

MACMILLAN

Exam Skills for Russia

**Подготовка к ОГЭ и ЕГЭ
по английскому языку:
грамматика и лексика. Уровень А1+
с онлайн-версией упражнений**

**Малколм Манн
Стив Тейлор-Ноулз**

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Macmillan Education

4 Crinan Street, London N1 9XW

A division of Macmillan Publishers Limited

Companies and representatives throughout the world

ISBN 9781380015488

Text, design and illustration © Macmillan Publishers Limited 2018

Written by Steve Taylor Knowles and Malcolm Mann.

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First published 2018

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Design and page make-up by Wooden Ark Ltd

Cover design by Wooden Ark Ltd

Cover image: Getty Images/ Jason Reed

Издательство выражает искреннюю благодарность за помощь в реализации проекта Аспидовой В. (Школа английского языка London Express), Габузян М.А. (ГБОУ ЦРТДЮ «Гермес на Дубнинской»), Гюннинен И.В. (ГБОУ лицей 369 Красносельского района г. Санкт-Петербург), Злобиной Е.В. (ГБОУ Московская Международная Гимназия), Кирилловой Н.М. (Вешняковская лингвистическая гимназия №1389 г. Москва), Колотилиной М.Д. (ГБОУ СОШ №1371 г. Москва), Кукушкиной И.Ю. (Центр изучения иностранных языков ЛИНК Р), Кургановой Л.Ф. (ГАОУ Школа №1518 г. Москва), Манасян Р.Ю. (ГБОУ ЦО «Тропарево»), Маркус А.Е. (ЧУОО Школа «Уна»), Никифоровой Н.М. (ГБОУ лицей 369 Красносельского района г. Санкт-Петербург), Николаеву Н.А. (ГБОУ ЦРТДЮ «Гермес»), Николаевой Л.А. (ГБОУ ЦРТДЮ «Гермес»), Окуньковой А.А. (Международная гимназия «Сколково»), Семеновой Е.В. (МБОУ Гимназия №11 г. Самара), Сигуновой О.Г. (НОУ ЦО «Школа Сотрудничества»), Сонгайлене В.В. (ГБОУ СОШ №1241 г. Москва), Сорокиной М.Г. (ГБОУ Гимназия №587 Фрунзенского района г. Санкт-Петербург), Турицыной М.С. (НОУ «Ломоносовская школа»), Хамитовой А.А. (ГБОУ Школа №1554 г. Москва), Храмцовой С.В. (ГБОУ ЦРТДЮ «Гермес»), Цыперсон М.Б. (ГБОУ Школа №1944 г. Москва), Чекерды Е.А. (ГБОУ Гимназия № 24 им. А.И. Крылова Василеостровского района г. Санкт-Петербург), Черновой С.А. (ГБОУ Гимназия №587 Фрунзенского района г. Санкт-Петербург), Чигриной Е.В. (МАОУ ИМЦ г. Тюмень), а также педагогическим коллективам образовательных организаций – членов экспериментальных площадок ФГБНУ ИСРО РАО Министерства образования и науки РФ.

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

The publishers would like to thank the following for the permission to reproduce their photographic materials:

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КАТЕГОРИЯ 6+

Printed and bound in Dubai

2022 2021 2020 2019 2018

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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 Европейской 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 подразделяется 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 поэтапное 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 поэтапную 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 сочетаемости слов;
- справочный материал по словообразованию.

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Grammar

to be; there is / there are; it's; this / these / that / those

to be

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I am ('m) ...	I am not ('m not) ...	Am I ...? Yes, I am . / No, I'm not .
	He / She / It is ('s) ...	He / She / It is not (isn't) ...	Is he / she / it ...? Yes, he / she / it is . / No, he / she / it isn't .
	You / We / They are ('re) ...	You / We / They are not (aren't) ...	Are you / we / they ...? Yes, you / we / they are . No, you / we / they're not (aren't).

Употребление	Примеры
возраст	He is ten.
имя	I am Sarah.
профессия	They are teachers.
национальность	You aren't English.

Формы глагола to be >>> с. 150

Watch out!

- Формы глагола to be в настоящем времени – am, is, are.
- В русском языке можно построить предложение, не используя глагол: Ему десять лет. В английском языке использование глагола обязательно: He **is** ten.

Helpful hints

В устной речи, как правило, используются краткие формы глагола to be.

there is / there are

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	There is ...	There is not (isn't) ...	Is there ...? Yes, there is . / No, there isn't .
	There are ...	There are not (aren't) ...	Are there ...? Yes, there are . / No, there aren't .

Употребление	Примеры
нахождение кого-либо или чего-либо в определённом месте	There is a table in the room. There are two men in the house.

it's

Употребление	Примеры
явления природы / погода	It isn't dark yet. / It's cold today.
время суток / дни недели	It isn't late. It's only 9 o'clock. / Yes, it's Friday!
расстояния	Is it far away from your school?
факты / мнения	It's a new house. / It's nice.

this / these / that / those

Form	Единственное число	Множественное число
	this	these
	that	those

Употребление	Примеры
рядом с говорящим	This is my book here. These are my pens here.
на расстоянии от говорящего	That is your book over there. Those are your pens over there.

A 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.

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 ___ in the kitchen.
A I'm not
B I not am | 5 The computer ___ very good.
A isn't
B are not |
| 2 You ___ 12 years old. You're 11.
A isn't
B aren't | 6 We ___ in the classroom.
A are not
B isn't |
| 3 Julia ___ at school today.
A are not
B isn't | 7 ___ my books.
A They're not
B They is not |
| 4 Dasha and Andrei ___ at home.
A isn't
B aren't | 8 It ___ my desk.
A aren't
B is not |

C 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**. ✓✓

D Заполните пропуски, используя данные слова.

There is • There are • There isn't • There aren't • Is there • Are there

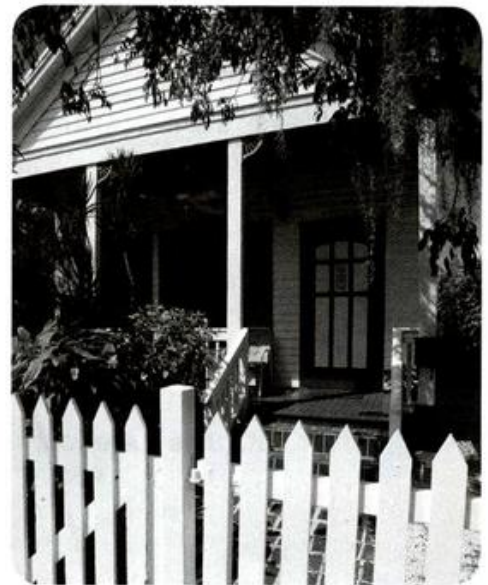
- 1 _____ apples in the cake?
- 2 _____ milk in the fridge?
- 3 _____ boys and girls in the house – they're my friends.
- 4 _____ a big sofa in the living room. I sit on it to watch TV.
- 5 _____ people on the balcony because it's winter.
- 6 _____ a computer in the bedroom. It's in the living room.
- 7 _____ a supermarket near here?
- 8 _____ a bird in our classroom!
- 9 _____ sweets on the table? Yum!
- 10 _____ noisy children outside!

E 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!

F 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 1

2 Unit

Present simple

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I / You / We / They walk ...	I / You / We / They do not (don't) walk ...	Do I / you / we / they walk ...? Yes, I / you / we / they do . No, I / you / we / they don't .
	He / She / It walks ...	He / She / It does not (doesn't) walk ...	Does he / she / it walk ...? Yes, he / she / it does . No, he / she / it doesn't .

Употребление

регулярные действия в настоящем
факты из жизни
общеизвестные истины, законы природы
чувства, 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*.

✗ *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

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

Watch out!

[s] после звуков [f], [k], [p] и [t]

laughs, thinks, keeps, hates

[ɪz] после звуков [s], [ʃ], [tʃ], [dʒ] и [z]

misses, wishes, matches, arranges, rises

[z] во всех других случаях

dreams, plays, begins, stands, saves, skis

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.
- 4 My dog **eats** / **eat** in the kitchen.
- 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.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 _____. |

Nouns

address carpet ceiling curtains flat	furniture: (arm)chair, bed, bookcase, cupboard, sofa, table, wardrobe garden ground / first / second floor	housework key rooms: bathroom, bedroom, kitchen, living room wall
--	---	--

Verbs and phrasal verbs

brush (your teeth) clean dust feed (your pet)	get up put away share tidy	wash water
--	-------------------------------------	---------------

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives clean comfortable daily	hard-working lazy messy	Adverbs daily downstairs upstairs
--	-------------------------------	---

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

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
	agree disagree		
		comfortable uncomfortable	
day		daily	daily
dirt		dirty	
dust	dust	dusty	
laziness		lazy	
mess		messy	
		quick	quickly

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 Скей. 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 _____

V	M	S	A	G	A	R	D	E	N
A	H	O	U	S	E	W	O	R	K
U	A	R	M	C	H	A	I	R	F
K	E	I	A	D	D	R	E	S	S
I	M	W	A	R	D	R	O	B	E
T	K	X	V	C	X	K	N	D	A
C	E	O	D	T	V	Y	O	H	E
H	Y	T	Y	J	W	W	Q	E	B
E	L	F	L	S	P	A	I	U	U
N	V	B	O	O	K	C	A	S	E

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

D Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 My brother is ____ . He doesn't help in the house.
 A lazy
 B daily</p> <p>2 Is your bed ____ ?
 A hard-working
 B comfortable</p> <p>3 The kitchen is ____ and the bedroom is on the first floor.
 A downstairs
 B lazy</p> <p>4 Thank you for your hard work! The house is very ____ now!
 A clean
 B downstairs</p> | <p>5 Our parents are very ____ so we all help with the housework.
 A comfortable
 B hard-working</p> <p>6 My room is ____ . Mum wants me to put my things away.
 A messy
 B lazy</p> <p>7 There's a big window ____ in my bedroom.
 A upstairs
 B daily</p> <p>8 Mrs Green cleans the house ____ .
 A messy
 B daily</p> |
|---|--|

Phrases

E Из трёх вариантов ответов вычеркните один, который является неверным.

- Devon, get **home / ready / dressed** for school now, please.
- Jack **helps me with / gets ready / tells me to do** my homework.
- Mum wants me to do **the cooking / the vacuuming / ready for school** now.
- I make **my bed / a snack / the ironing** every morning.
- We eat and then we go **ready for school / home / to bed**.
- I do **the washing up / the washing / a mess** in my house.
- Who does the **cooking / bed / shopping** in your family?

Word formation

F Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- Holly loves her **day / daily** routine.
- Tyler and Noah are good friends. They always **agree / disagree** about things.
- I never see dust or **dirt / dirty** in my house because Mum cleans every day.
- Pavel runs very **quick / quickly**.
- Your room is very **mess / messy**. Please clean it!
- I **dust / dusty** the furniture in the house.
- I hate my bed – it's so **comfortable / uncomfortable**.
- Vika isn't **lazy / laziness** – she helps her parents every day.

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
- 9 I ____ with you. You're wrong.
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, поставив 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

Adverbs of time

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I / You / We / They walk ...	I / You / We / They do not (don't) walk ...	Do I / you / we / they walk ...? Yes, I / you / we / they do. No, I / you / we / they don't.
	He / She / It walks ...	He / She / It does not (doesn't) walk ...	Does he / she / it walk ...? Yes, he / she / it does. No, he / she / it doesn't.

Present simple обычно употребляется с наречиями, которые указывают на то, как часто происходит действие.

always

*I **always** study in my bedroom.*

usually

*We **usually** walk to school.*

often

*Dad **often** watches TV on Friday night.*

sometimes

*Mum **sometimes** reads in bed.*

rarely

*Alex **rarely** forgets his homework.*

never

*They **never** talk in class.*

Watch out!

Наречия времени, как правило, ставятся перед смысловым глаголом, но после глагола *to be*.

- ✓ *Tina **often** listens to music.*
- ✓ *We're **always** happy on Saturdays!*

Time expressions

На регулярный характер действия в *present simple* могут указывать словосочетания:

every day / week / year и т. д.

*I go to school **every day**.*

on Fridays и т. д.

*We don't study **on Fridays**.*

in the summer / autumn и т. д.

*She swims **in the summer**.*

at weekends / the weekend / 7 pm / 3 o'clock и т. д.

*Do you watch TV **at weekends**?*

Watch out!

Указатели времени обычно стоят в начале или в конце предложения.

- ✓ *I play football **at weekends**.*
- ✓ ***At weekends**, I play football.*

Helpful hints

every every day / week / year и т. д.

on on Mondays / Tuesdays / Fridays и т. д.

in in (the) spring / summer / autumn / winter

at at weekends / the weekend / 7 pm / 3 o'clock и т. д.



A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- Kristina **often** / **never** plays chess because she loves it.
- Mark **sometimes** / **always** swims in the sea but he uses the pool too.
- 'Do the boys **always** / **rarely** walk to school?' 'Yes. Every day.'
- These students don't like tests! They **often** / **never** enjoy them!
- 'Do you like weekends?' 'Yes, I do. I am **always** / **never** happy at the weekend!'
- 'Do you watch television every day?' 'No, I **never** / **always** watch television.'
- Victoria is a very good tennis player so she **usually** / **rarely** wins.
- My friends **never** / **rarely** play video games – only at weekends.

**B** Где стоит наречие времени? Отметьте (✓) А или В.

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| 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

- We often go for walks _____ the summer.
- I love going to the park _____ the weekend.
- Helena rides her bike _____ day.
- We don't go to school _____ Saturdays.
- _____ week, we watch our favourite TV programme.
- We meet _____ 7 pm every Friday.

F Заполните пропуски, расставив выделенные слова в правильном порядке.

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

Grammar

Present continuous

5 Unit

Present continuous

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I am ('m) walking now.	I am not ('m not) walking now.	Am I walking now? Yes, I am . No, I'm not .
	He / She / It is ('s) walking now.	He / She / It is not (isn't, 's not) walking now.	Is he / she / it walking now? Yes, he / she / it is . No, he / she / it isn't ('s not) .
	You / We / They are ('re) walking now.	You / We / They are not (aren't, 're not) walking now.	Are you / we / they walking now? Yes, you / we / they are . No, you / we / they aren't ('re not) .

Употребление

действия, которые происходят в момент речи

действия, которые длятся определённый период времени в настоящем

для описания картинок 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.

Подробнее о времени *present simple* ➤ с. 9

Подробнее 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.

<i>at the moment</i>	Dad's sleeping at the moment.
<i>now</i>	I'm studying now.
<i>right now</i>	Mum's reading right now.
<i>today</i>	They're going shopping today.
<i>this week / month</i> и т. д.	We're playing in a football match this week.

Spelling rules

Form	При добавлении к смысловому глаголу окончания <i>-ing</i>		
	большинство глаголов не меняется	<i>play</i>	→ playing
	конечная произносимая <i>-e</i> опускается	<i>dance</i>	→ dancing
	в односложных глаголах с одной гласной и одной конечной согласной такая согласная удваивается	<i>run</i>	→ running
	конечная <i>-l</i> удваивается	<i>travel</i>	→ travelling
	конечное буквосочетание <i>-ie</i> меняется на <i>-y</i>	<i>lie</i>	→ lying

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 I **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**).

D Заполните пропуски данными словами.

at • getting • I'm • listening • right • she's • this • you're



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.

E 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.

F 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 _____.

Nouns

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

Verbs and phrasal verbs

draw	laugh	spend	watch (TV)
enjoy	paint	sing	
go out	relax	stay in	

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	difficult	funny	Adverb
amazing	exciting	lovely	really
boring	favourite		

Phrases

be good at something / doing something	have / throw a party
feel bored	listen to music
go to the cinema / theatre	play / have a game (of)
have fun	read a book
have time to do something	take a picture / photo

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective
drawing	draw	
	enjoy	enjoyable
fun		funny
luck		lucky
music musician		musical
painter painting	paint	
player	play	
reader reading	read	
	relax	relaxing
singer song	sing	

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
Q

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!](#)



 Оставьте комментарий к статье в блоге Леона. Расскажите о своих увлечениях.

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

D Заполните пропуски словами. Первые 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

E Соедините две части предложений. Выделенные слова помогут вам.

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

Word formation

F 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 _____. | RELAX |
| 2 Irina is a very _____ girl. I always laugh when I'm with her. | FUN |
| 3 Do you know who paints these _____? | PAINT |
| 4 I want to be a _____ when I'm older. | MUSIC |
| 5 We are _____ because we live in a beautiful place. | LUCK |
| 6 Are you a good tennis _____? | PLAY |
| 7 I want to stay in. I think it's very _____. | ENJOY |
| 8 Look at my _____! Do you like it? | DRAW |
| 9 My hobby is _____. | READ |
| 10 Do you know the words to this _____? | SING |

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. | sometimes |
| 12 I (A) ___ go (B) ___ for a walk in the park. | often |
| 13 We (A) ___ eat (B) ___ burgers. | never |
| 14 We (A) ___ don't go to school (B) ___. | on Sundays |
| 15 My dog (A) ___ is (B) ___ happy when I come home. | always |
| 16 Lewis (A) ___ sleeps at my house (B) ___. | at weekends |
| 17 I (A) ___ feel bored (B) ___ with my friends. | rarely |
| 18 My brother (A) ___ helps me (B) ___ with difficult homework. | usually |
| 19 They (A) ___ take the bus (B) ___. | every day |
| 20 (A) ___, Paige visits (B) ___ her grandparents. | in the summer |

(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

Present actions: present simple or present continuous

Образование времени *present simple* » с. 9

Образование времени *present continuous* » с. 19

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

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

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

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 | 6 I ____ go to bed before 10 pm.
A rarely
B now |
| 2 We're looking at our English books ____ .
A now
B usually | 7 We ____ go on holiday during the school year.
A never
B now |
| 3 She ____ does the shopping early in the day.
A now
B often | 8 They ____ take the bus to school.
A today
B usually |
| 4 Students write in their notebooks ____ .
A every afternoon
B today | 9 Do ____ read books in your bedroom?
A sometimes you
B you sometimes |
| 5 We're talking to our Spanish teacher ____ .
A always
B at the moment | 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. ✓



D Заполните пропуски данными словами.

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

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

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

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

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

- she / walk / to school / now

- he / always / like / Maths class / ?

- the children / want / more pizza / ?

- the teacher / not draw / a picture / now

- I / not go / to piano lessons / every Tuesday

- we / not cook / spaghetti / at the moment

- you / phone / your music teacher / today / ?

- Lionel / often / think / about music

Past simple: regular verbs

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I / You / He / She / It / We / They walked to school.	I / You / He / She / It / We / They did not (didn't) walk to school.	Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they walk to school? Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they did . No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they didn't .

Употребление

действия, которые произошли в определённый 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

Form	Правило	Пример
	К большинству глаголов прибавляется	-ed walk → walked
	К глаголам, оканчивающимся на -е, прибавляется	-d taste → tasted
	К глаголам, оканчивающимся на -ie, прибавляется	lie → lied
	К глаголам, оканчивающимся на согласную + -у, прибавляется	-ed cry → cried (буква у меняется на i)
	К глаголам, оканчивающимся на гласную + -у, прибавляется	-ed stay → stayed
	К глаголам, оканчивающимся на согласную с предшествующим кратким гласным звуком, прибавляется	-ed stop → stopped
	К глаголам, оканчивающимся на ударную гласную и одну согласную, прибавляется	-ed (конечная согласная удваивается) prefer → preferred
	К глаголам, оканчивающимся на -l, прибавляется	travel → travelled

Watch out!

[d] в большинстве случаев

arrived, repaired, showed, robbed

[t] после звуков [k], [s], [tʃ], [ʃ], [f] и [p]

looked, missed, touched, wished, laughed, dropped

[ɪd] после звуков [t] и [d]

waited, needed

Time expressions

yesterday	I walked to school yesterday .
yesterday morning / evening	We talked to them yesterday morning .
last night / week	They played basketball last night .
a year / two months ago	She stayed here a year ago .
on Tuesday	You learned about Greece on Tuesday .
at five o'clock	Bill stopped work at five o'clock .
in 2017 / June	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 **yesterday / morning**.
- 2 We learned about animals in our Science class **on / at** Wednesday.
- 3 You and Alicia studied in Italy **on / in** 2016.
- 4 We played in a basketball match **three / a** months ago.
- 5 Julie and Pam cleaned the house **last / yesterday** morning.
- 6 Bill arrived at school **at / in** eight o'clock.
- 7 Mark talked to his friend in Poland **last / yesterday** night.
- 8 I visited my aunt yesterday **afternoon / week**.

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. ✓✓



What (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.' | 5 'When did the class start?'
'It _____ at 2 pm.' |
| 2 'When did you talk with your uncle?'
'I _____ to him yesterday evening.' | 6 'When did you and your class travel to London?'
'We _____ to London in September.' |
| 3 'When did he finish school?'
'He _____ at 3 pm.' | 7 'When did they listen to your song?'
'They _____ to it last night.' |
| 4 'When did you help Erin with her homework?'
'I _____ her yesterday evening.' | 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 _____. |

Unit 9

Vocabulary

School life

Перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений с. 153

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

Noun	Verb	Adjective
beginner beginning	begin	
choice	choose	
		correct incorrect
educate	education	
knowledge	know	
spelling	spell	
student	study	
teacher	teach	

Nouns

A О каких школьных предметах или кружках говорится в утверждениях 1–9? Установите соответствия.

Science

History

Chess

Drama

Art

Maths

Language

- 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.

Dancing

Music

IT

Handicraft

Geography

PE

Literature

B Заполните пропуски данными словами. В каждом случае одно слово лишнее.

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 Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 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

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

easy • boring • boring • wrong • wrong • wrong

- You're right. _____
- This film is very interesting. _____
- I have the correct answer. _____
- This board game is fun. _____
- The test is really hard. _____
- Zoe has the right answer. _____

Phrases

E Исправьте ошибки.

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

Word formation

F От выделенных слов образуйте однокоренные. Заполните пропуски.

- When you have a _____ it means you can **choose**.
- We go to school to get an _____ – it's where people **educate** you.
- _____ is important. When you **spell** a word wrong, you lose a mark.
- A _____ is someone who is **beginning** something.
- Your _____ **teach** you subjects – Maths, IT, PE, for example.
- A person who **studies** is called a _____.
- Most of the answers were **correct** but two were _____.
- _____ is all the things you **know**.



A Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Ksenia is a teacher. She is very nice to her ____. | 6 We think Geography is ____ and we love our lessons! |
| A pupils B classmates | A boring B interesting |
| 2 We usually play basketball in our ____ lessons. | 7 I write in pencil and use a rubber when I ____ a mistake. |
| A PE B IT | A make B do |
| 3 I ____ the Maths test because I didn't understand all the questions. | 8 Ella always ____ attention when her teacher is talking. |
| A missed B failed | A gets B pays |
| 4 I'm ____ for my exams at the moment. | 9 It's important that you learn how to ____. |
| A studying B learning | A spelling B spell |
| 5 Tia, you found the ____ answer. Well done! | 10 I like Biology and French but I have to ____ one of them. |
| A correct B wrong | 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 **prefered / preferred** Art to Literature last year.
- 22 I walked into the living room, turned on the TV and **did watch / watched** a film.
- 23 'When did it stop raining?' 'It **stopped / did stop** raining an hour ago.'
- 24 Amy didn't **shop / shopped** here yesterday.
- 25 We finished school at 2 pm **yesterday / a year ago** so I visited my friend.
- 26 Finley **not lie / didn't lie** to the teacher.
- 27 We stayed with my aunt **at five o'clock / last night**.
- 28 They **tried / tryed** to help their parents every day.
- 29 I didn't **study / studied** very hard for my test.
- 30 When **did you live / you lived** in London?

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл:/30

Past simple: to be

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I / He / She / It was nice.	I / He / She / It was not (wasn't) nice.	Was I / he / she / it nice? Yes, I / he / she / it was . No, I / he / she / it wasn't .
	You / We / They were nice.	You / We / They were not (weren't) nice.	Were you / we / they nice? Yes, you / we / they were . No, you / we / they weren't .

Watch out!

Формы глагола *to be* в прошедшем времени – *was* и *were*.

Past simple: irregular verbs

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I / You / He / She / It / We / They went ...	I / You / He / She / It / We / They did not (didn't) go ...	Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they go ... Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they did . No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they didn't .

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.

Изменение гласной

Infinitive	Past simple
become	became
begin	began
break	broke
choose	chose
come	came
draw	drew
drink	drank
eat	ate
fall	fell
find	found
get	got
give	gave
grow	grew
know	knew
meet	met
read	read
run	ran
sing	sang
sit	sat
speak	spoke
wake	woke
wear	wore
win	won
write	wrote

Другие изменения

Infinitive	Past simple
bring	brought
build	built
buy	bought
catch	caught
do	did
feel	felt
fight	fought
go	went
have	had
keep	kept
leave	left
lose	lost
make	made
pay	paid
say	said
see	saw
send	sent
spend	spent
stand	stood
take	took
teach	taught
tell	told
think	thought
understand	understood

Без изменений

Infinitive	Past simple
cost	cost
cut	cut
hit	hit
hurt	hurt
let	let
put	put

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

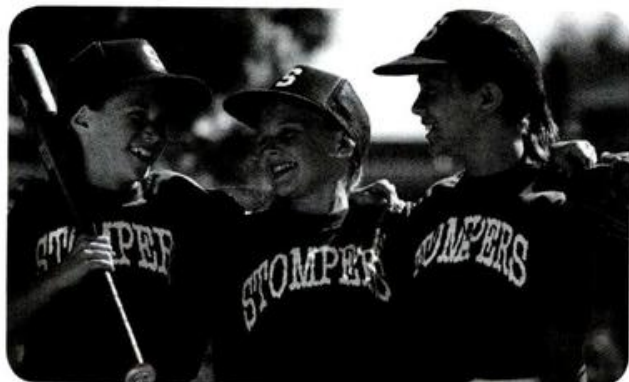
B Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в *past simple*.

- 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



От лица Лены придумайте и напишите письмо Даррелу и Тому, в котором благодарите их за концерт. Используйте *past simple*.

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 / ?

Past continuous

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I / He / She / It was playing.	I / He / She / It was not (wasn't) playing.	Was I / he / she / it playing? Yes, I / he / she / it was. No, I / he / she / it wasn't.
	You / We / They were playing.	You / We / They were not (weren't) playing.	Were you / we / they playing? Yes, you / we / they were. No, you / we / they weren't.

Употребление

действие, которое происходило в определённый момент 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.

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

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 falling** off his bike three times last month.
- ✓ Bill **fell** off his bike three times last month.

Spelling rules

Form	При добавлении к смысловому глаголу окончания <i>-ing</i> большинство глаголов не меняется		
	конечная неизменяемая <i>-e</i> опускается	play	→ playing
	в односложных глаголах с одной гласной и одной конечной согласной такая согласная удваивается	dance	→ dancing
	конечная <i>-l</i> удваивается	run	→ running
	конечное буквосочетание <i>-ie</i> меняется на <i>-y</i>	travel	→ travelling
		lie	→ lying

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 I **were** / **was** talking to my friend at three o'clock.
- 2 They **was** / **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?

B 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, _____.'

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 They ___ in the living room when the phone rang.
A spoke
B were speaking | 5 Tina and Gina ___ for coffee twice last week.
A were meeting
B met |
| 2 My dog wanted to go out while I ___ a book.
A was reading
B read | 6 ___ to work when you hit the tree?
A Did you drive
B Were you driving |
| 3 She was looking at holiday photos when her mum ___ her door.
A was opening
B opened | 7 ___ you out to dinner three times last month?
A Did they take
B Were they taking |
| 4 They ___ a football match at one o'clock.
A watched
B were watching | 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

Перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений >> с. 154

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

Noun	Verb	Adjective
argument	argue	
beauty		beautiful
child childhood		
	differ	different
friend friendship		friendly unfriendly
		happy unhappy
help	help	helpful
invitation	invite	
kindness		kind unkind
meeting	meet	

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 | 5 A trip to the park ___ like a nice idea.
A sounds B looks |
| 2 I ___ my best friend Ryan in Science class.
A became B met | 6 We were ___ out with our friends last weekend.
A happening B hanging |
| 3 Jessica ___ me to a party on Saturday.
A moved B invited | 7 Do you ___ online with friends?
A sound B chat |
| 4 Reece didn't have food for lunch so I ___ my food with him.
A shared B made | 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. ___ | A have something in common |
| 2 This happens when we talk for a short time with friends. ___ | B have a chat |
| 3 When we meet someone we like for the first time, we do this. ___ | C look like someone |
| 4 When our face is like another face, we say this. ___ | D say sorry |
| 5 This is when you and a friend enjoy something you do together. ___ | E have a nice time |
| 6 This is when two people like the same thing. ___ | F make friends |

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. | ARGUE |
| 2 Daniel painted my kitchen table for me. He's very _____! | HELP |
| 3 She sent an _____ for the fancy-dress party to her new friend Ellie. | INVITE |
| 4 That man often tells my little brother to be quiet. He's very _____. | KIND |
| 5 You look _____ today! Is that a new dress? | BEAUTY |
| 6 I fell out with my best friend. I'm _____! | HAPPY |
| 7 These chairs are _____. One is big and the other is small. | DIFFER |
| 8 We're having a _____ with the Drama Club at 4 pm today. | MEET |
| 9 My mum had a lovely _____. She remembers lots of nice things. | CHILD |
| 10 Henry and Sam hang out a lot because they've got a good _____. | FRIEND |

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 My mum's brother is my favourite **nephew / uncle**.
- 2 My family have **relatives / guys** in Iceland.
- 3 I **hang / fall** out with my cousins at weekends. We have fun!
- 4 Charlie **shared / invited** me to his birthday party.
- 5 I'm 12 years old and my **little / elder** brother is 13.
- 6 My sister and I are twins so we have the **special / same** birthday.
- 7 Jack **said / talked** sorry when he broke Ella's phone.
- 8 Bethany and I like books. We have that in **common / time**.
- 9 My dad says his **childhood / child** was a great time for him.
- 10 Our neighbour is **unfriendly / friendly**. He never says hello.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11 We ___ orange juice at the birthday party last night.
A drink B drank 12 They ___ sandwiches or crisps yesterday.
A didn't ate B didn't eat 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 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 18 Lily and Joe ___ at Luke's house last summer.
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

Present perfect

Form	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

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

жизненный опыт

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.

Infinitive	Past participle
be	been
become	became
begin	begun
buy	bought
come	came
do	done
give	given
know	known
make	made
put	put
read	read
speak	spoken
take	taken
teach	taught
understand	understood
write	written

Полный список неправильных глаголов >> с. 151

Time expressions

yet	He hasn't bought our tickets yet .
already	We've already visited the museum.
just	We've just eaten lunch.
ever	Have you ever seen the River Thames?
never	I've never seen the River Thames.

Watch out!

Высказывание	Наречие
Утвердительное	already just
Отрицательное	yet never
Вопросительное	ever yet

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

C Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в *present perfect*.

- I _____ (**buy**) some souvenirs for my friends.
- _____ (**you / read**) Julia's postcard yet?
- Carrie _____ (**walk**) around Trafalgar Square in London.
- They _____ (**come**) to visit us.
- _____ (**she / write**) to her parents?
- The show _____ (**not / start**) yet.
- Where _____ (**we / put**) the train tickets?
- Tom _____ (**not / speak**) to his brother in London yet.



D 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 _____?

already
yet
yet
never
just
ever

E 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 '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 ?

F 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

14 Unit

Present perfect

Form	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

действие, 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*.

Form	How long ...?	Since	For
	How long have I / you / we / they taught English here?	I / You / We / They have taught English here since 2015.	I / You / We / They have taught English here for a year.
	How long has he / she / it worked here?	He / She / It has worked here since last week.	He / She / It has worked here for two days.

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 | 5 We haven't had a break ____ four o'clock.
A since
B for |
| 2 Vince has studied English ____ three years.
A since
B for | 6 We have been on this train ____ two days!
A for
B since |
| 3 They have lived here ____ five months.
A for
B since | 7 Katie has been on the bus for ____ .
A hours
B all day |
| 4 I haven't had a meal since ____ .
A three hours
B this morning | 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.

- I / not watch / a film / at the cinema / three months

- She / live abroad / 2015

- We / not have / a school trip / last summer

- Simone / not speak / to Lucas / Tuesday evening

- They / work / in Germany / two years

- 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 Хейли 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: _____ ? | 4 | A: _____ ? |
| | B: He has lived in Bristol _____ four months. | | B: It's snowed _____ eight hours. |
| 2 | A: _____ ? | 5 | A: _____ ? |
| | B: She has studied in Leeds _____ September. | | B: They've been in Benidorm _____ yesterday. |
| 3 | A: _____ ? | 6 | A: _____ ? |
| | B: They've played hockey together _____ 2016. | | B: Mr Lee has taught English in Spain _____ fifteen years. |

Nouns

airport	plane
capitals: Beijing, Berlin, London, Madrid, Moscow, Paris, Rome, Tokyo, Washington	ticket
hotel	tour
journey	tourist
passport	town / city
	train (station)

Verbs and phrasal verbs

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

Adjectives

attractive	exciting	modern
crowded	famous	popular
excited	foreign	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

Noun	Adjective
America	American
Australia	Australian
Britain	British
China	Chinese
France	French
Germany	German
Japan	Japanese
Russia	Russian
Spain	Spanish

Nouns

A Найдите слова и заполните пропуски.

ROME WASHINGTON BEIJING MADRID MOSCOW BERLIN LONDON TOKYO PARIS

- _____ is the capital of Italy.
- _____ is the capital of China.
- _____ is the capital of Russia.
- _____ is the capital of Britain.
- _____ is the capital of France.
- _____ is the capital of Japan.
- _____ is the capital of Germany.
- _____ is the capital of Spain.
- _____ is the capital of America.

B Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- Have you ever flown on a **train / plane**?
- We took a **ticket / tour** of the city yesterday.
- You need a **passport / journey** to travel to foreign countries.
- Planes leave from and arrive at **airports / hotels**.
- I live in a very small **city / town**. It's really quiet here.
- They went on a **journey / tourist** across China.
- 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 | 5 We ___ at the airport at 6 o'clock this morning.
A visited
B arrived |
| 2 I've never ___ Australia.
A flown
B visited | 6 It was their stop so they ___ the bus.
A got off
B checked out |
| 3 Where's Megan? Has she already ___?
A left
B travelled | 7 We usually ___ to Jersey. We don't take the boat.
A enjoy
B fly |
| 4 They ___ in the taxi quickly.
A arrived
B got | 8 She ___ in for her flight an hour early.
A checked
B stayed |

Adjectives

D Заполните пропуски данными словами.

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

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

Phrases

E Обведите правильный вариант ответа.



Hi Phoebe,

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

My sister is **(6) at / on** holiday now too. She's **(7) on / in** a trip to Berlin at the moment. I hope you aren't **(8) having / making** 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

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

- I really love _____ food and I often eat it.
- Our neighbour is _____. She's from Nizhny Novgorod.
- Are there many _____ people living in Canada?
- My aunt lives in a small _____ town and she loves it.
- I'm not sure where she's from but she sounds _____.
- I think the _____ language is very beautiful.
- Are all _____ cities really big?
- I think _____ towns are very safe to visit.
- My neighbour is a _____ teacher from Madrid.

CHINA
RUSSIA
BRITAIN
GERMANY
AUSTRALIA
FRANCE
AMERICA
JAPAN
SPAIN

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

Past actions: present perfect or past simple

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

Образование времени *present perfect* ➤ с. 49

Образование времени *past simple* ➤ с. 29

Time expressions

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

for, since or ago

	Употребление	Примеры
<i>for</i>	указывает, в течение какого времени длится действие, выраженное <i>present perfect</i>	She has played tennis for three years .
<i>since</i>	указывает, с какого момента в прошлом длится действие, выраженное <i>present perfect</i>	Peter has been in the team since 2016 .
<i>ago</i>	указывает, когда именно произошло действие, выраженное <i>past simple</i>	I joined the gym two years ago .

How long ...? or When ...?

	Употребление	Примеры
<i>How long ...?</i>	запрашивает период времени, в течение которого длится действие, выраженное <i>present perfect</i>	How long have you lived here?
<i>When ...?</i>	запрашивает точное время, когда произошло действие, выраженное <i>past simple</i>	When did you move to this town?

How long ...?, *for* and *since* ➤ с. 49

A Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | ___ the gym last week? | 4 | Oscar ___ us the money. |
| | A Has she joined | | A gave already |
| | B Did she join | | B has already given |
| 2 | The film ___ yet. | 5 | ___ that crime book yet? |
| | A hasn't started | | A Did you finish |
| | B didn't start | | B Have you finished |
| 3 | We ___ the phone ring last night. | 6 | Luke ___ tennis with Noah a few days ago. |
| | A didn't hear | | A played |
| | B haven't heard | | B has played |

B Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

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


C Раскройте скобки, используя *present perfect* или *past simple*.

Riley's blog

Q

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.

ago • at • in • last • on • yesterday

- Toby won a gold medal _____ 2016.
- Did Sophia go to the pool _____ week?
- Did you have football practice _____ 6 pm yesterday?
- Joe didn't come to the park _____ Saturday.
- I saw the match on television a week _____.
- Ivy met Alfie at the sports centre _____.

E Расставьте слова в правильном порядке.

- Wimbledon a Daisy to ago week went

- tickets already match the for I've the bought

- before yoga Ruby done never has

- ate Italian last they at restaurant the week

- ever you ice hockey played have ?

- go basketball match they did to the when

- didn't yesterday coach us phone the

- 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.

- Lucy spoke to Amy a week ago. **NOT**
Lucy _____ to Amy for a week.
- I know she has already finished her project. **LAST**
I know she _____ week.
- We joined the gym this morning. **ALREADY**
We _____ the gym.
- Ethan started snowboarding in 2015. **SNOWBOARDED**
Ethan _____ since 2015.
- We returned from the park five minutes ago. **JUST**
We _____ the park.
- I played tennis last month. **PLAYED**
I _____ a month.

Grammar

will and be going to

17 Unit

will

will + инфинитив без частицы to

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I / You / He / She / It / We / They will ('ll) play tomorrow.	I / You / He / She / It / We / They will not (won't) play tomorrow.	Will I / you / he / she / it / we / they play tomorrow? Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they will . No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they won't .

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 have a cup of coffee?

Helpful hints

Форма глагола *will* не меняется.

Will you live in London? Yes, I **will**. (Yes, **I'll live** in London).

Tim **won't live** in London. He **'ll live** in Vladivostok.

My friends **will not live** in London. They **will live** in Moscow.

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?

be going to

be going to + инфинитив

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I am ('m) going to train tomorrow.	I am not ('m not) going to train tomorrow.	Am I going to train tomorrow? Yes, I am . / No, I 'm not .
	He / She / It is ('s) going to train tomorrow.	He / She / It is not (isn't, 's not) going to train tomorrow.	Is he / she / it going to train tomorrow? Yes, he / she / it is . No, he / she / it isn't ('s not) .
	You / We / They are ('re) going to train tomorrow.	You / We / They are not (aren't, 're not) going to train tomorrow.	Are you / we / they going to train tomorrow? Yes, you / we / they are . No, you / we / they aren't ('re not) .

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 действий в будущем можно использовать как *will*, так и *be going to* без значительных отличий.

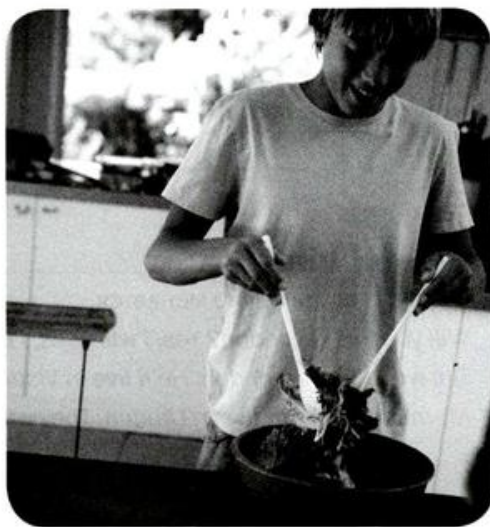
- ✓ The gym **will have** a pool. It **'s going to be** wonderful!
- ✓ The gym **is going to have** a pool. It **'ll be** wonderful!

A Обведи 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** / **closing** 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

Hi, Jack, (1) _____ you going to go to the cricket match tomorrow?

Of course, Millie! I will (2) _____ the team captain for this match. ✓✓

Really? I didn't know. Erin and I (3) _____ help make lunch and tea.

Are you (4) _____ to watch the match at all? ✓✓

I (5) _____ have time because there are 150 sandwiches to make!

Oh, I think you are going (6) _____ be very busy. ✓✓

(7) _____ Mum and I come and get you in the morning?

(8) _____ your mum going to drive us? ✓✓

Yes.

Great! See you in the morning. ✓✓

D Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 She ___ to the pool today.
 A are going
 B is going</p> <p>2 We ___ to eat pizza for lunch.
 A are going
 B is going</p> <p>3 'Are you going to train today?' 'Yes, ___.'
 A you are
 B I am</p> <p>4 It's raining. They ___ to play football this afternoon.
 A isn't going
 B aren't going</p> <p>5 Is Charlie going to eat breakfast? No, ___.
 A I'm not
 B he isn't</p> | <p>6 It's a cold day. I ___ not going to ride my bike to school today.
 A am
 B is</p> <p>7 ___ it going to stop raining?
 A Are
 B Is</p> <p>8 Grace is ___ to be a doctor.
 A go
 B going</p> <p>9 You are going to ___ a good mark.
 A getting
 B get</p> <p>10 ___ we going to walk up the hill?
 A Are
 B Is</p> |
|---|---|

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

- Tammy _____ (**help**) me cook tonight.
- _____ (**I / wash**) the vegetables for you?
- Sam _____ (**not / play**) in the match tomorrow.
- _____ (**they / win**) the cup this year?
- Did you leave your ticket at home? That's okay. I _____ (**buy**) you a new one.
- It _____ (**be**) sunny with some clouds today.
- I'm not hungry. I _____ (**not / eat**) a sandwich now.
- _____ (**we / drive**) you home now?

F Составьте предложения, используя be going to.

- it / snow / this week / ?

- they / not go / hockey practice / tomorrow

- I / exercise / in the gym / every day this week

- we / make / a cake / for the party / ?

- my dad / cook / a healthy meal / tonight

- it / not be / easy / win the match

- Magda and Lucy / buy / fresh fruit / at the supermarket

- you / ride / your bike to school / today / ?

Nouns

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

Verbs and phrasal verbs

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

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	indoor	Adverbs
extreme	last	first
first	outdoor	indoors
fit	strong	last
healthy		outdoors

Phrases

do gymnastics / karate / sport / yoga	play football / basketball
get / do some exercise	ride a bike / a horse / a scooter
get / keep fit	score a goal
go for a jog / run / walk	
go cycling / jogging / skating / skiing / surfing / swimming	

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
competition	compete		
cycling cyclist	cycle		
fitness		fit	
health		healthy unhealthy	healthily
loser	lose		
strength		strong	strongly
trainers	train		
		well unwell	
winner	win		

Nouns

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Aaron is a really great **athletics** / **athlete**.
- 2 We're going to the **stadium** / **gym** to see a football match.
- 3 I don't eat **healthy** / **junk** food because it makes me unwell.
- 4 Are you going to see Jack play in the football **player** / **match** tonight?
- 5 They played a **game** / **goal** of basketball yesterday evening.
- 6 They're going to join that **gym** / **exercise** in Maple Street tomorrow.
- 7 Who's your favourite basketball **race** / **team**?

Verbs and phrasal verbs

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 **last** / **first** / **outdoors** in the race and won a prize.
- 2 People often go snowboarding **last** / **outdoors** / **indoors** in winter.
- 3 I love **indoor** / **extreme** / **first** sports.
I want to ski down a really big mountain!
- 4 The gym has got **an outdoor** / **the last** / **an indoor** swimming pool for the winter.
- 5 Louis felt unhappy because he finished **indoors** / **first** / **last** in the competition.
- 6 People eat **fit** / **healthy** / **strong** food if they want to look good and feel great.
- 7 Athletes are usually very **strong** / **indoor** / **extreme**.
- 8 Take up jogging! It's important to be **fit** / **last** / **first**.
- 9 Don't stay **indoors** / **outdoors** / **strong** all day!
Some fresh air will do you good!



Phrases

D 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?

E 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

F 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!

COMPETE

CYCLE

TRAIN

STRONG

HEALTH

WELL

FIT

WIN

LOSE



Напишите статью для блога. Расскажите, в каком спортивном мероприятии вы собираетесь принять участие.

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 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**.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |
|---|---|

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Заполните пропуски частями предложений.

**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!

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл:/30

Modal verbs

Модальные глаголы:

Form

- 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

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

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.

Helpful hints

Для придания просьбе более вежливой формы предпочтительно использовать *could*.

may, may not, could

Модальные глаголы	Употребление	Примеры
<i>may / may not</i>	возможность, вероятность совершения действия (в настоящем и будущем)	<i>They may / may not visit the museum.</i>
<i>could</i>		<i>I could go to the library.</i>

Watch out!

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

- ✗ *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.

- Can / May** you watch videos on your phone?
- Can't / Could** I go home, please, Mr Jones?
- We **can / can't** take phones to school but we **can / can't** use them in class.
- I **can't / couldn't** speak English when I was three but now I **could / can!**
- 'Do you know French?' 'No, I **can't / may not** speak French.'
- 'What do you want to do?' 'We **could / couldn't** go to the park.'
- 'What are you doing tomorrow?' 'I'm not sure. I **may / can** go jogging.'
- My brother **may not / could** play the piano when he was five!

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- Are you going to come to my party?
A No, sorry. I can't.
B No, I couldn't.
- Can I see what you've written?
A No, you couldn't.
B Yes, you can.
- Could you swim when you were three?
A Yes, I can.
B No, I couldn't.
- What job do you want to do when you finish school?
A I may be a doctor.
B I can be a doctor.
- Could I phone you tonight?
A Yes, you can.
B Yes, you couldn't.
- We may go to the museum tomorrow.
A Can I come?
B I couldn't come.
- 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?

OK. //



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 <u>can't</u> sit there. ___ | A умение |
| 2 <u>Can</u> I use your phone? ___ | B разрешение |
| 3 I <u>could</u> ride a bike when I was five. ___ | C запрет |
| 4 You <u>can</u> put your bike here. ___ | D просьба разрешить |
| 5 I <u>may not</u> go to school tomorrow. ___ | E вероятность совершения действия |
| 6 She <u>couldn't</u> understand the letter. ___ | |
| 7 We <u>could</u> go to Italy this summer but we haven't decided yet. ___ | |
| 8 <u>Could</u> 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

Modal verbs

Form

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

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



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.

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 | 4 You ___ have to do this homework now.
A don't
B doesn't |
| 2 You have ___ at the red light.
A stop
B to stop | 5 Do you ___ wear a uniform at your school?
A have to
B has to |
| 3 We ___ eat in the classrooms – it's a rule.
A mustn't
B don't have 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 to / 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* или *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.

Nouns

helmet	make-up	safety / school / traffic rules
jewellery	notice	school uniform
law	police officer	seat belt
litter	road	traffic lights

Verbs and phrasal verbs

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

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	necessary	quiet	Adverb
careful	noisy	safe	always
dangerous	polite		

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

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
apology	apologise		
care	care	careful careless	carefully carelessly
danger		dangerous	dangerously
driver	drive		
entrance	enter		
liar	lie		
noise		noisy	noisily
		polite impolite	
		quiet	quietly
truth		true untrue	

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 | ___ | A you to school every day? |
| 2 My dad always wears | ___ | B out late at night. |
| 3 The police officer is going to arrest | ___ | C to enter the school. |
| 4 It's against the law to drop | ___ | D you come to the party? |
| 5 Does your mum drive | ___ | E your bike here because it's against the rules. |
| 6 You can use the door on the right | ___ | F the thief because he took that woman's |
| 7 The two boys got into trouble | ___ | money. |
| 8 Will your parents let | ___ | G because they were fighting in the classroom. |
| 9 You can't leave | ___ | H away your old clothes! |
| 10 Don't throw | ___ | 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.

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

against
broke
for
in
no
tell
tell
to
turn

Word formation

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

- You must _____ to the teacher for being impolite.
- It's the last day of school. The students will be very _____ today.
- You mustn't drive _____ or we'll have an accident.
- My classmate called me a _____, but I'm not.
- It's _____ to ride a bike in that busy street at night.
- We have to sit _____ and wait for the teacher to arrive.
- Is Sam going to tell the _____ about what happened?
- Students must use that _____ to go into the school.
- That _____ is going very fast – I think he's going to hit the tree!
- You mustn't be _____ to people. Always be nice.

APOLOGY
NOISE
CARE
LIE
DANGER
QUIET
TRUE
ENTER
DRIVE
POLITE

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.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <p>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</p> |
|---|---|

(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. **BE**
- 2 I _____ to say goodbye to my old friends and I found that hard. **HAVE**
- 3 In the beginning I _____ very happy because things weren't the same. **NOT / BE**
- 4 But now I am happy. I _____ this in my new bedroom. It's a lovely room! **WRITE**
- 5 There _____ two big windows and I can see the forest and the hills from my room. **BE**
- 6 My new school is nice, too, and I have _____ new friends! **MAKE**
- 7 One of them is Eva. She _____ the same things I do. **LIKE**
- 8 While we _____ home yesterday, she invited me to go to her house this weekend. **WALK**
- 9 I have _____ a great present to give her when I see her on Saturday! **CHOOSE**

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. **CARE**
- 2 When someone doesn't understand what you say, it can start an _____. **ARGUE**
- 3 You may say something that you think is _____ but the other person may think you are being unkind. **FUN**
- 4 Sometimes you say the wrong things. It happens! But then you have to _____ quickly and there won't be a problem. **APOLOGY**
- 5 Friends can also _____ about things – you don't have to think the same way about everything! **AGREE**
- 6 We are _____ to have our friends – we must be nice to them! **LUCK**

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. | VISIT |
| 2 | As he got off the train, he was happy to see that the sun _____. | SHINE |
| 3 | Jack was fit and healthy so he decided to jog to his hotel. He got there and _____ to check in. | GO |
| 4 | But when he looked for his passport, he _____ find it! | NOT / CAN |
| 5 | 'Oh, no. I _____ it,' thought Jack, 'What am I going to do?' | LOSE |
| 6 | While he was looking in his bags, a man _____ to him. The man looked very hot and tired. | SPEAK |
| 7 | 'Excuse me,' he said, '_____ you Jack Smith?' 'Yes,' said Jack. | BE |
| 8 | The man said 'I have just _____ your passport.' | FIND |
| 9 | 'It _____ out of your bag when you were getting off the train. I wanted to give it to you – but you started jogging!' | FALL |

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. | RUSSIA |
| 2 | He was born in Moscow but he spent his _____ in Odessa. | CHILD |
| 3 | He moved to Moscow again when he became a _____. | STUDY |
| 4 | Kandinsky had a _____ life to other artists. | DIFFER |
| 5 | He was always interested in art but he became a law _____. | TEACH |
| 6 | This great man didn't do his first famous _____ until he was 30 when he moved to Germany. | PAINT |

Plurals

Form	К большинству существительных прибавляется	-s	hat	→	hats
	К существительным, оканчивающимся на согласную + -y, прибавляется	-es (y меняется на i)	baby	→	babies
	К существительным, оканчивающимся на -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, или -x, прибавляется	-es	bus	→	buses
			dress	→	dresses
dish			→	dishes	
watch			→	watches	
box	→	boxes			
К существительным, оканчивающимся на -f или -fe, прибавляется	-es (f меняется на v)	leaf	→	leaves	
		knife	→	knives	

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	foot	→	feet	sheep	→	sheep
man	→	men	goose	→	geese	fish	→	fish
woman	→	women	tooth	→	teeth	mouse	→	mice

С исчисляемыми существительными можно

использовать *a / an, some / any* или числительные

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

С неисчисляемыми существительными можно

использовать *some / any*

спрашивать *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:

<i>a bottle of milk</i>	<i>a bar of soap</i>	<i>a piece of news</i>	<i>a glass of water</i>
<i>a loaf of bread</i>	<i>a packet of pasta</i>	<i>a cup of tea</i>	

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.*

A Заполните таблицу.

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

Regular plurals	Irregular plurals
1	7
2	8
3	9
4	10
5	11
6	12

B Заполните пропуски, поставив существительные во множественное число.

- There are three _____ in the room. **baby**
- We have to take two _____ to the shops. **bus**
- Do you wash the _____ in your house? **dish**
- There are 15 _____ in the shop. **dress**
- Niko has _____ in his garden. **goose**
- We sometimes give _____ of chocolates as presents. **box**
- There are _____ on the trees in summer. **leaf**
- Please put the _____ and forks on the table. **knife**

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- How much milk ___ in the fridge?
A is
B are
- How ___ cupboards are there in your kitchen?
A many
B much
- The children ___ playing in the garden.
A is
B are
- Your make-up ___ nice.
A looks
B look
- ___ your furniture?
A Is this
B Are these
- There ___ no cheese on my pizza!
A is
B are
- Sonya's teeth ___ very white.
A is
B are
- 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) **loafs** / **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.



Напишите комментарий к статье Бриттани. Расскажите, какие продукты покупаете вы.

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.

	Употребление	Примеры
<i>much</i>	с неисчисляемыми существительными	<i>She doesn't eat much meat.</i>
<i>many</i>	с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе	<i>There aren't many vegetables in the fridge.</i>
<i>a lot of / lots of</i>	с неисчисляемыми существительными и исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе	<i>He eats a lot of / lots of meat. She eats a lot of / lots of vegetables.</i>

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.

	Употребление	Примеры
<i>how much</i>	с неисчисляемыми существительными	<i>'How much sugar is there in the bag?'</i> <i>'One kilogram.'</i>
<i>how many</i>	с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе	<i>'How many apples are there on the table?'</i> 'Three.'

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.

	Употребление	Примеры
<i>little</i> <i>a little</i>	с неисчисляемыми существительными	<i>I've got little time, so we can't go shopping.</i> <i>I've got a little time, so let's go shopping.</i>
<i>few</i> <i>a few</i>	с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе	<i>We've got few oranges, so we can't make juice.</i> <i>We've got a few oranges, so let's make juice.</i>



A Заполните пропуски словами *many* или *much*.

- I haven't got _____ money.
- There aren't _____ oranges on that tree.
- How _____ chocolate have you got?
- Caitlin has got a lot of books, but I haven't got _____.
- We don't eat _____ meat in our house.
- How _____ English-speaking friends have you got?
- I didn't get _____ information from that cookbook.
- Zoe hasn't got _____ dresses.

B Отметьте (✓) правильные предложения. Перепишите те предложения, где пропущен артикль *a*.

- There are few students in my cooking class – only four! ____

- I have little money so I can't buy you a cup of coffee. ____

- There are few tomatoes in the kitchen so I'm going to make a big pizza. ____

- We haven't got much chocolate! ____

- There is little time before the lesson. Let's go for a walk. ____

- We have got lot of work to do. ____

- 'Are there any bananas?' 'Yes, there are few.' ____

- 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*.

- There is a lot of fruit. (X)

- There are lots of bananas. (?)

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

- There is some sugar. (?)

- We eat a lot of apples. (X)

- 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.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
assistant	assist		
cook	cook		
cooking			
cooker			
	close	closed	
	fry	fried	
hunger		hungry	
salt		salty	
shopping	shop		
shopper			
thirst		thirsty	

Nouns

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- Can I pay for the meal by credit **cash** / **card**, please?
- I don't eat **jam** / **meat** because it's not kind to animals to eat them.
- Can you put the food on the **barbecue** / **biscuit** now?
- I love **fruit** / **vegetables** – pears are my favourite.
- My little brother likes strawberry **jam** / **butter**.
- It's hot today. Can we have an ice **cream** / **cake**, Mum?
- Fry the vegetables in some **oil** / **cheese**.
- Do you want one piece of **price** / **bread** or two, Victoria?
- 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, shopping centre, supermarket |
| 3 vegetables | — | C bottle, bowl, cooker, cup, dish, fork, fridge, knife, plate, spoon |
| 4 things to drink | — | D apple, banana, lemon, orange |
| 5 people | — | E chef, cook, customer, shop assistant, waiter, waitress |
| 6 things in a kitchen | — | F carrot, onion, potato |
| 7 meat | — | G chicken, burger |
| 8 food items | — | H breakfast, lunch, dinner, first / main course, dessert |
| 9 types of meal | — | I chips, pasta, pizza, sandwich, rice, omelette, salad |

Verbs and phrasal verbs

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

D Соедините две части предложений.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1 I want to eat dinner now | — | A because it's got lots of sugar in it. |
| 2 We don't like chicken soup | — | B because I'm hungry. |
| 3 She'd like a bottle of water | — | C but Tom said it was cheap. |
| 4 This tea is very sweet | — | D because she's thirsty. |
| 5 I thought the meal was expensive | — | E but it was open. |
| 6 We thought the restaurant was closed | — | F because it's often very salty. |

Phrases

E Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

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

Word formation

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

- I like to drink orange juice when I'm _____.
- The supermarket is _____ on Sundays.
- I'm going to have a big burger because I'm _____.
- Do you like _____ fish?
- _____ is my favourite hobby.
- This meat is very _____ – YUCK!
- The shop _____ helped me find the fruit and vegetables.
- Some people really love _____, but I don't.

THIRST
CLOSE
HUNGER
FRY
COOK
SALT
ASSIST
SHOP

Review 8

Units 22, 23 and 24

A Соедините две части предложений.

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 We'll have fried fish and potatoes for | — | A credit card or in cash. |
| 2 Dad didn't want to cook last night so | — | B do the washing up. |
| 3 Here's a list of things | — | C when I am really thirsty. |
| 4 You can pay by | — | D the main course of the meal. |
| 5 Hannah had a piece | — | E of cake for dessert. |
| 6 I bought some bread | — | F my pocket money in that new store. |
| 7 When you've finished eating, | — | G we ate out at a restaurant. |
| 8 Did you make | — | H a sandwich for your lunch? |
| 9 I went shopping yesterday and I spent | — | I when I went to the bakery. |
| 10 I only want water | — | 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! | | 16 These cakes ___ very good. Yum! | |
| A mice | B mouses | A is | B are |
| 12 Rebecca thinks those ___ are beautiful. | | 17 Are there ___ eggs in the bowl? | |
| A babys | B babies | A any | B some |
| 13 ___ supermarket she always goes to is in Elm Street. | | 18 Buy a ___ of pasta from the shop, please. | |
| A A | B The | A loaf | B packet |
| 14 Put the ___ and forks on the table, Li. | | 19 ___ these scissors yours? | |
| A knives | B knives | A Is | B Are |
| 15 How ___ bread do you need? | | 20 I've got ___ chocolate for you. | |
| A many | B much | 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.

- There is _____ salt in the soup – taste it.
- 'How much flour do we need to make a cake?' 'Only a _____.'
- There is _____ of butter in the fridge.
- How _____ time have we got before the shops close?
- This pizza hasn't got a _____ of cheese on it.
- We haven't got _____ sugar – only a little.
- How _____ eggs do you want me to buy?
- There weren't _____ children at the party.
- Do we have any lemons? Yes, but only a _____.
- There are _____ tomatoes in the bowl so I'll buy some.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл:/30

have and have got

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I / You / We / They have ...	I / You / We / They do not (don't) have ...	Do I / you / we / they have ...? Yes, I / you / we / they do . No, I / you / we / they don't .
	He / She / It has ...	He / She / It does not (doesn't) have ...	Does he / she / it have ...? Yes, he / she / it does . / No, he / she / it doesn't .

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	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 .

Helpful hints

Have и *have got* означают «иметь, обладать». Но в американском английском предпочтителен вариант *have*, а в британском – *have got*.
I have two sisters and a brother. = *I've got two sisters and a brother.*

Watch out!

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

Употребление

имущество, собственность
семья
характеристика человека / предмета
болезни

Примеры

We have / We've got a black car.
He has / He's got two uncles.
She has / She's got short hair.
I have / I've got a terrible cold.

some and any

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

Употребление

в утвердительных высказываниях
в высказываниях, выражающих просьбу или предложение

Примеры

I've got some biscuits. / It's okay. I've got some money.
Would you like some tea and biscuits?
Could I have some tea and biscuits, please?

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».

Употребление

в отрицательных высказываниях
в вопросительных высказываниях

Примеры

I haven't got any apples. / On, no! I haven't got any money!
Have you got any apples? / Has he got any money?

Helpful hints

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!

Значение «какой-нибудь» с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе передаётся неопределённым артиклем.

X I've got some book.
✓ I've got a book.

A Обведи 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.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Q

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 допишите 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. _____

2 Have we got a apples? _____

3 They haven't got some aunts or uncles. _____

4 Would you like an milk in your tea? _____

5 I've got some great English teacher! _____

6 Can I have any biscuits, please? _____

7 We haven't got some nice clothes for the festival. _____

8 Have you got some pencil to write the exam? _____

Wh-questions and question tags

Wh-questions

Form 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?

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

Watch out!

В вопросах к подлежащему вспомогательный глагол не употребляется.

✓ *Who knows the answer?*

Question tags

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

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

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 | 7 ___ coat is this?
A Who
B Whose |
| 2 ___ time will the bus arrive?
A When
B What | 8 ___ has mum cooked for dinner?
A What
B Why |
| 3 ___ old is your best friend?
A How
B Which | 9 ___ milk do you like in your coffee?
A How many
B How much |
| 4 ___ do you always wear black clothes?
A When
B Why | 10 She's got three aunts. ___ aunt has got brown hair?
A What
B Which |
| 5 ___ was your favourite English teacher?
A Who
B When | 11 ___ colour was the dress she was wearing?
A How
B What |
| 6 ___ did you make those biscuits?
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.

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

C Прочитайте ответы и заполните пропуски в вопросах.

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

D Допишите разделительные вопросы.

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

- 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, _____ ?

E 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, _____ ?

F 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!

Nouns

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

Verbs and phrasal verbs

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

Adjectives

cute	kind	polite	short	tall
good-looking	loyal	reliable	slim	

Phrases

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

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
admiration	admire		
appearance	appear		
care	care	caring careful careless	carefully carelessly
friend		friendly unfriendly	
friendship			
kindness		kind	kindly
laughter	laugh		
person			
personality		polite impolite	politely
preference	prefer		
	rely	reliable unreliable	

Nouns

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

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

B Заполните пропуски данными словами.

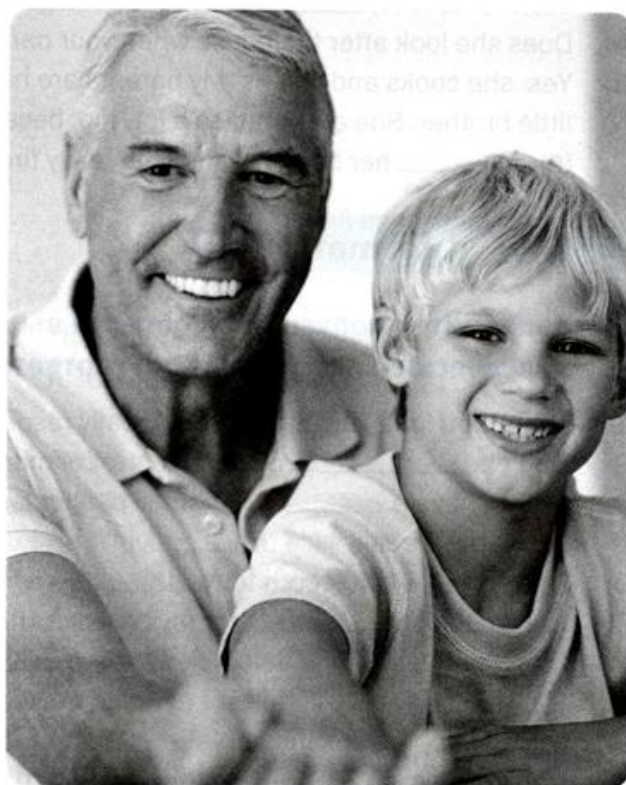
face • height • parrot • rabbit • smile • tortoise

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

Verbs and phrasal verbs

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- Do you ___ cats or dogs as pets?
A respect B prefer
- Emily ___ all the girls in her class.
A frowns B gets on with
- Charlie, can you ___ my dog this weekend?
A look after B take after
- My uncle is kind and reliable.
I really ___ him.
A share B admire
- I don't think Dad's happy. He's _____.
A frowning B smiling
- Daniil can ___ his brother to look after his cat for two days.
A trust B love
- Mia ___ her clothes and money with her friends.
A shares B respects
- 'Who do you ___?' 'People say I look like my grandfather.'
A look after B take after



Adjectives

D 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**_____ - **l**_____.
- 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

E 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

F 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.

KIND
 CARE
 PREFER
 PERSON
 APPEAR
 ADMIRE
 RELIABLE
 FRIEND
 POLITE
 LAUGH

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.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Indefinite article

Неопределённый артикль употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе.

Form	а	перед словом, которое начинается с согласного звука	<i>We're having a party.</i>
	an	перед словом, которое начинается с гласного звука	<i>He wears an anorak in cold weather.</i>

Helpful hints

Будьте внимательны, используя неопределённый артикль со словами **an hour**, **a euro**, **a uniform**.

Употребление

в значении «один»
в значении «любой, всякий»
перед названиями профессий

Примеры

*I met **a** girl.*
***A** dog is an animal.*
*He is **a** doctor.*

Watch out!

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
если предмет – единственный в своём роде

Примеры

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

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*).

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?
Shakespeare, Ann Black

Special rules

Особые случаи

части света, материки, 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*
страны во множественном числе
горные цепи, группы островов
реки, моря, океаны
пустыни
организации и учреждения
место работы

Артикль

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.
I work in a huge school.

A Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 My house is near ___ forest.
A an
B a | 6 Summer is ___ exciting time of the year.
A a
B an |
| 2 Is your dad ___ weatherman?
A a
B an | 7 We climbed ___ high mountain last week.
A a
B an |
| 3 Have you got ___ apple for lunch?
A an
B a | 8 Jacob is ___ honest boy.
A an
B a |
| 4 We will be home in ___ hour.
A a
B an | 9 He goes to ___ university in Leeds.
A an
B a |
| 5 Do you wear ___ uniform to school?
A an
B a | 10 My sister wants to be ___ ecologist.
A an
B a |

B Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- There are some black clouds in - / **the** sky today.
- We're visiting friends in **the** / - Bucharest at the moment.
- The** / - UK often has cloudy weather.
- It is often warm and rainy in - / **the** Philippines.
- My uncle works for **the** / - police in my town.
- The** / - French like good food.
- My friend Galina can speak **the** / - Chinese.
- There are beautiful places to walk near - / **the** Lake Baikal.
- My friend, Erik, wants to live in **the** / - Europe.
- The** / - Nile goes through Egypt.
- You can sometimes see - / **the** Moon in the afternoon.
- We often talk to - / **the** people from other countries.

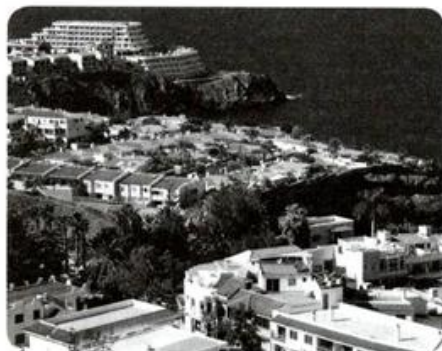
C Впишите артикли, где необходимо.

- I met ___ girl today, and ___ girl was from ___ Sweden.
- Our neighbour across ___ street is from ___ Australia, and she works as ___ English teacher.
- ___ Fiji is ___ island in ___ Pacific.
- My dad works on ___ boat as ___ fisherman in ___ USA.
- ___ Shakespeare is ___ writer of ___ love story, *Romeo and Juliet*.
- ___ Sahara is in ___ Africa. ___ weather there is ___ hot and dry.



D Заполните пропуски артиклями. 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 употреблён 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



Numerals

Cardinal numbers

Form

Список числительных >> с. 150

Числительные 13–19 образуются с помощью суффикса *-teen*.

Числительные 20, 30, 40 ... 90 образуются с помощью суффикса *-ty*.

Употребление

количество

календарный год

Примеры

There are **three** apple trees in the garden.

I was born in **2001**.

Watch out!

Перед словами *hundred*, *thousand*, *million* и *billion* употребляется числительное *one* или артикль *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/десятками 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)*

Употребление

порядковый номер при счёте

календарная дата

Примеры

Peter was the **third** person to finish the race.

It's the **first** of July.

How to write and read numbers

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

Watch out!

Числительные 21–99 пишутся с дефисом: There are **thirty-one** days in December.

A Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

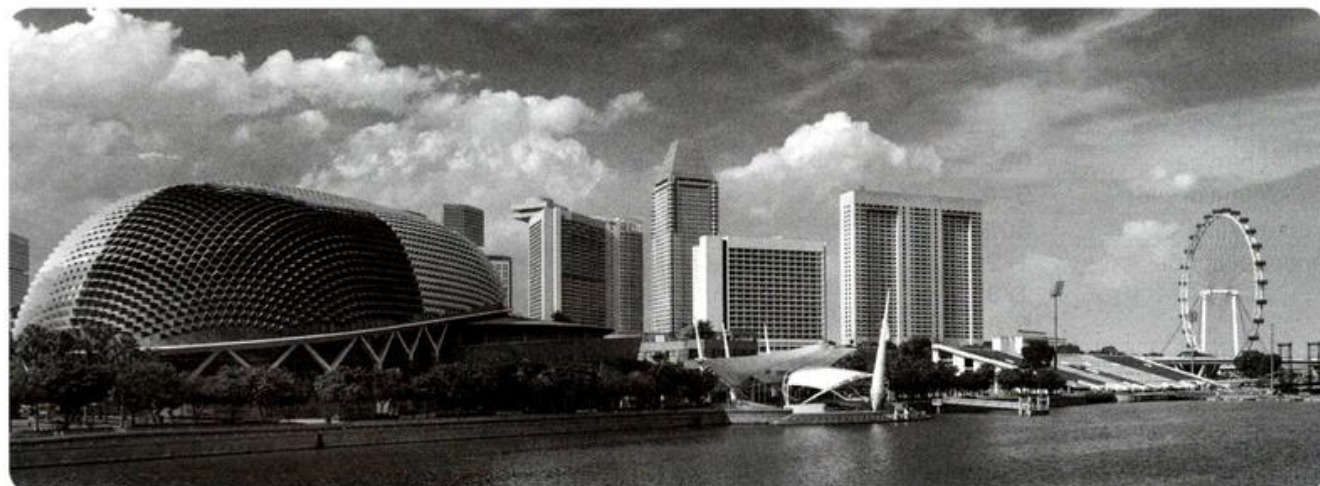
- | | | | |
|----|------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 46 | A forty-six | B forty-sixth |
| 2 | 13th | A thirtieth | B thirteenth |
| 3 | 2014 | A two thousand and fourteen | B two zero fourteen |
| 4 | 52nd | A fifty-second | B fifty-two |
| 5 | 98 | A 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.

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

C Напишите числительные, данные в скобках, цифрами.

- On my next birthday, I will be _____ (seventeen).
- We went to a cafe for my sister's _____ (twelfth) birthday.
- There are oceans on _____ (seventy-five) % of the Earth.
- For the _____ (tenth) time, children – please be quiet!
- About _____ (three fifths) of a person is water.
- Mawsynram, India, had about _____ (one thousand) inches of rain in 1985 – that's about 2,540 centimetres!
- Jessica was born on _____ (twenty-second) February.
- 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.

- 1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____
 6 _____

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.

1	first	(1)
2	(2)	2nd
4	fourth	(3)
8	(4)	8th
16	(5)	16th
32	(6)	32nd
64	sixty-fourth	(7)
128	(8)	128th
256	(9)	256th
512	five hundred and twelfth	(10)
1,024	one thousand and twenty-fourth	(11)
2,048	(12)	2,048th

Nouns

geographical features: forest, hill, lake, mountain
natural disasters: earthquake, flooding, hurricane
 rubbish

seasons: spring, summer, autumn, winter
 weather

Verbs and phrasal verbs

blow
 breathe
 cut down
 pick up
 plant

pollute
 rain
 recycle
 shine
 snow

Adjectives

cloudy
 cold

dangerous
 foggy

fresh
 sunny

warm
 windy

Phrases

get wet
 in (the) spring / summer / autumn / winter
 in the country(side)
 in the sky

keep something clean
 on (the) Earth
 on a cold / frosty / nasty / rainy / sunny / wet day
 on the ground

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective
cloud		cloudy
danger		dangerous
fog		foggy
heat		hot
pollution	pollute	polluted
rain	rain	rainy
recycling	recycle	recyclable
storm		stormy
sun		sunny
wind		windy

Nouns

A Соедините две части предложений.

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

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

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

C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

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



Adjectives

D 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

E 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

F 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.
- 9 Archie likes taking photos of dark, _____ skies.
- 10 It's so _____ that you can't see more than a few metres!

SUN
RECYCLE
POLLUTE
DANGER
WIND
STORM
RAIN
HEAT
CLOUD
FOG

Review 10 Units 28, 29 and 30

A Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- Spring comes before ____ .
A winter
B summer
- It's dangerous to be in a house when there's ____ .
A weather
B an earthquake
- We are ____ too many trees – we must stop!
A cutting down
B picking up
- I feel happy when the sun is ____ .
A shining
B blowing
- My friends and I like ____ weather.
A warm
B fresh
- It's a ____ day. I think it's going to rain.
A windy
B cloudy
- Alina went for a walk ____ a cold winter day.
A on
B in
- I ____ wet when I fell in the lake.
A kept
B got
- There is a lot of ____ in big cities.
A pollution
B polluted
- 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.

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

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл:/30

Possessive 's

Form	существительные в единственном числе	+ 's	<i>Look at the dog's ears. Have you got Tim's shirt?</i>
	существительные во множественном числе, образованные не по правилам	+ 's	<i>Is this the children's wardrobe? Is this the sheep's food?</i>
	существительные во множественном числе	+ '	<i>This is the boys' bedroom. This is the Smiths' house.</i>

Употребление

принадлежность лица или предмета кому-либо

Примеры

*the dog's tail
Sadie's skirt
the boys' hats*

Watch out!

Причастительный 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

[ɪz]

James's brother

Whose ...?

Со 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**.

Причастительные местоимения >>> с. 111

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Have you seen **new coat Ella / Ella's new coat**?
- 2 Next Tuesday is the **end of the sale / sale's end**.
- 3 I love **Masons' / Mason's** hat.
- 4 The **dog's / dogs** eyes are blue.
- 5 **Ben's / Bens** house is on the corner.
- 6 We can go at the **beginning of the week / week's beginning**.
- 7 The **hamster / hamster's** tail is very small.
- 8 Did you go to **party Sarah / Sarah's party**?

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 You can ask ___ to drive you.
A Leon's dad
B dad Leon | 5 Martha is wearing her ___ for the party.
A mums' dress
B mum's dress |
| 2 I think ___ is very old fashioned.
A Harry's suit
B Harrys' suit | 6 The ___ has its name on it.
A dogs' dish
B dog's dish |
| 3 Where does ___ live?
A Amber' brother
B Amber's brother | 7 I'm sure ___ is blue.
A Theo's coat
B coat's Theo |
| 4 Have you seen ___?
A Toby's trainers
B Toby trainer's | 8 The ___ is made of leather
A boys belt
B boy's belt |

C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

Are you going to go to **(1) Anna's and Joel / Anna and Joel's** party?

I thought it was a **(2) childrens' / children's** party. ✓✓



No, it's a fancy-dress party. They're having it at their **(3) parents' / parent's** house.

It sounds like fun. I can wear one of my **(4) dads' / dad's** old suits! ✓✓



I'm going to wear some of my **(5) aunts' / aunt's** clothes. They have some beautiful hats and dresses.

You could go to **(6) Annas' / Anna's** shop. She has lots of interesting things. ✓✓



That's a good idea! I'm sure I will find some unusual clothes there. Do you remember the Christmas party? Do you remember **(7) Hannah's and Megan's / Hannah and Megan's** clothes? They bought them at that shop.

(8) Hannah' / Hannah's dress was great, but Megan looked silly! ✓✓



D Выберите правильный вариант произношения.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Is that Jack's new sweatshirt?
 A [s]
 B [z]
 C [ɪz]</p> <p>2 The Jones's house is near the school.
 A [s]
 B [z]
 C [ɪz]</p> <p>3 The dog's bed is in the hall.
 A [s]
 B [z]
 C [ɪz]</p> | <p>4 Matt's bag is very big and heavy.
 A [s]
 B [z]
 C [ɪz]</p> <p>5 Do you like Bess's blue skirt?
 A [s]
 B [z]
 C [ɪz]</p> <p>6 The girls' wardrobe is in their bedroom.
 A [s]
 B [z]
 C [ɪz]</p> |
|--|---|

E 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.

F 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.

Pronouns and possessive determiners

Personal pronouns and possessive determiners

Form	Личные местоимения	Личные местоимения в объектном падеже	Притяжательные местоимения
	<i>I / you / he / she / it / we / they</i>	<i>me / you / him / her / it / us / them</i>	<i>my / your / his / her / its / our / their</i>
Местоимения	Употребление	Примеры	
личные	в качестве подлежащего	<i>I have a dog.</i>	
личные в объектном падеже	в качестве дополнения	<i>Ann gave me a dog.</i>	
притяжательные	в качестве определения	<i>It's my dog.</i>	

Watch out!

It's – сокращенная форма **It is**.

Its – притяжательное местоимение.

- ✓ *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.

Употребление

повторное упоминание предмета / предметов
указание на предмет / предметы

Примеры

*It isn't my book. It's **yours**.*
*Whose gloves are these? They're **mine**.*

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* ➡ с. 108

Reflexive pronouns

Form

myself / yourself / himself / herself / itself / ourselves / yourselves / themselves

Употребление

при описании действия, направленного на его исполнителя
при описании действия, совершаемого без посторонней помощи
с некоторыми глаголами (*behave, enjoy*)

Примеры

*He cut **himself** when he was cooking.*
*He washed the clothes **himself**.*
*Enjoy **yourselves** on the shopping trip!*

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.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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? | — | A | No, it's not hers. |
| 2 | Is that Max and Sarah's house? | — | B | Yes, it's mine. |
| 3 | Do these scarves belong to you and Joel? | — | C | No, they're not ours. |
| 4 | This is my hat, isn't it? | — | D | Yes, it's theirs. |
| 5 | Is this Harry's phone? | — | E | Yes, it's his. |
| 6 | Does this shirt belong to Lilly? | — | F | No, it's not yours. |

E Заполните пропуски местоимениями.

- He cooked dinner _____ yesterday evening – Mum didn't help him.
- Be careful, Morgan, or you will hurt _____.
- I cut _____ with a knife yesterday.
- We own that clothing shop. It's _____.
- Did you and Libby enjoy _____ at the fashion show?
- My parents have a big car. It's _____.
- We laughed at _____ because we were wearing silly hats.
- Have you lost something? Is this phone _____?
- She often looks at _____ in the mirror.
- 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!



Опишите вечеринку, на которой вы недавно побывали. Используйте местоимения.

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

Noun	Adjective	Adverb
colour	colourful	
comfort	comfortable uncomfortable	
fashion	fashionable unfashionable	
length	long	
	real	really
style	stylish	
trend	trendy	
warmth	warm	
width	wide	

Nouns

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- Ethan's **boots** / **coats** are great. His feet are never wet.
- My dad wears a **hood** / **suit** to work.
- It's an important meeting so I think I'll wear my new **watches** / **trousers**.
- It's a very sunny day so wear your **shirts** / **sunglasses**.
- Michael usually wears a red woollen **cap** / **sock** on his head.
- You can't wear **jeans** / **shoes** at Mum's office.
- Brr! My hands are cold. I need my **scarf** / **gloves**.
- 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. | 4 These trousers don't ___ me because they are too small. |
| A put on | A fasten |
| B took off | B fit |
| 2 Emma and Lacey are going to ___ for the party. | 5 You can ___ on the clothes before you buy them. |
| A grow out of | A take |
| B dress up | B try |
| 3 Archie's shoes don't ___ because one is red and one is blue. | 6 That brown dress doesn't ___ you. |
| A match | A suit |
| B tie | 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** / **fashionable**.
- 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.
- 2 That's a _____ lovely coat you're wearing.
- 3 She's a beautiful woman and her clothes are very _____ .
- 4 She was wearing a _____ scarf with lots of red, yellow and orange on it.
- 5 It's a very nice dress but it's not the right _____ .
- 6 I like to be cool so I buy _____ clothes.
- 7 Plants need light and _____ to grow.
- 8 This suit is very tight and _____. I want to take it off!
- 9 The _____ of these shoes is great. They fit me!

FASHION
REAL
STYLE
COLOUR
LONG
TREND
WARM
COMFORT
WIDE

Review 11 Units 31, 32 and 33

A Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- Olga bought a ___ for her jeans.
A pocket B belt
- Vadim is wearing black trousers and a sweatshirt with a _____.
A hood B sleeve
- I don't often ___ – only on special days.
A dress up B put on
- Does that fit you? You can ___ to see.
A try it on B take it off
- Kostya doesn't care about the latest style – he wants his clothes to be _____.
A spotted B comfortable
- Irina says that ___ clothes feel hot and uncomfortable.
A loose B tight
- Is this the ___ size for me? Does it look OK?
A right B latest
- I think this shirt is ___ for me.
A in fashion B too big
- Gleb is a very ___ person. He spends a lot of money on clothes.
A stylish B style
- 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.

- Is that **Mary's sister** / **Marys' sister**?
- I want to speak to you at the **lesson's end** / **end of the lesson**.
- These are the **childrens'** / **children's** clothes for the trip.
- Masha is **Victoria's mother** / **mother Victoria**.
- Did you go to **Alexes and Jamies** / **Alex and Jamie's** party?
- My two brothers share a room. This is the **boy's** / **boys'** bedroom here.
- Who** / **Whose** is this watch?
- I love my grandparents and I love staying at my **grandparents'** / **grandparent's** house.
- Look at **Ethan and Devon's** / **Ethan's and Devon's** new jackets.
- 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

- Joe wanted that cap so I bought it for _____.
- That's my cardigan – it's not yours. Give it to _____, please.
- That photo is _____ – I took it with my new camera.
- Be careful! Don't cut _____ with that knife.
- I washed the dishes _____. Mum didn't help me.
- Zoe and Rosie enjoyed _____ at the party.
- Oh, no! I think that horse has hurt _____ leg.
- My classmates and I like _____ teacher. She's really nice.
- _____ are looking at yourselves in the mirror – again!
- I wore my new dress and Sara wore _____ too.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл:/30

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.*

Относительные слова	Значение	Примеры
who	кто, который (о людях)	<i>We met a woman who is a photographer.</i>
whose	чей	<i>He's the boy whose father is a doctor.</i>
which	который (о предметах и животных)	<i>The photos which she takes are lovely.</i>
where	где, куда	<i>These trees grow in countries where the weather is hot.</i>
when	когда	<i>That was the day when I met your mother.</i>

Relative clauses

Form

Определительные придаточные предложения отвечают на вопросы *какой?, который?* и вводятся относительными словами.

относительное слово + глагол	<i>The man who helped my dog is a vet.</i>
относительное слово + личное местоимение + глагол	<i>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?</i>
относительное слово + существительное + глагол	<i>That's the man whose dog barks every morning.</i>

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.*

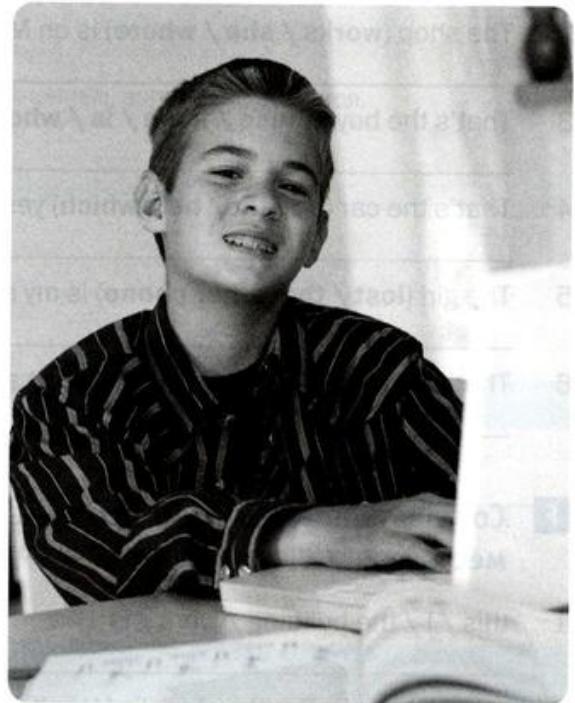


A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- I talked to a man **who** / **which** is a doctor.
- The office **where** / **when** she works is on Elm Street.
- That was the time **which** / **when** I finished university.
- The job **who** / **which** I do is hard work.
- The woman **which** / **whose** bag you found is over there.
- That was the moment **which** / **when** I knew I had the job.
- That's the house **where** / **which** I lived when I was young.
- The girl **where** / **who** came to the party is from Spain.
- Can you give me the pen **when** / **which** I gave you.
- There's the man **who** / **whose** son is a teacher.

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- This is the room ___ we have meetings.
A when
B where
- Look at my laptop ___ is on my desk.
A who
B that
- Have you met the man ___ I work for?
A which
B who
- It was the year ___ he started working in my factory.
A where
B when
- That's the man ___ company makes phones.
A whose
B who
- 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!



Опишите профессию своей мечты. Используйте определительные придаточные предложения.

D 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.

E 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.

F Составьте предложения, используя данные слова и одно из относительных местоимений или наречий.

- 1 this / I / the building / work / is **where / who**

- 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**

Introduction to conditionals

Form

Условное предложение состоит из двух частей: придаточного предложения (условие) и главного предложения (результат).

условие

If you miss the bus,

результат

you will be late.

результат

You will be late

условие

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

Употребление

реальное или вероятное условие в настоящем или будущем

Примеры

*If you **try**, you'll **get** the job.*

*If you **don't try**, you **won't get** the job.*

Watch out!

В придаточном предложении *will* не употребляется.

✗ *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, _____
- 2 We'll get wet _____
- 3 If he studies hard, _____
- 4 Unless you hurry, _____
- 5 I'll have a party _____
- 6 She won't get the job _____
- A** he can become an engineer.
B get a job.
C unless she applies for it.
D if I find a job.
E you'll miss the bus.
F if it rains.

**C** Заполните пропуски данными словами.

can • can't • if • unless • will • won't

- 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.

D Раскройте скобки, используя соответствующую форму глагола. В некоторых случаях возможны два правильных варианта.

- If it _____ (be) a sunny day, we _____ (go) out.
- He _____ (not / get) the job unless he _____ (try).
- If you _____ (want) lots of money, _____ (open) a business.
- He _____ (not / be) successful if he _____ (not / work) hard.
- I _____ (not / buy) a bike unless my dad _____ (give) me some money.
- If she _____ (not / be) here at 9 am every morning, she _____ (lose) her job.
- You _____ (look) smart if you _____ (wear) a suit.
- They _____ (not / come) if you _____ (not / ask) them.

E Раскройте скобки, используя соответствующую форму глагола.

School notice: Working at summer camp

To all students:

- If you (1) _____ (want) to help at a children's camp this summer, (2) _____ (ask) Mr Davies for a form to apply.
- You (3) _____ (not / help) at the camp unless your parents (4) _____ (say) you can.
- If you (5) _____ (not / like) sports, you (6) _____ (not / enjoy) yourself at the camp.
- On days when there are few campers, the camp leader (7) _____ (send) you home if he (8) _____ (not / need) your help.
- If the weather (9) _____ (be) bad, you (10) _____ (not / come) to the camp because it won't be open that day.

Hope to see you at the camp!

F 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

Nouns

boss	jobs: dentist, designer, doctor, engineer,	office
business	hairdresser, journalist, lawyer, nurse, police	staff
company	officer, receptionist, (shop) assistant, teacher,	work
factory	tour guide, waiter / waitress, manager	

Verbs and phrasal verbs

apply for	help
become	pay
deal with	serve
design	teach
earn	treat

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	freelance	responsible	Adverbs
clever	full-time	useful	full-time
creative	part-time	well-paid	part-time

Phrases

be in charge of	work as a doctor / teacher / etc
find / get / have a job	work for a company
run a business / company / shop / etc	work hard
wear a uniform	work in a factory / office / plant / etc

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective
assistant	assist	
boss		bossy
business		busy
businessman		
businesswoman		
design	design	
designer		
law		
lawyer		
manager	manage	
reception		
receptionist		
work	work	

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.
- 2 This person decides how things will look and work.
- 3 You see this person when you first walk into a hotel.
- 4 This is a place where people work.
- 5 This person asks questions and writes news stories.
- 6 This person makes things like bridges and roads.
- 7 This person can cut your hair.
- 8 This person helps you when you are buying things.
- 9 This person tells workers what to do.
- 10 This person helps people with the law.

f _____
 d _____
 r _____
 o _____
 j _____
 e _____
 h _____
 s a _____
 b _____
 l _____

Verbs and phrasal verbs

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 I want to ___ for a job at a hospital.
A apply
B help
- 2 George is a teacher who ___ history.
A becomes
B teaches
- 3 Doctors ___ people who are ill or hurt.
A serve
B treat
- 4 Lily ___ a lot of money in her job – she's a lawyer.
A earns
B pays
- 5 David is a manager so he has to ___ with a lot of people.
A serve
B deal
- 6 Louis is the man who ___ our new house.
A paid
B designed



Adjectives and adverbs

D Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 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 _____ all that pizza, he will be ill.
- 22 You won't pass the exam _____ you don't study.
- 23 I _____ phone you if I hear any news about the job.
- 24 You can't get in _____ you have a ticket.
- 25 What _____ 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, _____ your teacher.
- 28 You _____ take that book home with you if you want.
- 29 Your boss will be angry _____ you apologize.
- 30 If you _____ too tired after work, I will clean the house.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл:/30

Comparatives

Form	Прилагательные	Положительная степень	→	Сравнительная степень
	Односложные	old	+ -er	older
	Односложные, оканчивающиеся на -e	wide	+ -r	wider
	Односложные с кратким гласным	big	+ -er (конечная согласная удваивается)	bigger
	Двусложные, оканчивающиеся на -y	easy	+ -er (y меняется на i)	easier
	Многосложные	difficult	more + прилагательное	more difficult

Употребление

сравнение двух предметов / людей / явлений

Примеры

This café is **more colourful** than that one.

The museum is **older** than the library.

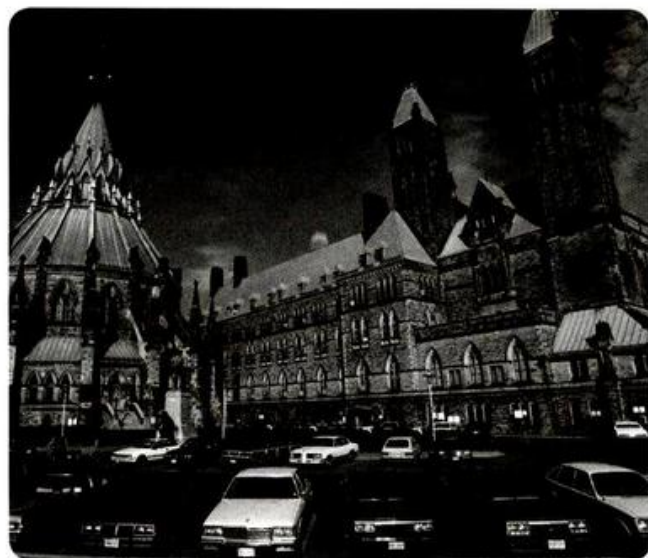
Watch out!

good	→	better	little	→	less
bad	→	worse	many	→	more
far	→	farther / further	much	→	more

Helpful hints

Сравнительная степень обычно употребляется с союзом *than*.

✓ Toronto is **bigger than** Ottawa.



as ... as

Структура

as + прилагательное + as

not as/so + прилагательное + as

Употребление

сходство двух предметов / людей / явлений

различие между двумя предметами / людьми / явлениями

Примеры

This street is **as beautiful as** that one.

Your ticket is **as cheap as** mine.

This city is **not so beautiful as** that one.

Our street is **not as noisy as** theirs.

A Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Manchester is ___ than Liverpool.
A bigger
B more bigger | 5 It is ___ to find a hotel room in the summer.
A much difficult
B more difficult |
| 2 It's bad if you lose your suitcase, but it can be ___ if you lose your passport.
A worse
B more worse | 6 In some parts of the city, the buildings are in ___ condition.
A more good
B better |
| 3 We need to make the roads ___ to help with traffic problems.
A wider
B more wide | 7 There's ___ information about Dmitri Shostakovich than Sergei Prokofiev in this book.
A little
B less |
| 4 Was your Maths exam ___ than your English exam?
A easy
B easier | 8 There are always ___ people visiting famous places in summer than in winter.
A more
B many |

B Поставьте выделенные прилагательные в сравнительную степень.

- London is a _____ city than Halifax. **busy**
- My brother is _____ than I am. **young**
- If they can find the money, they will make that bridge _____. **wide**
- I think the city centre is much _____ now – cars can't come in. **nice**
- I think Paris is _____ than Berlin. I just prefer it. **beautiful**
- Don't you find it _____ to travel with a friend than by yourself? **interesting**

C 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.

D Заполните пропуски данными словами.

as • better • less • much • not • than

- 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.

E Составьте предложения, используя данные слова. В некоторых случаях возможны два варианта.

- 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

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

- 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 _____ .

Superlatives

Form	Прилагательные	Положительная степень	→	Превосходная степень
	Односложные	<i>old</i>	+ -est	<i>oldest</i>
	Односложные, оканчивающиеся на -e	<i>wide</i>	+ -st	<i>widest</i>
	Односложные с кратким гласным	<i>big</i>	+ -est (конечная согласная удваивается)	<i>biggest</i>
	Двусложные, оканчивающиеся на -y	<i>easy</i>	+ -est (y меняется на i)	<i>easiest</i>
	Многосложные	<i>difficult</i>	most + прилагательное	<i>most difficult</i>

Употребление

сравнение трёх и 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 far → farthest / furthest many → most
bad → worst little → least 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:

<i>in the world</i>	<i>It's the best place in the world.</i>
<i>in my family / class</i>	<i>She's the tallest person in my family / class.</i>
<i>on Earth</i>	<i>Death Valley is the hottest place on Earth.</i>
<i>I know</i>	<i>She's the nicest person I know.</i>
<i>I've ever seen</i>	<i>It's the most amazing building I've ever seen.</i>
<i>of all</i>	<i>Of all the students in the class, he's the best.</i>

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.

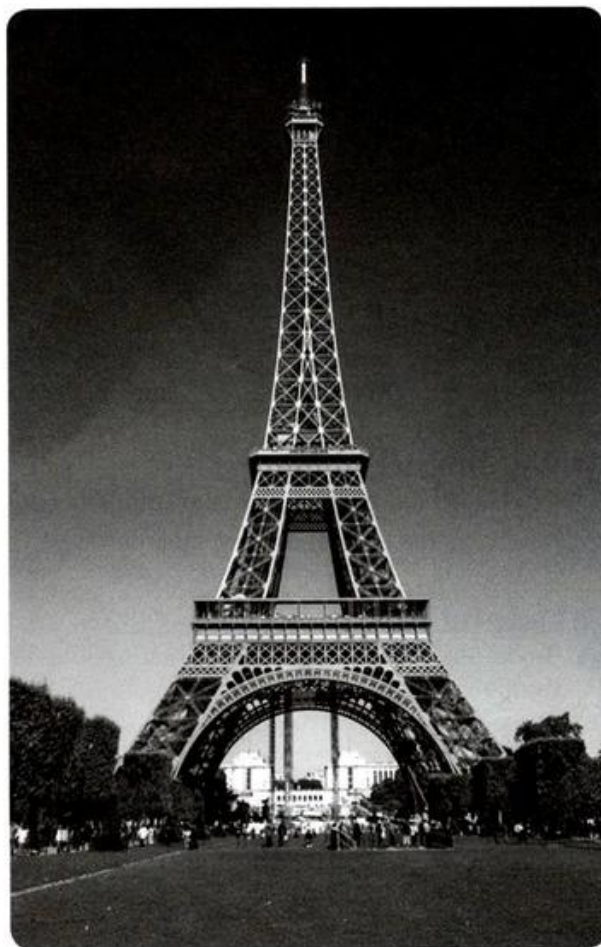
- ✓ *This flower is **pretty**.*
- ✓ *This flower's **prettier** than that flower.* (сравнительная степень)
- ✓ *Of all the flowers in the park, this flower is **the prettiest**.* (превосходная степень)

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 wideest table in the shop for our new house.
- 3 It rarely rains in the Atacama Desert. It's the dryest place on Earth.
- 4 My cat eats a lot. She's the fatest cat I know!
- 5 He's the niceest person I've ever met.
- 6 I can't move this box. It's the heaviest box in here!

D 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**).

E 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 (1) _____ plane trip I've ever taken. It was 20 hours! But I had fun. ✓



That's good, and planes are (2) _____ way to travel. They're also (3) _____. 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 (4) _____ 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 (5) _____. I also went to the beach, and the ocean was beautiful. It was (6) _____ 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

Nouns

famous people: actor / actress, artist, explorer, inventor, king, politician, queen, singer, sportsman / woman, writer

famous places: building, castle, cathedral, museum, palace, statue, tower
prize

star
tourist attraction
world record

Verbs and phrasal verbs

build
create
discover

go in
perform
play

rule
visit
walk around

wonder at

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives
brilliant
fantastic

fast
great
rich

successful
talented
well-known

Adverbs
anywhere
fast

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

Noun	Verb	Adjective
collector collection	collect	
description	describe	
discoverer discovery	discover	
explorer exploration	explore	
fame		famous
inventor invention	invent	
performer performance	perform	
success		successful
talent		talented
tour tourist	tour	

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!

 **Напишите комментарий к статье в блоге Эллис. Опишите, как вы проводите каникулы. Используйте прилагательные и наречия.**

Phrases

E Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 He has travelled ___ around the world.
A all B in | 5 My mum was born ___ 1975.
A in B to |
| 2 The palace is located ___ a beautiful part of the country.
A of B in | 6 Does Usain Bolt ___ the record for the 100-metre race?
A hope B hold |
| 3 He is famous ___ playing bad guys in films.
A for B in | 7 We hope ___ visit you this summer.
A to B in |
| 4 Alexei Leonov ___ the first person to walk in space.
A held B was | 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.

- They found an old city in Bulgaria. It was a great _____.
- He is _____ for starting his own company when he was a teenager.
- Ernest Shackleton is one of the best-known Arctic _____.
- Lexi has a brilliant _____ of paintings of cats.
- I wanted to read a _____ of the island before I went there.
- He is the most _____ businessman in the world.
- Alice is a very _____ actress.
- Thomas Edison was an _____.
- Greece is popular with _____ from all over the world.
- I don't think I've ever seen a better _____ of that play.

DISCOVER
FAME
EXPLORE
COLLECT
DESCRIBE
SUCCESS
TALENT
INVENT
TOUR
PERFORM

Review 13

Units 37, 38 and 39

A Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- The ___ wants to design a car that can travel in water.
A inventor B explorer
- They built that ___ of the queen because they loved her.
A castle B statue
- Does a king ___ that country?
A build B rule
- Most people ___ at Shakespeare's talent.
A create B wonder
- Picasso's paintings are ___, aren't they?
A brilliant B fast
- Holly was very ___, but few people knew who she was.
A well-known B talented
- I'm Drake's biggest ___!
A person B fan
- Who ___ the record for the fastest swimmer in the world?
A hopes B holds
- My dad is a ___ – he has a lot of old watches and clocks.
A collector B collection
- 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.

- Actors and actresses have the **harder / hardest** job in the world.
- I think singing is **more difficult / difficulter** than dancing.
- Of all the ways to travel, are planes the **fastest / faster**?
- My cousin is **older than / older** me.
- Of all my friends, Rosie is **closest friend / the closest**.
- My new neighbourhood is as **noisy / noisy as** my old one.
- My maths teacher is the **cleverest / cleverer** person I know.
- Those palaces are the **most amazing / amazingest** buildings on Earth.
- This painting of the park is not so **more beautiful / beautiful** as the park.
- 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.

- Are politicians _____ (**friendly**) than kings and queens?
- Your desk is a lot _____ (**wide**) than the desk in my room.
- Amber is the _____ (**funny**) student in our class.
- This town has _____ (**little**) tourism than the town where I live.
- Her performance in this film is _____ (**good**) than the one in her last film.
- Paige's mum is the _____ (**interesting**) person I have met.
- Today is _____ (**hot**) than yesterday.
- Ten kilometres is the _____ (**far**) I've ever walked.
- What's the _____ (**large**) city in the world?
- Of all the countries in the world, China has got the _____ (**many**) people.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл:/30

Imperative

Form

Утвердительная форма

Open the window.

Отрицательная форма

Don't open the window. It's cold in here.

Повелительное наклонение употребляется для выражения приказа, просьбы или совета.

Infinitive

Form

После ряда глаголов используется инфинитив с частицей *to*.

agree	choose	hope	offer	promise	seem
ask	decide	need	plan	refuse	want

Jake **agreed to come** to the party. I **hope to become** a doctor.

-ing form

Form

После ряда глаголов используется форма глагола с окончанием *-ing*.

dislike	finish	hate	love	suggest
enjoy	go on	like	miss	

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

Form

После некоторых глаголов может использоваться как форма глагола с окончанием *-ing*, так и инфинитив с частицей *to* без разницы в значении.

begin	continue	start
-------	----------	-------

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*: ✗ It's ~~beginning snowing~~. ✓ It's **beginning to snow**.

Form

После некоторых глаголов может использоваться как форма глагола с окончанием *-ing*, так и инфинитив глагола с частицей *to*, но с разницей в значении.

forget	remember	stop
--------	----------	------

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 ...

Употребление

просьба / требование

желание

Примеры

I'd like to use your computer.

I'd like to go to London.

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 предложений.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|---|---|--|
| 1 | Open | — | A | your new trainers to school. |
| 2 | Stop | — | B | the door, Leon! I want to come in. |
| 3 | Don't wear | — | C | an old-fashioned laptop. |
| 4 | Give | — | D | talking in the library. |
| 5 | Don't buy | — | E | doing your test – it's not break time. |
| 6 | Continue | — | F | me my phone back now. |

**B** Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- My mum dislikes **to use / using** social media.
- I've decided **buying / to buy** a smartphone.
- He agreed **giving / to give** me money to buy a new camera.
- Nathan loves **play / playing** games on his computer.
- Theo and Ben have finished **cooking / to cook** dinner.
- You must promise **calling / to call** me this weekend.
- She seems **being / to be** very busy now.
- My dad suggested **to get / getting** a new laptop.

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- It's beginning ___ cold in the USA now.
A to get
B getting
- Dad offered ___ me to school this morning.
A to drive
B driving
- Millie started ___ French lessons this week.
A take
B taking
- I can't continue ___ on this old-fashioned computer!
A to work
B work
- Theo began ___ sports last month.
A do
B doing
- We're starting ___ Spanish next month.
A learning
B to learn

D Заполните пропуски данными словами.

agreeing • 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

41 Unit

Prepositions of place, movement and time

Prepositions of place

Предлоги места	Примеры
above / over	above the door, over your head
at	at home / work / school, at the airport / the train station
behind	behind the bus station
below / under	below the window, under the desk
in	in the car, in Russia, in hospital
in front of	in front of the hotel
inside / outside	inside the room, outside the station
near	near the lake
next to	next to the café
on	on the bridge / the road, on the bus
opposite	opposite the desk

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.

Prepositions of movement

Предлоги движения	Примеры
into	go / walk into the room / put something into a bag
out of	go / walk out of the kitchen / take something out of a box
through	go / walk through a door / a tunnel
to	go / walk / come to school / work / the cinema

Watch out!

by car / bike / train
on foot

We went to the park **by bus**.
We went to the park **on foot**.

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 местонахождения человека или предмета. ✓ *She lives **in** Berlin.*

Watch out!

В устойчивых сочетаниях *arrive / go / come home* никогда не используются притяжательное местоимение и предлог *to*.

- ✗ *They **arrived to their home** last night.*
- ✗ *They **arrived to home** last night.*
- ✓ *They **arrived home** last night.*

Prepositions of time

Предлоги времени	Примеры
at	at three o'clock, at night, at the weekend, at Christmas / Easter / New Year
during	during the week, during the lesson
for	for three hours, for a day
in	in May, in the morning, in (the) winter, in 2015, in the holidays, in the 20th century
on	on Monday, on 15th February, on Saturday morning, on my birthday

Watch out!

in the morning / afternoon / evening

Are you going shopping **in the morning**?

on Tuesday morning / afternoon / evening

We're going shopping **on Tuesday morning**.

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- The school is **opposite** / **in front** the park.
- Zoe's laptop is **under** / **at** her desk.
- The TV is **next** / **near** the window.
- Your smartphone is **on** / **in** the table.
- Lily's camera is **into** / **in** her bag.
- The window is **on** / **above** the kitchen sink.
- The cat is in **front** / **outside** of the door.
- The computer shop is **behind** / **next** the train station.

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- We went ___ after the lesson.
A to our home
B home
- Go ___ that door to get to the computer room.
A over
B through
- Take the TV ___ the box.
A out of
B out
- Do you walk ___ every day?
A school
B to school
- Put the camera back ___ your schoolbag.
A into
B over
- We are moving ___ Moscow tomorrow.
A in
B to
- Olivia went to town ___ foot.
A on
B by
- 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.
- 5 I got my first smartphone _____ 2015.
- 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
 call
 click
 download / upload
 install

log in(to) / log on(to) / log out
 post
 send
 subscribe to
 text

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives
 chatty
 digital
 downloadable online

online
 shy
 smart

Adverbs
 at once
 immediately

Phrases

answer the / your phone
 click on a link
 comment on a post / video
 follow someone on Instagram / VK

go online
 have a conversation / chat with someone
 surf the internet
 take / post a selfie

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective
attachment	attach	
blog blogger blogging	blog	
chat communication	chat communicate	chatty
	download	downloadable
follower	follow	
listener	listen	
speech speaker	speak	
subscription subscriber	subscribe	

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.

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.

✉
em@flatline.com
Q

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 _ _** 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 _ ll** 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** / **surfing** 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, _____! Welcome to the best radio programme in the world!
- 9 How many _____ do you have on VKontakte?

BLOG
SPEAK
CHAT
SUBSCRIBE
ATTACH
DOWNLOAD
COMMUNICATE
LISTEN

FOLLOW

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.
- 6 My brother enjoys **texting / surfing** the internet.
- 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

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 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 **BIG**
group, but people also call it 'the Big Island'.
- 3 On the Big Island there is a mountain called Mauna Kea. _____ **IT**
height is 4,207 metres.
- 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 **A**
volcano so smoke and fire can come out of it. However, this hasn't happened
for about 5,000 years.
- 6 The name of the _____ tallest mountain on the Hawaiian **TWO**
Islands is Mauna Loa. It's on the Big Island too.
- 7 Mauna Loa is 4,169 metres. It's _____ than Mauna Kea by **SMALL**
about 36 metres.
- 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**
- 9 If you visit in the winter months, you _____ snow on top of **SEE**
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 **ASSIST**
has to do lots of things.
- 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 **POLITE**
work harder in front of the people who come to the shop.
- 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 _____ **TALENT**
worker. They get on better now!

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 _____ **HAVE**
the same birthday as Brooke!
- 2 They celebrate _____ birthday together every year. They **THEY**
invite friends to a party.
- 3 It's really fun because their birthday is on the twenty-_____ **ONE**
of June – the beginning of summer!
- 4 They usually have the party at Brooke's house because it's _____ **LARGE**
_____ than Tilly's.
- 5 This year, however, Tilly wanted to have the party at _____ **SHE**
house.
- 6 Brooke and Tilly always get the _____ gifts from their friends. **GOOD**
This year, Brooke got two tickets to a music concert.
- 7 Tilly hoped _____ a new red dress in one of the gift boxes. **FIND**
- 8 She liked _____ all her gifts but she didn't see the dress. **OPEN**
- 9 Then Brooke gave Tilly a box to open – it was the dress! Tilly **HAVE**
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 **INVENT**
and early 1900s.
- 2 He made many _____ about electricity. He was a very **DISCOVER**
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 **CHAT**
see people for days.
- 4 He always felt _____ with doctors and he rarely **COMFORT**
visited one.
- 5 However, he had some good friends. He also wore _____ **FASHION**
clothes and sometimes went to friends' parties.
- 6 Tesla loved birds. People often saw him feeding them on hot days and **RAIN**
on _____ days. Tesla was an interesting man!

Cardinal and ordinal numbers

Cardinal numbers	Ordinal numbers
1 one	1st first
2 two	2nd second
3 three	3rd third
4 four	4th fourth
5 five	5th fifth
6 six	6th sixth
7 seven	7th seventh
8 eight	8th eighth
9 nine	9th ninth
10 ten	10th tenth
11 eleven	11th eleventh
12 twelve	12th twelfth

Cardinal numbers	Ordinal numbers
13 thirteen	13th thirteenth
20 twenty	20th twentieth
21 twenty-one	21st twenty-first
22 twenty-two	22nd twenty-second
30 thirty	30th thirtieth
40 forty	40th fortieth
50 fifty	50th fiftieth
60 sixty	60th sixtieth
70 seventy	70th seventieth
80 eighty	80th eightieth
90 ninety	90th ninetieth
100 a hundred	100th hundredth

Irregular present forms

to be

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная 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	Отрицательная 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 .

Irregular verbs

Bare infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was, were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone, been
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hit	hit	hit

Bare infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Topic vocabulary

Используемые сокращения: *n (noun)* – существительное, *v (verb)* – глагол, *adj (adjective)* – прилагательное, *adv (adverb)* – наречие

Unit 3

address (n)	адрес	My address is 2, Green Road.
armchair (n)	кресло	There is a big armchair in the living room.
bathroom (n)	ванная комната	Your toothbrush is in the bathroom.
bed (n)	кровать	I'm really tired so I'm going to bed.
bedroom (n)	спальня	There are two bedrooms in my house.
bookcase (n)	книжный шкаф	The books are in the bookcase.
brush (your teeth) (v)	чистить (зубы)	Do you brush your teeth before you go to bed?
carpet (n)	ковёр	There is a red carpet on my bedroom floor.
ceiling (n)	потолок	The ceiling of my room is white.
clean (adj)	чистый	Do you know where my clean shirt is?
clean (v)	чистить; убирать	My mum cleans the house on Saturdays.
comfortable (adj)	удобный	This is a very comfortable armchair.
cupboard (n)	(стенной) шкаф; буфет	It was an old kitchen cupboard.
curtains (n)	шторы	There are green curtains on the windows.
daily (adj)	ежедневный	My dad has a daily walk before work.
daily (adv)	ежедневно	We clean the house daily.
downstairs (adv)	вниз по лестнице; внизу	I washed my face and went downstairs for breakfast.
dust (v)	вытирать пыль	My sister and I dust the furniture once a week.
feed (your pet) (v)	кормить (домашнего питомца)	Do you feed your dog every day?
flat (n)	квартира	We live in a flat in Leicester.
garden (n)	сад	There isn't a garden at this house.
get up (v)	вставать, подниматься	We get up at 7 am and go to school at 8 am.
ground / first / second floor (n)	первый / второй / третий этаж	Our flat is on the second floor.
hard-working (adj)	трудолюбивый; усердный	Sam is hard-working. He always gets high test scores.
housework (n)	работа по дому	The children help with the housework.
key (n)	ключ	Is this the key to your flat?
kitchen (n)	кухня	Is there a table in the kitchen?
lazy (adj)	ленивый	Evie is lazy. She doesn't study.
living room (n)	гостиная	We watch TV in the living room.
messy (adj)	грязный; неопрятный	Your room is messy. Put your things away in the cupboard.
put away (v)	убирать (что-либо)	Put your books away now. It's time to go home.
share (v)	владеть совместно; делить (с кем-либо)	Do you share a bedroom with your sister?
sofa (n)	диван	Our new sofa is really comfortable.
table (n)	стол	We eat at the kitchen table.
tidy (v)	опрятный, аккуратный; чистый	I tidy my room at the weekend.
upstairs (adv)	вверх по лестнице; наверху	My sister went upstairs to do her homework in her room.
wall (n)	стена	There is a photo on the wall.
wardrobe (n)	шкаф, гардероб	Molly puts her clothes in the wardrobe.
wash (v)	мыть, умываться	We wash our hands in the bathroom.
water (v)	поливать	Please water the flowers in the garden.

Unit 6

amazing (adj)	удивительный, поразительный	I love this film. It's amazing!
birthday party, fancy dress party, pyjama party, surprise party (n)	праздник в честь дня рождения, костюмированная вечеринка, пижамная вечеринка, вечеринка-сюрприз	I'm going to a fancy dress party.
board / computer / video game (n)	настольная / компьютерная / видео-игра	We play video games every day.
boring (adj)	скучный	This film is boring. Let's play a game.
camera (n)	фотоаппарат	My new camera takes great pictures.
cartoon, film, TV programme (n)	мультфильм, фильм, телепрограмма	Megan's watching cartoons on TV now.
cinema (n)	кинотеатр	Do you like watching films at the cinema or on TV?
difficult (adj)	трудный	This test is very difficult. I don't understand it.
draw (v)	рисовать; чертить	Katie is drawing pictures in her sketchpad.
disco (n)	дискотека	I danced a lot at the school disco.
drums (n)	барабаны	Leo plays the drums in his band.

enjoy (v)	получать удовольствие	My sister and I enjoy going to the cinema.
exciting (adj)	захватывающий; увлекательный	This film is very exciting. I'm enjoying it.
favourite (adj)	любимый	My favourite programme is on TV now.
folk / pop / rap / rock music (n)	фольклорная / поп- / рэп- / рок- музыка	We sometimes listen to folk music.
free time (n)	свободное время	What do you do in your free time?
funny (adj)	смешной, забавный	This is a very funny cartoon.
go out (v)	выходить из дома (чтобы развлечься)	We don't go out when we have school the next day.
guitar (n)	гитара	I want to learn to play the guitar.
hobby (n)	хобби, увлечение	My favourite hobby is reading.
laugh (v)	смеяться	My sister is laughing at me! She thinks I'm funny!
lovely (adj)	прекрасный, очаровательный	It's a lovely day – let's go for a walk.
paint (v)	красить; писать красками	I want to learn to paint pictures.
piano (n)	фортепьяно	There's a piano in my house but I don't know how to play it.
picture (n)	картина; фотография	This picture shows me on my birthday.
really (adv)	действительно; на самом деле	I think rap music is really great!
relax (v)	отдыхать	After school, I come home to relax.
sing (v)	петь	Oscar is singing and playing the guitar now.
song (n)	песня	I want to play that song again. I like it.
spend (v)	проводить (время)	Do you spend a lot of time in your bedroom?
stay in (v)	оставаться дома	I like to stay in and watch TV on Sundays.
theatre (n)	театр	There isn't a theatre in my town – only a cinema.
trumpet (n)	труба (музыкальный инструмент)	Liam is learning to play the trumpet.
violin (n)	скрипка	I like listening to him play the violin.
watch (TV) (v)	смотреть (телевизор)	Do you watch TV every day?

Unit 9

Art (n)	рисование (учебный предмет)	I love Art because we draw and paint in our lessons.
bag (n)	сумка, портфель	I carry my books in my school bag.
black-/ whiteboard (n)	классная / интерактивная доска	The teacher writes things on the whiteboard.
boring (adj)	скучный	I like my school subjects. They're not boring.
check (v)	проверять	I always check that my books are in my bag.
Chess Club (n)	шахматный клуб	We learn things about chess at our Chess Club.
choose (v)	выбирать	What did you choose to wear to the party?
class (n)	класс (группа учащихся)	There are 20 students in our class.
class(room) (n)	класс (кабинет)	The pupils are not allowed to use their phones in the classroom.
classmate (n)	одноклассник	I often laugh with my classmates.
correct (adj)	правильный	Yes, that is the correct answer. Well done!
Dancing Club (n)	танцевальный кружок	At Dancing Club we learn to do dances.
Drama Club (n)	драматический кружок	I like Drama Club because we learn about the theatre.
easy (adj)	лёгкий, нетрудный	My homework is easy. I usually spend an hour doing it.
fail (v)	провалиться (на экзамене)	Jamie didn't study so he failed his English test.
fun (adj)	забавный; увлекательный	I like our Art lessons. They are fun!
Geography (n)	география (учебный предмет)	We are learning about Africa in Geography at the moment.
Handicraft (n)	труд, технология (учебный предмет)	Handicraft is my favourite subject.
hard (adj)	трудный, сложный	This is a really hard subject. I don't understand it.
hard (adv)	усердно, упорно	I want to study hard and get a good grade in my test.
History (n)	история (учебный предмет)	Today we are learning about the 1800s in History.
homework (n)	домашняя работа	Do you get a lot of homework at your school?
interesting (adj)	интересный	I think Maths is really interesting but Misha thinks it's boring.
IT (n)	информатика, информационные технологии (учебный предмет)	I have IT once a week. I use a computer in those lessons.
know (v)	знать	Do you know the answer? I don't.
Language Club (n)	языковой кружок	At Language Club we learn English words and phrases.
learn (v)	учить, изучать	Is it hard to learn Russian?
lesson (n)	урок	What time is your Maths lesson today?
Literature (n)	литература (учебный предмет)	My brother is reading Tolstoy in Literature this week.
Maths (n)	математика (учебный предмет)	I'm not good with numbers so Maths is hard for me.
Maths Club (n)	математический кружок	Maths Club teaches us some of the fun things about Maths.
miss (v)	пропускать	I never miss school. I go there every day.
Music (n)	музыка (учебный предмет)	Music is my favourite subject – I love to sing and play the piano.
notebook (n)	тетрадь, блокнот	I write things in this notebook.

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 5 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 Millie. 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 pyjama 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)	встречать(ся)	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!
teenager (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

airport (n)	аэропорт	We're going to the airport to meet my uncle.
arrive in / at (v)	прибывать, приезжать	We leave here at 1 pm and arrive in London at 3 pm.
attractive (adj)	привлекательный	That's an attractive building. It's really beautiful.
Beijing (n)	Пекин	Beijing is the capital of China.
Berlin (n)	Берлин	Berlin is the capital of Germany.
check in / out (v)	зарегистрироваться (в отеле) / выехать (из отеля)	We checked in at the hotel and went for a walk around the city.
crowded (adj)	переполненный	The city is very crowded. There are lots of people living here.
enjoy (v)	получать удовольствие	I don't enjoy travelling on a plane but I love trains.
excited (adj)	взволнованный, возбуждённый	I'm excited about going to India. I've never been there before.
exciting (adj)	увлекательный, захватывающий	It is very exciting to arrive in Venice at night.
famous (adj)	знаменитый, известный	Have you ever met a famous singer or a film star?
fly (v)	летать, лететь	It takes four hours to fly to Paris from here.
foreign (adj)	иностранный	Have you ever been to a foreign country?
get in / out of (v)	садиться в / выходить из (о машине)	We got out of the car and went in the house.
get on / off (v)	садиться в / выходить из (об автобусе, самолёте, поезде)	I got off the train at the wrong station.
hotel (n)	гостиница	Did you stay in a hotel in Amsterdam?
journey (n)	путешествие, поездка	Did you have a comfortable journey?
leave (v)	уходить, уезжать	We leave at 6 am and we arrive at 5 pm.
London (n)	Лондон	London is a very famous city.
Madrid (n)	Мадрид	Madrid is the capital of Spain.
modern (adj)	современный	Our house is not old. It's very modern.
Moscow (n)	Москва	My uncle and aunt live in Moscow.
Paris (n)	Париж	People say Paris is a very attractive city at night.
passport (n)	паспорт	Show your passport at the hotel when you check in.
plane (n)	самолёт	My plane leaves at 6.45 am and arrives at 9 am.
popular (adj)	популярный	This place is very popular with tourists.
Rome (n)	Рим	Rome is the capital of Italy.
safe (adj)	безопасный	Is it safe to walk around the town at night?
stay (v)	остановиться, жить, гостить	Where are you going to stay in Madrid?
ticket (n)	билет	I've just bought my ticket for the train.
Tokyo (n)	Токио	Tokyo is the capital of Japan.
tour (n)	путешествие; экскурсия, поездка	We went on a tour of Athens.
tourist (n)	турист	Do tourists come here in the summer?
town / city (n)	город	What is the name of the town where you live?
train station (n)	железнодорожный вокзал	Meet me at the train station at 3 pm.
travel (v)	путешествовать	I've never travelled to a foreign country.
visit (v)	посещать	We're going to Rome to visit my uncle.
Washington (n)	Вашингтон	Washington is the capital of the USA.

Unit 18

athlete (n)	спортсмен; легкоатлет	William loves running. He's going to become an athlete.
athletics (n)	лёгкая атлетика	I love watching all kinds of sport and athletics on TV.
cycle (v)	ездить на велосипеде	My dad wants to be fit so he cycles to work in the morning.
exercise (n)	упражнение; тренировка	Do you do a lot of exercise in PE?
exercise (v)	тренироваться	It's important to exercise daily. Walking is a great way to do that.
extreme (adj)	экстремальный	I don't think extreme sports are safe. I don't like them.
first (adj)	первый	My first lesson in the morning is English.
first (adv)	сперва; в первую очередь	I do my English homework first.
fit (adj)	здоровый, бодрый	Playing a sport is a great way to get fit.
football / basketball match (n)	футбольный / баскетбольный матч	Have you ever been to a football match?
football / basketball player (n)	футболист / баскетболист	My friend wants to become a basketball player.
game of football / basketball (n)	игра в футбол / баскетбол	Let's play a game of football!
goal (n)	гол	We played a game of football and I scored two goals.
gym (n)	спортивный зал	Sometimes I go to the gym to exercise.
healthy (adj)	здоровый; полезный для здоровья	It isn't healthy to sit in front of the computer all day.
healthy / junk food (n)	здоровая / нездоровая пища	I try to eat healthy food.
indoor (adj)	комнатный, находящийся в помещении	Playing board games is my favourite indoor activity.
indoors (adv)	(внутри) дома, в помещении	You play squash indoors but you usually play tennis outdoors.
last (adj)	последний; прошлый	Did you eat the last piece of pizza?
last (adv)	в последнюю очередь	I put my shoes on last.
lose (v)	проигрывать	I want to score a goal – I don't want to lose this match!

roller-skate (v)	кататься на роликовых коньках	How did you learn to roller-skate? I always fall!
outdoor (adj)	находящийся или происходящий вне дома, на открытом воздухе	Skiing is a great outdoor activity in the winter.
outdoors (adv)	вне дома, на открытом воздухе	When the weather is good, we have a lesson outdoors.
race (n)	соревнование в беге; гонка	My favourite athletics event is the 100-metre race.
skate (v)	кататься на коньках	I learned to skate on ice in Canada.
skateboard / snowboard (v)	кататься на скейтборде / сноуборде	When you know how to skateboard, it's easy to snowboard.
ski (v)	кататься на лыжах	We learned to ski in the mountains of Austria.
stadium (n)	стадион	People are walking to the stadium to watch the big match.
strong (adj)	сильный	Football players have to be fit and strong.
swim (v)	плавать	I love to swim in the sea in the summer.
take up (v)	начать заниматься (чем-либо)	I think I'm going to take up a new sport.
team (n)	команда	My favourite football team lost the match today.
win (v)	выигрывать; побеждать	It's very exciting when you win a race.

Unit 21

allow (v)	позволять, разрешать	Do your parents allow you to go to pyjama parties?
always (adv)	всегда	I am always careful when I walk in the street.
arrest (v)	арестовывать	The police arrested a man for taking things from a shop.
careful (adj)	осторожный	Be careful when you go out at night.
dangerous (adj)	опасный	I don't like walking in the park at night. It's dangerous.
drive (v)	водить машину	I'm going to learn to drive a car when I'm 17.
drop (v)	ронять; бросать	Don't drop litter in the street!
enter (a place) (v)	входить, въезжать	You can't enter the building. It's not open now.
fight (v)	драться	You can't fight at school. The teachers will get very angry.
helmet (n)	шлем	You have to wear a helmet when you ride your bike.
jewellery (n)	ювелирные украшения	Bethany has some really nice jewellery but she can't wear it to school.
law (n)	закон	The police will arrest you if you break the law.
let (v)	позволять, допускать	Sometimes my mum lets me sleep at a friend's house.
litter (n)	мусор	You mustn't drop litter in the street.
make-up (n)	декоративная косметика, макияж	Do your teachers let you wear make-up at school?
necessary (adj)	необходимый, нужный	It isn't necessary to wear special clothes to my party.
noisy (adj)	шумный	The cars in the city are very noisy!
notice (n)	объявление	Can't you see that notice? It says you mustn't enter here!
park (v)	парковать(ся)	You mustn't park your car in front of the hospital.
police officer (n)	полицейский	The police officer arrested the man for fighting in the street.
polite (adj)	вежливый, воспитанный	I'm always polite – I always say 'please' and 'thank you'.
quiet (adj)	тихий, спокойный	It's quiet in my town. When I lived in the city, it was very noisy.
road (n)	дорога	The children have to cross a busy road to get to school.
safe (adj)	безопасный	Don't be frightened. You're safe now.
school / safety / traffic rules (n)	правила школы / безопасности / дорожного движения	The pupils have to read the school rules.
school uniform (n)	школьная форма	We don't have to wear school uniform.
seat belt (n)	ремень безопасности	You have to wear a seatbelt on the bus.
throw away (v)	выбрасывать	Don't throw that away! I want it.
traffic lights (n)	светофор	At the next traffic lights turn right.
wear (v)	носить	Cyclists must wear a helmet.

Unit 24

apple (n)	яблоко	I love fruit and red apples are my favourite.
bake (v)	печь, запекать	On special days, my grandmother usually bakes a cake.
bakery (n)	пекарня; булочная	We buy fresh bread from the bakery every morning.
banana (n)	банан	A banana is a long, yellow fruit.
barbecue (n)	барбекю	Barbecues are great! I love eating outdoors.
biscuit (n)	печенье	I like chocolate biscuits.
boil (v)	кипятить, варить	I sometimes boil an egg for breakfast.
bookshop (n)	книжный магазин	I bought my friend a book from the bookshop.
bottle (n)	бутылка	Can you buy me a bottle of water to drink?
bowl (n)	миска	We always have a bowl of fruit in the kitchen.
bread (n)	хлеб	We haven't got any bread so I can't make a sandwich.
breakfast (n)	завтрак	They say it isn't healthy to miss breakfast.
burger (n)	гамбургер	When we go into town, we sometimes eat a burger and chips.
butter (n)	масло	Don't put a lot of butter on your bread – it's not healthy.
buy (v)	покупать	What will we buy Helen for her birthday?

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)	дешёвый	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)	цыплёнок, куриное мясо	We cook chicken on Sundays and have it with potatoes and carrots.
chips (n)	ломтики жареного 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)	универмаг	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.
grill (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)	кусочек 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 China 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)	солёный	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	I like to eat ice cream from a bowl using a spoon.
supermarket (n)	супермаркет	We buy most of our food from the supermarket.
sweet (adj)	сладкий	Chocolate and ice cream taste very sweet.
taste (v)	пробовать (на вкус)	Can I taste your ice cream? I want to order the same.
tea (n)	чай	People drink a lot of tea in England.
thirsty (adj)	испытывающий жажду	I was really thirsty after the race – I drank two litres of water!
tomato (n)	помидор	Mum has lots of lovely red tomatoes growing in her garden.
vegetable (n)	овощ	Potatoes and carrots are vegetables.
waiter (n)	официант	Ask the waiter for a glass of water.
waitress (n)	официантка	The waitress was very polite when we ordered our food.
wash up (v)	мыть посуду	The best thing about eating out is that you don't have to wash up!
water (n)	вода	We must drink water every day.

Unit 27

admire (v)	восхищаться	I admire my mum because she's very good at her job.
appearance (n)	внешность	Owen doesn't care about his appearance. His clothes are often dirty.
build (n)	телосложение	I haven't got the right height or build to become a police officer.
cat (n)	кот, кошка	My pet cat Jason has got a long tail.
character (n)	характер	A person's character is important. I can't be friends with someone rude.
cute (adj)	очаровательный	My pet hamster is really cute.
dog (n)	собака	I take my dog for his daily walk after school.
face (n)	лицо	The first thing I look at is a person's face.
fish (n)	рыба	Ava keeps fish as pets. They live in a bowl in her living room.
friendship (n)	дружба	Friendship is very important to me. I am very loyal to my friends.
frown (v)	хмуриться	Why are you frowning? You look sad.
get on with (v)	ладить, быть в хороших отношениях	Do you get on with your relatives or do you fight?
good-looking (adj)	красивый, привлекательный	George is really good-looking. He's got fair hair and blue eyes.
hamster (n)	хомяк	Liam feeds his pet hamster when he gets up in the morning.
height (n)	рост	My height is 1 metre 67 cm.
kind (adj)	добрый	You must always be kind to people and animals.
look after (v)	присматривать, заботиться	I'm looking after my best friend's dog while she's on holiday.
love (v)	любить	I love my pets very much.
loyal (adj)	верный, преданный	It's important that my friends are loyal and reliable.
parrot (n)	попугай	You can teach your pet parrot to talk.
personality (n)	характер, личные качества	I choose my friends because of their personality.
polite (adj)	вежливый, воспитанный	When you have a nice personality, you are always polite to people.
prefer (v)	предпочитать	I prefer cats to dogs. I don't like dogs very much.
rabbit (n)	кролик	We have a pet rabbit. It lives in the garden.
reliable (adj)	надежный	Reliable people are never late.
respect (v)	уважать	You must respect how other people feel. We are not all the same.
share (v)	владеть совместно	My brother shares a house with three of his friends.
short (adj)	короткий; невысокий	My pet dog's got very short legs.
slim (adj)	стройный	Peter is slim because he gets a lot of exercise and he doesn't eat much.
smile (n)	улыбка	My mum always has a smile on her face. She never frowns.
smile (v)	улыбаться	When you smile, it makes other people feel more comfortable around you.
take after (v)	походить, быть похожим	I take after my dad. We have the same hair and eyes.
tall (adj)	высокий	Toby is very tall. That helps him when he plays basketball.
tortoise (n)	черепаха	I'd like to keep a tortoise as a pet.
trust (v)	доверять	I can trust my friends. They're all very reliable and loyal.
weight (n)	вес	The doctor wrote down my age, height and weight.

Unit 30

autumn (n)	осень	In autumn, the weather starts to get cold.
blow (v)	дуть	The wind blew my hat off!
breathe (v)	дышать	I like to breathe the fresh air in the forest.
cloudy (adj)	облачный	I feel unhappy on cloudy days. I love the sun!
cold (adj)	холодный	It's really cold today. Put on your jacket.
cut down (v)	рубить (деревья)	They mustn't cut down all the trees in the forest.
dangerous (adj)	опасный	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.
summer (n)	лето	The summer is my favourite season because I love sunny days.
sunny (adj)	солнечный	When it's sunny, we play football or ride our bikes.
warm (adj)	тёплый	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 snows 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.
fasten (v)	застёгивать(ся)	This jacket is really small – I can't fasten it.
fit (v)	подходить (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, пиджак	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)	подходить, 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.
scarf (n)	шарф	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 his 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.
(sun)glasses (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)	примерять	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.

treat (v)	лечить	The doctor treated my dad for a bad cold.
useful (adj)	полезный	A good computer is very useful.
waiter / waitress (n)	официант / официантка	My elder brother has a part-time job as a waiter in our local café.
well-paid (adj)	высокооплачиваемый	A doctor has a well-paid job. They earn a lot of money.
work (n)	работа	It's important to have work but you need free time too.

Unit 39

actor / actress (n)	актёр / актриса	The actors and actresses in that film were very good, weren't they?
anywhere (adv)	где-нибудь, куда-нибудь	Are you going to go anywhere nice after the end of term?
artist (n)	художник	Kandinsky was a brilliant artist who painted amazing pictures.
brilliant (adj)	отличный, великолепный	Come and see this new computer game. It's brilliant!
build (v)	строить	I wonder if it's hard to build a house.
building (n)	здание	There are lots of famous buildings in London.
castle (n)	замок	There are lots of old castles in Europe.
cathedral (n)	собор	A cathedral is a very big church.
create (v)	создавать	I'd like to create a new kind of mobile phone.
discover (v)	делать открытие, открывать	Do you know who discovered America?
explorer (n)	исследователь, путешественник	I want to be an explorer and discover new places.
fantastic (adj)	потрясающий, изумительный	The trip to the museum was fantastic. I really enjoyed it.
fast (adj)	быстрый	Are you a fast runner?
fast (adv)	быстро	My dad's car is OK but it doesn't go very fast.
go in (v)	входить	I didn't want to go in the classroom and write my exams!
great (adj)	замечательный, потрясающий	My grandfather tells some great stories about the past.
inventor (n)	изобретатель	Alexander Graham Bell was the inventor of the telephone, wasn't he?
king (n)	король	Who was the King of England in 1066?
museum (n)	музей	I love trips to the museum because History is my favourite subject.
palace (n)	дворец	We heard a story about a king who lived in a very big palace.
perform (v)	представлять; играть, исполнять (роль)	Do you think it is difficult to perform in front of people in a theatre?
play (v)	играть	What part are you going to play in the performance?
rule (v)	править	The queen ruled the country for many years.
politician (n)	политик	Politicians usually help rule a country.
prize (n)	приз, премия, награда	Did you win a prize for coming first in the race?
queen (n)	королева	Queen Victoria ruled Britain from 1837 until 1901.
rich (adj)	богатый	I want to become rich and buy lots of cars and houses!
singer (n)	певец	She wants to be a singer in a rap band.
sportsman / woman (n)	спортсмен / спортсменка	Can you earn a lot of money as a sportsman?
star (n)	звезда (о человеке)	I want to become a singer but not a star. I don't want to be famous.
statue (n)	статуя, памятник	One day, if you're famous, they'll build a statue of you!
successful (adj)	успешный	A successful student will get a certificate.
talented (adj)	талантливый	There are a lot of very talented actors and actresses in the theatre.
tourist attraction (n)	достопримечательность	Red Square is the biggest tourist attraction in Moscow.
tower (n)	башня	Some old castles have towers that you can climb up.
visit (v)	посещать	Which country are we going to visit next year?
walk around (v)	гулять, прогуливаться	It's nice to walk around the city at night.
well-known (adj)	известный, знаменитый	Buckingham Palace is a well-known building in London.
wonder at (v)	удивляться (чему-либо)	I always wonder at the beauty of Saint Basil's Cathedral.
world record (n)	мировой рекорд	Which athlete holds the world record for the 100-metre race.
writer (n)	писатель	I want to be a writer. I want to write stories like Turgenev.

Unit 42

app (n)	мобильное приложение	You can get apps for your phone that help you learn English.
at once (adv)	немедленно, сразу	We met at a party and became good friends at once.
browse (v)	просматривать	I'm not doing anything special. I'm just browsing on the internet.
call (v)	звонить по телефону	I'll call you after school. We'll speak then.
chatty (adj)	болтливый, разговорчивый	I'm not a very chatty person. I don't like talking.
click (v)	щёлкать	Click on this link if you want to see my website.
digital (adj)	цифровой	I want a digital camera because they take great photos.
download / upload (v)	скачивать / загружать	I upload photos to social media so my friends can see them.

downloadable (adj)	доступный для скачивания	This website has got downloadable exercises that you can do at home.
email address (n)	адрес электронной почты	Give me your email address so I can send you the homework.
immediately (adv)	сразу, непосредственно	I looked for the answer online and I found it immediately.
install (v)	устанавливать	You need to install a program on your computer to download music.
keyboard (n)	клавиатура	Most laptops have a compact keyboard.
laptop (n)	ноутбук	Would you prefer to have a laptop or a tablet?
log in(to) / log on(to) / log out (v)	входить в систему / выходить из системы (при работе на компьютере)	When you log into this website, they ask for your telephone number.
mouse (n)	мышь (компьютерная)	I use a mouse when I work on the computer.
online (adj)	онлайн	Online shopping is popular because you can order what you want from your home computer.
online (adv)	в Интернете, в режиме онлайн	You can study your school lessons online if you have a computer.
post (v)	оставлять сообщение на вебсайте	Don't post things that are not nice when you're using social media.
printer (n)	принтер	I haven't got a printer so I have to read things on the screen.
screen (n)	экран	Some people buy computers with really big screens.
send (v)	отправлять, посылать	Shall I send you an email when I get to Rome?
shy (adj)	застенчивый, стеснительный	I'm very shy so I don't like to see pictures of me on the screen.
smart (adj)	смарт- (умный, компьютеризованный)	I want to buy a smart TV – they're as good as a computer.
(smart)phone (n)	смартфон	A smartphone is more than just a phone. It's like a little computer in your pocket.
social media / network (n)	социальные сети (в Интернете)	Most young people chat to each other on social media.
software (n)	программное обеспечение	A piece of software is usually a program that you download.
subscribe to (v)	присоединяться к; подписываться на	Which blog do you subscribe to?
tablet (n)	электронный планшет	I like to read e-books on my tablet.
text (message) (n)	текстовое сообщение, смс	Sending a text message is often cheaper than making a phone call.
text (v)	отправлять смс	Don't forget to text me when you arrive in Madrid.
the internet (n)	Интернет	I love the internet and I go online every evening.
touchpad (n)	сенсорная панель	There's a touchpad on this laptop but you can use a mouse if you like.
website (n)	сайт в Интернете	Some of the websites I see online are really interesting.

against the rules / the law	unit 21	противозаконно	You can't use mobile phones in the classroom – it's against the rules.
all around the world	unit 39	по всему миру	I've travelled all around the world and this is my favourite place.
answer the / your / etc phone	unit 42	подходить к телефону, отвечать на звонок	I was calling you – why didn't you answer your phone?
be a big fan of	unit 39	быть большим поклонником чего-либо	I'm a big fan of Selena Gomez. I think she's a great singer.
be born in (a place / year)	unit 12, 39	родиться (где-либо, когда-либо)	I was born in Tomsk in 2004.
be famous for something	unit 39	быть знаменитым благодаря чему-либо	Daniel Craig is famous for acting in James Bond films.
be good at something / doing something	unit 6	быть способным к чему-либо	I enjoy learning Japanese but I'm not good at it.
be in / out of fashion	unit 33	быть в моде / выйти из моды	These jeans are in fashion this year.
be in charge of	unit 36	отвечать за что-либо	The manager is in charge of this office. Do you want to speak to him?
be interested in	unit 9	интересоваться, увлекаться чем-либо	I'm very interested in music.
be late / in time (for)	unit 21	опаздывать / приходить вовремя (куда-либо)	I'm never late for school.
be located in	unit 39	находиться в	Novosibirsk is located in Siberia.
be the first person to do something	unit 39	быть первым человеком, который совершил что-либо	Who was the first person to travel into space?
break (the rules / the law)	unit 21	нарушать правила / закон	When we break the rules at our school, the teachers call our parents.
by bus / car / plane / taxi / train	unit 15	на автобусе / машине / самолёте / такси / поезде	We always go to school by bus.
care about	unit 27	заботиться, волноваться о чём-либо	Charlotte doesn't care about sport – she's not interested in it.
chat online	unit 12	разговаривать в Интернете, в режиме онлайн	Last night I was chatting online with my uncle in the USA.
cheat in a test / an exam	unit 9	пользоваться шпаргалками, списывать на контрольной работе / экзамене	Students who cheat in an exam will fail.
click on a link	unit 42	щёлкнуть по ссылке	Be careful on the internet because when you click on a link, it may not be what it says it is.
comment on a post / video / etc	unit 42	комментировать статью / видео / и т. п.	It's OK to comment on a post online but you must always be polite.
do (your) homework	unit 9	делать домашнюю работу	I do my homework between 6 pm and 7 pm.
do gymnastics / karate / sport / yoga	unit 18	заниматься гимнастикой / карате / спортом / йогой	My mum always does yoga after work.
do the cooking / ironing / shopping / vacuuming / washing / washing-up	unit 3, 24	готовить / гладить / совершать покупки / пылесосить / стирать / мыть посуду	I do the washing in our house and my mum does the ironing.
fail / pass a test / an exam	unit 9	провалиться на контрольной / экзамене, справиться с контрольной / экзаменом	I'm really happy when I pass a test at school.
feel bored	unit 6	скучать	I feel bored when I watch a film and it's bad.
find / get / have a job	unit 36	найти / получить / иметь работу	When I leave school, I'm going to find a job.
find something hard / easy	unit 9	считать, что-либо сложным / лёгким	I find Geography easy. It's my favourite subject.
follow someone on Instagram / VK / etc	unit 42	интересоваться кем-либо в Инстаграм / ВКонтакте / и т. п.	All my friends follow me on Instagram.
get / do some exercise	unit 18	выполнять / делать физические упражнения	When you have studied for an hour, it's a good idea to get some exercise.
get / keep fit	unit 18	обрести / поддерживать хорошую физическую форму	Playing a sport is a good way to keep fit.
get a good / bad mark	unit 9	получать хорошие / плохие оценки	When we get a bad mark at school, our teachers call our parents.
get dressed	unit 3, 33	одеваться	I can get dressed in two minutes when I'm late for school.
get ready (for school)	unit 3	собираться (в школу)	We get up at 7.30 am and get ready for school.
get wet	unit 30	промокнуть	Take your umbrella or you'll get wet.
go cycling / jogging / skating / skiing / surfing / swimming	unit 18	ездить на велосипеде / бегать трусцой / кататься на коньках / кататься на лыжах / заниматься сёрфингом / плаванием	In the winter, we sometimes go skating on the lake.
go for a jog / run / walk	unit 18	отправляться на пробежку / прогулку	When I want to get some exercise, I usually go for a jog.
go home / to bed	unit 3	идти домой / лечь спать	We go to bed at about 10 pm.
go on a bus / walking tour	unit 15	отправляться на автобусную / пешеходную экскурсию	I went on a bus tour of the city – it was great!
go on a picnic	unit 24	устраивать пикник	It's a nice day. Shall we have lunch in the garden?

go online	unit 42	заходить в Интернет	I've got a computer in my room but I don't go online every day.
go shopping	unit 24	ходить за покупками	We usually go shopping for food on Saturday mornings.
go to school	unit 9	ходить в школу; учиться в школе	My sister is only four. She doesn't go to school.
go to the cinema / theatre	unit 6	ходить в кино / театр	Lexi often goes to the cinema to watch films with her friends.
have / take / do a test / an exam	unit 9	писать контрольную работу / сдавать экзамен	Go to bed – you have a test in English tomorrow.
have / throw a party	unit 6	проводить / устраивать вечеринку	We throw a big party every summer. All our friends come to our house.
have a conversation / chat with someone	unit 12, 42	говорить, болтать с кем-либо	I had a chat with Jasmine yesterday. She told me to say hello to you.
have a good / nice time	unit 12, 15	хорошо проводить время	Have a nice time at the party tomorrow!
have a good sense of humour	unit 27	обладать хорошим чувством юмора	Owen's a funny boy. He has a good sense of humour.
have a lot of fun with	unit 27	отлично проводить время с кем-либо	I have a lot of fun with my brother. We get on very well.
have a problem	unit 15	столкнуться с проблемой	When I have a problem, I talk to my parents. That usually helps.
have a snack	unit 24	подкрепиться, перекусить	We eat dinner late so when I come home from school I have a small snack.
have breakfast / lunch / dinner	unit 24	завтракать / обедать / ужинать	We have lunch at school. It's usually very nice.
have fun	unit 6	веселиться, хорошо проводить время	We usually have fun in our lessons. They aren't boring!
have short / long / straight / curly / wavy / dark / light / fair hair	unit 27	иметь короткие / длинные / прямые / кудрявые / волнистые / тёмные / светлые волосы	I have short, dark, curly hair and my brother's got long, fair, wavy hair.
have something in common	unit 12	иметь что-то общее	My brother and I have something in common – we both love rock music.
have time to do something	unit 6	иметь время для какого-либо действия	I don't have time to eat breakfast before school.
help someone with	unit 3	помогать кому-либо с чем-либо	My mum helps me with my homework.
hold the record for	unit 39	держат рекорд, удерживать рекорд в чём-либо	Who holds the record for the most goals in a football match?
hope to meet / see / visit	unit 39	надеяться встретить / увидеть / посетить	I hope to visit my cousins in Cyprus next year.
in (the) spring / summer / autumn / winter	unit 30	весной / летом / осенью / зимой	It's beautiful here in the summer when all the trees are green.
in the country(side)	unit 30	за городом	My family lives in the city so when we can, we go for a ride in the country.
in the sky	unit 30	на / в небе	It was a beautiful spring day. There wasn't a cloud in the sky.
keep something clean	unit 30	содержать что-либо в чистоте	Don't throw litter – we have to keep the countryside clean.
listen to music	unit 6	слушать музыку	I listen to music on my phone in my room.
look different / great / the same	unit 27	выглядеть по-разному / превосходно / одинаково	They are sisters but they look very different.
look good on someone	unit 33	хорошо смотреться на ком-либо	That shirt looks good on you – where did you buy it?
look like someone	unit 12	быть похожим на кого-либо	A lot of people say I look like my mum but I think I look like my dad.
look smart	unit 33	выглядеть элегантно	You look smart in those clothes. You could wear them for a party.
make a cup of tea / a sandwich	unit 24	приготовить чашку чая / бутерброд	When mum comes home from work, I usually make her a cup of tea.
make a mistake	unit 9	ошибиться	I made a mistake in the test but I passed it.
make friends	unit 12	подружиться	I moved to a new school but I soon made friends there.
make someone laugh	unit 27	рассмешить кого-либо	Harrison makes me laugh – he's a funny guy.
make your bed / a mess / a snack	unit 3	застелить постель / устроить беспорядок / приготовить что-нибудь перекусить	My brother makes a mess in our bedroom and I have to clean it.
no running / talking / etc	unit 21	не бегать / не разговаривать / и т. п.	No talking! This is an exam!
(not) allowed to do	unit 21	(не) разрешать делать что-либо	We're not allowed to run in the school buildings.
on (the) Earth	unit 30	на Земле	How many people live on Earth?
on a cold / frosty / nasty / rainy / sunny / wet day	unit 30	в холодный / морозный / ужасный / дождливый / солнечный / сырой день	I love going for a walk on a cold, frosty day.
on a trip to	unit 15	во время поездки, во время путешествия куда-либо	My parents are on a trip to Madrid.
on holiday	unit 15	в отпуске, на каникулах	I'm on holiday in Italy. I love it here!

on the ground	unit 30	на земле	There's lots of snow on the ground. Let's make a snowman.
pay attention to	unit 9	уделять внимание чему-либо / кому-либо	Please pay attention to me. What I'm saying is important.
pay for something in cash / by credit card	unit 24	платить наличными / кредитной картой	I never pay for things by credit card. I always pay in cash.
play / have a game (of)	unit 6	сыграть партию (в), сыграть (в)	Let's play a game of basketball!
play football / basketball	unit 18	играть в футбол / баскетбол	My brother plays football every Saturday.
read a book	unit 6	читать книгу	I go to bed and read a book at about 10 pm.
ride a bike / a horse / a scooter	unit 18	ездить на велосипеде / лошади / самокате	Do you know how to ride a horse?
run a business / company / shop / etc	unit 36	управлять, руководить бизнесом / компанией / магазином / и т. д.	My dad works hard – he runs a business and he is always at the office!
say sorry	unit 12	извиняться, просить прощения	When I do something bad, I always say sorry.
score a goal	unit 18	забивать гол	I scored a goal in the football match at school.
see the sights	unit 15	осматривать достопримечательности	When I visit a new city, I always want to see the sights.
spend money	unit 24	тратить деньги	I usually spend my money on sweets and books.
surf the internet	unit 42	искать в Интернете	I was surfing the internet to find ideas for my homework.
take / post a selfie	unit 42	сделать / разместить селфи	When I was in Rome, I took a selfie and posted it on Instagram for my friends to see.
take a picture / a photo of	unit 6, 15	фотографировать что-либо	I haven't taken a photo with my new camera yet.
take care of	unit 27	заботиться о ком-либо, ухаживать за кем-либо	My friend, Connor, takes care of my dog for me when I'm on holiday.
talk to	unit 12	говорить, разговаривать с кем-либо	I talked to the new girl at school today. She's nice!
tell a lie	unit 21	солгать	I can't tell a lie. I broke the window, not Josh.
tell someone to do something	unit 3	сказать, попросить кого-либо сделать что-либо	My teachers told me to do a project.
tell the truth	unit 21	говорить правду	I want you to tell the truth now. Did you cheat in the test?
the latest style	unit 33	новейший стиль	I'm not interested in the latest style. I like old-fashioned clothes.
the right size	unit 33	подходящий / нужный размер	I like these trousers but they're not the right size for me.
too big / small for someone	unit 33	слишком большой / маленький для кого-либо	I've grown out of these dresses and they're too small for me now.
turn left / right	unit 21	повернуть налево / направо	When you come out of the school, turn left and I'll meet you there.
wear a uniform	unit 36	носить форму	Do pupils have to wear a uniform at your school?
wear something on top of / under something	unit 33	надевать что-либо на / подо что-то	I usually wear a sweatshirt on top of my T-shirt.
work as a doctor / teacher / etc	unit 36	работать врачом / учителем / и т. д.	My uncle works as a teacher at a school in Leeds.
work for a company	unit 36	работать в компании	When you work for a company, you have to follow their rules.
work hard	unit 36	работать усердно	If you work hard at this job, they'll give you more money.
work in a factory / office	unit 36	работать на заводе, фабрике / в офисе	Roman works in a factory near Rostov-on-Don.
worry about	unit 27	волноваться, беспокоиться о чём-либо	Please stay safe when you're travelling. You know I worry about you.

Word formation

admire	admiration (n)	I have a lot of admiration for people who help others. It's a great thing to do.
agree	disagree (v)	We sometimes disagree but we never fight.
America	American (adj)	American English has different spelling to British English.
apology	apologise (v)	I apologise for what I said. I'm really sorry.
appear	appearance (n)	Your appearance is important if you want someone to give you a job.
argue	argument (n)	I had an argument with Anna but we're friends again now.
assist	assistant (n)	Mum works as an assistant to the manager.
attach	attachment (n)	I sent the picture as an email attachment.
Australia	Australian (adj)	The kangaroo and koala are typical Australian animals.
beauty	beautiful (adj)	This painting is beautiful. Did you paint it?
begin	beginning (n) beginner (n)	In the beginning, I didn't like my new school. I can't play the violin very well – I'm a beginner.
blog	blog (v) blogging (n) blogger (n)	Finley blogs about his life in Ireland. Blogging is a great way to write what you think. I'm not a blogger but I read what other people write in their blogs.
boss	bossy (adj)	She's really bossy – she always tells us to do things!
Britain	British (adj)	The American word 'color' is spelled 'colour' in British English.
busy	business (n) businessman/woman (n)	I want to have my own business. Sam is a businessman. He runs his own company.
care	care (v) careful (adj) careless (adj) caring (adj) carefully (adv) carelessly (adv)	I care what you do! Be careful when you walk near the road. Don't be careless at work. Mum's a very caring person. Hold that knife carefully. Don't cut your hand. I was playing carelessly and I broke the window.
chat	chat (v) chatty (adj)	The girls are chatting online now. Luke was very chatty – he didn't stop talking.
child	childhood (n)	Did you have a happy childhood?
China	Chinese (adj)	Have you ever eaten Chinese food?
choose	choice (n)	You have a choice for dinner – vegetables or pasta.
close	closed (adj)	The shop was closed so I didn't buy bread.
cloud	cloudy (adj)	It's cloudy and I think it's going to rain.
collect	collection (n) collector (n)	I have a big collection of songs – over 5,000. Dad loves old cars. He's a collector.
colour	colourful (adj)	That's a very colourful top you're wearing.
comfort	comfortable (adj) uncomfortable (adj)	My bed is very comfortable – it's pleasant to sit on. This chair is uncomfortable – can I sit there?
communicate	communication (n)	Online communication is fast – you can send a message very quickly.
compete	competition (n)	Did you win the chess competition?
cook	cooking (n) cooker (n) cook (n)	I love cooking – I always make dinner in my house. In the kitchen, there's a fridge, a cooker and a big table. My mum works as a cook in our school.
correct	incorrect (adj)	Sorry, but your answer is incorrect. Does anyone know the right answer?
cycle	cycling (n) cyclist (n)	Cycling is a good way to get fit. Drivers need to be careful of cyclists on the road.
danger	dangerous (adj) dangerously (adv)	This sport is dangerous. Don't do it. Dad never drives dangerously.
day	daily (adj) daily (adv)	Kieran takes the dog for its daily walk. I drink three glasses of water daily.
describe	description (n)	Can you give me a description of the man you saw? What was he wearing?
design	design (n) designer (n)	I like the design of this phone. It's attractive. I love fashion and I want to become a fashion designer.
differ	different (adj)	Our old teacher left. We have a different teacher now.
dirt	dirty (adj)	When my clothes are dirty, I wash them and iron them.
discover	discovery (n) discoverer (n)	The discovery of the old castle was very exciting. Who was the discoverer of America?
download	downloadable (adj)	The downloadable lessons on this website are free.
draw	drawing (n)	I did a drawing in my Art lesson.
drive	driver (n)	The driver of the car wasn't looking at the road.
dust	dust (v) dusty (adj)	I always dust the furniture in my room. The old house was very dusty and dirty.
educate	education (n)	You go to school to get an education. It's important to learn things.
enjoy	enjoyable (adj)	The trip was very enjoyable and I had a great time.
enter	entrance (n)	This is the entrance to the school – this is where we go in every day.
explore	exploration (n) explorer (n)	Exploration of a new city is always exciting. We learned about explorers in our History lesson.
fame	famous (adj)	Alexander Pushkin was a famous Russian writer.

fashion	fashionable (adj) unfashionable (adj)	Heidi always wears fashionable clothes. I don't care if my clothes are unfashionable. I'm not interested in fashion.
fitness	fit (adj)	Exercise and you'll be fit and strong.
follow	follower (n)	I have 500 followers who read my posts on Instagram.
France	French (adj)	Jean-Pierre is a student at my school. He's French and he was born in Paris.
friend	friendship (n) friendly (adj) unfriendly (adj)	My friendship with Lydia is very important to me. If you are friendly to dogs, they won't hurt you. Lola was very unfriendly. She told me to leave!
fry	fried (adj)	We're having fried chicken for dinner.
fun	funny (adj)	You're funny! You make me laugh!
Germany	German (adj)	Hans is from Germany and he's looking for a shop where they sell German food.
happy	unhappy (adj)	Why are you frowning? Are you unhappy?
health	healthy (adj) unhealthy (adj) healthily (adv)	If you eat good food and exercise a lot, you'll stay healthy. Tia has a very unhealthy life – she eats all the wrong things and she never exercises. Leah is always unwell because she doesn't eat healthily.
heat	hot (adj)	It's very hot here in the summer.
help	helpful (adj)	Thanks for cleaning the house. You've been very helpful.
hunger	hungry (adj)	I'm hungry! Can we order a pizza?
invent	invention (n) inventor (n)	The computer is a great invention. My brother wants to be an inventor – he's always making things!
invite	invitation (n)	I have an invitation to go to Libby's party.
Japan	Japanese (adj)	We went to Tokyo and had Japanese food. It was very good.
kind	unkind (adj) kindness (n)	You were unkind to your aunt. You have to apologise. She bought me some flowers to thank me for my kindness.
know	knowledge (n)	I'm amazed by my dad's knowledge. He knows lots of things!
laugh	laughter (n)	I could hear laughter so I knew the children were happy.
law	lawyer (n)	My brother is studying law because he wants to become a lawyer.
lazy	laziness (n)	You haven't cleaned your room. I don't like your laziness!
lie	liar (n)	I know Kira is a liar because she said some things that were untrue.
listen	listener (n)	Good afternoon, listeners! Welcome to the programme!
long	length (n)	We need to know the length of the table before we buy it. It may be too big for the kitchen.
lose	loser (n)	It's great when you win a game but someone is always the loser.
luck	lucky (adj)	You were very lucky to find a good smartphone for that price.
manage	manager (n)	The manager of the company gave the workers more money.
meet	meeting (n)	My mum has a meeting with my teachers at the school tomorrow.
mess	messy (adj)	Your room is always messy. Why don't you clean it?
music	musician (n) musical (adj)	He's a great musician – he can play the guitar, violin and piano. I'm not very musical. I can't play the drums or the piano.
noise	noisy (adj) noisily (adv)	It's very noisy in our class because it's Friday! My sister walked in the room noisily and woke me up.
paint	painting (n) painter (n)	She didn't want to show the painting until it was finished. Marc Chagall was a famous Russian painter.
perform	performance (n) performer (n)	We went to the theatre to watch a performance. The performers made us laugh.
person	personality (n)	I think she has a great personality.
play	player (n)	Brandon is a great guitar player. I love listening to him.
polite	impolite (adj)	If you don't speak, people will think you are being impolite.
pollute	pollution (n) polluted (adj)	The factory is responsible for air pollution. The air in big cities is often polluted.
prefer	preference (n)	We can eat Indian or Chinese food tonight. Do you have a preference?
quick	quickly (adv)	Elliot was hungry so he ate very quickly.
quiet	quietly (adj)	Mum's sleeping so talk quietly.
rain	rain (n) rainy (adj)	There's a lot of rain here in the winter. I hate rainy days because I have to stay at home.
read	reading (n) reader (n)	Reading books is a great hobby. Does your blog have a lot of readers?
real	really (adv)	You're a great cook. That food was really good!
reception	receptionist (n)	When you get to my office, ask the receptionist to call me.
recycle	recycling (n) recyclable (adj)	Recycling is a good way to stop polluting the Earth. Paper, glass and plastic are all recyclable – don't just throw them away.
relax	relaxing (adj)	We didn't have school today so we had a relaxing afternoon in the sun.
reliable	unreliable (adj)	Logan's really unreliable. He says things and then he doesn't do them.
Russia	Russian (adj)	What is your favourite Russian food?
salt	salty (adj)	That pizza was very salty. I drank three glasses of water after eating it.
shop	shopping (n) shopper (n)	My favourite activity is shopping – I love buying things. There are a lot of shoppers in the town centre today.
sing	song (n) singer (n)	Can you play me a song on the piano? Adele is my favourite singer.
Spain	Spanish (adj)	Real Madrid and Barcelona are Spanish football teams.

speak	speech (n) speaker (n)	Are you worried about giving your speech tomorrow? The manager was the first speaker at the meeting.
spell	spelling (n)	Spelling is important. You won't get good marks in the test if you spell words wrong.
storm	stormy (adj)	The weather has been stormy for a few days. There has been a lot of rain.
strong	strength (n)	I haven't got the strength to pick up that sofa.
study	student (n)	Matthew is an Art student. He wants to become a painter.
style	stylish (adj)	You're looking very stylish today. Are those new clothes?
subscribe	subscription (n) subscriber (n)	Do you have to have a subscription to that music website to listen to music? There are over 5,000 subscribers to this website.
success	successful (adj)	Nathan applied for the job and he was successful. He starts next week.
sun	sunny (adj)	My mum won't let us stay in on sunny days – she says we have to get some exercise.
talent	talented (adj)	Morgan is a talented violin player. He may become famous one day.
teach	teacher (n)	Pay attention to what your teachers tell you to do.
thirst	thirsty (adj)	After the race, I was really thirsty and I drank a litre of lemonade!
tour	tour (n) tourist (n)	Did you go on a bus tour in Ottawa? Millions of tourists visit Paris every year to see the sights.
train	trainers (n)	I wear trainers to school because my feet feel more comfortable in them.
trend	trendy (adj)	We went to a trendy café. It was a very fashionable place.
truth	true (adj) untrue (adj)	Stop telling lies! I want to hear what's true! What you said was untrue. It was a lie.
warm	warmth (n)	It was winter and I didn't want to get up and leave the warmth of my comfortable bed.
well	unwell (adj)	If you are feeling unwell, go and see the school nurse.
wide	width (n)	Can you tell me the length and the width of this carpet?
win	winner (n)	I'm the winner! I came first in the competition!
wind	windy (adj)	It was very windy and my hat blew off.
work	worker (n)	My dad is an office manager. There are 15 people working for him.