



корпорация

| российский
учебник



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК КАК ВТОРОЙ ИНОСТРАННЫЙ



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ВВЕДЕНИЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА КАК ВТОРОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО С 5 КЛАССА В ПРОГРАММУ РОССИЙСКИХ ШКОЛ

Дата – 1 сентября

- Актуальность изучения нескольких иностранных языков:
 - общественный запрос
 - повышение возможностей
 - развитие мышления
 - приобщение к мировым ценностям
- Особая роль английского языка при выборе иностранного языка
- Реальное положение дел с ИЯ2 в школах

ПРОБЛЕМЫ, СВЯЗАННЫЕ С ВВЕДЕНИЕМ ВТОРОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

- Неготовность многих школ и регионов к новому предмету
- Адаптационный период
- Дифференцированный подход (когда вводить ИЯ2, сколько часов отводить на него)
- Сохранение прежнего количества общих учебных часов
- Сомнения экспертов
 - 2020 год – введение обязательного ЕГЭ по ИЯ1
 - часто некачественное обучение ИЯ1
 - вопрос кадров
 - отсутствие специальных учебников по ИЯ2

УЧЕБНИКИ ПО ВТОРОМУ ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

1) Для обучения ИЯ2 используются учебники, изданные за рубежом

- не разработана система обучения технике чтения
- недостаточно упражнений для автоматизации грамматических навыков
- нехватка фабульных текстов

УЧЕБНИКИ ПО ВТОРОМУ ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

2) Учебники российских авторов

- знакомая структура и исполнение
- привычные методические технологии
- система упражнений, которая обеспечивает повторяемость и постепенность в обучении
- опора на родной язык и сопоставление реалий родной и иноязычной культур

НО: они обычно предназначены для младших школьников

ДВОЯКОЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ ИЯ1 НА ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ИЯ2

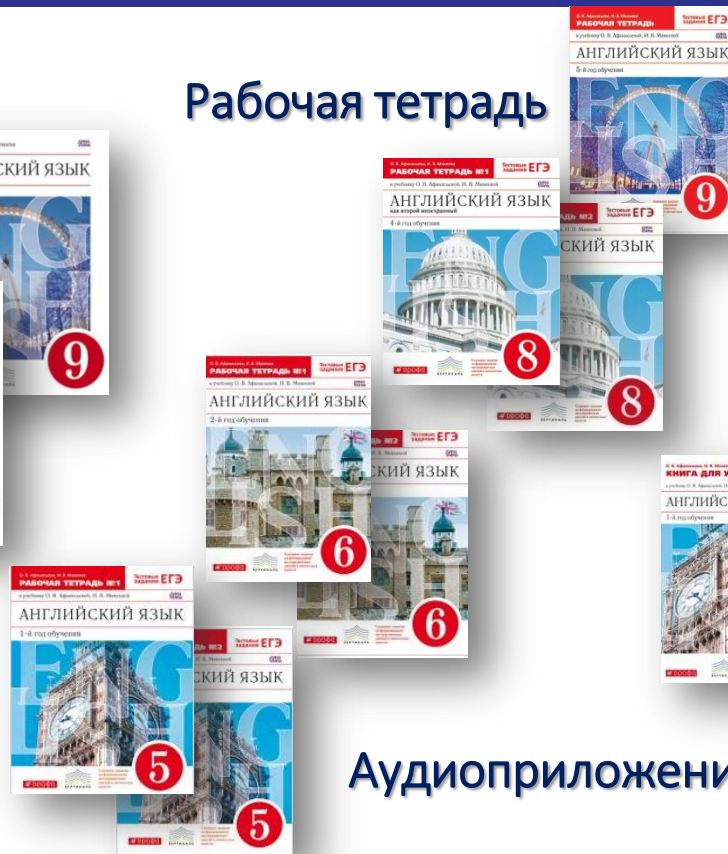
- 1) Негативный фактор — интерференция первого иностранного языка
- 2) Положительный перенос знаний, умений и навыков из ИЯ1 в ИЯ2

КОМПОНЕНТЫ УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОГО КОМПЛЕКТА

Учебник



Рабочая тетрадь



Книга для учителя



Аудиоприложение

Рабочая программа

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ ПОСТРОЕНИЯ УМК

- 1) Коммуникативная направленность
- 2) Дифференцированное и интегрированное обучение всем видам речевой деятельности
- 3) Активный, деятельностный и сознательный характер процесса обучения
- 4) Личностно ориентированный подход к изучению языка
- 5) Одновременное и взаимосвязанное коммуникативное и социокультурное развитие учащихся
- 6) Максимальная повторяемость материала
- 7) Использование всех видов наглядности
- 8) Постепенное, неспешное усвоение языкового материала

ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К РЕЗУЛЬТАТАМ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА КАК ВТОРОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО

Предметное содержание речи

- Моя семья
- Мои друзья
- Свободное время
- Здоровый образ жизни
- Спорт
- Школа
- Выбор профессии
- Путешествия
- Окружающий мир
- Средства массовой информации
- Страны изучаемого языка и родная страна

КОМПОНЕНТЫ УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОГО КОМПЛЕКТА

УЧЕБНИК

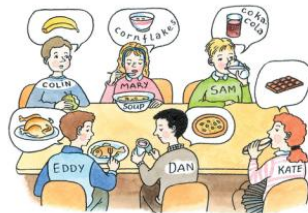
Задания для работы в классе

Step Five

Do It Together

1. Посмотри на картинку и скажи, что едят и пьют эти школьники в столовой и чего бы им сейчас хотелось.

Образец: Mary is eating soup, but she would like some cornflakes.



2. А. Послушай, как звучат сочетания типа **I would like...** в полной и краткой формах, и повтори их за диктором, (179).

I would like some coffee.	I'd like some coffee.
He would like an orange.	He'd like an orange.
She would like some cornflakes.	She'd like some cornflakes.
We would like some vegetables.	We'd like some vegetables.
You would like a sandwich.	You'd like a sandwich.
They would like some hot tea.	They'd like some hot tea.

В. Скажи, что бы ты сейчас съел или выпил.

Образец: I'd like some orange juice.
I'd like a banana.

Задания для выполнения дома

Do It on Your Own

9. Напиши, что с удовольствием едят пришедшие в ресторан Баркеры.

Harry Barker is enjoying his fish and vegetables.
Margaret Barker ... (chicken salad).
John Barker ... (chicken-and-rice).
Sally Barker ... (green salad and ham).
Mary Barker ... (pizza).

10. Напиши в 6—7 предложениях, что есть и чего нет в твоей комнате.

11. Подготовься к диктанту.

Dictation 6

For lunch, for breakfast, for dinner, some juice, a lot of cornflakes, porridge with sugar. Pat is having a tea party. Her friend Jane and her two cousins are in the living room now. They are drinking tea and eating a nice chocolate cake. They are having a good time and enjoying their tea.

12. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнено задание. Выясни у учителя, в чём заключались твои ошибки (если они были) и сделай то же задание ещё раз.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	4	?

13. Перед тобой новые слова и словосочетания урока. Убедись, что ты помнишь их значения.

YOUR WORD BOX

banana, bread, butter, cheese, chicken, chocolate, clean, coffee, coke, cornflakes, cucumber, do, drink, eat, enjoy, ham, hamburger, ice cream, juice, mineral water, nice, orange, pizza, porridge, rice, salad, sandwich, soup, sugar, tomato(es), vegetables, walk, water, work, yogurt
Would you like? What would you like? I'd like... —
for breakfast, for lunch, for supper, for tea.
There is.../there are...

ТЕХНИКА ЧТЕНИЯ



7. Прочитай имена и фамилии этих людей.



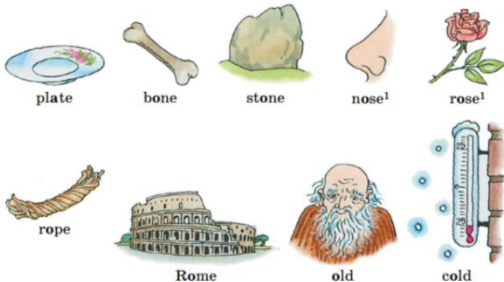
Robin Scott Dolly Ross Don Griffin Dustin Hogg Meg Dobbin Peggy Finn

8. Послушай и прочитай за диктором эти диалоги, (26).

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. — What's your name?
— Robin Scott. | 4. — What's your name?
— Meg Dobbin. |
| 2. — What's your name?
— Don Griffin. | 5. — What's your name?
— Peggy Finn. |
| 3. — What's your name?
— Dustin Hogg. | 6. — What's your name?
— Dolly Ross. |



Обрати внимание на то, что жители Британии всегда называют сначала своё **имя**, а потом **фамилию**: например, **Robin Scott**, в то время как говорящие по-русски могут начать как с имени, так и с фамилии.



5. Прочитай эти слова и словосочетания. Проверь себя, (93). Значения каких слов ты знаешь?

- 1)
- | | | | | | |
|-------|------|-----|------|-------|-------|
| [er] | [æ] | [e] | [i:] | [əʊ] | [ɒ] |
| make | map | yes | Pete | rose | box |
| cake | sack | pen | he | Rome | dog |
| plane | lamp | hen | me | bone | fox |
| crane | damp | ten | she | stone | clock |
| plate | cat | Ben | be | old | spot |
| game | hand | red | see | cold | pot |
| date | ant | | | | |
- 2)
- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| an old map | a big plate | a red rose |
| a cold lake | a little cake | a big nose |
| a good name | a good game | a little bone |
| an old man | a bad name | a big stone |

¹ В словах **nose** и **rose** буква **s** читается звонко [z], так как она находится между двумя гласными буквами.

5. Прочитай незнакомые слова по аналогии со знакомыми. Проверь себя, (114).

text — next night — right shelf — left
son — front child — behind milk — middle

6. Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори их, словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором. (115).

A. Здесь ты встретишься с незнакомым звуком [ɪə].

here [hɪə] — здесь
near [nɪə] — поблизости, недалеко

B.

behind [bɪ'hænd] — за, позади in the middle (of) [ɪn ðə'mɪdl (əv)] — в середине
in front (of) [ɪn'frʌnt (əv)] — перед (чем-либо)
left [left] — левый next to [ˈnekst tə] — рядом (с)
on the left [ɒn ðə'left] — слева right [raɪt] — правый
middle [mɪdl] — середина on the right [ɒn ðə'raɪt] — справа

C.

behind: behind the door, behind the tree, behind the house.
Where is little Polly? — She is behind the car.
front: on the front, a book with a picture on the front, a front door, a front room.
in front (of): in front of the house, in front of the bank, in front of the shop. I don't see your car in front of the house.
left: on my left hand; his left arm.
on the left: on my left, on his left, on her left. The piano is on the left. What can you see on your left? John is on my left.
middle: the middle of the book.
in the middle (of): in the middle of the street, in the middle of the room, in the middle of the kitchen, in the middle of the living room. My dog likes sleeping in the middle of the hall.
near: near the shop, near the door, near the window. Is your house near your school?
next to: next to my house, next to John, next to you. Where is your house? Is it next to the school? Can I sit next to you?

Учебник 5 класс

Учебник 5 класс

Учебник 6 класс

ЧТЕНИЕ С ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЕМ ИНФОРМАЦИИ



2. Read the texts (a—d) and match them with the numbers (1—5). There is one extra number.

1. School Sports Club
2. Theatre
3. Interview with a Famous School-leaver
4. School Rules
5. School Year in America

a) This comprehensive school is very democratic. Pupils don't wear uniforms, they are usual in private schools. Here children choose and wear clothes they like but they can't wear some colours. They mustn't take stereos or mobiles to school. Some pupils who are 16 drive to school. Small children go by public transport or use their bikes.

b) — A few words about your career, please. — Well, I began my career as a photographer in *Fleet Street*. It was very good for a young man. There I learned a lot of important things. I learned to put a story together. A picture story is like any other story. It should have a beginning, a middle part and an end. You should take very natural pictures.

c) It is not very long. There are two terms and each has two periods. At the end of each period pupils get a report card with marks from their teachers. In the USA pupils have a lot of holidays. They have two weeks for spring holidays, two weeks for Christmas and three months in summer.

d) Our school has got a lot of clubs where we go after classes. The pupils who like drama come to us. We prepare shows or plays for the end of the school year. The pupils write plays themselves, they choose what they want to show and then work at it. They usually show their plays in spring.

a) _____ b) _____ c) _____ d) _____ extra _____

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American Chocolate Week

Do you love chocolate? On March 17th—23rd, it's (1) _____ Americans (2) _____ and at Easter they eat more than (3) _____. But Americans don't eat the most chocolate. The (4) _____ the most chocolate and the British eat more than 14 kilograms per person every year. In Britain you (5) _____ (*H2Cocoa*) and eat chocolate crisps¹ too — yuck²!

8. Read the parts of the text and put them in the right order to have a logical story.

The Bee



a) One day the young painter came to see the great artist but the artist was not at home then. The young man decided to wait for him and asked the servant to take him to the artist's studio. He came in and looked at the pictures. One of them was in the middle of the studio. The young man took a brush³ and painted a bee on the leg of one of the figures and then stood to look at it.

b) He studied hard to become an artist. He was certainly a man of great talent because in a short time he became a very good painter. His pictures were admired by the audience and they sold well. Soon he became rather rich and decided it was time for him to marry the girl he loved.

c) At that moment he heard the artist's voice in the corridor. He quickly put the brush down and turned to the door. The door

¹ crisps [kɹɪps] — чипсы

² yuck [jʌk] — фу! (возглас, выражающий отвращение)

³ a brush [brʌʃ] — кисть

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4. Alan Macmillan, a seismographer



5. Fred Porter, a forecaster



6. Brian Woodruff, an oceanographer

2. 4. Read the text and complete it with the phrases given below.

- a) away from home
- b) best known
- c) as a lawyer
- d) he had made his home
- e) followed by other children's stories
- f) who became very successful
- g) and then wrote down
- h) to follow in his father's footsteps

R. L. Stevenson

The name of Robert Lewis Stevenson is familiar to everyone who likes literature. He was a novelist, poet and essayist (1) at a certain stage in his career.

Stevenson was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on November, 13, 1850. The son of a well-to-do engineer, Stevenson was expected (2). Anyhow young Stevenson felt that engineering was not for him. He became a law student in Edinburgh university and soon began writing. In 1875 he qualified (3). At that time he had already become a popular writer thanks to his essays published in a number of newspapers and magazines.

Stevenson had a bad health problem, tuberculosis, which made him spend a lot of time (4) in countries with a more suitable climate. In France he met Fanny Osbourne, who became his wife. Fanny had two children from her first marriage. It was Lloyd, her son, for whom Stevenson made up (5) his famous book "Treasure



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Section Six

Учебник 7 класс

Учебник 8 класс

Учебник 9 класс

ГОВОРЕНИЕ



6. Послушайте песенку о десяти маленьких индейцах и спойте ее вместе с хором под музыку. 📻 (142).
В песне есть только два незнакомых вам слова:
Indian — индеец, индейский, boy — мальчик.

Ten Little Indians

One little, two little, three little Indians,
Four little, five little, six little Indians,
Seven little, eight little, nine little Indians.

Ten little Indian boys.

Ten little, nine little, eight little Indians,
Nine little, eight little, seven little Indians,
Four little, three little, two little Indians.
One little Indian boy.

Разыграйте диалог

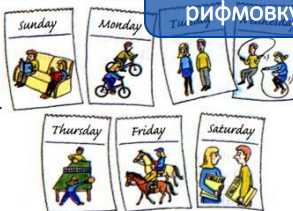
7. **Pete** живет в Лондоне. У него большая семья. Но все его родственники разъехались в разные места. Тетушка **Polly** звонит ему. Она хочет знать, где их многочисленная родня. Разыграйте диалог между племянником и тетюшкой, закончив вопросы и ответы. Проверьте себя. 📻 (143).

1. — Where ... Granny? — ... in Glasgow.
2. — Where ... Dad? — ... in Leeds.
3. — Where ... Mum? — ... in Moscow.
4. — Where ... Sam and Sally? — ... in India.
5. — Where ... Grandad? — ... in Boston.
6. — Where ... Dolly? — ... in Italy.
7. — Where ... you, Pete? — ... in London.



Посмотри на картинки

On Sunday ...
On Monday ...
On Tuesday ...
On Wednesday ...
On Thursday ...
On Friday ...
On Saturday ...



Разучи рифмовку

6. Послушай песенку. 📻 (232), и скажи, сколько лет исполнилось **Jenny, Lizzy** и **Betty**.

The Happy Birthday Song (After Carolyn Graham)

- I. It's my birthday today.
It's **your** birthday today.
It's my birthday today.
Happy birthday, **Jenny!**
One, two, three, four,
Five, six, seven years old.
Now I'm seven years old.
Now you're seven years old.
Now I'm seven years old.
Happy birthday, **Jenny!**
II. It's my birthday today.
It's **your** birthday today.
It's my birthday today.
Happy birthday, **Lizzy!**



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200

7. Разучи рифмовку: послушай и повтори ее за диктором. 📻 (67).

Hickory, dickory, dock,
I see a clock.
Hickory, dickory, dock,
It is a good clock.



Hickory, dickory, duck,
I see a mug.
Hickory, dickory, duck,
It is a bad mug.

Hickory, dickory, dook,
I see a cook.
Hickory, dickory, dook,
It is a sad cook.



Hickory, dickory, deen,
I see a queen.
Hickory, dickory, deen,
It is a happy queen.

8. Представь себе, что ты проводишь экскурсию по выставке детских рисунков. Не всегда легко понять, что рисуют маленькие дети. Объясни, что с твоей точки зрения, изображено на картинках.

Образец: It is a pond.



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Учебник 5 класс

Учебник 5 класс

Учебник 5 класс



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ГОВОРЕНИЕ



plant: a beautiful green plant, plants in pots, plants on the window. We have a lot of plants in our classroom. Do you like plants? Do you have many plants in your house?

put: put down, put on the table, put on the shelf, put on the floor. Please, put down your books. Put this plant in the hall.

tape recorder: a new tape recorder, a good tape recorder, my friend's new tape recorder. Do you have a tape recorder? My sister doesn't listen to the tape recorder.

video recorder: the Barkers' video recorder, an old video recorder. We have a new video recorder in our classroom. Is their video recorder in their bedroom?

windowsill: a large windowsill, on the windowsill. We have a lot of plants on the windowsill in the kitchen. Put the pot on the windowsill.

6. Посоветуй дизайнеру, как разместить вещи в этой классной комнате. Используй предлоги, данные в рамке.

Образец: Put the teacher's table at the yellow wall.
Put the desks in the middle of the room.

in front of, behind, at, near, next to, in the middle of,
on, under



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Учебник 6 класс

classrooms and a hall. The rooms are big. Eight rooms are upstairs. The hall and seven rooms are downstairs. Our school garden is very beautiful. We have a lot of flowers and green trees in it. We like to sit on the green grass under the trees when our classes finish. At twelve o'clock we always have lunch together, sometimes we have it in the garden.

My classroom is downstairs near the gym¹. We have a lot of cupboards in our classroom. We have a big green blackboard, a video recorder, a tape recorder, and a television. You can see green plants on the windowsills. Our classroom is very cosy. Today is Thursday. My classes finish at four. Bye-bye, I am going home.



4. Послушай, как Mary Barker рассказывает о своей школе, (147), и расскажи о своей, используя рассказ Mary в качестве образца.

My name is Mary Barker.

My school is new.

I like my school.

We have 15 classrooms, a hall and a gym.

Our classrooms are big and light.

Our garden is small but beautiful.

We have a lot of flowers and green trees in it.

Sometimes I have lunch in the garden.

My classroom is downstairs.

We have a lot of cupboards in our classrooms.

My name ...

My school ...

...

We have ...

Our classrooms ...

Our garden ...

...

... in the garden.

My classroom ...

We have ...

¹ a gym [џѓ] — спортивный зал

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Учебник 6 класс

ГОВОРЕНИЕ



Social English

8 Learn what people say on special days in English.

Congratulations! [kənˌgrætʃuˈleɪʃnz] — Поздравляю!
 Congratulations to you! — Поздравляю вас!
 My heartiest congratulations to you! — Сердечно поздравляю вас!
 Happy Birthday!
 Many happy returns of the day! — Поздравляю с днём рождения!
 Best wishes for your birthday! — Наилучшие пожелания вам!
 Take my best wishes! — Примите мои наилучшие пожелания!
 I wish you luck! — Желаю удачи!
 Good luck! — Всего наилучшего!
 All the best!
 May all your dreams come true! — Пусть сбудутся все ваши мечты!
 Enjoy yourself! — Желаю хорошо повеселиться!
 Have fun!
 Have a good time! — Желаю хорошо провести время!
 Have a nice day! — Хорошего тебе дня!
 Happy New Year! — Счастливого Нового года! С Новым годом!
 Merry Christmas! — С Рождеством!

What Do You Think?

9 Which of these proverbs are true? Explain why.

- 1) God made the country, and man made the town.
- 2) Actions speak louder than words.
- 3) Little strokes fell great oaks.



Focus

1. Обратите внимание, что в ответ почти на все поздравления и пожелания обычно говорят:

The same to you. Thank you. Thanks (a lot). Thank you very much.

2. В ответ на поздравление с Новым годом обычно говорят "Happy New Year!".

— Happy New Year, Linda! — Happy New Year, John!

3. Поздравляя кого-либо с другим праздником, англичане чаще всего пользуются выражением **Happy + something** или **Greetings on...**

Happy Teacher's Day! — Поздравляю с Днём учителя!

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Step Five

Say

A famous writer Lewis Carroll had a lot of friends. Whenever he was invited to their parties, he entertained children with stories, games and puzzles [ˈpazl]. But though he had friends he was rather lonely.

Lewis Carroll died on 14 January 1898. It was an attack of bronchitis [brɒŋˈkaɪtɪs] that turned out to be fatal.

B. Listen to the same text, (35), then read it aloud.

4 Read the text again and say

- 1) when Lewis Carroll was born
- 2) what his real name was
- 3) which of his three lives was most successful
- 4) who asked him to write down the story told during a river trip
- 5) from what words his pen name came
- 6) what in the text shows that "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" became very popular during Dodgson's lifetime
- 7) what in the text shows that the book is still widely read nowadays
- 8) how Lewis Carroll entertained children
- 9) when he died and why

5 A. Think which of these adjectives can describe the book "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland".

Unusual, comfortable, successful, beautiful, entertaining, world-wide famous, interesting, loving, eventful, wonderful, unfair, exciting, optimistic, dutiful, brave, boring, courageous, depressing, sensational, daily, formal, general.

B. Say what you think about the famous book by L. Carroll and the film(s) based on it.

6 A. Say a few words about any piece of literature that you have read. Follow the plan.

- 1) What is it? (novel, play etc)
- 2) When was it written?
- 3) Who wrote it?
- 4) What is the story about?
- 5) What are its main characters?
- 6) What impression has it made on you?

B. Speak about a book character you like, say why you like him/her.



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Section Six

Учебник 8 класс

Учебник 9 класс



корпорация

российский
учебник



профа



вентана
граф

АУДИРОВАНИЕ



Послушай



Four, five, six, seven,
Eight, nine, ten years old.
Now I'm ten years old.
Now you're ten years old.
Now I'm ten years old.
Happy birthday, Lizzy!

III. It's my birthday today.
It's **your** birthday today.
It's **my** birthday today.
Happy birthday, **Betty**!
Seventeen, eighteen,
Nineteen, twenty years old.
Now I'm twenty years old.
Now you're twenty years old.
Now I'm twenty years old.
Happy birthday, **Betty**!



7. Часто названия дней недели пишут сокращенно. Подумай, какое сокращение соответствует каждому дню недели, и напиши их в полной форме по порядку.

Tue. Sun. Sat. Mon. Fri. Wed. Thur.

Step 43

Учимся вместе

1. А. Послушай запись, (233), и скажи, в каком порядке следуют диалоги, темы которых ты видишь в таблице.

a.	Собеседники спрашивают друг у друга, как идут дела.
b.	Разговор идёт о домашнем любимце.

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Учебник 5 класс

Окончание

c.	Люди знакомятся друг с другом.
d.	У одного из собеседников сегодня день рождения.
e.	Двое желают друг другу доброй ночи.
f.	Один из собеседников спрашивает другого, откуда тот родом.
g.	Разговор идёт о возрасте.
h.	Речь идёт о том, где находятся некоторые предметы в доме.

Б. Теперь прочитайте диалоги за диктором и разыграйте их в парах, (234).

- Hello! What's your name?
— I'm Jack.
— Nice to meet you, Jack.
— Nice to meet you.
- It's ten o'clock. Good night, Mum.
— Good night, Ann. Sleep well.
— See you in the morning.
- Where are you from, Sally?
— I'm from Leeds. And you?
— I'm from Glasgow, Scotland.
— Are you? My Dad is from Glasgow.
- Hi. How are you, Pete?
— I'm fine, thank you. How are you?
— I'm fine.
- How old are you, Rob?
— I'm fourteen.
— And how old is Jenny?
— She is very young. She is three.
- I'm thirteen today.
— Are you? Happy birthday, Nick!
— Thank you.

Учебник 5 класс

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- ... John get up at seven o'clock?
- ... the bus stop in front of John's house?
- ... John meet his friend at the bus stop?
- ... the boys go to school together?
- ... John and Tom usually have five classes on Monday?
- ... the boys go home at a quarter past three?

12. Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	5	?
10	6	?
11	6	?

Step Two

Do It Together

- Послушай, как Салли Баркер вспоминает о своей классной комнате, (132). Посмотри на рисунок и скажи, какие неточности были в её рассказе.



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Учебник 6 класс

АУДИРОВАНИЕ



Step Five

Do It Together

- 1 Listen, (26), about Daniel Radcliffe and complete the sentences.

Daniel Radcliffe



- 1) Daniel was born ...
- 2) Daniel's pets are ...
- 3) Daniel loves playing ...
- 4) In future he would like to become ...
- 5) His favourite subject at school is ...

- 2 You have had a bad day. Your elder sister or brother is not happy about it. Make up a dialogue. Be ready to act it out in class.

Example: not to clean the floors/to forget
— Why haven't you cleaned the floors?
— Sorry, I forgot, etc.

- 1) not to eat the porridge/not to be hungry
- 2) not to finish your homework/my friend, ring up
- 3) not to clean your room/to be busy
- 4) not to ring the doctor up/to forget his telephone number
- 5) not to do the shopping/to leave the money at home
- 6) not to watch the new film/to miss it
- 7) not to learn the poem/to find it too difficult
- 8) not to win the race/not to be ready for it
- 9) not to make your chocolate cake/to have no butter at home



Focus

Present perfect часто употребляется

1) с такими обстоятельствами, как **before** [bɪ'fɔː] — прежде; **lately** ['leɪtli] — недавно, в последнее время; **several** ['sev(ə)rəl] times — несколько раз; **many times** — много раз; **the first time** — в первый раз.

I have never eaten a mango before.
I haven't seen him lately.

Учебник 8 класс

Listen to the...

2. Listen to the tape, (22), and decide which of these statements¹ are true, false and which are not mentioned in the text.

Statements	True	False	Not mentioned in the text
1) Emma Roberts is Julia Roberts' niece.			
2) Emma is a teen actress.			
3) Emma doesn't like to play for television.			
4) Emma is sure she is a Hollywood star.			
5) Emma is a shopaholic.			
6) Emma's mother likes her famous relative.			
7) Julia buys her niece a lot of purses ² .			

3. Listen to the tape, (23), and choose the right item.



- 1) Jimmy started painting when he was _____.
a) three b) five c) nine
- 2) His picture were _____.
a) very expensive
b) not expensive at all
c) rather expensive
- 3) Jimmy's pictures made a _____ impression on people.
a) strange b) bad c) good

¹ a statement — утверждение

² a purse [pɜːs] — 1) кошелек (BrE); 2) дамская сумочка (AmE)

Рабочая тетрадь 8 класс

Section Six Consolidation Class

Do It Together

- 1 A. Listen to the text about Nikolai Gumiliov, a well-known Russian poet, (34), and say which of the statements below are true and which are false.



- 1) In the poet's early years his greatest pleasure was books.
- 2) Tiflis was the place where Nikolai's poem first came out in print.
- 3) Nikolai was not an excellent pupil.
- 4) Annensky was an author¹.
- 5) After leaving school Nikolai went to Rome.
- 6) Nikolai's father wanted his son to see the world, and gave him money to travel to Africa.
- 7) The poet didn't write to his parents from Africa.
- 8) The poet did some scientific work in Africa.

- B. Say if you have read any poems by N. Gumiliov or other poets of his time. Which of them do you like?

- 2 You know the words in column A. Read the sentences and guess what the words in column B mean.

A	B	A	B
invent	inventive	courage	courageous
investigate	investigation	rewarding	reward
behaviour	misbehaviour		

¹ an author — писатель, автор

Учебник 8 класс

ПИСЬМО



Учимся самостоятельно

8. Закончи эти предложения и напиши их.

Образец: Pete has a dog. He ...

Pete has a dog. He has no cat(s).

1. Melissa has a bird. She ... 2. Dan has a cap. He ...

3. Diana has a cup. She ... 4. We have two cats. We ...

5. They have a bike. They ... 6. Don has a horse. He ...

9. Напиши названия дней недели по порядку.

1. Sunday; 2. ...day; 3. ...day; 4. ...day; 5. ...day; 6. ...day;

7. ...day

10. Сделай подписи к этим картинкам.



1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. a



6. a 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. a

boy	window	skating rink
girl	town	bone
stone	stocking	sparrow

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№ 78 к заданию 2

- What's the matter, Lizzy? — I'm tired.
- What's the matter, James? — I'm cold.
- What's the matter, William? — I'm sick.
- What's the matter, Peggy? — I'm hungry.
- What's the matter, Ann? — I'm thirsty.

№ 79 к заданию 10. Диктант № 8

А. Словосочетания:

a nice blouse
a good doctor
a bad painter
a grey house
a white goose
a dark cloud
a big cinema
a tall general
a clean page
a cold ice-cream
a hot day
a happy face

В. Предложения: 1) Jack is very tired. 2) Jane is hungry. 3) My mum and dad are not sick. 4) These students are cold. 5) I am hot and very thirsty.

ПИСЬМО



day Sally and John played with their ball. Chase joined them. He jumped high. Mr and Mrs Barker walked near the lake under the tall trees and watched the water birds. When Mr and Mrs Barker joined their children they all played volleyball. They often play volleyball together.

III. At five o'clock the Barkers were at home. It was early. They played lotto and after that watched a new film on television. They enjoyed their weekend.

8. Прочитай текст из задания 7 еще раз и закончи эти предложения.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Last weekend ... | 4. Mr and Mrs Barker ... |
| 2. ... Sally and John ... | 5. At five o'clock ... |
| 3. Chase ... | 6. In the evening the Barkers ... |

Do It On Your Own

9. Распредели эти глаголы в прошедшем времени на три колонки, в зависимости от того, как произносятся (читается) окончания **-ed**.

Listened, walked, opened, loved, looked, hated, enjoyed, cleaned, smiled, played, cooked, joined, thanked, watched, worked, counted, lived, kissed, helped.

[d]	[t]	[ɪd]
9	8	2

10. Выполни задание 6 письменно.

11. Подготовься написать диктант № 7.

Dictation N 7

Some, any, last month, four years ago, autumn, winter, in spring, January, August, March, July, November. There are twelve months in a year. There was no television in my room. How many days are there in a week? Yesterday

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morning I washed my face and dressed. My breakfast was on the table. I liked it. After it I walked to school.

YOUR WORD BOX

ago, autumn, cloudy, dry, foggy, last, month, rainy, snowy, spring, summer, sunny, then, thousand, warm, was/were, weather, weekend, windy, winter, yesterday
January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December
There is/there are (there was/there were)
What is there...? How many...are there?
What's the weather like today?
It's hot. It's early. It's nice.

- 7) Can you see that new gift shop _____ your right?

- 8) Margaret, please take the children _____ upstairs: it is their bedtime.

- 9) Our town cinema is _____ George Street.

- 10) I like going _____ the cinema with my friends.

- 11) It's seven o'clock, the Barkers are _____ the table.

- 12) Alice usually goes _____ home _____ classes.

- 13) — What's the time? — It's half _____ one, our lunch time.

24. Прочитай рассказ Betty Jackson и, используя его в качестве образца, опиши свою квартиру (дом).

My name is Betty Jackson.

I'm from London.

I live at 9, Queen Street.

My flat is big.

We have a living room, two bedrooms, a kitchen and a big bathroom.

My bedroom isn't very big.

It isn't always clean.

Sometimes it is messy.

I have a bed, a desk, two chairs, and a cupboard in my room.

Our living room is very nice.

It is light and cosy.

It is always clean. It is never messy.

We have a sofa, two armchairs, a table, four chairs, a piano, and a television in it.

I like our flat.

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Учебник 6 класс

Рабочая тетрадь 6 класс

ПИСЬМО



- 13) быть сладким на вкус _____
 14) быть свежим на вкус _____
 15) выглядеть здоровым _____

23. Complete the sentences with the words and word combinations from the box.

arrived, fantastic, opera glasses, foyer, theatre,
 scenery, impression, famous ballet, cloakroom,
 gallery, applauded



Last Sunday my family went to the
 1 _____. We had tickets for "The
 Nutcracker", the 2 _____
 by P. I. Tchaikovsky. We 3 _____
 at the theatre long before the begin-
 ning. We left our coats at the
 4 _____ and decided to take
 5 _____ as our seats were in the
 6 _____. We walked around the 7 _____ and
 looked at the photos hanging on the walls. The performance was
 8 _____. I liked the music, the 9 _____ and the
 dancers. The audience 10 _____ a lot. The ballet made
 a great 11 _____ on everybody.

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Section Seven

2 Read this paragraph and decide what it is about.

The Russian Flag has three wide stripes on it — white, blue and red. The colours of the flag are symbolic. *White* is faithful and sincere, *blue* is honest and loyal and *red* is brave. The Russian flag first appeared in 1668. It was the symbol of Russia for more than 300 years and then reappeared as the modern flag of the country.



3 Read this paragraph. What is the main idea?

One of the most popular games in the USA is football. About 37 million people watch football each weekend during the fall and winter. Baseball is also very popular.

4 What is the main idea of the paragraph below? Copy out the topic sentence that tells the main idea.

Though my grandfather is seventy-one, he rides his bike everywhere. He goes swimming every morning in the summer and does a lot of skating in the winter. As he lives in the country, he works much in the yard and in the garden. Sometimes he cleans windows and floors in the house. In the evening he takes long walks with his dog. My grandfather seems younger every year. He is one of the most active people I know.



5 There is no topic sentence in the following paragraph. Read the paragraph and choose the best topic sentence from the list below (a—c).

- a) Time is important for English people.
 b) The English spend a lot of time in their homes.
 c) An Englishman's house is his castle.

On any weekday evening, seven out of eight grown up people usually stay at home. They watch television or videos, read books, listen to music. Some of them may play musical instruments or follow their hobbies. Half the families who live in the country have a garden in which they plant flowers or grow vegetables.

6 A. Read the paragraph and say



a) how many sentences there are in it; b) what is its main idea and what is the topic sentence.

Our first visit to Tenby was in the 1980s, during a rather poor October. The house we took faced the sea. The wind blowing from the shore was so strong that we thought it would take the roof off! Mornings were rather cold but in the afternoons we enjoyed bright sunshine. While we were staying at Tenby we visited a few places of interest like the Welsh folk museum and Llandaff cathedral. People in Wales are fond of singing and dancing. They have music festivals and competitions well-known in Britain. I will always remember Tenby as a wonderful resort where one can always relax and have a very good time.

B. Copy out the sentence(s) which does (do) not belong to the paragraph.

7 A. Read the topic sentence. Write a paragraph based on this idea (not more than 10 sentences). Below are some questions that can help you.

Topic Sentence: I will never forget those summer holidays.

Questions: When did they begin? How long did they last? Where did you spend them? With whom did you spend them? What did you do? Did you enjoy them? Why?

B. Read out the paragraph which you have written. Compare it with your friends.

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Section Seven

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Учебник 9 класс

Учебник 9 класс

ГРАММАТИКА



3. Придумай как можно больше сочетаний с выделенными словами.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) to travel by car, by bus, ... | 6) (a) wonderful time, ... |
| 2) to visit granny, mother, ... | 7) last winter, ... |
| 3) to listen to the piano, ... | 8) early morning, ... |
| 4) to see a game, ... | 9) late autumn, ... |
| 5) (an) interesting place, ... | |

MEMO

Запомни прошедшее время следующих неправильных глаголов, ④ (218).

begin — began	read — read [red]
write — wrote	drink — drank
eat — ate [et]	give — gave

4. Послушай, как провели свой первый день каникул Эндрю и Элис, и повтори предложения за диктором, ④ (219).

- Andrew began his day early. Alice began her day late.
- Andrew ate cornflakes with milk in the morning. Alice ate porridge.
- Andrew drank tea with milk. Alice drank coffee.
- Andrew read a very interesting long book. Alice read two short books.
- Andrew wrote a wonderful song. Alice wrote a song too.
- Andrew gave a call to his friend. Alice gave a call to her parents.

5. Посмотри на картинки и скажи:

a) во сколько начались вчера занятия у девочек;



Emma's classes...

Betty's classes...

Lizzy's classes...

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- b) что они ели на обед;



Emma... for lunch.

Betty...

Lizzy...

- c) что они пили вечером;



Emma... in the evening.

Betty...

Lizzy...

- d) где они читали книги;



Emma... her book...

Betty...

Lizzy...

- e) где они писали письма;



Emma... a letter¹...

Betty...

Lizzy...

¹ a letter ['letə] — письмо

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ГРАММАТИКА



6 Match the two columns.

- 1) The USA
- 2) Alaska
- 3) Hawaii
- 4) The Pacific Ocean
- 5) The Atlantic Ocean
- 6) Death Valley
- 7) The Grand Canyon
- 8) The Mississippi
- 9) The Rocky Mountains
- 10) The Appalachian Mountains
- 11) Canada
- 12) Mexico

- a) the American state situated on the islands.
- b) the chain of mountains in the east of the USA.
- c) the ocean that washes the USA in the east.
- d) a very deep crack in the ground¹.
- e) the country that borders on the US in the north.
- f) the fourth largest country in the world.
- g) a mighty river that flows through the Great Plains.
- h) the lowest place in North America.
- i) the American state situated in the far north.
- j) the ocean that washes the USA in the west.
- k) the chain of mountains in the west of the USA.
- l) the country that borders on the US in the south.



Focus

The Present Perfect Tense (Настоящее совершенное время)

1. Описать событие, о котором известно, когда оно произошло, можно, используя знакомое вам время **past simple**.

I washed the dishes an hour ago.

Если же неизвестно или неважно, когда совершенно какое-либо действие, а важен его результат, который связан с моментом речи/с настоящим, используется время **present perfect** ['pɜːnt.pɜːkt].

¹ a crack in the ground [graʊnd] — разлом земной коры

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Step Three

Действие:

Я **вымыла** посуду. → Посуда **вымыта**, она чистая.

(Когда — неизвестно, неважно.)

Джон **разбил** вазу. → Ваза **разбита**.

(Вазы нет, есть только осколки.)

Результат:

2. **Present perfect** образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *have/has* и третьей формы основного глагола (**V₃**):

have/has + V₃

Для правильных глаголов форма **V₃** совпадает с формой прошедшего времени.

I	II	III
answer	answered	answered
cook	cooked	cooked
visit	visited	visited
finish	finished	finished

I **have answered** the question. — Я ответил на вопрос. (Результат: мой ответ известен.)

Mum **has cooked** supper. — Мама приготовила ужин. (Результат: ужин готов.)

John **has visited** the USA. — Джон посетил США. (Результат: у Джона есть представление об этой стране.)

We **have finished** the work. — Мы закончили работу. (Результат: работа завершена.)

3. У неправильных глаголов форму **V₃** нужно запомнить. Вы найдёте её в таблице неправильных глаголов. Для начала запомните формы глаголов *to see* и *to be*.

I	II	III
see	saw	seen
be	was/were	been

Nick **has seen** a lot of French films.

We **have been to** Australia. We like it.

Обратите внимание на то, что с глаголом *to be* в этом времени часто употребляется предлог *to*.

I have been **to** Moscow. — Я бывал **в** Москве.

She has been **to** London. — Она бывала **в** Лондоне.

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Учебник 8 класс



корпорация
российский
учебник



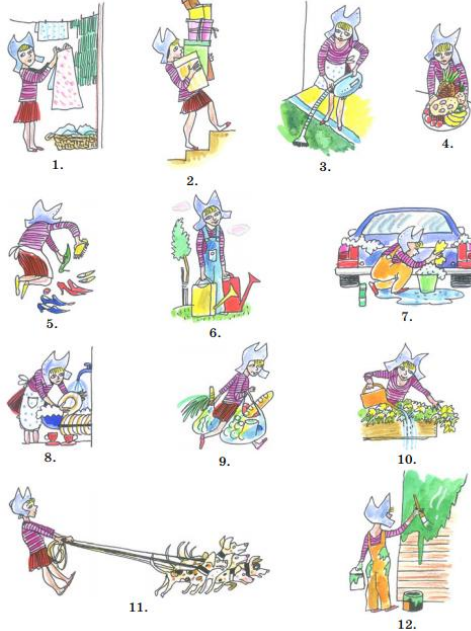
ГРАММАТИКА



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9 Today Cinderella is very tired. Can you say why?

Example: 1. She has washed her sisters' clothes.



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Unit 3

2 Work in pairs. Act out dialogues.

Example: — What have you been doing?
— I've been eating apples.



3 It is 9 p.m. in each of these cities. Say how long it has been raining/snowing in these cities.

Example: It has been snowing in New York since 8 p.m.
It has been snowing in New York for an hour.



Учебник 8 класс

Учебник 8 класс

СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ



Focus on Word-building

1. Имена существительные в английском языке раньше часто образовывались при помощи суффиксов *-hood* и *-dom*. В современном английском языке эти суффиксы можно встретить в таких словах, как:

childhood — детство (child + hood)
 babyhood — младенчество (baby + hood)
 manhood — зрелость (у мужчин) (man + hood); мужественность
 womanhood — зрелость (у женщин) (woman + hood); женственность
 boredom — скука (bore + dom)
 freedom — свобода (free + dom)
 kingdom — королевство (king + dom)

2. Абстрактные имена существительные часто образуются от прилагательных при помощи суффикса *-ness*.

polite + ness = politeness (вежливость)
 white + ness = whiteness (белизна)
 kind + ness = kindness (доброта)

4 All these words are formed with the help of *-ness*. What do they mean?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) darkness | 7) loneliness |
| 2) softness | 8) playfulness |
| 3) brightness | 9) madness |
| 4) cleverness | 10) cleanliness ['klenlɪns] |
| 5) laziness | 11) Englishness |
| 6) openness | 12) sadness |



Focus on Word-building

English participles

В английском языке так же, как и в русском, существуют причастия. Первое причастие¹ (**first**, or **present participle** ['pɹɪzntɪspɪl]) образуется от глаголов при помощи суффикса *-ing*.

play + ing = playing (играющий)
 ask + ing = asking (спрашивающий)

¹ Соответствует русскому действительному причастию настоящего и прошедшего времени.

Read the text

Landau got his first chance to go abroad in 1929. He had short stays in Göttingen and Munich, Germany and went to Copenhagen to work in Niels Bohr's Institute for Theoretical Physics. Almost all the leading theoretical physicists in the 1920s and 1930s spent some time at this institute. Landau was greatly influenced by Bohr's example. During his stay in Copenhagen, Lev Landau visited the science laboratories in Cambridge and Zurich before his returning to the Soviet Union in 1937.

B. Say why you think physics is so important in the modern world.

2 You know the words in column A. Read the sentences and guess what the words in column B mean.

A

discover
explore
train

B

discoverer
exploration
trainer

A

achievement
argue
create

B

achieve
argument
creative,
creator, creation

1) Fleming was the discoverer of penicillin. 2) Dr David Livingstone made his journey of exploration of Africa in the 19th century. 3) A person, who trains people or animals for sports, work etc is called a trainer. 4) Marie and Pierre Curie achieved great success as scientists. 5) We had a long argument about where to go for our holiday. 6) Walt Disney was the creator of Donald Duck. 7) Mickey Mouse was also the creation of Walt Disney. 8) Walt Disney was a very creative person.

3 Read the texts about some well-known inventions and match them with their names.

Inventions

a) It is an instrument used to collect light from an object, to bring the light to focus and produce an image, and make that image look larger. There are three kinds of these devices: refractors, which use lenses, refractors, which use mirrors¹ and those which use a combination of lenses and mirrors.

b) It is a device that generates "well organized" light. The mechanism uses a process known as stimulated emission. It generates electromagnetic radiation in a special microwave region. Nowadays these devices are widely used in different ways, among

¹ a mirror ['mɪrə] — зеркало

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Section Six

wardrobe that can take you to a secret land. So, if you haven't read the Narnia books, do it now. They will make you (10) your imagination.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1) a) five there | b) five their | c) their five |
| 2) a) who | b) which | c) whose |
| 3) a) loveliest | b) loving | c) loved |
| 4) a) His | b) He's | c) Him |
| 5) a) write | b) wrote | c) writing |
| 6) a) too old | b) old enough | c) older |
| 7) a) — | b) a | c) the |
| 8) a) children's | b) children's | c) children |
| 9) a) late | b) later | c) latest |
| 10) a) use | b) to use | c) using |

3 A. Read the text given below and complete it with the words formed from those on the right.



Hoodies¹

Now (1) newspapers are full of stories about bad teen (2). But how serious are these problems? Are they really (3)? Nowadays it is (4) to wear hoodies. But some people say they feel (5) when they see groups of teenagers wearing them. You can't see people's faces, if they wear hoodies, so if they do something bad, the police may have some (6) to find them. Last year a (7) centre near London stopped kids from wearing hoodies. Many teenagers (8) aren't happy about this. One of them says, "Hoodies are what everybody wears." They sell them in the centre, so how can they stop people from wearing them.

Britain behave importance, fashion safe

difficult shop shop

¹ a hoodie — куртка или толстовка с капюшоном

Учебник 9 класс

Учебник 9 класс



корпорация
российский
учебник



Учебник 9 класс

ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ



6 Complete the text with the right words. Discuss the problem.

Space and Us

In March 2004 a new planet was (1) 10 billion kilometres from Earth and was named Sedna. It was found with the Hubble (2) which cost millions of dollars. Some people say Sedna is not really a planet. Anyway, the news (3) very exciting because the planet (4) beyond the planetary solar system. Space now has become (5). Such countries as Russia, the USA and Japan are planning to send more astronauts into (6) space and spend more money on it. Is space exploration so important? Read the arguments below and say which of them you agree with.

YES

- ✓ We need to know more about the universe we live in. We must do it so that we can make more (7) to improve our world.
- ✓ We need to find out if there is life and water on other planets.
- ✓ We must be ready to colonize other planets.

NO

- ✓ The money for space exploration should be spent on looking (8) planet Earth as we live on it.
- ✓ We should spend (9) money on poor people.
- ✓ We should think more about (10) health than about going to other planets.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1) a) invented | b) discovered | c) opened |
| 2) a) microscope | b) periscope | c) telescope |
| 3) a) is | b) are | c) will be |
| 4) a) found | b) finds | c) was found |
| 5) a) large | b) larger | c) the largest |
| 6) a) — | b) a | c) the |
| 7) a) discoveries | b) inventions | c) equipment |
| 8) a) at | b) for | c) after |
| 9) a) these | b) those | c) this |
| 10) a) people | b) people's | c) peoples' |

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Section Six



ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ



МЕМО

Очень легко перепутать **it's** и **its** — две формы, которые звучат одинаково. Не забывай, что **it's** = **it is** (**это есть**), а **its** означает **его** или **ее**, когда мы говорим о животном или предмете.

Например: I have a pen. **It's** red. I see a dog. **Its** nose is brown.

7. Закончи предложения, вставляя **it's** или **its**.

1. This is a dog and that is ... bone. ... big. 2. This is a town. ... name is Boston. ... a big town. 3. This is a sheep. ... brown. ... nose is black. 4. This is a book. ... little. ... an old book. ... name is "Old Town".

Учимся самостоятельно

8. Напиши по-английски, какого цвета обычно бывают эти предметы или животные.

1) деревья осенью

y	e	l	l	o	w
---	---	---	---	---	---

2) деревья поздней весной

		e	e	
--	--	---	---	--

3) небо летом

		u	e
--	--	---	---

4) королевская мантия

	u	r			
--	---	---	--	--	--

5) шоколад

				n
--	--	--	--	---

6) мыши

		e	
--	--	---	--

7) спелая клубника

r		
---	--	--

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13) [fild] _____ 24) [pə'fɜ:məns] _____

14) ['hæbit] _____ 25) [prɪ'skrɪpʃən] _____

15) ['ɒnə] _____ 26) [r'læks] _____

16) [fɒg] _____ 27) [skɔ:] _____

17) [fɛlɔk'fɪd] _____ 28) [sə'pɔt] _____

18) [luz] _____ 29) ['swɒləʊ] _____

19) ['medsɪn] _____ 30) [tɪm] _____

20) ['nəʊbl] _____ 31) [θrɪl] _____

21) ['ɔ:gənaɪz] _____ 32) [wɔ:] _____

22) ['pɑ:stam] _____ 33) [weɪ] _____

23) [pɪs] _____

27. Complete the sentences. Use the words in the word boxes.

hard — hardly

A. E x a m p l e: a) Do you think his life is _____? — Do you think his life is **hard**?

b) You can _____ call him a fool. — You can **hardly** call him a fool.

1) Harry could _____ believe it. — It was _____ for Harry to believe it.

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Учебник 5 класс

Рабочая тетрадь 9 класс

ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ



opportunity (n): a wonderful opportunity, to have an opportunity to do sth, to take the opportunity to do sth. I'd like to take the opportunity to thank all of you for coming.

give rise to sth: Such behaviour can give rise to other problems.
on the one hand: On the one hand, mobile telephones are very useful but on the other hand, they can be dangerous.

7 Which is the odd word out?

- 1) enable, create, train, engine, argue, need
- 2) achievement, opportunity, create, knowledge, iron
- 3) iron, dishwasher, toaster, hair dryer, knowledge
- 4) disappear, reread, irregular, engine, enable
- 5) discover, explore, enable, argue, create
- 6) iron, engine, opportunity, tram, bacon, son
- 7) argue, enable, achievement, alphabet, advertisement



Focus on Vocabulary

to invent to create something new	to discover to find something that already existed but was not known about before
1) Trains were invented before cars.	1) Galileo discovered the planet Jupiter ['dʒu:pɪtə].
2) People began to invent tools very early in their history.	2) Columbus [kə'lʌmbəs] discovered America in 1492.
3) Will the time machine ever be invented?	3) When did you discover that you'd made a mistake?

8 Invent or discover? Complete the sentences.

1) I'd like to know who ... the mobile phone. 2) Many years ago they ... iron in this place. 3) Penicillin was ... by Alexander Fleming. 4) When was the atom ...? 5) All through their history people ... new and new weapons. 6) Australia was ... for Europeans by James Cook. 7) In what country was money first ...? 8) I've recently ... that my home town has a very interesting history. 9) Alexander Graham Bell ... the telephone in 1876. 10) He ... the truth about his birth only when he was a grown-up man.

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Section Three



Focus

Известный вам предлог места **between** обозначает «между двумя объектами/субъектами». Если же количество объектов больше чем два, то употребляется предлог **among** [ə'mʌŋ], который переводится словами «между», «среди».

I could see a small house **between** the two trees.
I could see a small house **among** the old trees (more than two).

Запомните следующие словосочетания:

between you and me — между нами (говоря)
Between you and me, she has some problems with her best friend.
in between = between — между
She sat **in between** her two sons.

Только **in between** употребляется в конце предложения.

Kate has English at 10 a.m., science at 2 p.m. and music **in between**.

2 Look at the pictures and say where they are.



1) the children



2) Peter Sam Kate



3) the red car



4) the low table



5) the road



6) the monkey

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Step Two

3. John lives in Great Britain and Yura lives in Russia. In these countries young people can do the same things at different ages. When will John and Yura be able to do these things? Check, (127).

- 1) John/Yura will be able to drive a car when he is (16/17/18).
- 2) John/Yura will be able to drive a minibus when he is (17/18/21).
- 3) John/Yura will be able to go to university when he is (16/17/18).
- 4) John/Yura will be able to marry when he is (18/19/20).
- 5) John/Yura will be able to go to the army when he is (16/17/18).
- 6) John/Yura will be able to have a passport (at any age/when he is 14/16).
- 7) John/Yura will be able to buy alcohol when he is (16/17/18).
- 8) John/Yura will be able to buy cigarettes when he is (16/17/18).
- 9) John/Yura will be able to buy a house when he is (18/19/21).
- 10) John/Yura will be able to vote¹ when he is (16/18/21).

4. Answer your friend's questions.

- 1) Who shall I invite to the party?
- 2) Where shall we go on Sunday?
- 3) What shall I give you for your birthday?
- 4) What shall we do this evening?
- 5) What film shall we see?
- 6) What juice shall I buy for you?
- 7) When shall we go to the beach?
- 8) What food shall I take to the beach?
- 9) How shall we get to the metro station?
- 10) Where shall we go after classes?

МЕМО

В английском языке, в отличие от русского, существуют разные слова, чтобы обозначить ноги, руки и пальцы.

Пальцы на руках — **fingers** ['fɪŋgəz], а на ногах — **toes** [tu:z]. Рука по-английски может быть **hand** (кисть) и **arm** (от плеча до запястья). Нога также имеет два наименования: **foot** (ступня) и **leg** (нога от бедра до ступни).

¹ to vote — голосовать

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Учебник 9 класс

Учебник 8 класс

Учебник 7 класс



корпорация

российский
учебник



дрофа



вентана
граф

ЛИНГВОСТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ



Знаешь ли ты, что не каждый живущий в Британии может быть назван англичанином? Дело в том, что в Великобритании наряду с англичанами живут еще и люди других национальностей, в частности **шотландцы, ирландцы и валлийцы** — жители Уэльса.

6. А. Научись представляться по-английски. Вспомни, как это сделал твой учитель, когда вошел в класс. Послушай, как говорят о себе мальчики из Великобритании, (3).

Б. Как видишь, назвать свое имя можно по-разному.



I'm ... My name is ...

Скажи по-английски, как тебя зовут. Используй оба варианта.

7. А. Теперь научись здороваться по-английски, приветствовать своего собеседника и спрашивать о его делах. Это также можно сделать по-разному. Послушай, как именно, (4).



— Hi!
— Hello!
— How are you?
— Fine, thank you. And how are you?
— I'm OK. Thank you.

Б. Послушай эти фразы еще раз и повтори их за диктором, (5).

5



Ты уже знаешь, как могут звучать строгие приказания на английском языке. Однако люди редко обращаются друг к другу в такой форме. Обычно любая просьба сопровождается английским словом **please** [plɪz] — **пожалуйста: Speak English, please.** Или **Please speak English.** В отличие от русского **пожалуйста** английское **please** никогда не используется в ответ на **Thank you / Thanks**. Что же говорят в этом случае? Англичане могут ничего не ответить, а американцы чаще всего скажут **You are welcome** ['welkəm].

2. Nina обращается с несколькими просьбами к своей старшей сестре. Скажи, как звучат ее просьбы по-английски. Проверь себя, (35).

Образец: go to the shop
Please go to the shop. / Go to the shop, please.



feed the cat



read this book



wash the plates



play the piano



listen to the music



cook this fish




speak English




go to the bank

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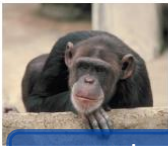




7) a tiger ['tæɡə]



8) a wolf [wʊlf]





9) a monkey ['mʌŋki]

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Unit 3

8 Say which of these animals are wild and which of them are domestic¹.
 1) a deer, 2) a kangaroo, 3) a sheep, 4) a pig, 5) an elephant,
 6) a horse, 7) a rabbit, 8) a hare, 9) a tiger, 10) a dog, 11) a squirrel,
 12) a wolf, 13) a monkey, 14) a lion

9 A. Read the text "Helen Beatrix Potter" and match the paragraphs with their titles. There are four paragraphs but five titles. There is one extra title.

a) Great Interests
b) Beginning of a Writer
c) School Friends

d) Early Years
e) Story for a Sick Boy

¹ domestic [də'mestɪk] — домашние

Helen Beatrix Potter

1) Helen Beatrix ['beɪtrɪks] Potter was born on 6th July 1866 in London. She was an only daughter of rather rich parents. She did not go to school but had classes at home.

2) Beatrix was fond of two things. They were animals and drawing. She had a lot of small pets at home: a family of snails, mice, a rabbit, bats¹ and a hedgehog. From early childhood she did hundreds of drawings of plants and animals and learned to do it very well. She often illustrated her letters to child friends with little animal drawings and told them stories about these animals.

3) One day in 1893 she wrote to a little boy called Noel Moor. The boy was ill and she wanted to please him and humour him². The letter began with the words: "I don't know what to write to you so I shall tell you a story about four little rabbits whose names were Flopsy, Mopsy, Cottontail and Peter." In this letter she told the story of Peter Rabbit and illustrated it with lovely little drawings.

4) Eight years later Beatrix Potter remembered the letter and the story and wrote her now famous children's book "The Tale of Peter Rabbit". The book was very successful and Beatrix Potter became a professional children's writer. For many years now children in England and other countries have enjoyed her stories about mice, kittens³, ducks, squirrels, hedgehogs and rabbits. And her perfect illustrations make her books even better.

B. Listen, (34), and read the text again after it.

10 Read the text about Beatrix Potter again and say as much as you can about:

- her family
- her interests
- her stories
- her first famous book

¹ a bat — летучая мышь
² to please him and humour ['hju:mə] him — зд.: порадовать и развеселить его
³ a kitten — котёнок

Учебник 5 класс

Учебник 6 класс

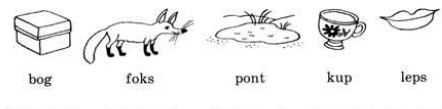
ПРОЕКТНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ



23. Вставь недостающие буквы.

b _ ll	_ ilk	d _ g	te _
fo _	_ eb	p _ n	be _
_ up	mu _	pe _	_ ox
b _ s	_ ig	_ ind	b _ g

24. Исправь ошибки в подписях под этими картинками.



Проектная работа

А. Посмотри на карту и скажи, где в Великобритании живут англичане, ирландцы, шотландцы и валлийцы. Выясни, чьими символами являются следующие растения.

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цветок репейника _____
 красна роза _____
 желтый нарцисс _____
 трилистник _____

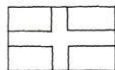


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ПРОЕКТНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ



Б. Раскрась эти флаги нужными цветами.



Англия



Сев. Ирландия



Уэльс



Шотландия



Великобритания


В. Напиши названия столиц этих стран.

Г. Выясни, каково официальное название страны, в которой живут англичане, ирландцы, шотландцы и валлийцы.

20

Д. Все вместе или в небольших группах начните делать альбом (альбомы) о Великобритании, куда войдет собранная вами информация. Постарайтесь сделать свои альбомы как можно более красочными.

Контрольные задания раздела 1

1. Послушай запись  (7) и правильно расставь пропущенные в диалогах реплики.

- а) Nice to meet you.
- б) I'm Polly.
- в) I'm OK.
- г) What's your name?

I.

M e g g y: Hi! I'm Meggy. _____ ?

P o l l y: _____ . Hello.

II.

D o n: My name is Don. What's your name?

C l i f f: I'm Cliff.

D o n: Nice to meet you, Cliff.

C l i f f: _____ .

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РАБОЧАЯ ТЕТРАДЬ



Unit 5

Word Box

anybody/anyone	anything	be over	central
change	cross	degree	different
everybody	everyone/everything	favourite	downhill
heavy	hill	hope	juicy
nobody/no one	nothing	real	ripe
season	shine	skate	skateboard
somebody	someone	something	spend (spent)
sunbathe	tasty	tomorrow	uphill
		win (won)	

I. Listening+

1. Listen to (33), and decide what season they like very much and why.

1. Mrs Jennings a) Summer. There's no school.
2. Carreen Smith b) Winter. She likes winter sports and winter holidays.
3. Mary Brodwick c) Autumn. It's a beautiful season. She gathers fruit and vegetables.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

II. Speaking+

7. Choose one of the items (a—c) and say how you are going to spend a weekend.

a) To shine (about the sun), to spend time, to enjoy the weather, not to stay at home, to go skating or skiing in the park, to have a rest, to make a snowman.

b) To go shopping, to spend money on smth, to buy roller-skates, to roller-skate badly, to practise roller-skating.

c) To stay in a country house, to hope for good weather, to walk in the forest, to go to the river, to cross the river in a boat, to sunbathe on the sand, to play volleyball, to enjoy the weekend.

III. Reading+

13. Read the names of these places.

Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the English Channel, the Channel Tunnel, Brussels, Paris, Bonn, Versailles, Luxembourg-Ville, the Louvre

14. Read these words in transcription.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. ['sʌmbədi] | 6. [raɪp] | 11. [ʃam] |
| 2. [tə'mbrəʊ] | 7. ['tempɾətʃə] | 12. [ʃɒn] |
| 3. [nekst] | 8. ['evriwʌn] | 13. ['sʌnberð] |
| 4. ['sʌnʃaɪn] | 9. ['ziərəʊ] | 14. ['hevili] |
| 5. ['nʌθɪn] | 10. ['snəʊmæn] | 15. ['feɪvərɪt] |

IV. Writing +

22. Complete these new words and write them.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1) sn_____an | 10) down_____l | 19) su_____the |
| 2) l_____f | 11) h_____p | 20) re_____ly |
| 3) j_____y | 12) de_____ee | 21) h_____vy |
| 4) sk_____b_____d | 13) r_____l | 22) ski_____g |
| 5) u_____ll | 14) r_____se | 23) s_____son |
| 6) w_____n | 15) cha_____e | 24) sh_____e |
| 7) sp_____d | 16) cr_____s | 25) s_____w |
| 8) n_____x_____ | 17) tom_____w | 26) t_____sty |
| 9) dif_____nt | 18) fav_____r_____e | 27) hea_____ly |

РАБОЧАЯ ТЕТРАДЬ



39. Get ready to write this dictation.

Dictation 5

A. Anything, no one, everybody, different, shine, shone, tomorrow, sunbathe, change, leaf, leaves.

B. In the sunshine, at the temperature, in the hills, above zero, juicy, ripe fruit, really difficult, a favourite season.

C. Hope for the best, win a match, sunbathe on the beach, spend time on reading books, change money, snow heavily.

D. The holidays were over and we returned home. Cross-country skiing is real fun. Mother bought me roller skates last Wednesday. Nick is different from his little brother. What is your favourite fruit? The sun shone brightly yesterday. We skied at a temperature of 10 degrees below zero.

Test 5

1. Miranda is speaking about her hobbies. Listen to her, (39), and choose the right item.

1. Miranda is from _____.

- a) Scotland b) Wales c) England

2. Miranda is _____.

- a) 8 b) 18 c) 80



38. Put the parts of the text in the right order.

A Letter to a Girlfriend

- a) To spend only one minute with her, he was ready to get to the highest mountain, he was ready to cross the longest river. He wrote he could stay in the far-away forest and fight against the most terrible animals just to be with her.
- b) That is why at the end of his letter he wrote: "P. S. I'll come and see you next Monday, if it doesn't rain."
- c) One day a young man was writing a letter to his girlfriend who lived in a nearby town. Among other things, he wrote to her how much he loved her and how wonderful he thought she was. The more he wrote the more poetical he became.

Write Dictation 5, (40).

A.

B.

C.

D.

Project Work 5

Write a page in your Album about the place you live in. Write what it is like in different seasons and what people usually do in spring, summer, autumn and winter. Use pictures and photos.

КОМПОНЕНТЫ УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОГО КОМПЛЕКТА КНИГА ДЛЯ УЧИТЕЛЯ



О. В. Афанасьева, И. В. Михеева
КНИГА ДЛЯ УЧИТЕЛЯ
к учебнику О. В. Афанасьева, И. В. Михеевой
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
как второй иностранный
1-й год обучения

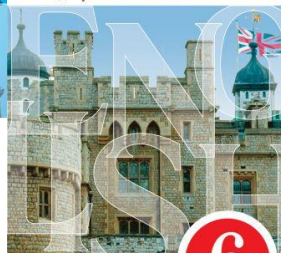


ПРОФ



5

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2-й год обучения

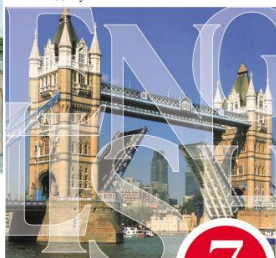


ПРОФ



6

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как второй иностранный
3-й год обучения



ПРОФ



7

О. В. Афанасьева, И. В. Михеева
КНИГА ДЛЯ УЧИТЕЛЯ
к учебнику О. В. Афанасьева, И. В. Михеевой
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
как второй иностранный
4-й год обучения



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ПРОФ



9



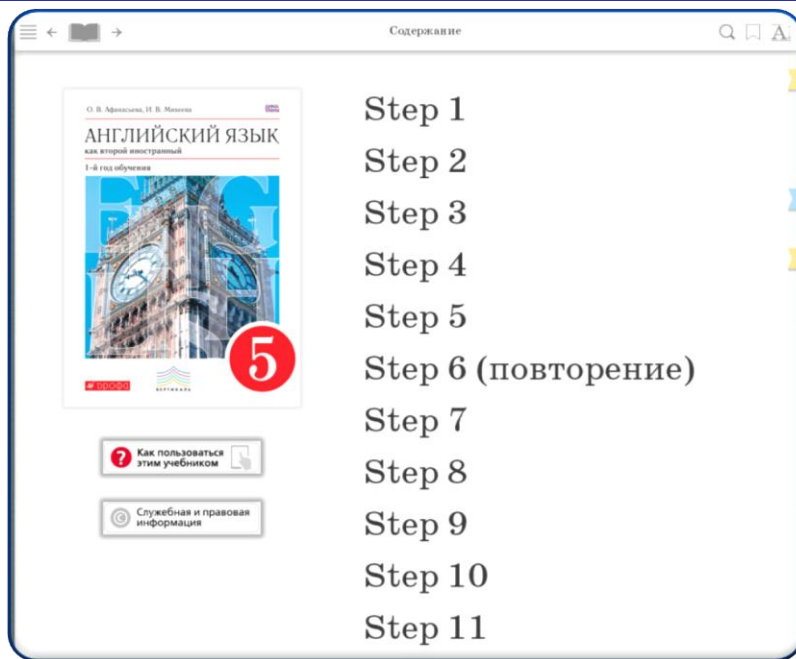
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ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К РЕЗУЛЬТАТАМ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА КАК ВТОРОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО

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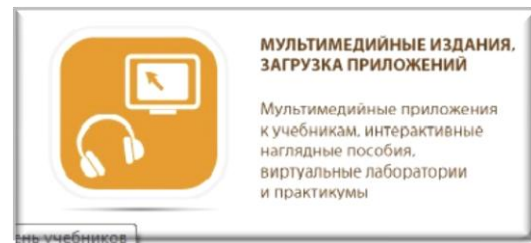
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№ 1559 от 8.12.2014

ПОЧЕМУ УДОБНО РАБОТАТЬ С УМК «АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК КАК ВТОРОЙ ИНОСТРАННЫЙ»



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