

to Spotlight 6



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Пособие предназначено для обучающихся, окончивших 5 класс по УМК “Spotlight 5”. Будущие шестиклассники получат возможность в занимательной форме в течение летних месяцев повторить материал, пройденный в 5 классе. Красочное пособие содержит большое количество лексических и грамматических упражнений, справочный материал и список слов по каждой теме. Тетрадь состоит из 10 модулей, каждый из которых содержит небольшой тест для самопроверки.

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Дорогие пятиклассники! 2018-2019 учебный год, первый год в Оренбургском президентском кадетском училище, был для вас нелегким. Все было новым и непривычным здесь. Вы учились вновь постигать законы дружбы, взаимоуважения и поддержки ближнего. Вы на практике поняли смысл известного выражения: «Один за всех и все за одного». Вы научились трудиться. Трудиться так, как, возможно, не умеют многие ваши сверстники из обычных школ. Вы научились ценить время и не тратить его зря.

Преподаватели английского языка очень надеются, что вы правильно организуете свое время и во время летних каникул и найдете полчаса в день, чтобы позаниматься английским языком, вспомнить, что было пройдено в прошедшем учебном году. Закрепить то, что вы с большим усердием изучали в этом году и, как показал экзамен в конце года, справились с этим замечательно! А пройдено немало: четыре времени английского глагола, модальные глаголы, правильные и неправильные глаголы, предлоги и многое другое.

Для того, чтобы вам легче было организовать повторение пройденного материала, мы приготовили для вас интересную и красочную **книгу**, в которой вы сможете найти все правила и слова, которые вы изучили в 5 классе. Мы надеемся, что вы проведете замечательное время в руках с этой **книгой**!



IN OUR CLASS

WE ARE **A TEAM**

WE ARE **POSITIVE**

WE **RESPECT** EACH OTHER

WE **TRY** OUR BEST

WE **MAKE GOOD CHOICES**

WE ARE **KIND**

WE ARE **HONEST**

WE **LISTEN** TO EACH OTHER

WE **WORK HARD**

WE **ENCOURAGE** EACH OTHER

WE ARE **ALL IMPORTANT**



Let's revise question words. Label the words (Повтори вопросительные слова. Напиши перевод к каждому слову):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

How	... do you spell it
1. How	1. How
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91. How	91. How
92. How	92. How
93. How	93. How
94. How	94. How
95. How	95. How
96. How	96. How
97. How	97. How
98. How	98. How
99. How	99. How
100. How	100. How



6



Revise the verb to be (вспомни формы глагола to be):

to be - быть, находиться, являться			
Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Единственное число		Множественное число	
I am/I'm You are/you're He is/he's She is/she's It is/it's	I'm not You aren't He isn't She isn't It isn't	We're You're they're	We aren't You aren't They aren't
Вопросительная форма		Краткие ответы	
Am I...? Are you...? Is he...? Is she...? Is it...? Are we...? Are you...? Are they...?		Yes, I am. Yes, you are. Yes, he is. Yes, she is. Yes, it is. Yes, we are. Yes, you are. Yes, they are.	No, I'm not. No, you aren't. No, he isn't. No, she isn't. No, it isn't. No, we aren't. No, you aren't. No, they aren't.

Fill in the right form of the verb
(Заполните пропуски правильной формой глагола to be):

Don't forget me!

I am the verb "**to be**"

I am very important

As you will see.

Dear Ben,

Hi! How ____ you? I ____ fine. I ____ at my new school now. My school ____ in Orenburg. It ____ a boarding school for boys. The school ____ big. I like my new friends here. My best friend ____ Oleg. He ____ from Orenburg, Oleg ____ from Samara. He ____ 11 years old. It's a pity (Жаль) but Oleg and I ____ in different platoons. I ____ in platoon 44, Oleg ____ in platoon 42. We have 5 lessons every day. The lessons ____ very difficult (трудные) so (поэтому) we have a lot of free time here. My favourite subjects ____ Maths and PE. I ____ good at Military Education too. Our Russian teacher ____ very nice! She ____ my favourite teacher.

How ____ your school? What subject ____ you good at?

Best wishes,
Sasha

be is the  KING verb in English



Vocabulary: *countries*



Let's revise countries and nationalities. (Повтори названия стран и национальностей):



the UK

the USA

Canada

Australia

New Zealand

Germany

France

Italy

Spain

Poland

Brazil

China

Japan

Russia

Answer the questions. Follow the model (Ответь на вопросы, следуя модели):

Who

Where

What nationality

are you

is he

is she

are they

from ?



They're Xue Shen

and Hongbo Zhao.

They're from China.

They're Chinese and they can speak Chinese.



Revise the plural of nouns (Вспомни правило образования мн. числа существительных):

1	2	3	4	5
a cat	-s -x -sh -ch -o(es)	-y a boy	-y a fly	-f a leaf
cats		boys	flies	leaves
	radio piano photo video			roofs

lady _____

play _____

wolf _____

knife _____

goose _____

child _____

sheep _____

roof _____

radio _____

potato _____

watch _____

boy _____

baby _____

match _____

leaf _____

girl _____

tomato _____

policeman _____

carpet _____

piano _____

shirt _____

window _____



MODULE 1 & 2 C *Have you got a...?*

Vocabulary: *my things*



STARTER

Let's revise the verb *have got* (Повтори правило употребления и образования форм глагола *have got*):

to have - иметь			
Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Единственное число		Множественное число	
I have/I've got You have/you've got He has/he's got She has/he's got It has/he's got	I haven't got You haven't got He hasn't got She hasn't got It hasn't got	We have/'ve got You have/'ve got They have/'ve got	We haven't got You haven't got They haven't got
Вопросительная форма		Краткие ответы	
Have I got...? Have you got...? Has he got...? Has she got...? Has it got...? Have we got...? Have you got...? Have they got...?		Yes, I have. Yes, you have. Yes, he has. Yes, she has. Yes, it has. Yes, we have. Yes, you have. Yes, they have.	
		No, I haven't. No, you haven't. No, he hasn't. No, she hasn't. No, it hasn't. No, we haven't. No, you haven't. No, they haven't.	

Look at the table and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *to have* (Напишите предложения о том, что у них есть согласно таблице):

	Tom	Ben and Meg
<i>trainers</i>	+	-
<i>a laptop</i>	-	+
<i>a mobile phone</i>	+	-
<i>English books</i>	-	+

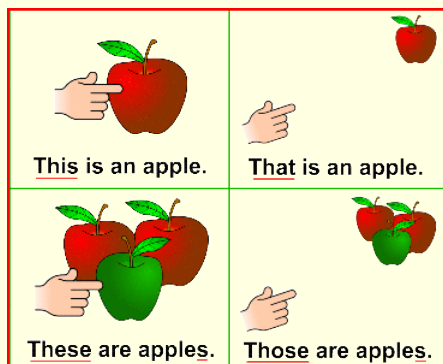
Tom _____ a laptop, but he _____ a mobile phone. Ben and Meg _____ English books, but they _____ trainers. Tom _____ English books, but he _____ trainers. Ben and Meg _____ mobile phones, but they _____ laptops.

Make the sentences negative and interrogative (напиши эти предложения в отрицательной и вопросительной форме):

Model: He has got a car. – He hasn't got a car. Has he got a car?

- She has got a big house.
- We have got a TV set.
- They have got money.
- We have got a dog.
- You have got a book.
- I have got money.
- He has got an idea.
- They have got new copybooks.
- He has got a son.
- Tom has got a laptop.

Revise the pronouns *this/these* and *that/those* (повтори формы указательных местоимений *this/these* and *that/those*):



this—это, этот
these—это, эти
that—то, тот
those—то, те

Complete the sentences with the correct word (Впишите в пропуск верное указательное местоимение согласно картинке):

_____ are evil dogs.		
_____ is a big house.		
_____ is my Maths teacher.		
_____ are my friends.		

Write the sentences in plural (Перепишите предложения во мн.ч.):

- This fox is red.
- That man is a teacher.
- This lady is amazing.
- That is a grey knife.
- This is a green leaf.
- My friend is Russian.
- A superhero has got special powers.
- I have got a toy mouse.
- She has got a red tomato.
- This is a helmet and that is a watch.





MODULE 1 & 2 Wordlist

read	читать	English	Англичанин
write	писать	American	Американец
translate words	переводить слова	Canadian	канадец
do homework	делать дом. задание	Australian	австралиец
do sports	заниматься спортом	New Zealander	новозеландец
speak	говорить	German	немец
answer the questions	отвечать на вопросы	French	француз
listen to the teacher	слушать учителя	Italian	итальянец
draw	рисовать	Spanish	испанец
paint	рисовать	Polish	поляк
march	маршировать	Russian	россиянин
at the age of	в возрасте	Chinese	китаец
a lot of	много	Japanese	японец
boarding school	школа полного дня	When	Когда
pupil	ученик	What colour	Какого цвета
schoolyear	учебный год	Why	Почему
primary school	начальная школа	Where	где
secondary school	средняя школа	Who	кто
favourite subject	любимый предмет	What	что, какой
library	библиотека	collection	коллекция
canteen	столовая	best friend	лучший друг
to be good at	быть успешным в чем-л.	favourite	любимый
the UK	Великобритания	T-shirt	футболка
the USA	США	skateboard	скейт
Canada	Канада	helmet	шлем
Australia	Австралия	basketball	баскетбольный мяч
New Zealand	Новая Зеландия	football	футбольный мяч
Germany	Германия	gloves	перчатки
France	Франция	bicycle	велосипед
Italy	Италия	trainers	кроссовки
Spain	Испания	cap	кепка
Poland	Польша	guitar	гитара
Brazil	Бразилия	digital camera	цифровой фотоаппарат
China	Китай	laptop	ноутбук
Japan	Япония	computer	компьютер
Russia	Россия	tablet	планшет
Scotland	Шотландия	watch	часы
Wales	Уэльс	scarf	шарф
Ireland	Ирландия	handbag	сумка
Northern Ireland	Северная Ирландия	teddy bear	плюшевый медведь
nationality	национальность	watch	часы



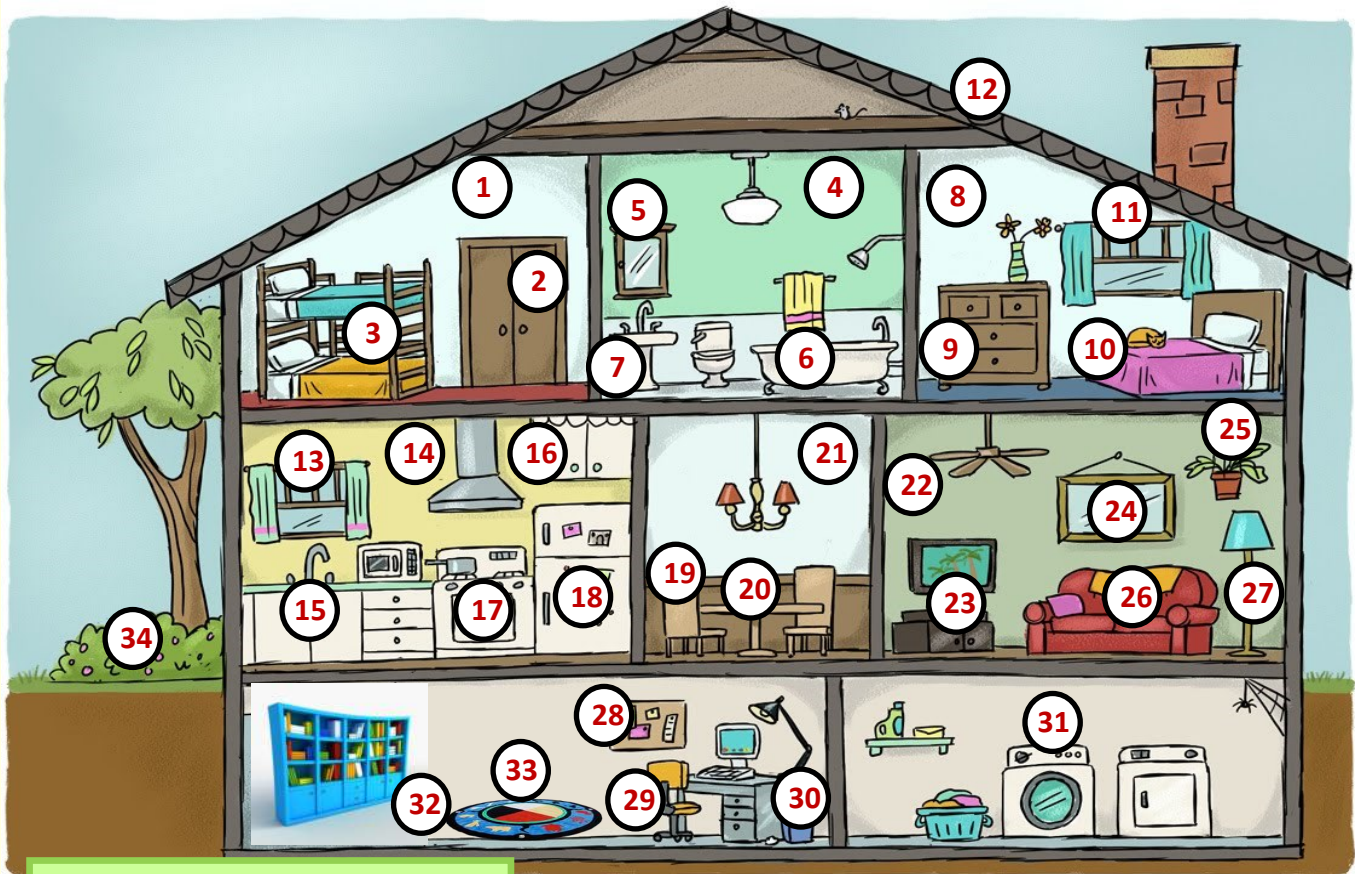
MODULE 3 A House and Home

Vocabulary: Revise the words



STARTER

Label the objects in the picture (Подпиши объекты на картинке):



Model: 1. a bedroom

2	13	24
3	14	25
4	15	26
5	16	27
6	17	28
7	18	29
8	19	30
9	20	31
10	21	32
11	22	33
12	23	34

Ordinal numbers (Порядковые числительные)

Порядковые числительные образуются путем прибавления суффикса **-th** к количественному числительному: **ten—the tenth**

Исключения:

one—the first

two—the second

three—the third

five—the fifth

Орфографические изменения:

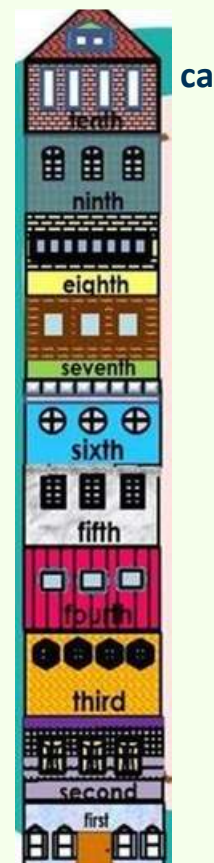
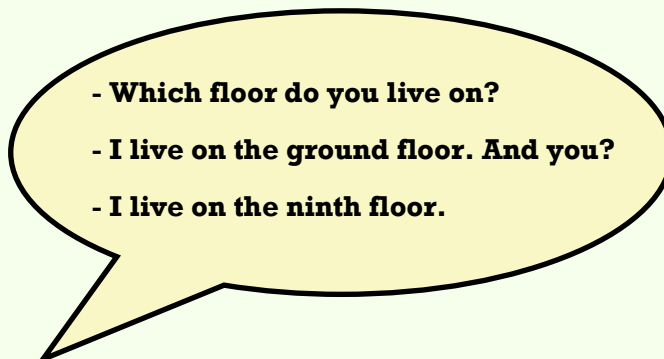
eight—the eighth

nine—the ninth

twelve—the twelfth

thirty—the thirtieth

Двузначные цифры:



Write the ordinal numbers (Напиши порядковые числительные):

Model: 1.— the first

2	16
3	17
4	18
5	19
6	20
7	21
8	32
9	43
10	54
11	65
12	76
13	87
14	98
15	122



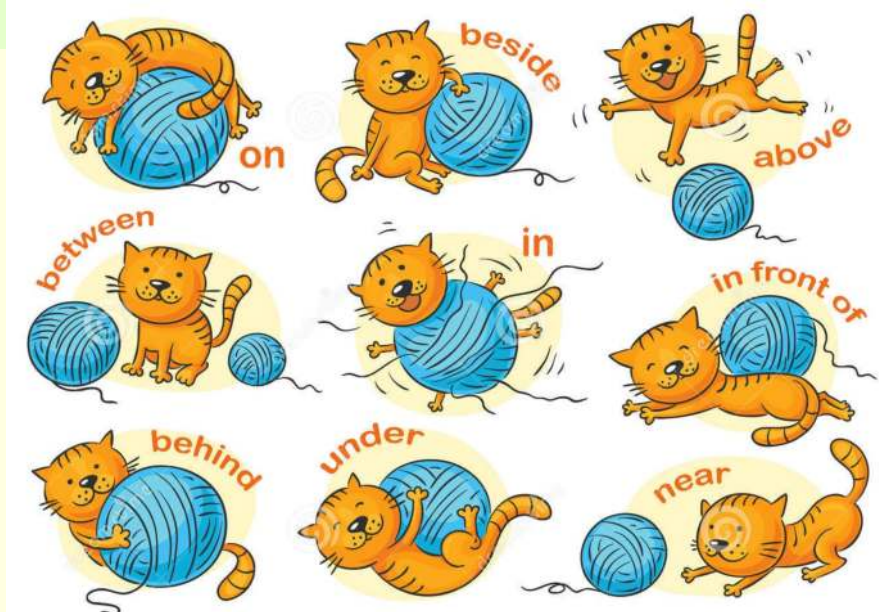
MODULE 3 B Where is it?

Vocabulary and Grammar: Prepositions of place



Prepositions of Place (Предлоги места)

После предлогов места
употребляется ар-
тикль the!
on the desk



Complete the sentences with the correct preposition (Впишите в пропуск верный)



1. There is a shelf ... the sofa.
2. There is a toy house ... the ward-robe.
3. There is a schoolbag ... the desk.
4. There is a bookcase ... the sofa and the window.
5. There is a chair ... the desk.
6. There is a lamp ... the bed.
7. There is a computer ... the desk.
8. There are posters ... the wall.
9. There is a wardrobe ... the bed.
10. There is a shelf ... the bed.

Translate into English (Переведи на английский):

В шкафу		Рядом с диваном	
На столе		Между стульями	
За домом		За холодильником	
Перед школой		Перед окном	
Над кроватью		На стене	
В комнате		В комоде	

Possessive adjectives
(Чей? Чья? Чьё? Чьи?)

I	my	мой, моя, моё
you	your	твой, твоя
he	his	его
she	her	её
it	its	его, её (не чел.)
we	our	наш
you	your	ваш
they	their	их

WHOSE?

Чей? Чья?

Чьи?

Его гараж

Наш дом

Ее спальня

Их общежитие

Его (стола) цвет

Моя комната

Его стул

Моё окно

Ваша столовая

Твоё кресло

Ее зеркало

Их гостиная

Наш шкаф

Translate into English

(Переведи на английский):



Look at the photo and answer the questions:

1. Where is the football? - _____
2. Where are the blinds? - _____
3. Where is the chair? - _____
4. Where is the chest of drawers? - _____
5. Where is the poster? - _____
6. Where is the desk? - _____
7. Where is the lamp? - _____
8. Where are the books? - _____



MODULE 3 C My Room

Grammar: There is/There are



Grammar

Конструкция **there is/there are** используется, когда мы хотим сообщить, что что-то или кто-то где-то есть, находится.

There is a new shop in our town. – На нашей улице **есть** новый магазин.

There are 10 desks in the classroom. – В кабинете **стоят** 10 парт.

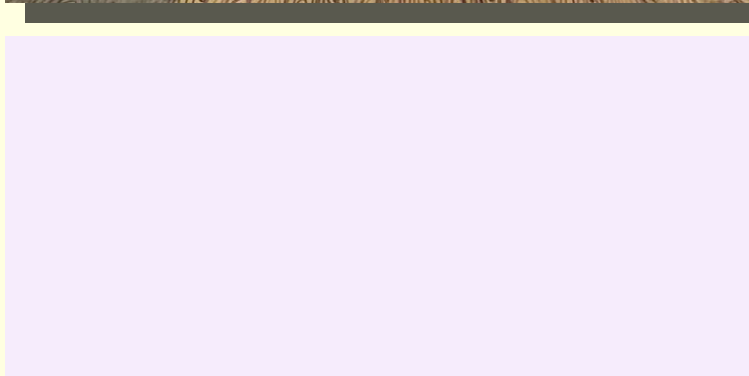
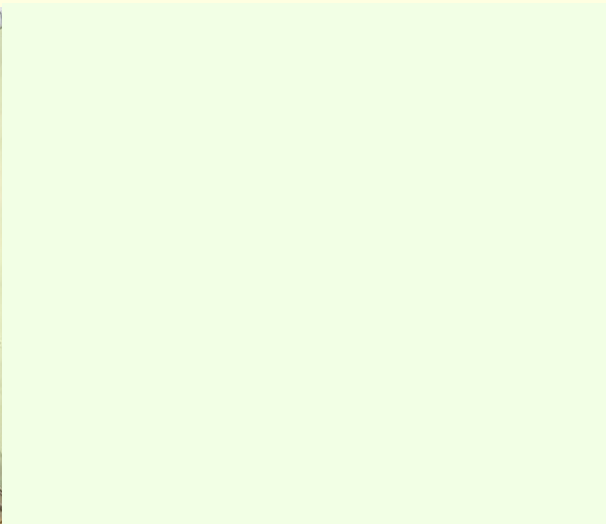
Обороты there is/there are не переводятся на русский язык. Условно их можно перевести на русский словами «есть», «имеется»,

Важно!

Соблюдай порядок слов в предложениях с there is/there are!

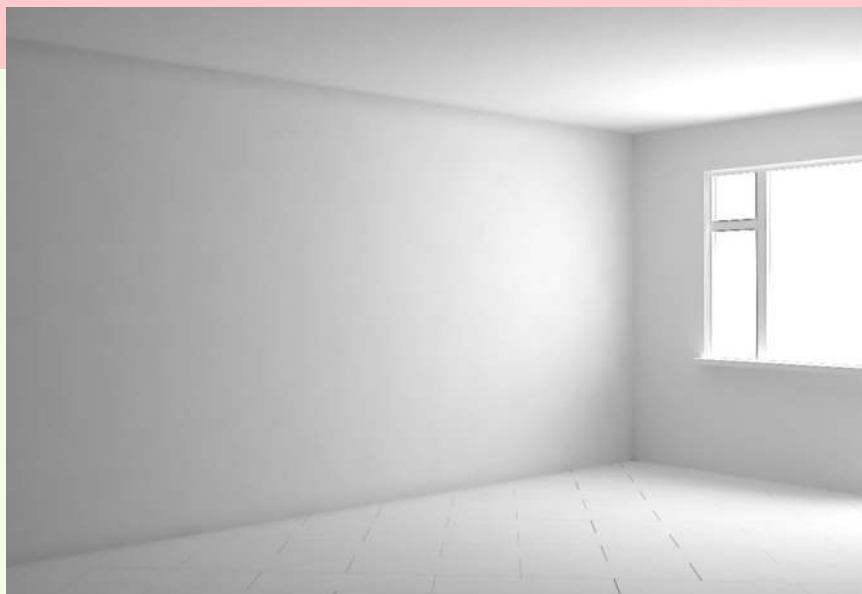
конструкция	что находится	где находится
There is	a carpet	on the floor.
There are	nice curtains	on the window.

Describe the rooms (Опиши комнаты):





Draw the room of your dream, then describe it (Нарисуй комнату своей мечты и опиши ее):



Translate the sentences into English using There is/There are (Переведите, используя конструкцию there is/there are):

- 1) На стене висит картина. _____
- 2) Под кроватью лежит баскетбольный мяч. _____
- 3) За школой находится бассейн. _____
- 4) Холодильник стоит напротив плиты. _____
- 5) На полу лежит ковер. _____
- 6) За дверью стоит книжный шкаф. _____
- 7) Перед общежитием находится сад. _____
- 8) Кресло стоит напротив ТВ. _____
- 9) Над кроватью висит лампа. _____
- 10) Рядом с нашей школой есть бассейн. _____
- 11) Под кроватью лежат игрушки. _____
- 12) На стене висят картины. _____
- 13) В комнате есть два окна. _____
- 14) Столовая находится между спортзалом и библиотекой. _____



MODULE 3 Check Yourself!

I. Circle the correct answer (Обведите правильный ответ):

The Browns 1) got a semi-detached house. 2) house is very big and cosy. The house is nice! 3) roof is red. There 4) four rooms in it: a living room and three bedrooms. There are also 5) two bathrooms and a kitchen. The house has got two floors. The living room is 6) the ground floor. There is a nice garden 7) the house. The garage is 8) the house. It's a pity, (Жаль, что) there 9) a swimming pool in the house.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1) A have | B are | C there |
| 2) A His | B Its | C Their |
| 3) A Her | B Its | C It's |
| 4) A are | B is | C isn't |
| 5) A the | B a | C - |
| 6) A in | B on | C under |
| 7) A behind | B between | C above |
| 8) A over | B in front of | C between |



II. Read the text and complete it with the words in the box (Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски словами из рамки):

<i>a back</i>	<i>a cooker</i>	<i>keeps our family warm</i>	<i>outside</i>
<i>the capital</i>	<i>semi-detached</i>	<i>cosy</i>	<i>fireplace downstairs</i>
<i>central heating</i>	<i>dining room</i>	<i>my</i>	

My name is Sheila, I'm nine years old and I am from London, (1) of England. I live with my mother and father in a (2) house in Hampstead Heath. In my house there is a bedroom, a hall and a bathroom upstairs and a living room, a kitchen and a hall (3)

We've got (4) in all the rooms. It (5) during cold winter days. The living room is very hot in winter because it has got a (6)

There is no (7) and so we eat our meals in the kitchen. The kitchen is quite large. It has got a table, three chairs, a fridge, (8), and a big white cupboard.

(9) our house there is a front garden and (10) garden.

(11) house is small but very (12)





MODULE 3 Wordlist

bathroom	ванная комната	Which?	Какой (=Который из)?
bedroom	спальня	building	здание
dining room	столовая	dormitory	общежитие
hall	коридор	campus	кампус; территория школы
kitchen	кухня	concert hall	концертный зал
living room	гостиная	gym	спортзал
reception room	зал для приёма гостей	modern	современный
block of flats	многоэтажный дом	according to...	согласно ...
flat	квартира	ice-rink	каток
garden	сад	military regulations	устав
garage	гараж	daily routine	распорядок дня
clock	коридор	reveille	подъем
sofa	диван	spacious	просторный
armchair	кресло	"lights out" signal	отбой
chair	стел	lab	лаборатория
table	стол	classroom	кабинет (в школе)
coffee table	журнальный столик	canteen	столовая
desk	письменный стол	on	на
curtains	шторы	in	в
blinds	жалюзи	under	под
bed	кровать	in front of	перед
carpet	ковер	behind	за, позади, сзади
chest of drawers	тумбочка; комод	opposite	напротив
cooker	плита	between	между
fridge	холодильник	above, over	над
bookcase	книжный шкаф	my	мой
wardrobe	шкаф для одежды	his	его
television	телевизор	her	её
plant	комнатное растение	our	наш
painting	картина	your	твой, ваш
window	окно	their	их
floor	пол	the first	первый
wall	стена	the second	второй
mirror	зеркало	the third	третий
lamp	лампа	the fifth	пятый
sink	раковина на кухне	the ninth	девятый
washbasin	умывальник (раковина)	the twelfth	двенадцатый
bath	ванна	roof	крыша
toilet	туалет	beautiful	красивый
large	большой	live for three	жить по трое в комнате
cosy	уютный	its	его, её (не человек)



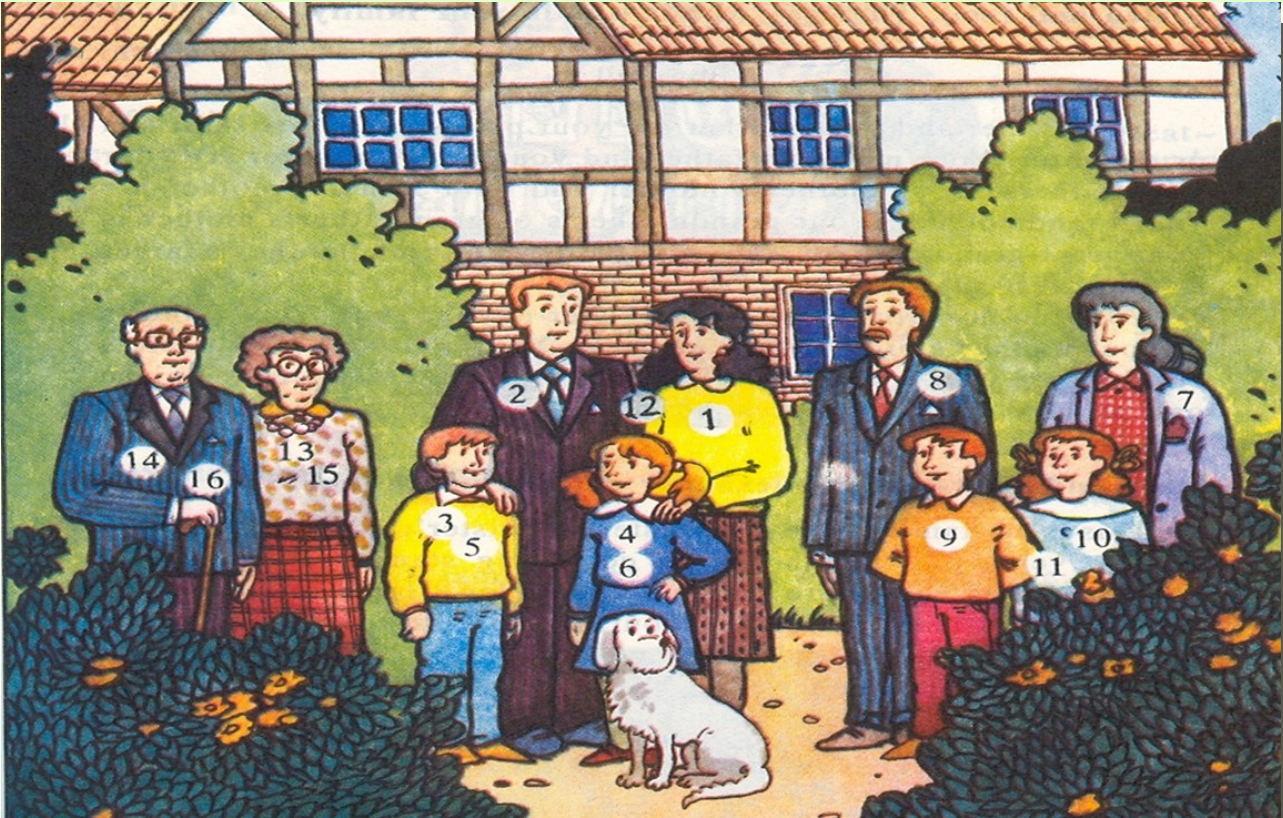
MODULE 4 A Family members

Vocabulary: Family



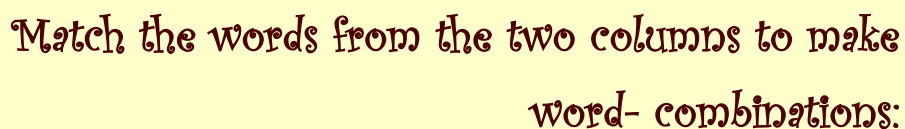
STARTER

Label the objects in the picture (Подпиши объекты на картинке):



Model: 1. mother

2	13
3	14
4	15
5	16
6	17
7	18
8	19
9	20
10	21
11	22
12	23



This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue lines and a vertical red margin line on the left side. The paper is oriented vertically and appears to be a standard notebook page. There are no markings or text on the page.

Read a text about the most famous cartoon family in the USA—the Simpsons. Then guess the character:

The Simpsons' is a very popular TV show. **Lisa Simpson** is Bart's sister. She's short and she's got fair hair. She is very clever. She can sing and lay the saxophone. She can speak Swedish and French. **Bart Simpson** is short with fair hair. He is naughty and noisy. He likes comic books and skateboarding. He can speak French. **Maggie Simpson** is Lisa and Bart's baby sister. She is small and has got fair hair. She can't walk and she can't talk, but she can play the saxophone. She is quiet, friendly and very clever. **Homer Simpson** is the children's father. He is tall and fat. He is not clever, but he is funny. He likes eating and drinking very much. Marge **Simpson** is the children's mother. She is tall and slim and her hair is blue. She is very patient and kind.



1. Who can play musical instruments?

2. Who can speak foreign languages?

3. Who likes reading?

4. Who isn't slim?

5. Who isn't short?

6. Who is smart?

7. Who has got fair hair?

8. Who has got unusual hair?



MODULE 4 B Who is who?

Vocabulary and Grammar: Adjectives and the verb "can"



Adjectives (Прилагательные)

What are these people like?

Describe these people. What are they like?

The model: 1. He is clever.

2	10
3	11
4	12
5	13
6	14
7	15
8	16
9	17

Write the opposites (Напиши антонимы):

- 1) THIN_____
- 2) UGLY_____
- 3) SMART_____
- 4) FAT_____
- 5) QUIET_____
- 6) DARK_____
- 7) KIND_____
- 8) HANDSOME_____
- 9) FRIENDLY_____
- 10) SLIM_____

- 11) PRETTY_____
- 12) TALL_____
- 13) NOISY_____
- 14) CURLY_____
- 15) ANGRY_____
- 16) PLUMP_____
- 17) BIG_____
- 18) LONG_____
- 19) FAIR_____
- 20) BAD_____

ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ ←
Can
→ УМЕНИЕ

I **can** help you.
Я **могу** вам помочь.

I **cannot (can't)** help you.
Я **не могу** вам помочь.

Can you help me?
Вы **можете** мне помочь?
-Yes, I can.
-No, I can't.

I **can** swim.
Я **умею** плавать.

I **cannot (can't)** swim.
Я **не умею** плавать.

Can you swim?
Ты **умеешь** плавать?
-Yes, I can.
-No, I can't.

can/can't
могу/умею
не могу/не умею

Translate into English
(Переведи на английский):

Моя мама умеет хорошо готовить.	
Ты умеешь играть на гитаре?	
Мой дед может говорить на иностранных языках.	
Я не умею рисовать.	
Ты умеешь печь печенье?	
Твой учитель может говорить по-китайски?	
Мой маленький брат умеет ходить.	
Моя бабушка не умеет пользоваться компьютером.	
Том не может ездить на велосипеде.	
Твои родители могут говорить на иностранных языках?	
Мой дядя не умеет водить машину.	

Give a short answer (Дай краткий ответ на вопросы):

Can students from Russia speak Chinese? - Yes, they can./No, they can't.

1. Can Mary cook well? - _____ (+)
2. Can your parents speak German? - _____ (-)
3. Can your classmates play football? - _____ (+)
4. Can Mr White translate into English - _____ (-)
5. Can Nick's dog dance? - _____ (+)
6. Can cadets use the computer? - _____ (-)
7. Can parrots talk? - _____ (+)



MODULE 4 C I love you!

Grammar: Pronouns, Possessive Case



Gram-mar

МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ (PRONOUNS)		
ЛИЧНЫЕ (КТО? ЧТО?)	ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ (ЧЕЙ? ЧЬЯ?)	ОБЪЕКТНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ (ВСЕ КОСВЕННЫЕ ПАДЕЖИ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА)
I	my (мой, моя, моё)	me (меня, со мной, обо мне, мне)
He	his (его)	him (ему, с ним, о нем)
She	her (её)	her (ей, с ней, о ней, ею)
It	its (его, её – не чел.)	it (ему, ей... - не чел.)
You	your (твой, ваш)	you (тебя, с тобой, тебе, вам, с вами, о вас)
We	our (наш)	us (нам, с нами, о нас)
They	their (их)	them (им, с ними, о них)

Fill in the gaps (Заполни пропуски местоимениями в объектном падеже:



MODEL:

I like **you**, but **you** don't like **me**.

1. He likes **her**, but _____ doesn't like _____.
2. We like **him**, but _____ doesn't like _____.
3. They like **me**, but _____ don't like _____.
4. You like **her**, but _____ doesn't like _____.
5. I like **them**, but _____ don't like _____.
6. She likes **us**, but _____ don't like _____.
7. We like **you**, but _____ don't like _____.

- 1) Tom is my cousin. _____ is 13 years old.
A him B her C he
- 2) Peter can dance very well. Look at _____.
A him B he C his
- 3) Your parents are very clever. Listen to _____.
A they B them C their
- 4) I can't translate this text. Please help _____.
him B them C me
- 5) What is _____ nationality? – I'm French.
A my B you C your

Choose the right variant.

- 6) Mark is my classmate. I see _____ every day.
A him B he C his
- 7) We love them, but _____ don't love _____.
A us / they B their / our C they / us
- 8) Eat the apples. Eat _____, please!
A it B them C its
- 9) Are these your photos? Can I look at _____?
A its B you C them
- 10) Tom's got a sister. _____ skates with _____ every weekend.
A him / her B he / her C she / his

Fill in the gaps with the right pronoun (Заполни пропуск подходящим местоимением:

The vase is on the table. is very beautiful.

Is Ben at the lesson now? – No, isn't.

Where is the calculator? - is on the desk.

The newspapers are on the table. are new.

The child is in the garden with mother.

Our parents are always glad to see

My brother and I are twins. Are good friends.

Bess knows Ben. are classmates.

I can't see the picture very well. is in the dark.

The boy plays football every weekend. I see every Sunday.

The teacher asks the students. asks difficult questions.

The students write tests every week. are difficult.

This is my favourite picture! Look at !

Max wants to speak to Helen. But he can't see

My uncle has got a new car, but doesn't drive



Translate into English:

играю с ним _____
 знаю её _____
 вижу их _____
 говорю с тобой _____
 танцую с вами _____
 посмотри на меня _____
 расскажу о ней (школе) _____
 навещу их _____
 пойдём с нами _____

ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ

Притяжательный падеж в английском языке используется с людьми и животными, которым принадлежит какой-то предмет. Эту принадлежность мы показываем с помощью апострофа (') и буквы -s.

Они прибавляются к слову, которое отвечает на вопрос Чей?

ед. ч.

father's pen – ручка отца
dog's house – конура собаки
Tom's sister – сестра Тома

мн.ч.

the boys' balls – мячи мальчиков
my teachers' names – имена моих учителей
НО!
children's books – книги детей
women's bags – сумки женщин

для неодушевленных сущ.
 используйте не притяжательный падеж,
 а предлог **of**:
the colour of the roof – цвет крыши

комната родителей

my parents' room

бабушка и дедушка
 Тома

Tom's grandparents

кровать моего друга

стол учителя

общеежитие кадет

мячи мальчиков

учителя моего брата

дети этих женщин

гитара Марка

книги учеников

ноутбук учителя музыки

сестра Джеймса

телефоны моих друзей

столица России

родители Энн и Мэри

гараж моих родителей

часы моего дяди

велосипеды моих братьев

цвет стула

хвост собаки



MODULE 4 Check Yourself!

I. Circle the correct answer (Обведите правильный ответ):

Hi! My name is Mike Brown. I live in a small town near London. I have a big family. There are six of **1)**: Dad, Mom, my twin brothers and my baby sister Lily. My dad's name is Nick. He has **2)**hair and he can **3)** French very well. My Mom's name is Sue. **4)**..... is thirty-three years old. My twin **5)** names are Mark and Bob. **6)**are six. I like to play with **7)** very much. My baby sister Lily **8)**walk yet, but she can talk. She is very cute! Every evening I teach **9)** to walk. It's fun. I love my family very much!

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1) A our | B us | C them |
| 2) A dark | B smart | C cute |
| 3) A speak | B use | C make |
| 4) A Her | B Hers | C She |
| 5) A brothers | B brother's | C brothers' |
| 6) A They | B Him | C Them |
| 7) A them | B their | C they |
| 8) A can | B can't | C can not |
| 9) A her | B she | C hers |



II. Read the text in ex. I again and answer the questions (Прочитайте текст в упр.1 и ответьте на вопросы):

What is his sister's name?

Where is he from?

What is Mike's sister like?

Who is Sue?

How old are Mike's brothers?

What does his father look like?

III. Answer the questions about your family (Ответьте на вопросы о своей семье):

Have you got any siblings?

What is your mother's name?

What is your granny like?

What does your friend look like?

How old is your mother?

What is your father?



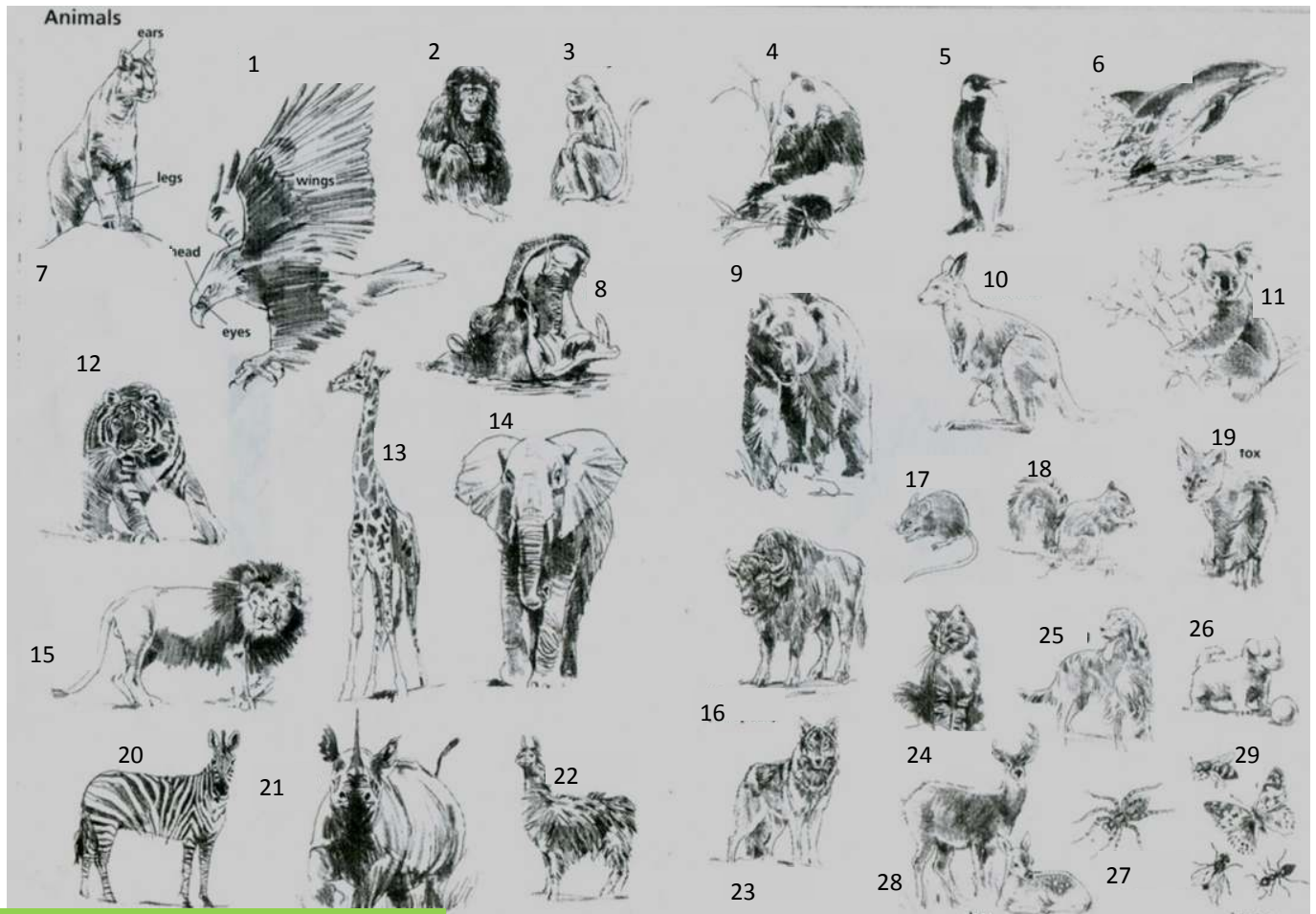
MODULE 4 Wordlist

family members	члены семьи	speak French	говорить по-французски
parents	родители	speak 2 languages	говорить на 2 языках
mother (mum)	мать, мама	build	телосложение
father (dad)	отец, папа	fat	толстый
son	сын	slim	стройный
daughter	дочь	plump	пухлый
brother (bro)	брат	thin	тощий, худой
sister (sis)	сестра	face	лицо
sibling	сестра или брат	facial features	черты лица
grandmother (grandma/granny)	бабушка (бабуля)	height	рост
grandfather (grandpa)	дедушка (дедуля)	tall	высокий
grandparents	бабушка и дедушка	short	маленького роста
grandchildren	внуки	to be of medium height	среднего роста
grandson	внук	short/long/red/dark hair	короткие/длинные/рыжие/темные волосы
granddaughter	внучка	fair/spiky/curly/wavy hair	светлые/ёжиком/кудрявые/волнистые волосы
uncle	дядя	bald	лысый
aunt	тётя	pretty	привлекательный
nephew	племянник	handsome	красивый (о мужчине)
niece	племянница	ugly	некрасивый, уродливый
cousin	двоюродный брат/сестра	cute	симпатичный
an only child	единственный ребенок	lovely	милый, симпатичный
deep down	в глубине души	nice	красивый, милый
a music teacher	учитель музыки	beautiful	красивый
to play the violin (the piano, the guitar)	играть на скрипке	strict	строгий
clever	умный	smart	толковый, сообразительный
naughty	непослушный	stupid	глупый
caring	заботливый	friendly/unfriendly	дружелюбный/недружелюбный
really funny	очень смешной	angry	злой, сердитый
cool	классный	quiet	тихий, спокойный
kind	добрый	patient	терпеливый
friendly	дружелюбный	eyes/nose/ears/mouth	глаза/нос/уши/рот
noisy	шумный	moustache	усы
sweet	милый	come	приходить
play football	играть в футбол	meet	встречать, знакомиться
play computer games	играть в комп. игры	sing	петь
baby	малыш, мал. ребёнок	singer	певица, певец
to burn food	сжечь еду	voice	голос
to laugh	смеяться	paint	рисовать
to make	делать, готовить	listen (to)	слушать



MODULE 5A World animals

Vocabulary: Revise the words



Model: 1. an eagle

1	11	21
2	12	22
3	13	23
4	14	24
5	15	25
6	16	26
7	17	27
8	18	28
9	19	29
10	20	30

Guess the name of animal (Угадай названия животных):

Lion	['laɪən]	Bear	[beə]
Rhino	['raɪnəʊ]	Wolf	[wʊlf]
Giraffe	[dʒɪ'ra:f]	Cobra	['kəʊbrə]
Zebra	['zebrə]	Crocodile	['krɒkədail]
Tiger	['taɪgə]	Elephant	['elɪfənt]
Fox	[fɒks]	Hare	[heə]
Camel	['kæm(ə)l]	Penguin	['pɛŋgwɪn]
Leopard	['lepəd]	Deer	[diə]
		Whale	[weɪl]

1. This animal is very big, has long legs, a long neck and lives in Africa. _____

2. This animal is quite big and lives on the farm. People like these animals because they give them a lot of milk. _____

3. This animal is very funny and nice. You can see it in the Zoo but it lives in Africa. It likes bananas very much. _____

4. This animal is like a horse but lives in Africa. It has black and white stripes on its body. _____

5. It's a very beautiful big brown and orange "cat" with black spots. _____

6. It's a very dangerous poisonous snake with a hood. _____

Model: 1. My cat is black with white paws.

Fill in the correct word:

- 1) African ... have got big ears.
- 2) I like my rabbit's soft, black ...
- 3) A ... can run fast and has got spots.
- 4) The ... is the king of the jungle.
- 5) Bees and butterflies are ...
- 6) Giraffes are very tall with long, strong ...
- 7) A ... can stay under water for two hours (час).
- 8) A tiger is a beautiful, but ... animal.
- 9) A ... lives alone and likes to sit in the water.
- 10) A peacock is very ... of its beautiful tail.

fur, proud, elephants, rhino, cheetah, insects, dangerous, lion, neck, crocodile, paws.



**Как люди могут
защитить**

How can people save the animals?

Learn how important the wildlife is

Volunteer at a local animal shelter
(приют)

Help homeless dogs and cats

Feed the animals

Be against animal testing

Take care of birds in nearby parks

Don't kill animals for fur

Protect wildlife habitat

Join animal-welfare organizations



MODULE 5B World animals

Vocabulary and Grammar: The Present Simple Tense

Affirmative	I You (singular) We They You (plural)	say wash go
	He She It	says washes goes

Negative	I You (singular) We They You (plural)	don't	say wash go
	He She It	doesn't	say washes goes

Question	Do	I You (singular) We They You (plural)	say? wash? go?
	Does	He She It	say? wash? go?

Правила правописания

Verbs ending in:

- -ch
- -sh
- -x
- -ss
- -o
- consonant + y

+ -es

We **work** in an office
You **work** in an office
They **work** in an office



ATTENTION SPECIAL CASES

He **watches** television.
He **washes** the dishes.
She **fixes** radios.
He **misses** his girlfriend.
She **goes** to school.
She **does** his homework.
He **studies** English.

Time Words

always
ever/never
every day/week
usually
sometimes
frequently
rarely
often



Write the third person singular

I speak - he
we go - she
they wash - he
you say - she
I play - he
you eat - she

I write - she
you like - he
they fly - he
we teach - he
I feel - he
I watch - he

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct affirmative form of the Present Simple tense (Поставьте глаголы в правильную форму Настоящего Простого времени):

This is an African elephant. These animals 1) (be) very big with long tusks. Elephants 2) (eat) grass and fruit from trees and they 3) (drink) water during the day. African elephants 4) (not/sleep) at night, they sleep in the afternoon. A female elephant 5) (live) with her calf (детеныш) for two years.



Make the sentences negative:

1. Bears often hide in the long grass.
2. The Bengal tiger eats grass.
3. The Indian elephant is a small animal.
4. Rabbits eat fish.
5. Camels live in Antarctica.
6. The Indian cobra is a funny animal.
7. Koalas drink a lot of water.



Make the sentences interrogative:

1. The camel lives in Africa.
2. Koalas eat leaves.
3. My parents watch TV every evening.
4. Sarah takes the bus to school.
5. We play tennis every Friday.
6. Mike likes reading books.
7. My friend goes shopping on Sundays.



Translate into English (Переведи на английский):

1. Дельфин – это млекопитающее животное.
2. Какой вид животного черепаха?
3. Где живет желтый волнистый попугай?
4. Что может делать корова?
5. Кролики живут на ферме.
6. Леопарды бегают быстро.
7. Как выглядит овца?
8. Утки и козы - домашние животные.
9. У гусей длинная шея.
10. Кошка играет в саду весь день.

Put the words in the correct order.

1. sea/swim/the/penguins/in
2. stripes/black/tigers/have
3. honey/bees/make
4. fast/leopards/very/run
5. go/zoo/I/to/every/the/Saturday

Make the sentences negative, put a yes/no question and a wh-question (Сделайте предложение отрицательным, поставьте общий и специальный вопросы):

Five leopards live in London Zoo.

1) отрицательное:

2) общий вопрос:

3) специальный вопрос (Where)



MODULE 5C World animals

Reading and Vocabulary

Use the transcription and write down the names of animals

[beə]	
['ɛlɪfənt]	
['taɪgə]	
[dʒɪ'ra:f]	
['mʌŋki]	
['ru:stər]	
['laɪən]	
['dɒlfɪn]	

Match the words from the two columns

1. elephant	a) hump
2. peacock	b) trunk
3. lion	c) horns
4. deer	d) mane
5. camel	e) feathers



Match the groups of the animals to their definitions

Animals that live in the forest, jungle, desert, river or ocean

PETS

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Animals kept by humans for work or food

WILD ANIMALS

People keep these animals at home for the company or pleasure

1 They are small creatures. They have got six legs and usually two pairs of wings.

a reptiles

2 They have babies and they feed their young on milk.

b birds

3 They haven't got wings. They lay eggs. Some of them are dangerous.

c insects

4 They have got feathers, two wings and two legs. They lay eggs and they can fly.

d mammals

Continents



Africa



North America



Eurasia



South America



Australia



Antarctica

Выучи названия
континентов

London Zoo

London has got a very fine old Zoo. The home of London Zoo is Regent's Park which is not far from the center of London. They say exotic animals were first taken to Britain in the thirteenth century. London Zoo is the most famous British Zoo now. Today there are more than twelve thousand animals in London Zoo. A lot of children with their parents and friends visit it every day. It was open in 1847. Many old trees grow in the park, and in spring, summer and autumn there are a lot of beautiful flowers there too. Different kinds of animals live there: elephants, giraffes, sea-lions and polar bears, brown bears and foxes, big and little monkeys and birds. Some of them have very beautiful bright colours. In the Children's Zoo children can watch, talk to and touch young animals. The fishes are in a great glass box. There are many different kinds of beautiful fishes there.



A good time to visit the animals is when they take their food. Then you can see how the sea-lions catch their fish. The man who looks after the animals sometimes throws a fish into the water, then the sea-lions jump into the water and get the fish there. In the large monkey house you can see different kinds of monkeys. They jump, run and play with each other. In the park there are camels. Children love to sit on a camel's back when it walks around the square. They also like to watch the elephants when they wash themselves in the morning. The elephants pour water on their backs and the

Answer the questions to the text:

1. What is the home of London Zoo?
2. When did it become an attraction for visitors?
3. How many animals are there at London Zoo today?
4. When is it open?
5. What kind of animals are there at London Zoo?

How to make questions

Where **do** you live ?

Does Nick always **come** to school late ?

What **does** dad like ?

Do dolphins eat a lot ?

Do you often **go** to the zoo ?

Choose the correct response

What do elephants eat?	A. No, I don't
What colour is a penguin?	B. It's Kesha
What's the matter?	C. Fruit and grass
Do you like insects?	D. In warm seas
When do the lions sleep?	E. My cat has a broken paw
What's your parrot's name?	F. It's black and white
Where do dolphins live?	G. About three years old
How old is your pet?	H. During the day



MODULE 5 Check Yourself!

Read a story and for questions 1—6 circle the answer : A, B or C which you think fits best.

Прочитайте рассказ и в вопросах 1—6 обведите ответ А, В или С, который лучше подходит по смыслу.

Uncle William's Cow.

Jim and Ken have an uncle whose name is William. He is a farmer. In May he asks the boys to come and spend their summer holidays on his farm. They are very glad. It is wonderful to leave the hot, dirty town where they live and go to the country. They are happy to stay with Uncle William for two months.

They love animals, and there is also a little lake not far from the farm where they can swim.

One day when the weather is very warm they go to the lake with Boxer, Uncle William's dog. "What a nice day," they say, as they jump into the water. For a long time they play with the new big ball which they had got from their father. But suddenly they see Boxer on the bank. (бегеж) He barks (лаять) all the time and doesn't look very happy. So, the boys go up to him, and he runs in front of them into a little forest near the lake. The boys are puzzled what the matter is.

"Oh, what is that?" they say, as they see something moving behind a tree. Then they see. One of Uncle William's cows is in a deep hole (яма, нора) with water in it, and can not get out. Jim and Ken try to help the cow, but they can not. Then they run back to the farm and tell Uncle William about the cow. He takes two other men with him to the place. It is a difficult job, but at last they get the cow out of the hole. They all thank Boxer and give him some extra meat for dinner. It is

he who has saved (спас) the cow.

When do the boys go to their uncle's farm?

1. In summer.
2. In winter
3. In spring.

Why does Uncle William invite the boys to come?

1. He wants them to help him on the farm.
2. He is bored on the farm.
3. He wants them to have good holidays.

Where is the lake?

1. Near the farm.
2. Not far from the river.
3. On the farm.

When they jump into the water.....

1. They are very happy.
2. They are sad (грустный) because Boxer did not swim.
3. They are unhappy because it was a rainy day.

Why does Boxer bark?

1. He doesn't like water.
2. He thinks the boys can not swim.
3. He sees an animal in danger.

What do they see behind a tree?

1. They see a big wild animal.
2. They see Uncle William's cows.
3. They see a cow.

**Choose the correct response
(Выбери правильный вариант)**

1. Where do insects live?
2. What do elephants eat?
3. What colour is a penguin?
4. When do cats sleep?
5. What is your dog's name?
6. Do you like snakes?

- A. It's black and white.
B. It's Max.
C. No, I don't!
D. Fruit and grass.
E. During the day.
F. In our homes and gardens.



MODULE 5 Wordlist

mammals 'mæmlz	млекопитающие	skin	кожа
lion 'laɪən	лев	horn hɔ:n	рог
leopard 'lepərd	леопард	trunk trʌŋk	хобот
crocodile 'krɒkədɪl	крокодил	wings 'wɪŋz	крылья
rhino 'raɪnoʊ	носорог	fins fɪnz	плавники
deer dɪə	олень	beak bi:k	клюв
elephant 'elɪfənt	слон	parrot 'pærət	попугай
camel 'kæml	верблюд	eagle 'i:gl	орел
giraffe dʒɪ'ra:f	жираф	insects 'ɪnsɛkts	насекомые
koala kəʊ'ɑ:lə	коала	mosquito mə'ski:tʊ	комар
bear beə	медведь	wasp wa:sp	оса
sheep ʃi:p	овца, баран	butterfly 'bʌtəflaɪ	бабочка
goat gəʊt	коза, козел	tortoise 'tɔ:təs	черепаха
cow kaʊ	корова	say (wave) goodbye to the children	попрощаться с детьми
rabbit 'ræbɪt	кролик	paint a house	красить дом
guinea pig 'ɡɪni pɪɡ –	морская свинка	repair a car	чинить машину
kangaroo	кенгуру	look at the postman	смотреть на почтальона
monkey 'mʌŋki –	обезьяна	wait for the ambulance	ждать машину скорой помощи
feathers 'feðəz	перья	deliver a letter to smb	доставлять письмо к/л
dolphin 'dɒlfɪn -	дельфин	drive a taxi	водить такси
birds	птицы	serve drinks	подавать напитки
peacock 'pi:kɒk	павлин	wait for smb	ждать к/л
penguin 'penɡwɪn	пингвин	catch the bus home	сесть на автобус домой
duck dʌk	утка	walk home together	идти домой вместе
fur fɜ:	мех	write an email	написать электронное письмо
hen	курица	wash the dog	мыть собаку
budgie 'bʌdʒi	волнистый попугайчик	play with a friend	играть с другом
paws pɔ:z	лапы	make a phone call	позвонить по телефону
front legs	передние ноги	work in the garden	работать в саду
tusks tʌks	клыки, бивни	plant flowers	сажать цветы
tail teɪl	хвост	mane meɪn	грива
neck nek	шея	across the road	через дорогу
sharp claws 'klɒz	острые когти	by the fire	около огня
Have a good time!	Желаю хорошо провести время	live alone	жить в одиночестве
to hunt smb. hʌnt	охотиться на к-л	sleep during the day	спать в течение дня
dangerous 'deɪndʒərəs	опасный	lay eggs	откладывать яйца
amazing ə'meɪzɪŋ	удивительный, изумительный	hide haɪd	прятать(ся), скрывать(ся)
habitat 'hæbɪtæt	среда обитания	heavy 'hevi	тяжелый



MODULE 6 A Daily Activities

Vocabulary: Revise the words

STARTER

Label the objects in the picture and put them into the order you have them during the day (Подпиши объекты на картинках и расставь их в том порядке, в котором они происходят)



4. wake up

coffee bed shopping lunch
friends email dinner breakfast

1. On Sundays we usually have _____ at ten o'clock in the morning.
2. Sarah never eats _____ after 7 o'clock in the evening.
3. What time do the children go to _____?
4. Are you writing a(n) _____ to John?
5. Helen does the _____ with her mum.
6. I want to have a cup of _____.
7. It's half past one. Do you want to have _____?
8. Vera is playing with her _____ in the garden.

Fill in the gaps:

Выучи обозначение времени в английском языке



What time is it?

It's twelve o'clock.



It's half past five.



It's (a) quarter to four.



It's (a) quarter past eight.

Answer the questions (ответь на вопросы):

1. What time do you wake up?
2. Where do you take a shower?
3. When do you have breakfast?
4. What do you usually have for breakfast?
5. What time do you normally leave your student residence /classrooms?
6. How long does it take to get here?
7. What time and where do you eat lunch?
8. How long does your lunch break last?
9. How many classes do you usually have a day?
10. What time do your classes finish?
11. How do you feel after classes?

When do you usually get up?



Use the pattern:

Well	
As for me	I usually _____.
If you ask me	





MODULE 6 B Where is it?

Vocabulary and Grammar: Prepositions of time



Prepositions of time (Предлоги времени)

In the morning	At noon	On Sunday
		
Jane goes to school in the morning.	She has lunch at noon.	She goes to the park on Sunday.
IN	AT	ON
in the morning in the afternoon in the evening in November (months) in summer (seasons) in 1992 (years)	at 8 o'clock at noon at night at midnight at Eid at Christmas	on Sunday (days) on Monday on Tuesday on Wednesday etc. on October 4th (dates) on Sunday afternoon

Complete the phrases with the correct preposition (Впишите в пропуск верный предлог):

Fill in "in", "at" or "on".		
1. <u>On</u> Monday morning	8. 12 o'clock	15. 1912
2. the morning	9. spring	16. January
3. night	10. December 25th	17. midnight
4. Wednesday night	11. Friday	18. summer
5. the afternoon	12. May 1st	19. February 2nd
6. Tuesday afternoon	13. the evening	20. 7 o'clock
7. 1821	14. Tuesday evening	21. May

Translate into English (Переведи на английский):

Во вторник вечером		В 6 часов вечера	
В полдень		весной	
Второго июня		летом	
В августе		В среду	
В 2019 году		В этот день	
утром		В полночь	

Miss./^{'mɪs}/-unmarried woman

Mrs. /^{mɪsɪz}/- a married woman

Это нужно
знать!

Translate into English

(Переведи на английский):

Мой брат –врач.	
Почтальон доставляет письма.	
Пекарь печет вкусные пироги.	
Мой папа – летчик.	
Моя сестра–медсестра.	
Моляр красит больницу.	
Официант приносит напитки.	
Учитель читает книгу.	
Мой дядя водит такси.	
Тони ремонтирует машину.	
Ученики встречаются после школы.	
Мы ходим домой вместе.	

What is he/she? –
He/She is a...



Match the beginning and the ending (Соедини начало и конец предложений):

1. He is serving	drinks
2. She is waiting	dinner
3. He is planting	In the garden
4. He is cooking	for the ambulance
5. He is delivering	letters
6. He is working	flowers
7. We are repairing	a car

Choose the correct response
(Выбери правильный вариант ответа к

Have you got the time, please?

A Yes, he is

Is your father a pilot?

B I'm writing a letter

What does Henry do?

C No, they aren't

What are you doing?

D He's a postman

Are Susan and Marion teachers?

E Sure. It's five to eight

Are you doing your homework?

F No, I don't

Do you always go jogging in the morning?

G Yes, my Maths exercises



MODULE 6 C My Room

Grammar: Present Continuous

Grammar

Present Continuous.

-настоящее длительное время



to be + V_{ing}
(am, is, are)

I **am** **worki**ng on computer.
You **are** **worki**ng on computer.
He **is** **worki**ng on computer.
We **are** **worki**ng on computer.
They **are** **worki**ng on computer.

Tense markers:
now
at the moment

Важно!

Present Continuous употребляется, когда речь идет о действиях, происходящих сейчас, в момент ре-

Say, what people are doing

Example: The man is watching TV.

What are these people doing?



Present Continuous: Negative Form.

am
is
are

+ not =

I'm not
isn't
aren't

+ V_{ing}

Present Continuous: Questions.

Am
Is
Are

he, she, we,
they, you, I

V + ing ?

Spelling rules.

dance - dancing have - having etc.

34 Add -ing to the verbs.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. live ... <i>living</i> | 4. drive | 7. ride |
| 2. write | 5. smoke | 8. make |
| 3. close | 6. come | 9. take |

run - running
dig - digging
lie - lying

BUT

work - working
walk - walking
play - playing

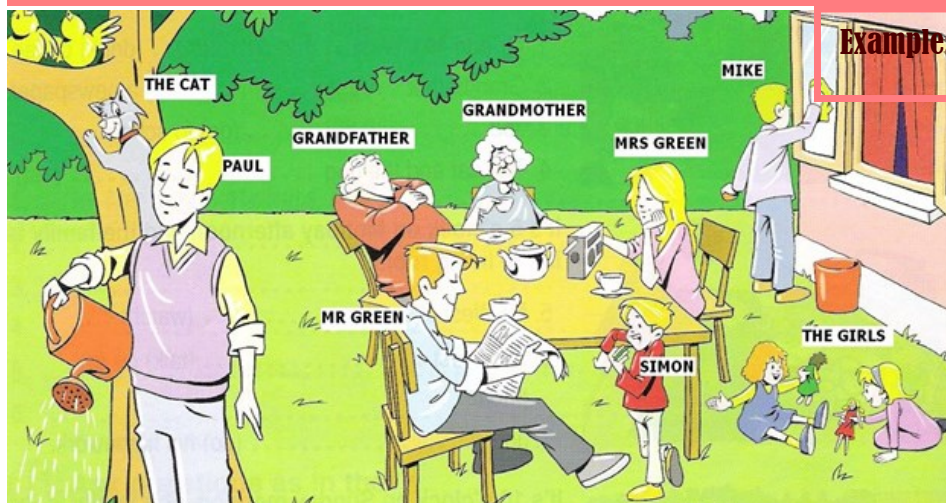
open - opening
listen - listening
etc.

33 Add -ing to the verbs.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. get ... <i>getting</i> | 4. sit | 7. drink |
| 2. swim | 5. watch | 8. put |
| 3. stop | 6. listen | 9. dig |

Выучи правило правописания
окончания -ing-

Describe the picture. Write what the members of the family are doing at the moment (Опиши картинку. Напиши, что делают все члены семьи в данный момент):



Example: Mike is washing the window.

Paul

Grandfather

Grandmother

Make the sentences negative and interrogative (Сделайте эти предложения отрицательными и вопросительными):

Mr and Mrs Hudson are planting flowers in the garden now.

(-)

(?)

Look! It is snowing outside.

(-)

Запомни слова—маячки:

Now - сейчас

At the moment - в данный момент

Today - сегодня

This morning - этим утром

Choose the correct form of the verbs. (выбери правильную форму глаголу)

- Judy **is watching** / **watches** TV in her living room.
- Tony usually **is playing** / **plays** chess with his grandfather.
- What **do you think** / **are you thinking** of my new trainers?
- My brother never **go** / **goes** camping when it is hot.
- Alex **is staying** / **stay** with his friends in Moscow right now.
- What's Sally **does** / **doing** now?
- Bill usually **reads** / **is reading** books at the weekends.
- Does it **snow** / **snowing** often in winter?
- My father **flies** / **is flying** to Samara today on business.
- Does Kelly like** / **Is Kelly liking** your new flat?



MODULE 6 Check Yourself!

Talk about your working day

Fill in the missing words describing Maria's daily routine (Заполни пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами для описания рабочего дня Марии):

7.30-8.00	Prepare barracks for inspection
8.15-8.50	Breakfast
9.00-11.35	Classroom studies
11.35-12.05	Quick Lunch
12.05-14.40	Classroom studies
14.40-15.30	Dinner
16.00	Change for activity period
16.15-17.00	Independent work
17.00-18.30	Sports, after school activities
18.30-20.00	Independent work
20.00-20.20	Supper
20.20-20.55	Personal time in barracks
21.20	Evening roll-call
22.00	Lights out

Every day Maria 1. _____ at 6.40. She always goes 2. _____ in the park for half an hour to keep fit. Then she 3. _____ a shower, 4. _____ dressed and at 7.30 she has 5. _____. She usually 6. _____ a big breakfast. Then she often surfs the Internet for the news. At half 7. _____ eight Maria 8. _____ to work. 9. _____ is a bank manager. In the afternoon she 10. _____ a cup of tea or coffee. She works till 11. In the evening she usually 11. _____ the shopping. Sometimes she has dinner with

Reading.

Read the text and answer the questions (прочитай текст и ответь на вопросы. Отвечай полными ответами.)

My neighbour Amy is a teacher. She is very busy. When she is not working at school, she goes out with her parents. Every day, Amy wakes up early in the morning. She has breakfast and then goes to school. She never goes by bus or by train and she thinks that cars are very dangerous. She starts lessons at a quarter past eight. Her work is quite hard. She works until 3 p.m. After work she runs home to water the plants. She has hundreds of plants in her garden. In summer she enjoys sleeping in the garden. Then, she has lunch and rest for a while. In the evenings, she prepares her lessons for the next day. Later, she sometimes goes to the cinema or meets her friends Sam and Kate. On Thursday, she always does the shopping. Today is Sunday. She is waking up and going jogging. She is having a big breakfast: she is drinking a cup of coffee and eating porridge. Also she is because she wants to keep fit. It's 2 p.m. now and she is practicing tennis walking with her friends in the park. On Sundays,

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What is Amy? | 5. What does she do after work? |
| 2. When does she get up? | 6. Where does she like to sleep in summer? |
| 3. How does she get (добираться) to school? | 7. What is she doing today? |
| 4. Does she finish her work in the evening? | 8. How many friends has Amy got? |



MODULE 6 Wordlist

daily activities	ежедневные занятия	painter	маляр
archaeologist	археолог	doctor	доктор
fight	сражаться, бороться	nurse	медсестра
get up	вставать	baker	пекарь
get dressed	одеваться	teacher	учитель
go jogging	бегать трусцой	waiter	официант
work out	тренироваться	mechanic	механик
work on computer	работать на компьютере	taxi driver	Водитель такси
go shopping	ходить за покупками	postman	почтальон
for a while	какое-то время	pilot	летчик
have a cup of tea	пить чай	policeman	полицейский
talk about	разговаривать о чем - либо	have a rest	отдыхать
make the bed	заправлять постель	have lessons	учиться
practice kickboxing	заниматься кикбоксингом	watch TV	смотреть телевизор
relax	отдыхать	go for a walk	идти на прогулку
watch a DVD	смотреть видео	clean (do) the house (the room)	убираться в доме (в комнате)
go to bed	ложиться спать	wash up	мыть посуду
be busy	быть занятым	wake up	просыпаться
make breakfast	готовить завтрак	make the bed	заправлять постель
have a shower/a bath	принимать душ/ванну	brush teeth	чистить зубы
wash the face	умываться	leave home	уходить из дома (покидать дом)
get home	приходить домой	help about the house	помогать по дому
do homework	делать уроки		
wait for the ambulance	ждать машину скорой помощи	deliver a letter	доставлять письмо
drive a taxi	водить такси	say goodbye to the children	прощаться с детьми
repair a car	чинить машину	serve drinks	разносить напитки



MODULE 7 A Seasons and

Vocabulary: weather



STARTER

Describe the pictures, answer the questions (Опиши картинки, ответь)

All Seasons are beautiful!



1. What season is it? _____
2. What months are there in this season? _____
3. What is the weather like? _____
4. What is the man doing? _____
5. What are the children doing? _____



1. What season is it? _____
2. What months are there in this season? _____
3. What is the weather like? _____
4. What is the boy doing? _____
5. What are the people doing? _____



1. What season is it? _____
2. What months are there in this season? _____
3. What is the weather like? _____
4. What are the children doing? _____
5. What are the girls doing? _____

What are the people wearing? (Опиши одежду людей на фото):



Model:

He is wearing a warm jacket, a grey jumper, trousers and trainers.



Wordlist 7

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8



loose



tight

Красивый спортивный костюм

Зимние коричневые сапоги

Длинная красная юбка

Оранжевый галстук

Новые солнечные очки

Черный зонтик

Тёплая белая толстовка

Узкие синие джинсы

Широкая китайская футболка

Тяжелые зеленые кроссовки

Легкое летнее платье



MODULE 7 B When is ...?

Vocabulary and Grammar: Prepositions of time



Prepositions of Time (Предлоги времени)

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME		
AT	IN	ON
<i>At 12 o'clock</i> <i>At night</i> <i>At noon/ midday</i> <i>At bedtime</i> <i>At lunch time</i> <i>At sunrise/ sunset</i>	<i>In the morning</i> <i>In the afternoon</i> <i>In (the) spring</i> <i>In (the) summer</i> <i>In 1980</i> <i>In the 1960s</i>	<i>On Monday</i> <i>On Thursday</i> <i>On April 3rd</i> <i>On 1st January 2017</i> <i>On the 10th</i> <i>On the first day</i>

Fill in the correct preposition
(Допиши предлог времени):

1. ___ Monday
2. ___ 5 p.m.
3. ___ 20th century
4. ___ spring
5. ___ 15th of June
6. ___ 2010
7. ___ the morning
8. ___ Victory Day
9. ___ the afternoon
10. ___ autumn
11. ___ noon
12. ___ 7 o'clock

Answer the questions:

Model: When do people rake leaves? - In autumn.

1. What time do you get up? _____
2. When do people celebrate Victory Day? _____
3. When do Russian children start school? _____
4. When do you go to the cinema? _____
5. When do people go sunbathing? _____
6. When do people have lunch? _____
7. When were you born? _____

Translate into English (Переведи на английский):

1. Кадеты всегда лепят снеговика зимой.
2. Весной не идет снег в Африке.
3. Осенью люди убирают листья в садах.
4. Зимой мы носим меховые шапки.
5. Кадеты не носят меховые шапки весной.
6. Моя мама не загорает летом.
7. Мы ходим в кино по выходным.

Present Simple or Present Continuous?



These are Mr and Mrs Smith.
Their favourite season is autumn.

It is warm but windy.

They have got a beautiful garden.

Every autumn they **work** in the garden.

Mr Smith **rakes** leaves, Mrs Smith **picks** apples.
In the evening they **like** to relax in their garden.
'Autumn is a fabulous season!', they **say**.

V/Vs

Look! These days Mr and Mrs Smith are not at home.

They are in Sochi. They are on holiday.

They **are** staying in a nice hotel.

It is September now but it is hot and sunny.

They are on the beach now.

They **are not working** today. They **are** relaxing.

Mr Smith **is** swimming in the sea.

Mrs Smith **is** sunbathing now.

They **are** wearing light clothes now.

They **are** having a great time in Sochi.

am/is/are + Ving



Present Simple

1. регулярно повторяющиеся, повседневные действия;
2. постоянные состояния или действия;
3. истины и законы природы

Present Continuous

1. действия, происходящие в момент речи;
2. действия, происходящие в настоящий период времени, но не обязательно в момент

Write the verbs in PS or PC

(Напишите глаголы в скобках в форме *Present Simple* или *Present Continuous*.)

1. In autumn it usually _____ (rain) in our country.
2. It is autumn. It is cloudy today. It _____ (rain) heavily now.
3. My friend is a cadet. He always _____ (wear) a combat uniform at school.
4. Look! Two boys _____ (fight)!
5. My grandpa _____ (work) in the garden every day.
6. What a fabulous winter day today! My friends and I _____ (play) in the snow now.
7. I am in Sochi now. I _____ (have) a great time here.
8. It is Sunday today. I _____ (not/wear) a uniform today.
9. What _____ you _____ (eat)? – It's a sandwich.
10. My mum can't swim. She _____ (not/swim) in the sea.
11. _____ it _____ (snow) in winter in Russia? – Yes, it _____.
12. My parents often _____ (go) on a picnic on the 1st of May.
13. The children are in the camp at the moment. They _____ (have) a great time



MODULE 7 C My favourite Season

Grammar: Present Tenses



Grammar: Present Simple vs Present Continuous

Read the email and choose the best answer A) , B) or C) (Прочитай электронное сообщение и выбери правильный вариант ответа A) B) или C):

Dear Stuart,

Hi! How are you? I am in Barcelona now. We 1)_____ a great time here. We are staying in a nice hotel so we can walk in the city center.

I want to tell you what I do in Barcelona every day. 2) _____ the morning we wake up very early and have breakfast. Then my parents and I 3) _____ to see the city. It is really beautiful!

We 4) _____ different places every day and take a lot of photos. When it is sunny my parents sometimes 5) _____ on the beach. I 6) _____ because I hate when it is sunny and hot. Evenings are always fun! We sometimes 7) _____ picnics in the park.

Sorry, I have to go now. It is time to have dinner. Look at my photo! This is me and my dad.

We 8) _____ paella in a Spanish restaurant. Can you see? I

9) _____ a Real Madrid T-shirt!

What about you? 10) _____ a great time in the camp now?

Write back soon.

Love,

Alex



- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1) A having | B are having | C have |
| 2) A At | B In | C On |
| 3) A are going | B go | C going |
| 4) A visit | B are visiting | C visiting |
| 5) A are sunbathing | B sunbathing | C sunbathe |
| 6) A don't sunbathe | B not sunbathe | C am not sunbathing |
| 7) A are having | B have | C is having |
| 8) A eat | B are eating | C is eating |
| 9) A wear | B is wearing | C am wearing |
| 10) A Do you have | B Are you having | C Have you got |

Write the verbs in PS or PC (Напишите глаголы в скобках в форме **Present Simple** или **Present Continuous**):

Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple tense:

- 1) It always _____ in winter in our country. (snow)
- 2) My grandparents _____ leaves in the garden every day. (not/rake)
- 3) Tom often _____ in the forest in autumn. (walk)
- 4) _____ boys and girls _____ a snowman every winter? (make)
- 5) _____ Tom _____ skating at weekends? (go)
- 6) Tanya _____ fruit in summer, she is allergic to them. (not/eat)

Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Continuous tense:

- 1) Look! The boys _____ a snowman. (make)
- 2) Three women _____ on the beach now. (sunbathe)
- 3) _____ the sun _____ today? (shine)
- 4) It _____ these days. (rain)
- 5) I _____ in the forest now. (not/ski)
- 6) Hey, Max! _____ you _____ on the rink now? (skate)

Translate into English (Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на формы глаголов:

1. Сейчас осень. Тепло. Мои бабушка и дедушка работают в саду.
2. Сейчас лето. Жарко. Мои друзья играют в футбол.
3. Сейчас зима. Морозно. Кадеты играют в снегу.
4. Сейчас осень. Потрясающе! Я гуляю по красивому парку.
5. Сейчас июнь. Солнечно. Дети едят ягоды.
6. Сейчас январь. Идет снег. Я катаюсь на лыжах в зимнем лесу.
7. Сейчас май. Ветрено. Моя бабушка сажает цветы.
8. Сейчас июль. Солнце светит. Дети загорают на пляже.



Model:

It is winter now. Children are playing in the snow.



Определи, какое действие выражают данные предложения. Соедини предложение и его значение:

1. *Autumn comes after summer.* -----
2. *People often eat fruit and berries in summer.* _____
3. *We are raking leaves at the moment.* _____
4. *My mum works in the hospital.* _____
5. *They are working in the garden these days.* _____

- A. Истины, законы природы.
- B. Постоянное состояние.
- C. Действие, происходящее в момент речи
- D. Регулярные, повседневные действия.
- E. Действие, происходящее в данный период времени, но не обязательно сейчас.

Распределите указатели времени:

PS (Present Simple)

PC (Present Continuous)

now _____ sometimes _____
 often _____ at the moment _____
 always _____ usually _____
 these days _____ every day _____
 never _____ Look! _____

Изучи таблицу:

Present Simple				
(+)	I / you / we / they <u>work</u> . He / she / it <u>works</u> .			
(?)	<u>Do</u> I / you / we / they <u>work</u> ? Does he / she / it work?			
(-)	I / you / we / they <u>don't work</u> . He / she / it <u>doesn't work</u> .			
Present Continuous				
(+)	I	am	working <u>ing</u> .	
	He/She/It	is		
	You/We/They	are		
(-)	I	am	NOT	working <u>ing</u> .
	He/She/It	is		
	You/We/They	are		
(?)	Am/Is/Are	подлежащее	working <u>ing</u> ?	

Выбери верное предложение.:

1. a) It is snowing heavily today.
b) It snows heavily today.
2. a) We are raking leaves every day.
b) We rake leaves every day.
3. a) They pick flowers now.
b) They are picking flowers now.
4. a) Jack goes skating these days.
b) Jack is going skating these days.
5. a) Sara has a picnic every summer.
b) Sara is having a picnic every summer



MODULE 7 Check Yourself!

Read the text and mark the sentences as True (T), False (F) or Not Stated (NS). Прочитайте текст и отметьте утверждения ниже как верные (Т), неверные (F) или не указанные в тексте (NS):

*Valetta, Malta
12 March, 2019*

Hi, Max!

I am in Valetta. It is 11.30 p.m. now and my classmates are sleeping. I can't sleep, so I am online. Now I want to tell you about Malta.

Valetta is a capital of a small European country. I am studying at a language school here. Malta is a nice place to learn English. Malta is an island (остров) in the sea. So, it is warm and sunny here almost every day. But sometimes it rains in the evening, it is cloudy and windy. I usually wear a sweatshirt and jeans in the evening. In the afternoon it is even hot! My classmates sunbathe on the beach at weekends. As you know, I never sunbathe because I hate it.

Every day we have four lessons of English before lunch, then we have a big break. After it we spend a lot of time outdoors: we play different games or just talk. The water in the sea is cold, so we don't go swimming. But there is a big swimming pool in the school, pupils can go swimming here. I don't go to the swimming pool because I haven't got a swimming suit! Evenings are always fun! We have a great time together. We sometimes have picnics in the park, walk in the city or go shopping. I have some presents for my family: a nice dress for my little sister, a tracksuit for my dad and fabulous sunglasses for my mum.

Look at my photo! This is me and my new friends. Can you see? I am wearing a new T-shirt – there is a symbol of Malta on the T-shirt – a Maltese dog. It is raining heavily outside. Yuk! So, we are having a great time in a café at the moment. As you see, my friends and I are eating pasta in a small café in Valetta! Everyone is happy.

Sorry, I have to finish now! It is time to sleep. How are you? What's the weather like in Orenburg? Write back soon.

*Love,
Daniel*



1. Daniel is writing an e-mail now. _____
2. Valetta is a small country. _____
3. You can learn a foreign language in Malta. _____
4. The sun shines almost every day in Malta. _____
5. It rains every day in Malta. _____
6. Daniel wears light summer clothes in the evening. _____
7. Daniel goes sunbathing at weekends. _____
8. Pupils have four lessons of English after lunch. _____
9. Pupils don't swim in the sea because they haven't got their swimming suits. _____
10. Pupils go to the swimming pool every day. _____
11. Daniel enjoys spending time in the evening with his new friends. _____
12. A tracksuit is a present for Daniel's mum. _____
13. There is a photo in Daniel's e-mail. _____
14. There are four children in the photo. _____
15. Daniel is sitting with a dog in the photo. _____
16. The children are eating in the photo. _____
17. The weather is terrible in the photo. _____



MODULE 7 Wordlist

season	время года	shorts	шорты
winter	зима	jacket	пиджак, жакет
spring	весна	coat	пальто
summer	лето	raincoat	плащ, ветровка
autumn	осень	trousers	брюки
month	месяц	suit	костюм
January		dress	платье
February		sweatshirt	толстовка
March		blouse	блузка
April		hat	шляпа
May		cap	кепка
June		umbrella	зонтик
July		trainers	кроссовки
August		scarf	шарф
September		sunglasses	солнцезащитные очки
October		swimming suit	купальник
November		socks	носки
December		heavy	тяжелый
weather	погода	tight	тесный, обтягивающий
year	год	light	светлый; лёгкий
What's the weather like in ... ?	Какая погода в ... ?	boots	сапоги, ботинки
magazine	журнал	sandals	сандалии
newspaper	газета	shoes	туфли
weather forecast	прогноз погоды	loose	свободный (об одежде)
be fed up with sth.	устать от чего – либо	wear	носить, быть одетым в
again	снова	He is wearing a warm jacket now. –	Он одет в ...
even	даже	tracksuit	спортивный костюм
go out	выйти	It's a lovely day today.	Чудесный день сегодня!
hate	ненавидеть	beach	пляж
all the time	все время	enjoy	наслаждаться, любить
It's freezing.	Морозно.	forest	лес
have a picnic	устроить пикник	go swimming	купаться
go camping	ходить в поход	rake leaves	сгребать листья
The sun is shining.	Солнце светит.	pick flowers	собирать цветы
clothes	одежда	eat fruit and berries	есть фрукты и ягоды
sweater	свитер	stay	останавливаться (в отеле)
jumper	джерпер	spend time	проводить время
jeans	джинсы	It snows.	Идут снег.
T-shirt	футболка	It rains.	Идет дождь.
shirt	юбка	walk	гулять



MODULE 8 A Celebration

Vocabulary : holidays and festivals

~~weather~~

STARTER

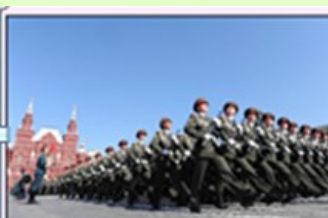
Describe the pictures, answer the questions (Опиши картинки, ответь на вопросы):



set off fireworks



dress up



have street parades



have a family dinner



cook special food



exchange gifts



decorate the house



light bonfires

1. What are popular celebrations in your country?
2. What are people doing?

Translate into English

Украшать дом	
Устраивать семейный обед	
Обмениваться подарками	
Разжигать костры	
Запускать фейерверки	
Устраивать уличные парады	
нарядаться	
Готовить особую еду	

1 В новый год мы украшаем квартиру, нарядно одеваемся .

2 В нашей семье есть традиция обмениваться подарками.

3 Масленица-это праздник в начале весны, когда люди разжигают костры и готовят блины.

4 В День победы люди запускают фейерверки и устраивают уличные парады.

5 Твоя мама готовит что-нибудь особенное на твой день рождения?

The history of Thanksgiving day

Read and learn:

American people began to celebrate Thanksgiving day almost four hundred years ago. In 1620, the first colonists sailed across the Atlantic Ocean on "Mayflower" ship to settle in the New World. They began a new life there. It was a very hard life. Their first winter in the new country was difficult because they arrived too late to grow a rich harvest. The next spring Indians (local people) taught the colonists how to grow corn. They showed them also how to hunt fish. In New England, the place where the colonists lived, there were a lot of wild turkeys. In the autumn of 1621 they got their first beautiful harvest of corn, barley, beans and pumpkins. People were happy. They decided to have a special dinner to thank the God for the harvest. The colonists learned from Indians how to cook cranberries and dishes of corn and pumpkins. So, they had a thanksgiving dinner for all the people. It lasted



three days. During three days the colonists gave thanks for their good harvest and their happy year in a new country. Foods, eaten at the first thanksgiving, have become traditional. Wild turkey was on the holiday table and the turkey became a symbol of Thanksgiving day. The traditional thanksgiving meal consists of roast turkey, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes and a pumpkin pie.

On Thanksgiving Day, family members gather at the house of an older relative, even if they live far away. They go to

Find the English equivalents of the following phrases in the text:

начали праздновать	
первые поселенцы	
трудная жизнь	
выращивать урожай	
местные жители	
поселиться в	
дикие индюшки	
первый урожай ячменя	
обед в честь Дня благодарения	
символ Дня благодарения	
картофельное пюре	
собираться дома у старших родственников	
ходить в церковь	



MODULE 8 B When is ...?

Vocabulary and Grammar: countable and uncountable nouns

Containers (Контейнеры)

Countable and Uncountable Nouns.

Containers:

jar банка; кувшин; кружка

jug кувшин

bottle бутылка

piece кусок

slice кусок

loaf буханка

cup чашка

glass стакан, бокал

bar плитка

kilo килограмм

round фунт 450 г

bowl чашка, миска

can/tin

жестяная/ консервная банка

packet пакет, пачка

carton коробка



Use the pattern: **a ... of ...**

- банка клубничного варенья
- чашка горячего чая
- банка лимонада
- коробка вишневого сока
- банка консервированных ананасов
- пачка печенья
- кувшин холодного молока
- стакан персикового сока

Translate into English
(Переведи на английский):

- кусочек поджаренного хлеба
- плитка шоколада
- бутылка минеральной воды
- чашка кукурузных (corn) хлопьев
- коробка конфет
- буханка хлеба
- кусочек ветчины
- килограмм колбасы

Test

What does it taste like?



- We eat soup with a
a) knife b) spoon c) fork
- I'd like a of soup, please.
a) bottle b) bowl c) packet
-and bananas are fruit.
cherries b) onions c) potatoes
- I'd like a of milk, please.
carton b) slice c) jar
- I always have a small cup of..... coffee for breakfast.
roast b) popular c) strong
- I don't like vegetables so I never eat.....
apples b) cabbage c) cherries
- Thanksgiving is a festival.
a) harvest b) the moon c) birthday
- Americans eat for Thanksgiving.
a) turkey b) chicken c) meat
9. Can you give me a glass of.....?
a)cheese b) juice c) crisps
- During the festival of bananas children.....
a)eat pumpkin pie b) make rice cakes c) dress up
- We eat soup with a
a)knife b) spoon c) fork

Learn the rule (выучи правило): countable and uncountable nouns

Countable nouns (исчисляемые сущ.) ед. ч.: A banana мн.ч.: <u>Some</u> bananas (несколько бананов)	Uncountable nouns (неисчисляемые сущ.) ед. ч.: Some water (<u>some</u> не переводится) мн.ч. нет
Countable nouns (исчисляемые сущ.) ед. ч.: A banana мн.ч.: <u>Some</u> bananas (несколько бананов)	Uncountable nouns (неисчисляемые сущ.) ед. ч.: Some water (some не переводится) мн.ч. нет
(+) There is <u>a</u> banana in the fridge. (?) Is there <u>an</u> apple in the fridge? (-) There isn't <u>an</u> apple in the fridge. (+) There are <u>some</u> bananas in the fridge. (В холодильнике несколько бананов) (?) Are there <u>any</u> bananas in the fridge? (-) There aren't <u>any</u> bananas in the fridge.	(+) There is <u>some</u> water in the bottle. (В бутылке вода) (?) Is there <u>any</u> water in the bottle? (-) There isn't <u>any</u> water In the bottle.
Вопрос “сколько”: <u>How many</u> bananas have you got?	Вопрос “сколько”: <u>How much</u> water do you drink?
<u>a lot of/many</u> (+) She has got <u>a lot of</u> friends. (-) She has not got <u>many</u> friends. (?) Has she got <u>many</u> friends?	<u>a lot of/much</u> (+) There is <u>a lot of</u> juice in the jug. (-) There isn't <u>much</u> juice in the jug. (?) Is there <u>much</u> juice in the jug

Are these words countable (C) or uncountable (U)?

lemonade	coffee
tomato	banana
sandwich	chicken
orange	rice
meat	cabbage
cereal	butter
apple	cheese

Выучи правило:

Fill in *some, any* or *a/an*

We use **OF** with:



We eat **WITH**



- There's chicken soup in the bowl.
- Is there carton of orange juice in the fridge?
- Look in the fridge. There are potatoes, but there isn't meat.
- Is there cheese and eggs for the pie?
- Can I have marmalade for breakfast, please?
- Take Heinz ketchup for your pasta.
- Look! There is box of cereal in the cupboard!
- There aren't cherries for the pie, but there are eggs.
- See, we need ... bottle of olive oil, bread andpiece of cheese.
- Are there mushrooms in the fridge?
- Can you give me these lemons? I need for lemon cake.
- For pizza we need green pepper, salami and can of olives.



MODULE 8C

Vocabulary and Grammar: countable and uncountable nouns

Grammar: Some/any-how much/how many

How much

uncountable

?

How many

countable

?



How much sugar have we got? – Not much.

How many biscuits have we got? – Not many.



Fill in: some, any, no

Fill in : Much, many, a lot of, is, are

- 1) We have subjects every day.
- 2) there juice in the fridge?
- 3) There snow this winter in our city.
- 4) There dolls in my collection.
- 5) there sugar in your cup?
- 6) There not onions in the fridge.
- 7) How rice there in the cupboard?
- 8) How potatoes there in the box?

1. There are ... pictures in the book. 2. Are there ... new students in your group? 3. There are ... old houses in our street. 4. Are there ... English text-books on the desks? — Yes, there are ... 5. Are there ... maps on the walls? — No, there aren't ... 6. Are there ... pens on the desk? — Yes, there are ... 7. Are there ... sweets in your bag? — Yes, there are ... 8. Have you got ... English books at home? — Yes, I have ... 9. There are ... beautiful pictures in the magazine. Look at them. 10. There is ... ink in my pen: I cannot write. 11. Is there ... paper on your table? 12. I haven't got ... exercise books. Give me ... , please. 13. It is winter. There are ... leaves on the trees.



Make the sentences negative and interrogative
(Образуйте отрицательные и вопросительные)

some, any, a lot of

Мы часто употребляем слова **some**, **any** и **a lot of**, когда говорим о количестве чего-либо. Слова **some**, **any** и **a lot of** мы употребляем с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе, а также с неисчисляемыми существительными.

Слово **some** (несколько, немного) мы употребляем только в утвердительных предложениях и никогда не употребляем в отрицательных.

There are **some** flowers on the table.
There is **some** milk in the fridge.

Слово **any** мы употребляем в отрицательных предложениях в значении «несколько» и вопросительных предложениях в значении «несколько», «немного», но не употребляем в утвердительных предложениях.

There aren't **any** flowers on the table.
Are there **any** flowers on the table?
There isn't **any** milk in the fridge.
Is there **any** milk in the fridge?

Выражение **a lot of** (много) мы обычно употребляем в утвердительных предложениях.

There are **a lot of** flowers on the table.

Запомни, что слова **some**, **any** и **a lot of** мы никогда не употребляем с существительными в единственном числе! В этом случае с существительными мы употребляем неопределённый артикль **a / an**. Например:

There is **an** elephant in the zoo.
There isn't **a** pen in the pencil case.
Is there **an** apple on the table?

There are some lemons in the fridge.

?)

-)

There is a lot of strawberry jam in this cake.

some – несколько

any – сколько-нибудь

much, many – много

Translate into English (Переведите на английский язык:

1.	Сколько воды в бутылке?
2.	У тебя есть ручки в пенале?
3.	Сколько сахара нам нужно для пирога?
4.	Я хочу новый велосипед, но у меня нет много денег.
5.	Сколько кусочков сыра ты ешь на завтрак?
6.	Анны есть молоко и пачка хлопьев. Давай позавтракаем!
7.	Сколько мяса твой дядя ест каждый день?
8.	У нее нет масла и она не может приготовить обед.
9.	Сколько вишни в холодильнике? Много!

Choose the correct response (Выбери правильный вариант ответа к вопросу):

1. Enjoy your meal	A I'll have a coke, thanks
2. How about another piece of cake?	B Here you are
3. Are there any onions in the basket?	C I'd love some
4. . That's £3.50	D Thank you
5.Can I have your order?	E Not many
6. Would you like anything to drink with that?	F I'd like a cheeseburger, please

Fill in *much* and *many*
(Вставьте *much* и *many*):

Much or many? - choose the
correct answer

A: So, what do we need for the cheese cake?
 B: I need some flour (мука), some eggs and some cheese.
 A: How **1**) ... eggs do you need?
 B: Five eggs.
 A: OK. Here you are. And how **2**) ... flour (мука)?
 B: Two kilos.
 A: How **3**) ... cottage cheese (творог) do you need?
 B: Not **4**) About 100 grams.
 A: I think we have everything we need. Oh, no, we don't have any sugar!
 B: Don't worry. There is **5** ... sugar in the cupboard.
 A: Great. Shall we start?

many	pupils
	time
	money
	dollars
	milk
	children
	water
	fun
	dogs
	people



MODULE 8Check

Translate into English

1. В этот день дети наряжаются и украшают дома шариками.
2. Сегодня вечером мы собираемся вместе и устраиваем семейный обед.
3. Тыквенный пирог моё любимое блюдо.
4. Мой обед обычно состоит из куска мяса, пасты и стакана сока.
5. В разных странах фермеры празднуют фестиваль урожая по своему.
6. Моя мама готовит курицу в клюквенном соусе.
7. Сколько сока ты пьешь каждый день?
8. В твоём портфеле есть банан?
9. Я ненавижу лук и чеснок, а мама всегда его использует, когда готовит еду.
10. Давай сходим в магазин. Нам нужно 3 буханки хлеба, и оливковое масло.

Fill in an appropriate preposition

1. On May, 9th people *decorate* the town _____ flags and flowers.
2. I always *help* _____ the house.
3. _____ Granny's *birthday* we come together and greet her.
4. It's dangerous to *set* _____ fireworks without parents.
5. My little sister likes to *dress* _____ in mother's clothes.
6. It's fun to *blow* _____ birthday candles!
7. What will we *have* _____ dessert tonight?
8. What do Americans celebrate _____ November?
9. I like *pelmeni* _____ sour cream _____ dinner.
10. My breakfast usually *consists* _____ cereal with milk and a cup of tea.
11. At Christmas our house is *full* _____ guests.



Read the text and mark the statements true (T),

Eating habits in Russia and the UK.

Most people in the UK run to work in the morning, so they don't have any time to make the traditional English breakfast of egg, bacon and sausages. During the week they have a bowl of cereal or toast with tea. In Russia every person starts his or her day with breakfast too. It is usually a quick meal. It consists of a toast with butter and a slice of cheese, a cup of coffee or tea. English people drink tea with milk. Our people like coffee with milk.

Lunch is a simple meal in Britain and it is the main meal of the day in Russia. Lunch is usually eaten between 1pm and 3pm. Many children at school and adults (взрослые) at work bring "packed lunch" from home. This is a sandwich, crisps, some fruit and a drink.

Dinner in the UK and supper in Russia is a meal for the whole family. People eat it sitting around the table and exchanging news. Many British order takeaways: Chinese food or pizzas. But the Russians prefer home-made food. Supper in Russia means one more big meal at seven. The table is full of food again. Potatoes with meat or fish, pasta with different sauces and of course, some drinks.

Evening meal is finished with dessert or fruit. People in both countries think that they eat healthy food.

1. People in Britain have a lot of time for breakfast.
2. British people have a bowl of cereal in the morning from Monday till Friday.
3. Russian people spend a lot of time eating breakfast.
4. All people enjoy tea with milk.
5. Lunch is an important meal for the Russians.
6. In the evening families get together to have meal and talk.
7. The Russians never eat vegetables for supper.
8. People in Britain make the traditional breakfast every day.



MODULE 8 Wordlist

dress up	наряжаться	for breakfast/lunch	на завтрак/ланч
have street parades	участвовать в уличных парадах	dinner consists of	обед состоит из
light bonfires	разжигать костры	a bar of chocolate- [tʃɒklɪt]	плитка шоколада
decorate the house	украшать дом	a table full of food	стол, полон еды
exchange gifts	обмениваться подарками	a packet of butter-[bʌtə]	пачка сливочного масла
have a family dinner	устраивать семейный обед	a slice [slais] of cheese	тонкий кусочек сыра
cook special food	готовить особую еду	pasta-[pæstə]	макароны
set off fireworks	запускать фейерверки	a bottle of olive oil- [ˈɒlɪvˈɔɪl]	бутылка олив. масла
celebration	празднование, праздник	a piece of meat [pi:s]-	кусочек мяса
celebrate	праздновать	a bowl of cereal [boul]- [ˈsiəriəl]	миска (чашка) каши
harvest	урожай	a loaf of bread [bred]	буханка хлеба
turkey	индейка	a kilo of sugar [fugə]	килограмм сахара
cranberry sauce	клюквенный соус	Salt [sɔ:lt]	соль
pumpkin pie	тыквенный пирог	Meat [mi:t]	мясо
dessert [diˈzɜ:t]	десерт	sausage ˈsɒsɪdʒ	колбаса, сосиски
wheat	пшеница	a glass (cup) of juice [dʒu:s]	стакан (чашка)сока
run free	бегать на свободе	a can of lemonade- [ˈleməneɪd]	жестяная банка лемонада
farmer	фермер	pineapple	ананас
variety [vəˈriəti]	разнообразие	chicken in tomato sauce	курица в томатном соусе
cooking competition	кулинарный конкурс	we have everything we need	у нас есть все, что нам нужно
dish	блюдо	burger	гамбургер
sweet rice cake	сладкий рисовый пирог	a dozen of eggs [dʌzn]	дюжина яиц
fresh food	свежая еда	strawberry ˈstrɔ:b(ə)ri	клубника, земляника
a box of sweets	коробка конфет	raspberry ˈræzberi	малина
a head of cabbage	кочан (вилок) капусты	container	упаковка
onion	лук	a bunch of grapes [bʌntʃ]	гроздь (веточка) винограда
garlic	чеснок	a jar of jam	стеклянная банка варенья
tonight	сегодня вечером	a packet of biscuits ˈbɪskɪts	пачка печенья
a carton of milk	картонная коробка молока	carrot	морковь



MODULE 9 A Modern living

Vocabulary : shops and places to go

Let's learn some new words!



post office [pəʊst 'ofis]

ПОЧТА



bank [bæŋk]

БАНК



bakery ['beɪkəri]

БУЛОЧНАЯ



butcher's ['bʊtʃəz]

МЯСНАЯ ЛАВКА



greengrocer's ['ɡri:ngreʊsəz]

ОВОЩНАЯ ЛАВКА



supermarket ['sju:pə, mɑ:kit]

СУПЕРМАРКЕТ



newsagent's ['nju:sedʒənts]

ГАЗЕТНЫЙ КИОСК



chemist's ['kemists]

АПТЕКА



library ['laɪbrəri]

БИБЛИОТЕКА



restaurant ['restərɔ:ŋ]

РЕСТОРАН



toy shop [tɔɪ ʃɒp]

МАГАЗИН ИГРУШЕК

florist's



ЦВЕТОЧНЫЙ МАГАЗИН

Answer the questions:

Where can you buy flowers?
Where do you buy pain killer?
Where do you buy presents for your little sister?
Where can you buy newspapers and magazines?

You can look at statues and paintings here.	
You can buy meat here.	
You can buy fruit and vegetables here.	
You can buy shorts and trousers here.	
You can see wild animals here.	
You listen to classical music here.	
You can buy a magazine here.	

Write the name of the shop



an art gallery



a theatre



a concert hall



a cinema

Answer the questions:

Where can see a lot of pictures?
Where do go to see the plays?
Where do people watch new films?
Where can listen to classical music?

Translate into English:

1. Я хочу купить пару синих туфель.
2. Могу ли я купить аспирин?
3. Karen's – магазин одежды. Он находится на первом этаже.
4. Вы можете приобрести красивые кольца в ювелирном магазине.
5. Леголенд – популярный магазин игрушек.
6. Ресторан быстрого питания находится рядом с мясной лавкой.
7. Цветочный магазин напротив моего дома очень дешевый.
8. Хлеб в нашей булочной самый вкусный.
9. Вы можете купить интересные журналы в газетном киоске на втором этаже.

jeweler's ['dʒu:ələz]



ЮВЕЛИРНЫЙ МАГАЗИН



a roller coaster



an exhibition



a zoo



an adventure park



a fast food restaurant



a museum

Fill in the missing words (Заполни пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами):

- 1) Is this fast food restaurant cheap? - No, it's very _____.
- 2) If you are hungry after the shopping you can have a _____ in the big food court.
- 3) Do you like the park downtown? – Yes! I always go on a _____ there. It's cool!
- 4) There is an _____ park "Topolya" where you can find fantastic rides.
- 5) I often buy tasty _____ in the park.
- 6) "Terminator" is a brilliant _____ film.
- 7) Last week we went to the _____ and watched a play "Hamlet".



MODULE 9 B Modern living

Grammar and Vocabulary : Articles and Past Simple

Remember:

Неопределённый артикль a/an

a white cat.).

Употребляется перед исчисляемыми существительными в ед.ч., когда предмет упомянут впервые. (E.g. I see

Определённый артикль the

Употребляется когда речь идет об известном, определенном предмете. (E.g. The cat is on the sofa.)

Артикль не употребляется

если перед существительным стоит:

- 1) притяжательное местоимение (my, your, his, her, our, their); (E.g. This is my sister.)
- 2) указательное местоимение (this, that, these, those) (E.g. That house is new.)
- 3) существительное в притяжательном падеже (Sam's, mother's, sister's, etc.) (E.g. Sam's trainers are expensive.)
- 4) числительное (E.g. I have got three apples.)

Вставь артикль



где необходимо.

Complete the sentences with the appropriate articles (Вставьте артикль, где необходимо).

1. I have two ... sisters. My ... sisters are ... students.
2. We are at ... home.
3. My ... brother is not at ... home, he is at ... school.
4. My ... mother is at ... work. She is ... doctor.
5. I am not ... doctor.
6. I have no'... sister.
7. He is not ... pilot.
8. I have thirty-two ... teeth.
9. He has ... child.
10. She has two ... children. Her children are at ... school.
11. Is your father at ... home? — No, he is at ... work.
12. Where is your ... brother? — He is at ... home.

Неопределенный артикль.

A/an

перед исчисляемыми существительными в ед.ч., когда предмет упомянут впервые.

I see a white cat.

Определенный артикль.

The

когда речь идет об известном, определенном предмете.

The cat is on the sofa.

Выучи правило:

Past Simple 'be'

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS	SHORT	ANSWERS
I was	I wasn't	Was I ...?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
You were	You weren't	Were you ...?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
He was	He wasn't	Was he ...?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
She was	She wasn't	Was she ...?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
It was	It wasn't	Was it ...?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
We were	We weren't	Were we ...?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
You were	You weren't	Were you ...?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
They were	They weren't	Were they ...?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

REMEMBER: wasn't = was not, weren't = were not

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Поставьте глагол to be в Past Simple

My aunt ... very depressed last Sunday. The weather ... terrible. It ... cold and rainy. Her husband ... not at home. He ... at hospital because he ... sick. Her children ... not at school. They ... not in the yard, they ... in the living room. The TV ... broken. The children ... not only upset, they ... very angry. The neighbours ... not happy because her children ... too noisy.

The house ... not clean. The sink ... broken. There ... dirty dishes on



Translate into English:

1. Погода была прекрасная.	
2. Было тепло и солнечно.	
3. Мы были в саду.	
4. Мой дедушка был летчиком	
5. Вы были больны?	
6. В саду было много цветов.	
7. Твои друзья были в кино?	
8. Дом был большой и красивый.	



MODULE 9 C Modern living

Grammar and Vocabulary : Past Simple (regular and irregular verbs)

Past Simple смыслового глагола

Употребляется для выражения *действия* или *состояния*, произошедшего в прошлом и не связанного с настоящим моментом,

Regular verbs (правильные глаголы) <i>e.g. look, want</i>		Irregular verbs (неправильные глаголы) <i>e.g. go, spend</i>		
<u>Правильные</u> глаголы образуют прошедшее время путем обавления окончания –ed или –d, которое читается как [t], [d], [id].				
Конечная согласная удваивается в односложных и двусложных глаголах с краткой гласной:	В глаголах, оканчивающ. на “у”с предшествующей согласной, “у”меняется на “i” и добавляется окончание – ed.	Infinitive	Past	Participle II
		go	went	gone
		see	saw	seen
		do	did	done
		read	read	read
skip – skipped hop - hopped	try – tried cry – cried	cut	cut	cut
		spend	spent	spent
		send	sent	sent
[+] He played computer games yesterday.		[+] He drank a cup of tea for breakfast yesterday.		
[-] He did <u>not</u> (didn’t) play computer games yesterday. (полная форма)		[-] He did <u>not</u> (didn’t) <u>drink</u> a cup of tea for breakfast yesterday.		
[?] Did he play computer games yesterday?		[?] Did he drink a cup of tea for breakfast yesterday?		

- часто со словами:
- yesterday – вчера
 - ago – спустя (two days ago, three years ago, a month ago)
 - last week (year, month, Sunday) – на прошлой неделе (...)
 - С указанием дат: in 1941, in 1990



Basic English Grammar Lesson

Verbs, Tenses & More



[+] He **played** computer games yesterday.

[+] He **went** to school yesterday.

[-] He **did not play** computer games yesterday. (полная форма)
He **didn't** play computer games yesterday. (краткая форма)

[-] He **did not go** to school yesterday. (полная форма)
He **didn't** go to school yesterday. (краткая форма)

[?] Did he **play** computer games yesterday?

[?] Did he **go** to school yesterday?

Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени (что рассказала мама).

On Tuesday I get up at half past six. I go to the bathroom and wash my hands and face and clean my teeth. Then I dress, go to the kitchen and cook breakfast for my family. At half past seven my son gets up and has breakfast. I have breakfast with my son. My son eats a sandwich and drinks a cup of tea. I don't drink tea. I drink coffee. After breakfast my son leaves home for school. I don't leave home with my son. On Tuesday I don't work in the morning. I work in the afternoon. In the evening I am at home. My husband and my son are at home, too. We rest in the evening. My son watches TV, my husband reads newspapers and I do some work about the house. At about eleven o'clock we go to bed.

Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple:

1. My parents and I (watch) a brilliant play at the local theatre last week.
2. Yesterday morning my granny(go) to the market to buy fresh vegetables.
3. We(find) a very good café with Italian dishes downtown a week ago.
4. My mum(study) at Medical University.
5. My friends (come) for my birthday party last week.
6. Tom and Benny(have) a picnic in the park two days ago.
7. Cadets(do) their homework yesterday evening.
8. We(stay) in the park until late in the evening.
9. Last weekend children(stay) in the park until late in the evening.
10. My family (spend) last weekend at the seaside.

Make the sentences negative and interrogative

Michael ate a hamburger 15 minutes ago.

?) _____

-) _____

My friends were in the water park last month.

?) _____

-) _____

Karen was at school yesterday.

?) _____

-) _____

Cadets visited the monument to Gagarin on 12 April.

?) _____

MUST «должен»; правило.
MUSTN'T «нельзя», «не должен»; запрет.



You **must** stop here!



You **mustn't** ride a bicycle here!

Модальный глагол
must:



You _____ smoke here.



You _____ enter here.



You _____ cross here.



You _____ park here.



You _____ switch off your telephone.



You _____ run here.



MODULE 9 Check Yourself!

Read the text and answer the questions.

(Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы).

My name is Nick. I live in a cultural capital of our country St. Petersburg. Visiting museums and concert halls is a part of my life. Last weekend my parents and I went to the Hermitage State Museum. It is one of the most famous museums of world culture and art. The Hermitage was opened in 1764. The museum is so big that we could see only half of its paintings within (за, во время) one visit. In the evening we watched a brilliant comedy at the cinema. A cinema hall is next to the Hermitage. We went there on foot. On the way to the cinema we bought some candyfloss and a packet of crisps. I like to eat when I watch the film.



Shopping is one more part of my life. There are people who hate shopping, so they usually make a list of things they need. For some people shopping is a hobby. They love shops and they can spend hours in large shopping centres. Such people are called "shopaholics" because they sometimes buy things which they do not need.

There are a lot of different shops in my city, both expensive and cheap. I prefer to go to a big shopping centre not far from my home where there are a lot of shops and a food court. There are clothes shops, shoe shops, a florist's, a chemist's and many others. When I need books I

do the shopping alone. My favourite bookshop is just in the centre of my city. I also like shopping when I need to buy presents for my family or friends.

- 1) What is St. Petersburg?
- 2) Where did Nick and his family go last weekend?
- 3) What is one of the famous museums of St. Petersburg?
- 4) When did the museum start to work?
- 5) Is the cinema far from the Hermitage?
- 6) Do all people like shopping?
- 7) Who are "shopaholics"?
- 8) Where does Nick prefer to do the shopping?



MODULE 9 Wordlist

bakery	булочная	have a snack	перекусить
florist's	цветочный м-н	be busy	быть занятым/ переполненным
shoe shop	обувной магазин	be sick	болеть
newsagent's	газетный киоск	shopping centre/ mall	торговый центр
greengrocer's	овощной магазин	at home	
toy shop		at school	
book shop		at the museum	в музее
chemist's	аптека	at the cinema	
record shop	музыкальный мага- зин	at the theatre	в театре
fast food restaurant	ресторан быстрого питания	at the zoo	
clothes shop	магазин одежды	at the library	в библиотеке
jeweler's	ювелирный мага- зин	with relatives	с родственниками
a pair of shoes	пара туфель	with classmates	с одноклассника- ми
a ring	кольцо	fly in a plane	лететь на самолете
sell	продавать	fly in a space rock-	лететь на космиче-
expensive	дорогой	fly in a roller coast-	кататься на амери-
cheap	дешёвый	look for	искать
in the sale	в продаже	ride the animals	ездить верхом на животных
on sale	на распродаже	go on a train	ехать на поезде
art gallery	картинная галерея	concert hall	концертный зал
exhibition [eksɪbɪʃn]	выставка	statue [stætʃu:]	статуя
performance	представление	adult [ædʌlt]	взрослый
be bored [bɔ:d]	скужающий	theme park	тематический парк
to tidy the room	убирать комнату	cost [kɒst]	стоить, стоимость
take photos	фотографировать	see wild animals	смотреть на диких
modern [mɔ:dən]	современный	late in the evening	поздно вечером



MODULE 10 A Summer is fun!

Vocabulary: Holidays



STARTER

Label the pictures (Подпиши картинки):

Types of Holiday:



beach holiday

activity holiday

sightseeing tour

Where to go on holiday:



A. to go on a cruise
B. to go to the camp

C. to go abroad
D. to go to the countryside

E. to go on safari
F. to go on a hike

Match the equivalents (Соедини фразы с их переводом):

to learn about Russian ancient culture

to listen to opera music at the Bolshoi Theatre

to go white water rafting

to look at the visiting card of Russia

to see magnificent palaces and churches

to enjoy beach holiday

to try traditional Russian dishes

to go on a cruise to Crimea

to experience the beauty of volcanoes

to go on a sightseeing bus tour

to try crazy rides in adventure Sochi park

to visit famous historic sites

to have activity holiday



- а. проводить активный отпуск
- б. попробовать традиционную русскую кухню
- с. наслаждаться пляжным отдыхом
- д. посмотреть на визитную карточку России
- е. отправиться в круиз в Крым
- ф. сплавиться на плотах
- г. посетить известные исторические места
- h. испытать на себе красоту вулканов
- и. отправиться в автобусный тур по осмотру достопримечательностей
- j. послушать оперную музыку в Большом театре
- к. попробовать сумасшедшие аттракционы в парке
- л. увидеть величественные дворцы и церкви
- т. изучать русскую древнюю культуру



Match the words to make a phrase
(Соедини две части фразы):

spend
capital
magnificent
ancient
travel
sightseeing
discover
try
go
historic
enjoy



beach holiday

abroad

tour

traditional dishes

of Russia

holidays

new places

palace

monument

by plane

site



MODULE 10 B Discover Russia!

Vocabulary and Grammar: Travelling



Read the text and answer the questions (Прочитай текст и ответь на

DISCOVER RUSSIA!

*Russia is a unique country. 20 million foreign tourists choose
our country to spend their holidays every year!*

There are many tourist attractions in Russia but first of all foreign tourists dream of visiting Moscow and Saint Petersburg – two capitals of Russia.

Moscow is a huge city, it is a political and economic centre of the country. The heart of Moscow is Red Square where you can look at the visiting card of Russia - St. Basil's Cathedral and the Kremlin. Saint Petersburg is often called "the Northern capital". You can enjoy visiting famous historic sites and see magnificent palaces and churches here. Those who are interested in the history and ancient culture of Russia are lucky to visit over 350 museums in Moscow and Saint Petersburg! Also, you can see famous ballet performances and listen to opera music at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow and The Mariinsky Theatre in Saint Petersburg.

Also, a must-see in Russia is the Golden Ring (eight old provincial towns near Moscow). If you want to go on a sightseeing bus tour, this is the best way to learn about Russian ancient culture. If you are hungry after the sightseeing you can try traditional Russian dishes - a bowl of traditional Russian cabbage soup (borsch) and a cup of hot tea with blini.

Many tourists enjoy beach holiday in Russia. You must experience the beauty of "Black Sea Pearl" – Sochi! It is a popular sea resort for many tourists. Go swimming and sunbathing at the beaches or try crazy rides in adventure Sochi park! Sochi is an Olympic capital-2014. So, if you are a figure skating fan this town is for you! You can see famous Olympic champions in the ice show! Sochi is a big sea port, so many tourists go on a cruise to Crimea from Sochi.



Answer the questions:

1. What are the two capitals of Russia?

2. What is the heart of Moscow?

3. Where can you look at the visiting cars of Russia?

4. How is Saint Petersburg often called?

5. What can you do in Saint Petersburg?

6. How many museums are there in Moscow and Saint Petersburg?

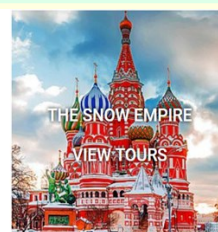
7. What is the Golden Ring?

8. What are traditional Russian dishes?

9. What town is called The Black Sea Pearl?

10. What can you do in Sochi?

11. Where can tourists try extreme sports and go salmon fishing?





MODULE 10 C It's exciting!

Grammar: Future Simple



Grammar: Future Simple (Будущее Простое время)

Употребляется, когда мы говорим о том, что мы будем делать в будущем.

Указатели времени:

tomorrow – завтра
in a week/year – через неделю/год
next week/month/year – на следующей неделе/месяце/году

Вспомогательный глагол

will

(+) **will** + глагол

(-) **will** + **not** (=won't) + глагол

(?) **will**глагол?

Например:

They **will go** to Moscow next week.

Tim **won't work** tomorrow.

Will you **visit** grandma in 2 days?

Подлежащее	Вспомогательный глагол	Смысловый глагол	
I	will won't	visit museums	in summer.
He		go sightseeing	
Mary		read many books	
We		go swimming and sunbathing	
My parents		go fishing	
Tom and Ann		try crazy rides in the park	
You		travel abroad	
Our teacher		go on a cruise	
My cousin		go hiking	
Foreign tourists		have adventure holiday	
Cadets		go to the camp (лагерь)	

Write 5 (+) sentences, 5 (-) sentences and 5 (?) sentences in Future Simple using the table (Напишите 5 утвердительных, 5 отрицательных и 5 вопросительных предложений в Будущем Простом времени, используя идеи из таблицы выше):

Утвердительные:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Отрицательные:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Вопросы:

- _____?
- _____?
- _____?
- _____?
- _____?

Read and compare (Прочитай и сравни):

tiring [taɪərɪŋ] - утомительный
boring [bɔːrɪŋ] - скучный
relaxing [rə'læksɪŋ] -
 расслабляющий
exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] -
 волнующий

tired [taɪəd] - утомленный,
 уставший
bored [bɔːd] - скучающий
relaxed [rə'læksɪd] -
 расслабленный
excited [ɪk'saɪtɪd] -
 взволнованный



Fill in the correct adjective (Вставьте подходящие по контексту при-

- tiring • tired • relaxing • relaxed • boring • bored
- exciting • excited • fun • dangerous • enjoyable

1. The film is very _____. It's a must-see!
2. The lesson is _____. I want to sleep.
3. The music is _____. I like it very much.
4. Scuba diving is _____ but _____.
5. I am _____. I'll go to bed.
6. Next week I will have my birthday party. I am very _____.
7. White water rafting is _____ but _____.
8. Sunbathing is _____.
9. I like opera music. I am _____ when I listen to it.
10. Are you _____? You look ill.
11. Swimming in the river is _____.
12. Salmon fishing is _____.
13. Working in the garden is _____.
14. Watching animated films is very _____.
15. Extreme sports are _____.



- 1) История—утомительный урок. — _____
- 2) Я расслабленный после отбоя. — _____
- 3) Гарри Поттер—скучная книга.— _____
- 4) Я слушаю расслабляющую музыку вечером.— _____
- 5) «Мстители»— захватывающий фильм.— _____
- 6) Кадеты очень уставшие после физкультуры.— _____
- 7) Мне скучно на уроке ИЗО.— _____
- 8) Я был очень взволнованный перед экзаменом.— _____



MODULE 10 Check Yourself!

I. Fill in the necessary word or word-combination (Вставьте в предложения слова, подходящие по контексту):

<i>plane</i>	<i>abroad</i>	<i>cruise</i>	<i>historic</i>	<i>discover</i>
<i>ancient</i>	<i>magnificent</i>	<i>sightseeing</i>	<i>beach</i>	<i>extreme</i>

- Many Russians don't go _____ and spend their holidays in our country.
- In Moscow you can enjoy visiting many _____ sites.
- Saint Petersburg is famous for its _____ palaces and churches.
- My parents and I want to go on a _____ bus tour in Novgorod in June.
- If you prefer _____ holiday Sochi is for you!
- We'd like to go on a _____ by ship from Sochi to Sevastopol.
- _____ sports are dangerous but fun.
- I want to go to Kamchatka and to _____ new places here.
- My dad never travels by _____ because he is afraid (боится) of flying.
- Visiting the Golden Ring is the best way to learn about _____ culture of Russia.

II. Choose the correct word and circle it (Выбери правильное слово и обведи его):

- The film is very **exciting/excited**! It's a must-see!
- Sunbathing is **relaxing/relaxed**.
- We had 7 lessons today. We are very **tiring/tired**.
- It's my birthday next week. I am very **exciting/excited**.
- The lesson is **boring/bored**. I want to sleep.
- Hiking is **tiring/tired** but it's fun.

III. Match the two halves of the word or word-combinations (Соедини две части слова или словосочетания):



1		<i>activity</i>	A	<i>rafting</i>
2		<i>beautiful</i>	B	<i>bathing</i>
3		<i>white water</i>	C	<i>on foot</i>
4		<i>wind-</i>	D	<i>holiday</i>
5		<i>sun-</i>	E	<i>coach</i>
6		<i>go</i>	F	<i>seeing</i>
7		<i>travel by</i>	G	<i>surfing</i>
8		<i>sight-</i>	H	<i>countryside</i>





MODULE 10 Wordlist

travel	путешествовать	rock climbing	скалолазание
holiday	отпуск, каникулы	mountaineering	альпинизм
abroad	за границей	trekking	горный туризм
travel abroad	путешествовать за границей	white water rafting	сплав на плотах
discover	открывать, обнаруживать	sailing	хождение на яхте
experience	опыт; знать по опыту; испытывать	windsurfing	виндсёрфинг
spend	проводить; тратить	scuba diving	погружение с аквалангом
sightseeing	достопримечательности	fishing	рыбалка
go on a sightseeing tour	осматривать достопримечательности	jet skiing	катание на водном мотоцикле
go on a cruise	отправиться в круиз	canoeing	гребля на каноэ
go on a safari	отправиться на сафари	hotel	гостиница
beach holiday	пляжный отдых	stay at the hotel	останавливаться в гостинице
activity holiday	активный отдых	tiring [taɪərɪŋ]	утомительный
do extreme sports	заниматься экстремальными видами спорта	tired -	уставший
ancient	древний	boring	скучный
learn about ancient culture	изучать древнюю культуру	bored	скужающий
ancient monuments	древние памятники	relaxing	расслабляющий
see ancient monuments	увидеть древние памятники	relaxed	расслабленный
historic site	историческое место	exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ]	волнующий
visit historic sites	посещать исторические места	excited	взволнованный
countryside	сельская местность	fun	забавный
go to the countryside	ездить за город, в деревню	dangerous –	опасный
see green countryside	увидеть сельскую местность	enjoyable [ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl]	приятный
enjoy beautiful countryside	насладиться красотой сельской местности	Would you like to ...?	Хочешь ли ты...?
take photos	фотографировать	Why don't you ...?	Почему бы тебе не ...?
magnificent	величественный	Yes, sure!	Да, конечно
palace	дворец		
visit magnificent churches and palaces	посетить величественные церкви и дворцы		
lake/river/sea/ocean	озеро/река/море/океан		
go on a hike	ходить в поход		
travel by coach	путешествовать на автобусе		
travel by motorbike/train/ship/bike/plane	путешествовать на мотоцикле/поезде/корабле/велосипеде/самолете		
go on foot	ходить пешком		

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

ИНФИНИТИВ (V)	PAST SIMPLE (V2)	PAST PARTICIPLE (V3).	ПЕРЕВОД
be	was, were	been	Быть
become	became	become	становиться
begin	began	begun	Начинать
break	broke	broken	Ломать
build	built	built	Строить
buy	bought	bought	Покупать
can	could	been able	Мочь, уметь
catch	caught	caught	Ловить
come	came	come	Приходить
do	did	done	Делать
draw	drew	drawn	рисовать
drink	drank	drunk	Пить
drive	drove	driven	Ездить
eat	ate	eaten	Есть
fall	fell	fallen	падать
find	found	found	находить
fly	flew	flewn	летать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
get	got	got	Получать
give	gave	given	Давать
go	went	gone	Идти
grow	grew	grown	Расти
have	had	had	Иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать
keep	kept	kept	Держать, хранить

Cost

Cost

Cost



Lie

Lay

laid



Drive

Drove

Driven



Hold

Held

held



Speak

Spoke

spoken



Buy

Bought

Bought



Begin

Began

begun



Put

Put

Put



Tell

Told

Told



Wear
Wore
worn



Bring
Brought
Brought



Hear
Heard
Heard



Think
Thought
Thought



Understand
Understood
Understood



Win
Won
Won



Come
Came
Come



Set
Set
Set



Eat
Ate
Eaten



know	knew	known	Знать
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	Учить
leave	left	left	Оставлять, поки- дать
lose	lost	lost	Терять,
make	made	made	Делать
meet	met	met	Встречать, знако- миться
put	put	put	Класть
read	read	read	Читать
ride	rode	ridden	Ездить (верхом)
run	ran	run	Бегать
say	said	said	Сказать, говорить
see	saw	seen	Видеть
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	Посылать
sing	sang	sung	Петь
sleep	slept	slept	Спать
speak	spoke	spoken	Говорить
stand	stood	stood	Стоять
swim	swam	swum	Плавать
take	took	taken	Брать
tell	told	told	Рассказывать, го- ворить
think	thought	thought	Думать
understand	understood	understood	Понимать
win	won	won	Выигрывать, по- беждать
write	wrote	written	Писать