

СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ КОМПЕНСАТОРНЫХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ В УМК “RAINBOW ENGLISH”

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ЛИНИИ ПРЕЕМСТВЕННЫХ УМК СЕРИИ «RAINBOW ENGLISH» ДЛЯ 2-11 КЛАССОВ



СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ

Основные образовательные процессы в современном английском языке

- Аффиксация
- Конверсия
- Словосложение
- Сокращение

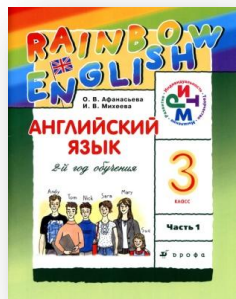
Аффиксация

Префиксация


(dis-, un-, en-)

Суффиксация

(N: -er, -ment, -tion
Adj: -able, -less, -y
V: -ate, -ute, -ize
Adv: -ly)

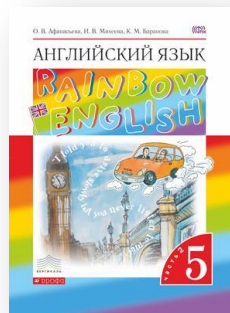


5

В английском языке ряд слов, описывающих профессии или вид деятельности человека, оканчивается на **-er** или **-or**. Послушай, как произносятся такие слова, повтори их за диктором и догадайся, что они означают,  (109).

doctor	reader	driver	dancer	jumper
teacher	eater	speaker	skater	helper
farmer	player	singer	skier	rider

Обрати внимание, что в словах **swimmer**, **shopper**, **runner** согласная буква перед суффиксом **-er** удваивается.



Ты уже знаешь, что в английском языке новые слова можно образовать при помощи суффиксов. Например, при помощи **-er** образуются существительные:

read — reader; swim — swimmer; write — writer.

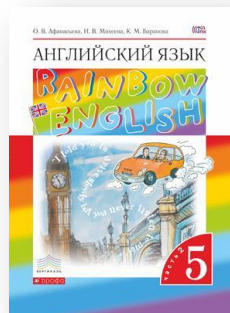
Познакомься с суффиксом **-ful**, который используется для образования прилагательных; значение этого суффикса — **полный чего-либо**.

use — польза → useful — полезный

success — успех → successful — успешный

beauty — красота → beautiful — прекрасный, красивый

wonder — чудо → wonderful — удивительный, чудесный



4

A Guess what these words mean.

colour — цвет + ful → colourful — ?

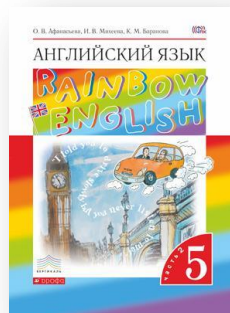
pain — боль + ful → painful — ?

joy — радость + ful → joyful — ?

B Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box.

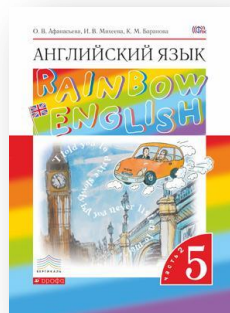
successful, wonderful, healthy, painful, joyful, beautiful

- 1) Fred is a very ... writer. People love his books. 2) It is very ... to eat vegetables. 3) Wendy's mother died two years ago. Wendy feels it is ... for her to speak about her mum. 4) The letter was There were so many pleasant things about Alex in it. 5) I think roses are the most ... flowers. 6) Alice's friends say she is a ... girl. She is always happy.



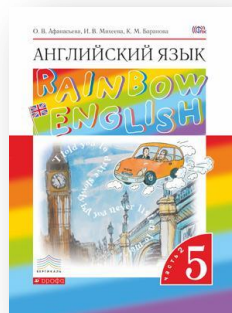
В английском языке новые слова можно образовать при помощи приставок или, как говорят ученые, при помощи префиксов. Одним из них является префикс **un-**. Он придаёт новому слову противоположное значение.

happy — счастливый → unhappy — несчастный
fit — в хорошей форме → unfit — в плохой форме
born — рожденный → unborn — нерожденный
pleasant — приятный → unpleasant — неприятный
(See Grammar Reference, p. 143.)



6 Read and say what the new words mean.

- 1) The armchair was **uncomfortable** and she sat down on the sofa.
- 2) The house was old and **unclean**. I didn't like it.
- 3) Why are you **unhappy** today?
- 4) If you are **unwell**, go to see your doctor.
- 5) The children were **uninterested** in their mother's story.
- 6) Jane wanted to go to university but was **unsuccessful**.
- 7) The day was **unpleasant** — wet and cold.



9

Write their opposites¹.

- 1) happy
- 2) old
- 3) small
- 4) pleasant

- 5) cloudy
- 6) uncomfortable
- 7) uninterested

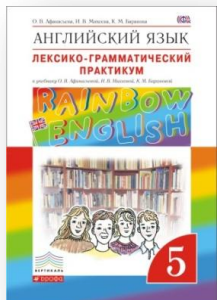
- 8) unfriendly
- 9) untidy
- 10) unhealthy



21 A. What adjectives can you form from these words with the help of the prefix *un-*?

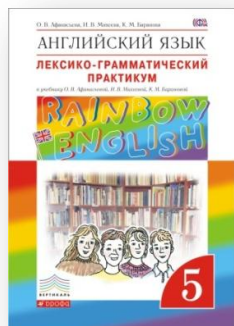
- 1) important — unimportant
- 2) happy — _____
- 3) born — _____
- 4) pleasant — _____
- 5) cloudy — _____
- 6) interesting — _____
- 7) comfortable — _____
- 8) successful — _____
- 9) healthy — _____
- 10) fit — _____

B. Make up 6 sentences with these words beginning with *un-*.



25 A. Make the new words adding the suffixes *-ful*, *-er*.

-ful	-er
beauty — <u>beautiful</u>	teach — <u>teacher</u>
help — _____	drive — _____
play — _____	office — _____
colour — _____	bank — _____
success — _____	swim — _____



27 Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

unpleasant, unfriendly, uncomfortable, unhappy, unfit,
unhealthy, unsuccessful, untidy, uninterested, unwell

1. Chips and hamburgers are unhealthy things to eat.
2. Kevin is _____ in drawing.
3. His flat is small and _____.
4. Giant Lee is ugly. It is _____ to look at him.
5. Sam doesn't have friends. He is _____.



Word Building (Словообразование)

В английском языке многие существительные образуются от глаголов при помощи суффикса **-tion** [ʃən]/[ʃn]:

collect — collection

celebrate — celebration

dictate — dictation

decorate — decoration

Зная значение имени существительного с таким суффиксом, как правило, легко вывести значение соответствующего ему глагола:

examination — examine — экзаменовать

education — educate — образовывать, давать образование

illustration — illustrate — иллюстрировать

demonstration — demonstrate — демонстрировать



4

Complete the sentences with the derivatives¹ of the words on the right.

Example: We have an ... at the end of the term. | examine
We have an examination at the end of the term.

A.

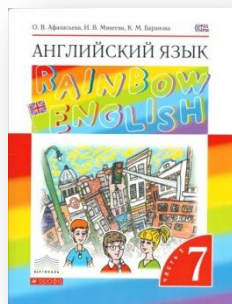
- 1) We are writing a ... tomorrow.
- 2) She has got a very good ... of paintings.
- 3) I don't know much about ... in America.
- 4) We didn't like the ...s in the book.
- 5) When do English people have Christmas ...s?
- 6) Dad was putting up the Christmas ...s.

dictate
collect
educate
illustrate
celebrate
decorate

B.

- 1) Dogs are fairly good ...s.
- 2) This is a very ... game.
- 3) The Volga is a ... river.
- 4) We didn't like John, he was rather
- 5) You shouldn't speak ... during the performance.
- 6) There are many ... beaches in California.
- 7) When a child Sarah was a very ... girl.
- 8) Robert greeted us

swim
usual
power
friendly
loud
sand
beauty
warm



3

Complete the sentences with the derivatives of the words on the right.

A.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1) There was a long sentence at the ... of the text. | begin |
| 2) Jane stood absolutely ... and didn't know what to answer. | speech |
| 3) Richard's was a boring and an ... speech. | end |
| 4) There are a lot of ...s from French in the English language. | borrow |
| 5) Last month there was a very unusual ... in the town where I live. | happen |
| 6) How many people were there at the ...? | meet |
| 7) In the 21st century you can see a lot of ... people in big cities. | home |
| 8) The sun was shining brightly in the ... sky. | cloud |
| 9) Theirs was a ... family. | child |
| 10) I'm ... at cooking. Don't ask me to help. | use |

B.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1) Jane's grandparents are ...s. | farm |
| 2) The Mississippi is a ... river in the USA. | power |
| 3) That was a very difficult | translate |
| 4) His was an ... speech. So I didn't listen to it. | importance |
| 5) It was a ... part of the land. There was only grass and wild flowers there. | tree |
| 6) Speak ..., please. I can't hear you. | loud |
| 7) California is famous for its ... beaches. | sand |



Word Building (Словообразование)

1. Вы уже знаете, что суффикс **-ly** служит для образования наречий:

deep + ly = deeply (глубоко) terrible + ly = terribly (ужасно)

Обратите внимание, что если прилагательное оканчивается на **y**, то в наречии эта буква меняется на **i**:

easy — easily

happy — happily

busy — busily

heavy — heavily

lazy — lazily

dry — dryly/drily

2. Суффикс **-ly** служит и для образования прилагательных:

friend + ly = friendly (дружелюбный)

love + ly = lovely (прелестный)

man + ly = manly (мужественный, подобающий мужчине, присущий мужчине)

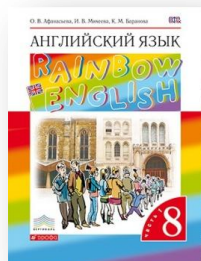
woman + ly = womanly (женственный, женский)

Этот же суффикс можно выделить в словах **ugly** (некрасивый), **kindly** (добрый, добродушный), **shapely** (красивой формы), **lonely** (одинокий).



Аналогичным образом происходит введение и закрепление аффиксов *-ness, -th, -ment, -able, -dis, -ish, -dom, -ship, -hood, -ism* и др.

МНОГОЗНАЧНОСТЬ АФФИКСОВ



Word Building

1. Многие английские прилагательные образованы при помощи суффикса **-ish**. Вы встречались с ним в таких словах, как *English*, *Spanish*, *Irish*, *British*, *Scottish*, *Finnish*. Этот же суффикс входит в состав таких слов, как

Polish — польский

Turkish — турецкий

Swedish — шведский

Danish — датский

2. Суффикс **-ish** может указывать на качество:

childish — ребяческий (*характерный для ребёнка*)

boyish — мальчишеский

girlish — девический, характерный для девочки

womanish — женский, характерный для женщины

3. Часто суффикс **-ish** в составе прилагательных указывает на неполноту качества:

greenish — зеленоватый (*недостаточно интенсивный, чтобы быть названным зелёным*)

brownish — коричневатый

yellowish — желтоватый

tallish — высоковатый

Подобные прилагательные относятся к разговорному стилю.

A. Complete the sentences with the derivatives of the words on the right.

1) Jack refuses to try any new kinds of food. I think it is ... behaviour.

2) Her voice was not soft or weak and ..., it was strong and manlike.

3) Mr Wilson was a man with a ... temperament.

4) They are from the north of Europe, their native language is

5) The carpet was not brown, it was not yellow either. I can say it was

child
woman

boy

Sweden

brown

B. Complete the text with the derivatives of the words on the right.

Just You Wait!



Just You Wait! (Nu, pogodi!) is a popular Soviet/Russian series¹ of cartoons. The first film appeared in 1969. Its (1) ... was Vyacheslav Kotyonochnik.

direct

Complete the sentences with the derivatives of the words on the right.

- A**
- 1) I am surprised at her
 - 2) There were a lot of parks in the
 - 3) He thought he would die of ... living in the country.
 - 4) We are a group of people who have the same interests. We belong to one
 - 5) They have enough ... to forget about their fight.
 - 6) His ... is absolutely clearly seen.
 - 7) We would like to be free and we shall fight for our
 - 8) Once upon a time there lived a cruel king in his cheerless
 - 9) The time of war is a great test of people's
 - 10) We can speak about a new ... between the two countries.
 - 11) Their ... can be admired.
 - 12) What games did you like to play in your ... ?

ideal
neighbour
bore

brother
wise

leader

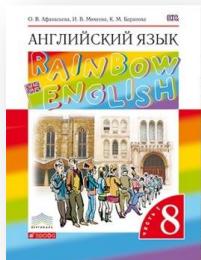
free

king

patriot
relation

friend

child





Word Building

1. В составе многих английских прилагательных встречается суффикс *-ive*. Сравните:

expense — expensive

negate — negative

relate — relative ['relətv]

inform — informative

administrate — administrative [əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv]

invent — inventive

2. Как вы уже знаете, в настоящее время с помощью конверсии образуются новые слова по модели Adj → N, когда на базе имени прилагательного возникают имена существительные, которые употребляются с определённым артиклем и обозначают группы людей.

Например:

Adjective

old

young

rich

poor

deaf [def]

blind [blaɪnd]

dumb [dʌm]

unemployed [ˌʌnɪm'plɔɪd]

Noun

the old [старые (люди), старики]

the young [молодые (люди), молодёжь]

the rich [богатые (люди), богачи]

the poor [бедные (люди), бедняки]

the deaf [глухие (люди)]

the blind [слепые (люди)]

the dumb [немые (люди)]

the unemployed [безработные (люди)]

These picture books are for young readers.

Jack is my old friend.

} adjectives

The old and the young do not always understand each other.

The rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer.

How much money do the unemployed get in this country?

} nouns

A. Complete the sentences with the derivatives of the words on the right.

- 1) This prefix *dis-* has got a ... meaning.
- 2) I would like our school life to be less
- 3) Ronald is a very ... person.
- 4) She wears quite ... clothes and looks fairly smart.
- 5) I know that university education in many countries is very
- 6) Teenagers usually ask for more ... and ... than they are given.
- 7) The article about science and technology I've read is very
- 8) Some schools use ... methods to make stress in schools less.
- 9) We saw the boat ... in the distance.
- 10) Our ... says that some pupils in our class are very

negate
stress
knowledge
shape

expense
free, independent

inform
origin

appear
library
invent

B. Use *the* where necessary to complete the sentences.

- 1) ... blind can learn to read with the help of their fingers.
- 2) She became ... blind at the age of ten.
- 3) She looked ... young enough to be his daughter.
- 4) This government has helped ... rich but has done nothing to help ... poor.





Word Building

Многие глаголы современного английского языка образованы при помощи префикса **en-**:

enable — давать возможность, делать возможным

enrich — обогащать

enlarge — увеличивать

enclose — 1) окружать, обносить стеной, забором; 2) прикладывать

encourage — поощрять, ободрять

enlighten — просвещать

Our parents always **encouraged** us to learn foreign languages.

The swimming pool was **enclosed** by a high fence.

Can you **enlighten** me about his further activities?

Целый ряд глаголов в своей структуре имеют суффикс **-en**.

widen — расширять

strengthen — усиливать

darken — затемнять

reddden — краснеть

lengthen — удлинять

sadden — заставить грустить

They are going to **widen** the road outside our house.

He became angry and his face **reddened**.

The events of the past have shocked and **saddened** us all.



5

A. Complete the sentences using the derivatives of the words on the right.

- 1) The sky ... and heavy rain began to fall.
- 2) Neologisms ... the vocabulary of the English language.
- 3) We're going to ... our stay next year.
- 4) Doctors say his arm will take time to
- 5) I'm sure we must ... him about the future changes in the project.
- 6) John's eyes ... when he understood that his plan would not be supported.

dark
large

length
strength
light

wide

B. Complete the text using the derivatives of the words on the right.

Who Invented Stockings?



Stockings were (1) ... made of leather to cover legs for (2) The first people who tried to make stockings of the same kind we wear today were the French. Soon stockings (3) ...ed their (4) ...s not only to use them for (5) ..., but to look elegant as well. Stockings were often decorated with

original
protect

able, own
warm

pieces of golden, silk and velvet¹ cloth. In those days stockings were worn (6) ... by (7) ... people. The first knitted² stockings appeared in London about the year

main, fashion



Word Building

Для того чтобы образовать слова противоположного значения, в английском языке часто используются приставки с отрицательным значением. Наиболее часто употребляемые вы уже знаете: 1) *un-*: uncertain, unbelievable, unclear, unpolluted; 2) *dis-*: disagree, disappear, dislike. Однако существует ещё целый ряд префиксов, придающих словам отрицательный смысл:

non-: non-stop (без остановки), nonsense (бессмыслица), non-standard (нестандартный), non-violence (неприменение силы для решения политических проблем);

in-: inability (неспособность), inactive (неактивный);

im- (перед словами, начинающимися с букв *m*, *p*, *b*): impossible (невозможный), immoral (аморальный);

il- (перед словами, начинающимися с буквы *l*): illegal (незаконный), illiterate (необразованный);

ir- (перед словами, начинающимися с буквы *r*): irregular (нерегулярный), irresponsible (безответственный).



Word Building

1. Вы уже знаете, что при помощи суффикса *-ly* в английском языке могут образовываться прилагательные — *lovely, sharply, womanly, ugly*. Познакомьтесь ещё с группой слов, в составе которых есть этот суффикс:

daily — ежедневный

quarterly — ежеквартальный

weekly — еженедельный

Но: annual — ежегодный

monthly — ежемесячный

2. В состав многих прилагательных современного английского языка входит суффикс *-ous*, например:

famous — известный;

nervous — нервный;

dangerous — опасный;

religious — религиозный.

3. Целый ряд существительных образуется от глаголов при помощи суффикса *-ment*.

develop + ment = development — развитие

enjoy + ment = enjoyment — удовольствие

entertain + ment = entertainment — развлечение

**6**

A. Complete the sentences with the derivatives of the words on the right.

- 1) The weather showed signs of
- 2) "October" used to be a ... magazine.
- 3) The article was written by an ... author.
- 4) They are investigating the ... disappearance of the minister.
- 5) We were impressed by his ... behaviour.
- 6) I know nothing of this
- 7) You must find out everything about his probable actions and ...s.
- 8) His ... words were hardly understandable.
- 9) Everybody is looking forward to our ... report.
- 10) She is in ... contact with her mother.

improve
month
anonym
mystery

courage
agree

move
nerve
quarter
day



B. Complete the text with the derivatives of the words on the right.

Mr Fowles is a (1) He works for a (2) ... newspaper "The Green World". He is fairly (3) ... and there are a lot of (4) ... facts about numerous birds and plants in his articles. Mr Fowles collects (5) ... everywhere, sometimes in rather (6) ... places. People say his articles on (7) ... problems are a real (8) ... in journalism.

journal, week
fame
interest
inform
danger
ecology, achieve

Complete the texts with the derivatives of the words on the right.



Life in the Country

1. A warm (1) ... day in June. The warm summer breeze sends its (2) ...s while it plays in the (3) ... green grass. The atmosphere in the garden is (4) ... (5) A very (6) ... young girl is sitting on a garden gate eating fresh strawberries (7) ... from the garden. What a (8) ... scene, that is (9) ... (10)

2. You walk in the forest and look with (1) ... at the yellow- (2) ... leaves that show their most (3) ... colours before (4) ... falling down to the ground. The smell of the pine trees fills your senses while you breathe the (5) ... air. A walk in the forest during fall is a voyage of (6) You never know what kind of mushroom plays its hide-and-seek¹ (7) ... game under the trees or when the sky will pour its (8) ... tears.²

sun
greet
striking
perfect, peace
attract
direct
picture, absolute
forgettable

admire, red, beauty
slow
chill
discover

fantasy
expected

III. Use of English



3

Complete the text with the derivatives of the words on the right.



Under Indian Skies

Goa in India is (1) ... known as the Riviera of the East. Goa is a little territory in the (2) ... part of India, with a strong influence from the days when it was a (3) ... colony. At almost any time of the year you can see a number of (4) ... walking in (5) ... beach clothes. The locals, after a good day's work, (6) ... an afternoon siesta, close shops early and relax at home. Really, it is a place for (7) ... and having fun.

popular
west
Portugal
foreign, colour
include
relax

Maximum result	7
Your result	?



III. Use of English



3

Complete the text with the derivatives of the words on the right.

Japan's nuclear crisis happened in 2011 after an (1) ... at the Fukushima nuclear power station. The vessel contacting the nuclear core at one of the (2) ...s was damaged. There was a fire at some others and a large amount of (3) ... material got into the air according to the statements of (4) ... officials and the (5) ... of the country. That (6) ... accident was the worst since the (7) ... events at the Chernobyl reactor a quarter of a century ago.



explode

react

radioactivity

Japan

govern, disaster

tragedy

Maximum result

7

Your result

?

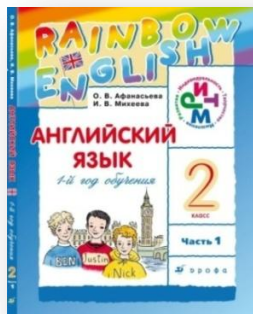


**ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ
КОМПЕНСАТОРНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ
УЧАЩИХСЯ С ПОМОЩЬЮ
УМК «RAINBOW ENGLISH»
2-11 КЛАССЫ**


ЦЕЛЬ ОБУЧЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ – формирование и развитие ряда компетенций:

- коммуникативной;
- речевой;
- языковой;
- социокультурной;
- **КОМПЕНСАТОРНОЙ;**
- учебно-познавательной





2 КЛАСС

5 Ты ещё не начал изучать английский язык, а уже знаешь многие английские слова. Послушай аудиозапись,  (2), и скажи, о значении каких слов можно догадаться.



1.



2.



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4.



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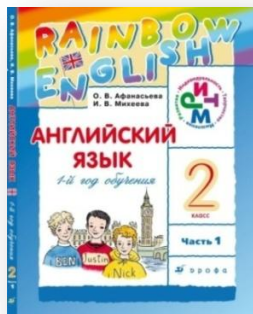
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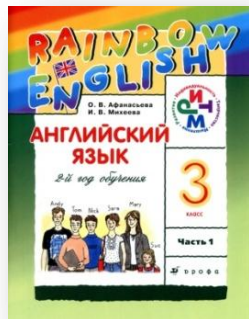


2 КЛАСС

2 Прочитай эти незнакомые слова и попробуй догадаться, что они означают.

- 1) doorbell — дверной звонок
- 2) cookbook — ?
- 3) sweet shop — ?
- 4) streetlamp — ?
- 5) cherry cake — ?
- 6) car clock — ?
- 7) sheep farm — ?
- 8) floor lamp — ?





3 КЛАСС

6

A. Закончи предложения, используя в них названия профессий и занятий.

- 1) Mr Green plays tennis. He is a tennis _____.
- 2) Mrs Brooks sings songs. She is a _____.
- 3) Mr White runs very well. He is a good _____.
- 4) Mr Brown teaches schoolchildren. He is a _____.
- 5) Mrs Nelly Scott cooks in a café. She is a _____.
- 6) Mr Jimmy Finn skates well. He is a good _____.
- 7) Mr Boris Webb has a farm. He is a _____.
- 8) Mrs May Gordon skis very well. She is a good _____.

B. Скажи, в каком предложении название профессии не имеет суффикса **-er (-or)**.



4 КЛАСС

3

Совмести картинки с этими словами.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a) sunshine | f) snowball |
| b) raincoat | g) snowboard |
| c) rainwater | h) snowman |
| d) sunflower | i) weathercock |
| e) sun hat | j) weatherman |



1.



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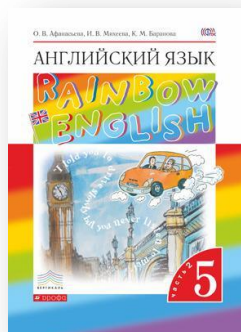
8.



9.



10.



5 КЛАСС

7

Match the words (a—h) with the pictures (1—8).

- a) seahorse
- b) letterbox
- c) city centre
- d) plaything
- e) visitors' book
- f) sea dog
- g) capital letter
- h) holidaymaker



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



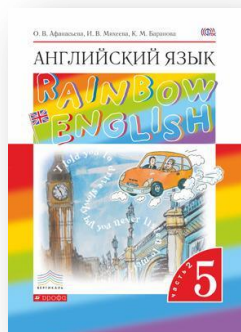
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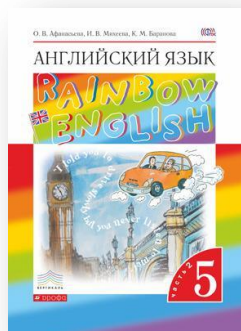
5 КЛАСС

5

A. Listen and read the dialogues,  (31). Act them out.

- 1) — Where do you live? What's your address [ə'dres]?
— I live at 25 Summer Street.
— Did you say at 25 Summer Street?
— Yes, that's right!
- 2) — What's your address?
— I live at 32 Green Street.
— Did you say at 32 Green Street?
— Yes, I did.





5 КЛАСС

3

Listen and read,  (34).

A. become [bi'kʌm] — становиться

die [daɪ] — умирать

great-grandparent [ˌɡreɪt'ɡrænpeərənt] — прадедушка или прабабушка

grow [ɡrəʊ] — расти, выращивать

marry ['mæri] — вступать в брак

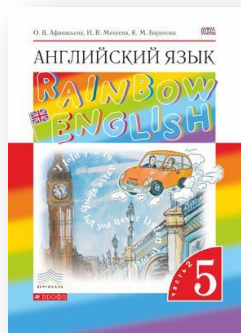
B. become (became): to become a nurse, to become friends. Soon the sky became dark. John's father became a children's doctor.

die (dying): to die abroad, to die young. When did his uncle die? Sue didn't die, she lived to be 98.

great-grandparent: my great-grandparents. Where were your great-grandparents born? How old are your great-grandparents?

grow (grew): to grow up, to grow up in a big city, to grow up together, to grow vegetables. Where did your mother grow up? Polly grows beautiful roses in her garden.

marry (married): to marry young, to marry again, to be married, to get married. Are Jim and Rose married? When Jane's husband died, she married again.



5 КЛАСС

4

Read the words. What do they mean?

great-grandfather

great-grandmother

great-granddaughter

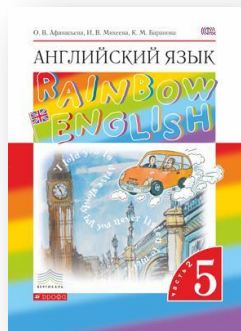
great-grandson

great-grandchild

great-grandchildren

great-grandparents





5 КЛАСС

4 **A.** Guess what these words mean.

colour — цвет + ful → colourful = ?

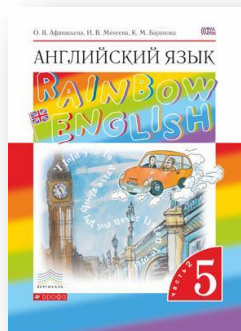
pain — боль + ful → painful = ?

joy — радость + ful → joyful = ?

B. Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box.

successful, wonderful, healthy, painful, joyful, beautiful

- 1) Fred is a very ... writer. People love his books.
- 2) It is very ... to eat vegetables.
- 3) Wendy's mother died two years ago. Wendy feels it is ... for her to speak about her mum.
- 4) The letter was There were so many pleasant things about Alex in it.
- 5) I think roses are the most ... flowers.
- 6) Alice's friends say she is a ... girl. She is always happy.

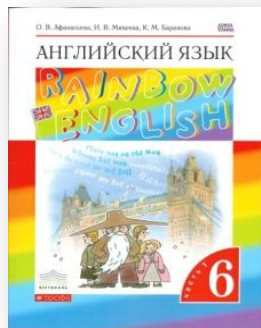


5 КЛАСС

6

Read and say what the new words mean.

- 1) The armchair was **uncomfortable** and she sat down on the sofa.
- 2) The house was old and **unclean**. I didn't like it.
- 3) Why are you **unhappy** today?
- 4) If you are **unwell**, go to see your doctor.
- 5) The children were **uninterested** in their mother's story.
- 6) Jane wanted to go to university but was **unsuccessful**.
- 7) The day was **unpleasant** — wet and cold.



6 КЛАСС

3

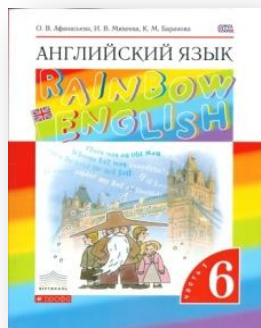
Make up new words. Use them in the sentences.

A. N → Adj (tomato, fish, milk, orange)

- 1) There is ... juice in the jug.
- 2) My little cousin doesn't like ... soup.
- 3) There was a high ... tree near my house.
- 4) Johnny ate a lot of ... chocolate yesterday.


B. N → V (place, water, plant, breakfast)

- 1) I would like to ... the dishes on the table.
- 2) Who usually ...s the flowers in your garden?



6 КЛАСС

3

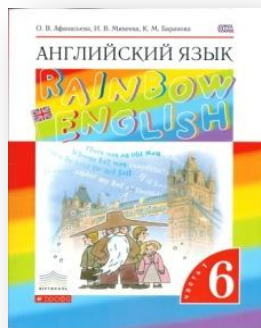
A. Listen,  (67), and read the sentences. What does the new word mean?

There are five continents on our **planet**.

Our **planet** is fairly old.

How many countries are there on the **planet**?





6 КЛАСС

2

A. You know the word *seaman*. Can you say what these words mean?

1) milkman

4) sportsman

7) Frenchman

2) policeman

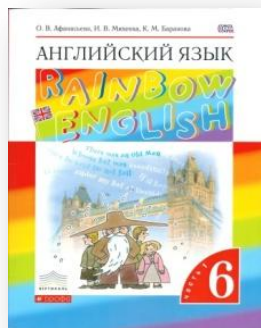
5) gentleman

8) countryman

3) fisherman

6) Englishman

9) snowman



6 КЛАСС

10

Match the words that mean opposite things. Write them down.

Example: clean — dirty

clean, important, neat,
pleasant, fashionable,
light, put on, interest-
ing, usual

old-fashioned, scruffy,
boring, unimportant,
unpleasant, dark, un-
usual, dirty, take off



7 КЛАСС

5

What do they mean? Give the Russian for these words.

A.1) school + mate = schoolmate

Ann is my schoolmate. We go to school together.

2) school + day = schoolday

How many schooldays a week do you have?

3) school + days = schooldays

My mother thinks that her schooldays were a very happy time.

4) school + age = school age

Is Jane a school age child?

5) school + year = school year

When does the school year begin in England?

6) school + leaver = school-leaver

My brother Peter is 18, he is a school-leaver. He is thinking of going to university.

7) school + house = schoolhouse

We saw the roof of the schoolhouse behind the trees.

B.1) foreign + er = foreigner

Mr Perry is a foreigner in this country, he doesn't know our traditions.

2) rule + er = ruler

"Who is the ruler of this country?" asked the prince.

3) noise + y = noisy

It was so noisy in the room that I couldn't hear anything.

4) loud + ly = loudly

The boy sang very loudly but I can't say that I enjoyed his singing.



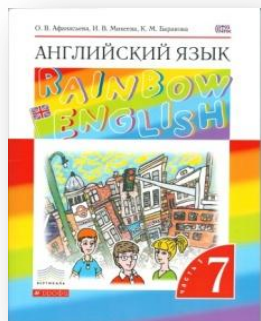


7 КЛАСС

6

A. Paraphrase using the new words.

- 1) She likes tea more than coffee. We like autumn more than winter. He likes music more than painting. They like cinema more than theatre.
- 2) Bob was walking behind me. Don't walk behind me. She walked behind her parents into the living room. I don't know who was walking behind us.
- 3) They are probably right. She will probably come. Probably he doesn't understand anything. I'll probably begin learning Italian.
- 4) The music is very loud. The song is very sweet. His speech is stupid. Their words were very unusual.
- 5) We want to have some more vegetables to make a salad. They want to have some chalk to be able to write on the blackboard. He wants to have more time to do the city. She wants to have more bread to make sandwiches.



7 КЛАСС

3

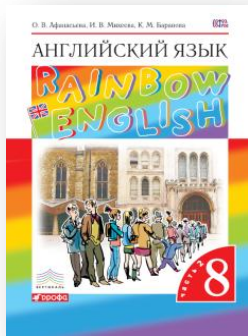
A. Read the title of the text and its first paragraph. What do you think the text is going to be about?

B. Read the text to the end. What new things did you learn from it?

They Are So Much Like Us

Many people think that penguins ['pɛŋgwɪnz] live in the places where it is very cold. But we can find them not only along the Antarctic [ænt'ɑ:k'tɪk] continent (not the Arctic!) and islands. They also live in Peru [pə'ru:], Brazil [brə'zɪl], Southwest Africa, New Zealand and in the south of Australia.





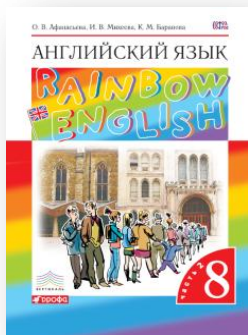
8 КЛАСС

Games is to make all people friends by meeting on football fields, courts and stadiums and to live in peace. The International Olympic Committee [kə'miti] heads the Olympic movement. Among other things the Committee chooses the place for the coming Olympics. It is a great honour to become an Olympic city. In 1980 Moscow joined the family of Olympic cities. The Olympic Games are probably the most important international sports event. Millions of people watch them all over the world. They support their Olympic teams and favourite athletes who fight **peaceful** battles in honour of sport. A lot of people enjoy the opening and closing **ceremonies** of the Olympics, colourful and **original**.

Many things have changed but like in ancient times **winners** of the Olympics become national heroes in their countries.



B. The marked words may be new to you. Do you understand what they mean? What helped you to understand it: a) the way they look and sound, b) the context in which you found them?



8 КЛАСС

2

You know the words in column A. Read the sentences (1—10) and say what the words in column B mean.

A

achievement
impression
silent
rapidly
a screen

B

to achieve
to impress
silence
rapid
to screen

1) The Russian hockey players **have achieved** really great results. 2) He is one of the actors who **has achieved** real success in Hollywood. 3) What **impressed** me was the way they solved their everyday problems. 4) This



9 КЛАСС

4

A. Read the key words from the text and try to decide what the text is about.

Television, family, TV programme, men, women, children, interest, watch.

B. Read the text to see if you were right and give it a name.

Can you imagine your life without television? Most of Russian families watch it. Some families keep the television turned on most of the time, even when they have meals or receive visitors. They can watch anything that is on including trash¹. They turn the television on first thing in the morning and forget to turn it off when they go to bed. These people get so used to TV watching that they feel depressed [dɪˈpres] if the television is not working. Yet, in most families television is turned on for two or three hours a day. Young children are not recommended to watch TV for more than an hour a day.

Nowadays there are TV programmes that serve the needs of any age groups and any interests! Men traditionally watch sports programmes and never miss important football matches. If they want to watch a film, they choose a comedy, a thriller or a crime film. Women may watch serials, comic series, pop-music concerts, romantic comedies and melodramas [ˈmeləˌdrɑːməs]. Both men and women watch the news, talk shows and quizzes. Those who have more developed tastes listen to classical music, watch plays and serious films. Some people prefer science programmes, political broadcasts and documentaries. Young people never miss a good musical programme or a popular comic series, some watch reality shows. Children watch cartoons, children's educational programmes and bedtime stories.

C. Say what statements in the text you agree or disagree with.



9 КЛАСС

3

You know the words in column A. What do the words in column B mean? Read the sentences to find out.

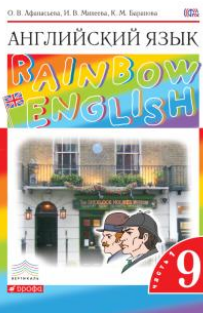
A.

to humiliate
threat
to spy
shame
rude

B.

humiliation
to threaten
a spy
shameless
rudeness ['ru:dənɪs]

1) The final **humiliation** came after his death when we found out that he had never been an army general. 2) His behaviour was a real **humiliation** for the family. 3) The cruel uncle **threatened** to punish the little girl for what she hadn't done. 4) Modern progress **threatens** the life of people on earth. 5) A **spy** is a person whose job is to find out secret information about another country, business or organization. 6) A member of his company was discovered to be a foreign **spy**. 7) Someone who is **shameless** doesn't try to hide their bad behaviour. 8) The old lady didn't like the **shameless** way in which young girls talked, laughed and danced. 9) He used a lot of bad words in his speech and Emily was shocked at his **rudeness**. 10) We preferred not to notice her **rudeness**.



9 КЛАСС

2

You know the words in column A. Read the sentences (1—15) and say what the meanings of the words in column B are.

Column A	Column B
disappoint	disappointed
	disappointing
separate	separation
deal	dealer
identify	identification
	identity
progress	progressive

1) My parents will be disappointed with me if I fail the exam. 2) I'm really disappointed in you, Ruth. 3) Obviously, I feel disappointed at not getting the job. 4) Jim



11 КЛАСС

3

Match the words with their definitions and complete the sentences with the appropriate forms of these words.

A.

- 1) diverse
- 2) constant
- 3) glorious
- 4) sincere
- 5) vague
- 6) trendy

- a) very beautiful in a way that makes you feel happy
- b) very fashionable but often silly
- c) talking and acting in a way that shows you really mean what you say and do
- d) very different from each other
- e) not clearly or fully explained
- f) continuous or regular over a long period of time

1) It was a ... morning, the beginning of a perfect day. 2) When William was speaking, he sounded very ... and I believed him. 3) Robbie's interests are really ...: he is good at photography, plays basketball, practices painting and makes pottery. 4) Jemma's ... clothes looked out of place at school. 5) You've explained yourself in such a ... way that I did not understand anything. 6) Little babies require ... care and a lot of love.



11 КЛАСС

В.

- 1) to estimate
- 2) to reveal
- 3) to value
- 4) to deny
- 5) to recognize
- 6) to reflect

- a) to know who the person is or what the thing is because you have seen or heard them before
- b) to let something become known
- c) to say that you did not do something that someone has suspected you of doing
- d) to consider someone or something to be important
- e) to say what you think an amount or value of something will be
- f) think about something carefully

1) No one will ... the fact that the scientist are on the threshold of a new discovery. 2) When I met Paul in the club, I could hardly ... him: so much he had changed. 3) The art dealer ... the painting at 20000 dollars. 4) Folks art often ... the specific character of nations. 5) All the way home she ... on what had happened to her and her friends. 6) You don't know how much I ... your friendship.



11 КЛАСС

9

Change the underlined parts of the sentences. Use the new words (Ex. 3).

1) As soon as he smiled at me, I felt that all my dislike of this man had disappeared.
2) Do you think all people should be allowed to have firearms? 3) I pushed a button but the lift did not move. 4) The value of the building in money was over ten millions. 5) As it seemed, James and Kathy looked like a happy married couple. 6) The system must be understandable even to first time users. 7) The fact that nobody was killed in the accident is something that cannot be explained according to the laws of nature. 8) I think that she is trying to hide her true feelings, but I'm not sure of it. 9) He was arrested for trying to cause trouble in the factory. 10) The new idea attracted me: I had never heard anything so logical before. 11) I still can't understand why he didn't tell the truth. 12) We'll have to get rid of all these old things when we move house.



11 КЛАСС



Известные тебе слова *thing* и *stuff* являются широкозначными существительными и, в принципе, могут заменять многие существительные в устной и письменной речи:

Jane, poor **thing**, how are you, dear?

What's that **thing**, you've got on your head?

There was some sticky¹ **stuff** on the floor.

The pie is delicious, there is some good **stuff** in it.

Как видно из приведенных выше примеров, *thing* является словом-заместителем для исчисляемых существительных, а *stuff* для неисчисляемых. Сравни также:

Have you seen my pen? I can't find the **thing** anywhere.

He is not the **stuff** heroes are made of.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ

2-9 классы

4 ВАРИАНТА: три варианта ОБЫЧНОГО уровня сложности,
один вариант – ПОВЫШЕННОГО уровня сложности





КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ

ВАРИАНТ 2

- 1 Допиши по одной букве в слова, чтобы узнать имена этих мальчиков и девочек.



1. B _ n



2. Da _



3. Meg _ y



4. Bes _

- 2 Придумай имена этим ребятам и напиши их ответы на вопрос *What's your name?*



1. I'm _____.



2. I'm _____.



3. I'm _____.

- 3 Соедини слова с картинками, и у тебя получатся подписи к ним.

1. elf

2. bed

3. belt

4. net



a)



b)



c)



d)

- 4 Придумай имена этим домашним питомцам и напиши их.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____

- 5 Прочитай предложения и отметь галочкой правильный ответ — *a* или *b*.

1. — I'm Wendy.

☐ a) — Nice to meet you, Wendy!

☐ b) — What's your name?

2. — What's your name?

☐ a) — Nice to meet you, Len!

☐ b) — I'm Len.

3. — I'm Melly. Nice to meet you!

☐ a) — Nice to meet you, Melly!

☐ b) — Hi, Melly! What's your name?

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ

ВАРИАНТ 3 (обычный уровень сложности)

1 Выбери и обведи подписи к этим картинкам.

1. a kangaroo
a wing
a king



4. a stocking
a song
a ring



2. an English car
a Russian car
a French car



5. Thank you!
Good morning!
Good evening!



3. a bank
a skating rink
ping-pong



6. this book
these books
that book



2 Допиши в английский алфавит недостающие буквы.

___ B ___ E ___ H ___ K ___
N ___ Q ___ T ___ W ___ Z

3 Для того чтобы закончить предложения, впиши в них формы английского глагола «иметь» — **have** или **has**.

1. Ron _____ a good bike. 2. Emily and Harry _____ pets. 3. That house _____ a green door. 4. You _____ a mother and a father. 5. This little girl _____ a doll.

4 Для того чтобы закончить предложения, выбери и обведи соответствующие формы местоимений.

1. The king is on the throne, it's (he/his) throne.
2. Is this (I/my) bike? Thank you! 3. Can (you/your) see that tree? 4. (She/Her) name is Sally. (She/Her) is from Boston. 5. Look! That bird is big. (It/Its) wings are big too.



5 Впиши в предложения словосочетания из рамки. Время на часах подскажет тебе, какое из них выбрать.

in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening

8 A.M. 1. Tom and Jim are in the garden _____.

2 P.M. 2. They play ping-pong _____.

4 P.M. 3. Tom and Jim ride bikes _____.

7 P.M. 4. They sing songs _____.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ



ВАРИАНТ 4 (повышенный уровень сложности)

1 Сделай подписи к этим картинкам.



1. a _____ 3. a _____ 5. a _____



2. a _____ 4. a _____ 6. _____

2 Допиши недостающие реплики в эти диалоги.

1. — Good morning, pupils!

— _____, Mr Dobbin!

2. — Good night! See you!

— _____

3. — These roses are for you, Mother.

— _____

3 Допиши в английский алфавит недостающие буквы.

A _____ F _____ K _____

P _____ U _____ Z _____

4 Впиши в предложения соответствующие формы глагола «иметь».

1. Rose and Sally _____ a good garden.

2. My sister _____ three pets. 3. This house

_____ five rooms. 4. We _____ a skating

rink in the park. 5. They _____ a king and

a queen.

5 Закончи предложения, используя нужные местоимения.

1. Molly has a pet. (She) _____ pet is a big black

cat. 2. Meet my brother. (He) _____ name is Tom.

3. This bird can sing. (It) _____ song is nice.

4. Kiss (you) _____ granny, Pete. 5. I like (I)

_____ bike. It's very good.

6 Посмотри на картинки и напиши, где бывает Сэм (Sam) утром, днём и вечером.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ

6 класс

обычный уровень
сложности

1 Прочитай текст и закончи предложения после него в соответствии с содержанием текста.

Our Capital

Moscow is beautiful in all seasons of the year. In winter when everything is white with snow, Moscow parks and gardens, streets and buildings look fantastic. The coldest month is January. If you are planning to visit Moscow in winter, take warm clothes with you.

Moscow is wonderful to visit in the summer too. The city looks very green. There are lots of flowers in its streets and squares. The warmest months are June, July and August. July is the sunniest month and August is the rainiest month of the summer.

1. Moscow is beautiful in spring, in _____.
2. In Moscow January is usually colder than _____.
3. The warmest months in Moscow are _____.
4. In summer you can see a lot of green trees and _____.
5. In Moscow there is more rain in _____ than in _____.

повышенный уровень
сложности

1 Прочитай текст и отметь, какие предложения (1—6) соответствуют содержанию (Т), какие — нет (F) и о чём в тексте не упоминается (NS).

Red Square is in the centre of Moscow. It is 695 metres long and 130 metres wide, which makes it the largest square in Moscow. There are many historic buildings in the Square. One of them is St Basil's Cathedral. Its architects are Barma and Postnik. There are nine churches in the building.

Not far from it you can see a monument to Kuzma Minin and Prince Dmitry Pozharsky. The monument appeared in the Square in 1818. But the Kremlin wall is the oldest in Red Square. It runs along one side of it and has three tall towers. The wall and the towers are 500 years old.

1. Red Square is larger than the other Moscow squares. ☐
2. Two architects built St Basil's Cathedral. ☐
3. The first name of Red Square was different. ☐
4. There are more than ten churches in St Basil's Cathedral. ☐
5. St Basil's Cathedral is newer than the Kremlin towers in Red Square. ☐
6. The monument to Minin and Pozharsky appeared in Red Square in the 19th century. ☐

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ

обычный уровень сложности

2 Соедини слова в двух колонках, чтобы получить названия шести достопримечательностей Москвы и Санкт-Петербурга. Напиши их.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. Spasskaya | a) Cathedral | 1. _____ |
| 2. Red | b) Y. Gagarin | 2. _____ |
| 3. the monument to | c) Bridge | 3. _____ |
| 4. Kazan | d) Tower | 4. _____ |
| 5. Palace | e) Gallery | 5. _____ |
| 6. the Tretyakov | f) Square | 6. _____ |

повышенный уровень сложности

2 Соедини слова в двух колонках и вставь полученные словосочетания в соответствующие предложения.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. stone | a) architects |
| 2. wooden | b) statues |
| 3. Italian | c) anything |
| 4. marble | d) cathedrals |
| 5. wide | e) fast |
| 6. understand | f) houses |
| 7. changing | g) road |

1. There are not many _____ in modern big cities, but we can see them in old Russian towns.

2. The Russian tsars rebuilt the Moscow Kremlin with the help of _____.

КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ

обычный уровень сложности

3 Вставь в предложения соответствующие словосочетания из рамки.

wooden buildings by and by founded the city
beautiful cathedrals fairly well take a taxi

1. Tsar Peter the Great _____ in 1703.

2. I am going to _____ to get to the airport.

3. There are a lot of _____ in St Petersburg

4. I can hear you _____, but I don't understand all the words

5. A lot of churches in Suzdal are _____

6. We are going to rebuild the old school _____

повышенный уровень сложности

3 Напиши значения подчёркнутых слов по-русски.

1. Sometimes I buy chocolate cakes for my children. _____

2. Their helpers milk the cows on the farm. _____

3. The tower clock is very old. _____

4. Would you like to shower? _____

5. They can't buy tomato juice here. _____

6. Your fish soup is very tasty. _____

7. We are going to plant trees here. _____

8. I can place the cups in the cupboard. _____

Благодарим за внимание!

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