идти, ехать
to go to bed — ложиться спать
to go for a walk — прогуляться
goldfish ['ɡəʊldfɪʃ] — золотая рыбка
good [ɡʊd] — хороший, добрый
goodbye — до свидания
good morning — доброе утро
Good luck! — Удачи!
grandmother ['grændmʌðə] — бабушка
grandma ['grændmɑ:] — бабушка *разг.*
grandfather ['grændfɑ:ðə] — дедушка
grandpa ['grændpɑ:] — дедушка *разг.*
great(!) [ɡreɪt] — замечательно (!)
green [ɡri:n] — зелёный
grey [ɡreɪ] — серый, седой
grow [ɡrəʊ] (grew [ɡru:], grown [ɡrəʊn]) — расти, выращивать
guess [ɡes] — догадываться
guest [ɡest] — гость
guitar [ɡɪ'tɑ:] — гитара

H h

half [hɑ:f] — половина
half past three — половина четвертого

hall [hɔ:l] — холл, зал

ham [hæm] — ветчина

hand [hænd] — рука (кисть)

hard [hɑ:d] — сильно, усердно
work hard — усердно трудиться

hardworking — трудолюбивый

hare [heə] — заяц

hat [hæt] — шляпа

have [hæv] (had [hæd], had [hæd]) — иметь
have not = haven't
I have a hat on. — На мне (надета) шляпа.
I have — у меня есть
has — имеет
he (she) has — у него (неё) есть
has not = hasn't

he [hi:] — он

head [hed] — голова

health [helθ] — здоровье

healthy ['helθi] — здоровый
it is healthy — это полезно
it is good (bad) for your health — это хорошо (плохо) для здоровья

hear [hi:z] (heard [hɜ:d], heard [hɜ:d]) — слышать

heart [hɑ:t] — сердце
by heart — наизусть

heavy ['hevi] — тяжёлый (по весу)

hello [hə'ləʊ] — привет

help [help] — 1. помогать, 2. помощь
Help yourself! — Угощайся!

hen [hen] — курица

her [hɪə] — её, ей

here [hi:z] — здесь, сюда
here it is / here you are — пожалуйста, вот

hill [hil] — холм

him [him] — ему, его (кого?)
with him — с ним

himself [him'self] — (он) сам

his [hɪz] — его (чей?)

hockey ['hɒki] — хоккей

hole [həʊl] — нора, дыра

holidays ['hɒlɪdɪz] — каникулы

home [həʊm] — дом, домой
at home — дома

homework — домашняя работа

honey ['hʌni] — мёд

hope [həʊp] — 1. надеяться, 2. надежда

horse [hɔ:s] — лошадь

hot [hɒt] — жарко, горячий

house [haʊs] — дом

how [haʊ] — как (вопросительное слово)
how many / much — сколько
How old are you? — Сколько вам (тебе) лет?

hungry ['hʌŋɡri] — голодный

hurt [hɜ:t] (hurt [hɜ:t], hurt [hɜ:t]) — ушибить, ушибиться

I i

I [aɪ] — я

iceberg ['aɪsbɜ:g] — айсберг

ice-cream ['aɪskri:m] — мороженое

if [ɪf] — если, ли

imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn] — представить, вообразить

in [ɪn] — в

instruction [ɪn'strʌkʃən] — инструкция

instrument ['ɪnstrəmənt] — инструмент

interview ['ɪntəvju:] — брать интервью

into ['ɪntə] — внутрь

invite [ɪn'vaɪt] — приглашать

is (to be) — глагол-связка
is not = isn't

it [ɪt] — это, оно; слово, заменяющее названия предметов, животных

Italy ['ɪtəli] — Италия

J j

jacket ['dʒækɪt] — пиджак, жакет

jam [dʒæm] — варенье

January ['dʒænjuəri] — январь

Japan [dʒə'pæn] — Япония

jeans [dʒi:nz] — джинсы

job [dʒɒb] — работа

joke [dʒəʊk] — шутка
juice [dʒu:s] — сок
July [dʒʊ'laɪ] — июль
jump [dʒʌmp] — прыгать
June [dʒu:n] — июнь

K k

kangaroo [kæŋgə'ru:] — кенгуру
keep [ki:p] (kept [kept], kept [kept]) —
держать
kilo ['ki:ləʊ] — килограмм
a kilo of sweets — килограмм
конфет
kind [kaɪnd] — добрый
king [kɪŋ] — король
kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] — кухня
know [nəʊ] (knew [nju:], known [nəʊn]) —
знать

L l

lamb [læm] — ягнёнок
lamp [læmp] — лампа
language ['læŋgwɪdʒ] — язык
last [lɑ:st] — последний, прошлый
at last — наконец
late [leɪt] — поздно, поздний
I am late. — Я опоздал(а).
later ['leɪtə] — позже, спустя
lay [leɪ] (laid [leɪd], laid [leɪd]) — класть,
положить
lay the table — накрывать на стол
lazy ['leɪzɪ] — ленивый
learn [lɜ:n] — учить что-то, узнавать
leg [leg] — нога (вся)
lemon ['lemən] — лимон
leopard ['lepəd] — леопард
let [let] us = let's — давайте
letter ['letə] — письмо, буква
letter-box — почтовый ящик
lift [lɪft] — лифт
like [laɪk] — любить, нравиться
I like — мне нравится
litre ['lɪtə] — литр
little ['lɪtl] — маленький, мало
a little — немного
live [lɪv] — жить

living room ['lɪvɪŋ ru:m] — гостиная
loaf [ləʊf] (of bread) — буханка (хлеба)
long [lɒŋ] — длинный
look [lʊk] — смотреть, выглядеть
look at — смотреть на
look for — искать
look like — быть похожим
look nice — выглядеть красиво
look out — выглядывать из
(a) lot of ['lɒt əv] — много
loudly ['laʊdli] — громко
love [lʌv] — 1. любить, 2. любовь
lovely ['lʌvli] — симпатичный,
приятный
lunch [lʌntʃ] — еда в середине дня
(обед)
have lunch — обедать

M m

magazine [mægə'zi:n] — журнал
make [meɪk] (made [meɪd], made [meɪd]) —
делать, изготавливать, заставлять
make a bed — заправлять постель
make friends — подружиться
man [mæn] — человек, мужчина;
мн. ч. men [men]
manners ['mænpəz] — манеры,
поведение
many ['meni] — много
March [mɑ:tʃ] — март
mark [mɑ:k] — отметка
match [mætʃ] — подбирать (в пару)
maths [mæθs] — математика
may [meɪ] — могу, может
May I? — Можно мне?
May I come in? — Можно войти?
May I go out? — Можно выйти?
May [meɪ] — май
me [mi] — мне, меня
meat [mi:t] — мясо
meet [mi:t] (met [met], met [met]) —
встречать, познакомиться
meeting ['mi:tiŋ] — встреча
men [men] — мужчины
menu ['menju:] — меню
merry ['merɪ] — веселый
milk [mɪlk] — молоко

minute ['mɪnɪt] — минута
just a minute — подождите минуточку
in a minute — через минутку
mirror ['mɪrə] — зеркало
miss [mɪs] (a lesson) — пропускать (урок)
mitten ['mɪtn] — варежка
Monday ['mʌndɪ] — понедельник
monkey ['mʌŋki] — обезьяна
month [mʌnθ] — месяц
more [mɔ:] — больше, более
morning ['mɔ:nɪŋ] — утро
good morning — доброе утро
most [mɔ:st] — самый
mother ['mʌðə] — мама
mother = mum
mountain ['maʊntɪn] — гора
mouse [maʊs] — мышь; *мн. ч. mice* [maɪs]
mouth [maʊθ] — рот
much [mʌʃ] — много
music ['mjuzɪk] — 1. музыка, 2. музыкальный
must [mʌst], [məst] — должен
my [maɪ] — мой, моя, моё, мои

N n

name [neɪm] — имя
first name — имя
last name — фамилия
near [nɪə] — рядом, близко
need [ni:d] — нуждаться
I need — мне нужно
neighbour ['neɪbə] — сосед(ка)
night [naɪt] — ночь
Good night! — Спокойной ночи!
at night — ночью
neither... nor ['naɪðə nə:] — ни... ни
never ['nevə] — никогда
next [nekst] — следующий, ближайший, будущий
new [nju:] — новый
New Year — Новый год
news [nju:z] — новости
newspaper ['nju:zpeɪpə] — газета
nice [naɪs] — красивый, приятный

nine [naɪn] — девять
ninth [naɪnθ] — девятый
nineteenth [ˌnaɪnˈti:nθ] — девятнадцатый
no [nəʊ] — нет
north [nɔ:θ] — север
nose [nəʊz] — нос
not [nɒt] — отрицательная частица "не"
November [nəʊ'vembə] — ноябрь

O o

ocean ['əʊʃn] — океан
October [ɒk'təʊbə] — октябрь
often ['ɒfn] — часто
one [wʌn] — один
one day — однажды
open ['əʊpən] — открывать
or [ɔ:] — или
orange ['ɒrɪndʒ] — апельсин
order ['ɔ:də] — порядок
outside [aʊt'saɪd] — за пределами, вне

P p

paint [peɪnt] — рисовать (красками)
paints [peɪnts] — краски
pair [peə] — пара
palace ['pælɪs] — дворец
park [pɑ:k] — парк
pantry ['pæntri] — кладовая
paper ['peɪpə] — бумага
partner ['pɑ:tnə] — партнёр
path [pɑ:θ] — тропинка
pen [pen] — ручка
pencil ['pensl] — карандаш
pen friend ['penfrend] — друг по переписке
penguin ['penɡwɪn] — пингвин
people [pi:pl] — люди
piano [pi'ænpəʊ] — пианино
to play the piano — играть на пианино
pet [pet] — питомец, домашнее животное
phone [fəʊn] — 1. звонить по телефону, 2. телефон

phone call — телефонный звонок
photo ['fəʊtəʊ] — фотография
picture ['pɪktʃə] — рисунок, картина
piece [pi:s] — кусок
pig [pɪg] — поросёнок, свинья
pity ['pɪtɪ] — жалость
That's a pity! — Какая жалость!
place [pleɪs] — место
plant [plɑ:nt] — растение
play [pleɪ] — играть
play tennis (football) — играть в теннис (футбол)
play the piano — играть на пианино
play jokes — шутить
please [pli:z] — пожалуйста
pleasure ['pleɪzə] — удовольствие
My pleasure! — Не стоит благодарности!
poem ['pəʊɪm] — стихотворение
polite [pə'laɪt] — вежливый
postcard ['pəʊstkɑ:d] — открытка
poster ['pəʊstə] — плакат
postman ['pəʊstmən] — почтальон
post office ['pəʊst,ɒfɪs] — почта
potato [pə'teɪtəʊ] — картошка
present ['prezənt] — подарок
price tag ['praɪstæg] — ценник
problem ['prɒbləm] — проблема
pupil ['pjʊ:pl] — ученик
put [pʊt] (put [pʊt], put [pʊt]) — класть, ставить
put on — надевать
puzzle ['pʌzl] — головоломка
crossword puzzle — кроссворд

Q q

quarter ['kwɔ:tə] — четверть
queen [kwɪ:n] — королева
question ['kwɛstʃn] — вопрос
quick [kwɪk] — быстрый

R r

rabbit ['ræbɪt] — кролик
radio ['reɪdɪəʊ] — радио
rain [reɪn] — дождь

rainy ['reɪni] — дождливый
read [ri:d] (read [red], read [red]) — читать
red [red] — красный
remember [rɪ'membə] — помнить
result [rɪ'zʌlt] — результат
review [rɪ'vju:] — 1. повторять, 2. повторение
retell [rɪ'tel] (retold [rɪ'təʊld], retold [rɪ'təʊld]) — пересказать
rich [rɪtʃ] — богатый
riddle [rɪdl] — загадка
ride [raɪd] (rode [rəʊd], ridden [rɪdn]) — кататься верхом
ride a bike [raɪd ə baɪk] — кататься на велосипеде
right [raɪt] — правый, правильный
all right — все в порядке
river ['rɪvə] — река
road [rəʊd] — дорога
room [ru:m] — комната
rose [rəʊz] — роза
round [raʊnd] — круглый
rubber ['rʌbə] — ластик
rule [ru:l] — правило
ruler ['ru:lə] — линейка
run [rʌn] (ran [ræn], run [rʌn]) — бегать
Russia ['rʌʃə] — Россия
Russian ['rʌʃən] — 1. русский язык, 2. русский, русская

S s

sad [sæd] — грустный, печальный
salty ['sɔ:ltɪ] — солёный
same [seɪm] — тот же самый
sandwich ['sændwɪtʃ] — бутерброд
Saturday ['sætədi] — суббота
say [seɪ] (said [sed], said [sed]) — говорить, сказать (что-то)
scarf [skɑ:f] — шарф
school [sku:l] — школа
at school — в школе
to school — в школу
score [skɔ:] — счёт (в игре)
Scotland ['skɒtlənd] — Шотландия
sea [si:] — море
season ['si:zən] — время года, сезон

second ['sekənd] — второй
see [si:] (saw [sɔ:], seen [si:n]) — видеть
I see — понимаю
sell [sel] — продавать
send [send] (sent [sent], sent [sent]) —
 посылать
sentence ['sentəns] — предложение
September [sep'tembə] — сентябрь
seven ['sevən] — семь
seventh ['sevənθ] — седьмой
shall [ʃəl] — вспомогательный глагол,
 (будущее время)
share [ʃeə] — делиться, пользоваться
 вместе
shark [ʃɑ:k] — акула
sharpener ['ʃɑ:pneɪ] — точилка
she [ʃi:] — она
sheep [ʃi:p] — овца, овцы
shelf [ʃelf] — книжная полка;
 мн. ч. shelves [ʃelvz]
shell [ʃel] — ракушка
shirt [ʃɜ:t] — рубашка
shoes [ʃu:z] — туфли
shop [ʃɒp] — магазин
go shopping — ходить за покупками
short [ʃɔ:t] — короткий
shorts [ʃɔ:ts] — шорты
shout [ʃaʊt] — кричать
show [ʃəʊ] 1. (showed [ʃəʊd], shown
 [ʃəʊn]) — показывать, 2. пред-
 ставление, шоу
shy [ʃaɪ] — застенчивый
signal ['si:gnl] — сигнал
simple [sɪmpl] — простой
sing [sɪŋ] (sang [sæŋ], sung [sʌŋ]) —
 петь
sister ['sɪstə] — сестра
sit [sɪt] (sat [sæt], sat [sæt]) — сидеть
sit down — садиться
six [sɪks] — шесть
sixth [sɪksθ] — шестой
skate ['skeɪt] — кататься на коньках
roller-skate — кататься на ролико-
 вых коньках
skates ['skeɪts] — коньки
ski [ski:] — кататься на лыжах
skip [skɪp] — скакать (через прыгалки)
sky [skaɪ] — небо

sleep [sli:p] (slept [slept], slept [slept]) —
 спать
slice [slaɪs] — отрезанный ломтик
slim [slɪm] — худенький, стройный
slippery ['slɪpəri] — скользко
slow [sləʊ] — медленно, медленный
small [smɔ:l] — маленький
smell [smel] (smelt [smelt], smelt
 [smelt]) — нюхать, пахнуть
smile [smaɪl] — 1. улыбаться, 2. улыбка
snake [sneɪk] — змея
snow [snəʊ] — снег
snowball ['snəʊbɔ:l] — снежок
snowman ['snəʊmæn] — снеговик
snowy [snəʊɪ] — снежный
so [səʊ] — так, такой, и поэтому
sofa ['səʊfə] — диван
some [sʌm] — несколько, некоторое
 количество
sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] — иногда
son [sʌn] — сын
song [sɒŋ] — песня
soon [su:n] — скоро
sorry ['sɒpi] — извините
I am sorry — извините меня
speak [spi:k] (spoke [spəʊk], spoken
 [spəʊkən]) — разговаривать
sport [spɔ:t] — спорт
spring [sprɪŋ] — весна
stamp [stæmp] — 1. топтать, 2. почтовая
 марка
stand [stænd] (stood [stʊd], stood
 [stʊd]) — стоять
Stand up! — Встаньте!
star [stɑ:] — звезда
TVstar — телезвезда
filmstar — кинозвезда
stick [stɪk] — 1. приклеивать,
 2. палка, трость
story ['stɔ:pi] — рассказ
street [stri:t] — улица
strong [strɒŋ] — сильный
student ['stju:dnt] — ученик, студент
suddenly ['sʌdnli] — вдруг
suit [sju:t] — 1. подходить (об одежде),
 2. костюм
summer ['sʌmə] — лето
sun [sʌn] — солнце

Sunday ['sʌndɪ] — воскресенье
on Sunday — в воскресенье
sure [ʃʊə] — уверенный
to be sure — быть уверенным
sweet [swi:t] — 1. конфета, 2. сладкий
swim [swɪm] (*swam* [swæm], *swum* [swʌm]) — плавать

T t

table ['teɪbl] — стол
take [teɪk] (*took* [tʊk], *taken* ['teɪkn]) — брать, взять
tail [teɪl] — хвост
tall [tɔ:l] — высокий
tea [ti:] — чай
teach [ti:tʃ] (*taught* [tɔ:t], *taught* [tɔ:t]) — учить кого-то, обучать
teacher ['ti:tʃə] — учитель
teeth [ti:θ] — зубы
tell [tel] (*told* [təʊld], *told* [təʊld]) — рассказывать, сказать кому-то что-то
ten [ten] — десять
tennis ['tenɪs] — теннис
test [test] — 1. проверять, 2. тест, проверочное задание
Test yourself. — Проверь себя.
textbook ['tekstbʊk] — учебник
thank [θæŋk] — благодарить
thank you — спасибо
thank you very much for... — большое спасибо за...
thanks a lot — большое спасибо
that [ðæt] — тот, та
that's all right — всё в порядке
that is why — поэтому, вот почему
the [ðə] — определённый артикль
their [ðeə] — их (чей?)
them [ðem] — им, их (кого?)
they [ðeɪ] — они
thing [θɪŋ] — вещь
think [θɪŋk] (*thought* [θɔ:t], *thought* [θɔ:t]) — думать
third [θɜ:d] — третий
this [ðɪs] — этот
three [θri:] — три
Thursday ['θɜ:zdi] — четверг
tick [tɪk] — ставить галочку

tiger ['taɪgə] — тигр
tights [taɪts] — колготки
time [taɪm] — время, раз
in time — вовремя
it's time — пора
tin [tɪn] — консервная банка
to [tu] — 1. частица, употребляемая перед глаголом: *I want to sleep.* Я хочу спать. 2. в, к (куда?): *to the forest* — в лес, *to the zoo* — в зоопарк, *to Piglet* — к Пятачку
toboggan [tə'buɡən] — кататься на санях
today [tə'deɪ] — сегодня
tomato [tə'mætəʊ] — помидор
tomorrow [tə'mɒrəʊ] — завтра
too [tu:] — тоже, также, слишком, очень
tooth [tu:θ] — зуб; *мн. ч. teeth* [ti:θ]
I have a sweet tooth. — Я сладкоежка.
town [taʊn] — город
toy [tɔɪ] — игрушка
traffic ['træfɪk] — уличное движение
translate [trænz'leɪt] — переводить
tree [tri:] — дерево
in the tree — на дереве
trip [trɪp] — путешествие, поездка
true [tru:] — верный
T-shirt ['ti:ʃ:t] — футболка
Tuesday ['tju:zdi] — вторник
TV (television) ['telɪvɪzən] — телевидение
TVstar ['tɪvɪstɑ:] — телезвезда
tube [tju:b] — трубка
turn [tɜ:n] — очередь
two [tu:] — два

U u

ugly ['ʌɡli] — некрасивый, уродливый
UK: the United Kingdom [ju:'naɪtɪd 'kɪŋdəm] **of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** — Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии

umbrella [ʌm'brelə] — зонт
understand [ʌndə'stænd] (understood [ʌndə'stʊd], understood [ʌndə'stʊd]) — понимать
us [ʌs] — нам, нас
usually ['ju:ʒʊəli] — обычно

V v

vegetables ['vedʒtəbəlz] — овощи
very ['veri] — очень
very well — очень хорошо
video ['vi:diəʊ] — видео
village ['vɪlɪdʒ] — деревня
visit ['vɪzɪt] — 1. посещать, навещать кого-либо, 2. посещение
visitor — посетитель

W w

walk [wɔ:k] — гулять, ходить пешком
walkman ['wɔ:kmən] — плеер (переносной)
wall [wɔ:l] — стена
want [wɒnt] — хотеть
warm [wɔ:m] — тепло, теплый
was [wɒz] — *Past Simple* от **to be**, *ед. ч.* был, была
wash [wɒʃ] — мыть, мыться, умываться, стирать
wash up — мыть посуду
watch [wɒtʃ] — 1. смотреть, наблюдать; 2. часы наручные
to watch TV — смотреть телевизор
water ['wɔ:tə] — 1. вода, 2. поливать
water-ski ['wɔ:təski] — кататься на водных лыжах
we [wi] — мы
wear [weə] (*wore* [wɔ:], *worn* [wɔ:n]) — носить (одежду)
weather ['weðə] — погода
What is the weather like? — Какая погода?
Wednesday ['wenzdi] — среда
week [wi:k] — неделя
welcome ['welkəm] — приветствовать
You are welcome! — 1. Добро пожаловать! 2. Не стоит благодарности!

well [wel] — хорошо
were [wɜ:] — *Past Simple* от **to be**, *мн. ч.* были
whale [weɪl] — кит
what [wɒt] — что? какой?
What's the matter? — В чём дело?
when [wen] — когда
where [weə] — где? куда?
white [waɪt] — белый
who [hu:] — кто, который
why [waɪ] — почему
window ['wɪndəʊ] — окно
windy ['wɪndɪ] — ветрено
winter ['wɪntə] — зима
wish [wɪʃ] — 1. желать, 2. пожелание
Best wishes! — Наилучшие пожелания!
with [wɪð] — с
wolf [wʊlf] — волк
woman ['wʊmən] — женщина; *мн. ч.*
women ['wɪmɪn]
wonderful ['wʌndəfʊl] — чудесный
wood [wʊd] — небольшой лес, роща
work [wɜ:k] — 1. работать, 2. работа
Would you like...? — Вы бы хотели...?
write [raɪt] (*wrote* [rəʊt], *written* [rɪtn]) — писать
wrong [rʊŋ] — неверный, неверно

X x

X-mas = Christmas ['krɪsməs] — Рождество

Y y

yard [jɑ:d] — двор
year [jɪə] — год
yes [jes] — да
yesterday ['jestədi] — вчера
you [ju] — ты, вы, тебе, вам
your [jɔ:] — твой, ваш, твои, ваши
yourself [jɔ:'self] — сам, себя
Help yourself! — Угощайся!

Z z

zoo [zu:] — зоопарк

READING RULES

Как читаются английские гласные под ударением

a [eɪ]	[eɪ] name	[æ] cat	[ɑ:] a + r car
o [əʊ]	[əʊ] home	[ɒ] fox	[ɔ:] o + r corn
e [i:]	[i:] we	[e] pet	[ɜ:] e + r her
i [aɪ]	[aɪ] five	[ɪ] big	[ɜ:] i + r girl
u [ju:]	[ju:] music	[ʌ] run	[ɜ:] u + r turn
y [waɪ]	[aɪ] fly	[ɪ] myth	[ɜ:] y + r Byrd

Как читается буквосочетание *wh*

[w]	what	when	why	where	white
[h]	who	whom	whose	whole	

PRONUNCIATION TABLE

(произносительная таблица)

Согласные		Гласные	
знак транскрипции	слово	знак транскрипции	слово
[p]	pen	[i:]	meet
[b]	bee	[ɪ]	sit
[t]	ten	[e]	letter
[d]	dog	[æ]	bag
[k]	king	[ɑ:]	park
[g]	go	[ɒ]	stop
[tʃ]	cheese	[ɔ:]	morning
[dʒ]	jump	[ʊ]	book
[f]	fat	[u:]	blue
[v]	very	[ʌ]	mum
[θ]	three	[ɜ:]	bird
[ð]	they	[ə]	sister
[s]	sad	[eɪ]	table
[z]	zoo	[əʊ]	nose
[ʃ]	she	[aɪ]	time
[ʒ]	pleasure	[aʊ]	now
[h]	hot	[ɔɪ]	boy
[m]	milk	[ɪə]	dear
[n]	name	[eə]	bear
[ŋ]	song	[ʊə]	sure
[l]	let	[aɪə]	tired
[r]	red	[aʊə]	our
[j]	yes		
[w]	want		

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(4 класс)

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Денисенко Ольга Анатольевна
Добрынина Наталья Васильевна
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Enjoy English

Часть 2

Замдиректора по подготовке изданий С. В. Ширина

Редактор Р. М. Адлер

Дизайн макета и художественное редактирование Е. А. Валяева

Компьютерная графика Д. А. Яценко

Корректоры: Г. А. Киселева, Г. П. Мартыненко

Художники: Н. А. Валяева, Т. В. Денисова, В. С. Жеребцов, К. И. Ишин, О. В. Перова,

В. Н. Рыжов, П. И. Субботин

Фотографы: П. А. Игнатов, А. С. Остапенко

Верстка: Н. П. Загорская, Т. А. Вильчинская

Лицензия ИД № 00416 от 10.11.99.

Санитарно-эпидемиологическое заключение о соответствии санитарным правилам РФ

№ 77.99.02.953.Д.002629.03.06 от 30.03.2006.

Подписано в печать 24.05.2006. Формат 60×84/8. Гарнитура “Школьная”.

Печать офсетная. Бумага офсетная. Усл. печ. л. 18,7. Уч.-изд. л. 10,6.

Усл. кр.-отт. 58,8. Тир. 51 000 экз. Зак. № 3485.

Издательство “Титул”. 249035, г. Обнинск Калужской обл., а/я 5055.

Тел. (48439) 9-10-09. E-mail rochta@titul.ru (книга почтой),

umk@titul.ru (оптовые покупатели).

Отпечатано с готовых диапозитивов в ОАО “Тверской ордена Трудового Красного Знамени
полиграфкомбинат детской литературы им. 50-летия СССР”.

170040, г. Тверь, пр. 50 лет Октября, 46.



THE ABC

(алфавит английского языка)

A a [eɪ]

N n [en]

B b [bi:]

O o [əʊ]

C c [si:]

P p [pi:]

D d [di:]

Q q [kju:]

E e [i:]

R r [ɑ:]

F f [ef]

S s [es]

G g [dʒi:]

T t [ti:]

H h [eɪtʃ]

U u [ju:]

I i [aɪ]

V v [vi:]

J j [dʒeɪ]

W w ['dʌb(ə)lju:]

K k [keɪ]

X x [eks]

L l [el]

Y y [waɪ]

M m [em]

Z z [zed]

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2

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По вопросам приобретения книг следует обращаться в издательство “Титул”:
249035, г. Обнинск Калужской обл., а/я 5055, тел.: (48439) 9-10-09,
факс: (48439) 9-10-00, e-mail: pochta@titul.ru (книга почтой),
umk@titul.ru (оптовые покупатели).

ISBN 5-86866-316-0



Издательство “Титул”