Подготовка к ОГЭ и ЕГЭ по английскому языку: грамматика и лексика. Уровень A1+ с онлайн-версией упражнений

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Стив Тейлор-Ноулз
The publishers would like to thank Oksana Guzhnovskaya and Maria Goretaya for their contribution to the development of this project.

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Введение

Основная задача
пособия Подготовка к ОГЭ и ЕГЭ по английскому языку: грамматика и лексика. Уровень А1+ состоит в том, чтобы помочь учащимся подготовиться к сдаче Основного государственного экзамена (ОГЭ) по английскому языку для выпускников 9 классов. Пособие может быть использовано как начальный этап подготовки к сдаче выпускного экзамена в 11 классе в формате Единого государственного экзамена (ЕГЭ), а также для подготовки к сдаче экзаменов по английскому языку на уровень А2 Общеевропейской системы оценки владения иностранным языком, например экзамена Cambridge English: Key (KET).

Структура книги для учащегося
Книга включает в себя 42 лексико-грамматических раздела и структурно подразделяются на 14 блоков. Каждый блок состоит из двух грамматических разделов, одного лексического и одного раздела на повторение. Все разделы одного блока объединены тематически, что обеспечивает простоту и лёгкость усвоения грамматического и лексического материала.

Грамматические разделы
Грамматические разделы начинаются с теоретической части, в которой в доступной форме объясняются грамматические явления. Наиболее сложные моменты выделены в рубрике Watch out!. В рубрике Helpful hints даются полезные советы по правилам употребления изучаемых грамматических структур. Практическая часть грамматического раздела включает в себя разнообразные по форме и сложности задания в формате ОГЭ, направленные на постепенное закрепление пройденного материала.

Лексические разделы
Лексические разделы включают в себя типы заданий, соответствующие требованиям ОГЭ и ЕГЭ. Каждый урок начинается с введения лексического материала: лексические единицы по изучаемой тематике, речевые образцы, устойчивые словосочетания и словообразовательные цепочки. Лексические упражнения различной степени сложности обеспечивают постепенную отработку и закрепление материала блока.

Повторение и закрепление пройденного материала
Особое внимание в пособии уделяется повторению и закреплению пройденного материала. Пособие содержит:
• 14 разделов на повторение пройденного материала (после каждого третьего раздела);
• 3 промежуточных теста на закрепление пройденного материала, представленных в книге для учителя;
• 2 теста на проверку степени усвоения пройденного материала (после уроков 21 и 42).
Все тесты и разделы на повторение составлены из заданий в формате раздела «Грамматика и лексика» ОГЭ.

Дополнительные материалы
Дополнительные справочные материалы, размещённые в конце книги для учащегося, содержат:
• справочный материал по образованию количественных и порядковых числительных;
• справочный материал по образованию форм настоящего времени ряда глаголов;
• список наиболее употребительных неправильных глаголов;
• список активной лексики по каждому блоку с переводом на русский язык и примерами её употребления;
• справочный материал по сочетааемости слов;
• справочный материал по словообразованию.
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## Grammar

### to be

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<th>Отрицательная форма</th>
<th>Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am (‘m)…</td>
<td>I am not (‘m not)…</td>
<td>Am I…? Yes, I am. / No, I’m not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He / She / It is (‘s)…</td>
<td>He / She / It is not (isn’t)…</td>
<td>Is he/she / it is…? Yes, he/she / it is. / No, he/she / it isn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You / We / They are (re)…</td>
<td>You / We / They are not (aren’t)…</td>
<td>Are you / we / they…? Yes, you / we / they are. / No, you / we / they’re not (aren’t).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### there is / there are

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Отрицательная форма</th>
<th>Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is…</td>
<td>There is not (isn’t)…</td>
<td>Is there…? Yes, there is. / No, there isn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are…</td>
<td>There are not (aren’t)…</td>
<td>Are there…? Yes, there are. / No, there aren’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### it’s

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<tr>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>явления природы / погода</td>
<td>It isn’t dark yet. / It’s cold today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>время суток / дни недели</td>
<td>It isn’t late. It’s only 9 o’clock. / Yes, it’s Friday!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>расстояния</td>
<td>Is it far away from your school?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>факты / мнение</td>
<td>It’s a new house. / It’s nice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### this / these / that / those

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Единственное число</th>
<th>Множественное число</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>this</td>
<td>these</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td>those</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>рядом с говорящим</td>
<td>This is my book here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>на расстоянии от говорящего</td>
<td>These are my pens here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>That is your book over there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Those are your pens over there.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
А Обведите правильный вариант ответа.
1  I am / be ten years old.
2  Anna is / am in the living room.
3  You and your sister be / are Russian.
4  You are / is a good student!
5  Sasha be / is my brother.
6  The computer are / is in my room.
7  Ann and Alex is / are teachers.
8  We are / is at home now.

Б Выберите правильный вариант ответа.
1  ___ in the kitchen.
   A I'm not
   B I not am
2  You ___ 12 years old. You're 11.
   A isn't
   B aren't
3  Julia ___ at school today.
   A are not
   B isn't
4  Dasha and Andrei ___ at home.
   A isn't
   B aren't

5  The computer ___ very good.
   A isn't
   B are not
6  We ___ in the classroom.
   A are not
   B isn't
7  ___ my books.
   A They're not
   B They is not
8  It ___ my desk.
   A aren't
   B is not

С Обведите правильный вариант ответа.
Nikita! (1) Are you / You are OK?
   Yes, (2) I'm / I am, thanks. How (3) is / are you? ✓

Fine, thanks. (4) Are / Is your brother here?
   Yes, (5) he is / he's. ✓

(6) Is he / He is in his bedroom?
   No, he (7) aren't / isn't. He's in the living room. ✓

OK. (8) Is / Are your mum and dad at home?
   No, they aren't. ✓

(9) Be / Are they at work?
   Yes, (10) they're / they are. ✓
Д) Заполните пропуски, используя данные слова.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There is</th>
<th>There are</th>
<th>There isn’t</th>
<th>There aren’t</th>
<th>Is there</th>
<th>Are there</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1. ________ apples in the cake?  
2. ________ milk in the fridge?  
3. ________ boys and girls in the house – they’re my friends.  
4. ________ a big sofa in the living room. I sit on it to watch TV.  
5. ________ people on the balcony because it’s winter.  
6. ________ a computer in the bedroom. It’s in the living room.  
7. ________ a supermarket near here?  
8. ________ a bird in our classroom!  
9. ________ sweets on the table? Yum!  
10. ________ noisy children outside!

Е) Заполните пропуски, используя it’s, it isn’t или is it.

1. I love this house. ________ a nice house.  
2. It’s Monday today. ________ Tuesday.  
3. I like the big room. ________ your room?  
4. Brrr! ________ very cold today.  
5. ________ far to your house from the park?  
6. ________ great to see you!  
7. ________ early. It’s only 6 o’clock.  
8. There’s a sofa in my room. ________ big, but comfortable.  
9. ________ your birthday today?  
10. ________ sunny today and very hot!

Ф) Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. ‘I like it in here. Is this / those your room?’  
   ‘Yes, it / they is.’  
2. This is my bed here. That / These is my desk over there.  
3. Come and see this / these photos on the computer.  
4. Is that / this your dad over there?  
5. This / Those is my house. It’s new and beautiful.  
6. ‘Are these / those boys over there students?’  
   ‘No. it / they aren’t.’  
7. Give me that / those pencils, please.  
8. This / These book is very interesting.  
   It / They is about animals.  
9. Look at these / this gloves!  
   It is / They are nice and warm.  
10. ‘Are these / those your shoes over there?’  
   ‘Yes, it / they are.’
Grammar
Present simple

Present simple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Утвердительная форма</th>
<th>Оприцательная форма</th>
<th>Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / You / We / They walk…</td>
<td>I / You / We / They do not (don’t) walk…</td>
<td>Do I / you / we / they walk…? Yes, I / you / we / they do. No, I / you / we / they don’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He / She / It walks…</td>
<td>He / She / It does not (doesn’t) walk…</td>
<td>Does he / she / it walk…? Yes, he / she / it does. No, he / she / it doesn’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Употребление
регулярные действия в настоящем
факты из жизни
общеизвестные истины, законы природы
чутства, мысли, состояния

Примеры
Amy walks to school every day. They live in a big house. The Sun rises in the east. The book costs five pounds.

Helpful hints
Такие глаголы, как have (got), want, cost и т. д. называют глаголами состояния, потому что они передают состояние, а не действие предмета. Особенность этих глаголов в том, что они не употребляются в present continuous.

Я He is having a pet.
✓ He has a pet.

Список глаголов состояния ➥ с. 26

Watch out!
Если глагол согласуется с подлежащим в 3-м лице единственного числа, то в утвердительной форме к глаголу прибавляется окончание -(e)s.

Spelling rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>К большинству глаголов прибавляется</th>
<th>-s</th>
<th>ski → skis</th>
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<tr>
<td>К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на -ss, -sh, -ch, -x and -o, прибавляется</td>
<td>-es</td>
<td>miss → misses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>brush → brushes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>watch → watches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fix → fixes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>go → goes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на согласную + -y, прибавляется</td>
<td>-ies (u меняется на i)</td>
<td>study → studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на гласную + -y, прибавляется</td>
<td>-s</td>
<td>play → plays</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Watch out!

[s] после звуков [f], [k], [p] и [t] laughs, thinks, keeps, hates
[z] после звуков [s], [ʃ], [tʃ], [dʒ] и [z] misses, wishes, matches, arranges, rises
[z] во всех других случаях dreams, plays, begins, stands, saves, skis

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Unit 2  Grammar

A  Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Jean walk / walks home every day.
2. I doesn't / don't like this food.
3. We live / lives near the school.
5. Does / Do your brothers sleep here?
6. Do / Does you watch TV?
7. My dad works / work at home.
8. Do / Does this fridge cost £500?

B  Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Do you ___ with your brother?
   A. play
   B. plays

2. ___ your mum work?
   A. Do
   B. Does

3. We ___ this room for parties.
   A. use
   B. uses

4. Egor ___ English very well.
   A. speak
   B. speaks

5. I don't ___ TV every day.
   A. watches
   B. watch

6. They ___ live in the city.
   A. don't
   B. doesn't

C  Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

Hi Dima,

Thanks for your email. I (1) lives / live in Liverpool with my mum and dad. I (2) walks / walk to school every day. My dad (3) works / work in the city but my mum (4) doesn't work / not work so she cooks me dinner when I come home. We (5) has / have a nice house with a garden. I (6) like / likes my bedroom. There's a TV and a computer in it.

What about you? (7) Does / Do you walk to school? Do your parents (8) works / work? Write and tell me about your house.

Billy

Напишите письмо Билли. Ответьте на его вопросы, используя present simple.
D Заполните пропуски, поставив выделенные глаголы в present simple.

1. Kate ________ (play) football with her brother.
2. Dima ________ (miss) his house in Vladivostok.
3. Irina ________ (brush) her hair every day.
4. Alex ________ (watch) videos in his room.
5. Elena ________ (go) to school with her brother.
6. Olga ________ (study) English at home.
7. The chair ________ (cost) £50.
8. Ivan ________ (fix) computers in his free time.

E Перепишите предложения в отрицательной форме.

1. My uncle lives in Saint Petersburg.

2. Sandy watches TV with her brother.

3. Andrew and Lydia read books.

4. Max goes to English lessons in the evening.

5. Polina and I take the bus to school.

6. Tanya and Sveta like the new house.

7. You fix laptops.

8. The dog runs in the garden.

F Составьте вопросы и допишите краткие ответы.

1. You study in the living room. No, I _____________.

2. Your brothers like football. Yes, they _____________.

3. We have a dog. Yes, we _____________.

4. Your cat sleeps in the kitchen. Yes, it _____________.

5. Stella talks in class. No, she _____________.

6. Martin works in London. Yes, he _____________.

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### Unit 3

#### Vocabulary

**My home**

Перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений ☞ с. 152

### Nouns

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<tr>
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<th>Furniture: (arm)chair, bed, bookcase, cupboard, sofa, table, wardrobe, garden</th>
<th>Housework</th>
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<tr>
<td>Carpet</td>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Rooms: bathroom, bedroom, kitchen, living room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>Ground / first / second floor</td>
<td>Wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Verbs and phrasal verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brush (your teeth)</th>
<th>Get up</th>
<th>Wash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clean</td>
<td>Put away</td>
<td>Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust</td>
<td>Share</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed (your pet)</td>
<td>Tidy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adjectives and adverbs

**Adjectives**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Clean</th>
<th>Hard-working</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comfortable</td>
<td>Lazy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Messy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adverbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daily</th>
<th>Downstairs</th>
<th>Upstairs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Phrases

- do the cooking / ironing / shopping / vacuuming / washing / washing-up
- get dressed
- get ready (for school)
- go home / to bed
- help someone with
- make your bed / a mess / a snack
- tell someone to do something

### Word formation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>disagree</td>
<td>Comfortable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uncomfortable</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>daily</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dirt</td>
<td>dirty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust</td>
<td>Dust</td>
<td>Dusty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laziness</td>
<td>lazy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mess</td>
<td>Messy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick</td>
<td></td>
<td>Quickly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Nouns**

A  Заполните пропуски данными словами.

- bathroom
- bed
- bedrooms
- carpet
- ceiling
- cupboard
- curtains
- flat
- floor
- living room
- sofa
- table
- walls

---

Hi Anna,

My new (1) _______ is really nice. We live on the second (2) _______. There are three (3) _______ (a room for me, a room for my sister and a room for my parents).

My room has a high (4) _______ and there are pictures of my favourite singers on the (5) _______. I sleep in a comfortable (6) _______ and there's a big (7) _______ for all my things. There are blue (8) _______ on the windows and a blue (9) _______ on the floor. Blue is my favourite colour!

Of course, there is a big (10) _______ to wash in and a kitchen to cook in too. We eat at a big (11) _______ in the kitchen. I think my favourite room is the (12) _______. We all sit on the (13) _______ and watch TV in there.

Write and tell me your news!

Skye

---

### Напишите письмо Скай. Поделитесь новостями и опишите свой дом.

B  Прочитайте определения. Найдите и напишите слова.

1. a room to cook food _______
2. you have one to open the door _______
3. a place that often has flowers or vegetables _______
4. jobs you do at home _______
5. furniture for your books _______
6. a house number, a street name and the name of your town / city _______
7. furniture for your clothes _______
8. a place to sit _______

---

### Verbs and phrasal verbs

C  Заполните пропуски словами. Первые буквы слов даны.

1. I s_______ a bedroom with my brother.
2. We w_______ Dad's car on Sundays.
3. My brother and I help c_______ the house on Saturdays.
4. I need to t_______ my room and p_______ a_______ my books.
5. I d_______ the furniture in my room every week.
6. We f_______ the dog and w_______ the flowers every day.
7. The first thing I do when I g_______ u_______ in the morning is b_______ my teeth.
**Adjectives and adverbs**

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>D</strong></td>
<td>Выберите правильный вариант ответа.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>My brother is ___. He doesn’t help in the house.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Our parents are very ___ so we all help with the housework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A lazy</td>
<td>A comfortable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B daily</td>
<td>B hard-working</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Is your bed ___?</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>My room is ___. Mum wants me to put my things away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A hard-working</td>
<td>A messy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B comfortable</td>
<td>B lazy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The kitchen is ___ and the bedroom is on the first floor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A downstairs</td>
<td>A upstairs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B lazy</td>
<td>B daily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Thank you for your hard work! The house is very __ now!</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mrs Green cleans the house ___.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A clean</td>
<td>A messy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B downstairs</td>
<td>B daily</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Phrases**

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>E</strong></td>
<td>Из трёх вариантов ответов вычеркните один, который является неверным.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Devon, get <strong>home</strong> / <strong>ready</strong> / <strong>dressed</strong> for school now, please.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jack <strong>helps</strong> me with / <strong>gets ready</strong> / <strong>tells me to do</strong> my homework.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mum <strong>wants</strong> me to do <strong>the cooking</strong> / <strong>the vacuuming</strong> / <strong>ready for school</strong> now.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>I make <strong>my bed</strong> / <strong>a snack</strong> / <strong>the ironing</strong> every morning.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>We <strong>eat</strong> and then we go <strong>ready for school</strong> / <strong>home</strong> / <strong>to bed</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>I do <strong>the washing</strong> up / <strong>the washing</strong> / <strong>a mess</strong> in my house.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Who does the <strong>cooking</strong> / <strong>bed</strong> / <strong>shopping</strong> in your family?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Word formation**

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>Обведите правильный вариант ответа.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Holly loves her <strong>day</strong> / <strong>daily</strong> routine.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tyler and Noah are good friends. They always <strong>agree</strong> / <strong>disagree</strong> about things.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I never see dust or <strong>dirt</strong> / <strong>dirty</strong> in my house because Mum cleans every day.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pavel runs very <strong>quick</strong> / <strong>quickly</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Your room is very <strong>mess</strong> / <strong>messy</strong>. Please clean it!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>I <strong>dust</strong> / <strong>dusty</strong> the furniture in the house.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>I hate my bed – it’s so <strong>comfortable</strong> / <strong>uncomfortable</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vika isn’t <strong>lazy</strong> / <strong>laziness</strong> – she helps her parents every day.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A ВЫБЕРИТЕ ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ВАРИАНТ ОТВЕТА.

1. My favourite room in the house is the ___.
   A garden
   B kitchen

2. My clothes are all in the ___.
   A armchair
   B wardrobe

3. Caitlin __ her dog at six o'clock every day.
   A feeds
   B dusts

4. Sergey __ a room with his brother.
   A gets up
   B shares

5. Zoya is ___. She studies every day.
   A hard-working
   B lazy

6. My room is very __ because I tidy it every day.
   A clean
   B messy

7. I __ to bed at 9 pm.
   A go
   B do

8. Do you ___ your bed in the mornings?
   A do
   B make

   A agree
   B disagree

10. I eat breakfast ___.
    A quick
    B quickly.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B ОБВЕДИТЕ ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ВАРИАНТ ОТВЕТА.

Holly's blog
My name is Holly and (11) this / those is my blog. I (12) be / am Scottish and 13 years old. I go to school in Glasgow but I (13) am / is not at school today because it's Sunday. My parents (14) be / are teachers. They (15) aren't / not at home now but my sister (16) are / is. We share a room. (17) It / There is a nice room but it (18) aren't / isn't very big. There (19) are / is beds in the room but there (20) not / isn't a television. Comments here!

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C РАСКРОЙТЕ СКОБКИ, ПОСАВИВ ГЛАГОЛ В СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩУЮ ФОРМУ.

21. Millie _____________ (go) to school at 8 am.
22. My cat _____________ (not / like) chocolate!
23. _____________ (Thomas / live) here? 'Yes, he does.'
24. Ashton _____________ (study) in his room.
25. My sister _____________ (watch) TV in the living room.
26. _____________ (you / play) football?
27. Liza _____________ (buy) food at this shop.
28. John gets up and _____________ (brush) his teeth at 7 am.
29. _____________ (the sofa / cost) twenty euros? 'No, it doesn't.'
30. They _____________ (not / work) on Sundays.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

ИТОГОВЫЙ БАЛЛ: _____/30
A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.
1. Kristina often / never plays chess because she loves it.
2. Mark sometimes / always swims in the sea but he uses the pool too.
3. 'Do the boys always / rarely walk to school?' 'Yes. Every day.'
4. These students don't like tests! They often / never enjoy them!
5. 'Do you like weekends?' 'Yes, I do. I am always / never happy at the weekend!'
6. 'Do you watch television every day?' 'No, I never / always watch television.'
7. Victoria is a very good tennis player so she usually / rarely wins.
8. My friends never / rarely play video games – only at weekends.

B Где стоит наречие времени? Отметьте (√) A или B.
1. Slava (A) ___ is (B) ___ tired after football. often
2. We (A) ___ play (B) ___ tennis in the winter. never
3. I (A) ___ walk (B) ___ to the sports centre. sometimes
4. Yana (A) ___ is (B) ___ hungry in the morning. usually
5. My dad (A) ___ works (B) ___ on Sundays. always
6. You (A) ___ are (B) ___ late for school. rarely

C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

Ruslan's blog
My name is Ruslan. I live in Kazan with my parents and my sister, Dinara. (1) We often / often we play tennis together and (2) we swim sometimes / we sometimes swim in the summer. My parents (3) are always / always are at work when we come home from school. My mum (4) usually leaves / leaves usually food for us but (5) my sometimes sister / my sister sometimes cooks. She’s very good! I (6) cook never / never cook because I don’t like cooking but (7) I am rarely / I rarely am hungry because there is always nice food in this house!

Напишите о себе, используя present simple и наречия времени.
D Перепишите предложения, используя наречия времени. Помните о порядке слов.

1. I do my homework when I come home. always
2. We go out at the weekend. usually
3. Football is on television. often
4. I read stories. sometimes
5. I go to basketball matches. rarely
6. Alice is late for school. never

E Заполните пропуски данными словами.

at • at • every • every • in • on

1. We often go for walks ______ the summer.
2. I love going to the park ______ the weekend.
3. Helena rides her bike ______ day.
4. We don’t go to school ______ Saturdays.
5. ______ week, we watch our favourite TV programme.
6. We meet ______ 7 pm every Friday.

F Заполните пропуски, расставив выделенные слова в правильном порядке.

1. Kate ______ (listens / often) to music.
2. Leo and Nina ______ (not / usually / play / do) computer games.
3. Do ______ (sometimes / you / swim) in the winter?
4. Kate ______ (every / day / studies).
5. We ______ (weekends / happy / always / are / at)!
6. Angelina ______ (rarely / watches) films on TV.
7. We ______ (to / school / every / walk) day.
8. I ______ (have / at / an English lesson / never) 5 pm.
Grammar
Present continuous

**Present continuous**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Форма</th>
<th>Утвердительная форма</th>
<th>Отрицательная форма</th>
<th>Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Form</strong></td>
<td>I am (‘m) walking now.</td>
<td>I am not (‘m not) walking now.</td>
<td>Am I walking now? Yes, I am. No, I’m not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He / She / It is (‘s) walking now.</td>
<td>He / She / It is not (isn’t, ‘s not) walking now.</td>
<td>Is he / she / it walking now? Yes, he / she / it is. No, he / she / it isn’t (‘s not).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You / We / They are (‘re) walking now.</td>
<td>You / We / They are not (aren’t, ‘re not) walking now.</td>
<td>Are you / we / they walking now? Yes, you / we / they are. No, you / we / they aren’t (‘re not).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Употребление**

действия, которые происходят в момент речи
действия, которые длился определённый период времени в настоящем
для описания картинки и фотографий

**Примеры**

I’m playing basketball at the moment.
Tom’s staying with us because his parents are away.
In the photo, they’re watching a film.

**Watch out!**
He often reads to his sister.
At the moment, he’s reading a book.

Подробно о времени present simple ➔ с. 9
Подробно о сравнении времён present simple и present continuous ➔ с. 26

**Time expressions**

Present continuous обычно употребляется со словосочетаниями, которые указывают на момент речи или период времени в настоящем.

- at the moment
- now
- right now
- today
- this week / month и т. д.

Dad’s sleeping at the moment.
I’m studying now.
Mum’s reading right now.
They’re going shopping today.
We’re playing in a football match this week.

**Spelling rules**

При добавлении к смысловому глаголу окончания -ing

- большинство глаголов не меняется
- конечная непроизносимая -e опускается
- в однослоных глаголах с одной гласной и одной конечной согласной такая согласная удваивается
- конечная -y удваивается
- конечное буквосочетание -ie меняется на -y

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Глагол</th>
<th>Ударение</th>
<th>Конечная согласная</th>
<th>Ударение</th>
<th>Конечное буквосочетание</th>
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<td>→</td>
<td>play</td>
<td>→</td>
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<td>→</td>
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<td>lie</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>lie</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>lying</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19
A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.
1. is / am going to the theatre this week.
2. We're staying / We're stay with our grandparents at the moment.
3. Peter is talk / talking about the film.
4. Look! In this photo, it's / it snowing!
5. Are you / You are going to the cinema?
6. My parents aren't / isn't working today.
7. You're not / You're aren't listening to me!
8. Eva is / Is Eva sleeping right now?

B Составьте предложения.
1. film am enjoying this I

2. hockey are playing now we

3. is fun not Jane having

4. homework you are your doing ?

5. not sleeping are the girls

6. is the moment raining at it ?

7. reading Adam is book not his

8. is today coming Veronica school to ?

C Заполните пропуски, поставив выделенные глаголы в present continuous.
1. The students ___________ (dance) in the classroom now.
2. The dog ___________ (run) in the park.
3. We ___________ (travel) to Vladivostok this week.
4. Peter ___________ (lie) on his bed.
5. You ___________ (play) ice hockey.
6. In this picture, I ___________ (open) my present.
7. They ___________ (watch) the match on TV.
8. Lana is sad – she ___________ (cry).
Dear Joni,

I'm having a great time at home. My mum and dad are travelling (1) ________ now. They're staying with my grandparents (2) ________ week and I'm here with my elder sister, Rosa. (3) ________ cooking in the kitchen (4) ________ the moment. It's funny – she's (5) ________ to music and dancing in there! (6) ________ lying on my bed writing this but I'm (7) ________ hungry – the food smells good!

I hope (8) ________ having a nice time.

Ben

Напишите письмо Бену. Опишите, чем занимаетесь вы и ваша семья в настоящий момент.

Перепишите предложения в отрицательной форме.

1. My brother is working for my uncle this month.

2. It is raining now.

3. In this photo, we are walking in the park.

4. I am cycling.

5. You are looking at your stamp collection.

6. They are eating in a café.

Составьте вопросы и дополните краткие ответы.

1. You are studying for exams this week. No, I ________.

2. I'm talking fast. Yes, you ________.

3. Oleg and Olya are ice skating. No, they ________.

4. Valeria is taking photographs. Yes, she ________.

5. We are having fun. No, we ________.

6. Peter is watching TV right now. Yes, he ________.
Unit 6

Vocabulary
Hobbies and pastimes

Nouns

birthday / fancy-dress / pyjama / surprise party
board / computer / video game
camera
cartoon
cinema
disco
film
folk / pop / rap / rock music
free time
hobby
musical instruments: drums,
guitar, piano, trumpet, violin
picture
song
theatre
TV programme

Verbs and phrasal verbs

draw
enjoy
go out

laugh
paint
relax

spend
sing

stay in

watch (TV)

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives

amazing
difficult
boring
exciting
favourite

funny
lovely

Adverb

really

Phrases

be good at something / doing something
feel bored
go to the cinema / theatre
have fun
have time to do something

have / throw a party
listen to music
play / have a game (of)
read a book
take a picture / photo

Word formation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>drawing</td>
<td>draw</td>
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<td>music</td>
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<tr>
<td>song</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nouns

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.
1. We’re going to the **cinema** / **theatre** / **disco** to watch a film.
2. Jessica doesn’t know about the party because it’s a **surprise** / **birthday** / **folk** party.
3. You play the **violin** / **guitar** / **trumpet** with your mouth.
4. At a **fancy-dress** / **rock** / **pyjama** party, we sleep at a friend’s house.
5. I take great **films** / **pictures** / **cartoons** with my new phone.
6. Do you listen to **rap** / **computer** / **board** music?
7. Shhh! I’m watching my favourite **camera** / **TV programme** / **video game**!

B Заполните пропуски данными словами.

- board • camera • computer • free time • hobbies • piano • pop • songs

Leon’s blog

It’s the school holidays now and I have a lot of (1) ___________ to do some of my (2) ___________. I like music so I play the (3) ___________ in the afternoons. I listen to a lot of (4) ___________ music and I’m learning some new (5) ___________ and trying to play them. I like taking pictures too so when the weather is nice, I go out with my (6) ___________. I haven’t got a (7) ___________ so I don’t play computer games but I like playing (8) ___________ games. Are you having fun on your holidays? Leave a comment HERE!

Verbs and phrasal verbs

C Составьте слова из выделенных букв.

1. Polina (ginss) ________ pop songs every day.
2. There’s a good show on TV. Do you want to (chwat) ________ it?
3. Let’s (tapin) ________ a picture!
4. I don’t (despn) ________ much time at home in the summer.
5. I want to (asyt ni) ________ tonight because I’m tired.
6. Do you sometimes (ward) ________ pictures of people?
7. I usually come home from school, eat and (laxer) ________ for an hour.
8. Do you (glahu) ________ when you see cartoons that are really funny?
9. We don’t (jenyo) ________ video games but we like board games.
10. My sister and I always (og uot) ________ on Saturday night.
Adjectives and adverbs

Заполните пропуски словами. Первы́е буквы слов даны.

1. This board game is r _______ good fun!
2. It’s a l _______ day – let’s go for a walk.
3. Morgan is laughing because the cartoon is very f _______.
4. What’s your f _______ kind of music?
5. I think football is a very e _______ sport.
6. English isn’t d _______ to learn.
7. This film is b _______! Let’s go to the park.
8. Listen to her singing – she’s a _______!

Phrases

Соедините две части предложений. Выделенные слова помогут вам.

1. We always have ___
2. Phoebe usually has a ___
3. I’m not very good ___
4. Do you want to play ___
5. I sometimes feel ___
6. Do you want to go to ___
7. Is he reading ___
8. Sorry, I haven’t got ___
9. Robert, take ___
10. In my free time I always listen ___
A at playing the guitar.
B the theatre tonight?
C to music.
D fun at the beach.
E a photo of us, please.
F bored when I’m at home.
G a game of chess?
H party on her birthday.
I a book in the garden?
J time to talk to you now.

Word formation

Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

1. We’re sitting on the beach and it’s really ___________.
2. Irina is a very ___________ girl. I always laugh when I’m with her.
3. Do you know who paints these ___________?
4. I want to be a ___________ when I’m older.
5. We are ___________ because we live in a beautiful place.
6. Are you a good tennis ___________?
7. I want to stay in. I think it’s very ___________.
8. Look at my ___________! Do you like it?
9. My hobby is ___________.
10. Do you know the words to this ___________?

RELAX
FUN
PAINT
MUSIC
LUCK
PLAY
ENJOY
DRAW
READ
SING
Review 2
Units 4, 5 and 6

A Заполните пропуски данными словами.

amazing • board • boring • good • musician • paint • player • rap • stays • takes

1 ‘Do you like ________ music and pop music?’ ‘Yes, I do.’
2 I often play ________ games with my family.
3 We sometimes ________ pictures in our free time.
4 Logan usually ________ in on Mondays.
5 My sister doesn’t like football. She says it’s ________.
6 I love this song! It’s ________!
7 This phone ________ great photos!
8 Henry likes playing the guitar but he’s not very ________ at it.
9 Libby is a great tennis ________.
10 I want to be a rock ________.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Где стоит указатель времени? Отметьте (√) А или В.

11 You (A) ______ are (B) ______ late for school.
12 I (A) ______ go (B) ______ for a walk in the park.
13 We (A) ______ eat (B) ______ burgers.
14 We (A) ______ don’t go to school (B) ______.
15 My dog (A) ______ is (B) ______ happy when I come home.
16 Lewis (A) ______ sleeps at my house (B) ______.
17 I (A) ______ feel bored (B) ______ with my friends.
18 My brother (A) ______ helps me (B) ______ with difficult homework.
19 They (A) ______ take the bus (B) ______.
20 (A) ______, Paige visits (B) ______ her grandparents.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Заполните пропуски, поставив выделенные глаголы в present continuous.

21 Riley ________ (travel) at the moment.
22 Erin ________ (dance) in her bedroom.
23 ‘_________ (Florence / go) to your birthday party today?’ ‘No, she isn’t.’
24 Matthew ________ (not / play) football now. He’s at home.
25 My dog ________ (run) in the park at the moment.
26 ________ (you / have) fun now?
27 Shhh! I ________ (talk) on the phone.
28 ‘_________ (Leon / lie) on his bed now?’ ‘Yes, he is.’
29 We ________ (stay) at my aunt’s house this week.
30 My parents are at work. They ________ (not / shop) right now.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ...../30
Unit 7

Grammar
Present simple and present continuous

- **Present actions: present simple or present continuous**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Время</th>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present simple</td>
<td>описание регулярных действий в настоящем</td>
<td>He rides his bike to school every day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present continuous</td>
<td>описание действий, происходящих в данный момент или период времени в настоящем</td>
<td>Our teacher is talking at the moment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Watch out!**

Глаголы состояния не употребляются в present continuous.
К таким глаголам относятся:

- agree
- love
- believe
- remember
- belong to
- see
- cost
- seem
- forget
- smell
- hate
- taste
- have
- think
- know
- understand
- like
- want

- *I'm liking maths and science.*
- ✔ *I like maths and science.*
- ✗ *She's knowing the answer.*
- ✔ *She knows the answer.*

- **Time expressions: present simple or present continuous**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Время</th>
<th>Указатели времени</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present simple</td>
<td>always</td>
<td>We always have breakfast at 7.00.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>usually</td>
<td>When do you usually do your homework?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>often</td>
<td>I often take the bus to school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sometimes</td>
<td>Sam sometimes gets bad marks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rarely</td>
<td>He rarely goes to bed at ten o'clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>never</td>
<td>We're never late for classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>every day</td>
<td>Do you have Language Club every day?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>every Sunday и т. д.</td>
<td>Do you play basketball every Sunday?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present continuous</td>
<td>at the moment</td>
<td>We're doing a test at the moment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>now</td>
<td>Are the students reading their books now?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>right now</td>
<td>Are you writing right now?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>today</td>
<td>We're watching a video today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>this week / month и т. д.</td>
<td>We aren’t studying this week.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. I am studying / study French at the moment.
2. Hank loves / is loving the chess club.
3. Do you usually drink / Are you usually drinking water after PE class?
4. In Canada, it often rains / is raining.
5. Is she watching / Does she watch a history programme now?
6. We never have / are never having dinner at 8 pm.
7. They are doing / do their homework today.
8. I am understanding / understand your question now.

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. I get up at 6 am ___.
   A. every day
   B. at the moment
2. We're looking at our English books ___.
   A. now
   B. usually
3. She ___ does the shopping early in the day.
   A. now
   B. often
4. Students write in their notebooks ___.
   A. every afternoon
   B. today
5. We're talking to our Spanish teacher ___.
   A. always
   B. at the moment
6. I ___ go to bed before 10 pm.
   A. rarely
   B. now
7. We ___ go on holiday during the school year.
   A. never
   B. now
8. They ___ take the bus to school.
   A. today
   B. usually
9. Do ___ read books in your bedroom?
   A. sometimes you
   B. you sometimes
10. They don't ___ their bikes to school every day.
    A. never ride
    B. ride

C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

Hi, Andrew. (1) Are you studying / Do you study history now?

No, I (2) am reading / read a book for English class.
I (3) often do / am often doing English homework first.
I (4) am liking / like my English class.

I (5) am agreeing / agree. English is my favourite subject.
We (6) learn / are learning to write stories in my class at the moment. It's a nice thing to do and I (7) don't love / love it!

I (8) am not writing / don't write stories but reading them is fun.
Заполните пропуски данными словами.

**am singing • are helping • do • is going • is having • meet • play • runs**

1. The dog ______ in the park every day.
2. Tom ______ to Maths class at the moment.
3. Lionel and Scott always ______ basketball after school.
4. We ______ John with his project now.
5. Beth ______ lunch in the school cafeteria today.
6. We ______ with our Music Club every Wednesday at 6 pm.
7. I ______ in the school concert this year.
8. You ______ your homework in the kitchen every evening.

Заполните пропуски, поставив выделенные глаголы в *present simple* или *present continuous*.

1. We ______ (take) photos at the moment.
2. ______ (she / have) lunch at school every day at 1 pm?
3. They ______ (talk) now and the teacher is angry.
4. I ______ (believe) the things I learn in History class.
5. He often ______ (agree) with his friends.
6. You ______ (listen) to music in your bedroom now.
7. The teacher ______ (not / give) us our homework at the moment.
8. It ______ (get) very cold outside now.
9. ______ (he / watch) TV now?
10. I ______ (not / want) lunch today.

Составьте предложения. Используйте *present simple* или *present continuous*.

1. she / walk / to school / now

2. he / always / like / Maths class / ?

3. the children / want / more pizza / ?

4. the teacher / not draw / a picture / now

5. I / not go / to piano lessons / every Tuesday

6. we / not cook / spaghetti / at the moment

7. you / phone / your music teacher / today / ?

8. Lionel / often / think / about music
Grammar
Past simple 1

- Past simple: regular verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Утвердительная форма</th>
<th>Оригательная форма</th>
<th>Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / You / He / She / It / We / They walked to school.</td>
<td>I / You / He / She / It / We / They did not (didn't) walk to school.</td>
<td>Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they walk to school?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they did.</td>
<td>No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they didn't.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Употребление
Действия, которые произошли в определенный момент в прошлом
Последовательность действий в прошлом
Регулярные действия в прошлом

Примеры
They watched a film on TV last night.
Joe picked up the book, opened it and started to read.
My dad played basketball every day when he was a boy.

Watch out!
В отрицательной и вопросительной формах на прошедшее время указывает did.
× We didn't walked to school:
✓ We didn't walk to school.

- Spelling rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>К большинству глаголов прибавляется</th>
<th>-ed</th>
<th>walk → walked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>К глаголам, оканчивающимся на -е, прибавляется</td>
<td>-d</td>
<td>taste → tasted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>К глаголам, оканчивающимся на -е, прибавляется</td>
<td>-ed</td>
<td>lie → lied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>К глаголам, оканчивающимся на согласную + -у, прибавляется</td>
<td>-ed</td>
<td>cry → cried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Буква у меняется на i)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>К глаголам, оканчивающимся на гласную + -у, прибавляется</td>
<td>-ed</td>
<td>stay → stayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>К глаголам, оканчивающимся на согласную с предшествующим кратким гласным звуком, прибавляется</td>
<td>-ed</td>
<td>stop → stopped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(конечная согласная удваивается)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>К глаголам, оканчивающимся на ударную гласную и одну согласную, прибавляется</td>
<td>preferred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>К глаголам, оканчивающимся на -л, прибавляется</td>
<td>travel → travelled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Watch out!
[d] в большинстве случаев
[t] после звуков [k], [x], [tʃ], [ʃ], [s] и [p]
[ɪd] после звуков [t] и [d]
arrived, repaired, showed, robbed
looked, missed, touched, wished, laughed, dropped
waited, needed

- Time expressions

yesterday
yesterday morning / evening
last night / week
a year / two months ago
on Tuesday
at five o'clock
in 2017 / June

I walked to school yesterday.
We talked to them yesterday morning.
They played basketball last night.
She stayed here a year ago.
You learned about Greece on Tuesday.
Bill stopped work at five o'clock.
They lived in Moscow in 2017.

Helpful hints
В вопросе When...? и ответе на него используется past simple.
When did Bill stop work?
He stopped work at five o'clock.
A Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. He ___ video games with his brother last night.
   A played
   B plays

2. ___ in Croatia for their holiday last summer?
   A They did stay
   B Did they stay

3. Michelle ___ yesterday because she was ill.
   A didn’t worked
   B didn’t work

4. ___ to cook dinner?
   A You tried
   B Did you try

5. Sam and I ___ Maths together every day last week.
   A studied
   B study

6. We ___ to school yesterday.
   A walks
   B walked

7. He ___ a party for his friends.
   A plan
   B planned

8. The teacher ___ me for my homework.
   A didn’t ask
   B did ask

9. It ___ here yesterday.
   A rains
   B rained

10. I ___ because the film was very sad.
    A cry
    B cried

B Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Tonya listened to her teacher ___ morning.
   A yesterday / morning

2. We learned about animals in our Science class ___ Wednesday.
   A on / at

3. You and Alicia studied in Italy ___ 2016.
   A on / in

4. We played in a basketball match ___ months ago.
   A three / a

5. Julie and Pam cleaned the house ___ morning.
   A last / yesterday

6. Bill arrived at school ___ eight o’clock.
   A at / in

7. Mark talked to his friend in Poland ___ night.
   A last / yesterday

8. I visited my aunt yesterday ___/ week.
   A afternoon

C Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в past simple.

1. They _____________ (stop) the music to listen to the teacher.

2. Michael _____________ (look) at the nice pictures in his classroom.

3. Our teacher really _____________ (like) our school play.

4. I _____________ (not / try) to join the club.

5. We _____________ (cancel) the school party.

6. Where _____________ (you / change) clothes for PE class?

7. He _____________ (carry) the books for his teacher.

8. They _____________ (not / stay) at school last Friday.

9. We _____________ (travel) to Scotland for our school trip.

10. You _____________ (lie) about your exam grade.

11. _____________ (they / live) near your school last year?

12. It _____________ (snow) last night.
D Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в past simple.

Hi, Tony. (1) _________ (your class / visit) a museum yesterday?

Yes, we did. 

(2) _________ (you / learn)?

Well, a museum guide (3) _________ (show) us the museum.
He (4) _________ (talk) about the pictures and the painters.

What pictures (5) _________ (you / enjoy)?

I (6) _________ (prefer) the French paintings. The museum has videos about the paintings, too, but I (7) _________ (not / watch) those.

I see. When (8) _________ (you / return) to school?

We (9) _________ (arrive) back at school at 3 pm.
I (10) _________ (love) the trip!

E Вставьте пропущенное слово в каждую ответную реплику.

1 'When did your aunt work in the school canteen?'
   'She _________ there last year.'
2 'When did you talk with your uncle?'
   'I _________ to him yesterday evening.'
3 'When did he finish school?'
   'He _________ at 3 pm.'
4 'When did you help Erin with her homework?'
   'I _________ her yesterday evening.'
5 'When did the class start?'
   'It _________ at 2 pm.'
6 'When did you and your class travel to London?'
   'We _________ to London in September.'
7 'When did they listen to your song?'
   'They _________ to it last night.'
8 'When did the stadium close?'
   'It _________ at 10 pm.'

F Составьте вопросы и дополните краткие ответы.

1 You studied in your room.

No, I _________

2 Mark and Tom watched the football match.

Yes, they _________

3 We lived in another town.

No, we _________

4 I opened the classroom door.

Yes, you _________

5 Beth talked in class.

No, she _________

6 Our teacher, Mr Jones, worked in Leeds.

Yes, he _________
## Nouns

blackboard / whiteboard  
class(room)  
classmate  
Chess / Dancing / Drama / Language / Maths / Science Club  
homework  
lesson  
pupil  

**school items:** bag, notebook, pencil case, pencil sharpener, rubber, ruler  
**subjects:** Art, Geography, Handicraft, History, IT, Literature, Maths, Music, PE, Science  
**term:** test / exam  
**timetable**

## Verbs and phrasal verbs

check  
choose  
fail  
know  

**learn**  
**miss**  
**pass**  
**remember**  

**study**  
**teach**

## Adjectives and adverbs

**Adjectives**  
boring  
correct  
easy  
fun  

**hard**  
**interesting**  
**right**  
**wrong**  
**Adverbs**  
hard  
**right**  
**wrong**

## Phrases

be interested in  
cheat in a test / an exam  
do (your) homework  
fail / pass a test / an exam  
find something hard / easy  

**get a good / bad mark**  
go to school  
**have / take / do a test / an exam**  
**make a mistake**  
**pay attention to**

## Word formation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beginner</td>
<td>begin</td>
<td>correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beginning</td>
<td></td>
<td>incorrect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choice</td>
<td>choose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>educate</td>
<td>education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knowledge</td>
<td>know</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spelling</td>
<td>spell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>student</td>
<td>study</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td>teach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nouns

A What school subjects or clubs are mentioned in sentences 1–9? Arrange the sentences.

1. We sometimes draw pictures of flowers in this lesson.
2. We learn French and Spanish in this Club.
3. My classmates and I enjoy making things in these lessons.
4. I usually win the games we play at this Club.
5. We learn about computers in these lessons.
6. This Club is my favourite activity. I love acting in plays like Romeo and Juliet!
7. I'm good with numbers so this is my favourite subject.
8. My classmates and I often sing songs in these lessons.
9. I'm always happy in this lesson because I love books and reading.

B Fill in the gaps with given words. In each case there is one word too many.

blackboard classroom lesson notebook
In our (1) ________, there is a big (2) ________ on the wall.
The teacher writes on this in the (3) ________.

bag case class sharpener
I always have a pencil (4) ________ in my pencil (5) ________, and that is always in my school (6) ________.

classmates homework rubber timetable
I look at my (7) ________ every evening to see what (8) ________ I have.
I sometimes phone one of my (9) ________ to check.

exams pupils ruler term
All the (10) ________ in my class take (11) ________ at the end of (12) ________. We all want to pass them!

Verbs and phrasal verbs

C Choose the correct answer.

1. It is important to check / choose your homework before you give it to your teacher.
2. Mr Smith learns / teaches us Geography.
3. I passed / failed the test. I got 45% and my parents are angry.
4. I missed / remembered my Maths lesson today because I am ill.
5. All my classmates study / know really hard for tests and exams.
Adjectives and adverbs

Перепишите предложения так, чтобы их смысл изменился на противоположный. Используйте данные слова.

- easy * boring * boring * wrong * wrong

1. You're right. __________
2. This film is very interesting. __________
3. I have the correct answer. __________
4. This board game is fun. __________
5. The test is really hard. __________
6. Zoe has the right answer. __________

Phrases

Исправьте ошибки.

1. Jack passed the exam. He only got 40%. __________
2. I make my homework and then I give it to the teacher. __________
3. Do you take good marks in tests? __________
4. We don't go in school on Sundays. __________
5. Ruby cheated to the test and her teacher isn't happy. __________
6. I rarely do mistakes in spelling. __________
7. Please pay attention at the teacher. __________
8. We make exams at the end of the year. __________
9. Are you interested at Science? __________
10. 'I dislike Maths.' 'Really? I look it really easy.' __________

Word formation

От выделенных слов образуйте однокоренные. Заполните пропуски.

1. When you have a ___________ it means you can choose.
2. We go to school to get an ___________ — it's where people educate you.
3. ___________ is important. When you spell a word wrong, you lose a mark.
4. A ___________ is someone who is beginning something.
5. Your ___________ teach you subjects — Maths, IT, PE, for example.
6. A person who studies is called a ___________.
7. Most of the answers were correct but two were ___________.
8. ___________ is all the things you know.
A
Выберите правильный вариант ответа.
1. Ksenia is a teacher. She is very nice to her ___.
   A pupils  B classmates
2. We usually play basketball in our ___ lessons.
   A PE  B IT
3. I ___ the Maths test because I didn’t understand all the questions.
   A missed  B failed
4. I’m ___ for my exams at the moment.
   A studying  B learning
5. Tia, you found the ___ answer. Well done!
   A correct  B wrong
6. We think Geography is ___ and we love our lessons!
   A boring  B interesting
7. I write in pencil and use a rubber when I ___ a mistake.
   A make  B do
8. Ella always ___ attention when her teacher is talking.
   A gets  B pays
9. It’s important that you learn how to ___.
   A spelling  B spell
10. I like Biology and French but I have to ___ one of them.
    A choice  B choose

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B
Заполните пропуски, поставив выделенные глаголы в present simple или present continuous.
11. Rosie ________ early every morning. (not / get up)
12. I ________ a book at the moment. (read)
13. Lauren ________ basketball on Saturdays. (always / play)
14. You ________ at home when I phone you! (never / be)
15. ________ his guitar now? (Aaron / play)
16. ________ the question? (you / understand)
17. Mum and Dad ________ this restaurant. (love)
18. It ________ at the moment. (not / rain)
19. Rebecca ________ dinner with her mum at 5 o’clock every day. (cook)
20. We ________ to Ethan right now. (talk)

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C
Обведите правильный вариант ответа.
21. I ________ Art to Literature last year.
    A preferred  B preferred
22. I walked into the living room, turned on the TV and ___ watch / watched a film.
23. ‘When did it stop raining?’ ‘It ___ stop / did stop raining an hour ago.’
25. We finished school at 2 pm ___ yesterday / a year ago so I visited my friend.
26. Finley ___ lie / didn’t lie to the teacher.
27. We stayed with my aunt ___ five o’clock / last night.
28. They tried / tried to help their parents every day.
29. I didn’t ___ study / studied very hard for my test.
30. When ___ you live / you lived in London?

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ....../30
## Past simple: to be

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>I/ He/ She/ It was nice.</td>
<td>I/ He/ She/ It was not (wasn't) nice.</td>
<td>Was I/ he/ she/ it nice? Yes, I/ he/ she/ it was. No, I/ he/ she/ it wasn't.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Were you/ we/ they nice? Yes, you/ we/ they were. No, you/ we/ they weren't.</td>
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### Watch out!
Формы глагола to be в прошедшем времени — was и were.

## Past simple: irregular verbs

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### Watch out!
По способу образования формы past simple английские глаголы делятся на правильные и неправильные. Большинство глаголов являются правильными и образуют форму past simple путём прибавления к инфинитиву окончания -ed. Неправильные глаголы образуют форму past simple особым способом.

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Полный список неправильных глаголов ➤ с. 151
A Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. I ___ happy at my friend’s party.
   A were
   B was

2. We ___ late for the concert.
   A were
   B was

3. ___ at the match on Friday?
   A Were you
   B You were

4. She ___ tired last night.
   A were
   B was

5. He ___ in the cinema when the film started.
   A weren’t
   B wasn’t

6. They ___ friends in school but they are now.
   A weren’t
   B were

7. ‘Were they the boys with the black dog?’ ‘No, they ___.’
   A weren’t
   B wasn’t

8. ___ it nice to see your grandparents?
   A Were
   B Was

B Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в past simple.

1. She ___________ (find) her friends at the park an hour ago.

2. They ___________ (drink) milk this morning.

3. We ___________ (not / bring) our books.

4. ‘___________ (she / send) an invitation to Peter?’
   ‘No, she ___________ (do).’

5. They ___________ (leave) for their holiday last night.

6. I ___________ (lose) my friend’s phone number yesterday.

7. You ___________ (not / pay) for your coffee.

8. ‘___________ (they / keep) your picture in a photo album?’
   ‘Yes, they ___________ (do).’

C Заполните пропуски, поставив глаголы в past simple.

become • build • choose • have • run • sing • sit • win

1. They finished school and then they __________ famous singers.

2. Mark __________ a big dog house for his new puppy.

3. They __________ to school because it was a rainy day.

4. The singer __________ seven songs at the concert.

5. We __________ on chairs in the garden and talked.

6. Lisa __________ the race and I was very happy for my friend!

7. He __________ dinner at his new friend’s house.

8. Karen __________ her best friends for the team.
D Заполните пропуски, поставив глаголы в past simple.

Hi Amy,

I (1) ________ (have) a wonderful time at your party at the weekend. I (2) ________ (meet) ten new people and it (3) ________ (feel) great to make new friends. I (4) ________ (spend) an hour with your cousin, Wendy. She (5) ________ (tell) me about your camping trip. She (6) ________ (say) that it was amazing! I (7) ________ (speak) to Darrel and Tom for a long time too. We (8) ________ (stand) outside in your lovely garden. They (9) ________ (give) me a ticket for the concert this weekend – that (10) ________ (be) nice! Thanks for asking me to your party!

Bye for now,

Lena

E Выделенные глаголы употреблены с ошибками. Исправьте их.

1 They begin to cook an hour ago.
2 We speak on the phone this morning.
3 Do you bought a gift for your new friend last Friday?
4 He don't took the money from his parents yesterday.
5 We make a cake for you this afternoon.
6 Does she went to the dance last night?
7 He fall in front of his house.
8 They don't broke the neighbour's window last week.

F Составьте предложения, используя past simple.

1 Dan / teach / English in Russia

2 she / understand / her friend's question

3 Michelle / catch / the ball

4 you / do / all your homework / ?

5 Ben / beat / his friend / in the race

6 Paul / cut / his hand / on the knife

7 Tom / let / his dog / run in the park

8 she / think / of a great idea

9 I / not tell / them / my problem

10 he / put / his books / on your desk / ?
Grammar
Past continuous

**Past continuous**

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</table>

**Употребление**

действие, которое происходило в определённый момент в прошлом

действие, которое происходило в прошлом и было прервано другим действием в прошлом

**Примеры**

'What were you doing at two o'clock?'
'I was having a tennis lesson.'
Dan was playing football at 7 am this morning.

The players were practising when it began to rain.
It began to rain while the players were practising.

**Helpful hints**

Past continuous обычно употребляется с выражениями, указывающими на определённый момент в прошлом.

- at that moment
- at one o'clock / two o'clock и т. д.

**Watch out!**

Время past continuous может использоваться вместе с past simple в случае, когда одно действие прервало другое действие в процессе его совершения. В главном предложении используется past simple, а в придаточном — past continuous. Придаточное предложение вводится словами when или while.

✓ Our pizza arrived when / while we were watching the film on TV.
✓ When / While the players were practising, it began to rain.

**Helpful hints**

Past continuous не используется для описания законченных или повторяющихся действий в прошлом. В таких случаях употребляется past simple.

✗ Bill was failing off his bike three times last month.
✓ Bill fell off his bike three times last month.

**Spelling rules**

При добавлении к смысловому глаголу окончания -ing большинство глаголов не меняется.

конечная непроизносимая -е опускается

в односложных глаголах с одной гласной и одной конечной согласной такая согласная удаляется

конечная -е удваивается

конечное буквосочетание -ie меняется на -y

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<td>lie</td>
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</table>
Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. I was / were talking to my friend at three o’clock.
2. They were / were having lunch with their neighbours at that moment.
3. She was / were helping her sister at one o’clock.
4. He weren’t / wasn’t listening to music at 8 pm last night.
5. Were / Was you visiting a friend at nine o’clock yesterday?
6. They weren’t / wasn’t talking about you at that moment.
7. It was / were snowing at 7 am this morning.
8. What was / were he doing at that moment?

Допишите ответы.

1. “Were you talking to her at that moment?”
   ‘Yes, __________.’
2. “Was he taking photos at four o’clock yesterday?”
   ‘No, __________.’
3. “Were they dancing at ten o’clock last night?”
   ‘Yes, __________.’
4. “Was I telling lies at that moment?”
   ‘No, __________.’
5. “Were you eating lunch together at 12 o’clock?”
   ‘Yes, __________.’
6. “Was she watching a play at 9 pm on Tuesday?”
   ‘Yes, __________.’
7. “Were they being nice to you at that moment?”
   ‘No, __________.’
8. “Was it raining at 5 am?”
   ‘No, __________.’

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. They __________ in the living room when the phone rang.
   A spoke
   B were speaking
2. My dog wanted to go out while I __________ a book.
   A was reading
   B read
3. She was looking at holiday photos when her mum __________ her door.
   A was opening
   B opened
4. They __________ a football match at one o’clock.
   A watched
   B were watching
5. Tina and Gina __________ for coffee twice last week.
   A were meeting
   B met
6. __________ to work when you hit the tree?
   A Did you drive
   B Were you driving
7. __________ you out to dinner three times last month?
   A Did they take
   B Were they taking
8. We __________ about Nancy when she phoned us.
   A didn’t talk
   B weren’t talking
D. Заполните пропуски, поставив глаголы в past simple или past continuous.

1. Theresa _________ (play) golf with friends at five o'clock yesterday.
2. A book _________ (fall) off the shelf while Lance and Eric were painting.
3. Wendy _________ (not / visit) a music shop last month.
4. Mark was standing at the bus stop when a girl _________ (ask) him a question.
5. _________ (you / wait) for a friend when Jonathan called you?
6. He laughed while she _________ (tell) him a funny story.
7. They _________ (not / plan) a party at that moment.
8. What _________ (he / do) at two o'clock last night?

E. Заполните пропуски глаголами. Используйте past simple или past continuous.

ask • break • do • fall • hear • leave • make • meet • stop • write

A new friend

I (1) __________ a salad in the kitchen when I (2) __________ my phone buzz. It was a text message from my new friend, Anna. We (3) __________ for the first time last week in my yoga class. It was a funny class! I (4) __________ down on the floor while I (5) __________ exercises! Anna helped me stand up again – wasn’t that nice of her? I (6) __________ class to go home when she (7) __________ me at the door. She (8) __________ me for my phone number while we were walking out of the gym. I (9) __________ my number in her notebook when my pen (10) __________ ! Anna laughed and gave me her pen to write my number. And now we are going for ice-cream tomorrow!

От лица Анны опишите встречу с вашим новым другом. Используйте past simple и past continuous.

F. Составьте предложения, используя past simple и past continuous.

1. she / not write / an email / at eight o'clock

2. the rain / start / while / they / have / lunch / in the garden / ?

3. Bill / call / his grandparents / four times / last month

4. we / sit / in a café / at that moment

5. the teacher / tell / us / a story / when / the class / finish

6. he / shop / for gifts / when / you / meet / him / ?

7. they / not cook / dinner / when / the fire / start

8. my friends / visit / me / twice last week
Vocabulary
Making friends and getting to know people

- **Nouns**
  - adult
  - (best) friend
  - child / kid
  - family: aunt, brother, father, grandmother/father, mother, nephew, niece, sister, uncle
  - guy(s)
  - neighbour
  - relative / relation
  - teenager

- **Verbs and phrasal verbs**
  - become
  - chat
  - fall out with someone
  - get on (well) with someone
  - hang out with someone
  - happen
  - invite
  - look
  - meet
  - move
  - share
  - sound

- **Adjectives**
  - cool
  - different
  - elder / little
  - friendly
  - kind
  - same
  - special

- **Phrases**
  - be born in
  - have a chat / chat online
  - have a good / nice time
  - have something in common
  - look like someone
  - make friends
  - say sorry
  - talk to someone

- **Word formation**

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**Nouns**

A. Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. My Aunt Charlotte is my mum's **sister / adult**.
2. My dad has got one brother. He's my **aunt / uncle**.
3. My **mother / father** is Lucy. She's 38 years old.
4. Chloe's got one **brother / sister**. His name is Adam.
5. My elder sister is thirty and she's got two daughters. They're my **nieces / nephews**.
6. My brother is 13 today. He's a **child / teenager**.
7. Our **kids / neighbours** are Emily and Stanley. They live next to us.
8. Your parents, sisters and brothers are all **relatives / nieces**.
9. My mum's mum is Grace. She's my **grandmother / grandfather**.
10. Poppy is my aunt. That means I'm her **nephew / brother**.
11. Mr Smith lives in that house. He's a very nice **guy / relation**.
12. I don't like that boy because he's unkind. He's not my **best friend / guy**.

**Verbs and phrasal verbs**

B. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Ed and I aren't friends now. I ___ out with him.  
   A. got  B. fell
2. I ___ my best friend Ryan in Science class.  
   A. became  B. met
3. Jessica ___ me to a party on Saturday.  
   A. moved  B. invited
4. Reece didn't have food for lunch so I ___ my food with him.  
   A. shared  B. made
5. A trip to the park ___ like a nice idea.  
   A. sounds  B. looks
6. We were ___ out with our friends last weekend.  
   A. happening  B. hanging
7. Do you ___ online with friends?  
   A. sound  B. chat
8. I sometimes don't ___ on well with my brother but I love him!  
   A. fall  B. get

**Adjectives**

C. Заполните пропуски данными словами.

- cool • different • elder • friendly • kind • little • same • special

1. James gave his friend Liam a very ________ video game – he loves it!
2. Maya is a ________ person. She talks to all her classmates.
3. I'm 14 and my sister's 16. She's my ________ sister.
4. John and George wore the ________ blue trousers to the party – it was very funny!
5. Paige is ________ because she often helps people.
6. Today is a very ________ day because it’s Grandma’s 90th birthday!
7. My ________ brother Daniel is two years old.
8. Nicole's dress is red, but Scarlett's dress is white. Their dresses are ________ colours.
**Phrases**

**D** Подберите определения 1–6 к словосочетаниям A–F.

1. We do this when we do something wrong. ___
2. This happens when we talk for a short time with friends. ___
3. When we meet someone we like for the first time, we do this. ___
4. When our face is like another face, we say this. ___
5. This is when you and a friend enjoy something you do together. ___
6. This is when two people like the same thing. ___

**E** Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

Hi, Amber. Did you have a **(1)** best / good time with your new friend on Friday?

Yes, I did! I really like her because we’ve got a lot in **(2)** common / relation.

Oh? What?

Well, we were both **(3)** met / born in January. That’s really cool!

Ah, OK. Your birthdays are at the same time of the year.

Right. We also both look **(4)** like / same our mums, and we both love to **(5)** meet / chat online.

That’s great!

Yes, I’m happy I **(6)** talked / said to her in class. It’s good to **(7)** have / make friends with new people!

**Word formation**

**F** Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

1. Tilly and Kyle were having an ________ when I walked in the room.
2. Daniel painted my kitchen table for me. He’s very ________ !
3. She sent an ________ for the fancy-dress party to her new friend Ellie.
4. That man often tells my little brother to be quiet. He’s very ________.
5. You look ________ today! Is that a new dress?
6. I fell out with my best friend. I’m ________ !
7. These chairs are ________. One is big and the other is small.
8. We’re having a ________ with the Drama Club at 4 pm today.
9. My mum had a lovely ________. She remembers lots of nice things.
10. Henry and Sam hang out a lot because they’ve got a good ________.
Review 4
Units 10, 11 and 12

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.
1. My mum's brother is my favourite ________.
   A nephew  B uncle
2. My family have ________ in Iceland.
   A relatives  B guys
3. I ________ out with my cousins at weekends. We have fun!
   A hang  B fall
4. Charlie ________ me to his birthday party.
   A shared  B invited
5. I'm 12 years old and my ________ brother is 13.
   A little  B elder
6. My sister and I are twins so we have the ________ birthday.
   A special  B same
7. Jack ________ sorry when he broke Ella's phone.
   A said  B talked
8. Bethany and I like books. We have that in ________.
   A common  B time
9. My dad says his ________ was a great time for him.
   A child  B childhood
10. Our neighbour is ________.
    A unfriendly  B friendly

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.
11. We ________ orange juice at the birthday party last night.
    A drink  B drank
12. They ________ sandwiches or crisps yesterday.
    A didn't eat  B didn't
13. Did you find Anna's house last week?
    No, I ________.
    A wasn't  B didn't
14. Holly ________ her new friend a gift this morning.
    A got  B get
15. Did you ________ your phone last month?
    A lose  B lost
16. The students ________ up, said good-bye to the teacher and left.
    A stood  B stand
17. I ________ ill this morning so I didn't go to my lesson.
    A feel  B felt
    A were  B was
19. 'Was the concert fun?' 'No, it ________.'
    A weren't  B wasn't
20. Joel ________ his hand yesterday evening.
    A cut  B cuts

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Заполните пропуски, поставив выделенные глаголы в past simple или past continuous.
21. What ________ (you / do) at 8 o'clock last night?
22. I was reading a book when my grandma ________ (call).
23. They were playing in the park when it ________ (start) to rain.
24. We ________ (not / cook) dinner when Samuel got home.
25. '_______ (the teacher / tell) you a story at that moment?' 'Yes, she was.'
26. ________ (Tom / visit) his aunt three times last week?
27. I ________ (not / write) an email when you arrived.
28. Faith ________ (drop) her phone while she and Amy were walking to class.
29. The phone ________ (not / ring) while they were watching the film.
30. Oliver got on the bus while the doors ________ (close).

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ....../30
Grammar
Present perfect

**Present perfect**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Утвердительная форма</th>
<th>Отрицательная форма</th>
<th>Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>I / You / We / They have not (haven't) travelled.</td>
<td>Have I / you / we / they travelled? Yes, I / you / we / they have. No, I / you / we / they haven't.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He / She / It has (s) travelled.</td>
<td>He / She / It has not (hasn't) travelled.</td>
<td>Has he / she / it travelled? Yes, he / she / it has. No he / she / it haven't.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Употребление**
действия в прошлом, без указания (точного) времени их совершения

**Примеры**
i've finished my English homework.
Have you ever visited Scotland?
No, I've never visited Scotland.

**Watch out!**

Present perfect = have / has + past participle

Past participle – причастие прошедшего времени. Форма причастия прошедшего времени правильных глаголов образуется путём прибавления к инфинитиву окончания -ed. Формы причастия прошедшего времени неправильных глаголов необходимо знать наизусть.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
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<tr>
<td>be</td>
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<td>understand</td>
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<tr>
<td>write</td>
<td>written</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Полный список неправильных глаголов c. 151

**Time expressions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yet</th>
<th>He hasn’t bought our tickets yet.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Already</td>
<td>We’ve already visited the museum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just</td>
<td>We’ve just eaten lunch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever</td>
<td>Have you ever seen the River Thames?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>I’ve never seen the River Thames.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Отметьте (✓) правильный вариант.

1. A He have visited Scotland.
   B He has visited Scotland.
2. A They have watched a film.
   B They has watched a film.
3. A It hasn’t rained.
   B It haven’t rained.
4. A We has booked a holiday.
   B We have booked a holiday.
5. A She haven’t finished her homework.
   B She hasn’t finished her homework.
6. A I haven’t joined the Drama Club.
   B I hasn’t joined the Drama Club.

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Have you been to Cairo?
   A No, I hasn’t.
   B No, I haven’t.
2. Have they moved the table?
   A Yes, we have.
   B Yes, they have.
3. Has Leo called the travel agent?
   A Yes, he have.
   B Yes, he has.
4. Has the museum opened yet?
   A No, it hasn’t.
   B No, they haven’t.
5. Have they made new friends on their trip?
   A No, we haven’t.
   B No, they haven’t.
6. Have you bought new holiday clothes?
   A Yes, I have.
   B Yes, I has.

C Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в present perfect.

1. I ____________ (buy) some souvenirs for my friends.
2. ____________ (you / read) Julia’s postcard yet?
3. Carrie ____________ (walk) around Trafalgar Square in London.
4. They ____________ (come) to visit us.
5. ____________ (she / write) to her parents?
6. The show ____________ (not / start) yet.
7. Where ____________ (we / put) the train tickets?
8. Tom ____________ (not / speak) to his brother in London yet.
Заполните пропуски данными наречиями.

1. He hasn’t finished his homework ________.
2. Tina and Joe have ________ returned from their holiday today.
3. Have you ________ eaten fish and chips?
4. Sadly, I’ve ________ visited the Science Museum in Toronto – I want to go!
5. She has ________ been to the magic show – she doesn’t want to go again.
6. Has Carl phoned ________?

Составьте предложения.

1. plane   bought   we’ve   the   tickets   already

2. just   packed   bag   he’s   his

3. yet   started   they   trip   haven’t   their

4. spoken   French   I   never   I’ve

5. Lorna   ever   abroad   has   travelled?

6. me   has   Olivia   phoned   just

7. London   have   before   visited   they?

8. Amy   yet   has   presents   opened   her?

Заполните пропуски, поставив глаголы в present perfect.

Hello, Andy!

Hello, Lily! (1) ________ (you / finish) your exams yet?

Yes, and I don’t think I (2) ________ (ever / do) so well!

That’s good! My family and I (3) ________ (not / return) from our holiday in Switzerland yet.

Oh, really? (4) ________ (you / visit) Bern yet?

No! I (5) ________ (not / see) any places yet! I’m not having fun!

Why? Is it your brother? What (6) ________ (he / do) this time?

He (7) ________ (just / break) his leg skiing! My parents and I are very sad. I (8) ________ (never / hate) a holiday before – I want to come home!
Grammar
Present perfect 2

Present perfect

Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
--- | --- | ---
I / You / We / They have (ve) travelled. | I / You / We / They have not (haven’t) travelled. | Have I / you / we / they travelled? Yes, I / you / we / they have. No, I / you / we / they haven’t.
He / She / It has (s) travelled. | He / She / It has not (hasn’t) travelled. | Has he / she / it travelled? Yes, he / she / it has. No he / she / it haven’t.

Употребление
dействие, которое началось в определённый момент в прошлом и продолжается до сих пор

Примеры
She’s lived in Wales for two months. I’ve worked in Ireland since 2016.

How long ...?, for and since

В вопросе How long ...? запрашивается период времени, в течение которого длится то или иное действие. В таком вопросе употребляется present perfect. В ответах на вопрос How long ...? употребляется present perfect и слова for или since.

Helpful hints

For + период времени
For вводит период времени, в течение которого длится действие. Период времени может быть выражен фразами five minutes, two weeks, six years и т. д.
They have travelled for two weeks.

since + момент времени
Since указывает на момент начала действия. Такой момент может быть выражен фразами 9 pm, 1st January, (last) Monday и т. д.
They have travelled since 5th July.
A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. She hasn’t visited us for / since last year.
2. I’ve lived here for / since three years.
3. Laura hasn’t phoned for / since Saturday.
4. They have been there for / since twelve hours!
5. Ben hasn’t been on a plane for / since last Christmas.
6. We have known Alice for / since six months.
7. The rain hasn’t stopped for / since this morning.
8. The weather has been great for / since the weekend.

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. I have been in this museum since ___.
   A 9 o’clock
   B two hours
2. Vince has studied English __ three years.
   A since
   B for
3. They have lived here __ five months.
   A for
   B since
4. I haven’t had a meal since ___.
   A three hours
   B this morning
5. We haven’t had a break ___ four o’clock.
   A since
   B for
6. We have been on this train ___ two days!
   A for
   B since
7. Katie has been on the bus for ___.
   A hours
   B all day
8. They have visited three galleries ___ 1st June.
   A for
   B since

C Заполните пропуски в вопросах, поставив глаголы в present perfect. Обведите for или since в ответах.

1. A: How long ___________ (you / teach) English in Moscow?
   B: For / Since five years.
2. A: How long ___________ (Stella / study) French?
   B: For / Since last year.
3. A: How long ___________ (it / rain) today?
   B: For / Since three hours.
4. A: How long ___________ (they / work) at your company?
   B: For / Since a month now.
5. A: How long ___________ (he / have) the radio on?
   B: For / Since seven o’clock this morning.
6. A: How long ___________ (the band / play) music together?
   B: For / Since a few weeks.
D Составьте предложения, используя present perfect и слова for или since.
1. I / not watch / a film / at the cinema / three months
2. She / live abroad / 2015
3. We / not have / a school trip / last summer
4. Simone / not speak / to Lucas / Tuesday evening
5. They / work / in Germany / two years
6. Ricky / be / on a sailing trip / last week

E Заполните пропуски данными словами.
for • has • have • how • long • since

Hi Felicity,

I miss you so much now you’re in Spain! (1) ___ long have you lived in Madrid? Layla
says you have been there (2) ________ 29th May. Is that right? I’d love to visit you! I’ve
heard it’s a great city and I’ve never visited Spain before. What’s the food like there? My
dad (3) ________ eaten paella and he loved it! Remember Keira and Solomon? They (4)
travelled to Portugal. They’ve been there (5) ________ two weeks now.

Oh, one more thing! How (6) ________ have you studied Spanish? I’m starting lessons
tomorrow. I’m very excited!

Write back soon.

Haley

От лица Фелисити напишите письмо Хэйли и ответьте на её вопросы.
Используйте present perfect и слова for и since.

F Напишите вопросы, используя present perfect. Заполните пропуски в ответах
словами for или since.

1. A: __________?
   B: He has lived in Bristol ________ four
   months.
2. A: __________?
   B: She has studied in Leeds ________
   September.
3. A: __________?
   B: They’ve played hockey together
   ________ 2016.
4. A: __________?
   B: It’s snowed ________ eight hours.
5. A: __________?
   B: They’ve been in Benidorm ________
   yesterday.
6. A: __________?
   B: Mr Lee has taught English in Spain
   ________ fifteen years.
### Nouns

- airport
- hotel
- journey
- passport
- plane
- ticket
- tour
- tourist
- town / city
- train (station)

### Verbs and phrasal verbs

- arrive in / at
- check in / out
- enjoy
- fly
- get in / out of
- get on / off
- leave
- stay
- travel
- visit

### Adjectives

- attractive
- crowded
- excited
- exciting
- famous
- foreign
- modern
- popular
- safe

### Phrases

- by bus / car / plane / taxi / train
- on a trip to
- go on a bus / a walking tour
- on holiday
- have a good time
- see the sights
- have a problem
- take a picture / a photo of

### Word formation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nouns

A Найдите слова и заполните пропуски.

ROME WASHINGTON BEIJING MADRID MOSCOW BERLIN LONDON TOKYO PARIS

1 _______ is the capital of Italy.
2 _______ is the capital of China.
3 _______ is the capital of Russia.
4 _______ is the capital of Britain.
5 _______ is the capital of France.
6 _______ is the capital of Japan.
7 _______ is the capital of Germany.
8 _______ is the capital of Spain.
9 _______ is the capital of America.

B Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1 Have you ever flown on a train / plane?
2 We took a ticket / tour of the city yesterday.
3 You need a passport / journey to travel to foreign countries.
4 Planes leave from and arrive at airports / hotels.
5 I live in a very small city / town. It's really quiet here.
6 They went on a journey / tourist across China.
7 Your train is arriving at the hotel / station now.

Verbs and phrasal verbs

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1 How long are you ___ in the country?
   A leaving
   B staying
2 I've never ___ Australia.
   A flown
   B visited
3 Where's Megan? Has she already ___?
   A left
   B travelled
4 They ___ in the taxi quickly.
   A arrived
   B got
5 We ___ at the airport at 6 o'clock this morning.
   A visited
   B arrived
6 It was their stop so they ___ the bus.
   A got off
   B checked out
7 We usually ___ to Jersey. We don't take the boat.
   A enjoy
   B fly
8 She ___ in for her flight an hour early.
   A chècked
   B stayed
Adjectives

Заполните пропуски данными словами.

attractive • crowded • excited • exciting • famous • foreign • modern • popular • safe

1. I was very happy and _________ when we arrived in America.
2. Did you see _________ people from films when you were in Los Angeles?
3. Greece is a very _________ country to visit. Many people go there every year.
4. It’s not _________ to walk round a city at night – it’s dangerous.
5. How many _________ languages do you speak?
6. We went on a really _________ tour of all the castles in Britain – it was amazing!
7. Millions of people live in Cairo. It is very noisy and _________.
8. The town is old, but there are many _________ buildings.
9. Sara wore a very nice dress at the party. She looked very _________.

Phrases

Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

Hi Phoebe,

How is your holiday going? I hope you’re (1) _________ / _________ a good time. Are you in Austria yet? I know you’re travelling (2) _________ / _________ train. Are you excited to (3) _________ / _________ the sights of Vienna? It’s a beautiful city! I haven’t been there, but a friend told me about it. Are you (4) _________ / _________ on a walking tour? (5) _________ / _________ a photo of St Stephen’s Cathedral for me!

My sister is (6) _________ / _________ holiday now too. She’s (7) _________ / _________ a trip to Berlin at the moment. I hope you aren’t (8) _________ / _________ problems with your trip and that you’re having a really lovely time.

Write back soon,

Stanley

Напишите Фиби, как вы проводите каникулы, и ответьте на её вопросы.

Word formation

Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

1. I really love _________ food and I often eat it.
2. Our neighbour is _________ . She’s from Nizhny Novgorod.
3. Are there many _________ people living in Canada?
4. My aunt lives in a small _________ town and she loves it.
5. I’m not sure where she’s from but she sounds _________.
6. I think the _________ language is very beautiful.
7. Are all _________ cities really big?
8. I think _________ towns are very safe to visit.
9. My neighbour is a _________ teacher from Madrid.
A Выберите правильный вариант ответа.
1. We’re travelling to America by ____.
   A town  B plane
2. Have you already bought your bus ____?
   A ticket  B passport
3. Lewis ____ in the car and drove to the railway station.
   A got  B checked
4. Does your train ____ today?
   A stay  B leave
5. I don’t like New York City because it’s ____.
   A crowded  B attractive
6. British people like ____ food from places like India and China.
   A excited  B foreign
7. I want to ____ the sights of Paris.
   A take  B see
8. We went ____ a walking tour in Amsterdam.
   A by  B on
9. Do you know those ____ people?
   A German  B Germany
10. Do they use pounds in ____?
    A Japan  B Japanese

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Заполните пропуски, поставив выделенные глаголы в present perfect.
11. Sam ____ (take) a boat from Denmark to Norway.
12. They ____ (not / speak) to their friends about the trip yet.
13. I ____ (make) plans for our holiday this summer.
14. ____ (you / visit) Dubai?
15. She ____ (write) a book about travel in the Sahara.
16. ____ (she / already / shop) in the new supermarket?
17. No, we ____ (never / travel) to Ottawa.
18. ____ (they / ever / teach) English in Russia?
19. Sorry, I ____ (not / understand) your question.
20. It ____ (just / begin) to rain.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.
A: How’s your sister doing in Italy? (21) Have you had / You have had any texts from her?
B: Oh, yes! (22) I’ve had / I’ve lots of messages from her. She loves it.
A: Good! How long (23) has she lived / she has lived there?
B: She’s lived there (24) since / for a year. She went last May.
A: (25) Have you visited / Did you visit her?
B: No, (26) I haven’t / didn’t, but I want to. I (27) haven’t / hasn’t had a holiday (28) for / since last summer!
A: My family haven’t had a holiday (29) for / since two years!
B: Really? Come to Italy this summer with us!
A: That sounds like fun! I (30) didn’t / haven’t travelled outside England before.
B: Let’s go and ask our parents now.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: _____/30
Unit 16

Grammar
Present perfect and past simple

○ Past actions: present perfect or past simple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Время</th>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present perfect</td>
<td>описание действия в прошлом, точное время совершения которого не указано:</td>
<td>She's finished her project.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>оно не важно либо не известно говорящему</td>
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<tr>
<td>past simple</td>
<td>описание действия в прошлом, точное время совершения которого указано</td>
<td>She finished her project last</td>
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<td></td>
<td>либо известно из ситуации</td>
<td>night.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Образование времени present perfect ➤ c. 49
Образование времени past simple ➤ c. 29

○ Time expressions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Время</th>
<th>Указатели времени</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>past simple</td>
<td>ago</td>
<td>Dean took the test a week ago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yesterday</td>
<td>We went to the gym yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>last week</td>
<td>I played football last week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on Monday</td>
<td>I watched a match on Monday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>at six o'clock</td>
<td>They had dinner at six o'clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in 2016 и т. д.</td>
<td>She started teaching in 2016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present perfect</td>
<td>already</td>
<td>We have already done the cooking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ever</td>
<td>Have you ever eaten this kind of fish?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>just</td>
<td>We have just finished making lunch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>never</td>
<td>I have never tried Chinese food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yet</td>
<td>You haven't done your homework yet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

○ for, since or ago

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for</td>
<td>She has played tennis for three years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>since</td>
<td>Peter has been in the team since 2016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ago</td>
<td>I joined the gym two years ago.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

○ How long ...? or When ...?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How long ...?</td>
<td>How long have you lived here?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When ...?</td>
<td>When did you move to this town?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How long ...?, for and since ➤ c. 49
A Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. ___ the gym last week?
   A. Has she joined
   B. Did she join

2. The film ___ yet.
   A. hasn’t started
   B. didn’t start

3. We ___ the phone ring last night.
   A. didn’t hear
   B. haven’t heard

4. Oscar ___ us the money.
   A. gave already
   B. has already given

5. ___ that crime book yet?
   A. Did you finish
   B. Have you finished

   A. played
   B. has played

B Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. We’ve already / since eaten the salad.
2. Have you picked up the match tickets ever / yet?
3. How long / When have you played basketball?
4. She has ever / never done yoga before.
5. My team has just / since won the match.
6. Mia and Jacob have been on holiday for / already a week.
7. They have played four matches since / for this morning!
8. How long / When did you score a goal?
9. Have you ever / yet won a race?
10. I haven’t watched the film yet / already.

C Раскройте скобки, используя present perfect или past simple.

Riley’s blog
The summer is here so it (1) _____________ (be) a few weeks since I posted a new blog. I (2) _____________ (return) from a school sports trip yesterday. It was a great trip! On Monday, we (3) _____________ (play) a match in London. (4) I _____________ (never / see) such an amazing stadium! Then, a few days ago we (5) _____________ (travel) to Wales. It was fabulous. I’m very sad my trip is over but (6) I _____________ (decide) to join a gym to keep me busy for the rest of the summer.

I want to hear all your news – leave a comment. (7) _____________ (you / ever / enjoy) a trip like my trip? What (8) _____________ (you / do) last week? Let me know below!

Напишите комментарий к статье в блоге Райли. Используйте present perfect и past simple.
D Заполните пропуски данными словами.


gogo • at • in • last • on • yesterday

1. Toby won a gold medal _______ 2016.
2. Did Sophia go to the pool _______ week?
3. Did you have football practice _______ 6 pm yesterday?
4. Joe didn’t come to the park _______ Saturday.
5. I saw the match on television a week _______.
6. Ivy met Alfie at the sports centre _______.

E Расставьте слова в правильном порядке.

1. Wimbledon a Daisy to ago week went

2. tickets already match the for I’ve the bought

3. before yoga Ruby done never has

4. ate Italian last they at restaurant the week

5. ever you ice hockey played have ?

6. go basketball match they did to the when

7. didn’t yesterday coach us phone the

8. just trip we’ve our from returned

F Дополните каждое второе предложение таким образом, чтобы по смыслу оно совпадало с первым предложением. Используйте не более пяти слов, включая выделенное слово.

1. Lucy spoke to Amy a week ago. NOT
   Lucy _______ to Amy for a week.

2. I know she has already finished her project. LAST
   I know she _______ week.

3. We joined the gym this morning. ALREADY
   We _______ the gym.

4. Ethan started snowboarding in 2015. SNOWBOARDED
   Ethan _______ since 2015.

5. We returned from the park five minutes ago. JUST
   We _______ the park.

6. I played tennis last month. PLAYED
   I _______ a month.
## Grammar
### will and be going to

### will

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Утвердительная форма</th>
<th>Отрицательная форма</th>
<th>Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / You / He / She / It / We / They will (‘ll) play tomorrow.</td>
<td>I / You / He / She / It / We / They will not (won’t) play tomorrow.</td>
<td>Will I / you / he / she / it / we / they play tomorrow?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they will.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they won’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Употребление
- действия в будущем
- решения, принятые в момент речи
- просьбы
- предложения

### Примеры
- The gym **will have** a pool. It **will be** wonderful!
- Okay. *I’ll ask* Dina to help me.
- **Will you help** me? * Will you help me?*
- **Will you have** a cup of coffee?

### Helpful hints
- Форма глагола *will* не меняется.
- *Tim won’t live* in London. *He’ll live* in Vladivostok.
- My friends *will not live* in London. They *will live* in Moscow.

### be going to

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am (‘m) going to train tomorrow.</td>
<td>I am not (‘m not) going to train tomorrow.</td>
<td>Am I going to train tomorrow?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He / She / It is (‘s) going to train tomorrow.</td>
<td>He / She / It is not (isn’t, ‘s not) going to train tomorrow.</td>
<td>Yes, I am / No, I’m not.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You / We / They are (‘re) going to train tomorrow.</td>
<td>You / We / They are not (aren’t, ‘re not) going to train tomorrow.</td>
<td>Are you / we / they going to train tomorrow?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, you / we / they are.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No, you / we / they aren’t (‘re not).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Употребление
- намерения и планы
- вероятные или неизбежные события в будущем
- ожидаемые действия в будущем

### Примеры
- I am going to **go** swimming after school.
- Look at the black sky! It’s **going to rain**.
- The gym **is going to have** a pool.

### Watch out!
- Для выражения вежливого предложения с местоимениями *I* и *we* используется вопросительная форма *Shall I / we ...?*
  - Shall I tidy the kitchen?
  - Shall we go to the cinema?

- The gym **will have** a pool. *It’s going to be* wonderful!
- The gym *is going to have* a pool. *It’ll be* wonderful!
A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.
1. Fin will **run** / **runs** the London Marathon.
2. Keira won't **come** / **came** to the gym.
3. **Will** / **Shall** I help you carry that box?
4. **Will** / **Shall** Harry be the team captain?
5. They will **travel** / **travel** by coach to the match tonight.
6. I won't **swims** / **swim** in the pool.
7. Will the team **win** / **won** the match?
8. It's cold in here. I will **close** / **closng** the window.

B Дополните ответы.
1. Will you and Peter come to the match tomorrow?
   Yes, _____________ .
2. Will Ben make a salad tonight?
   No, _____________ .
3. Will they play tennis later?
   No, _____________ .
4. Will Sasha come swimming with us?
   Yes, _____________ .
5. Will it be sunny this week?
   Yes, _____________ .
6. Will your mum drive us to the gym?
   No, _____________ .

C Заполните пропуски данными словами.

**are** • **be** • **going** • **is** • **shall** • **to** • **will** • **won't**

1. Hi, Jack, (1) **are** you going to go to the cricket match tomorrow?
   **Of course, Millie! I will (2) **be** the team captain for this match.**

2. Really? I didn't know. Erin and I (3) **will** help make lunch and tea.
   **Are you (4) **going** to watch the match at all?**

3. I (5) **will** have time because there are 150 sandwiches to make!
   **Oh, I think you are going (6) **not** be very busy.**

4. (7) **are** Mum and I come and get you in the morning?
   (8) **be** your mum going to drive us?
   **Great! See you in the morning.**
**D Выберите правильный вариант ответа.**

1. She ___ to the pool today.
   A. are going
   B. is going

2. We ___ to eat pizza for lunch.
   A. are going
   B. is going

3. ‘Are you going to train today?’ ‘Yes, ___.’
   A. you are
   B. I am

4. It’s raining. They ___ to play football this afternoon.
   A. isn’t going
   B. aren’t going

5. Is Charlie going to eat breakfast? No, ___.
   A. I’m not
   B. he isn’t

6. It’s a cold day. I ___ not going to ride my bike to school today.
   A. am
   B. is

7. ___ it going to stop raining?
   A. Are
   B. Is

8. Grace is ___ to be a doctor.
   A. go
   B. going

9. You are going to ___ a good mark.
   A. get
   B. getting

10. ___ we going to walk up the hill?
    A. Are
    B. Is

**E Заполните пропуски, используя will / shall и выделенные слова.**

1. Tammy __________ (help) me cook tonight.

2. __________ (I / wash) the vegetables for you?

3. Sam __________ (not / play) in the match tomorrow.

4. __________ (they / win) the cup this year?

5. Did you leave your ticket at home? That’s okay. I __________ (buy) you a new one.

6. It __________ (be) sunny with some clouds today.

7. I’m not hungry. I __________ (not / eat) a sandwich now.

8. __________ (we / drive) you home now?

**F Составьте предложения, используя be going to.**

1. it / snow / this week / ?

2. they / not go / hockey practice / tomorrow

3. I / exercise / in the gym / every day this week

4. we / make / a cake / for the party / ?

5. my dad / cook / a healthy meal / tonight

6. it / not be / easy / win the match

7. Magda and Lucy / buy / fresh fruit / at the supermarket

8. you / ride / your bike to school / today / ?
**Unit 18**

**Vocabulary**

**Sports and healthy lifestyle**

---

**Nouns**

- athlete
- athletics
- exercise
- football / basketball match
- football / basketball player
- game of football / basketball
- goal
- gym
- healthy / junk food
- race
- stadium
- team

---

**Verbs and phrasal verbs**

- cycle
- exercise
- lose
- roller-skate
- skate
- skateboard / snowboard
- ski
- swim
- take up
- win

---

**Adjectives and adverbs**

**Adjectives**

- indoor
- last
- outdoor
- strong

**Adverbs**

- first
- indoors
- last
- outdoors

---

**Phrases**

- do gymnastics / karate / sport / yoga
- get / do some exercise
- get / keep fit
- go for a jog / run / walk
- go cycling / jogging / skating / skiing / surfing / swimming
- play football / basketball
- ride a bike / a horse / a scooter
- score a goal
- healthy
- unhealthy
- fit
- healthily
- lose
- strong
- win
- well
- unwell

---

**Word formation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>competition</td>
<td>compete</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>healthily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cycling</td>
<td>cycle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyclist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fitness</td>
<td>fit</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>healthily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health</td>
<td>lose</td>
<td>unhealthy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loser</td>
<td>lose</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>strongly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strength</td>
<td>train</td>
<td>well</td>
<td>unwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trainers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>winner</td>
<td>win</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nouns
A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.
1. Aaron is a really great ____ / ____.
   A athletics
   B athlete
2. We’re going to the ____ / ____ to see a football match.
   A stadium
   B gym
3. I don’t eat ____ / ____ food because it makes me unwell.
   A healthy
   B junk
4. Are you going to see Jack play in the football ____ / ____ tonight?
   A player
   B match
5. They played a ____ / ____ of basketball yesterday evening.
   A game
   B goal
6. They’re going to join that ____ / ____ in Maple Street tomorrow.
   A gym
   B exercise
7. Who’s your favourite basketball ____ / ____?
   A race
   B team

Verbs and phrasal verbs
B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.
1. Maria got a new bike so she ____ to school.
   A roller-skated
   B cycled
2. We’re going to ____ down the mountain this winter.
   A skateboard
   B ski
3. Don’t worry. I’m sure you will ____ the game tomorrow.
   A lose
   B win
4. Is it safe to ____ in the ocean?
   A swim
   B snowboard
5. I want to ____ up karate.
   A take
   B ski
6. I want to learn to ____ . It’s a great outdoor winter activity.
   A exercise
   B skate

Adjectives and adverbs
C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.
1. Faith finished ____ / ____ / ____ in the race and won a prize.
   A last
   B first
   C outdoors
2. People often go snowboarding ____ / ____ / ____ in winter.
   A last
   B outdoors
   C indoors
3. I love ____ / ____ / ____ sports.
   A indoor
   B extreme
   C first
4. The gym has got an ____ / ____ / ____ swimming pool for the winter.
   A outdoor
   B last
   C indoor
5. Louis felt unhappy because he finished ____ / ____ / ____.
   A indoors
   B first
   C last
6. People eat ____ / ____ / ____ food if they want to look good and feel great.
   A fit
   B healthy
   C strong
7. Athletes are usually very ____ / ____ / ____.
   A strong
   B indoor
   C extreme
8. Take up jogging! It’s important to be ____ / ____ / ____.
   A fit
   B last
   C first
9. Don’t stay ____ / ____ / ____ all day!
   A indoors
   B outdoors
   C strong
Some fresh air will do you good!
Phrases

Заполните пропуски данными словами.

- do • do • go • go • keep • play • ride • ride

1. Emma and Maisie ________ basketball in the school team.
2. My mum and dad ________ yoga in the living room.
3. We ________ swimming at the beach every summer.
4. Do you want to ________ for a run this evening?
5. What do you do to ________ fit, Jonah?
6. Is it hard to ________ a horse?
7. She will ________ gymnastics after she finishes her homework.
8. Did you ________ a scooter to school when you were a little girl?

Исправьте ошибки.

1. I like to do jogging in my neighbourhood.
2. I want to go some exercise this weekend.
3. I'm happy because I'm doing surfing tomorrow!
4. Do you want to go football this afternoon?
5. Henry went karate when he was twelve years old.
6. Do the children often do goals in their matches?
7. I want to play for a walk because it's a lovely day.
8. A good way to be fit is to go to the gym every day.
9. Did you do skiing last winter?
10. Alfie doesn't want to go sport. He prefers reading books.

Word formation

Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу текста.

Leon's blog: The big race!

I'm really excited about the sports (1) ________ on Saturday. I've trained for this day and it's going to be great! I'm one of the (2) ________ in a big bicycle race and I've bought a new pair of (3) ________ for it. It's a long race — 20 kilometres — we will need (4) ________ to finish!
I'm happy that I'm in the race. Two years ago, I was very (5) ________ . I didn't exercise or eat healthily so I often felt (6) ________ . Now things are very different. (7) ________ is very important to me.
I want to be the (8) ________ of the race because I've spent hours training. I don't want to be a (9) ________ . See you there!

Напишите статью для блога. Расскажите, в каком спортивном мероприятии вы собираетесь принять участие.
Review 6
Units 16, 17 and 18

A

1. We’re going to the football gym / stadium to watch the game.
2. I rarely eat indoor / junk food because I know it’s bad for me.
3. I’ll take up / exercise a sport when school begins.
4. I know you’ll win / lose the match on Sunday because you’re great athletes!
5. Chloe is very happy because she finished last / first in the race.
6. Have you ever done an extreme / a strong sport?
7. Alexander and Holly are going to ride / go skating this weekend.
8. They don’t do / get karate every day.
9. Isabelle was the first cyclist / bicycle to finish the race.
10. I’m making a salad for dinner – it’s important to eat healthily / healthy.

(B опції за кожний правильний відповідь)

B

11. We ___ basketball last week.
   A. have played  B. played
12. They ___ the new player yet.
   A. didn’t meet  B. haven’t met
13. She ___ a competition in 2016.
   A. has won  B. won
14. ___ you ever tried skiing?
   A. Did  B. Have
15. I ___ never swum in an indoor pool.
   A. have  B. did

16. Gracie ___ French for two years now.
   A. has studied  B. studied
17. He ___ for a walk yesterday.
   A. went  B. has gone
18. Amelia ___ to the match on Friday.
   A. didn’t come  B. hasn’t come
19. You ___ gymnastics at the gym yesterday.
   A. have done  B. did
20. Luca ___ a horse since 2015.
   A. didn’t ride  B. hasn’t ridden

(B опції за кожний правильний відповідь)

C

am going to go • Are you going to start • I am • I won’t • I will come • Shall I join
will go • will have • Will you go jogging • won’t jog

A: Mia, I plan to exercise more this year. I (21) __________________ jogging every day.
B: That’s a great idea! (22) __________________ in your neighbourhood?
A: No, (23) __________________. There are cars and it’s not very safe. I (24) ______________ to the park near the library. It’s really big.
B: (25) __________________ you? I like jogging too.
A: That sounds great! It’s nice exercising with a friend! I’m know we (26) ______________ fun.
B: OK! What’s your plan? (27) __________________ jogging tomorrow?
A: Yes, (28) ______________. I’m ready to start!
B: Good! (29) ______________ with you!
A: That was a quick decision! And don’t worry – we (30) ______________ for hours on our first day!

(Б опції за кожний правильний відповідь)

Итоговый балл: ....../30
Modal verbs

Модальные глаголы:
- не обозначают действие, а выражают отношение к нему
- употребляются с инфинитивом смыслового глагола без частицы to
- не изменяются по лицам и числам
- не требуют вспомогательного глагола для образования отрицательной и вопросительной форм

can, can't, could, couldn't

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>can / can't</td>
<td>способность, умение (в настоящем и будущем)</td>
<td>I can / can't help you with the cleaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>could / couldn't</td>
<td>способность, умение (в прошлом)</td>
<td>I could / couldn't read when I was three.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can</td>
<td>разрешение</td>
<td>You can use this laptop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can't</td>
<td>запрет</td>
<td>You can't use this laptop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can / could</td>
<td>просьба</td>
<td>Can / Could I use this laptop? Could you help me?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Helpful hints

Отрицательной формой can является cannot, но в разговорной речи принято использовать сокращённый вариант can't.

I cannot help you. = I can't help you.

May, may not, could

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>may / may not</td>
<td>возможность, вероятность совершения действия (в настоящем и будущем)</td>
<td>They may / may not visit the museum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>could</td>
<td></td>
<td>I could go to the library.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Watch out!

Чтобы сказать, что действие, возможно, не произойдет, используется форма may not. Форму couldn’t в этом значении использовать нельзя.

X Alex has a cold so he couldn’t come to school tomorrow.
✓ Alex has a cold so he may not come to school tomorrow.
A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.
1 Can / May you watch videos on your phone?
2 Can't / Could I go home, please, Mr Jones?
3 We can / can't take phones to school but we can / can't use them in class.
4 I can't / couldn't speak English when I was three but now I could / can!
5 'Do you know French?' 'No, I can't / may not speak French.'
6 'What do you want to do?' We could / couldn't go to the park.'
7 'What are you doing tomorrow?' 'I'm not sure. I may / can go jogging.'
8 My brother may not / could play the piano when he was five!

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.
1 Are you going to come to my party?
   A No, sorry. I can't.
   B No, I couldn't.
2 Can I see what you've written?
   A No, you couldn't.
   B Yes, you can.
3 Could you swim when you were three?
   A Yes, I can.
   B No, I couldn't.
4 What job do you want to do when you finish school?
   A I may be a doctor.
   B I can be a doctor.
5 Could I phone you tonight?
   A Yes, you can.
   B Yes, you couldn't.
6 We may go to the museum tomorrow.
   A Can I come?
   B I couldn't come.
7 Cameron is ill.
   A Yes. He couldn't come tomorrow.
   B Yes. He may not come tomorrow.

C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

(1) Could / May not we go swimming tomorrow?
Yes, we (2) may / could but ...

Don't you want to go?
Yes, but ... I (3) couldn't / can't swim!

Really? I (4) may not / could teach you.
(5) Could / Can you swim really well?
Yes, I (6) could / can swim when I was a baby!
OK. Well, I (7) may / can't come. I'll think about it.
(8) Can / May you send me an email tonight to tell me?
D Заполните пропуски данными словами.

**can do** * can park * **can't go** * can't talk * **could speak** * may go * **may not have**

1. We __________ on the phone in lessons. It's a rule.
2. You __________ your car here.
3. You __________ down that road – the police will stop you.
4. I haven't got school tomorrow so I __________ shopping.
5. We __________ a test tomorrow. It could be next week.
6. When Evan was young, he __________ English and German.
7. Our teacher says we __________ our homework on a computer.

E Установите значения модальных глаголов. Некоторые значения можно использовать дважды.

1. Sorry, but you can't sit there. __________
2. Can I use your phone? __________
3. I could ride a bike when I was five. __________
4. You can put your bike here. __________
5. I may not go to school tomorrow. __________
6. She couldn't understand the letter. __________
7. We could go to Italy this summer but we haven't decided yet. __________
8. Could I see your new tablet, please? __________

F Расставьте слова в правильном порядке.

1. your bike ______ can't ______ there ______ leave ______ you ______!

2. read ______ please ______ book, ______ I ______ that ______ could ______?

3. four ______ were ______ when ______ could ______ you ______ you ______ swim ______?

4. get ______ home ______ I ______ when ______ my ______ may ______ do ______ homework ______ I

5. these ______ rules ______ can't ______ Brittany ______ understand

6. laptop ______ Evan ______ may ______ the ______ buy ______ not

7. hear ______ couldn't ______ me ______ Aleksei

8. you ______ leave ______ can ______ the ______ yes, ______ classroom
Grammar
Modal verbs 2

Modal verbs

• Модальные глаголы:
  • не обозначают действие, а выражают отношение к нему
  • употребляются с инфинитивом смыслового глагола без частицы to
  • не изменяются по лицам и числам
  • не требуют вспомогательного глагола для образования отрицательной и вопросительной форм

Watch out!
Исключение составляет глагол have to. По значению он является модальным, а по форме схож с обычными глаголами: изменяется по временам, лицам и числам. Для образования вопросительной и отрицательной форм требуется вспомогательный глагол.
✓ I have to buy some new pencils tomorrow.
✓ I don’t have to buy some new pencils tomorrow.
✓ Do you have to buy some new pencils tomorrow?

must, mustn’t, have to, don’t have to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Модальные глаголы</th>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>must</td>
<td>обязанность</td>
<td>You must do that!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He must do his homework every day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mustn’t</td>
<td>запрет</td>
<td>I mustn’t talk during the lesson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>She mustn’t be late for class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have to</td>
<td>необходимость</td>
<td>I have to do my homework every day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>She has to do that!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>don’t have to</td>
<td>отсутствие необходимости</td>
<td>You don’t have to sit down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He doesn’t have to leave the classroom.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Watch out!
Have to и must близки по значению: I have to / must do my homework.
Но значения их отрицательных форм различны: don’t have to выражает отсутствие необходимости, а mustn’t = запрет.
You don’t have to buy your teacher a present. = Это не обязательно, но ты можешь это сделать по желанию.
You mustn’t buy your teacher a present. = Это запрещено. Это противоречит правилам.

Watch out!
В глаголе mustn’t буква t не произносится.
Unit 20  Grammar

A  Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. It’s 10 pm! I have **get** / **to get** the bus and go home now!
2. Galina **has** / **have** to do her homework before she can watch TV.
3. You **mustn’t** / **don’t have to** write on your desks.
4. This schoolbag is old – I **must** / **have** to buy a new one.
5. Students **doesn’t have to** / **don’t have to** go to school on Saturdays.
6. You can’t drive in the park – you **must** / **have** walk.
7. Serge **mustn’t** / **doesn’t have to** sing if he doesn’t want to.
8. Callum doesn’t have **study** / **to study** for an exam today.

B  Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. We **mustn’t** __ in the school.
   A) run
   B) to run
2. You have __ at the red light.
   A) stop
   B) to stop
3. We __ eat in the classrooms – it’s a rule.
   A) mustn’t
   B) don’t have to
4. You ___ have to do this homework now.
   A) don’t
   B) doesn’t
5. Do you ___ wear a uniform at your school?
   A) have to
   B) has to
6. We ___ be quiet because those students are doing a test.
   A) don’t have to
   B) must

C  Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

Hi Max,

Thanks for your email. You asked about my new school. Well, it’s nice but there are rules that we (1) **have** / **must** to follow.

Rule one: we can have our phones with us in the lessons but we (2) **don’t have to** / **mustn’t** use them.

Rule two: we (3) **must** / **mustn’t** do our homework every night.

Rule three: we (4) **have** / **mustn’t** listen to the teacher. We (5) **mustn’t** / **don’t have to** talk to our friends!

Rule four: students (6) **has** / **have** to be at the school at 8.30 am – we (7) **mustn’t** / **don’t have to** be late.

In my school we can wear the clothes we like – we (8) **mustn’t** / **don’t have to** wear a uniform.

I really like that!

Write and tell me your news,

Jake

Напишите Джейку письмо. Опишите правила в вашей школе и поделитесь новостями. Используйте модальные глаголы.
D Заполните пропуски данными словами.

doesn't • don't • has • have • must • must • mustn't • to

1. We have _______ eat in the school cafeteria.
2. People in the library _______ talk.
3. The teacher says that you _______ read the school rules.
4. Students _______ to study for exams.
5. You _______ have to walk to the shops – you can take the bus.
6. The boys _______ be home by 9 pm.
7. He _______ have to come with me.
8. Victoria _______ to do her English homework.

E Установите значения модальных глаголов. Используйте каждое значение дважды.

1. We have to keep milk in the fridge. ___
2. You must be quiet in the hospital rooms. ___
3. She doesn't have to go on the trip. ___
4. Students mustn't run inside the school. ___
5. People under 16 don't have to pay to get in here. ___
6. He has to help my brother with his school work. ___
7. We mustn't drive on this street – the police will stop us. ___
8. You must do all of the exercises. ___

A обязанность
B запрет
C необходимость
D отсутствие необходимости

F Заполните пропуски глаголами doesn't have to / don't have to, has to / have to or must / mustn't. В некоторых случаях возможны несколько вариантов ответа.

1. Noah _______ finish his homework so he isn't going to the party tonight.
2. You _______ do any homework today but you will have homework at the weekend.
3. Students _______ bring a pen to write the test.
4. You _______ cheat in exams.
5. Vika _______ help her mum clean the house – it's a house rule!
6. Dad _______ go to work today because it's Sunday and his office isn't open.
7. You _______ forget to give the dog its food.
8. The boys _______ walk to school when it's cold because mum takes them.
## Vocabulary

### Rules

**Nouns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>helmet</th>
<th>make-up</th>
<th>safety / school / traffic rules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jewellery</td>
<td>notice</td>
<td>school uniform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>law</td>
<td>police officer</td>
<td>seat belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>litter</td>
<td>road</td>
<td>traffic lights</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verbs and phrasal verbs**

| allow | fight | |
| arrest | let | |
| drive | park | |
| drop | throw away | |
| enter (a place) | wear | |

**Adjectives and adverbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td>necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td>noisy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phrases**

| against the rules / the law | (not) allowed to do |
| be late / in time (for) | tell a lie |
| break (the rules / the law) | tell the truth |
| no running / talking / etc | turn left / right |

**Word formation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apology</td>
<td>apologise</td>
<td>careful</td>
<td>carefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>care</td>
<td>care</td>
<td>careless</td>
<td>carelessly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>danger</td>
<td>drive</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td>dangerously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>driver</td>
<td>enter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entrance</td>
<td>lie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liar</td>
<td>noisy</td>
<td>noisily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noise</td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>impolite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>truth</td>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>quietly</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Nouns**

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. You must wear a **helmet** / **seat** belt when you’re in a car.
2. The **traffic** / **safety** lights are green now.
3. The teacher is going to put a **notice** / **law** on the board.
4. We have to wear school **uniform** / **jewellery** at my school.
5. I always wear a **helmet** / **belt** on my head when I ride my bicycle.
6. Does your school have many safety **laws** / **rules**?

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Can you wear ___ at your school?
   A. jewellery
   B. seat belts
2. My mum doesn’t like wearing ___.
   A. helmet
   B. make-up
3. Don’t drop ___ in the street.
   A. litter
   B. notice
4. That’s not the ___ to the park.
   A. traffic
   B. road
5. You must do what the ___ says.
   A. seat belt
   B. police officer
6. He broke the ___ and now he’s in trouble.
   A. law
   B. litter

**Verbs and phrasal verbs**

C Соедините две части предложений.

1. I’m not allowed to stay
2. My dad always wears
3. The police officer is going to arrest
4. It’s against the law to drop
5. Does your mum drive
6. You can use the door on the right
7. The two boys got into trouble
8. Will your parents let
9. You can’t leave
10. Don’t throw

A. you to school every day?
B. out late at night.
C. to enter the school.
D. you come to the party?
E. your bike here because it’s against the rules.
F. the thief because he took that woman’s money.
G. because they were fighting in the classroom.
H. away your old clothes!
I. litter in the park.
J. a seat belt in his car.
## Adjectives and adverbs

D Заполните пропуски данными словами.

always • careful • dangerous • necessary • noisy • polite • quiet • safe

A: It’s your first day at this school, Jonas, and I want to tell you about the school rules. You (1) __________ have to follow the rules. You must never break them.
B: OK, Petra, I understand. I’ll be very (2) __________ to follow the rules. I don’t want to get into trouble.
A: It’s not really about getting into trouble or not. It’s so that we, our classmates and the teachers are (3) __________ . It’s because breaking the rules can be (4) __________ — people may have accidents.
B: Do people have many accidents here?
A: No, but in all schools rules are (5) __________ . We need them so that people don’t get hurt.
B: You’re right. I know students aren’t allowed to be (6) __________ in class.
A: Right. We have to be (7) __________ in class. And we have to be (8) __________ to the teachers.
B: Yes, I know those things! Oh, there’s the bell! Let’s go.

## Phrases

E Заполните пропуски данными словами.

1 Oh, no! I’m going to be late _________ school again.
2 You are not allowed _________ run in the school.
3 He _________ the law and now he has to go to prison.
4 It’s _________ the rules to wear make-up at my school.
5 Be quiet, please! _________ talking in class.
6 Misha has to _________ the police officer the truth.
7 You have to be _________ time for your lessons.
8 You can _________ right at the next street and park in the car park.
9 It’s not nice to _________ lies, children.

## Word formation

F Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

1 You must _________ to the teacher for being impolite.
2 It’s the last day of school. The students will be very _________ today.
3 You mustn’t drive _________ or we’ll have an accident.
4 My classmate called me a _________ , but I’m not.
5 It’s _________ to ride a bike in that busy street at night.
6 We have to sit _________ and wait for the teacher to arrive.
7 Is Sam going to tell the _________ about what happened?
8 Students must use that _________ to go into the school.
9 That _________ is going very fast — I think he’s going to hit the tree!
10 You mustn’t be _________ to people. Always be nice.
**A** Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. People aren’t allowed to **park** / **fight** their cars here.
2. You must stop when the traffic **light** / **belt** is red.
3. Don’t **drop** / **throw** away old newspapers and bottles!
4. You **are not allowed** / **can** to run near the pool.
5. Dad never drives **careful** / **carelessly** on the roads.
6. I always wear a **notice** / **helmet** when I ride my bicycle.
7. Tell the police officer the **true** / **truth**!
8. Children! You are very **noisy** / **necessary** today. No talking!
9. Alex was late to / **for** school again.
10. You mustn’t **against** / **break** the rules.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

**B** Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

11. ___ I use your laptop, please?
   A. Can
   B. Must

12. You ___ to go on the trip.
   A. mustn’t
   B. don’t have

13. It’s a nice day so we ___ go out.
   A. could
   B. have to

14. I ___ swim when I was five.
   A. can’t
   B. couldn’t

15. John ___ come to the party tomorrow because he’s sick.
   A. may not
   B. couldn’t

16. All students ___ wear school uniform every day.
   A. must
   B. could

17. Yes, you ___ borrow my camera for your trip.
   A. have to
   B. can

18. Her schoolbag is dirty so she ___ clean it.
   A. has to
   B. can

19. You ___ use this entrance—it’s closed.
   A. can’t
   B. don’t have to

20. Evan ___ be late again or the teacher will call his parents.
   A. couldn’t
   B. mustn’t

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

**C** Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

21. Yes, you **can** visit the museum tomorrow.

22. You **mustn’t** go now. That’s a red light.

23. I **can** speak Russian and English.

24. They **must** have a ticket to enter.

25. **Could** I use your smartphone, please?

26. I **could** ride a horse when I was ten.

27. She **doesn’t have to** clean the house.

28. They **may not** go on holiday this year.

29. Mum says I **can’t** go to the concert.

30. They **have to** buy new pens and pencils.

разрешение / возможность
необходимость совершить действие / запрет
возможность / способность
обязанность / разрешение
способность / просьба разрешить
возможность / способность
отсутствие необходимости / возможность
возможность / отсутствие необходимости
просьба разрешить / запрет
необходимость совершить действие / запрет

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ....../30
A Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

1 Last week ______________________ a difficult week because my family
   and I moved to a new town.

2 I ______________________ to say goodbye to my old friends and
   I found that hard.

3 In the beginning I ______________________ very happy because
   things weren't the same.

4 But now I am happy. I ______________________ this in my new bedroom.
   It's a lovely room!

5 There ______________________ two big windows and I can see the forest
   and the hills from my room.

6 My new school is nice, too, and I have ______________________ new friends!

7 One of them is Eva. She ______________________ the same things I do.

8 While we ______________________ home yesterday, she invited me
   to go to her house this weekend.

9 I have ______________________ a great present to give her when I see her
   on Saturday!

B Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

1 I think it's important to be friendly with the people you meet and
   be ______________________ about what you say to them.

2 When someone doesn't understand what you say, it can start
   an ______________________.

3 You may say something that you think is ______________________ but the other
   person may think you are being unkind.

4 Sometimes you say the wrong things. It happens! But then you have
   to ______________________ quickly and there won't be a problem.

5 Friends can also ______________________ about things – you don't have to
   think the same way about everything!

6 We are ______________________ to have our friends – we must be nice to them!
C Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

1. Jack was really excited because he ________________ London for the first time.

2. As he got off the train, he was happy to see that the sun ________________.

3. Jack was fit and healthy so he decided to jog to his hotel. He got there and ________________ to check in.

4. But when he looked for his passport, he ________________ find it!

5. ‘Oh, no. I ________________ it,’ thought Jack, ‘What am I going to do?’

6. While he was looking in his bags, a man ________________ to him.

   The man looked very hot and tired.

7. ‘Excuse me,’ he said, ‘______________ you Jack Smith?’ ‘Yes,’ said Jack.

8. The man said ‘I have just ________________ your passport.’

9. ‘It ________________ out of your bag when you were getting off the train. I wanted to give it to you — but you started jogging!’

D Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

1. Wassily Kandinsky was a ________________ painter. He lived from 1866 to 1944.

2. He was born in Moscow but he spent his ________________ in Odessa.

3. He moved to Moscow again when he became a ________________.

4. Kandinsky had a ________________ life to other artists.

5. He was always interested in art but he became a law ________________.

6. This great man didn’t do his first famous ________________ until he was 30 when he moved to Germany.
Grammar
Plurals, countable and uncountable nouns 1

**Plurals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Singular (without a)</th>
<th>-s</th>
<th>hat → hats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>К большинству существительных прибавляется</td>
<td>-es</td>
<td>(у меняется на l)</td>
<td>baby → babies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>К существительным, оканчивающимся на согласную + -y, прибавляется</td>
<td>-es</td>
<td>bus → buses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>К существительным, оканчивающимся на -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, или -x, прибавляется</td>
<td>-es</td>
<td>dress → dresses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>К существительным, оканчивающимся на -f или -fe, прибавляется</td>
<td>-es (f меняется на v)</td>
<td>dish → dishes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>watch → watches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>box → boxes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>leaf → leaves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>knife → knives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Countable nouns**

Исчисляемые существительные обозначают одушевлённые и неодушевлённые предметы или явления, которые можно сосчитать. Такие существительные могут употребляться как в единственном, так и во множественном числе.

**Watch out!**

- child → children
- man → men
- woman → women
- foot → feet
- goose → geese
- sheep → sheep
- fish → fish
- mouse → mice

С исчисляемыми существительными можно использовать a / an, some / any или числительные. Спрашивайте How many ...?

Примеры:
- There’s an orange on the table.
- There are some / five oranges to make juice.
- How many chairs do we need?

**Uncountable nouns**

Неисчисляемые существительные обозначают предметы или явления, которые нельзя сосчитать. Такие существительные употребляются только в единственном числе.

**Watch out!**

- art
- bread
- butter
- cheese
- electricity
- food
- fruit
- furniture
- hair
- information
- jewellry
- milk
- make-up
- money
- music
- news
- perfume
- room
- scenery
- shampoo
- sugar
- travel
- water
- work

С неисчисляемыми существительными можно использовать some / any. Спрашивайте How much ...?

Примеры:
- There’s some flour in that bag.
- How much time have we got?

**Helpful hints**

Чтобы сосчитать неисчисляемые существительные, можно использовать фразы:

- a bottle of milk
- a bar of soap
- a piece of news
- a glass of water
- a loaf of bread
- a packet of pasta
- a cup of tea

**Watch out!**

В английском языке некоторые существительные имеют только форму множественного числа: clothes, glasses, jeans, police, scissors, shorts, trousers. Будьте внимательны при употреблении с ними глагола.

- The police is coming.
- The police are coming.

78
A Заполните таблицу.

boy • child • dog • fish • foot • hat • house • man • mouse • shop • table • woman

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular plurals</th>
<th>Irregular plurals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Заполните пропуски, поставив существительные во множественное число.

1. There are three ______ in the room. baby
2. We have to take two ______ to the shops. bus
3. Do you wash the ______ in your house? dish
4. There are 15 ______ in the shop. dress
5. Niko has ______ in his garden. goose
6. We sometimes give ______ of chocolates as presents. box
7. There are ______ on the trees in summer. leaf
8. Please put the ______ and forks on the table. knife

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. How much milk ___ in the fridge?
   A is
   B are
2. How ___ cupboards are there in your kitchen?
   A many
   B much
3. The children ___ playing in the garden.
   A is
   B are
4. Your make-up ___ nice.
   A looks
   B look
5. ___ your furniture?
   A Is this
   B Are these
6. There ___ no cheese on my pizza!
   A is
   B are
7. Sonya’s teeth ___ very white.
   A is
   B are
8. I need ___ information about food in Russia.
   A some
   B an
D Впишите is или are.

1 Can you buy eggs? The money _______ on the table.
2 The police _______ looking for two men.
3 My new trousers _______ black.
4 _______ the jewellery in that shop expensive?
5 There _______ room in the kitchen for a big table.
6 The music in this film _______ very nice.
7 Her hair _______ black.
8 There _______ fruit in the bowl.
9 Where _______. my glasses?
10 The news _______ good – we’ve passed the test!

E Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1 I always have a piece / bar / cup of tea in the morning.
2 I read an interesting bar / piece / packet of news yesterday.
3 Can you buy a glass / bottle / loaf of bread, please?
4 There’s only one bottle / packet / piece of milk in the fridge.
5 Please buy a bar / glass / cup of soap.
6 Would you like a packet / glass / piece of water?

F Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

Brittany’s shopping blog

Some people hate food shopping but I love it! I always look to see how (1) much / many things we need. I do this because sometimes there (2) isn’t / aren’t money to buy things we don’t need.

I always look in the fridge to see how many bottles of milk there (3) is / are and I look in the cupboards to see that we’ve got things like (4) bars / packets of pasta.

One thing we always need (5) is / are bread, so I usually buy two (6) loaves / loaves. I try to buy fresh fruit because I know (7) it is / they are healthy.

I’ve been to the supermarket four or five times now and I really enjoy it! Do you like shopping for (8) food / foods? Leave a comment HERE.
**Grammar**

**Countable and uncountable nouns 2**

- **much, many, a lot of, lots of**

*Much, many, a lot of, lots of* означают «много». Их употребление зависит от существительного.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>much</td>
<td>She doesn’t eat <em>much</em> meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many</td>
<td>There aren’t <em>many</em> vegetables in the fridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a lot of / lots of</td>
<td>He eats <em>a lot of / lots of</em> meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She eats <em>a lot of / lots of</em> vegetables.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Watch out!*  
*Much* и *many*, как правило, употребляются в отрицательных предложениях и в вопросах. В утвердительных предложениях предпочтительно использовать *a lot of / lots of*.

- *X* He has got *much* chocolate.
- *✓* He has got *a lot of* chocolate.

- **How much ...? and How many ...?**

*How much* и *how many* означают «сколько». Их употребление зависит от существительного.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>how much</td>
<td>‘<em>How much sugar</em> is there in the bag?’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘One kilogram.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how many</td>
<td><em>How many apples</em> are there on the table?’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘Three.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **little, a little, few, a few**

*A little* и *a few* означают «немного, несколько, достаточное количество». *Little* и *few* означают «мало, недостаточное количество». Употребление *little* и *a little*, *few* и *a few* зависит от существительного.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>I’ve got <em>little</em> time, so we can’t go shopping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a little</td>
<td>I’ve got <em>a little</em> time, so let’s go shopping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>few</td>
<td>We’ve got <em>few</em> oranges, so we can’t make juice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a few</td>
<td>We’ve got <em>a few</em> oranges, so let’s make juice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Заполните пропуски словами many или much.
1 I haven’t got _______ money.
2 There aren’t _______ oranges on that tree.
3 How _______ chocolate have you got?
4 Caitlin has got a lot of books, but I haven’t got _______.
5 We don’t eat _______ meat in our house.
6 How _______ English-speaking friends have you got?
7 I didn’t get _______ information from that cookbook.
8 Zoe hasn’t got _______ dresses.

B Отметьте (✓) правильные предложения. Перепишите те предложения, где пропущен артикль a.
1 There are few students in my cooking class – only four! ___
2 I have little money so I can’t buy you a cup of coffee. ___
3 There are few tomatoes in the kitchen so I’m going to make a big pizza. ___
4 We haven’t got much chocolate! ___
5 There is little time before the lesson. Let’s go for a walk. ___
6 We have got lot of work to do. ___
7 ‘Are there any bananas?’ ‘Yes, there are few.’ ___
8 He has got lots of furniture in his new house. ___

C Поставьте предложения, отмеченные (X), в отрицательную форму, а отмеченные (?), в вопросительную форму. Используйте many или much.
1 There is a lot of fruit. (X)

2 There are lots of bananas. (?)

3 There are some shirts in that shop. (X)

4 There is some sugar. (?)

5 We eat a lot of apples. (X)

6 There are lots of cakes. (?)
D Заполните пропуски данными словами. 

- a • few • little • lot • many • much

1 We’ve got a _________ time – what do you want to do?
2 _________ students want to do eight hours of homework every night!
3 How _________ cheese did you put on the pizza?
4 There are a _________ of things to do in my town.
5 ‘How _________ pieces of cake have you had?’ ‘Three.’
6 ‘Do you want sugar in your tea?’ ‘Yes, please, _________ little.’

E Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1 How many apples are there in the bowl?
   A Three.
   B One kilogram.
2 How much orange juice is there?
   A A few
   B A little.
3 Can we go shopping?
   A No, I’ve got little money.
   B No, I’ve got a little money.
4 How much information have you got?
   A I’ve got a few.
   B I’ve got a little.
5 Why can’t we make an apple pie?
   A Because there are few apples.
   B Because there are a few apples.
6 I need some potatoes. Have you got any?
   A Yes, I’ve got a few.
   B Yes, I’ve got few.

F Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

I’m going shopping. What do we need?

Hmm, we need (1) few / a few things so make a shopping list.
I’ll look in the kitchen. ... So, there is (2) little / few fruit, so can you buy some apples and pears? There aren’t (3) many / much potatoes but there are (4) a few / a little carrots.

OK. I’ve put those things on the list.

Let me look in the fridge. There is (5) a little / few milk so please buy one bottle, not two. There (6) isn’t much / aren’t many cheese in here – can you buy some?

OK. I’ll go to the shops now.

No, wait. Let me look in the cupboard. There (7) are a lot of / is a little packets of pasta – that’s good. Oh, can you buy some sugar? There (8) isn’t much / aren’t many in the bag.

OK. I’ll buy the things on the list. I can go shopping again at the weekend for (9) few / a few more things.
Unit 24

Vocabulary
Food and shopping

Nouns
barbecue
credit card / cash
drinks: coffee, juice, lemonade, milk, tea, water
food: apple, banana, biscuit, bread, burger, butter, cake, carrot, cheese, chicken, chips, chocolate, cream, egg, fish, fruit, ice cream, jam, lemon, meat, oil, omelette, onion, orange, pasta, pizza, potato, rice, salad, sandwich, tomato, vegetable
meal: breakfast, lunch, dinner

menu: first / main course, dessert
people: chef, cook, customer, shop assistant, waiter, waitress
piece of bread / cake
price
shops: bakery, bookshop, chemist, department store, shopping centre, supermarket
things: bottle, bowl, cooker, cup, dish, fork, fridge, knife, plate, spoon

Verbs and phrasal verbs
buy
cook: boil, grill, fry, bake
cut
drink
eat

eat out
order
sell
taste
wash up

Adjectives
cheap
closed
expensive
hungry
open
salty
sweet
thirsty

Phrases
do the washing-up
go on a picnic
go shopping
have a snack

have breakfast / lunch / dinner
make a cup of tea / a sandwich
pay for something in cash / by credit card
spend money

Word formation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>assistant</td>
<td>assist</td>
<td>closed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cook</td>
<td>cook</td>
<td>closed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooking</td>
<td></td>
<td>closed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooker</td>
<td></td>
<td>closed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close</td>
<td></td>
<td>closed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fry</td>
<td></td>
<td>fried</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hunger</td>
<td></td>
<td>hungry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salt</td>
<td></td>
<td>salty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shopping</td>
<td>shop</td>
<td></td>
<td>thirsty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shopper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>thirsty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Can I pay for the meal by credit cash / card, please?
2. I don’t eat jam / meat because it’s not kind to animals to eat them.
3. Can you put the food on the barbecue / biscuit now?
4. I love fruit / vegetables – pears are my favourite.
5. My little brother likes strawberry jam / butter.
6. It’s hot today. Can we have an ice cream / cake, Mum?
7. Fry the vegetables in some oil / cheese.
8. Do you want one piece of price / bread or two, Victoria?
9. I usually have fried chocolate / eggs for breakfast on Sunday mornings.

B Соедините группы слов с категориями, к которым они относятся.

1. places to buy things   A    coffee, juice, lemonade, milk, tea, water
2. fruit                  B    bakery, bookshop, chemist, department store,
3. vegetables             C    shopping centre, supermarket
4. things to drink        D    bottle, bowl, cooker, cup, dish, fork, fridge, knife, plate, spoon
5. people                 E    apple, banana, lemon, orange
6. things in a kitchen    F    chef, cook, customer, shop assistant, waiter, waitress
7. meat                   G    carrot, onion, potato
8. food items             H    chicken, burger
9. types of meal          I    breakfast, lunch, dinner, first / main course, dessert,
                                         chips, pasta, pizza, sandwich, rice, omelette, salad

C Заполните пропуски данными словами.

bake * boil * buy * cut * drink * eat * fry * grill * order * sell * taste * wash

Hannah’s chicken pasta recipe

When people (1) ________ out in a restaurant, they often (2) ________ pasta, but it’s easy to make at home too. Here’s an easy recipe for a great lunch.

• (3) ________ some chicken and some cream from the supermarket.
• (4) ________ the chicken into small pieces and (5) ________ it in a little oil until it’s brown.
• Add the cream and a little salt and then (6) ________ the sauce. Is it good?
• (7) ________ some pasta in water for ten minutes.
• Put the pasta and sauce in a dish and put some cheese on it.
• (8) ________ or (9) ________ it in the cooker for twenty minutes.

YUM, like the pasta that they (10) ________ in a restaurant!

I like to (11) ________ tea with this meal. Now all you have to do is (12) ________ up!

Напишите рецепт своего любимого блюда. Используйте глаголы, данные выше.
Adjectives

Соедините две части предложения.
1. I want to eat dinner now
2. We don’t like chicken soup
3. She’d like a bottle of water
4. This tea is very sweet
5. I thought the meal was expensive
6. We thought the restaurant was closed

A. because it’s got lots of sugar in it.
B. because I’m hungry.
C. but Tom said it was cheap.
D. because she’s thirsty.
E. but it was open.
F. because it’s often very salty.

Phrases

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.
1. Let’s ___ on a picnic or have a barbecue.
   A. go
   B. do
2. Are you hungry? ___ a snack.
   A. Have
   B. Do
3. I will ___ the washing up.
   A. do
   B. have
4. My dad doesn’t want to ___ money to eat out in restaurants.
   A. pay
   B. spend
5. We want to ___ shopping on Saturday.
   A. have
   B. go
6. We will ___ for the meal in cash, please.
   A. spend
   B. pay
7. I’m going to ___ a cup of tea.
   A. make
   B. do
8. We want to ___ dinner at that new restaurant.
   A. make
   B. have

Word formation

Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу предложения.

1. I like to drink orange juice when I’m ________.
2. The supermarket is ________ on Sundays.
3. I’m going to have a big burger because I’m ________.
4. Do you like ________ fish?
5. ________ is my favourite hobby.
6. This meat is very ________ — YUCK!
7. The shop ________ helped me find the fruit and vegetables.
8. Some people really love ________, but I don’t.

THIRST
CLOSE
HUNGER
FRY
COOK
SALT
ASSIST
SHOP
A Соедините две части предложений.
1 We’ll have fried fish and potatoes for ___
2 Dad didn’t want to cook last night so ___
3 Here’s a list of things ___
4 You can pay by ___
5 Hannah had a piece ___
6 I bought some bread ___
7 When you’ve finished eating ___
8 Did you make ___
9 I went shopping yesterday and I spent ___
10 I only want water ___

A credit card or in cash.
B do the washing up.
C when I am really thirsty.
D the main course of the meal.
E of cake for dessert.
F my pocket money in that new store.
G we ate out at a restaurant.
H a sandwich for your lunch?
I when I went to the bakery.
J you can buy at the supermarket.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.
11 Everyone knows that ___ love cheese!
   A mice      B mouses
12 Rebecca thinks those ___ are beautiful.
   A babys      B babies
13 ___ supermarket she always goes to is in Elm Street.
   A A          B The
14 Put the ___ and forks on the table, Li.
   A knifes     B knives
15 How ___ bread do you need?
   A many       B much
16 These cakes ___ very good. Yum!
   A is        B are
17 Are there ___ eggs in the bowl?
   A any       B some
18 Buy a ___ of pasta from the shop, please.
   A loaf      B packet
19 ___ these scissors yours?
   A Is        B Are
20 I’ve got ___ chocolate for you.
   A any       B some

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Заполните пропуски, используя few, little, lot, lots, many или much. Некоторые слова можно использовать дважды.
21 There is ___ salt in the soup – taste it.
22 ‘How much flour do we need to make a cake?’ ‘Only a ___.’
23 There is ___ of butter in the fridge.
24 How ___ time have we got before the shops close?
25 This pizza hasn’t got a ___ of cheese on it.
26 We haven’t got ___ sugar – only a little.
27 How ___ eggs do you want me to buy?
28 There weren’t ___ children at the party.
29 Do we have any lemons? Yes, but only a ___.
30 There are ___ tomatoes in the bowl so I’ll buy some.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ....../30
25 Grammar
have and have got, some and any

**have and have got**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Утвердительная форма</th>
<th>Оприцательная форма</th>
<th>Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / You / We / They have ...</td>
<td>I / You / We / They do not have ...</td>
<td>Do I / you / we / they have ...? Yes, I / you / we / they do. No, I / you / we / they don't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He / She / It has ...</td>
<td>He / She / It does not have ...</td>
<td>Does he / she / it have ...? Yes, he / she / it does. / No, he / she / it doesn't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Утвердительная форма**

| I / You / We / They have (‘ve) got ... | I / You / We / They have not (haven’t) got ... | Have I / you / we / they got ...? Yes, I / you / we / they have. No, I / you / we / they haven’t. |
| He / She / It has (‘s) got ... | He / She / It has not (hasn’t) got ... | Has he / she / it got ...? Yes, he / she / it has. / No, he / she / it hasn’t. |

*Have и have got означают «иметь, обладать». Но в американском английском предпочтительен вариант have, а в британском – have got.*

I have two sisters and a brother. = I’ve got two sisters and a brother.

**some and any**

Some передаёт значение «немного» с неисчисляемыми существительными и значение «некоторые» с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>имущество, собственность</td>
<td>We have / We’ve got a black car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>семья</td>
<td>He has / He’s got two uncles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>характеристика человека / предмета</td>
<td>She has / She’s got short hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>болезни</td>
<td>I have / I’ve got a terrible cold.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any передаёт значение «сколько-нибудь» с неисчисляемыми существительными и значение «какие-нибудь, какие-либо» с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе. Any в сочетании с not означает «никакие».

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>в утвердительных высказываниях</td>
<td>I’ve got some biscuits. / It’s okay, I’ve got some money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>в высказываниях, выражающих просьбу или предложение</td>
<td>Would you like some tea and biscuits? Could I have some tea and biscuits, please?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Any может употребляться в вопросе, только если он выражает вежливую просьбу или предложение.*

Can I have some sugar, please? Would you like some sugar?

**Watch out!**

В 3-м лице единственного числа глагол have имеет форму has.

**Some may be used in a question, only if it expresses impolite question or request.**

*Some может употребляться в вопросе, только если он выражает вежливую просьбу или предложение.*

Can I have some sugar, please? Would you like some sugar?

**Watch out!**

*Some may be used in a question, only if it expresses impolite question or request.*

*Some может употребляться в вопросе, только если он выражает вежливую просьбу или предложение.*

Can I have some sugar, please? Would you like some sugar?

**some и any**

Some передаёт значение «немного» с неисчисляемыми существительными и значение «некоторые» с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Would you like some tea and biscuits? Could I have some tea and biscuits, please?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any передаёт значение «сколько-нибудь» с неисчисляемыми существительными и значение «какие-нибудь, какие-либо» с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе. Any в сочетании с not означает «никакие».

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>в утвердительных высказываниях</td>
<td>I haven’t got any apples. / On, no! I haven’t got any money!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>в вопросительных высказываниях</td>
<td>Have you got any apples? / Has he got any money?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Some may be used in a question, only if it expresses impolite question or request.*

*Some may be used in a question, only if it expresses impolite question or request.*

Can I have some sugar, please? Would you like some sugar?

**Watch out!**

*Some may be used in a question, only if it expresses impolite question or request.*

*Some may be used in a question, only if it expresses impolite question or request.*

Can I have some sugar, please? Would you like some sugar?
A
Обведите правильный вариант ответа.
1. Brittany has / have a big white dog.
2. I has / have two brothers and two sisters.
3. We has / have two cats, a dog and a pet bird.
4. You have / has blonde hair.
5. Arthur don't have / doesn't have brown hair.
6. They doesn't have / don't have a big house.
7. Does / Do your flat have big bedrooms?
8. I don't have / doesn't have green eyes.
9. Does / Do you have your books for class?
10. The garden have / has lots of flowers in it.

B
Выберите правильный вариант ответа.
1. Do you have a cold?
   Yes, ___.
   A I do
   B I don’t
2. Do we have any coffee?
   No, ___.
   A we don’t
   B we do
3. Do I have chocolate on my face?
   Yes, ___.
   A you does
   B you do
4. Does Zara have a little sister?
   Yes, ___.
   A she does
   B she has got
5. Does your cat have small ears?
   No, ___.
   A it doesn’t
   B it does
6. Do they have friends in Moscow?
   Yes, ___.
   A they does
   B they do

C
Заполните пропуски данными словами, используя has got, hasn’t got, have got, haven’t got.

My friends and family BLOG

My name is Vlad and I (1) __________ a mum, a dad and two brothers. I love them! My mum (2) __________ a sister. Her name is Marina and she’s my aunt. Marina (3) __________ a son but she has got a daughter. My dad has got a sister but he (4) __________ a brother so I (5) __________ an uncle. My brothers are twins so they (6) __________ the same birthday. Sadly, I (7) __________ a pet at the moment. I love dogs but my dad doesn’t. My best friend is Max. He (8) __________ a dog, three cats and a parrot. I often visit Max and I play with his pets! Leave a comment HERE.

Напишите комментарий к статье в блоге Влада. Расскажите о своей семье и друзьях, используя have got.
D Составьте вопросы и дополните ответы.

1. You’ve got straight hair.
   No, I ____________.

2. Caitlin’s got a beautiful smile.
   Yes, she ____________.

3. They’ve got a hamster and a tortoise.
   No, they ____________.

4. You and Martina have got brown eyes.
   Yes, we ____________.

5. I’ve got an email from Toby.
   Yes, you ____________.

6. The cat’s got a short tail.
   No, it ____________.

E Заполните пропуски, используя a, any или some.

1. Have you got ________ friends in Canada?
2. Could I have ________ water, please?
3. Devon’s got ________ very nice computer.
4. Jasmine has got ________ money.
5. We haven’t got ________ dogs in our neighbourhood.
6. Have they got ________ food in the kitchen?
7. Joseph and Libby have got ________ beautiful new car.
8. The cat’s got ________ nice toys to play with.

F Каждое предложение содержит грамматическую ошибку. Вычеркните неверное слово и напишите правильный вариант.

1. I’ve got any presents for your family.
   I’ve got ________ presents for your family.

2. Have we got a apples?
   Have we got ________ apples?

3. They haven’t got some aunts or uncles.
   They haven’t got ________ aunts or uncles.

4. Would you like an milk in your tea?
   Would you like ________ milk in your tea?

5. I’ve got some great English teacher!
   I’ve got ________ great English teacher!

6. Can I have any biscuits, please?
   Can I have ________ biscuits, please?

7. We haven’t got some nice clothes for the festival.
   We haven’t got ________ nice clothes for the festival.

8. Have you got some pencil to write the exam?
   Have you got ________ pencil to write the exam?
Grammar

Wh-questions and question tags

○ Wh-questions

Специальный вопрос начинается с вопросительного слова. Как и в общем вопросе, вспомогательный глагол, модальный глагол или глагол to be ставится перед подлежащим.

Where do you go to school?  What can you see?  What time is it?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Вопросительное слово</th>
<th>Значение</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>who</td>
<td>кто</td>
<td>Who's that boy in your class?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>где / куда</td>
<td>Where did you go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>which</td>
<td>который (о животных и предметах)</td>
<td>Which book are you going to buy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what</td>
<td>что / какой</td>
<td>What's that?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what colour</td>
<td>какого цвета</td>
<td>What colour are your eyes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what time</td>
<td>который час / в котором часу</td>
<td>What time is your lesson?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>when</td>
<td>когда</td>
<td>When was your exam?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>why</td>
<td>почему</td>
<td>Why are you smiling?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whose</td>
<td>чей</td>
<td>Whose book is this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how</td>
<td>как / каким образом</td>
<td>How do you make a pizza?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how old</td>
<td>сколько лет</td>
<td>How old is your brother?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how many</td>
<td>сколько (об исчисляемых существительных)</td>
<td>How many apples are there?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how much</td>
<td>сколько (о неисчисляемых существительных)</td>
<td>How much tea is there?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how long</td>
<td>как долго / сколько (по времени)</td>
<td>How long have you lived here?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Watch out!

В вопросах к подлежащему вспомогательный глагол не употребляется.

✔ Who knows the answer?

○ Question tags

Разделительные вопросы

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Разделительные вопросы</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>with to be</td>
<td>You are a student, aren't you? / Your brother wasn't at the party, was he?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with have got</td>
<td>They've got some money, haven't they? / You haven't got any pets, have you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with present continuous</td>
<td>You're writing, aren't you? / You aren't writing, are you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with present perfect</td>
<td>She has sent the email, hasn't she? / The film hasn't started yet, has it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with модальным глаголом</td>
<td>I can use your phone, can't I? / Mike can't use a laptop, can he?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with present simple</td>
<td>She likes my brother, doesn't she? / You don't have a sister, do you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with past simple</td>
<td>They watched the film, didn't they? / They didn't send an email, did they?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Употребление

проверка или уточнение информации | Your phone number is 260998, isn't it? / You aren't in my group, are you? |
ожидание согласия от собеседника | It's difficult, isn't it? / It isn't difficult, is it? |

Watch out!

Если в первой части вопроса стоит I'm, то во второй части используется форма aren't I.

✔ I'm late again, aren't I?

Если в первой части вопроса стоит I'm not, то во второй части используется форма am I.

✔ I'm not late, am I?

Helpful hints

Разделительный вопрос состоит из двух частей. Первая часть — утвердительное / отрицательное предложение. Вторая часть — краткий общий вопрос. В обеих частях используется одно и то же грамматическое время.

Если первая часть утвердительная, то вторая часть отрицательная: He was your friend, wasn't he?

Если первая часть отрицательная, то вторая часть утвердительная: He wasn't your friend, was he?
A  Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. ___ does Morgan live?
   A. Where
   B. When
2. ___ time will the bus arrive?
   A. When
   B. What
3. ___ old is your best friend?
   A. How
   B. Which
4. ___ do you always wear black clothes?
   A. When
   B. Why
5. ___ was your favourite English teacher?
   A. Who
   B. When
6. ___ did you make those biscuits?
   A. How
   B. What

7. ___ coat is this?
   A. Who
   B. Whose
8. ___ has mum cooked for dinner?
   A. What
   B. Why
9. ___ milk do you like in your coffee?
   A. How many
   B. How much
10. She’s got three aunts. ___ aunt has got brown hair?
    A. What
    B. Which
11. ___ colour was the dress she was wearing?
    A. How
    B. What
12. ___ will it take to get to Gran’s house?
    A. How much
    B. How long

B  Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. When did you meet / you meet your friends?
2. What time is it / it is?
3. How much bread there was / was there in the kitchen?
4. Where they went / have they gone on holiday?
5. Whose pretty green hat that is / is that?
6. What colour his eyes are / are his eyes?
7. Who knows / does know those people?
8. Which school subjects she does like / does she like?
9. Why were you asking / you asking him about his school?
10. How many eggs will you need / need you for the cake?

C  Прочитайте ответы и заполните пропуски в вопросах.

1. ‘_______ is your coat?’ ‘It’s in the car.’
2. ‘_______ were at your party?’ ‘My friends from English class were there.’
3. ‘_______ did they start their English classes?’ ‘They started on 8th September.’
4. ‘_______ do you make chocolate cake?’ ‘You use flour, sugar, chocolate and eggs.’
5. ‘_______ people were in the team?’ ‘There were 12 people in the team.’
6. ‘_______ were you watching that programme?’ ‘Because I wanted to learn about nature.’
7. ‘_______ bag is this?’ ‘It’s my friend Ryan’s.’
8. ‘_______ can we do at the sports centre?’ ‘We can do lots of things.’
9. ‘_______ did your trousers cost?’ ‘They cost 30 pounds.’
10. ‘_______ kind of sandwich is this?’ ‘It’s a chicken sandwich.’
Допишите разделительные вопросы.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>am I * are you * aren't you * can we * can't I * did they * do you * doesn't she * hasn't he * was it * wasn't he * weren't they</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. You’re my brother’s friend, ___________?
2. They didn’t invite her to the party, ___________?
3. I can visit Lena in Volgograd, ___________?
4. You aren’t buying that ugly shirt, ___________?
5. It wasn’t raining last night, ___________?
6. You don’t know the Smiths, ___________?
7. Gabby likes listening to music, ___________?
8. Your brother has lived in Paris, ___________?
9. They were nice people, ___________?
10. Dan was here last week, ___________?
11. We can’t eat in the living room, ___________?
12. I’m not boring, ___________?

Допишите разделительные вопросы.

1. Pavel is your favourite uncle, ___________?
2. We aren’t watching a horror film, ___________?
3. Your mum’s got curly red hair, ___________?
4. That was a great lunch, ___________?
5. You haven’t finished yet, ___________?
6. These trousers didn’t cost a lot, ___________?
7. I’m your best friend, ___________?
8. Your parents have been to Moscow, ___________?
9. He can’t swim, ___________?
10. We don’t need to leave the party now, ___________?

Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

A: Hi Alex. How are you?
B: Hi Natasha. Fine, thanks. And you?
A: I’m fine. Your cousin hasn’t left yet, (1) hasn’t / has she?
B: No, she’s here.
A: Oh, good. I’ve got two extra tickets to the cinema. Maybe we can all go. Sofia likes films, (2) doesn’t / don’t she?
B: Yes, of course. Thank you for the offer! (3) When / Where does the film start?
A: It starts at 8 o’clock. That’s not too late, (4) is / isn’t it?
B: That’s perfect. (5) Who / Where do you want to meet?
A: We can meet at the cinema. It’s on Jackson St. You’ve been there, (6) haven’t / didn’t you?
B: Yes, I’ve been many times. This is really nice of you!
A: I’m a great friend, (7) am not / aren’t I?
B: Yes, you are! We can buy you supper after the cinema, (8) can / can’t we?
A: No, that’s ok. I’m just happy that you’re coming. See you there!
B: Yes, see you!
Unit 27

Vocabulary
Character and appearance

 Перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений  с. 158

Nouns

appearance  build  height  personality  pets: cat, dog, fish, hamster, parrot, rabbit, tortoise
character  face  smile  weight

Verbs and phrasal verbs

admire  frown  get on with  look after  respect  take after
love  prefer  share  smile  trust

djectives

cute  good-looking  kind  polite  short  tall  loyal  reliable  slim

Phrases

care about  have a good sense of humour  look different / great / the same
have a lot of fun with  make someone laugh
have short / long / straight / curly / wavy / dark / light / fair hair  take care of
worry about

Word formation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>admiration</td>
<td>admire</td>
<td>caring</td>
<td>carefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appearance</td>
<td>appear</td>
<td>careful</td>
<td>carelessly</td>
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<tr>
<td>care</td>
<td>care</td>
<td>careless</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friend</td>
<td></td>
<td>friendly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friendship</td>
<td></td>
<td>unfriendly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kindness</td>
<td></td>
<td>kind</td>
<td>kindly</td>
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<td>laughter</td>
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<td>person</td>
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<td>politely</td>
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<tr>
<td>personality</td>
<td></td>
<td>impolite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preference</td>
<td>prefer</td>
<td>reliable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rely</td>
<td></td>
<td>unreliable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Nouns

A Определите правильный вариант ответа.

1. I've just taken my **hamster** / **dog** for a walk in the park.
2. Charlie has lost a little **weight** / **build** since he started running every day.
3. We saw a lot of **fish** / **cats** in the sea when we went swimming.
4. My **friendship** / **personality** with Olivia is very important to me.
5. Wearing nice clothes can make a big difference to your **character** / **appearance**.

B Заполните пропуски данными словами.

- **face**
- **height**
- **parrot**
- **rabbit**
- **smile**
- **tortoise**

1. A ________ is a kind of bird.
2. ‘Can you tell me your ________?’ ‘Yes, it’s one metre, 65 centimetres.’
3. Jake’s pet ________ has very long ears.
4. Joseph’s got a nice ________ in this photo. It makes him look very happy.
5. A ________ has got four legs and it walks very slowly.
6. You’ve got some chocolate on your ________, Ethan.

### Verbs and phrasal verbs

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Do you ___ cats or dogs as pets?
   - A **respect**
   - B **prefer**

2. Emily ___ all the girls in her class.
   - A **frowns**
   - B **gets on with**

3. Charlie, can you ___ my dog this weekend?
   - A **look after**
   - B **take after**

4. My uncle is kind and reliable.
   - I really ___ him.
   - A **share**
   - B **admire**

5. I don’t think Dad’s happy. He’s ___.
   - A **frowning**
   - B **smiling**

6. Danill can ___ his brother to look after his cat for two days.
   - A **trust**
   - B **love**

7. Mia ___ her clothes and money with her friends.
   - A **shares**
   - B **respects**

8. ‘Who do you ___?’ ‘People say I look like my grandfather.’
   - A **look after**
   - B **take after**
Adjectives

Заполните пропуски словами. Первые буквы слов даны.
1. Poppy's lost some weight. She is very s_________ now.
2. My friend Benjamin is very r_________. He always does what he says he'll do.
3. Dogs are great pets. They are very l_________ to their owners.
4. Many Hollywood actors are g_________.
5. 'How t_________ is your brother?' 'One metre, 56 centimetres.'
6. P_________ people always say 'please' and 'thank you'.
7. It is very k_________ of you to offer to look after my tortoise.
8. I love my pet rabbit. I think it's really c_________.
9. 'Your dad's tall, isn't he?' 'No, he isn't. He's quite s_________.'

Phrases

Заполните пропуски данными словами и фразами.

a lot of fun - care - curly - laugh - looks different - sense of humour - takes care of - worry about

A: Hi, Lena. Have I ever met your sister?
B: Oh, hi, Nick. I'm sure you've seen her. She's tall and she has (1) _______ hair, which is purple!
   She (2) _______ but she's very attractive. She doesn't (3) _______ about what other people think!
A: Do you get on with her?
B: Yes, we have (4) _______. She's got a good (5) _______ so she makes me (6) _______.
A: Does she look after the house when your parents are away?
B: Yes, she cooks and cleans. My parents are happy when Anastasiya is (7) _______ me and my little brother. She also studies a lot, too, because she wants to go to university. I sometimes (8) _______ her because she gets really tired.

Word formation

Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

1. Thank you for giving me flowers. I really respect your _______.
2. Don't be _______. You'll make a lot of mistakes.
3. Do you have a _______ for small pets or large ones?
4. Lucas has a really nice _______.
5. Faith doesn't care about her _______ - she always wears old jeans and a T-shirt.
6. I've got a lot of _______ for my parents. They work really hard.
7. I can't be friends with a person who is _______.
8. _______ is really important to me. It makes me happy!
9. Lots of people think Imogen's _______, but she's just shy.
10. There's always _______ in the room when Leon's here because he's got a good sense of humour.
A Заполните пропуски данными словами.

- admiration - care - cute - different - frowning - get - height
- personality - trust - unreliable

1. 'Is Owen tall?' 'Yes, his _______ is one metre, sixty-five centimetres.'
2. Why are you ________, Dad? Are you angry with me?
3. My best friend has a great ________ — she's kind and fun!
4. I enjoy taking ________ of my dog.
5. I ________ on with all the people in my family.
6. Megan had long hair but now she has short hair. She looks very ________ now!
7. That little cat is very ________. I want to take it home!
8. Tia is ________ because she never does what she says she will.
9. I have a lot of ________ for people who work hard.
10. Do you ________ Tom? Do you think he's a loyal friend?

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

11. Do they have got / have any pets?
12. I've got some / any nice biscuits.
13. She have / has got long curly hair.
14. They haven't / haven't got a car.
15. Would you like some / a tea and cake?
16. Have they got some / any money for the trip?
17. Has she got blue eyes? No, she don't / hasn't.
18. Have they got a / some cute little dog?
19. Do you have a cold? Yes, I have / do.
20. They don't have / haven't a tortoise.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

21. ______ sandwich is this?
   A. Who's   B. Whose
22. ______ do you go to school?
   A. Where   B. What
23. You are Amy's brother, ______ you?
   A. are   B. aren't
24. Isabel can't borrow your coat, ______ she?
   A. can't   B. can
25. I'm late again, ______ I?
   A. aren't   B. am
26. They didn't trust him, ______ they?
   A. did   B. have
27. ______ time does the party start?
   A. When   B. What
28. ______ car do you like?
   A. Which   B. How many
29. ______ do you always frown at people?
   A. How   B. Why
30. ______ is your grandfather?
   A. How old   B. How much

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ....../30
28 Grammar

Indefinite article

Неопределённый artikel употребляется с неисчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе.

- **a** перед словом, которое начинается с согласного звука
  - We're having a party.
- **an** перед словом, которое начинается с гласного звука
  - He wears an anorak in cold weather.

Выбор формы неопределённого артикля зависит от следующего за ним слова — существительного,
прилагательного или наречия.

- **It was a film.**
- **It was an interesting film.**
- **It was an amazingly interesting film.**

Definite article

Употребление

- в значении «определённый»
- при повторном упоминании лица/предмета
- если по ситуации ясно, о чём идёт речь

Примеры

- *I met a girl.*
- *The girl was very nice.*
- *Where is the book I gave you?*
- *Can you open the door, please?*

No article

Артикль не употребляется

- перед существительными во множественном числе и неисчисляемыми существительными, если предметы не конкретизируются
- перед именами и фамилиями

Примеры

- *You can buy tickets here.*
- *What time do you finish work?*

Helpful hints

Артикль the произносится [ðə] перед словом, которое начинается с согласного звука (the book), и [ði] — перед словом, которое начинается с гласного звука (the Earth).

Special rules

Особые случаи

- части света, материка, страны
- населённые пункты, улицы, площади
- отдельные горы и острова
- озёра
- языки
- национальность отдельного человека
- люди одной национальности
- страны, названия которых содержат слова republic, kingdom, states, emirates

Примеры

- Europe, Australia, Brazil
- Moscow, High Street, Trafalgar Square
- Fiji, Sakhalin
- Lake Ontario

- Can you speak English?
- Kath is English.
- The English drink a lot of tea.
- the UK, the USA, the People's Republic of China, the United Arab Emirates

- the Philippines, the Netherlands
- the Ural, the Kuril Islands
- the Volga, the Caspian Sea, the Pacific
- the Sahara Desert
- Janet joined the police.

- a/an
- I work in a huge school.
A Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. My house is near ___ forest.
   A an
   B a

2. Is your dad ___ weatherman?
   A a
   B an

3. Have you got ___ apple for lunch?
   A an
   B a

4. We will be home in ___ hour.
   A a
   B an

5. Do you wear ___ uniform to school?
   A an
   B a

6. Summer is ___ exciting time of the year.
   A a
   B an

7. We climbed ___ high mountain last week.
   A a
   B an

8. Jacob is ___ honest boy.
   A an
   B a

9. He goes to ___ university in Leeds.
   A an
   B a

10. My sister wants to be ___ ecologist.
    A an
    B a

B Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. There are some black clouds in - / the sky today.

2. We're visiting friends in the / - Bucharest at the moment.

3. The / - UK often has cloudy weather.

4. It is often warm and rainy in - / the Philippines.

5. My uncle works for the / - police in my town.

6. The / - French like good food.

7. My friend Galina can speak the / - Chinese.

8. There are beautiful places to walk near - / the Lake Baikal.


10. The / - Nile goes through Egypt.

11. You can sometimes see - / the Moon in the afternoon.

12. We often talk to - / the people from other countries.

C Впишите артикли, где необходимо.

1. I met ___ girl today, and ___ girl was from ___ Sweden.

2. Our neighbour across ___ street is from ___ Australia, and she works as ___ English teacher.

3. ___ Fiji is ___ island in ___ Pacific.

4. My dad works on ___ boat as ___ fisherman in ___ USA.

5. ___ Shakespeare is ___ writer of ___ love story, Romeo and Juliet.

6. ___ Sahara is in ___ Africa. ___ weather there is ___ hot and dry.
D Заполните пропуски артиклими. Если слово употребляется без артикля, поставьте знак (-).

(1) __ Canary Islands belong to (2) __ Spain. They are (3) __ beautiful group of islands in (4) __ Atlantic Ocean, with many forests and parks. (5) __ tourists travel there to see (6) __ unusual plants and animals. (7) __ popular island there is (8) __ Tenerife. This island has got (9) __ big city with many hotels. You can drink (10) __ nice cup of coffee, sit under (11) __ sun and enjoy (12) __ amazing holiday there.

E В каждом предложении артикль употреблен неверно. Исправьте ошибки.

1. Our history teacher lives on the Jameson Street.
2. There is the beautiful tree in the garden behind my house.
3. The shop in my neighbourhood has got plants and they cost an euro each.
4. The J.K. Rowling wrote the Harry Potter books.
5. Ms Banks is the English and she’s from Birmingham.
6. Do you want to take a trip to the Mount Everest some day?
7. I met Mr Charles the other day and he’s the very nice man.
8. It’s very cold here now so bring a anorak.

F Составьте предложения, используя артикли, где необходимо.

1. my aunt / teaches / Italian / at / school / in / Warsaw

2. River Volga / flows into / Caspian Sea

3. Red Square / in / Moscow / is / interesting place / for / tourists

4. I / work / in / office / in / Asia

5. We / went to / Lake Eire / on / sunny day

6. Amsterdam / is / city / in / Netherlands
Grammar

Numerals

- **Cardinal numbers**

  **Form**
  Числительные 13–19 образуются с помощью суффикса -teen.
  Числительные 20, 30, 40 ... 90 образуются с помощью суффикса -ty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>количество</td>
<td>There are three apple trees in the garden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>календарный год</td>
<td>I was born in 2001.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  **Watch out!**
  Перед словами hundred, thousand, million и billion употребляется числительное one или artikel a. Эти слова не принимают окончание множественного числа -s, если перед ними стоит количественное числительное.
  ✓ The phone costs one/a hundred pounds. ✓ The storm affected two hundred people.

  **Watch out!**
  В британском английском в числительных свыше 100 перед единицами/десятями употребляется and.
  103: one hundred and three
  5,699: five thousand, six hundred and ninety-nine
  Если в числительных свыше 100 единицы/десятки не содержатся, and не употребляется.
  2,500: two thousand, five hundred

- **Ordinal numbers**

  **Form**
  Порядковые числительные образуются с помощью суффикса -th.
  Исключения: first (1st), second (2nd), third (3rd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>порядковый номер при счёте</td>
<td>Peter was the third person to finish the race.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>календарная дата</td>
<td>It's the first of July.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **How to write and read numbers**

  Случай употребления | Письем | Говорим
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>дата</td>
<td>14th July</td>
<td>the fourteenth of July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>год</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>nineteen hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>nineteen seventy-five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>two thousand and one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>two thousand and eighteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>номер телефона</td>
<td>9024580</td>
<td>nine-oh-two-four-five-eight-oh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>температура</td>
<td>0°C</td>
<td>zero degrees Celsius/Centigrade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>спортивный счёт</td>
<td>5–0</td>
<td>five nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>процент</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>fifty per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>простая дробь</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>a half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>a third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5/8</td>
<td>five eighths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>десятичная дробь</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>one point three one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>five point six seven</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  **Watch out!**
  Числительные 21–99 пишутся с дефисом: There are thirty-one days in December.
A Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1 46 A forty-six  B forty-sixth
2 13th A thirtieth  B thirteenth
3 2014 A two thousand and fourteen  B two zero fourteen
4 52nd A fifty-second  B fifty-two
5 98 A ninety eight  B ninety-eight
6 29°C A twenty-ninth degree C  B twenty-nine degrees C
7 20th A twentieth  B twenty
8 65% A sixty-fifth per cent  B sixty-five per cent
9 3/5 A three fives  B three fifths
10 71st A seventy first  B seventy-first
11 89% A eighty-nine per cent  B eight-nine per cent
12 1/3 A a third  B a three

B Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1 January is the 1st / 1 month of the year.
2 There are 16 / 16th people in my science class.
3 You got 89% / 89th of the answers right – you did well!
4 My house is the two / second house on the left.
5 Summer begins on the 1st / 1st June.
6 The phone costs two hundred / hundreds pounds.
7 I knew three / third people in her group.
8 There were eleven people in the race, and Jill came fortteenth / fourth.

C Напишите числительные, данные в скобках, цифрами.

1 On my next birthday, I will be ________ (seventeen).
2 We went to a cafe for my sister’s ________ (twelfth) birthday.
3 There are oceans on ________ (seventy-five) % of the Earth.
4 For the ________ (tenth) time, children – please be quiet!
5 About ________ (three fifths) of a person is water.
6 Mawsynram, India, had about ________ (one thousand) inches of rain in 1985 – that’s about 2,540 centimetres!
7 Jessica was born on ________ (twenty-second) February.
8 It’s going to be ________ (thirty-two) °C in Singapore today.
D  Каждая строка текста содержит числительное. Напишите его словами.

Yugyd Va is a large park in Russia. It’s about 1,500 kilometres from Moscow, Russia. The park opened in 1994. It is a beautiful park with many trees. About 1/2 of the park has got forests, and there are lakes and rivers there too. About 180 different kinds of birds live in the park, and the lakes and rivers have got 20 different kinds of fish. It’s hard to get to the park so it only has about 4,000 tourists a year.

E  Напишите выделенные слова цифрами.

1  A: ‘Did Manchester United win the match last night?’
   B: ‘No, they lost three nil!’

2  A: ‘Can I have the phone number for the science museum?’
   B: ‘Yes, it’s oh-one-six, nine-seven-oh, four-two-oh-six.’

3  A: ‘When is Beth and Ron’s party?’
   B: ‘It’s on the twenty-third of August.’

4  A: ‘How much rain did we have last night?’
   B: ‘The weatherman said one point oh six centimetres.’

5  A: ‘What will the temperature be tomorrow?’
   B: ‘You’ll have to wear a coat – it will be zero degrees C!’

6  A: ‘How many of the children in your group are boys, Jake?’
   B: ‘I think about a third.’

F  Заполните таблицу.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>first</th>
<th>(1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>fourth</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>8th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>16th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>32nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>sixty-fourth</td>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>128th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>256th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512</td>
<td>five hundred and twelfth</td>
<td>(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>one thousand and twenty-fourth</td>
<td>(11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,048</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>2,048th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Vocabulary

#### Weather and seasons, nature and ecology

**Nouns**

- **Geographical features:** forest, hill, lake, mountain
- **Seasons:** spring, summer, autumn, winter
- **Natural disasters:** earthquake, flooding, hurricane
- **Rubbish:**

#### Verbs and phrasal verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Phrasal verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blow</td>
<td>pollute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breathe</td>
<td>rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut down</td>
<td>recycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pick up</td>
<td>shine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plant</td>
<td>snow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cloudy</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold</td>
<td>fresh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foggy</td>
<td>warm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunny</td>
<td>windy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Phrases

- **Get wet:**
  - in the spring / summer / autumn / winter
- **Keep something clean:**
  - on the Earth
  - on a cold / frosty / nasty / rainy / sunny / wet day
  - on the ground
- **In the sky:**

#### Word formation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cloud</td>
<td>cloudy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danger</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fog</td>
<td>foggy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat</td>
<td>hot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollution</td>
<td>pollute</td>
<td>polluted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain</td>
<td>rainy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>recyclable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm</td>
<td>stormy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>sunny</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>windy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nouns

A Соедините две части предложений.
1. We sometimes walk through ___
2. From the top of that hill ___
3. Were any people hurt during ___
4. When there is a hurricane ___
5. I like the autumn ___
6. The weather ___
A you need to stay in the house.
B isn't very nice here in the winter.
C the earthquake?
D the trees in the forest.
E but I prefer the spring.
F you can see the sea.

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.
1. There's a ___ near my house where we sometimes go swimming.
   A forest
   B lake
2. There's a lot of ___ on the beach.
   A weather
   B rubbish
3. It never snows in ___ in Greece.
   A winter
   B summer
4. After all the rain we had, there was ___ by the river.
   A flooding
   B hurricane
5. Have you ever climbed a very high ___?
   A earthquake
   B mountain

C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.
1. When the wind blows / snows in the autumn, all the leaves fall off the trees.
2. We're going to plant / breathe some trees. Will you come and help?
3. This is a beautiful place to take photos when the sun is raining / shining.
4. The cars and buses in the city centre recycle / pollute the air.
5. Do you want to go to the beach? We're going to cut down / pick up rubbish and then swim.
Adjectives

Заполните пропуски данными словами.

cloudy • cold • dangerous • foggy • fresh • sunny • warm • windy

1. It’s ___________ to breathe polluted air.
2. Let’s go for a walk and get some ___________ air!
3. The sky is ___________. I think it’s going to rain.
4. The sea is ___________ in winter so we can’t go swimming.
5. It was a ___________ day. All the apples blew off the tree.
6. I love ___________ summer nights when you don’t need to wear a jacket.
7. Be careful driving. In ___________ weather, you can’t see very far.
8. On ___________ days, I have to wear sunglasses so I can see.

Phrases

Заполните пропуски словами in, on, get или keep.

Look after our planet!

Do you want to help look after all the wonderful things that we have here (1) ________ Earth? Our group meets to pick up rubbish every weekend. We love our planet so we try to (2) ________ it clean. You’ll have fun with us, you’ll get lots of exercise (3) ________ the countryside, and you’ll meet some great people! We don’t always go (4) ________ the summer when the sun is shining (5) ________ the sky – we go when it’s cold too. We go (6) ________ the winter (7) ________ rainy or frosty days! So be ready to (8) ________ wet or cold, or both. We can’t work when there’s snow (9) ________ the ground so that’s when we relax!

Join us this weekend!

Word formation

Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

1. Freya loves going for a walk in the hills on a ___________ day.
2. A lot of the things we throw in the rubbish are ___________.
3. The lake near my house is very ___________.
4. Don’t swim near the rocks – it’s ___________.
5. It was very ___________ so I didn’t ride my bike to school yesterday.
6. Reuben loves to be at home during ___________ weather.
7. It was a ___________ day, but we played football – and got very wet!
8. Sometimes when it’s ___________ we have a lesson outside.
10. It’s so ___________ that you can’t see more than a few metres!
A Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Spring comes before ___.
   A. winter
   B. summer

2. It’s dangerous to be in a house when there’s ___.
   A. weather
   B. an earthquake

3. We are ___ too many trees – we must stop!
   A. cutting down
   B. picking up

4. I feel happy when the sun is ___.
   A. shining
   B. blowing

5. My friends and I like ___ weather.
   A. warm
   B. fresh

6. It’s a ___ day. I think it’s going to rain.
   A. windy
   B. cloudy

7. Alina went for a walk ___ a cold winter day.
   A. on
   B. in

8. I ___ wet when I fell in the lake.
   A. kept
   B. got

9. There is a lot of ___ in big cities.
   A. pollution
   B. polluted

10. I think there’s going to be a ___ tomorrow.
    A. storm
    B. stormy

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Заполните пропуски, используя a, an, the. Если артикль не нужен, поставьте знак (-).

Greece has many island groups. (11) __________ Dodecanese is the name of a group of islands that is a part of (12) __________ Greece. (13) __________ name Dodecanese means 12, but there are 15 large islands and 150 small islands. Many of them are near Turkey in (14) __________ Aegean Sea. Some of (15) __________ islands don’t have anyone on them, but (16) __________ people live on 26 of them. In summer, a lot of tourists visit these islands and have (17) __________ amazing time. (18) __________ Greeks speak (19) __________ English so you won’t have (20) __________ problem if you can’t speak the Greek language.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

21. My team lost the game four zero / nil.
22. Tomorrow is my brother’s 13rd / 13th birthday.
23. Our exams start on the eighth / eight of May.
24. The earthquake affected two thousands / two thousand people.
25. I came one / first in the race.
26. We had a surprise party for my grandmother’s ninety ninth / ninety-ninth birthday.
27. I was born in two thousand and three / two thousand three.
28. The temperature today is oh / zero degrees Celsius.
29. Fifty points / per cent of the students in my class are girls.
30. One three / third of the trees are on the mountain.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ....../30
Unit 31

Grammar
Possessive 's, Whose ...?

- **Possessive 's**
  - Существительные в единственном числе + 's
    - Look at the dog's ears.
    - Have you got Tim's shirt?
  - Существительные во множественном числе, образованные не по правилам + 's
    - Is this the children's wardrobe?
    - Is this the sheep's food?
  - Существительные во множественном числе +
    - This is the boys' bedroom.
    - This is the Smiths' house.

- **Употребление**
  - Принадлежность лица или предмета кому-либо
  - Примеры
    - the dog's tail
    - Sadie's skirt
    - the boys' hats

- **Watch out!**
  - Притяжательный падеж неодушевлённых существительных выражается с помощью предлога of.
  - X the lesson's end
  - ✓ the end of the lesson

- **Watch out!**
  - В английском языке сначала указывается, кому принадлежит лицо/предмет, а потом — само лицо/предмет. В русском языке часто бывает наоборот.
  - Сравните: Liza's mother и мама Лизы

- **Watch out!**
  - I really liked Sue and Joe's party. (= вечеринку организовали оба человека вместе)
  - Look at Sue's and Joe's marks. (= оценки каждого человека в отдельности)

- **Possessive 's: pronunciation**
  - [s]
    - the cat's / cats' toy
  - [z]
    - the boy's / boys' house
  - [iz]
    - James's brother

- **Whose ...?**
  - Слова whose начинаются вопросы о принадлежности. Такие вопросы можно строить двумя способами.
  - 'Whose bag is this?' или 'Whose is this bag?'
  - 'Whose shoes are these?' или 'Whose are these shoes?'

- **Helpful hints**
  - Whose shoes are these?
  - ✓ They're Ann's (shoes).
  - ✓ They're her shoes.
  - ✓ They're hers.

- Притяжательные местоимения ➞ с. 111
Д Выберите правильный вариант произношения.

1. Is that Jack’s new sweatshirt?
   A [s]
   B [z]
   C [iz]

2. The Jones’s house is near the school.
   A [s]
   B [z]
   C [iz]

3. The dog’s bed is in the hall.
   A [s]
   B [z]
   C [iz]

4. Matt’s bag is very big and heavy.
   A [s]
   B [z]
   C [iz]

5. Do you like Bess’s blue skirt?
   A [s]
   B [z]
   C [iz]

6. The girls’ wardrobe is in their bedroom.
   A [s]
   B [z]
   C [iz]

Г Перепишите предложения, используя (’), где необходимо.

1. Where’s Julias bag and Liams coat?

2. The Smiths house is next door to Dylan Heggars house.

3. Owens new shirts are great.

4. Zaras dress isn’t woolen, but my twin sisters dresses are.

5. It was Alex and Ryans idea to go to the shopping centre.

6. The womens clothes are very nice.

И Напишите вопросы, используя whose.

1. It’s the girls’ homework.

2. It’s Tyler’s car.

3. It’s my school lunch.

4. It’s my dog’s ball.

5. They’re my mum’s gloves in the wardrobe.

6. It’s my sister’s new dress.
# Grammar

## Pronouns and possessive determiners

### Personal pronouns and possessive determiners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Личные местоимения</th>
<th>Личные местоимения в объектном падеже</th>
<th>Притяжательные местоимения</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I / you / he / she / it / we / they</td>
<td>me / you / him / her / it / us / them</td>
<td>my / your / his / her / its / our / their</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Местоимения</th>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>личные</td>
<td>в качестве подлежащего</td>
<td>I have a dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>личные в объектном падеже</td>
<td>в качестве дополнения</td>
<td>Ann gave me a dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>притяжательные</td>
<td>в качестве определения</td>
<td>It's my dog.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Watch out!**

- *It’s* – сокращенная форма *it is.*
- ✓ *It’s an exciting job. (It is …)*
- ✓ *The shop opens its doors at 5 pm.*

**Helpful hints**

- Притяжательное местоимение всегда стоит перед определяемым существительным.
- ✓ *Is that his notebook?*

## Possessive pronouns

**Form**

- mine / yours / his / hers / ours / theirs

Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений употребляется вместо существительных и выражает принадлежность предмета / предметов тому или иному лицу.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>повторное упоминание предмета / предметов</td>
<td>It isn’t my book. It’s yours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>указание на предмет / предметы</td>
<td>Whose gloves are these? They’re mine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Watch out!**

- ✗ *This is hers jacket.*
- ✓ *This jacket is hers.*

**Helpful hints**

- У притяжательного местоимения *it* абсолютной формы не существует.

Притяжательный падеж и вопросы с *whose* ➞ c. 108

## Reflexive pronouns

**Form**

- myself / yourself / himself / herself / itself / ourselves / yourselves / themselves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>при описании действия, направленного на его исполнителя</td>
<td>He cut himself when he was cooking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>при описании действия, совершенного без посторонней помощи</td>
<td>He washed the clothes himself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>с некоторыми глаголами (behave, enjoy)</td>
<td>Enjoy yourselves on the shopping trip!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Watch out!**

- Такие глаголы, как *feel, wash, dress* не употребляются с возвратными местоимениями, хотя в русском языке мы говорим чувствовать себя, мыться, одеваться.
- ✓ *I feel happy!*
- ✓ *He washed and dressed quickly.*
A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. That's my coat / coat my you're wearing!
2. She / Her dress is beautiful.
3. They / Their bought new swimsuits yesterday.
4. Your / You have a new shirt – I like it!
5. The Smiths haven't got us / our phone number.
6. What is him / he going to wear tonight?
7. Did you buy you / your trainers in that sports shop?
8. Why don't you give that blouse to me / my?

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. ___ has a long black coat.
   A. She
   B. Her
2. We bought ___ some winter boots.
   A. his
   B. him
3. That's not ___ jacket!
   A. you
   B. your
4. ___ parents like to wear comfortable clothes.
   A. Us
   B. Our
5. That cat looks funny because ___ tail is very short.
   A. it's
   B. its
6. Don't let ___ use your things without asking.
   A. their
   B. them
7. Jake always looks smart because ___ wears great clothes.
   A. he
   B. him
8. Did you give ___ the red dress?
   A. I
   B. me

C Поставьте личные местоимения в нужную форму.

1. Is that ________ (I) umbrella?
2. Ivy is putting ________ (she) T-shirts in the washing machine.
3. We are going shopping with ________ (we) parents.
4. Can I have ________ (you) trainers for PE class?
5. It's ________ (they) car.
6. Did he give you ________ (he) cardigan?
7. The school is having ________ (it) concert on Friday night.
D Соедините вопросы и ответы.
1. Is that your shopping bag?  
2. Is that Max and Sarah's house?  
3. Do these scarves belong to you and Joel?  
4. This is my hat, isn't it?  
5. Is this Harry's phone?  
6. Does this shirt belong to Lilly?  
A. No, it's not hers.  
B. Yes, it's mine.  
C. No, they're not ours.  
D. Yes, it's theirs.  
E. Yes, it's his.  
F. No, it's not yours.

E Заполните пропуски местоимениями.
1. He cooked dinner _______ yesterday evening – Mum didn't help him.  
2. Be careful, Morgan, or you will hurt _______.  
3. I cut _______ with a knife yesterday.  
4. We own that clothing shop. It's _______.  
5. Did you and Libby enjoy _______ at the fashion show?  
6. My parents have a big car. It's _______.  
7. We laughed at _______ because we were wearing silly hats.  
8. Have you lost something? Is this phone _______?  
9. She often looks at _______ in the mirror.  
10. The cat sat in the sun and washed _______ carefully.

F Заполните пропуски местоимениями.

Sophia's blog
This week I'm going to tell you all about (1) _______ friend Ruby's party.

First, I want to tell you about her beautiful house with (2) _______ large garden and pool. My friends and I were very excited about going to a party at that lovely house! The party was a fancy-dress party so Ruby wanted all of (3) _______ to wear clothes like people wear in a carnival! My dress was beautiful. I was very happy with it when I saw (4) _______ in the mirror wearing it!

When I arrived at the party all my friends were really enjoying (5) _______. There was food and music, and there were lots of balloons. All the girls looked great. (6) _______ dresses were amazing! The boys looked smart too.

We all behaved (7) _______ at the party and helped tidy up when (8) _______ was over at 11 pm. We all had a fantastic night!
Unit 33

Vocabulary
Clothes and fashion

Nouns

clothes: boots, cap, cardigan, coat, dress, gloves, hat, jacket, jeans, scarf, shirt, shoes, skirt, socks, suit, sweatshirt, top, trainers, trousers, T-shirt

belt
fashion
(hand)bag
hood
pocket

sleeve
(sun)glasses
watch

Verbs and phrasal verbs

dress up
fasten
fit
grow out of
match

put on
suit
take off
tie
try on

Adjectives

comfortable
fashionable
loose

materials: cotton, denim, leather, silk, woollen

old-fashioned
patterns: checked, plain, spotted, striped
tight

Phrases

be in / out of fashion
get dressed
look good on someone
look smart

the latest style
the right size
too big / small for someone
wear something on top of / under something

Word formation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>colour</td>
<td>colourful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comfort</td>
<td>comfortable</td>
<td>uncomfortable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fashion</td>
<td>fashionable</td>
<td>unfashionable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>long</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>style</td>
<td>stylish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trend</td>
<td>trendy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warmth</td>
<td>warm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>wide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Nouns**

**A** Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Ethan's **boots** / **coats** are great. His feet are never wet.
2. My dad wears a **hood** / **suit** to work.
3. It's an important meeting so I think I'll wear my new **watches** / **trousers**.
4. It's a very sunny day so wear your **shirts** / **sunglasses**.
5. Michael usually wears a red woollen **cap** / **sock** on his head.
6. You can't wear **jeans** / **shoes** at Mum's office.
7. Brr! My hands are cold. I need my **scarf** / **gloves**.
8. He put the money in his **pocket** / **sleeve**.

**B** Прочитайте определения и напишите слова. Первые буквы слов даны.

1. This is warm and you wear it in winter.  
   c ______
2. This goes on your head.  
   h ______
3. Women wear this with a top. It can be long or short.  
   s ______
4. This is big and warm and you often wear it at home.  
   s ______
5. Women wear this.  
   d ______
6. You wear this in cold weather on top of your shirt.  
   j ______
7. This can be a shirt or a T-shirt.  
   t ______
8. You wear these on your feet when you want to jog or exercise.  
   t ______
9. You don't want your trousers to fall so you wear this.  
   b ______
10. Some clothing magazines and TV programmes are about this.  
   f ______
11. Women can put money, make-up and a phone in this.  
   h ______
12. You can wear this as a top on hot days.  
   T ______

**Verbs and phrasal verbs**

**C** Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Joseph ____ his clothes and went to school.  
   A put on  
   B took off

2. Emma and Lacey are going to ____ for the party.  
   A grow out of  
   B dress up

3. Archie's shoes don't ____ because one is red and one is blue.  
   A match  
   B tie

4. These trousers don't ____ me because they are too small.  
   A fasten  
   B fit

5. You can ____ on the clothes before you buy them.  
   A take  
   B try

6. That brown dress doesn't ____ you.  
   A suit  
   B match
Adjectives

D Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. These gloves are really **loose**/ tight. They're too big.
2. Benjamin was wearing a nice pair of **leather**/ cotton shoes.
3. I don't like clothes from the 1990s. They're **old-fashioned**/ fashionble.
4. Jeans are usually made of **denim**/ silk.
5. She wore a **plain**/ spotted white dress to the party.
6. Lucas's boots don't look good but they're **tight**/ comfortable.
7. Woollen / **Checked** clothes are good for the winter because they're warm.
8. Erin was wearing a **striped**/ **denim** grey and red T-shirt.

Phrases

E Заполните пропуски данными словами:

big • dressed • good • latest • on top of • out of • right • small • smart

What are you doing, Jacob?

I'm getting (1) ________ for the party tonight. Do you like the trousers that I bought yesterday? Do they look (2) ________ on me? ✓

I think they're too (3) ________ for you.

The size is 34. I think I need a 32. My other trousers are size 28, but they're too (4) ________ for me. ✓

Yes, you need the (5) ________ size. Wear a jacket (6) ________ them.

OK. I have a long jacket. It's old and (7) ________ fashion but I'll wear it. ✓

You have to buy new clothes that are the (8) ________ style. It's important to look (9) ________.

Word formation

F Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

1. Those trousers are ________ today but they were in fashion 20 years ago. FASHION
2. That's a ________ lovely coat you're wearing. REAL
3. She's a beautiful woman and her clothes are very ________. STYLE
4. She was wearing a ________ scarf with lots of red, yellow and orange on it. COLOUR
5. It's a very nice dress but it's not the right ________. LONG
6. I like to be cool so I buy ________ clothes. TREND
7. Plants need light and ________ to grow. WARM
8. This suit is very tight and ________. I want to take it off! COMFORT
9. The ________ of these shoes is great. They fit me! WIDE
A Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Olga bought a ___ for her jeans.
   A pocket  B belt
2. Vadim is wearing black trousers and a sweatshirt with a ___.
   A hood  B sleeve
3. I don’t often ___ — only on special days.
   A dress up  B put on
4. Does that fit you? You can ___ to see.
   A try it on  B take it off
5. Kostya doesn’t care about the latest style — he wants his clothes to be ___.
   A spotted  B comfortable
6. Irina says that ___ clothes feel hot and uncomfortable.
   A loose  B tight
7. Is this the ___ size for me? Does it look OK?
   A right  B latest
8. I think this shirt is ___ for me.
   A in fashion  B too big
9. Gleb is a very ___ person. He spends a lot of money on clothes.
   A stylish  B style
10. Freya doesn’t like the ___ of that skirt. She thinks it’s too short.
    A long  B length

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

11. Is that Mary's sister / Marys' sister?
12. I want to speak to you at the lesson's end / end of the lesson.
13. These are the childrens' / children's clothes for the trip.
14. Masha is Victoria's mother / mother Victoria.
15. Did you go to Alexes and Jamies / Alex and Jamie's party?
16. My two brothers share a room. This is the boy's / boys' bedroom here.
17. Who / Whose is this watch?
18. I love my grandparents and I love staying at my grandparents' / grandparent's house.
19. Look at Ethan and Devon's / Ethan's and Devon's new jackets.
20. We have a dog. We keep the dog's / dogs' food in this cupboard.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Заполните пропуски данными словами.

hers • him • its • me • mine • myself • our • themselves • you • yourself

21. Joe wanted that cap so I bought it for ________.
22. That’s my cardigan — it’s not yours. Give it to ________ , please.
23. That photo is ________ — I took it with my new camera.
24. Be careful! Don’t cut ________ with that knife.
25. I washed the dishes ________ . Mum didn’t help me.
26. Zoe and Rosie enjoyed ________ at the party.
27. Oh, no! I think that horse has hurt ________ leg.
28. My classmates and I like ________ teacher. She’s really nice.
29. ________ are looking at yourselves in the mirror — again!
30. I wore my new dress and Sara wore ________ too.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ...../30
Grammar
Relative pronouns and adverbs, relative clauses

**Relative pronouns and adverbs**

**Form**
Относительные слова (местоимения и наречия) вводят определительные придаточные предложения и ставятся сразу после существительного, к которому они относятся.

The man is my neighbour. He is a vet. ➔ The man **who** is my neighbour is a vet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Относительные слова</th>
<th>Значение</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>who</td>
<td>кто, который (о людях)</td>
<td>We met a woman <strong>who</strong> is a photographer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whose</td>
<td>чей</td>
<td>He’s the boy <strong>whose</strong> father is a doctor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>which</td>
<td>который (о предметах и животных)</td>
<td>The photos <strong>which</strong> she takes are lovely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>где, куда</td>
<td>These trees grow in countries <strong>where</strong> the weather is hot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>when</td>
<td>когда</td>
<td>That was the day <strong>when</strong> I met your mother.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Relative clauses**

Определительные придаточные предложения отвечают на вопросы какой?, который? и вводятся относительными словами.

**Form**

- относительное слово + глагол
  - The man **who** helped my dog is a vet.
  - That’s the dog **which** he helped.
  - This is the place **where** he lived in his childhood.
  - Do you remember the time **when** we went to England?

- относительное слово + личное местоимение + глагол
- относительное слово + существительное + глагол

**Употребление**
Определительные придаточные предложения вводят уточняющую, существенную информацию о существительном в главном предложении

**Примеры**
- The person **who** I saw in the shop was my friend.
- The shop **which** I like best sells clothes.
- The shop **where** she works has lots of nice clothes.
- Tuesday was the day **when** I visited the shop.
- The woman **whose** shop I visited is French.

**Watch out!**

В определительном придаточном предложении вместо who и which можно использовать that.

- ✓ The person **that** I saw in the shop was my friend.
- ✓ The photos of the dog **that** were in the magazine were lovely.
A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. I talked to a man **who** / **which** is a doctor.
2. The office **where** / **when** she works is on Elm Street.
3. That was the time **which** / **when** I finished university.
4. The job **who** / **which** I do is hard work.
5. The woman **which** / **whose** bag you found is over there.
6. That was the moment **which** / **when** I knew I had the job.
7. That’s the house **where** / **which** I lived when I was young.
8. The girl **where** / **who** came to the party is from Spain.
9. Can you give me the pen **when** / **which** I gave you.
10. There’s the man **who** / **whose** son is a teacher.

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. This is the room **—** we have meetings.
   A when
   B where
2. Look at my laptop **—** is on my desk.
   A who
   B that
3. Have you met the man **—** I work for?
   A which
   B who
4. It was the year **—** he started working in my factory.
   A where
   B when
5. That’s the man **—** company makes phones.
   A whose
   B who
6. The woman **—** was here wanted to speak to you.
   A that
   B which

C Заполните пропуски относительными местоимениями или наречиями.
В некоторых случаях возможны два варианта.

Dear Diary,

We had a visitor at school today. The man (1) **—** came to talk to us is called Mr Jones and he has a company. The business (2) **—** he owns is very big and lots of people work in it. Mr Jones says his favourite day was the day (3) **—** he opened his computer factory. He says he loves going to the office (4) **—** he works every day. The people (5) **—** work for him like it too. I’ve thought about the job I want to do when I grow up. I want to be a doctor because it’s a profession (6) **—** is very important. I have to go to sleep now! Goodnight!
Заполните пропуски данными словами.

**when** • **where** • **which** • **who** • **who** • **whose**

1. That’s the shop ________ I buy my clothes for work.
2. Do you remember the time ________ I hurt my arm?
3. Mr James is the man ________ works as a lawyer.
4. Hannah is the girl ________ parents own a computer shop.
5. He’s the photographer ________ took our class photo.
6. I’ll wear the dress ________ you bought me.

Перепишите предложения, расставив выделенные слова в правильном порядке.

1. The man (found / my cat / who) is an engineer.

2. The shop (works / she / where) is on Main Street.

3. That’s the boy (house / huge / is / whose).

4. That’s the car (bought / he / which) yesterday.

5. The girl (lost / that / her phone) is my sister.

6. That’s the day (they / when / bought) a sports company.

Составьте предложения, используя данные слова и одно из относительных местоимений или наречий.

1. this / I / the building / work / is ________ who / where

2. the doctor / Dr Smith / Angel’s Hospital / is / works at ________ who / when

3. my new job / the day / start / I / that’s ________ which / when

4. like / you / yesterday / wore / do / I / the dress / ? ________ whose / that

5. the cleaner / our office / he’s / comes to ________ that / when

6. dog / the man / frightened me / that’s ________ that / whose

7. she / the photograph / took / here’s / from the balcony ________ which / who
Grammar
First conditional

- **Introduction to conditionals**

**Form**
Условное предложение состоит из двух частей: придаточного предложения (условие) и главного предложения (результат).

- **условие**
  - *if you miss the bus,*
  - *You will be late*

- **результат**
  - *you will be late*
  - *if you miss the bus.*

**Helpful hints**
Если придаточное предложение предшествует главному предложению, оно отделяется запятой.

- *If you eat too fast, you will feel ill.*
- *If you get a job, I'll get one too.*

Если придаточное предложение следует за главным предложением, запятая не ставится.

- *You will feel ill if you eat too fast.*
- *I'll visit you later if I have time.*

- **First conditional**

**Form**
*If + present simple, will + инфинитив без частицы to*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>реальное или вероятное условие в настоящем или будущем</td>
<td><em>If you try, you'll get the job.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>If you don't try, you won't get the job.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Watch out!**
В придаточном предложении will не употребляется.

- **X** *If you will study hard, you'll pass your exam.*
- **✓** *If you study hard, you'll pass your exam.*

**Watch out!**
В отрицательных предложениях вместо if not можно использовать unless.

- **✓** *If you don't go to bed now, you'll be tired tomorrow.*
- **✓** *Unless you go to bed now, you'll be tired tomorrow.*

**Helpful hints**
В главном предложении вместо will можно использовать модальный глагол can.

- **✓** *If you like making things, you can come to our classes.*

Для выражения совета или инструкции в главном предложении можно использовать повелительное наклонение.

- **✓** *If you don't feel well, go home!*
- **✓** *If you want to use my laptop, don't forget to ask me first.*
A Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. ___ I don’t do my homework, I can’t go out.
   A If
   B Unless

2. If you become a footballer, you ___ famous!
   A are
   B will be

3. If you’re thirsty, ___ some water.
   A drink
   B drinks

4. He ___ come to the part if he wants to.
   A is
   B can

5. ___ they work hard, the boss will be angry.
   A If
   B Unless

6. If he ___ get the job, he’ll be sad.
   A doesn’t
   B won’t

7. She’ll get a prize if she ___ the race.
   A win
   B wins

8. If we talk to the ___ he will help us with our problem.
   A boss
   B boss

9. If you hate cycling, ___ get a bike.
   A won’t
   B don’t

10. If she ___ she can speak to the manager.
    A calls
    B call

B Соедините две части предложений.

1. If you need money, ___
   A he can become an engineer.

2. We’ll get wet ___
   B get a job.

3. If he studies hard, ___
   C unless she applies for it.

4. Unless you hurry, ___
   D if I find a job.

5. I’ll have a party ___
   E you’ll miss the bus.

6. She won’t get the job ___
   F if it rains.

C Заполните пропуски данными словами.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>can</th>
<th>can’t</th>
<th>if</th>
<th>unless</th>
<th>will</th>
<th>won’t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. I ___ be surprised if she doesn’t help you – she’s always helpful!
2. You will fail the exam ___ you study hard.
3. ___ you don’t like the job, get a new one.
4. They ___ have a sandwich if they’re hungry.
5. If you don’t buy a ticket, you ___ come to the theatre.
6. If the weather’s bad, we ___ go to the company picnic.
Раскройте скобки, используя соответствующую форму глагола. В некоторых случаях возможны два правильных варианта.

1. If it ____________ (be) a sunny day, we ____________ (go) out.
2. He ____________ (not / get) the job unless he ____________ (try).
3. If you ____________ (want) lots of money, ____________ (open) a business.
4. He ____________ (not / be) successful if he ____________ (not / work) hard.
5. I ____________ (not / buy) a bike unless my dad ____________ (give) me some money.
6. If she ____________ (not / be) here at 9 am every morning, she ____________ (lose) her job.
7. You ____________ (look) smart if you ____________ (wear) a suit.
8. They ____________ (not / come) if you ____________ (not / ask) them.

Раскройте скобки, используя соответствующую форму глагола.

**School notice: Working at summer camp**

To all students:

- If you ____________ (want) to help at a children’s camp this summer, ____________ (ask) Mr Davies for a form to apply.
- You ____________ (not / help) at the camp unless your parents ____________ (say) you can.
- If you ____________ (not / like) sports, you ____________ (not / enjoy) yourself at the camp.
- On days when there are few campers, the camp leader ____________ (send) you home if he ____________ (not / need) your help.
- If the weather ____________ (be) bad, you ____________ (not / come) to the camp because it won’t be open that day.

Hope to see you at the camp!

Составьте условные предложения. Поставьте запятые, где необходимо.

1. if / you not eat / you be / hungry this afternoon

2. unless / she see / a doctor / she not feel better

3. you need / a car / if you / get that job

4. go to bed / if you / be tired

5. she / move to New York / if she / take the job

6. if they / want a pizza / they make one
Unit 36
Vocabulary
Jobs and professions

Nouns

boss
business
company
factory
jobs: dentist, designer, doctor, engineer,
hairstylister, journalist, lawyer, nurse, police
officer, receptionist, (shop) assistant, teacher,
tour guide, waiter / waitress, manager
office
staff
work

Verbs and phrasal verbs

apply for
become
deal with
design
earn
help
pay
serve
teach
treat

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives

clever
creative

freelance
full-time

responsible
useful
well-paid

Adverbs

full-time
part-time

Phrases

be in charge of
find / get / have a job
run a business / company / shop / etc
wear a uniform
work as a doctor / teacher / etc
work for a company
work hard
work in a factory / office / plant / etc

Word formation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>assistant</td>
<td>assist</td>
<td>bossy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boss</td>
<td></td>
<td>busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>business</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>businessman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>businesswoman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>design</td>
<td>design</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>designer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>law</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений ☞ c. 160
**Nouns**

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. My mum is a **doctor** / **dentist**. She helps people to have healthy teeth.
2. My uncle is a **nurse** / **manager** in a shop.
3. We asked our **teacher** / **waiter** to bring us more water.
4. The boss told the **staff** / **business** to stop talking and do some work.
5. Can we ask the **police officer** / **tour guide** questions when we’re in the museum?
6. Michael has a lot of **company** / **work** these days so he’s very busy.

B Прочитайте определения и напишите слова. Первые буквы слов даны.

1. People make things like cars here. **f**
2. This person decides how things will look and work. **d**
3. You see this person when you first walk into a hotel. **r**
4. This is a place where people work. **o**
5. This person asks questions and writes news stories. **j**
6. This person makes things like bridges and roads. **e**
7. This person can cut your hair. **h**
8. This person helps you when you are buying things. **s**
9. This person tells workers what to do. **a**
10. This person helps people with the law. **b**

**Verbs and phrasal verbs**

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. I want to **apply** for a job at a hospital.
   - A **apply**
   - B **help**
2. George is a teacher who **teaches** history.
   - A **becomes**
   - B **teaches**
3. Doctors **serve** people who are ill or hurt.
   - A **serve**
   - B **treat**
4. Lily **earns** a lot of money in her job – she’s a lawyer.
   - A **earns**
   - B **pays**
5. David is a manager so he has to **deal** with a lot of people.
   - A **serve**
   - B **deal**
6. Louis is the man who **designed** our new house.
   - A **paid**
   - B **designed**
Adjectives and adverbs

1. Thomas doesn't work for only one company. He is a **freelance** / **full-time** worker.
2. If you become a doctor, you will get a **well-paid** / **part-time** job.
3. She works **full-time** / **part-time** in a factory. She works 16 hours a week.
4. Poppy studies hard because she is a **useful** / **responsible** student.
5. If you want to be a designer, you'll have to be **creative** / **freelance**.
6. A computer is **useful** / **responsible** because it can do lots of things.
7. **Full-time** / **Part-time** work can be hard because it's usually 40 hours a week.
8. You have to be **clever** / **useful** to get into a good university.

Phrases

E. Заполните пропуски данными словами.

be* • find • run • wear • work • work • work • work

What do you want to do when you finish university, Nikita?

I want to (1) ________ in charge of a hospital. If I go to a good university, I will (2) ________ as a doctor.

That sounds like a good plan. You'll have to (3) ________ hard with that type of job.

That's OK. My mum is a nurse and she really enjoys it. She has to (4) ________ a nurse's uniform but she likes it ... and she loves helping people.

I haven't decided what I want to do yet. I hope to (5) ________ a good job. I could (6) ________ in an office. There are lots of those jobs. My mum and dad (7) ________ their own business. I could do that when I finish university.

That's a good idea. If you (8) ________ for a company, I don't think you'll be very happy.

Word formation

F. Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

1. Daisy is an important __________ who works in a large company.
   - BUSY
2. If a person is in trouble with the police, they need a good __________.
   - LAW
3. Ella is the new __________ at the Hotel Americana.
   - RECEPTION
4. My dad has a factory. He has a staff of 50 __________.
   - WORK
5. My brother Rhys is a famous fashion __________.
   - DESIGN
6. The people who work for Dylan say he is very __________.
   - BOSS
7. The __________ of a restaurant has to deal with lots of problems.
   - MANAGE
8. She started as an __________ in that business but now she runs it.
   - ASSIST
A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. I want to start a [company / work] one day.
2. You have to study hard to become a [law / lawyer].
3. Daniel didn’t know how to [apply for / deal with] the problem.
4. If I become a famous actress, will I [pay / earn] a lot of money?
5. Nicole’s got a [full-time / part-time] job. She only works on Saturdays.
6. If you want to be an inventor, you have to be [creative / freelance].
7. Arina got a job working [as / like] a receptionist.
8. When I leave school, I want to [get / run] a job in a factory.
9. Harriet is a very [boss / bossy] person who likes telling people what to do.
10. The job of a [police officer / dentist] is to find the ‘bad guys’.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Заполните пропуски, используя who, which, where, when или whose.

11. New York is the city [I was born].
12. That’s the year [my sister started school].
13. The person [spoke to me] was a doctor.
14. That’s the man [daughter] is a journalist.
15. Show me the laptop [you bought].
16. The woman [helped me] was very nice.
17. This is the office [I work].
18. Do you remember the day [we first met]?
19. Is that the boy [dad] is a footballer?
20. Can you remember the name of the cinema [we went to]?

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Заполните пропуски данными словами.

[are * can * don’t * eats * if * tell * unless * unless * will * will]

21. If John [are] all that pizza, he will be ill.
22. You won’t pass the exam [if you don’t study].
23. I [tell] you if I hear any news about the job.
24. You can’t get in [unless] you have a ticket.
25. What [will we do] we do if it rains?
26. If you [go now], you will miss your bus to work.
27. If you don’t feel well during the exam, [tell] your teacher.
29. Your boss will be angry [unless] you apologize.
30. If you [are too tired] after work, I will clean the house.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ...../30
**Comparatives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Положительная степень</th>
<th>Сравнительная степень</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Односложные</td>
<td>old</td>
<td>older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Односложные, оканчивающиеся на -e</td>
<td>wide</td>
<td>wider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Односложные с кратким гласным</td>
<td>big</td>
<td>bigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Двусложные, оканчивающиеся на -y</td>
<td>easy</td>
<td>easier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Многосложные</td>
<td>difficult</td>
<td>more + прилагательное</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Употребление**
- сравнение двух предметов / людей / явлений

**Примеры**
- This café is more colourful than that one.
- The museum is older than the library.

**Watch out!**
- good → better
- bad → worse
- far → farther / further
- little → less
- many → more
- much → more

**Helpful hints**
- Сравнительная степень обычно употребляется с союзом than.
- Toronto is bigger than Ottawa.

---

**as ... as**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Структура</th>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>as + прилагательное + as</td>
<td>сходство двух предметов / людей / явлений</td>
<td>This street is as beautiful as that one. Your ticket is as cheap as mine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not as / so + прилагательное + as</td>
<td>различие между двумя предметами / людьми / явлениями</td>
<td>This city is not so beautiful as that one. Our street is not as noisy as theirs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Manchester is ___ than Liverpool.
   A bigger
   B more bigger

2. It's bad if you lose your suitcase, but it can be ___ if you lose your passport.
   A worse
   B more worse

3. We need to make the roads ___ to help with traffic problems.
   A wider
   B more wide

4. Was your Maths exam ___ than your English exam?
   A easy
   B easier

5. It is ___ to find a hotel room in the summer.
   A much difficult
   B more difficult

6. In some parts of the city, the buildings are in ___ condition.
   A more good
   B better

   A little
   B less

8. There are always ___ people visiting famous places in summer than in winter.
   A more
   B many

Поставьте выделенные прилагательные в сравнительную степень.

1. London is a ______ city than Halifax. busy
2. My brother is ______ than I am. young
3. If they can find the money, they will make that bridge ________ wide
4. I think the city centre is much ________ now – cars can’t come in. nice
5. I think Paris is ________ than Berlin. I just prefer it. beautiful
6. Don’t you find it ________ to travel with a friend than by yourself? interesting

Раскройте скобки, используя прилагательные в сравнительной степени.

Hi Alfie,

You wanted to know about where I live, so here is some information for you.

I live in Oxford, which is a nice city with some lovely villages nearby. I love the villages, but there’s (1) _____________ (much) to do in the city than in a village. London is about 80 kilometres from here, but other famous cities, like Manchester and Liverpool, are (2) _____________ (far) away than that.

I think life is (3) _____________ (good) in Oxford than in other places. There are (4) _____________ (many) beautiful buildings than in other places. There is a lot of traffic here but (5) _____________ (little) than in London and some other places. The traffic is (6) _____________ (bad) at around eight in the morning than in the early afternoon because people are going to work and school.

Please write and tell me about where you live.

Louis

Напишите письмо Луису и расскажите о том, где вы живёте.
Используйте прилагательные в сравнительной степени.
1. He's a good actor but he isn't ________ famous as Ryan Gosling.
2. I don't like the cinema as ________ as the theatre.
3. There were ________ as many tourists here this year as last year.
4. A doctor makes more money ________ a police officer.
5. The film was good but the book was ________ .
6. We spent ________ time in Vienna than in Zurich – only half a day.

1. Athens / not / big / New York
2. He / more / famous / lots of other writers
3. That artist / paint / good / pictures / me
4. The country / not / noisy / the city
5. In Greece, / the summer / usually / hot
6. The Hudson / not / be / long / the Nile

1. We thought Moscow was more interesting than Frankfurt.
   as
   We didn't think Frankfurt ________ .
2. I think Shakespeare is more famous than Dickens.
   wasn't
   I think Dickens ________ .
3. The first café wasn't as expensive as the second one.
   more
   The second café ________ .
4. History is better than Geography.
   so
   Geography ________ .
5. I'm better at chess than at tennis.
   worse
   I'm ________ .
6. It's more fun to travel with friends than alone.
   less
   It's ________ .
Grammar

Superlatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Прилагательное</th>
<th>Положительная степень</th>
<th>Превосходная степень</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Односложные</td>
<td>old</td>
<td>+ -est</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Односложные, оканчивающиеся на -e</td>
<td>wide</td>
<td>+ -est</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Односложные с кратким гласным</td>
<td>big</td>
<td>+ -est (конечная согласная удваивается)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Двусложные, оканчивающиеся на -y</td>
<td>easy</td>
<td>+ -est (y меняется на i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Многосложные</td>
<td>difficult</td>
<td>most + прилагательное</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Употребление

сравнение трёх или более предметов / людей / явлений

Примеры

He's the strongest boy in the class.
That's the most interesting museum in the city.
The best way to travel is by train.

Watch out!

good → best
bad → worst
far → farthest / furthest
little → least
many → most
much → most

Watch out!

Прилагательные в превосходной степени обычно употребляются с артиклем the.

That is the coldest place in the world.

Helpful hints

Чтобы подчеркнуть исключительность какого-либо предмета / человека / явления в ряду других, употребляются выражения:

in the world
It’s the best place in the world.
in my family / class
She’s the tallest person in my family / class.
on Earth
Death Valley is the hottest place on Earth.
I know
She’s the nicest person I know.
I’ve ever seen
It’s the most amazing building I’ve ever seen.
of all
Of all the students in the class, he’s the best.

Comparatives and superlatives

Сравнительная степень прилагательных означает, что какой-то признак проявляется в одном предмете / человеке в большей или меньшей степени, чем в другом.

Превосходная степень означает, что какой-то признак проявляется в одном предмете / человеке в наибольшей или наименьшей степени.

✓ This flower is pretty.
✓ This flower’s prettier than that flower. (сравнительная степень)
✓ Of all the flowers in the park, this flower is the prettiest. (превосходная степень)
A  Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Sasha is the tallest / tall person in his class.
2. That's the small / smallest car I’ve ever seen!
3. Mount Everest is the high / highest mountain on Earth.
4. Is Queen Elizabeth the famous / most famous person in the world?
5. Maths is the most difficult / difficult subject I've studied.
6. The cold / coldest place in Russia is Oymyakon.
7. That’s the most beautiful / most beautiful park in the city.
8. Ms Brooks is the nicest / nice teacher in the school.

B  Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. My brother Oliver is the ___ person in my family.
   A. youngest
   B. young
2. Is Bill Gates ___ richest person in the world?
   A. a
   B. the
3. That was the ___ film I’ve seen.
   A. most boring
   B. boring
4. Is Daisy ___ person in our school?
   A. clever
   B. the cleverest
5. I think the Eiffel Tower is ___ tower in Europe.
   A. the most amazing
   B. amazing
6. Of all the students in my class, Ethan is the ___.
   A. quiet
   B. quietest
7. Japan is the ___ place I’ve been to.
   A. most exciting
   B. exciting
8. Of all the buildings in my town, this is ___.
   A. oldest one
   B. the oldest

C  В каждом предложении прилагательное содержит орфографическую ошибку.
   Исправьте её.

1. Is Sochi the hottest city in Russia?
2. We bought the widest table in the shop for our new house.
3. It rarely rains in the Atacama Desert. It’s the driest place on Earth.
4. My cat eats a lot. She’s the fatest cat I know!
5. He’s the nicest person I’ve ever met.
6. I can’t move this box. It’s the heaviest box in here!
Д Раскройте скобки, поставив прилагательные в превосходную степень.

1. This is the ____________ (easy) homework I've done!
2. That was the ____________ (bad) book I've ever read.
3. My neighbour, Charles, is the ____________ (friendly) man I know.
4. This is the ____________ (many) people that I've ever seen at a concert!
5. Junk food is the ____________ (little) healthy food you can eat.
6. The Hermitage is the ____________ (interesting) museum in St. Petersburg.
7. This game is the ____________ (good) one I've played.
8. Sydney is the ____________ (far) place she's ever travelled to.
9. The Pacific Ocean is the ____________ (large) ocean on Earth.
10. Of all the films I've ever seen, that was the ____________ (sad).

Е Заполните пропуски, используя прилагательные в превосходной степени.

- exciting - expensive - fast - great - long - pretty

How was your trip to Los Angeles?

Well, I think it was ____________ plane trip I've ever taken. It was 20 hours! But I had fun. «

That's good, and planes are ____________ way to travel.

They're also ____________ . You need lots of money to fly!

I agree. Oh! I had the chance to see some famous people in Los Angeles. I saw Emma Stone in Hollywood. I think she's ____________ actress on Earth! I love her films. «

I love them too. Did you go sightseeing?

Yes, I did. I walked down Sunset Boulevard. Of all the things that I did in Los Angeles, that was ____________ . I also went to the beach, and the ocean was beautiful. It was ____________ sight I've seen in my life! «

F Составьте предложения, используя данные слова. Употребите прилагательные в превосходной степени.

1. Disney World / happy place / on Earth

2. Monday / important day / of the week / ?

3. Of all the shows on TV / The Big Bang Theory / funny!

4. I want / thin piece of pizza / in the shop

5. Of all the students / Max / excited / about the trip

6. easy way / to travel up the mountain / on foot
### Vocabulary

#### Famous people and places

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>famous people:</strong> actor / actress, artist, explorer, inventor, king, politician, queen, singer, sportsman / woman, writer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>famous places:</strong> building, castle, cathedral, museum, palace, statue, tower prize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>star tourist attraction world record</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Verbs and phrasal verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Build</th>
<th>Go in</th>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Wonder at</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>create</td>
<td>perform</td>
<td>visit</td>
<td>walk around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discover</td>
<td>play</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Adjectives and adverbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Adverbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brilliant</td>
<td>fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fantastic</td>
<td>great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>talented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>well-known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>anywhere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Phrases

- all around the world
- be a big fan of
- be born in (a place / year)
- be famous for something
- be located in
- be the first person to do something
- hold the record for
- hope to meet / see / visit

#### Word formation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>collector</td>
<td>collect</td>
<td>famous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>describe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discoverer</td>
<td>discover</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discovery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explorer</td>
<td>explore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exploration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fame</td>
<td></td>
<td>famous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inventor</td>
<td>invent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>performer</td>
<td>perform</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>performance</td>
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<tr>
<td>success</td>
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<td>successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talent</td>
<td></td>
<td>talented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tour</td>
<td>tour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tourist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Nouns**

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Do you know who the **queen / actress** of the Netherlands is?
2. Cate Blanchett is a well-known actress and film **star / king**.
3. The king wants to build a **bigger statue / palace** to live in.
4. Who was the first **inventor / explorer** to discover America?
5. The Tower of London is one of Britain's most famous tourist **museums / attractions**.
6. Who holds the world **record / prize** for cycling?

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. She's a famous ___ and I love listening to her music.
   - A writer
   - B singer
2. Canterbury ___ is a very old church.
   - A Cathedral
   - B Museum
3. This church has one of the tallest ___ in the world.
   - A buildings
   - B towers
4. The ___, Pablo Picasso, painted many pictures.
   - A politician
   - B artist
5. We can see some of the best Roman ___ in this little museum.
   - A castles
   - B statues
6. I want to be ___ and make a car that can fly!
   - A an inventor
   - B a sportsman

**Verbs and phrasal verbs**

C Заполните пропуски данными словами.

- around • build • created • discovered • in • performs • play • rule • visit • wonder

1. Those scientists have ___________ a robot that talks.
2. We've got lots of time. We can walk ___________ the museum all morning.
3. Let's go ___________ the castle. It'll be very interesting.
4. Oliver will ___________ Hamlet in the school performance.
5. They're going to ___________ a house as big as yours.
6. It's the job of the queen or king to ___________ the country.
7. Many people ___________ at Einstein's amazing intellectual abilities.
8. Captain Cook ___________ Australia in 1770.
9. That actor ___________ the part better than all of the actors in the Drama Club.
10. We plan to ___________ France this winter. I want to see all the sights!
Adjectives and adverbs

D Впишите слова. Первые буквы слов даны.

Ellis's TRAVEL blog

Hi! I've just returned from a (1) f ________ family holiday in California. We had a (2) b ________ time in America! I've never been (3) a ________ as (4) g ________ as Los Angeles in my life. The best day of the holiday was the day when we went to a Hollywood film studio. We met two (5) t ________ actors. They haven't become really (6) w ____ - k ________ performers yet but I'm sure they'll be famous in the future. The most (7) s ________ person we met was a director. His name is Zack Snyder. He made the film Batman v Superman! I hope I'm as (8) r ________ as he is one day. I'll move to California and buy a really (9) f ________ sports car because I enjoy going (10) f ________! Are you enjoying your holiday? Leave a comment!

Phrases

E Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1 He has travelled ___ around the world.
   A all     B in

2 The palace is located ___ a beautiful part of the country.
   A of      B in

3 He is famous ___ playing bad guys in films.
   A for     B in

4 Alexei Leonov ___ the first person to walk in space.
   A held     B was

5 My mum was born ___ 1975.
   A in      B to

6 Does Usain Bolt ___ the record for the 100-metre race?
   A hope    B hold

7 We hope ___ visit you this summer.
   A to      B in

8 I'm a big fan ___ the singer Adele.
   A to      B of

Word formation

F Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

1 They found an old city in Bulgaria. It was a great ________ .

2 He is ________ for starting his own company when he was a teenager.

3 Ernest Shackleton is one of the best-known Arctic ________ .

4 Lexi has a brilliant ________ of paintings of cats.

5 I wanted to read a ________ of the island before I went there.

6 He is the most ________ businessman in the world.

7 Alice is a very ________ actress.

8 Thomas Edison was an ________ .

9 Greece is popular with ________ from all over the world.

10 I don't think I've ever seen a better ________ of that play.

DISCOVER
FAME
EXPLORE
COLLECT
DESCRIBE
SUCCESS
TALENT
INVENT
TOUR
PERFORM
A Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. The ___ wants to design a car that can travel in water.
   A. inventor    B. explorer

2. They built that ___ of the queen because they loved her.
   A. castle      B. statue

3. Does a king ___ that country?
   A. build       B. rule

4. Most people ___ at Shakespeare’s talent.
   A. create      B. wonder

5. Picasso’s paintings are ___, aren’t they?
   A. brilliant   B. fast

6. Holly was very ___, but few people knew who she was.
   A. well-known  B. talented

7. I’m Drake’s biggest ___!
   A. person      B. fan

8. Who ___ the record for the fastest swimmer in the world?
   A. hopes       B. holds

9. My dad is a ___ – he has a lot of old watches and clocks.
   A. collector   B. collection

10. Lexie’s ___ in the play was better than mine.
    A. performer   B. performance

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

11. Actors and actresses have the harder / hardest job in the world.

12. I think singing is more difficult / difficulter than dancing.

13. Of all the ways to travel, are planes the fastest / faster?

14. My cousin is older than / older me.

15. Of all my friends, Rosie is closest friend / the closest.

16. My new neighbourhood is as noisy / noisy as my old one.

17. My maths teacher is the cleverest / cleverer person I know.

18. Those palaces are the most amazing / amazingest buildings on Earth.

19. This painting of the park is not so more beautiful / beautiful as the park.

20. Our old theatre was not as good / worse than the new one.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Раскройте скобки, поставив прилагательные в соответствующую форму.

21. Are politicians _________ (friendly) than kings and queens?

22. Your desk is a lot _________ (wide) than the desk in my room.

23. Amber is the _________ (funny) student in our class.

24. This town has _________ (little) tourism than the town where I live.

25. Her performance in this film is _________ (good) than the one in her last film.

26. Paige’s mum is the _________ (interesting) person I have met.

27. Today is _________ (hot) than yesterday.

28. Ten kilometres is the _________ (far) I’ve ever walked.

29. What’s the _________ (large) city in the world?

30. Of all the countries in the world, China has got the _________ (many) people.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ...../30
**Unit 40 Grammar**

**Imperative**

**Form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Утвердительная форма</th>
<th>Отрицательная форма</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open the window.</td>
<td>Don’t open the window. It’s cold in here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Повелительное наклонение употребляется для выражения приказа, просьбы или совета.

**Infinitive**

После ряда глаголов используется инфинитив с частицей to.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>agree</th>
<th>choose</th>
<th>hope</th>
<th>offer</th>
<th>promise</th>
<th>seem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ask</td>
<td>decide</td>
<td>need</td>
<td>plan</td>
<td>refuse</td>
<td>want</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jake agreed to come to the party. I hope to become a doctor.

**-ing form**

После ряда глаголов используется форма глагола с окончанием -ing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>dislike</th>
<th>finish</th>
<th>hate</th>
<th>love</th>
<th>suggest</th>
<th>enjoy</th>
<th>go on</th>
<th>like</th>
<th>miss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

They enjoy working in their garden. He hates being late for school.

**Watch out!**

✓ He offered to drive me to school. ✓ They suggested going to the beach.

**-ing form or infinitive**

После некоторых глаголов может использоваться как форма глагола с окончанием -ing, так и инфинитив с частицей to без разницы в значении.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>begin</th>
<th>continue</th>
<th>start</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

It began raining. = It began to rain. They continued talking. = They continued to talk.

**Watch out!**

Во временах группы continuous после глаголов begin, continue, start всегда используется инфинитив с частицей to: X it’s beginning snowing. ✓ It’s beginning to snow.

После некоторых глаголов может использоваться как форма глагола с окончанием -ing, так и инфинитив глагола с частицей to, но с разницей в значении.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>forget</th>
<th>remember</th>
<th>stop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Please don’t forget / remember to buy milk. (не забыть / помнить, что что-то нужно сделать)
I’ll never forget / always remember going to America. (не забыть / помнить, как что-то произошло)

I stopped talking when the lesson began. (прекратить что-то делать)
On my way to school, I stopped to talk to a friend. (остановиться, чтобы что-то сделать)

**I’d like …**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Употребление</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>просьба / требование</td>
<td>I’d like to use your computer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>желание</td>
<td>I’d like to go to London.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Watch out!**

✓ I like walking in the rain. (мне нравится)
✓ I’d like to walk in the rain. (я бы хотел)
A Соедините две части предложения.
1. Open —
2. Stop —
3. Don’t wear —
4. Give —
5. Don’t buy —
6. Continue —

A your new trainers to school.
B the door, Leon! I want to come in.
C an old-fashioned laptop.
D talking in the library.
E doing your test – it’s not break time.
F me my phone back now.

B Обведите правильный вариант ответа.
1. My mum dislikes to use / using social media.
2. I’ve decided buying / to buy a smartphone.
3. He agreed giving / to give me money to buy a new camera.
4. Nathan loves play / playing games on his computer.
5. Theo and Ben have finished cooking / to cook dinner.
6. You must promise calling / to call me this weekend.
7. She seems being / to be very busy now.
8. My dad suggested to get / getting a new laptop.

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.
1. It’s beginning ___ cold in the USA now.
   A to get
   B getting
2. Dad offered ___ me to school this morning.
   A to drive
   B driving
3. Millie started ___ French lessons this week.
   A take
   B taking
4. I can’t continue ___ on this old-fashioned computer!
   A to work
   B work
5. Theo began ___ sports last month.
   A do
   B doing
6. We’re starting ___ Spanish next month.
   A learning
   B to learn
D Заполните пропуски данными словами.

agreement • do • playing • taking • talking • to buy • to study • to use

1. Libby suggested ______ computer games this weekend.
2. ______ your homework now.
3. Abigail enjoys ______ photos with a digital camera.
4. Don’t stop ______ to Amalia! She’s your best friend!
5. I’m planning ______ a new smartphone in that shop this week.
6. My parents refuse ______ Instagram.
7. Toby doesn’t remember ______ to give you his laptop.
8. Did you decide ______ computer programming at university?

E Раскройте скобки, используя инфинитив или форму глагола с окончанием -ing.

A: Hello, Lola. Did you remember (1) _________ (bring) back my computer game?
B: Hi, Alfie. I remember (2) _________ (borrow) it on Friday but I forgot (3) _________ (take) it with me to school this morning. I’m sorry.
A: That’s OK. I can wait until tomorrow. Oh, I wanted to tell you something. I stopped (4) _________ (see) Mr Jones on my way to class this morning because I want to join the Computer Club that you’re in. You haven’t stopped (5) _________ (go) to the club, have you?
B: Oh, yes, I have! I’ll never forget (6) _________ (make) a big mistake while I was using a new program. Everyone laughed and it was awful!
A: Don’t be silly. I’d like (7) _________ (join) the club. We can go together.
B: Hmm. I really like (8) _________ (learn) about computers but I don’t know if I want to join the club again. Let me think about it for a few days.

F Составьте предложения, используя инфинитив или форму глагола с окончанием -ing.

1. Mason wants / study / computer technology

2. Jude dislikes / go / to the gym

3. I’ll never forget / visit / Russia in 2016

4. turn off the TV / and / go / to bed

5. Don’t forget / take / photos / of your trip

6. I’d like / join / a photography club

7. Katie remembers / win / the gold medal

8. Isla likes / listen / to music

9. It’s starting / snow / now

10. They hope / build / a robot that can do factory work
## Grammar

### Prepositions of place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Предлоги места</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>above / over</td>
<td>above the door, over your head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
<td>at home / work / school, at the airport / the train station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>behind</td>
<td>behind the bus station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>below / under</td>
<td>below the window, under the desk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>in the car, in Russia, in hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in front of</td>
<td>in front of the hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inside / outside</td>
<td>inside the room, outside the station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near</td>
<td>near the lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next to</td>
<td>next to the café</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>on the bridge / the road, on the bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opposite</td>
<td>opposite the desk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Prepositions of movement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Предлоги движения</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>into</td>
<td>go / walk into the room / put something into a bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out of</td>
<td>go / walk out of the kitchen / take something out of a box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through</td>
<td>go / walk through a door / a tunnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>go / walk / come to school / work / the cinema</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Helpful hints

Предлог to обычно употребляется с глаголами движения come, go, move, run, walk, drive и т. п., чтобы показать перемещение из одного пункта в другой. ✔ She drove to Berlin last summer.

Предлог in используется для обозначения места нахождения человека или предмета. ✔ She lives in Berlin.

### Prepositions of time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Предлоги времени</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
<td>at three o'clock, at night, at the weekend, at Christmas / Easter / New Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>during</td>
<td>during the week, during the lesson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for</td>
<td>for three hours, for a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>in May, in the morning, in (the) winter, in 2015, in the holidays, in the 20th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>on Monday, on 15th February, on Saturday morning, on my birthday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Watch out!

В устойчивых сочетаниях at home / school / work никогда не используется притяжательное местоимение.

❌ Ed is at his home today.
✔ Ed is at home today.
A) Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. The school is **opposite / in front** the park.
2. Zoe’s laptop is **under / at** her desk.
3. The TV is **next / near** the window.
4. Your smartphone is **on / in** the table.
5. Lily’s camera is **into / in** her bag.
6. The window is **on / above** the kitchen sink.
7. The cat is in **front / outside** of the door.
8. The computer shop is **behind / next** the train station.

B) Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. We went ___ after the lesson.
   A) to our home
   B) home
2. Go ___ that door to get to the computer room.
   A) over
   B) through
3. Take the TV ___ the box.
   A) out of
   B) out
4. Do you walk ___ every day?
   A) school
   B) to school
5. Put the camera back ___ your schoolbag.
   A) into
   B) over
6. We are moving ___ Moscow tomorrow.
   A) in
   B) to
7. Olivia went to town ___ foot.
   A) on
   B) by
8. The technology museum is ___ the town centre.
   A) in
   B) on

C) Заполните пропуски данными словами.
   at * by * during * for * near * next * of * on

WORLD VIDEO GAME CONTEST REGIONAL FINALS!

The regional finals of the World Video Game Contest will open **(1) ** Saturday, 7th June. The contest will be **(2) ** the Expo Centre which is **(3) ** the Town Hall. The contest will be on **(4) ** two days. Visitors who come **(5) ** bus can get off the bus in front **(6) ** the Town Hall. Visitors can also park **(7) ** to the Town Hall. The coffee shop will be open for snacks and sandwiches if you get hungry or thirsty **(8) ** the contest. Come and see your favourite players playing your favourite games!
D Заполните пропуски предлогами at, during, for, in, on. В некоторых случаях возможны два варианта.

1. I only go on social media _________ the weekend.
2. Jessica was talking _________ the lesson.
3. Are you coming to the robot exhibition _________ Saturday morning?
4. We were chatting on Skype _________ three hours today.
6. I can’t come to the gym early _________ the morning.
7. We’ll meet you _________ six o’clock at the café.
8. It’s my birthday _________ the 22nd of May.

E Впишите пропущенные предлоги.

1. I never use the internet _________ the week.
2. The car is parked in front _________ the bank.
3. Lacey is _________ home today because she’s ill.
4. We went to town _________ bike.
5. I start Spanish lessons _________ the 15th of September.
6. We live _________ New York now.

F Составьте предложения, используя данные слова и необходимые предлоги.

1. went to / we / the computer shop / foot

2. your laptop / I / your desk / put

3. five o’clock / is / the computer programming lesson

4. today / a French lesson / two hours / had / we

5. this Friday / to meet / do / want / you / the city centre / ?

6. never / Robert / plays / the week / computer games
Nouns

app
computer: keyboard, mouse, printer, screen,
software, touchpad
email address
gadgets: laptop, (smart)phone, tablet
social media / network
text (message)
the internet
website

Verbs and phrasal verbs

browse
log in(to) / log on(to) / log out
call
post
click
send
download / upload
subscribe to
ingstall
text

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives
online
chatthy
shy
digital
smart
downloadable

Adverbs
at once
immediately

Phrases

answer the / your phone
go online
click on a link
have a conversation / chat with someone
comment on a post / video
surf the Internet
follow someone on Instagram / VK
take / post a selfie

Word formation

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**Nouns**

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.
1 I can send you the photos but I need your email **address** / tablet.
2 Heidi has created the **internet** / website so that she can blog.
3 Send me a text **message** / network when you arrive at the station.
4 It’s easy to make calls on my **smartphone** / touchpad.
5 Do you like using social **apps** / media?
6 We can look up the information on the network / **internet**.

B Заполните пропуски данными словами.

```plaintext
keyboard • mouse • printer • screen • software • touchpad
```
1 I have a colour _______ that I use to print photographs.
2 I have to clean my computer _______ – I can’t see anything!
3 I need a new _______. If I use this one for too long, my hand hurts.
4 I can type very fast on the _______ of my laptop.
5 Move your finger across the _______ to ‘tell’ your computer what to do.
6 You will need special _______ to create art on your computer.

**Verbs and phrasal verbs**

C Впишите пропущенные слова. Некоторые буквы слов даны.

Hi Emma,

How are you? I’ve got a cool new tablet! It’s fantastic. It has a touchscreen so you can use your finger to (1) **c_ i k** on anything you want to open. It’s really easy to (2) **b o se** the internet too. It has a music player and I can (3) **own d** lots of music and videos from my favourite music websites. The tablet I have isn’t the same as a smartphone: I can’t use it to (4) **a m** my friends to talk and I can’t use it to (5) **xt** so I can’t (6) **s d** them text messages. But it has got a brilliant camera! I’ve decided to (7) **s s r be** to a social media website so I can (8) **p t** lots of photos. I’ll need to (9) **i t l** some good photography software first. When I’ve done that, I’ll tell you how you can (10) **l** onto the website to see the selfies that I (11) **u ad** to my page there.

Bye for now,

David

От лица Эммы напишите письмо Дэвиду. Расскажите, какими цифровыми устройствами и мобильными приложениями пользуетесь вы.
Adjectives and adverbs

D Заполните пропуски данными словами.

chatty • digital • downloadable • immediately • once • online • online • smart • shy

1. Stop using that tablet at ______ and do your work.
2. She has a very cool ______ home that she can control using her computer.
3. Erin is ______ and doesn’t like meeting new people.
4. Stanley is really ______ — he can talk for hours!
5. You need a credit card to do ______ shopping.
6. Most modern phones have a ______ camera.
7. The music from this website is ______.
8. Click on this link and you’ll see the comments ______ — you don’t have to wait.
9. How many hours do you spend ______ every evening?

Phrases

E Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1. I like going / having online and downloading music.
2. Post / Answer the phone, please!
3. Follow / Click on this link to see your photos.
4. Has Anna commented / surfed on your video yet?
5. Leo dislikes having / taking selfies.
6. I like following / surfing famous people on Instagram.
7. Stop posting / surfing the internet and talk to me.
8. I enjoy clicking / having an online chat with my friend in the evening.

Word formation

F Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

1. Emma is a ______ — she’s got her own website.
2. Mr Rhys gave a ______ about smart technology.
3. Lily is very ______ today! She sounds very happy!
4. Pay your internet ______ or you can’t go online.
5. You can send the pictures in an email ______.
6. Are the videos on this website ______?
7. ______ technology is very important in today’s world.
8. Good evening, ______! I Welcome to the best radio programme in the world!
9. How many ______ do you have on VKontakte?
A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.
1. Click / install on the link to get to our website.
2. I like posting / blogging selfies on Instagram.
3. I follow / listen some celebrities on Twitter.
4. Send me your email address / message, please.
5. You need to log / call into this site to see your messages.
7. What’s your favourite smart / social media website?
8. I always check who’s calling before I answer / chat the phone.
9. Call your grandad at once / immediately.
10. I can’t type very fast on this software / keyboard.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в соответствующую форму.
11. I like _______ (chat) on the phone with friends.
12. Emily promises _______ (clean) her room today.
13. You’ve got a terrible cold. I suggest _______ (see) a doctor.
14. I’d like _______ (look) for a new phone on Saturday.
15. _______ (turn) off the lights when you leave the room, please.
16. I’ll never forget _______ (go) to Disneyland last year.
17. My dad refuses _______ (use) social media like Instagram.
18. It’s beginning _______ (get) very cold now.
19. _______ (not / open) the door unless you know who it is.
20. Did you remember _______ (install) that new software last night?

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Заполните пропуски данными словами.

by • during • for • in • in • of • of • through • to • to

21. The phone is next _______ the laptop.
22. She walked out _______ the building and got in her car.
23. The best way to get to town is _______ bus.
24. We can meet in front _______ the cinema.
25. You have to go _______ the tunnel to get to the lake.
26. Don’t talk _______ the exam!
27. We love going to the beach _______ the summer.
28. We waited in the queue _______ two hours.
29. We are moving _______ London next month.
30. Tom is unwell. He is _______ hospital at the moment.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ...../30
Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

A

1. Hawaii ________________ got a group of islands called the Hawaiian Islands. HAVE
   These islands get some very interesting weather – sun, rain and snow.
2. The ________________ island in the group has the same name as the island group, but people also call it 'the Big Island'. BIG
3. On the Big Island there is a mountain called Mauna Kea. ________________
   height is 4,207 metres. IT
4. Of all the mountains on the Hawaiian Islands, Mauna Kea is
   the ________________ . HIGH
5. There is ________________ interesting fact about Mauna Kea – it's a
   volcano so smoke and fire can come out of it. However, this hasn't happened
   for about 5,000 years. A
6. The name of the ________________ tallest mountain on the Hawaiian Islands is Mauna Loa. It's on the Big Island too. TWO
7. Mauna Loa is 4,169 metres. It's ________________ than Mauna Kea by
   about 36 metres. SMALL
8. Mauna Kea is also a volcano but it's not as quiet as Mauna Loa! It was active in
   1984 and tourists visited it because they enjoyed ________________ it. WATCH
   SEE
9. If you visit in the winter months, you ________________ snow on top of
   Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. Come for a visit!

B

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

1. Samuel works as a shop ________________. His job is difficult and he
   has to do lots of things. ASSIST
2. Mr Peterson owns the shop where Samuel works. He hasn't got a very nice
   ________________ and he is often unkind to Samuel. PERSON
3. Mr Peterson can also be ________________ to Samuel. He tells Samuel to
   work harder in front of the people who come to the shop. POLITE
4. This makes Samuel feel bad. It makes the ________________ feel bad too. SHOP
5. Last Friday Samuel asked Mr Peterson to apologise to him for being unfriendly and
   ________________. BOSS
6. Mr Peterson apologised and said that Samuel was a ________________
   worker. They get on better now! TALENT
C Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

1 Tilly and Brooke are special best friends because Tilly __________________________________________ the same birthday as Brooke!
2 They celebrate ___________________________________ birthday together every year. They invite friends to a party.
3 It’s really fun because their birthday is on the twenty-_________________________ of June – the beginning of summer!
4 They usually have the party at Brooke’s house because it’s ___________________________________ than Tilly’s.
5 This year, however, Tilly wanted to have the party at ___________________________ house.
6 Brooke and Tilly always get the ___________________________ gifts from their friends. This year, Brooke got two tickets to a music concert.
7 Tilly hoped ___________________________ a new red dress in one of the gift boxes.
8 She liked ___________________________ all her gifts but she didn’t see the dress.
9 Then Brooke gave Tilly a box to open – it was the dress! Tilly said, ‘I love ___________________________________ the best friend in the world!’

D Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

1 Nikola Tesla was an ___________________________. He lived in the late 1800s and early 1900s.
2 He made many ___________________________ about electricity. He was a very clever scientist, but some people thought he wasn’t the same as other people.
3 He wasn’t a ___________________________ man. He worked very hard and didn’t see people for days.
4 He always felt ___________________________ with doctors and he rarely visited one.
5 However, he had some good friends. He also wore ___________________________ clothes and sometimes went to friends’ parties.
6 Tesla loved birds. People often saw him feeding them on hot days and on ___________________________ days. Tesla was an interesting man!
Cardinal and ordinal numbers

Cardinal numbers | Ordinal numbers
---|---
1 | 1st
2 | 2nd
3 | 3rd
4 | 4th
5 | 5th
6 | 6th
7 | 7th
8 | 8th
9 | 9th
10 | 10th
11 | 11th
12 | 12th
13 | 13th
20 | 20th
21 | 21st
22 | 22nd
30 | 30th
40 | 40th
50 | 50th
60 | 60th
70 | 70th
80 | 80th
90 | 90th
100 | a hundred

Irregular present forms

**to be**

Утвердительная форма | Оригинальная форма | Вопросительная форма | Краткий ответ
---|---|---|---
I am ('m) happy. | I am not ('m not) happy. | Am I happy? | Yes, I am.
No, I'm not.
You / We / They are ('re) happy. | You / We / They are not (aren't) happy. | Are you / we / they happy? | Yes, you / we / they are.
No, you / we / they aren't.
He / She / It is ('s) happy. | He / She / It is not (isn't, 's not) happy. | Is he / she / it happy? | Yes, he / she / it is.
No, he / she / it isn't.

**to have**

Утвердительная форма | Оригинальная форма | Вопросительная форма | Краткий ответ
---|---|---|---
I / You / We / They have a pencil. | I / You / We / They do not (don't) have a pen. | Do I / you / we / they have a pencil? | Yes, I / you / we / they do.
No, I / you / we / they don't.
He / She / It has a pencil. | He / She / It does not (doesn't) have a pencil. | Does he / she / it have a pencil? | Yes, he / she / it does.
No, he / she / it doesn't.
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Topic vocabulary

Используемые сокращения: n (noun) — существительное, v (verb) — глагол, adj (adjective) — прилагательное, adv (adverb) — наречие

Unit 3

address (n) — адрес
armchair (n) — кресло
bathroom (n) — ванная комната
bed (n) — кровать
bedroom (n) — спальня
bookcase (n) — книжный шкаф
brush (your teeth) (v) — чистить (зубы)
carpet (n) — ковёр
ceiling (n) — потолок
clean (adj) — чистый
clean (v) — чистить; убирать
comfortable (adj) — удобный
cupboard (n) — (стенной) шкаф; buffet
curtains (n) — шторы
daily (adj) — ежедневный
daily (adv) — ежедневно
downstairs (adv) — вниз по лестнице; внизу
dust (v) — вытирать пыль
feed (your pet) (v) — кормить (домашнего питомца)
flat (n) — квартира
garden (n) — сад
get up (v) — встать, подниматься
ground / first / second floor (n) — первый / второй / третий этаж
hard-working (adj) — трудолюбивый; усердный
housework (n) — работа по дому
key (n) — ключ
kitchen (n) — кухня
lazy (adj) — ленивый
living room (n) — гостиная
messy (adj) — грязный; неопрятный
put away (v) — убирать (что-либо)
share (v) — владеть совместно; делить (с кем-либо)
sofa (n) — диван
table (n) — стол
tidy (v) — опрятный, аккуратный; чистый
upstairs (adv) — вверх по лестнице; наверху
wall (n) — стена
wardrobe (n) — шкаф, гардероб
wash (v) — мыть; мыться
water (v) — поливать

My address is 2, Green Road.
There is a big armchair in the living room.
Your toothbrush is in the bathroom.
I'm really tired so I'm going to bed.
There are two bedrooms in my house.
The books are in the bookcase.
Do you brush your teeth before you go to bed?
There is a red carpet on my bedroom floor.
The ceiling of my room is white.
Do you know where my clean shirt is?
This is a very comfortable armchair.
It was an old kitchen cupboard.
There are green curtains on the windows.
My dad has a daily walk before work.
We clean the house daily.
I washed my face and went downstairs for breakfast.
My sister and I dust the furniture once a week.
Do you feed your dog every day?
We live in a flat in Leicester.
There isn't a garden at this house.
We get up at 7 am and go to school at 8 am.
Our flat is on the second floor.
Sam is hard-working. He always gets high test scores.
The children help with the housework.
Is this the key to your flat?
Is there a table in the kitchen?
Evie is lazy. She doesn't study.
We watch TV in the living room.
Your room is messy. Put your things away in the cupboard.
Put your books away now. It's time to go home.
Do you share a bedroom with your sister?
Our new sofa is really comfortable.
We eat at the kitchen table.
I tidy my room at the weekend.
My sister went upstairs to do her homework in her room.
There is a photo on the wall.
Molly puts her clothes in the wardrobe.
We wash our hands in the bathroom.
Please water the flowers in the garden.

Unit 6

amazing (adj) — удивительный, поразительный
birthday party, fancy dress party, pyjama party, surprise party (n) — праздник в честь дня рождения, костюмированная вечеринка, пижамная вечеринка, вечеринка-сюрприз
board / computer / video game (n) — настольная / компьютерная / видеоигра
boring (adj) — скучный
camera (n) — фотоаппарат
cartoon, film, TV programme (n) — мультфильм, фильм, телепрограмма
cinema (n) — кинотеатр
difficult (adj) — трудный
draw (v) — рисовать; чертить
disco (n) — дискотека
drums (n) — барабаны

I love this film. It's amazing!
I'm going to a fancy dress party.
We play video games every day.
This film is boring. Let's play a game.
My new camera takes great pictures.
Megan’s watching cartoons on TV now.
Do you like watching films at the cinema or on TV?
This test is very difficult. I don’t understand it.
Katie is drawing pictures in her sketchpad.
I danced a lot at the school disco.
Leo plays the drums in his band.
pass (v)  сдать (экзамен)  I'm really happy because I passed all my exams!
PE (n)  физкультура (учебный предмет)  In PE we sometimes play basketball.
pencil case (n)  пенал  I always have my pencil case with me in the lesson.
pencil sharpener (n)  точилка  You need a pencil sharpener when your pencil breaks.
pupil (n)  ученик, учащийся  There are 23 teachers and 450 pupils in my school.
remember (v)  помнить; вспоминать  Do you remember the name of the film we watched last month?
right (adj)  правильный; верный  Is this the right answer?
right (adv)  правильно; верно  I got one answer right but the others were wrong.
rubber (n)  ластик  When I draw I use a pencil but I never use a rubber.
ruler (n)  линейка  I have a ruler in my pencil case.
Science (n)  естествознание (учебный предмет)  I love Science. We learn some interesting things in our lessons.
Science Club (n)  естественно-научный кружок  We're learning about spiders in Science Club this week.
study (v)  заниматься, учиться  On Sunday evening, I usually study and do my homework.
teach (v)  учить, обучать; преподавать  Mr Brown teaches us Maths.
term (n)  семестр, четверть  There are three terms in the school year.
test/exam (n)  контрольная работа, тест / экзамен  Our teacher often gives us tests.
timetable (n)  расписание  According to the timetable, Maths is on Friday.
wrong (adj)  неправильный, неверный  I'm sorry — that is the wrong answer.
wrong (adv)  неправильно, неверно  I drew my picture wrong so I had to start again.

Unit 12

adult (n)  взрослый (человек)  There were 20 children and 6 adults at the party.
aunt (n)  тётя  That's my aunt. She's my mum's sister.
become (v)  становиться  My aunt is studying to become a doctor.
(best) friend (n)  (лучший) друг  My best friend's name is Milly. We get on really well.
brother (n)  брат  My brother is 15 and my sister is 12.
chat (v)  болтать, непринужденно беседовать  I like chatting to people on the computer.
child/kid (n)  ребёнок  When I was a child I loved watching cartoons on TV.
cool (adj)  модный, стильный  My parents gave me a cool new phone!
different (adj)  разный, различный  Do you like learning different things in Science class?
elder (adj)  старший  I'm 12. Jacob's my elder brother — he's 17.
fall out with someone (v)  ссориться с кем-либо  Phoebe said some really bad things to me and I fell out with her.
father (n)  отец  My father met my mother in Vladivostok in 1996.
friendly (adj)  дружелюбный  Our teachers are friendly — they make the lessons nice.
get on (well) with someone (v)  ладить, быть в хороших отношениях с кем-либо  I get on with all my classmates. We're a great class!
grandmother/father (n)  бабушка / дедушка  My grandmother sometimes helps me to do my homework.
guy (n)  парень  I like my brother. He's a good guy.
guys (n)  ребята  How are you doing, guys?
hang out with someone (v)  проводить время с кем-либо  I usually hang out with my friends at the weekend.
happen (v)  случаться; происходить  Hi, Ethan. What happened at school today?
invite (v)  приглашать  My best friend invited me to her pajama party this weekend.
kind (adj)  добрый  My best friend is kind and friendly.
little (adj)  маленький  I was playing with my little sister last night — she's only two.
look (v)  выглядеть  You look happy. Did you pass your test?
meet (v)  встречаться  Let's meet outside the cinema at 7 pm.
mother (n)  мать  My mother works as a dentist.
move (v)  переходить, переезжать  I don't want to move to a new school. I'm happy here.
neighbour (n)  сосед  My neighbour lives on the first floor and I live on the second.
nephew (n)  племянник  That's my nephew. He's my brother's son.
niece (n)  племянница  That's my niece. She's my brother's daughter.
relative/relation (n)  родственник  Sometimes we have a big party and invite all our relatives.
same (adj)  один и тот же, одинаковый  Amelie and I get on well because we like the same music.
share (v)  делить (с кем-либо)  Do you want to share a pizza with me?
sister (n)  сестра  I am from a big family. I have two brothers and three sisters.
sound (v)  звучать; создавать впечатление  A fancy dress party sounds like a great idea.
special (adj)  особенный  Today is a special day. It's my birthday!
tenager (n)  подросток  I'm 13 today — I'm a teenager now!
uncle (n)  дядя  That's my uncle. He's my mum's brother.
### Unit 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>airport (n)</td>
<td>аэропорт</td>
<td>We're going to the airport to meet my uncle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrive in / at (v)</td>
<td>прибывать, приезжать</td>
<td>We leave here at 1 pm and arrive in London at 3 pm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attractive (adj)</td>
<td>привлекательный</td>
<td>That's an attractive building. It's really beautiful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beijing (n)</td>
<td>Пекин</td>
<td>Beijing is the capital of China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin (n)</td>
<td>Берлин</td>
<td>Berlin is the capital of Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check in / out (v)</td>
<td>зарегистрироваться (в отеле) / выехать (из отеля)</td>
<td>We checked in at the hotel and went for a walk around the city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crowded (adj)</td>
<td>переполненный</td>
<td>The city is very crowded. There are lots of people living here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enjoy (v)</td>
<td>получать удовольствие</td>
<td>I don't enjoy travelling on a plane but I love trains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excited (adj)</td>
<td>возбуждённый</td>
<td>I'm excited about going to India. I've never been there before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exciting (adj)</td>
<td>захватывающий</td>
<td>It is very exciting to arrive in Venice at night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>famous (adj)</td>
<td>знаменитый, известный</td>
<td>Have you ever met a famous singer or a film star?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly (v)</td>
<td>летать, лететь</td>
<td>It takes four hours to fly to Paris from here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreign (adj)</td>
<td>иностраный</td>
<td>Have you ever been to a foreign country?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get in / out of (v)</td>
<td>садиться в / выходить из (об автобусе, самолёте, поезде)</td>
<td>We got out of the car and went in the house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>got on / off (v)</td>
<td>садиться в / выходить из (об автобусе, самолёте, поезде)</td>
<td>I got off the train at the wrong station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hotel (n)</td>
<td>гостиница</td>
<td>Did you stay in a hotel in Amsterdam?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>journey (n)</td>
<td>путешествие, поездка</td>
<td>Did you have a comfortable journey?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave (v)</td>
<td>уходить, уезжать</td>
<td>We leave at 6 am and we arrive at 5 pm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London (n)</td>
<td>Лондон</td>
<td>London is a very famous city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madrid (n)</td>
<td>Мадрид</td>
<td>Madrid is the capital of Spain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modern (adj)</td>
<td>современный</td>
<td>Our house is not old, it's very modern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow (n)</td>
<td>Москва</td>
<td>My uncle and aunt live in Moscow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris (n)</td>
<td>Париж</td>
<td>People say Paris is a very attractive city at night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passport (n)</td>
<td>паспорт</td>
<td>Show your passport at the hotel when you check in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plane (n)</td>
<td>самолёт</td>
<td>My plane leaves at 6.45 am and arrives at 9 am.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popular (adj)</td>
<td>популярный</td>
<td>This place is very popular with tourists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome (n)</td>
<td>Рим</td>
<td>Rome is the capital of Italy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>safe (adj)</td>
<td>безопасный</td>
<td>Is it safe to walk around the town at night?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stay (v)</td>
<td>останавливаться, жить, гостить</td>
<td>Where are you going to stay in Madrid?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ticket (n)</td>
<td>билет</td>
<td>I've just bought my ticket for the train.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo (n)</td>
<td>Токио</td>
<td>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tour (n)</td>
<td>путешествие; экскурсия, поездка</td>
<td>We went on a tour of Athens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tourist (n)</td>
<td>турист</td>
<td>Do tourists come here in the summer?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>town / city (n)</td>
<td>город</td>
<td>What is the name of the town where you live?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>train station (n)</td>
<td>железнодорожный вокзал</td>
<td>Meet me at the train station at 3 pm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>travel (v)</td>
<td>путешествовать</td>
<td>I've never travelled to a foreign country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visit (v)</td>
<td>посещать</td>
<td>We're going to Rome to visit my uncle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington (n)</td>
<td>Вашингтон</td>
<td>Washington is the capital of the USA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit 18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>athlete (n)</td>
<td>спортсмен; легкоатлет</td>
<td>William loves running. He's going to become an athlete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>athletics (n)</td>
<td>лёгкая атлетика</td>
<td>I love watching all kinds of sport and athletics on TV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cycle (v)</td>
<td>ездить на велосипеде</td>
<td>My dad wants to be fit so he cycles to work in the morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exercise (n)</td>
<td>упражнение; тренировка</td>
<td>Do you do a lot of exercise in PE?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exercise (v)</td>
<td>тренироваться</td>
<td>It's important to exercise daily. Walking is a great way to do that.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extreme (adj)</td>
<td>экстримальный</td>
<td>I don't think extreme sports are safe. I don't like them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first (adj)</td>
<td>первый</td>
<td>My first lesson in the morning is English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first (adv)</td>
<td>сперва, в первую очередь</td>
<td>I do my English homework first.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fit (adj)</td>
<td>здоровый, бодрый</td>
<td>Playing a sport is a great way to get fit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>football / basketball match (n)</td>
<td>футбольный / баскетбольный матч</td>
<td>Have you ever been to a football match?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>football / basketball player (n)</td>
<td>футболист / баскетболист</td>
<td>My friend wants to become a basketball player.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>game of football / basketball (n)</td>
<td>игра в футбол / баскетбол</td>
<td>Let's play a game of football!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goal (n)</td>
<td>гол</td>
<td>We played a game of football and I scored two goals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gym (n)</td>
<td>спортивный зал</td>
<td>Sometimes I go to the gym to exercise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>healthy (adj)</td>
<td>здоровый, подходящий для здоровья</td>
<td>It isn't healthy to sit in front of the computer all day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>healthy / junk food (n)</td>
<td>здоровая / нездоровая пища</td>
<td>I try to eat healthy food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indoor (adj)</td>
<td>помещенный, находящийся в помещении</td>
<td>Playing board games is my favourite indoor activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indoors (adv)</td>
<td>(внутри) дома, в помещении</td>
<td>You play squash indoors but you usually play tennis outdoors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last (adj)</td>
<td>последний; прошлый</td>
<td>Did you eat the last piece of pizza?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last (adv)</td>
<td>в последнюю очередь</td>
<td>I put my shoes on last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lose (v)</td>
<td>проигрывать</td>
<td>I want to score a goal - I don't want to lose this match!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roller-skate (v)</td>
<td>кататься на роликовых коньках</td>
<td>How did you learn to roller-skate? I always fall!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outdoor (adj)</td>
<td>находящийся или происходящий вне дома, на открытом воздухе</td>
<td>Skiing is a great outdoor activity in the winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outdoors (adv)</td>
<td>вне дома, на открытом воздухе</td>
<td>When the weather is good, we have a lesson outdoors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>race (n)</td>
<td>состязание в беге; гонка</td>
<td>My favourite athletics event is the 100-metre race.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skate (v)</td>
<td>кататься на коньках</td>
<td>I learned to skate on ice in Canada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skateboard / snowboard (v)</td>
<td>кататься на скейтборде / сноуборде</td>
<td>When you know how to skateboard, it's easy to snowboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ski (v)</td>
<td>кататься на лыжах</td>
<td>We learned to ski in the mountains of Austria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stadium (n)</td>
<td>стадион</td>
<td>People are walking to the stadium to watch the big match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong (adj)</td>
<td>сильный</td>
<td>Football players have to be fit and strong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swim (v)</td>
<td>плавать</td>
<td>I love to swim in the sea in the summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take up (v)</td>
<td>начать заниматься (чем-либо)</td>
<td>I think I'm going to take up a new sport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>team (n)</td>
<td>команда</td>
<td>My favourite football team lost the match today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>win (v)</td>
<td>выигрывать; побеждать</td>
<td>It's very exciting when you win a race.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit 21**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>allow (v)</td>
<td>позволять, разрешать</td>
<td>Do your parents allow you to go to pyjama parties?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>always (adv)</td>
<td>всегда</td>
<td>I am always careful when I walk in the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrest (v)</td>
<td>арестовывать</td>
<td>The police arrested a man for taking things from a shop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>careful (adj)</td>
<td>осторожный</td>
<td>Be careful when you go out at night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dangerous (adj)</td>
<td>опасный</td>
<td>I don't like walking in the park at night, it's dangerous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive (v)</td>
<td>водить машину</td>
<td>I'm going to learn to drive a car when I'm 17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drop (v)</td>
<td>ронять; бросать</td>
<td>Don't drop litter in the street!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enter (a place) (v)</td>
<td>входить, войти</td>
<td>You can't enter the building, it's not open now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fight (v)</td>
<td>драться</td>
<td>You can't fight at school. The teachers will get very angry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helmet (n)</td>
<td>шлем</td>
<td>You have to wear a helmet when you ride your bike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jewellery (n)</td>
<td>ювелирные украшения</td>
<td>Bethany has some really nice jewellery but she can't wear it to school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>law (n)</td>
<td>закон</td>
<td>The police will arrest you if you break the law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let (v)</td>
<td>позволять, допускать</td>
<td>Sometimes my mum lets me sleep at a friend's house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>litter (n)</td>
<td>мусор</td>
<td>You mustn't drop litter in the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make-up (n)</td>
<td>декоративная косметика, макияж</td>
<td>Do your teachers let you wear make-up at school?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>necessary (adj)</td>
<td>необходимый, нужный</td>
<td>It isn't necessary to wear special clothes to my party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noisy (adj)</td>
<td>шумный</td>
<td>The cars in the city are very noisy!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notice (n)</td>
<td>объявление</td>
<td>Can't you see that notice? It says you mustn't enter here!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>park (v)</td>
<td>паркать(ся)</td>
<td>You mustn't park your car in front of the hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>police officer (n)</td>
<td>полицейский</td>
<td>The police officer arrested the man for fighting in the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polite (adj)</td>
<td>вежливый, воспитанный</td>
<td>I'm always polite – I always say 'please' and 'thank you'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet (adj)</td>
<td>тихий, спокойный</td>
<td>It's quiet in my town. When I lived in the city, it was very noisy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>road (n)</td>
<td>дорога</td>
<td>The children have to cross a busy road to get to school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>safe (adj)</td>
<td>безопасный</td>
<td>Don't be frightened. You're safe now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school / safety / traffic rules (n)</td>
<td>правила школы / безопасности / дорожного движения</td>
<td>The pupils have to read the school rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school uniform (n)</td>
<td>школьная форма</td>
<td>We don't have to wear school uniform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seat belt (n)</td>
<td>ремень безопасности</td>
<td>You have to wear a seatbelt on the bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw away (v)</td>
<td>выбрасывать</td>
<td>Don't throw that away! I want it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traffic lights (n)</td>
<td>светофор</td>
<td>At the next traffic lights turn right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wear (v)</td>
<td>носить</td>
<td>Cyclists must wear a helmet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit 24**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apple (n)</td>
<td>яблоко</td>
<td>I love fruit and red apples are my favourite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bake (v)</td>
<td>печь, запекать</td>
<td>On special days, my grandmother usually bakes a cake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bakery (n)</td>
<td>пекарня; булочная</td>
<td>We buy fresh bread from the bakery every morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banana (n)</td>
<td>банан</td>
<td>A banana is a long, yellow fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barbecue (n)</td>
<td>барбекю</td>
<td>Barbecues are great! I love eating outdoors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biscuit (n)</td>
<td>печенье</td>
<td>I like chocolate biscuits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boil (v)</td>
<td>кипятить, вари́ть</td>
<td>I sometimes boil an egg for breakfast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bookshop (n)</td>
<td>книжный магазин</td>
<td>I bought my friend a book from the bookshop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottle (n)</td>
<td>бутылка</td>
<td>Can you buy me a bottle of water to drink?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bowl (n)</td>
<td>миска</td>
<td>We always have a bowl of fruit in the kitchen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bread (n)</td>
<td>хлеб</td>
<td>We haven't got any bread so I can't make a sandwich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breakfast (n)</td>
<td>завтрак</td>
<td>They say it isn't healthy to miss breakfast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burger (n)</td>
<td>гамбургер</td>
<td>When we go into town, we sometimes eat a burger and chips.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butter (n)</td>
<td>масло</td>
<td>Don't put a lot of butter on your bread – it's not healthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy (v)</td>
<td>покупать</td>
<td>What will we buy Helen for her birthday?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cake (n) - торт, пирог
People often have a cake when they have a birthday party.
carrot (n) - морковь
A carrot is a long, orange vegetable.
cheap (adj) - дешевый
Cheap food isn't always bad.
cheese (n) - сыр
Do you want cheese on the pizza?
chef (n) - шеф-повар
I love cooking food. I think I want to become a chef.
chemist's (n) - аптека
At the chemist's you can buy medicines and beauty products.
chicken (n) - цыпленок, куриное мясо
We cook chicken on Sundays and have it with potatoes and carrots.
chips (n) - ломтик жаренного картофеля
Chips are fried potatoes.
chocolate (n) - шоколад
Chocolate is very nice but it has a lot of sugar in it.
closed (adj) - закрытый
The shops are closed today because it's Sunday.
coffee (n) - кофе
It's a bad idea to drink coffee in the evening — you won't sleep.
cook (n) - повар
I'm a good cook. I want to work in a restaurant.
cooker (n) - кухонная плита
Most homes have a cooker in the kitchen.
cream (n) - сливки
We sometimes have fresh fruit with cream on it.
credit card / cash (n) - кредитная карта / наличные
Do you want to pay by credit card or in cash?
cup (n) - чашка
Do you want a cup of coffee?
customer (n) - покупатель
There were a lot of customers in the shop so I left.
cut (v) - резать
You have to cut the potatoes to make chips.
department store (n) - универсал
They sell many different things in a department store.
dessert (n) - десерт
That was a great meal. Do you want some ice cream for dessert?
dinner (n) - обед, ужин
Dinner is the evening meal. We have dinner at about 8 pm.
dish (n) - блюдо, тарелка
I often help my mum wash the dishes.
drink (v) - пить
It's healthy to drink lots of water every day.
eat (v) - есть
I don't always have time to eat breakfast.
eat out (v) - есть в кафе / ресторане
My family often eats out. We like going to different restaurants.
egg (n) - яйцо
There aren't any eggs so we can't make an omelette for lunch.
expensive (adj) - дорогой
The meat in the shop was very expensive so I bought fish.
first / main course (n) - первое / основное блюдо
I think I'll have pasta for my main course.
fish (n) - рыба
They say it's healthy to eat lots of fish.
fork (n) - вилка
We eat with a knife and fork.
fridge (n) - холодильник
There's cold milk in the fridge.
fruit (n) - фрукт
I always eat a little fruit every day — usually an apple.
fry (v) - жарить
You need oil to fry food and it's not very healthy.
grit (v) - жарить на гриле
When you grill meat, be careful not to burn it.
hungry (adj) - голодный
I'm really hungry. Is there any food?

ice cream (n) - мороженое
I love eating ice cream on a hot summer day.
jam (n) - варенье, джем
For breakfast, I have bread with butter and jam.
juice (n) - сок
Do you want water or juice to drink?
knife (n) - нож
I need a knife to cut this fruit.
lemon (n) - лимон
Lemons are sour, yellow fruit.
lemonade (n) - лимонад
My mum makes lemonade with fresh lemons, water and sugar.
lunch (n) - обед
We eat our lunch at school at 1 pm.
meat (n) - мясо
It isn’t healthy to eat meat every day.
milk (n) - молоко
I don't eat at night but I sometimes drink a glass of milk.
oil (n) - масло (растительное)
You use oil to fry things like meat, fish and potatoes.
omelette (n) - омлет
Dad makes great omelettes. He uses milk, cheese and six eggs.
onion (n) - лук
Some people don't like onions on their pizza.
open (adj) - открытый
Is the shop open? I need to buy something for breakfast.
orange (n) - апельсин
Oranges are round fruit. You can eat them or make juice with them.

order (v) - заказывать (еду)
The waitress said, 'Are you ready to order your food?'
pasta (n) - макароны
Spaghetti is my favourite kind of pasta.

piece of bread / cake (n) - кусок хлеба / торта, пирога
Some people always want a piece of bread with their dinner.
pizza (n) - пицца
Pizza is a great fast food. It came from Italy.
plate (n) - тарелка
Can I have a plate for this piece of pizza, please?
potato (n) - картофель
You can boil potatoes, fry them or bake them.
price (n) - цена
Can you tell me the price of these oranges, please?
rice (n) - рис
In places like Chino and Indonesia, they eat a lot of rice.
salad (n) - салат (блюдо)
A fresh salad is a healthy thing to eat for dinner.
salty (adj) - соленый
Fast food is really salty, I always feel thirsty after eating it.
sandwich (n) - бутерброд
When I'm hungry, I make a cheese sandwich.
sell (v) - продавать
They sell fresh fruit in the shop in Elm Street.
shop assistant (n) - продавец
The shop assistant helped me choose what to buy.
shopping centre (n) - торговый центр
The shopping centre in town has many different shops.
spoon (n) — ложка
supermarket (n) — супермаркет
sweet (adj) — сладкий

taste (v) — пробовать (на вкус)

tea (n) — чай

thirsty (adj) — жаждущий

tomato (n) — помидор

vegetable (n) — овощ

wafer (n) — официант

waitress (n) — официантка

wash up (v) — мыть посуду

water (n) — вода

I like to eat ice cream from a bowl using a spoon.
We buy most of our food from the supermarket.
Chocolate and ice cream taste very sweet.
Can I taste your ice cream? I want to order the same.
People drink a lot of tea in England.
I was really thirsty after the race — I drank two litres of water!
Mum has lots of lovely red tomatoes growing in her garden.
Potatoes and carrots are vegetables.
Ask the waiter for a glass of water.
The waitress was very polite when we ordered our food.
The best thing about eating out is that you don’t have to wash up!
We must drink water every day.

admire (v) — восхищаться
appearance (n) — внешность

build (n) — telosложение

cat (n) — кот, кошка

character (n) — характер

cute (adj) — очаровательный

dog (n) — собака

face (n) — лицо

fish (n) — рыба

friendship (n) — дружба

frown (v) — хмуриться

get on with (v) — ладить, быть в хороших отношениях

good-looking (adj) — красивый, привлекательный

hamster (n) — хомяк

height (n) — рост

kind (adj) — добрый

look after (v) — присматривать, заботиться

love (v) — любить

loyal (adj) — верный, преданный

parrot (n) — попугай

personality (n) — характер, личные качества

polite (adj) — вежливый, воспитанный

prefer (v) — предпочитать

rabbit (n) — кролик

reliable (adj) — надежный

respect (v) — уважать

share (v) — владеть совместно

short (adj) — короткий, невысокий

slim (adj) — стройный

smile (n) — улыбка

smile (v) — улыбаться

take after (v) — походить, быть похожим

tall (adj) — высокий

tortoise (n) — черепаха

trust (v) — доверять

weight (n) — вес

I admire my mum because she’s very good at her job.
Owen doesn’t care about his appearance. His clothes are often dirty.
I haven’t got the right height or build to become a police officer.
My pet cat Jason has got a long tail.
A person’s character is important. I can’t be friends with someone rude.
My pet hamster is really cute.
The first thing I look at is a person’s face.
Ava keeps fish as pets. They live in a bowl in her living room.
Friendship is very important to me. I am very loyal to my friends.
Why are you frowning? You look sad.
Do you get on with your relatives or do you fight?
George is really good-looking. He’s got fair hair and blue eyes.
Liam feeds his pet hamster when he gets up in the morning.
My height is 1.67 metres.
You must always be kind to people and animals.
I’m looking after my best friend’s dog while she’s on holiday.
I love my pets very much.
It’s important that my friends are loyal and reliable.
You can teach your pet parrot to talk.
I choose my friends because of their personality.
When you have a nice personality, you are always polite to people.
I prefer cats to dogs. I don’t like dogs very much.
We have a pet rabbit. It lives in the garden.
Reliable people are never late.
You must respect how other people feel. We are not all the same.
My brother shares a house with three of his friends.
My pet dog’s got very short legs.
Peter is slim because he gets a lot of exercise and he doesn’t eat much.
When you smile, it makes other people feel more comfortable around you.
I take after my dad. We have the same hair and eyes.
Toby is very tall. That helps him when he plays basketball.
I’d like to keep a tortoise as a pet.
I can trust my friends. They’re all very reliable and loyal.
The doctor wrote down my age, height and weight.

Unit 27

Unit 31

autumn (n) — осень

blow (v) — дуть

breathe (v) — дышать

cloudy (adj) — облаковый

cold (adj) — холодный

cut down (v) — рубить (дерево)

dangerous (adj) — опасный

In autumn, the weather starts to get cold.
The wind blew my hat off!
I like to breathe the fresh air in the forest.
I feel unhappy on cloudy days. I love the sun!
It’s really cold today. Put on your jacket.
They mustn’t cut down all the trees in the forest.
The pollution in cities is dangerous for your health.
earthquake (n)  землетрясение  There was an earthquake and some houses fell down.
flooding (n)  наводнение  After the rain, we were worried that there would be flooding.
foggy (adj)  туманный  It was a foggy day and we couldn’t see when we were driving.
forest (n)  лес  The forest has got thousands of trees.
fresh (adj)  свежий  The air is usually really fresh after the rain.
hill (n)  холм  We live in a house on a hill. We can see the town from here.
hurricane (n)  ураган  Hurricanes don’t happen very often but they can be dangerous.
lake (n)  озеро  There are a lot of fish in the lake.
mountain (n)  гора  Have you ever climbed a high mountain?
pick up (v)  поднимать, подбирать  You must pick up your litter. Don’t drop it in the street.
plant (v)  сажать (растения)  Sometimes pupils from my school go to plant trees.
pollute (v)  загрязнять (окружающую среду)  Cars and buses pollute the air that we breathe.
(it) rain(s) (v)  идёт дождь  When it rains, there is sometimes flooding.
recycle (v)  перерабатывать, повторно использовать  We can recycle glass and plastic bottles. Don’t throw them away.
rubbish (n)  мусор  Put your rubbish in the right place. Don’t drop litter.
shine (v)  сиять, светить  The sun was shining so we went for a walk.
(it) snow(s) (v)  идёт снег  Does it often snow here in winter?
spring (n)  весна  I like the spring – it’s when all the flowers start growing.
sunny (adj)  солнечный  The summer is my favourite season because I love sunny days.
sunlight (n)  солнечный  When it’s sunny, we play football or ride our bikes.
sunny (adj)  солнечный  It’s a warm day today. I think we can swim in the sea.
weather (n)  погода  What’s the weather like where you live? Is it very hot?
windy (adj)  ветреный  It’s very windy today. I’m happy I don’t have to go out!
winter (n)  зима  Winter is cold here. It shows a lot.

Unit 33

belt (n)  ремень  I like to wear a belt with my trousers.
boots (n)  сапоги, ботинки  It’s snowing so wear your boots to keep your feet warm.
cap (n)  кепка, шапка  I wear a cap on my head in the winter.
cardigan (n)  кардиган, кофта  It’s a little cold. I’m going to put my cardigan on.
checked (adj)  клетчатый  Max was wearing a black and white checked shirt.
coat (n)  пальто  You’ll need your coat – it’s going to snow.
comfortable (adj)  удобный  I like these trainers. They’re really comfortable for kicking a football.
cotton (adj)  хлопчатобумажный  I like cotton shirts – they’re comfortable to wear.
denim (adj)  джинсовый  I like your new denim skirt!
dress (n)  платье  Lauren is wearing an attractive red dress.
dress up (v)  одеваться, наряжаться  The children sometimes dress up in funny clothes and have a party.
fashion (n)  мода  Bright trainers are in fashion this summer.
fashionable (adj)  модный  Fyona bought a fashionable new top to wear to the party.
fast (v)  застёгивать(ся)  This jacket is really small – I can’t fasten it.
fit (v)  подоходить (по размеру), быть впору  This shirt is too big. It doesn’t fit me.
(hand) bag (n)  сумка  My mum puts her phone and her money in her handbag.
gloves (n)  перчатки  Wear gloves or your hands will get cold.
grow out of (v)  вырастать из  I grew out of my favourite jacket and I need to buy a new one.
hat (n)  шапка, шляпа  When it’s cold I wear a hat.
hood (n)  капюшон  This jacket has a hood. It will keep your head warm.
jacket (n)  куртка, лифчик  Poppy always wears the same denim jacket.
jeans (n)  джинсы  I need a new pair of blue jeans. These are very old.
leather (adj)  кожаный  Li wears a leather jacket and trousers when she rides her motorbike.
loose (adj)  свободный, мешковатый (об одежде)  I prefer clothes that are loose. They feel more comfortable.
match (v)  подходитить, сочетаться  Luca bought a blue shirt to match his blue trousers.
old-fashioned (adj)  старомодный  My clothes are a little old-fashioned but I don’t care.
plain (adj)  простой, без рисунка  I wanted a plain shirt, not a striped or checked one.
pocket (n)  карман  I always keep my phone in my shirt pocket.
put on (v)  надевать  When it’s cold, I put on a sweatshirt.
sweat (n)  шапка  Wear a scarf around your neck because it’s very cold.
shirt (n)  рубашка  What do you think of my new shirt? Does it match my jacket?
shoes (n)  туфли, ботинки; обувь  Ed doesn’t wear leather shoes to school. He always wears trainers.
silk (adj)  шёлковый  Ella bought a silk dress to wear to her sister’s party.
skirt (n)  юбка  Madison never wears trousers. She always wears dresses or skirts.
sleeve (n)  рукав  In the winter, I wear clothes with long sleeves to keep my arms warm.
socks (n)  носки  Hugh’s feet are always cold so he wears a nice socks to bed.
spotted (adj)  в горошек  I love that spotted dress. Shall I buy it for you?
striped (adj)  полосатый, в полоску  Some people say that striped shirts make you look slim.
suit (n)  костюм  This jacket matches my trousers so it looks like one suit.
suit (v)  быть к лицу  That colour really suits you – it matches your eyes.
(sunglasses) (n)  солнцезащитные очки  Lucy wears sunglasses on sunny days.
sweatshirt (n)  толстовка  I wear T-shirts but when it’s cold I put a sweatshirt on top.
take off (v)  снимать  When I take off my clothes I put them on the armchair.
tie (v)  завязывать  My little brother is three so he can’t tie his shoes.
tight (adj)  тесный (об одежде и обуви)  These trousers are really tight. I can’t put them on!
top (n)  топ, верхняя деталь одежды  Gracie wore a green skirt with a matching top.
trainers (n)  кроссовки  I need new trainers so I can play tennis at the weekend.
trousers (n)  брюки  Hannah wears jeans or trousers every day. She doesn’t like skirts.
try on (v)  пробовать  I tried the shirt on in the shop so I know it fits.
T-shirt (n)  футболка  When we do PE at school, we wear white shorts and a T-shirt.
watch (n)  наручные часы  He looked at his watch and saw he was late.
woollen (adj)  шерстяной  I like my woollen sweater - it’s very warm.

Unit 36

apply for (v)  подавать заявление (на работу)  My dad is a teacher and he’s going to apply for a job at my school.
become (v)  становиться  I think I want to become a dentist when I finish studying.
boss (n)  начальник  My mum gets on very well with her boss at work.
business (n)  бизнес; дело  I’d like to study and have my own business one day.
clever (adj)  умный  You have to be clever and work hard to pass all your exams.
company (n)  компания  My mum works for a travel company in the city centre.
creative (adj)  творческий; изобретательный  Designers need to be creative – you have to have good ideas.
deal with (v)  иметь дело с  A police officer has to deal with difficult problems daily.
dentist (n)  стоматолог  I went to the dentist to check my teeth.
design (v)  проектировать  I want to design computer games when I finish school.
designer (n)  дизайнер  Designers work on many things. If you’re creative, you will do well.
doctor (n)  врач  Being a doctor is good – you get a lot of money and you help people.
earn (v)  зарабатывать  Do you know how much money your dad earns from his job?
engineer (n)  инженер  I want to be an engineer. Then I will design a new car.
factory (n)  завод, фабрика  He works in a car factory.
freelance (adj)  внештатный, независимый  If you are a freelance designer, you can work for different companies.
full-time (adj)  занимающий полный рабочий день  A full-time job is usually about 40 hours a week.
full-time (adv)  (на) полный рабочий день  My mum works full-time so we help with the housework.
hairdresser (n)  парикмахер  A hairdresser cuts and styles people’s hair.
help (v)  помогать  I’m looking for a job where I can help animals – I may become a vet.
journalist (n)  журналист  A journalist writes things for newspapers or websites.
lawyer (n)  юрист  You need to know the law very well if you want to be a lawyer.
manager (n)  управляющий, менеджер  I’d like to speak to the manager.
nurse (n)  медсестра  My aunt is a nurse. She works with doctors in the hospital in town.
office (n)  офис  I want to work outdoors. I think it’ll be boring if I work in an office.
part-time (adj)  работающий неполный рабочий день  A part-time job may be 10 or 20 hours a week.
part-time (adv)  (на) неполный рабочий день  I’m a student so I work part-time to earn money.
pay (v)  платить; оплачивать  My parents pay the bills every month.
police officer (n)  полицейский  You need to be fit and healthy to be a police officer. It’s a hard job.
receptionist (n)  портье; секретарь  My sister works as a receptionist in an office.
responsible (adj)  ответственный  You must be responsible if you want to work with children.
serve (v)  подавать (еду, напитки); обслуживать  I work as a waiter at weekends. My job is to serve food and drinks.
(shop) assistant (n)  продавец  I work in a department store as a part-time shop assistant.
staff (n)  персонал, штат  We’ve got a big staff at my company – 100 workers.
teach (v)  учить, обучать; преподавать  I think I want to teach English one day.
teacher (n)  учитель  A teacher usually has to work after school too.
tour guide (n)  гид, экскурсовод  I work as a tour guide in Saint Petersburg.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>treat (v)</td>
<td>лечить</td>
<td>The doctor treated my dad for a bad cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>useful (adj)</td>
<td>полезный</td>
<td>A good computer is very useful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waiter / waitress (n)</td>
<td>официант / официантка</td>
<td>My older brother has a part-time job as a waiter in our local café.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>well-paid (adj)</td>
<td>высокооплачиваемый</td>
<td>A doctor has a well-paid job. They earn a lot of money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work (n)</td>
<td>работа</td>
<td>It’s important to have work but you need free time too.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit 39**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>actor / actress (n)</td>
<td>актёр / актриса</td>
<td>The actors and actresses in that film were very good, weren’t they?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anywhere (adv)</td>
<td>где-нибудь, куда-нибудь</td>
<td>Are you going to go anywhere nice after the end of term?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>artist (n)</td>
<td>художник</td>
<td>Kandinsky was a brilliant artist who painted amazing pictures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brilliant (adj)</td>
<td>отличный, великолепный</td>
<td>Come and see this new computer game. It’s brilliant!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>build (v)</td>
<td>строить</td>
<td>I wonder if it’s hard to build a house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>building (n)</td>
<td>здание</td>
<td>There are lots of famous buildings in London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>castle (n)</td>
<td>замок</td>
<td>There are lots of old castles in Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cathedral (n)</td>
<td>собор</td>
<td>A cathedral is a very big church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create (v)</td>
<td>создать</td>
<td>I’d like to create a new kind of mobile phone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discover (v)</td>
<td>делать открытие, открывать</td>
<td>Do you know who discovered America?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explorer (n)</td>
<td>исследователь, путешественник</td>
<td>I want to be an explorer and discover new places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fantastic (adj)</td>
<td>потрясающий, изумительный</td>
<td>The trip to the museum was fantastic. I really enjoyed it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast (adj)</td>
<td>быстрый</td>
<td>Are you a fast runner?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast (adv)</td>
<td>быстро</td>
<td>My dad’s car is OK but it doesn’t go very fast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go in (v)</td>
<td>входить</td>
<td>I didn’t want to go in the classroom and write my exams!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>great (adj)</td>
<td>замечательный, потрясающий</td>
<td>My grandfather tells some great stories about the past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inventor (n)</td>
<td>изобретатель</td>
<td>Alexander Graham Bell was the inventor of the telephone, wasn’t he?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>king (n)</td>
<td>король</td>
<td>Who was the King of England in 1606?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>museum (n)</td>
<td>музей</td>
<td>I love trips to the museum because history is my favourite subject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palace (n)</td>
<td>дворец</td>
<td>We heard a story about a king who lived in a very big palace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perform (v)</td>
<td>представлять; играть, исполнять (роль)</td>
<td>Do you think it is difficult to perform in front of people in a theatre?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play (v)</td>
<td>играть</td>
<td>What part are you going to play in the performance?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rule (v)</td>
<td>править</td>
<td>The queen ruled the country for many years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>politician (n)</td>
<td>политик</td>
<td>Politicians usually help rule a country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prize (n)</td>
<td>приз, премия, награда</td>
<td>Did you win a prize for coming first in the race?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queen (n)</td>
<td>королева</td>
<td>Queen Victoria ruled Britain from 1837 until 1901.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rich (adj)</td>
<td>богатый</td>
<td>I want to become rich and buy lots of cars and houses!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singer (n)</td>
<td>певец</td>
<td>She wants to be a singer in a rap band.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sportsman / woman (n)</td>
<td>спортсмен / спортсменка</td>
<td>Can you earn a lot of money as a sportsman?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>star (n)</td>
<td>звезда (в человеке)</td>
<td>I want to become a singer but not a star. I don’t want to be famous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statue (n)</td>
<td>статуя, памятник</td>
<td>One day, if you’re famous, they’ll build a statue of you!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>successful (adj)</td>
<td>успешный</td>
<td>A successful student will get a certificate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talented (adj)</td>
<td>талантливый</td>
<td>There are a lot of very talented actors and actresses in the theatre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tourist attraction (n)</td>
<td>достопримечательность</td>
<td>Red Square is the biggest tourist attraction in Moscow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tower (n)</td>
<td>башня</td>
<td>Some old castles have towers that you can climb up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visit (v)</td>
<td>посетить</td>
<td>Which country are we going to visit next year?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk around (v)</td>
<td>гулять, прогуливаться</td>
<td>It’s nice to walk around the city at night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>well-known (adj)</td>
<td>известный, знаменитый</td>
<td>Buckingham Palace is a well-known building in London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wonder at (v)</td>
<td>удивляться (чему-либо)</td>
<td>I always wonder at the beauty of Saint Basil’s Cathedral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>world record (n)</td>
<td>мировой рекорд</td>
<td>Which athlete holds the world record for the 100-metre race?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writer (n)</td>
<td>писатель</td>
<td>I want to be a writer. I want to write stories like Turgenev.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit 42**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>app (n)</td>
<td>мобильное приложение</td>
<td>You can get apps for your phone that help you learn English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at once (adv)</td>
<td>немедленно, сразу</td>
<td>We met at a party and became good friends at once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>browse (v)</td>
<td>просматривать</td>
<td>I’m not doing anything special. I’m just browsing on the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>call (v)</td>
<td>звонить по телефону</td>
<td>I’ll call you after school. We’ll speak then.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chatty (adj)</td>
<td>болтливый, разговорчивый</td>
<td>I’m not a very chatty person. I don’t like talking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>click (v)</td>
<td>щёлкнуть</td>
<td>Click on this link if you want to see my website.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digital (adj)</td>
<td>цифровой</td>
<td>I want a digital camera because they take great photos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>download / upload (v)</td>
<td>скачивать / загружать</td>
<td>I upload photos to social media so my friends can see them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English</strong></td>
<td><strong>Russian</strong></td>
<td><strong>Translation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>downloadable (adj)</td>
<td>доступный для скачивания</td>
<td>This website has downloadable exercises that you can do at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>email address (n)</td>
<td>адрес электронной почты</td>
<td>Give me your email address so I can send you the homework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immediately (adv)</td>
<td>сразу, непосредственно</td>
<td>I looked for the answer online and I found it immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>install (v)</td>
<td>устанавливать</td>
<td>You need to install a program on your computer to download music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyboard (n)</td>
<td>клавиатура</td>
<td>Most laptops have a compact keyboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laptop (n)</td>
<td>ноутбук</td>
<td>Would you prefer to have a laptop or a tablet?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log in(to) / log on(to) / log out (v)</td>
<td>входить в систему / выходить из системы (при работе на компьютере)</td>
<td>When you log into this website, they ask for your telephone number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouse (n)</td>
<td>мышь (компьютерная)</td>
<td>I use a mouse when I work on the computer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>online (adj)</td>
<td>онлайн</td>
<td>Online shopping is popular because you can order what you want from your home computer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>online (adv)</td>
<td>в Интернете, в режиме онлайн</td>
<td>You can study your school lessons online if you have a computer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post (v)</td>
<td>оставлять сообщение на вебсайте</td>
<td>Don’t post things that are not nice when you’re using social media.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>printer (n)</td>
<td>принтер</td>
<td>I haven’t got a printer so I have to read things on the screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screen (n)</td>
<td>экран</td>
<td>Some people buy computers with really big screens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>send (v)</td>
<td>отправлять, посылать</td>
<td>Shall I send you an email when I get to Rome?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shy (adj)</td>
<td>застенчивый, стеснительный</td>
<td>I’m very shy so I don’t like to see pictures of me on the screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smart (adj)</td>
<td>смарт- (умный, компьютеризованный)</td>
<td>I want to buy a smart TV – they’re as good as a computer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smartphone (n)</td>
<td>смартфон</td>
<td>A smartphone is more than just a phone. It’s like a little computer in your pocket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social media / network (n)</td>
<td>социальные сети (в Интернете)</td>
<td>Most young people chat to each other on social media.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>software (n)</td>
<td>программное обеспечение</td>
<td>A piece of software is usually a program that you download.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subscribe to (v)</td>
<td>присоединяться/ подписываться на</td>
<td>Which blog do you subscribe to?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tablet (n)</td>
<td>электронный планшет</td>
<td>I like to read e-books on my tablet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text (message) (n)</td>
<td>текстовое сообщение, смс</td>
<td>Sending a text message is often cheaper than making a phone call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text (v)</td>
<td>отправлять смс</td>
<td>Don’t forget to text me when you arrive in Madrid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the internet (n)</td>
<td>Интернет</td>
<td>I love the Internet and I go online every evening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>touchpad (n)</td>
<td>онсорная панель</td>
<td>There’s a touchpad on this laptop but you can use a mouse if you like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>website (n)</td>
<td>сайт в Интернете</td>
<td>Some of the websites I see online are really interesting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrases database</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>against the rules / the law</td>
<td>unit 21</td>
<td>противозаконно</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all around the world</td>
<td>unit 39</td>
<td>по всему миру</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer the / your / etc phone</td>
<td>unit 42</td>
<td>подойти к телефону, отвечать на звонок</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be a big fan of</td>
<td>unit 39</td>
<td>быть большим поклонником что-либо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be born in (a place / year)</td>
<td>unit 12, 38</td>
<td>поплыть (глуб-либо, копыт-либо)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be famous for something</td>
<td>unit 39</td>
<td>быть знаменитым благодаря чему-либо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be good at something / doing something</td>
<td>unit 6</td>
<td>быть способным к чему-либо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be in / out of fashion</td>
<td>unit 33</td>
<td>быть в моде / выйти из моды</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be in charge of</td>
<td>unit 36</td>
<td>отвечать за что-либо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be interested in</td>
<td>unit 9</td>
<td>интересоваться, увлекаться чем-либо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be late / in time (for)</td>
<td>unit 21</td>
<td>опаздывать / приходить вовремя (куда-либо)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be located in</td>
<td>unit 39</td>
<td>находиться в</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be the first person to do something</td>
<td>unit 39</td>
<td>быть первым человеком, который сопректо что-либо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break (the rules / the law)</td>
<td>unit 21</td>
<td>нарушать правила / закон</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by bus / car / plane / taxi / train</td>
<td>unit 15</td>
<td>на автобусе / машине / самолёте / такси / поезде</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>care about</td>
<td>unit 27</td>
<td>заботиться, волноваться о чём-либо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chat online</td>
<td>unit 12</td>
<td>разговаривать в Интернете, в режиме онлайн</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheat in a test / an exam</td>
<td>unit 9</td>
<td>пользоваться шпаргалками, списывать на контрольной работе / экзамене</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>click on a link</td>
<td>unit 42</td>
<td>щёлкнуть по ссылке</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comment on a post / video / etc</td>
<td>unit 42</td>
<td>комментировать статью / видео / и т. п.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do (your) homework</td>
<td>unit 9</td>
<td>делать домашнюю работу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do gymnastics / karate / sport / yoga</td>
<td>unit 18</td>
<td>заниматься гимнастикой / карате / спортом / йогой</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do the cooking / ironing / shopping / vacuuming / washing / washing-up</td>
<td>unit 3, 24</td>
<td>готовить / гладить / совершать покупки / пылесосить / стирать / мыть посуду</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fail / pass a test / an exam</td>
<td>unit 9</td>
<td>провалиться на контрольной / экзамене, справляться с контрольной / экзаменом</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feel bored</td>
<td>unit 6</td>
<td>скучать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find / get / have a job</td>
<td>unit 36</td>
<td>найти / получить / иметь работу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find something hard / easy</td>
<td>unit 9</td>
<td>считать, что-либо сложным / лёгким</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>follow someone on Instagram / VK / etc</td>
<td>unit 42</td>
<td>подписаться на человека в Instagram / ВКонтакте / и т. п.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get / do some exercise</td>
<td>unit 18</td>
<td>выполнять / делать физические упражнения</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get / keep fit</td>
<td>unit 18</td>
<td>оберегать / поддерживать хорошую физическую форму</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get a good / bad mark</td>
<td>unit 9</td>
<td>получать хорошие / плохие оценки</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get dressed</td>
<td>unit 3, 33</td>
<td>одеваться</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get ready (for school)</td>
<td>unit 3</td>
<td>собираться (в школу)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get wet</td>
<td>unit 30</td>
<td>промокнуть</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go cycling / jogging / skating / skiing / surfing / swimming</td>
<td>unit 18</td>
<td>ездить на велосипеде / бегать трусцой / кататься на коньках / кататься на лыжах / заниматься сёрфингом / плавать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go for a jog / run / walk</td>
<td>unit 18</td>
<td>отправляться на пробежку / прогулку</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go home / to bed</td>
<td>unit 3</td>
<td>идти домой / ложиться спать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go on a bus / walking tour</td>
<td>unit 15</td>
<td>отправляться на автобусную / пешеходную экскурсию</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go on a picnic</td>
<td>unit 24</td>
<td>устраивать пикник</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go online</td>
<td>заходить в Интернет</td>
<td>I've got a computer in my room but I don't go online every day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go shopping</td>
<td>ходить за покупками</td>
<td>We usually go shopping for food on Saturday mornings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go to school</td>
<td>ходить в школу, учиться в школе</td>
<td>My sister is only four. She doesn't go to school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go to the cinema / theatre</td>
<td>ходить в кино / театр</td>
<td>Lexi often goes to the cinema to watch films with her friends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have / take / do a test / an exam</td>
<td>писать контрольную работу / сдавать экзамен</td>
<td>Go to bed — you have a test in English tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have / throw a party</td>
<td>проводить / устраивать вечеринку</td>
<td>We throw a big party every summer. All our friends come to our house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have a conversation / chat with someone</td>
<td>говорить, болтать с кем-либо</td>
<td>I had a chat with Jasmine yesterday. She told me to say hello to you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have a good / nice time</td>
<td>хорошо проводить время</td>
<td>Have a nice time at the party tomorrow!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have a good sense of humour</td>
<td>обладать хорошим чувством юмора</td>
<td>Owen's a funny boy. He has a good sense of humour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have a lot of fun with</td>
<td>отличное проводить время с кем-либо</td>
<td>I have a lot of fun with my brother. We get on very well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have a problem</td>
<td>столкнуться с проблемой</td>
<td>When I have a problem, I talk to my parents. That usually helps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have a snack</td>
<td>подкрепиться, перекусить</td>
<td>We eat dinner late so when I come home from school I have a small snack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have breakfast / lunch / dinner</td>
<td>завтракать / обедать / ужинать</td>
<td>We have lunch at school. It's usually very nice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have fun</td>
<td>веселиться, хорошо проводить время</td>
<td>We usually have fun in our lessons. They aren't boring!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have short / long / straight / curly / wavy / dark / light / fair hair</td>
<td>иметь короткие / длинные / прямые / кудрявые / волнистые / тёмные / светлые волосы</td>
<td>I have short, dark, curly hair and my brother's got long, fair, wavy hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have something in common</td>
<td>иметь что-то общее</td>
<td>My brother and I have something in common — we both love rock music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have time to do something</td>
<td>иметь время для чего-либо действия</td>
<td>I don't have time to eat breakfast before school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help someone with</td>
<td>помогать кому-либо с чем-либо</td>
<td>My mum helps me with my homework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hold the record for</td>
<td>держать рекord, удерживать рекорд в чём-либо</td>
<td>Who holds the record for the most goals in a football match?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hope to meet / see / visit</td>
<td>надеяться встретить / увидеть / посетить</td>
<td>I hope to visit my cousins in Cyprus next year,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in (the) spring / summer / autumn / winter</td>
<td>весной / летом / осенью / зимой</td>
<td>It's beautiful here in the summer when all the trees are green.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the country(side)</td>
<td>за городом</td>
<td>My family lives in the city so when we can, we go for a ride in the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the sky</td>
<td>на / в небе</td>
<td>It was a beautiful spring day. There wasn't a cloud in the sky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep something clean</td>
<td>содержать что-либо в чистоте</td>
<td>Don't throw litter — we have to keep the countryside clean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listen to music</td>
<td>слушать музыку</td>
<td>I listen to music on my phone in my room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look different / great / the same</td>
<td>выглядеть по-разному / превосходно / одинаково</td>
<td>They are sisters but they look very different.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look good on someone</td>
<td>хорошо смотреться на кого-либо</td>
<td>That shirt looks good on you — where did you buy it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look like someone</td>
<td>быть похожим на кого-либо</td>
<td>A lot of people say I look like my mum but I think I look like my dad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look smart</td>
<td>выглядеть элегантно</td>
<td>You look smart in those clothes. You could wear them for a party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make a cup of tea / a sandwich</td>
<td>приготовить чашку чая / бутерброд</td>
<td>When mum comes home from work, I usually make her a cup of tea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make a mistake</td>
<td>ошибиться</td>
<td>I made a mistake in the test but I passed it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make friends</td>
<td>подружиться</td>
<td>I moved to a new school but I soon made friends there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make someone laugh</td>
<td>рассмеять кого-либо</td>
<td>Harrison makes me laugh — he's a funny guy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make your bed / a mess / a snack</td>
<td>залатать постель / устроить беспорядок / приготовить что-нибудь перекусить</td>
<td>My brother makes a mess in our bedroom and I have to clean it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no running / talking / etc</td>
<td>не бегать / не разговаривать / и т. п.</td>
<td>No talking! This is an exam!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(not) allowed to do</td>
<td>(не) разрешать делать что-либо</td>
<td>We're not allowed to run in the school buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the (Earth)</td>
<td>на Земле</td>
<td>How many people live on Earth?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on a cold / frosty / nasty / rainy / sunny / wet day</td>
<td>в холодный / морозный / ужасный / дождливый / солнечный / сырой день</td>
<td>I love going for a walk on a cold, frosty day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on a trip to</td>
<td>во время поездки, во время путешествий куда-либо</td>
<td>My parents are on a trip to Madrid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on holiday</td>
<td>в отпуске, на каникулах</td>
<td>I'm on holiday in Italy. I love it here!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrase</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the ground</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>на земле</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay attention to</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>уделять внимание чему-либо / кому-либо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay for something in cash / by credit card</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>платить наличными / кредитной картой</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play / have a game (of)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>сыграть пари (в), сыграть в</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play football / basketball</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>играть в футбол / баскетбол</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read a book</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>читать книгу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ride a bike / a horse / a scooter</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>ездить на велосипед / лошадь / самокат</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run a business / company / shop / etc</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>управлять, руководить бизнесом / компанией / магазином / и т.д.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>say sorry</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>извиняться, просить прощения</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>score a goal</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>забивать гол</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see the sights</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>осматривать достопримечательности</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spend money</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>тратить деньги</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surf the internet</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>искать в Интернете</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take / post a selfie</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>сделать / разместить селфи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take a picture / a photo of</td>
<td>6, 15</td>
<td>фотографировать чо-либо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take care of</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>заботиться о ком-либо, ухаживать за кем-либо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talk to</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>говорить, разговаривать с кем-либо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tell a lie</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>сказать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tell someone to do something</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>сказать, попросить кого-либо сделать что-либо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tell the truth</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>говорить правду</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the latest style</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>новейший стиль</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the right size</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>подходящий / нужный размер</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too big / small for someone</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>слишком большой / маленький для кого-либо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn left / right</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>повернуть налево / направо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wear a uniform</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>носить форму</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wear something on top of / under something</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>надевать что-либо на / подо что-то</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work as a doctor / teacher / etc</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>работать врачом / учителем / и т.д.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work for a company</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>работать в компании</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work hard</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>работать усердно</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work in a factory / office</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>работать на заводе, фабрике / в офисе</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worry about</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>волноваться, беспокоиться о чём-либо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admire</td>
<td>admiration (n)</td>
<td>I have a lot of admiration for people who help others. It’s a great thing to do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agree</td>
<td>disagree (v)</td>
<td>We sometimes disagree but we never fight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>American (adj)</td>
<td>American English has different spelling to British English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apology</td>
<td>apoligise (v)</td>
<td>I apologise for what I said. I’m really sorry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appear</td>
<td>appearance (n)</td>
<td>Your appearance is important if you want someone to give you a job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>argue</td>
<td>argument (n)</td>
<td>I had an argument with Anna but we’re friends again now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assist</td>
<td>assistant (n)</td>
<td>Mum works as an assistant to the manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attach</td>
<td>attachment (n)</td>
<td>I sent the picture as an email attachment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Australian (adj)</td>
<td>The kangaroos and koalas are typical Australian animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beauty</td>
<td>beautiful (adj)</td>
<td>This painting is beautiful. Did you paint it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begin</td>
<td>beginning (n)</td>
<td>In the beginning, I didn’t like my new school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blog</td>
<td>blog (v)</td>
<td>Finley blogs about his life in Ireland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bossy</td>
<td>bossy (adj)</td>
<td>She’s really bossy – she always tells us to do things!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>British (adj)</td>
<td>The American word ‘color’ is spelled ‘colour’ in British English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>busy</td>
<td>business (n)</td>
<td>I want to have my own business. Sem is a businessman. He runs his own company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>care</td>
<td>care (v)</td>
<td>I care what you do!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td>careful (adj)</td>
<td>Be careful when you walk near the road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>careless</td>
<td>careless (adj)</td>
<td>Don’t be careless at work. I’m a very caring person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caring</td>
<td>caring (adj)</td>
<td>Mum’s a very caring person. Hold that knife carefully. Don’t cut your hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chat</td>
<td>chat (v)</td>
<td>The girls are chatting online now. Luke was very chatty – he didn’t stop talking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child</td>
<td>childhood (n)</td>
<td>Did you have a happy childhood?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Chinese (adj)</td>
<td>Have you ever eaten Chinese food?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choose</td>
<td>choice (n)</td>
<td>You have a choice for dinner – vegetables or pasta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>closed</td>
<td>closed (adj)</td>
<td>The shop was closed so I didn’t buy bread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloudy</td>
<td>cloudy (adj)</td>
<td>It’s cloudy and I think it’s going to rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collect</td>
<td>collection (n)</td>
<td>I have a big collection of songs – over 5,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collector</td>
<td>collector (n)</td>
<td>Dad loves old cars. He’s a collector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colour</td>
<td>colourful (adj)</td>
<td>That’s a very colourful top you’re wearing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comfort</td>
<td>comfortable (adj)</td>
<td>My bed is very comfortable – it’s pleasant to sit on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uncomfortable</td>
<td>uncomfortable (adj)</td>
<td>This chair is uncomfortable – can I sit there?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communicate</td>
<td>communication (n)</td>
<td>Online communication is fast – you can send a message very quickly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compete</td>
<td>competition (n)</td>
<td>Did you win the chess competition?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cook</td>
<td>cooking (n)</td>
<td>I love cooking. I always make dinner in my house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooker</td>
<td>cooker (n)</td>
<td>In the kitchen, there’s a fridge, a cooker and a big table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correct</td>
<td>correct (adj)</td>
<td>Sorry, but your answer is incorrect. Does anyone know the right answer?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cycle</td>
<td>cycling (n)</td>
<td>Cycling is a good way to get fit. Drivers need to be careful of cyclists on the road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td>dangerous (adj)</td>
<td>This sport is dangerous. Don’t do it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dangerously</td>
<td>dangerously (adv)</td>
<td>Dad never drives dangerously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>daily (adj)</td>
<td>Kieran takes the dog for its daily walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe</td>
<td>description (n)</td>
<td>Can you give me a description of the man you saw? What was he wearing?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>design</td>
<td>design (n)</td>
<td>I like the design of this phone. It’s attractive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>designer</td>
<td>designer (n)</td>
<td>I love fashion and I want to become a fashion designer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>differ</td>
<td>different (adj)</td>
<td>Our old teacher left. We have a different teacher now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirt</td>
<td>dirty (adj)</td>
<td>When my clothes are dirty, I wash them and iron them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discover</td>
<td>discovery (n)</td>
<td>The discovery of the old castle was very exciting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discoverer</td>
<td>discoverer (n)</td>
<td>Who was the discoverer of America?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>download</td>
<td>downloadable (adj)</td>
<td>The downloadable lessons on this website are free.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw</td>
<td>drawing (n)</td>
<td>I did a drawing in my Art lesson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>driver (n)</td>
<td>The driver of the car wasn’t looking at the road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dust</td>
<td>dust (v)</td>
<td>I always dust the furniture in my room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dusty</td>
<td>dusty (adj)</td>
<td>The old house was very dusty and dirty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>educate</td>
<td>education (n)</td>
<td>You go to school to get an education. It’s important to learn things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>enjoyable (adj)</td>
<td>The trip was very enjoyable and I had a great time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enter</td>
<td>entrance (n)</td>
<td>This is the entrance to the school – this is where we go in every day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explore</td>
<td>exploration (n)</td>
<td>Exploration of a new city is always exciting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explorer</td>
<td>explorer (n)</td>
<td>We learned about explorers in our History lesson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fame</td>
<td>famous (ed)</td>
<td>Alexander Pushkin was a famous Russian writer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fashion</td>
<td>fashionable (adj)</td>
<td>Heidi always wears fashionable clothes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unfashionable (adj)</td>
<td>I don't care if my clothes are unfashionable. I'm not interested in fashion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fitness</td>
<td>fit (adj)</td>
<td>Exercise and you'll be fit and strong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>follow</td>
<td>follower (n)</td>
<td>I have 500 followers who read my posts on Instagram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>French (adj)</td>
<td>Jean-Pierre is a student at my school, he's French and he was born in Paris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friend</td>
<td>friendly (adj)</td>
<td>My friendship with Lydia is very important to me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unfriendly (adj)</td>
<td>If you are friendly to dogs, they won't hurt you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fry</td>
<td>fried (adj)</td>
<td>We're having fried chicken for dinner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fun</td>
<td>funny (adj)</td>
<td>You're funny! You make me laugh!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>German (adj)</td>
<td>Hans is from Germany and he's looking for a shop where they sell German food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td>unhappy (adj)</td>
<td>Why are you frowning? Are you unhappy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health</td>
<td>healthy (adj)</td>
<td>If you eat good food and exercise a lot, you'll stay healthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unhealthy (adj)</td>
<td>Tia has a very unhealthy life – she eats all the wrong things and she never exercises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>healthy (adv)</td>
<td>Leah is always unwell because she doesn't eat healthily.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heat</td>
<td>hot (adj)</td>
<td>It's very hot here in the summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help</td>
<td>helpful (adj)</td>
<td>Thanks for cleaning the house. You've been very helpful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hunger</td>
<td>hungry (adj)</td>
<td>I'm hungry! Can we order a pizza?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invent</td>
<td>invention (n)</td>
<td>The computer is a great invention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inventor</td>
<td>inventor (n)</td>
<td>My brother wants to be an inventor – he's always making things!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invite</td>
<td>invitation (n)</td>
<td>I have an invitation to go to Libby's party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Japanese (adj)</td>
<td>We went to Tokyo and had Japanese food. It was very good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kind</td>
<td>kind (adj)</td>
<td>You were kind to your aunt. You have to apologise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kindness (n)</td>
<td>She bought me some flowers to thank me for my kindness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>know</td>
<td>knowledge (n)</td>
<td>I'm amazed by my dad's knowledge. He knows lots of things!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laugh</td>
<td>laughter (n)</td>
<td>I could hear laughter so I knew the children were happy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>law</td>
<td>lawyer (n)</td>
<td>My brother is studying law because he wants to become a lawyer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lazy</td>
<td>laziness (n)</td>
<td>You haven't cleaned your room, I don't like your laziness!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lie</td>
<td>liar (n)</td>
<td>I know Kira is a liar because she said some things that were untrue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listen</td>
<td>listener (n)</td>
<td>Good afternoon, listeners! Welcome to the programme!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>length (n)</td>
<td>We need to know the length of the table before we buy it. It may be too big for the kitchen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lose</td>
<td>loser (n)</td>
<td>It's great when you win a game but someone is always the loser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luck</td>
<td>lucky (adj)</td>
<td>You were very lucky to find a good smartphone for that price.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manage</td>
<td>manager (n)</td>
<td>The manager of the company gave the workers more money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meet</td>
<td>meeting (n)</td>
<td>My mum has a meeting with my teachers at the school tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mess</td>
<td>messy (adj)</td>
<td>Your room is always messy. Why don't you clean it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>music</td>
<td>musician (n)</td>
<td>He's a great musician – he can play the guitar, violin and piano.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musical</td>
<td>musical (adj)</td>
<td>I'm not very musical, I can't play the drums or the piano.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noise</td>
<td>noisy (adj)</td>
<td>It's very noisy in our class because it's Friday!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>noisily (adv)</td>
<td>My sister walked in the room noisily and woke me up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paint</td>
<td>painting (n)</td>
<td>She didn't want to show the painting until it was finished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>painter</td>
<td>painter (n)</td>
<td>Marc Chagall was a famous Russian painter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perform</td>
<td>performance (n)</td>
<td>We went to the theatre to watch a performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>performer (n)</td>
<td>The performers made us laugh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person</td>
<td>personality (n)</td>
<td>I think she has a great personality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play</td>
<td>player (n)</td>
<td>Brandon is a great guitar player, I love listening to him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polite</td>
<td>impolite (adj)</td>
<td>If you don't speak, people will think you are being impolite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pollute</td>
<td>pollution (n)</td>
<td>The factory is responsible for air pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>polluted (adj)</td>
<td>The air in big cities is often polluted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefer</td>
<td>preference (n)</td>
<td>We can eat Indian or Chinese food tonight. Do you have a preference?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quick</td>
<td>quickly (adv)</td>
<td>Elliot was hungry so he ate very quickly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>quietly (adv)</td>
<td>Mum's sleeping so talk quietly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain</td>
<td>rain (n)</td>
<td>There's a lot of rain here in the winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rainy (adj)</td>
<td>I hate rainy days because I have to stay at home.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read</td>
<td>reading (n)</td>
<td>Reading books is a great hobby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reader</td>
<td>reader (n)</td>
<td>Does your blog have a lot of readers?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real</td>
<td>really (adv)</td>
<td>You're a great cook. That food was really good!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reception</td>
<td>receptionist (n)</td>
<td>When you get to my office, ask the receptionist to call me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recycle</td>
<td>recycling (n)</td>
<td>Recycling is a good way to stop polluting the Earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>recyclable (adj)</td>
<td>Paper, glass and plastic are all recyclable – don't just throw them away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relax</td>
<td>relaxing (adj)</td>
<td>We didn't have school today so we had a relaxing afternoon in the sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reliable</td>
<td>unreliable (adj)</td>
<td>Logan's really unreliable. He says things and then he doesn't do them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Russian (adj)</td>
<td>What is your favourite Russian food?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salt</td>
<td>salty (adj)</td>
<td>That pizza was very salty. I drank three glasses of water after eating it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shop</td>
<td>shopping (n)</td>
<td>My favourite activity is shopping – I love buying things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shopper</td>
<td>shopper (n)</td>
<td>There are a lot of shoppers in the town centre today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sing</td>
<td>song (n)</td>
<td>Can you play me a song on the piano?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singer</td>
<td>singer (n)</td>
<td>Adele is my favourite singer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Spanish (adj)</td>
<td>Real Madrid and Barcelona are Spanish football teams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Definition/Example</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speak</td>
<td>language</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speaker (n)</td>
<td>The manager was the first speaker at the meeting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spell</td>
<td>word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spelling (n)</td>
<td>Spelling is important. You won't get good marks in the test if you spell words wrong.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storm</td>
<td>weather</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stormy (adj)</td>
<td>The weather has been stormy for a few days. There has been a lot of rain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong</td>
<td>body</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strength (n)</td>
<td>I haven't got the strength to pick up that sofa.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>study</td>
<td>subject</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>student (n)</td>
<td>Matthew is an Art student. He wants to become a painter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>style</td>
<td>appearance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stylish (adj)</td>
<td>You're looking very stylish today. Are those new clothes?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subscribe</td>
<td>subscription</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subscription (n)</td>
<td>Do you have to have a subscription to that music website to listen to music?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subscriber (n)</td>
<td>There are over 5,000 subscribers to this website.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>success</td>
<td>outcome</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>successful (adj)</td>
<td>Nathan applied for the job and he was successful. He starts next week.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sun</td>
<td>weather</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunny (adj)</td>
<td>My mum won't let us stay in on sunny days – she says we have to get some exercise.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talent</td>
<td>ability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talented (adj)</td>
<td>Morgan is a talented violin player. He may become famous one day.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teach</td>
<td>act</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher (n)</td>
<td>Pay attention to what your teachers tell you to do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirst</td>
<td>desire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirsty (adj)</td>
<td>After the race, I was really thirsty and I drank a litre of lemonade!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tour</td>
<td>activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tour (n)</td>
<td>Did you go on a bus tour in Ottawa?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tourist (n)</td>
<td>Millions of tourists visit Paris every year to see the sights.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>train</td>
<td>transportation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trainers (n)</td>
<td>I wear trainers to school because my feet feel more comfortable in them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trend</td>
<td>fashion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trendy (adj)</td>
<td>We went to a trendy café. It was a very fashionable place.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>truth</td>
<td>fact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true (adj)</td>
<td>Stop telling lies! I want to hear what's true!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>untrue (adj)</td>
<td>What you said was untrue. It was a lie.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warm</td>
<td>climate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warmth (n)</td>
<td>It was winter and I didn't want to get up and leave the warmth of my comfortable bed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>well</td>
<td>health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unwell (adj)</td>
<td>If you are feeling unwell, go and see the school nurse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wide</td>
<td>space</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width (n)</td>
<td>Can you tell me the length and the width of this carpet?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>win</td>
<td>competition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>winner (n)</td>
<td>I'm the winner! I came first in the competition!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wind</td>
<td>weather</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windy (adj)</td>
<td>It was very windy and my hat blew off.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>occupation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker (n)</td>
<td>My dad is an office manager. There are 15 people working for him.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>