

# FORWARD

## ENGLISH Student's Book

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5

Part two



Алгоритм успеха

# FORWARD



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

класс

**Учебник  
для общеобразовательных  
учреждений**

Под редакцией проф. М.В. Вербицкой

В двух частях  
**Часть вторая**

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Учебник является четвёртым в серии «Forward», обеспечивающей преемственность изучения английского языка со 2 по 11 класс общеобразовательных учреждений. Учебник рассчитан на обязательное изучение предмета «Иностранный язык» в 5 классе школ, работающих по базисному учебному плану, а также в школах и классах с углублённым изучением английского языка. В комплекте с учебником предлагаются компакт-диск с аудиоприложением к учебнику, пособие для учителя, рабочая тетрадь с аудиоприложением.

В первую часть входят разделы с 1 по 8, во вторую — разделы с 9 по 16.

УМК для 5 класса входит в систему учебно-методических комплектов «Алгоритм успеха».

Соответствует федеральному государственному образовательному стандарту основного общего образования (2010 г.).

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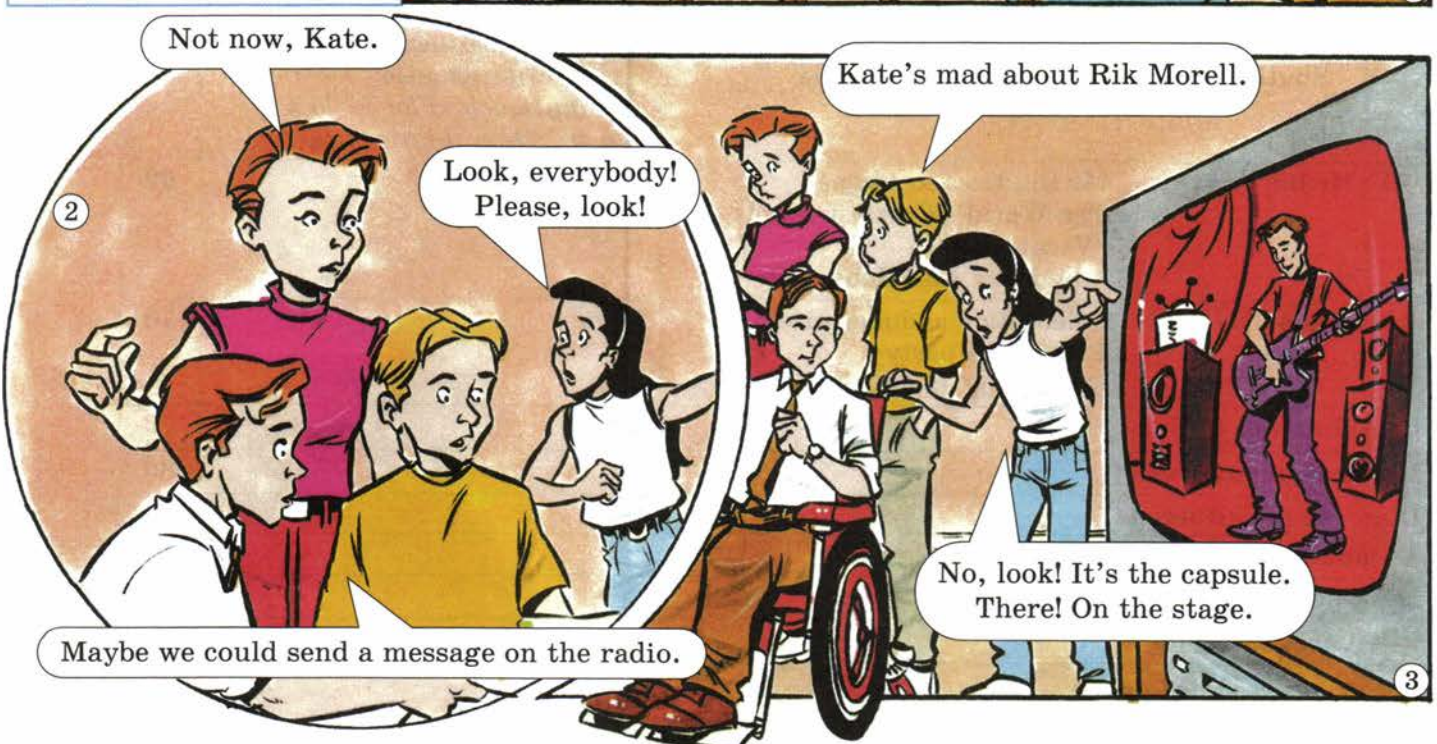
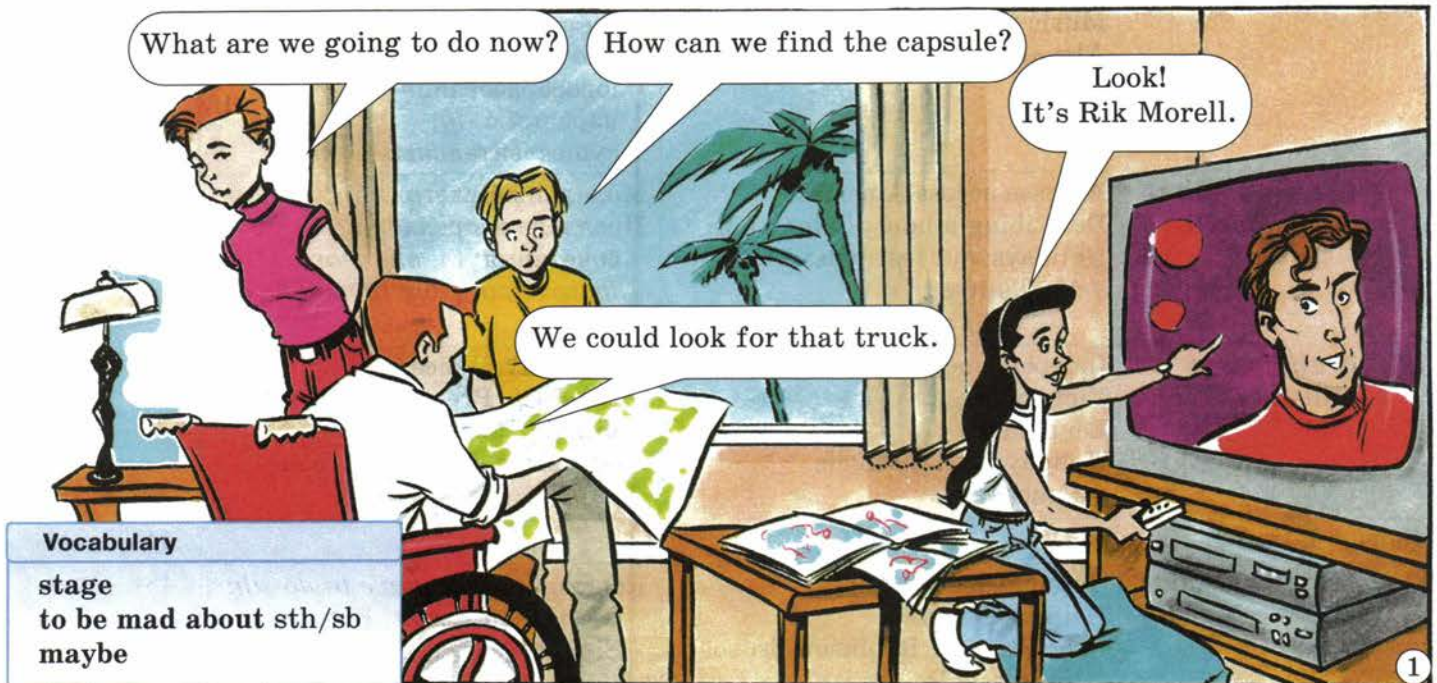
Ⓞ T Texts recorded on CD.

P Listen again.

## Listening and reading

- 1 ©T068 Look at the pictures and answer the questions: *Where are Kate and Sam? Whom do they see on TV?* Then listen to the story and follow it in the book.

Two days later, Kate, Sam and Josie were at Paul's house.  
The capsule was lost. They wondered what to do next.





2 In pairs, read the text. Talk to your friend about the story.

**Listening and reading**

**LANGUAGE FOCUS: Модальный глагол could для обозначения возможности**

3 ©T069 Listen and read.  
*Paul:* Where is the concert? We **could** go there.  
*Kate:* It's in Los Angeles.  
*Josie:* We **could** go to Los Angeles.

P Listen and repeat.

**Speaking**

4 Read and match. Then talk to your friend.

**Problems and...**

How can I...



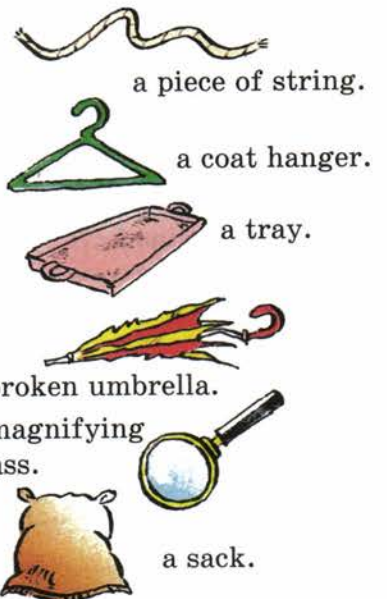
light a fire?      get my ball back?      carry these balloons?



reach my key?      keep my hat dry?      lace up my trainers?

**solutions**

You could use...



5 What could you do with these things? Talk to your friend.



## Reading and speaking

6 Read and match. Talk to your friends.

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Over to you

## PROBLEM PAGE

## Situation 1

My friends have invited me to go to a pop concert with them. My parents say I can go, but I must pay for my ticket. I haven't got any money. What can I do?



She could borrow some money from her friends.

I think she could do some odd jobs to make some money. My neighbour pays me for walking his dog. He hasn't got time to do it himself in the morning.



Or she could ask for the money for a birthday present.



## Situation 2

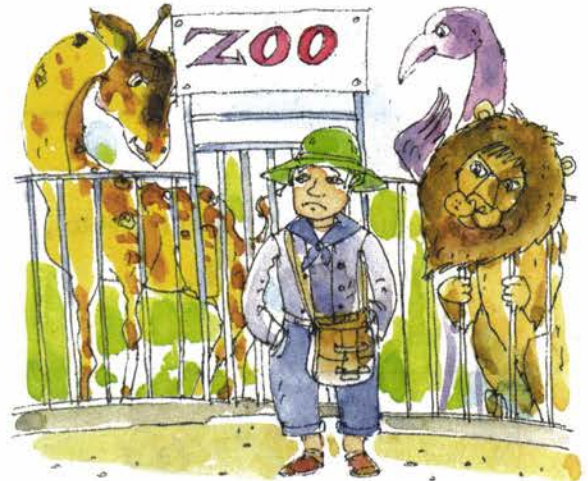
My cousins have invited me to go to the zoo. I don't like zoos. I hate seeing animals in cages. What can I tell them?

## Situation 3

I went to a sweet shop with my friend. She stole a bar of chocolate. What can I do about it?

He could...

She could...



## THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: The Present Perfect Tense

**The Present Perfect Tense** (настоящее совершенное время) используется для описания действий и состояний, которые уже совершились в неопределённый момент в прошлом или начались в прошлом и продолжаются в настоящий момент. В предложениях с этой формой глагола часто можно встретить следующие слова и выражения:

**already** (уже), **always** (всегда), **just** (только что), **yet** (ещё/уже), **ever** (когда-нибудь, когда-либо), **never** (никогда).

Форма **Present Perfect** состоит из *вспомогательного глагола to have* (в соответствующей форме) и *смыслового глагола* в 3-й форме.

3-я форма правильных глаголов (**regular verbs**) образуется с помощью окончания **-ed** (как форма **Past Simple**): to invite — **invited**, to arrive — **arrived**.

3-ю форму неправильных глаголов (**irregular verbs**) надо заучивать: to be — **been**, to have — **had**, to see — **seen**, to send — **sent**.

В устной речи и в личных письмах обычно используются краткие формы.

Утвердительные формы	
Полные формы	Краткие формы
I/You/We/They <b>have</b> He/She/It <b>has</b>   <b>arrived.</b>	I'/You'/We'/They' <b>ve</b> He'/She'/It' <b>s</b>   <b>arrived.</b>

### Grammar and reading

**7** Read the sentences with the *Present Perfect Tense*. Do you see in these sentences any words which are usually used with the *Present Perfect Tense*?

1 Have you ever been abroad? 2 I haven't seen it yet. 3 She's sent a message on the radio. 4 I've never been to the US. 5 Kate and Sam have arrived in America. 6 I've just finished my homework. 7 We have always invited him to pop concerts. 8 Their plane has already arrived. 9 Josie has had an unusual job. 10 I've never been to a film studio.

*Вопросительные формы Present Perfect Tense* образуются с помощью перестановки формы вспомогательного глагола **to have** в начало вопросительного предложения. *Отрицательные формы* образуются с помощью прибавления отрицательной частицы **not** к форме вспомогательного глагола **to have**.

Вопросительные формы (общий вопрос)	
<b>Have</b> I/you/we/they <b>Has</b> he/she/it   <b>arrived?</b>	
Отрицательные формы	
Полные формы	Краткие формы
I/You/We/They <b>have not</b> He/She/It <b>has not</b>   <b>arrived.</b>	I/You/We/They <b>haven't</b> He/She/It <b>hasn't</b>   <b>arrived.</b>

**8** Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1 have/we/Tom/invited/to/a pop concert | 3 plane/their/has/arrived  |
| 2 abroad/ever/has/he/been              | 4 have/seen/they/film/this |



## Grammar and reading

- 9 Complete the sentences using the verb *to have* to form the *Present Perfect*. (Закончи предложения, используя глагол *to have* для образования форм *Present Perfect*.)

What has happened to Kate and Sam? They \_\_\_ come to Florida. They \_\_\_ met Josie's brother Paul. Paul \_\_\_ worked in the Space Institute for many years. The friends \_\_\_ not brought the capsule to the Institute. They \_\_\_ lost it. They \_\_\_ put it into the truck. The truck \_\_\_ gone away with the capsule. The children \_\_\_ seen the capsule on the stage during Rik Morell's concert and now they're going to speak to him.

to come  
to meet  
to bring  
to lose  
to go

came  
met  
brought  
lost  
went

3-я форма

come  
met  
brought  
lost  
gone /gon/

## Reading and speaking

- 10 Look at the pictures and read the text. What kind of things does Rik Morell like doing?

## FORWARD!

Magazine

## Sam's stories

★  
At  
home  
with

Rik  
MORELL

★ ★ ★



Rik is relaxing beside his swimming pool in Los Angeles. He likes spending time with his friends but he hates parties.



Rik is at his home in the desert. He loves painting.



Rik is at his flat in New York. He likes eating but he hates cooking!



Rik is at his house in the Swiss Alps. He enjoys writing songs for his friend Carla Day.

## Listening and speaking

- 11 ©T070 Imagine you are Rik. Listen and answer the questions.
- 12 Look at the pictures again. Has Rik got a pet? What kind of person is he?

## Reading and speaking

- 13 Read the questions. Answer the questionnaire, then read the text "What kind of person are you?".

### Questionnaire

- Have you got a pet? What is your favourite animal?
- Is it a dog, a cat, a bird, a mouse, a turtle? or is it a fish?
- ARE YOU friendly? kind? loving? polite? modest? clean? tidy? hardworking?

# FORWARD!

Magazine

Test for fun

### Vocabulary

friendly	kind
loving	polite
modest	clean
tidy	hardworking

- 14 Your favourite animal tells a lot about your character. What is your favourite animal? Choose the picture, then read about this animal.

### What kind of person are you?



The favourite pet of all time is the dog. If you have got a pet dog, you are a friendly person who likes talking to people. You don't have any secrets. People like to be around you because you are kind and loving. You don't like to say anything to hurt other people's feelings.



You are polite and modest. You pay attention to details. You don't like making even little mistakes in your work.



You are an observer. You see little details that other people usually don't see. You are a thinker and a listener. You are good at speaking, too. But you are a better listener than a speaker. People enjoy your company.



You are clean and tidy. You don't like it when people give orders. If you do something, it's because you think you must do it not because of someone's orders.



You love nature and freedom. You don't like rules. On weekends, you prefer to travel rather than stay at home. You enjoy travelling by airplane.



You like to be alone. You have a simple lifestyle, and you are polite and hardworking. You don't care about what others have to say. Sometimes they hurt your feelings but you just pay no attention to them.

- 15 Have you answered the questionnaire? Now read about 'your animal' again. What kind of person are you? Is this test correct?

## Writing and speaking

- 16 Complete the sentences by matching two parts. (Составь предложения, соединив две части.)

- 1 If you never hurt someone's feelings,
- 2 If you are good at listening to others,
- 3 If you are a good speaker,
- 4 If you are a good observer,
- 5 If you are a hardworking person,

- people enjoy your company.  
 you see little details.  
 you care about your work.  
 people enjoy listening to you.  
 you are a polite and friendly person.

## Reading

- 17 Read the text. Do you think Tom could become a good worker, painter or manager?

## The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

(after Mark Twain)

On Saturday there was no school. All the children were free from classes. They were enjoying a quiet weekend. But things were different for Tom — he had to work. He had to paint a fence around the garden of Aunt Polly's house. It was a very long fence...

Tom was standing there with a big bucket of white paint. He looked at the fence, then at the bucket of white paint, then at the fence again. He did not want to paint the fence! He wanted to be with his friends, to go swimming and fishing. 'My friends will laugh at me when they see me with this bucket!' he thought.

He started to paint, but after an hour he was tired. He was sad and did not know what to do. Then he had an idea. He smiled and went on painting the fence.

Soon Tom saw his friend Ben Rogers. He was walking towards Tom and he was making strange noises. 'Sssh, sssh!' he was saying. 'Ting-a ling! I am a steamboat on the Mississippi river!'

'Sssh-Sssh — I am a steamboat!' He didn't really sound like a steamboat, but he enjoyed doing it.

There was a big red apple in Ben's hand. He looked at Tom and said, 'You are working, and I am not! I am going to the river! I'm going swimming!'

'Work?' said Tom. 'This isn't work. This is pleasure!'

'Do you like painting the fence?' asked Ben. 'Yes,' said Tom, 'I do!' He stepped back from the fence — there was a happy smile on his face — and painted again.

Ben watched him and said, 'Let me paint the fence'. 'No,' said Tom, 'you don't know how to do it. It's a difficult job, I can't let you do it.'



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Reading is fun

Ben was unhappy, he wanted to paint it so much, but Tom did not let him. Then he said, 'Please, let me paint! I'll give you half of my apple.' Tom thought for a minute or two and then shook his head and said 'No.' He stepped back from the fence, looked at it and smiled again.

Ben said, 'I'll give you all my apple, please, give me the brush!'

Tom thought for a minute again and then said 'OK', took the apple and started eating it. Ben started to paint the fence. Soon Ben got tired and went away with the noises of a steamboat again.

Then Billy Fisher with a kite in his hand came up to Tom. He wanted to paint the fence too. But Tom said 'No' to him. 'I'll give you my kite,' said Billy and Tom agreed. Billy started to paint the fence.

By the afternoon the fence was painted twice. Tom had a kite, a cat, a long piece of rope, a cake and some other wonderful things. He was happy. He went to Aunt Polly and said, 'The fence is painted, and there is no more paint.'

Aunt Polly was very surprised and said, 'You are a good boy, Tom.'

### Reading and speaking

18 Choose the answer and explain why you have chosen it.

- 1 It was \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) a weekday
  - b) Sunday
  - c) Saturday
- 2 Tom wanted to \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) laugh with his friends
  - b) laugh at his friends
  - c) go to the river
- 3 Ben wanted to paint the fence because \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) he liked painting fences
  - b) Tom said, 'It's a pleasure!'
  - c) he wanted to help his friend
- 4 The fence was painted by the afternoon because \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) Tom was a hardworking boy
  - b) Tom was clever
  - c) Tom's friends wanted to help him

### Writing

19 Read the text and fill in the gaps. Then write it in your workbook.

It was Saturday. I was free from \_\_\_\_ . I wanted to go \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ but I had to paint the fence around Aunt Polly's \_\_\_\_ .

I started to \_\_\_\_ but soon I was tired. Then I had an idea. When my friend Ben Rogers came, I was working with pleasure. There was a big \_\_\_\_ on my face. Ben saw that I \_\_\_\_ my job. He wanted to paint the fence, too. I let him do it and he gave me an \_\_\_\_ .

Then my friend Billy Fisher came and I let him \_\_\_\_ the fence, too. By the afternoon, the fence was painted twice and I had many \_\_\_\_ things.

20 Imagine that you are Tom Sawyer, you don't want to paint the fence at the weekend and write a letter to a magazine asking for advice.

### Speaking

21 Imagine you are Tom Sawyer/Ben Rogers/Billy Fisher and tell the story in a short form.

**THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR:**  
**Употребление Present Perfect и Past Simple**

The Present Perfect Tense	The Past Simple Tense
Слова и выражения, часто используемые с этой формой	
already, always, just, ever, never, yet, since (с / с тех пор как), how long (сколько времени)	yesterday, last night/week/month/year, ago, then, when, in 1961 и т. д.
<b>A.</b> Описание действий и состояний, которые совершились в <b>неопределённый момент</b> в прошлом. I <b>have been</b> to the USA.	<b>C.</b> Описание действий и состояний, которые совершились в <b>определённый момент</b> в прошлом. I <b>was</b> in the USA <b>last year</b> .
<b>B.</b> Описание действий и состояний, которые <b>начались в прошлом и продолжаются в настоящий момент</b> . She <b>has worked</b> at this school for 3 years. (She is still working here.)	<b>D.</b> Описание действий и состояний, которые <b>завершились в прошлом</b> . She <b>worked</b> at this school for 3 years. (Now she is a TV star.)

**Grammar and reading**

- 22** Read the text. Pay attention to the forms of the underlined words in the text. Then read it again and explain the forms using the table above.

Present Perfect (A)   Present Perfect (B)   Past Simple (C)   Past Simple (D)

1 Rik Morell started playing the guitar at the age of 6. 2 He started writing songs at 10. 3 Since then, he has written over 100 songs. 4 His song "Your Smile" was written last year. 5 It has become a hit.

6 Rik has just come back home from his world tour. 7 He went abroad for the first time 4 years ago. 8 He visited Russia and gave some concerts in Moscow and St. Petersburg. 9 He visited Russia again during his world tour last month. 10 He has already written a new song, "Russian Smile". 11 It has become a hit.

**Pronunciation**

- 23** ©T071 Listen and read. Do you know the three forms of these irregular verbs? Which forms have the same spelling but different pronunciation?

to be	— was/were	— been	to find	— found	— found
to do	— did	— done	to go	— went	— gone
to come	— came	— come	to read	— read	— read
to become	— became	— become	to write	— wrote	— written

- P** Listen and repeat.

**Grammar and writing**

- 24** Write the three forms of these regular verbs. Do you remember what they mean? Then write sentences with the correct forms of these verbs.

**to play, to change, to land**

- 1 They/play/tennis/last week.                      3 The satellite/land/in the sea/two hours ago.  
 2 I/never/play/tennis/before.                      4 We/change/our plan.

- 25 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences using the *Present Perfect Tense*. You may also use the verbs from the box.

walk do work  
find play arrive be

Example:

Mary \_\_\_ just \_\_\_ the dog.  
Mary *has just walked* the dog.



Nikita \_\_\_ his homework.



I \_\_\_ never \_\_\_ football!



How long \_\_\_ you \_\_\_ in film-making?



\_\_\_ you \_\_\_ the information for your project?



Look! The plane \_\_\_ already \_\_\_ !



This rare book \_\_\_ in our museum since 1950.

- 26 Read the sentences. Pay special attention to the word 'could' in each sentence.

- 1 When I was three I could ride a bicycle.
- 2 What would you like to do at the weekend? — We could go to the Zoo.
- 3 The weather was bad and we couldn't go for a walk.
- 4 This year we couldn't go on a holiday all together. Let's do it next year.
- 5 How can I help you? — You could phone my mother. Or you could phone the doctor.
- 6 She was so excited she couldn't speak.
- 7 Where could we go on holiday next year?

Определи, в каких предложениях *could*

- a) является формой прошедшего времени от *can* и обозначает способность (ability);
- b) обозначает возможность (possibility).

### Project idea

- 27 Make a poster *What kind of person are you?* Find pictures of your friends or some famous people and their pets. Write about their characters. Do their animals tell a lot about their characters?

## Reading

- 1 Look at the pictures and read the underlined words and headings. What do you think about the topics of these texts? Then read texts 1–3 and match them with pictures A–C.

## Did you know...

## ...where the word 'hobby' comes from?

1 We all know what a hobby is. It is something we enjoy doing in our free time.

The word comes from the name of a child's toy — hobby horse. It is a wooden stick with a horse's head. Children play with a hobby horse, they pretend to ride a horse. It's great fun for kids! So something we do for pleasure, not for money, is called a hobby.



## ...that coin collecting is an ancient hobby?

2 Coin collecting is one of the oldest hobbies in the world. No one could really tell when it started. It is known that there were coin collectors in ancient Rome.



Coin collecting is known both as the 'hobby of kings' and the 'king of hobbies'. The first Roman emperor Caesar Augustus was one of the most famous coin collectors. He enjoyed collecting old and foreign coins. He also liked to give them as presents to his friends.

## ...that jigsaw puzzles started in 1767?

3 The jigsaw puzzle is now one of the most popular hobbies. The first jigsaw puzzle was made by John Spilsbury, an English teacher of geography. He used the puzzle to teach his pupils geography. He drew the map of Europe on wood and cut it along the borders of the European countries.

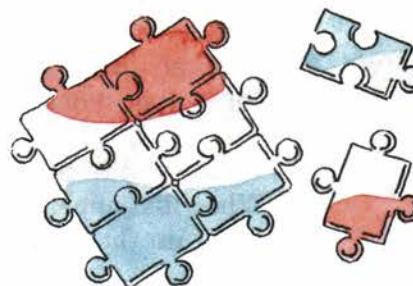
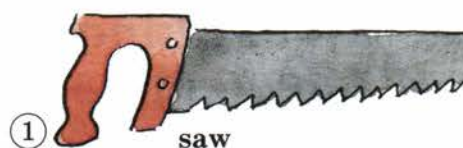
The first jigsaw puzzle was a map of England and Wales, with each county making up a separate piece. Now the biggest jigsaw puzzle is nearly 7 meters long, contains 32,256 pieces, and weighs 17kg. Is your room big enough for it?



## Vocabulary

2 In pairs, answer the questions.

- 1 What is the Russian for 'hobby'?
- 2 What is the Russian for 'puzzle'?
- 3 Look at picture 1.  
What does the word 'saw' mean in Russian?  
Can you explain in Russian why a 'jigsaw puzzle' is called so in English?
- 4 What do we call a 'jigsaw puzzle' (picture 2) in Russian?



3 Read text 2 again and answer the questions.

- 1 Which expression means 'a hobby for rich people', 'kings often have this hobby'?
- 2 Which expression means 'a very important and exciting hobby', 'the best hobby'?

## Speaking

4 Discuss in pairs.

- 1 What is your hobby?
- 2 Would you like to collect coins? Why?
- 3 What is your favourite kind of jigsaw puzzle?

5 Read texts 1–3 again and tell the class about these interesting facts in Russian.

## Listening and reading

### LANGUAGE FOCUS: Использование глаголов в пассивном залоге (Passive Voice)

6 ©T072 Listen and read.

What **is called** The 'hobby of kings'?

Coin collecting **is called** the 'hobby of kings'.

When **was** the first jigsaw puzzle **made**?

The first jigsaw puzzle **was made** in 1767.

**P** Listen and repeat.

## Grammar and reading

7 Complete the sentences with *is called* or *was made*.

- 1 Something we do for pleasure \_\_\_ a hobby.
- 2 The first jigsaw puzzle \_\_\_ of wood.
- 3 Coin collecting \_\_\_ the 'king of hobbies'.
- 4 The first jigsaw puzzle \_\_\_ by John Spilsbury.



# What kind of music do you like?

## Listening and speaking

8 ©T073 Listen to an interview with Josh and Clare and answer the questions.

- What kind of music do they like?
- What instruments can they play?
- What do they want to do?



## Writing

9 What kind of music do you like? Make a list with your friend.

rock music  
...

10 Look at the pictures. Do you know these musical instruments? Read the words and match them with the pictures.

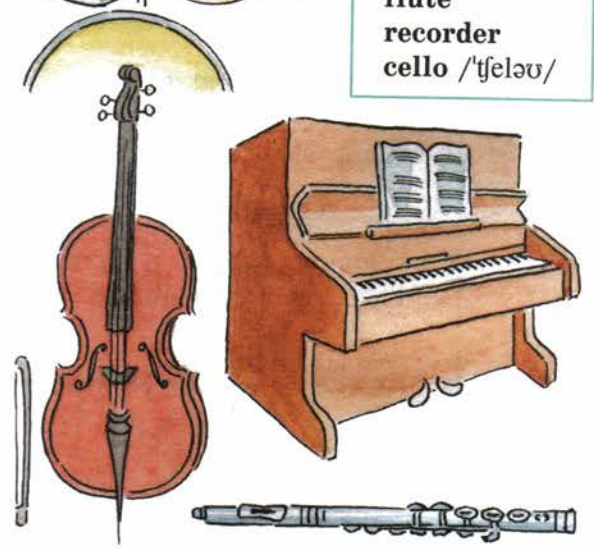


- Vocabulary**
- electric guitar
  - saxophone
  - piano
  - drums
  - clarinet
  - trumpet
  - flute
  - recorder
  - cello /'tʃeləʊ/

## Speaking

11 What instruments can you play? What instruments would you like to play? Talk to your friend.

**Example:**  
I can play the flute,  
but I'd like to play the trumpet.



## Listening and speaking

12 ©T073 Listen to the interview with Josh and Clare again and repeat the questions. Then interview your friend.

## LANGUAGE FOCUS: Планы на будущее (Future plans)

13 ©T074 Listen and read.

Interviewer: What do you want to do **when** you're older?Clare: **When** I'm older, I want to be a popstar.Interviewer: What would you like to do **when** you become popstars?Josh: **When** we become popstars, we'll go on a world tour.

P Listen and repeat.

## Reading and speaking

14 In pairs, look at 1–6 and ask questions about the children's future plans. Then find the second part of each sentence and answer the questions.

Example:

1 What does Nikita want to do when he's older?  
When he's older, he wants to take diving lessons.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 When Nikita's older,                       | she'll start learning to play the flute.  |
| 2 When Vera finishes school,                 | he wants to record a lot of songs.        |
| 3 When Josh becomes a popstar,               | they'll tell their friends about the USA. |
| 4 When Clare learns to play the drums,       | he wants to take diving lessons.          |
| 5 When Kate and Sam find the capsule,        | they'll take it to the Space Institute.   |
| 6 When Nikita and Dasha come back to Moscow, | she'll go on studying.                    |

**THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR:**  
**Придаточные предложения времени с союзом when**

Сложное предложение	
Главная часть	Придаточное времени
1 What do you want to do Что ты хочешь делать,	<b>when</b> you're older? <b>когда</b> будешь постарше?
2 What would you like to do Что бы вы хотели сделать,	<b>when</b> you become pop stars? <b>когда</b> станете поп-звездами?
3 We'll go on studying Мы продолжим учёбу,	<b>when</b> we finish school. <b>когда</b> закончим школу.

15 Изучи таблицу и проанализируй примеры. Затем дополни правила, выбрав нужную временную форму глаголов из двух предложенных.

1. В английском языке сложные предложения, в которых придаточные присоединяются к главной части союзом **when**, могут использоваться для выражения будущего времени, при этом в придаточной части употребляются глаголы в формах *Simple Present/Simple Future*.
2. В русском языке в аналогичных придаточных времени с союзом **когда** используются глаголы в формах *настоящего/будущего* времени.

16 **Chain game.** Use the end of a sentence as a beginning to a new one.

Example:

- A: When Nikita and Dasha come back to Moscow, they'll tell their friends about the USA.  
 B: When they tell their friends about the USA, their friends will ask a lot of questions.  
 C: When their friends ask them a lot of questions, they will answer all of them.

# Would you like to be a popstar?

## Listening and reading

- 17 ©T075 Josh and Clare want to be famous popstars. What do popstars do? Listen, read and find out.

Have you ever been to a concert? It is very exciting. When a band goes on tour, they need a lot of equipment.

A lot of people go with them. There are sound engineers to look after the sound equipment and lighting engineers to do the lighting. Roadies carry all the band's equipment.

Some songs are recorded live at concerts. Usually bands record their songs in recording studios. Paula works in a recording studio. She is a producer. The producer helps to put the songs together to make an album.



When a band makes a new record, they often make a video. Laura is a video director. She says, 'When you make a video, there is a lot of planning. First the band chooses a song from their album. The video director makes a storyboard to show the different parts of the video. Then the video is filmed. When they are filming, the band don't really sing, they mime to the songs. After the video is finished, the director matches the music and the pictures.'

## Vocabulary

- 18 Find these words in the text. Can you guess what they mean in Russian?

**tour album mime band record to record live /laiv/ recording studio**

- 19 What do these people do? Find it in the text.

**sound engineer  
roadie**

**band  
lightning engineer**

**video director  
producer**

## Grammar and writing

- 20 Complete the sentences from the text.

1 When a band goes on tour, \_\_\_\_ . 2 When a band makes a new record, \_\_\_\_ . 3 When you want to make a video, \_\_\_\_ . 4 When they are filming, \_\_\_\_ .

Какие формы глаголов используются в главной и придаточной частях этих предложений?

- 21 Complete the second sentences using the *Active Voice* so that they mean the same as the first sentences.
- Songs are usually recorded in recording studios. Usually bands \_\_\_\_ .
  - Then the video is filmed by the video director. Then the video director \_\_\_\_ .
  - All the band's equipment is carried by roadies. Roadies \_\_\_\_ .

### Speaking

- 22 Imagine you are a roadie, a producer or a video director. What do you do? Talk to your friend.

### Listening and reading

#### LANGUAGE FOCUS: Разговор о будущей профессии

- 23 ©T076 Listen and read.



What would you like to be?



I'd like to be a video director.

to teach — a teacher  
 to sing — a singer  
 to dance — a dancer  
 to act — an actor  
 to explore — an explorer  
 to produce — a producer  
 to direct — a director  
 to photograph — a photographer

**P** Listen and repeat.

### Grammar and speaking

- 24 What would you like to be? Talk to your friend.

**Example:**

A: What would you like to be?

B: I'd like to be a video director.

- 25 Form nouns from these verbs (for the last column you need **-or**). What do we call these people in Russian?

to write	to skate	to travel	to visit
to swim	to dive	to report	to sail
to drive	to train	to paint	to collect

- 26 The words below also describe professions. How were they formed? Do you know any other words like these?

postman    film-maker    football player    scientist    historian

- 27 Talk to your friend about your future plans.

**Example:**

A: What would you like to do when you're older?

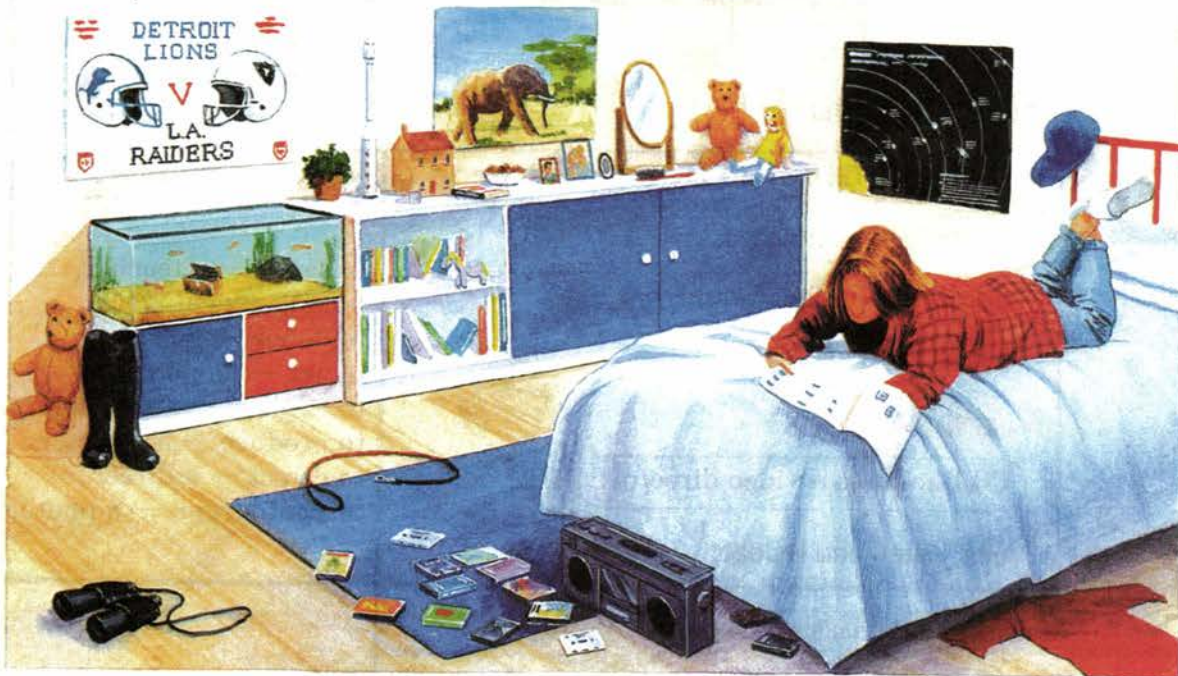
B: When I'm older, I want to drive a car very well.

- 28 **Game:** What's my job? Choose one of the jobs in pop music. The others must find out what it is. They will ask questions: *Do you play in a band? Do you go on tour?* You can answer only **Yes** or **No**.

Speaking and listening

29 What is Karen interested in? Look and say.

tennis American football computers  
swimming space animals travelling  
climbing films planes



©T077 Listen and talk to your friend.

**Example:**

A: She's interested in American football.

B: And she's very interested in pop music. Look at her cassettes!

30 ©T078 What is Karen interested in? Listen and check your answers.

Discuss with your friend the picture and the dialogue.

A: Is Karen interested in American football?

B: Yes.

A: How do you know?

B: She's got a poster on her wall.

31 Talk about your own interests with your friend. Make sentences with the help of the *Interest meter*.

**Example:**

A: What are you interested in?

B: I'm very interested in planes. I've got six model planes.

A: What are you mad about?

B: I'm mad about films.

**Vocabulary**  
a bit  
especially  
meter  
mad about  
globe

# Alexander Borodin

FORWARD!

Magazine

The world of art

## Reading and speaking

- 32 Read the text and try to understand it without looking the words up in the dictionary.



Alexander Borodin was a genius in two fields: music and chemistry. Composing music was really a hobby for him, but he is considered one of the greatest Russian composers. His opera "Prince Igor" is considered to be one of the most important historical Russian operas.

He studied piano and cello as a youth, but got interested in chemistry after trying to make fireworks. He studied medicine, and became a surgeon for the Russian army.

Later, he became professor of chemistry at the Medico-Surgical Academy in St. Petersburg, and spent the rest of his life teaching students there. He loved teaching. He also spent a lot of his time doing scientific experiments.

He said in a letter that writing music was just a hobby. Music filled his time when he was away from the chemistry lab or classroom. In fact he would often pause during discussions on music to check on experiments! He also said that he could only compose when he was too sick to give lectures.

- 33 Look at the underlined words and complete the plan.

- 1 Alexander Borodin, a great Russian composer.
- 2 Alexander Borodin, a Russian surgeon.
- 3 Alexander Borodin, \_\_\_\_.
- 4 \_\_\_\_.

- 34 Read the statements and say whether they are **true** or **false**.

- 1 Chemistry was more important to Alexander Borodin than composing music.
- 2 In his youth, chemistry was his first hobby.
- 3 He was an army surgeon for most of his life.
- 4 He liked lecturing more than composing music.

### THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Прилагательные и наречия в английском языке

**Adjectives** (прилагательные) обозначают признаки и качества людей, животных, предметов, явлений и поясняют существительные.

Когда в английском предложении прилагательное выполняет роль **определения**, оно стоит *перед* определяемым *существительным*:

She's a **famous** popstar. I like her **new** records.

Если прилагательное является частью **сказуемого**, в английском предложении оно стоит *после* подлежащего, выраженного существительным или местоимением, и требует глагола-связки **to be**:

The **task** is **difficult**. The **book** is **interesting**. This **teacher** is **good**.

**Adverbs** (наречия) обозначают признаки и качества действий и процессов и поясняют *глаголы*: I read **quickly**. You can do it **easily**.

#### Spelling

В английском языке наречия могут образовываться от прилагательных с помощью суффикса **-ly**: **quick** — **quickly**, **easy** — **easily**. Правила правописания таких наречий зависят от формы прилагательных.

Прилагательное заканчивается	При образовании наречия в слове	Adjectives	Adverbs
на <b>-le</b>	<b>-e</b> заменяется на <b>-y</b> → <b>-ly</b>	simple gentle	simply gently
на согласный + <b>-y</b>	<b>-y</b> заменяется на <b>-i + -ly</b> → <b>-ily</b>	angry merry	angrily merrily
на <b>-l</b>	к конечному <b>-l + -ly</b> → <b>-lly</b>	careful beautiful	carefully beautifully

Нужно запомнить наречия, которые совпадают по форме с прилагательным: **fast** — **fast** или имеют совсем другую форму **good** — **well**.

Adjectives	Adverbs
He is a <b>good</b> singer.	He sings <b>well</b> .
She is a <b>fast</b> runner.	She runs <b>fast</b> .
He is a <b>hard</b> worker.	He works <b>hard</b> .
She's an <b>early</b> bird.	Because she gets up <b>early</b> .

#### Grammar and speaking

- 35** Read the text "Under the sea" on page 68 (Student's Book, part I). Find adjectives and adverbs. Explain their use.

#### Grammar and writing

- 36** Образуй от данных прилагательных наречия и подбери пары антонимов.

early bad late good hard slow easy fast

37 Complete the sentences by filling in adjectives or adverbs.

- 1 I don't like to get up \_\_\_\_ in the morning. I'm not an \_\_\_\_ bird.
- 2 Speak \_\_\_\_, please. I don't understand you.
- 3 My father works \_\_\_\_ . He likes his job.
- 4 You run so \_\_\_\_ . Are you a sportsman?
- 5 Ann speaks English very \_\_\_\_ . She studies \_\_\_\_ .

## A video storyboard

### Listening and speaking

38 ©T079 Look at the storyboard for the song *New world*. Listen to the song and point to the pictures.

**FORWARD!**

Magazine

**The world of art**



First...



Then...



Next...



After that...



Then...



Finally...

### New world

What we want is a new world,  
A world untroubled and free.  
A world where we can live in peace.  
A world where we're free to dream.  
A world where we're free to dream.

Where there's food for all,  
And there are no poor,  
Where there are no guns,  
And there is no war.  
A world where we're free to dream.

39 ©T080 Talk about the storyboard.

**Example:**

First, the singer is playing a guitar.

### Project idea

40 Work in groups and choose one of these ideas.

- 1 Make a storyboard for your favourite song. You can make your own video.
- 2 Make a poster about your favourite singer or group.
- 3 Make a poster about different kinds of music and the instruments you need to play it.





# Can we speak to Rik Morell, please?

**FORWARD!**

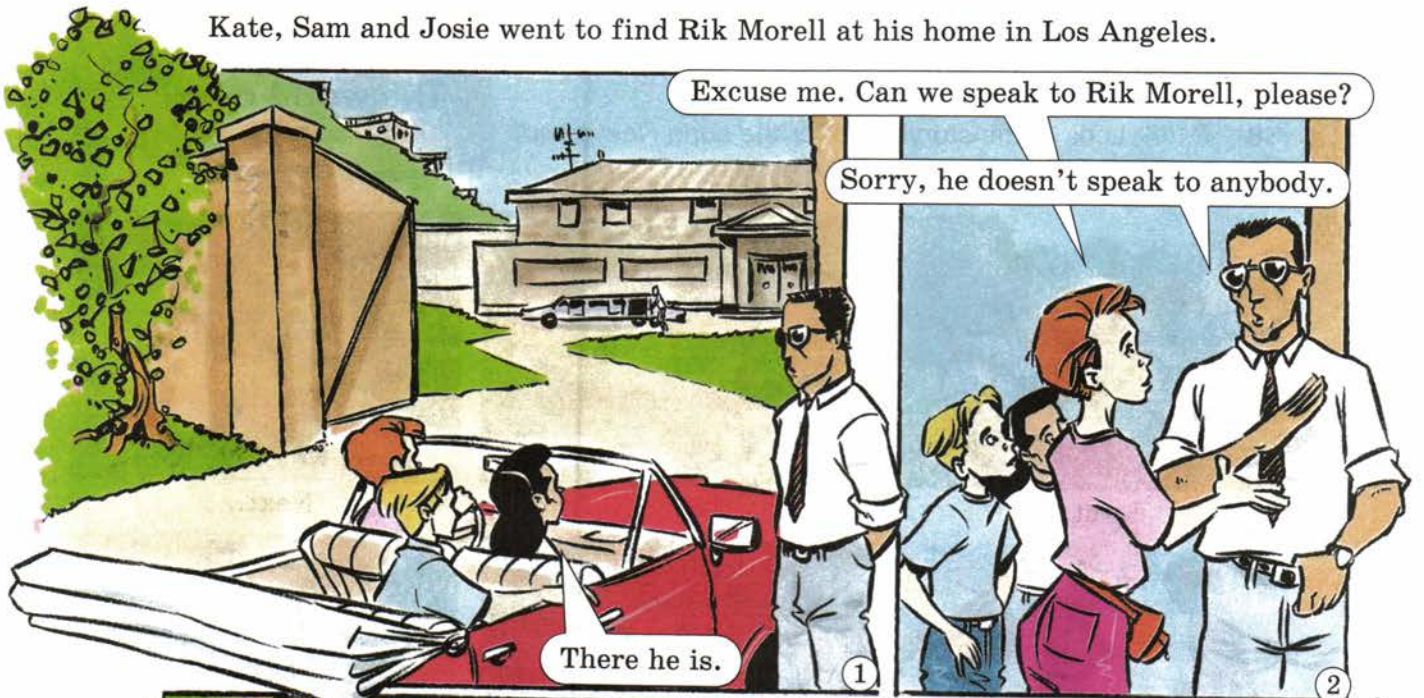
Magazine

Sam's stories

## Listening and reading

1 ©T081 Listen, look at the pictures and follow the text in the book.

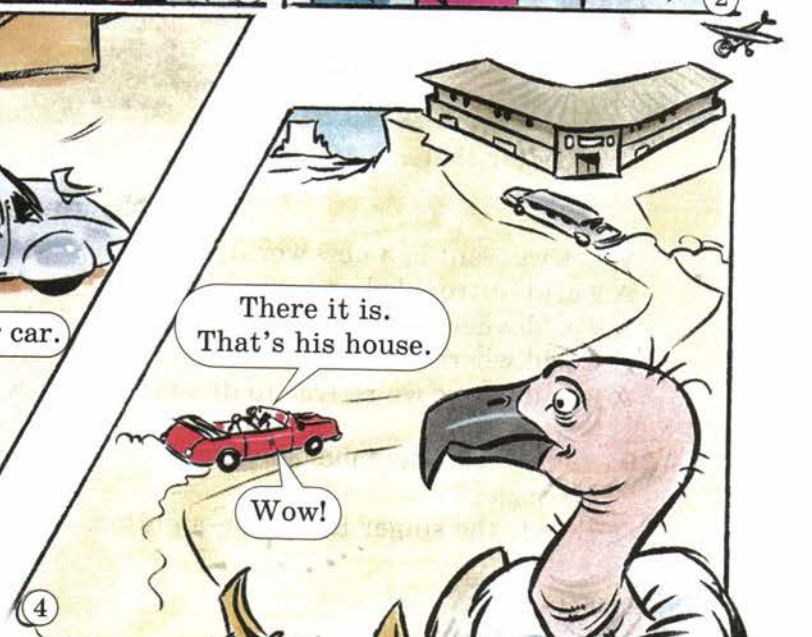
Kate, Sam and Josie went to find Rik Morell at his home in Los Angeles.



Oh no! They're driving away. Follow their car.

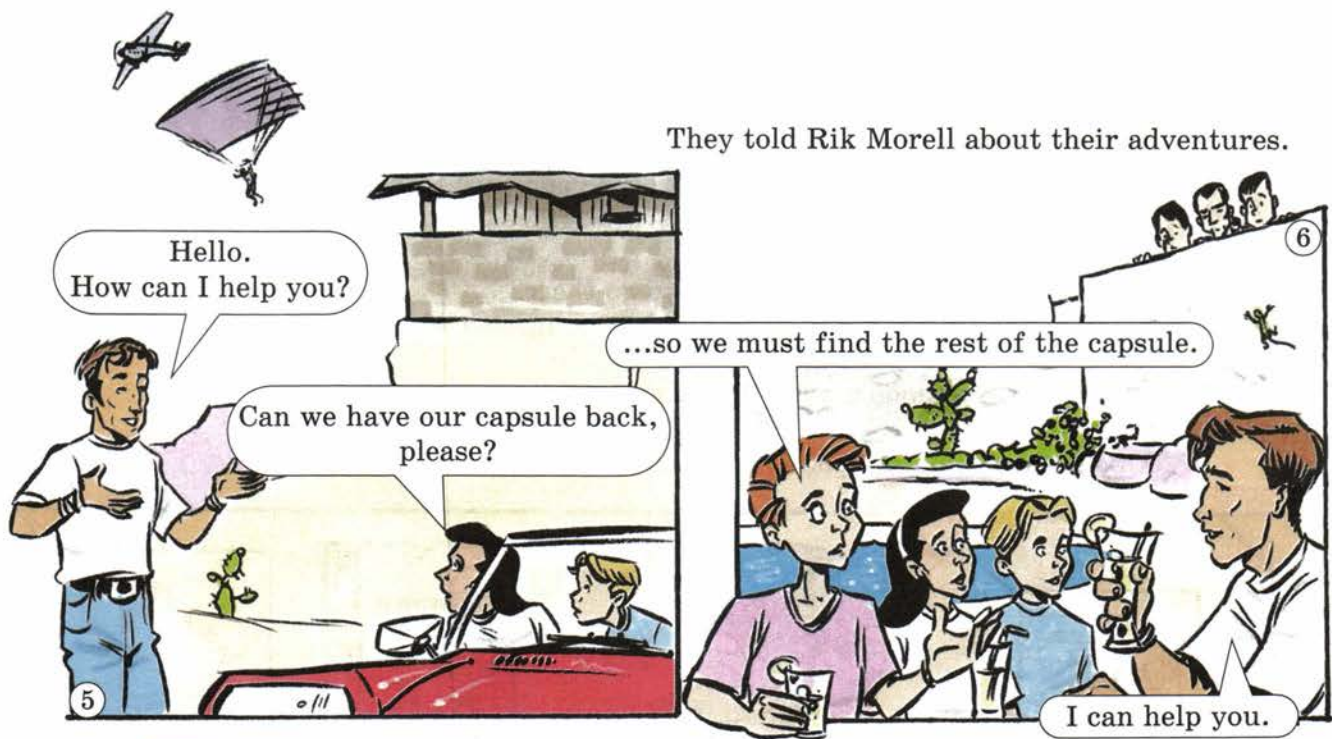


3



4

They left the city and headed for the desert.



They told Rik Morell about their adventures.

**P** Listen and repeat.

**2** In pairs, read the text.

### Speaking

**3** In pairs, look at the pictures.  
What are the people in the pictures doing?  
Describe the pictures.

**4** In pairs, answer the questions. Add your questions.

- 1 Where are Kate, Sam and Josie going? Why?
- 2 Did they talk to Rik Morell in Los Angeles?
- 3 What did they do next?
- 4 Who else followed Rick Morell's car?

**5** Match the beginning and the end of each sentence.

- 1 Kate, Sam and Josie now know...
  - 2 They must get it back...
  - 3 They decided to go to Los Angeles...
  - 4 Kate, Sam and Josie left the city...
  - 5 Kate, Sam and Josie told...
- a) before Mr Big's gang finds it.
  - b) and headed for the desert.
  - c) Rik Morell about their adventures.
  - d) to find Rik and to ask him for the capsule.
  - e) that Rik has got the missing capsule.

**6** You are going to listen to the conversation between Kate, Sam, Josie and Rick Morell.  
Discuss in pairs what things Rik can do to help them.

**Example:**

A: I think he can call the police.

B: No, I don't think so. He can return the capsule to the Institute.

### Vocabulary

parachute  
airstrip  
helicopter pad  
vulture's nest

Listening and speaking

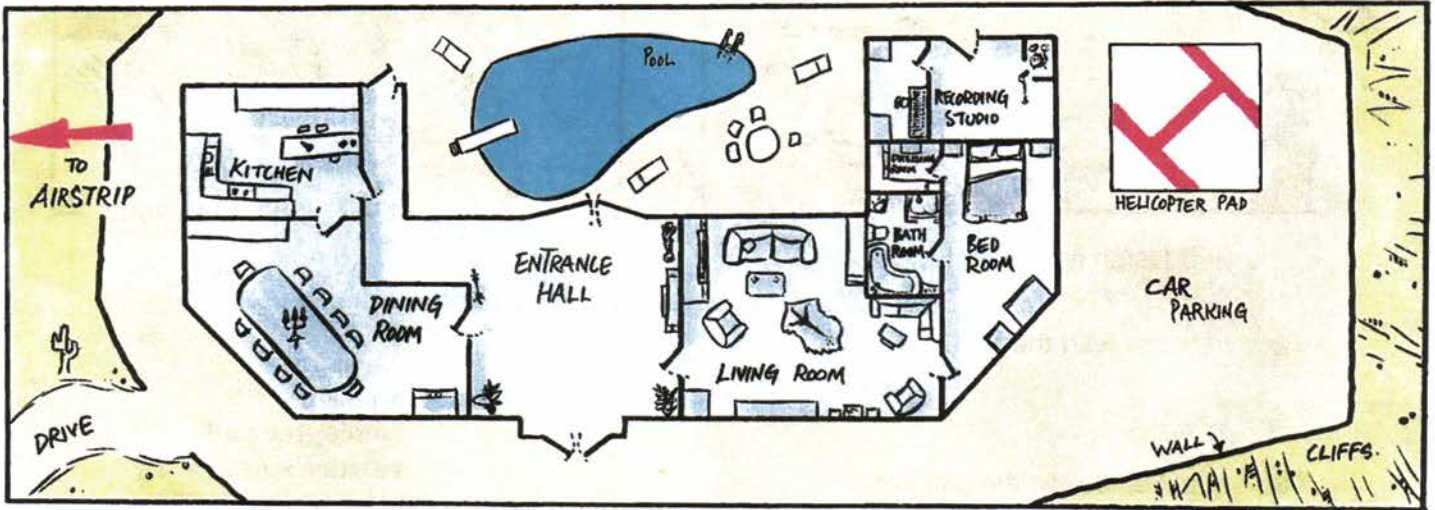
7 T082 How can Rik Morell help them? Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 Where is Mr Big's island?
- 2 How can Rik Morell help them to go there?
- 3 How can they return the capsule to the Institute?

8 T083 Show someone around Rik's house.

Example:

This is the swimming pool.



9 Which of these words can you use to describe Rik Morell's house?

- |             |          |             |
|-------------|----------|-------------|
| big         | exciting | colourful   |
| modern      | silly    | tiny        |
| delicious   | boring   | quite       |
| interesting | small    | old         |
| noisy       | funny    | beautiful   |
| cold        | hungry   | comfortable |

Writing

10 Kate started writing a letter to Dasha about her visit to Rik Morell's house. Finish the letter.

Dear Dasha,

I'm sorry, I haven't written to you for a long time. So much has happened!

At the moment I'm staying in Rik Morell's house together with Sam and Josie. This is a wonderful house. It is...

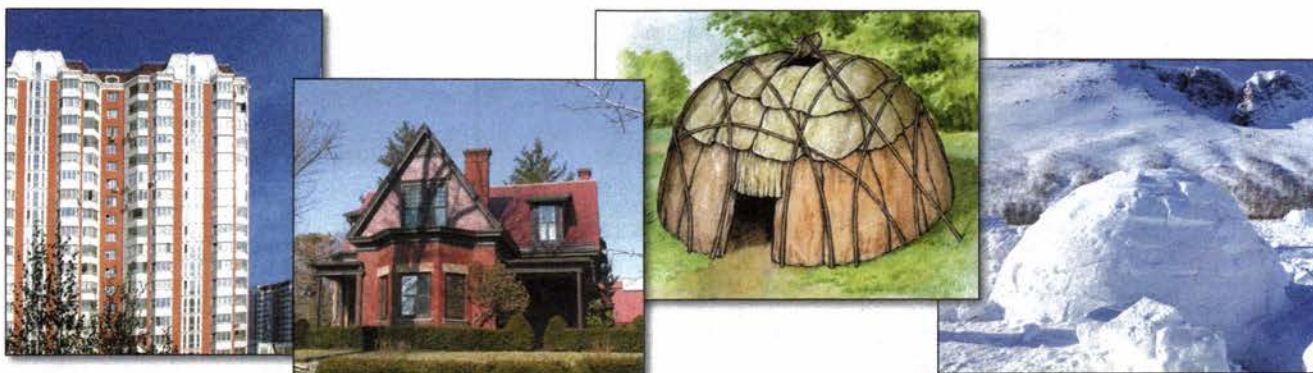
## Reading and speaking

- 11 Look at the pictures on pages 27–28. Read the text and think about the underlined words. Match the words with the pictures.

### Home sweet home...

What is home? It is a place where you live, it is a place where you feel good, it is a place you love, because it is 'home sweet home'!

These words show how you feel about your home, be it a flat in a multi-storey house, or a country cottage, or an igloo, or a wigwam!



- 12 Read the text and think about the words 'house' and 'home'. What is the difference in their meaning?

There are many new houses in our street. Mary lives in this big house. She isn't at home now. She's at school. That little cottage is my home. It's Mary's birthday today. After school, Mary's friends won't go home, they will go to Mary's house.

- 13 Read the text.  
Have you ever thought 'home sweet home'?  
When was it? What was the situation like?

### Did you know...

...where the words 'Home sweet home' come from?

The words 'home sweet home' come from a well-known song "Home sweet home" written about 190 years ago by Henry Bishop (music) and John Howard Payne (lyrics). It was very popular during American Civil War. When the soldiers on both sides were singing this song, they forgot they were enemies.

The song tells about lovely days in the old family cottage, about the father's smile and the mother's love. It says, 'Home, home, sweet, sweet home! There's no place like home, oh, there's no place like home!'

- Do you know any Russian songs about 'home sweet home'?

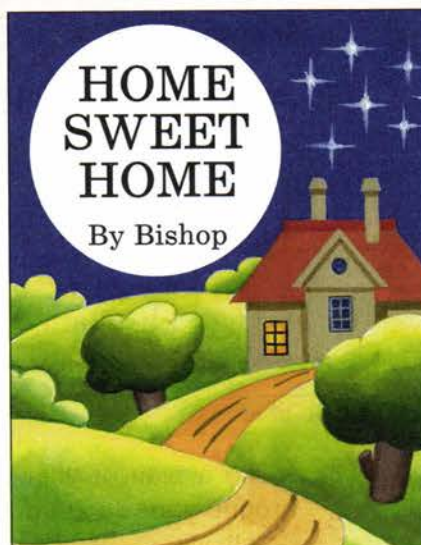
## FORWARD!

Magazine

### Did you know?

## HOME SWEET HOME

By Bishop



14 Look at different houses and find their names. Match.

- 1 cottage
- 2 multi-storey building/  
apartment block
- 3 semi-detached house
- 4 terraced house
- 5 bungalow/ranch house (AmE)

- А многоэтажный дом
- В коттедж
- С бунгало
- Д двухквартирный дом  
с общей стеной
- Е террасный дом



15 Dasha, Tom, Cody and Alex are chatting on Skype. They tell each other where they live. Read the first dialogue and role-play the conversations of other children.

*Dasha:* Hello, Tom. Where are you from? Where is your home?

*Tom:* I am from the USA. I live in Texas. And where are you from, Dasha?

*Dasha:* I'm from Russia. Now I'm at home in Moscow. I live in a big flat in a multi-storey house. It's nice and comfortable but a little noisy. And what about you?

*Tom:* I am at home too. But my home is a ranch house. It's a one-storey house. I have never been in a big apartment block. I would very much like to visit it.

*Dasha:* And I have never been in a ranch house. It would be great to visit one day.

### Speaking and writing

16 Tell your partner about the house you live in. Then write a short letter to Tom about it.

Dear Tom,

It was nice talking to you on Skype yesterday. You asked about my home.

I live in...

### Project idea

17 Make a plan of your dream house. Draw some pictures. Get ready to show someone around your dream house.

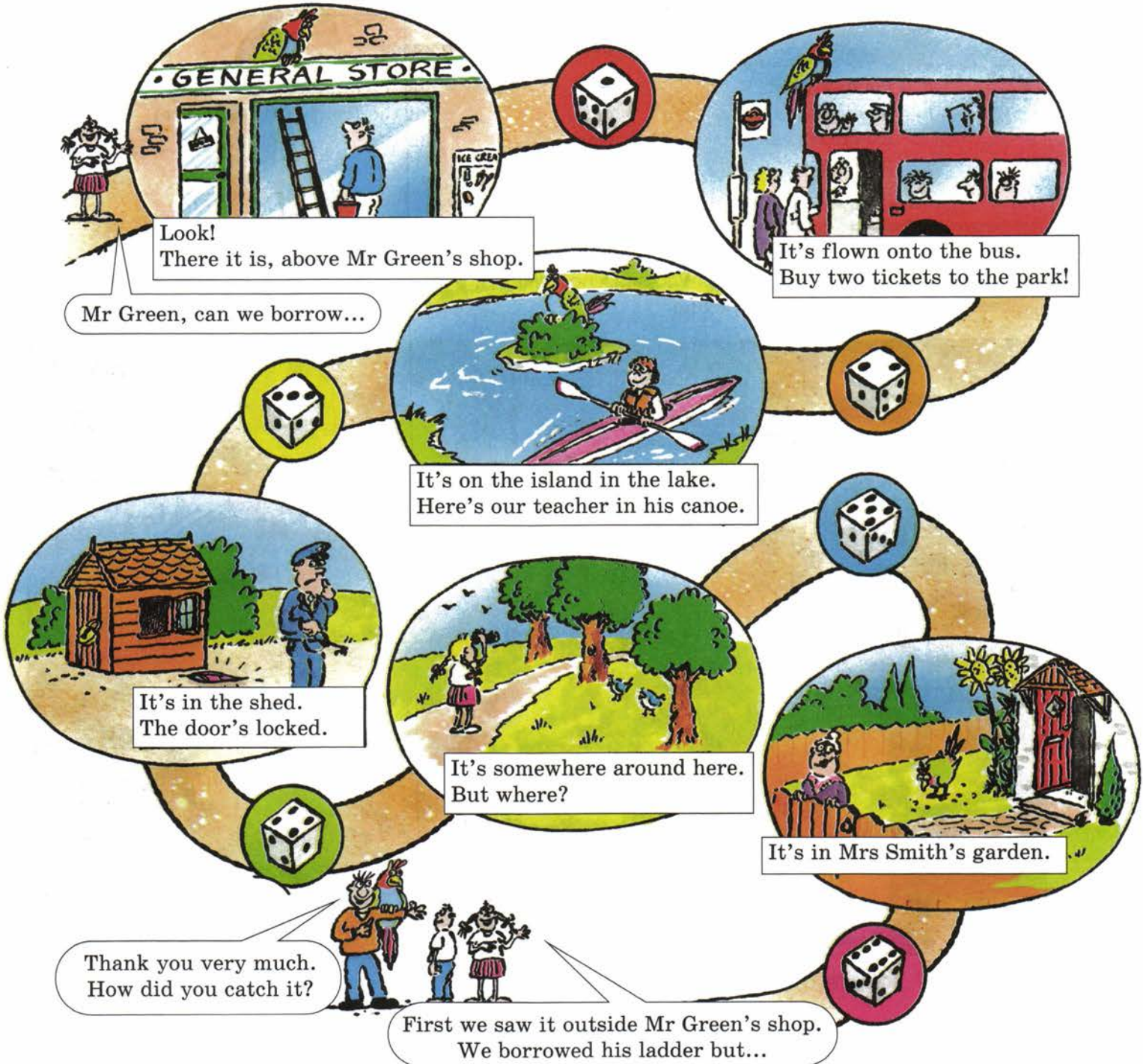
**18 Game:** Follow the parrot. Play the game in pairs.

Old Mr Wilson's parrot has escaped. You are going to catch it. Ask for help from the people you see.

**Example:**

A: Mr Green, can we borrow your ladder, please?

B: Yes, of course. Here it is.



How did you catch the parrot? Repeat what you asked.

**Speaking**

**19** © T084 Where are these things? Find these things in the picture of the park. Talk to your friend.

**Example:**

A: Where's the duck?

B: It's in the middle of the lake.



**Useful words and phrases**

playing field  
picnic area  
ice-cream van  
park keeper

in  
on  
near  
between

in the middle of (the lake)  
at the front of (the picture)  
next to

**Listening and speaking**

**20** © T085 Asking for things. Who's talking? Where are they? Listen to the dialogues and point to the people in the picture.



In pairs, ask and answer questions with *want to*.

A: What does the little boy beside the lake want to do?

B: He wants to feed the ducks.

**Role-play** the dialogues for the other people in the park.

## Speaking

- 21 Tell the class about the people in the picture. What are they doing? What do they want to do?

**Example:**

The girl in a yellow T-shirt is eating an ice-cream. She wants to have another one. The boy in a yellow shirt is holding a toy boat. He wants to get to the lake.

### Useful words and phrases

to write letters  
to carry picnic things  
to make a phone call  
to stand beside the lake  
to hold a ball

to feed ducks  
to draw pictures  
to play with the ball  
to have picnic  
to have lunch

## Listening and reading

### LANGUAGE FOCUS: Вежливые просьбы (Polite requests)

- 22 ©T086 Listen and read.

Can you tell me the way to the lake, please?



It's over there, by the trees.

Can I borrow your pen, please?



Yes, here you are.

**P** Listen and repeat.

## Speaking

- 23 ©T087 Ask for things in the picture on page 29.

**Example:**

A: Can we have our ball back, please?

B: Yes, of course.

## Writing

- 24 Write polite requests and questions to go with the following answers.

- 1 Yes, of course. It's in my pencil case.
- 2 No, I'm sorry. My computer's broken.
- 3 There they are. They are in the middle of the playing field.
- 4 They live in the desert.
- 5 I'm interested in astronomy.



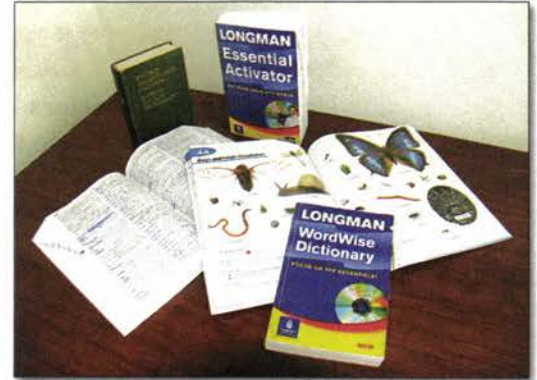
## Vocabulary

25 Read the definitions from a dictionary and answer the questions.

- What is the difference between 'holiday' and 'festival'?
- What is the Russian for 'holiday'?
- What is the Russian for 'festival'?

**holiday** 1. day of rest from work  
2. (often plural) period of rest from work

**festival** 1. (day or season for) public celebrations  
2. series of performances (of music, ballet, drama, etc.) given periodically, usually once a year



## Reading and speaking

26 Read the text and answer the question: *What do you know about Maslenitsa?*

There are many festivals shared by people all over the world. One of them is known by the name *Maslenitsa* in Russia, *Pancake Day* in England, *Mardi Gras* or *Fat Tuesday* in the USA. The holiday is religious in origin: people eat rich, fatty foods before fasting for many days during the season of Lent.



## Vocabulary

religious

**Lent** — Великий пост  
(перед Пасхой)

**to fast** — поститься

## Useful words and phrases

I think, ... .

I guess, ... .

Right you are.

Good.

No, I don't think so.

Sorry, you are wrong.

I'm afraid you are wrong.

That's not right, I'm afraid.

- 27 Give names to these festive activities. Match the name to the picture. What are they called in Russian? Have you ever done any of these?

- 1 troika rides
- 2 pole climbing
- 3 puppet theatre
- 4 tug-of-war contest
- 5 sledging
- 6 bear show
- 7 storming a snow fort



- 28 Read some statements about one of the most popular festivals of Russia. What do you think: are these statements **true** or **false**?

- 1 Maslenitsa is a summer festival.
- 2 A pancake was a symbol of the Sun in pagan Russia.
- 3 The celebrations last a whole week.
- 4 Burning the scarecrow Maslenitsa begins the celebrations.

Now read the text and check your answers.

Maslenitsa is one of the most popular festivals in Russia. It is pagan in origin, signals the end of winter and welcomes the coming of spring. Russian pancakes — *blini* — are very important in the celebration of Maslenitsa. They are given to friends and family all through the week. Blini are eaten with jam, sour cream, and of course, lots of butter. Warm, round, and golden — blini are a symbol of the sun! Ancient Russians actually believed that by eating a pancake, they were getting part of the Sun's life energy.

The festival is week-long. It starts on Monday and ends on Sunday. Troika rides, sledging, puppet theater, pole climbing, tug-of-war contests and fireworks are all part of the Maslenitsa celebrations. There is usually a storming of a snow fort. In the 18th century there were bear shows too! But don't be afraid if you see a bear now. It is an actor dressed in a bear costume!

The week ends with burning the scarecrow Maslenitsa, a symbol of winter. In this way people say goodbye to winter till the next year and welcome the coming of spring.

Answer the questions.

- 1 What traditional dish is served at Maslenitsa?
- 2 Why is it an important part of celebrations?
- 3 What is the difference between bear shows in the past and today?

## Listening and reading

- 1 ©T088 Listen, look at the pictures and follow the text.

Some days later, the Russian children joined their American friends at Paul's house.

*Dasha:* Paul, you've got a very nice house. What is it there on the wall? It looks like an old document.

*Paul:* It's a copy of the American Declaration of Independence.

In 1776, on July 4th, thirteen American colonies of Britain declared their independence. They didn't want to be part of the British Empire any longer. The 4th of July is now known as Independence Day, the birthday of the United States of America.

*Dasha:* Oh, yes, I know. It's a very important national holiday.

*Paul:* My family and I always celebrate this day. It is a day off for everybody. We usually have a picnic or barbecue. In the mornings there are usually parades, and in the evenings fireworks in parks and town squares. You can see the colours of the American flag everywhere. It's one of my favourite holidays!

*Dasha:* I like May holidays in Russia. May 9th is Victory Day. On May 9th, 1945, World War II ended. We have a parade and fireworks on this day.

*Paul:* Our countries were allies in this war. We fought together against Nazi Germany. On April 25th, 1945, Soviet and American soldiers met at the River Elbe in Germany. My great grandfather was there. Maybe he met your great grandfather there? He liked to show us his photographs of how Americans and Russians shook hands and embraced. Here is one of them!



P Listen and read.

## Vocabulary

- 2 Find these words and word combinations in the text. Match the words with their translations.

- 1 glimpse of history
- 2 day off
- 3 ally
- 4 Independence Day
- 5 shake hands
- 6 Victory day

- A День независимости
- B союзник
- C немного истории
- D обмениваться рукопожатием
- E День Победы
- F выходной

- 3 Find these words in the text. Can you understand them without using a dictionary?

colony document declaration empire copy barbecue

## Speaking

- 4 In pairs, read these word combinations and remember what you know about world history. What countries were allies of our country in World War II?

Soviet Union, World War II, fascist Germany,  
British Empire, Soviet and American soldiers, the River Elbe

## Writing

- 5 Write the forms of these verbs as in example. Then complete the sentences.

Example:

Инфинитив	Прошедшее время	3-я форма глагола
to build	built	built
to visit	visited	visited
to sell	sold	sold

to embrace — \_\_\_\_\_ — \_\_\_\_\_      to shake — \_\_\_\_\_ — \_\_\_\_\_  
to declare — \_\_\_\_\_ — \_\_\_\_\_      to fight — \_\_\_\_\_ — \_\_\_\_\_

- In 1945 Americans and Russians \_\_\_\_\_ hands and \_\_\_\_\_ .
- They \_\_\_\_\_ together against Nazi Germany.
- The independence of thirteen American colonies of Britain was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1776.

## Reading and speaking

- 6 Read the texts and speak about these interesting facts in Russian.

### Did you know...

#### ...who was America's first president?

George Washington became America's first president on April 30, 1779. He was the president for 8 years. These were very difficult years. Americans fought for their independence from Britain. George Washington was also a soldier and a farmer. His house at Mount Vernon is visited by thousands of people every year.

#### ...how the White House got its name?

The White House is the official residence of the President of the United States of America. It is in Washington, D.C., the capital of the USA. The house was built of grey stone. In 1814, during the War for Independence, it was burned by British soldiers. After the war it was painted white.

#### ...what is the biggest American state?

Alaska is the biggest American state. Before 1867, Alaska was a part of Russia. Then it was sold to the US for \$7.2 million. Alaska is also the coldest place in the US.

# FORWARD!

Magazine

## Did you know?



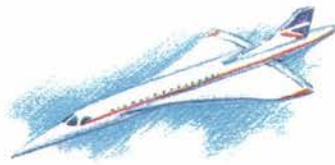
## Vocabulary

- Read the underlined words in the text. Can you understand them without using a dictionary?
- Find two colour adjectives in Exercise 6. What other colours do you know?

## Reading and speaking

- 9 Zoe and Paul love travelling. Last year they went on a trip round the world!

Look at their photos. Where did they go?



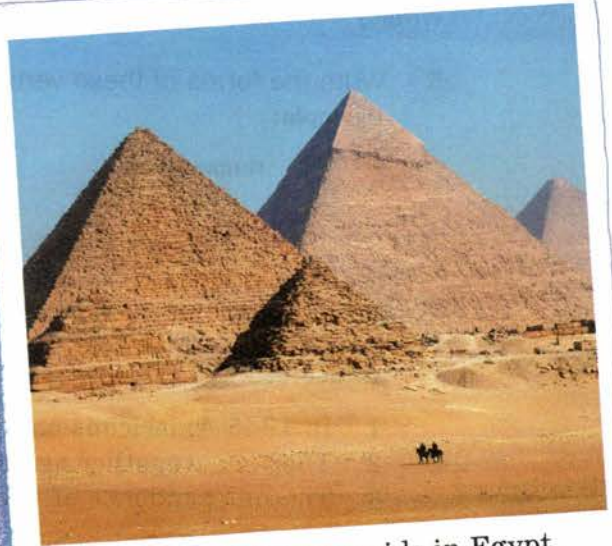
# FORWARD!

Magazine

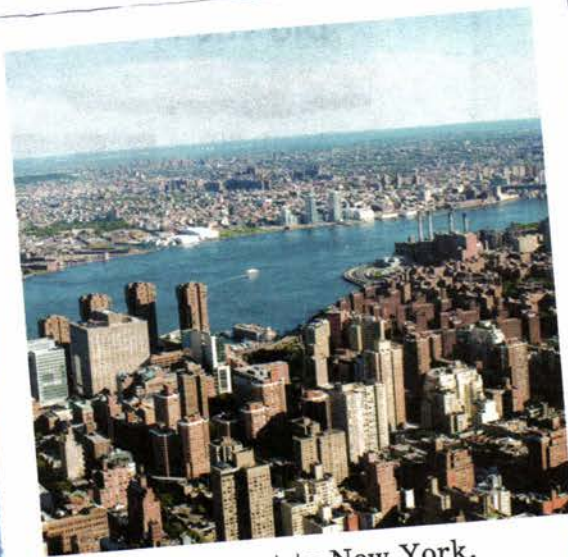
**Journey club**



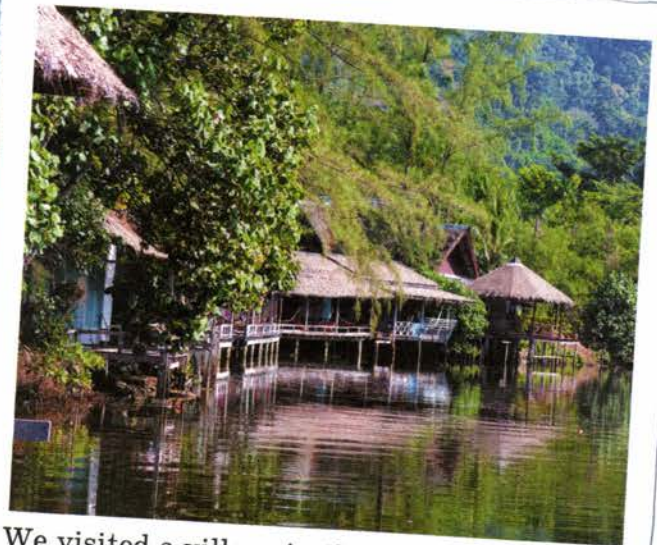
Our friend in Alaska.



We visited the pyramids in Egypt.



We went to New York.

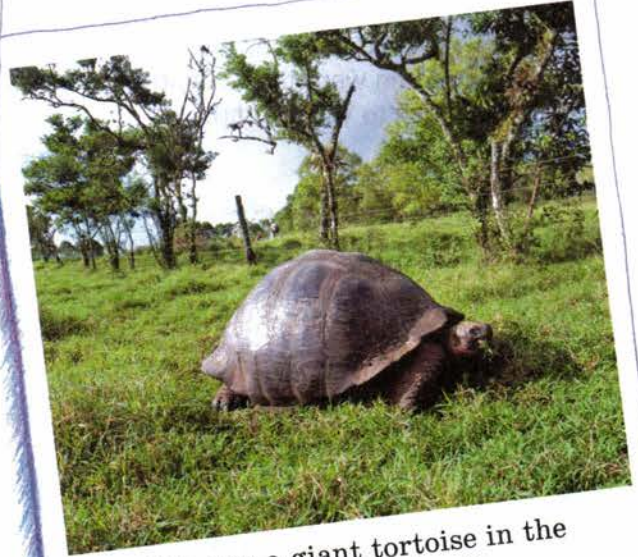


We visited a village in the North of Thailand.





We saw Mount Fuji in Japan



We saw a giant tortoise in the Galapagos Islands

### Vocabulary and speaking

- 10 Find the different kinds of transport on this page.



ship plane train bus canoe camel car dog sled sailing boat

Which countries use these kinds of transport? Talk to our friend.

**Example:**


A: I think people use dog sleds in Alaska.


B: You are right. I think they use canoes in Alaska.

A: That's not right, I'm afraid. I think they don't use canoes in Alaska.



### Listening and speaking

- 11  T089 How did they travel? Listen to Zoe and Paul. They are talking about their trip. Point to the transport they used.

- 12  T090 Talk about their journey.

**Example:**

A: How did they go from Egypt to Thailand?

B: By plane.

- 13 Plan your own journey on the map of the world.

### Useful words and phrases

Let's go to ...

Do you want to go to ... ?

OK. And then we'll go to ...



## Listening and speaking

- 14 In pairs, look at the *Fact file*.  
When were these things invented?  
Talk to your friend.

5000 years ago

1885


1804

1840


1895







1903

FACT FILE



## INVENTIONS in TRANSPORT



	the motor car		the diesel engine
	the wheel		the aeroplane
	steam railway locomotive		the bicycle

- ©T091 Now listen and check.

- 15 ©T092 In pairs, talk about the inventions.

**Example:**

A: When was the motor car invented?

B: In 1885.

- 16 ©T093 Look at the picture and describe the car.  
Then listen to and read the text.

### Vocabulary

to invent sth  
invention  
locomotive  
diesel engine  
to pollute sth  
pollution  
poisonous



### The car of the future

Cars are very useful, but they are also dirty. They pollute the atmosphere. This is because the petrol they burn fills the air with poisonous gases. So inventors are looking for a way to reduce pollution. They are designing electric cars.

The car of the future will be cleaner. It won't need to burn petrol. Its engine will be quieter. It will be an electric car.

- In pairs, talk about transport in the future.
- What other ways are there to travel?
  - Which ways are cheaper? cleaner? faster?

## THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: The Passive Voice

В английском и в русском языках есть предложения, с помощью которых мы можем сообщать о самом действии, не уточняя, кто его совершил. В каких случаях это нужно? Иногда мы просто не знаем, кто совершает или совершил действие. В этом случае в предложении можно использовать неопределённые местоимения в роли подлежащих.

1. Someone **invented** the wheel 5,000 years ago.

(Кто-то изобрёл колесо 5000 лет назад.)

Есть ситуации, когда мы говорим, что какое-то действие совершают очень многие или почти все. В этом случае подлежащее в предложении имеет обобщённое значение.

2. People **eat** blini with butter or jam.

(Люди (*многие*) едят блины с маслом или вареньем).

3. People **speak** English in the USA.

(В США люди (*все*) говорят по-английски.)

В предложениях 1–3 подлежащее, хотя и является их главным членом, самого главного не передаёт, так как для нас здесь более важно подчеркнуть, что колесо изобрели очень давно, блины едят с маслом и джемом, а в США говорят на английском, то есть важна информация о самом действии.

В языке есть другие предложения, которые позволяют делать акцент на самом действии, а не на том, кто его совершает. В таких предложениях в английском языке мы используем особую форму глагола **The Passive Voice** (пассивный залог), и можем вовсе не упоминать того, кто совершает действие.

The Active Voice	The Passive Voice to be + 3-я форма глагола
Someone <b>invented</b> the wheel 5,000 years ago. People <b>eat</b> blini with butter or jam. People <b>speak</b> English in the USA.	Blini <b>are eaten</b> with butter or jam. English <b>is spoken</b> in the USA. The wheel <b>was invented</b> 5,000 years ago.

Пассивный залог образуется с помощью глагола **to be** и 3-й формы глагола.

### Grammar and reading

- 17** Прочитай таблицу и ответь на вопрос: как выражается настоящее, прошедшее и будущее время в предложениях с глаголами в пассивном залоге?

Tense	The Passive Voice	
Present Simple	Ben <b>is invited</b>	Бен <b>приглашён</b>
Past Simple	Ben <b>was invited</b>	Бен <b>был приглашён</b>
Future Simple	Ben <b>will be invited</b>	Бен <b>будет приглашён</b>
	to the party.	на вечеринку.

В предложения с глаголами в пассивном залоге можно добавить сведения о том, кто совершил действие, но это будет не подлежащее, а дополнение с предлогом **by**: The bicycle **was invented** **by** *Karl von Drais*. (Велосипед **был изобретён** *Карлом фон Драйсом*.)

- 18** Найди предложения, в которых есть указание на того, кто совершает действие, обозначенное глаголом в *Passive Voice*.

- 1 George Washington's house is visited by thousands of people every year.
- 2 In 1814 the official residence of the President was burned by British soldiers.
- 3 After the war the official residence of the President was painted white.



- 19 Read again *Did you know?* section on page 35, find sentences with the *Passive Voice* and explain its use.

### Grammar and writing

- 20 Fill in the blanks using the *Passive Voice* forms from the box.

is invited  
is celebrated

is called  
was built

was invented  
are painted

- 1 Collecting coins \_\_\_ the 'hobby of kings'.
- 2 The telephone \_\_\_ in the 19th century.
- 3 Everybody \_\_\_ to the party.
- 4 Maslenitsa \_\_\_ at the end of winter.
- 5 The White House \_\_\_ between 1792–1800.
- 6 All the doors \_\_\_ white in this cottage.

### Reading and speaking

- 21 Look at the pictures. Do you know these landmarks?  
Read the definition of the word. How can you explain this word in Russian?

**landmark** /'lændmɑ:k/ *noun* something that helps you recognise where you are, such as a famous building



- 22 In pairs, answer the questions.

- 1 What is the most famous building in our country?
- 2 Is there any landmark in your city/town/village?
- 3 What is the landmark of London?
- 4 Do you know any landmarks in China?
- 5 What is the most famous building in Australia?
- 6 What is the landmark of France?

### Project idea

- 23 Think of landmarks in the biggest cities or in different regions of Russia. Make an information leaflet about different places in our country.

## Landmarks

## Writing

24 Do the quiz in pairs. Write your answers.

- 1 This is a wonderful museum. It is famous all over the world. A rich man collected the best pictures by the best Russian painters. He presented the collection together with the building to his city. Now the museum is named after him — the Tretyakov Art Gallery. Where is this famous museum?
  - a) In St. Petersburg
  - b) In Moscow
  - c) In Sochi
  
- 2 This is the official residence of the President of the United States of America. Since 1814, it is painted white. That is why it is called the White House. Where is this famous building?
  - a) In New York
  - b) In Philadelphia
  - c) In Washington, D.C.
  
- 3 This building looks like a sailing ship. Its construction began in 1957 and finished 16 years later. The final cost was 14 times more than it was planned at the beginning. A series of Opera House lotteries was organised to get money. Where is this famous building?
  - a) In the USA
  - b) In Australia
  - c) In Italy
  
- 4 This famous London building is more than 900 years old. You can see the British Crown Jewels there. You can look at the Jewels, but you can't touch them. The Beefeaters guard the Crown Jewels. What is this famous building?
  - a) The Tower of London
  - b) The Houses of Parliament
  - c) The National Gallery



## Speaking

25 Tell your friend where you would like to go and why.

# Pancake Day

## Speaking and reading

- 26 What do you remember about Maslenitsa?  
In pairs, answer the questions.

- 1 When does Maslenitsa take place?
- 2 What does it celebrate?
- 3 How do people celebrate Maslenitsa?
- 4 What traditional dish is served at Maslenitsa?
- 5 Why is it an important part of celebrations?

- 27 Look at the picture. What do you know about Pancake Day? What is a pancake race? Read the text and answer these questions.



Pancake Day is celebrated in many countries of the world: the UK, the USA, Ireland, Australia, Brazil, Greece, Sweden, Germany, France, Iceland. Unlike Russia, this celebration in Europe and America lasts only one day. It takes place on Tuesday, called Pancake Tuesday.

There are many traditions of celebrating this day. In England pancake races are held all over the country. Men and women taking part in it must wear an apron and a hat or scarf. Each of them has a frying pan with a hot pancake. They must toss it three times during the race, which is 375 meters long. At the end of the race the pancake should look just as round and beautiful as at the start of the race! It's not that easy!

- 28 Read the underlined words in the text.  
What part of speech are they?

- 29 Discuss in pairs.

- 1 What is the main difference between Russia and other countries in pancake celebrations?
- 2 What are the rules of pancake races?
- 3 Why is a pancake race difficult?
- 4 What facts about pancake celebrations do you find most interesting?

- 30 Do you want to organise a pancake race? What can you do to hold a pancake race? Discuss your problems and find the solutions.

**Example:**

A: We need frying pans for pancake races. What can we do?

B: We could borrow frying pans from our school cook.

## FORWARD!

Magazine

**Holidays  
and festivals**

### Vocabulary

to last	apron
to hold	unlike
to toss	

- 31 Read the text and answer the questions.

### Did you know...

#### ...where the biggest pancake was cooked?

The world's biggest pancake was cooked in Rochdale, UK, in 1994. It was 15 metres in diameter, weighed three tons and had two million calories.



#### ...about Pancake Day at Westminster School?

At the famous Westminster School in London there was an unusual tradition of celebrating Pancake Day. The school cook came out into the dining room. The dining room was separated by a bar into two parts: a part for the younger and a part for the older students. The cook threw a big pancake over that bar. The boys had to catch the pancake before it fell to the floor. The winner got a prize.



### Vocabulary and grammar

- 32 Fill in the blanks with the expressions *to take part (in sth)* or *to take place* in the right form.

- 1 In Western Europe Christmas celebrations \_\_\_ on the 25th of December.
- 2 In 2014 the Olympics \_\_\_ in Sochi, Russia.
- 3 Many sportsmen want to \_\_\_ in the Olympics.
- 4 My brothers and I always \_\_\_ in Maslenitsa celebrations.
- 5 The photo contest \_\_\_ last year.
- 6 Many pupils \_\_\_ in it.

- 33 Look through the texts "Maslenitsa" and "Pancake Day". Write out adjectives which are used to describe pancakes. Find three nouns which you can use with these adjectives. Some nouns combine with two or more adjectives.

**Example:**

- 1) hot tea, coffee, water

- 34 Find Passive Voice forms in the text "Pancake Day" and explain their use. Then rewrite these sentences using the Active Voice.

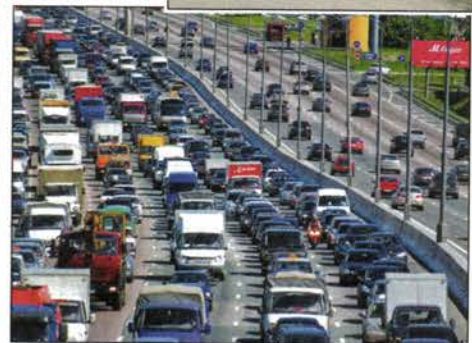
**Example:**

- 1 Pancake Day is celebrated in many countries. — People celebrate Pancake Day in many countries.
- 2 In England pancake races are held all over the country.
- 3 Blini are eaten with jam or butter.
- 4 The biggest pancake was cooked in England.

# Consolidation 3

## Reading and speaking

- 1 A quiz on bikes. Answer the questions with your friend.
- The first bike with pedals was invented in 1804/1840/1884.
  - The bike on the right was invented 30 years later. It was faster/slower than the first bike.
  - Riding a bike is healthy because it's good exercise/it makes your muscles strong/it helps you to keep fit.
  - Which of these leaves the most poisonous gases in the air in big cities?  
Factories?/Power stations?/Cars?/Diesel trains?
- T094 Listen and check your answers.



## Listening and speaking

- 2 What else did we learn about bikes from the text? Answer the questions.
- Where was the first bike with pedals invented?
  - What is a penny? What is a farthing? Which is larger?
  - Why was the bike with one very large and one small wheel called 'the penny farthing'?
  - Why is riding a bike healthier than riding in a car?
  - Is it healthier only for the biker or for the people around as well?



farthing



penny

## Speaking

- 3 **Role-play.** Buying a bike.  
Pupil **A** is a shop assistant.  
Pupil **B** is a customer who wants to buy a bike or a car.



## Grammar and writing

4 Make these sentences negative.

- 1 Maxim wants to be a producer.
- 2 We like watching comedies.
- 3 Kate is good at sports.
- 4 I enjoyed the party.
- 5 Vera has finished reading "Gulliver's Travels".
- 6 They have travelled all over the world.
- 7 They are travelling in Australia now.

5 Use the *Present Perfect Tense* in these sentences.

- 1 Vera (enter) a photo competition.
- 2 I (think) of a new story.
- 3 Vera and Maxim (start) making a school magazine.
- 4 Kate (visit) the film studio.
- 5 She (write) a story about it for the magazine.

## Grammar and speaking

6 What do you know about these cities and countries? Where have you been and where haven't you been? In pairs, talk about these pictures.



**Example:**

A: Where have you been?

B: I've been to Moscow. I've visited Red Square. I would like to go there again.

A: Where haven't you been?

B: I haven't been to Egypt. I've read about the pyramids. I would like to see them one day.

7 Write the names of different countries/cities on cards. In pairs, take a card and talk about the country or the city.

Language summary

8 Do you remember the rules of using the *Past Simple Tense* and the *Present Perfect Tense*? Which of the words in the box are usually used with the *Past Simple Tense* and which are used with the *Present Perfect Tense*? Write them out in 2 columns. Think of two sentences with each tense form using the words from the box.

Used with the Present Perfect Tense	Used with the Past Simple Tense	
already	yesterday	already, yesterday, always, last night, when, last week, just, ever, last month, never, ago, at 8 o'clock last year, in 1961

9 Do you remember the meanings and uses of *could*? Read the rule and choose the correct meaning.

- 1 **Could (1)** is the past of **can** and means *ability/possibility*.
- 2 **Could (2)** means *ability/possibility*.

10 In pairs, read the sentences and say what the meaning of *could* in each sentence is.

- 1 When I was two years old, I could talk.
- 2 We are late. We could go by taxi.
- 3 She could be Italian — listen to her accent.
- 4 It could be sunny tomorrow.
- 5 I could read this text last year. It is not difficult at all.
- 6 My sister could swim before she learned how to walk.

Grammar and speaking

11 In pairs, match pictures A–F with situations 1–6. What could they do in these situations? Discuss with your friend.



- 1 Mary has hurt her sister's feelings.
- 2 Tom hasn't paid any attention to his friend's words.
- 3 Peter wasn't polite to his grandma.
- 4 Nina and Sasha were late for the lesson.
- 5 Vladimir hasn't done his homework.
- 6 Olga hasn't got money to buy a birthday present for her Mum.

### Reading

- 12 Read the texts. What's the difference between these two women's days?

#### Mother's Day (March in Britain, May in the US)

In Britain Mother's Day is celebrated three weeks before Easter. In the US Mother's Day is the 2nd Sunday in May. On this day mother gets thanks for all she does for her children and family. Traditionally her husband and children bring her breakfast in bed and buy her a small present. Adults visit their mothers, bring flowers and presents or send them special cards.



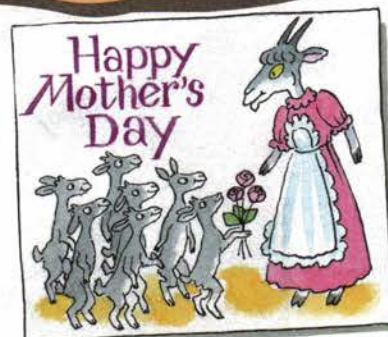
#### International Women's Day (March 8 in Russia)

Though it is called International Women's Day, it is celebrated mainly in Russia. It is Valentine's Day and Mother's Day rolled in one. Boys and men bring flowers and small presents to girls and women they study or work with. At home men try to do all the housework on that day. There are many jokes that March 8 is the only day of the year when men do this.

## FORWARD!

Magazine

**Holidays  
and festivals**



- 13 These sentences are NOT true. Change them so that they become true.

- 1 Mother's Day is celebrated in the USA earlier than in Britain.
- 2 On Mother's Day mothers buy presents for their family.
- 3 International Women's Day is celebrated all over the world.
- 4 Only grown-up women get presents on International Women's Day.
- 5 In Russia, mothers must cook a big dinner to celebrate International Women's Day.

### Vocabulary and speaking

- 14 In pairs, talk about your mother, grandmother, sister or aunt.


#### Useful words and phrases

kind, friendly, loving,  
polite, modest, clean,  
tidy, hard-working

to be good at doing sth  
to enjoy someone's company  
to care about sth/sb



## Listening and reading

- 1  Listen, look at the pictures and follow the text. Then answer the questions: *Where are the people in the pictures? What are they doing? What is happening on Mr Big's island?*

Meanwhile, on Mr Big's island.

We'll have to go to Mr Big's island secretly after dark.

## Vocabulary

secretly  
submarine  
after dark  
to get away  
to start a submarine/a car  
to smash a computer/a car

1 We'll have to hide the capsule, boss.

This is my friend, Punua. He'll take us to the island.

This is exciting.

Shh! You'll have to be very quiet. We're getting near Mr Big's island.

The islanders were Punua's friends. They didn't like Mr Big. They showed Josie, Sam and Kate the way to Mr Big's house.



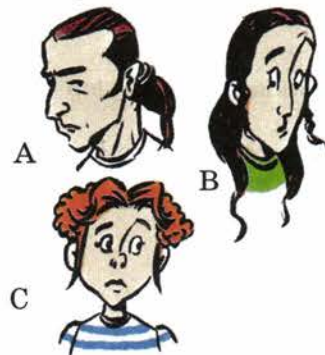
**P** Listen and repeat.

**2** In pairs, read the story.

**3** **T096** Listen to the conversation and point to the people Mr Big talks to.

### Mr Big's instructions

1. Start the submarine.
2. Put food in the submarine.
3. Take the capsule to the submarine.
4. Pay the islanders.
5. Feed the fish.
6. Smash the computer.



**4** Read the list of Mr Big's instructions. Who has to do these things? Match the instructions with the people.

### Speaking

**5** **T097** Talk about what the gang members have to do. Use the list of Mr Big's instructions.

**Example:**

A: Who has to start the submarine?      B: Does Della have to feed the fish?

### Writing

**6** Write a paragraph about Mr Big's instructions.

**Example:**

Mr Big has given his gang some instructions. Jane has to start the submarine.

**Reading and speaking**

7 What do they have to do at home? Read and say.



My name's Adam.  
I have to help quite a lot at home. At the weekends I have to weed the garden. I have to make my own bed and tidy my room. My brother sometimes has to wash the dishes.

My name's James.  
I have to help at home, too. I have to wash the dishes on Sunday evening. I have to feed the cat every day. On Saturdays I have to go to the supermarket with my mother and help her do the shopping.

My name's Tessa. I don't have to help much at home. I don't have to wash the dishes or help with the cooking. We don't have any pets, so I don't have to take a dog for a walk or feed a cat. My big brother helps with the shopping, and my sister tidies our room. She also has to take the rubbish out. I have a lot of free time. It's quite boring, really.

**Vocabulary**

- weed
- make a bed
- help with sth
- help much/a lot

8 What do you have to do at home? Talk to your friend.

**Writing and speaking**

9 What do you have to do in the classroom? Make a chart in groups.

	Mon	Tue	Wed
Water the plants	Claire	Anna	
Clean the board	Mark	Peter	
Collect the homework	Anna		
Empty the waste-paper bin			

**Vocabulary**

- collect
- empty
- wastepaper bin

10 In pairs, talk about the chart.

**Example:**

A: Who has to water the plants on Monday?

B: Claire.

## THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Модальная конструкция *to have to do*

Конструкция **to have to do something** выражает необходимость совершить какое-либо действие, так как этого требуют обстоятельства или другой человек. После **have** используется смысловой глагол в неопределённой форме с частицей **to**. Чтобы этого не забыть и не сделать ошибку, надо запомнить всю конструкцию **to have to do something**.

<b>Настоящее время</b>	В <b>Present Simple</b> в 3-м лице ед. числа используется форма <b>has to</b> . В остальных случаях используется форма <b>have to</b> . I/you/we/they <b>have to do it</b> . He/she/it <b>has to do it</b> .
<b>Прошедшее время</b>	В <b>Past Simple</b> используется форма <b>had to</b> . When he was a child he <b>had to do it</b> . I/you/he/she/we/they <b>had to do it</b> .
<b>Будущее время</b>	В <b>Future Simple</b> используется <b>will have to/'ll have to</b> . I/you/he/she/we/they <b>will have to/'ll have to do it tomorrow</b> .

### Grammar and speaking

- 11** Scan the texts in Exercise 7. Find sentences with *have to*. What tense forms are used in them? What is the meaning of these forms? Are there any negative forms? What is their meaning?
- 12** Fill in the blanks with *have to* or *has to*.
- I \_\_\_ get up early today. I \_\_\_ walk the dog.
  - Maxim \_\_\_ get up early, too. He's going on holiday.
  - Sam is ill. He \_\_\_ see the doctor.
  - We \_\_\_ do all the exercises.
  - They \_\_\_ read all the texts in the unit.
  - You \_\_\_ tidy your room before we go for a walk.

### Speaking

- 13 Role-play.** You are the mother/father and you tell your children what they have to do. Your friends play the role of your children and mime what you tell them to do.



### Useful words and phrases

to help a lot at home  
to help with the cooking/shopping  
to make the bed  
to tidy the room  
to wash the dishes

to go to the supermarket  
to take the rubbish out  
to feed the cat/dog/hamster  
to take the pet for a walk  
to weed the garden

## Reading and speaking

FORWARD!

Magazine

Did you know?

- 14 Read the texts quickly and match the headings 1, 2 with texts A, B.

- 1 Did you know the original title of "Robinson Crusoe"?
- 2 Did you know that Defoe used a real life story for his book?

...(A) Robinson Crusoe is the main character of a famous novel by Daniel Defoe, an 18th century English writer. The book is known as "Robinson Crusoe". But its original title is "The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner: Who Lived Eight and Twenty Years, All Alone in an Un-inhabited Island on the Coast of America, Near the Mouth of the Great River of Oroonoke; Having Been Cast on Shore by Shipwreck, Wherein all the Men Perished but Himself. With an Account How He Was at Last as Strangely Delivered by Pirates."

The title, as you can see, actually tells the story of Robinson Crusoe in short! The book was published in 1719.

...(B) The story of Robinson Crusoe is based on real facts. Alexander Selkirk, a shoemaker's son from Scotland, went to sea in 1695. He was only 19 years old at that time. In 1704, his ship was damaged and he decided to get off and not sail any further. He landed on a desert island and the ship sailed away. Alexander had only his clothes, a gun, a few tools, tobacco and the Bible. He spent about five years on the island. In 1709, English seamen rescued him.

- 15 Read the text about the original title of "Robinson Crusoe". Don't pay attention to the words you don't know. Find the words you know and answer the following questions.

- 1 How many years did Robinson Crusoe live on an island?
- 2 Where was this island?
- 3 How did he get to the island?
- 4 Who saved Robinson?

- 16 Read the text about the real life story again. Then read these statements. Are they **true** or **false**?

- 1 Robinson Crusoe was a shoemaker's son from Scotland.
- 2 Alexander Selkirk was 28 years old when he decided to land on a desert island.
- 3 Alexander Selkirk spent about ten years on the island.
- 4 English seamen rescued Alexander Selkirk.

- 17 Read about the novel by Daniel Defoe. Match the pictures with the paragraphs.

### The Story of Robinson Crusoe

(1) Robinson Crusoe, a young man, lives in England. He is eighteen years old. His father wants him to study at university, but Robinson dreams of the sea. He runs away from home and his adventures begin.

(2) One of his sea voyages ends with a shipwreck. Robinson finds himself alone on a desert island.

(3) Robinson lives on the island for twenty-eight years. During these years, he builds himself a house, learns how to fish and to grow plants. He also learns how to cook. At first he feels sad, but then he starts to think that he lives a much better life here than he did in Europe.

(4) He does not see any people for 15 years. Then, one day, he sees a footprint, and later saves a young man. Crusoe names him Friday, because he found him on that day of the week. Friday is extremely grateful and becomes Robinson's servant. He learns some English.

(5) For some years the two live happily. Then, a ship comes to the island. The ship is under pirates' control. Crusoe saves the captain of the ship and his men from the pirates and they take him back to England.

(6) There Robinson finds that in his absence he has become a wealthy man. Crusoe gets married and has three children. Later, he visits his old island.



### Speaking

18 In pairs, answer the questions.

- 1 Why does Robinson Crusoe run away from home?
- 2 How does one of his sea voyages end?
- 3 Where does he find himself after a shipwreck?
- 4 How long does Robinson stay on the island?
- 5 What does he do there?
- 6 How long does he live alone?
- 7 Whom does he save?
- 8 What name does he give him and why?
- 9 Does Robinson get back to England?
- 10 How does he get back to England?
- 11 What does the book end with?

19 Tell the story of Robinson Crusoe. Use the questions from Exercise 18 and the verbs in the past tense.

20 Discuss in groups.

- 1 What does a person have to do to survive on a desert island?
- 2 What did Robinson Crusoe have to do to survive on the desert island?
- 3 What did he have to learn to do?

### Project idea

21 Make a poster *Jobs*. Find out what people have to do in different jobs; what they have to wear; where they have to work; how many hours they have to work; what kind of training they need.

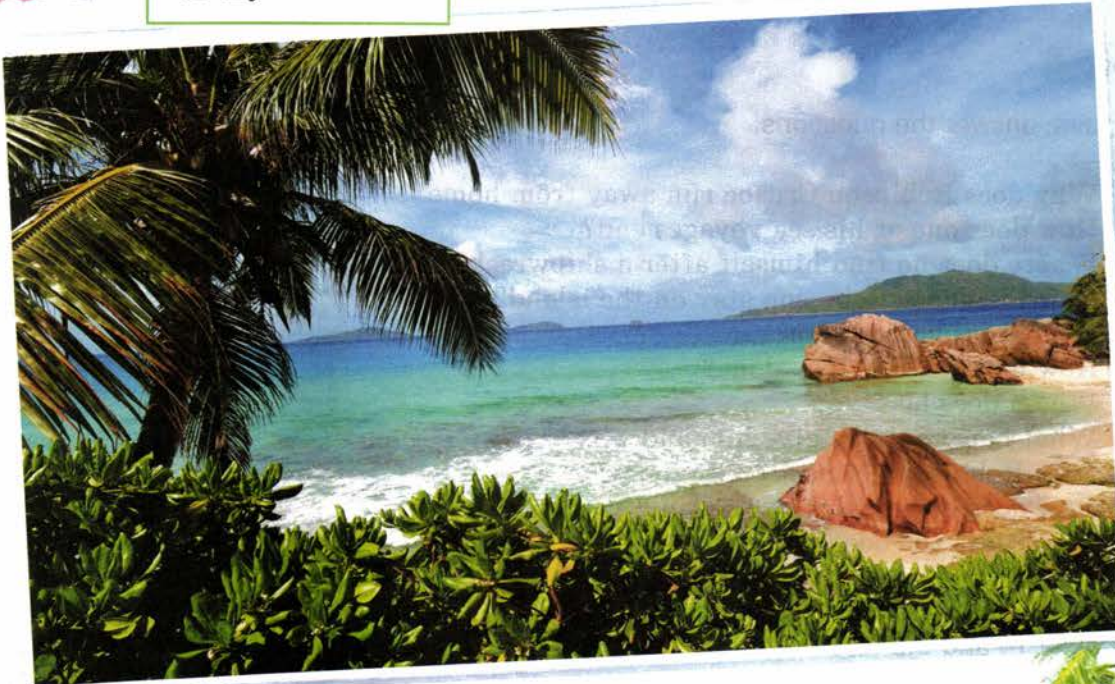
**Listening and reading**

1 © T098 Listen and read. Then answer the questions.

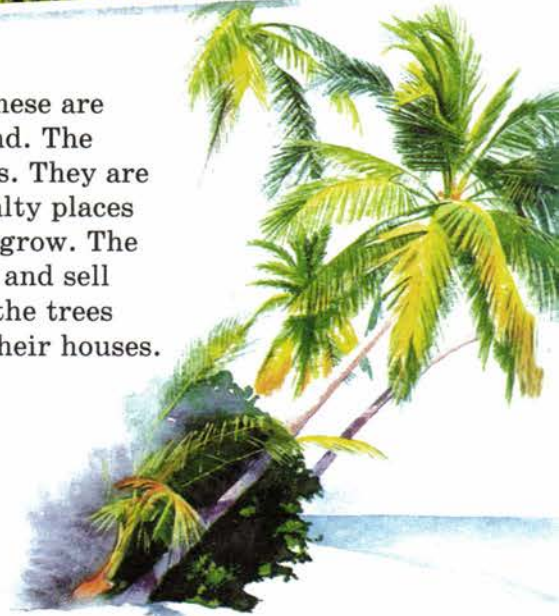
- 1 Have you ever been to a tropical island?
- 2 What do you think life is like on a tropical island in the South Pacific?
- 3 What kind of food do people eat?
- 4 What kind of houses do they live in?
- 5 Do you dream about living on a tropical island?

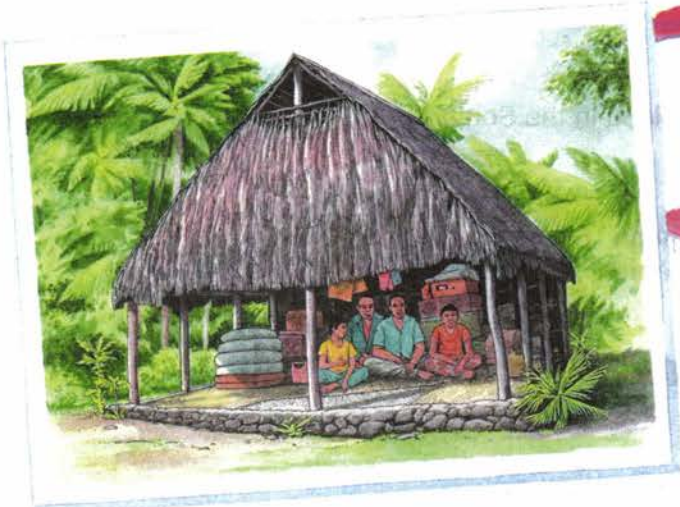
**Vocabulary**

the South Pacific  
coconut  
to dry



There are many islands in the South Pacific. These are tropical islands. The weather is warm all year round. The trees on the island in the picture are coconut palms. They are very useful because they grow well in sandy and salty places near the seashore where other kinds of trees can't grow. The coconuts give food. The islanders can dry the nuts and sell them to make oil. They can also use the trunks of the trees for building, and the leaves for making roofs for their houses.





There is no cold weather in the islands, so the islanders do not need houses with thick walls. This house is open on all sides. There is a stone floor and a roof made of palm leaves. There are mats on the floor. The islanders make the mats from dried leaves.



There are lots of fish in the sea. Sometimes the islanders wrap the fish in strips of leaves and bake them.

They also bake taro roots to eat. This is very good food because it has lots of vitamins.



### Reading and speaking

- 2 True or false? Read and discuss.

#### A message in the bottle

Help! We're shipwrecked on a tiny island in the South Pacific. The weather is warm now, but it'll be cold in the winter. We'll need a house with thick walls. There are coconut palms growing near the sea. We can get oil from coconuts but we can't eat them. We can catch fish in the sea. We have found some taro roots. Are they healthy to eat? We don't know.



- 3 Talk to your friend.

**Example:**

A: Will it be cold in winter?

B: No, it won't.

#### Vocabulary

taro  
root  
roof  
mat  
strip  
to wrap sth in sth



### Project idea

- 4 Draw a map of your dream island. Show all the things you want to have on the map. Talk to your friends about your island.





## Listening and speaking

- 5 ©T099 This is a picture of life on an island in the South Pacific. What can you see? Listen and point.

There are...	a lot of / some / not many / no
There is...	a lot of / some / not much / no

## A different world



- 6 ©T100 Talk to your friend about the picture.

**Example:**

A: There aren't many people on the beach.

- 7 Imagine that you are shipwrecked on this island. In groups, discuss the good and the bad things about a tropical islands.

- 8 ©T101 What is the difference between the place in the picture and the place where you live? Talk to your friends.

**Example:**

A: There are a lot of cars where we live.

B: And there are no palm trees.



## THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Обозначение количества

В английском языке способы обозначения количества зависят от того, какие существительные мы употребляем: **исчисляемые** или **неисчисляемые**. Задать вопрос и описать количество людей, предметов, веществ, материалов и т. п. в английском языке мы можем с помощью специальных слов: **many/much, a lot of/lots of, a few/few, a little/little**.

Countable nouns Исчисляемые существительные	Uncountable nouns Неисчисляемые существительные
<b>Если мы хотим задать вопрос «Сколько ...?»</b>	
<b>How many friends</b> have you got? (Сколько у тебя друзей?)	<b>How much time</b> have we got? (Сколько у нас времени?)
<b>How many eggs are</b> there in the fridge? (Сколько яиц в холодильнике?)	<b>How much butter is</b> there in the fridge? (Сколько масла в холодильнике?)
<b>Если мы хотим сказать «много ...»</b>	
I've got <b>many friends</b> . I've got <b>a lot of friends</b> . I've got <b>lots of friends</b> . (У меня много друзей.)	We've got <b>a lot of time</b> . We've got <b>lots of time</b> . (У нас много времени.)
There <b>are many eggs</b> in the fridge. There <b>are a lot of eggs</b> in the fridge. There <b>are lots of eggs</b> in the fridge. (В холодильнике много яиц.)	There <b>is a lot of butter</b> in the fridge. There <b>is lots of butter</b> in the fridge. (В холодильнике много масла.)
<b>Если мы хотим сказать «несколько, немного, но достаточно»</b>	
I've got <b>a few friends</b> . (У меня есть несколько друзей.)	We've got <b>a little time</b> . (У нас есть немного времени.)
There <b>are a few eggs</b> in the fridge. (В холодильнике есть несколько яиц.)	There <b>is a little butter</b> in the fridge. (В холодильнике есть немного масла.)
<b>Если мы хотим сказать «мало, недостаточно»</b>	
I've got <b>few friends</b> . (У меня мало друзей.)	We've got <b>little time</b> . (У нас мало времени.)
There <b>are few eggs</b> in the fridge. (В холодильнике мало яиц.)	There <b>is little butter</b> and I can't make a sandwich. (Масла мало, и я не могу сделать бутерброд.)

### Grammar and speaking

**9** Проанализируй примеры в таблице. Затем прочитай и дополни формулировку правила словами **единственного/множественного**.

- 1) Когда мы говорим об **исчисляемых** существительных, мы используем форму глагола \_\_\_\_\_ числа.
- 2) Когда мы говорим о **неисчисляемых** существительных, мы используем форму глагола \_\_\_\_\_ числа.

**10** Use words *many, much, a few, a little* to speak about the picture on page 56.

**Example:**

There aren't many people on the beach. — There are *a few* people on the beach.

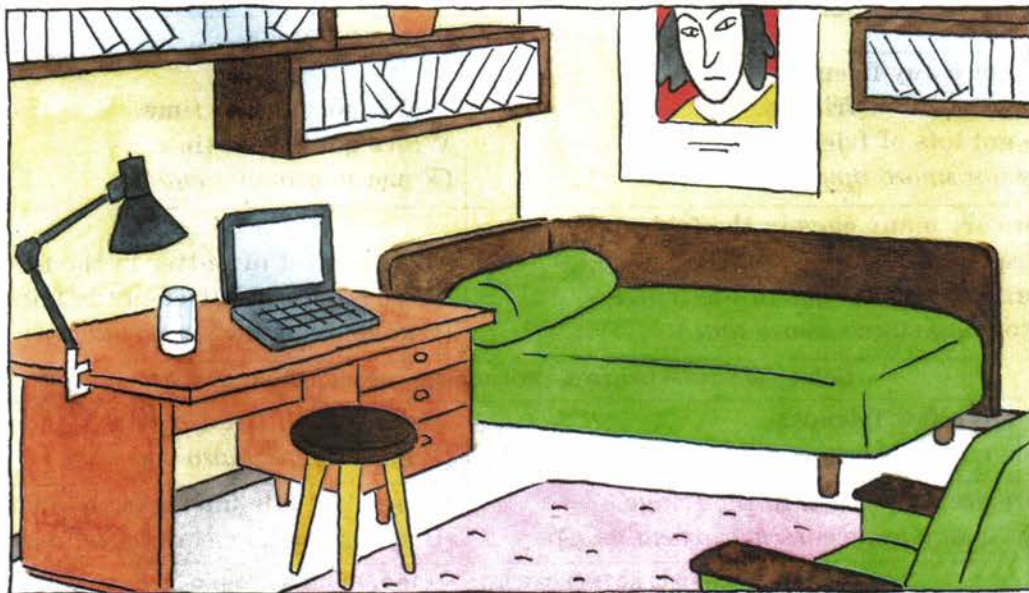
## Vocabulary and grammar

11 Read the sentences using *much* or *many* to fill in the blanks.

- 1 How \_\_\_ lessons have we got today?
- 2 There aren't \_\_\_ people in the street.
- 3 How \_\_\_ money have we got with us?
- 4 There isn't \_\_\_ milk in the fridge.
- 5 There are so \_\_\_ stars in the sky!
- 6 I don't like \_\_\_ sugar in my tea.
- 7 Are there \_\_\_ children on the beach?

## Reading and speaking

12 Look at the picture and then read about Maxim's room. Find three mistakes in the text. Describe the room yourself.



This is Maxim's room. It's not big but it's comfortable. There are a lot of plants and flowers. There's a bed, two armchairs and a desk. There are few books. There's a glass with a little milk on the desk.

13 Look at the picture and think of five things which you don't see in Maxim's room.

**Example:**

There is no TV in Maxim's room.  
There are no coconuts on the table.

## Vocabulary

14 Use the words *house* or *home* in these sentences.

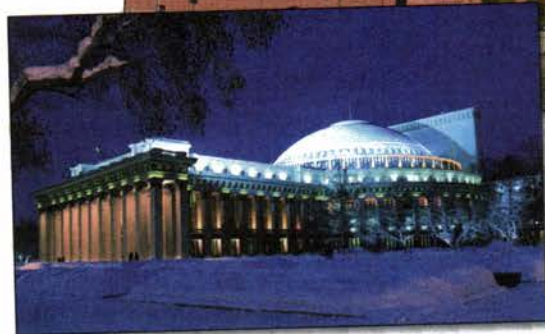
- 1 My grandma lives in a small \_\_\_ not far from Moscow.
- 2 Is there anybody at \_\_\_?
- 3 My elder brother has bought a \_\_\_ for his family.
- 4 I've left my notebook at \_\_\_.
- 5 Sam will come \_\_\_ before 7.
- 6 My friend lives in a multi-storey \_\_\_ in the centre of the city.
- 7 I don't want to go to the cinema today, let's stay at \_\_\_.
- 8 There are many new \_\_\_ in our town.

# A glimpse of Russia

## Reading and speaking

**15** Do the quiz in pairs. Then read the text in Exercise 17 on page 60 and check your answers.

- 1 What is the longest river in Russia?
  - a) The Lena
  - b) The Volga
  - c) The Ob
  
- 2 What is the deepest lake in Russia?
  - a) Ladoga
  - b) Baikal
  - c) Plescheevo Lake
  
- 3 What is the highest mountain in Russia?
  - a) Elbrus
  - b) Kazbek
  - c) Victory Peak
  
- 4 What is the largest city in Russia?
  - a) St. Petersburg
  - b) Moscow
  - c) Novosibirsk
  
- 5 Where is the largest opera and ballet theatre in Russia?
  - a) In St. Petersburg
  - b) In Moscow
  - c) In Novosibirsk



## THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Reading and writing numbers

In Russian		In English	
4 400	четыре тысячи четыреста	4,400	four thousand four hundred
3 531	три тысячи пятьсот тридцать один	3,531	three thousand five hundred and thirty one
11,7 млн	одиннадцать целых и семь десятых миллиона	11.7	eleven point seven million

**FORWARD!**  
Magazine  
Quiz

## Listening and speaking

- 16 ©T102 Listen to Zoe and Paul, then interview your friend. Then he/she can interview you in the same way.

In Britain there is a radio programme called *Desert Island Discs*. In it the presenter interviews famous people and asks them to choose music and books to take with them to a desert island.

- 1 What record would you like to take with you to a desert island?
- 2 What book would you like to take with you to a desert island?
- 3 You can take one special thing. What would you like to take? Why?

## Useful words and phrases

reggae  
jazz  
pop  
classical music

a fairy tale  
an adventure story  
a book on history  
a detective story

## Reading and speaking

- 17 Look and read. Have you done the Quiz *A glimpse of Russia?* Now check your answers here.

## Did you know...

## ...what is the longest river in Russia?

It's not an easy question! The longest river in the European part of Russia is the Volga. It's also the longest river in Europe. It's 3,531 kilometres long! But in the Asian part of Russia, in Siberia, there is the Lena River. It's 4,400 kilometres long! Another Siberian river — the Ob together with Irtysh is even longer. It's 5,410 kilometres long.



## ...what is the deepest lake in Russia?

Of course, you knew it! Baikal is the largest lake in Russia and it is the deepest lake in the world.

## ...what is the highest mountain in Russia?

That isn't more difficult than the lakes! Elbrus is the highest mountain in Russia and in the whole of Europe.

## ...what is the largest city in Russia?

That's easy again! Moscow is the largest city in Russia. 11.7 million people live in Moscow. It is also the largest in Europe. St. Petersburg is the second largest city in Russia. Novosibirsk is the largest city in the Asian part of Russia.

## ...where is the largest opera and ballet theatre in Russia?

Surprise, surprise! It's in Novosibirsk! The most interesting thing about the building is its cupola. The cupola is 60 metres in diameter and only 8 centimetres thick! It is the largest cupola of this design in the world. The theatre was opened on May 12, 1945, right after our victory in the Great Patriotic War.

FORWARD!

Magazine

Did you know?

## Listening and speaking

- 18 ©T103 Listen to the song.  
Would you like to go to this island?

### Island with a blue lagoon

In the middle of the South Pacific,  
Is an island with a blue lagoon.  
It's rather small but it's terrific.  
It's my island with a blue lagoon.

The fish are swimming in the water,  
You can catch one in your hand.  
Oh wouldn't you like to come with me  
To my island with the golden sand?

On my island in the South Pacific,  
The sun is high at noon.  
It's very hot but it's terrific  
To go swimming in the afternoon.



#### Vocabulary

lagoon  
terrific

## Game zone

- 19 ©T104 A memory game. What can you remember about the picture of the tropical house on page 55? Ask and answer. Don't look!

**Example:**

A: How many people are there?

B: I think there are...

- 20 ©T105 Draw a picture of your house and talk about it to your friends.

**Example:**

A: What are the walls made of?

B: I think they're made of stone.




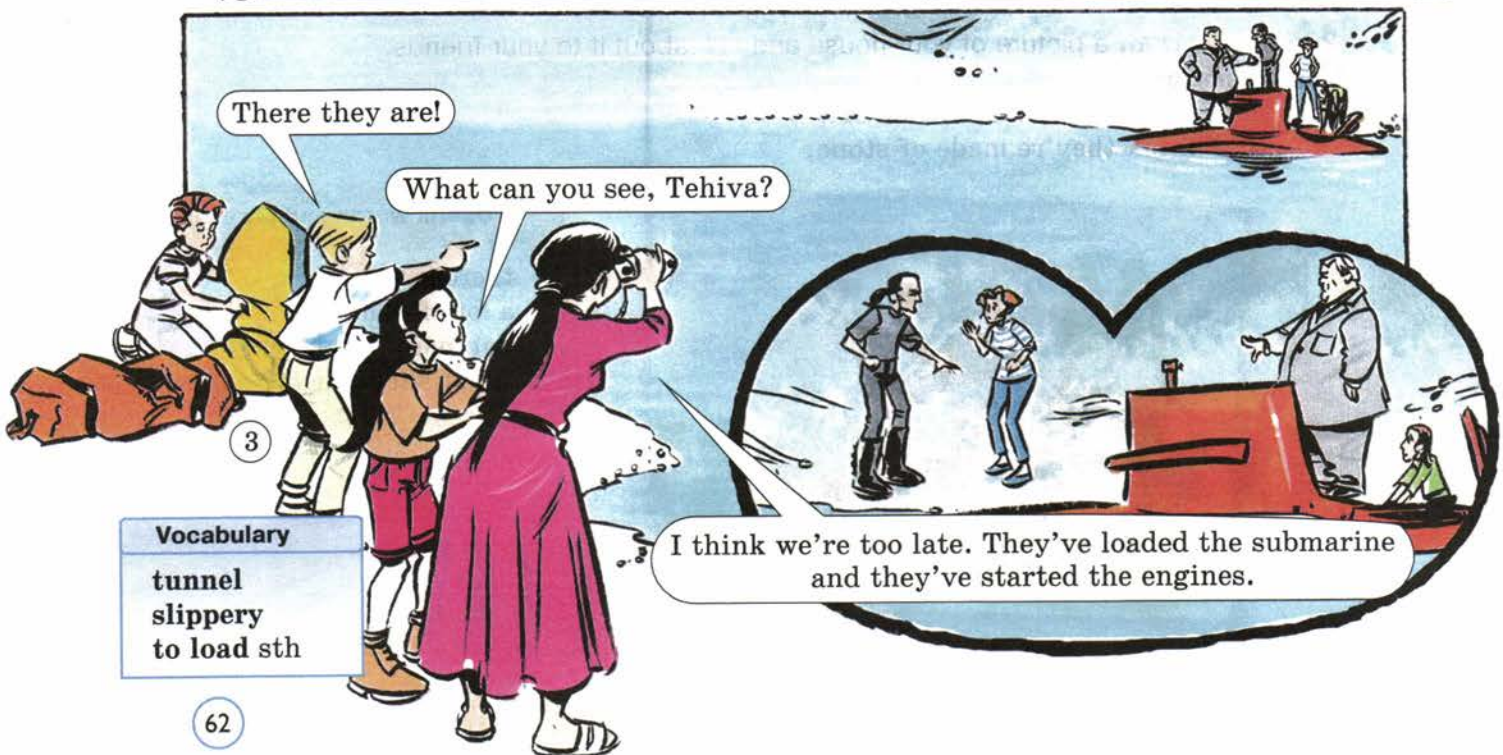
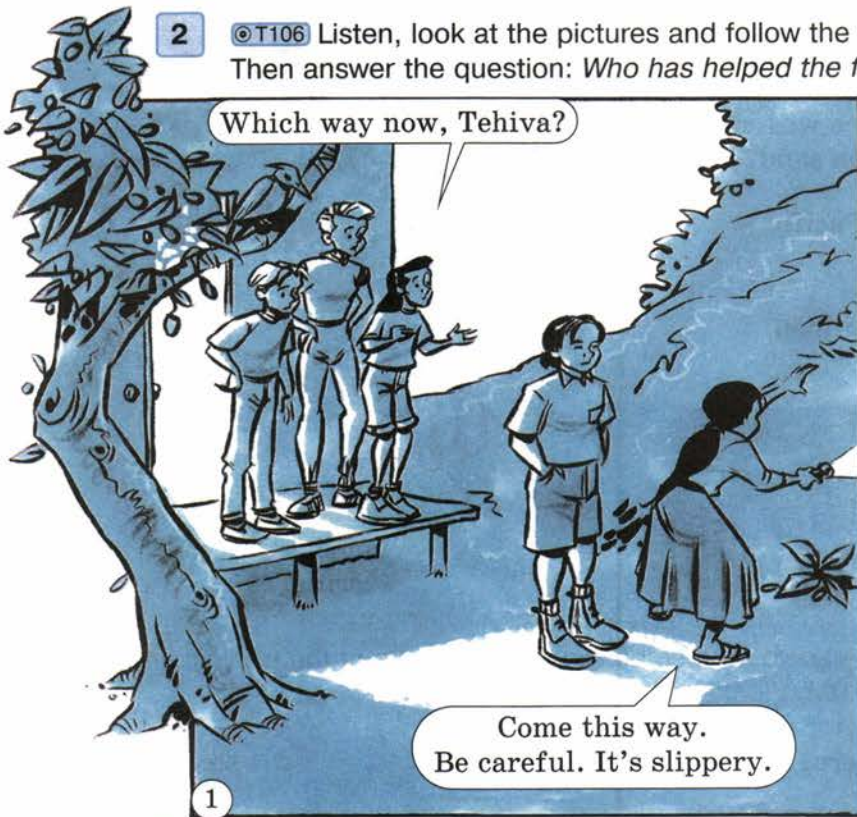
#### Useful words and phrases

there is/there are  
a lot of/some  
not many/not much  
What's it made of?

#### Listening and reading

- 1 Look at the pictures and tell the class what these people are doing. Find in the pictures:  
a) a cave b) a tunnel c) a submarine d) a pair of binoculars

- 2  Listen, look at the pictures and follow the text. Then answer the question: *Who has helped the friends?*



#### Vocabulary

tunnel  
slippery  
to load sth



**P** Listen and repeat.

**3** Read the story in pairs.

**Listening and speaking**

**4** ©T107 What has happened? Listen to Sam's and Kate's questions and answer in pairs.



**Example:**

*A:* What's happened to the capsule?

*B:* They've loaded it onto the submarine.

**Vocabulary**

**to go on board**

**5** Talk to your friend.

- 1 What do the friends have to do now?
- 2 What do you think will happen next in the story?



## THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Способы выражения необходимости

I. С помощью модального глагола **must** и конструкции **have to** в английском языке выражается необходимость совершить действие, при этом значение предложений с **must** и **have to** различно.

Утвердительные формы		
	1) Решение, принятое человеком самостоятельно, внутренняя осознанная необходимость, обязанность: <b>must</b>	2) Необходимость диктуется обстоятельствами или другим человеком: <b>have to</b>
Настоящее время	I <b>must</b> tidy my room. (Я <b>должен</b> убирать свою комнату.)	I <b>have to</b> tidy my room. (Я <b>обязан</b> убирать свою комнату.)
Прошедшее время	I <b>had to</b> tidy my room. (Я <b>должен был</b> убирать свою комнату.) (Я <b>обязан был</b> убирать свою комнату.)	
Будущее время	I'll <b>have to</b> tidy my room. (Я <b>должен</b> буду убирать свою комнату.) (Я <b>обязан</b> буду убирать свою комнату.)	
	I <b>must</b> tidy my room on Sunday. (Я <b>должен</b> буду убирать свою комнату в воскресенье.)	I'll <b>have to</b> tidy my room on Sunday. (Я <b>обязан</b> буду убирать свою комнату в воскресенье.)

Конструкция **have to** имеет формы настоящего, прошедшего и будущего времени, а вот у модального глагола **must** есть только форма *настоящего времени*. Когда речь идёт о плане *прошедшего времени*, значение этого модального глагола выражается формой прошедшего времени, заимствованной у конструкции **had to**. Для обозначения *будущего времени* используется либо форма будущего времени конструкции **'ll have to**, либо сам глагол **must**, если в предложении есть указание на время в будущем: on Sunday, tomorrow.

### Grammar and speaking

6 Say who decides and fill in *must* or *have to*.



I \_\_\_ walk my dog.



I \_\_\_ feed my hamster.



I \_\_\_ water the plants.



I \_\_\_ weed the garden.



I \_\_\_ walk my dog.



I \_\_\_ feed my hamster.



I \_\_\_ water the plants.



I \_\_\_ weed the garden.

II. Отрицательные формы **mustn't** и **don't/doesn't have to** имеют совершенно разный смысл.

Отрицательные формы	
Запрет: <b>mustn't</b>	Отсутствие необходимости: <b>don't/doesn't have to</b>
I <b>mustn't</b> be late for the lesson again. (Мне <b>нельзя</b> опять опоздать на урок.)	I <b>don't have to</b> go to school on Sundays. (Мне <b>не надо</b> ходить в школу по воскресеньям.)
You <b>mustn't</b> go there with us. (Тебе <b>нельзя</b> идти с нами туда.)	You <b>don't have to</b> go there with us. (Тебе <b>не обязательно</b> идти с нами туда.) ( <i>Можешь пойти, если захочешь.</i> )
We <b>mustn't</b> play with a ball in the house. (Нам <b>нельзя</b> (запрещено) играть с мячом в доме.)	We <b>don't have to</b> go to a beach party. (Нам <b>не обязательно</b> идти на пляжную вечеринку.) ( <i>Можем пойти, если захотим.</i> )

7 Fill in *mustn't* or *don't/doesn't have to*.

- I \_\_\_ go to school on Sundays.
- We \_\_\_ make noise. My little sister is asleep.
- I \_\_\_ spend much money.
- I \_\_\_ do this exercise in writing.
- He \_\_\_ forget to mail this letter tomorrow.
- You \_\_\_ come to the party.
- You \_\_\_ to eat it if you don't like it.
- They \_\_\_ to study music this year.

### Grammar and writing

8 Write what you have to do and what you don't have to do at home.

#### Useful words and phrases

to help a lot at home  
to help with the cooking/shopping  
to make the bed  
to tidy the room  
to wash the dishes

to go to the supermarket  
to take the rubbish out  
to feed the cat/dog/hamster  
to take the dog/cat for a walk  
to weed the garden

### Speaking

9 **Role-play.** You are Robinson Crusoe and your friend is Friday. Tell Friday what you had to do when you got to the desert island. Then Friday will tell you what he'll have to do from now on.



## Listening and speaking

## The changing islands

- 10 Look at the picture of this modern town in the South Pacific. What can you see in the picture? Talk to your friend.

**Example:**

A: There are a lot of tourists in this picture.

- 11 **T108** Now listen to the text. Then answer the questions: *Have some islands in the South Pacific changed? Why?*

In pairs, discuss what has changed.

**Example:**

A: They've built a lot of hotels.

B: And there are more people in this picture.

A: Yes. They look like tourists.



## Vocabulary

tourist industry

tourism

way of life

change for the better/the worse

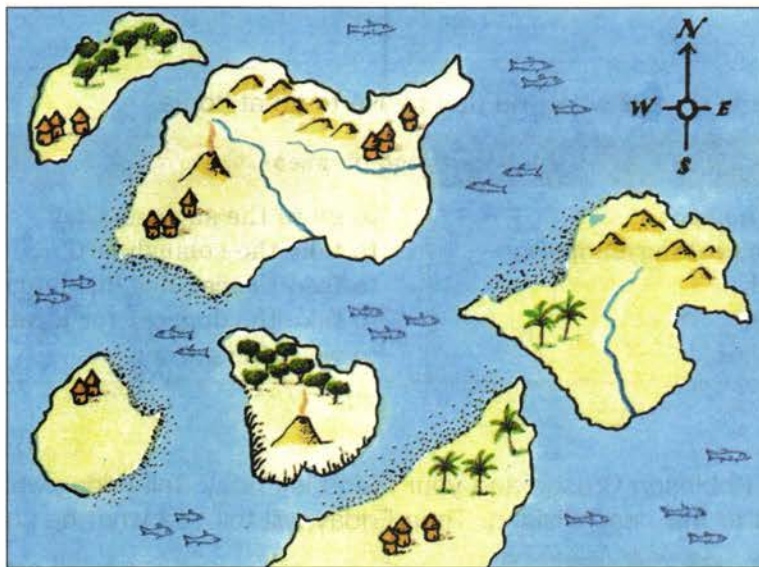
## Speaking

- 12 In groups, make a plan of a new resort. First, read the list.  
**T109** Then look at the map of a group of islands and choose the best places to build the things on the list. Discuss it with your friends.

**Example:**

A: Let's build the fishing port here. It's next to the sea.

## A new resort



a large tourist hotel  
 a large school  
 a fishing port  
 three small schools  
 a large hospital  
 an airport  
 a small hospital  
 a new road

- 13 Present your plan to the rest of the class. Tell the class what you have decided. Answer the questions.

**Example:**

*You:* We're going to build a new road here.

*Class:* Why are you going to build the new road there?

*You:* It's the shortest way from the new fishing port to this village.

- 14 Look at the pictures of unusual hotels and read the articles. Then say where you would like to visit and why.

**Did you know...**

**...that there is an underwater hotel?**

Visit the **Fiji Islands** and enjoy staying at the Poseidon Undersea Resort. It is 40 feet below the surface of the Fijian Lagoon. You will get there by a special 'elevator' which will bring you under the sea. 70 percent of the walls are made of special plastic and you can see through them. You can even feed the fish in the sea — by simply pushing the button in the wall.



1 foot = 0,3 м  
elevator — лифт



**...that there is an ice hotel?**

Visit **Sweden** and enjoy staying in the largest ice hotel in the world. It is made up of over 6,000 square feet of ice and snow. The average temperature is 17 degrees Fahrenheit. How do guests survive there? They sleep in special sleeping bags on a bed built of snow and ice, on reindeer skins. A cup of hot cranberry juice is brought to them in the morning.

17 degrees Fahrenheit = -8,3° (по Цельсию)  
cranberry — клюква, клюквенный

**...that there is a hotel in the trees?**


Visit **Kerela, India** and enjoy staying in the Green Magic Treehouses. The houses are built in trees 90 feet high in a tropical rainforest. There are baths and telephones, the hotel is modern and comfortable. The houses are made of eco-friendly materials. Electricity power is not used in this hotel. They use solar batteries. This is really a wonderful place to stay.



eco-friendly — экологичный  
electricity power — электроэнергия

- 15 Find out about other unusual hotels in Russia or abroad. Tell the class what you have found.

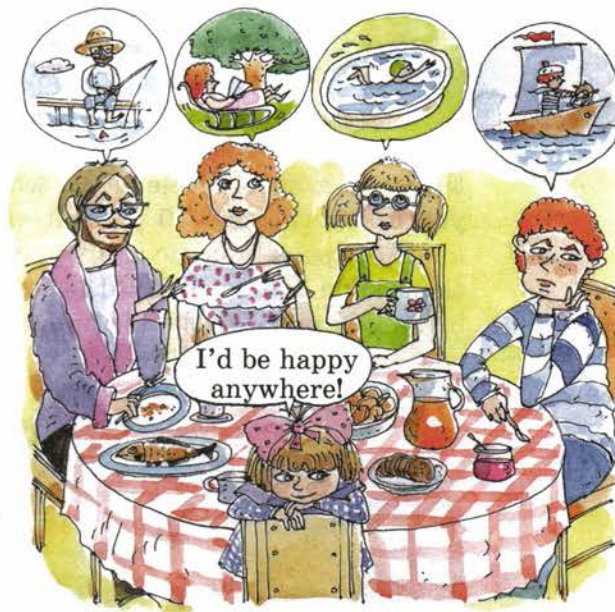
## Listening and reading

- 16 Look at the picture. What do you think these people dream about? Where are they going to go on holiday? Talk to your friend.
- 17  Listen and read the poem.

## Vacation

By Mary Ann Hoberman

In my head I hear a humming (1):  
 Summer, summer, summer's coming.  
 Soon we're going on vacation (2)  
 But there is a complication (3):  
 Day by day the problem's growing (4) —  
 We don't know yet where we're going!  
 Mother likes the country (5) best;  
 That's so she can read and rest.  
 Dad thinks resting (6) is a bore (7);  
 He's for fishing at the shore.  
Sailing (8) is my brother's pick (9);  
 Sailing makes my sister sick (10);  
 She says swimming's much more cool (11),  
 Swimming in a swimming pool.  
 As for me, why (12), I don't care,  
 I'd be happy anywhere!



## Vocabulary

- 18 Look at the underlined words in the poem and match them with their translations.

A отдых	Е парусный спорт	И ну
В жужжание	Ф растёт	J скука
С деревня	Г выбор	К классное (разг.)
Д сложность	Н мутит	Л каникулы, отпуск (амер.)

## Speaking

- 19 Discuss with your friend the dreams/plans of this family. Is it like this in your family?
- 20 **Role-play** the poem.

## Project idea

- 21 In groups, choose one of these projects.
- A **Local history.** Make a poster about the past and present of your city/town/village. Find out about your own area, looking at old maps and asking older members of your family about changes in the area.
- B **The tourist industry.** Make a poster or a brochure about the tourist industry in Russia, about the places that people like to visit. You can also collect maps, photos and travel brochures and make a museum of souvenirs from all over Russia.
- C Make a poster about your own **wonderful hotel**.

## The magic castle

**22** ©T111 **Game:** The Magic Castle.

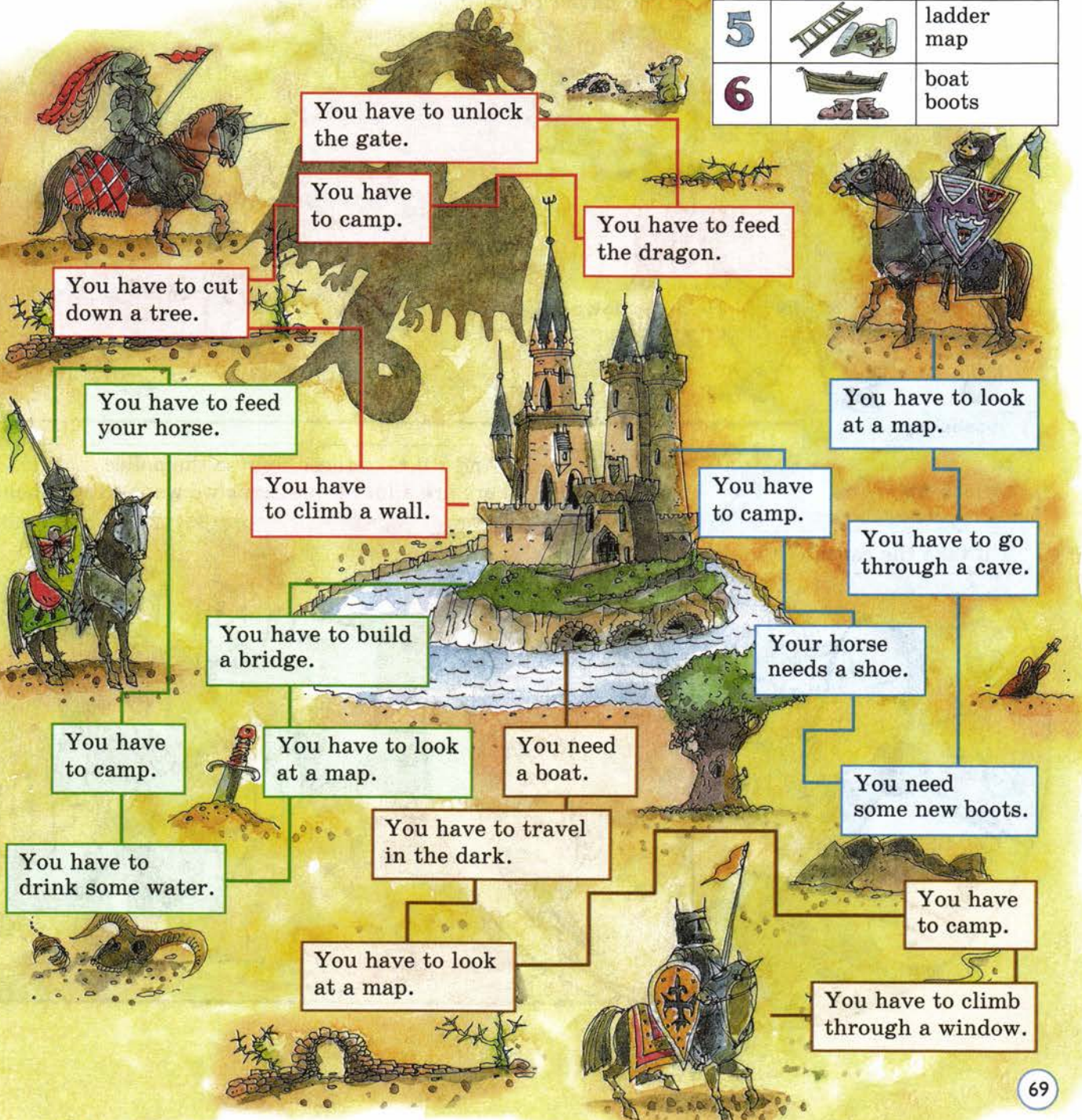
- Look at the instructions. You must throw the correct number to get the things you need to travel to the Magic Castle: **three** for an axe to cut down the tree; **four** for some water to drink, etc.
- Play the game in fours, one pupil takes each colour.

**Example:**

A: I need a boat to get to the island.

B: You have to throw a six.

		
<b>1</b>		key horseshoe torch
<b>2</b>		tent wood
<b>3</b>		axe hay
<b>4</b>		dragon food water
<b>5</b>		ladder map
<b>6</b>		boat boots



## Listening and reading

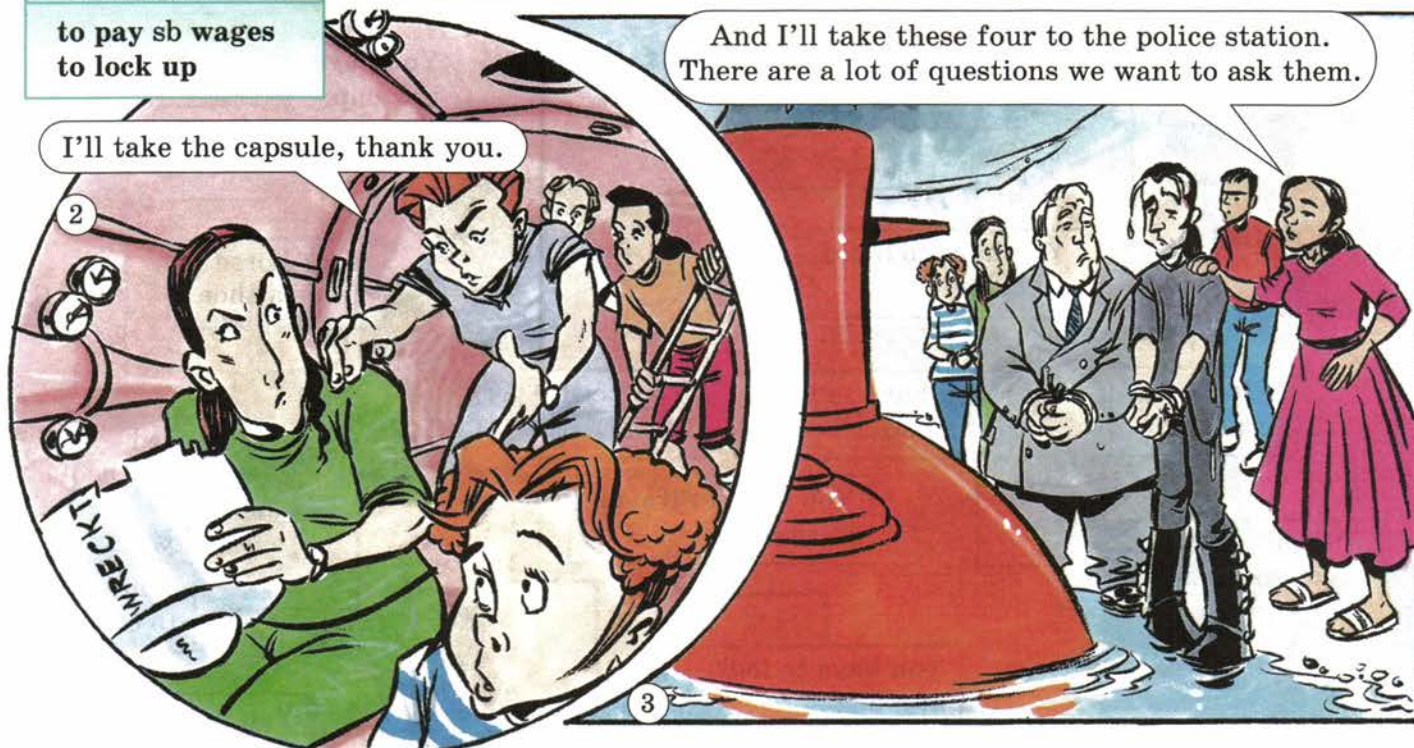
- 1 ©T112 Listen, look at the pictures and follow the text in the book. Answer the questions:  
Why didn't the islanders want Mr Big to leave? What did they do to stop him?

The islanders didn't want Mr Big to leave.

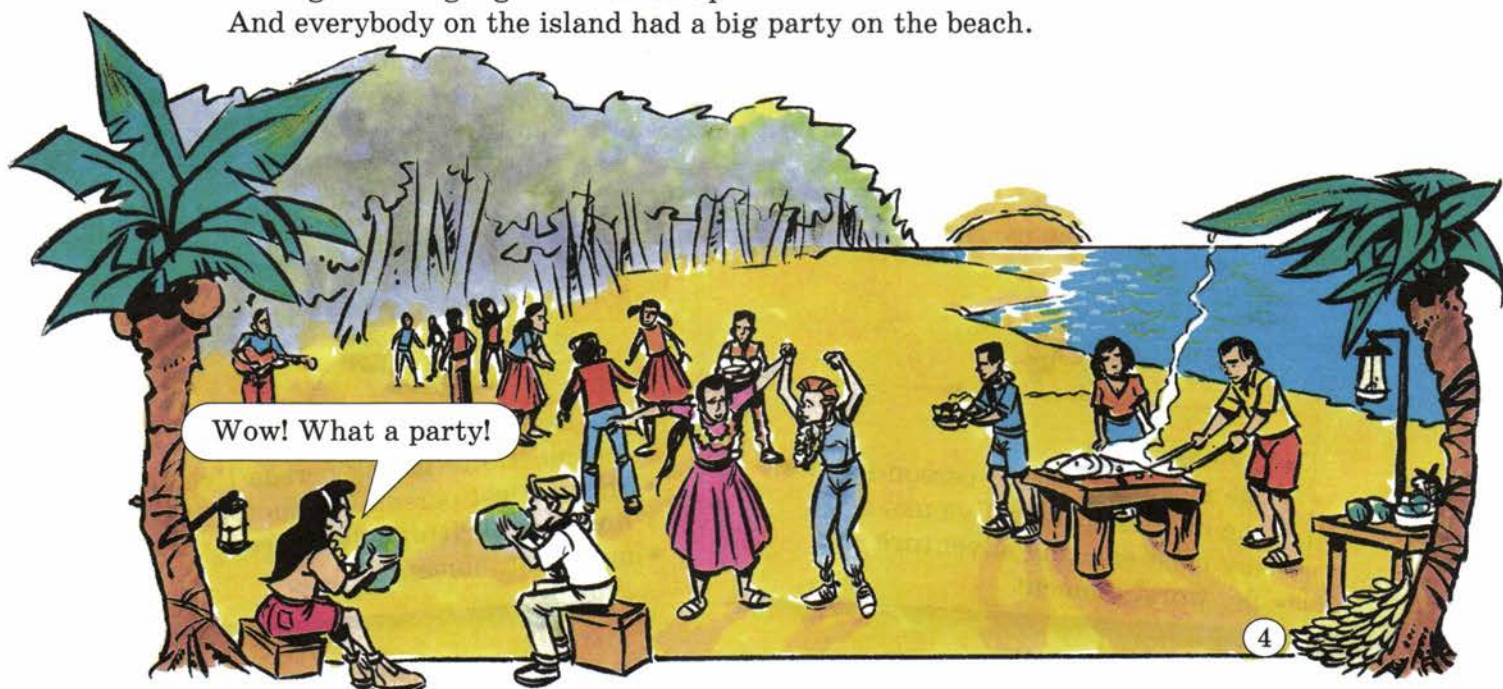


## Vocabulary

to pay sb wages  
to lock up



Mr Big and his gang were locked up.  
And everybody on the island had a big party on the beach.



**P** Listen and repeat.

**2** In pairs, read the text.

### Vocabulary

**3** Learn new words and find these things in the picture.

### At the party

**barbecue** — 1. meat/fish cooked on a grill over a fire;  
2. a party at which meat/fish cooked in this way is eaten

**pile** — number of things lying one upon another

**garland** — a circle of flowers or leaves as a decoration or a prize for victory

### Listening and speaking

**4** **©T113** Listen to the conversations at the party and point to the things in the picture.

**5** In pairs, ask each other the following questions about the party. Add your questions.

- 1 Are Sam and Kate enjoying the party?
- 2 What kind of food is there?
- 3 What is there to drink?
- 4 Who's a good dancer?

**6** Discuss with your friend what you like doing at parties.

- What kind of clothes do you like to wear?
- What do you like to eat and drink?



## Listening and speaking

7 What have Kate and Sam done? What do you think? Talk to your friend.

**Example:**

A: Where do you think is the best place Sam's been to?

B: I think it's the film studio.

A: I don't think so. I think it's the oil rig.

B: Who's the nastiest person Sam has met?

A: ...



©T114 Now listen and check your answers.

## Grammar and speaking

8 Discuss with your friend the best and the worst in your life. Explain why you think so. Ask each other the following questions paying special attention to the forms of verbs.

- What's the best place you've been to? Why do you think so?
- Who's the most interesting person you've met? Why do you think so?
- Who's the nastiest person you've met? Why do you think so?
- What was your most exciting adventure? When and where was it?
- When was your worst moment?



## Vocabulary

9 Use the words from the box instead of the underlined words and phrases in these sentences. Make a list of word combinations with the adjective 'nasty'.

- 1 The weather is bad. It's raining and it's very cold.
- 2 He gave me a number of books.
- 3 It was a wonderful adventure.
- 4 Did you like the party?
- 5 He is an unpleasant person.
- 6 I don't like medicine with a bad taste.
- 7 This place looks dirty.
- 8 The fruit looks nice but has an unpleasant smell.

enjoy

nasty

exciting

pile

# Our memories

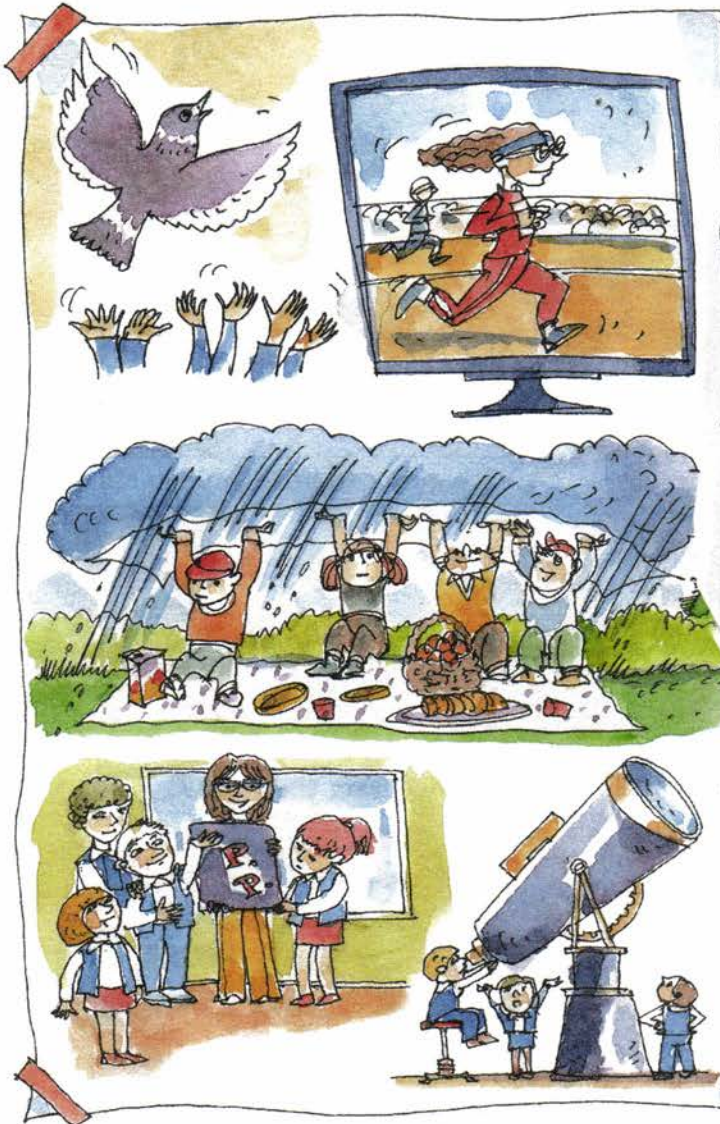
**FORWARD!**

Magazine

**Over to you**

## Reading and speaking

- 10** Read and match. Lots of interesting things have happened to our class this year. Here are some of them.



The most surprising thing was when we saw our teacher on the television news. She was running in a marathon!

The most exciting thing that happened was when we won a poster prize. We had a trip to London to receive the prize.

The worst thing was our class picnic. It rained the whole afternoon. We all got wet.

The most interesting thing was our trip to the Science Museum. We saw an enormous telescope.

The funniest thing was when a pigeon flew into the classroom. It took us twenty minutes to catch it. We laughed a lot. And when it flew out of the window, we clapped.

- 11** ©T115 In groups, discuss your memories.

**Example:**

- A: What's the most exciting thing that happened this year?  
B: Our camping trip to the mountains!

### Useful words and phrases

the worst thing...  
the most exciting thing...  
the funniest thing...  
the most surprising thing...  
the most interesting thing...

## Project idea

- 12** In groups, make posters with drawings and short texts about your year. Your photographs can be used as well. Each group can draw and write about a different thing.

## Speaking

- 13 Plan a goodbye party with your friends.

## A goodbye party

Who shall we invite?

Where shall we have the party?

What kind of music shall we have?

Are we going to have any dancing?

What are we going to eat?

What are we going to drink?

How shall we decorate the room?

What games are we going to play?

# Invitation

The pupils in Class 15  
are having a party on  
Monday 10th June at three o'clock.

There will be food and drinks,  
games and music.  
Would you like to come?

14 Which of these things can you put in sandwiches?

cheese	honey	egg	banana	fish	gold	jam
catfood	rubber	cucumber	yoghurt	string	sausages	shampoo

15 Why don't you play some games?

First match the rules and the pictures:

Tray game



1

Everyone looks at the tray for two minutes and tries to remember the ten things.



2

Then he/she covers them again and everyone tries to write the ten things on a piece of paper.

Your teacher puts ten things on a tray.



3

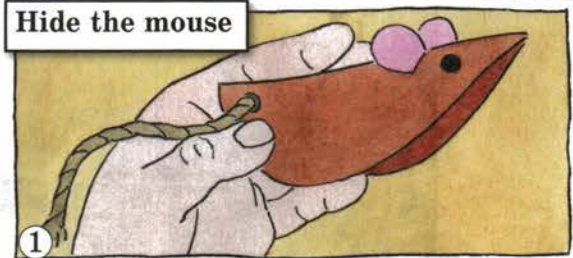
The others hide the mouse. You must put it ON something so that the hunter can see it. You mustn't put it UNDER or INSIDE or BEHIND something.

Make a small brown mouse out of paper.

The hunter comes back into the room and looks for the mouse. Everyone says 'You're cold' when the hunter is far away from the mouse, 'You're warmer' when he/she gets nearer and 'You're hot!' when he/she is very near to it.

Choose one person to be the hunter. He/she must leave the room.

Hide the mouse



1



2



3



4

# Consolidation 4

## Speaking

- 1 Do you remember Zoe and Paul? They love travelling. Last year they went on a trip round the world. What countries did they visit? What exciting things did they see there?



## Listening and vocabulary

- 2 Read the definition of the word and say it in Russian. What are Zoe and Paul going to do next year? Get ready to listen to their talk and make notes.



**trampoline** /ˌtræmpəˈlɪn/  
*noun* a flat piece of material that is fastened in a metal frame with springs, which you jump up and down on as an exercise or as a sport

©T116 Listen to Zoe and Paul talking about their plans for next year. Make notes about Zoe's and Paul's plans using the table. Remember, you have to write down what they are going to do, not what they have already done.

	New places	New clubs	Learn to do
Paul	Paris		
Zoe			

## Speaking

- 3 Discuss with your friend Zoe's and Paul's plans for next year.  
 4 Talk with your friend about your plans for next year.

## Writing

- 5 Write about Zoe and Paul using the table from Exercise 2.

**REMEMBER!**



**many**  
**much**  
**a lot of/lots of**



**a few**  
**a little**



**few**  
**little**

**6** Make questions and answers using these words.

**Example:**

How, butter, there? — a little

How much butter is there? — There is a little butter.

- 1 How, kids, at school today? — few
- 2 How, money, we got? — little
- 3 How, time, we got? — a lot of
- 4 How, animals, there in Moscow Zoo? — a lot of
- 5 How, tea, there in the tea-pot? — little
- 6 How, bedrooms, in this house? — many

**7** Match these sentences with the questions and answers above. Role-play the dialogues in pairs.

**Example:**

A: How much butter is there?

B: There is a little butter. We can make sandwiches.

- 1 There is a bedroom for everyone.
- 2 We can't buy this book today.
- 3 Many children have stayed at home. It's too cold.
- 4 We don't have to be in a hurry.
- 5 I'll have to make some. It's not enough for the whole family.
- 6 They come from all over the world.

**Reading and speaking**

**8** Are you good at reading years in English? In pairs, read these dates and try to remember what happened then.



1963



1961

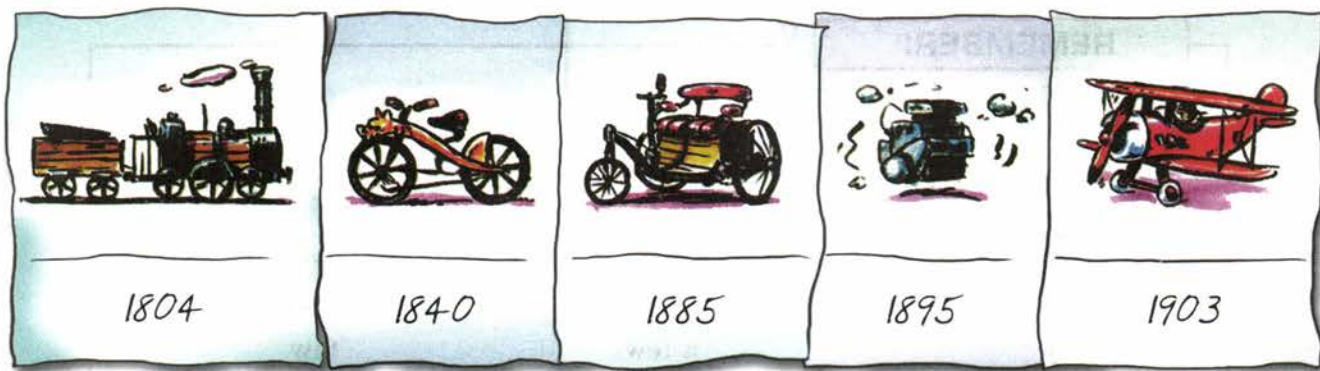


1945



1776

9 When were these things invented? Talk about these inventions in pairs.



**Example:**

A: What was invented in 1895?

B: The diesel engine was invented in 1895.

### Language summary

10 Do you remember the rules of using the *Past Simple Tense* and the *Present Perfect Tense*? Read the text and match the underlined forms to the rules (A–E) below.

Dasha spent last summer in Bulgaria. She enjoyed swimming and diving in the sea. It was her first trip abroad.

This year Dasha has visited the USA. She has met her friends Sam and Kate. Lucky Dasha!

The Present Perfect Tense	The Past Simple Tense
A. Описание действий и состояний, которые совершились <i>в настоящий период времени</i> : this year, this month, today	
B. Описание действий и состояний, которые совершились <i>в неопределённый момент в прошлом</i>	D. Описание действий и состояний, которые совершились <i>в определённый момент в прошлом</i>
C. Описание действий и состояний, которые <i>начались в прошлом и продолжаются в настоящий момент</i>	E. Описание действий и состояний, которые <i>завершились в прошлом</i>

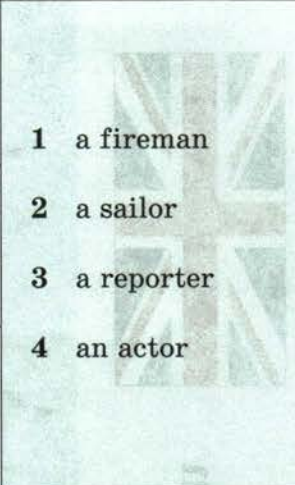
### Grammar and speaking

11 Discuss in pairs.

- 1 What did you do last year and what have you done this year?
- 2 What was the best moment of the last year?
- 3 What was the worst moment of the last year? What about this year?
- 4 What new things have you learned this year?
- 5 What books have you read this year?
- 6 What interesting people have you met this year?

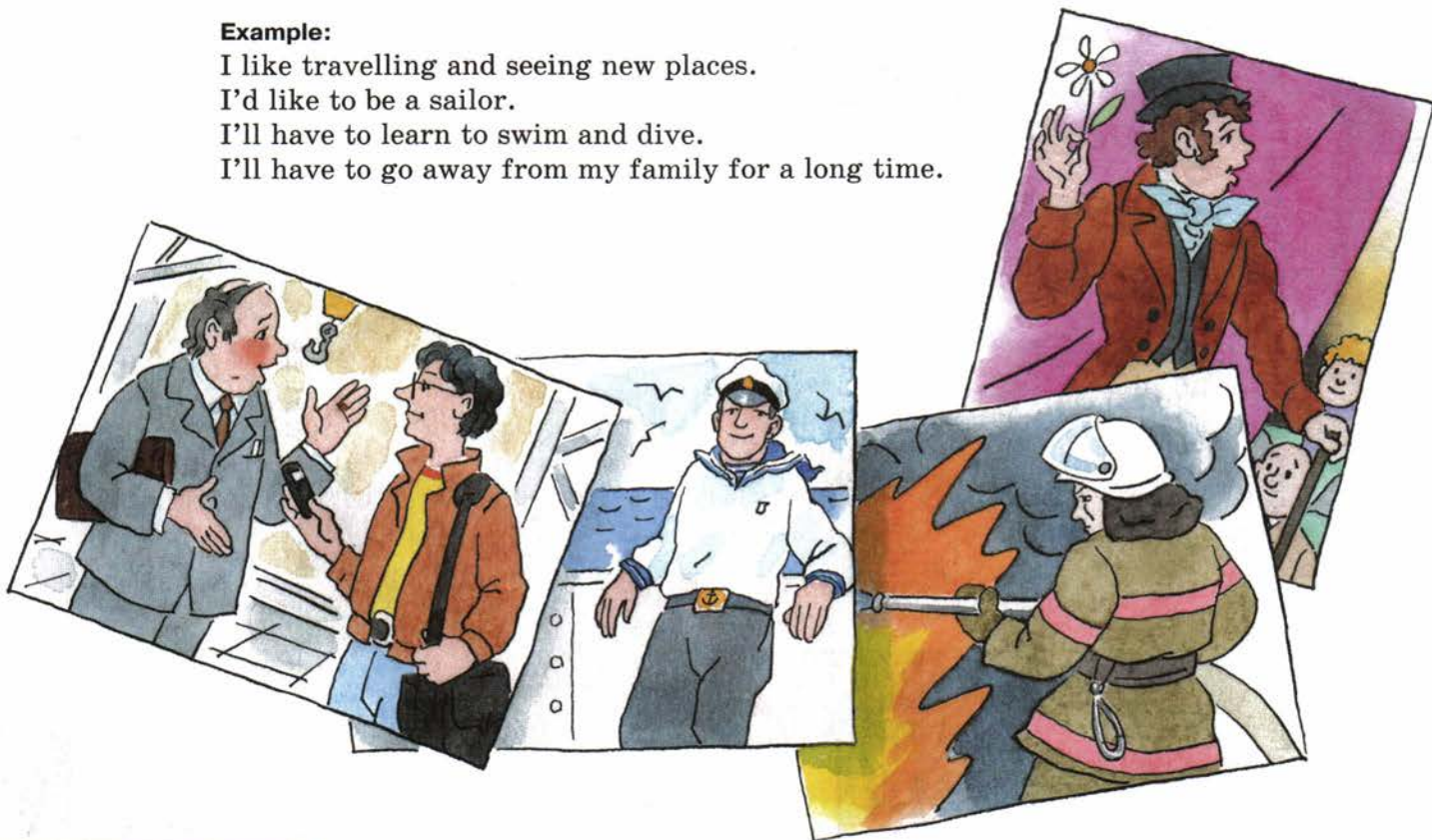
**Grammar and writing**

- 12** Match pictures **A–D** with the names of professions **1–4**.  
Choose one of these professions and talk about it to your friend. Use *to have to do sth* and words and phrases from each box. Write four sentences.

travelling and seeing new places helping people showing different people talking to people and writing about them	 <p><b>1</b> a fireman <b>2</b> a sailor <b>3</b> a reporter <b>4</b> an actor</p>
to learn how to take photos to learn about danger to learn to sing and dance to learn to swim and dive	
to learn a lot by heart to go away from my family for a long time to wear a special suit and helmet to meet interesting people	

**Example:**

I like travelling and seeing new places.  
I'd like to be a sailor.  
I'll have to learn to swim and dive.  
I'll have to go away from my family for a long time.



**Speaking**

- 13** Talk with your friend about your future profession.

- What are you interested in? What do you like doing?
- What would you like to be in the future?
- What will you have to do to become a \_\_\_ ?
- What will you have to do when you become \_\_\_ ?



# DIALOGUE OF CULTURES (3)

1

Do the quiz with your friend and then discuss difficult questions with the class.

## A glimpse of Britain



**NORTHERN IRELAND**  
Belfast

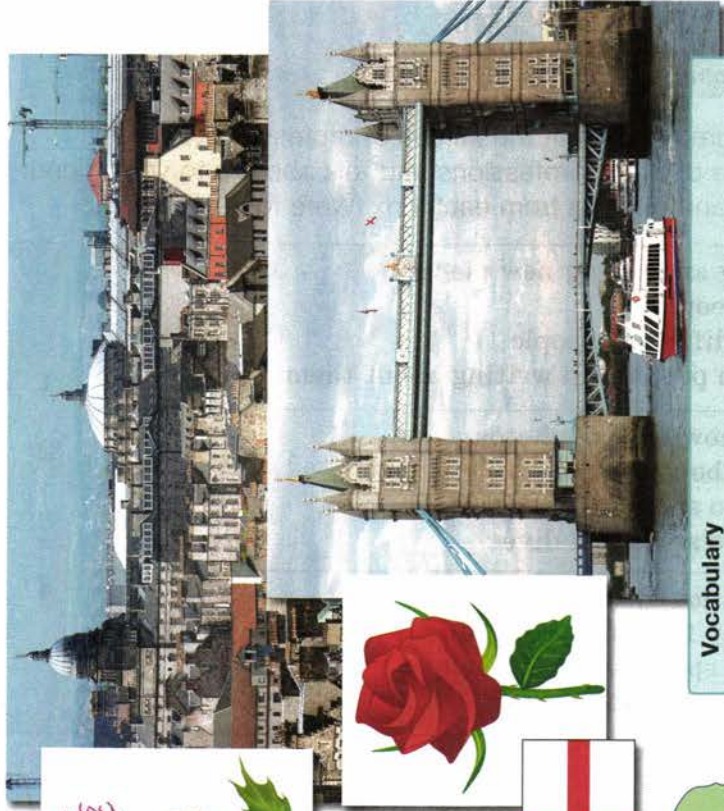


**SCOTLAND**  
Edinburgh



**WALES**  
Cardiff

**ENGLAND**  
London



### Vocabulary

**the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** — Соединённое королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии  
**Prime Minister** — премьер-министр  
**thistle** — чертополох  
**daffodil** — нарцисс  
**shamrock** — трилистник (род клевера)

1 In Russian we sometimes call this state 'Англия' and sometimes 'Великобритания'. Which of these CANNOT be used in English as the name of the whole country?

- a) Great Britain
- b) England
- c) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- d) the UK

2 How many countries are there in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4

3 Everybody knows that London is the capital of the UK and the capital of England, but what are the capitals of Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales? Find the capital in each part of the UK. You can use the map.

- a) Edinburgh
- b) Cardiff
- c) Belfast

4 Who is Head of State in the UK?

- a) the President
- b) the King or the Queen
- c) the Prime Minister

5 The Queen lives at \_\_\_\_.

- a) 10 Downing street
- b) 221b Baker street
- c) the Buckingham Palace



6 The Prime Minister lives at \_\_\_\_.

- a) 10 Downing street
- b) 221b Baker street
- c) the Tower of London

7 What is the most popular sport in the UK?

- a) football
- b) baseball
- c) golf

8 How many letters are there in the longest place name in Britain?

- a) 10
- b) 58
- c) 23

9 What ancient London landmark was bought by an American, shipped stone by stone to the USA and rebuilt in Arizona?

- a) London Bridge
- b) Big Ben
- c) the Tower of London

10 They say the Loch Ness Monster lives in a lake in \_\_\_\_.

- a) Scotland
- b) Wales
- c) Northern Ireland

11 Find the symbol for each part of the UK.

- a) a thistle
- b) a rose
- c) a daffodil
- d) a shamrock

12 What is the flag of the UK called?

- a) Stars and Stripes
- b) Tricolour
- c) Union Jack

13 Where did the Beatles come from? What do we call the people who come from this city?

- a) London
- b) Manchester
- c) Liverpool

2

Tell your friend what you now know about the UK.

3

Make a quiz on Russia. Use Exercise 1 as an example. You may ask your parents for help if necessary. Then do the quiz with your friends in class.

Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogogoch

# DIALOGUE OF CULTURES (4)

1 Look at the pictures. What do you think this text is about?

2 Read the text quickly and think of a title for it. Do you remember the difference between the words 'holiday' and 'festival'?

The British have eight public holidays. They are called 'bank holidays', probably because banks as well as most shops and offices are closed. These holidays are: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Bank Holiday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day. New Year's Day became a holiday only when the UK joined the European Economic Community in 1973.

The patron saints' days are not celebrated with a holiday. They are St. David's Day in Wales on March 1, St. George's Day in England on April 23, and St. Andrew's Day in Scotland on November 30. Only Ireland, both North and South, has a holiday on St. Patrick's Day, March 17. However, there are many widely celebrated festivals that are not holidays.

3 Match the date and the description.

- A February 14 — St. Valentine's Day
- B March — April — Easter Sunday
- C March (4th Sunday in Lent) — Mother's Day
- D May Day
- E October 31 — Halloween



Merry Christmas!



Happy Easter!



- F December 25 — Christmas
- G December 26 — Boxing Day
- H December 31 — New Year's Eve

1 People visit their mothers, bring them flowers and small presents or send them special cards.

2 People send special cards with hearts, flowers and loving words to those they love. Sometimes they do not sign these cards. Guessing who has sent a card is not always easy!

3 People celebrate the idea of new life by giving each other chocolate eggs. The ancient custom of coloured eggs is also very popular.

4 If you happen to be in London on New Year's Eve go to Trafalgar Square and see people take a shower in the fountains there! The Christmas tree is a traditional present from Norway.

In Scotland Hogmanay (the Scottish name for New Year's Eve) is the biggest festival of the year. The dancing goes on all night!

4 What is your favourite holiday? How do people in your city/town/village usually celebrate it? Make a poster *My favourite holiday*.



5 On Christmas Eve children hang stockings beside their beds so that Father Christmas can leave sweets and toys inside. On Christmas Day all the family — grandparents, uncles and aunts, cousins — meet for the traditional Christmas dinner.

6 People celebrate the end of winter and the coming of spring. Children with brightly coloured scarves dance round the Maypole on village greens.

7 This festival is less important in Britain than in the USA, but still many people enjoy dressing up in strange costumes and pretending they are witches or ghosts. There is also a tradition to cut out a pumpkin to look like a frightening face and put a candle inside.

8 This is the time to visit friends and relatives and give them presents — if you haven't already put yours under the Christmas tree.



#### Vocabulary

**public holiday** — национальный праздник

**Good Friday** — Чистая пятница  
(название христианского праздника)

**patron saint** — святой покровитель

**scarf (pl. scarves)** — шарф

**stocking** — чулок

**relative** — родственник

# Vocabulary

## Условные обозначения

*adj* (*adjective*) — прилагательное

*adv* (*adverb*) — наречие

*AmE* (*American English*) — американский вариант английского языка

*BrE* (*British English*) — британский вариант английского языка

*coll* (*colloquial*) — разговорная лексика

*conj* (*conjunction*) — союз

*n* (*noun*) — существительное

*pl* (*plural*) — множественное число

*pp* (*past participle*) — причастие прошедшего времени (3-я форма глагола)

*prep* (*preposition*) — предлог

*pron* (*pronoun*) — местоимение

*pt* (*past tense*) — прошедшее время

*v* (*verb*) — глагол

*превосх. ст.* — превосходная степень

*сравнит. ст.* — сравнительная степень

## А а

**ability** /ə'biləti/ *n* способность; умение

**abroad** /ə'brɔ:d/ *adv* за границей, за границу

**academy** /ə'kædəmi/ *n* академия

**act** /ækt/ *v* 1) действовать 2) выступать

**action** /'ækʃn/ *n* действие, движение

**Action!** Мотор!

**activity** /æk'tɪvəti/ *n* 1) задание 2) действие, деятельность

**actor** /'æktə/ *n* актёр

**actress** /'æktɹəs/ *n* актриса

**address** /ə'dres/ 1. *n* адрес 2. *v* обращаться к кому-л.

**adult** /'ædʌlt/ *n* взрослый, совершеннолетний, зрелый человек

**adventure** /əd'ventʃə/ *n* приключение

**aeroplane** /'eəgəpleɪn/ *n* самолёт, аэроплан

**after** /'ɑ:ftə/ *prep* после

**afternoon** /'ɑ:ftə'nju:n/ *n* полдень

**again** /ə'geɪn, ə'geɪn/ *adv* снова, опять

**against** /ə'geɪnst/ *prep* против, напротив

**age** /eɪdʒ/ *n* возраст

**ago** /ə'gəʊ/ *adv* тому назад

**agree** /ə'gri:/ *v* соглашаться

**ahead** /ə'hed/ *adv* впереди

**ahead of** впереди чего-л.

**airstrip** /'eəstri:p/ *n* взлётно-посадочная полоса, полевой аэродром

**album** /'ælbəm/ *n* альбом

**ally** /'ælaɪ/ *n* союзник

**almost** /'ɔ:lməʊst/ *adv* почти

**alone** /ə'ləʊn/ *adj* один, одинокий

**along** /ə'lɒŋ/ *prep* вдоль

**alphabetical** /'ælfə'betɪkl/ *adj* алфавитный

**already** /ɔ:l'reɪdɪ/ *adv* уже

**amber** /'æmbə/ *n* янтарь

**American** /ə'merɪkən/ 1. *n* американец, американка 2. *adj* американский

**anchor** /'æŋkə/ *n* якорь

**ancient** /'eɪnʃənt/ *adj* древний, старый

**angry** /'æŋɡri/ *adj* сердитый, рассерженный

**Antartica** /æn'tɑ:ktɪkə/ *n* Антарктида

**anybody** /'eni,bɒdi/ *pron* кто-либо, кто-то

**apartment** /ə'pɑ:tmənt/ *n* квартира

**appear** /ə'piə/ *v* показываться, появляться

**apron** /'eɪprən/ *n* передник, фартук

**area** /'eəriə/ *n* участок, площадка; территория; район

**arm** /ɑ:m/ *n* рука

**army** /'ɑ:mi/ *n* армия

**around** /ə'raʊnd/ *prep* вокруг

**arrange** /ə'reɪndʒ/ *v* устраивать, организовывать; расставлять

**arrive** /ə'raɪv/ *v* прибывать

**arrow** /'ærəʊ/ *n* стрела

**art** /ɑ:t/ *n* искусство

**as... as...** /əz...əz/ *adv* так (такой) же... как...

**ask** /ɑ:sk/ *v* спрашивать

**asleep** /ə'sli:p/ *adj* уснувший, спящий

**be asleep** спать

**astronomer** /ə'strɒnəmə/ *n* астроном  
**astronomy** /ə'strɒnəmi/ *n* астрономия  
**Atlantic Ocean** /ət'læntɪk 'əʊʃn/ *n*  
Атлантический океан  
**attention** /ə'tenʃn/ *n* внимание  
**pay attention** обращать внимание  
**avenue** /'ævənju:/ *n* улица, проспект  
**avocado** /,ævə'kɑ:dəʊ/ *n* авокадо  
**away** /ə'weɪ/ *adv* 1) прочь, вдаль 2) вдали  
**axe** /æks/ *n* топор

## B b

**back** /bæk/ *adv* назад, обратно  
**bad** /bæd/ *adj* плохой  
**bake** /beɪk/ *v* печь, выпекать  
**balance** /'bæləns/ 1. *n* баланс 2. *v* балансировать, сохранять равновесие  
**ballet** /'bæleɪ/ *n* балет  
**balloon** /bə'lu:n/ *n* шарик (воздушный)  
**band** /bænd/ *n* группа музыкантов, оркестр (джазовый)  
**bar** /bɑ:/ *n* брусок, кусок  
**bar of chocolate** плитка шоколада  
**barbecue** /'bɑ:bɪkjʊ:/ *n* барбекю  
**baseball** /'beɪsbɔ:l/ *n* бейсбол  
**beach** /bi:tʃ/ *n* пляж, морской берег  
**bear** /beə/ *n* медведь  
**beard** /biəd/ *n* борода  
**become** /bi'kʌm/ *v* (*pt* became; *pp* become) становиться, делаться  
**begin** /bi'gɪn/ *v* (*pt* began; *pp* begun) начинать(ся)  
**believe** /bi'li:v/ *v* верить  
**below** /bi'ləʊ/ 1. *adv* ниже, внизу  
2. *prep* ниже, под  
**better** /'betə/ *adj* сравнит. ст. от good  
**for the better** к лучшему (изменяться)  
**bicycle** /'baɪsɪkl/ *n* велосипед  
**bin** /bɪn/ *n* корзина, контейнер  
**wastepaper bin** корзина для бумаги (мусорная)  
**binoculars** /bɪ'nɒkjʊləz/ *n* бинокль  
**birthday** /'bɜ:θdeɪ/ *n* день рождения  
**bit** /bɪt/ *n* отрывок, кусочек  
**blocked** /blɒkt/ *adj* заблокированный  
**blonde** /blɒnd/ *n* блондин(ка)  
**board** /bɔ:d/ *n* 1) доска; стенд 2) борт (судна)  
**notice board** доска объявлений  
**story board** раскадровка  
**boat** /bəʊt/ *n* лодка  
**border** /'bɔ:də/ *n* граница  
**bore** /bɔ:/ *n* скупа

**bored** /bɔ:d/ *adj* скучающий  
**be bored** скучать  
**boring** /'bɔ:ɪŋ/ *adj* скучный, надоедливый  
**borrow** /'bɒrəʊ/ *v* занимать, одолживать  
**both** /bəʊθ/ *pron* оба  
**bottom** /'bɒtəm/ *n* дно, днище  
**bouncy castle** /'baʊnsɪ ,kɑ:sl/ *n* надувной воздушный замок  
**box** /bɒks/ *n* коробка  
**tobacco box** табакерка  
**bracket** /'brækɪt/ *n* скобка  
**break** /breɪk/ *v* (*pt* broke, *pp* broken) ломать; бить, разбивать  
**break down** *v* сломать, выламывать что-л.  
**breathe** /bri:ð/ *v* дышать  
**bring** /brɪŋ/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* brought) приносить, доставлять, приводить, привозить  
**brochure** /'brɒʃʃə/ *n* брошюра  
**broomstick** /'bru:mstɪk/ *n* ручка метлы  
**brownie** /'braʊni/ *n* шоколадное пирожное с орехами  
**bucket** /'bʌkɪt/ *n* ведро  
**build** /bɪld/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* built) строить, сооружать  
**building** /'bɪldɪŋ/ 1. *n* здание, строение  
2. *adj* строительный  
**Bulgaria** /bʌl'ɡeəriə/ *n* Болгария  
**burn** /bɜ:n/ 1. *n* ожог 2. *v* (*pt*, *pp* burnt) 1) гореть, сгорать 2) жечь  
**button** /'bʌtn/ *n* 1) кнопка 2) пуговица  
**by** /baɪ/ *prep* 1) у, при, около 2) вдоль, по 3) сквозь, через 4) (по направлению) к 5) через, посредством  
**by hand** руками, вручную

## C c

**cage** /keɪdʒ/ *n* клетка  
**California** /,kælɪ'fɔ:niə/ *n* Калифорния  
**call** /kɔ:l/ *v* называть, звать  
**camel** /'kæml/ *n* верблюд  
**camera obscura** /,kæmərə əb'skjʊərə/ *n* камера-обскура  
**camera operator** /'kæmərə ,ɒpreɪtə/ *n* кинооператор  
**can** /kæn/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* could) мочь, быть в состоянии, иметь возможность  
**candy** (*AmE*) /'kændɪ/ *n* конфета  
**canoe** /kə'nu:/ *n* каноэ  
**capsule** /'kæpsju:l/ *n* капсула (отделяемая от космического корабля)  
**caravan** /'kærəvæn/ *n* фургон

- careful** /'keəfl/ *adj* 1) тщательный, внимательный 2) осторожный  
**Be careful!** Внимание! Осторожно!  
**carefully** /'keəflɪ/ *adv* 1) тщательно, внимательно 2) осторожно  
**cargo** /'kɑ:gəʊ/ *n* груз  
**carousel** /,kærə'sel/ *n* карусель  
**carpet** /'kɑ:pɪt/ *n* ковёр  
**cartoon** /kɑ:'tu:n/ *n* мультфильм  
**carve** /kɑ:v/ *v* вырезать (из камня), изваять  
**catch** /kætʃ/ *v* 1) ловить 2) успевать (на автобус и т. п.)  
**cave** /keɪv/ *n* пещера  
**celebrate** /'seləbreɪt/ *v* (от)праздновать  
**cello** /'tʃeləʊ/ *n* виолончель  
**cellophane** /'seləfeɪn/ *n* целлофан, плёнка  
**central** /'sentrəl/ *adj* центральный  
**certainly** /'sɜ:tnli/ *adv* конечно, непременно; несомненно  
**change** /tʃeɪndʒ/ 1. *n* изменение; перемена 2. *v* 1) менять(ся) 2) обменивать(ся)  
**character** /'kærəktə/ *n* 1) характер 2) персонаж  
**check** /tʃek/ 1. *n* контроль, проверка 2. *v* проверять, контролировать  
**cheerleader** /'tʃiə,li:də/ *n* девушка из группы поддержки спортивной команды  
**cheese** /tʃi:z/ *n* сыр  
**chemistry** /'kemɪstri/ *n* химия  
**chest** /tʃest/ *n* ящик; сундук  
**chicken** /'tʃɪkɪn/ *n* цыплёнок  
**china** /tʃaɪnə/ *n* фарфор  
**China** /tʃaɪnə/ *n* Китай  
**Chinese** /tʃaɪ'ni:z/ 1. *n* 1) китаец, китайка 2) китайский язык 2. *adj* китайский  
**choir** /kwaɪə/ *n* хор  
**circle** /'sɜ:kl/ *n* круг, окружность  
**civil** /'sɪvəl/ *adj* гражданский  
**clap** /klæp/ *v* хлопать, аплодировать  
**clarinet** /,klærə'net/ *n* кларнет  
**class** /klɑ:s/ *n* 1) класс (ученики) 2) урок  
**classmate** /'klɑ:smeɪt/ *n* одноклассник  
**classroom** /'klɑ:sru:m/ *n* классная комната, класс (помещение)  
**clean** /kli:n/ *adj* чистый  
**clear** /kliə/ *adj* ясный, понятный  
**cliff** /klɪf/ *n* 1) отвесная скала; утёс 2) крутой обрыв  
**climb** /klaɪm/ 1. *n* подъём, восхождение 2. *v* подниматься, карабкаться  
**close I** /kləʊz/ *v* закрывать  
**close II** /kləʊs/ 1. *adj* близкий 2. *adv* близко, около; рядом  
**club** /klʌb/ *n* клуб  
**coach** /kəʊtʃ/ *n* тренер  
**coal** /kəʊl/ *n* уголь  
**coast** /kəʊst/ *n* морской берег, побережье  
**coat** /kəʊt/ *n* пальто  
**coat hanger** /'kəʊt ,hæŋə/ *n* вешалка  
**cocoa beans** /'kəʊkəʊ bi:nz/ *n pl* какао-бобы  
**coconut** /'kəʊkənʌt/ *n* кокос  
**coffee** /'kɒfi/ *n* кофе  
**coin** /kɔɪn/ *n* монета  
**collage** /'kɒlə:ʒ/ *n* коллаж  
**collect** /kə'lekt/ *v* 1) собирать 2) коллекционировать  
**colour** /'klɒlə/ *n* цвет  
**colourful** /'klɒləfl/ *adj* 1) красочный 2) живописный 3) яркий, интересный  
**comb** /kəʊm/ 1. *n* расчёска; гребень 2. *v* расчёсывать  
**come** /kʌm/ *v* (*pt* came; *pp* come) приходить, подходить  
**comfortable** /'kʌmfətəbl/ *adj* удобный, комфортабельный  
**comic** /'kɒmɪk/ *adj* 1) комедийный 2) комический, юмористический  
**company** /'kʌmpni/ *n* компания  
**compare** /kəm'preə/ *v* сравнивать  
**competition** /,kɒmpə'tɪʃn/ *n* 1) конкурс 2) соревнование  
**complete** /kəm'pli:t/ *adj* полный; законченный  
**complication** /,kɒmplɪ'keɪʃn/ *n* сложность  
**compose** /kəm'pəʊz/ *v* сочинять  
**composer** /kəm'pəʊzə/ *n* композитор  
**computer** /kəm'pjʊ:tə/ *n* компьютер  
**concert** /'kɒnsət/ *n* концерт  
**condition** /kən'dɪʃn/ *n* условие  
**congratulate** /kən'grætʃuleɪt/ *v* поздравлять  
**congratulation** /kən,grætʃʊ'leɪʃn/ *n* поздравление  
**Congratulations!** Поздравляю!  
**connect** /kə'nekt/ *v* соединять(ся); связывать(ся)  
**consider** /kən'sɪdə/ *v* считать, рассматривать  
**consolidation** /kən,sɒlɪ'deɪʃn/ *n* обобщение, закрепление  
**contact** /'kɒntækt/ *n* контакт  
**contain** /kən'teɪn/ *v* содержать в себе, вмещать  
**continent** /'kɒntɪnənt/ *n* континент  
**conversation** /,kɒnvə'seɪʃn/ *n* разговор, беседа  
**cook** /kʊk/ 1. *n* повар 2. *v* стряпать, готовить пищу  
**cookie** (AmE) /'kʊki/ *n* печенье

**coral** /'kɒrəl/ **1. n** коралл **2. adj** коралловый  
**cord** /kɔ:d/ **1. n** верёвка, шнур(ок)  
**2. v** связывать верёвкой  
**cornflakes** /'kɔ:nfleɪks/ **n pl** кукурузные хлопья  
**correct** /kə'rekt/ **adj** правильный, верный, точный  
**cost** /kɒst/ **v (pt, pp cost)** стоить, обходиться  
**costume** /'kɒstjʊ:m/ **1. n** одежда, костюм  
**2. adj** костюмированный  
**cottage** /'kɒtɪdʒ/ **n** коттедж  
**cotton** /kɒtn/ **n** хлопок  
**country** /'kʌntri/ **n 1)** страна **2)** сельская местность  
**in the country** в деревне  
**countryside** /'kʌntrɪsaɪd/ **n** сельская местность  
**court** /kɔ:t/ **n** корт  
**cover** /'kʌvə/ **v** покрывать, накрывать  
**cranberry** /'krænbɛri/ **n** клюква  
**crash** /kræʃ/ **v 1)** врезаться во что-л. (при аварии) **2)** ломаться  
**crazy** /kreɪzi/ **adj 1)** безумный **2)** помешанный на чём-л., сильно увлечённый чем-л. **3) coll** удивительный, необычный  
**be crazy about sth** сильно увлекаться чем-л., помешаться на чём-л.  
**cream** /kri:m/ **n** сливки  
**cream cheese** сливочный сыр  
**creature** /'kri:tʃə/ **n 1)** создание, творение  
**2)** живое существо  
**criminal** /'krɪmɪnl/ **n** преступник  
**crowd** /kraʊd/ **n** толпа  
**crush** /krʌʃ/ **v 1)** (раз)давить **2)** мять, комкать  
**cry** /kraɪ/ **v 1)** кричать, вопить **2)** плакать  
**cucumber** /'kju:kʌmbə/ **n** огурец  
**curly** /'kɜ:lɪ/ **adj** кудрявый  
**customer** /'kʌstəmə/ покупатель, заказчик  
**cut** /kʌt/ **v 1)** резать, разрезать **2)** стричь, подстригать  
**Cut!** Снято!  
**cut down** сокращать (текст), укорачивать  
**cut oneself** порезаться  
**cut out** вырезать

## D d

**dance** /dɑ:ns/ **v** танцевать, плясать  
**danger** /'deɪndʒə/ **n** опасность  
**dangerous** /'deɪndʒərəs/ **adj** опасный; рискованный  
**dark** /dɑ:k/ **adj** тёмный

**dark glasses** солнцезащитные очки  
**dark** /dɑ:k/ **n** темнота, тьма  
**after dark** когда стемнеет  
**dear** /dɪə/ **adj** дорогой, милый  
**decide** /dɪ'saɪd/ **v** решать  
**declaration** /,deklə'reɪʃn/ **n** заявление, декларация  
**declare** /dɪ'kleə/ **v** объявлять  
**decorate** /'dekəreɪt/ **v** украшать  
**deep** /di:p/ **adj** глубокий  
**deer** /dɪə/ **n** олень  
**definitely** /'defɪnɪtli/ **adv** определённо  
**delicious** /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ **adj** очень вкусный  
**desert** /'dezət/ **1. n** пустыня **2. adj** необитаемый, пустынный  
**design** /dɪ'zain/ **n 1)** проект; план **2)** рисунок, эскиз  
**dessert** /dɪ'zɜ:t/ **n** десерт, сладкое  
**detail** /'di:teɪl/ **n** деталь; подробность  
**detective story** /dɪ'tektɪv stɔ:ri/ **n** детектив  
**dialogue** /'daɪələʊg/ **n** диалог  
**diamond** /'daɪəmənd/ **n** бриллиант, алмаз  
**diesel** /'di:zl/ **1. n** дизель **2. adj** дизельный  
**difference** /'dɪfrəns/ **n** разница; различие  
**dig** /dɪg/ **v** копать, рыть  
**direct** /daɪ'rekt/ **v** управлять, руководить  
**director** /də'rektə/ **n 1)** директор  
**2)** режиссёр  
**video director** клипмейкер, монтажёр  
**disappear** /,dɪsə'piə/ **v** исчезнуть  
**discuss** /dɪs'kʌs/ **v** обсуждать, дискутировать  
**disguise** /dɪs'gaɪz/ **1. n** маскировка  
**2. v** маскировать, скрывать  
**dish** /dɪʃ/ **n** блюдо  
**dive** /daɪv/ **1. v** нырять **2. n** ныряние, прыжок в воду  
**diver** /'daɪvə/ **n** аквалангист, дайвер  
**do** /du:/ **v (pt did; pp done)** делать, выполнять  
**dog sled** /'dɒg sled/ **n** собачья упряжка  
**donkey** /'dɒŋki/ **n** осёл  
**doorstep** /'dɔ:step/ **n** порог  
**draw** /drɔ:/ **v (pt drew; pp drawn)** **1)** тащить, волочить **2)** рисовать  
**dream** /dri:m/ **n** мечта  
**dried** /draɪd/ **adj** сушёный (фрукт), высушенный  
**drive** /draɪv/ **1. v** водить (автомобиль)  
**2. n** катание, езда, прогулка  
**driver** /'draɪvə/ **n** шофёр; водитель  
**drum** /drʌm/ **n** барабан  
**dry** /draɪ/ **1. adj** сухой, высохший **2. v** сушить, высушивать



**during** /'dʒu:ɛŋ/ *prep* в течение, в продолжение; во время

## Е е

**each** /i:tʃ/ *pron* каждый, всякий

**each other** /i:tʃ 'ʌðə/ друг друга

**eager** /'i:gə/ *adj* страстно стремящийся; нетерпеливый

**be eager to do sth** очень хотеть сделать что-л.

**eagle** /'i:gl/ *n* орёл

**early** /'z:li/ *adv* рано

**earn** /z:n/ *v* зарабатывать, заслуживать

**easily** /'i:zili/ *adv* легко

**east** /i:st/ *n* восток

**easy** /'i:zi/ *adj* лёгкий

**eat** /i:t/ *v* (*pt ate; pp eaten*) есть; поедать, поглощать

**eco-friendly** /i:kəʊ,frendli/ *adj* экологичный

**edge** /edʒ/ *n* край; граница

**effect** /i'fekt/ *n* эффект

**elastic** /i'læstik/ *adj* эластичный, гибкий

**electric** /,elɪktrɪk/ *adj* электрический

**electricity** /,elɪk'trɪsəti/ *n* электричество

**elevator** /'elɪveɪtə/ *n* лифт

**email** /'i:meɪl/ **1.** *n* электронная почта

**2.** *v* посылать сообщение по электронной почте

**embrace** /ɪm'breɪs/ *v* обнимать(ся)

**emperor** /'emprəɪ/ *n* император

**empire** /'empraɪ/ *n* империя

**empty** /'empti/ *adj* пустой

**enemy** /'enəmi/ *n* враг; неприятель, противник

**engine** /'enʃɪn/ *n* двигатель

**engineer** /,enʃɪ'nɪə/ *n* инженер, механик

**lighting engineer** режиссёр по свету

**sound engineer** звукорежиссёр

**enjoy** /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ *v* получать удовольствие, наслаждаться, любить

**enormous** /'nɔ:məs/ *adj* огромный, громадный

**enough** /ɪ'nʌf/ *adv* достаточно; довольно

**enter** /'entə/ *v* **1)** войти **2)** принять участие

**entry** /'entri/ *n* вход, въезд; проход, ворота

**No entry!** Вход воспрещён!

**equipment** /'kwi:pmənt/ *n* оборудование, оснащение

**escape** /ɪs'keɪp/ *v* бежать, совершать побег

**especially** /ɪ'speʃli/ *adv* особенно

**essay** /'eseɪ/ *n* сочинение, эссе; очерк, статья

**ever** /'evə/ *adv* когда-либо

**every** /'evri/ *adj* каждый, любой

**everyone** /'evriwʌn/ *pron* каждый; все

**exam** /ɪg'zæm/ *n* экзамен

**example** /ɪg'zɑ:mpl/ *n* пример, образец

**excite** /ɪk'saɪt/ *v* взволновать, вдохновлять

**expensive** /ɪk'spensɪv/ *adj* дорогой, дорогостоящий

**explore** /ɪk'splɔ:/ *v* исследовать; обследовать; изучать

**explorer** /ɪk'splɔ:rə/ *n* исследователь

**extra** /'ekstrə/ *adj* дополнительный

## F f

**fair I** /feə/ *n* ярмарка, парк аттракционов

**fair II** /feə/ *adj* честный, справедливый

**fairy tale** /'feəri teɪl/ *n* сказка

**false** /'fɔ:ls/ *adj* **1)** ложный, поддельный

**2)** накладной

**fantastic** /fæn'tæstɪk/ *adj* фантастический, невероятный

**far** /fɑ:/ *adj* далёкий, дальний, отдалённый

**farmer** /'fɑ:mə/ *n* фермер

**fast I** /fɑ:st/ *adv* быстро; часто

**fast II** /fɑ:st/ *v* поститься

**fasten** /'fɑ:sn/ *v* прикреплять, привязывать

**feather** /'feðə/ *n* перо

**feed** /fi:d/ *v* кормить(ся); питать(ся)

**feel** /fi:l/ (*pt, pp felt*) *v* ощупывать; трогать, осязать

**feeling** /'fi:liŋ/ *n* чувство, ощущение, сознание

**fence** /fens/ *n* забор, изгородь, ограда

**festival** /'festəvəl/ *n* праздник, празднество; фестиваль

**festive** /'festɪv/ *adj* праздничный, весёлый

**field** /fi:ld/ *n* **1)** поле **2)** область

**fight** /faɪt/ *v* (*pt, pp fought*) сражаться, воевать

**fighter pilot** /'faɪtə ˌpaɪlət/ *n* лётчик-истребитель

**fill** /fɪl/ *v* заполнять

**film** /fɪlm/ **1.** *n* **1)** фильм **2)** плёнка

**2.** *v* снимать, производить съёмку

**film-making** /'fɪlm,meɪkɪŋ/ *n* кинопроизводство

**find** /faɪnd/ *v* (*pt, pp found*) находить; встречать; обнаруживать

**find out** узнавать больше, разузнавать

**fire** /faɪə/ *n* **1)** огонь, костёр **2)** пожар

**fireman** /'faɪətmən/ *n* пожарный

**fireplace** /'faɪəpleɪs/ *n* камин, очаг

**firework** /'faɪəwɜ:k/ *n* фейерверк

**fish** /fɪʃ/ **1.** *n* рыба **2.** *v* ловить рыбу  
**fisherman** /'fɪʃmən/ *n* рыбак  
**fishing port** /'fɪʃɪŋ pɔ:t/ *n* рыболовецкий порт  
**fit** /fɪt/ **1.** *v* подходить **2.** *adj* подходящий, пригодный  
**fix** /fiks/ *v* фиксировать  
**flat I** /flæt/ *n* квартира  
**flat II** /flæt/ *adj* плоский, ровный  
**fleece** /fli:s/ *n* руно; овечья шерсть  
**flight** /flaɪt/ *n* полёт  
**flippers** /'flɪpəz/ *n pl* ласты (пловца)  
**flute** /flu:t/ *n* флейта  
**fly** /flaɪ/ *v* (*pt* flew; *pp* flown) летать, пролетать  
**flyaway** /'flaɪəweɪ/ *adj* развевающийся (о волосах)  
**folk** /fəʊk/ *n* народ  
**folk music** народная музыка  
**follow** /'fɒləʊ/ *v* **1)** следовать, идти за **2)** следить, провожать (взглядом)  
**footprint** /'fʊtprɪnt/ *n* след, отпечаток (ноги)  
**for** /fɔ:/ *prep* **1)** для, ради **2)** на, к  
**foreign** /'fɔ:ɡɪn/ *adj* иностранный, зарубежный  
**forever** /fə'revə/ *adv* **1)** постоянно; беспрестанно **2)** навсегда  
**frame** /freɪm/ *n* оправа, рамка  
**France** /frɑ:ns/ *n* Франция  
**free** /fri:/ *adj* **1)** свободный, вольный **2)** бесплатный  
**French** /frentʃ/ **1.** *n* **1)** француз, француженка **2)** французский язык **2.** *adj* французский  
**fridge** /frɪdʒ/ *n* холодильник  
**friendly** /'frendli/ *adj* дружелюбный  
**fries** (*AmE*) /fraɪz/ *n pl* картофель-фри  
**frightened** /'fraɪtnd/ *adj* испуганный  
**be frightened** испугаться  
**front** /frʌnt/ *n* передняя сторона (чего-л.)  
**fun** /fʌn/ *n* удовольствие; шутка; развлечение, веселье; забава  
**furnish** /'fɜ:nɪʃ/ *v* снабжать; предоставлять, доставлять  
**further/furthest** /'fɜ:ðə/'fɜ:ðəst/ *adj* сравнит./превосх. ст. от **far**  
**future** /'fju:tʃə/ **1.** *n* будущее **2.** *adj* будущий

## G g

**gallery** /'gæləri/ *n* галерея  
**gang** /gæŋ/ *n* банда, шайка  
**gap** /gæp/ *n* промежуток, интервал

**garland** /'gɑ:lənd/ *n* гирлянда, венок  
**gas** /gæs/ *n* **1)** газ **2)** (*AmE*) бензин, топливо  
**gate** /geɪt/ *n* ворота  
**gather** /'gæðə/ *v* собирать  
**genius** /'dʒi:niəs/ *n* гений, одарённый человек  
**gently** /'dʒentli/ *adv* нежно, мягко, ласково  
**get** /get/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* got) **1)** получать; доставать, добывать **2)** зарабатывать  
**giant** /'dʒaɪənt/ *n* великан, гигант  
**gigantic** /dʒaɪ'gæntɪk/ *adj* гигантский, громадный  
**give** /ɡɪv/ *v* (*pt* gave; *pp* given) давать; отдавать  
**glasses** /'glɑ:sɪz/ *n pl* очки  
**glimpse** /'ɡlɪmps/ *v* увидеть мельком  
**glitter** /'ɡlɪtə/ *v* блестеть, сверкать  
**globe** /gləʊb/ *n* земной шар; глобус; сфера  
**go** /ɡəʊ/ *v* (*pt* went; *pp* gone) идти, ходить; быть в движении; передвигаться  
**go away** уезжать, уходить  
**go on** продолжать, идти дальше  
**gold** /ɡəʊld/ *n* золото  
**good** /ɡʊd/ *adj* **1.** хороший **2.** полезный, годный  
**good at** способный к чему-л., хорошо делающий что-л.  
**goodness** /'ɡʊdnəs/ *n* доброта; великодушие  
**grape** /ɡreɪp/ *n* **1)** виноград **2)** виноградаина  
**gravity** /'ɡrævəti/ *n* гравитация  
**great** /ɡreɪt/ *adj* **1)** большой, громадный, огромный **2)** важный, значительный  
**ground** /ɡraʊnd/ *n* территория, земля  
**grow** /ɡrəʊ/ *v* (*pt* grew; *pp* grown) вырастать; расти, увеличиваться  
**grown-up** /'ɡrəʊnʌp/ **1.** *n* взрослый (человек) **2.** *adj* /'ɡrəʊn'ʌp/ взрослый  
**guard** /ɡɑ:d/ *n* бдительность; осторожность  
**guess** /ges/ **1.** *v* предполагать; догадываться **2.** *n* догадка; предположение  
**guest** /ɡest/ *n* **1)** гость **2)** постоялец (в гостинице)  
**guitar** /ɡɪ'tɑ:/ *n* гитара  
**gun** /ɡʌn/ *n* **1)** ружьё **2)** пистолет  
**gymnastics** /dʒɪm'næstɪks/ *n* гимнастика

## H h

**hair** /heə/ *n* волосы  
**half** /hɑ:f/ *n* половина  
**hamster** /'hæmstə/ *n* хомяк  
**handkerchief** /'hæŋkətʃɪ:f/ *n* носовой платок  
**hanger** /'hæŋə/ *n* вешалка

**happiness** /'hæpɪnəs/ *n* счастье  
**happy** /'hæpi/ *adj* счастливый  
**hardworking** /'hɑ:d'wɜ:kɪŋ/ *adj* трудолюбивый  
**hasty** /'heɪsti/ *adj* 1) быстрый, стремительный 2) вспыльчивый, резкий  
**hat** /hæt/ *n* шапка, кепка, шляпа  
**baseball hat** бейсболка  
**riding hat** головной убор для верховой езды  
**hate** /heit/ 1. *v* ненавидеть 2. *n* ненависть  
**hay** /heɪ/ *n* сено  
**head** /hed/ 1. *n* голова 2. *v* стоять первым (в списке); возглавлять  
**head for** направляться к  
**headline** /'hedlaɪn/ *n* заголовок, рубрика  
**healthy** /'helθi/ *adj* здоровый  
**hear** /hɪə/ *v* (*pt, pp heard*) слышать  
**heavy** /'hevi/ *adj* тяжёлый  
**helicopter** /'helɪkɒptə/ *n* вертолёт  
**helicopter pad** вертолётная площадка  
**helmet** /'helmit/ *n* шлем, каска  
**help** /help/ 1. *v* помогать 2. *n* помощь  
**hero** /'hɪərəʊ/ *n* герой  
**heroic** /hɪ'gəʊɪk/ *adj* героический, геройский  
**herring** /'herɪŋ/ *n* сельдь  
**hide** /haɪd/ *v* (*pt hid; pp hidden*) прятать, скрывать  
**highlight** /'haɪlaɪt/ *n* выделять (букву, слово и т. п.) цветным фоном  
**hike** /haɪk/ 1. *v* путешествовать, ходить пешком 2. *n* длительная прогулка; экскурсия  
**historian** /hɪ'stɔ:riən/ *n* историк  
**historical** /hɪ'stɔ:rikl/ *adj* исторический  
**hold** /həʊld/ *v* (*pt, pp held*) 1) держать 2) праздновать, отмечать  
**hole** /həʊl/ *n* дыра, отверстие  
**holiday** /'hɒlɪdeɪ/ *n* праздник, день отдыха, выходной день  
**homework** /'həʊmwɜ:k/ *n* домашняя работа, домашнее задание  
**honey** /'hʌni/ *n* мёд  
**hoop** /hu:p/ *n* обруч  
**hope** /həʊp/ 1. *v* надеяться 2. *n* надежда  
**horseback** /'hɔ:sbæk/ *n* спина лошади  
**horseshoe** /'hɔ:sʃu:/ *n* подкова  
**hot** /hɒt/ *v* 1) горячий, жаркий 2) острый  
**hotdog** /'hɒtdɒg/ *n* хот-дог  
**hotel** /həʊ'tel/ *n* отель, гостиница  
**housework** /'haʊswɜ:k/ *n* домашнее хозяйство, работа по дому  
**hum** /hʌm/ *n* жужжание  
**hundred** /'hʌndrəd/ *n* число сто; сотня

**hunter** /'hʌntə/ *n* охотник  
**hurricane** /'hʌrkən/ *n* 1) ураган 2) взрыв, вспышка, буря  
**hurt** /hɜ:t/ *v* (*pt, pp hurt*) причинять боль  
**it hurts** болит  
**husband** /'hʌzbənd/ *n* муж

## I i

**icescap** /'aɪskæp/ *n* ледниковый покров (на полюсах)  
**ice cream** /'aɪs 'kri:m/ *n* мороженое  
**icing sugar** /'aɪsɪŋ 'ʃʊgə/ *n* сахарная пудра  
**idea** /aɪ'diə/ *n* идея; мысль  
**if** /ɪf/ *conj* если  
**igloo** /'ɪgloo/ *n* иглу (эскимосская хижина из затвердевшего снега)  
**illustrate** /'ɪləstreɪt/ *v* иллюстрировать  
**imagine** /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ *v* воображать, представлять себе  
**important** /ɪm'pɔ:nt/ *adj* важный, значительный  
**incident** /'ɪnsɪdənt/ *n* случай, случайность  
**include** /ɪn'klu:d/ *v* включать (в себя)  
**independence** /ɪndɪ'pendəns/ *n* независимость, самостоятельность  
**induce** /ɪn'dju:s/ *v* убеждать, побуждать, склонять  
**industry** /'ɪndəstri/ *n* индустрия, отрасль промышленности  
**information** /ɪnfə'meɪʃn/ *n* информация  
**insect** /ɪnsekt/ *n* насекомое  
**inside** /ɪn'saɪd/ *n* внутренняя сторона; изнанка  
**inspire** /ɪn'spaɪə/ *v* 1) вдохновлять 2) стать основой  
**institute** /ɪn'stɪtju:t/ *n* институт  
**instruct** /ɪn'strʌkt/ *v* 1) учить, обучать 2) инструктировать  
**instrument** /ɪn'strəmənt/ *n* инструмент  
**intend** /ɪn'tend/ *v* намереваться, иметь в виду  
**interest** /'ɪntrəst/ *n* интерес, заинтересованность  
**interested** /'ɪntrəstɪd/ *adj* заинтересованный, увлечённый  
**be interested** интересоваться, увлекаться  
**international** /ɪntə'næʃnl/ *adj* международный  
**invent** /ɪn'vent/ *v* изобретать  
**invention** /ɪn'venʃn/ *n* изобретение  
**inventor** /ɪn'ventə/ *n* изобретатель

**invite** /ɪn'vaɪt/ *v* приглашать  
**island** /'aɪlənd/ *n* остров  
**islander** /'aɪləndə/ *n* островитянин

## J j

**jacket** /'dʒækɪt/ *n* 1) куртка 2) пиджак  
3) жилет  
**life jacket** спасательный жилет  
**jaw** /dʒɔ:/ *n* челюсть  
**jazz** /dʒæz/ *n* джаз  
**jellyfish** /'dʒelɪfɪʃ/ *n* медуза  
**jewellery** /'dʒu:əlɪ/ *n* украшения  
**jigsaw puzzle** /'dʒɪɡzɔ: ˌpʌzl/ *n* составная картинка-загадка, пазл  
**job** /dʒɒb/ *n* работа, труд  
**join** /dʒɔɪn/ *v* 1) присоединяться  
2) вступать  
**judge** /dʒʌdʒ/ 1. *n* судья 2. *v* судить; выносить приговор  
**Jupiter** /'dʒu:pɪtə/ *n* Юпитер  
**just** /dʒʌst/ 1. *adj* справедливый, беспристрастный  
2. *adv* точно, как раз, именно

## K k

**keep** /ki:p/ *v* (*pt, pp kept*) 1) держать  
2) хранить, сохранять  
**keeper** /'ki:pə/ *n* смотритель; хранитель; сторож  
**kind** /kaɪnd/ *adj* добрый  
**kindly** /'kaɪndli/ *adv* доброжелательно, любезно  
**kite** /kaɪt/ *n* воздушный змей  
**knee pad** /'ni: ræd/ *n* наколенник  
**knight** /naɪt/ *n* рыцарь  
**knock** /nɒk/ *v* 1) стучать 2) колотить, ударять  
**know** /nəʊ/ *v* (*pt knew; pp known*) знать

## L l

**lab** /læb/ *n* лаборатория  
**lace** /leɪs/ *v* шнуровать  
**lace up** зашнуровывать  
**ladder** /'lædə/ *n* лестница  
**lagoon** /lə'ɡu:n/ *n* лагуна  
**lake** /leɪk/ *n* озеро  
**lamb** /læm/ *n* ягнёнок, барашек  
**land** /lænd/ 1. *n* 1) земля, суша 2) почва  
3) страна, государство  
2. *v* приземляться

**landmark** /'lændmɑ:k/ *n* бросающийся в глаза объект местности, ориентир  
**landslide** /'lændslaɪd/ *n* оползень  
**large** /lɑ:dʒ/ *adj* огромный, очень большой  
**last** /lɑ:st/ *v* продолжаться; длиться  
**launch I** /lɔ:ntʃ/ *v* запускать  
**launch II** /lɔ:ntʃ/ *n* моторная лодка  
**lay** /leɪ/ *v* (*pt, pp laid*) класть, положить  
**lay down** класть, укладывать  
**lazily** /'leɪzɪli/ *adv* лениво, неспешно  
**lead** /led/ *n* свинец  
**lead** /li:d/ *v* (*pt, pp led*) вести  
**leaflet** /'li:flət/ *n* листовка, брошюра  
**learn** /lɜ:n/ *v* (*pt, pp learnt*) учиться; учить (что-л.)  
**learner** /'lɜ:nə/ *n* учащийся; ученик  
**leave** /li:v/ *v* (*pt, pp left*) 1) покидать  
2) уезжать, переезжать 3) окончить (школу)  
**lecture** /'lektʃə/ *n* лекция  
**left** /left/ *adj* левый  
**lemonade** /'lemə'neɪd/ *n* лимонад  
**lens** /lenz/ *n* линза  
**Lent** /lent/ *n* церк. Великий пост  
**let** /let/ *v* (*pt, pp let*) 1) разрешать, позволять 2) сдавать внаём  
**let in** 1) впускать (внутри) 2) впутывать  
**lettuce** /'letɪs/ *n* салат-латук  
**liberate** /'lɪbəreɪt/ *v* освобождать  
**lid** /lɪd/ *n* 1) крышка 2) веко  
**life** /laɪf/ *n* жизнь  
**lifeguard** /'laɪfgɑ:d/ *n* спасатель  
**lifestyle** /'laɪfstɑɪl/ *n* образ жизни  
**light I** /laɪt/ *adj* лёгкий  
**light II** /laɪt/ *v* 1) освещать (помещение)  
2) зажигать, поджигать  
**lighting** /'laɪtɪŋ/ *n* освещение  
**lightning** /'laɪtnɪŋ/ *n* молния  
**lines** /laɪnz/ *n pl* реплика, слова роли (актёра)  
**linger** /'lɪŋgə/ *v* задерживаться  
**list** /lɪst/ *n* список, перечень  
**listen** /'lɪsn/ *v* слушать; прислушиваться  
**lit** /lɪt/ *v* *pt, pp* от **light**  
**literature** /'lɪtrətʃə/ *n* литература  
**Lithuanian** /'lɪθjʊ'eɪniən/ 1. *n* 1) литовец, литовка 2) литовский язык 2. *adj* литовский  
**live** /laɪv/ *adv* 1) в прямом эфире 2) в режиме реального времени  
**load** /leʊd/ 1. *n* груз 2. *v* грузить; грузиться  
**lobby** /'lɒbi/ *n* вестибюль, приёмная

**lock** /lɒk/ *v* запирать

**lock up** запирать; помещать в тюрьму

**locomotive** /ləʊkə'məʊtɪv/ *n* локомотив

**look** /lʊk/ *v* смотреть, осматривать

**Look out!** Осторожнее! Берегись!

**lose** /luːz/ *v* (*pt, pp lost*) терять, лишаться

**loud** /laʊd/ *adj* громкий

**loudly** /'laʊdli/ *adv* громко

**loving** /'lʌvɪŋ/ *adj* любящий

**luggage** /'lʌdʒɪdʒ/ *n* багаж

**lunch** /lʌntʃ/ *n* обед, ланч

**lyrics** /'lɪrɪks/ *n* лирические стихи, лирика

## M m

**mad** /mæd/ *adj* сумасшедший, безумный

**mad about** страстно любящий  
что-л./кого-л.

**magazine** /'mæɡə'ziːn/ *n* журнал

**magic carpet** /'mædʒɪk 'kɑːpɪt/ *n* ковёр-самолёт

**magnify** /'mæɡnɪfaɪ/ *v* увеличивать

**magnifying glass** /'mæɡnɪfaɪŋ ɡlɑːs/ *n* лупа

**make** /meɪk/ *v* (*pt, pp made*) делать, изготавливать, создавать

**make the/your/my bed** убирать, застилать постель

**made of** сделанный (из чего-л.)

**mango** /'mæŋɡəʊ/ *n* манго

**marathon** /'mærəθɒn/ *n* марафон

**march** /mɑːtʃ/ **1.** *n* марш **2.** *v* маршировать

**Marianna Trench** /,mɑːrɪ'ɑːnə 'trentʃ/ *n* Марианская впадина

**Mars** /mɑːz/ *n* Марс

**mat** /mæt/ *n* циновка, коврик

**match** /mætʃ/ *v* соединять, подбирать, находить соответствие

**material** /mə'tɪriəl/ *n* материал

**maybe** /'meɪbi/ *adv* может быть

**mean** /miːn/ *v* значить, означать

**meaning** /'miːnɪŋ/ *n* значение; смысл

**meanwhile** /'miːnwaɪl/ *adv* между тем, тем временем

**medicine** /'medsɪn/ *n* медицина

**meet** /miːt/ *v* (*pt, pp met*) **1)** встречать  
**2)** соответствовать (желаниям, требованиям)

**melon** /'melən/ *n* дыня

**member** /'membə/ *n* член (организации, структуры)

**memory** /'meməri/ *n* память

**mention** /'menʃn/ *v* упоминать; ссылаться

**Mercury** /'mɜːkjʊəri/ *n* Меркурий

**message** /'mesɪdʒ/ *n* послание, сообщение

**meteorological** /,miːtɪərə'lɒdʒɪkl/ *adj* метеорологический

**meter** /'miːtə/ *n* **1)** метр **2)** счётчик, измеритель

**middle** /'mɪdl/ *n* середина

**milkman** /'mɪlkmən/ *n* молочник

**mime** /maɪm/ **1.** *n* **1)** мимика, жестикация  
**2)** пантомима **2.** *v* изобразить мимикой и жестами

**mining** /'maɪnɪŋ/ *n* горная промышленность; разработка месторождения

**mistake** /mɪ'steɪk/ *n* ошибка

**mobile** /'məʊbaɪl/ *adj* мобильный

**modern** /'mɒdn/ *adj* современный

**modest** /'mɒdəst/ *adj* скромный

**moment** /'mɒmənt/ *n* момент

**monorail** /'mɒnə'reɪl/ *n* монорельсовая железная дорога, монорельс

**month** /mʌnθ/ *n* месяц

**morning** /'mɔːnɪŋ/ *n* утро

**motor** /'məʊtə/ *n* мотор

**motor car (BrE)** /'məʊtəʊ ,kɑː/ *n* легковой автомобиль

**mountain** /'maʊntɪn/ *n* гора

**moustache** /mə'staːʃ/ *n* усы

**movie star** /'muːvi stɑː/ *n* кинозвезда

**multi-storey** /,mʌltɪ'stɔːrɪ/ *adj* многоэтажный

**muscle** /'mʌsl/ *n* мускул, мышца

**mustard** /'mʌstəd/ *n* горчица

## N n

**nasty** /'nɑːsti/ *adj* отвратительный, гадкий, противный

**national** /'næʃnəl/ *adj* национальный, народный

**Nazi** /'nɑːtsɪ/ *adj* нацистский

**near** /nɪə/ *prep* возле, у, около

**necklace** /'neɪkləs/ *n* ожерелье

**need** /niːd/ *v* нуждаться (в чём-л.)

**neighbour** /'neɪbə/ *n* сосед(ка)

**Neptune** /'neɪptʃuːn/ *n* Нептун

**nervous** /'nɜːvəs/ *adj* нервный, раздражительный; взволнованный

**nest** /nest/ *n* гнездо

**never** /'nevə/ *adv* никогда

**new** /njuː/ *adj* **1)** новый **2)** иной

**next** /nekst/ *adj* **1)** ближайший; соседний  
**2)** следующий

**noise** /nɔɪz/ *n* шум; гам; грохот

**noisily** /'nɔɪzɪli/ *adv* **1)** громко **2)** ярко, кричаще

**noisy** /'nɔɪzi/ *adj* шумный

**north** /nɔ:θ/ *n* север  
**Norway** /'nɔ:weɪ/ *n* Норвегия  
**Norwegian** /nɔ:'wi:ʃn/ **1. n** 1) норвежец, норвежка 2) норвежский язык  
**2. adj** норвежский  
**nowadays** /'naʊədeɪz/ *adv* в наше время, в наши дни  
**nursery rhyme** /'nɜ:sri 'raɪm/ *n* детское стихотворение; потешка  
**nut** /nʌt/ *n* орех  
**Nutcracker** /'nʌt,kɹækə/ Щелкунчик  
**nylon** /'naɪlɒn/ *n* нейлон

## О о

**object** /'ɒbdʒekt/ *n* 1) вещь, предмет  
2) объект, предмет  
**observer** /əb'zɜ:və/ *n* наблюдатель  
**occupation** /'ɒkjʊ'reɪʃn/ *n* занятие; род занятий, профессия  
**ocean** /'eɪʃn/ *n* океан  
**octopus** /'ɒktəpəs/ *n* осьминог  
**often** /'ɒfn/ *adv* часто; много раз  
**oil** /ɔɪl/ **1. n** 1) масло 2) нефть  
**2. adj** 1) масляный 2) нефтяной  
**onion** /'lɒnjən/ *n* лук  
**only** /'əʊnli/ **1. adj** единственный  
**2. adv** только, исключительно  
**onto** /'ɒntə/ *prep* на (по направлению к объекту)  
**opposite** /'ɒpəzɪt/ *adj* противоположный  
**orbit** /'ɔ:bɪt/ *n* орбита  
**order** /'ɔ:də/ *n* приказ, указание  
**organisation** /'ɔ:gənə'zeɪʃn/ *n* организация  
**original** /ə'ɒrɪʃnl/ *n* подлинник, оригинал  
**other** /'ʌðə/ *adj* другой, иной  
**over** /'əʊvə/ *prep* над, выше  
**owner** /'əʊnə/ *n* владелец  
**oxygen** /'ɒksɪdʒn/ *n* кислород  
**oyster** /'ɔɪstə/ *n* устрица

## Р р

**Pacific Ocean** /pə'sɪfɪk 'eɪʃn/ *n* Тихий океан  
**packet** /'pækɪt/ *n* пакет  
**pagan** /'peɪɡən/ **1. n** язычник, язычница  
**2. adj** языческий  
**page** /peɪʃ/ *n* страница  
**paint** /peɪnt/ **1. n** краска **2. v** красить, окрашивать  
**paintbrush** /'peɪntbrʌʃ/ *n* кисть  
**pair** /peə/ *n* пара  
**palm** /pɑ:m/ *n* пальма

**coconut palm** кокосовая пальма  
**pancake** /'pænkeɪk/ *n* блин  
**parachute** /'pærəʃu:t/ *n* парашют  
**parcel** /'pɑ:sl/ *n* посылка, свёрток  
**parent** /'peərənt/ *n* родитель  
**park** /pɑ:k/ *n* 1) парк, сквер 2) заповедник  
**parrot** /'pærət/ *n* попугай  
**part** /pɑ:t/ *n* часть, доля  
**partner** /'pɑ:tnə/ *n* компаньон; партнёр  
**party** /'pɑ:ti/ *n* вечеринка, праздник  
**pass** /pɑ:s/ *v* 1) идти, проходить проезжать  
2) сдать, выдержать  
**pass exam** сдавать экзамен  
**past** /pɑ:st/ **1. n** прошлое **2. prep, adv** 1) мимо чего-л. 2) после чего-л., за чем-л.  
**paste** /peɪst/ *v* приклеивать, наклеивать  
**patiently** /'peɪʃəntli/ *adv* терпеливо  
**pay** /peɪ/ *v* платить, выплачивать, оплачивать  
**pay for** платить за  
**peace** /pi:s/ *n* спокойствие  
**pearl** /pɜ:l/ *n* жемчуг  
**pedal** /'pedl/ *n* педаль  
**pedal boat** /'pedl bəʊt/ *n* водный велосипед, катамаран  
**pencil case** /'pensl 'keɪs/ *n* пенал  
**penny-farthing (BrE)** /'penɪ'fɑ:ðɪŋ/ *n* велосипед с колёсами разного диаметра  
**perish** /'perɪʃ/ *v* погибать, умирать  
**perform** /pə'fɔ:m/ *v* разыгрывать, представлять  
**person** /'pɜ:sn/ *n* личность; человек  
**pet** /pet/ *n* домашний питомец, домашнее животное  
**petrol** /'petrəl/ *n* бензин  
**phone** /feʊn/ **1. n** телефон **2. v** звонить  
**phonograph** /'fəʊnəgrɑ:f/ *n* фонограф  
**photo essay** /'fəʊtəʊ 'eseɪ/ *n* фоторепортаж  
**photography** /fə'tɒgrəfi/ *n* 1) фотография, искусство фотографии 2) съёмка, операторская работа  
**piano** /pi'ænpəʊ/ *n* фортепьяно  
**pick** /pɪk/ *n* выбор  
**picnic** /'pɪknɪk/ *n* пикник  
**pie** /paɪ/ *n* пирог; пирожок  
**pigeon** /'pɪdʒn/ *n* голубь  
**pile** /paɪl/ *n* куча, груда  
**pill** /pɪl/ *n* таблетка, пилюля  
**pineapple** /'paɪnæpl/ *n* ананас  
**place** /pleɪs/ *n* место  
**plan** /plæn/ *n* план  
**planet** /'plænɪt/ *n* планета  
**plank** /plæŋk/ *n* доска, планка

**plant** /plɑ:nt/ *n* растение  
**playing field** /ˈpleɪŋ ˌfi:ld/ *n* игровое поле, площадка для игры  
**pleasure** /ˈpleʒə/ *n* удовольствие  
**Pluto** /ˈplu:təʊ/ *n* Плутон  
**pocket** /ˈpɒkɪt/ *n* карман  
**poem** /ˈpəʊɪm/ *n* поэма, стихотворение  
**poetry** /ˈpəʊɪtri/ *n* поэзия  
**point** /pɔɪnt/ *n* точка  
**poisonous** /ˈpɔɪznəs/ *adj* ядовитый  
**pole** /pəʊl/ *n* столб, шест  
**policeman** /ˈpəʊli:smən/ *n* полицейский  
**polite** /pəˈlaɪt/ *adj* вежливый, любезный  
**pollution** /pəˈlu:ʃn/ *n* загрязнение  
**pony** /ˈrəʊni/ *n* пони  
**poor** /pɔ:/ *n* 1. *adj* бедный 2. *n* беднота  
**pop** /pɒp/ *n* поп-музыка  
**popstar** /ˈpɒpstɑ:/ *n* попзвезда  
**popular** /ˈpɒpjələ/ *adj* популярный  
**population** /ˌpɒpjəˈleɪʃn/ *n* население; жители  
**port** /pɔ:t/ *n* порт  
**possibility** /ˌpɒsəˈbɪləti/ *n* возможность, вероятность  
**power station** /ˈpaʊə ˌsteɪʃn/ *n* электростанция  
**powerful** /ˈpaʊəfəl/ *adj* мощный, сильный  
**practise** /ˈpræktɪs/ *v* практиковаться, тренироваться  
**preface** /ˈprefəs/ *n* предисловие  
**prepare** /prɪˈpreə/ *v* подготавливать, готовить(ся)  
**present I** /ˈpreznt/ *adj* настоящий  
**present II 1.** *n* /ˈpreznt/ подарок  
**2.** *v* /prɪˈzent/ дарить  
**president** /ˈprezɪdənt/ *n* президент  
**press** /pres/ 1. *n* 1) пресс 2) пресса  
**2.** *v* 1) нажимать 2) сдавливать  
**pretend** /prɪˈtend/ *v* притворяться  
**pretty** /ˈprɪti/ *adj* хорошенький, прелестный, милостивый  
**probe** /prəʊb/ *n* зонд  
**space probe** космический зонд  
**problem** /ˈprɒbləm/ *n* проблема  
**produce** /prəˈdju:s/ *v* производить  
**producer** /prəˈdju:sə/ *n* продюсер  
**professor** /prəˈfesə/ *n* профессор  
**projector** /prəˈdʒektə/ *n* 1) проектор  
**2)** прожектор  
**propeller** /prəˈpelə/ *n* пропеллер  
**protect** /prəˈtekt/ *v* защищать  
**publication** /ˌpʌblɪˈkeɪʃn/ *n* опубликование, издание  
**publish** /ˈpʌblɪʃ/ *v* публиковать, печатать

**pudding** /ˈpʊdɪŋ/ *n* пудинг  
**puppet** /ˈpʌpɪt/ *n* марионетка, кукла  
**push-pull** /ˌpʊʃˈpʊl/ *adj* двухтактный  
**put** /pʊt/ *v* (*pt*, *pp put*) класть, положить

## Q q

**quarrel** /ˈkwɒrəl/ *v* ссориться  
**question** /ˈkwɛstʃn/ *n* вопрос  
**questionnaire** /ˌkwɛstʃəˈneə/ *n* вопросник, анкета  
**quick** /kwɪk/ *adj* быстрый, проворный  
**quickly** /ˈkwɪkli/ *adv* быстро, поспешно  
**quiet** /ˈkwaɪət/ *adj* спокойный; тихий

## R r

**race** /reɪs/ *n* гонка  
**raft** /rɑ:ft/ *n* плот  
**railway** /ˈreɪlweɪ/ *n* железная дорога  
**rainstorm** /ˈreɪnstɔ:m/ *n* ливень с ураганом  
**range** /reɪndʒ/ *n* ряд, цепь  
**mountain range** гряда гор, горная цепь  
**rap** /ræp/ *n* рэп (музыкальный стиль)  
**rare** /reə/ *adj* редкий  
**rather** /ˈrɑ:ðə/ *adv* несколько, слегка, довольно  
**ray** /reɪ/ *n* луч  
**reach** /ri:tʃ/ *v* 1) достигать 2) достать  
**read** /ri:d/ *v* (*pt*, *pp read* /red/) читать  
**real** /riəl/ *adj* настоящий  
**really** /ˈri:əli/ *adv* на самом деле, в действительности  
**recite** /rɪˈsaɪt/ *v* декламировать; читать наизусть  
**record 1.** *n* /ˈrekɔ:d/ запись **2.** *v* /rɪˈkɔ:d/ записывать  
**recorder** /rɪˈkɔ:də/ *n* 1) звукозаписывающий аппарат 2) муз. блок-флейта  
**redwood** /ˈredwʊd/ *n* красное дерево, калифорнийское мамонтовое дерево  
**reef** /ri:f/ *n* риф  
**reggae** /ˈregeɪ/ *n* регги (музыкальный стиль)  
**reindeer** /ˈreɪndiə/ *n* северный олень  
**relax** /rɪˈlæks/ *v* отдыхать, расслабляться  
**religious** /rɪˈlɪdʒəs/ *adj* религиозный  
**repeat** /riˈpi:t/ *v* повторять  
**reply** /riˈplai/ *v* отвечать  
**report** /riˈpɔ:t/ *v* 1) сообщать, рассказывать  
**2)** докладывать  
**reporter** /rɪˈpɔ:tə/ *n* репортёр; корреспондент  
**represent** /ˌrepriˈzent/ *v* представлять

**rescue** /ˈreskjʊ:/ *v* спасать  
**rest** /rest/ *n* отдых  
**ride** /raɪd/ **1.** *v* (*pt* rode, *pp* ridden) 1) ехать  
 2) катать(ся) **2.** *n* прогулка, поездка  
**rig** /rɪɡ/ *n* вышка, установка  
**oil rig** нефтяная вышка  
**right** /raɪt/ *adj* 1) правый 2) правильный  
**rink** /rɪŋk/ *n* (также skating rink) каток  
**rise** /raɪz/ *v* подниматься, увеличиваться  
 в размере  
**river** /ˈrɪvə/ *n* река  
**roadie** /ˈrəʊdi/ *n* технический персонал  
 (в гастролирующей группе музыкантов)  
**rock** /rɒk/ *n* камень  
**rock music** /ˈrɒk ˌmju:zɪk/ *n* рок (музыкаль-  
 ный стиль)  
**rod** /rɒd/ *n* прут, брус, балка  
**roller coaster** /ˈrəʊlə ˌkəʊstə/ *n* американские  
 горки (аттракцион)  
**rollerskating** /ˈrəʊləskeɪtɪŋ/ *v* кататься на ро-  
 ликах  
**Roman** /ˈrəʊmən/ **1.** *n* римлянин, римлянка  
**2.** *adj* римский  
**Rome** /rəʊm/ *n* Рим  
**roof** /ru:f/ *n* крыша  
**root** /ru:t/ *n* корень, клубень (у растения)  
**rope** /rəʊp/ *n* верёвка  
**round** /raʊnd/ *adv* вокруг, кругом  
**all (the) year round** круглогодично  
**row** /rəʊ/ *v* грести, сидеть на вёслах  
**rubber** /ˈrʌbə/ *n* резинка, ластик  
**rubbish** /ˈrʌbɪʃ/ *n* мусор  
**rugby** /ˈrʌɡbi/ *n* спорт. регби  
**rule** /ru:l/ *n* правило  
**run** /rʌn/ *v* (*pt* ran, *pp* run) бегать  
**run out** истекать, заканчиваться  
**Russia** /ˈrʌʃə/ *n* Россия  
**Russian** /ˈrʌʃn/ **1.** *n* 1) русский, русская  
 2) русский язык **2.** *adj* русский

## S s

**sack** /sæk/ *n* мешок  
**sad** /sæd/ *adj* печальный, грустный  
**sail** /seɪl/ **1.** *n* парус **2.** *v* плавать  
**sail buggy** /seɪl ˈbʌɡi/ *n* буер  
**sailing boat** /ˈseɪlɪŋ ˌbəʊt/ *n* парусная лодка  
**sailor** /ˈseɪlə/ *n* матрос, моряк  
**salmon** /ˈsælmən/ *n* лосось  
**sand** /sænd/ *n* песок  
**sandy** /ˈsændi/ *adj* песчаный  
**satellite** /ˈsætlaɪt/ *n* спутник  
**Saturn** /ˈsætɜ:n/ *n* Сатурн

**Saudi Arabia** /ˌsɑ:di ˈreɪbiə/ *n* Саудовская  
 Аравия  
**save** /seɪv/ *v* 1) спасать, охранять 2) беречь,  
 экономить  
**saw** /sɔ:/ *n* пила  
**saxophone** /ˈsæksəˌfəʊn/ *n* саксофон  
**say** /seɪ/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* said /sed/) говорить, ска-  
 зать; заявлять  
**scarecrow** /ˈskeəkrəʊ/ *n* пугало, чучело  
**scene** /si:n/ *n* 1) место действия (в фильме,  
 пьесе) 2) сцена  
**schoolchild** /ˈsku:lˌtʃaɪld/ *n* (*pl* schoolchildren)  
 школьник  
**science** /ˈsaɪəns/ *n* наука  
**scorpion** /ˈskɔ:pɪən/ *n* скорпион  
**screen** /skri:n/ *n* экран  
**screw** /skru:/ *v* привинчивать, закручивать  
**seashore** /ˈsi:ʃɔ:/ *n* морское побережье  
**seaside** /ˈsi:said/ *n* морской берег; морское  
 побережье  
**secret** /ˈsi:kɪt/ *n* тайна, секрет  
**secretly** /ˈsi:kɪtli/ *adv* тайно, скрытно  
**section** /sekʃn/ *n* раздел, рубрика (журнала)  
**see** /si:/ *v* (*pt* saw, *pp* seen) видеть;  
 смотреть  
**seem** /si:m/ *v* казаться  
**sell** /sel/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* sold) продавать(ся)  
**semi-detached** /ˌsemiˈdætʃtɪ/ *adj* имеющий  
 общую стену  
**semi-detached house** двухквартирный  
 дом с общей стеной  
**send** /send/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* sent) посылать, отправ-  
 лять  
**Senegal** /ˌseniˈɡɔ:l/ *n* Сенегал  
**sentence** /ˈsentəns/ *n* предложение  
**series** /ˈsɪəri:z/ *n* ряд, цепь, серия (событий),  
 сериал (ТВ, радио); выпуск  
**serve** /sɜ:v/ *v* 1) служить 2) обслуживать,  
 подавать (еду)  
**shake** /ʃeɪk/ (*pt* shook; *pp* shaken) *v* 1) трясти  
 2) качать  
**shampoo** /ʃæmˈpu:/ *n* шампунь  
**shape** /ʃeɪp/ *n* форма, очертание  
**shark** /ʃɑ:k/ *n* акула  
**shed** /ʃed/ *n* навес  
**sheet music** /ʃi:t ˌmju:zɪk/ *n* ноты  
**shell** /ʃel/ *n* 1) раковина (моллюска), пан-  
 цирь 2) скорлупа  
**shine** /ʃaɪn/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* shone) светить(ся);  
 сиять  
**shipwreck** /ˈʃɪprek/ *n* кораблекрушение  
**shop assistant** /ˈʃɒp əˌsɪstənt/ *n* продавец;  
 продавщица



- shout** /ʃaʊt/ *v* кричать  
**shout for** громко позвать кого-л.
- show** /ʃəʊ/ *v* (*pt showed, pp shown*) показывать(ся), быть видным; появляться; казаться
- shutter** /ʃʌtə/ *n* задвижка, заслонка
- sick** /sɪk/ *adj* больной, испытывающий тошноту  
**to be sick** тошнить, мутить
- side** /saɪd/ *n* сторона, бок
- sign** /saɪn/ **1.** *n* знак; символ **2.** *v* подписывать
- signal** /ˈsɪgnl/ *n* сигнал
- silence** /ˈsaɪləns/ *n* тишина; молчание  
**Silence!** Тихо! Тишина!
- silk** /sɪlk/ *n* шёлк
- silkworm** /ˈsɪlkwɜːm/ *n* шелкопряд
- silly** /ˈsɪli/ *adj* глупый; слабоумный
- sincerely** /sɪnˈsɪəli/ *adv* искренне
- sink** /sɪŋk/ *v* (*pt sank, pp sunk*) тонуть
- sit** /sɪt/ *v* (*pt, pp sat*) сидеть
- situation** /sɪtʃuˈeɪʃn/ *n* ситуация
- skateboard** /ˈskeɪtbɔːd/ *n* скейтборд
- ski** /ski/ *v* кататься на лыжах
- skiing** /skiːɪŋ/ *n* катание на лыжах  
**cross country skiing** бег на лыжах по пересечённой местности; лыжные гонки
- skin** /skɪn/ *n* шкура
- skydiving** /ˈskaɪdaɪvɪŋ/ *n* свободное падение (при прыжках с парашютом)
- skyscraper** /ˈskaɪskreɪpə/ *n* небоскрёб
- sleep** /sliːp/ *v* (*pt, pp slept*) спать, засыпать
- sledge** /sledʒ/ **1.** *n* сани **2.** *v* кататься на санях
- slide I** /slaɪd/ *v* (*pt, pp slid*) скользить
- slide II** /slaɪd/ *n* слайд, фрагмент (киноплёнки и т. п.)
- slippery** /ˈslɪprɪ/ *adj* скользкий
- slow** /sləʊ/ *adj* медленный, тихий
- slowly** /sləʊli/ *adv* медленно
- small** /smɔːl/ *adj* маленький; небольшой
- smash** /smæʃ/ *n* шум, грохот
- smell** /smel/ *n* запах
- sneeze** /sniːz/ **1.** *v* чихать **2.** *n* чихание
- snorkel** /ˈsnɔːkl/ *n* трубка (для плавания под водой)
- society** /səˈsaɪti/ *n* общество
- softly** /ˈsɒftli/ *adv* **1)** мягко, спокойно **2)** тихо, бесшумно
- solar** /ˈsəʊlə/ *adj* солнечный
- soldier** /ˈsəʊldɪə/ *n* солдат
- solution** /səˈluːʃn/ *n* решение
- some** /sʌm/ *pron* некий, некоторый, какой-то; несколько, немного
- sometimes** /ˈsʌmtaɪmz/ *adv* иногда
- soon** /suːn/ *adv* скоро, вскоре
- sound** /saʊnd/ *n* звук
- sound recordist** /saʊnd rɪˈkɔːdɪst/ *n* звукооператор
- South Africa** /ˌsaʊθ ˈæfrɪkə/ *n* Южная Африка
- space** /speɪs/ *n* **1)** пространство **2)** космос
- Spain** /speɪn/ *n* Испания
- Spaniard** /ˈspænjəd/ *n* испанец, испанка
- Spanish** /ˈspæɪnɪʃ/ **1.** *n* испанский язык **2.** *adj* испанский
- speak** /spiːk/ *v* (*pt spoke, pp spoken*) говорить, разговаривать
- spend** /spend/ *v* (*pt, pp spent*) **1)** тратить, расходовать **2)** проводить  
**spend time** проводить время
- spill** /spɪl/ *v* проливать
- spin** /spɪn/ *v* (*pt, pp spun*) крутить(ся), вертеть(ся)
- spray** /spreɪ/ **1.** *n* **1)** водяная пыль, мелкие брызги **2)** распыление  
**insect spray** спрей от насекомых **2.** *v* распылять, обрызгивать
- spring** /sprɪŋ/ *n* пружина
- squeeze** /skwiːz/ **1.** *n* сжатие, сдавливание **2.** *v* сжимать, сдавливать
- stage** /steɪdʒ/ *n* сцена (в театре)
- stanza** /ˈstænzə/ *n* строфа
- star** /stɑː/ *n* **1)** звезда **2)** звезда, знаменитость
- state** /steɪt/ *n* **1)** государство **2)** штат
- stay** /steɪ/ *v* оставаться, задерживаться
- steak** /steɪk/ *n* стейк (кусочек мяса или рыбы для жарки)
- steal** /stiːl/ *v* (*pt stole; pp stolen*) воровать, красть
- steam train** /stiːm ˈtreɪn/ *n* поезд с паровым локомотивом
- steamboat** /ˈstiːmbəʊt/ *n* пароход
- step** /step/ **1.** *n* шаг **2.** *v* делать шаг, шагать
- stick** /stɪk/ *n* палка
- still** /stɪl/ **1.** *adv* ещё, по-прежнему, всё ещё **2.** *adj* спокойный, бесшумный, неподвижный
- storm** /stɔːm/ *n* буря, гроза, ураган
- stormy** /ˈstɔːmi/ *adj* бурный, штормовой
- straight** /streɪt/ **1.** *adj* прямой **2.** *adv* прямо, по прямой линии  
**straight ahead** прямо вперёд
- strawberry** /ˈstrɔːbrɪ/ *n* земляника, клубника

**strike** /straɪk/ *n* удар (часов)  
**string** /striŋ/ *n* верёвка, шнурок  
**strip** /stri:p/ *n* 1) полоска 2) (длинный) кусок, отрезок  
**strong** /strɒŋ/ *adj* 1) сильный 2) крепкий  
**strongly** /'strɒŋli/ *adv* 1) сильно, крепко 2) очень, весьма  
**studio** /'stju:diəʊ/ *n* студия  
**film studio** киностудия  
**recording studio** звукозаписывающая студия  
**study** /'stʌdi/ *v* изучать, исследовать  
**stunt** /stʌnt/ *n* трюк  
**stunt artist** каскадёр  
**submarine** /'sʌbməri:n/ *n* подводная лодка  
**suddenly** /'sʌdnli/ *adv* вдруг, неожиданно  
**sugar** /'ʃʊɡə/ *n* сахар  
**suit** /su:t/ *n* костюм  
**suitable** /'su:təbl/ *adj* подходящий, годный  
**Superbowl** /'su:pəbəʊl/ *n* суперкубок  
**supper** /'slʌpə/ *n* ужин  
**surface** /'sɜ:fɪs/ *n* поверхность  
**surfboard** /'sɜ:fbo:d/ *n* доска для сёрфинга  
**surgeon** /'sɜ:dʒn/ *n* хирург  
**surprise** /sə'praɪz/ 1. *v* удивлять 2. *n* сюрприз  
**survive** /sə'vaɪv/ *v* пережить, выдержать, перенести  
**sweet** /swi:t/ *adj* 1) сладкий 2) милый; любимый  
**sweets shop** /'swi:ts ʃɒp/ *n* кондитерская  
**swim** /swɪm/ *v* (*pt* swam, *pp* swum) плавать, плыть  
**swimming costume** (*BrE*) /'swɪmɪŋ kɔstju:m/ *n* купальный костюм, купальник  
**symbol** /'sɪmbl/ *n* символ  
**system** /'sɪstəm/ *n* система

## T t

**taiga** /'taɪgə/ *n* тайга  
**take** /teɪk/ *v* (*pt* took, *pp* taken) брать  
**tale** /teɪl/ *n* рассказ, повесть  
**tall** /tɔ:l/ *adj* высокий  
**tank** /tæŋk/ *n* бак, резервуар, цистерна  
**tap** /tæp/ *v* перехватывать (сообщения), подслушивать, подсматривать  
**taro** /'tɑ:rəʊ/ *n* таро, колоказия (многолетнее тропическое растение с крупными съедобными клубнями)  
**taste** /teɪst/ 1. *n* вкус 2. *v* быть на вкус; пробовать на вкус  
**taxi** /'tæksi/ *n* такси  
**team** /ti:m/ *n* команда

**teaspoon** /'ti:spu:n/ *n* чайная ложка  
**technology** /tek'nɒlədʒi/ *n* технология  
**telescope** /'teləskəʊp/ *n* телескоп  
**tell** /tel/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* told) 1) рассказывать 2) говорить, сказать  
**temperature** /'tempərətʃə/ *n* температура  
**tennis** /'tenɪs/ *n* теннис  
**terrific** /tə'rfɪk/ *adj coll* необычайный, потрясающий  
**test** /test/ 1. *n* тест, контрольная работа 2. *v* проверять, тестировать  
**theatre** /'θi:tə/ *n* театр  
**theme** /θi:m/ *n* тема  
**thick** /θɪk/ *adj* толстый  
**thing** /θɪŋ/ *n* вещь, предмет  
**think** /θɪŋk/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* thought) думать, полагать  
**thread** /θred/ *n* нить  
**through** /θru:/ *prep* через, сквозь  
**throw** /θrəʊ/ *v* (*pt* threw; *pp* thrown) бросать, кидать  
**thumb** /θʌm/ *n* большой палец руки  
**thunder** /'θʌndə/ *n* гром  
**thunderstorm** /'θʌndəstɔ:m/ *n* гроза  
**ticket** /'tɪkɪt/ *n* билет; талон  
**tidy** /'taɪdi/ 1. *adj* аккуратный, опрятный 2. *v* убирать, прибирать  
**tight** /taɪt/ *adj* тугой  
**tin** /tɪn/ *n* консервная банка  
**tiny** /'taɪni/ *adj* крошечный  
**tiptoe** /'tɪptəʊ/ *v* ходить на цыпочках  
**title** /'taɪtl/ *n* 1. название (книги) 2. титул  
**toast** /təʊst/ *n* тост (поджаренный хлеб)  
**today** /tə'deɪ/ *adv* 1) сегодня 2) в наши дни, в настоящее время  
**together** /tə'geðə/ *adv* вместе; сообща  
**tomorrow** /tə'mɒrəʊ/ *adv* завтра  
**tool** /tu:l/ *n* инструмент  
**top** /tɒp/ *n* вершина (горы)  
**torpedo** /tɔ:'pi:dəʊ/ *n* торпеда  
**tortoise** /'tɔ:təs/ *n* черепаха  
**toss** /tɒs/ *v* бросать; подбрасывать  
**touch** /tʌtʃ/ *v* (при)касаться, трогать  
**tour** /tuə/ *n* поездка, тур, гастроли  
**go on tour** ездить на гастроли  
**tourism** /'tuəɪzɪzəm/ *n* туризм  
**tourist** /'tuəɪnɪst/ *n* турист  
**towards** /tə'wɔ:dz/ *prep* по направлению к  
**towel** /'taʊəl/ *n* полотенце  
**tracksuit** /'træksu:t/ *n* спортивный костюм  
**tractor** /'træktə/ *n* трактор  
**tradition** /trə'dɪʃn/ *n* традиция; старый обычай

**traffic lights** /'træfɪk ˌlaɪts/ *n pl* светофор  
**trail** /treɪl/ *n* след; тропа  
**nature trail** туристская тропа  
**trampoline** /'træmpəli:n/ *n* батут  
**translate** /træns'leɪt/ *v* переводить  
**translation** /træns'leɪʃn/ *n* перевод  
**travel** /'trævl/ *n* путешествие  
**tray** /treɪ/ *n* поднос  
**treasure** /'treɪzə/ *n* сокровище  
**trick** /trɪk/ **1.** *n* обман, уловка **2.** *v* обманывать, надуть  
**trip** /trɪp/ *n* путешествие; поездка  
**tropical** /'trɒpɪkl/ *adj* тропический  
**truck** /trʌk/ *n* грузовик  
**truffle** /'trʌfl/ *n* трюфель  
**trumpet** /'trʌmpɪt/ *n* труба  
**trunk** /'trʌŋk/ *n* 1) ствол 2) хобот  
**truth** /tru:θ/ *n* правда  
**try** /traɪ/ *v* пытаться, стараться  
**tug** /tʌg/ *n* рывок

**tug-of-war** перетягивание каната

**tunnel** /'tʌnl/ *n* тоннель  
**turn** /tɜ:n/ **1.** *n* поворот **2.** *v* поворачивать  
**turn on** включать (свет, устройство)  
**turn off** выключать (свет, устройство)  
**twice** /'twɑ:ɪs/ *adv* дважды  
**twin** /twin/ *n* близнец  
**twinkle** /'twɪŋkl/ *n* сверкать, мерцать  
**tyre** /taɪə/ *n* шина, автомобильная покрывка

## U u

**under** /'ʌndə/ *prep* под, ниже  
**underground** /'ʌndəgraʊnd/ *adj* подземный  
**underline** /'ʌndə'laɪn/ *v* подчёркивать  
**underwater** /'ʌndə'wɔ:tə/ *adj* подводный  
**uniform** /'ju:nɪfɔ:m/ *n* форменная одежда, форма  
**union** /'ju:niən/ *n* объединение; союз  
**unity** /'ju:nəti/ *n* единение, единство  
**unlike** /ʌn'laɪk/ *adj* непохожий  
**unlock** /ʌn'lɒk/ *v* отпирать, открывать  
**untroubled** /ʌn'traʊblɪd/ *adj* спокойный, тихий, безмятежный  
**unusual** /ʌn'ju:zʊəl/ *adj* необыкновенный; необычный  
**upright** /'ʌpraɪt/ *adj* вертикальный; прямой  
**Uranus** /'ju:ənəs/ *n* Уран  
**use** /ju:z/ *v* 1) использовать 2) употреблять  
**usually** /'ju:zʊəli/ *adv* обычно

## V v

**vacation** (*AmE*) /və'keɪʃn/ *n* отпуск, каникулы  
**valley** /'væli/ *n* долина  
**valuable** /'væljuəbl/ *adj* дорогой, ценный  
**van** /væn/ *n* фургон  
**Venus** /'vi:nəs/ *n* Венера  
**verse** /vɜ:s/ *n* стихотворение  
**version** /'vɜ:ʃn/ *n* версия; вариант  
**vet** /vet/ *n* ветеринарный врач  
**video** /'vɪdiəʊ/ *n* 1) видео 2) видеомagnитонфон  
**village** /'vɪlɪdʒ/ *n* деревня  
**vitamin** /'vɪtəmi:n/ *n* витамин  
**volcano** /vɒl'keɪnəʊ/ *n* вулкан  
**voice** /vɔ:ɪs/ *n* голос  
**voyage** /'vɔɪdʒ/ *n* плавание, морское путешествие  
**vulture** /'vʌltʃə/ *n* гриф (хищная птица)

## W w

**wages** /'weɪdʒɪz/ *n pl* заработная плата  
**wake up** /'weɪk'ʌp/ *v* просыпаться  
**war** /wɔ:/ *n* война  
**warning** /'wɔ:niŋ/ *n* предупреждение; предостережение  
**waste** /weɪst/ **1.** *v* терять даром, тратить впустую **2.** *n* трата, расточительство  
**wastepaper bin** /weɪst'peɪpə ˌbɪn/ *n* корзина для бумаги (мусорная)  
**watch** /wɒtʃ/ *v* смотреть  
**water** /'wɔ:tə/ **1.** *n* вода **2.** *v* поливать  
**water sports** /'wɔ:tə ˌspɔ:ts/ *n pl* водные виды спорта  
**way** /weɪ/ *n* способ, образ, метод  
**way of life** образ жизни  
**wealthy** /'welθi/ *adj* богатый; состоятельный  
**weatherman** /'wedðəmən/ *n* метеоролог  
**wedding** /'wedɪŋ/ *n* свадьба  
**weed** /wi:d/ *n* 1) водоросль 2) сорняк  
**weekend** /'wi:k'end/ *n* выходные  
**weight** /weɪt/ *v* весить  
**welcome** /'welkəm/ *v* приветствовать, радушно принимать  
**well I** /wel/ *adv* 1) хорошо 2) верно, правильно  
**well II** /wel/ *n* скважина  
**oil well** нефтяная скважина  
**west** /west/ *n* запад  
**wetsuit** /'wetsu:t/ *n* гидрокостюм  
**whale** /weɪl/ *n* кит  
**wheel** /wi:l/ *n* колесо

**whole** /həʊl/ *adj* весь, целый  
**wig** /wɪɡ/ *n* парик  
**wigwam** /'wɪɡwæm/ *n* вигвам  
**wildlife** /'waɪldlaɪf/ *n* живая природа, дикая природа  
**win** /wɪn/ *v* (*pt, pp won*) побеждать  
**winner** /'wɪnə/ *n* победитель  
**wire** /waɪə/ *n* проволока  
**with** /wɪð/ *prep* с  
**without** /wɪð'aʊt/ *prep* без  
**wolf** /wʊlf/ *n* волк  
**wonder** /'wʌndə/ **1.** *n* удивление, изумление, восхищение **2.** *v* удивляться, интересоваться  
**wonderful** /'wʌndəfl/ *adj* удивительный, замечательный  
**wood** /wʊd/ *n* дерево, древесина  
**wooden** /'wʊdn/ *adj* деревянный  
**wool** /wʊl/ *n* шерсть  
**work** /wɜ:k/ **1.** *v* работать **2.** *n* работа  
**world** /wɜ:ld/ *n* мир

**worried** /'wʌrɪd/ *adj* озабоченный  
**worry** /'wʌrɪ/ *v* беспокоиться, заботиться  
**worse** /wɜ:s/ *adj* *сравнит. ст.* от **bad**  
**for the worse** к худшему (изменяться)  
**wrap** /ræp/ *v* заворачивать (подарки, покупки), обёртывать; закутывать  
**wreck** /rek/ *n* обломки (корабля)  
**write** /raɪt/ *v* (*pt wrote, pp written*) писать  
**writer** /'raɪtə/ *n* писатель; автор  
**wrong** /rʊŋ/ *adj* неправильный, ошибочный

## X x

**X-ray** /'eksreɪ/ *n* рентген

## Y y

**yet** /jet/ *adv* ещё, всё ещё  
**yoghurt** /'jɒɡət/ *n* йогурт  
**youth** /ju:θ/ *n* **1)** молодость, юность  
**2)** молодёжь

# Irregular verbs

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	could
catch	caught	caught
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
run	ran	run
say	said	said

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
show	showed	shown
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
tell	told	told
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

# Pronunciation table

CONSONANTS		
Symbols	Key word	Other common spellings
/p/	park	happy
/b/	bath	rubbish
/t/	tie	butter walked
/d/	die	teddy bear
/k/	cat	key school check
/g/	give	ghost bigger
/tʃ/	chair	match natural
/dʒ/	jeans	age gadget soldier
/f/	face	coffee phone laugh
/v/	visit	of
/θ/	throw	
/ð/	they	
/s/	sell	cinema listen psychology scenery message
/z/	zoo	nose buzz
/ʃ/	shop	sure ambition
/ʒ/	measure	revision
/h/	hot	who
/m/	map	summer
/n/	not	know sunny
/ŋ/	sing	think
/l/	lot	ball
/r/	road	sorry write
/j/	yellow	usually Europe beautiful new
/w/	warm	one whale quick

VOWELS		
Symbols	Key word	Other common spellings
<b>Long and short vowels</b>		
/i:/	feet	niece read these key receipt police
/ɪ/	fit	gym guitar pretty spaghetti married
/e/	bed	any bread friend
/æ/	bad	
/ɑ:/	bath	art half aunt heart
/ɒ/	bottle	watch
/ɔ:/	bought	sport your daughter small draw war floor
/ʊ/	put	book could
/u:/	boot	rude blue fruit move shoe group flew
/ʌ/	but	some cousin
/ɜ:/	bird	serve early turn
/ə/	brother	the about actor colour
<b>Diphthongs (two vowel sounds pronounced as one)</b>		
/eɪ/	grey	lake wait play eight break
/əʊ/	gold	show coat
/aɪ/	by	like die high height eyes buy
/aʊ/	brown	about
/ɔɪ/	boy	noisy
/ɪə/	hear	here beer
/eə/	hair	there their square teddy bear
/ʊə/	sure	poor tour

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**Английский язык**

5 класс

Учебник для общеобразовательных учреждений

В двух частях

*Часть вторая*

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