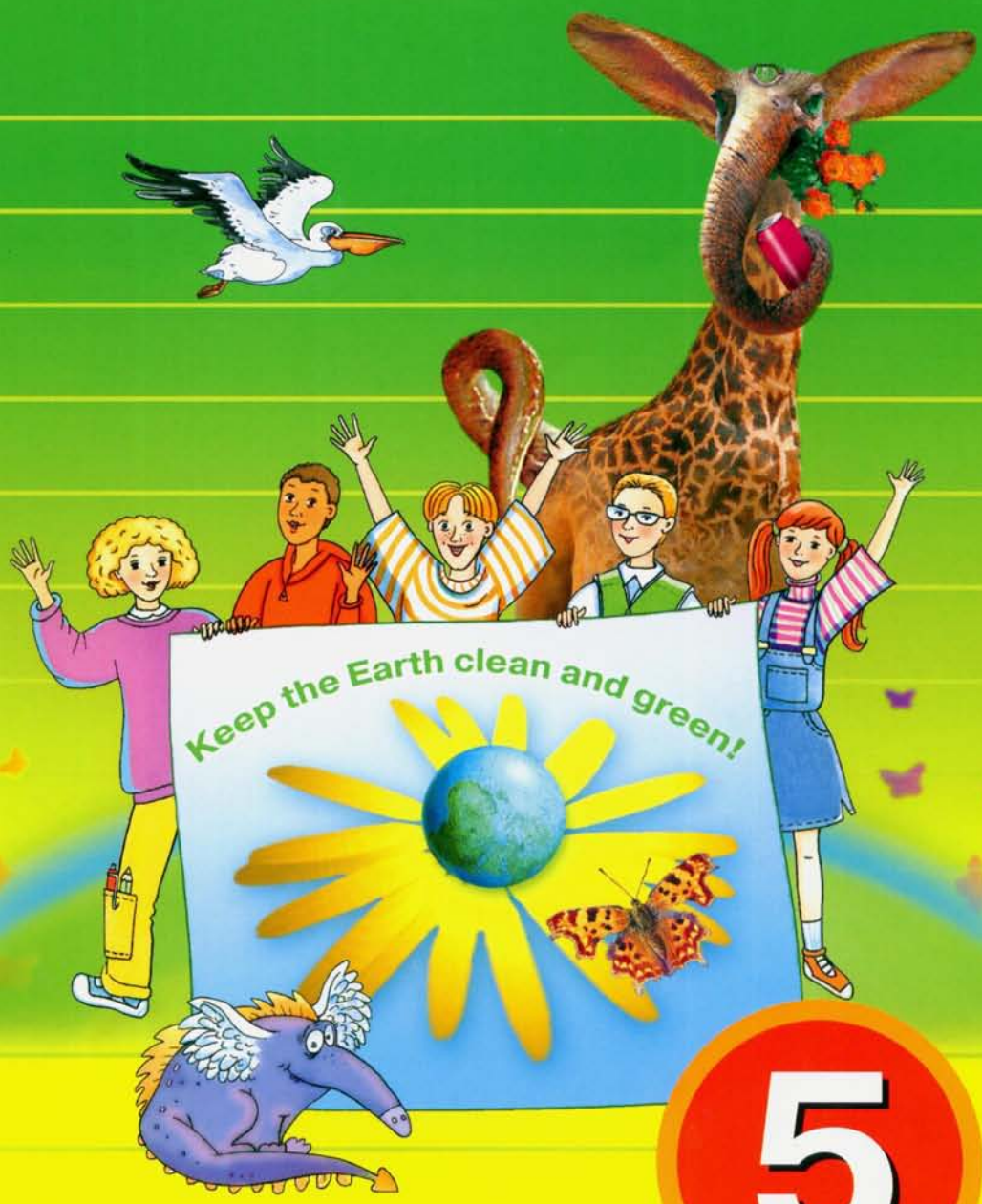


NEW MILLENNIUM ENGLISH

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



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК НОВОГО ТЫСЯЧЕЛЕТΙΑ

NEW MILLENNIUM ENGLISH

STUDENT'S BOOK



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Учебник для 5 класса общеобразовательных учреждений

ПЕРВЫЙ ГОД ОБУЧЕНИЯ

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



BROOKEMEAD ENGLISH
LANGUAGE TEACHING

Т И Т У Л
Т И Т У Л

2010

*С любовью и благодарностью к нашим семьям за их бесконечное терпение, понимание и поддержку.
С глубокой признательностью к коллегам и учащимся учебных заведений, в которых мы работаем.*

Авторы

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Деревянко Н. Н. и др.

Д36 Английский язык: Английский язык нового тысячелетия / New Millennium English: Учебник для 5 кл. общеобраз. учрежд. Первый год обучения. / Н. Н. Деревянко, С. В. Жаворонкова, Л. В. Козятинская, Т. Р. Колоскова, Н. И. Кузеванова, Е. В. Носонович, И. А. Скворцова, Л. В. Талзи.— Обнинск: Титул, 2010.— 160 с.: ил. ISBN 978-5-86866-460-1

Данный учебник начинает серию "Английский язык нового тысячелетия", предназначенную для общеобразовательных учреждений, где английский язык изучается с 5-го класса.

Учебник соответствует обязательному минимуму содержания образования и рассчитан на базисный учебный план (три часа в неделю).

УМК "Английский язык нового тысячелетия" для 5-го класса состоит из учебника, книги для учителя, рабочей тетради и аудиоприложения (двух аудиокассет и CD MP3) для работы в классе.

УМК позволяет овладеть английским языком на уровне, соответствующем требованиям государственного стандарта. Тематика текстов и заданий отвечает потребностям и интересам учащихся этого возраста. Авторы последовательно реализуют коммуникативно-когнитивный подход, широко используют разнообразные современные и традиционные техники обучения.



ББК 81.2Англ-922

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Условные обозначения:

-  — Номер задания
-  — Домашнее задание
-  — Работа в парах на разных страницах
-  — Слушай кассету

THE ENGLISH PICTURE ALPHABET

Aa

[eɪ]

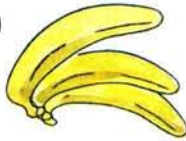
Africa



Bb

[bi:]

banana



Cc

[si:]

cassette



Dd

[di:]

doctor



Ee

[i:]

elf



Ff

[ef]

finish



Gg

[dʒi:]

giraffe



Hh

[etʃ]

hooligan



Ii

[aɪ]

iceberg



Jj

[dʒeɪ]

jeans



Kk

[keɪ]

kangaroo



Ll

[el]

lily



Mm

[em]

music



Nn

[en]

nose



Oo

[əʊ]

ok



Pp

[pi:]

pizza



Qq

[kju:]

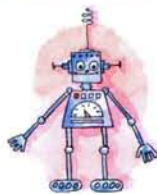
quarium



Rr

[ɑ:]

robot



Ss

[es]

sandwich



Tt

[ti:]

tractor



Uu

[ju:]

university



Vv

[vi:]

villa



Ww

['dʌb(ə)ljʊ:]

wigwam



Xx

[eks]

x taxi



Yy

[waɪ]

yogurt



Zz

[zed]

zebra



Примечание.

Полного совпадения произношения английских и русских слов нет. Обрати также внимание на то, что название буквы и звук, который эта буква передаёт, как правило, не совпадают. Ударные слоги подчёркнуты.

ТАБЛИЦА АНГЛИЙСКИХ ЗВУКОВ

Согласные

[p] pizza
пицца

[b] banana
банан

[k] kangaroo
кенгуру

[g] gorilla
горилла

[f] finish
финиш

[v] villa
вилла

[t] tractor
трактор

[d] doctor
доктор

[s] sofa
софа

[z] zebra
зебра

[ʃ] shorts
шорты

[ʒ] garage
гараж

[θ] Thank you
(Спасибо!)

[ð] mother
мама

[tʃ] chips
чипсы

[dʒ] jeans
джинсы

[l] lily
лилия

[r] robot
робот

[w] wigwam
вигвам

[j] yogurt
йогурт

[m] music
музыка

[n] nose
нос

[ŋ] ping-pong
пинг-понг

[h] hooligan
хулиган

Гласные

[ɪ] film
фильм

[i:] Greenpeace

[ɒ] stop
стоп

[ɔ:] sport
спорт

[e] elf
эльф

[æ] sandwich
сэндвич

[ʌ] company
компания

[ɑ:] mask
маска

[ə] monster
монстр

[ɜ:] girl
девочка

[ʊ] football
футбол

[u:] goose
гусь

[ju:] computer
компьютер

[eɪ] safe
сейф

[aɪ] iceberg
айсберг

[ɔɪ] boy scout
бойскаут

[ɪə] Cheers

[eə] aeroplane
аэроплан

[ʊə] tourist
турист

[əʊ] hello
хеллоу

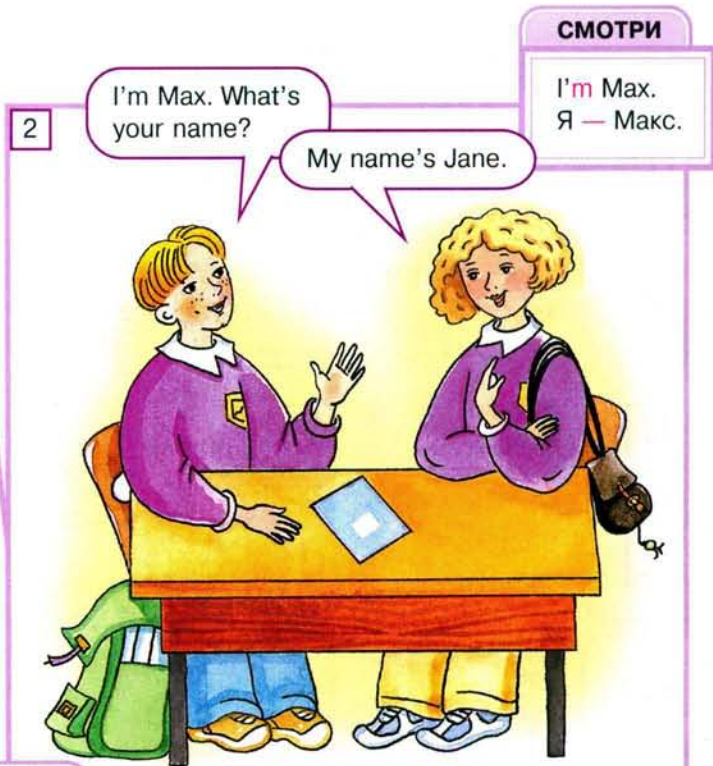
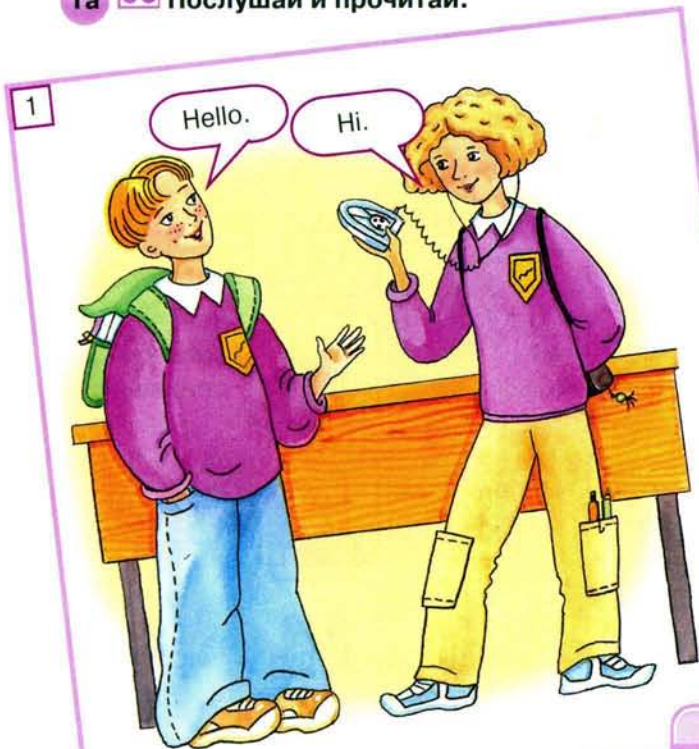
[aʊ] mouse
Микки
Маус

Примечание.

Совпадение звуков только приблизительное. Обрати внимание также на разницу в ударении: ударные слоги подчеркнуты.

Урок 1 Привет! / Lesson 1 Hello!

1a Послушай и прочитай.



СМОТРИ

I'm Max.
Я — Макс.

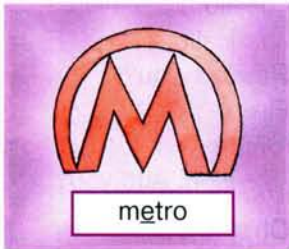
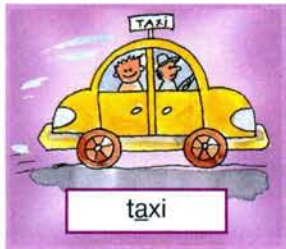
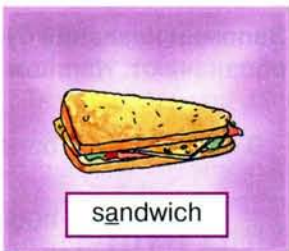
LOOK

I'm Max. = I am Max.
What's your name? = What is your name?
My name's Jane. = My name is Jane.



16 Скажи, как зовут детей на картинках.
Образец: This is Dave.

2а Назови предметы на картинках. Послушай, как они называются по-английски.



2б Как читаются эти буквы? Найди слова с этими буквами.

d t m k o

3 Переведи эти слова. Проверь себя по картинкам в алфавите (стр. 4) и по таблице английских звуков (стр. 5).

doctor stop sport tennis computer football tractor music kangaroo mask

4а Запомни названия букв и звуки, которые они передают.

D d	[d]	doctor Dave
M m	[m]	music million name Max
T t	[t]	tractor tennis Ted
K k	[k]	kangaroo kiosk kilogram Kate

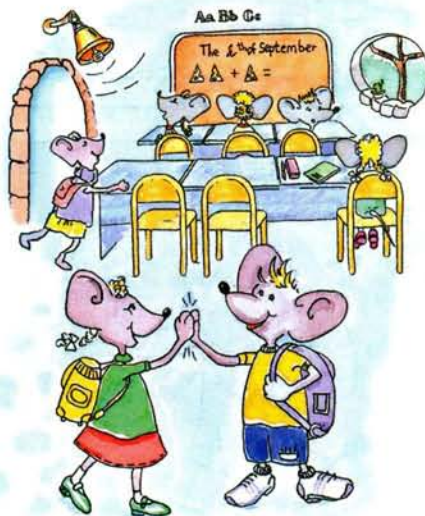
4б Напиши эти буквы в тетради.

4в Какие слова из упр. 3 написаны в транскрипции?

Образец: ['fʊtbɔ:l] – football – футбол
 ['tenɪs] [kəm'pi:jətə] ['dɒktə]

5 Послушай и спой песенку.

Hello.
 Hello.
 Hello.
 Hello.
 My name's Mary.
 Hello, Mary.
 Hello.
 Hello.
 Hello.
 Hello.
 Hello.
 And this is Terry.
 Hello, Terry.
 ...



6а Напиши по строчке буквы Dd, Mm, Kk, Tt (строчную и заглавную) и два слова-примера с этими буквами.

6б Найди другие английские слова (названия шоколадок, марок машин, телевизоров, магнитофонов и т. д.), прочитай их и запиши в тетрадь.

Урок 2 Как дела? / Lesson 2 How are you?

1 **Послушай и скажи, какие слова пропущены.**

Hi,
 Hi,
 How are you?
 I'm fine, thank you. And you?
 Fine, too. Oh the bell! Bye,
 Bye,



2 **Запомни названия букв и звуки, которые они обозначают. Напиши эти буквы в тетради.**

B b	[b]	banana bye football
H h	[h]	hooligan Hello Hi how Helen
L l	[l]	lily Hello
N n	[n]	nose name banana fine

3 **Послушай, прочитай слова с буквой Aa и сформулируй правило.**

A a	
[ei]	[æ]
safe name late Jane Kate babe hate lake Dave	sandwich hat bad dad Ann bat lab mad Max mat

4 **Послушай и спой песенку.**

Hello.
 Hello.
 Hello.
 How are you?
 Fine.
 Fine.
 Fine. And you?
 Oh, the bell!
 Oh, the bell!
 Goodbye.
 Goodbye.
 Goodbye.
 Bye-bye.




5 **Расставь слова в нужном порядке (см. упр. 1) и перепиши предложения в тетрадь.**

- are / How / you?
- thank / fine / I'm / you.
- your / What's / name?
- Max / name's / My.

Урок 3 Ура! / Lesson 3 Hooray!

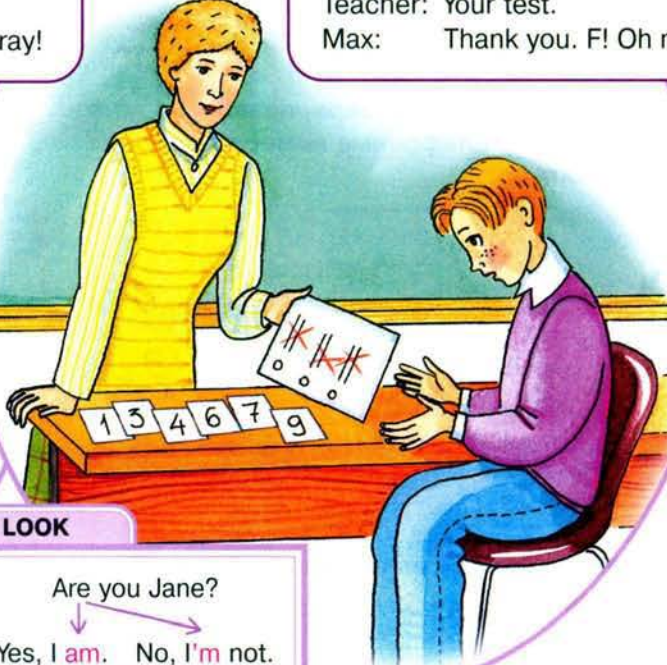
1a **Послушай и прочитай.**



Teacher: Are you Jane?
Jane: Yes, I am.
Teacher: Are you in Class 5?
Jane: Yes, I am.
Teacher: Your test.
Jane: Thank you. A! Hooray!

СМОТРИ

Are you Jane?
↓ ↓ ↓
— Ты Джейн?




Teacher: Are you Max?
Max: Yes, I am.
Teacher: Are you in Class 5?
Max: Yes, I am.
Teacher: Your test.
Max: Thank you. F! Oh no!


LOOK

Are you Jane?
↓
Yes, I am. No, I'm not.

16 Изучи таблицу соответствий отметок в русских и английских школах. Чем они отличаются?



A = 5
B = 4+
C = 4-
D = 3
E = 2
F = 1



3 Послушай и прочитай слова с буквами li и Yu. Сформулируй правило.

li Yu	
[aɪ]	[ɪ]
iceberg fine hi my bye like bike I five	film this is in it milk villa gorilla

2 Запомни названия букв и звуки, которые они обозначают. Напиши эти буквы в тетради.

Ff	[f]	finish film flag fine football Fanny four
Jj	[dʒ]	jeans jazz jam jelly jacket Jane
Pp	[p]	pizza stop sport computer Pat

4 Вставь пропущенные слова и ответь на вопросы.

Образец: ... you Lena? — Are you Lena?
1 What's ... name?
2 How are ...?
3 ... you in Class 5?

5 Познакомься с разделом 2 в Грамматическом справочнике.

Урок 4 Давай поиграем / Lesson 4 Let's play

1a **Послушай и выучи.**

A: What's your phone number?
 B: It's 123 350.
 A: 123 450?
 B: No! It's 123 350.
 A: 123 350?
 B: Yes, that's right.



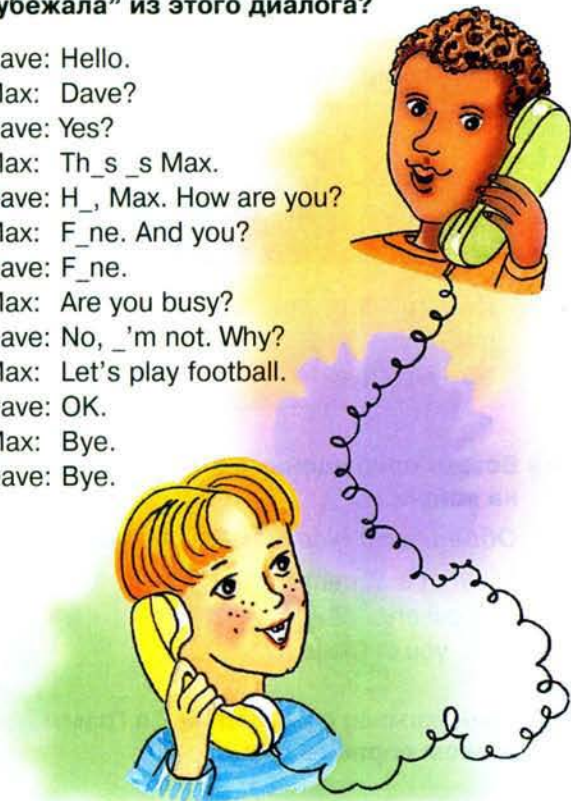
16 **Послушай и проверь, правильно ли записаны телефонные номера. Скажи их правильно:**

Class 5	name	
	Max	975 3579
	Dave	246 8064
	Jane	505 7413

1в **Расспроси одноклассников и составь список телефонов.**

2а **Послушай и прочитай. Какая буква "убежала" из этого диалога?**

Dave: Hello.
 Max: Dave?
 Dave: Yes?
 Max: Th_s_s Max.
 Dave: H_, Max. How are you?
 Max: F_ne. And you?
 Dave: F_ne.
 Max: Are you busy?
 Dave: No, _'m not. Why?
 Max: Let's play football.
 Dave: OK.
 Max: Bye.
 Dave: Bye.



26 **Прочитай и разыграй диалог в парах. Предложи поиграть в другие игры.**

Образец: *Let's play*



3 **Запомни названия букв и звуки, которые они обозначают. Напиши эти буквы в тетради.**

Zz	}	[z]	zebra zigzag Liz
Ss			is music busy vase nose
Ss	}	[s]	sofa safe stop sport Sam
Cc			office iceberg pencil bicycle
Cc	}	[k]	cassette computer
			doctor Clem

4 **Послушай и прочитай слова с буквой Ee. Сформулируй правило.**

Ee	
[i:]	[e]
Pete he meet green tree me	elf let's pen ten yes Ed

5 **Раздели на слова, перепиши, расставь знаки препинания и апострофы. Ответь на вопросы.**

Образец: *howareyou – How are you?*

- 1 *whatsyourname*
- 2 *areyouinClass5*
- 3 *whatsyourphonenumber*
- 4 *areyoubusy*

Урок 5 Новый ученик / Lesson 5 A new pupil

1a **Переведи названия стран и континентов. Послушай, как они звучат по-английски.**

England Canada Africa France Australia Ireland Russia America India
Brazil Italy

2 **Послушай и подбери ответ на каждую реплику.**

- a Hi.
- b I'm Jane. What's your name?
- c Are you new?
- d Where are you from?
- e What class are you in?
- f I'm in Class 5, too. Let's go.

- 1 My name's Dima.
- 2 OK.
- 3 Hello.
- 4 Yes, I am.
- 5 I'm in Class 5. And you?
- 6 I'm from Russia.

LOOK

Are you from Russia?
No, I am not./No, I'm not.
Yes, I am.
Where are you from?
I'm from Russia.



4 **Послушай и прочитай слова с буквой Uu. Сформулируй правило.**

U u	
[u:]	[ʌ]
computer student music pupil	number but up bubble fun gum

3 **Запомни названия букв и звуки, которые они обозначают. Напиши эти буквы в тетради.**

G g	[dʒ]	giraffe gym gentleman Germany
	[g]	gorilla hooligan flag goodbye
W w	[w]	wigwam what where why Winnie
V v	[v]	villa video visit Val volleyball

5 **Напиши, какие вопросы были заданы:**

- 1 My name's Max.
- 2 I'm in Class 5.
- 3 I'm fine.
- 4 I'm from Russia.
- 5 It's 579-4521.

6 **Повтори материал из раздела 2 в Грамматическом справочнике.**

Урок 6 Привет на MTV / Lesson 6 Hello on MTV

1 Ответь на вопросы, расспроси соседа по парте.

What's your number one

a film?

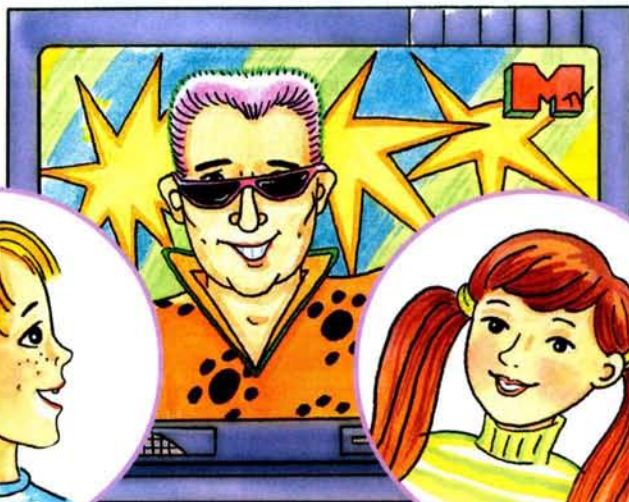
b sport?

c TV programme?

d music hit?

2a Послушай программу MTV "По заявкам".
Расставь вопросы диск-жокея по порядку.

- What's your number one hit?
- Where are you from?
- 1 What's your name?
- How old are you?
- What class are you in?



2б Подбери ответы к вопросам из упр. 2а, послушай и проверь.

- a) My name's Max.
- b) I'm in Class 5.
- c) I'm ten.
- d) I'm from London.
- e) Let's be friends.

2в Разыграй по ролям. Не забудь, что диск-жокей обычно благодарит за звонок, а телезритель — передает привет друзьям:

Диск-жокей: Thanks for calling MTV.
Телезритель: This is my hello to Anya from Russia.

LOOK

How old are you?
Сколько тебе лет?

2г Послушай и спой песенку для Ани.

Are you Ann	Are you from America
Or are you Kate?	Or are you from India?
Are you Pat	Are you from Africa
Or are you Jane?	Or are you from Italy?
Tell me, tell me	Tell me, tell me
What's your name?	What's your name?
Tell me, tell me	Tell me, tell me
Where are you from?	Where are you from?
Let's be friends.	Let's be friends.
Let's be friends.	Let's be friends.

4 Послушай и прочитай слова с буквой Оо. Сформулируй правило.

e	O o
[əʊ]	[ɒ]
OK hello nose rose sofa go	stop doctor dog smog

3 Запомни названия букв и звуки, которые они обозначают. Напиши эти буквы в тетради.

Q q + u	[kw]	aquarium queen
R r	[r]	robot risk rap kangaroo Rob
X x	[ks]	taxi extra fix express

5 Найди место для глагола is или are в предложениях, вставь его и ответь на вопросы.
Образец: Where you from?
— Where are you from?

- 1 What your name?
- 2 How old you?
- 3 What class you in?
- 4 What your number one hit?

6 Повтори материал из раздела 2 в Грамматическом справочнике.

Урок 7 На уроке / Lesson 7 In class

1 Послушай и спой песенку об алфавите.

ABCDEFGHIJ
 KLMNOP
 QRS and TUV
 W and XYZ
 This is the English alphabet.



2a Послушай, о чем говорят на уроке английского языка. Выбери правильный ответ и заполни пропуски.

A: What's "мороженое" in English?

- B: It's ...
 a) iceberg
 b) sun cream
 c) ice cream

A: Please spell it.

- B: I - ... - E C-R-E-A-M
 a) C
 b) S
 c) Z

A: Thanks.



LOOK

What's "мороженое" in English? Spell it.

26 Спроси у соседа по парте слова и ответь на его вопросы.

Ученик А

Спроси, как будет по-английски и как пишется слово. Заполни таблицу.

спасибо	
писать	
слушать	
учебник	

Скажи, как будет по-английски и как пишется:

пожалуйста	please
смотреть	look
читать	read
страница	page

textbook	учебник
listen	слушать
write	писать
thanks	спасибо

Скажи, как будет по-английски и как пишется:

	страница
	читать
	смотреть
	пожалуйста

Спроси, как будет по-английски и как пишется слово. Заполни таблицу.

Ученик Б

- 3 Открой таблицу транслитерации на стр. 146 и подпиши свою тетрадь по-английски по образцу:



- 4 Спроси соседа по парте, как пишутся его имя и фамилия. Запиши и проверь себя по его тетради.

Образец: What's your name? Please spell it.
What's your surname? Please spell it.

- 5 Подбери слово для каждой цифры. Назови цифры в правильном порядке.



- 6a Составь из слов длинную гусеницу, начиная каждое последующее слово с последней буквы предыдущего. Используй только знакомые слова.

Образец: Englis-H-ell-O-K-angaro-O-H...



- 66 На листке в клеточку начерти "поле" (как в игре "Морской бой") 10 x 10. Над верхним рядом над каждой клеточкой напиши буквы от А до J, а слева по вертикали — числа от 1 до 10.

Закрась клеточки:

F2 G2 H2 I2 F3 G3 H3 I3 F4 F5 F6 A7 B7 F7 I7 J7 B8 D8 F8 I8
C9 D9 E9 F9 G9 H9

Что получилось? Подготовь таким же способом свою картинку.

Урок 8 Проект / Lesson 8 Project

E-FILE

1a В этом разделе ты познакомился с этими ребятами. Посмотри страницы 6–12 и впиши недостающую информацию.



Hi.
My name's I'm from London.
I go to school. I'm in Class 5.
I'm ten. I play My number one football **team** is Manchester United. My number one music hit is



Hi.
My name's I'm from Suzdal in **Now** I'm in ... and I go to an English school. I'm ... and I'm **very** busy. I'm in Class My number one film is

team — команда
now — сейчас
very — очень
games — игры



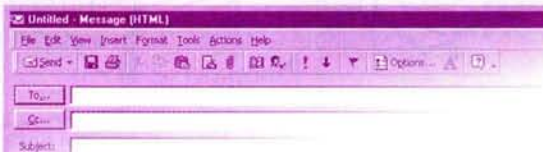
Hi.
My name's I'm from I'm ten. I'm in Class 5. I play tennis and My number one film is *Batman*.



Hi.
My name's Anya. I'm from Omsk in I'm I'm in Class 5. I do sports. I play computer **games**, too. My number one music hit is

16 **Послушай и проверь. Заполни оставшиеся пропуски.**

2 **Составь такой же рассказ о себе. Используй его для письма в <http://www.penpalgarden.com>, где можно найти друга по переписке из любой страны.**



Hi.
My name's Sasha.
I'm from Tula.
I'm ten.
I'm in Class 5A.
My number one music group is The Spice Girls.
My number one football team is Spartak.
I play football.
What's your name?
Where are you from?
How old are you?
Bye.
Sasha

Не забудь задать несколько вопросов.

Напиши Bye и свое имя в конце.



Приложи фотографию или нарисуй свой портрет.

3 **Ответь на полученное письмо. Начни так:**

*Hi, Sasha.
Thanks for your letter.*

4 **Проверь упр. 6б стр. 14. "Продиктуй" свою картинку соседу по парте.**

Lesson 1 Family album /

Урок 1 Семейный альбом

1a Послушай, прочитай и переведи.

mother father sister brother cousin grandmother
grandfather mum dad

1b Соедини слова из упр. 1а в пары по образцу. Какое слово не имеет пары?

Образец: mother — father

2 Закончи предложения в рассказе Макса. Послушай и проверь.

- 1 That's my m_____.
- 2 That's my f_____.
- 3 That's my grandm_____.
- 4 That's my grandf_____.
- 5 That's my little b_____. This is my big b_____.
- 6 That's my cat.
- 7 That's my c_____ and that's my c_____, too.

LOOK

['mʌðə] — mother

brother



LOOK

little — маленький, младший
big — большой, старший

LOOK

that is = that's

cousins



grandmother



grandfather



father



Max's mother





3 Расскажи от имени Ани и Димы, кто есть кто на их семейных фотографиях.

4 Расспроси Аню о ее семье по фотографии. Разыграй диалог по ролям.

A: Is that your brother?
 B: Yes, that's my big brother.
 A: Is that your mother?
 B: Yes, that's ...

LOOK

That's my mother.
 Is that your mother?

5 Напиши имена своих родственников. Обменяйся тетрадями с соседом по парте. Догадайся, о ком идет речь.

Образец: A: Elena – Is that your sister?
 B: No, that's my grandmother.

6 Послушай слова. Найди “лишнее”.

[ð] mother that father thank
 [θ] brother thanks thin thick



7a Загляни в урок 8 и начни составление своей родословной по образцу семьи Макса. Размести фотографии или рисунки с изображением своих родственников на “фамильном древе” и подпиши их.

Образец: My mother. My grandmother.

7b Подготовь рассказ о своей семье.

Образец: That's my mother. That's my grandmother.



Lesson 2 A visit / Урок 2 В гости

1 Прежде чем пойти в гости, узнай имена членов семьи твоего друга или подруги.

Образец: *What's your mother's name?*

My mother's name is ...

LOOK

mother's — мамино

3 **Послушай и прочитай. Заполни пропуски.**

1 Max: Mum, this is my friend Dave.
Mother: Hello, Dave. Please come in.
Dave: ..., Mrs Smith. ...

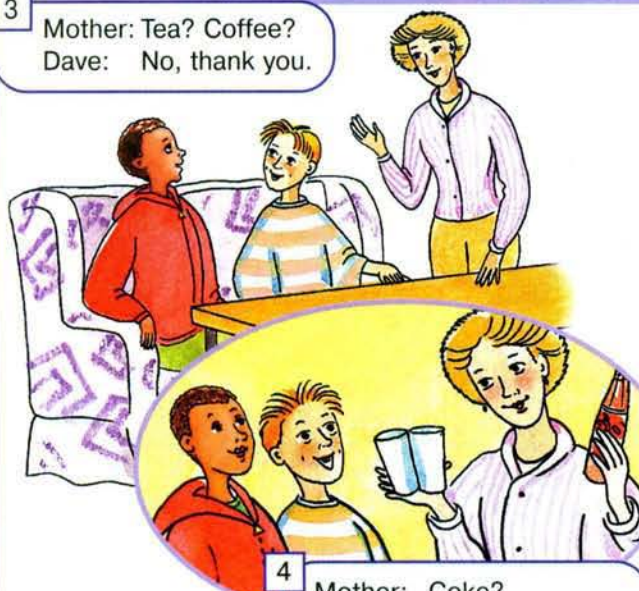


LOOK

Mrs ['mɪsɪz] — госпожа
Mr ['mɪstə] — господин

2 Mother: How are you?
Dave: I'm ..., thank you.

3 Mother: Tea? Coffee?
Dave: No, thank you.



4 Mother: Coke?
Max and Dave: Yes, please.

2 По фотографиям из семейного альбома расспроси соседа, как зовут членов его семьи.

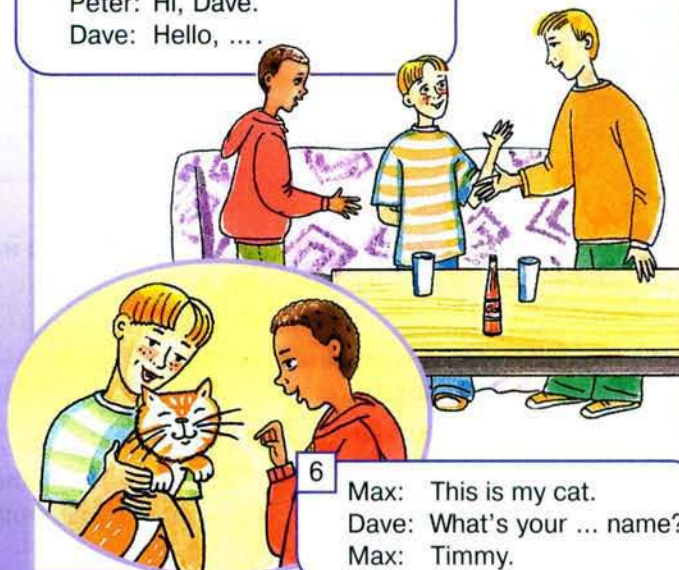
Образец: *A: Is that your mother?*

B: Yes, that's my mother.

A: What's your mother's name?

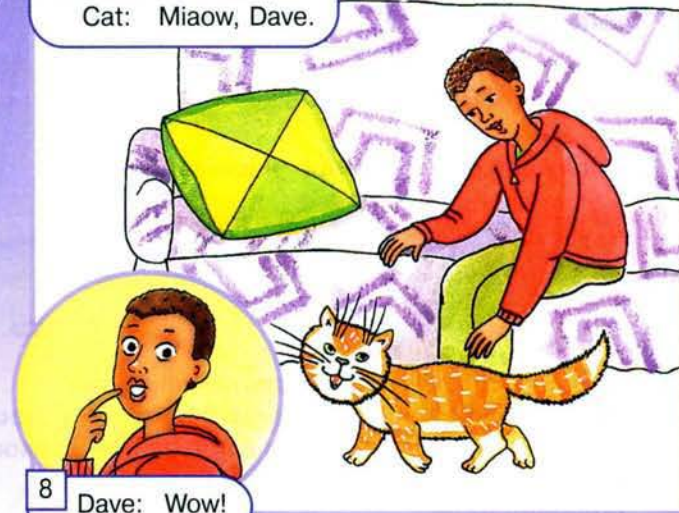
B: Lena.

5 Max: This is my brother Pete.
This is Dave.
Peter: Hi, Dave.
Dave: Hello, ...



6 Max: This is my cat.
Dave: What's your ... name?
Max: Timmy.

7 Dave: ..., Timmy.
Cat: Miaow, Dave.



8 Dave: Wow!

4 Продолжи составление своей родословной. Напиши имя члена семьи рядом с каждым портретом.

Образец: *My brother's name is Slava.*

Lesson 3 Two plus three is five / Урок 3 2 + 3 = 5


- 1a Послушай, как произносятся числительные от 11 до 20 и заполни пропуски. Прочитай примеры вслух.

Образец: 1 and 10 is 11.

1 + 10 = 11	eleven
2 + 10 = 12	twelve
3 + 10 = 13	thirteen
4 + 10 = 14	fourteen
5 + 10 = 15	fif...
6 + 10 = 16	six...
7 + 10 = 17	seven...
8 + 10 = 18	eigh...
9 + 10 = 19	nine...
10 + 10 = 20	twenty

- 1b Составь три арифметических примера с числами от 1 до 20 и предложи соседу по парте решить их.

Образец: 1 and 10 is...

- 2  Посмотри на фотографии, послушай и прочитай три диалога. Кто отвечает на вопросы в каждом из диалогов — Max, Jane или Dima?

- (1) A: Have you got a brother?
B: No, I haven't. I've got a sister.
- (2) A: Have you got a brother?
B: Yes, I have. I've got two brothers.
- (3) A: Have you got a sister or (или) a brother?
B: No, I haven't.

Max's family



- 3 Послушай еще раз и прочитай диалоги вслух.

- 4 Расспроси одноклассников и заполни таблицу. Найди, у кого есть брат, сестра, двоюродные братья, сестры и т. д. Во вторую колонку впиши их имена.

Образец: Have you got a brother?
Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

a brother	
a sister	
a cousin	
a dog	
a cat	
a sister and a brother	
ten friends	

- 5 Прочитай слова со звуком [i:] и выведи правило.

fourteen meet street Lee feel see
tree green sea please read speak
tea peace team meat

Буквосочетания и читаются как [i:].

- 6 Перечисли членов своей семьи. Помести этот список над своим "фамильным деревом".

Образец: I have got a mother. I have got two grandmothers.

- 7 Познакомься с разделом 5 в Грамматическом справочнике.

Lesson 4 Brothers and sisters

Урок 4 Братья и сестры

- 1 Сыграй в крестики-нолики с соседом по парте. Задай вопрос, используя слова из таблицы, и поставь в этой клеточке крестик или нолик.
Образец: *Have you got a brother?*

a brother	a cousin	a friend
a grandmother	a big brother	a grandfather
a cat	two brothers	two sisters

- 2 Послушай песенку единственного ребенка в семье. Впиши пропущенные слова.

THE SONG OF AN ONLY CHILD

Have you got, have you got, have you got a b...?
 — No, I haven't.
 Have you got, have you got, have you got a s...?
 — No, I haven't.
 Have you got, have you got, have you got a c...?
 — No, I haven't.
 Have you got, have you got, have you got a lot of f...?
 — Yes, I have.
 I've got a lot of friends.

LOOK

a lot of = many



- 3 Прочитай вопросы Димы и подбери к ним ответы Макса.



- a How old is he?
 b Have you got a sister or a brother?
 c What's your brother's name?

- 1 I've got a brother.
 2 His name's Peter.
 3 He's sixteen

LOOK

he's = he is
 my brother's name = his name



4 В рассказе Димы о своей семье есть пропуски. Заполни их.

Max: Have you got a sister or a brother?
 Dima: I've got a sister.
 Max: ...'s your sister's name?
 Dima: Her name's Katya.
 Max: ... old is she?
 Dima: She's five.

LOOK

she's = she is
 my sister's name = her name

5 Замени выделенные слова на *he, she, his* или *her*.

Образец: *My grandmother's name's Mary. = Her name is Mary.*

- 1 *My grandfather's name's John.*
- 2 *My mother's name's Trisha.*
- 3 *My brother's name's Nick.*
- 4 *My brother's twelve.*
- 5 *My sister's name's Carrie.*
- 6 *My sister's six.*

6 Расспроси соседа по парте, есть ли у него брат или сестра, двоюродный брат или сестра. Узнай, сколько им лет и как их зовут.

Образец: *Have you got a sister or a brother?*
How old is he / she?
What's his / her name?

7a Послушай и прочитай слова со звуком [ʃ].

shorts she finish fish ship dish shell

7b Прочитай слова и подчеркни слова со звуком [ʃ].

he finish she sofa chips shorts safe hello fish ship

8a Прочитай слова в колонках.

[e]	[æ]
elf	sandwich
pen	pan
men	man
set	sat
end	and

8b Прочитай и распредели слова в две колонки, как в упр. 8a.

best rap cat many friend tennis
 ten seven twelve twenty dad Pepsi


9 Напиши ответы Ани на эти вопросы.

Have you got a brother or a sister?
 What's your brother's name?
 How old is he?

10 Познакомься с разделом 3 в Грамматическом справочнике.




Lesson 5 We are friends / Урок 5 Мы – друзья

- 1  **Послушай рассказ Джейн о ее семье. Сколько человек у нее в семье?**

I've got a mother and a father.
I've got a grandmother and a grandfather.
But I haven't got a brother and I haven't got a sister.
I've got a lot of friends.

- 2 **Узнай у соседа по парте, много ли у него друзей и сколько их.**

Образец: A: Have you got many friends?
B: Yes, a lot. / No, not many.
A: How many friends have you got?
B: Five.

- 3  **Послушай и прочитай рэп о Джейн и ее лучшей подруге. Переведи выделенные слова.**



This is Kate.
Kate is my **best** friend.
Kate is **great**!



We like **music**,
We like **rap**.



We **play** football
We like **sport**.

- 4a **Ответь на вопрос сам и задай вопрос соседу.**

A: Who's your best friend?
B: Anya is my best friend.

LOOK

Who's = Who is

- 4b **Расскажи о своем лучшем друге, используя песенку Джейн, слова и картинки из бокса.**

Образец: Anya is my best friend. We play tennis. We like music.

cats

dogs

computers

Coke

Pepsi

books

English

music



- 5a **Напиши о своем лучшем друге. Помести этот рассказ с фотографией или рисунком под описанием своей родословной.**

Образец: I've got a lot of / not many friends.
My best friend is She / He is great! We play We like

- 5b **Попробуй написать песенку в стиле рэп, подобную той, которую написала Джейн.**



We like cats,
But we've got dogs.
Kate is my best friend,
Kate is **great**!

Lesson 6 Have you got a cat or a dog? /

Урок 6 У тебя есть кошка или собака?

1 Ответь на вопрос. Спроси соседа по парте:

Have you got a cat or a dog?

No, I haven't.
I've got a dog.
I've got a cat.

2 Расспроси подробно о собаке или кошке.

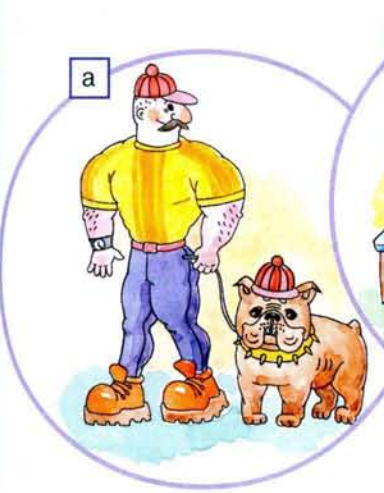
A: Is it a boy or a girl?
B: It's a girl. / It's a boy.
A: What's her name? / What's his name?
B: Her name's... / His name's...
A: How old is she? / How old is he?
B: She's... / He's...

3 Собаки и кошки тоже могут рассказать о себе и своих хозяевах. Послушай и прочитай. Подбери картинку к каждому высказыванию.

- I'm funny (забавный). That's my owner. He's funny, too. We're funny.
- I'm beautiful (красивая). That's my owner. She's beautiful, too. We're beautiful.
- I'm clever (умная). That's my owner. She's clever, too. We're clever.
- I'm strong (сильный). That's my owner. He's strong, too. We're strong.
- I'm kind (добрый). That's my owner. She's kind, too. We're kind.

LOOK

I'm = I am
he's = he is
she's = she is
we're = we are



4 Расскажи о своей кошке или собаке.
Образец: My cat's funny. My dog's clever.

5 Послушай и прочитай слова.

er [3:] her service person
ir university verb
girl bird skirt fir
dirt sir

6 Скажи, каким прилагательным можно охарактеризовать каждого члена твоей семьи?

beautiful clever strong funny old
great big little kind

Образец: My mother is kind and beautiful.
My brother is little. My father is big and strong. He is kind.

Lesson 7 Progress page / Урок 7 Проверь себя



45–50	40–45	35–40	< 35
very good	good	OK	look again

1 Переведи слова.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 football | 6 gorilla |
| 2 robot | 7 sport |
| 3 music | 8 Africa |
| 4 banana | 9 doctor |
| 5 film | 10 computer |

Баллы ____ / 5

2 Подчеркни звук, который обозначает выделенная буква / буквы.

mother [z] [ð]
 fine [aɪ] [ɪ]
 cat [s] [k]
 safe [aɪ] [eɪ]
 she [ʃ] [s]

Баллы ____ / 5

3 Вставь пропущенные буквы.

- (1) m__ther (2) be__utiful (3) __nglish
 (4) nam__ (5) t__ank you (6) hav__ (7) __riend
 (8) sixte__n (9) clas__ (10) wh__t

Баллы ____ / 10

4 Реши примеры.

- eleven + seven = ____
- fourteen + three = ____
- twelve + eight = ____
- five + nine = ____
- six + thirteen = ____

Баллы ____ / 10

5 Впиши are, am или is.

- My name ... Sasha.
- Where ... you from?
- I ... in Class 5.
- My mother ... beautiful.
- We ... friends.

Баллы ____ / 5

6 Подбери ответ на каждую реплику.

- Hello.
 - Have you got a brother?
 - What's your mother's name?
 - Goodbye.
 - I'm Tanya. What's your name?
- Yes, I have.
 - Her name's Ann.
 - Hi.
 - My name's Dima.
 - Bye.

Баллы ____ / 5

7 Ответь на вопросы.

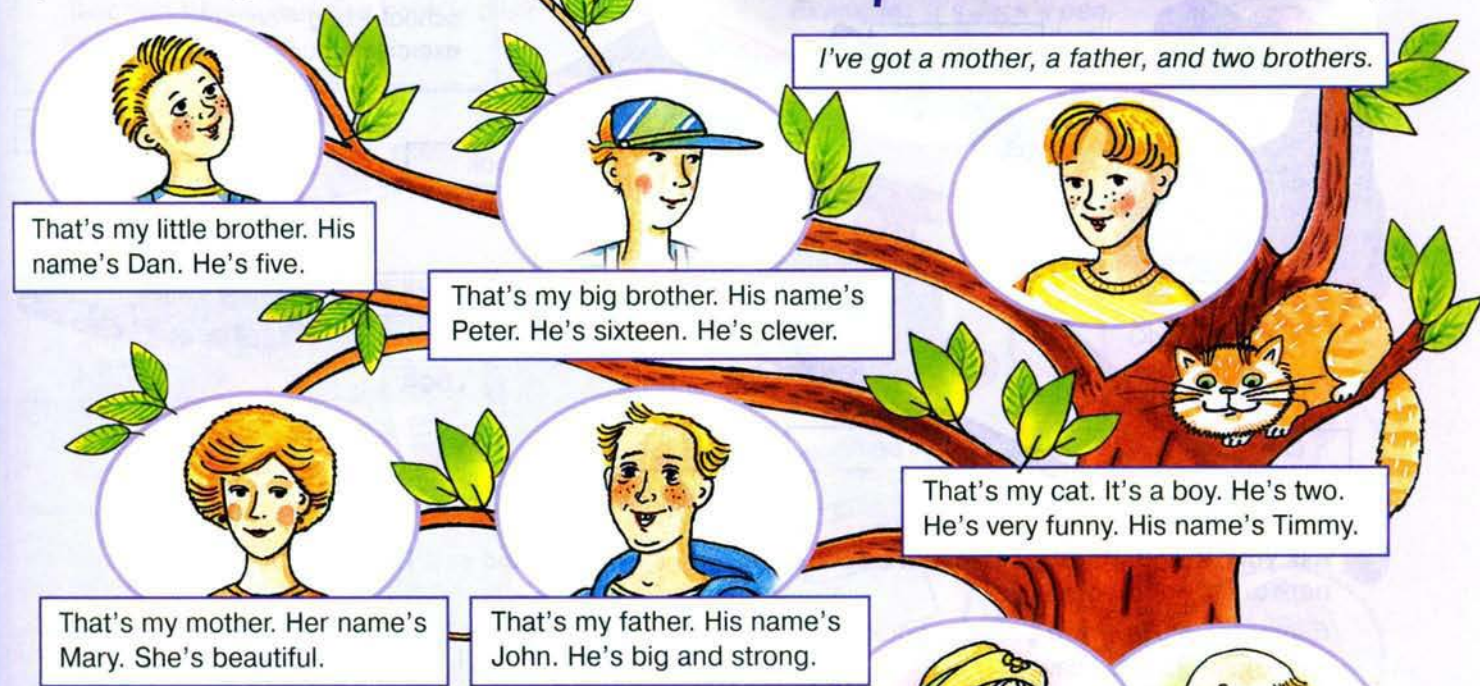
- What's your name?
- How old are you?
- Have you got a brother?
- Have you got a cat or a dog?
- Who's your best friend?

Баллы ____ / 10

Lesson 8 Project /

My family tree
Моя родословная

Урок 8 Проект



1 Принеси фотографии-портреты членов твоей семьи.

2 Сделай постер "Моя родословная".

- Нарисуй свое "фамильное древо" и прикрепи к нему портреты.
- Напиши над "фамильным древом", кто есть в твоей семье.
- Напиши о каждом члене твоей семьи рядом с портретом.
- Нарисуй ниже портреты своих друзей или прикрепи их фотографии. Напиши о них.
- Если у тебя есть кошка или собака, не забудь написать о них!

3 Повесь свою работу на стену в классной комнате.

4 Посмотри работы своих одноклассников. Расспроси их о семье.

Образец: *Is that your sister?
What's your sister's name?
How old is she?
Have you got many friends?
Who's your best friend?
Have you got a cat or a dog?
What's your cat's name?
Is it a boy or a girl?*

I've got a lot of friends.
That's my best friend. His name's Dave.
We like Coke and pizza. We play football.



Lesson 1 Things for school

1 Look, listen and repeat. Посмотри, послушай и повтори.



LOOK
 pencil + case = pencil case
 school + bag = school bag
 exercise + book = exercise book



LOOK
 [s] books
 [z] pens
 [ɪz] pencil cases

2 Ask your friend. Расспроси своего соседа по парте.

Example: A: Have you got your books?
 B: Yes, I have.
 A: How many have you got?
 B: I've got five.

3 Listen and repeat. Послушай и повтори.

A: Have you got an extra pen?
 B: Yes, here you are.
 A: Thank you.
 B: Have you got an eraser?
 A: Sorry, I haven't.

extra — запасной, лишний



4 Read and say. Прочитай вслух.

oo	[ʊ]	book look exercise book
	[u:]	school tool school bag
e	[e]	pen pencil case extra red desk left end ten

5 Match. Соедини картинку и задание.

	a) listen	
	b) homework	
	c) ask	
	d) say	
	e) look	
	f) read	
	g) match	

6 Make a list of things you must take to school tomorrow. Составь список вещей, которые ты должен завтра взять в школу.

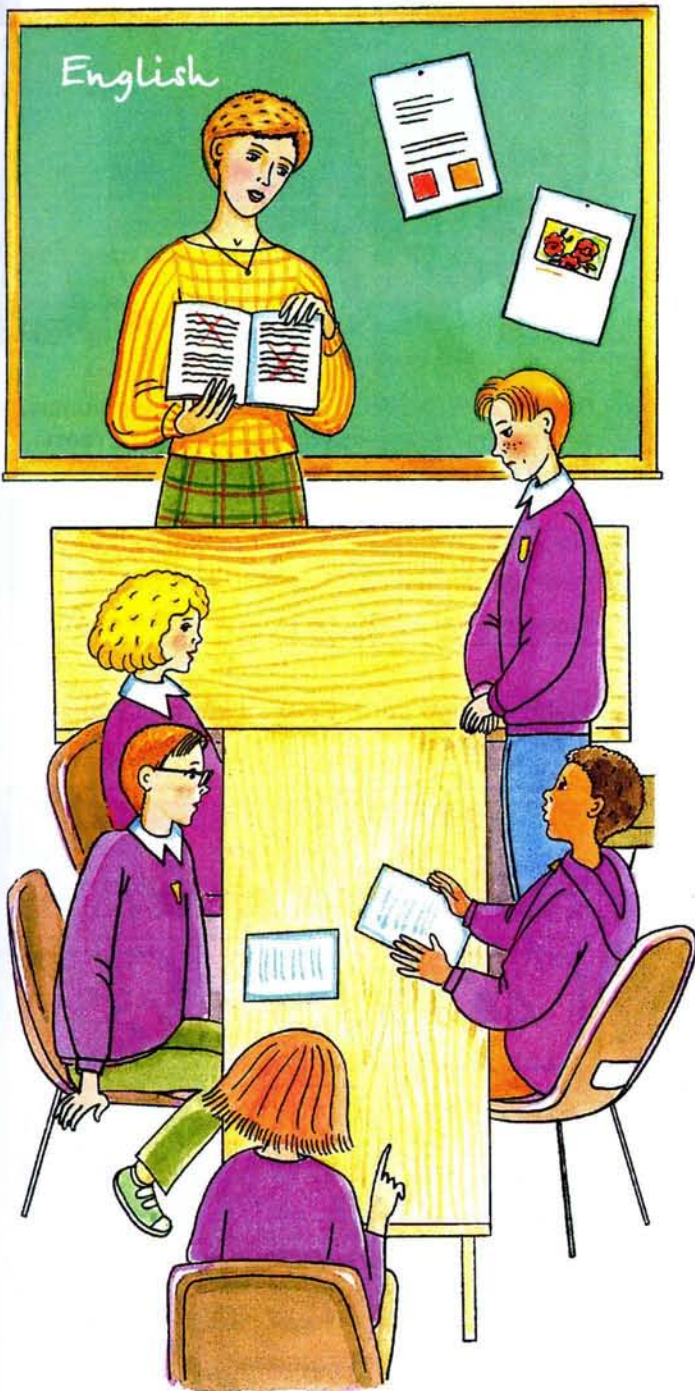
Example: 1 three exercise books
 2 ten crayons
 3 a ruler...

7 See Grammar Support 4.

Lesson 2 Whose is this?

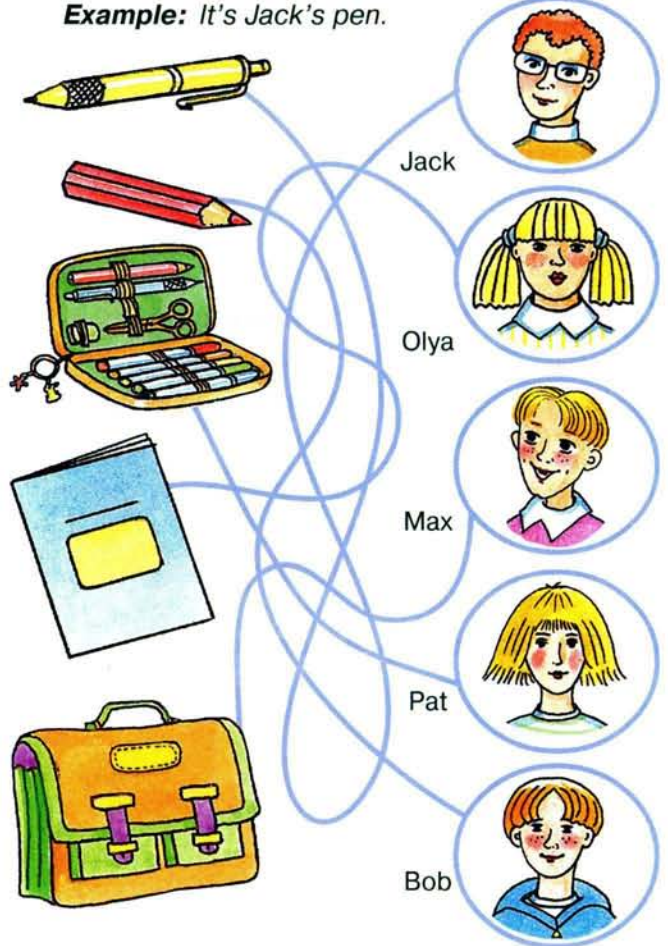
1  Listen and read. **Послушай и прочитай.**

Teacher: Whose exercise book is this?
 Pupil 1: It's Ann's.
 Pupil 2: No, it's Pat's.
 Pupil 3: No, it's Max's.
 Teacher: Max, is this your exercise book?
 Max: Yes, it is.
 Teacher: Oh, Max!



2 Look and say. **Посмотри и скажи.**

Example: It's Jack's pen.



3a Read and guess. **Прочитай, догадайся о значении выделенного слова.**

Hi. I'm Dima. Look at my school bag. It's heavy (тяжелая). I've got a lot **in** it. I've got five books, seven exercise books and a pencil case. I've got ten crayons and three pens. And you? What have you got **in** your bag?



3b Compare. Сравни.

Example: I **have** got four books.
Dima **has** got five books.

LOOK

I	} have	he	} has
you		she	
we			

he **has** got = he's got

3c See Grammar Support 5.

4 Read and say. Прочитай вслух.

wh **[w]** what where white when

wh + o **[h]** whose who whom

what who where whose white when whom

5 Work out the rule. Выведи правило.

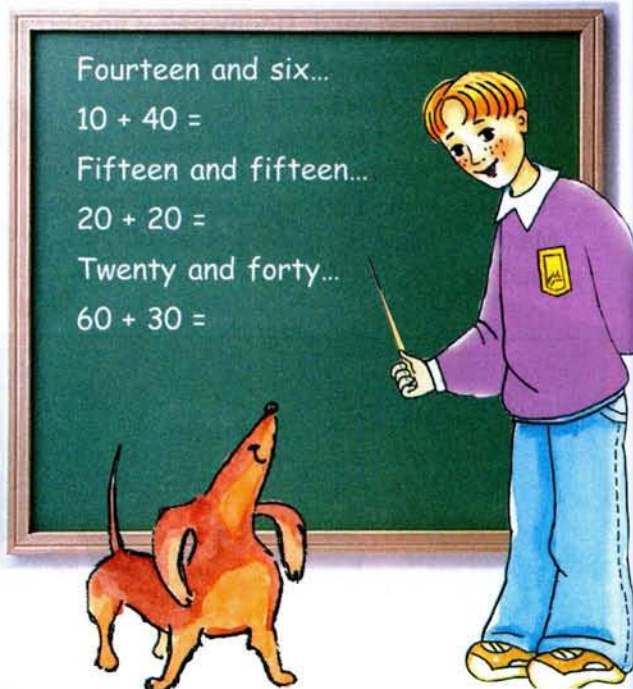
60 = six + ty
70 = seven + ty
90 = nine + ty

6 Finish the list. Закончи список.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 12 — twelve | 20 — twenty |
| 13 — thirteen | 30 — thirty |
| 14 — four... | 40 — for... |
| 15 — fif... | 50 — fif... |
| 16 — ... | 60 — ... |
| 17 — ... | 70 — ... |
| 18 — ... | 80 — ... |
| 19 — ... | 90 — ... |
| 100 — a hundred | |

7 Do the sums. Реши примеры.

Example: Seventeen and thirteen is thirty.



8a Do Ex. 2. Write the answers in three columns. Сделай письменно упр. 2. Запиши ответы в три колонки.

[s]	[z]	[ɪz]
...
...

8b Make a Bingo card. Сделай карточку для игры в Бинго.

BINGO

44	23	35
27	36	41
27	45	32

Lesson 3 Things I like

1 Read and say. Fill in. Прочитай вслух. Заполни пропуски.

- a) 21 — twenty-one, 22 — twenty-two, 23 — twenty-three, 24, ..., ..., ..., ..., 29
- b) 24 — twenty-four, 34 — thirty-four, 44, ..., ..., ..., ..., 94
- c) 52 — fifty-two, 54 — fifty-four, 56, ..., ..., ..., ..., ..., 70
- d) 81 — eighty-one, 84, 87, 90, ..., ..., ..., 99

2a Match the pictures and words. Подбери слова к картинкам.

- a) CD
- b) cassette
- c) toy dog
- d) toys
- e) calendar



2b Listen and repeat. Послушай и повтори.



3 Listen and read. Послушай и прочитай.

Teacher: What have you got in your school bag, Max?
 Max: Oh, I've got a lot in it: badges, stickers, CDs, cassettes, toys, a key ring...
 Teacher: And your English book? Have you got it?
 Max: My book?



4 Talk about the things you've got. Расскажи о том, что у тебя есть.

*Example: A: I've got ten toys. And you?
 B: I've got forty-five toys.*

5 Ask your friend about his / her collection. Спроси своего друга о его коллекции.

Example: What have you got? How many have you got?

6 Read and say. Прочитай вслух.

-y	[ɪ]	funny sunny twenty thirty forty fifty
-oy	[ɔɪ]	toy boy joy enjoy

7 Write about your collection. Напиши о своей коллекции.

*Example: I like stickers and badges. I've got twenty-eight stickers and fourteen badges.
 And I've got three great key rings.*

Lesson 4 Rainbow

1 Listen and repeat. Послушай и повтори.



2 Learn and sing the song. Выучи и спой песенку.

Let's sing the colours

Red and orange,
Blue and purple,
Yellow and green,
Let's sing the colours,
Let's sing!

Let's sing the colours. —
Давайте петь о цветах.

3 Read and say. Прочитай вслух.

y	[j]	yes yet yellow
ow	[aʊ]	how now cow gown brown
	[əʊ]	low flow grow yellow

4 Say what colours you like / don't like. Скажи, какие цвета тебе нравятся / не нравятся.
Example: I like red and yellow. I don't like black.

5 Do the "colour sums". Реши "цветные примеры".
Example: White and red make pink.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| ... + blue = green | red + blue = ... |
| black + ... = grey | red + yellow = ... |
| white + ... = light green | brown + yellow = ... |

6 Listen and read. Послушай и прочитай.

- Hi, Hedgehog.
- Hi, Bunny. What have you got?
- Balloons.
- Balloons! My favourite toys!
- How many have you got?
- I've got two.
- What colour are they?
- They're red.
- Red! My favourite colour!
- They're for you, Hedgehog.
- Oh, Bunny! You're my best friend!

favourite — любимый

LOOK

- I've got a crayon.
- What colour is it?
- It's red.

it is = it's

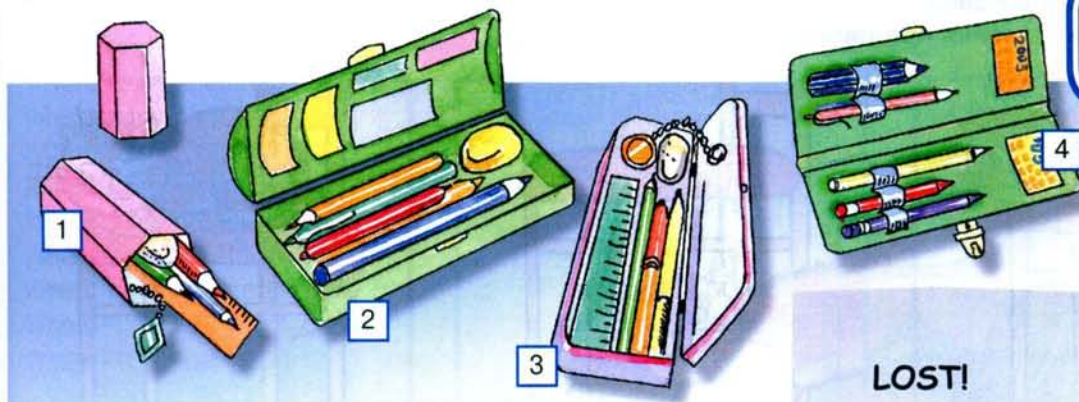
- I've got a lot of crayons.
- What colour are they?
- They're blue, yellow and orange.

they are = they're

7 Draw your own rainbow with all the colours you know and write the colours. Нарисуй радугу со всеми цветами, которые ты знаешь, и подпиши цвета.

Lesson 5 Lost and found

1 Read and find the pencil case. Прочитай и найди пенал.



Lost and Found
Бюро находок

lost — потерян

LOST!

A green pencil case. I've got a pen, a lot of crayons, five stickers and a yellow eraser in it.
Dima Petrov, Class 5 B.

2a Listen and find Jane's pencil case. Послушай и найди пенал Джейн.

2b Put the sentences in order. Восстанови порядок предложений в диалоге.

- a) It's pink and purple.
- b) Oh, yes, thank you.
- c) What colour is it?
- d) Is this your pencil case, Jane?
- e) What's in it?
- f) Hello. Have you got my pencil case?
- g) Three pens, a ruler, an eraser and a key ring.

3a Look, listen and repeat. Посмотри, послушай и повтори.

LOOK

I've got a chair. The chair is brown.
What colour are the tables? — They're white.

3b Play the *Memory* game. Сыграй в игру Проверка памяти.

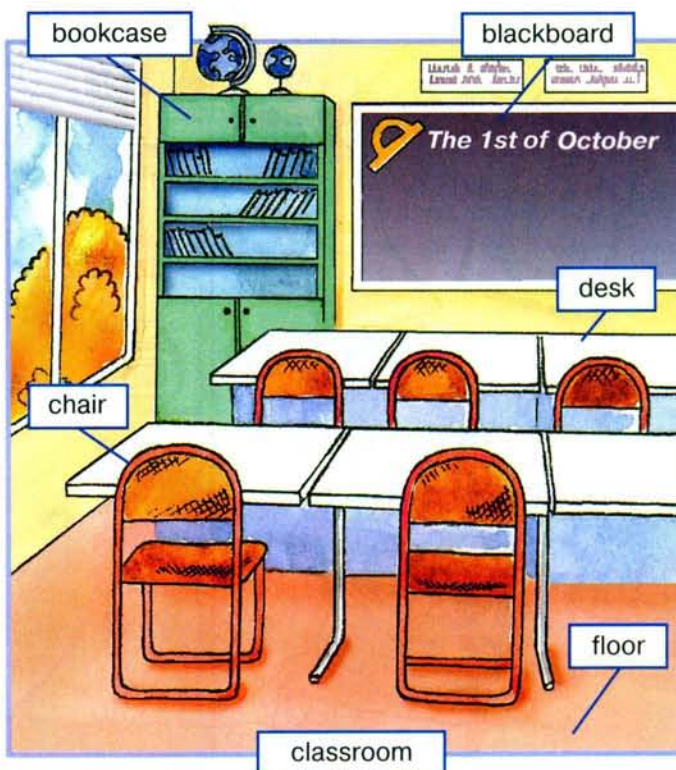
Example: What colour is the bookcase?
— It's green.

4 Read and say.

air [eə] air chair hair fair pair

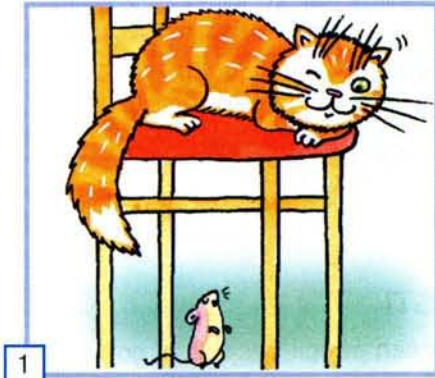
5 Write a note about a lost pencil case. Напиши объявление о потерянном пенале.

6 See Grammar Support 11.



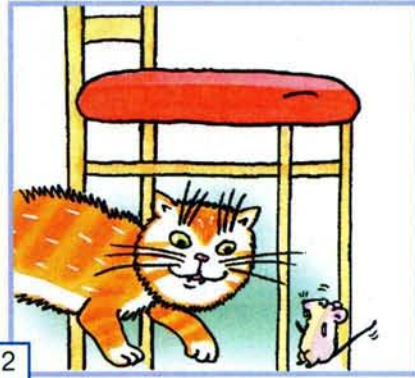
Lesson 6 Where's the mouse?

- 1 Look, read and guess. Посмотри на картинки 1 и 2, прочитай и догадайся о значении выделенных слов. Finish the sentence. Закончи предложение под картинкой 3.



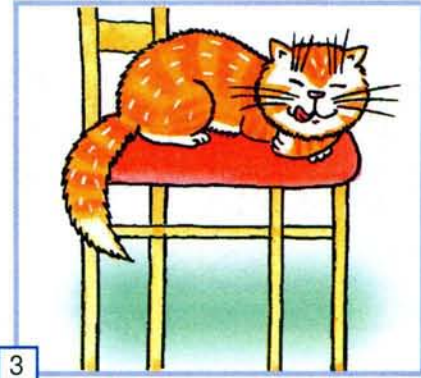
1

The cat is **on** the chair.
The mouse is **under** the chair.



2

The cat is **near** the mouse.



3

The mouse is...

- 2 Listen and repeat. Послушай и повтори.

Max is on the book,
The book is on the bag,
The bag is on the chair,
The chair is on the desk,
The desk is on the floor
Oh, they all fall!
Boom!

all fall — все падают



- 3 Play Auction. Talk about your classroom. Игра Аукцион. Скажи как можно больше предложений о своем классе.

*Example: The books are in the bookcase.
The bag is brown.*

- 4 Play the Guessing game. Find an object. Игра Угадай. Найди спрятанный предмет.

*Example: Is it in the desk?
— No, it isn't. / Yes, it is.*

- 5 Picture dictation. Диктант по картинке.

*Pupil A: See page 133. См. стр. 133.
Pupil B: Draw the room.*



6a Look at the picture and answer the questions.
Посмотри на картинку и ответь на вопросы.

Max:
Where's my school bag?
Where're my books?
Where're my exercise books?
Where's my pencil case?
Where're my pens?
Where're my crayons?
Where's my eraser?
Where's my ruler?
Where're my cassettes?
Where's my key ring?
Where're my badges?

Mother:
— It's under the desk.
— They're on the floor.
— They're...
— It's...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...

LOOK

Where's my school bag? — It's under the desk.
Where're my toys? — They're on the desk.
where is = where's — where are = where're



6b Act out the dialogue. Разыграй диалог.
*Example: A: Where's your school bag, Max?
B: It's under the table.*

7 Read and say. Прочитай вслух.

ear [ɪə] dear hear fear
near clear

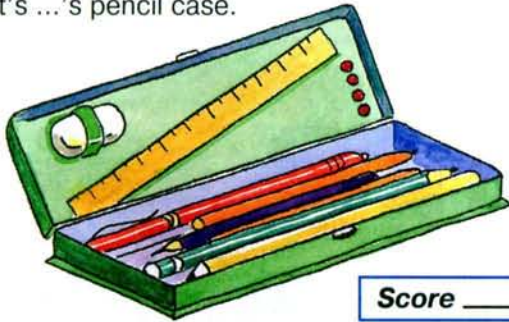
8 Write questions and answers about the pictures. Составь вопросы и ответы к картинке.

Where's the cat? —
.....? — They're in the bookcase.
Where's the mouse? —

45-50	40-45	35-40	< 35
very good	good	OK	look again

Lesson 7 Progress page

- 1  **Послушай и напиши, чей это пенал, Димин или Анин.**
It's ...'s pencil case.

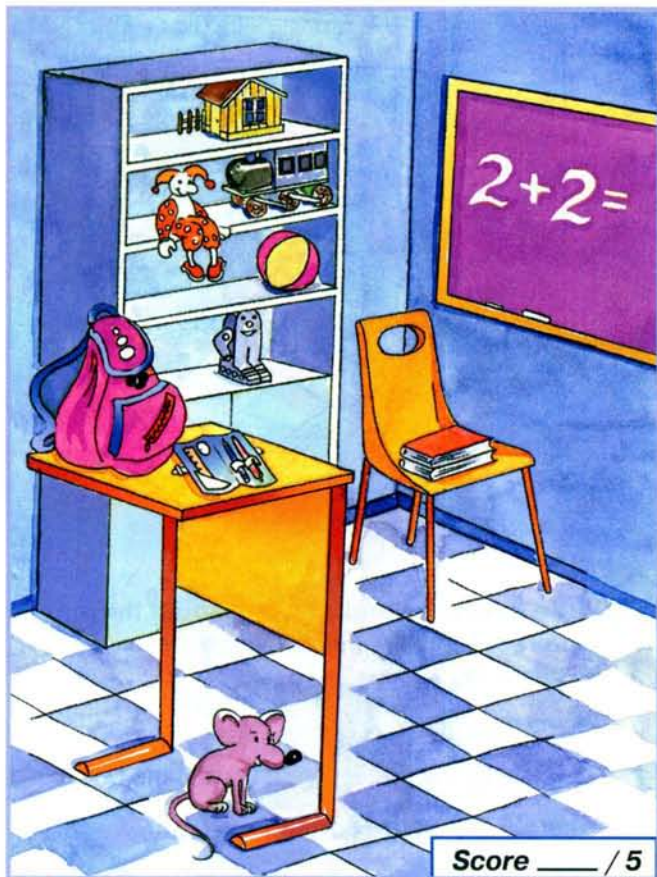


Score ____ / 5

- 2 **Закончи предложения, используй слова:**
in on near under

Example: The toys are ... the bookcase. — The toys are *in* the bookcase.

- The books are ... the chair.
- The school bag is ... the desk.
- The pens are ... the pencil case.
- The chair is ... the blackboard.
- The mouse is ... the desk.



Score ____ / 5

- 3 **Напиши:**
а) цвета радуги (7)
б) цвета светофора (3)

Score ____ / 10

- 4 **Заполни пропуски.**
а) 24 = twenty-four
с) 53 =
е) 91 = ...
б) ... = thirty-six
д) ... = seventy-nine
ф) 83 = ...

Score ____ / 6

- 5а **Посмотри на карточку из Бюро находок и найди с ее помощью потерянный портфель.**

LOST AND FOUND

A SCHOOL BAG

- Colour:** green, white and yellow
- School things** (школьные принадлежности): two books, a pencil case, a ruler, an exercise book
- Other things** (прочие вещи): a cassette, a toy, a calendar



Score ____ / 5

- 5б **Заполни пустую карточку, как на странице 11, для другого портфеля.**

Score ____ / 19

Lesson 8 Project

My dream pencil case

1 Prepare things for the project.

Приготовь вещи, необходимые для проекта:

- White and coloured paper (белая и цветная бумага)
- Crayons or paints (цветные карандаши или краски)
- Glue (клей)
- Scissors (ножницы)

2 Read about Jane's dream pencil case. Do you like it? Make your dream pencil case.

Прочитай, о каком пенале мечтает Джейн. Он тебе нравится? Сделай пенал, о котором мечтаешь ты.

My Dream Pencil Case

I haven't got a pencil case — it's lost. I want (хочу) a new (новый) pencil case — yellow, pink, and orange. Look at my dream pencil case. I've got a lot in it: small toys, stickers, erasers, key rings. And I've got a lot of crayons and pens. Great!

3 Play Lost and Found with your friend. Fill in the card. Сыграй с соседом в Бюро находок. Заполни карточки.

LOST AND FOUND

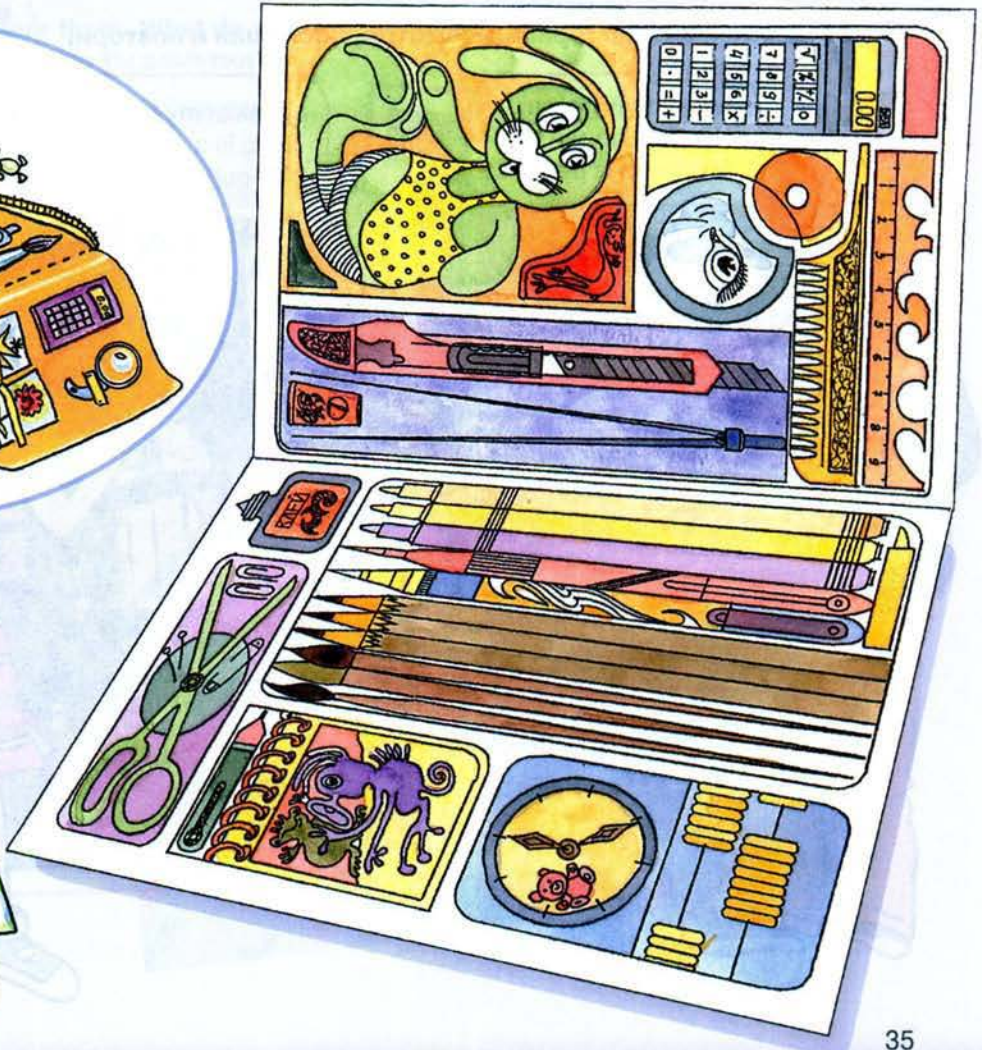
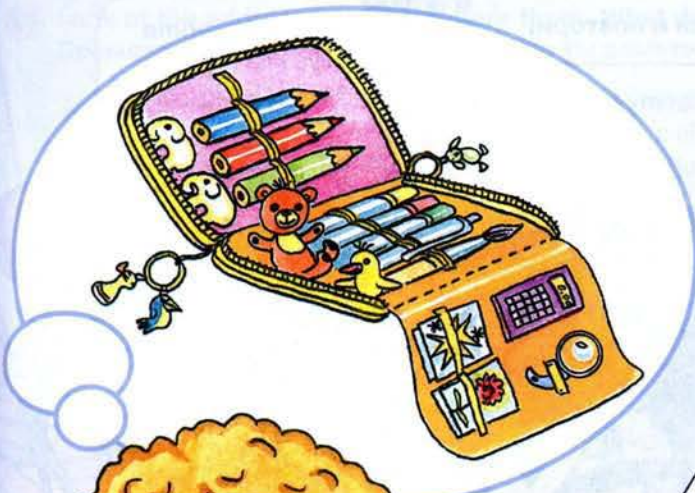
A PENCIL CASE

1 Colour: _____

2 School things: _____

3 Other things: _____

4 Display your projects. Find the owners. Сделайте выставку проектов. Найдите владельцев пеналов.



House and home

Lesson 1 Where do you live?

- 1  Look, listen, fill in, make sentences. Посмотри, послушай, заполни пропуски к картинкам 1 и 2. Составь предложения к картинке 3.

Hello. I ... Dima.
I ... from Russia.
I ... in Suzdal.
I ... in Vasilyevskaya
....



1



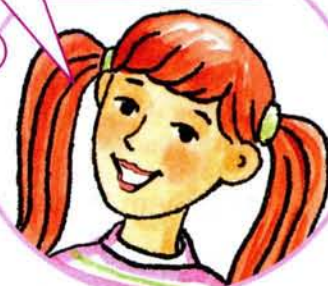
2

Hello. I (1) (2).
I (3) from (4).
I (5) in (6).
I (7) in (8) Street.

- a) England
b) 'm
c) live
d) Jane
e) Fore
f) 'm
g) Middle Zeal
h) live

my name / hi / I'm / in /
Omsk / is / I / live /
from / Anya / Lyubinsky
Prospect / in / live /
I / Russia

3



- 2 Talk about yourself. Расскажи о себе.

Example: I'm... I'm from... I live in...

- 3  Look, listen and repeat. Посмотри, послушай и повтори.

Look at my **home**.
I live in a **house**.
My house is new.



Look at my **home**.
I live in a **cottage**.
My cottage is great.



Look at my **home**.
I live in a **flat**.
My flat is big.



4 Talk about yourself. Расскажи о себе.

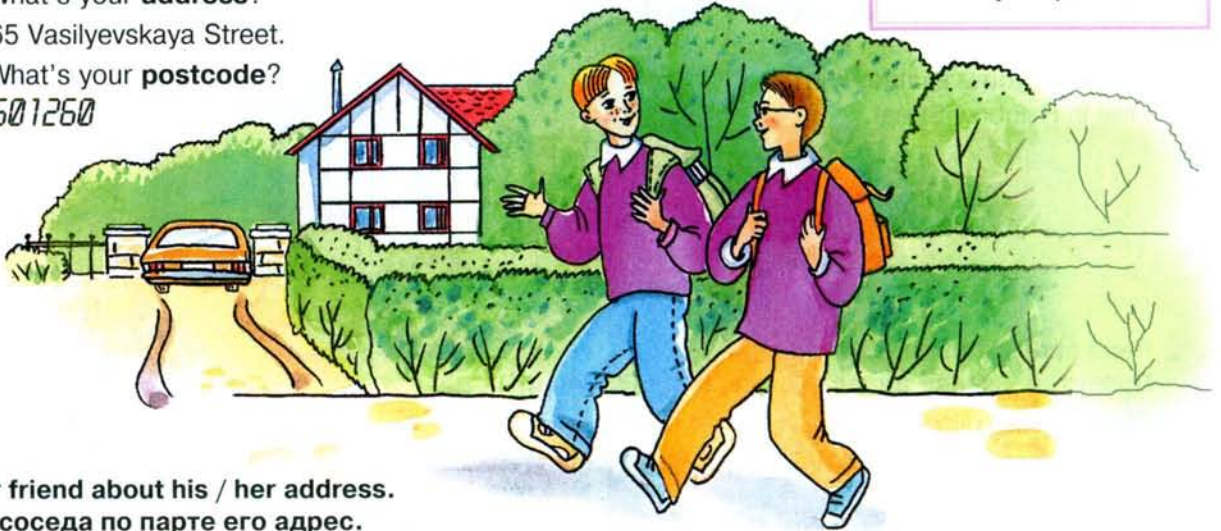
Example: I live in ... Street / Prospect. I live in a flat / cottage / house.

5a Read and guess. Прочитай и догадайся.

Max: Where do you live?
 Dima: In Suzdal.
 Max: What's your **address**?
 Dima: 65 Vasilyevskaya Street.
 Max: What's your **postcode**?
 Dima: 601260

LOOK

Where do you live?
 What's your address?
 What's your postcode?



5b Ask your friend about his / her address.
 Узнай у соседа по парте его адрес.

6a Look at the addresses and compare them. What do you notice?
 Посмотри на адреса и сравни их. Что ты заметил?

Max Lewis
 Flat 3
 39 Musgrave Gardens
 London SE14 5PP
 England

Jane Rose
 Clover Cottage
 15 Fore Street
 Middle Zeal
 Devon TQ17 6SL

AIR MAIL

Петрова Аня
 Любинский проспект, 21, кв. 72
 Омск, 644076
 Россия

6b Write Anya's address in English.
 Напиши Анин адрес по-английски.

7 Write your address in English.
 Напиши свой адрес по-английски.

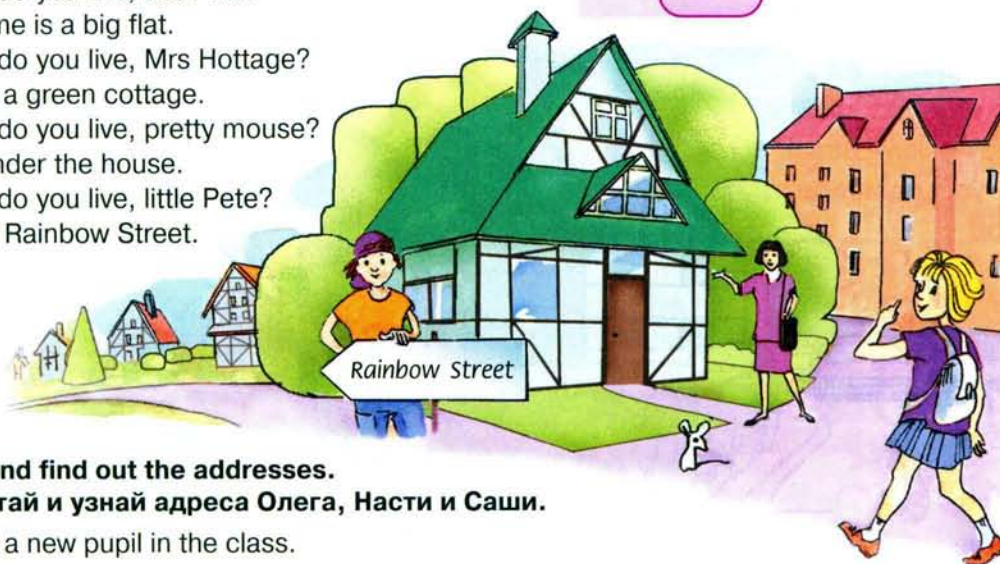
8 See Grammar Support 2.

Lesson 2 I live on the eleventh floor

1 Listen and repeat. **Послушай и повтори.**

Where do you live, dear Pat?
 My home is a big flat.
 Where do you live, Mrs Hottage?
 I live in a green cottage.
 Where do you live, pretty mouse?
 I live under the house.
 Where do you live, little Pete?
 I live in Rainbow Street.

ou [aʊ] house mouse



2a Read and find out the addresses. **Прочитай и узнай адреса Олега, Насти и Саши.**

Oleg is a new pupil in the class.
 Nastya: Hello. Nice to see you in the class.
 I'm Nastya.
 Oleg: Hello, Nastya. I'm Oleg.
 Nastya: And this is Sasha. He's my friend.
 Sasha: Hi, Oleg. Where do you live?
 Oleg: I live at 49 Pobeda Street, Flat 35.
 Nastya: Oh, it's near my home. I live at Flat 10,
 51 Pobeda Street.
 Oleg: And where do you live, Sasha?
 Sasha: I live at Flat 14, 17 Raduzhnaya Street.
 Please come round.
 Oleg: OK. Thank you. Bye.
 Nastya: Bye.

LOOK

I live **in** Samara.
 I live **at** 49 Pobeda Street.
 I live **on** the third floor.
 Which floor do you live **on**?

LOOK

one — the **first**
 two — the **second**
 three — the **third**
 four — the fourth
 five — the **fifth**
 six — the sixth
 seven — the seventh
 eight — the **eighth**
 nine — the **ninth**
 ten — the tenth
 eleven — the eleventh
 twelve — the **twelfth**

2b Read the dialogue aloud. **Прочитай диалог по ролям.**

2c Make your own dialogue. Act it out. **Составь свой диалог. Разыграй его с соседом.**

3 Listen and find out which floors the boys live on. **Послушай и узнай, на каких этажах живут мальчики.**

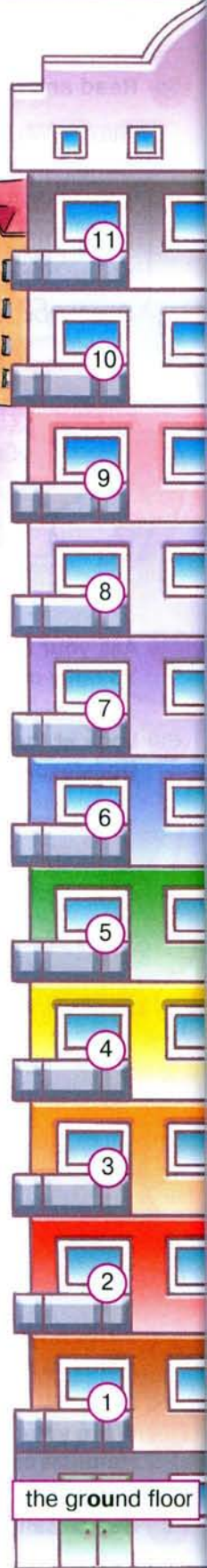
4 Play the **Guessing game**. **Угадай!**

A: Which floor do you live on?
 B: Guess!
 A: The fifth?
 B: No.
 A: The tenth?
 B: Yes. I live on the tenth floor.

5 Look and say. **Посмотри и скажи.**

Example: The **first floor** is brown.
 The **second floor** is...
 The... floor is...

6 Learn the rhyme from Ex. 1. **Выучи стихотворение из упр. 1.**



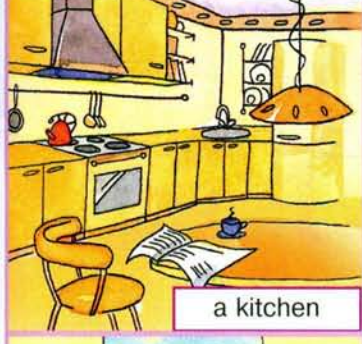
Lesson 3 Welcome to my home!



a living room



a bedroom



a kitchen

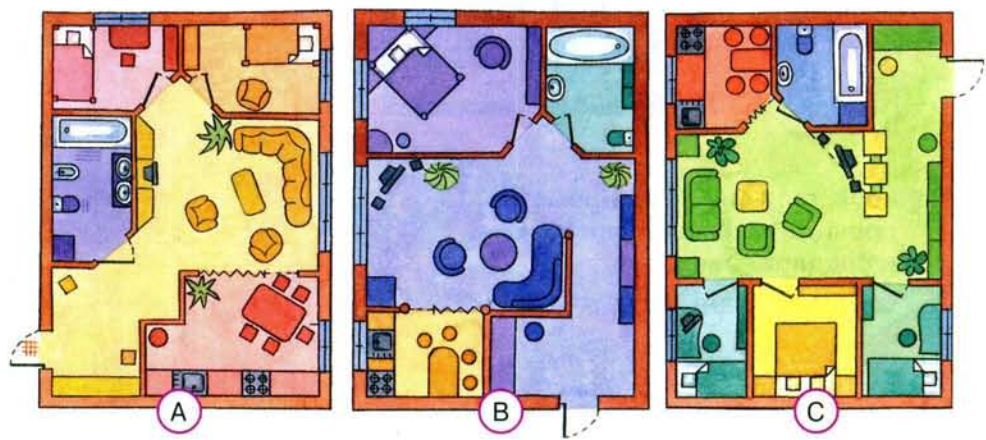


a bathroom



a hall

- 1 Look at the pictures on the left, listen and repeat. Посмотри на картинки слева, послушай и повтори.
- 2 Read the text and find the picture. Прочитай текст и найди картинку.
I live in a house. My house is **nice**. I have got two rooms. They are a living room and one bedroom. My living room is big and **comfortable**. My bedroom is small. I have also (также) got a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall. The kitchen is small and the bathroom is small too.



- 3 Listen and match the pictures in Ex. 2 and the speakers. Послушай и определи, у кого какой дом на картинках из упр. 2. Одной картинке не хватает.
- 4 Play Snowball. Сыграй в Снежный ком.
Pupil 1: I have got a living room in my flat.
Pupil 2: I have got a living room and a bedroom in my flat.
Pupil 3: I have got a living room and two bedrooms in my flat. ...

5a Do a survey. Проведи опрос.

Rooms	This group	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	TOTALS
Bathroom	4	+			
Bedroom	7	1			
Hall	4	+			
Kitchen	4	+			
Living room	4	+			

a) Have you got a living room in your home?
b) Have you got a kitchen / bathroom / hall?
c) Have you got a bedroom?
d) How many bedrooms have you got in your home?

- 5b Tell the class what you found out. Расскажи классу, что ты узнал.
Example: We have got four bathrooms, seven bedrooms, four halls, four kitchens and four living rooms in our group.

6 Describe your home. Опиши свой дом.

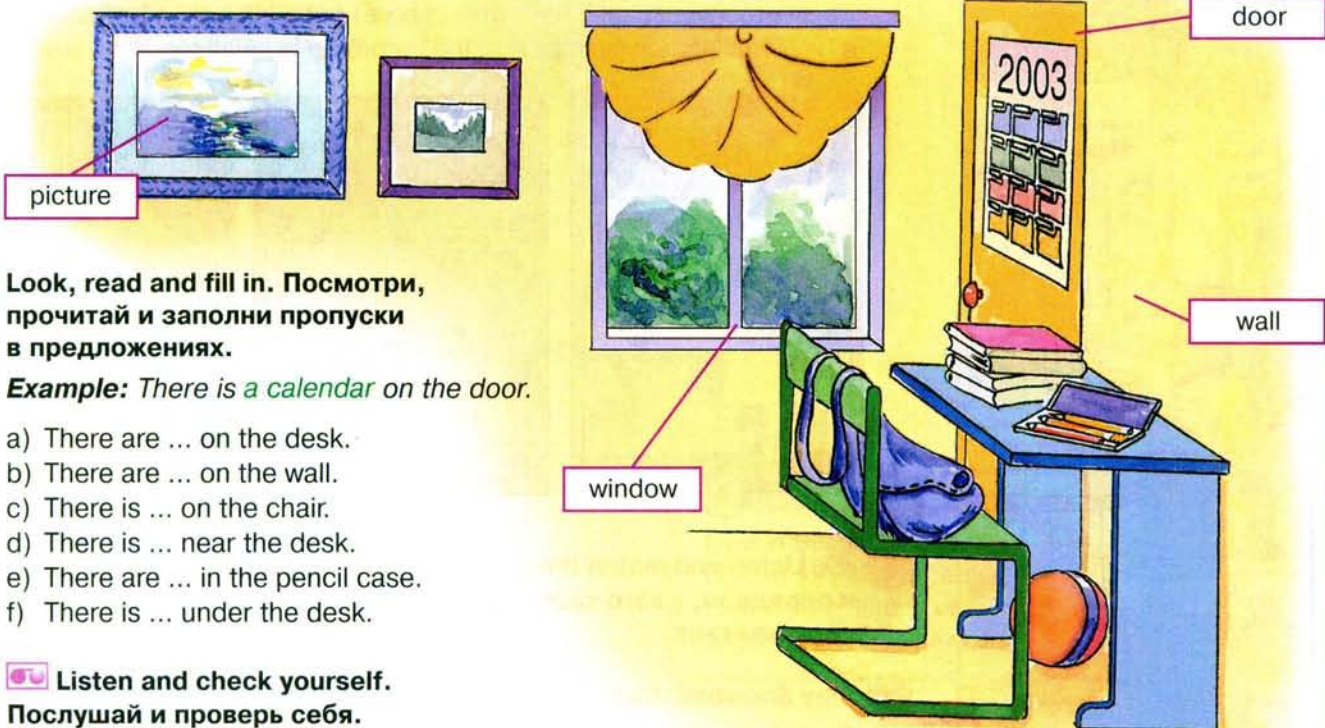
Lesson 4 There is..., there are...

1 Look, read and work out the rule. Посмотри, прочитай и выведи правило.

all [ɔ:l] ball hall mall small

2 Compare the sentences. Сравни предложения.

There is a living room in my flat.
 В моей квартире **есть** гостиная.
 There are three windows in the living room.
 В гостиной **есть** три окна.



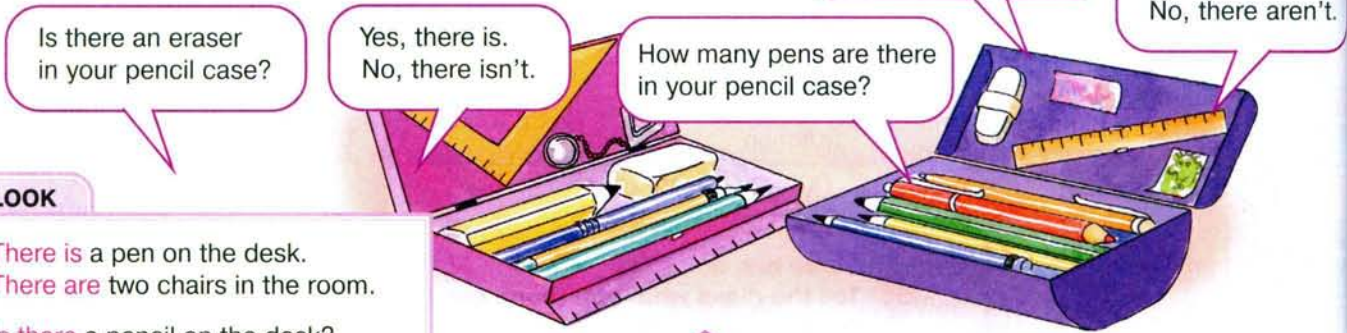
3a Look, read and fill in. Посмотри, прочитай и заполни пропуски в предложениях.
Example: There is a calendar on the door.

- a) There are ... on the desk.
- b) There are ... on the wall.
- c) There is ... on the chair.
- d) There is ... near the desk.
- e) There are ... in the pencil case.
- f) There is ... under the desk.

3b Listen and check yourself. Послушай и проверь себя.

4 Play Auction. Игра Аукцион.
Example: There are three windows in the classroom.
 There is a door in the classroom.

5 Interview each other about your pencil cases. Расспросите друг друга о том, что есть в ваших пеналах.



LOOK

There is a pen on the desk.
 There are two chairs in the room.

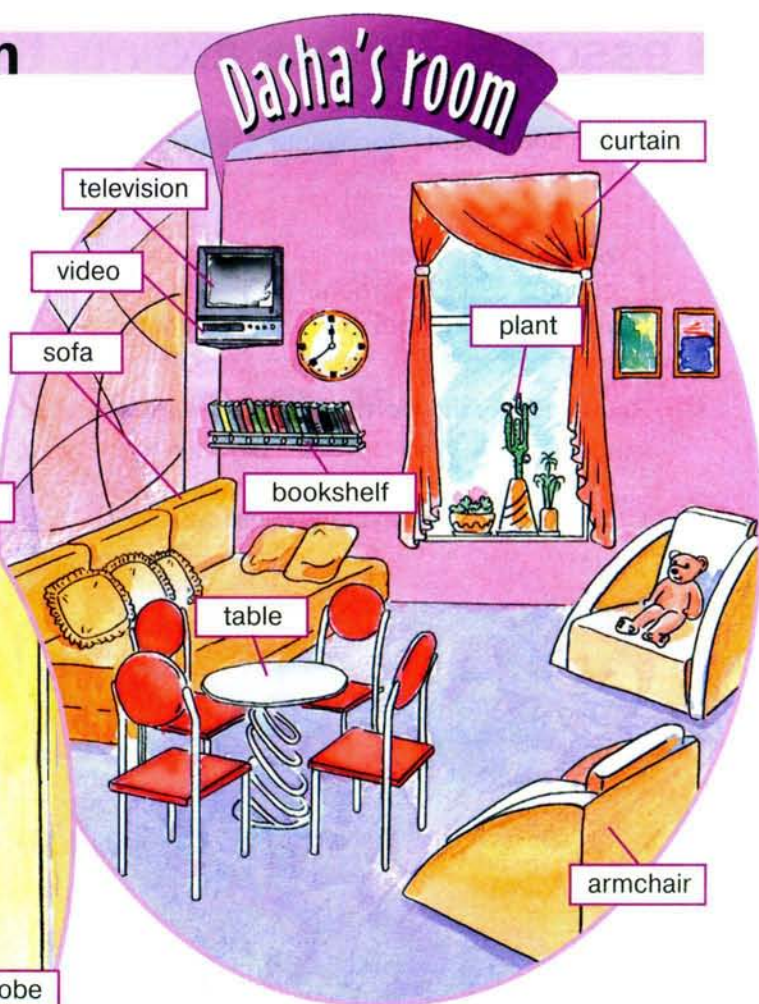
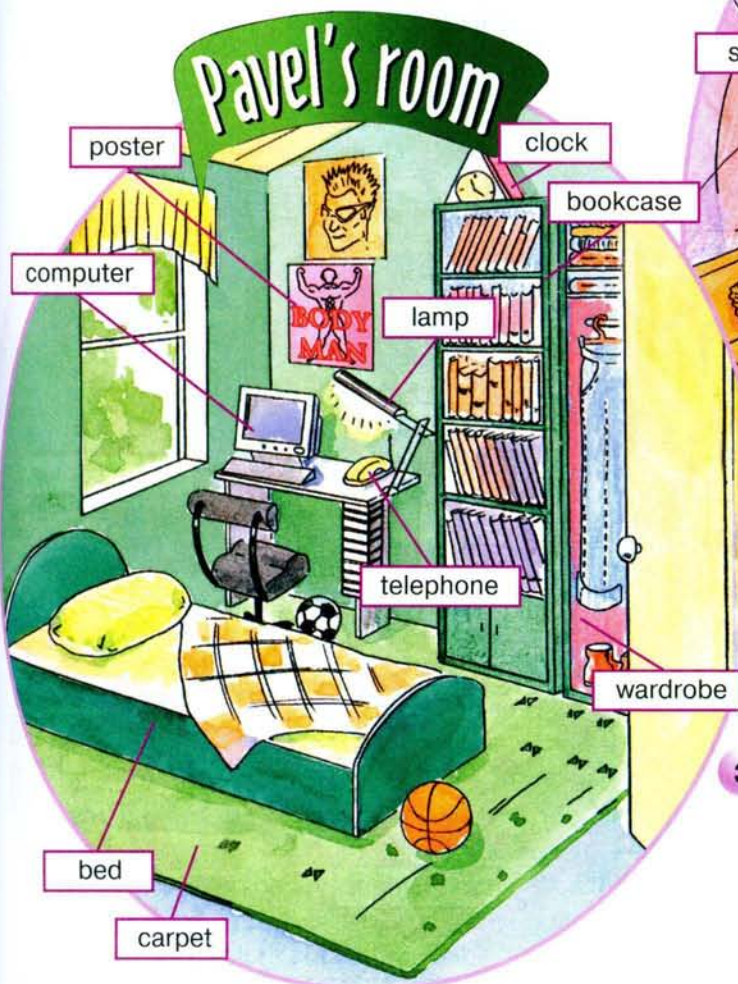
Is there a pencil on the desk?
 Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

Are there three chairs in the room?
 Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

- 6 Write about what there is in your school bag. Напиши о том, что есть в твоём портфеле.
- 7 See Grammar Support 7.

Lesson 5 This is my room

- 1a Listen and repeat. Послушай и повтори.
- 1b Listen and say. Послушай и скажи.
- 1c Listen and point. Послушай и покажи.



3 Interview your friend. Задай вопросы соседу по парте. Используй слова из боксов.

Example: A: Is there a poster in your room?
 B: Yes, there is. (No, there isn't.)
 A: How many posters are there?
 B: There are two. (There is one.)

2a Describe Pavel's and Dasha's rooms. Опиши комнаты Павла и Даша.

Example: A: There is one chair in Pavel's room.
 B: Right.
 A: There are three posters in his room.
 B: Wrong. There are two.

LOOK

Right [raɪt]. — Правильно.
 Wrong [rɒŋ]. — Неправильно.

2b Play *What's there...?* Поиграем.

Example: A: ...on the desk?
 B: There's a book on the desk.

Living room

armchairs
 television
 table
 telephone
 bookcase
 sofa

Bedroom

posters
 computer
 bed
 sofa
 chairs
 table

4 Describe your friend's room. Опиши комнату твоего друга.

Example: In Sasha's room there is / are..., ...

5 Draw a plan and describe your room. Нарисуй план своей комнаты и опиши ее.

Lesson 6 Where are my things?



1a Listen and repeat. Послушай и повтори.

[ɪ]	[e]	[i:]	[ɑ:]
kitchen	bed	street	armchair
picture	bedroom	green	art
video	desk	between	carpet
			dark
			art
			car
			darts

LOOK

above
between
in
in the corner
near
on
on the left
on the right
under

1b Read and say the words. Прочти и произнеси вслух слова.

window park see pencil big address yard week which best cheese

2 Listen and say. Послушай и повтори.

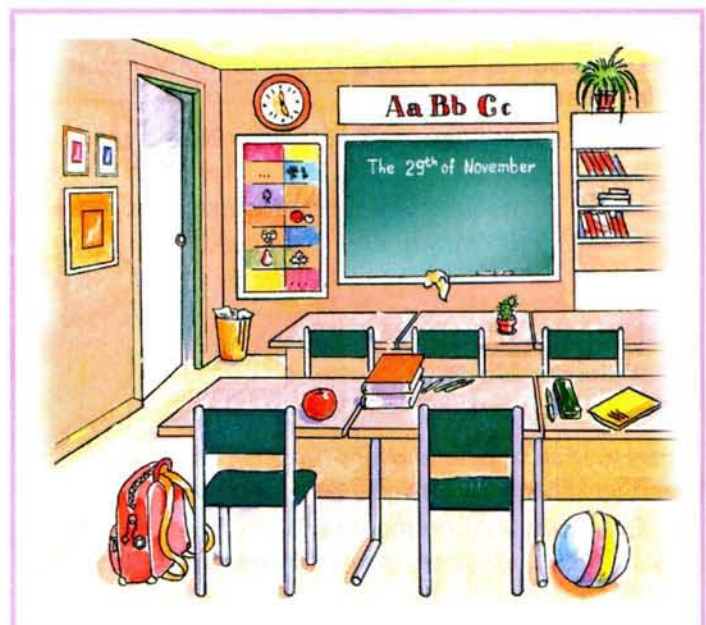


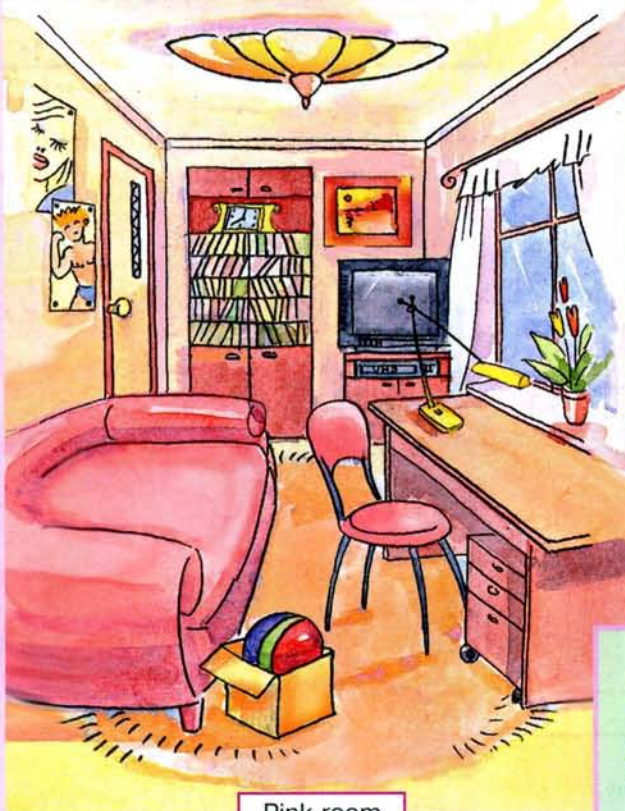
3a Listen and say. Послушай и повтори.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| What's on the left? | — The sofa. |
| What's on the right? | — The computer. |
| Where's the poster? | — On the wall. |
| What's under the desk? | — My ball. |
| What colour is it? | — Red. |
| Where's the picture? | — Above the bed. |
| Where's the carpet? | — On the floor. |
| Where's the bookcase? | — Near the door. |

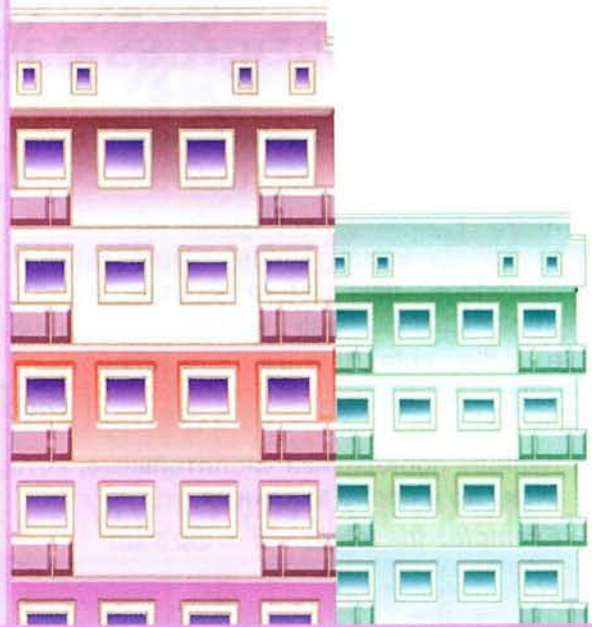
3b Talk about the classroom. Расспроси о классной комнате.

Example: A: Where is the blackboard?
B: On the wall.
A: What's on the left?
B: The door.





Pink room



- 4 Read the text and find the room. Прочитай и догадайся, о какой комнате говорится в тексте.

In my room there is a sofa, a chair, a bookcase and a television. The bookcase is near the door. There is a desk near the window and there is a lamp on the desk. The sofa is on the left and the TV is in the corner on the right. There are posters above the sofa.

- 5 Compare and find ten differences. Сравни картинку и найди десять различий.

Example: There is a sofa on the right in the green room.
There is a sofa on the left in the pink room.



Green room

- 6 Play *Describe and Draw*. Игра *Опиши и нарисуй*. Describe your room to your friend. Опиши соседу по парте свою комнату. Draw your friend's room. Нарисуй его комнату. Compare the pictures. Сравни его рисунок со своим.

- 7 Write a letter to your pen pal about your home. Напиши письмо о своем доме твоему другу по переписке.

45-50	40-45	35-40	< 35
very good	good	OK	look again

Lesson 7 Progress page

1 Найди в каждой строчке "лишнее" слово.

Example: in my on under

- a) bed carpet chair desk
- b) hall bedroom kitchen lamp
- c) cottage flat picture house
- d) clock floor wall window
- e) radio sofa television telephone

Score ____ / 5

2 Напиши порядковые числительные, которые стоят до и после заданных.

Example: the fourth - 5 - the sixth

- a) ... - 2 - ...
- b) ... - 6 - ...
- c) ... - 10 - ...
- d) ... - 11 - ...
- e) ... - 9 - ...

Score ____ / 10

3 Посмотри на картинку, прочитай текст и узнай, как кого зовут.

- a) Max is on the left.
- b) Jane is on the right.
- c) Sam is between Emma and Denis.
- d) Denis is between Sam and Linda.
- e) Linda is near Max.
- f) Emma is near Jane.



Score ____ / 12

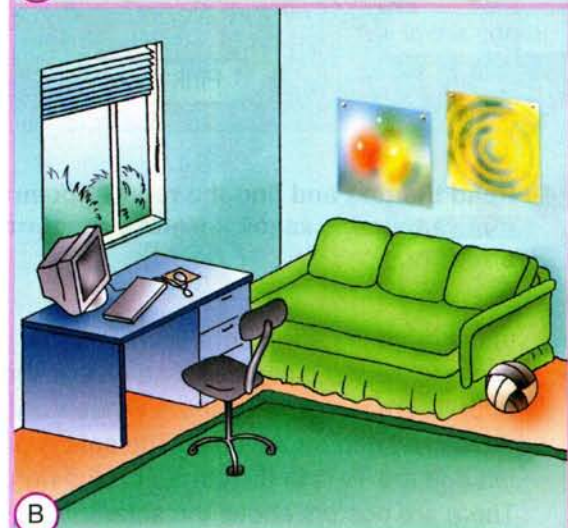
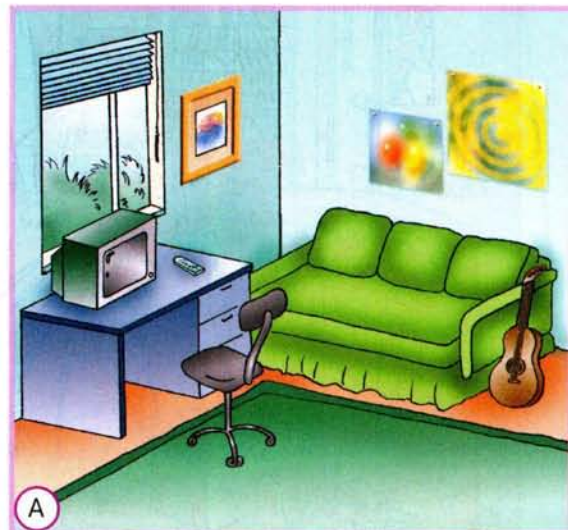
4 Составь предложения.

Example: England / am / I / from - I am from England.

- a) house / a / live / I / big / in
- b) three / are / house / there / in / rooms / my
- c) is / floor / my / on / the / room / first
- d) my / there / computer / in / room / a / is
- e) my / I / room / like

Score ____ / 10

5 Listen and find Dima's room. Послушай и найди комнату Димы.



Score ____ / 13

Lesson 8 Project

HOMES

1 Before you start your project. Подготовка к проекту.

- Choose (выбери) your partners. You can work in groups of three or four, in pairs or on your own (один).
- Decide what your project will be about. Выбери тему проекта.
- Collect (подбери) pictures, photos and drawings for the project.
- Bring (принеси) crayons, scissors and paper to write your project on.
- You can make a poster or a **booklet**.



2 Project.

My Dream Home

- Draw a plan of your home and label the rooms.
- Write about your home. Say:
 - where you live
 - how many rooms you have got
 - what rooms there are.
- Glue (приклей) a photo or draw a picture or a plan of your room and describe what there is in it.
- Do you like your home? Say why.

Example: I like my dream home.
It is nice / comfortable / big...



3 Presentation.

- Put your project work on the blackboard or on the wall.
- Read your friends' projects. Which project do you like? Why?
- Report on your project.

My Dream Room

Barbie's House



4 Read the poem.

plenty of = a lot of

My Dream Home

I dream of a home so light and warm
That isn't afraid of rain and storm.
And everyone can find their place,
As my dream home has plenty of space:
A room for my mum,
A room for my dad,
A room for me and my brother Fred.
And one sitting room
Where we get together
And feel very nice in any weather.

Lesson 1 Are you good at maths?

1 Look, listen and answer.

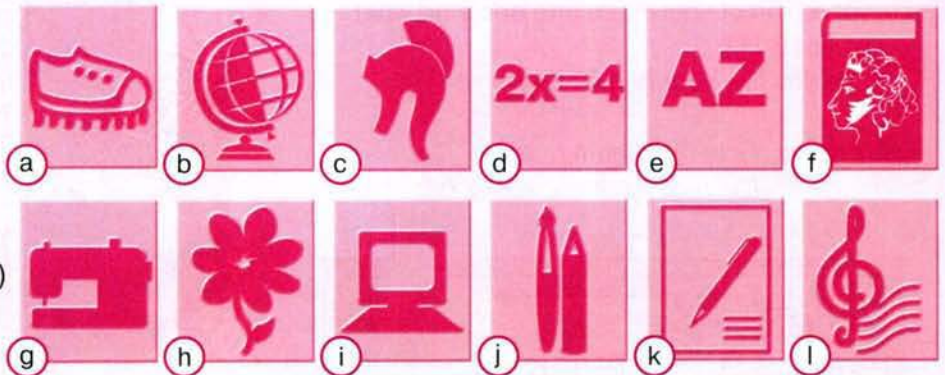


2 Read and match.

Example: a) – 9

- 1 Russian
- 2 Literature
- 3 English
- 4 Mathematics (Maths)
- 5 History
- 6 Technology
- 7 Geography
- 8 Music
- 9 PE (Physical Education)
- 10 IT (Information Technology)
- 11 Art
- 12 Biology

School Subjects



3a Listen and say.

3b Play the Word game.

Example: A: What subject is it?
 B: It's IT.
 A: What's number one?
 B: It's Russian.

4 Interview your friends.

Example: A: What's your favourite subject?
 B: My favourite subject is...
 My favourite subjects are... and...

	Tanya	Lena	Slava	Misha
Russian	X			
Literature		X		
English		X		
Maths				X
History			X	



5 Make a report.

Example: My favourite subject is maths. Lena's favourite subjects are English and literature.

6 Look, read and guess.

Look at Dima's diary. He **is good at** English. He **is good at** maths, IT and PE. But he **is not good at** geography or biology. What are Dima's favourite subjects?

7 Talk about yourself.

Example: I am good at...

LOOK

I am good at maths.
He is good at history.
What subject are you good at?

English	5
History	4
Music	3
Russian	4
Maths	5
Geography	2
Biology	3
PE	5
IT	5

8 Listen and say.

ph [f] telephone photo geography alphabet physical dolphin

9 Write what subjects the pupils are good at.

Example: Laura is good at technology.

And YOU?
What subject are you good at?

Laura

Paul

Mike

Martha

Beth

Julia

John

Ann and William

Lesson 2 My timetable

Sunday
Saturday

1 Listen and repeat.

Monday [ˈmʌndɪ]	NANCY'S TIMETABLE				
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9.30 – 10.20	English	Geography	French	English	IT
10.20 – 11.10	History	English	Maths	Maths	IT
11.10 – 11.25	B r e a k				
11.25 – 12.15	Art	Music	English	History	Science
12.15 – 13.30	L u n c h				
13.30 – 14.20	Maths	French	Maths	PE	Science
14.20 – 15.10	Science	Art	Geography	PE	Music

2 Look, read and complete the text.

There are (1) ... lessons a week in Nancy's school.
 There are (2) ... lessons on Monday, (3) ..., (4) ..., (5) ... and (6) ...
 There are no lessons on (7) ... or (8) ...
 There are (9) ... lessons a day: three lessons **before** lunch and (10) ... lessons **after** lunch.
 There is a (11) ... after two lessons.
 There are (12) ... subjects in Nancy's timetable.
 There are (13) ... English lessons, (14) ... French lessons and (15) ... maths lessons a week.

3 Read and say true or false.

- Example:** a) *There is a break after two lessons. – True.*
- b) Science is on Monday.
 - c) Music is on Tuesday and Thursday.
 - d) There are three geography lessons a week.
 - e) Art is on Tuesday.
 - f) There are PE lessons on Saturday.
 - g) There are two IT lessons on Friday.

LOOK
on Monday

4 Listen and say the day of the week.

5 Look and compare.

- Example:** a) There are two PE lessons a week in England and there are two PE lessons a week in Russia too.
 b) There are two music lessons a week in England. There is one music lesson a week in Russia.



There is	one	English	lesson	a week	in England.
There are	two	history	lessons		in Russia.
	three	maths			
	five	music			
			

6 Write your timetable in English.

Lesson 3 What's the time?



1a Listen and repeat.
 "Tick-tock, tick-tock",
 Says the clock.
 "Tock-tick, tock-tick,
 Be quick!"

ck [k] clock



1b Read and say it quickly.
 Jack wears black socks and a thick jacket.

2 Look, listen and say.

LOOK

What's the time?
 It's five o'clock.

WHAT'S THE TIME?

3 Look at the timetable (Ex. 1 Lesson 2) and say.

Example: A: What time is English on Monday?
 B: It's at 9.30.

- a) What time is break?
- b) What time is lunch?
- c) What time is French on Tuesday?
- d) What time is music?

LOOK

at five o'clock

4 Listen and complete the timetable.

PAUL'S TIMETABLE					
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9.30		Science	English	Science	
10.20		English	Maths	English	
11.10	Break				
11.25	English			Maths	Science
12.15	Lunch				
13.30	Maths	Art	Science		PE
14.20				Art	PE

5 Talk about the timetable in Ex. 4.

Example: A: Geography is at 12.15 on Thursday.
 B: Right. / Oh, no. Geography is at 2.20 on Monday.

6 Look at your timetable and write what time your lessons are.

Example: History is at 10 on Tuesday. My English lessons are at 11.30 on Wednesday and Friday.

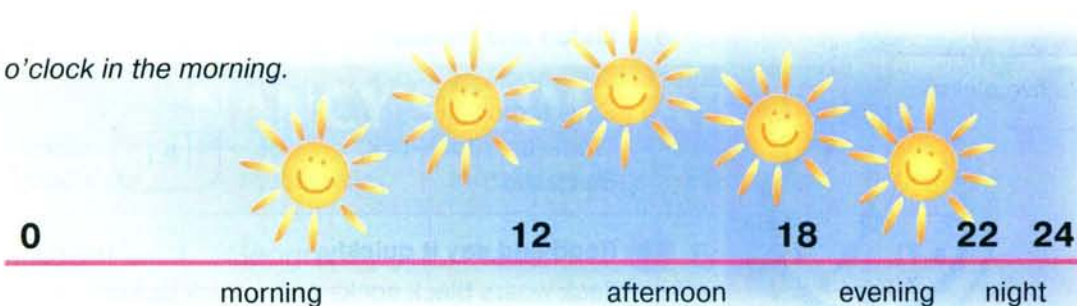
Lesson 4 A day in my life

1 Look and say.

Example: *It's four o'clock in the morning.*

LOOK

- in the morning
- in the afternoon
- in the evening
- at night



2a Look and match.

- a) I **play** computer games.
- b) I **have lunch** at school.
- c) I **do sports** after school.
- d) I **get up** at seven o'clock.
- e) I **take my dog for a walk**.
- f) I **go to school** at 8.30.
- g) I **have breakfast** at 7.45.
- h) I **watch TV** in the evening.
- i) I **do my homework**.
- j) I **go to bed** at 10.30.
- k) I **have dinner** at six o'clock in the evening.
- l) After dinner I **go for a walk**.
- m) I **come home** at four o'clock in the afternoon.
- n) I **help** my mother.



2b Listen and check.

3 Look and talk about your daily routine.

4 Look and work out the rule for do.

- A: **Do** you go to school in the morning?
 B: No, I **don't** go to school in the morning.
 A: When **do** you go to school?
 B: I go to school in the afternoon.

5 Play the Chain game.

Example: A: *I play football at night.*
 B: *I don't play football at night. I sleep at night.*



6 Interview your friend.

What do you do on Sunday? (questionnaire)

- 1 Do you go to school on Sunday?
- 2 When do you get up on Sunday?
- 3 Do you have breakfast at home?
- 4 What do you do in the morning after breakfast?
- 5 When do you have lunch?
- 6 Do you go for a walk?
- 7 What do you like playing?
- 8 Do you do your homework on Sunday?
- 9 When do you have dinner?
- 10 What do you do in the evening?
- 11 Do you watch TV?
- 12 What TV programmes do you like?
- 13 When do you go to bed?

7 Describe your Sunday.

8 See Grammar Support 6.

Lesson 5 Who does what

1 Read, compare and learn.

I really wish I were my dog.
 He doesn't get up at seven o'clock,
 I go to school — he walks and sleeps,
 I do my homework — he plays and eats.



I really wish I were — я очень хотел бы быть
to sleep — спать



LOOK

I **go** to school. — He / She **goes** to school.
 I **don't go** to school on Sundays. — He / She **doesn't go** to school on Sundays.
 does **not** = doesn't

2a Read and say.

-s (-es)	[s]	gets up looks works walks eats drinks sleeps helps takes writes cooks
	[z]	plays listens goes comes reads sings draws
	[ɪz]	watches washes

goes watches comes
 sleeps plays works sings
 looks gets up reads listens
 takes draws writes helps

2b See Grammar Support 6.

3 Read and choose.

Example: I like Abby, because she likes pop music and writes poems. I write poems, too. And I like pop music.

PEN-PAL CLUB

Name: Amanda.
 What do you like?
History, Disney
films, calendars.
 What do you do after school?
Watch TV or video.

Name: Duncan.
 What do you like?
Maths, PE, dogs.
 What do you do after school?
Listen to pop music.
play computer games.

Name: Alan.
 What do you like?
Computers, sports,
Coca-Cola, stickers.
 What do you do after school?
Take my dog for a walk.

Name: Abby.
 What do you like?
Literature, English,
pop music, cats.
 What do you do after school?
Read books, write poems.

4a Put the sentences in order and say what Jane does on Sundays.

- a) I go to bed.
- b) I watch TV.
- c) I go for a walk.
- d) I do my homework.
- e) I get up.
- f) I visit my Granny.
- g) I help my mum.

4b Listen and check.

4c Compare Jane and your friend.

5 Write about Jane's day.

Lesson 6 Always, sometimes or never?

1a Read and find the differences.

Monday – Friday

Morning

- take my dog for a walk
- go to school

Afternoon

- play football (Monday, Wednesday and Friday)
- go to the English club (Tuesday and Thursday)

Evening

- do homework, watch TV

Saturday and Sunday

Morning

- take my dog for a walk
- go for a walk

Afternoon

- play computer games, read books or listen to music

Evening

- do homework, watch TV

1b Read and guess.

Dima **always** takes his dog for a walk in the morning.

Then he **usually** goes to school.

He **often** plays football.

He **sometimes** reads books.

He **never** goes to school on Sundays.



2 Play Nonsense.

Example: A: What do you usually do in the morning?

B: I usually go to bed in the morning.

3 Listen, read and act out.

- Does your father often watch football on TV?
- No, he never does. He is always busy (занят) in the evening.
- What does he do?
- My homework!

LOOK

She often watches TV in the evening.

Does she often **watch** TV in the evening? —

Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

Who often **watches** TV in the evening?

What **does** she **do** in the evening?

When **does** she **watch** TV?

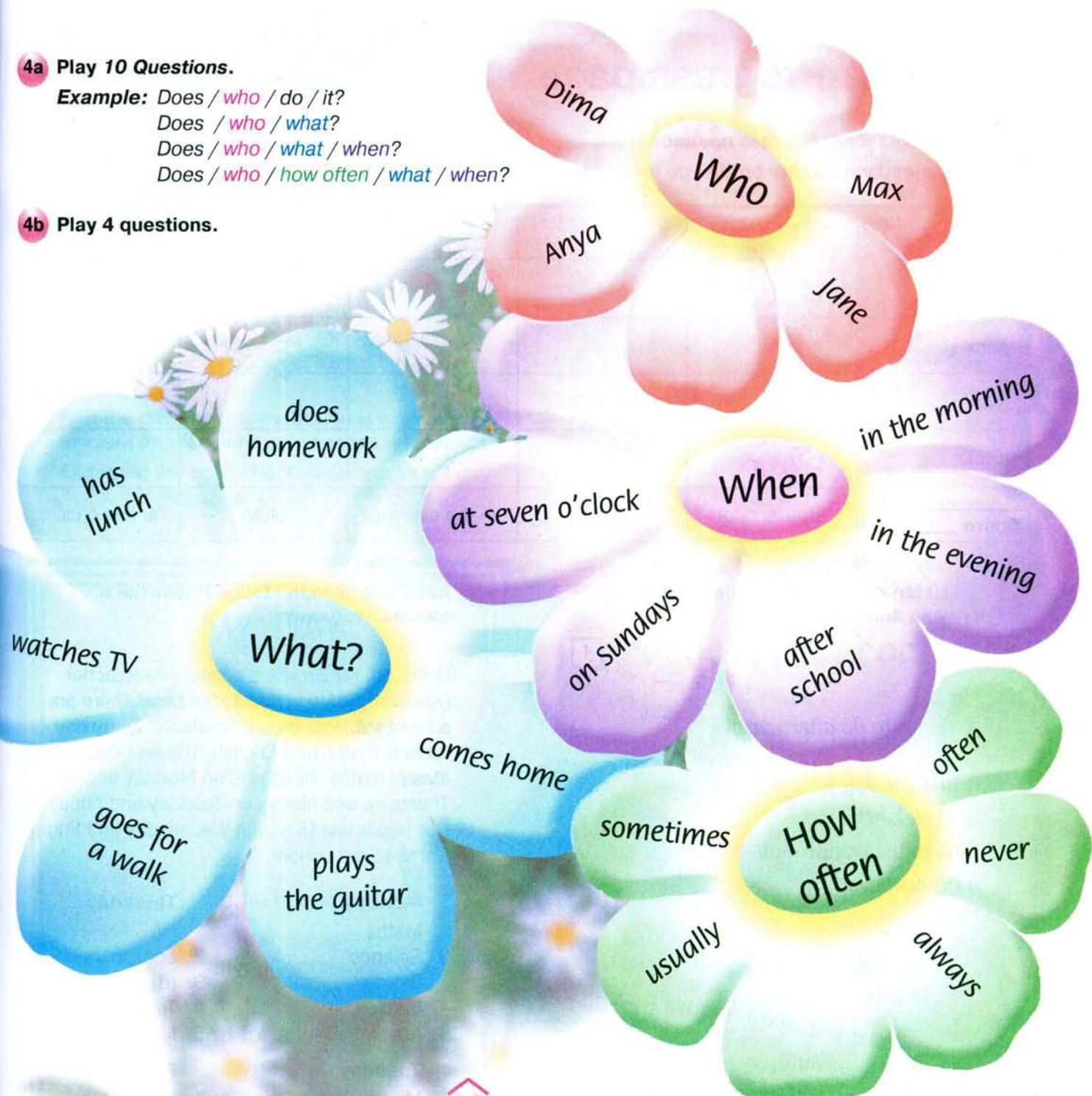
How often **does** she **watch** TV in the evening?



4a Play 10 Questions.

Example: Does / *who* / do / it?
 Does / *who* / what?
 Does / *who* / what / when?
 Does / *who* / how often / what / when?

4b Play 4 questions.



5 See Grammar Support 2.

6 Write how often you:

- 1 play computer games
- 2 watch TV
- 3 help your mother and father
- 4 play the guitar
- 5 eat chocolate
- 6 drink Coca-Cola
- 7 read books.

Example: I always play computer games in the evening.

45-50	40-45	35-40	< 35
very good	good	OK	look again

Lesson 7 Progress page

1 Write sentences. Составь предложения.

Example: Jane and her brother go for a walk after school.

who \ what	go for a walk	play computer games	watch TV	help Mum	do homework
Jane and her brother					
Max					
We					
Dima					
Score ____ /15	after school	sometimes	in the evening	often	at five o'clock

2 Listen and find Anya's list. Послушай и найди Анин список дел.

1

Things to do after school

- 1) Take the dog for a walk
- 2) Cook lunch
- 3) Go to the English club
- 4) Do homework

2

Things to do after school

- 1) Take the dog for a walk
- 2) Help Mum
- 3) Do homework
- 4) Go to my grandmother

3

Things to do after school

- 1) Have lunch
- 2) Go for a walk
- 3) Watch TV
- 4) Listen to music

Score ____ / 15

3 Read and fill in the table. Прочитай и заполни таблицу.

Hello. I'm Mr Brown, a school headteacher (директор). My school is the best. There are a lot of subjects on our timetable. Every day there is maths and English. The first lesson is always maths. Biology is on Monday and Thursday, and history on Tuesday and Friday. Our pupils like IT. It's on Wednesday and Friday. Come to our school.

<p style="text-align: center;">Monday</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maths 2. Science 3. Biology 4. English 5. Art 	<p style="text-align: center;">Thursday</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (c) 2. English 3. (d) 4. Technology 5. Music
<p style="text-align: center;">Tuesday</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maths 2. English 3. (a) 4. PE 5. Technology 	<p style="text-align: center;">Friday</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maths 2. Geography 3. History 4. English 5. (e)
<p style="text-align: center;">Wednesday</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maths 2. (b) 3. Drama 4. PE 5. IT 	

Score ____ / 20

Lesson 8 Project

1a Read Max's story. Прочитай рассказ Макса.

My mum and dad sometimes go to America for a week. I'm alone (один) at home. I do what I want (хочу). I don't go to school. I get up at 11 o'clock. I have breakfast in bed. Then I go for a walk and play computer games. I have chocolate and Coca-Cola for lunch. My friends come to play with me. We play football in the living room. In the evening I listen to music, watch TV or videos and go to bed at 12 o'clock. It's great!

1b Find the differences. Найди, чем отличаются эти дни от обычного распорядка дня Макса.

Example: He doesn't get up at 7 o'clock, he gets up at 11.

MY DAY

7.00	get up
7.30	have breakfast
8.00	go to school
14.00	come home
14.30	have lunch
15.00	go for a walk
17.00	do homework
19.00	help Mum
20.00	watch TV, read books
22.00	go to bed

Alone at home

My day ALONE AT HOME

11.00 GET UP
11.30 have breakfast in bed
NO SCHOOL

12.00 GO FOR A WALK
14.00 play computer games
14.30 have lunch-CHOCOLATES
and Coca-Cola

15.00 play football in the
living room with my friend
19.00 listen to music
20.00 WATCH TV or videos
24.00 go to bed

2 Write your usual timetable.

- Напиши свой обычный распорядок дня.
- Write the timetable for your day alone at home. Придумай историю о том, что ты делаешь, если остаешься дома один. Составь распорядок дня подобно Максусу.

3 Tell your friend your story. Расскажи соседу по парте свою историю.

Interests and sports

Lesson 1 Sports and games

1 Ask and answer.



go for a walk



walk and talk



read books



watch TV



play the piano



play computer games



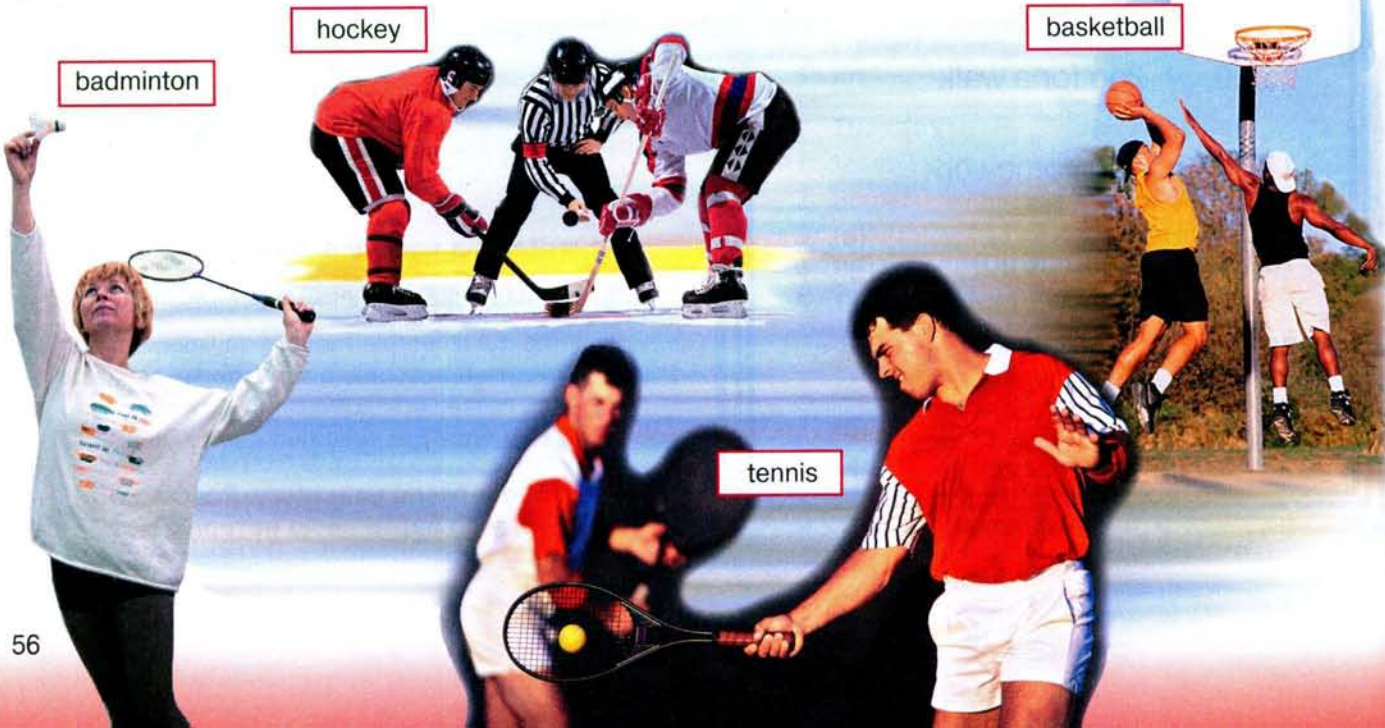
LOOK
foot + ball =
football

play football

Example: A: What do you do on Sundays / in your free time?
B: I play football.

LOOK
basket + ball = basketball

2a Look at the pictures, listen and compare.



2b Look and listen. Put the pictures in order. Compare in pairs.



3a Talk about your favourite game.

Example: A: What is your favourite game?
 B: I like football. And you?
 C: I like...

LOOK

I like	football	because it's	fun
I don't like	badminton tennis		interesting boring

3b Say what you like / don't like.

4a Read about the games. In groups of four guess the games.

LOOK

play + er = player

1

This game is for two players or two pairs. They play it with a small ball on a court (корт).

2

It is an old game. Two teams of eleven players play it. They kick (пинать) a ball around.

3

This game is popular in Russia and Canada. Two teams play it on ice (лёд).

4

Two teams of five players play this game. They throw (бросать) a ball into a basket.

4b Talk about your favourite game. Say:

- why you like the game
- how many players play it
- how to play it
- your favourite team / player.



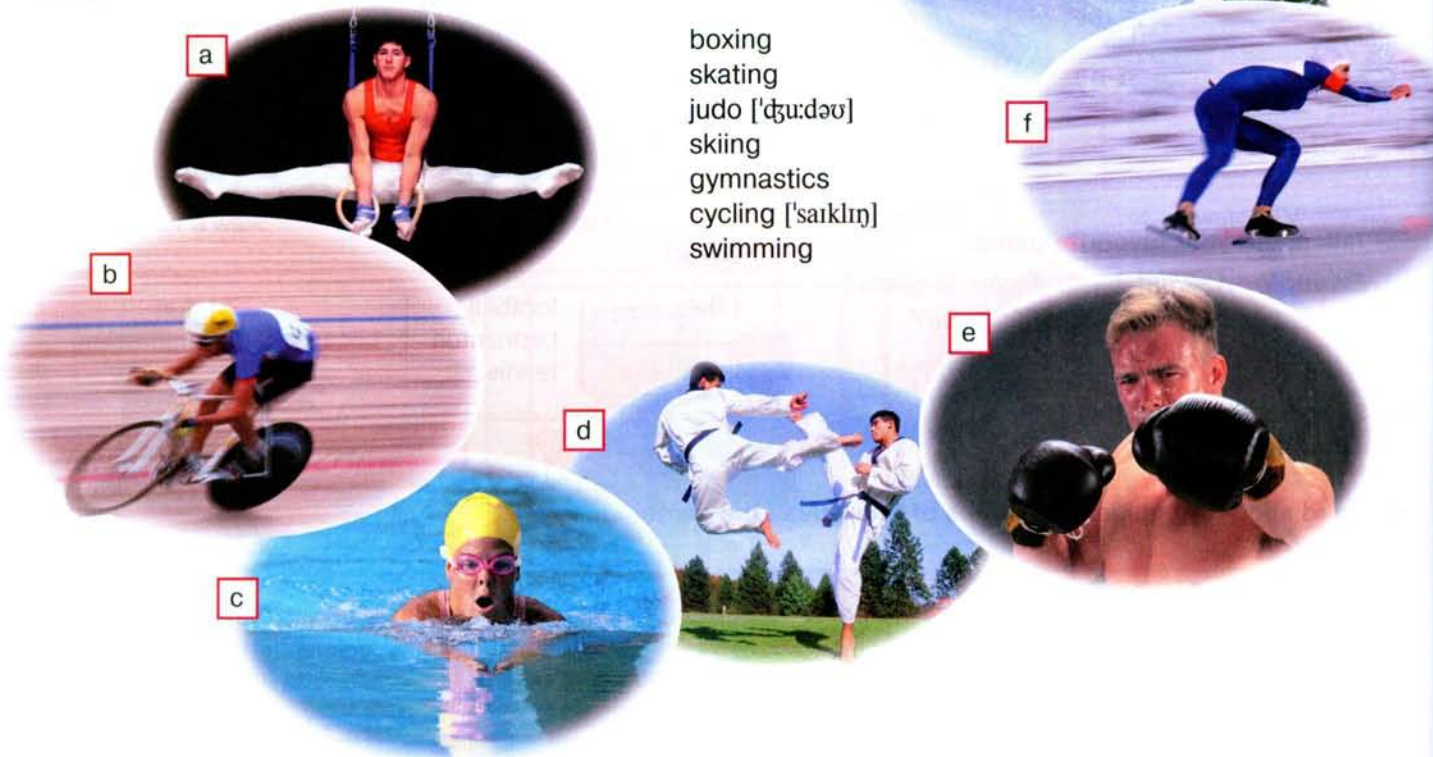
5 Write about your favourite sport / game. Use the plan in Ex. 4b.

Lesson 2 What sports do you do?

1 Read.

X x [ks] six box boxing exercise book

2 Match the words and pictures.



boxing
skating
judo ['dʒu:ðəʊ]
skiing
gymnastics
cycling ['saɪklɪŋ]
swimming

3 Listen and write.

play	go	do
football	swimming	judo

4 Ask and answer.

Example: A: What sports do you do?
B: I play tennis and go skating.
And you? What sports do you do?
A: I...

LOOK

do sports — заниматься спортом

5a Talk about your friend.

Example: Petya goes swimming.

5b Do the class survey on the blackboard.

Sports	How many	Total
swimming	///	3
basketball	//	2
judo	/	1

6 Write about the results of the class survey.

Example: In our class three pupils go swimming,
two pupils play basketball,
one pupil does judo,
...
...

Lesson 3 I play football every day

1 Say who likes what.

Example: A: I like swimming.
 B: Anya likes swimming and I like tennis.
 C: Dima likes tennis and I like...

LOOK

I like	boxing cycling swimming
	tennis football

2a Talk about you and your family.

Example: Every morning I... (get up at 7)
 Every morning I get up at 7.
 Every day she... (go to school)
 Every week we... (play the piano)
 Every Saturday he... (swim)

LOOK

every morning / day / week / Saturday

2b Read and say.

A: How often do you do judo?
 B: Every **day / week**.
 A: When do you do it?
 B: Every **Thursday**.
 A: What time do you start?
 B: At **10**.
 A: Why do you do judo?
 B: It makes me strong / clever...

LOOK

What sports	do you do?
How often	
When	do you do it?
Why	

2c Make your own conversation.

3a Write questions for football star Baracona.

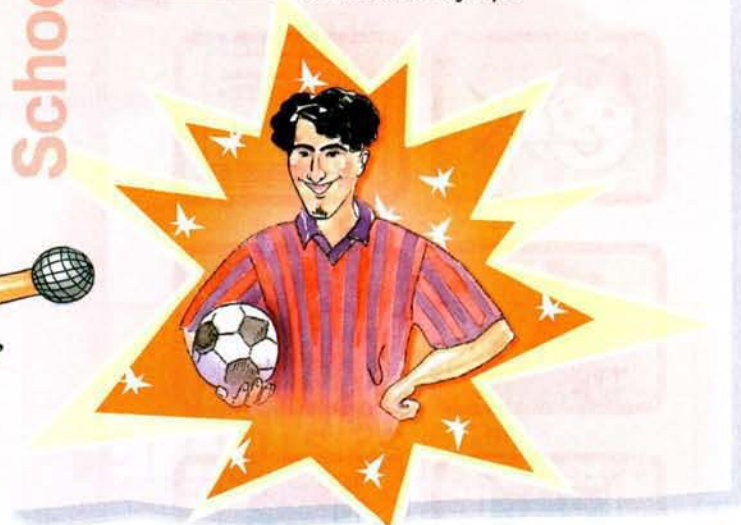
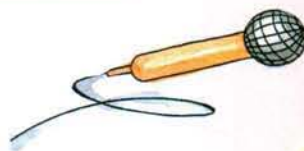
Example: live / where / you / do? –
 Where do you live?
 you / do / football / like?
 often / you / how / do / it / play?
 football / do / play / you / why?
 you / do / what time / start?
 friends / you / a lot of / have / got?
 do / you / get up / when?

3b Listen to the interview. Match the questions and the answers.

School Gazette

We interview Baracona.

Questions	Answers
_____	Yes, I do. It's my favourite game.
_____	Every day.
_____	At 9 and again at 4.
_____	At 7.
_____	Yes. My friends are in my team.
_____	I live in Milan.
_____	Football is my life.



3c Listen again and check the questions.

3d In pairs act out the interview.

4 In pairs prepare an interview with a real sports star. Write it and act it out.

5 Write an article about Baracona.

Example: Baracona lives in...
 He gets up at...
 He...

Lesson 4 Play games, don't cheat

1 Read and play the Please game.

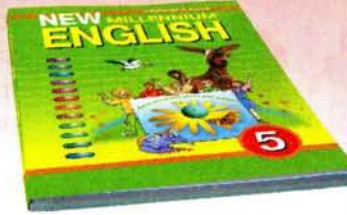
Please open your books.

You open your book.



Open your books.

You don't open your book.



To play Please game use:

- Stand up.
- Sit down.
- Open your books.
- Close your books.
- Come here.
- Talk.
- Count to five.
- Raise your hand.

2a Look and compare.

LOOK

Open your books.
Don't open your books.

Don't walk

Walk



2b Look and say.



Example: Don't talk. Read.

3a Look and read.



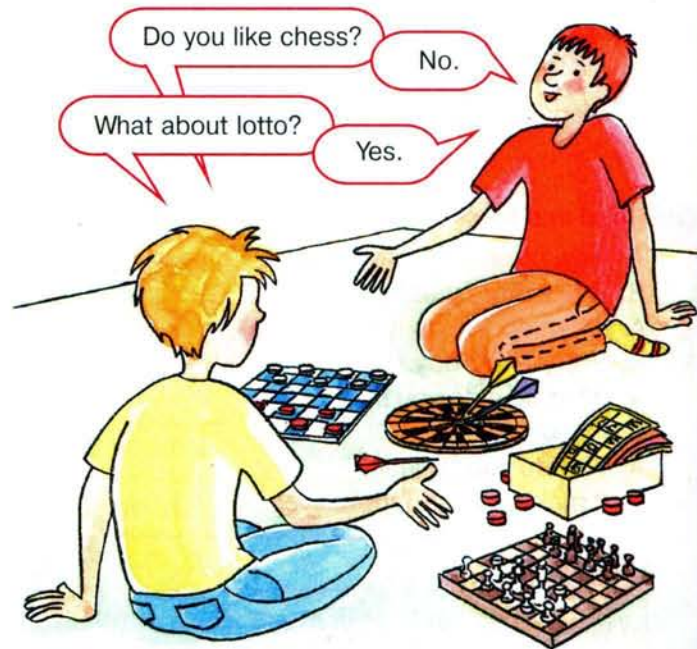
chess

lotto

darts

draughts
[dra:fts]

3b Look and say.



3c Look and say.

Example: A: Do you play chess?
B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
A: Who plays with you?
B: My friend Sasha plays with me.

4a Look at the board game and read the rules.

Rules

- 1 Put your counter on START.
- 2 Throw the dice.

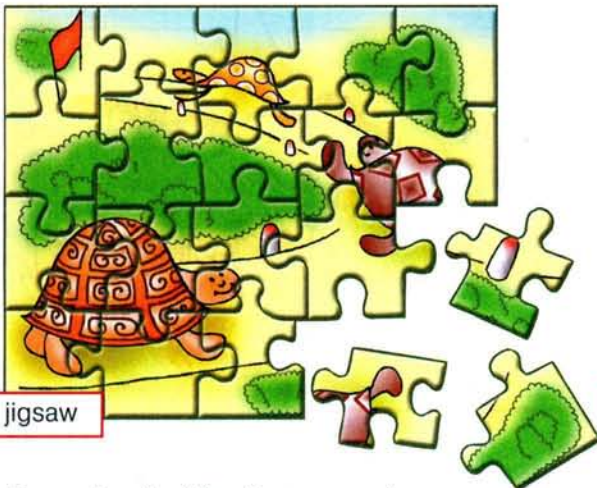


- 3 **Do** Move two places →
- 4 **Don't** Move back ←
- 5 **Miss a turn.** (Пропусти ход.)

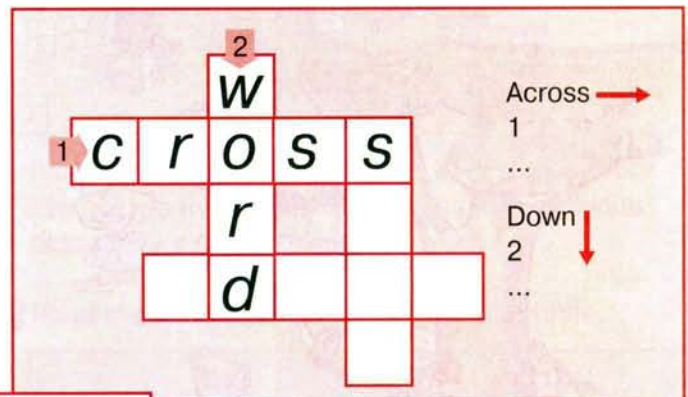


4b Play the game with your friends.

5 Do you like puzzles?



jigsaw



crossword

- Example:** A: I like jigsaw puzzles.
 B: I like jigsaw puzzles too.
 C: I like crossword puzzles.
 D: I don't like puzzles.

6 Write "Useless / Harmful Advice" ("Вредные советы").

- Get up at 12.
 Don't clean your teeth.

Lesson 5 Let's go out and play!

1a Say.

Let's play tennis.

No. Let's play basketball.

No. Let's go cycling.

No. Let's do judo.

1b In pairs talk about what you want to do.

Example: A: Let's play volleyball.
 B: No. Shall we go swimming?
 A: Fine. / OK.

LOOK

Let's | play football
 Shall we | go swimming

2 Listen. Mime in pairs A and B.

A: **Count** to three.
 B: **Run** to the tree.
 Hide **behind** it.
 A: Come and **find** me.
 A+B: We play **hide-and-seek**!

count [kaunt] — считать
run — бежать
hide [haɪd] — прятаться
find [faɪnd] — найти
hide-and-seek — прятки

three
 two
 one



3a Look and read with your partner.

3b Look at Ex. 2 and complete the conversation.



1 Let's play **hide-and-seek**

2 Fine. Shall we **hide** and you **find** us?



3 OK. But let's talk about the **rules** (правила). I count: one, two, three and...

4 You... We... You... And we run back.



4 Write the rules of hide-and-seek.

How to play hide-and-seek

Talk to your friends about the rules. You... They...

Lesson 6 Interests

1 Look and say to your friend what you collect.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| A: stickers | B: badges |
| key rings | calendars |
| CDs | cassettes |
| toys | dolls |

collect — собирать, коллекционировать
collection [kə'leɪʃən] — коллекция

2 In groups of three or four talk about your collections.

Example: A: *What do you collect?*
 B: *I collect stickers.*
 A: *How many have you got?*
 B: *Nineteen.*

3a Play the Swap game. Make a list of five objects (предметов). One object is for your collection.

My List

1.
2. —
3. —
4. —
5.

4a Read.



1

I'm Max. I like playing football. We have a football club at school. My favourite team is Manchester United. I've got fifteen stickers of football players.



2

I'm Jane. I'm good at music. I like playing the piano and reading books. I have a good collection of CDs.



3

I'm Dima. I'm good at tennis. I collect tennis balls. I've got twenty! My cat likes playing with my tennis balls. And I play the guitar.

3b Swap four objects to add to your collection.

- A: A sticker for a badge. Let's swap.
 B: No deal!
 A: Two for one.
 B: That's a deal.

swap [swɒp] — обменяться
deal [di:l] — сделка, "Договорились!"

4b Read the texts again and complete the table.

	Interests
Max	playing football, collecting stickers
Jane	
Dima	

3c What have you got now?

Example: *I've got five cassettes.*

5 Write about your interests.

45-50	40-45	35-40	< 35
very good	good	OK	look again

Lesson 7 Progress page

1 Listen to Computery and choose the answer.
Послушай Компьютери и выбери ответ.

1.1 Where does Computery live?
 a) in Moscow
 b) in London
 c) in Computertown

1.2 What games does he play?
 a) computer games and chess
 b) computer games and darts
 c) board games

1.3 How often does he play?
 a) every day
 b) every week
 c) every two weeks

1.4 When does he start?
 a) at 8
 b) at 9
 c) at 10

1.5 Why does he play chess?
 a) It's interesting.
 b) It makes him clever.
 c) His brother and sister like it.

Score ____ / 10

2 Do the puzzle. Write the names of five sports.
Разгадай и напиши пять названий видов спорта.

- a) COKEHY b) NISNET c) LALBOTOF
 d) SABALBEL e) NIKSIG

Score ____ / 5

3 Write captions. Подпиши картинки.



Example: Don't talk.



Score ____ / 10

4 Look at the room and answer the questions.
Посмотри на комнату и ответь на вопросы.

- a) What sports does Jack do?
 b) What does he collect?
 c) What games does he play?
 d) What hobbies does he have?
 e) Does he play the piano?



Score ____ / 15

5 Put the hide-and-seek rules in order from 1 to 5.
Расставь правила игры в прятки по порядку от 1 до 5.

- a) When you find your friend you run back.
 b) You go and find one of your friends.
 c) Your friends run and hide.
 d) Now you hide and your friend finds you.
 e) You count to ten or twenty.

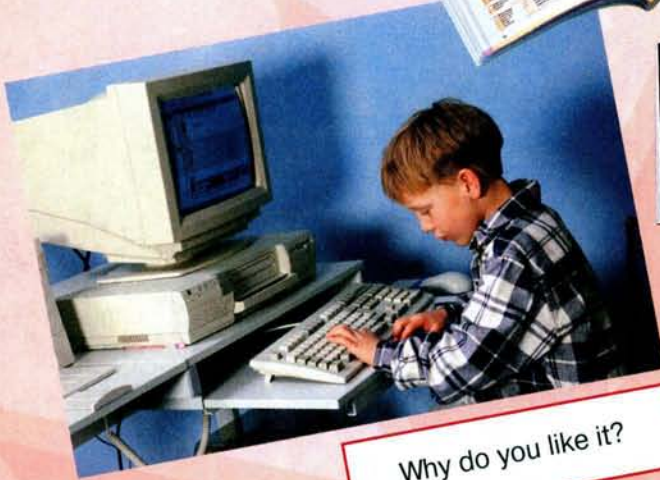
Score ____ / 10

Lesson 8 Project

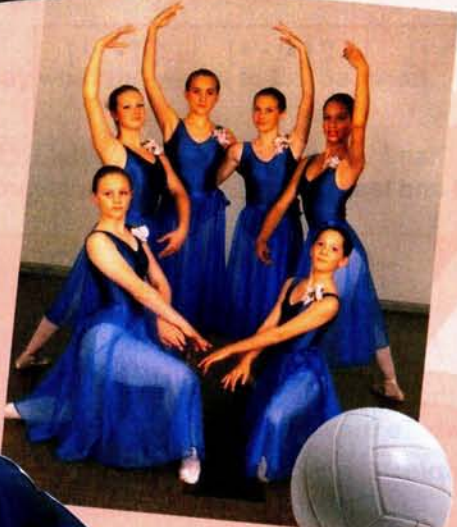
My interests

1 Talk about your interests.

- Choose your pictures.
- Arrange your pictures on paper.
- Get ready to tell a story "My interests".
- Choose the best story.
- Choose the best picture.



Why do you like it?



What time do you start?



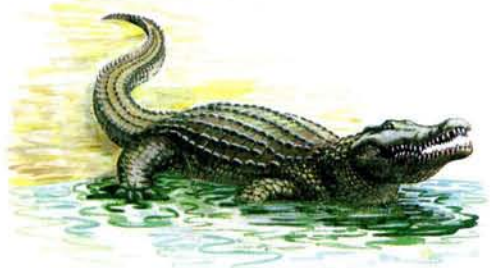
Why do you do it?



When do you do it?

Animal world

Lesson 1 Crocodiles live in...?



1a Listen and read.

kangaroo zebra cheetah crocodile
tiger monkey lion puma

1b Read and match.

kangaroo zebra cheetah crocodile
tiger monkey lion puma

1 ['••]	2 [• •']	3 ['•••]
---------	----------	----------

2 Read and learn.

ng [ŋ] English jungle bingo
stronger longer

3a Find the animals in the picture.

Say where they live.

*Example: Crocodiles live in Africa.
Crocodiles live in water.*

3b Say what animals:

- 1 ... live in Africa.
- 2 ... live in the Americas.
- 3 ... live in Australia.
- 4 ... live in Russia.
- 5 ... live in water.
- 6 ... live in the jungle.
- 7 ... live in the forest.
- 8 ... hunt (охотиться) small animals.

4a Say what animals are big, small, kind, clever, beautiful, funny.

*Example: A: Lions.
B: Lions are big and clever.
Pumas...*

4b Say what animals you like / don't like and why.

Example: I like monkeys. They are funny.






5a Read and match.

- a It is a wild animal. It is black or brown. It is small. It lives in Africa. It lives in a family. It talks with its hands and face.
- b It is a wild animal. It is yellow and brown. It lives in North and South America. It hunts small animals. It jumps and climbs trees very well.
- c It is a wild animal. It is very clever. It lives in Africa. It hunts small animals. It has got spots (пятна). They hide it in the jungle.

5b Say what the words in Ex. 5a mean.

6  Listen and complete the Animal Encyclopedia.

AUSTRALIA



The tiger is a (1) ... (2) It is (3) ..., orange and (4) It is big and (5) The tiger lives in the forest or (6) It (7) ... small animals. Its stripes (полоски) (8) ... it.



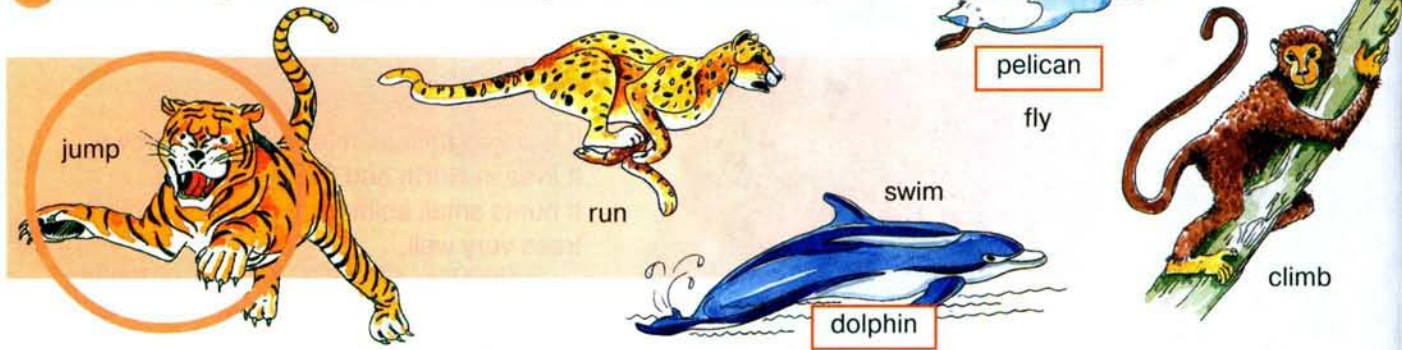
The crocodile is a wild (1) It is (2) It is not (3) The crocodile (4) ... water. It lives in (5)

7  Write about your favourite animal. Use the plan. Don't name the animal, don't draw it. Let your partner guess its name.

- 1 animal
- 2 colour
- 3 where it lives
- 4 hunts or doesn't hunt

Lesson 2 Zebras can run fast

1 Look and say what animals and birds you see and what they do.



2 Listen to how Dima trains his dog and repeat.

3 Look and say what you can / can't do.

4 Look and find the champion. Say who can do what.

Example: Penguins can run. Giraffes can run fast.

LOOK

I, you, he, she, it, we, they **can** run
 I, you, he, she, it, we, they **can't** fly
cannot

5 Say what animals:

- ... can run fast.
- ... can fly.
- ... can swim very well.
- ... can climb very well.
- ... can jump very well.
- ... can't fly.
- ... can't climb.
- ... can't swim.
- ... can't run fast.
- ... can't jump very well.

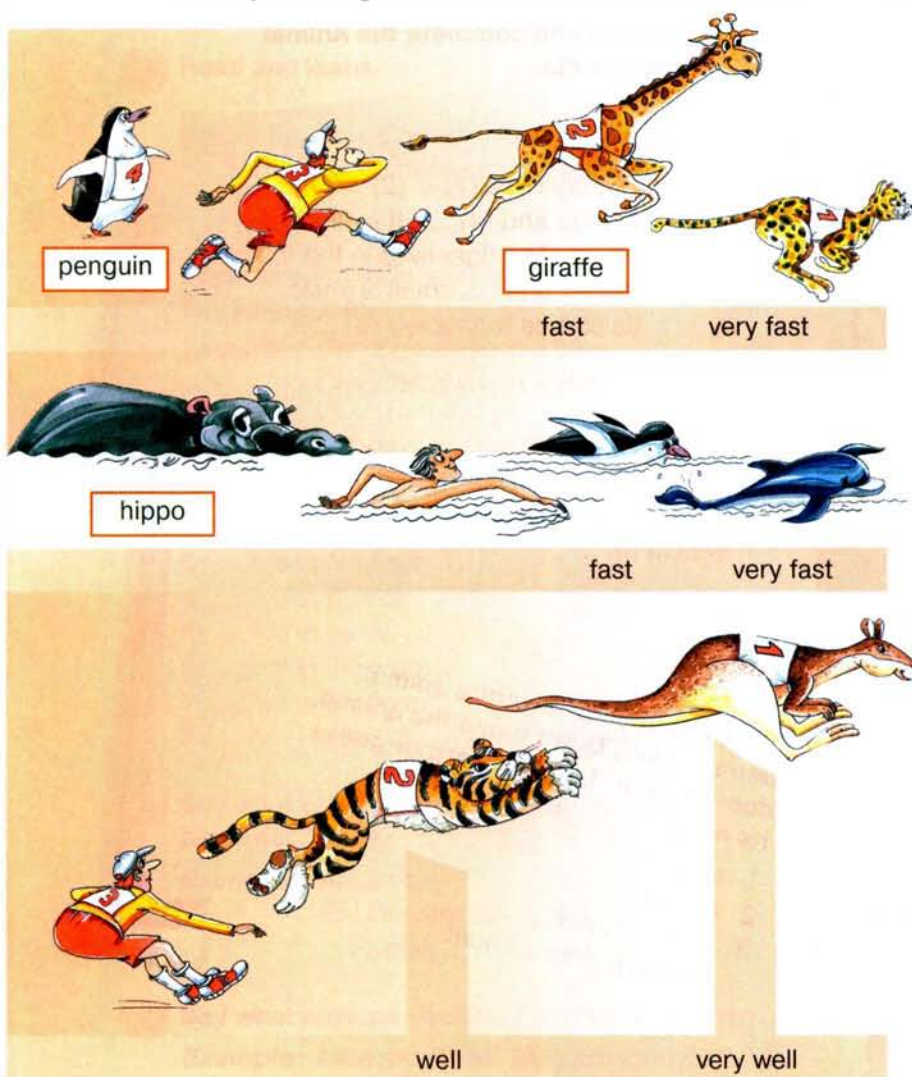
6 Play the *Guessing* game. Choose an animal and tell your friend what it **can** / **can't** do. Don't name the animal. Let your friend guess the name.

*Example: A: It can fly. It can swim.
 It can't climb.
 B: Pelican.*

7 Read and learn.

e [-] little jungle name
 crocodile type love
 giraffe face favourite
 have tense

8 Write what your favourite animal **can** / **cannot** do.



Lesson 3 What's that called?

1 Listen, read and act out.

Boy: I don't like budgies. What can they do?
They can't run, they can't jump, they can't swim. But my dog can do a lot.

Girl: But can your dog fly?

Budgie: Can your dog talk?

Boy: Fly? Talk? No, he can't.



LOOK

He **can** swim.
Can he swim?
Yes, he **can**. No, he **can't**.
What **can** he do?

budgie —
волнистый
попугайчик

2 Play the **Guessing game**. Use your cards.

Example: A: Can it swim?
B: Yes, it can. / No, it can't.
A: It's a crocodile.
B: Right. / Wrong.

3a Read and say.

LOOK

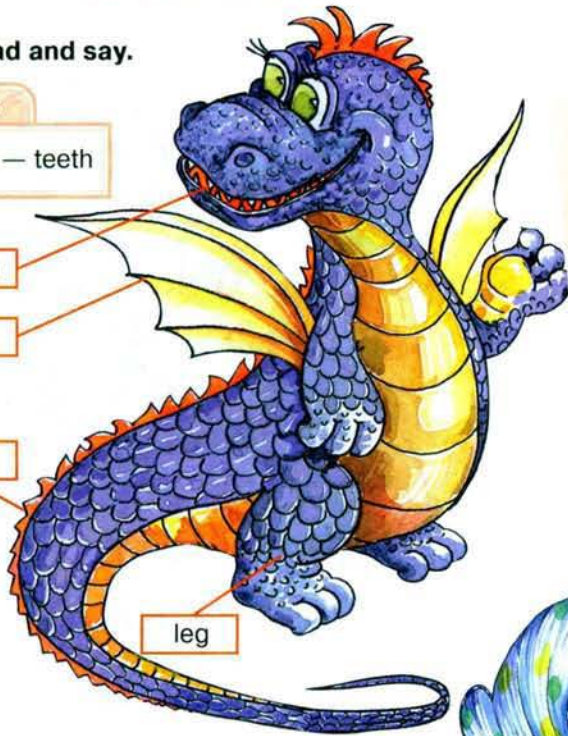
tooth — teeth

tooth

wing

tail

leg



3b Read, guess and continue.

long tails: kangaroo, tiger, ...
short tails: hippo, pelican, ...
long legs: giraffe, ...
short legs: hippo, ...
sharp teeth: lion, tiger, ...
dangerous animals: leopard, crocodile, ...
ugly (not beautiful) animals: ...

4 Read and say true or false.

Example: All animals and birds with wings can fly. — False. Penguins have got wings, but they can't fly.

- All animals with sharp teeth can hunt.
- All big animals are dangerous.
- All wild animals are dangerous.
- All animals with long legs can jump well.

5 Odd one out.

Example: All animals have got long legs, but the hippo has got short legs.

- tiger, giraffe, hippo, puma (legs)
- monkey, cat, penguin, kangaroo (tail)
- crocodile, hippo, cheetah, tiger (teeth)
- zebra, kangaroo, crocodile, monkey (jump well)

6 Read and guess the name of the animal.

DRAGON PASSPORT

NAME: ...
AGE: 17
COLOUR: green and black
LIVES: in the forest
HAS GOT: a long tail, big wings, short legs, sharp teeth
CAN: fly fast, hunt well, hide
CHARACTERISTICS: strong, ugly and dangerous



O RING

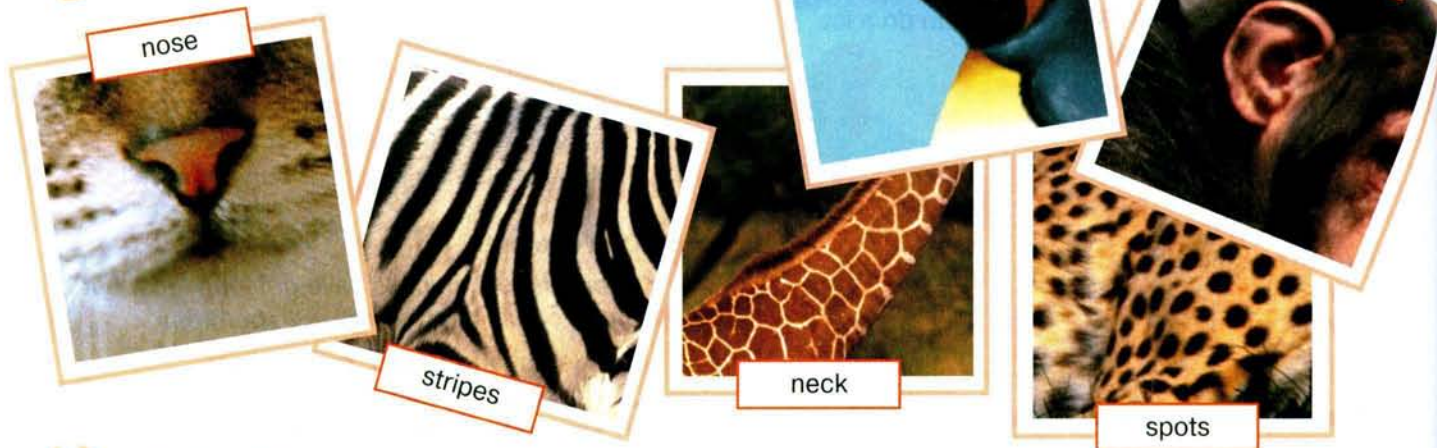


7 Choose a dragon from Ex. 6 and make a passport for it like in Ex. 6.

Lesson 4 Monsters

1a Look, listen and repeat.

1b Whose head (ear, eye, ...) is it?



2a Read and learn.

What To Do If You See a Monster

If you see a monster,
 Look at its eyes,
 Look at its nose,
 Look at its ears,
 Look at its toes,
 Look at its teeth,
 And at last,
 If it's real,
 Get lost FAST!



LOOK

he — his
 she — her
 it — its

if — если
 toes — пальцы на ногах
 at last — наконец
 real — настоящий
 get lost — исчезайте



2b Look and compare. Find six differences.

Example: The left head has got green eyes.
 The right head has got blue eyes.

3 Listen and tick.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) long legs | <input type="checkbox"/> c) a big head | <input type="checkbox"/> e) big clever eyes | <input type="checkbox"/> g) wings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b) a long tail | <input type="checkbox"/> d) a long neck | <input type="checkbox"/> f) sharp teeth | <input type="checkbox"/> h) long ears |

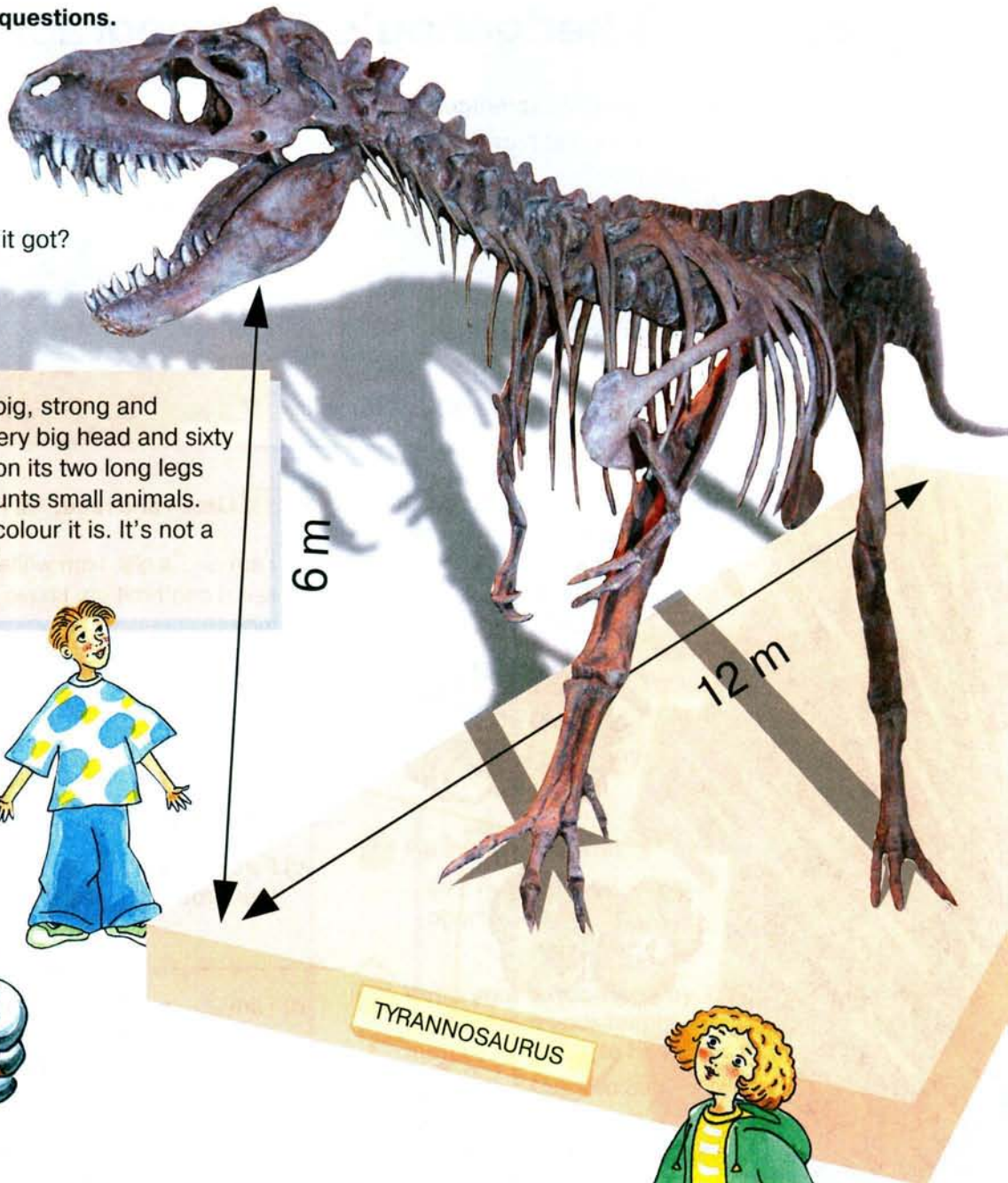
4a Look and answer the questions.

- a) Is it strong?
- b) Is it dangerous?
- c) Does it hunt?
- d) Can it run fast?
- e) Can it fly?
- f) What colour is it?
- g) How many teeth has it got?
- h) Are they sharp?

4b Read and check.

This monster is very big, strong and dangerous. It has a very big head and sixty sharp teeth. It walks on its two long legs and can run fast. It hunts small animals. We don't know what colour it is. It's not a very beautiful animal!

know — знать



5 Play the Guessing game with your friend.

Example: Does it live in the forest?
Is it dangerous?
Is it white?
Has it got wings?
Can it fly?

6 Write about the monster in Ex. 2a.

7 See Grammar Support 1.



Lesson 5 A hedgehog's autobiography

1 How much do you know about hedgehogs?

What does the hedgehog eat (ест)?
 Can the hedgehog swim?
 What does it do in winter (зимой)?
 How many prickles (колючки) does it have?

2 Say the words and put them in order.

minute ['mɪnɪt] week [wi:k] hour [aʊə]
 month [mʌnθ] day [deɪ] year [jɪə]

(1) minute (2) ... (3) ... (4) ... (5) ... (6) year



3 Listen and read. Fill in the gaps.

a) I ams old. I am white. I have no prickles. I can't see. I can't roll up. I have got a short tail and four long legs.

b) I ams old. I have got prickles. They are white. I am prickly! I eat my mother's milk.

c) I ams old. I can see. I can roll up, too. I have got four brothers and sisters. We roll up. It's fun!

d) I ams old. I sleep from morning till evening. At night my mother takes me and my brothers and sisters for a walk (на прогулку). She teaches us what we can eat.

e) I am old. I am big! I don't eat my mother's milk. I eat insects (насекомые). I eat and eat and eat. But I don't eat fruit.

f) I ams old. I can run fast, I can swim, I can roll down a hill (холм). I have got five thousand (5,000) prickles. I can jump and jam (воткнуть) my prickles into a fox's nose. I am safe.

g) It is winter. I am in bed. Good night. See you in March! I can help you in your garden.

4 Answer the questions in Ex. 1.

5 What is this in English? Find the words in the text.



6 Read again and do a) to g).

a) Answer:

What colour is the hedgehog?

b) Make more words with "y":

Example: *prickle* — *prickly*
fun — *funn...*, *sleep* — *sleep...*, *fluff* — *fluff...*

c) Look at the picture and translate:

roll up

d) Correct:

My mother take me and my brother and sister for a walk.

e) True or false?

The hedgehog likes apples.

f) Answer:

What can the hedgehog do? Can you do it?

Ask your friend:

Example: *Can you swim?*

g) Answer:

How can the hedgehog help you in the garden?

7 Cover the text, look at the pictures in Ex. 3. Say what you remember.

8a Listen and say.

Yy	[j]	yogurt year yes yellow you your York yummy-yummy
	[ɪ]	prickly funny fluffy pretty yummy-yummy baby

8b Fill in the gaps with "y" and read.

...es fluff... ...ou funn... ...ellow
 ...ogurt bab... ...umm...

9a Write your autobiography. Get three to five photos from your family album. Ask your mother or father to help you.

Example: *I am two days / months / years old.
 I can / can't sleep all day, sit, walk, crawl (ползать), talk, read, write, swim, run, jump, dress, help my mother. I have got a brother / a sister. I have no teeth / hair.*

9b Write the autobiography of the animal in your project file.



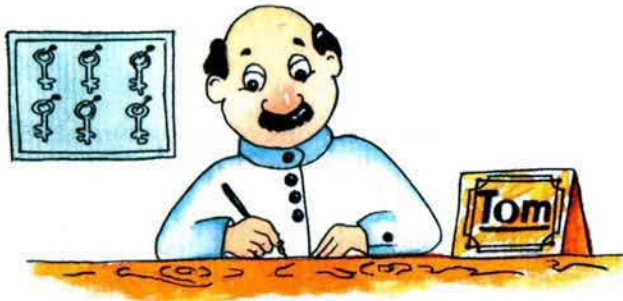
Lesson 6 Pet hotel

1 Look at the pets. Listen and say their names.

a budgie a dog a hamster a tortoise a guinea pig
a mouse a fish

2 Tom works at the pet holiday hotel BOW-MIAOW. Listen and answer the questions.

What is a pet hotel?
What animals stay in it?



3a Read and say what animal it is.

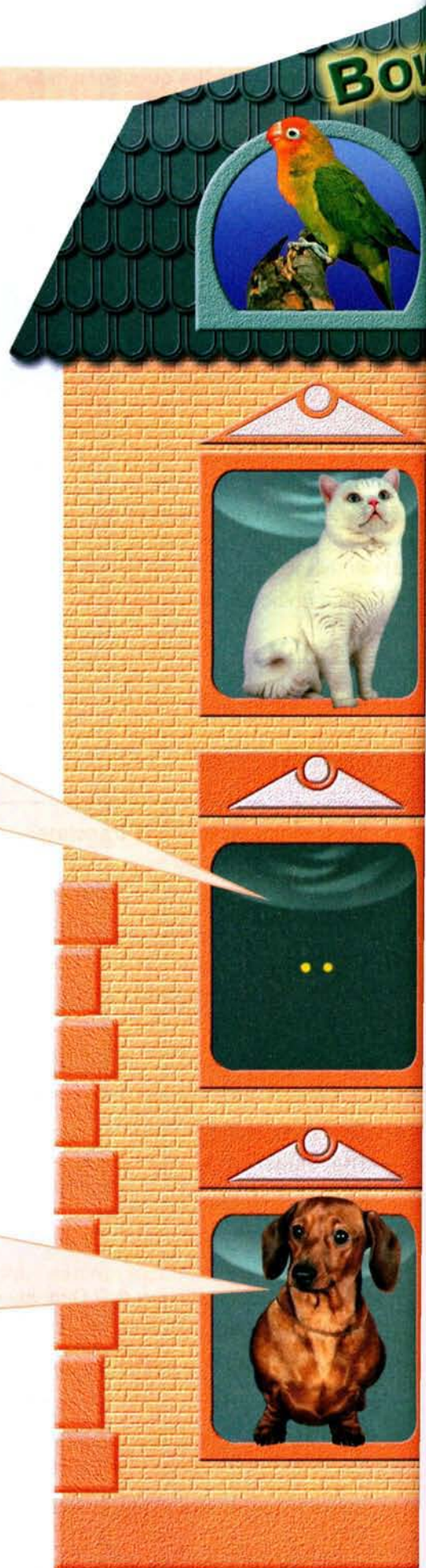
My name's Fluffy. I'm three years old. I've got long whiskers and a long tail. I'm black, but my left ear and my legs are white. I like milk and I like sleeping (люблю спать) on the sofa. I have milk at the hotel and I can sleep all day. But I miss (скучаю по) my home.

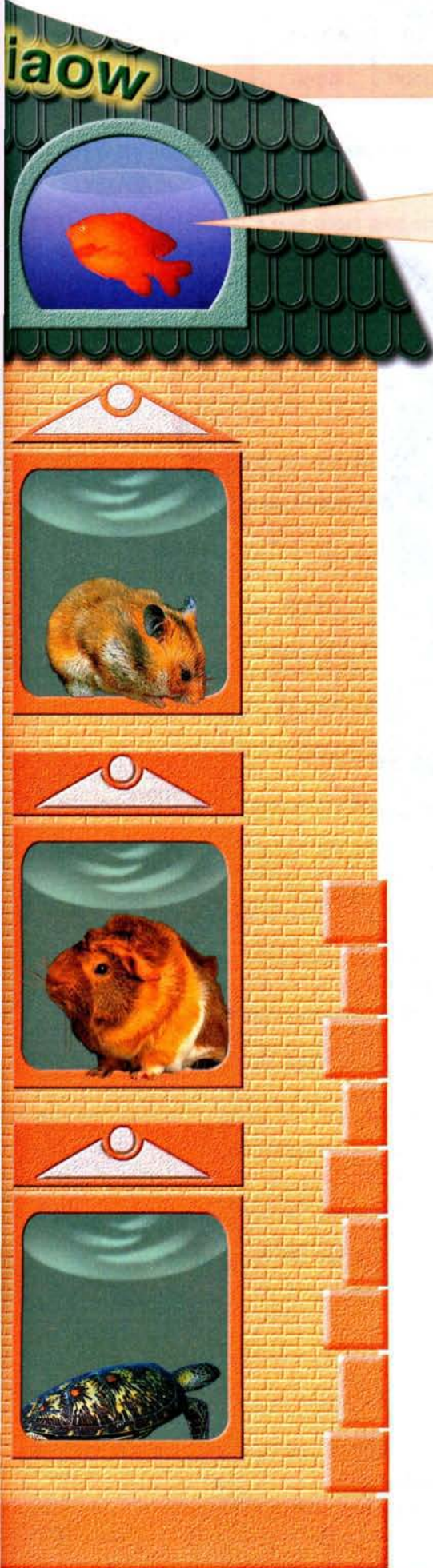
3b Listen and check.

4 Read about the dog. Fill in the gaps with these words:

is play am (2) have are run like

My name (1) ... Brownie. I (2) ... five years old.
I (3) ... long and my legs (4) ... short. But I can (5) ...
very fast. I don't (6) ... cats. I (7) ... got many dog
friends at the hotel. We (8) ... all day. I don't miss home.





5 What does the fish say? Make up its story. Use these words.

Bubble (Пузырик)
 five months old
 small
 red
 a long tail
 swim
 eat worms [wɜ:mz]
 no friends at the hotel
 miss home



6a Listen and fill in the gaps.

Oh where, oh where has my little ... gone?
 Oh where, oh where can it be?
 With its ... cut short,
 And its ... cut long
 Oh where, oh where can it be?

gone — ушла
 cut — подрезанные

6b Listen and sing.

7 Read the words with the letter Gg. Make two groups.

guinea pig hedgehog garden giraffe good
 budgie gorilla

g [dʒ] page, ...

[g] go, ...

8 Write an ad (объявление) for this dog. It has no home. It needs (ей нужен) a loving friend.



My name is
 I am ... years old.
 I am ... (colour).
 I have got ... ears,
 ... legs and ... eyes.
 I can
 I like

45-50	40-45	35-40	< 35
very good	good	OK	look again

Lesson 7 Progress page

1 Listen and find the animal.



Score ____ / 15

2 Read and write T (true) or F (false).

Hello, friends.
 My name is Mike. My telephone number is 485 692.
 Please help me find my dog. His name is Bump. He is brown. He can hunt, jump, swim, run fast and climb well. His ears are long and his nose is black. He has got a small white spot on his right ear. I like Bump very much. Please find him and call me.

3 Choose *can* or *can't*.

- 1 Zebras ... climb.
- 2 Pelicans ... fly.
- 3 Dolphins ... swim very well.
- 4 Tigers ... run fast.
- 5 Penguins ... jump very well.

Score ____ / 10

4 Odd one out.

- 1 in water, in the forest, in Africa, in the jungle
- 2 pelican, monkey, zebra, cheetah
- 3 tail, head, eye, teeth
- 4 long, sharp, bird, short
- 5 jump, swim, climb, dangerous

Score ____ / 10

- 1 Bump is brown.
- 2 Bump can run fast.
- 3 He cannot climb.
- 4 His ears are short.
- 5 His nose is black.

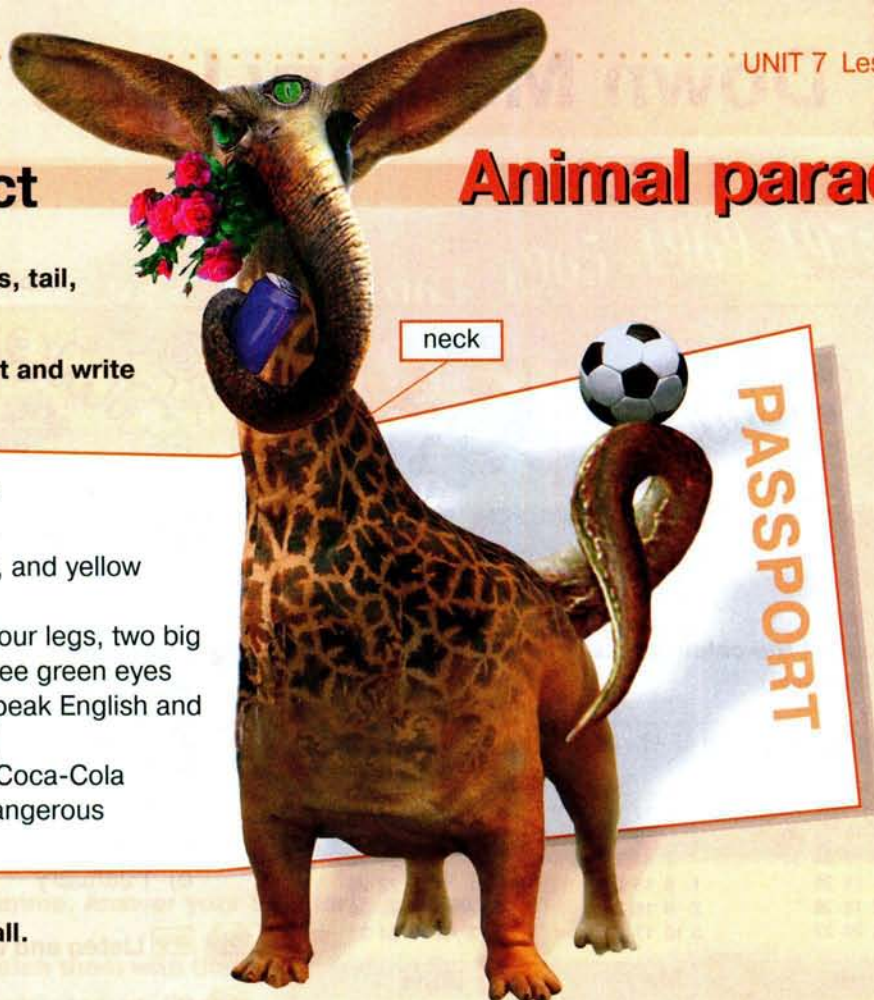
Score ____ / 15

Lesson 8 Project

Animal parade

- 1 Draw an animal. Label its legs, tail, eyes, ears, etc.
- 2 Look at Heffalump's passport and write a passport for your animal.

Name: HEFFALUMP
 Age: 99
 Colour: green, black, and yellow
 Lives: in England
 Has got: a big head, four legs, two big ears, and three green eyes
 Can: run, swim, speak English and play football
 Likes: flowers and Coca-Cola
 Characteristics: funny, not dangerous



- 3 Put up your picture on the wall.

- 4 Make two teams.

- Team A: Take turns to talk about your animals.
- Team B: Listen and give medals to team A.
- Team A: Listen and give medals to team B.
- Team B: Take turns to talk about your animals.

Nomination (название награды)



a dangerous animal



a fluffy animal



a pretty animal



a nice animal



a long tail



a long neck



a long nose



big eyes



a beautiful animal



a strong animal



a prickly animal



a big animal



big ears



long whiskers



sharp teeth



fast legs

- 5 Give the medals and say.

Example: To Dima for a Funny Animal. Congratulations (поздравления)!
 To Dasha for an Animal with Big Eyes. Congratulations!

Lesson 1 Dates

1a Guess.



1b Look at the calendar. Listen, repeat and translate.

1 January	2 February	3 March
7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25
1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26
2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27
3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28
4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 29
5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 30
6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 31
4 April	5 May	6 June
1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24
2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
7 July	8 August	9 September
1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24
3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
10 October	11 November	12 December
7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29

1c Ask your partner.

Example: A: What's the first month?
B: January.

1d Guess your classmates' favourite month.

Example: A: Is April your favourite month?
B: No it isn't. / Yes, it is.

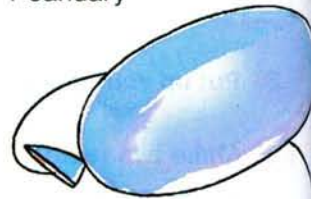
2a Listen and say.

Example: 19 January – the nineteenth of January

- a) 19 January
- b) 25 December
- c) 3 November
- d) 3 March
- e) 1 January
- f) 1 September
- g) 31 May
- h) 2 December
- i) 7 January

2b Listen and write.

2c Do Jenya's puzzle:
When's my birthday?



3a Ask your friends and fill in the table.

Example: Jane: My birthday is on the third of November. When's your birthday, Anya?

Anya: It's on the first of February.

Name	Birthday
Dima	19 January

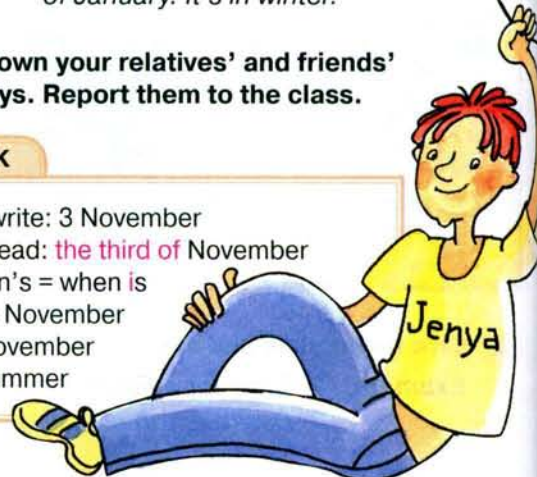
3b Report the results to the class.

Example: Dima's birthday's on the nineteenth of January. It's in winter.

4 Write down your relatives' and friends' birthdays. Report them to the class.

LOOK

We write: 3 November
We read: the **third of** November
When's = when is
on 3 November
in November
in summer



Lesson 2 Space firsts

1957 1961 1963 1965 1969 1975

1 Read aloud, listen and check.

2a Look and match the pictures with the names.

Astronauts a) Alexei Leonov b) Strelka c) Valentina Tereshkova d) Yuri Gagarin e) Neil Armstrong



2b Listen to the radio programme. Answer your teacher's questions.

2c Read the descriptions and match them with the space firsts in Ex. 2a.

- a) It was the first dog in space. It was from Russia.
- b) He was the first man in space. He was from Russia.
- c) She was the first woman in space. She was from Russia.
- d) He was the first man on the moon. He was from America.
- e) He was the first to walk in space. He was from Russia.



2d Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Was Neil Armstrong Russian? 2 Was Yuri Gagarin the first man to walk in space? 3 Was Strelka the first dog in space? 4 Was an American the first on the moon? 5 Was Valentina Tereshkova an actress? 6 Was Alexei Leonov the first man in space? 7 Was Valentina Tereshkova French? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) No, he wasn't. It was Alexei Leonov. b) Yes, it was. c) Yes, he was. It was Neil Armstrong. d) No, he wasn't. He was American. e) No, she wasn't. She was Russian. f) No, she wasn't. She was an astronaut. g) No, he wasn't. He was the first man to walk in space. |
|---|---|

3 Write questions and answer them.

Example: *the / was / first / when / walk / in space?*
When was the first walk in space? —
In 1965.

- a) in / woman / first / space / the / who / was?
- b) she / was / Russian?
- c) when / the / was / manned / first / flight / in space?
- d) astronaut / who / the / was / first?
- e) to the moon / was / the first / flight / when / ?
- f) flight / was / it / whose?

4 What was there in the history of space flights in the years in Ex. 1? Make a space calendar.

5 See Grammar Support 8.

LOOK

I, he, she, it — **was / wasn't**
wasn't = was not
Was he an astronaut? — Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.
Where was he?
 He **was** on the moon.

Lesson 3 Grandparents

1a Listen, read and say.

- 1 an engineer
- 2 a dancer
- 3 a policewoman
- 4 a sportsman
- 5 a student
- 6 a doctor
- 7 a farmer
- 8 an astronaut
- 9 a policeman
- 10 a teacher

1b Match the professions in Ex. 1a and the descriptions.

Example: 1 – c)

- a) He works on a farm.
- b) She dances in the Bolshoi Theatre.
- c) He makes new "Volgas".
- d) She studies biology.
- e) They do sports.
- f) He goes on space flights.
- g) She helps people.
- h) He works in the police.
- i) She works in the police.
- j) She works in a school.



1c Listen and write.

1 ● ● ●	2 ● ●	3 ● ● ●	4 ● ● ●	5 ● ● ● ●
a) engineer				

2a Look at the pictures and say who was what.

Example: He was a dancer.

2b Listen and check.



3a Read Dima's story and choose the pictures which are from Dima's family album.

These are my grandparents and this is me now.

Dima: That's my granny in 1960.
 Max: She was beautiful!
 Dima: Yes. She was a policewoman. And that's my granddad. He wasn't a policeman. He was a teacher. They were good dancers. You can see.
 Max: Were they famous?
 Dima: No, they weren't.
 Max: And who's that?
 Dima: That's their friends. They were very famous dancers.



famous — известный
 young — молодой

3b These are Dima's answers. Guess the questions.

Example: Were your grandparents old forty years ago?
 Dima: No, they weren't. They were young.

- a) Yes, they were students.
- b) No, they weren't Olympic champions.
- c) No, my grandma wasn't a doctor, she was a policewoman.
- d) Yes, she was a good dancer, but she wasn't famous.
- e) No, he wasn't a doctor, he was a teacher.



4 Play *Who was what?*

Example: A: Excuse me, were you a doctor thirty years ago?
 B: No, I wasn't.
 A: Were you a teacher?
 B: Yes, I was.
 A: Thank you.

5 Ask your friend three or four questions about his / her grandparents.

6 Write about your grandparents and illustrate your story with photos or pictures.

7 See Grammar Support 8.

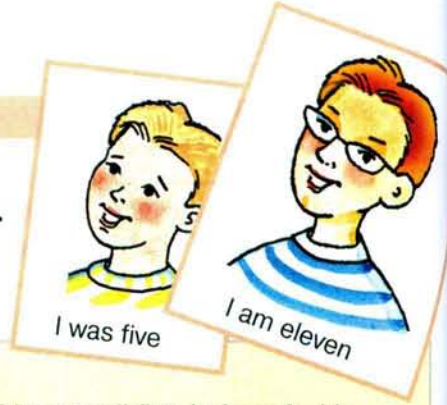
LOOK

I, he, she, it — **was**, wasn't = was not
 We, you, they — **were**, weren't = were not
 ... days / ... weeks / ... years ago

Lesson 4 Now and then

1 Look at Dima's photos. Read and say which story belongs to the past.

I **live** in a big house. I have my own room. In my room I **play** the guitar and computer games. I do my homework too. I **like** colouring in pictures in my English workbook. English is my favourite subject. I go to Britain every summer.
 At school I have a lot of friends. I like my lessons at school. I like the clubs at school too. I **dance** in our school dancing club. On my birthday I always have a party and **invite** all my school friends. We dance and play games.



I **lived** in a small flat. I **played** with toys all day long or coloured in pictures in my picture books. I **liked** it! I travelled to Moscow with my Dad. I **danced** at parties in my kindergarten. I **invited** my grandma to the parties to watch me.

2 Listen and put the verbs into the right columns.

- closed asked stopped started played cooked
 coloured watched invited travelled

[t]	[d]	[ɪd]
...



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

Example: Anya cooked her breakfast yesterday.



4 Ask your friend about his / her early childhood.

Example: Did you visit your grandparents when you were five?
 – Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Did you	visit	fairy tales?
	watch	the piano / the guitar?
	play	a lot of questions?
	like	football matches?
	ask	the Moscow Kremlin?
		dancing?

LOOK

Did you **play** chess?
 Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.
 didn't = did **not**
 Did he / she / we / they **play** chess?

- work + ed = worked
- play + ed = played
- live + ed = lived
- stop + ed = stopped
- try + ed = tried

5 Write about yourself when you were five. Illustrate the story with pictures. See Grammar Support 9.

Lesson 5 At the birthday party

1a Say true or false.

- a) Jane invited her friends to her birthday party.
- b) Jane played the guitar.
- c) Tom danced.

1b Listen and check.

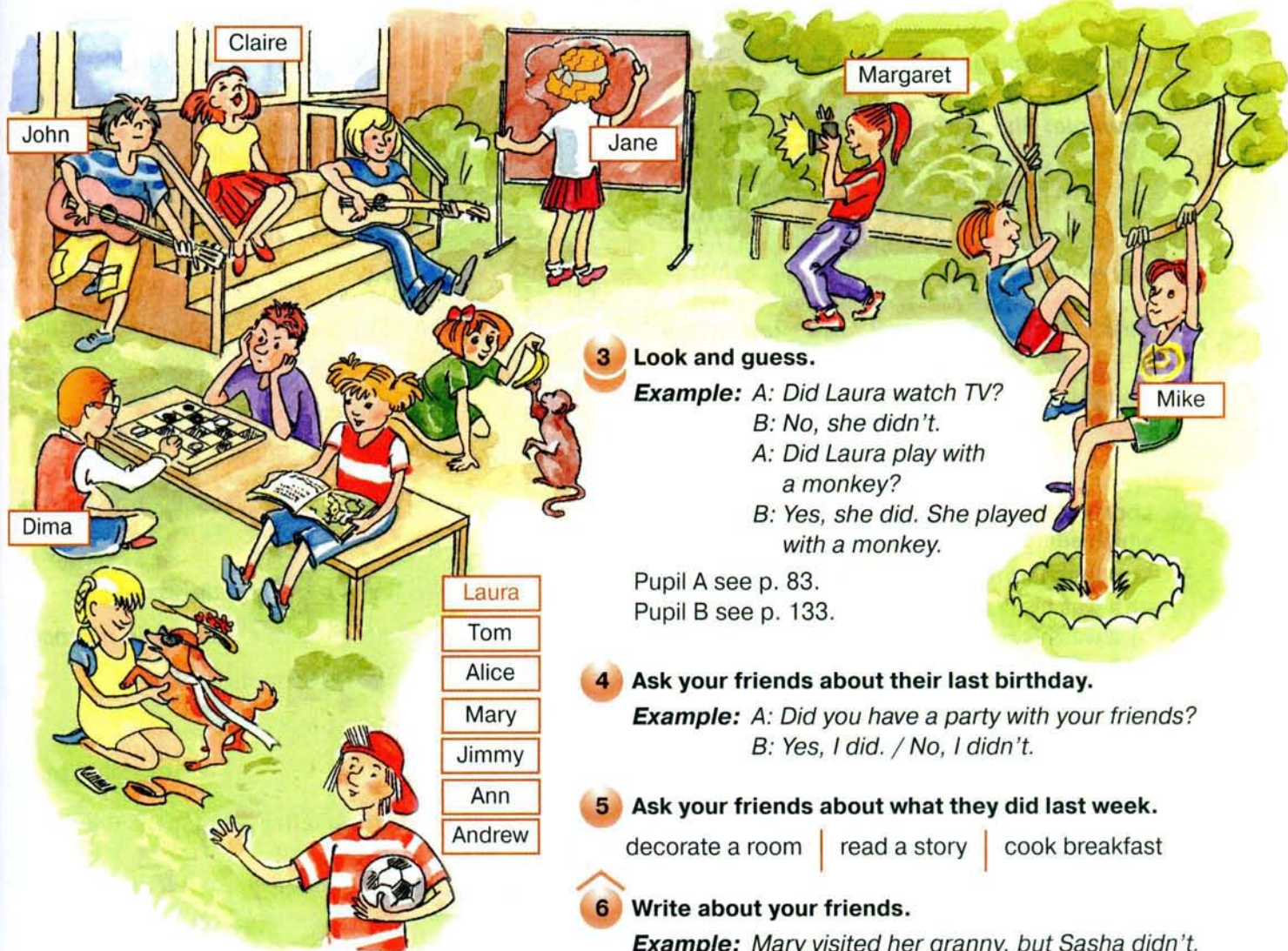
1c Answer the questions.

- a) When was the birthday party?
- b) Who was at the party?
- c) What did Tom do at the party?
- d) Did he dance at Sarah's birthday party last year?
- e) Did the children play games?
- f) Did they play board games?

2 Look and say what Alice / John did or didn't do at Jane's party.

Example: Alice decorated the birthday cake at the party. John didn't decorate the birthday cake. Alice and John didn't tell fairy tales at the party.

	Alice	John
tell fairy tales	X	X
play the guitar	X	✓
take photos	X	X
watch a monkey	✓	X
watch TV	X	X
play hide-and-seek	✓	X
play chess	✓	X
decorate the cake	✓	X



3 Look and guess.

Example: A: Did Laura watch TV?
 B: No, she didn't.
 A: Did Laura play with a monkey?
 B: Yes, she did. She played with a monkey.

Pupil A see p. 83.
 Pupil B see p. 133.

4 Ask your friends about their last birthday.

Example: A: Did you have a party with your friends?
 B: Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

5 Ask your friends about what they did last week.

decorate a room | read a story | cook breakfast

6 Write about your friends.

Example: Mary visited her granny, but Sasha didn't.

Lesson 6 Souvenir



1 Listen and make pairs.

present	past
be	went
take	sat
have	told
tell	won
go	bought
fly	had
sing	sang
see	was, were
win	made
make	took
buy	flew
sit	saw



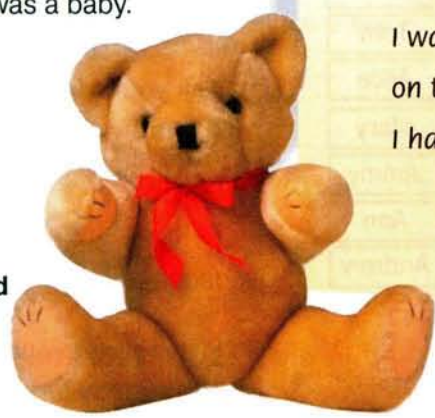
2 Play the *Mime* game. Use Ex. 1.
Example: She flew.

3 Say aloud.

aw	[ɔ:]	saw	law	raw	jaw	draw
ought	[ɔ:t]	brought	bought	thought	ought	taught

4a Look at Max's teddy bear. Read and say which sentence is true.

- Max likes this teddy bear because...
- a) it was his first toy when he was a baby.
 - b) it was his prize in a game.
 - c) it was his birthday present.



4b Read Max's diary quickly and check.

4c Read the text again. Look at the photos. Which of them did Max take at Alton Towers?

19 July

My diary

It was my birthday yesterday. It was fantastic!

It started like a usual day: I got up at 7 in the morning and had breakfast.

At 8 a.m. my grandad came round. He took me to ... Alton Towers! It's a fantastic funfair in the centre of England. How I love it!

We sang together with funny characters at the children's show. We went up and down on the helter-skelter. We saw an old castle and had a walk in the beautiful gardens. A storyteller told us a fairy tale.

In the Black Hole I sat in a space ship and "flew" through space. I was an astronaut. Great!

Finally, I won a teddy bear because I was good at a game. I keep it in my room on the sofa. I took some photos. I had a great time!

helter-skelter — спиральная горка
castle [kɑ:sl] — замок
hole — дыра



4d Put the sentences in order.

- a) He won a teddy bear.
- b) He was an astronaut.
- c) They had a walk in the gardens.
- d) They sang.
- e) They went up and down on the helter-skelter.
- f) His grandfather came round.
- g) They listened to a fairy tale.

5 Make questions. Ask your friend about his / her souvenir.

Example: a souvenir / do / have / you / ?
Do you have a souvenir?

- a) did / get / it / when / you / ?
- b) buy / did / you / it / ?
- c) did / win / you / it / ?
- d) it / did / you / find / ?
- e) your / did / friend / give / to you / it / ?
- f) it / did / where / you / get / ?
- g) is / it / what / ?
- h) do / where / you / it / keep / ?
- i) do / it / like / you / ?

6 Write about your souvenir. Use the questions from Ex. 5 as a plan.

I have got a souvenir...

45-50	40-45	35-40	< 35
very good	good	OK	look again

Lesson 7 Progress page

1 Write the dates.

Example: The twenty-first of June – 21 June.

- a) the fifth of May
- b) the thirtieth of January
- c) the second of February
- d) the third of November
- e) the tenth of July
- f) the eighth of March

Score ____ / 6



2 Write questions for the answers.

Example: We were at the zoo. (Where...)
– Where were you?

- a) I bought this bicycle last week. (When...)
- b) No, we didn't. We danced at the concert, not at the party. (Did...)
- c) I played chess with my dad. (What...)
- d) Yes, I was very happy there. (Were...)
- e) Yes, I did. I made this space ship for my brother.

Score ____ / 10



3 Make three groups.

climbed jumped decorated lived looked
watched visited worked loved started opened

[t]	[d]	[ɪd]
...	climbed	...

Score ____ / 10



4 Read and write the correct form.

Last summer Anya **stayed** (*stay*) at her granny's. It (*1 be*) ... great! Every morning she (*2 get*) ... up at six o'clock and (*3 go*) ... out into the yard. There she (*4 help*) ... her grandmother. Then she (*5 have*) ... warm milk and (*6 go*) ... swimming. She (*7 like*) ... swimming. Anya and her friends (*8 play*) ... games. Anya (*9 score*) ... two goals in a football match. The children often (*10 go*) ... to a farm and (*11 work*) ... there. Once they (*12 see*) ... a hedgehog, but they (*13 not take*) ... it home. On Sundays she (*14 talk*) ... to her mum and dad on the telephone. She (*15 enjoy*) ... her time.

Score ____ / 15



5 Read the text again and put the pictures in order.

Score ____ / 9



Lesson 8 Project

Memory wave

- 1a Look through the Student's Book and your project file.
- 1b Say what you did in your English lesson.
- 1c Make a calendar of the memories of your class. Put each month on a separate sheet of paper.

- 2 Draw a big picture of a boat. Put your faces in the windows.
- 3 Make sails out of your calendar — one sail for each month. Put them on the boat. Give your boat a name.

Now you are ready to sail. Catch the wind!

- 4 Talk about your memories with your class.



Town and village

Lesson 1 Where do you live?

1a Look at the pictures, choose and say. Where do you live?



village



town



city

1b Match the Russian and English words.

деревня	village
город	city
	town

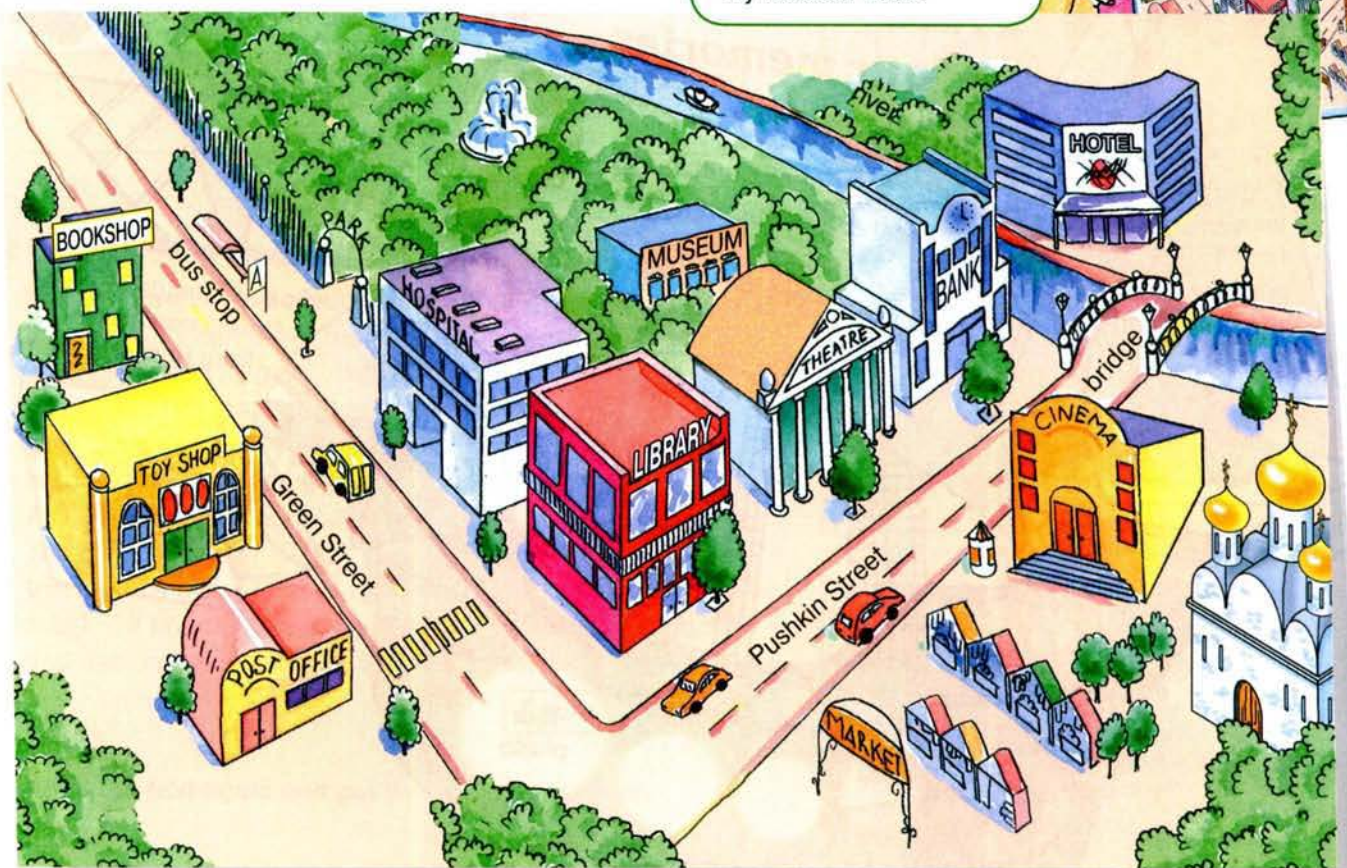
LOOK

in a village
in a town
in a city



There's a nice view from my window. Look!

2 Look at the map of the place where Anya lives. Say where she lives.



3 Listen and put the words into four groups.

•	• •	• • •	• • • •
bank	office	hotel	library

bank office hotel library bridge shop
market theatre park zoo hospital cinema
police station bus river

4a Look at the map in Ex. 2 for a minute. Cover it. Tell your partner what there is in the city.

Example: *There's a bank in the city.*

4b Tell your friends where you live. What is there in your town / village?

Example: *A: I live in Omsk. There's a big park here.
B: I live in Omsk too. There's a long bridge here.*

5a Read Anya's letter. What places did she visit in Moscow?

Omsk
14 January

Dear Jane,
The winter holidays are over and school started three days ago. In January I was in Moscow with my mum and dad. We had a good time there. We stayed in a hotel in the centre of Moscow. Our room was on the 25th floor and we had a nice view of the river Moskva.

We went to the Bolshoi Theatre and the Pushkin Museum. We went to Gorki Park too and that was fun! And the Christmas tree in the Kremlin was fantastic. There were a lot of children in the square. We played games, sang and danced a lot and got presents at the end.

What about you? Where did you go for your winter holidays?
Write soon.

Love,
Anya



5b See Grammar Support 9.

5c Correct the sentences.

Example: *Anya didn't go to Moscow in the summer holidays. She went there in the winter holidays.*

- 1 Anya went to Moscow in the summer holidays.
- 2 They stayed on the 15th floor of the hotel.
- 3 There was a view of the park from the window.
- 4 The family had a lot of fun in the museum.
- 5 There were a lot of Christmas trees in the Kremlin.
- 6 The children watched films in the Kremlin.

5d Ask Anya about her holidays in Moscow.

Example: *When did school start? — Three days ago.*

- 1 Where...? — I went to Moscow.
- 2 When...? — In January.
- 3 Where...? — In a hotel.
- 4 What...? — I liked the Christmas tree.
- 5 What...? — We sang and danced.

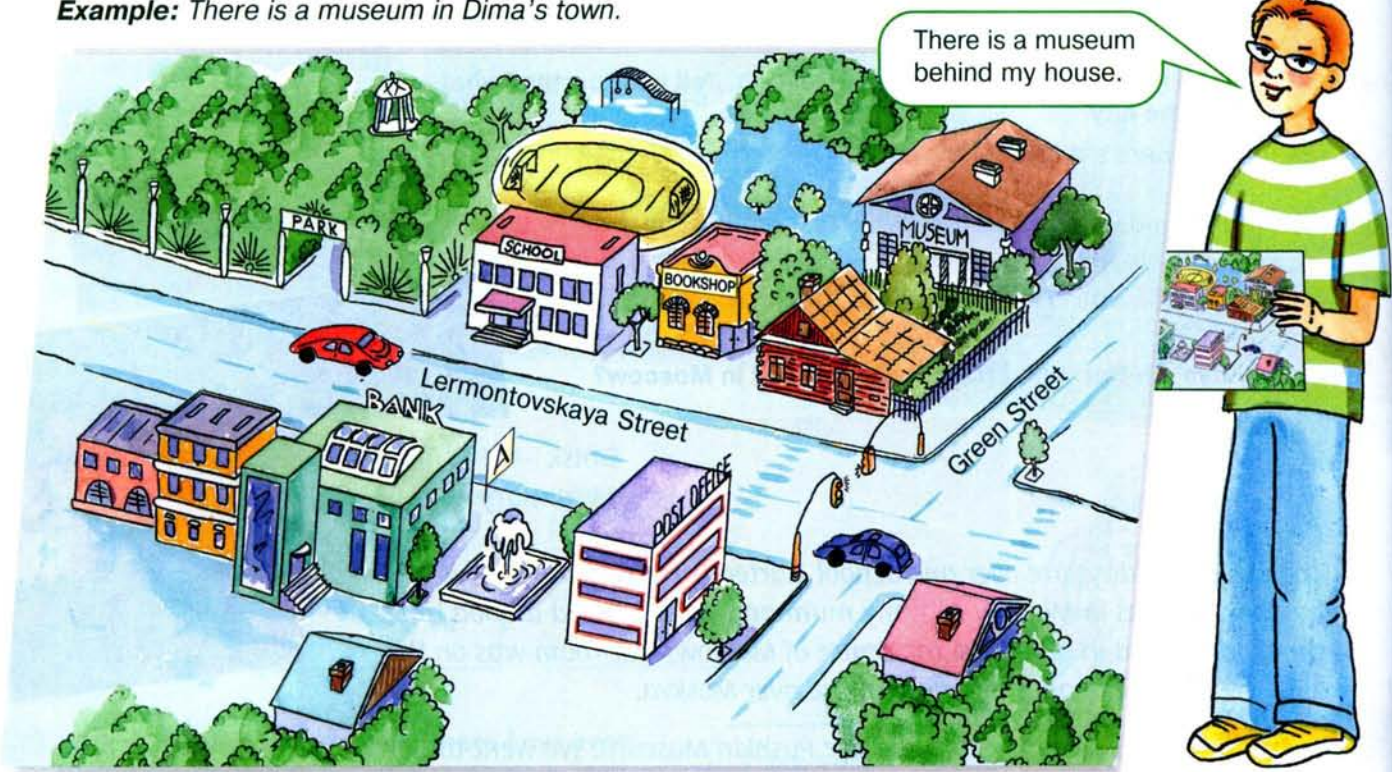
5e In pairs ask your friend about his / her winter holidays.

6 Draw a map of the city, town or village you live in. Write the names of the streets and other places. Are there any interesting names?

Lesson 2 Around your home town

1a Look and say.

Example: *There is a museum in Dima's town.*



1b Complete the sentences. There is one extra word.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| a) between | e) in front of |
| b) on the corner | f) under |
| c) behind | g) next to |
| d) opposite | |

- Dima's house is ... of the street.
- The post office is ... his house.
- The bookshop is ... the school.
- The school is ... the park and the bookshop.
- The sportsground is ... the school.
- The bus stop is ... the bank.

1c Look, read and correct the sentences.

Example: *No, the park is near the school.*

- The park is next to Dima's house.
- The school is between the post office and the bank.
- The bank is opposite the bus stop.
- The museum is on the corner of the street.
- Dima's house is behind the bookshop.

2 **Look at Anya's plan, p. 88. Listen and find.**

- bus stop —
- theatre —
- library —
- hospital — 1
- bookshop —
- museum —

LOOK

Was there a park?
Yes, there was.
No, there wasn't.
Where was it?

3 Look at your plan and tell your friend about your home town.

4 In pairs talk about Dima's town.

Pupil A: Ask about Dima's town a hundred years ago.

Pupil B: Turn to p. 134. Look and answer.

- park school sportsground bookshop
museum market garden shop
bus stop supermarket

5 Write about your home town.

I live in a ... in ... Street. There is ... near (next to / opposite / behind) my house. I like my town, because it is ...

Lesson 3 Can you tell me the way?

1 Listen and say.



turn left



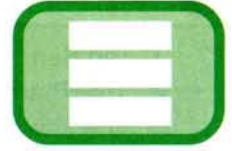
go straight on



go past the bank



turn right



cross the street

2 Follow the directions. Play the game in class.

3a Listen to the conversation. Read and act out.

A: Excuse me?

B: Yes?

A: Can you tell me the way to the market, please?

B: Yes. It's in Milford Street. Go straight on.

Turn left. It's next to the post office.

A: Thank you.

3b Make up a conversation. Change the underlined words.

4 Work in pairs. You are a stranger in the town. Ask about the way to the places you want to go to.

Pupil A (You are here)



Pupil B (You are here)

5a Read and answer. What is the museum famous for?

MADAME TUSSAUD'S

Madame Tussaud's is a wax museum. There are a lot of kings, queens, politicians and stars. You can see famous people from the past and famous people of today — Charlie Chaplin, Princess Diana, Sylvester Stallone and many others.

It is very popular — two million people visit it every year. There are about four hundred figures in the museum.

It takes about six months to make a new figure. Artists make the faces and hands from wax. They make the bodies from plastic. They use real human hair on the heads. Often, famous people give their clothes for the figures.



5b Is there a museum in your town? What is it famous for?

6a Read and copy the message. Think about punctuation marks and capital letters.

Go straight on turn left look you are in front of my house

6b Your teacher doesn't know where you live. Write how to get to your house from the school. "You are in front of the school. Turn..."

Lesson 4 The London Eye



1a Read and match.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1 Big Ben | a) a shop |
| 2 The Thames | b) a museum |
| 3 The Tower of London | c) a bell |
| 4 Hamleys | d) a river |
| 5 Madame Tussaud's | e) a library |

Big Ben is the biggest bell in the clock tower in Britain.

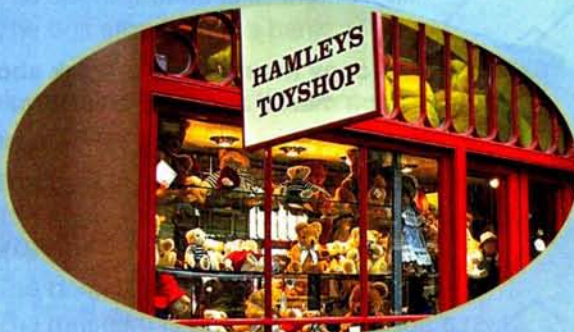
1b Read and check.



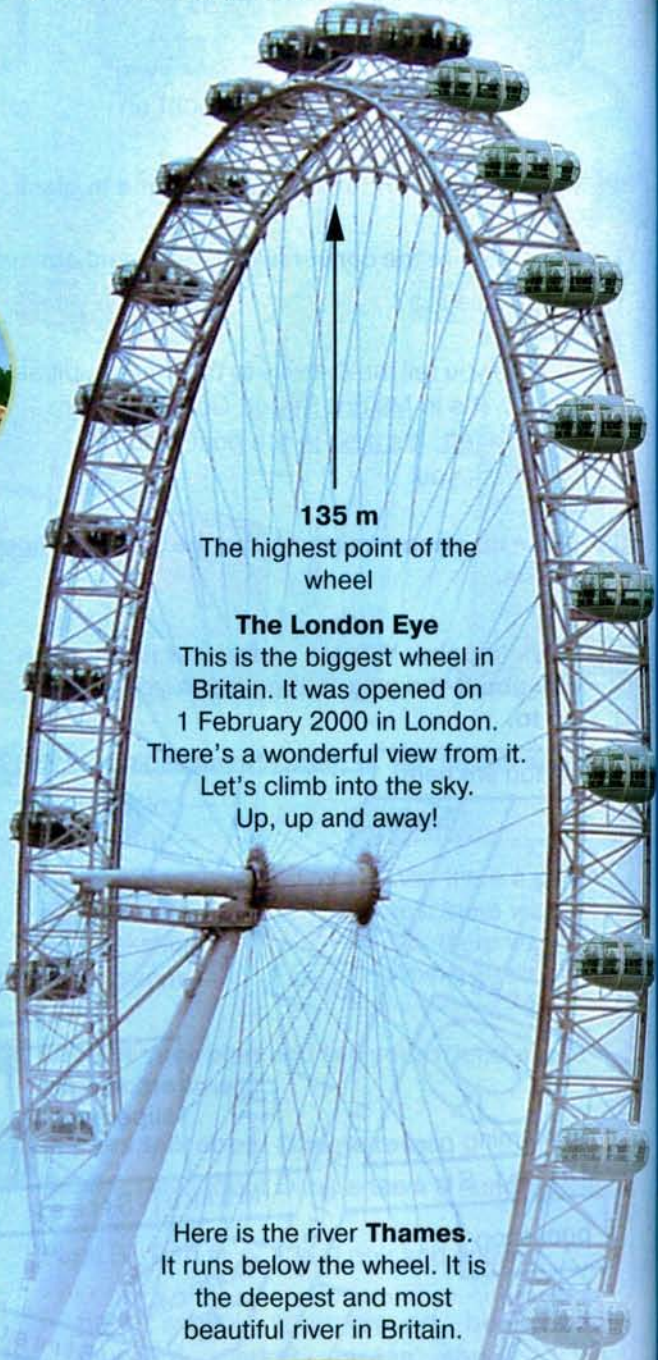
Buckingham Palace is the most famous place in London. It is the home of the Queen. There are 600 rooms in it. It has an indoor swimming pool and a cinema.



Trafalgar Square is the most popular place for people to meet. In the middle of the square there is Nelson's Column, which is 51 m high.



Hamleys is the biggest toy shop in London. There are six floors with millions of toys.



2a Read the texts and find the phrase.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 самое популярное место встреч | 4 самая красивая река |
| 2 самое большое колесо | 5 самый старый мост |
| 3 самый известный парк | |

2b Compare.

old — the oldest
 ↑
 short word

beautiful — the most beautiful
 ↑
 ? word



Madame Tussaud's is the world's most famous waxwork museum. Over two million people go there every year to see wax figures of presidents, film stars and pop stars.

3 Complete the sentence.

Example: I want to visit ... because it is ...

4 Do the London Quiz.

- 1 Listen and guess. What is this?
- 2 Which is the noisiest place in London?
- 3 Where can you see the most famous people in the world?
- 4 What is the most popular place to meet in London?
- 5 Which is the most beautiful bridge?
- 6 Where can you buy any toy you want?
- 7 Which is the deepest river in Britain?
- 8 Where is there the most beautiful view of the city?
- 9 What is the "Star of Africa"? Where is it?
- 10 Where can you play on the grass?

5 In groups make your own quiz about your town, village, school or class.

LOOK

beautiful — the most beautiful



Tower Bridge is one of the oldest bridges in London. It is over a hundred years old.



Hyde Park is the most famous park in London. It's a pleasure to watch Londoners walk and jog in the park, eat their sandwiches, talk, sunbathe, read books and enjoy music. There are no signs like "Do not walk on the grass".



The Tower of London is a very big castle. It is the oldest place in London. It was a castle, a palace, a zoo, a prison and a museum. The most famous things in the Tower of London are the Crown Jewels. They have the biggest diamond in the world — the "Star of Africa".

- Buckingham Palace** ['bʌkɪŋəm 'pælɪs] — Букингемский дворец
- Tower Bridge** ['tauə 'brɪdʒ] — Тауэрский мост
- Hyde Park** ['haɪd 'pɑ:k] — Гайд-парк
- Trafalgar Square** [trə'fælgə 'skweə] — Трафальгарская площадь
- Thames** ['temz] — Темза
- Hamleys** ['hæmlɪz] — Хамлиз
- Madame Tussaud's** ['mædəm tʊ'sɔ:pdz] — мадам Тюссо
- wheel** ['wi:l] — колесо обозрения
- Tower of London** ['tauə əv 'lʌndən] — Тауэр

Lesson 5 East, west, home's best

1 Look, listen and say.



Example: Max is happy, but Nick is sad.

Max / Nick	happy / sad
man / boy	tall / short
market / park	noisy / quiet
streets / yard	clean / dirty
prospect / street	wide / narrow

2a Read about the town. Choose the right picture.

Cheltenham

Cheltenham is a small clean town in the centre of England. It is a very beautiful town. The streets are long and wide. The houses are small. There is a garden with nice flowers in front of each house. There aren't many cars in the streets, but there are a lot of noisy tourists.

The most interesting garden is in the centre. There are always a lot of people there. They have picnics, play games or just have a rest in a quiet place.

2b Look at the picture of the same town a hundred years ago. What was it like?

Example: A: There were no cars in the streets a hundred years ago.
 B: They are many cars in the streets now.



3a Read and answer your teacher's questions.

Jane: My village is **the quietest** place.

Max: I live in London. It's **the oldest** and **biggest** city in England.

Anya: I live on the 11th floor. It's **the tallest** block of flats in the street.

3b Work out a rule.

To make the **oldest** we add ... to the word **old**.

4 Find opposites.

Example: longest – shortest

tallest youngest shortest biggest oldest
 cleanest coldest saddest smallest dirtiest
 hottest happiest

LOOK

the + long + est = the **longest**
 the + big + est = the **biggest**
 the + happy + est = the **happiest**

5 Listen and say whose hometown is:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a) the oldest | 1) Sam's |
| b) the noisiest | 2) Tom's |
| c) the newest | 3) Margaret's |

6a Talk about your hometown / school / class.

- Which is the longest street?
- Who is the tallest in the class?
- Whose bag is the biggest?

6b Ask questions.

- The shortest street
- The quietest yard
- The smallest classroom
- The noisiest class
- The girl with the longest hair
- The boy with the biggest smile, etc.

7 What is special about your house, family and you? Write five sentences.

Example: – I live in the longest street.
 – My father is the tallest in the family.

8 See Grammar Support 15, 16.

Lesson 6 Village festival

1 Look and make pairs.

big	smallest
bad	cleverest
small	biggest
funny	worst
clever	funniest
fastest	strong
youngest	fluffy
strongest	fast
best	young
fluffiest	good

2a Listen to the radio programme and say what it is about.

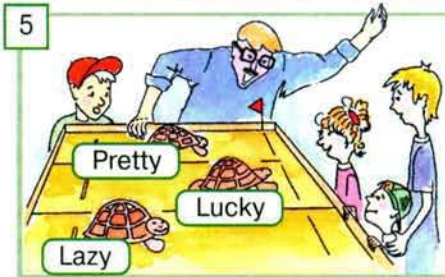
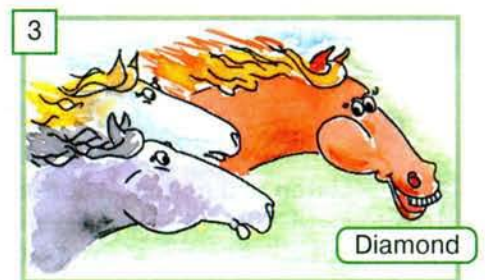
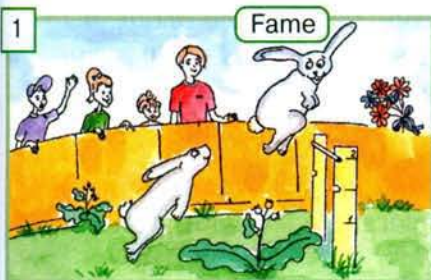
2b Listen and match.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1 Jim | a) made the biggest chewing gum bubble. |
| 2 Tracy | b) gave the rabbit the biggest carrot. |
| 3 Max | c) has the longest hair. |
| 4 Annie | d) is the best cyclist. |
| | e) made the highest jump. |

LOOK

good — the best
bad — the worst

3 Welcome to a British village festival. Go round and say who the winners are.



7 Whose cat is the best? My cat's the smallest.

My cat's the fluffiest.

My cat's the cleverest.

My cat's the most beautiful.



4 Read the letter about the village festival. Finish the letter.

Dear Dima,
Last spring I went to see my grandmother. She lives in a very old village called Frome. I had a good time there. The most fantastic thing was the Village Festival. There were a lot of unusual and funny competitions. I took part in one of them. I made the biggest chewing gum bubble. My friend Sid was the best at eating apples.
...
Best wishes,
Max

Lesson 7 Progress page

45-50	40-45	35-40	< 35
very good	good	OK	look again

1 Unscramble the places.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) vreri | f) rneagd |
| b) eloht | g) iebgdr |
| c) krpa | h) mmuuse |
| d) ehatret | i) wnto |
| e) raektm | j) llvegai |

Score ____ / 10

2 Complete the sentences. Put the words in the correct form.

- This book is (interesting) book you can find in the library.
- Yesterday was (bad) day for me this week.
- Dave is (tall) boy in the team.
- My grandfather is (old) in the family.
- Who is (good) pupil in your class?

Score ____ / 10

3 Listen and match. Where do they live?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 Nick | a) in a village |
| 2 Sarah | b) in a town |
| 3 Dave | c) in a city |
| 4 Sarah's aunt | |
| 5 Dave's dog | |

Score ____ / 10



You are near the school turn right go straight on look my house is on the corner of market street

5 Read and write how to get from Jane's school to her house. Put punctuation marks and capital letters where necessary.

Score ____ / 10

4 Read Jane's letter to her pen friend. Write T for true sentences and F for false sentences.

Dear Maria,
Thank you for the letter. It was interesting to learn about your place. It is really beautiful.

I live in a very small village near a river. There's a nice view from my window. You can see a river and a big park near it.

I live in Market Street. But there is no market in the street just a food shop. Next to it there is a post office. Opposite the post office there is a bus stop. Behind it there's a bookshop. Between the bookshop and the village museum there are three houses. My friend Tom lives in one of them. We go to school together.

I like walking and playing in the park. It is my favourite place. What is your favourite place?

Please write to me soon.
Jane

- Maria lives in a village.
- There is a big park near the river.
- Jane lives near the market.
- The bookshop is behind the bus stop.
- Tom lives between the bookshop and the village museum.

Score ____ / 10

Lesson 8 Project

- 1 Прочитай, чему могут быть посвящены странички Книги рекордов. Выбери понравившуюся страницу.

PLACES

What is the most beautiful part of your home town?
 What is the noisiest part of the home town?
 Which is the tallest building?
 Which is the smallest shop?
 Which is the most popular cinema?
 Which is the longest street?
 Which is the biggest school?
 Whose garden is the cleanest?



RECORD BOOK



PEOPLE

Who is the tallest in your class?
 Who is the youngest teacher?
 Who is the best dancer / musician?
 Who has got the biggest dog?
 Who has got the smallest pet?
 Who has got the longest / shortest hair?
 Whose birthday is the first?
 Who has got the largest family?
 Who is the best at maths / English?
 Who is the worst at telling lies?
 Who is the best at making chewing gum bubbles?
 Who has got the heaviest school bag?
 Who has got the biggest collection of badges?



EVENTS

Which was the happiest day of the year?
 Which was the funniest day?
 Which was the most interesting festival?
 Which was the most popular sports competition?
 Which was the most interesting event of the year?



MY RECORDS



- 2 Собери фотографии, рисунки, открытки, подходящие к твоей странице.

- 3 В группе вместе с одноклассниками обсудите, что вы хотите поместить на страницу, придумайте надписи и заголовки. Подумайте, как рассказать об этом всему классу.

- 4 Оформите страницу на большом листе бумаги и представьте ее классу.

- 5 Обязательно найдите на странице место для сообщений о своих собственных рекордах. Прикрепите свои фотографии или рисунки. Напишите и расскажите о своих успехах.

Lesson 1 I love apples!

1 Listen to the children. Say what food they like. Find it in the picture.

Example: Max likes... / Sarah...

2a Listen and say.

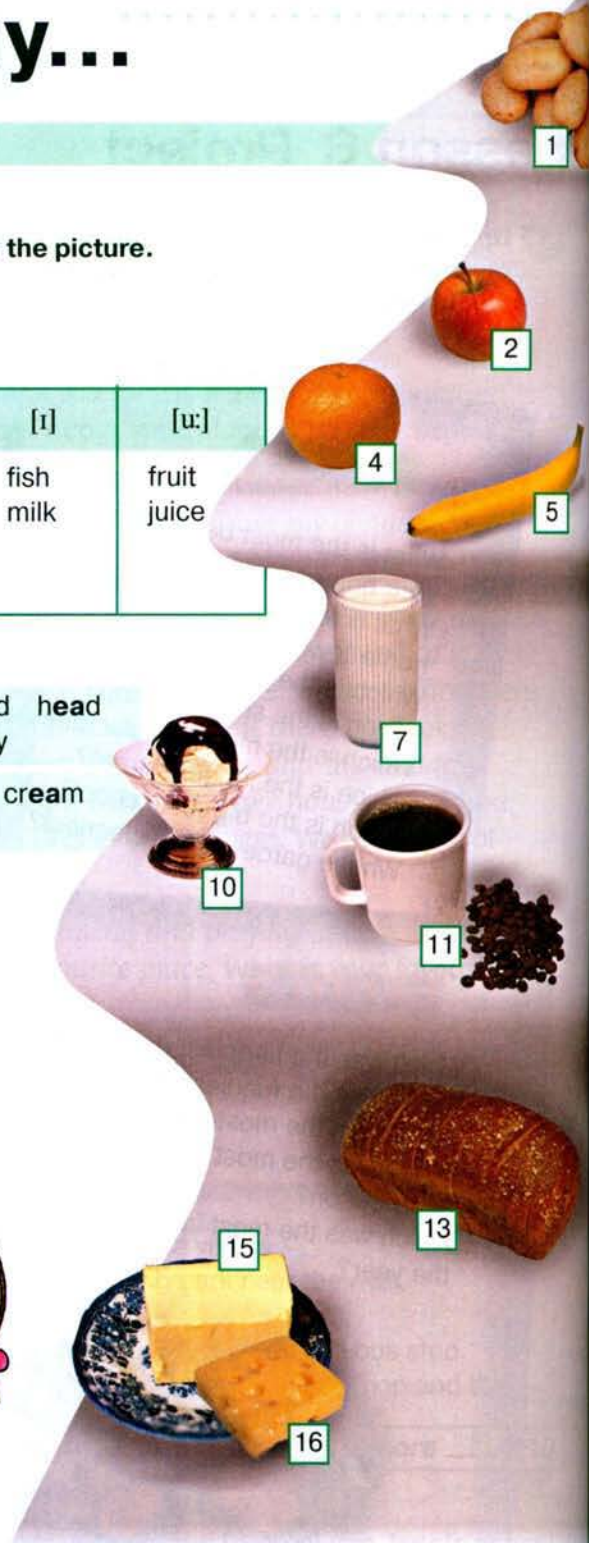
[æ]	[e]	[ɒ]	[i:]	[ɪ]	[u:]
apple	lemon	shop	cheese	fish	fruit
sandwich	bread	popcorn	tea	milk	juice
ham	vegetable	chocolate	cream		
			pizza		

2b Read and say.

packet egg coffee orange
 carrot water add mix
 wash meal salad butter
 banana [bə'nɑ:nə] onion ['ʌnjən]
 potato [pə'teɪtəʊ] pizza ['pi:tʰə]

ea [e] bread head ready
 [i:] tea cream read

3a Look at the pictures. Listen and repeat.



3b Choose two things you like and two you don't like. Tell your friend.

3c Find someone in the class who likes the same food and someone who doesn't.

*Example: A: Do you like cheese?
 B: Yes, I do. I love it.
 A: Do you like milk?
 B: No, I don't. I hate it.*

4 Look and say. What's in the shopping bag?

Example: *There's a banana. / There are some apples. / There's some milk.*



5 Odd one out.

- 1 apple cheese orange
- 2 bread potato onion
- 3 packet banana milk
- 4 butter lemon egg

What's in your shopping bag?



6 Make your own shopping bag. Tell your friend about it.

Example: *I've got an orange.
I've got some apples.
I've got some cheese.*

7 Make a picnic basket. Work in groups of four.

Jane: Let's take three bananas.
Dima: OK. Let's take some eggs.
Anya: No, I hate eggs. Let's take some ice cream.
Max: Great! I love it.



8 Check your memory. Label pictures 1-18.

9 See Grammar Support 12.

LOOK

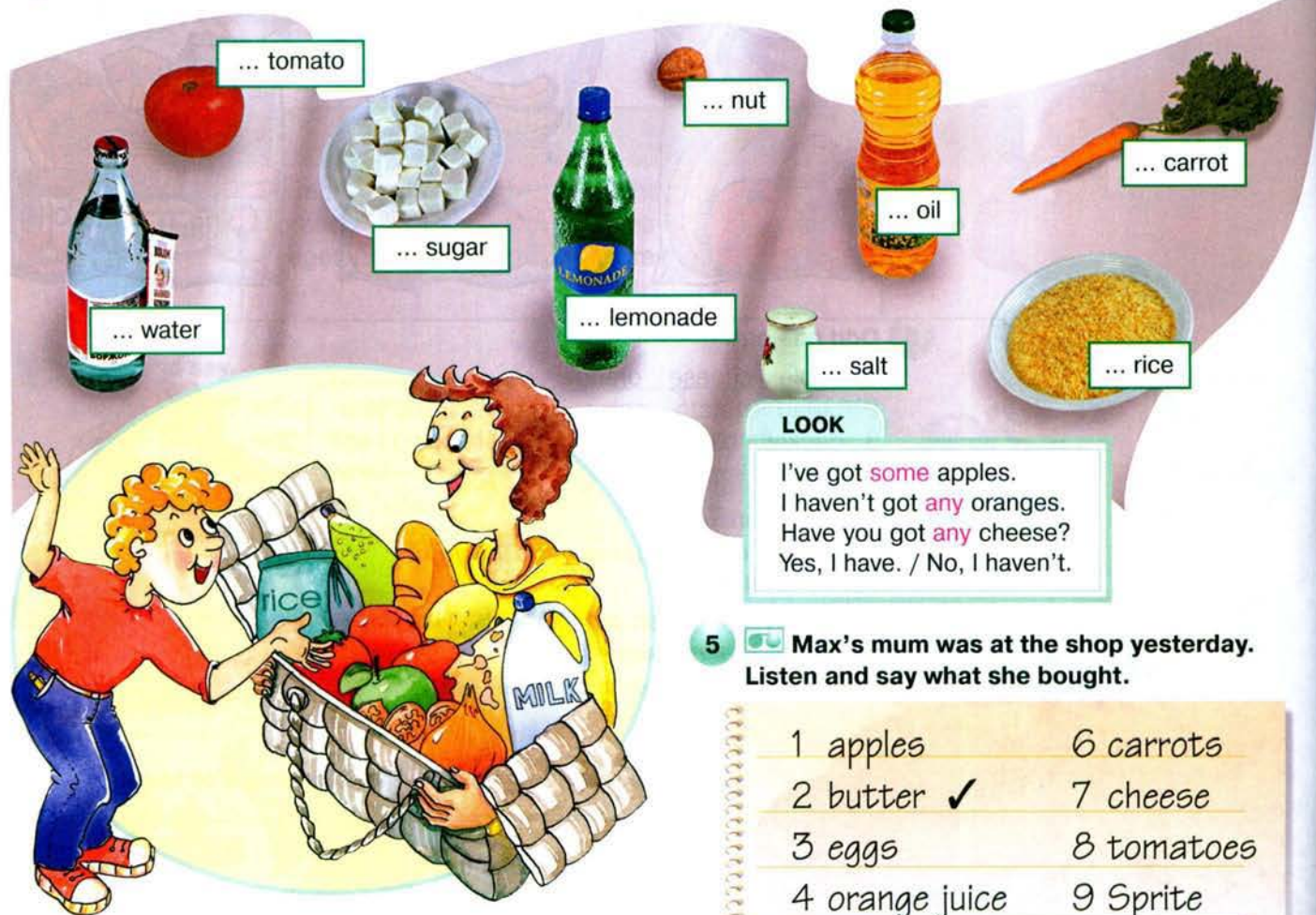
There is **a** banana.
There are **some** bananas.
There is **some** juice.



Lesson 2 Have you got any bananas?

1a Look and write *a / an / some*.

1b Listen and check.



LOOK
 I've got **some** apples.
 I haven't got **any** oranges.
 Have you got **any** cheese?
 Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

2 Look and answer. Cover the picture. What's in the picture?

Example: There's some lemonade.
 There's an onion.
 There're some nuts.

3 Guess what is in the shopping bag. Ask questions.

Example: A: Have you got any apples?
 B: No, I haven't.

4 Look and compare.



5 Max's mum was at the shop yesterday. Listen and say what she bought.

- 1 apples
- 2 butter ✓
- 3 eggs
- 4 orange juice
- 5 bread
- 6 carrots
- 7 cheese
- 8 tomatoes
- 9 Sprite

Example: She bought some butter. She didn't buy any apples.

6a Read the conversation and fill in the gaps with *some* or *any*.

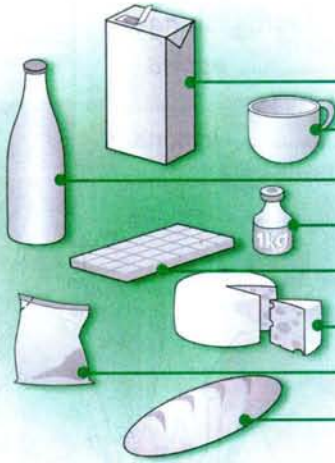
A: Have you got (1) ... bananas?
 B: Sorry, we haven't got (2) ... bananas today.
 But we've got (3) ... oranges.
 A: OK. Four oranges, please.
 B: Here you are.
 A: Thank you.

6b Listen and check.

7 Write which food your mother bought yesterday. Use Ex. 5.

8 See Grammar Support 12.

Lesson 3 A packet of crisps, please



1a Make as many pairs as you can.

- 1) a carton of
- 2) a cup of
- 3) a bottle of
- 4) a kilo of
- 5) a bar of
- 6) a piece of
- 7) a packet of
- 8) a loaf of

- a) chocolate
- b) lemonade
- c) tea
- d) coffee
- e) sugar
- f) bread
- g) juice
- h) crisps

LOOK

a cup of tea
[ə] [ʌv]

1b Listen and say.

2a Read and write **C** for customer and **S** for shop assistant.

- Hello. Can I help you?
- Yes please. I'd like a kilo of bananas and two kilos of apples.
- Anything else?
- A packet of crisps, please.
- Here you are.
- Thank you.

2b Listen and say.

2c Ask for food in the shop.

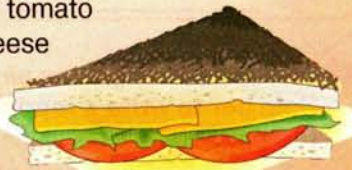
3 Max wants to make ten sandwiches. See what there is in his fridge. Work in pairs and make a shopping list for him.



RECIPE

A sandwich

- A piece of bread
- A small piece of butter
- Two pieces of tomato
- A piece of cheese



Shopping list

- 1 200 grams of butter
- 2 ...
- 3 ...

4 It's your birthday. Write a shopping list for your party.

Lesson 4 Who is the burglar?

REPORT

Name _____

Address _____

Missing things:

..... apples

1 carton

..... lemonade

2 kilos

..... lemons

1 There is nothing in Max's fridge. Listen and complete.

2a Look and guess: Who is the burglar?



2b Answer the questions about each picture.

- Is there any milk in the basket? How many cartons of milk are there?
- Is there any lemonade? How many bottles of lemonade are there?
- Is there any cheese? How many kilos of cheese are there?
- Is there any fruit? What kind of fruit is there?
- How many lemons are there? How many apples are there?

2c Play At the Police Station.

2d Help the policeman to find the burglar. Fill in the gaps with *is / are, was / were*.

Who is the burglar? The first man is not a burglar. There (1) ... five apples in his basket. There (2) ... five apples in Max's fridge. There (3) ... four bottles of lemonade in the basket and there (4) ... four bottles of lemonade in the fridge. There (5) ... some milk in the basket and there (6) ... some milk in the fridge. There (7) ... some cheese in the basket, but there wasn't any cheese in the fridge. So, this man is not the burglar.

Who is the burglar?



3 Ann lost her bag at an airport. Help her to write a report for the police.

Ann White,
9 Dogs Lane,
Cheltenham,
England

4 See Grammar Support 7.



Lesson 5 Let's make a fruit salad



mix



take



add



cut



put



wash

1a Do you know how to make a fruit salad? Put the pictures in the correct order.

1b Listen and check.

2 Read and fill in.

Fruit Iceberg

Take (1) ... apples and (2) ... them into small pieces. Add (3) ... strawberries. Cut the (4) ... into pieces and (5) ... them to the salad. Mix with yogurt. You don't need (6) ... sugar. Put (7) ... ice cream on the top. Enjoy your salad!

bananas
some (2)
five
any
cut
add

3a Read and find the odd one out.

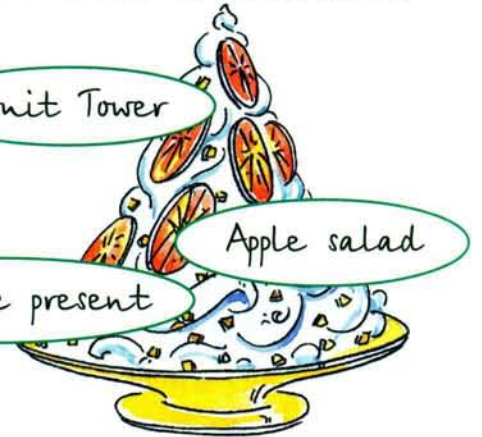
Fruit Salad

- Take three bananas and an apple.
- Wash the fruit.
- Cut it into pieces.
- Add some lemon juice.
- Mix with cream.
- Add some tomatoes.
- Put some pieces of orange on the top.

Fruit Tower

Apple salad

Chocolate present



3b Choose the best name.

4 Talk about what you need to make a Russian salad.

Pupil A: See p. 133. Pupil B: See p. 134.

5 Finish writing the recipes for two salads. Choose the words from the box. Look up the new words in the Wordlist.

A Fruit Salad

For this salad you need two bananas, _____

A Russian Salad

For this salad you need two potatoes, _____

For this salad you need two potatoes two bananas three carrots an onion some strawberries three tomatoes and three apples. Cut the fruit the vegetables into small pieces and put into a bowl. Mix the fruit the vegetables with cream oil. Add some sugar salt and pepper. Put some cherries an egg on the top. Enjoy your salad.

3a Read and choose the best title.

- a) Chocolate factory
- b) The birth of chocolate
- c) I love chocolate

The story of chocolate starts in the green jungles of Africa. There are **cocoa** trees there. They need a lot of **sun**.

In November the farmers collect cocoa beans. They are white as milk. Then the farmers **dry** the beans in the sun for a week, and they become brown.

Ships bring the beans from Africa to Germany, France, Russia, England and other countries. In chocolate factories people make cocoa **powder** from the beans, add sugar, milk and nuts, and the chocolate is ready.

DO YOU KNOW?

Cadbury makes:

- 250 tons of chocolate a week.
- 75,000 chocolate bars a day.



3b Read again and guess the words in bold.

3c Read and say true or false.

- 1 Cocoa trees need a lot of sun.
- 2 Cocoa trees are white.
- 3 Cocoa beans become brown in summer.
- 4 The farmers dry the beans for seven days.
- 5 There is milk, cocoa powder, sugar and nuts in a bar of chocolate.

4 Listen and say. What presents did the children get for Easter? Fill in the table.

	What?	How many?
Jane		
Dave		

5a Interview two people in your class. Fill in the table.

	Pupil 1	Pupil 2
What chocolate do you like?		
How many bars of chocolate can you eat a day?		

5b Say who has got a sweet tooth.

Example: Pat loves "Milky Way", but Helen likes "Nuts" very much. Pat can eat five bars of chocolate a day, but Helen can eat three. So, Pat has got a sweet tooth.

6 Who has got a sweet tooth in your family? Interview your family and write a report.



45-50	40-45	35-40	< 35
very good	good	OK	look again

Lesson 7 Progress page

1 Listen and number the pictures. Put in order.

a

b

c

d

e

Score ____ / 10

2 Write words in each group.

Food			Drink
Vegetables	Fruit	Other	
carrot	apple	cheese	water
...

egg lemon juice onion tomato
 bread tea orange rice ice cream
 milk ham lemonade banana potato
 strawberry cola chocolate pizza

Score ____ / 20

3 Fill in the gaps with *some / any / a / an*.

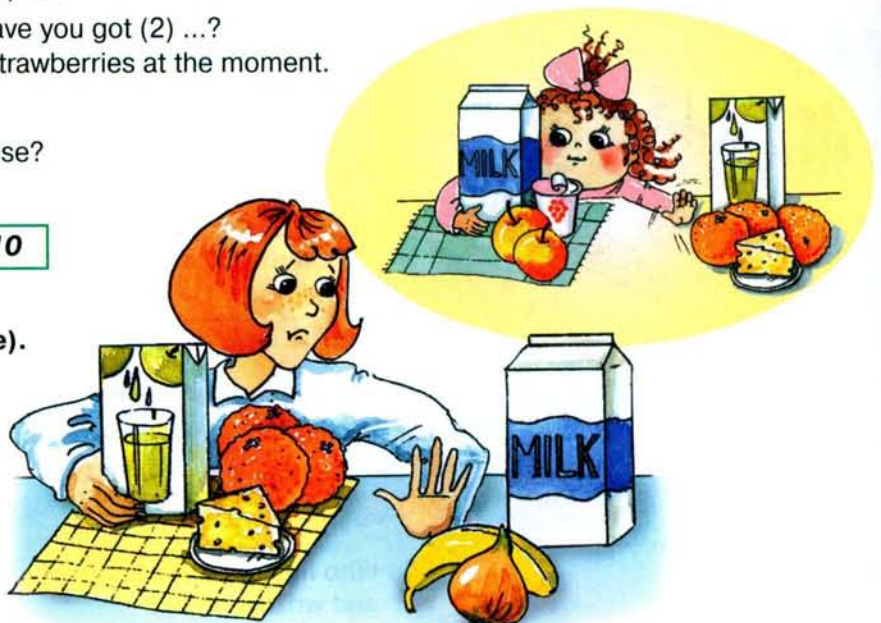
- a) — I'd like (1) ... strawberries. Have you got (2) ...?
 — Sorry, we haven't got (3) ... strawberries at the moment.
- b) — Is there (4) ... cheese?
 — Yes, here you are. Anything else?
 — (5) ... big apple, please.

Score ____ / 10

4 Look and write T (True) or F (False).

- 1 She likes bananas.
- 2 She liked apples.
- 3 She hates onion.
- 4 She didn't like yogurt.
- 5 She loved milk.

Score ____ / 10



Lesson 8 Project

1 Prepare:

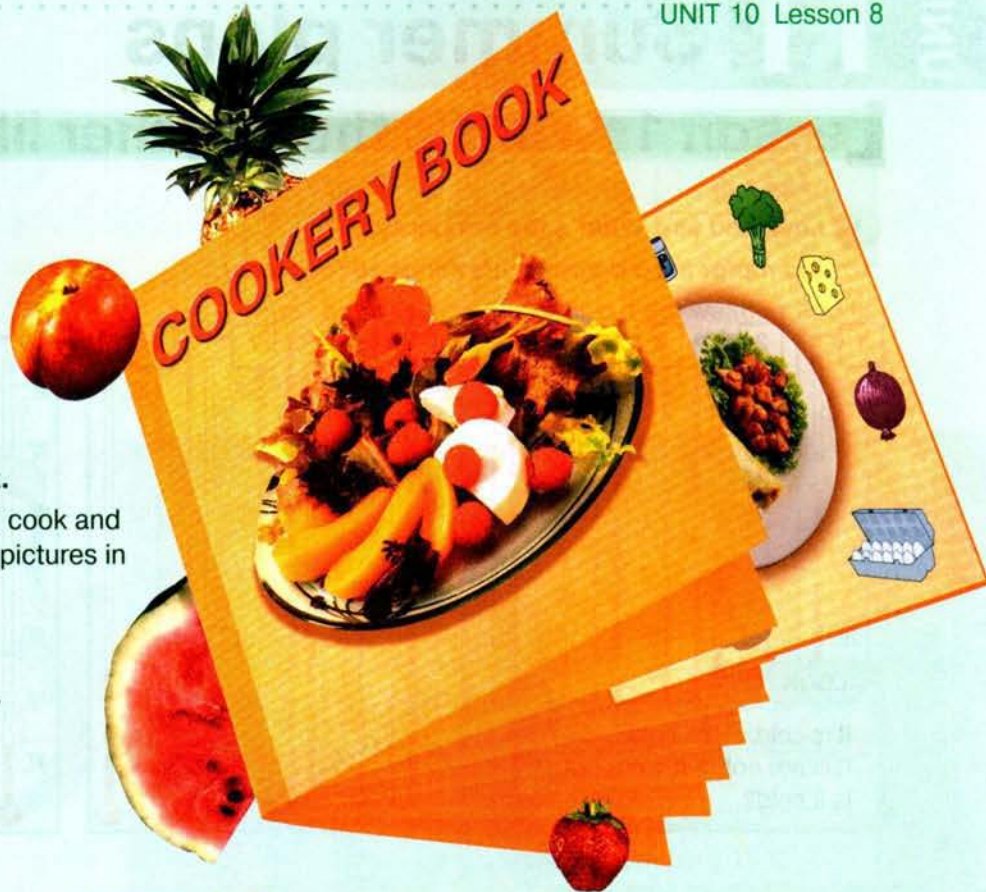
- paper
- scissors
- glue
- crayons
- pictures or photos of food.

2 In groups make your cookery book.

- a) Talk about what you would like to cook and what food you need. Look at the pictures in the unit and make a list.
- b) Write a recipe.
- c) Think of the name.
- d) Think of a design for your recipe.

3 In class:

- a) Talk about your dish (блюдо).
- b) Make a book from your pages.
- c) Hand out prizes.



AWARDS

For a creative
RECIPE



For an interesting
NAME



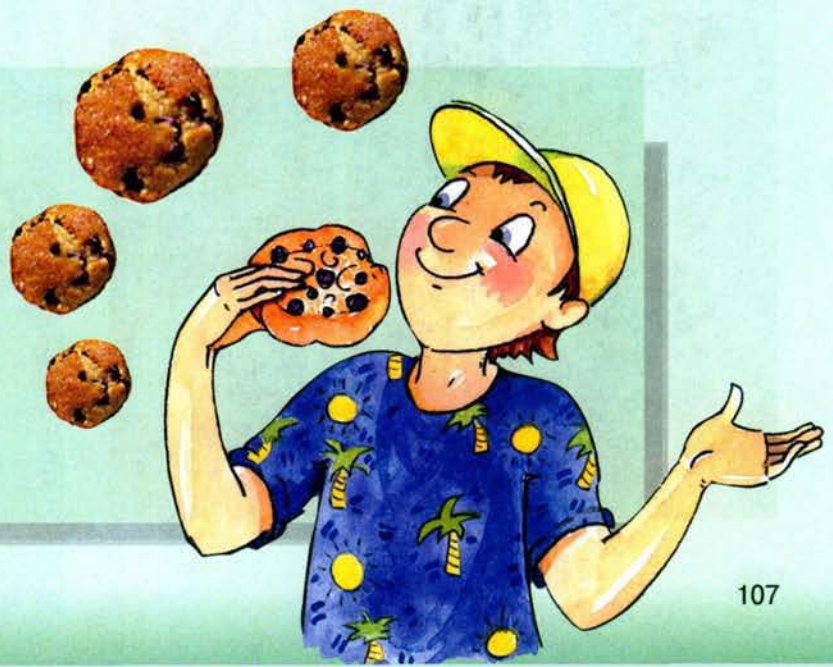
For a creative
DESIGN



4 Sing the rhyme and act it out.

FIVE CURRANT BUNS

Five currant buns in a baker's shop,
Round and fat with sugar on the top.
Along came a boy with a penny one day,
Bought a currant bun and took it away.

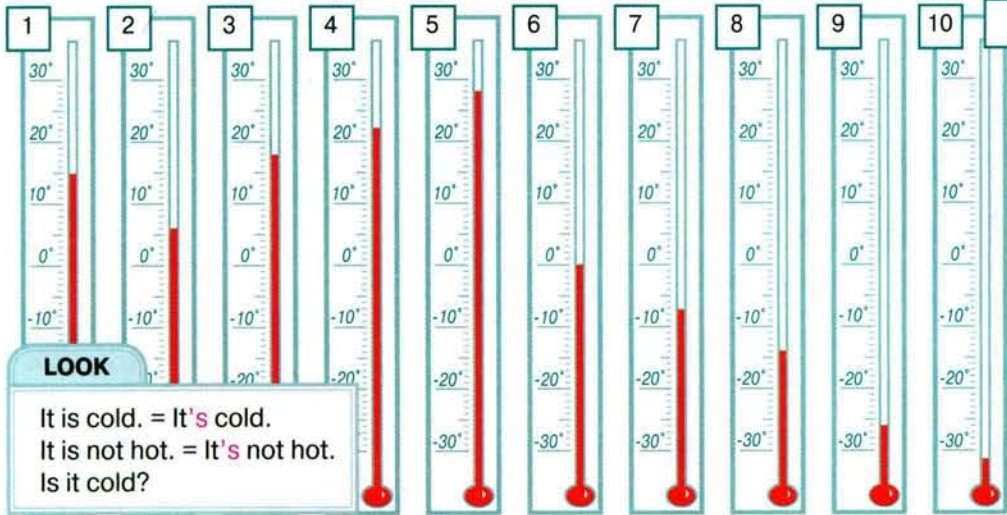


UNIT 11 Summer plans

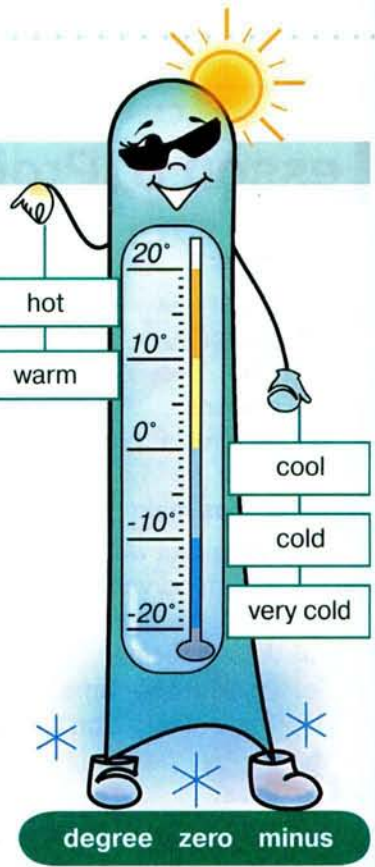
Lesson 1 What's the weather like?

1 Look and say. What's the temperature?

Example: It's 5 degrees. It's minus 10 (degrees).



LOOK
 It is cold. = It's cold.
 It is not hot. = It's not hot.
 Is it cold?



2 Read and learn.

-ture [tʃə] picture literature nature
 temperature adventure
 lecture culture

3 Look and say.

Example: The soup is hot.



4 Look at the map and discuss the weather with your partner.

Example: A: What's the weather like in Moscow?
 B: It's warm.
 A: What's the temperature?
 B: It's 10 degrees.



5 Listen and answer.

- 1 What is the weather like?
- 2 What is the temperature?
- 3 Is it cold?
- 4 Is it warm?
- 5 What city does Max live in?
- 6 Do you like this weather?

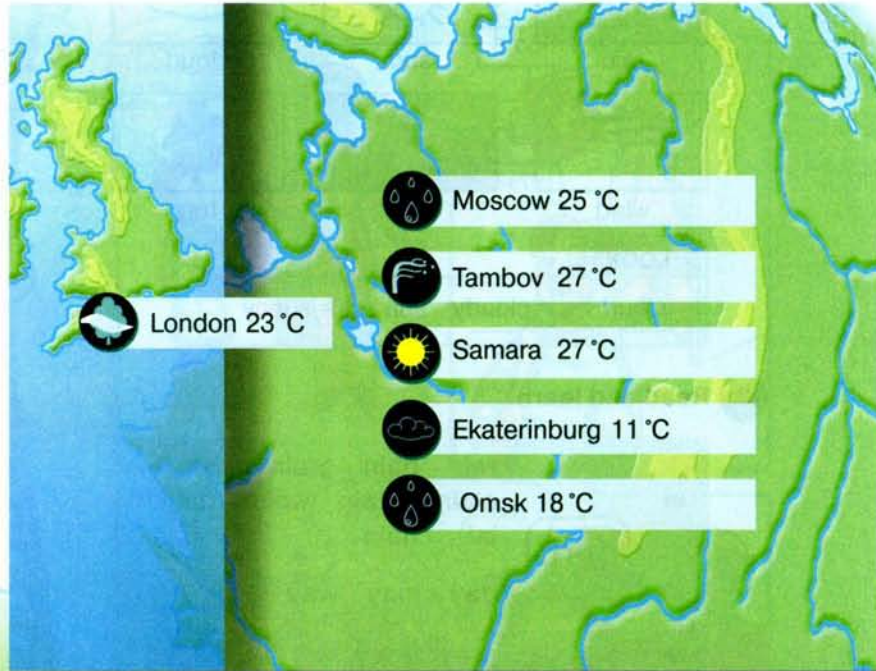


6 In pairs talk about the weather in different places.

City	t °C	In short
Moscow	25	hot

Pupil A: Ask your partner about the weather and fill in the table.

Pupil B: Turn to page 134.



7 Write about the weather in your home town.

Example: In Moscow the weather is hot. It is 25 degrees.



Lesson 2 Is it rainy?

1 Play Cold – Warm – Hot.

Example: A: Am I warm?
Class: You're warm (er).

2 Read and say.



LOOK

cloud + y = cloudy sun + y = sunny

3 Read and learn.

ai	rain pain grain main
[er]	claim stain waist gain
	jail chain
ay	day may way
ey	grey they

4 Read the text and choose a symbol from Ex. 2 for each sentence.

In summer it is usually hot and sunny in our place (1) But there is sometimes heavy (сильный) rain (2) When it is rainy, it is cloudy (3) It is not windy (4) But in the morning it can be foggy (5)

5 Play the Decoding game.

- Draw three weather symbols in your exercise book.
- Describe the weather to your friend. Let him / her draw it in symbols.
- Compare your drawings.

6 Work in pairs. Look at the map on pp. 108–109, ask and guess.

Example: A: Is it hot?
B: Yes, it is.
A: Is it rainy?
B: Yes, it is.
A: It's Moscow.

7 Listen and find the film.



8 In pairs choose a film and write a film script.

9 Write about good weather for:

- going skiing and skating
- playing football
- doing homework
- going for a walk.

Example: It is cold and sunny.

Lesson 3 Making plans

1a Look and listen. What is the conversation about?

What are you going to do tomorrow (завтра)?



LOOK

What are you going to do?
 I'm going to...
 I'm not going to...
 Are you going to...?
 Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

1b Who says what?

Dima / Anya / Natasha says:

- 1 I'm going to read a book.
- 2 I'm going to play tennis.
- 3 I'm going to do my homework.
- 4 I'm going to listen to music.

2 Guess what your partner is going to do tomorrow and on Saturday and Sunday.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| study maths | play football |
| listen to music | visit your granny |
| read a book | go to the park |
| play computer games | ride your bicycle |

Example: A: Are you going to study maths?
 B: No, I'm not. / Yes, I am.

3a Fill in the gaps.

- 1 Dima, what ... you going to do tomorrow?
 - 2 Anya, what are ... going to read on Sunday?
 - 3 Natasha, what are you going ... do tomorrow?
- a) I ... going to listen to music.
 b) I'm ... to play tennis.
 c) I'm going ... read an interesting book.

3b Match the questions and the answers in Ex. 3a.

4a Mother asks Max about his plans for Sunday. What questions do you think she asks?

What? Where? When? How? Who... with?
 How many? Why?

Example: What book are you going to read?



4b Listen and check.

4c Write questions for these answers.

- 1 Mozart. I like classical music.
- 2 *Gulliver's Travels*. It's my favourite.
- 3 In the concert hall.
- 4 You and Dad.
- 5 After the concert, of course.

5 With your partner act out the conversation between Max and his mother.

Example: Mother: What are you going to do tomorrow?

Max: I'm going to read a book.

Mother: When are you going to read it?

Max: After the concert, of course.

6 You are Max in the picture. Write what you are going to do on Sunday.

7 See Grammar Support 13.

Lesson 4 If the weather's fine...

1a What are you going to do at the weekend? Copy the table and fill in with your answers.

		You	Your partner
1	play chess	x	
2	watch TV	x	
3	read a book		
4	go skiing		
5	play football		
6	go swimming		
7	cook breakfast		
8	get up at 7 o'clock		

LOOK

on Saturday
on Sunday = at the weekend

LOOK

I'm	(not)	}	going to watch TV.
You're	(aren't)		
He's	}	(isn't)	
She's			
It's			
We're	}	(aren't)	
You're			
They're			

1b Ask your partner and fill in the table.

Example: A: What are you going to do at the weekend?

B: I'm going to play chess.

A: Are you going to play badminton?

B: Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

1c Are you going to do the same things or different things? Report to the class.

Example: We're going to watch TV at the weekend.

We aren't going to play football at the weekend.

2a Look and say what you are going to do if the weather is like in the picture.

Example: I'm not going to play tennis. I'm going to read a book.



2b Listen to other pupils in your class and say what each of them is going to do.

Example: Misha's going to read a book.
He isn't going to play football.
Natasha and Sergey are going to play computer games. They aren't going to play tennis.

3a Listen and talk about the weather in each picture in Ex. 2a.

3b Listen again and talk about the children's plans.

Example: Dima's going to watch TV.

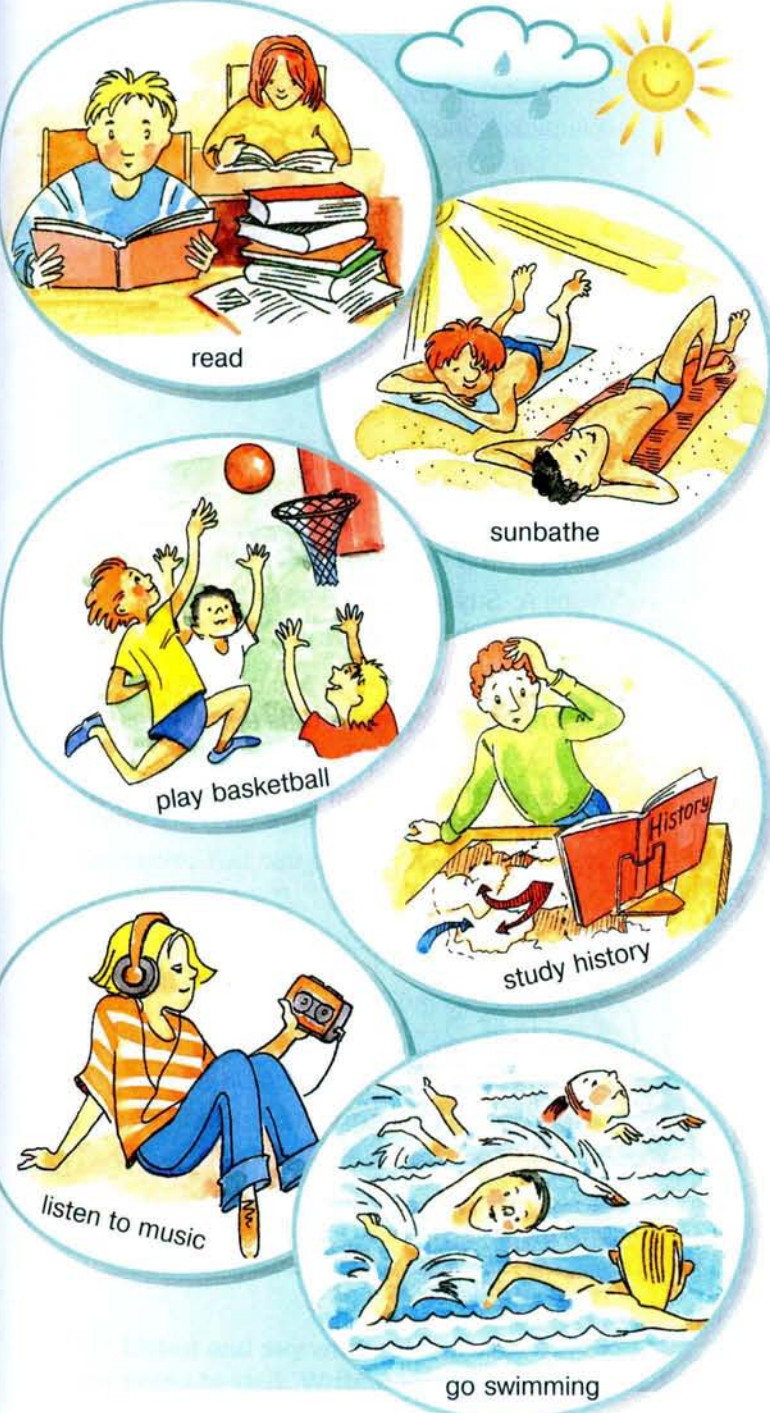
4 Fill in.

- 1 If the weather is ..., Max is going to sunbathe.
- 2 If the weather is rainy, Natasha is going to...
- 3 ...the weather is ..., Anya is going to visit her granny.
- 4 ...the weather is windy and cloudy, Dima is going to...

5 Say what you are going to do, if:

- ...it is cloudy and rainy.
- ...it is hot and sunny.

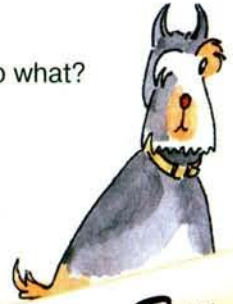
Example: *If it's rainy, I'm going to read books.*



6 Play Nonsense. In groups write a funny story about who is going to do what.

On a sheet of paper write in turn answers to the questions:

- Who?
- Is / Are going to do what?
- Where?
- When?
- Who with?
- If it is ...



Dima's dog Rex
 is going to sunbathe
 IN THE POST OFFICE
 at the weekend
 with his grandfather
 if it is foggy

7a Read and say the words with [eɪ], then with [æ] and with [ɑ:].

- game man park place space
- had camp car farm sand market
- space

7b Write the words in the right box.

- car fat farmer skating make garter
- start take map dad pane fat

[eɪ]	[æ]	[ɑ:]

8 Write a nonsense story about what you are going to do at the weekend if the weather is hot, cold...

Lesson 5 | holidays

1a  Listen and say what Dima does in summer.

Example: *He's on holiday in summer. He goes fishing.*

1b Discuss with a partner what you do in summer.

Example: *A: I ride my bike. It's good fun.
What about you?*

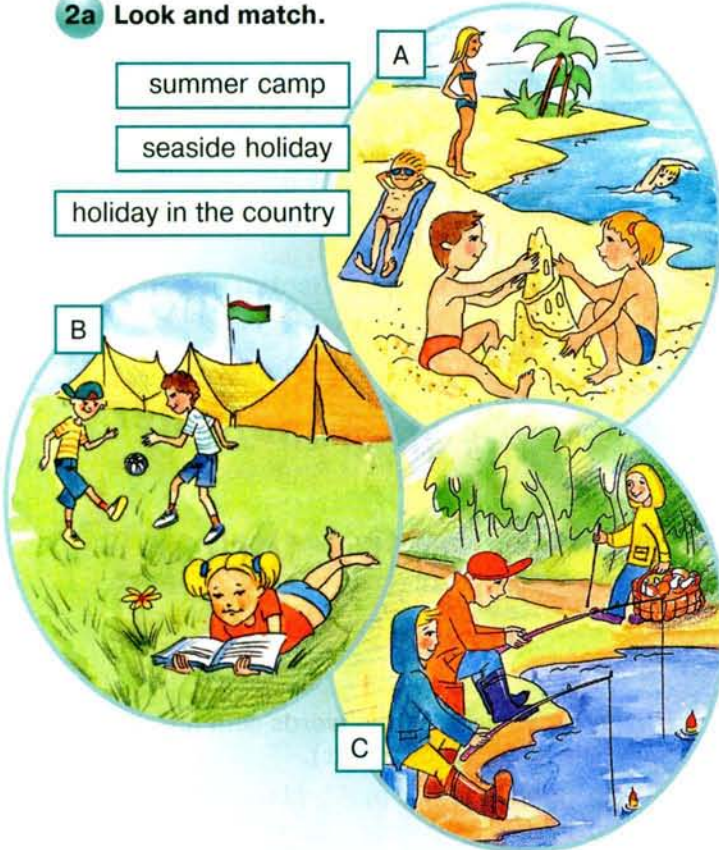
*B: I go fishing with my father.
It's wonderful. Do you go fishing?*

2a Look and match.

summer camp

seaside holiday

holiday in the country



2b Read and match.

good fun	sunbathe
wonderful	pick mushrooms and berries
fantastic	go fishing
	make sandcastles
	do sports
	have a picnic
	sing songs

2c Say which holiday you like and why.

Example: *I like seaside holidays because I can swim in the sea. It's good fun.*

3 Read and say who did what.

Anya. Last summer I went to the seaside. It was really fantastic: the sun, the sea and the sand. I swam in the sea and got a nice suntan (zarap). I made sandcastles with my friends. It was good fun.

Natasha. My favourite holidays are in the country. I went there in July to visit my granny. I helped to water the vegetable garden. We picked mushrooms in the forest. When Dad came, we went fishing. Dad says I'm good at fishing. I got a big carp.

Dima. Last summer I went to a camp. It was wonderful. I played tennis and made model ships at the Busy Hands club. I learned to play the guitar. I'm going to go there again this summer.

4 Guess what your partner is going to do.

Pupil A: Say a place.

Example: *In the country.*

Pupil B: Say what Pupil A is going to do.

Example: *Pick mushrooms and berries.*

5 Write a letter to a pen pal about what you usually do in summer.

Dear Pen Pal,

It is summer and I am on holiday. I like holidays very much. I usually have a lot of fun. I don't go to school. I play with friends and my dog. I ride my bike and read my favourite books. I go to the seaside and swim in the sea.

Holidays are great fun. What do you do in the holidays?

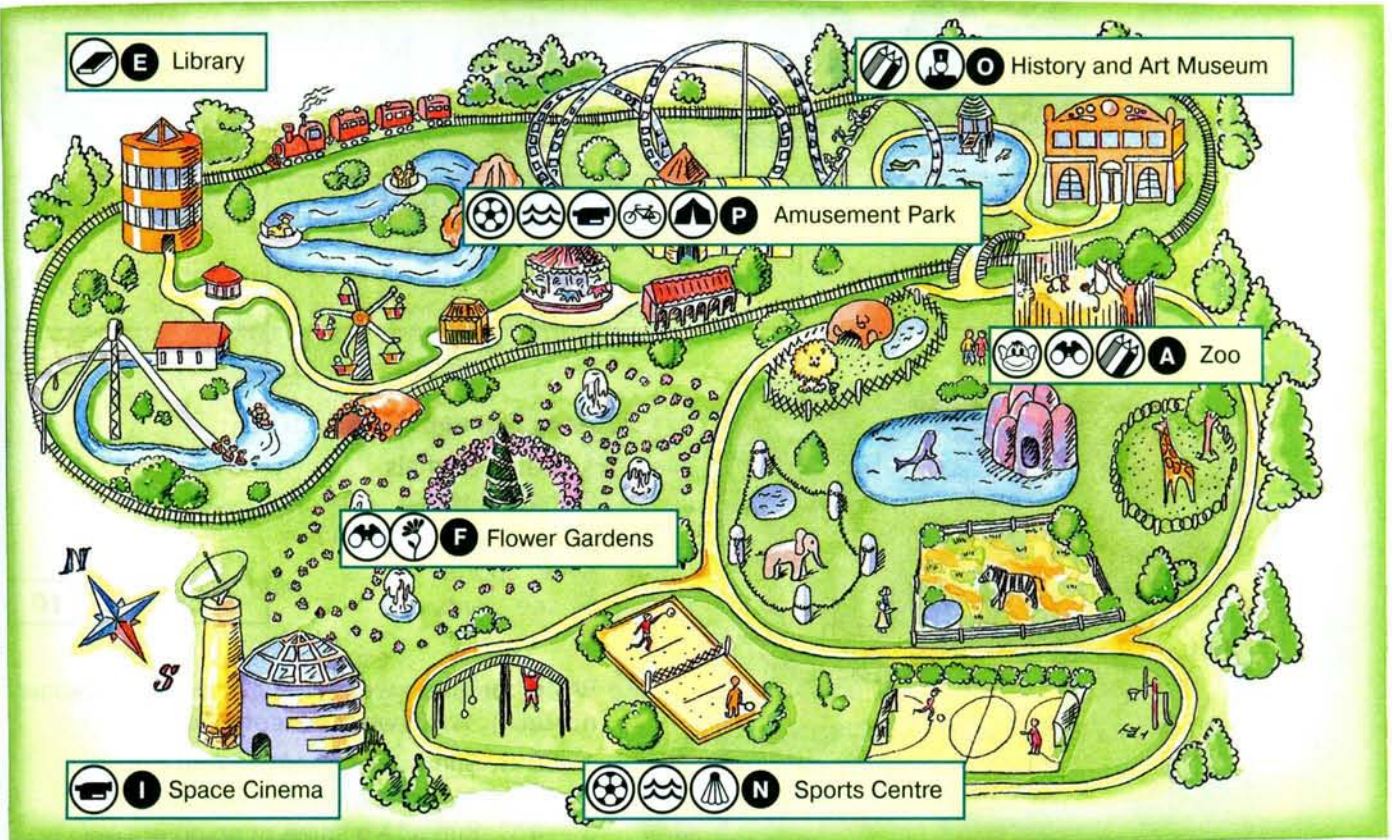
Write to me soon.

Max

Lesson 6 Summer adventures

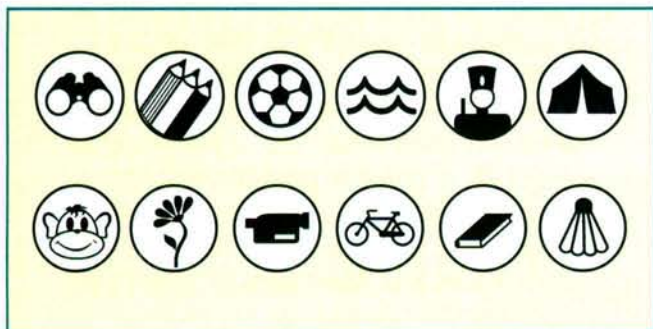
1 Look and say what attractions there are in the city.

Example: There is a zoo.



2 Listen and find. What is not mentioned (не упомянуто)?

3 Study the map symbols. What do they mean?
Example: You can play football in the sports centre.



4 Listen and say what places the children are going to visit. Write down their route with letters. Say the word.

5 Talk to your partner about what the children in Ex. 4 are going to do.

Example: They're going to go to the cinema.



watch a historical show



watch animals

6 In pairs talk about interesting places. Choose them on the map.

7 You are in this city. Write what you are going to do.
Example: I am going to look at the flowers in the flower gardens.

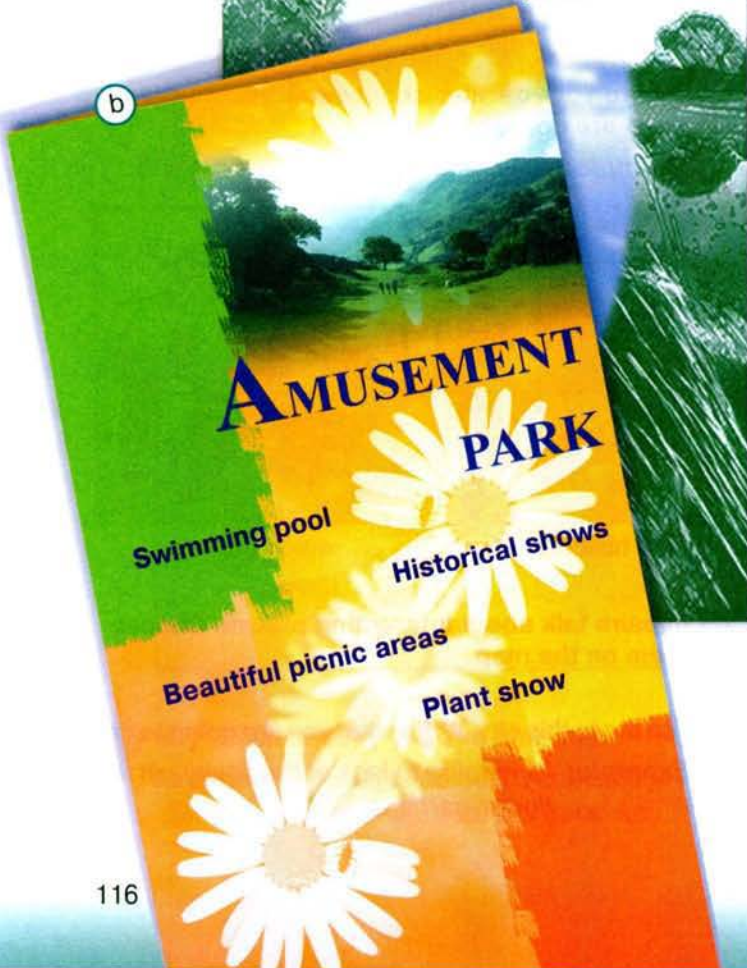
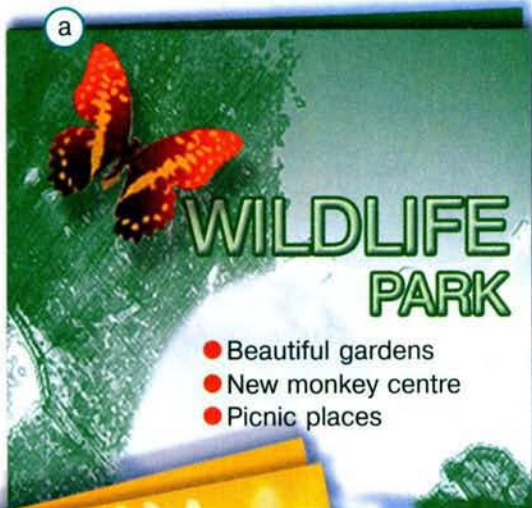
45–50	40–45	35–40	< 35
very good	good	OK	look again

Lesson 7 Progress page

1 Listen, draw the weather symbols and write the temperature.



Moscow	Omsk	London	Suzdal	Samara
°C	°C	°C	°C	°C
Score ____ / 15				



2 Read and find where you can:

- 1 watch animals
- 2 have a picnic
- 3 watch historical shows
- 4 do sports
- 5 see plants.

Score ____ / 10

3 Write complete weather forecasts (прогнозы погоды). Write what season it is.

- 1 25°C. Sunny after morning fog.
- 2 8°C. Fog in the morning. Clouds.
- 3 -4°C. Sunny. No snow.
- 4 13°C. Rain. Wind.
- 5 -25°C. Snow. Wind.

Example: It is hot and sunny. It is summer.

Score ____ / 15

4 Complete the text.

The weather (1) ... going to be fine. Our family (2) ... going to spend the holidays in the country. Mother (3) ... going to pick flowers and mushrooms. Father (4) ... going to go fishing. My sister asks, "(5) ... you going to swim? I (6) ... going to go with you!" My friends say, "You (7) ... going to sunbathe. And we (8) ... going to watch TV." They (9) ... going to have fun. And I want to spend the summer in the city and ride my bike but nobody (никто) (10) ... going to listen to me.

Score ____ / 10

Our class in the holidays

Lesson 8 Project

1 Before you do your project:

- Answer the questions in the questionnaire.
- Collect pictures, photos, or make drawings about your summer holidays (a favourite place, what you like doing best).
- Bring your pictures, crayons, white and coloured paper to class.

2 Make a poster.

- In groups compare your answers. Are you going to do the same things?
- Make a poster of how your group is going to spend (провести) the holidays.
- Write a group story.

SUMMER QUESTIONNAIRE

- 1 Do you like summer?
- 2 Where are you going to spend (провести) your holidays?
- 3 What are you going to do in the holidays?
- 4 What do you like doing best?
- 5 Why do you like summer holidays?

Our Class in the Holidays

We all like summer.

Summer is...

We like summer because...

We like it when the weather is fine.

It is...

We are going to have fun.

We are going to visit a lot of places:...

We are going to do a lot of things:...

We all think that summer is...



3 Present your project.

- Put your group posters and stories on the blackboard or on the wall.
- Report on your group projects.
- Read your friends' projects. Say what your friends are going to do in the summer.

4 Write a rhyme.

Summer

..... summer.
..... hot and sunny.
..... swim, play and run.
I like summer holidays.
..... fun.

Summer

..... sun.
..... warm and fine.
..... walk, read and play.
I like summer time.
..... a holiday.



Lesson 1 My planet – my home

1  Listen and say. What's the name of this planet?

Dima: Wow! Look! What a beautiful planet! There are long yellow rivers and a lot of blue lakes.

Jane: And a lot of big brown mountains and red hills.

Dima: Yes, the view is wonderful. But look! I can't see any plants or grass.

There are no green forests there.

Jane: There's nothing green on this planet at all.

Dima: Guess what. I know the name of this planet.

There is no green. So it's ...less. Let's go there and explore it!

2 Complete the captain's logbook.

5 November 2080

12.00: We see a big planet with a lot of brown (1) ... and red (2)

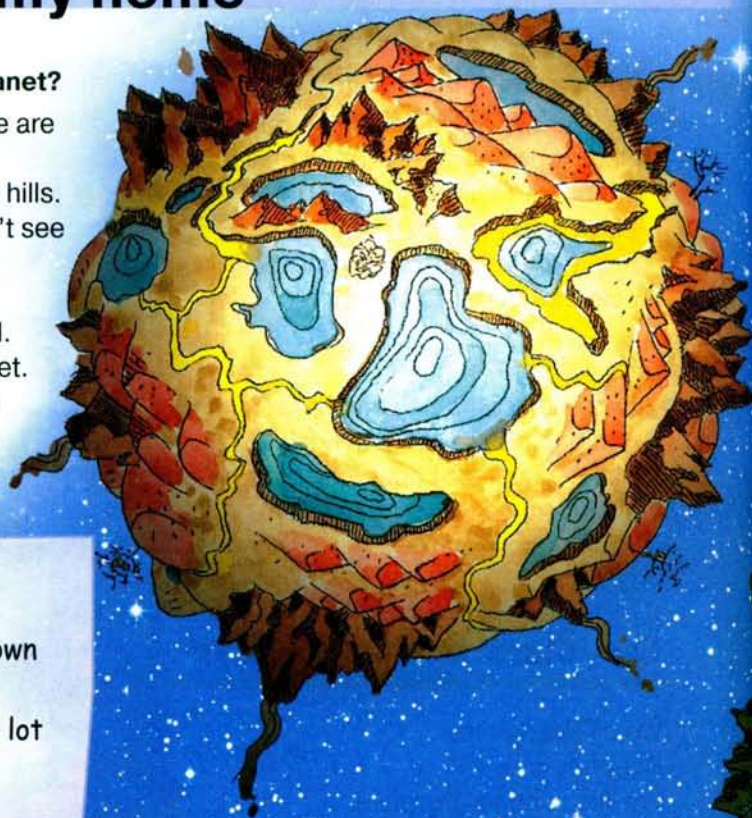
There are no seas or oceans but there are a lot of blue (3) ... and yellow (4)

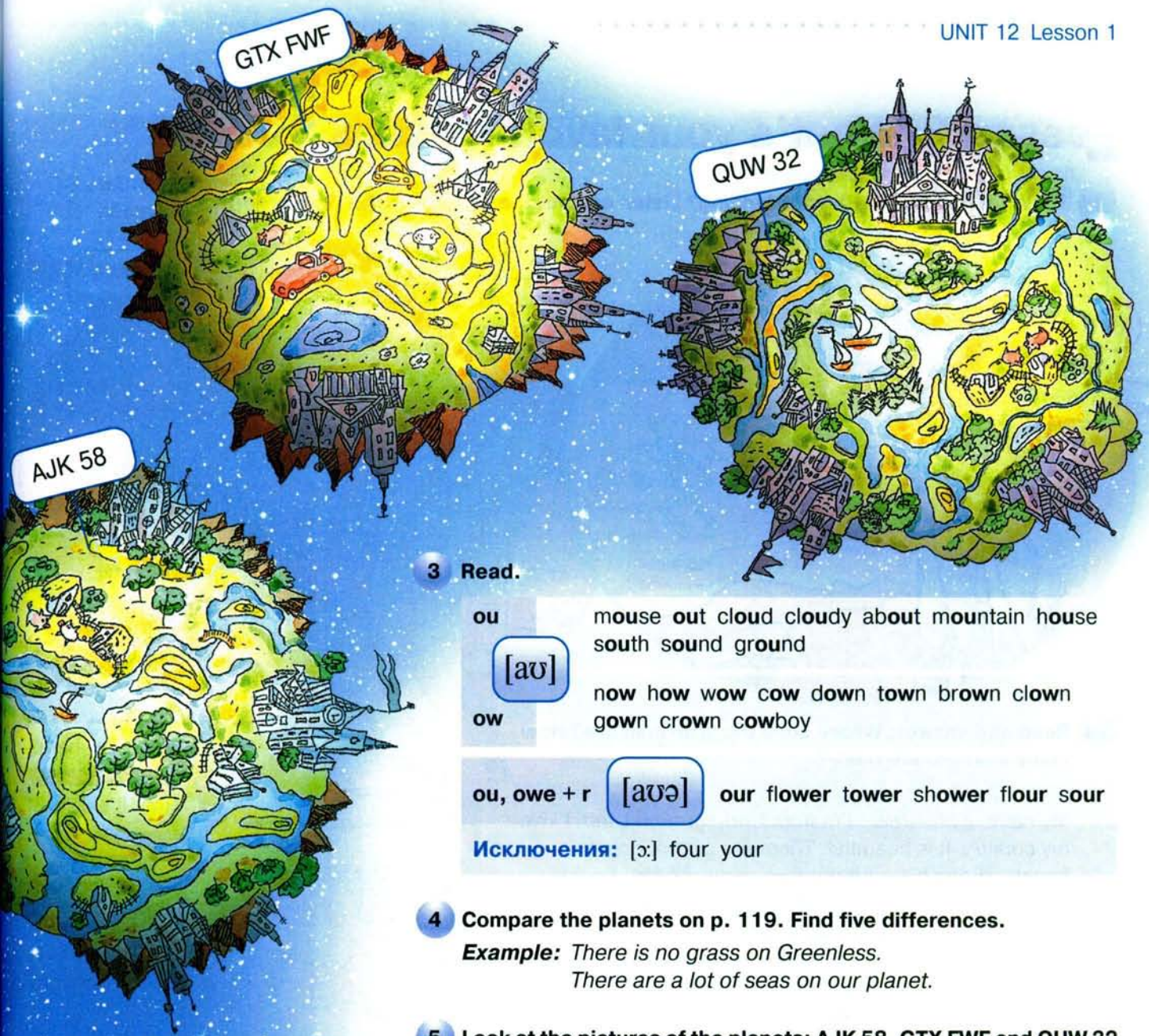
It's so beautiful. And very strange.

There are no green (5) ... , there (6) ... no grass.

Nothing green.

It's (7)





3 Read.

ou mouse **out** cloud cloudy about mountain house
south sound ground

[aʊ]

ow now how wow cow down town brown clown
gown crown cowboy

ou, owe + r [aʊə] our flower tower shower flour sour

Исключения: [ɔ:] four your

4 Compare the planets on p. 119. Find five differences.

Example: *There is no grass on Greenless.
There are a lot of seas on our planet.*

5 Look at the pictures of the planets: AJK 58, GTX FWF and QUW 32. Imagine you are an astronaut. Use the words from the box.

Pupil A: Choose a planet you are going to fly to and answer your partner's questions about it.

Pupil B: Ask your partner questions and guess his / her planet.

Example: *A: Are there any forests on the planet?*

B: No, there aren't. / Yes, there are.

A: Are you going to fly to QUW 32?

B: No, I'm not. / Yes, I am.

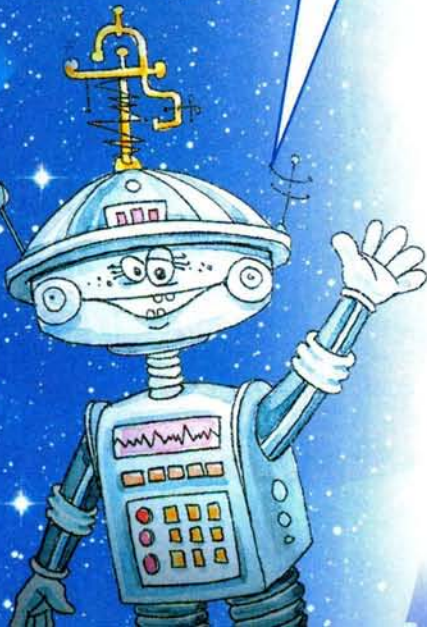
forests towns rivers lakes cities villages
hills fields seas mountains oceans animals
birds flowers trees

6 Write a film script about your home planet. Use sentences and phrases from Ex. 1 and 2.

Near my town / village there are...

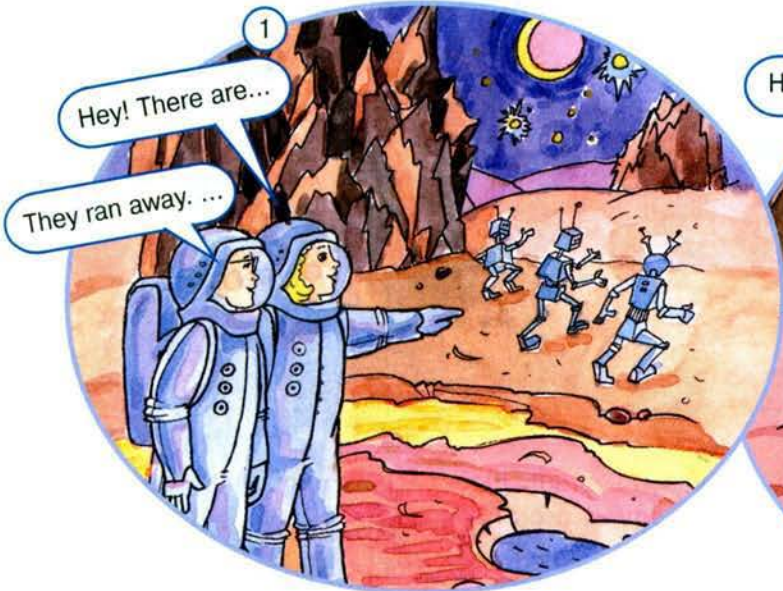
There are no...

Hi! I'm from Greenless.
Can you send me a video
about your home planet?



Lesson 2 What's your favourite season?

1 What happened after the landing? Listen and put the pictures in the right order.



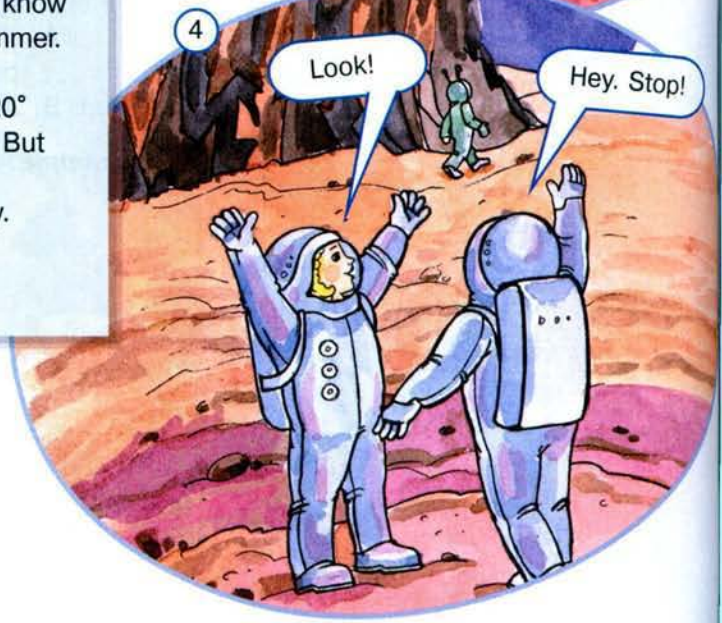
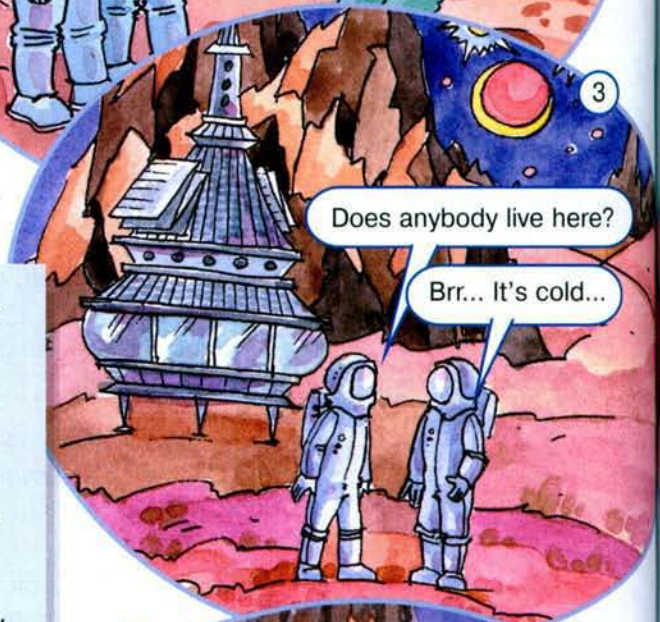
2a Read and answer: Where does the little man live? How many seasons are there?

My name's Mr Green. I'm from Underground Land. I love my country. It is beautiful. There are a lot of green forests, green hills and gardens underground. People live in big cities, small towns and villages. I live in a village. It is near a beautiful lake. I grow vegetables and go fishing.

A hundred years ago we did not live underground. We lived above ground. It was more beautiful than now. We had two seasons a year. The winters were cold. There was a lot of snow. The summers were hot. We don't know how it happened, but now we have no winter and summer. There are only windy springs and rainy autumns.

Winter was colder than autumn. It was usually -20° but now it is 10° in autumn and it is rainy and foggy. But it is my favourite season because I like vegetables. Spring is warmer than autumn but sometimes windy.

Can you help us to find out the mystery of the climate on our planet?



2b Is this true or false?

- 1 Underground Land is beautiful.
- 2 You can see green forests there.
- 3 There is a river near Mr Green's village.
- 4 It is cold in spring there.
- 5 Mr Green can ski.
- 6 The climate is different now.

3 Fill in the gaps with words from the text.

- 1 cold — (1) ...
- 2 warm — (2) ...
- 3 beautiful — (3) ...

4 In pairs talk about your favourite month.

Pupil A: Use the question wheel and find out your partner's favourite season and month. Start in the centre and use one word from each section to make questions.

Pupil B: Answer your partner's questions about your favourite season. Say why you like it.

Example: A: Is it usually colder than autumn?
 B: No, it isn't. / Yes, it is.
 A: Is it rainier than April?
 B: No, it isn't. / Yes, it is.

A: Is it July?
 B: Yes.
 A: Why?
 B: I go swimming in July.

LOOK

It is warmer in April **than** in March.

warm — warmer

cool — cooler

hot — hotter

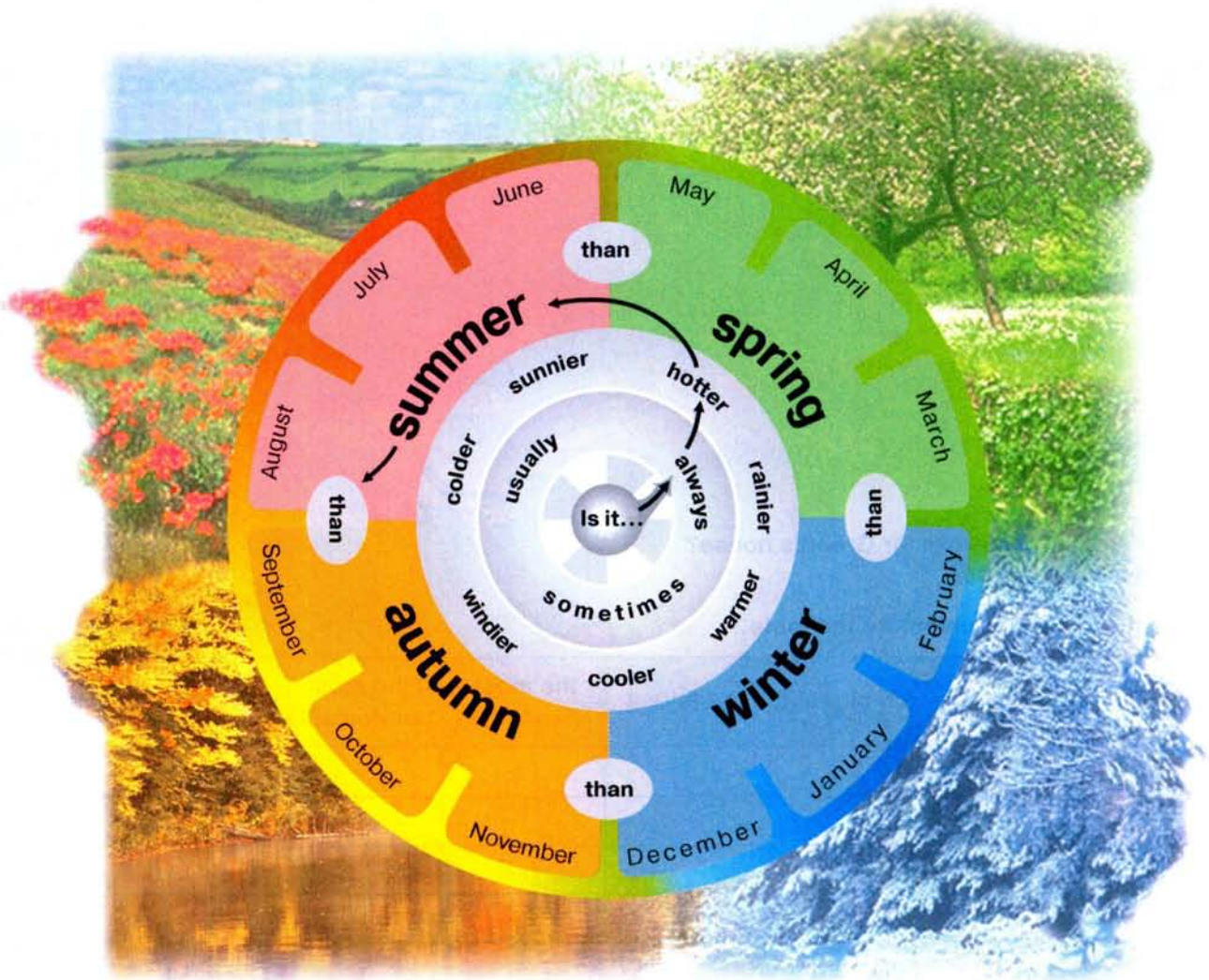
big — bigger

y → ie windy — windier

sunny — sunnier

beautiful — more beautiful

dangerous — more dangerous



5 Write three riddles about the months of the year. Use the words from Ex. 3.

Example: It is windier than January and colder than April. (February)

6 See Grammar Support 15, 16.

Lesson 3 It's lovely!

1 Listen and match the weather and the city.

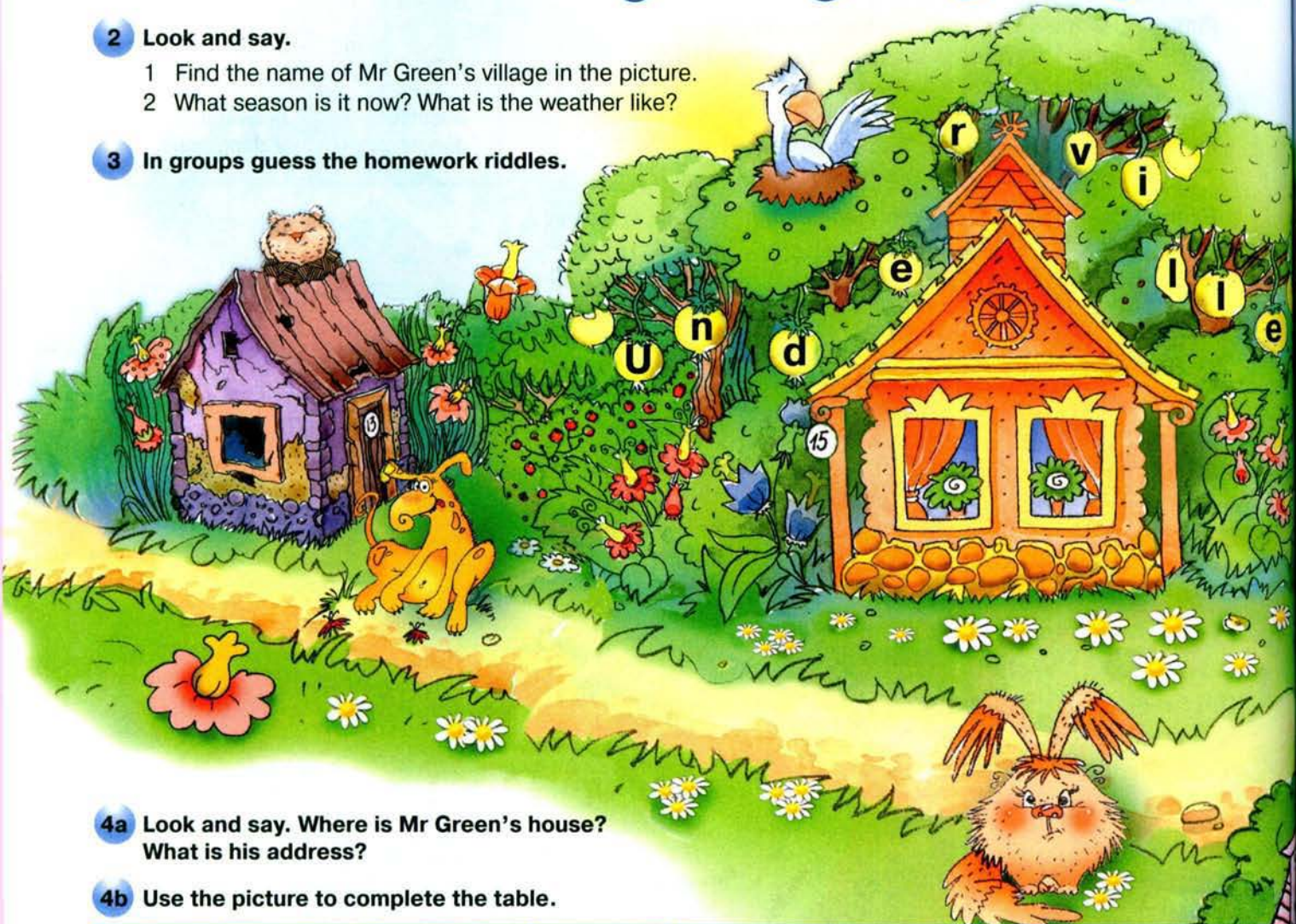
- 1 St Petersburg
- 2 Moscow
- 3 Nizhny Novgorod
- 4 Samara



2 Look and say.

- 1 Find the name of Mr Green's village in the picture.
- 2 What season is it now? What is the weather like?

3 In groups guess the homework riddles.



4a Look and say. Where is Mr Green's house? What is his address?

4b Use the picture to complete the table.

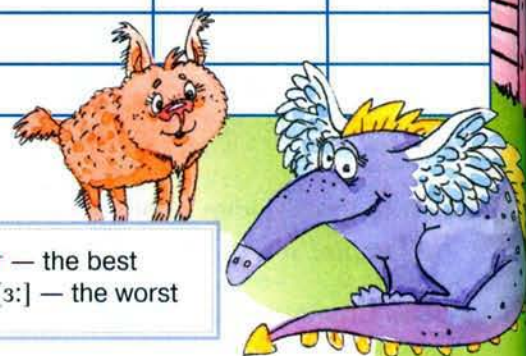
Houses	the smallest	the biggest	the tallest	the most beautiful	the most comfortable	the worst	the best
green							
orange							
purple							
pink							

4c With your partner discuss the houses.

Example: A: Which house is the biggest?
 B: The green house.
 A: Is it bigger than your house (flat)?
 B: Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

LOOK

good — better — the best
 bad — worse [3:] — the worst



5 In groups compare the houses in the picture.

Example: House No. 15 is bigger than house No. 13.

Group A

nice small tall beautiful bad

Group B

pretty old big comfortable good

6 Read and explain the rules.

[əʊ]

go judo lotto nose
tomato note

[ɒ]

on got often long
spot opposite hot fog

[ɔ:]

form sports sportsman
corner boring short

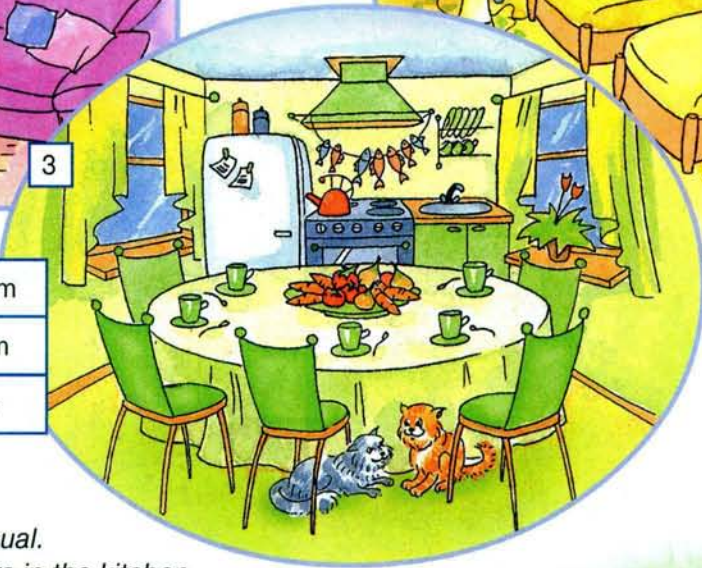


7 Write three questions you can ask Mr Green about his house / family / the weather in his village.

8 See Grammar Support 15, 16.

Lesson 4 Tell me about yourself

1a Match the rooms and the titles.

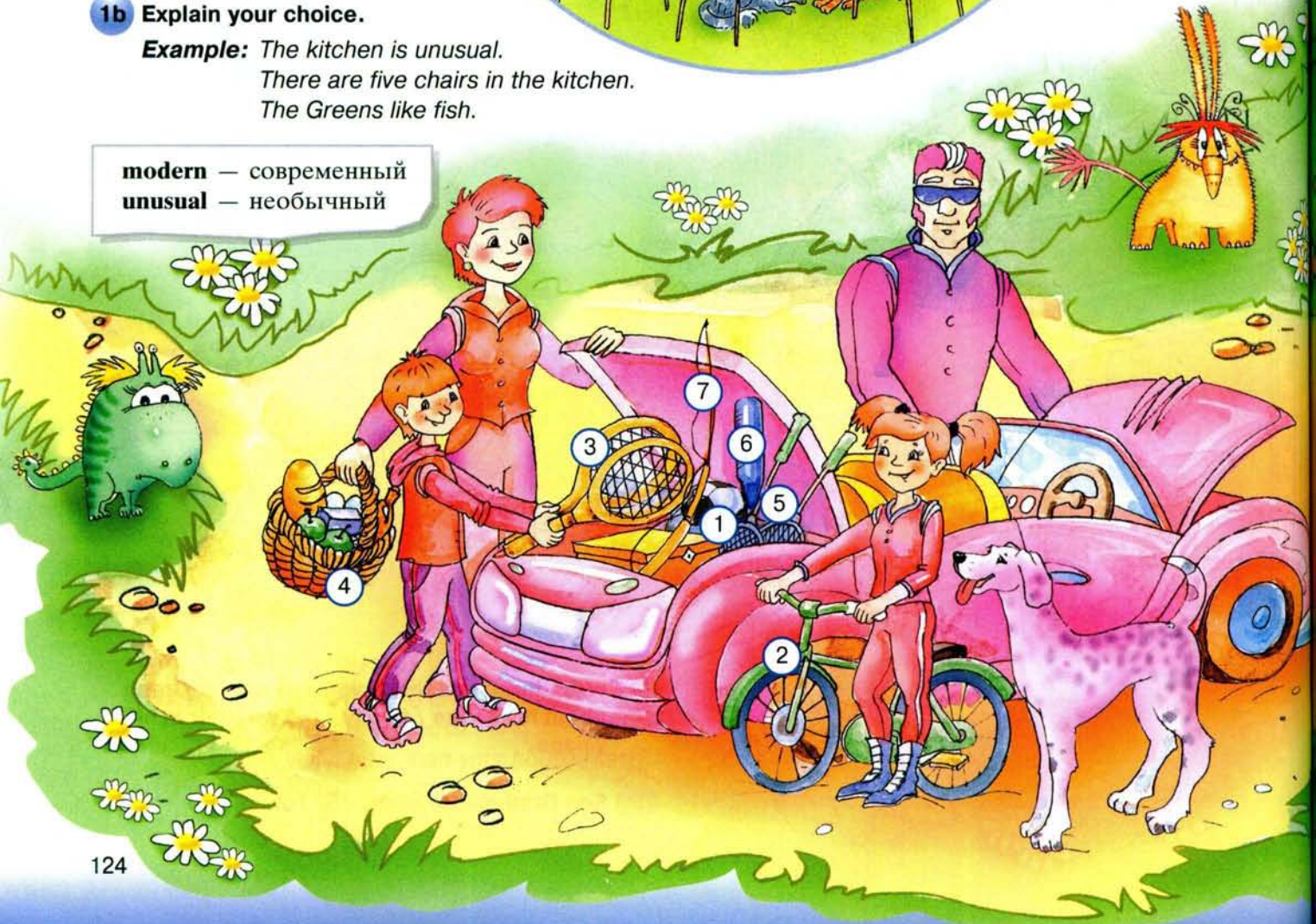


- Mr Orange's bedroom
- Mr Pink's living room
- Mr Green's kitchen

1b Explain your choice.

Example: The kitchen is unusual.
There are five chairs in the kitchen.
The Greens like fish.

- modern** — современный
- unusual** — необычный



2 Play the *Memory game*. Work in teams. Look at the picture for three minutes, close your books and see how much you can remember. Use *a* or *an* with nouns.

- Family
- Homes
- Food

Example: Team A: a banana
Team B: an apple

3a Listen and read.

a football a badminton racquet a tennis racquet
a basket a baseball bat a bicycle a fishing rod

3b Listen again, look and match.

4 Look and answer. What are the families going to do?

Example: The Pinks are going to have a picnic.
There is a basket of food in the mother's hand.



5 In pairs interview a family from Underground Land.

Pupil A: You are Jane (Dima). Prepare questions you'd like to ask.

Pupil B: Choose a family: the Pinks, the Greens or the Oranges. You are a member of the family.

- 1 What / name?
- 2 Where / from?
- 3 your place / beautiful?
- 4 there / mountains and hills?
- 5 there / lakes and rivers?
- 6 there / forests?
- 7 Where / people / live?
- 8 there / animals and birds?
- 9 What / the weather / like?
- 10 What / favourite season?
- 11 Where / you / live?
- 12 What / your house / like?
- 13 have got / a family?
- 14 have got / a pet?
- 15 have got / a lot of friends?
- 16 What / you / like doing?
- 17 What / favourite food?
- 18 you / play sports?
- 19 Can / swim?
- 20 you / like / your home town?

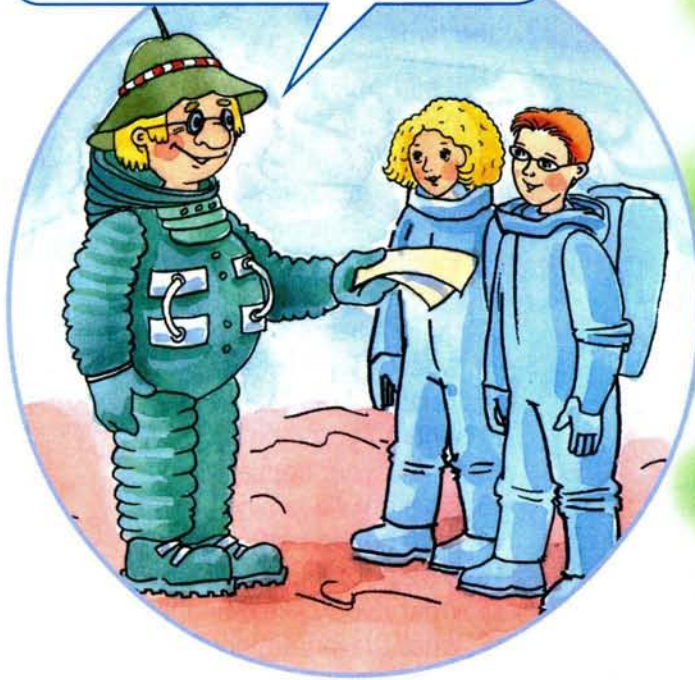
6 Write questions for Ex. 5 and answer them.

Example: 1 What is your name?
— My name is Oleg.



Lesson 5 Follow the map

I think you should talk to our Governor.
Take this map. It will help you to find him.



1 Listen and say. Who do the children meet?
What do they see?

2 Listen and follow their route on the map.
Where are they?

3 Find your way to the castle. Use the map.

Pupil A: You are Jane or Dima. You are:

- a) near the cafe
- b) in front of the sports centre
- c) opposite the post office
- d) in the park

Pupil B: Give your partner directions to get to the places.

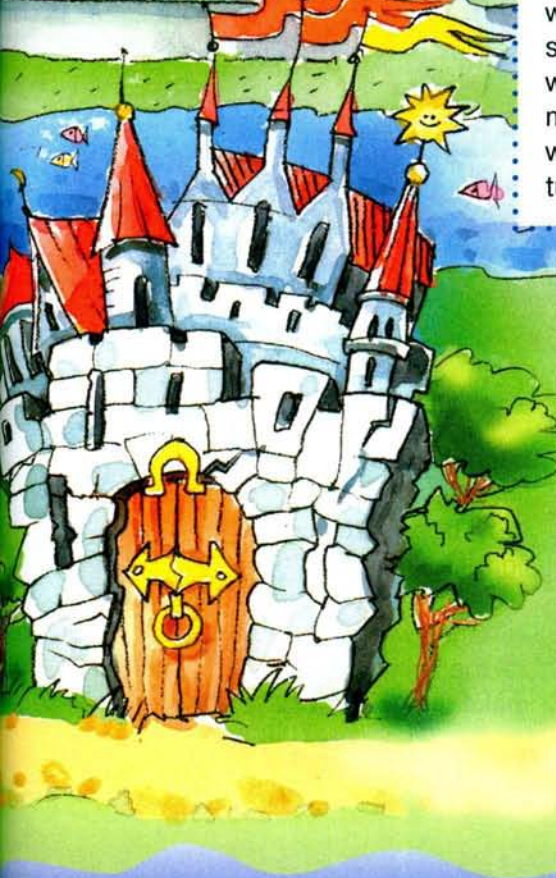
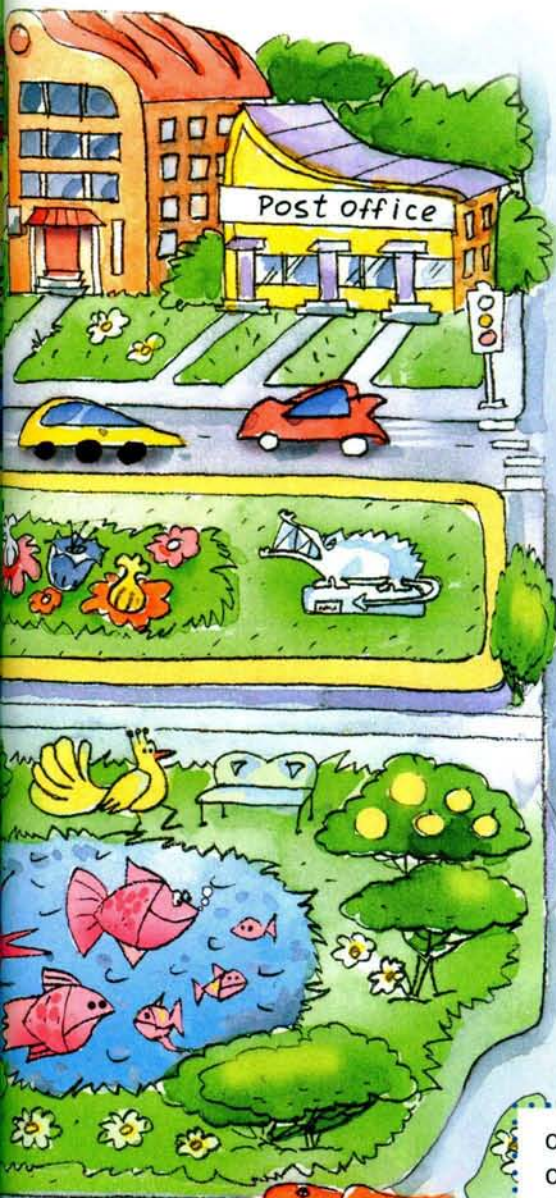
Example: A: Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the castle, please?

B: Yes. It's opposite the museum. Go along the street... You can't miss it.

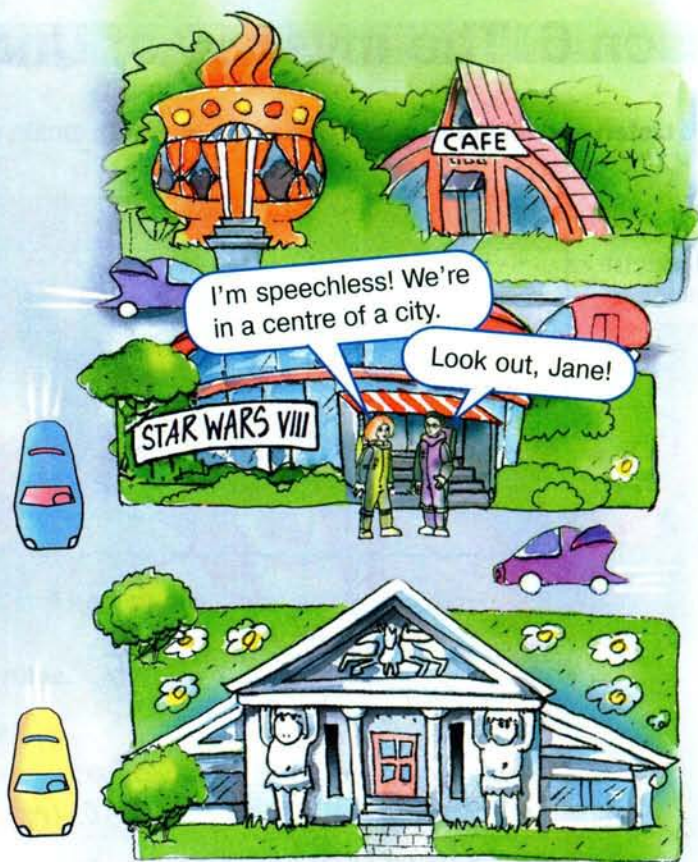
A: Thank you.

on the left on the right next to in front of
behind between opposite near
in the centre of on the corner go along
go past turn left turn right cross





came
crossed
went
saw
was
met
wanted
turned



4 Use the words from the box to complete the captain's logbook.

12 November 2080

18.00: We were in the centre of the city. There we (1) ... many robot cars in the streets. We lost our map and didn't know how to get to the castle.

Then we (2) ... Headless and Brainless. They (3) ... to help us. Why did we listen to them? They had very strange names.

We (4) ... the street and went as far as the river. Then we (5) ... right and (6) ... past a beautiful lake. There (7) ... a bridge opposite the lake.

We crossed the river over the bridge and (8) ... to the forest. There was no castle there. It was a trap!

5 You are in the centre of the city. Describe the way to get to the castle. Use Ex. 2.

Example: Turn right at the cinema. Go along...

Lesson 6 The mystery of Underground Land

1  Listen and fill in the gaps. Use these words:

litter keep cut down clean fires kill



People of the planet,
(1) ... it (2) ...

Your planet is your home.

Be careful: Don't (3) ... your planet.

Don't light (4) ...

Don't (5) ... the trees.

Don't (6) ... the animals.

We didn't



2a Ask and answer about the life of the people on the planet.

Example: A: Did they keep the planet clean?
B: No, they didn't.
A: Did they litter the planet?
B: Yes, they did.

2b Why is the planet lifeless? Write your answer.

Example: I think the planet is lifeless because they cut down the trees.

keep the planet clean
litter the planet
grow trees and flowers
light fires
cut down the trees
keep the water clean
kill the animals
make the planet a better place

3a Are you a friend of the Earth? Complete the table for yourself and your friend.

Example: A: Do you water the plants at home?
B: Yes, always.

Do you:	You	Your friend
1 Water the plants at home?	b)	
2 Water the plants at school?		
3 Keep your home town clean?		
4 Help animals and birds?		
5 Grow trees and flowers?		
6 Make the planet a better place?		

- a) always
- b) usually
- c) sometimes
- d) never

3b How did you score? Look at p. 134 and check.

4 Read and explain the reading rules.

[ʌ] mum sun mother young bus love come bun stuff
some brother done son country cover cut summer

Исключения: colour does study

[e] bed well bread ready help next head chess get
tennis weather red collect ten

Исключения: any breakfast clever eleven friend never
present said says second seven

5 Make a poster about our planet the Earth and write some rules about how to keep it.

Example: 1 Don't litter.
2 Be a friend to animals.



Lesson 7 Board game



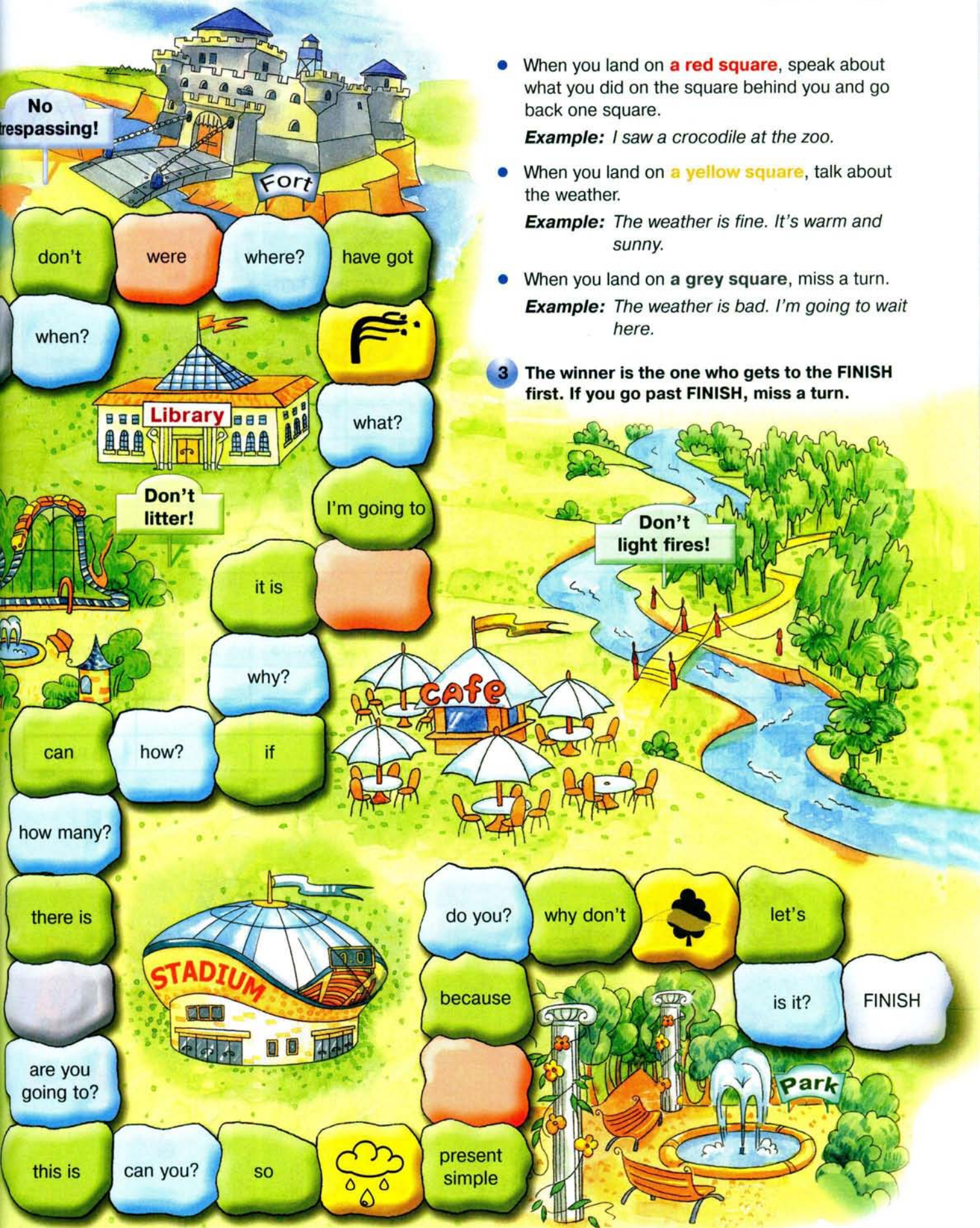
Rules

How to play

You need: 4–5 players, a counter for each player, a dice.

Aim: to get to the FINISH first.

- 1 Put the counters on **START**.
- 2 Players throw the dice and move their counters from the start line.
 - When you land on a **green square**, speak about what you are going to do here.
Example: I'm going to swim in the river.
 - When you land on a **blue square**, ask another player about what he / she can do here.
Example: Can you pick flowers in a field?



- When you land on a **red square**, speak about what you did on the square behind you and go back one square.

Example: I saw a crocodile at the zoo.

- When you land on a **yellow square**, talk about the weather.

Example: The weather is fine. It's warm and sunny.

- When you land on a **grey square**, miss a turn.

Example: The weather is bad. I'm going to wait here.

- 3 The winner is the one who gets to the **FINISH** first. If you go past **FINISH**, miss a turn.

Lesson 8 Project

MY FAVOURITES



YOUR CHOICE, YOUR VOICE!

- 1 Talk about your favourite project.
 - Display all your projects in class.
 - In groups of three or four choose a nominee for each of the categories.
 - Fill in the voting form.

VOTING FORM

	Favourites					Winners
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	
The Funniest						
The Smallest						
The Biggest						
The Most Interesting						
The Most Beautiful						
The Most Unusual						

- 2 Talk about your favourite thing in your English textbook.

	Exercises	Stories	Pictures	Rhymes	Games	Songs
Favourite						
The most difficult						
The easiest						

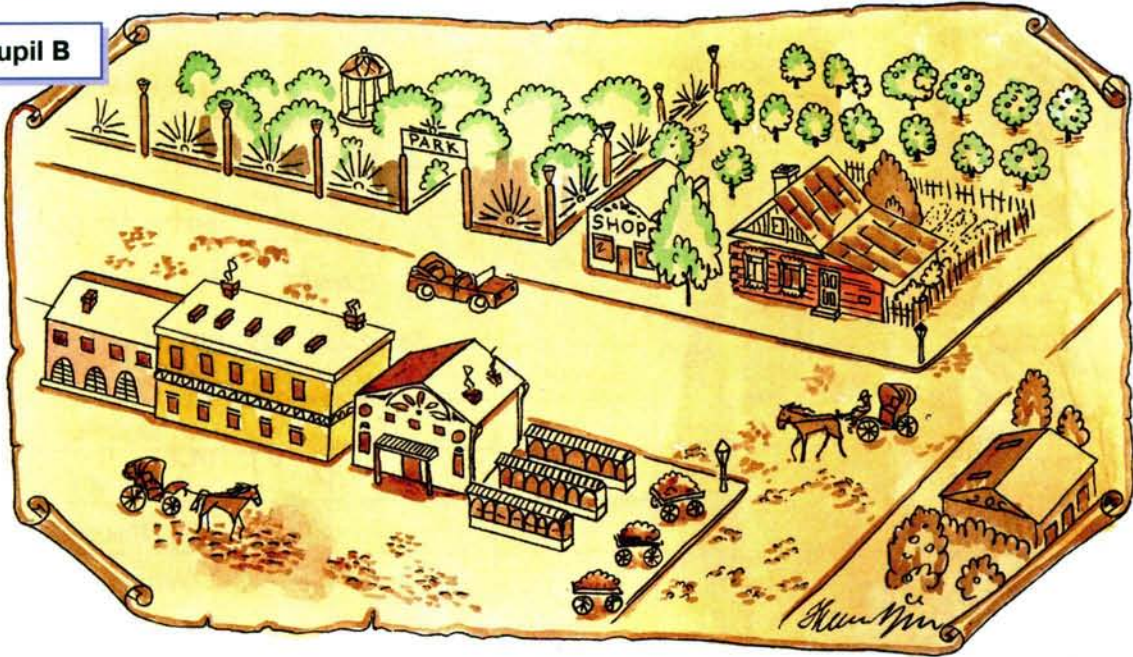
- In groups of three or four look through your textbook and fill in the table.
- Choose the winner in each of the categories.
- In class, do the exercise which is the class favourite again.



Unit 9 Lesson 2

4 This is Dima's town 100 years ago. Look and answer.

Pupil B



Unit 10 Lesson 5

4 Ask your partner to complete the recipe. How many ... do we need?

Pupil B

A SALAD


3 potatoes
 -- eggs
 2 small onions
 _ tomatoes
 100 g oil

Unit 11 Lesson 1


6 Pair work. Ask your partner about the weather and fill in the table.


Pupil B


 Saint-Petersburg 10°C

 Suzdal 14°C

 Liverpool 12°C

 Tula 24°C

 Oxford 20°C

 Nizhny Novgorod 23°C

Unit 11 Lesson 6

6 Role play. Choose interesting places on the map. Think what you are going to do there. Discuss with a partner.





Pupil B

You like the library, the zoo, the history and art museum, and the amusement park. Invite your partner there. Say why they are wonderful.

Unit 12 Lesson 6

3b Check.

a) -10 b) -8 c) -4 d) -2.

> 40	30-40	15-30	< 15
			

Грамматический справочник

Чтобы найти описание необходимого грамматического явления, сначала найди его в Алфавитном указателе и узнай номер страницы, на которой оно находится.

В скобках указан номер раздела, например, he — стр. 1 (1).

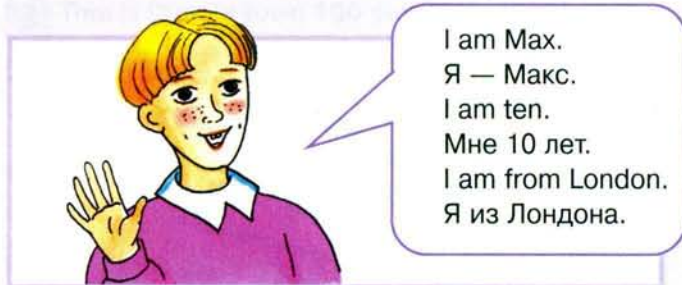
Алфавитный указатель грамматических явлений

a	стр. 143–144 (11, 12)	I am going to	стр. 145 (13)
am	стр. 136 (2)	is	стр. 136 (2)
an	стр. 143–144 (11, 12)	it	стр. 135 (1)
any	стр. 144 (12)	its	стр. 135 (1)
are	стр. 136 (2)	more	стр. 145 (15)
be	стр. 136 (2)	most	стр. 146 (16)
better	стр. 145 (15)	my	стр. 135 (1)
best	стр. 146 (16)	our	стр. 135 (1)
can	стр. 142 (10)	some	стр. 144 (12)
cannot	стр. 142 (10)	the	стр. 143 (11)
can't	стр. 142 (10)	their	стр. 135 (1)
did	стр. 140–141 (9)	there are...	стр. 139 (7)
do	стр. 138 (6)	there is...	стр. 139 (7)
does	стр. 138 (6)	they	стр. 135 (1)
doesn't	стр. 138 (6)	to be	стр. 136 (2)
don't	стр. 138 (6)	-s	стр. 137 (4), 138 (6)
-ed	стр. 140–141 (9)	's	стр. 137 (3)
-er	стр. 145 (15)	she	стр. 135 (1)
-es	стр. 137 (4), 138 (6)	was	стр. 140 (8)
-est	стр. 146 (16)	we	стр. 135 (1)
has got	стр. 138 (5)	went	стр. 140–141 (9)
have got	стр. 138 (5)	were	стр. 140 (8)
he	стр. 135 (1)	worse	стр. 145 (15)
her	стр. 135 (1)	worst	стр. 146 (16)
his	стр. 135 (1)	you	стр. 135 (1)
I	стр. 135 (1)	your	стр. 135 (1)

1. Личные местоимения и притяжательные прилагательные

КТО? ЧТО?		ЧЕЙ? ЧЬЯ? ЧЬЕ?	
я	I	my	мой, моя, моё, мои
он	he	his	его
она	she	her	её
неодушевленный предмет или животное	it	its	его, её (о неодушевленном предмете или животном)
мы	we	our	наш, наша, наше, наши
ты	you	your	твой, твоя, твоё, твои, ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши
вы			
они	they	their	их

2. to be = am, is, are



Этот глагол и его формы поможет тебе представиться, сказать, сколько тебе лет или откуда ты.

I	am	} to be
he / she / it	is	
we / you / they	are	

На русский язык этот глагол иногда не переводится, например:

I **am** from London.
Я из Лондона.

LOOK

+ — утверждение **-** — отрицание

? Yes / No — вопрос, на который отвечают "да" или "нет"

? Wh — вопрос со словами **when**, **where**, **why**, **how**, **who**, **what**

When do you get up?

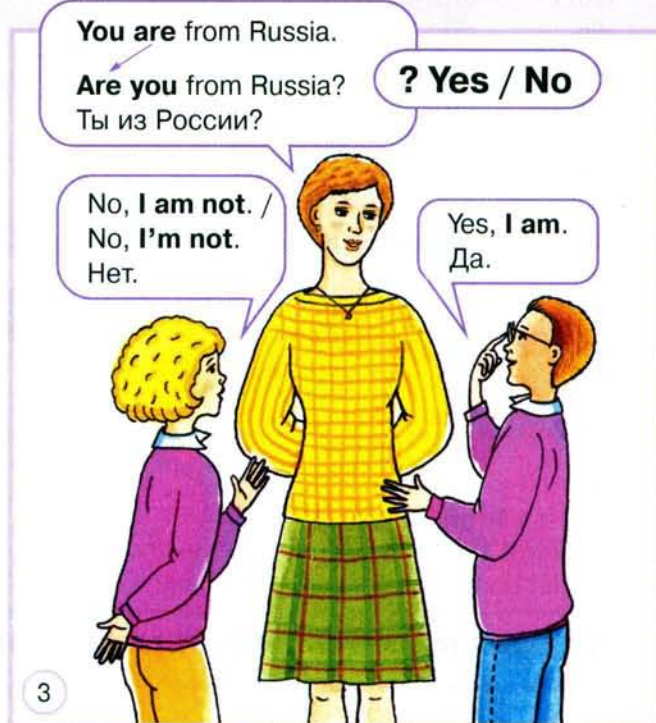
At seven o'clock.

Who is your friend?

Max is my friend.

Why do you do football?

It makes me strong.



3. 's



This is Anya's school bag.
Это портфель Ани.



Is she Dima's sister?
Это сестра Димы?



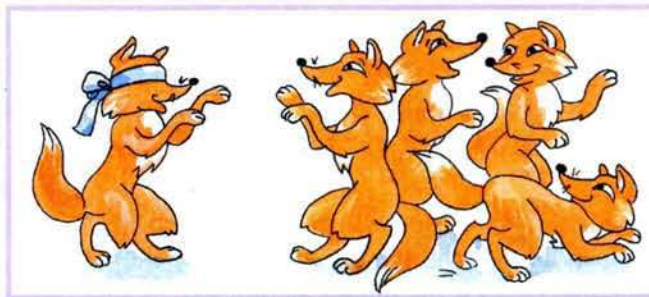
My mother's name is Mary.
Имя моей мамы — Мэри.

Чтобы сказать, **чей** это предмет (портфель, пенал), прибавь **'s**.
Чтобы сказать, **чей** это родственник или друг, прибавь **'s**.

's читается по-разному:

[s]	[z]	[ɪz]
Kate's (brother) после глухих согласных	Anya's (friend) после звонких согласных и гласных	Max's (book) после s, z, x, sh, ch

4. -s (-es)



Чтобы сказать, что предметов или людей больше чем один, прибавь **окончание -s** или **-es** после **s, z, x, sh, ch**:

girl + s = girls fox + es = foxes

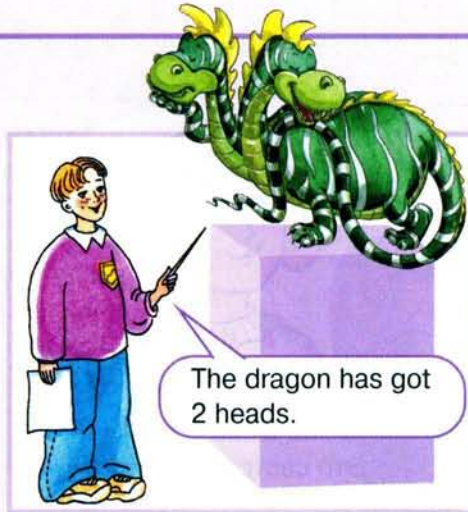
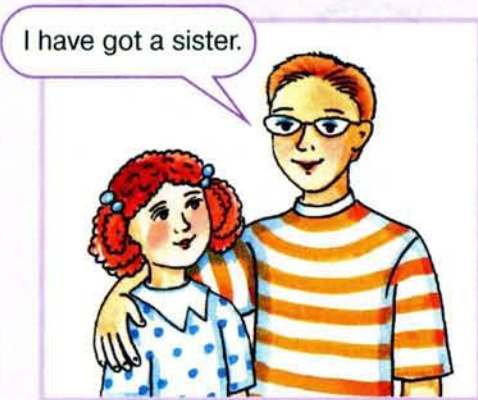
Окончание **-s (-es)** читается по-разному:

[s]	[z]	[ɪz]
book — books после глухих согласных	pen — pens после звонких согласных и гласных	exercise — exercises после s, z, x, sh, ch

Запомни исключения:

tooth — teeth	man — men
mouse — mice	woman — women
child — children	

5. have got, has got



Если ты хочешь рассказать, кто у тебя есть в семье и что у тебя есть, тебе поможет **have got**.

I	}	have got
we		
you		
they	}	has got
he		
she		
it		

I **have got** a sister.
I've **got** a sister. **+**

Jane **has not** got a sister.
Jane **hasn't got** a sister. **-**

You **have got** a lot of friends.
Have you got a lot of friends? — **? Yes / No**
Yes, I have. No, I haven't.

How many friends **have you got**? **? Wh**

6. -s (-es), do, does, don't, doesn't

Если ты хочешь рассказать о том, что ты делаешь каждый день, например, о том, что происходит в школе, дома и так далее, используй форму **present simple**.



I **get up** at 7 o'clock.
He **gets up** at 7 o'clock. **+**

I **don't** get up at 5 o'clock.
He **doesn't** get up at 5 o'clock. **-**

Do you **get up** at 7? — Yes, I **do**.
No, I **don't**. **? Yes / No**

Does he **get up** at 7? — Yes, he **does**.
No, he **doesn't**.

When **do** you **get up**? **? Wh**
When **does** he **get up**?

7. There is... / There are...

Когда ты хочешь подчеркнуть, что предмет или человек **СУЩЕСТВУЕТ / ЕСТЬ**, нужно использовать **there is... / there are...** При этом ты можешь упомянуть, где находится этот предмет или человек: **There is a rabbit in the hat.** (В шляпе есть кролик.)

What is there?
Что там (есть)?

There is a rabbit!
Там (есть) кролик!



There is no rabbit!
Там нет кролика!



There is a bird! /
Там (есть) птичка!



Если ты говоришь об одном предмете или человеке, то используй **there is...** . Если людей или предметов больше, чем один, используй **there are...** .

There are some flowers
in the hat.
В шляпе цветы.



How many flowers are
there in the hat?
Сколько цветов в шляпе?

Если ты хочешь подчеркнуть, что чего-то **НЕТ / НЕ СУЩЕСТВУЕТ**, используй **there is no...** / **there are no...**

There is no bird.
There are no flowers.
Нет птички!
Нет цветов!



8. was / were

Если ты хочешь рассказать о том, что **было**, например, какая вчера **была** погода, какими **были** в молодости твои родители, тебе помогут **was / were**.

I / he / she / it **was**
We / you / they **were** } to be

The weather **was fine** yesterday.
My parents **were very young** 10 years ago.

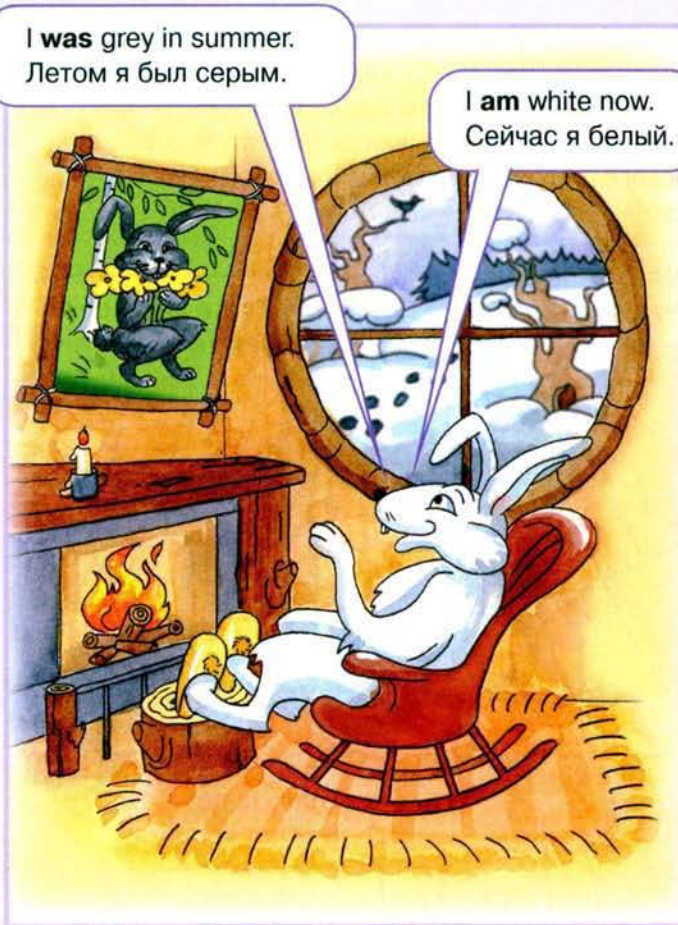
Was / were поможет тебе рассказать, где ты **был(а)** вчера, прошлым летом, год назад.

Max **was** at a birthday party. (+)

Anya **was not** at a birthday party. (-)
Anya **wasn't** at a birthday party.

Max **was** at a birthday party.
Was Max at a birthday party? ? Yes / No
— **Yes, he was.** / **No, he wasn't.**

Where was Max? ? Wh
— He was at a birthday party.



9. -ed, did, went



I went to kindergarten. I played with toys.
(When I was 5)
I go to school. I play computer games. (When I am 10)

Если ты хочешь рассказать о событиях в прошлом, о том, что ты или кто-то другой делал вчера (в воскресенье, летом), или рассказать историю, используй **past simple**.

He **played** hockey.
I **went** to the zoo. (+)

I **did not** play hockey.
He **did not** go to the zoo. (-)

did not = didn't

Did he play hockey?
he go to the zoo? ? Yes / No

did What you do? ? Wh



Окончание **-ed** читается по-разному:

[t]	[d]	[ɪd]
walk + ed = walked like — liked stop — stopped после глухих согласных	open + ed = opened play — played после звонких согласных и гласных	want + ed = wanted hunt — hunted после t и d



present		past simple	present		past simple
be (am, is, are)	быть	was / were	*lose	терять	lost
eat	есть	ate	make	делать	made
begin	начинать	began	run	бежать	ran
bring	приносить	brought [brɔ:t]	read [ri:d]	читать	read [red]
buy	покупать	bought [bɔ:t]	*ride	ехать верхом	rode
come	приходить	came	say	говорить, сказать	said [sed]
can	мочь	could [kud]	see	видеть, смотреть	saw [sɔ:]
choose	выбирать	chose	send	посылать	sent
*cut	резать	cut	sing	петь	sang
do	делать	did	sit	сидеть	sat
drink	пить	drank	sleep	спать	slept
draw	рисовать	drew	spend	проводить	spent
dream	мечтать	dreamt [dremt] или dreamed [dri:md]	spell	писать или произносить (слово) по буквам	spelt или spelled
feel	чувствовать	felt	swim	плавать	swam
find	находить	found	take	брать, взять	took
fly	летать	flew [flu:]	tell	говорить, рассказывать	told
*get	доставать, добираться	got	throw	бросать	threw
*go	идти, ходить	went	win	выиграть	won [wɒn]
grow	расти, выращивать	grew	write [raɪt]	писать	wrote [rəʊt]
*have	иметь	had			

* Другие значения слова смотри в Списке слов (Wordlist).

10. can, can't, cannot

Рассказать о том, что ты умеешь или можешь делать, тебе поможет глагол **can**.

Ты можешь также спросить о том, что может или умеет делать, например, твой одноклассник.

I **can** swim.
He **can** fly. +



I **can** fly.
Я могу летать.

I **can** swim.
Я могу плавать.



1

I **can** swim.
Can you swim?
Yes, I **can**.
No, I **can't**.

? Yes / No

Can I...?	Can we...?
Can he...?	Can you...?
Can she...?	Can they...?
Can it...?	

С помощью этого глагола ты можешь также попросить о чем-то или спросить разрешения что-то сделать.

Чтобы рассказать о том, чего ты делать не можешь или не умеешь, используй **cannot = can't**.

not
I **can** swim.
I **cannot** swim.
I **can't** swim. -

Can you fly?
Ты можешь летать?

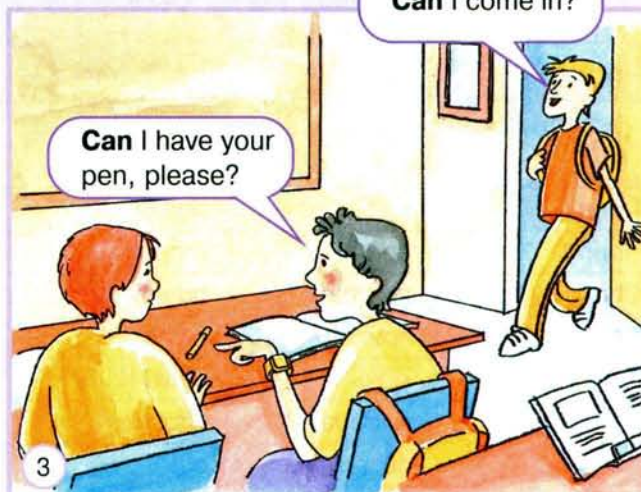
I **can't** fly.
Я не могу летать.



2

Can I come in?

Can I have your pen, please?

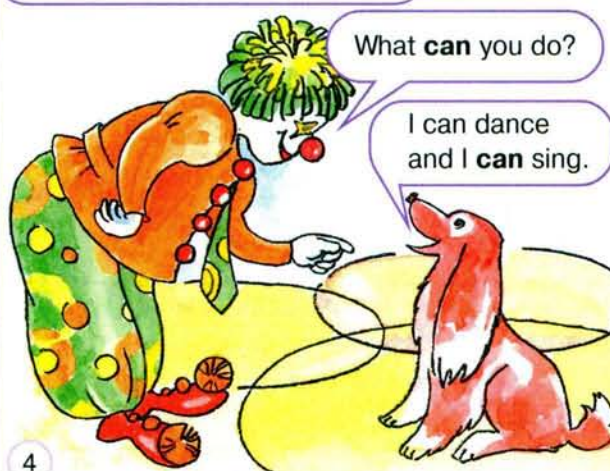


3

What **can** you do?
I can dance and I can sing. **? Wh**

What **can** you do?

I can dance and I **can** sing.



4

11. a, an, the

Если ты говоришь **об одном из многих** предметов, и тебе **не важно каком именно** (на рис. 1 мальчик съел бы любой бутерброд), поставь артикль **a** (или **an**, если слово начинается с гласной — **an apple**).



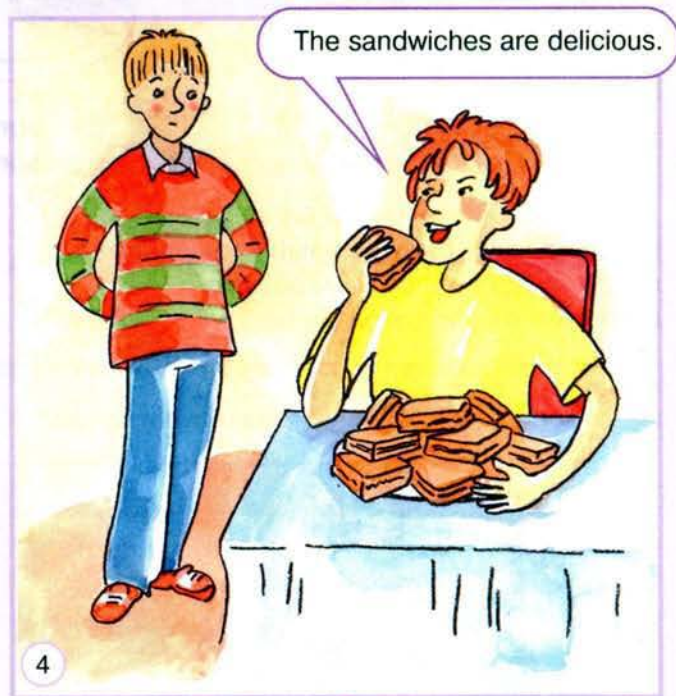
Если ты сообщаем что-то новое для тех, кто тебя слушает (твои друзья впервые слышат об этом, например, о том, что у тебя есть бутерброд, как на рис. 2), также используй **a / an**.



Если ты говоришь о совершенно определенном предмете (на тарелке на рис. 3 всего один бутерброд и нет никаких других), то используй **the**.



Также используй **the**, если предметов много, но всем понятно, о каких предметах ты говоришь (как на рис. 4).



Если же ты говоришь о каких-то предметах вообще, не имея в виду ничего конкретного (мальчик на рис. 5 говорит о том, что он любит вообще, а не о том, что перед ним), то артикль использовать не следует.



12. a (an) / some / any



a cake
a lemon



some cake
some lemon



some lemons
some rice

Если ты хочешь съесть **целый** торт или **целый** лимон, то попроси об этом вот так:
A cake and **a** lemon, please.



Если ты не хочешь или не можешь съесть весь лимон, то попроси **часть от целого**, вот так:
Some cake and **some** lemon, please.

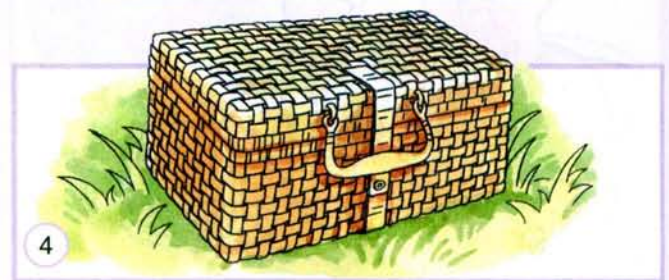


Если ты хочешь риса (макарон, масла, сахара, то есть того, что покупают на вес, а не поштучно), то попроси об этом вот так:
Some rice, please.



Если ты хочешь узнать, есть ли, например, **какая-нибудь** еда в корзинке, спроси вот так:

Is there **a** sandwich?
Is there **any** butter?
Are there **any** apples?



13. I am going to

Если ты хочешь рассказать о своих планах, тебе поможет выражение **be going to**.

I	am	} going to
He, she, it	is	
We, you, they	are	

+	I am going to watch TV. I'm going to watch TV.	Я собираюсь смотреть телевизор.
---	---	---------------------------------

-	He is not going to watch TV. He's not going to watch TV.	Он не собирается смотреть телевизор.
---	---	--------------------------------------

? Yes / No	Are you going to watch TV? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.	Вы собираетесь смотреть телевизор?
------------	--	------------------------------------

? Wh	What are you going to do?	Что ты собираешься делать?
------	----------------------------------	----------------------------

14. Порядок слов в предложении

В английских предложениях очень строгий порядок: каждый член предложения знает свое место.

+	I	play	tennis	every day.
	подлежащее	сказуемое	дополнение	обстоятельство
? Yes / No	Do	you	play	tennis
	подлежащее	сказуемое	дополнение	обстоятельство
? Wh	When	do	you	play
	дополнение	подлежащее	сказуемое	дополнение

15. -er, more, better, worse

Если ты хочешь сравнить предметы или людей, то тебе помогут прилагательные в сравнительной степени. Если прилагательное короткое (1-2 слога), прибавь к нему **-er**. Если прилагательное длинное, то поставь перед ним **more**.

Запомни исключения:

good — better
bad — worse



16. -est, most, best, worst

Если ты хочешь сказать, что что-то или кто-то **“самый-самый”**, то тебе понадобится превосходная степень прилагательного.

Если прилагательное короткое (1–2 слога), прибавь к нему **-est**. Если прилагательное длинное, то поставь перед ним **most**.

Так как **“самый-самый”** может быть только один, то не забудь поставить перед ним **the**.

Запомни:

y меняется на **i**:

busy → busier → the busiest (day)
pretty → prettier → the prettiest (girl)

конечная согласная после краткого гласного звука удваивается:

big → bigger → the biggest (stone)
hot → hotter → the hottest (climate)

I am the prettiest.

I am the most famous.

I am the biggest.



Запомни также исключения:

good — better — best
bad — worse — worst

ТАБЛИЦА ТРАНСЛИТЕРАЦИИ

Буква русского алфавита	Написание буквы через английский алфавит	Буква русского алфавита	Написание буквы через английский алфавит
А а	A a	Р р	R r
Б б	B b	С с	S s
В в	V v	Т т	T t
Г г	G g	У у	U u
Д д	D d	Ф ф	F f
Е е	E e	Х х	Kh kh
Ё ё	Yo yo	Ц ц	Ts ts
Ж ж	Zh zh	Ч ч	Ch ch
З з	Z z	Ш ш	Sh sh
И и	I i	Щ щ	Shch shch
Й й	Y y	Ь ь	"
К к	K k	ы	y
Л л	L l	ь	'
М м	M m	Э э	E e
Н н	N n	Ю ю	Yu yu
О о	O o	Я я	Ya ya
П п	P p		

Примеры написания русских слов в английской транслитерации:

Аня Смирнова	Anya Smirnova
Дима Малахов	Dima Malakhov
Осенняя улица	Osenniyaya ulitsa
Новосибирск	Novosibirsk
Красноярский край	Krasnoyarski/iy/y krai

Wordlist / Список слов

В этом Списке слов* ты найдешь все слова, которые встречаются в учебнике. Он поможет тебе перевести слово с английского языка на русский и подобрать нужную форму слова. Для того чтобы правильно и быстро отыскать нужное слово и его значение, надо хорошо знать, как он устроен.

Обычно словарь состоит из заглавных слов и словарных статей. Заглавное слово — это первое слово в словарной статье. А вся словарная статья объясняет произношение, значение и употребление заглавного слова. Все заглавные слова, включая имена собственные и сокращения, располагаются в словаре в алфавитном порядке. Если первые две буквы в словах одинаковые, то учитываются третьи, четвертые и т. д.

Если заглавное слово имеет несколько значений, каждое из них рассматривается в новой словарной статье. К сожалению, слова нельзя переводить с одного языка на другой механически. Поэтому, чтобы выбрать правильный перевод, надо знать, в какой ситуации (контексте) слово употребляется. В словарной статье на контекст указывает **уточнение**.

Чтобы сделать точный перевод, запомни, из чего состоит **словарная статья**.

Обычно она включает: **заглавное слово**, [транскрипцию], **перевод**. В этом списке слов можно найти такие сведения:



В статьях могут быть такие ссылки:

see go — смотри другую форму слова

see Grammar Support 1 — смотри Грамматический справочник, раздел 1

(U7L4) — Unit 7 Lesson 4 — смотри урок в учебнике, где появляется это слово

В словарной статье могут быть даны выражения с заглавным словом; другие формы слова, например, множественное число существительных, прошедшее время глаголов (для неправильных глаголов), сравнительная и превосходная степень некоторых прилагательных. Иногда даны грамматические пояснения.

Теперь ты сможешь быстро и правильно перевести слово. Удачи в работе переводчика!

A

a [ə], [eɪ] — неопределенный артикль, *see Grammar Support 11, 12*

above [ə'bvʌv] — над (U4L6)

activity [æk'tɪvɪtɪ] — деятельность, действия (U11L6)

actress ['æktɪsɪs] — актриса (U8L2)

ad [æd] (сокращение от **advertisement**) — объявление, реклама (U7L5)

add [æd] — прибавлять, присоединять, складывать (U10L5)

address [ə'dres] — адрес (U4L1)

adventure [æd'ventʃə] — приключение (U11L6)

afraid [ə'freɪd] — испуганный (U4L8)

Africa ['æfrɪkə] — Африка (континент) (U1L5)

after ['ɑ:ftə] — после (U5L2)

afternoon [ɑ:ftə'nʊ:n] — вторая половина дня (U5L4)

in the afternoon — днём (U5L4)

ago [ə'gəʊ] — тому назад

long time ago — очень давно (U8L2)

airport ['eəpɔ:t] — аэропорт (U10L4)

all [ɔ:l] — все (U7L3)

album ['ælbəm] — альбом (U8L2)

alone [ə'ləʊn] — один (U5L8)

a lot of [ə'lɒt əv] — *see lot*

alphabet ['ælfəbet] — алфавит (U1L7)

also ['ɔ:lsəʊ] — тоже, также (U4L3)

Alton Towers [ɔ:ltən 'taʊəz] — Элтон Таурз (большой парк развлечений в центральной Англии) (U8L6)

always ['ɔ:lwɪz] — всегда (U5L6)

* При составлении этого списка слов были использованы:
Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English.— Longman Group Ltd., 1995.
Большой англо-русский словарь: В 2 т. / Под общ. рук. И. Р. Гальперина.— М., 1972.
Мюллер В. К. Англо-русский словарь. Изд. 22-е.— М., 1988.

am [m, əm, æm] — форма глагола **be**, see *Grammar Support 2*

America [ə'merɪkə] — Америка (континент) (U1L5)

amusement [ə'mju:zmənt] **park** — парк развлечений (U11L6)

and [ænd, ənd] — и, а (U1L1)

animal ['ænɪmə] — животное (U7L1)

any ['eni] — какой-нибудь, любой, никакой, see *Grammar Support 12* (U10L2)

anybody ['eni,bɒdi] — кто-нибудь (U12L2)

Anything else? ['eniθɪŋ els] — Что-нибудь еще? (U10L3)

April ['eɪprəl] — апрель (U8L1)

apple [æpl] — яблоко (U7L5)

are [ɑ:, ɑ:] — форма глагола **be**, see *Grammar Support 2*

area ['eəriə] — площадь, пространство (U11L7)

armchair ['ɑ:mtʃeə] — кресло (U4L5)

art 1 [ɑ:t] — искусство (U5L1)

art 2 — рисование (U5L2)

ask [ɑ:sk] — просить, спрашивать (U3L1)

astronaut ['æstrɒnɔ:t] — космонавт (U8L2)

at all [ət'ɔ:l] — вообще, совсем (U7L1)

at last [ət 'lɑ:st] — наконец (U7L4)

at [ət, æt] — в, на

to live at 37 Pobeda Street — жить по адресу:
улица Победы, дом 37

ate [eit, et] — see **eat**

attractions [ə'trækʃənz] — аттракционы (U11L6)

August ['ɔ:gəst] — август (U8L1)

Australia [ə'streɪliə] — Австралия (континент) (U1L5)

autumn [ɔ:tm] — осень (U8L1)

away [ə'weɪ] — прочь (U12L2)

B

baby ['beɪbi] — маленький ребенок, младенец (U8L6)

bad [bæd] — плохой, see *Grammar Support 15, 16* (U9L6)

badge [bædʒ] — значок (U3L3)

badminton ['bædmɪntən] — бадминтон (U6L1)

ball [bɔ:l] — мяч (U1L1)

balloon [bə'lju:n] — воздушный шар (U3L4)

bank [bæŋk] — банк (U9L1)

bar [bɑ:] — плитка (шоколада) (U10L3)

baseball ['beɪsbɔ:l] — бейсбол (U6L1)

baseball bat — бейсбольная бита (U6L1)

basket ['bɑ:skɪt] — корзина (U10L4)

basketball ['bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] — баскетбол (U6L1)

bathroom ['bɑ:θrʊm] — ванная (комната) (U4L3)

be [bi:] — быть; для настоящего времени имеет формы

am, is, are; для прошедшего **was** [wɒz] / **were**

[wɜ:] — был / были, see *Grammar Support 2, 8* (U1L6)

bean [bi:n] — боб (какао) (U10L6)

be asleep [ə'sli:p] — спать (U8L6)

be ready ['redi] — быть готовым (U10L6)

be over ['əʊvə] — заканчиваться (U9L1)

beautiful ['bju:tɪfəl] — прекрасный, красивый (U2L6)

became [bi'keɪm] — see **become**

be careful ['keəfəl] — быть осторожным, внимательным (U12L5)

because [bi'kɔ:z] — потому что (U5L5)

become [bi'kʌm] — становиться; **became** [bi'keɪm] — становился, стал (U10L6)

bed [bed] — кровать (U4L5)

bedroom ['bedrʊm] — спальня (U4L3)

before [bɪ'fɔ:] — до, перед (U5L2)

began [bɪ'gæn] — see **begin**

begin [bɪ'gɪn] — начинать; **began** [bɪ'gæn] начинал, начал

behind [bɪ'haɪnd] — сзади, позади, за (U6L4)

bell [bel] — звонок, колокол (U1L2)

berry ['berɪ] — ягода; **berries** — ягоды

best [best] — лучший, наилучший, see **good**, *Grammar Support 15, 16*, (U9L6)

better ['betə] — лучше, see **good**, *Grammar Support 15, 16* (U12L3)

between [bɪ'twi:n] — между (U4L6)

bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] — велосипед (U11L3)

big [bɪg] — большой (U2L1)

bike [baɪk] — велосипед (разговорное) (U11L3)

biology [baɪ'ɒlədʒi] — биология (U5L1)

bird [bɜ:d] — птица (U7L2)

birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ] — день рождения (U8L1)

birthday party — вечеринка по поводу дня рождения (U8L5)

black [blæk] — черный (U3L4)

block of flats — многоквартирный дом (U4L2)

blue [blu:] — синий, голубой (U3L4)

board [bɔ:d] — доска (U3L5)

board game — настольная игра (U6L5)

body ['bɒdi] — тело (U9L3)

book [bʊk] — книга (U3L1)

bookcase ['bʊk-keɪs] — книжный шкаф (U3L5)

booklet ['bʊklɪt] — брошюра, буклет (U4L8)

bookshelf ['bʊkʃelf] — книжная полка (U4L5)

bookshop ['bʊkʃɒp] — книжный магазин (U9L1)

borsch [bɔ:ʃɪ] — борщ (U10L6)

boring [bɔ:ɪŋ] — скучный (U6L1)

bottle [bɒtl] — бутылка (U10L3)

a bottle of — бутылка (чего-либо, напр., молока)

bought [bɔ:t] — see **buy** (U8L6)

bowl [bɔ:ʊl] — чашка (U10L5)

boxing ['bɒksɪŋ] — бокс (U6L2)

do boxing — заниматься боксом (U6L2)

boy [bɔɪ] — мальчик (U2L6)

Brazil [brə'zɪl] — Бразилия (U1L5)

bread [bred] — хлеб (U10L1)

break [breɪk] — перемена (U5L2)

breakfast ['brekfəst] — завтрак (U5L4)

have breakfast — завтракать (U5L4)

bridge [brɪdʒ] — мост (U9L1)

bring [brɪŋ] — приносить, **brought** [brɔ:t] — приносил, принес (U10L6)

brother ['brʌðə] — брат (U2L1)

brought [brɔ:t] — see **bring**

brown [braʊn] — коричневый (U3L4)
bubble [bʌbl] — пузырь (U7L5)
budgie ['bʌdʒi] — волнистый попугайчик (U7L3)
burglar ['bɜːglə] — вор, взломщик (U10L4)
bus stop ['bʌs stɒp] — автобусная остановка (U9L1)
busy ['bɪzi] — занят(ый) (U1L3)
Busy Hands Club — клуб “Умелые руки” (U11L5)
but [bʌt] — но (U5L1)
butter ['bʌtə] — масло (U10L1)
buy [baɪ] — покупать, купить; **bought** [bɔːt] — покупал, купил (U10L2)
bye [baɪ] — пока (U1L1)

C

calendar ['kælɪndə] — календарь (U3L3)
came [keɪm] — *see come* (U8L6)
camp [kæmp] — лагерь (U11L5)
can [kæn] — мочь; **could** [kʊd] — мог, мог бы, *see Grammar Support 10* (U7L2)
Can I help you? — Вам помочь? (U10L3)
Can you tell me the way to..., please? — Скажите, пожалуйста, как пройти к (до)...? (U9L3)
Canada ['kænədə] — Канада (U1L5)
captain ['kæptɪn] — капитан (U12L1)
caption ['kæpʃn] — надпись (U6L7)
car [kɑː] — машина, автомобиль (U9L4)
careful ['keəfəl] — осторожный (U12L5)
carp [kɑːp] — карп (U11L5)
carpet ['kɑːpɪt] — ковер (U4L5)
carrot ['kærət] — морковь (U10L2)
carton [kɑːtn] — картонная коробка (часто для жидких продуктов, напр. соков)
a carton of juice — коробка сока (U10L3)
cassette [kə'set] — кассета (U3L3)
castle [kɑːsl] — замок (U8L6)
cat [kæt] — кошка, кот (U2L1)
CD ['siːdiː] — компакт-диск (U3L3)
centre ['sentə] — центр (U11L6)
in the centre — в центре (U11L6)
chair [tʃeə] — стул (U3L5)
chance [tʃɑːns] — возможность, шанс (U11L6)
change [tʃeɪndʒ] — изменить (U12L6)
character ['kærɪktə] — персонаж (U8L6)
characteristic [kærɪktə'rɪstɪk] — характеристика (U7L3)
cheat [tʃiːt] — обманывать (U6L5)
cheese [tʃiːz] — сыр (U10L1)
chess [tʃes] — шахматы (U6L5)
cheetah [tʃiːtə] — гепард (U7L1)
chewing gum bubble ['tʃiːɪŋ ɡʌm 'bʌbl] — пузырь из жевательной резинки (U9L6)
chocolate ['tʃɒkəlɪt] — шоколад (U5L5)
choice [tʃɔɪs] — выбор (U12L4)
choose [tʃuːz] — выбирать; **chose** [tʃəʊz] — выбрал (U4L8)
chose [tʃəʊz] — *see choose*
cinema ['sɪnɪmə] — кинотеатр (U9L1)

city ['sɪti] — город (большой) (U9L1)
class [klɑːs] — класс (U1L3)
classroom ['klɑːsrʊm] — классная комната (U3L5)
clean [kliːn] — чистый (U9L4)
clever ['klevə] — умный (U2L6)
climate ['klaɪmɪt] — климат (U7L2)
climb [klaɪm] — подниматься, карабкаться, влезать (U7L1)
clock [klɒk] — часы (стенные, настольные, башенные, но не ручные) (U4L5)
close [kləʊz] — закрывать (U1L2)
Close your books. — Закройте учебники. (U1L3)
clothes [kləʊðz] — одежда (U9L3)
cloud [klaʊd] — облако (U11L2)
cloudy 1 — облачно (U11L2)
cloudy 2 — облачный (U11L2)
club [klʌb] — клуб (U5L5)
cocoa ['kəʊkəʊ] — какао (U10L6)
coffee ['kɒfi] — кофе (U2L2)
coke ['kəʊk] — кока-кола (U2L2)
cold 1 [kəʊld] — холодно (U11L1)
cold 2 — холодный (U11L1)
collect [kə'lekt] — собирать (U6L6)
collection [kə'lektʃn] — коллекция (U6L6)
colour ['kʌlə] — цвет (U3L4)
What colour...? — Какого цвета...? (U3L4)
colour in ['kʌlə ,ɪn] — раскрашивать (U8L4)
come [kʌm] — приходиться, приезжать; **came** [keɪm] — приходил, пришел; приезжал, приехал (U1L2)
come around ['kʌm ə,raʊnd] — заходить, заезжать (U8L6)
come from ['kʌm frəm] — происходить из, родом из
come home ['kʌm 'həʊm] — вернуться домой (U5L4)
come in ['kʌm ɪn] — входить (U2L2)
come round ['kʌm ,raʊnd] — заходить, заезжать (U4L2)
Come to the board. — Подойди к доске. (U1L3)
comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] — удобный (U4L3)
comic book ['kɒmɪk bʊk] — детский журнал с комиксами (U11L3)
comics ['kɒmɪks] — комиксы
compare (with) [kəm'peə] — сравнивать (U3L2)
complete [kəm'pliːt] — завершить (U12L5)
computer [kəm'pjʊtə] — компьютер (U4L5)
congratulations [kən,grætʃʊ'leɪʃənz] — поздравления (U7L8)
concert ['kɒnsət] — концерт (U11L3)
concert hall ['kɒnsət ,hɔːl] — концертный (зал)
cook [kʊk] — готовить (кушанья), стряпать, варить, жарить, печь (U8L4)
cooking book ['kʊkɪŋ bʊk] — кулинарная книга (U8L8)
cool 1 [kuːl] — прохладно (U11L1)
cool 2 — прохладный (U11L1)
corner ['kɔːnə] — угол
in the corner — в углу (U4L6)
on the corner (of the street) — на углу улицы (U9L2)
cottage ['kɒtɪdʒ] — коттедж (U4L1)
could [kʊd, kəd] — *see can*
count [kaʊnt] — считать (U6L4)

counter ['kaʊntə] — фишка (U6L5)
country 1 ['kʌntri] — страна (U11L5)
country 2 — деревня, сельская местность (U11L5)
in the country — в деревне, в сельской местности (U11L5)
countryside ['kʌntrisaɪd] — сельская местность (U11L5)
cousin [kʌzn] — двоюродный брат, сестра (U2L1)
crayon ['kreɪən] — цветной карандаш (U3L1)
cream [kri:m] — крем, сливки (U10L1)
crisps [krɪspz] — чипсы (U10L3)
crocodile ['krɒkədəɪl] — крокодил (U7L1)
cross — пересекать, переходить (U9L3)
cross the street — переходить улицу
crossword (puzzle) ['krɒswɜ:zd] — кроссворд (U6L5)
cup [kʌp] — чашка (U10L3)
a cup of tea — чашка чая
curtain [kɜ:tn] — занавеска, штора (U4L5)
customer ['kʌstəmə] — покупатель (U10L2)
cut [kʌt] — резать; **cut** — резал (U10L5)
cut down — рубить (деревья) (U12L6)
cycling [saɪklɪŋ] — велосипедный спорт (U6L2)
go cycling — заниматься велосипедным спортом (U6L2)
cyclist [saɪklist] — велосипедист (U6L2)

D

dad [dæd] — папа (U2L1)
daily routine ['deɪli ru:ti:n] — распорядок дня (U5L4)
dance [dɑ:ns] — танцевать (U8L4)
dancer ['dɑ:nsə] — танцор (U8L3)
dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] — опасный (U7L3)
dark [dɑ:k] — темный (U3L4)
dark green — темно-зеленый (U3L4)
darts [dɑ:ts] — дартс (U6L5)
date [deɪt] — дата (U8L1)
day [deɪ] — день (U5L2)
deal [di:l] — сделка (U6L6)
It's a deal. — Договорились. (U6L6)
No deal. — Не пойдет (не договорились). (U6L6)
dear [dɪə] — дорогой, дорогая (обращение) (U3L6)
December [dɪ'sembə] — декабрь (U8L1)
decorate ['dekəreɪt] — украшать (U8L5)
deep [di:p] — глубокий (U9L5)
degree [di'ɡri:] — градус (U11L1)
desk [desk] — письменный стол, парта (U3L5)
Devon ['devən] — Девон (область на юго-западе Англии, славящаяся красивой природой) (U4L1)
diamond ['daɪəmənd] — алмаз (U9L5)
dice [daɪs] — кубик для игры в настольные игры (U6L5)
did 1 [dɪd] — *see do, Grammar Support 6, 10* (U8L4)
did 2 — вспомогательный глагол, *see Grammar Support 9* (U8L4)
difference ['dɪfərəns] — разница, различие (U4L6)
different ['dɪfərənt] — другой, различный, разный (U11L1)
dining room ['daɪnɪŋ ru:m] — столовая (U4L3)

dinner ['dɪnə] — обед, ужин (если вечером) (U5L4)
have dinner — обедать, ужинать (U5L4)
direction [daɪ'rekʃn] — направление (U9L4)
dirty ['dɜ:ti] — грязный (U9L4)
do 1 [du:] — вспомогательный глагол, *see Grammar Support 6*
do 2 — делать; **did** — делал
do boxing — заниматься боксом (U6L2)
do homework — делать домашнее задание (U5L4)
do sports — заниматься спортом (U5L4)
do gymnastics — заниматься гимнастикой (U6L2)
doctor ['dɒktə] — врач (U1L1)
does 1 [dʌz] — вспомогательный глагол, *see Grammar Support 6*
does 2 — делает, *see do, Grammar Support 6*
dog [dɒg] — собака (U2L3)
doll [dɒl] — кукла (U6L6)
dolphin ['dɒlfɪn] — дельфин (U7L2)
door [dɔ:] — дверь (U4L4)
door-bell ['dɔ:bel] — дверной звонок (U8L6)
down [daʊn] — вниз (U7L5)
drama ['drɑ:mə] — драма (U5L7)
drank [dræŋk] — *see drink*
draughts [dra:fts] — шашки (U6L5)
draw [drɔ:] — рисовать, чертить; **drew** [dru:] — рисовал, чертил (U3L4)
dream 1 [dri:m] — мечта (U3L8)
dream 2 — мечтать; **dreamed** [dri:md] / **dreamt** [dremt] — мечтал
dreamt [dremt] — *see dream*
drew [dru:] — *see draw*
drink [drɪŋk] — пить; **drank** [dræŋk] — пил (U5L5)
dry [draɪ] — сушить (U10L6)

E

each [i:tʃ] — каждый (U9L4)
ear [ɪə] — ухо (U7L4)
Easter ['i:stə] — Пасха (U10L6)
eat [i:t] — есть, кушать; **ate** [et, eɪt] — ел (U5L5)
egg [eg] — яйцо (U10L1)
eight [eɪt] — восемь (U1L3)
eighty ['eɪti] — восемьдесят
end [end] — конец (U12L6)
engineer [ˌendʒɪ'nɪə] — инженер (U8L3)
England ['ɪŋɡlənd] — Англия (U1L5)
English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ] — английский (язык) (U1L7)
enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] — получать удовольствие от чего-либо (U3L3)
eraser [ɪ'reɪzə] — ластик (U3L1)
evening ['i:vɪnɪŋ] — вечер (U5L4)
in the evening — вечером (U5L4)
event [ɪ'vent] — событие, происшествие (U11L6)
every day ['evri deɪ] — каждый день (U5L7)
everyone ['evriwʌn] — каждый (о человеке) (U4L8)
Excuse me. [ɪks'kju:z mi:] — Извините. (U9L2)

exercise book ['eksəsaɪz ,bʊk] — тетрадь (U3L1)
exotic [ɪg'zɒtɪk] — экзотический, необычный для данной страны (U11L6)
explore [ɪks'plɔ:] — исследовать, изучать, разведывать (U12L1)
extra ['ekstrə] — запасной, лишний (U3L1)
eye [aɪ] — глаз (U7L4)

F

face [feɪs] — лицо (U7L1)
fairy tale ['feəri teɪl] — сказка (U8L6)
famous ['feɪməs] — знаменитый, известный (U8L3)
fantastic [fən'tæstɪk] — фантастический, необыкновенный (U8L6)
farmer ['fɑ:mə] — фермер (U8L6)
fast 1 [fɑ:st] — быстро (U7L2)
fast 2 — быстрый
father ['fɑ:ðə] — отец (U2L1)
favourite ['feɪvərɪt] — любимый (U3L4)
February ['febrʊəri] — февраль (U8L1)
feel [fi:l] — чувствовать; **felt** [felt] — чувствовал (U4L8)
felt [felt] — *see feel*
fifty ['fɪftɪ] — пятьдесят
fill in ['fɪl ,ɪn] — заполнять (U3L3)
film [fɪlm] — фильм (U1L6)
film script — сценарий фильма (U12L1)
find [faɪnd] — находить; **found** [faʊnd] — нашел (U6L4)
find out ['faɪnd ,aʊt] — узнать, выяснить; **found out** — узнал, выяснил (U12L2)
fine 1 [faɪn] — прекрасный (U1L2)
I'm fine, thank you. — Я в порядке / хорошо себя чувствую. (U1L2)
fine 2 — ясный, хороший, сухой (U11L1) (U11L4)
fire ['faɪə] — огонь, пожар (U12L5)
Don't light fires! — Не жгите костры! (U12L5)
fish [fɪʃ] — рыба (U7L6)
fishing ['fɪʃɪŋ] — рыбалка (U11L5)
fishing rod — удочка (U12L4)
go fishing — рыбачить (U11L5)
five [faɪv] — пять (U1L3)
flat [flæt] — квартира (U4L1)
flew [flu:] — *see fly* (U8L6)
flight [flaɪt] — полет (U8L2)
floor 1 [flɔ:] — пол (U3L5)
floor 2 — этаж (U3L5)
flower ['flaʊə] — цветок (U11L6)
fly [flaɪ] — летать; **flew** [flu:] — летал, летел (U7L2)
fly a kite [flaɪ ə kaɪt] — запускать воздушного змея (U11L2)
flying skateboard ['flaɪɪŋ 'skeɪtbɔ:d] — летающий скейтборд (фантастический вид спорта) (U12L5)
fog [fɒg] — туман (U11L2)
foggy 1 ['fɒgɪ] — туманно (U11L2)
foggy 2 — туманный (U11L2)
follow ['fɒləʊ] — следовать, идти за кем-либо, следить за кем-либо (U12L2)

food [fu:d] — пища, питание, еда (U10L1)
football ['fʊtbɔ:l] — футбол (U1L3)
forest ['fɒrɪst] — лес (U7L1)
form 1 [fɔ:m] — форма (например, глагола) (U4L8)
in a form of — в форме, в виде
form 2 — бланк, текст с пропусками для заполнения (U12L8)
voting form ['vɒtɪŋ ,fɔ:m] — бланк для голосования (U12L8)
forty ['fɔ:ti] — сорок (U3L2)
found [faʊnd] — *see find*
four [fɔ:] — четыре (U1L3)
fox [fɒks] — лиса (U7L5)
France [fræns] — Франция (U1L5)
free time ['fri: 'taɪm] — свободное время (U6L1)
French [frentʃ] — французский (язык) (U5L2)
Friday ['fraɪdɪ] — пятница (U5L2)
fridge [frɪdʒ] — холодильник (U10L3)
friend [frend] — друг, подруга (U1L6)
from [frəm, frɒm] — из, от (U7L5)
from... till — с ... до (U7L5)
fruit [fru:t] — плод / плоды, фрукт / фрукты (U7L5)
fun [fʌn] — веселье, забава (U11L4)
funfair ['fʌnfɛə] — увеселительный парк (U8L6)
funny ['fʌni] — забавный, смешной (U2L6)

G

game [geɪm] — игра (U1L8)
gap [gæp] — промежуток, пропуск (U7L5)
garden [gɑ:dn] — сад, огород (U7L5)
geography [dʒɪ'ɒgrəfi] — география (U5L1)
Germany ['dʒɜ:məni] — Германия (U10L6)
get 1 [get] — доставать; **got** [gɒt] — достал (U7L5)
get 2 [get] — добираться; **got** [gɒt] — добрался (U9L3)
get dressed [drest] — одеваться; **got dressed** — одевался, оделся (U5L4)
get lost 1 [lɒst] — исчезать; **got lost** — исчез (U7L4)
get lost 2 — заблудиться; **got lost** — заблудился (U12L5)
get ready — приготовиться; **got ready** — приготовился (U6L8)
get together [tə'geðə] — собираться вместе
got together — собирались / собрались (U4L8)
get up ['get ,ʌp] — вставать (часто с постели)
got up — вставал, встал (U5L5)
get washed [wɒʃt] — умываться; **got washed** — умывался, умылся (U5L4)
giraffe [dʒɪ'ra:f] — жираф (U7L2)
girl [gɜ:l] — девочка (U2L6)
glue 1 [glu:] — клей (U4L8)
glue 2 — приклеивать (U4L8)
go [gəʊ] — идти; **went** [went] — шел, ушел (U1L5)
go cycling ['saɪklɪŋ] — заниматься велосипедным спортом (U6L2)

- go fishing** ['fɪʃɪŋ] — ходить на рыбалку (U11L5)
go for a walk ['gəʊ fər ə 'wɔ:k] — ходить на прогулку (U5L4)
go past ['gəʊ ,pɑ:st] — идти мимо, проходить мимо (U9L3)
go straight on — идти прямо вперед (U9L3)
go to bed — ложиться спать (U5L4)
go to school — идти в школу, ходить в школу, иногда учиться (U5L4)
goal [gəʊl] — гол (U8L7)
good [gʊd] — хороший; **better** ['betə] — лучше; **best** [best] — наилучший, лучший, *see Grammar Support 16*
good fun 1 ['gʊd 'fʌn] — весело (U11L5)
good fun 2 — веселый (U11L5)
goodbye [gʊd'baɪ] — до свидания (U1L1)
got [gɒt] — *see get*
governor ['gʌvənə] — правитель (U12L5)
grandfather ['grænd,fɑ:ðə] — дедушка (U2L1)
grandad ['grændæd] — дедушка (U2L1)
grandmother ['græn,mʌðə] — бабушка (U2L1)
grandparents ['græn,peərənts] — дедушка и бабушка (U8L1)
grass [grɑ:s] — трава (U9L5)
great [greɪt] — замечательный, великолепный (U2L5)
green [grin] — зеленый (U3L4)
grew [gru:] — *see grow*
grey [greɪ] — серый (U3L4)
ground floor [,graʊnd 'flɔ:] — первый этаж (U4L2)
group [gru:p] — группа (U1L8)
grow [grəʊ] — расти, выращивать; **grew** [gru:] — рос, выращивал, вырастил (U12L1)
guinea pig ['ɡɪni pɪɡ] — морская свинка (U7L6)
guitar [ɡɪ'tɑ:] — гитара (U5L6)
“Gulliver’s Travels” ['ɡʌlɪvəz 'trævlz] — “Путешествия Гулливера”
gymnastics [dʒɪm'næstɪks] — гимнастика (U6L2)
do gymnastics — заниматься гимнастикой (U6L2)
- Н** *написание, произношение, грамматика, лексика, фразеология*
- had** [hæd] — *see have* (U8L6)
hall [hɔ:l] — прихожая, коридор (U4L3)
hamburger ['hæmbɜ:gə] — гамбургер, рубленый бифштекс (U10L6)
hamster ['hæmstə] — хомяк (U7L6)
hand [hænd] — рука (кисть руки) (U7L1)
happen [hæpən] — случаться, происходить (U12L2)
happy ['hæpɪ] — счастливый (U9L4)
has [həz, hæz] — форма глагола **have**, *see Grammar Support 5* (U3L2)
has gone [həz, hæz gɒn] — ушел, убежал (U7L5)
has got [həz, hæz gɒt] — форма глагола **have got**, *see Grammar Support 5* (U3L2)
hate [heit] — ненавидеть (U10L1)
have [hæv, hæv] — иметь; **had** [həd, hænd] — имел
have breakfast ['brekfəst] — завтракать (U5L4)
have dinner ['dɪnə] — обедать / ужинать (U5L4)
have lunch [lʌntʃ] — обедать (U5L4)
have a picnic ['pɪknɪk] — отправляться, отправиться на пикник (U11L5)
have fun [fʌn] — веселиться
have got [hæv, hæv gɒt] — иметь; **had got** [həd, hænd gɒt] — имел (U2L1), *see Grammar Support 5*
have got a sweet tooth — быть сладкоежкой (U10L6)
he [hi:] — он (U2L4)
head [hed] — голова (U7L4)
heavy 1 ['hevi] — тяжелый (U3L2)
heavy 2 — сильный (U11L2)
heavy rain — сильный дождь (U11L2)
hedgehog ['hedʒhɒɡ] — ёж (U7L4)
helicopter ['helɪkɒptə] — вертолет (U12L5)
hello [he'ləʊ] — здравствуйте, привет (U1L1)
help [help] — помогать (U5L4)
helter-skelter [helts'skeltə] — спиральная горка (аттракцион) (U8L6)
her [hə, hɜ:] — её (U2L4), *see Grammar Support 1*
here [hɪə] — здесь, тут (U12L2)
Here you are. [hɪə ju: ə:] — Пожалуйста (возьмите). (U3L1)
hero ['hɪərəʊ] — герой, главное действующее лицо
hi [haɪ] — привет (U1L1)
hide [haɪd] — прятаться (U6L4)
hide-and-seek [ˌhaɪdən'si:k] — прятки (игра) (U6L4)
hill [hɪl] — холм, возвышенность (U7L5)
hippo ['hɪpəʊ] — бегемот (U7L2)
his [hɪz] — его (U2L4), *see Grammar Support 1*
historical [hɪ'stɒrɪkəl] — исторический (U11L6)
historical event [ɪ'vent] — историческое шоу (U11L7)
history ['hɪstəri] — история (U5L1)
hit [hɪt] — хит (U1L6)
hockey ['hɒki] — хоккей (U6L1)
hole [həʊl] — дыра, нора (U8L6)
holiday ['hɒlɪdɪ] — праздник, отпуск (U11L5)
be on holiday — быть в отпуске, на каникулах (U11L5L8)
holidays ['hɒlɪdɪz] — каникулы (U11L5)
in the holidays — во время каникул, на каникулах (U11L5L8)
home [həʊm] — дом, жилище (U4L1)
home town [ˌhəʊm 'taʊn] — родной город, город, где мы живем (U9L2)
homework ['həʊmwɜ:k] — домашняя работа / задание (U3L1)
do homework — делать домашнюю работу / задание
hooray [hʊ'reɪ] — ура (U1L3)
hospital ['hɒspɪtl] — больница (U9L1)
hot 1 [hɒt] — горячий, жаркий (U11L1)
hot 2 [hɒt] — горячо, жарко (U11L1)
hour [aʊə] — час (U7L5)
house [haʊs] — дом, здание; **houses** ['haʊzɪz] (U4L1)
how [haʊ] — как (U1L1)
How are you? — Как поживаете? (U1L2)
how many [haʊ 'meni] — сколько
how old [haʊ 'əʊld] — сколько лет (U1L6)

human ['hju:mən] — человек (U9L3)

hundred ['hʌndrəd] — сто

hunt [hʌnt] — охотиться (U7L1)

I

I [aɪ] — я (U1L1)

I'd like... — я бы хотел... (U10L3)

ice cream ['aɪskri:m] — мороженое (U1L7)

if [ɪf] — если (U7L4)

imagine [ɪ'mæɪdʒɪn] — воображать, представлять себе

in [ɪn] — в (U3L2)

in front of [ɪn 'frʌnt əv] — перед, впереди (U9L2)

in the centre [ɪn ðə 'sentə] — в центре (U9L1)

in the corner [ɪn ðə 'kɔ:nə] — в углу (U4L6)

India ['ɪndiə] — Индия (U1L5)

indoor ['ɪndoʊ] — домашний, находящийся в помещении (U9L5)

insect ['ɪnsækt] — насекомое (U7L5)

interest ['ɪntrəst] — интерес, любимое занятие (U6L8)

international space project

[ɪntə'næʃənəl 'speɪs 'prɒʃekt] — международный космический проект (U12L1)

interview 1 ['ɪntəvju:] — беседа, интервью (U6L3)

interview 2 — беседовать, интервьюировать (U6L3)

invite [ɪn'vaɪt] — приглашать (U8L4)

Ireland ['aɪələnd] — Ирландия (U1L5)

is [ɪz] — форма глагола **be**, see *Grammar Support 2*

IT ['aɪ'ti:] — информатика (сокращение от Information Technology) (U5L1)

it [ɪt] — он, она, оно: обо всем, что не является человеком, see *Grammar Support 1* (U1L4)

Italy ['ɪtəlɪ] — Италия (U1L5)

its [ɪts] — его, ее: обо всем, что не человек, see *Grammar Support 1* (U7L4)

J

jacket ['dʒækt] — куртка, жакет (U5L3)

jam [dʒæm] — варенье, джем (U7L5)

January ['dʒænjuəri] — январь (U8L1)

jigsaw ['dʒɪɡzɔ:] — джигсо (мозаика) (U6L5)

judo ['dʒu:dʒu:] — дзюдо (U6L2)

do judo — заниматься дзюдо (U6L2)

juice [dʒu:s] — сок (U10L1)

July [dʒu:'laɪ] — июль (U8L1)

jump [dʒʌmp] — прыгать (U7L1)

June [dʒu:n] — июнь (U8L1)

jungle [dʒʌŋɡl] — джунгли (U7L1)

K

kangaroo [kæŋɡə'ru:] — кенгуру (U7L1)

keep [ki:p] — хранить (U8L6)

key ring ['ki:ɪŋ] — брелок (U3L3)

kill [kɪl] — убивать (U12L6)

kilo ['ki:ləʊ] — килограмм (U10L3)

a kilo of — килограмм чего-либо

kind [kaɪnd] — добрый (U2L6)

kindergarten ['kɪndəɡɑ:tɪn] — детский сад

king [kɪŋ] — король (U9L3)

kitchen [kɪtʃɪn] — кухня (U4L3)

kite [kaɪt] — бумажный змей (U11L3)

fly a kite — запускать бумажного змея (U11L2)

L

lake [leɪk] — озеро (U12L1)

lamp [læmp] — лампа (U4L5)

land 1 [lænd] — страна, государство (U8L6)

land 2 — приземляться, совершать посадку (U12L2)

landing ['lændɪŋ] — высадка, посадка (U12L2)

lane [leɪn] — узкая улочка, тропинка (U12L5)

last [lɑ:st] — прошлый, последний (U8L5)

last name [lɑ:'stneɪm] — фамилия

left [left] — левый

leg [leg] — нога (U7L3)

legend ['ledʒənd] — легенда (U11L6)

leisure ['leɪzə] — досуг, свободное время (U5L1)

lemon ['lemən] — лимон (U10L1)

lemonade [lɪmə'neɪd] — лимонад (U10L2)

let's [lets] — давай, давайте (приглашение делать что-то вместе) (U1L3)

Let's take... — Давайте возьмем... (U10L1)

letter 1 ['letə] — буква (U7L6)

letter 2 — письмо (U1L8)

library ['laɪbrəri] — библиотека (U11L6)

life [laɪf] — жизнь (U5L4)

lifeless ['laɪfləs] — безжизненный (U12L6)

light 1 [laɪt] — зажигать (U12L5)

Don't light fires! — Не разводите костры! (U12L5)

light 2 — свет

light 3 — светлый

light blue — голубой (U3L4)

like 1 [laɪk] — любить, нравиться (U2L4)

like 2 [laɪk] — похожий на

lion [laɪən] — лев (U7L1)

listen [lɪsn] — слушать (U1L1)

literature ['lɪtərəʃə] — литература (U5L1)

litter ['lɪtə] — сорить (U12L5)

Don't litter! — Не сорить! (U12L5)

little [lɪtl] — маленький, младший (U2L1)

live [lɪv] — жить (U4L1)

Liverpool ['lɪvəpu:l] — Ливерпуль, город в Великобритании

living room ['lɪvɪŋru:m] — общая комната, гостиная (U4L3)

loaf [ləʊf] — булка (хлеба); **loaves** [ləʊvz] — булки (U10L3)

a loaf of bread — булка хлеба (U10L3)

logbook ['lɒgbʊk] — бортовой журнал (U12L1)

London ['lʌndən] — Лондон, столица Великобритании (U1L6)

long [lɒŋ] — длинный, долгий (U7L3)
long time ago — *see ago*
look [lʊk] — смотреть (U1L1)
look after ['lʊk ,ɑ:ftə] — ухаживать, заботиться
Look at the board. [bɔ:d] — Посмотри на доску. (U1L2)
Look out! ['lʊk ,aʊt] — Осторожнее! Берегись! (U12L5)
lose [lʊ:z] — терять; **lost** [lɒst] — потерял (U3L8)
lost [lɒst] — *see lose* (U3L8)
lot [lɒt] **a lot of, lots of** — много (U2L4)
lotto ['lɒtəʊ] — лото (U6L5)
love [lʌv] — любить (U10L1)
loving ['lʌvɪŋ] — любящий (U7L5)
lovely ['lʌvli] — красивый, прекрасный, восхитительный (U12L3)
Lucky you! ['lʌki ,ju:] — Везет тебе!
lunch ['lʌntʃ] — обед
have lunch — обедать (U5L2)

M

made [meɪd] — *see make* (U8L6)
make [meɪk] — делать; **made** [meɪd] — делал (U11L4)
make sad [meɪk sæd] — печалить (U3L4) (U11L4)
make sandwiches ['sænwɪdʒɪz] — делать бутерброды (U11L5)
make a snowman ['snəʊmæn] — лепить снеговика (U11L2)
man [mæn] — мужчина, человек; **men** [men] — мужчины, люди, *see Grammar Support 4*
mankind [,mæn'kaɪnd] — человечество
manned flight — полет с человеком на борту (U8L2)
manuscript ['mænʃkjʊrɪpt] — рукопись (U12L6)
many ['meni] — много
map [mæp] — карта (географическая) (U7L1)
March [mɑ:tʃ] — март (U8L1)
market ['mɑ:kɪt] — рынок (U9L1)
mathematics [,mæθɪ'mætiks] — математика (U5L1)
maths [mæθs] — математика (разговорное) (U5L1)
May [meɪ] — май (U8L1)
me [mi:] — мне, меня (U1L6), *see Grammar Support 1*
meal [mi:l] — принятие пищи, еда
medal ['medəl] — медаль (U7L8)
men [men] — *see man*
mice [maɪs] — *see mouse*
milk [mɪlk] — молоко (U7L5)
minus ['maɪnəs] — минус (U11L1)
minute ['mɪnɪt] — минута (U7L5)
miss 1 [mɪs] — скучать (U7L6)
miss 2 — пропустить (U6L5)
miss a chance [tʃɑ:ns] — упустить удачу, случай (U11L6)
miss a turn [tʃ:ɪn] — пропускать ход (U6L5)
mission [mɪʃn] — миссия, экспедиция, цель приезда (U12L5)
mix [mɪks] — смешивать, мешать, примешивать (U10L5)
modern [mɒdn] — современный, новый (U12L4)
Monday ['mʌndaɪ] — понедельник (U5L2)
monkey ['mʌŋki] — обезьяна (U7L1)

month [mʌnθ] — месяц (период времени) (U7L5)
morning ['mɔ:nɪŋ] — утро (U5L4)
in the morning — утром (U5L4)
moon [mu:n] — луна (U8L2)
Moscow ['mɒskəʊ] — Москва, столица Российской Федерации
mother ['mʌðə] — мать (U2L1)
mountain ['maʊntɪn] — гора (U12L1)
mouse [maʊs] — мышь; **mice** [maɪs] — мыши (U3L6), *see Grammar Support 4*
move [mu:v] — двигаться
move back ['mu:v 'bæk] — двигаться назад (U6L5)
Mozart ['mɔ:tsɑ:t] — Моцарт
Mr ['mɪstə] — господин (U5L6)
Mrs ['mɪsɪz] — госпожа (U4L2)
MTV ['em 'ti: 'vi:] (Music Television) — музыкальное телевидение (U1L6)
mum [mʌm] — мама (U2L1)
museum [mju:'zi:əm] — музей (U9L1)
mushroom ['mʌʃru:m] — гриб (U11L5)
music ['mjuzɪk] — музыка (U5L1)
music hit — очень популярное музыкальное произведение (U1L6)
my [maɪ] — мой, моя, мое (U1L1)
mystery ['mɪstəri] — тайна (U12L2)

N

name [neɪm] — имя (U1L1)
narrow ['nærəʊ] — узкий (U9L4)
near [nɪə] — рядом, у, около (U3L6)
neck [nek] — шея (U7L4)
need [ni:d] — нуждаться (U10L5)
never ['nevə] — никогда (U5L6)
new [nju:] — новый (U1L5)
New Year [,nju: 'jɪə] — Новый год (праздник)
New York [,nju: 'jɔ:k] — Нью-Йорк, крупнейший город США
New Zealand [nju: 'zi:lənd] — Новая Зеландия (страна)
next to [nekst tə] — рядом, около (U9L2)
nice [naɪs] — хороший, приятный (U4L3)
Nice to meet you. — Приятно познакомиться. (U4L2)
nine [naɪn] — девять (U1L3)
ninety ['naɪntɪ] — девяносто
no [nəʊ] — нет (U1L3)
No trespassing. [nəʊ 'trespəɪŋ] — Проход запрещен. (U12L5)
noisy ['nɔɪzi] — шумный (U9L4)
nomination [,nɒmɪ'neɪʃn] — номинация, выставление / выдвижение кандидатов (U7L8)
nominee [,nɒmɪ'ni:] — кандидат (U7L8)
North 1 [nɔ:θ] — север (U7L1)
North 2 — северный
nose [nəʊz] — нос (U7L3)
nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] — ничего (U12L1)
November [nəʊ'vembə] — ноябрь (U8L1)
now [naʊ] — сейчас, теперь (U1L8)

number [ˈnʌmbə] — номер (U1L3)
number one film — самый лучший / любимый фильм (U1L6)
nut [nʌt] — орех (U10L2)

O

object [ˈɒbdʒɪkt] — предмет (U6L6)
o'clock [əˈklɒk] — употребляется, когда говорят о времени, например,
It is 5 o'clock. — Сейчас пять часов. (U5L3)
ocean [ˈəʊʃn] — океан (U12L1)
October [ɒkˈtəʊbə] — октябрь (U8L1)
of course [əvˈkɔːs] — конечно (U11L3)
offer [ˈɒfə] — предлагать
often [ˈɒfən, ˈɒftən] — часто (U5L6)
how often — как часто (вопрос) (U5L6)
oh [əʊ] — ой
oil [ɔɪl] — масло (растительное) (U10L2)
OK [əʊˈkeɪ] — все в порядке (U1L3)
old [əʊld] — старый, старинный (U8L6)
Omsk [ɒmsk] — Омск, город в Российской Федерации
on [ən, ɒn] — на
on the corner of the street — на углу улицы (U9L2)
on the left — слева (U4L6)
on the right — справа (U3L6)
one [wʌn] — один (U1L3)
onion [ˈɒnjən] — лук (U10L1)
open [əʊpən] — открывать, открыть (U1L2)
Open your books. — Откройте книги. (U1L2)
opposite [ˈɒpəzɪt] — напротив (U9L2)
or [ɔː] — или (U2L3)
orange 1 [ˈɒrɪndʒ] — оранжевый (U3L4)
orange 2 — апельсин
outer space [ˌaʊtəˈspeɪs] — открытый космос (U8L2)
over [ˈəʊvə] — через
be over — заканчиваться (U9L1)
owner [ˈəʊnə] — владелец, хозяин (U2L6)
Oxford [ˈɒksfəd] — Оксфорд, город в Великобритании

P

packet [ˈpækɪt] — пакет (U10L3)
a packet of — пачка чего-либо
page [peɪʒ] — страница (U1L7)
parents [ˈpeərənts] — родители (U9L1)
park [pɑːk] — парк (U9L1)
party [ˈpɑːtɪ] — вечеринка (U8L5)
past [pɑːst] — *see go past*
past memories [ˌpɑːst ˈmemərɪz] — воспоминания о прошлом (U8L6)
PE [ˈpiːi] — физкультура (сокращение от Physical Education) (U5L1)
pelican [ˈpelɪkən] — пеликан (U7L2)
pelmeni [pelˈmeni] — пельмени (U10L6)
pen [pen] — ручка (шариковая) (U3L1)
pencil [ˈpensəl] — карандаш (простой) (U3L1)
pencil case [ˈpensəlkeɪs] — пенал (U3L1)
penguin [ˈpenɡwɪn] — пингвин (U7L2)
people [ˈpiːpl] — люди, население, жители (U12L2)
pet holiday hotel [ˈpet ˈhɒlɪdi ˌhəʊtel] — гостиница для домашних животных (U7L5)
phone [fəʊn] — телефон (U1L3)
photo [ˈfəʊtəʊ] — фотография (U8L2)
piano [piˈænəʊ] — пианино
pick [pɪk] — собирать (U11L5)
pick mushrooms and berries — собирать грибы и ягоды (U11L5)
picnic [ˈpɪknɪk] — пикник (U9L4)
have a picnic — ехать на пикник (U11L5)
picture [ˈpɪktʃə] — картина, картинка (U4L4)
piece [piːs] — кусок, часть (U10L3)
a piece of — кусок чего-либо
pink [pɪŋk] — розовый (U3L4)
pizza [ˈpɪtsə] — пицца (U10L1)
place [pleɪs] — место (U6L5)
plan [plæn] — план (U4L5)
plane [pleɪn] — самолет
planet [ˈplænɪt] — планета (U12L1)
plant [plɑːnt] — комнатное растение (U4L5)
play [pleɪ] — играть (U5L1)
player [ˈpleɪə] — плеер (U6L1)
please [pliːz] — пожалуйста (U1L7)
pleasure [ˈpleʒə] — удовольствие (U9L5)
plenty of [ˈplenti əv] — много (U4L8)
poem [ˈpəʊɪm] — стихотворение (U5L5)
police station [pəˈliːs ˈsteɪʃn] — полицейский участок (U10L4)
policeman [pəˈliːsmən] — полицейский (мужчина) (U8L3)
policewoman [pəˈliːswʊmən] — женщина-полицейский (U8L3)
politician [ˌpɒlɪˈtɪʃən] — политик (U9L3)
pop music [ˈpɒpmjuːzɪk] — поп-музыка (U5L5)
popular [ˈpɒpjələ] — популярный (U9L5)
postcode [ˈpəʊstkeɪd] — почтовый индекс (U4L1)
post office [ˈpəʊst ˈɒfɪs] — почта (U9L1)
poster [ˈpəʊstə] — плакат (U4L5)
potato [pəˈteɪtəʊ] — картофель (U10L1)
powder [ˈpaʊdə] — порошок (U10L6)
present [ˈprezənt] — подарок (U8L6)
presentation [ˌprezənˈteɪʃn] — представление (U4L8)
pretty [ˈprɪtɪ] — хорошенький, прелестный (U4L2)
prickle [ˈprɪkl] — колючка (например, ежа) (U7L5)
prickly [ˈprɪklɪ] — колючий (U7L5)
prison [ˈprɪzn] — тюрьма (U9L5)
programme [ˈprəʊgræm] — программа (U1L6)
prospect [ˈprɒspekt] — проспект (U4L1)
puma [ˈpjuːmə] — пума (U7L1)
purple [ˈpɜːpl] — фиолетовый (U3L4)
put [pʊt] — класть, положить; **put** [pʊt] — клал, положил (U10L5)
puzzle [ˈpʌzl] — головоломка (U6L5)

Q

queen [kwɪ:n] — королева (U9L3)
questionnaire [ˌkwɛstʃəˈneə] — анкета (U11L8)
quiet [ˈkwaɪət] — тихий, спокойный (U9L4)

R

racquet [ˈrækɪt] — ракетка (U12L4)
rain [reɪn] — дождь (U11L2)
rainbow [ˈreɪnbəʊ] — радуга (U3L4)
rainy 1 [ˈreɪni] — дождливо (U11L2)
rainy 2 — дождливый (U11L2)
ran [ræn] — *see* **run**
rap [ræp] — рэп (U2L5)
read [ri:d] — читать; **read** [red] — читал (U1L2)
real [riəl] — настоящий (U7L4)
recipe [ˈresɪpi] — рецепт (U10L5)
red [red] — красный (U3L4)
report 1 [rɪˈpɔ:t] — отчет, сообщение, доклад (U10L4)
report 2 — сделать сообщение (U4L8)
rest [rest] — отдых (U9L4)
Rex [reks] — Рекс (собачья кличка)
rice [raɪs] — рис (U10L2)
riddle [rɪdl] — загадка (U12L2)
ride [raɪd] — кататься верхом; **rode** [rəʊd] — катался верхом
ride a bicycle — кататься на велосипеде (U11L3)
right 1 [raɪt] — правильно, правильный (U1L4)
right 2 — правый (U4L6)
Right? 3 — Правда? (U11L3)
river [ˈrɪvə] — река (U9L1)
“Robinson Crusoe” [ˈrɒbɪnsən ˈkruːsəʊ] — “Робинзон Крузо”
robot [ˈrəʊbɒt] — робот (U12L1)
rode [rəʊd] — *see* **ride**
room [ru:m] — комната (U3L6)
route [ru:t] — маршрут, путь (U11L6)
rucksack [ˈrʌksæk] — рюкзак, заплечная сумка (U10L4)
rule [ru:l] — правило (U3L2)
ruler [ˈru:lə] — линейка (U3L1)
run [rʌn] — бежать, бегать; **ran** [ræn] — бежал, бегал (U6L4)
run away [ˈrʌn əˈweɪ] — убегать (U12L2)
run back [ˈrʌn ˈbæk] — бежать назад (U6L4)
Russia [ˈrʌʃə] — Россия (U1L5)
Russian [ˈrʌʃən] — русский (язык) (U1L5)

S

sad [sæd] — печальный, грустный (U9L4)
safe [seɪf] — в безопасности (U7L5)
salad [ˈsæləd] — салат (блюдо) (U10L1)
salt [sɔ:lt] — соль (U10L2)

Samara [səˈmɑ:rə] — Самара, город в Российской Федерации (U11L7)
sand [sænd] — песок (U11L5)
sandcastle [ˈsændkɑ:sl] — песочный замок (U11L5)
make sandcastles — строить замки из песка (U11L5)
sandwich [ˈsænwɪdʒ] — бутерброд (U10L3)
make sandwiches — делать бутерброды (U11L5)
sang [sæŋ] — *see* **sing** (U8L6)
sat [sæt] — *see* **sit** (U8L6)
Saturday [ˈsætədi] — суббота (U5L2)
saw [sɔ:] — *see* **see** (U8L6)
say [seɪ] — сказать; **said** [sed] — сказал (U1L2)
Say “Hello”. — Передай привет. (U1L2)
school [sku:l] — школа (U1L7)
school bag [ˈsku:l bæɡ] — школьная сумка, портфель (U3L1)
science [saɪəns] — естественно-научный предмет (U5L2)
scissors [ˈsɪzəz] — ножницы (U4L8)
score 1 [skɔ:] — забивать гол, набирать очки (U4L7)
score 2 — баллы (U4L7)
script [skɪpt] — *see* **film script** (U12L1)
sea [si:] — море (U11L5)
seaside [ˈsi:saɪd] — морское побережье (U11L5)
season [ˈsi:zən] — время года, сезон (U8L1)
section [ˈsekʃən] — секция, часть (U12L2)
see [si:] — видеть, смотреть; **saw** [sɔ:] — видел, смотрел (U3L6)
send [send] — посылать, отправлять; **sent** [sent] — послал
sent [sent] — *see* **send**
September [sepˈtembə] — сентябрь (U8L1)
seven [sevn] — семь (U1L3)
seventy [ˈsevəntɪ] — семьдесят
sharp [ʃɑ:p] — острый (U7L3)
she [ʃi:] — она (U2L4)
ship [ʃɪp] — корабль (U10L6)
shop [ʃɒp] — магазин (U9L2)
shop assistant [ˈʃɒpəsɪstənt] — продавец (U10L2)
shopping bag [ˈʃɒpɪŋ bæɡ] — хозяйственная сумка для покупок (U10L1)
shopping list [ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˈlɪst] — список покупок (U10L3)
short [ʃɔ:t] — короткий (U7L3)
show [ʃəʊ] — представление (U8L6)
sing [sɪŋ] — петь; **sang** [sæŋ] — пел (U3L4)
sister [ˈsɪstə] — сестра (U2L1)
sit [sɪt] — сидеть; **sat** [sæt] — сидел
sitting room [ˈsɪtɪŋ ru:m] — гостиная, общая комната в квартире
six [sɪks] — шесть (U1L3)
sixty [ˈsɪksɪ] — шестьдесят
skating [ˈskeɪtɪŋ] — катание на коньках (U6L2)
go skating — кататься на коньках (U6L2)
skiing [skiɪŋ] — катание на лыжах
go skiing — кататься на лыжах (U6L2)
skateboard [ˈskeɪtbɔ:d] — (U12L5)
sleep [sli:p] — спать; **slept** — спал (U5L5)
slept [slept] — *see* **sleep**

small [smɔ:l] — маленький (U3L8)
snow [snəʊ] — снег (U11L2)
snowman ['snəʊmən] — снеговик (U11L2)
snowy 1 ['snəʊi] — снежно (U11L2)
snowy 2 — снежный (U11L2)
so on ['səʊ,ɒn] — и так далее
sock [sɒk] — носок (U5L3)
sofa ['səʊfə] — софа, диван (U4L5)
some [sʌm] — несколько, некоторое количество, *see Grammar Support 12* (U10L1)
sometimes [səm'taɪmz] — иногда (U5L6)
song [sɒŋ] — песня (U11L5)
sorry ['sɒri] — извините, очень жаль (U3L1)
South 1 [saʊθ] — юг (U7L1)
South 2 — южный (U7L1)
souvenir [ˌsuːvə'nɪə] — сувенир (U8L6)
space 1 [speɪs] — космос (U8L2)
space first ['speɪs 'fɜːst] — первый космонавт (U8L2)
space ship ['speɪs ,ʃɪp] — космический корабль (U8L2)
space 2 — место, пространство (U8L2)
spaghetti [spə'ɡetɪ] — спагетти (U10L6)
spell [spel] — писать или произносить (слово) по буквам; **spelt** [spelt] — писал, произносил, произнес (U1L7)
spelt [spelt] — *see spell*
spend [spend] — проводить; **spent** [spent] — проводил, провел (U11L5)
spent [spent] — *see spend*
sport [spɔ:t] — спорт (U1L6)
do sport — заниматься спортом
sportsman ['spɔ:tsmən] — спортсмен (U8L3)
sporty ['spɔ:ti] — спортивный (U1L6)
spot [spɒt] — пятно (U7L1)
spring [sprɪŋ] — весна (U8L1)
square [skweə] — площадь, сквер (U9L5)
St Petersburg [seɪnt 'pɪtəzbx:z] — Санкт-Петербург, город в Российской Федерации
star [stɑ:] — звезда (U9L3)
Star Wars ['stɑ: 'wɔ:z] — звездные войны
start 1 [stɑ:t] — начало (U6L8)
start 2 — начинать, стартовать (U5L8)
stay [steɪ] — оставаться (U7L6)
sticker ['stɪkə] — наклейка (U3L3)
stop [stɒp] — останавливать(ся) (U1L1)
storm [stɔ:m] — шторм (U4L8)
storyteller ['stɔ:ri,telə] — рассказчик (U8L6)
strange ['streɪndʒ] — странный, удивительный (U12L1)
strawberry ['strɔ:beri] — клубника (U10L5)
street [stri:t] — улица (U4L1)
stripe [straɪp] — полоса (U7L1)
strong [strɒŋ] — сильный (U2L6)
student ['stju:dənt] — студент (U8L3)
study ['stʌdi] — изучать, учить (U11L3)
subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] — предмет (школьный) (U5L1)
sugar ['ʃʊɡə] — сахар (U10L2)
summer ['sʌmə] — лето (U8L1)

sun [sʌn] — солнце (U10L6)
sunbathe ['sʌnbeɪð] — загорать (U9L5)
Sunday ['sʌndɪ] — воскресенье (U5L2)
sunglasses ['sʌn,glɑ:sɪz] — солнцезащитные очки (U8L5)
sunny 1 ['sʌni] — солнечно (U11L2)
sunny 2 — солнечный (U11L2)
suntan ['sʌntæn] — загар (U11L5)
supermarket ['su:pə,mɑ:kɪt] — супермаркет (U9L2)
Suzdal ['su:zdəl] — Суздаль, город в Российской Федерации (U4L1)
surname ['sɜ:neɪm] — фамилия (U1L7)
swam [swæm] — *see swim*
swap [swɒp] — обменяться (U6L6)
swim [swɪm] — плавать (U7L2); **swam** [swæm] — плавал (U6L2)
swimming ['swɪmɪŋ] — плавание (U6L2)
go swimming — заниматься плаванием (U6L2)
swimming pool ['swɪmɪŋ ,pu:l] — бассейн (U6L2)
indoor ['ɪndɔ:] **swimming pool** — закрытый бассейн (U9L5)
Sydney ['sɪdni] — Сидней, город в Австралии
symbol ['sɪmbəl] — символ (U11L2)

T

table [teɪbl] — стол (U4L5)
tail [teɪl] — хвост (U7L3)
take [teɪk] — брать, взять; **took** [tu:k] — брал, взял (U10L5)
take away ['teɪk əweɪ] — вычитать, отнимать (U10L8)
take for a walk ['teɪk fɔr ə 'wɔ:k] — брать на прогулку (U5L4);
take photos ['teɪk 'fəʊtəʊz] — фотографировать (U8L5)
talk [tɔ:k] — разговаривать, болтать (U3L3)
tall [tɔ:l] — высокий (U9L4)
Tambov ['tæmbɒv] — Тамбов, город в Российской Федерации (U1L8)
tea [ti:] — чай (U2L2)
teacher ['ti:tʃə] — учитель (U1L3)
team [ti:m] — команда (U1L8)
technology [tek'nɒlədʒɪ] — технология (U5L1)
teddy bear ['tedɪ ,beə] — игрушка плюшевый медведь (U8L6)
teeth [ti:θ] — *see tooth*
telephone ['telɪfəʊn] — телефон (U4L5)
television [telɪ'vɪʒn] — телевизор, также TV (U4L5)
tell [tel] — говорить, рассказывать; **told** [təʊld] — говорил, сказал, рассказывал, рассказал (U1L6)
temperature ['tempərətʃə] — температура (U11L1)
ten [ten] — десять (U1L3)
tennis ['tenɪs] — теннис (U6L1)
test [test] — тест, контрольная работа (U1L3)
textbook ['tekstbʊk] — учебник (U1L7)
than [ðæn, ðən] — чем
Thanks. [θæŋks] — Спасибо.
Thank you. — Благодарю вас. / Спасибо. (U1L1)

that [ðæt, ðət] — то, тот, та, это, этот, эта
the [ðə, ði] — определенный артикль, *see Grammar Support 11* (U1L1)
the moon [ðə mu:n] — Луна (планета) (U8L2)
there are [ðeə ə:] — *see there is*
theatre ['θiətə] — театр (U9L1)
there is / there are [ðeə ɪz, ðeə ə:] — есть, имеется / имеются, находится / находятся, *see Grammar Support 7* (U4L4)
they [ðei] — они, *see Grammar Support 1* (U3L4)
thirty ['θɜ:ti] — тридцать (U3L2)
this [ðɪs] — это, этот, эта (U1L1)
thousand ['θaʊzənd] — тысяча (U7L5)
three ['θri:] — три (U1L3)
threw ['θru:] — *see throw*
through ['θru:] — через, сквозь (U8L6)
throw ['θrəʊ] — бросать, кидать; **threw** ['θru:] — бросил, кинул (U6L5)
Thursday ['θɜ:zdi] — четверг (U5L2)
tick [tɪk] — отмечать, ставить галочку (U7L4)
tiger ['taɪgə] — тигр (U7L1)
time [taɪm] — время (U5L3)
three times — три раза (U7L2)
long time ago — очень давно, *see ago* (U8L2)
timetable ['taɪm,teɪbl] — расписание (U5L2)
toe [təʊ] — палец на ноге (U7L4)
together [tə'geðə] — вместе
toilet ['tɔɪlɪt] — туалет
told [təʊld] — *see tell*
tomato [tə'mɑ:təʊ] — помидор (U10L2)
tomorrow [tə'mɒrəʊ] — завтра (U11L3)
too [tu:] — тоже (U1L1)
took [tʊk] — *see take*
tooth [tu:θ] — зуб; **teeth** [ti:θ] — зубы (U7L3)
top [tɒp] — вершина, верх (U10L5)
tortoise ['tɔ:təs] — черепаха (U7L5)
tourist ['tʊərɪst] — турист (U9L4)
town [taʊn] — город (U9L1)
toy [tɔɪ] — игрушка (U3L3)
trap [træp] — ловушка, западня (U12L5)
travel 1 ['trævəl] — путешествие (U11L3)
travel 2 — путешествовать (U8L4)
tree [tri:] — дерево (U7L1)
trespass ['trespəs] — нарушать чужое право владения (U12L5)
No trespassing. — Проход запрещен. (U12L5)
Tuesday ['tju:zdi] — вторник (U5L2)
turn 1 [tɜ:n] — повернуть(ся) (U8L2)
turn left — повернуть налево (U9L3)
turn right — повернуть направо (U9L3)
turn 2 — очередь
miss a turn — пропустить ход, очередь (U6L5)
take turns — делать что-либо по очереди (U7L8)
TV 1 ['ti:vi:] — телевидение, телевизор (сокращенно от **television**) (U1L6)
TV 2 — телевизионный (сокращенно от **television**) (U1L6)

twenty ['twenti] — двадцать (U2L3)

two [tu:] — два (U1L3)

U

ugly ['ʌɡli] — страшный, уродливый (U7L3)

under ['ʌndə] — под (U3L6)

underground 1 [ʌndə'graʊnd] — под землей (U12L2)

underground 2 — подземный (U12L2)

unusual [ʌn'ju:ʒʊəl] — необыкновенный, необычный (U9L6)

up [ʌp] — вверх (U7L5)

use [ju:z] — употреблять, использовать (U6L1)

usual ['ju:ʒʊəl] — обычный (U8L6)

usually ['ju:ʒʊəli] — обычно (U5L6)

V

vegetable ['vedʒətəbl] — овощ (U10L5)

vegetable salad — салат из овощей (U10L5)

very ['veri] — очень (U1L8)

video ['vɪdiəʊ] — видеофильм (U4L5)

video film — видеофильм (также **video**) (U4L5)

view [vju:] — вид, пейзаж (U9L1)

village ['vɪlɪdʒ] — деревня (U9L1)

visit ['vɪzɪt] — посещать (U8L4)

voice [vɔɪs] — голос, мнение (U12L8)

volleyball ['vɒlibɔ:l] — волейбол (U6L1)

voting form ['vɔʊtɪŋ ,fɔ:m] — форма для голосования (U12L8)

W

wait [weɪt] — ждать (U12L7)

walk [wɔ:k] — ходить пешком (U5L4)

walk and talk — прогуливаться и разговаривать (U6L1)

wall [wɔ:l] — стена (U4L4)

want [wɒnt] — хотеть (U3L8)

wardrobe ['wɔ:drəʊb] — гардероб, шкаф (U4L5)

warm 1 [wɔ:m] — тепло (U11L1)

warm 2 — теплый (U11L1)

was [wɒz], [wəz] — форма глагола **be**, *see Grammar Support 8*

wash [wɒʃ] — мыть (U10L5)

Washington ['wɒʃɪŋtən] — Вашингтон, столица США

watch [wɒtʃ] — смотреть, наблюдать (U5L6)

watch TV — смотреть телевизор (U5L3)

watch historical show — смотреть исторические шоу (U11L6)

water 1 ['wɔ:tə] — вода (U7L1)

water 2 — поливать (U11L5)

waxwork figures ['wækswɜ:k 'fɪgəz] — восковые фигуры (U9L3)

we [wi:] — мы, *see Grammar Support 1* (U2L5)

wear [weə] — носить (об одежде), быть одетым в ...
wore — носил, был одет в ... (U5L3)
weather ['weðə] — погода (U11L1)
Wednesday ['wenzdɪ] — среда (U5L2)
week [wi:k] — неделя (U5L2)
weekend [wi:k'end] — выходные, уикенд (U11L4)
at the weekend — в выходные (U11L4)
welcome ['welkəm] — добро пожаловать (U11L6)
well [wel] — хорошо (U7L1)
went [went] — see **go** (U8L6)
were [wɜ:] — форма глагола **be**, see *Grammar Support 8*
what [wɒt] — что, какой, see *Grammar Support 2, 6, 8, 9, 10*
wheel [wi:l] — колесо, колесо обозрения (U9L5)
when [wen] — когда (U5L4)
where [weə] — где, куда (U1L5), see *Grammar Support 2, 6, 8, 9, 10*
which [wɪtʃ] — какой, который (U4L2)
white [waɪt] — белый (U3L4)
whiskers ['wɪskəz] — усы (у животных) (U7L5)
who [hu:] — кто, кого, see *Grammar Support 2, 6, 8, 9, 10*
whose [hu:z] — чей, чья, чье, чьи (U3L2)
why [waɪ] — почему, see *Grammar Support 2* (U1L5)
wide [waɪd] — широкий (U9L4)
wild [waɪld] — дикий (U7L1)
win [wɪn] — выиграть; **won** — выиграл (U8L6)
wind [wɪnd] — ветер (U11L2)
window ['wɪndəʊ] — окно (U4L4)
windy 1 ['wɪndɪ] — ветрено (U11L2)
windy 2 — ветреный (U11L2)
wing [wɪŋ] — крыло (U7L3)
winter ['wɪntə] — зима (U8L1)
wish 1 [wɪʃ] — желание (U9L6)
Best wishes. — С наилучшими пожеланиями (в письме). (U9L6)
wish 2 — желать
woman ['wʊmən] — женщина; **women** — женщины (U8L2)
women ['wɪmɪn] — see **woman**

won [wɒn] — see **win** (U8L6)
wonder ['wʌndə] — чудо (U11L6)
A real wonder! — Настоящее чудо! (U11L6)
wonderful ['wʌndəfʊl] — чудесный (U9L5)
work 1 [wɜ:k] — работа
work 2 — работать
work metal / wood — обрабатывать металл / дерево
world [wɜ:ld] — мир (U7L1)
worse [wɜ:s] — хуже, see **bad**
worm [wɜ:m] — червяк (U7L5)
worst [wɜ:st] — наихудший, see **bad** (U9L6)
Wow! [waʊ] — Ух ты! (U2L2)
write [raɪt] — писать; **wrote** [rəʊt] — писал (U1L2)
Write "Hello". — Напиши "Hello" (привет). (U1L2)
wrote [rəʊt] — see **write**

Y

year [jɪə] — год (U7L5)
yellow ['jeləʊ] — желтый (U3L4)
yes [jes] — да (U1L3)
yesterday ['jestədi] — вчера (U8L4)
yogurt ['jɒgət] — йогурт (U10L5)
you [ju:] — ты, вы, тебе, вам, see *Grammar Support 1* (U1L1)
young [jʌŋ] — молодой (L3U8)
your [je, jɔ:] — твой, ваш, see *Grammar Support 1* (U1L2)
yourself [jə'self] — себя, себе (U12L4)

Z

zebra ['zi:brə], ['zebrə] — зебра (U7L1)
zero ['ziərəʊ] — ноль (U11L1)
zoo [zu:] — зоопарк (U11L6)

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