

корпорация
РОССИЙСКИЙ
РОЗЫВАЙКИ
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LECTA

ОСОБЕННОСТИ КУРСА ENJOY ENGLISH/«АНГЛИЙСКИЙ С УДОВОЛЬСТВИЕМ» ДЛЯ ОСНОВНОЙ ШКОЛЫ (5-9 КЛАССЫ)

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УМК ENJOY ENGLISH/«АНГЛИЙСКИЙ С УДОВОЛЬСТВИЕМ» ОБНОВЛЕННАЯ КЛАССИКА ИЗУЧЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, ПРОВЕРЕННАЯ ВРЕМЕНЕМ

- Сохранение традиций и использование инноваций в обучении, в частности, новые педагогические технологии
- Сбалансированное обучение общению на английском языке в устной и письменной формах (пониманию речи на слух, говорению, чтению, письму)
- Проверенный на практике высокий образовательный результат ОГЭ и ЕГЭ
- Наличие полного набора шлейфа: рабочие тетради с контрольными работами, книги для учителя с ключами, рабочая программа, ЭФУ



ЛИНИЯ УМК «ENJOY ENGLISH» ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ ДЛЯ 2-11 КЛАССОВ

АВТОРСКИЙ КОЛЛЕКТИВ: БИБОЛЕТОВА М.З., ТРУБАНЕВА Н.Н., ДЕНИСЕНКО О.А. И ДР.

Начальное общее образование

Основное общее образование

Среднее общее образование



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4 2



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4 3



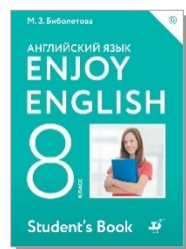
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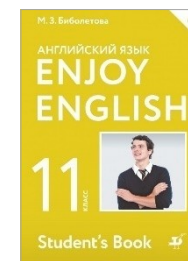
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КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ КУРСА

- Достижение планируемых образовательных результатов на трех уровнях (ФГОС): личностном, метапредметном и предметном (допороговый уровень, А2)
- Реализация деятельностного, личностно-ориентированного, компетентностного; коммуникативно-когнитивного, социокультурного подходов
- Линейно-концентрическое построение курса
- Взаимосвязанное обучение устным и письменным формам общения
- Соблюдение принципа дифференцированного/ индивидуального подхода к учащимся – задания разного уровня трудности
- Использование современных педагогических технологий
- Согласованность и взаимодополняемость всех компонентов УМК



УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ)

- Построены по коммуникативно-тематическому принципу (Unit-Section)
- Содержат аутентичные тексты для чтения разных жанров и стилей и разных видов (сплошные/ несплошные, составные)
- Включают разнообразные задания (в том числе, в разных режимах взаимодействия)
- Предполагают целенаправленное обучение информационной деятельности
- Имеют постоянные рубрики (Pronunciation focus, Grammar focus, Word focus, Homework, Mini-project / Project, Key Vocabulary)
- Предусматривают возможность объективного контроля коммуникативных умений (Progress Check)



УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ)



1.2.2.1.3.1
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Contents				
	Section	Grammar focus	Function	Vocabulary
	3. What's Wrong with the Earth?	be / get used to	Stating vital problems Giving personal information Giving advice	Environment Serious problems of our day
	4. Keeping the Earth Clean	Conditionals II and III: combined sentences V + Ving (avoid doing something)	Discussing possibilities Discussing ways of saving the Earth	Recycling
	5. Let's Save the Earth, Our Home		Expressing opinions Giving advice Writing ...	Environmental problems
	Homework Progress check			
UNIT 3 Mass Media: Pros and Cons Page 84	1. Let's Speak about Media	The present / The past simple (review) Prepositions	Expressing opinions Making comparisons	Mass media Abbreviations British / American English
	2. Are You Keen on Television?	Uncountable nouns Homophones (review)	Giving reasons and explanations Expressing opinions	TV programmes Knowledge Quiz
	3. Do the British Love Newspapers?	The present / The past simple passive (review)	Giving reasons and explanations Stating likes and dislikes	Newspapers Magazines
	4. Why the Internet?	Conditional II (review)	Expressing opinions Discussing pros and cons Writing a summary	The Internet
	5. Providing News for People	Who / What / When / Where / How + ever (review)	Giving reasons and explanations Storytelling Writing a biography	Professions Biographies
	6. The Amazing World of Books	start / prefer / enjoy doing Wh-questions (review)	Stating likes and dislikes Expressing opinions Interviewing Reporting on the results of the interview	Kinds of books
	7. He Said that ...	Direct and reported speech (statements, questions, commands)	Seeking factual information Stating likes and dislikes Writing a biography	Books Verbs, which are often used in reported speech
	8. Reading Books	Suffix: -less Verbs used in reported speech		Writers Reference books
	Homework Progress check			

Contents				
	Section	Grammar focus	Function	Vocabulary
UNIT 4 What Does It Mean to Be Successful? Page 124	1. What Is Success?	The present / The past simple The past perfect The past simple passive (review)	Describing people Expressing opinions	Characteristics Biographies
	2. Start with Your Family!	Complex object: make somebody do something ask / want / tell somebody to do something	Describing people and relationships Describing feelings Stating opinions Giving advice	Characteristics Relationships
	3. Help Stop Bullying!	Complex object Conditional II (review)	Discussing purposes Expressing opinions Giving advice Writing a letter	Bullying Holidays
	4. Why Are Festivals Important?	The past simple / The past continuous / The past perfect (review)	Stating likes and dislikes Congratulating Writing a postcard	Congratulations
	5. What Independence Means to You	Expressions with 'do' and 'make'	Discussing pros and cons Giving advice Writing a story	Saturday jobs
	Homework Progress check			
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УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ГОВОРЕНИЕ

Предметные результаты:

- вести различные виды диалога (этикетный, диалог-расспрос, диалог – побуждение к действию), комбинированный диалог
- создавать устные связные монологические высказывания (в рамках изученной тематики) с опорой на иллюстрации, таблицы и/или ключевые слова, план, вопросы (10-12 фраз)
- передавать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста



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УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ГОВОРЕНИЕ

Модели обучения:

- от чтения текста - к его обсуждению (опорой и без опоры)
- от прослушивания текста - к созданию собственных высказываний (с опорой и без опоры)

SECTION 2 They Are Trying to Protect Our Planet

19 Listen to the interview broadcast by a local radio studio and say why Andrew Gramm decided to become an ecologist.




20 a) Listen to the interview once more. Mark the statements as T (true) or F (false). Correct the false statements.

1. Andrew Gramm has come to the radio studio by train.
2. Andrew Gramm was bitten by a dog that morning.
3. Andrew Gramm supports the idea that people should use private cars as little as possible.
4. Andrew Gramm got interested in ecology in the childhood.
5. Andrew Gramm changed his profession a few years ago.
6. The topic of the interview with Andrew Gramm is sea pollution.
7. Andrew Gramm refused to answer the first question.

b) Say whether you support Andrew's views of public transport and private cars. Explain your position.

21 Explain what, in your opinion, ecologists do. Would you like to become an ecologist? Why? / Why not? Use the following phrases if necessary.

- study how people's activity can change environment
- try to find ways to protect our planet
- measure the level of pollution in the area
- research wildlife
- study how different species of animals to environmental changes
- spend most of their time doing research analyzing data and preparing reports
- make recommendations for environmental protection
- arrange events to bring attention to ecological problems



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УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ГОВОРЕНИЕ



1.2.2.1.3.1
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1 2 2 1 3 5

UNIT 4 Section 4

72 Say if the following sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

- Captain Cousteau had several professions.
- Captain Cousteau thought up and made the aqualung alone.
- Captain Cousteau sold the ship *Calypso* and bought a new boat for research.
- Captain Cousteau and his team only explored the underwater world of seas and oceans.
- Captain Cousteau's films and books told people about the secrets of the underwater world.
- Captain Cousteau wanted to start mineral exploitation of Antarctica.

73 a) Read the fact file. Guess what country it is about.

b) Speak about the country using the information from the fact file.

Name	...
Capital	...
National Day	12th of June
Spoken languages	people speak more than 100 languages in the country. But the official language is ...
Oceans	it is surrounded by 3 oceans — the Atlantic Ocean, the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean
Seas	it is washed by 13 seas
Rivers	there are 2 million rivers in the country
Total area	17 million square kilometres
Population	nearly 150 million people
The highest mountain	Elbrus (5,642 metres high)
The deepest lake	Lake Baikal (1,630 metres deep)

PRONUNCIATION F

74 Listen, repeat and remember.

[i:] — reach, team, creature, beach, deepest, centimeters


[ʌ] — month, nothing, something, aqualung, unforgettable

[ɜ:] — first, surface, research, but, turtle

[dʒ] — dangerous, Japan, intelligent, image, jellyfish

75 Read the notes of Cousteau and his team about one of their expeditions to Russia. Choose the best title for the text.

- The Underwater World of a Lake
- An Extreme Expedition to Siberia
- Severe Winter Weather




We knew that Lake Baikal was in the south of Siberia. After some of driving northeast from Irkutsk team finally reached Lake Baikal with the deepest and oldest lake in the world. It was in 1997.

We decided to travel around the lake to film its rich underwater life. We recorded 1,800 species. 80% of them are native to this lake. For example, the omul and the freshwater seals called nerpa.

¹ to record — записать, зарегистрировать


UNIT 4 Section 4

The expedition to Lake Baikal was a thrilling adventure for us. We dived under 80 centimeters of ice and brought back amazing images and sounds of the lake's ice cover. Once, at the end of winter, our cameraman was lucky enough to film fishing nets with *omuls*. It was extremely cold. The temperature sometimes went below 40 °C. The divers felt warmer in the water than on the surface. When they got out of the water, they had to take off their aqualung equipment immediately because it froze to their lips at once!



omuls

One day we visited a small Siberian village and took part in a festival to celebrate the end of winter. The local people burnt a doll made of paper and cloth, known as the Lady of the Snows. They danced in national costumes and sang special songs to welcome spring. We joined them and had a great time. It really was unforgettable.



nerpa

76 Find the answers to these questions in the text.


- Where is Lake Baikal located?
- What is special about it?
- When did Cousteau and his team travel to the lake?
- What did Cousteau and his team do there?
- What was the weather like?
- How did people from the Siberian village celebrate the end of winter?

77 Find the words or word combinations in the text which have a similar meaning to the following.

was situated to take a trip a journey

an exciting activity very to film

participated local



78 Talk about the expedition to Lake Baikal. Complete the sentences.

- In 1997, Cousteau and his team came to ...
- They travelled around the lake and ...
- It was extremely cold and the divers ...
- One day the team visited ...
- They took part in ...

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ГОВОРЕНИЕ

Section 3

Read the texts. In which text can you find the information about

- a cause of illnesses?
- a danger to constructions?
- a cause of natural disasters?
- a controversial method?
- a shortage of resources?

Climate change, or global warming, is the result of human activity. A problem is that the level of gases (carbon dioxide, methane, ozone) which absorb the Sun's heat is rapidly rising. As a result, a kind of a blanket is created in the atmosphere. This gas blanket doesn't allow it to leave the Earth's surface. The global temperature is rising. And this situation is becoming disastrous.






Ozone warming is changing the weather worldwide. Great floods, extreme snow, disastrous hurricanes and terrible droughts are the results of global warming.

The population of the planet is growing fast — at the rate of 150 people a minute. The scientists say that towards the end of the 21st century there will be around 10 billion people on the Earth — or twice as many people as today. Population growth is caused by a number of economic and medical factors. Nowadays overpopulation has become one of the most crucial environmental problems. More people need more water, and food. Scientists doubt that the Earth can provide all these people with everything they need.

Ozone is a gas that absorbs the ultraviolet radiation from the Sun. It is a layer in the atmosphere. Ozone saves us from the Sun's rays that could be dangerous for our skin. In 1987, scientists discovered a hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica. It was a serious disaster. Though 46 countries agreed to stop the use of CFCs (chemicals that destroy the ozone layer), the situation remains quite dangerous. As the ozone layer is damaged, more and more radiation from the Sun reaches the surface of Earth. It causes skin and eye problems. The number of cases of skin cancer and eye cataracts has increased.

Due to acid rain, some famous buildings and monuments of architectural and historical value in different parts of the world are in danger. The pyramids, the Colosseum, the Taj Mahal and other materials like sandstone, limestone, the Parthenon in Greece, the Mahal in India, and St Paul's Cathedral in Great Britain have stood for centuries but they cannot survive acid rain. Of course, people are trying to stop the damage, but the progress is very slow.

Genetic modification of food using biotechnology is called genetic engineering. Genetically engineered food, or genetically modified (GM) food, comes from plants or animals that have been given additional genes from other plants or animals. It is a relatively new technology that may bring many benefits to people, but there is an opinion that it may be harmful too. Some countries hide the fact that they grow GM food sources. However, people have a right to know if their food has been modified, so that they can avoid it if they want.

UNIT 2 Section 3

33 Match the words with their definitions.

1. global warming	a) water which has mixed with pollution in the air and therefore causes corrosion and erosion when it falls from the sky
2. population	b) all the people that live in a particular country, area or place
3. radiation	c) it contains information in a special pattern received by each human being, animal or plant from the parents. It controls physical development, behaviour etc
4. acid rain	d) a rise of the average temperature of the Earth's climate and its related effects
5. a gene	e) a level of gas which is different from the material above or below it, or a thin sheet of gas
6. a layer	f) energy from heat or light, for example ultraviolet

34 Use the texts (Ex. 32) to answer the why-questions.

- Why is global warming dangerous?
- Why does population growth cause problems?
- Why do scientists worry about the ozone layer?
- Why is acid rain harmful to buildings?
- Why are some people against GM food?

35 Work in pairs. a) Write down problems caused by global warming.

Use: change the weather worldwide; is responsible for most floods, hurricanes, droughts; cause a rise in sea level; hot and dry areas — hotter and drier; wet and stormy — wetter and stormier; be difficult to grow food (rice, wheat, coffee etc); some animals — lose their homes and die out etc.

Example: The polar ice in Antarctica and Arctic might melt and then the sea level would rise.

b) Compare your list with your classmates' lists. Which is the most crucial problem in your opinion?

36 Speak about global warming. Use the information from the text (Ex 32. A). Remember to talk about:

- the main causes of global warming;
- the results of global warming;
- what we can do to stop global warming (name at least one thing).

37 Listen to an ecology expert, Simon Levy, talking about deforestation. Mark the sentences as T (true) or F (false). Correct the false sentences.

- According to Simon Levy, there are several key environmental problems nowadays.
- Simon Levy says that the ecological situation in the countryside is better than in the town.
- Simon Levy names several reasons why people cut down trees.
- Simon Levy states that nowadays people cut down fewer trees than they used to.
- Simon Levy says that the situation with forests is worst in Europe.
- Simon Levy draws listeners' attention to the situation with rainforests.

WORD FOCUS

38 Read and remember.

be / get used to something / doing something — привыкнуть к чему-либо, иметь привычку делать что-то

She doesn't mind the heat. She **is used to the hot weather** in the country. — Она спокойно относится к жаре. Она привыкла к жаркому климату страны.

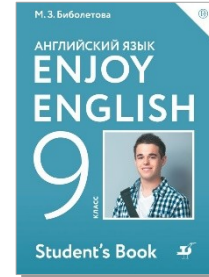
They live in a small town and **are used to cycling** everywhere. — Они живут в маленьком городке и имеют привычку / привыкли передвигаться везде на велосипеде.



УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ГОВОРЕНИЕ



Enjoy English - 8 класс
(упр. 114, стр. 116)



Enjoy English - 9 класс
(упр. 1, стр. 8)

Speak about your favorite book. Use the plan below:

- What the title of the book is;
- Who write the book (author);
- How many times you have read it;
- What book is about (who the main characters are; what the main idea of the book is);
- Why you like the book.

Say why most teenagers enjoy holidays so much. Use the phrases in the box or your own ideas.

Have lots of free time, play with friends all day long, don't have to get up early, have nothing to do, read for pleasure, have lots of opportunities for doing sport, travel and see other places etc.

ОБЩАЯ СХЕМА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ МОНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ РЕЧИ

- 1. Поставленная КЗ** решена / не решена
- 2. Логика** высказывания соблюдена / не соблюдена
- 3. Языковое оформление** высказывания:
 - использованный словарный состав
 - употребленные грамматические структуры
 - фонетическое оформление высказывания
 - наличие/отсутствие ошибок (допустимое количество ошибок)
- 4. Объём высказывания:** 4 – 5 фраз (НШ) - 10-12 фраз (ОШ)



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УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): АУДИРОВАНИЕ

Предметные результаты :

- воспринимать на слух и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты с разной глубиной проникновения в их содержание в зависимости от поставленной коммуникативной задачи:
 - с пониманием основного содержания текстов
 - с пониманием нужной/запрашиваемой информации
- игнорировать незнакомые слова, несущественные для понимания основного содержания
- понимать необходимую информацию в воспринимаемом на слух тексте с опорой на языковую догадку, контекст



УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): АУДИРОВАНИЕ





ЕЕ - 6 класс
(стр.11)

UNIT 3 Section

19 Listen to the story. Choose the correct answer to the following questions.

- What did Carrie say when her mother tapped on the door?
 - Open the door.
 - Come in.
 - Go away.
- What did the mother give to her daughter?
 - a pin
 - jeans
 - a jewel box
- Who gave this object to Carrie's mother?
 - a ballet instructor
 - the great-grandmother
 - her family
- Where did the great-grandmother study ballet?
 - in Germany
 - in Paris
 - in America
- Why did her family escape from Germany during the war?
 - because they were wealthy
 - because they lost everything
 - because they helped some Jews [dʒu:z] escape

20 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions. Choose the most appropriate phrase.

- Why did Angela tap on the door?
 - to enter her daughter's room
 - to talk to her daughter
 - to say she was sorry
- Why did Angela want to see her daughter?
 - to give her the rose pin
 - to tell Carrie about her grandmother's life
 - to ask her to go to the family reunion
- Why did the great-grandmother go to Paris?
 - to escape from fascist Germany
 - to study ballet
 - to help some Jews escape
- Why did Angela tell her daughter the story of the rose pin?
 - to change her opinion of the grandmother
 - to make her go to the family reunion
 - to make her look lovely

WORD FOCUS

21 Read and remember.
In English, one and the same word form can be used as a noun and as a verb:

- a finger (палец)
to finger (трогать пальцами)
- an escape (побег)
to escape (убегать, избегать)
- a wish (желание)
to wish (желать)
- an exchange (обмен)
to exchange (менять, обмениваться)
- a shape (форма)
to shape (придавать форму)

22 Listen to the end of the story. The author of the story says that the mother found the miracle of the rose pin. Why does the author say this?

10

UNIT 3 Section




Look at the pictures again and answer the questions. Use Ilya's e-mail if necessary.

What is Jack doing? Why does he often phone home?
Are Kiang and Asha sitting in the park?
Is Antonio playing volleyball?
What does Sophia want to be? What is Sophia doing at the moment?
What magazine is Melissa reading?
Who is feeding the birds? What country is he from?
Does Ilya take photos of his friends?

Look at the pictures (Ex. 10). Describe one of the young explorers, but don't name him / her. Let your classmates guess who you talked about. Answer these questions:

What is he / she like?
What is he / she wearing?
What do you know about his / her country?

Listen to the telephone conversation. Fill in the membership form.

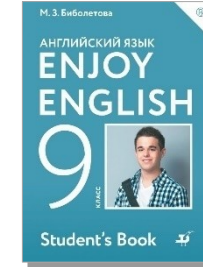
Name: _____
Surname: _____
Age: _____
Country: _____
Languages: *English and ...*
Hobbies: _____



Say what you like and don't like doing.

Example: I like going out with friends, playing sports, dancing, singing, taking photos, playing board games, swimming, diving, reading books / magazines, cleaning my room, doing my homework, doing washing, going to the cinema / theatre, going shopping, browsing the Internet, visiting museums, playing a musical instrument, going sightseeing, playing computer games, chatting with friends, etc.

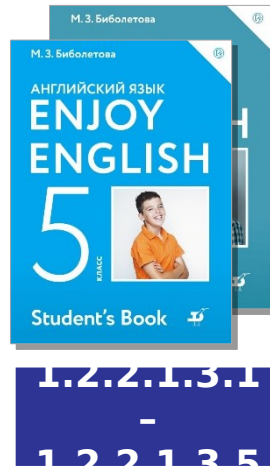
Example: I like taking photos, but I don't like singing karaoke.



ЕЕ - 9 класс
(стр.107)

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): АУДИРОВАНИЕ

- **Несложные аутентичные тексты** (отдельные незнакомые слова и неизученные языковые явления)
- Время звучания – **до 2 минут**
- **Тексты для аудирования:** высказывания собеседников в ситуациях повседневного общения; беседа; интервью; сообщение информационного характера; рассказ; объявление и др.
- **Различные аудитивные задания** (с кратким ответом и с развернутым ответом)



УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ЧТЕНИЕ

Предметные результаты :

- читать про себя и понимать аутентичные тексты с разной глубиной и точностью проникновения в их содержание (в соответствии с поставленной КЗ):
 - с пониманием основного содержания текста;
 - с пониманием запрашиваемой/нужной информации;
 - с полным пониманием содержания
- Адаптированные аутентичные тексты различных стилей и жанров (180/200 слов – 400/500 слов); несплошные тексты
- Различные типы заданий для чтения, в том числе формата ОГЭ



В УЧЕБНИКАХ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ) ФОРМИРУЮТСЯ И СОВЕРШЕНСТВУЮТСЯ СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ УМЕНИЯ

- Умения что-то **выделить** в тексте (основную мысль, запрашиваемую информацию и т.д.)
- Умения **обобщить** изложенные в тексте факты/события: определить тему, основную мысль и т.д.
- Умения **соотнести** отдельные части текста: организовать изложенные факты/события в логической/ хронологической и иной последовательности сгруппировать факты; найти начало и конец темы/смыслового куска и т.д.
- Умения **вывести** на основе фактов текста **суждение**: сделать вывод/обобщение предсказать продолжение/возможное завершение и т.д.
- Умения самостоятельно **оценить** изложенные факты/содержание в целом
- Умения **интерпретировать** прочитанное: понять подтекст, имплицитное значение; идею и т.д.



УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ГОВОРЕНИЕ



1.2.2.1.3.1
-
1 2 2 1 3 5

4 Section 3

WORD FOCUS

44 Read and translate to review the meanings of the word *kind*.

kind

There are different **kinds** of punishment for bullying.

Do you like horror films? — No, I don't like that **kind** of film. I prefer comedies.

Welcome to your supermarket! We can offer you twenty **kinds** of cheese, fifteen **kinds** of ice cream and eight **kinds** of fizzy drinks.

What **kind** of person is he?

Our Labrador is the **kindest** dog I've ever seen.

Thanks a lot! It's really **kind** of you to help me with the project.

45 Read the top tips about bullying which are given to British students. Do you agree with all of them? Why? / Why not?

- If someone is bullying you, you need to stand up for yourself.
- If someone is bullying you, tell an adult as soon as possible so it can be resolved.
- If someone is bullying you, don't do it back because it can make the matters worse.
- If someone threatens you and demands that you do something, believe in yourself and say NO.

46 Now say what you would do in the following situations.

- If I were threatened, I would ...
- If I were bullied, I could ...
- If my friend were bullied in my presence, I would ...
- If someone bullied weaker people in my presence, I would ...

Use: defend myself / someone from, tell my parents or the teacher, ignore, threaten the bully, stand up for myself, ask an adult as soon as possible, try to help, ask for help, fight, try to explain, laugh at the bully, pay no attention, change, say NO, become more interested, make friends with a bully, help each other, explain, it's useless, make fun of, etc.

47 Work in groups. Prepare a Bully on a separate sheet of paper. Write your advice on how to resist bullying. Use the information in the section.

BULLYING LEAFLET
Please stop bullying now

Top tips against bullying

Don't be afraid to stand up and speak out!

kinds of bullying

STOP Bullying

UNIT 10

10 Read the texts. Match the texts with the titles. You don't need to use one of the titles. Complete the table.

- A Bank of Information
- Be Careful in the Virtual World
- The Internet Connects People
- The Multifunctional Internet
- The Slaves of the Internet

The Internet is a creation of the 20th century. All the existing means of communication united together to create one — the Internet. Using the Internet you can send informal messages like you would via a telegram, you can talk to people like you would on the phone, see images like you would on TV. You can travel and talk to people living far away from you! It has become so easy to use the Internet that scientists believe that every day more and more people are becoming addicted to the computer.

B. What is the main purpose of the Internet? Identify it is to extend the communication work. Using the Internet, lots of people can communicate anywhere they like. These days we often meet friends and family living in different parts of the world. It's important to keep in touch with them. Using the Internet, we can write and talk to people who live on other continents, thousands of miles away from us. It's very important for people who have a lot of free time but do not easily travel long distances. But it's not always easy for them to reach their children in other places via the Internet.

D. One of the most important purposes of the Internet is to collect, arrange, keep and share information — verbal, audio and video. In this way the Internet creates a virtual world where we can find anything that interests us. It offers the opportunity to learn about the past, the present, the future, and gain new knowledge and skills. It's much easier to do research if you have an Internet connection. You need to take a few steps. First you have to type in key words. Then you select the information needed and arrange it according to the format of your research. Pictures and photos to illustrate your paper can be taken from the Internet as well. Remember that the Internet offers only information, and it's you who selects and develops and express your ideas.

A	B	C

Have you ever thought of the dangers of using the Internet? Who will you meet in this virtual world? You can meet anyone there: smart and dishonest, honest and dishonest people. When you meet somebody in the real world, you can look at their eyes, and see their body language — all these things help you to understand if this person is honest or not. Imagine that you decided to meet somebody in the virtual world. How could you be sure of their real age, appearance or interests? There are some criminals who use the Internet to involve young people in criminal activities. The virtual world can be as dangerous as the real one.

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ЧТЕНИЕ



1.2.2.1.3.1
-
1 2 2 1 3 5

Section 4

Read the paragraphs and number them in order 1–6.

... But the dream of travelling into space came true only in the 20th century. On October 4, 1957, the Soviet Union launched a satellite called Sputnik 1, which successfully remained in outer space for three months. A month later, in November 1957, another satellite known as Sputnik 2 was launched. It carried the first animal into space — Laika, a dog from Russia. Laika travelled around the Earth for 7 days in the satellite.



... In 1865 Jules Verne's famous novel 'From the Earth to the Moon' was published. In his story, he sends his heroes into space by means of a huge gun. Another space-travel story is 'The First Men in the Moon' by H. G. Wells. Wells's heroes have a wonderful substance that helps their spaceship to fly to the Moon.



... We do not know when men began to dream of travelling into space. The first story that we know about a space flight was written in the year 150. The author described how, during a great storm, a great wave raised a ship up to the Moon, and the men on the ship found themselves in a new world.



... In the sixteenth century, Galileo made the first telescope and looked through it at the Moon and the planets. Now nobody could be so certain that the Earth was the only world, and many new space-travel stories appeared.



... In the more than 55 years since Yuri Gagarin's flight, Russian space science has come a long way. Over 2,000 spacecrafts have been launched since the space age began. Nowadays Russia leads in many areas of space research. The most important achievements include work on orbital stations. The longest expedition lasted more than 400 days. More than seventy Russian cosmonauts have worked in orbit, many of them more than once. All of them say how beautiful our blue planet is, and how small and fragile it is.



... Then in 1961, everyone on the Earth learned about the first man in space, Yuri Gagarin. He circled the Earth in the Vostok 1 spacecraft. The flight lasted for 1 hour 48 minutes. Since that day, the 12th of April has been celebrated as Cosmonautics Day in Russia and International Day of Human Space Flight throughout the world. And Sputnik is one of the Russian words which has become internationally known.



UNIT 1 Section 4

Write captions for the pictures. You can be quotations from text or your own sentences. Compare your captions with those of other students.

Translate the sentences from text written in bold. Say why present perfect is used there.

Look through the text again. Write a short summary of the text. Use the following keywords.

dream of travelling in space
the first telescope
space-travel stories
around the Earth
the first man in space
Cosmonautics Day
work on orbital stations

82 Listen to the people speaking about space exploration. Match the statements (1–5) with the speakers (A–D). One statement is not needed. Complete the table.

The speaker says that

- our problems in other fields can be solved with the help of space research.
- the lives of people in the future depend on our space research.
- our space exploration is dangerous for other planets.
- money should be spent on more important research than space exploration.
- space exploration is just a waste of large sums of money.

Speakers	A	B	C
Statements			

83 Say what you think of space exploration.

Use: It seems to me that ..., In my opinion, I believe that ...

FOR	It's interesting; for thousands of years people were dreaming of travelling through space / of reaching and touching the stars / of communicating with beings from other planets; find a planet to live on; learn a lot from space research; solve different medical and scientific problems; make progress; change people's life for the better; it's worth trying.
AGAINST	It's a waste of money; spend money on other (medical, scientific) research; have a lot of serious problems on the Earth (dangerous diseases, pollution, a lot of crime, wars); it is not a key problem for people now; ruin another planet; it's a chance in a million; be afraid of; have no idea; don't care.

Listen and repeat the word combinations. Which word is usually stressed more? Translate the word combinations into Russian.

space exploration	space travel	key problem
space flight	mountain peak	square kilometres
space research	radio telescope	computer monitor

Work in pairs. Read the following statements. Choose one of the topics and decide if you agree or disagree. Write down at least 3 reasons. Present your reasons to your classmates.

People should stop exploring space.
We need another planet to live on.
Countries should work together in space exploration.
Space exploration is a key problem for the world nowadays.

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ЧТЕНИЕ



1.2.2.1.3.1
-
1.2.2.1.3.5

SECTION 2 **Animals in the City**

24 Listen and say where Liza and Roy took their guests.


PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

25 a) Listen, repeat and read.

[eɪ] — place, great, endangered, nature, remain
[æ] — animal, Africa, camel, fact, attraction
[aɪ] — lion, tiger, paradise, wildlife, ride, reptile
[eə] — various, area, rare, bear
[i:] — see, species, Regent's Park, seal, secret
[ɒ] — popular, swan, want, watch, dolphin, pond
[e] — penguin, elephant, connected, plenty of, except

b) Choose and read aloud the names of the animals.

26 Work in pairs. Read the two texts. Ask your partner questions about the zoo which he /she has read about. Use the questions given after the text.




London Zoo

If you come to the capital of England, visit London Zoo. It's one of the oldest zoos in the world. Some exotic animals first arrived to Britain in the 13th century as a present to King Henry III. They were leopards and elephants. The animals lived in the Tower of London in a special place. Later the king of Norway presented a polar bear to Henry III. They say the bear liked to go fishing in the Thames at the end of a long rope¹.

Five hundred years passed. And on 27th April 1828 London Zoo was opened. It is situated in the heart of London, in Regent's Park. **Although** the Zoo is located in the middle of the city, it still has plenty of animals to see including lions, camels, giraffes, penguins, tigers, monkeys and elephants. In fact, there are 750 different kinds of animals in London Zoo. It is one of the largest collections of animals in the UK.

The Zoo is divided into many different areas, which are great fun to explore. The most popular attractions are *Meet the Monkeys*, *Butterfly Paradise* and *Into Africa*. Children can also take part in fun activities, see the performances, ride the animals and visit interesting exhibitions.

London Zoo is open all the year round except 25th December. Whatever the time of the year or weather, there is always something to see and do at London Zoo.



LOOK AND LEARN!

¹ a rope [rəʊp] — верёвка **although** [ə:l'dəʊ] — несмотря на

UNIT 2 Section 2

Moscow Zoo



Moscow Zoo was founded in 1864 and from the first days the Zoo became extremely popular with children and adults. They say that for more than 150 years, the Zoo has remained open. Even in 1941, during the war year, it had one million visitors.

Moscow Zoo is one of the largest zoos in the world. Nowadays more than 7,000 kinds of animals live in the Zoo. Some of them are **endangered species**.

The Zoo is situated in the centre of the Russian capital. The Zoo consists of two parts (the Old and the New), which are connected by a bridge over the street. Everyone can enjoy watching swans, pelicans and other lovely birds in the ponds, plenty of **rare** animals from all over the world and exotic reptiles. There is also the *Bird House*, *Night World* and others.

In Moscow Zoo you can walk around and watch the **wildlife**, see the dolphin show and take part in **various** activities and festivals. There are also clubs for children and teenagers. The Zoo is free for children.

Moscow Zoo is open all year round every day except Mondays.

LOOK AND LEARN!

endangered [ɪn'demʃəd] — находящийся под угрозой вымирания
species ['spi:ʃi:z] — виды живых существ
rare [reə] — редкий
wildlife ['waɪldlaɪf] — живая природа
various ['veəriəs] — различный

- When was the Zoo opened?
- Where is the Zoo situated?
- How many animals live there?
- What else besides watching animals can people do in the Zoo?
- When can people visit the Zoo?

27 Find the words or word combinations in the texts which have a similar meaning to the following.

beautiful in the centre of very
to be situated to look at exotic
a lot of has (two parts) kinds
nature greatest different

28 Complete these sentences using the information from the texts.

- Londoners and tourists who ... can visit London Zoo any time.
- The first exotic animals which ... lived in the Tower of London.
- Tourists can visit London Zoo which ...
- There are two parts in Moscow Zoo which ...
- Moscow Zoo which ... children have various fun activities for their young visitors.
- In Moscow Zoo children and their parents can enjoy swans and pelicans which ...

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ

Сплошные тексты:

- рассказ,
- отрывок из художественного произведения,
- отрывок из статьи научно-популярного характера, интервью,
- личное письмо и др.

Несплошные тексты:

- карта,
- таблица,
- расписание

UNIT 4 Section 1

30 Read the text and say: if you would like to visit the Reverie swimming pool, what offering you would like to use, what time you would choose.

REVERIE
Our offerings

- Solarium
- Sauna
- Bar / Restaurant
- Water gymnastics
- Outdoor swimming pool (28 °C)
- Indoor swimming pool (28 °C)
- Children's pool (32 °C)

Hours

Monday ▶ 6:30 a.m. — 12:30 p.m.
4:00 p.m. — 9:00 p.m.

Tuesday—Friday ▶ 6:30 a.m. — 9:00 p.m.

Saturday, Sunday and Holidays ▶ 7:30 a.m. — 9:00 p.m.

Last entry 1 hour before closing time

Prices

Single ticket:

Adults	\$5.00
Children & youth (6—18 years)	\$3.00

12-times ticket:

Adults	\$50.00
Children & youth (6—18 years)	\$30.00

Monthly ticket:


Adults	\$50.00
Children & youth (6—18 years)	\$30.00

Swimming lessons:

10 practice hours Adults	\$75.00
15 practice hours Children & youth (up to 15 years)	\$55.00

(Practice hour = 45 minutes for adults, youths and children)

31 Answer the following questions.



a) What is the latest possible time you can enter Reverie swimming pool to go swimming on Wednesday, on Sunday?

b) How long does a swimming lesson last?

c) You and your friends are on school holiday for the summer. You'd like to spend your afternoons at the pool with your friends. How much will the cheapest ticket cost you?

d) During the school term you want to swim every day at 6:45 a.m. Will you be able to swim every day? Circle the correct answer. One has been done for you.

Monday Pool open / Pool closed

Tuesday Pool open / Pool closed

Wednesday Pool open / Pool closed

Thursday Pool open / Pool closed

Friday Pool open / Pool closed

Saturday Pool open / Pool closed

Sunday Pool open / Pool closed

32 In groups. Discuss:

a) what helps you to keep fit.


b) what destroys your/our health.

Use:

healthy diet, sports, much sleep, organized work, open air, fitness clubs, good mood, bad habits (smoking, drinking, drugs, alcohol), too much work, noisy neighbours, computers, fast food, sweets, chocolate, ...

33 Say what these proverbs mean. Do you know any Russian proverbs about health and food. What are they?

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
Eat with pleasure, drink with measure.



1.2.2.1.3.1
-
1 2 2 1 3 5



LEARNING STRATEGIES

1. Skim through the text to understand what it is about. Do not pay attention to details, ignore unfamiliar words.

2. Read **True/False/Not stated** statements attentively. Make sure you understand them.

3. Scan the text for the sentences which you expect to contain the information you need. Read those sentences attentively, paying attention to sentence structure, linking words and other details.

4. Remember that you should mark the statement

as **True** only if the information in the text confirms it

as **False** only if the information in the text denies it

as **Not stated** - if you cannot find enough

Section 2

Read the text and choose 1) **True** if the statement is true, 2) **False** if the statement is false, 3) **Not stated** if the information is not given in the text.

Hugo was the new man in the travel agency. He had been working there as an assistant to the manager for three months and he really enjoyed his job. He was looking forward to the moment when he would become a manager so that he could serve his customers by himself. The only problem with his job was that Hugo lived a long way from the office, so the way there and back took ages. He was wasting time and fell into a new habit of reading the newspaper on the train. He read travel magazines. The disadvantage seemed to turn into an advantage: Hugo could read the latest news about tourist resorts, people's preferences and analytical articles on tendencies in the tourist business. He accurately took notes on the most useful information. He was confident that the knowledge could compensate for his poor travel experience, and would eventually help him to serve his clients, too.

One day, a retired couple turned up in the office. They were planning to celebrate their 45th wedding anniversary in Alice Springs. Can you arrange the trip for us?"

"Yes, sir, we certainly can," the manager said. "Sit down, please. My assistant, Hugo, will take care of you. I'll enquire about the flight availability and calculate the total cost for you. It'll take ten minutes."

"You are very efficient," the lady looked impressed. "Thank you. But could I have weak tea instead of coffee? I've got weak heart, coffee is poisonous for me."

"Of course, no problem. Hugo, did you hear the lady? The manager focused on the calculation. He asked the couple, serving their tea on the table.

"It's because of my wife," the gentleman said. "My wife's name is Alice. And she thinks that it will be nice for her to go there for our anniversary."

1. Hugo is happy with his job.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

2. Hugo has never left his city.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

3. The manager asked Hugo to advise the couple about the tour.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

4. The lady's mother was born in Alice Springs.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

5. Hugo advised the couple about an alternative destination.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

6. The lady gave up the idea of buying a ring.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

7. The shop in Hong Kong sold opals from Alice Springs.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

8. The boss was misled about Hugo's travel experience.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

1. 2. 2. 1. 3. 1
-
1 2 2 1 3 5

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ЧТЕНИЕ ВСЛУХ

Предметные результаты :

читать вслух небольшие аутентичные тексты, построенные на изученном языковом материале, с соблюдением правил чтения и соответствующей интонацией, демонстрирующей понимание текста.



Тексты для чтения вслух: диалоги, интервью, стихотворения, тексты научно-

Imagine that you need to make presentation. Here is the text for the presentation. Read it aloud. Remember to sound clear and distinct to capture people's attention. (EE – 8 класс)

Scientists believe that long-distance space travel will become a reality in the near future. Space missions may last for years or decades and one of the most important questions is what the astronauts will be eating during their long journey. Food in cans and tubs does not look very appealing, does it?

Experiments on growing fresh food in space have been carried out for a long time. And at last, in **August 2015**, the astronauts of the International Space Station included lettuce grown on their space station on their menu.

You may say that lettuce is not really a big deal, but for people in space it is. Fresh food provides natural vitamins and improves the astronauts' mood. It helps to protect the astronauts from depression and radiation and gets us closer to the era of long-distance space travel.

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ЧТЕНИЕ ВСЛУХ

ЕЕ — 7 (упр. 70, стр. 23)

The telephone was invented by A. G. Bell, who was born in Scotland, in 1847. The first phone was not at all like the one we use today. The person who talked into it could not hear, and the person who heard could not talk. Some years later, there were telephones all over the world. Telephone lines became longer and longer. In 1915 the first coast-to-coast telephone was opened, from New York to San Francisco.

The first telephone exchange (*телефон-станция*) opened in Moscow in 1882. At that time it served 61 clients. Ten years later, the number was 1400.

Today we can talk across seas, oceans and continents: there is hardly a corner of civilized world that cannot be reached by phone.

Complete the sentences:
 Long ago men used different means of long-distance communication: ...
 The electric telegraph was invented by ...
 People used a special code to ...
 The person who talked into the first telephone ...
 Today we can talk across ...

Translate the words and word combinations. Make up your own sentences using the words.

communicate — with people with each other (*друг с другом*)

связь — of communication by means of (*с помощью*)

означать (ибо) — What do you mean? The dark clouds mean rain.

фон; по телефону — to phone smb / a place to call up smb / a place to talk / speak to smb over / on the telephone

номер — What's your phone number? a phone call a mobile phone on the phone

GRAMMAR FOCUS
EACH OTHER / ONE ANOTHER

68 Read and remember.
 each other (*друг друга / друг друга*) for two people or things
 one another (*друг друга, один друга*) for more than two people or things

We know **each other** since 2010. How do we communicate with **each other**? Members of hockey team help **one another** in their game.

69 Put in each other or one another.

- Do you often write letters to ...?
- I've got two true friends. We invite birthday parties.
- People should help ... in difficult situations.
- All cities have much in common with ...
- My pet and I understand ... very well.

70 Listen and read the words.

c — [k] c + consonant (*согласная*)
 [k] ca, co, cu
 [s] ce, ci, cy

call	became	dis-
carry	picture	cer-
card	Scotland	pie-
computer	electronic	civ-
communicate	fact	ned-
communication	culture	rec-
code	curious	bic-
coast	cure	city-
continent	climate	dec-
corner	cross	cin-

71 Look through the text of Ex. 65 on page 22 again. Split the text into 3 independent parts. Give a gist of each part in one sentence. Share your results with your classmates.



ЕЕ — 8 класс (упр. 45, 46, стр. 67)

omical, system, smart phone, command, literature, electricity, energy, start, situation

Read and remember the words and word combinations.

WORD FOCUS

device (устройство, прибор, девайс) — electronic device, a household device

eco-friendly (безвредный для окружающей среды) — an eco-friendly device, an eco-friendly project

renewable (возобновляемый) — a renewable resource, renewable energy sources

innovation (решение) — new solution, technological / engineering solution

consume (потреблять, расходовать) — consume for heating / lightening, consume fuel

appropriate option (a—c).

Jeff explains ...

- what a *smart house* is.
- how to build a *smart house*.
- how to produce clean energy.

Monica: The project is called *Smart House* as you said. What is it about?
 Jeff: Remember that it wasn't until last year I started talking about it. I've been thinking about it for hours.


Monica: OK, let's sit down then.
 Jeff: Right. Well ... The idea of a *smart house* supposes that people can have it all: they can have all the possible comforts they can imagine. Also the house is energy independent in terms of energy. It is clean, safe and eco-friendly. The project is very important. As the

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ

Предметные результаты :

заполнять анкеты и формуляры
 писать личные письма, соблюдая речевой этикет, принятый в стране/странах изучаемого языка (объем до 120 слов);
 создавать небольшие письменные высказывания (с опорой на план, картинку, таблицу, прочитанный/ прослушанный текст)

Read the letter and fill in the form. Use the text of the Section 7 for ideas.



Dear friend! I'm Jessica Goodly. I represent the International Foundation "The Friendly". We work to keep our planet clean and unspoiled. We want to save it for future generations. Protecting wildlife is a good way to do it. Now we are looking for one more place to a national park there. I know that Russia is rich in such places. We hope you'll cooperate with us as a first step, please fill in the form below. Thank you in advance.

What is your name and age? _____
 In what part of Russia do you live? _____
 Do you have a national park anywhere in your area? If "No", would you like to have it? _____
 What is the geography of your region (mountains, plains, forests, lakes, and so on)? _____
 What climate do you have? What kind of weather do you have in summer and in winter?
 What is the lowest and the highest temperature in your region? _____
 What animals and birds live or lived in your region? What animals would you like to have in your park? _____
 Can a national park help the development of the local economy? Why? _____


Section 7



EE 8 – класс,
 Workbook (стр.22)



UNIT 1 5



20 Say what you / your classmate would like to have in your classroom.
 Example: I would like to have an exotic plant in our classroom.
 Egor would like to have the Internet in our classroom.

21 Write about your classroom: what you have there now and what you would like to have there.

22 Listen, choose and say what Chris liked on his first day at school.

1. He liked the weather very much.
2. He liked his teacher very much.
3. He liked his homework very much.

GRAMMAR FOCUS:
 THE PRESENT, PAST, FUTURE SIMPLE

23 Answer the questions. Use the Grammar Reference if necessary.

1. Do you remember your first day at school?
2. Do your classmates remember their first day at school?
3. Do you usually get a lot of homework on the first day at school?
4. Did you get any marks on the first day at school?
5. Will you have many lessons tomorrow / the day after tomorrow?

24 Fill in the gaps with *say* or *tell*. Use the correct tense form of the verbs.

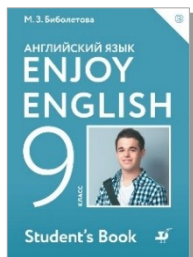
1. Chris ... that he is from Great Br...
2. My classmates ... me about a nev... in the class yesterday.
3. Yesterday my grandpa ... us ab... first day at school.
4. Don't ... so loudly in the classro...
5. Tomorrow she ... us about her Africa.
6. Many students from our class German well.

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

25 Listen, repeat and read.

[ju:] — you, computer, new, news, few
 [i:] — we, please, she, read, meet, speak, teacher
 [u] — good, book, full, put, look
 [e] — very, tell, desk, welcome, lesson, letter

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ЛИЧНОЕ ПИСЬМО




ЕЕ – 9 класс (упр.6 стр.60)

Progress check

You've received a letter from your English-speaking friend, Jeffrey. Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

...We went to York last weekend. It was a great outing! Unfortunately, my parents often work on Sundays and we can't spend all weekends together. But I like it very much when we are somewhere as a family. How do you usually spend your weekends? What is the most interesting weekend you've had with your family or friends? What are your plans for the coming weekend?...



You are planning an outing or a day of entertainment. Make up a dialogue following the guideline. Then act out the dialogue. Don't forget to greet each other and to say goodbye.

Student 1	Student 2
Ask about the plans for the coming weekend.	Say that you don't have any plans yet. Ask why your partner is interested.
Say that you have no plans either. Suggest going somewhere.	Reject the suggestion and give your reasons. Make one more suggestion and give reasons for it.
Reject the suggestion and give reasons. Make another suggestion.	Accept the suggestion. Offer to meet your partner at a certain time and a certain place.
Accept it.	

Mark your score

For tasks 1–5 you can get 25 points.
 — 25 points — well done
 — 19 points — good
 — 16 points — you can do better
 — 10 points or less — revise and try again

Tasks 6 and 7 should be evaluated by you, your classmates and your teacher.

Learning Strategies

Index 4 Learning Strategies

How to write a personal letter

A typical personal letter has a definite structure:
 — your address and the date in the top right-hand corner.
 — Greeting: Dear Helen (or any name of a person you are addressing to).
 — Beginning:
 Thank you for your letter ...; It was great to hear from you.
 — 3 phrases giving answer to your pen friend's question or giving the information according to the task.
 — Ending (common finishing remarks)
 Write soon ... or I look forward to your reply / to hearing from you soon.
 Best regards to / Best wishes / All the best.
 Your name.

Example:

*St Petersburg, Russia
19.10.20...*

Dear Jane,
 Thank you very much for your letter. It was great to hear from you. You asked me about the books teenagers read in Russia. Well, it depends on how old they are. My friends prefer fantasy, detective stories, sometimes fiction. Write soon and tell me about the books and magazines you like to read.

Best wishes,
 Dasha

for doing individual projects

Choose a topic / idea for your research.
 Find the information on the topic from all sources (your textbook, other books, people who are aware of the subject). Use the Internet if necessary.
 Make a proposal on how to develop the idea.
 Write down the key words or the plan of the presentation on the topic.
 Present your proposals with your classmates. Be ready to answer their questions.



Задания на:

- совершенствование произносительной стороны речи
- овладение навыками употребления в устной и письменной речи не менее 1200 изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), и образования родственных слов с использованием аффиксации, словосложения, конверсии;
- овладение грамматическим материалом, необходимым для общения (выдерживается принцип опоры на опыт учащихся в родном языке, везде, где это возможно; предусмотрено формирование ориентировочной основы грамматического действия с опорой на сознание с последующей его автоматизацией).

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ФОНЕТИЧЕСКАЯ СТОРОНА РЕЧИ

ЕЕ – 7 класс (стр. 23)

UNIT 1 Section 3

GRAMMAR FOCUS: EACH OTHER / ONE ANOTHER

The telephone was invented by A. G. Bell, who was born in Scotland, in 1847. The first telephone was not at all like the one we use today. The person who talked into it could not hear; and the person who heard could not talk. Some years later, there were telephones all over the world. Telephone lines became longer and longer. In 1915 the first coast-to-coast line was opened, from New York to San Francisco. The first telephone exchange (*телефонная станция*) opened in Moscow in 1882. At that time it served 61 clients. Ten years later, their number was 1400. Today we can talk across seas, oceans and continents: there is hardly a corner of civilized world that cannot be reached by phone.

68 Read and remember.
each other (*друг друга / друг другу*) for two people or things
one another (*друг друга, один другому*) for more than two people or things

We know **each other** since 2010. How do we communicate with **each other**? Members of hockey team help **one another** in their game.

69 Put in each other or one another.

- Do you often write letters to ...?
- I've got two true friends. We invite ... to birthday parties.
- People should help ... in difficult situations.
- All cities have much in common with ...
- My pet and I understand ... very well.

70 Listen and read the words.

c	[k] c + consonant (согласная)	
	[k] ca, co, cu	
	[s] ce, ci, cy	

	[k]	[s]
call	became	distance
carry	picture	century
card	Scotland	piece
computer	electronic	civilise
communicate	fact	necessary
communication	culture	receive
code	curious	bicycle
coast	cure	city
continent	climate	decide
corner	cross	cinema

71 Look through the text of Ex. 65 once again. Split the text into 3 independent parts. Give a gist of each part in one sentence. Share your results with your classmates.

communicate — with people
— with each other (*друг с другом*)

means (*средства*) — of communication
— by means of (*с помощью*)

mean (*означать что-либо*) — What do you mean?
— The dark clouds mean rain.

phone (*телефон; звонить по телефону*) — to phone smb / a place
— to call up smb / a place
— to talk / speak to smb over / on the telephone

— What's your phone number?
— a phone call
— a mobile phone
— on the phone



ЕЕ – 9 класс (р. 34)

UNIT 1 Section 3

GRAMMAR FOCUS: REVIEW OF QUESTIONS

69 See Grammar Reference "The Structure of the Sentence" in Appendix 6, page 196 to make sure you remember how to ask questions.

70 Listen and repeat how Curious Jack pronounces questions. Try to imitate his intonation.

Do you sometimes **quarrel** with your friends?
How often do you **quarrel** with them?
Why do you **quarrel** with them?
Who do you quarrel most \ often with?
Who quarrels with \ you?
Who is your best \ friend?
You often quarrel about silly \ things, \ don't you?
Do you quarrel in \ private or in \ public?

Present Simple

Are you speaking to \ Jessica?
What are you \ speaking about?
Why are you speaking so \ loudly?
Who are you \ speaking to?
Who is speaking to \ you?
You are speaking about something \ silly, \ aren't you?
Are you speaking to \ me or to somebody \ else?

Present Continuous

Have you ever quarrelled with your best \ friend?
Who have you \ quarrelled with?
Who has quarrelled with \ Ken?
You have quarrelled with all your \ friends, \ haven't you?
Have you quarrelled with your \ friends or with your \ parents?

Present Perfect

Have you been waiting for \ Ken?
How long have you been \ waiting for him?
Why have you been sitting here for so \ long?
Who have you been speaking with for \ an \ hour already?
Who has been speaking to \ you for so long?
You have been waiting for Ken for nearly an \ hour already, \ haven't you?
Have you been waiting for \ Ken or for \ Jason since morning?

Present Perfect Continuous

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ЛЕКСИЧЕСКАЯ СТОРОНА РЕЧИ

ЕЕ – 5 класс (стр. 88)

UNIT 3 Section 1

13 Read the texts from the book "About Russia".

In which text can you find information about

- the weather in the city?
- the city's places of interest?
- a famous person?
- the national food?

- This famous Russian city was **founded** in 1147 by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. Now it is the capital of the Russian Federation. Though the city is the business centre of the country, there are more than 90 **museums**, 10 large **stadiums**, and 40 theatres in it. It is **famous for** Red Square and the Kremlin, the Tretyakov Gallery, the Pushkin Museum and the Bolshoi Theatre.
- Vladivostok is the largest Russian sea port on the Pacific Ocean. It was founded in 1860. Due to its position the city has long, foggy springs and warm but rainy summers. The winters are cold, windy and snowy. The best time to visit Vladivostok is from August to the end of October. It's warm and sunny in autumn. The blue sky and colourful trees make Vladivostok look lovely.
- The city is often called the third capital of Russia. Kazan has a long history. It was founded in 1177. Every year lots of tourists from different countries visit Kazan. Kazan is a **hospitable** city. It is famous for its traditional "tatar" dishes. Tourists can enjoy local meat dishes, pies with different fillings and cakes with nuts and honey.
- Arkhangelsk was founded in 1583, not far from the White Sea. This northern city has a rich history. It is famous for its places of interest and for its people. Mikhail Lomonosov, the famous Russian scientist, was born in 1711, in a village near Arkhangelsk. He did a lot for Russian science. In 1755 he founded the Moscow University. Nowadays the Moscow State University, named after Lomonosov, is known all over the world.



LOOK AND LEARN!

to be founded — быть основанным
a museum [mju:ziəm] — музей
a stadium ['steidiəm] — стадион
to be famous for — быть знаменитым
a square [skweə] — площадь
hospitable ['hɒspitəbl̩] — гостеприимный



ЕЕ – 8 класс (стр. 146)

UNIT 4 Section 5

75 Answer the questions.

- Do your parents encourage you to be independent in your everyday life?
- What decisions can you take on your own?
- What are you (not your parents) responsible for in your life?
- How do your teachers help you to become independent?
- Who do you consult with before taking a serious decision? Why do you trust him / her / them?

76 Listen to two teenagers, Linda and Jeff, talking about their part-time jobs. Fill in the table.



	Linda	Jeff
What do they do to earn some extra money?		
What are the disadvantages of their work?		
What do they want to spend the money they earned on?		

WORD FOCUS

77 Review the word combinations with **do** and **make**. Make up your own sentences with them.

to do		to make	
exercises	sports	a mistake	friends
your homework	your hair	tea / coffee / a sandwich	fun of somebody
the housework	your best	a bed	a choice
the shopping	well / badly	a phone call	up a story
the washing	without	money	it on your own

78 Complete the sentences. Use **make** or **do** in the appropriate form.

- Rewrite your essay, please. You've ... some mistakes.
- Don't ... fun of the boy. He's only a kid.
- Let's ... all the housework first and then you can spend the rest of the weekend however you want.
- Please ... me some coffee. I feel sleepy.
- Have you ... the washing up yet? — Not yet.
- Please ... your best to complete the work as soon as possible. We are really short of time.
- It's not always easy to ... the right choice. Especially when you don't know which choice is right for you.
- The test was really difficult but I have ... all the tasks. What about you?
- She is a very sociable person. She ... friends easily.

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): WORKBOOK

ЕЕ – 6 класс, Workbook (стр.9)

Fill in the table. Add your own words.

Verbs	Nouns
to teach	a teacher
to	a traveller
to write	a
to explore	an
to	a dancer
to	a
to	a

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from the table above.

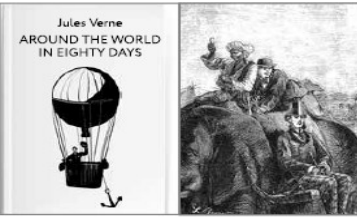
- Do you like to _____? — Yes, I'm an experienced _____. I've already been to 10 countries.
- He is only 14, but he _____ exciting stories for a magazine. I think he is going to become a famous _____.
- Have you ever heard about Krusenstern? — Absolutely. He was the first Russian _____ who sailed round the world at the beginning of the 18th century.
- He was a famous ballet _____. Now he teaches little children to _____.
- Mr Grill _____ English at school. He is a very good _____. You should speak to him.

Complete the text with the words from the box.

famous on the other hand around the world exciting
crossed adventures by

This is the story of one of the most *famous* books. It was written by the well-known French writer, Jules Verne. The book was published in 1873. It was a novel about two travellers: Mr Phileas Fogg and his servant Passepartout.

On October 2, 1872 Mr Fogg, a rich English gentleman, decided to travel _____ in 80 days with his servant.



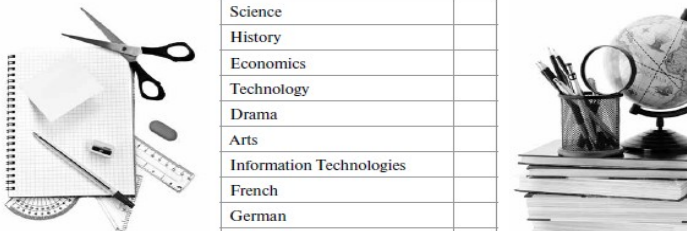

ЕЕ – 7 класс, Workbook

I think Allan wasn't right to change schools. _____

SECTION 4

1 Read the list of the subjects that students can study in British schools. Tick the subjects you've got in your school. Write down the subjects you don't have, but would like to study.

Mathematics	
Science	
History	
Economics	
Technology	
Drama	
Arts	
Information Technologies	
French	
German	
Physical Education	
Design and Communication	
Business Information Studies	





1. I would like to study _____ because _____

2. _____

3. _____

2 Match the words with the opposite meanings.

boring	useless
children	sloppy
compulsory	award
neat	interesting
punishment	non-compulsory
useful	grown-ups

UNIT 3 Section 4

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ГРАММАТИЧЕСКАЯ СТОРОНА РЕЧИ

ЕЕ – 8 класс (стр. 108 - 109)


SECTION 7 He Said That ...

86 Listen and say whether the following statements are true or false.

- The professor had an excellent memory.
- That evening he gave a lecture to the members of the scientists' club.
- On his way home the professor remembered that he had no key.
- The professor's wife recognized her husband in the dark and opened the door.

87 Listen to the story about the professor again. Complete the sentences.

- The professor said to himself that his wife ... at home.
- She explained that the professor ... a lecture at the scientists' club.
- Then he replied that he ... another time.




GRAMMAR FOCUS
DIRECT SPEECH AND REPORTED SPEECH

88 Read, compare and remember.

Direct Speech	Reported speech
He says: "I play tennis three times a week."	He says (that) he plays tennis three times a week.
He says: "I will play tennis tomorrow."	He says (that) he will play tennis tomorrow.
He says: "I played tennis yesterday."	He says (that) he played tennis yesterday.

89 Read the conversation. Find and translate the sentences with reported speech. Act out the conversation.

Ann: Hello! Lovely morning, isn't it?
Mother: Yes, it's nice, isn't it?
Ann: Dad, you look too serious for a sunny morning. What has happened? ... Sorry, I don't understand.
Mother: Dad says that he has lost his voice.
Ann: What? He has lost his voice. Is he making fun of us? It can't be true.
Mother: He says he isn't making fun of us. It isn't a joke. Unfortunately he really has lost his voice.
Ann: But how did it happen?
Mother: He says he went to a basketball match yesterday. He shouted so much that he lost his voice.
Ann: Dad, you are a real fan! Did they win?
Mother: Dad says that they lost.
Ann: It's a pity. Don't worry, Dad! They'll win next time. Here is a nice cup of tea. Would you like some toast and marmalade?
Mother: He says he would like some toast and honey.
Ann: Why honey?
Mother: He says that honey is good for his throat.



108

UNIT 3 Section 7

GRAMMAR FOCUS: REPORTED SPEECH (STATEMENTS)

90 Read and remember.

При переводе прямой речи в косвенную следует в первую очередь обращать внимание на грамматическое время глагола в главном предложении (Он / Она говорит ... Он / Она сказал(а)...) .

Если в главном предложении глагол употреблён в present simple (says, answers, states, ...), то в придаточном предложении (как и в русском языке) английский глагол не изменяется во времени:

He says: "I speak English and French." → He says that he **speaks** English and French.
She answers: "I prefer tea with milk." → She answers that she **prefers** tea with milk.

Если же в главном предложении глагол употреблён в past simple (said, answered, stated, ...), то в придаточном предложении глагол употребляется в одном из прошедших времён. При этом глагол в придаточном предложении меняется следующим образом:

He said: "I play tennis 3 times a week." → (the present simple)	He said / told me that he played tennis 3 times a week. (the past simple)
He said: "I will play tennis tomorrow." → (the future simple)	He said / told me that he would play tennis the next day. (the future-in-the-past)
He said: "I played tennis yesterday." → (the past simple)	He said / told me that he had played tennis the day before. (the past perfect)

Если же в главном предложении глагол употреблён в past simple, то употреблённые в придаточном предложении модальные глаголы также изменяются:
shall → should, will → would, can → could, may → might, must → had to.

He said: "I **can** speak German." → He said that he **could** speak German.
She said: "I **must** visit her." → She said that she **had to** visit her.

При переводе прямой речи в косвенную меняются также слова, обозначающие место и время действия:

today → that day	this evening → that evening
tonight → that night	now → then
yesterday → the day before	this → that
tomorrow → the next day	these → those
(a week) ago → (a week) before	here → there
last year → the year before	
next year → the following year	

91 Say the following sentences in reported speech.

Example: Alice said: "I'll phone tomorrow." — Alice said that she **would phone** the next day.

- The journalist said: "TV plays an important role in people's lives."
- The teenager says: "I don't feel lonely because I love reading."
- Mr Smith said: "I can't imagine my morning without a cup of coffee and *The Times*."
- The correspondent said: "The Internet makes people spend more time on-line and less time communicating face-to-face."
- The teacher said to us: "You must complete the answer sheet for this test."
- Jim said: "Last month we went to the mountains. It was great."
- Alice says: "Tomorrow I'll collect all the necessary information on this issue."
- "E-books will replace paper books in the future," Simon told me.
- "I bought these postcards by chance," Angela said to us.
- "Fifty years ago no one knew about computers and the Internet," he said.

109



УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ГРАММАТИЧЕСКАЯ СТОРОНА РЕЧИ

EE – 5 класс, Workbook (стр. 19)

- Could you give me a cup ... tea? — Yes, of course. Here you are.
a) of b) off c) to
- The young musicians and singers will take part ... the concert.
a) to b) of c) in
- The students study French and English ... school.
a) for b) to c) at
- What do you usually do ... your Nature Studies lessons? — Lots of things.
a) to b) in c) on
- Who takes care ... your dog when you go to the camp? — My father does.
a) of b) for c) in

38 Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

That day, Jane and John, 11-year-old sister and brother, got (get) up at 7.30 am. After breakfast they _____ (put) on their school uniform and _____ (go) out. Mum _____ (close) the door. Suddenly Jane _____ (say), "I _____ (leave) my French homework at home." They all _____ (go) back. Jane _____ (run) into her room and _____ (find) her homework. Then the family _____ (get) into the car. In the car John _____ (tell) his mother, "I _____ (not / take) my T-shirt and it's football today."
They all _____ (run) back into the house. When John _____ (take) his T-shirt they got back into the car again. Mum _____ (be) angry. The children _____ (be) nervous. Mum _____ (switch) on the radio. And the man on the radio announced "Good morning! A lovely Sunday morning, isn't it?"
"Sunday morning?" the mother _____ (not / can) believe it. Jane and John _____ (start) to laugh.



39 Complete the tag-questions.

Example: You are ready to go to school, *aren't you?*

- You left your French homework in your room, _____?
- You didn't take your T-shirt, _____?
- You'll be late for school, _____?
- You just don't want to go to school, _____?
- It's Sunday morning, _____?



EE – 8 класс, Workbook (стр. 30)

4 Match the phrasal verbs in italics with the definitions. Use English – English dictionary if needed.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. I've lost my glasses. Can you help me to <i>look for them</i> ? | a) to invent an excuse |
| 2. He always <i>makes up</i> stories. Don't trust him. | b) to understand, to hear |
| 3. Have a nice trip! <i>Take care of yourself</i> . | c) to remove something |
| 4. <i>Take your glasses off</i> . It's not sunny at all. | d) to try to find something |
| 5. I can't <i>make out</i> what he is saying. | e) to have a friendly relationship |
| 6. She was always easy to <i>get along with</i> . | f) to look after somebody |

1 2 3 4 5 6

SECTION 3

1 Write the words in two columns.

large garden enough farm but lucky won number honey lunch once
custom money button dark park laugh heart

[ɑ:]	[ʌ]

2 Translate into English.

- Мои родители имеют привычку бегать в парке по утрам.
- Я не привыкла добираться до школы автобусом. Обычно я хожу пешком.
- Моя бабушка не привыкла ложиться спать поздно. Зато она рано встает.

3 Write what you *are used to* and what you *aren't used to*. See Ex. 38 on p. 65, Student's Book.

Example: *I'm not used to having breakfast early in the morning.*

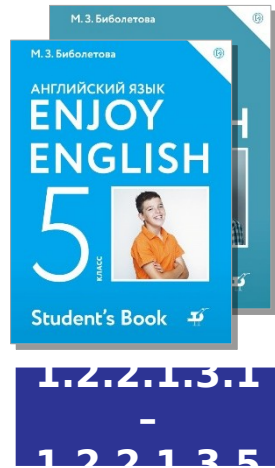
have dinner very late at night	tell lies to anybody
wash up after meals	be popular with my classmates
jog in the morning	go to the disco very often

30

UNIT 2 Sec

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): КОНТРОЛЬ

- Предусмотрена система контроля и самоконтроля на всех этапах обучения: текущий / итоговый (Progress Check)
- Предложены разнообразные задания на проверку коммуникативных умений и языковых навыков, в том числе интегрированного характера
- Включены памятки с описанием технологии выполнения заданий на аудирование, чтение, письменную речь и говорение (Learning strategies)
- Разработаны критерии оценивания заданий с развернутым ответом (письменная речь, говорение)



УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): КОНТРОЛЬ

Progress Check – проверка коммуникативных умений в аудировании, чтении, письменной речи и говорении (Student's Book)

- критерии оценивания заданий с развернутым ответом (Книга для учителя).

Test Yourself — проверка языковых знаний и лексических, грамматических и орфографических навыков (Workbook)

- возможность оценить свои знания и умения:
Very good/Well done – Good! – Not bad!/You can do better! –
Try again!/Revise and try again!



УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ENJOY ENGLISH - 7 КЛАСС, PROGRESS CHECK



1.2.2.1.3.1
-
1 2 2 1 3 5

T 4 Progress check


PROGRESS CHECK

Listen to the interview with Angela and choose the correct answer.

- What sport does Angela do?
 - Windsurfing
 - Tennis
 - Cycling
- Why did Angela start doing her sport?
 - She wanted to keep fit.
 - Her friend did it.
 - Her family are fans of it.
- Where is Angela planning to spend her summer holidays?
 - Abroad.
 - In the country.
 - At the seaside.
- Why didn't Angela take part in the latest competition?
 - She was ill in bed.
 - She was taking an exam.
 - She had injured her leg.

Points /4

Read the text and choose the correct answer.



The Paralympic Games

The history of the Paralympic Games started in 1948 in England. Sir Ludwig Guttmann, a well-known doctor, organized a sports competition for British veterans who had taken part in World War II and became disabled. Ludwig Guttmann was sure that sport was a perfect method of therapy for people with a physical disability. He believed in the power of sport to change lives. The doctor kept saying that sport improves physical

abilities and helps to stop depression. Years later, competitors from Hof Guttman's competition. The movement, now known as the Paralympic Movement, was born.

Little by little, the sports competition for athletes with a disability became the first Paralympic Game in Rome, Italy. They attracted athletes from 23 countries. Nowadays the Paralympic Games are the second biggest sports event in the world.

The name of the competition — Paralympic Games comes from the word 'paralympic' (the games in addition to the Olympic Games). Since 1988, the Paralympic Games are held regularly at the same place as the Olympic Games. As a rule, they begin at least two weeks after the end of the Olympics.

The Paralympic flag has a background of white, with the Paralympic symbol (the Agitos) of different colours in the center. The Agitos ("I move" in Latin) is a movement, it looks like a moon. The colors are red, blue and green because these are the colors most often used in national flags.

In 2014, the eleventh Paralympic Winter Games were held in Sochi, Russia. National Paralympic Teams took part in the Games. Russia hosted the Paralympic Winter Games for the first time. The Russian team had the best performance. The Russian athletes won 80 awards (38 gold, 22 silver and 20 bronze medals). This was the highest number of medals won by a country during a single Winter Paralympic Games.

- Who arranged the first Paralympic Winter Games for disabled people?
 - A doctor.
 - An athlete.
 - An officer.
- Where were the first Paralympic Winter Games held?
 - In Great Britain.
 - In Holland.
 - In Italy.
- What does the word *Paralympic* mean?
 - a parallel game.
 - for disabled people.
 - two Olympic Games.

UNIT 4 Progress check

What does the Paralympic flag look like?

- A white flag with a picture in the middle.
- A three-coloured flag without any pictures.
- A three-coloured flag with a picture in the corner.

How many times has Russia organized the Paralympic Games?

- One.
- Two.
- Three.

number of participants

number	1	2	3	4	5
participants					

Points /5

You have received a letter from your English-speaking friend, Steve.

Steve has caught a bad cold. And I'm staying in hospital now. I feel very bored... What do you do when you are ill and have to stay at home? What books do you like to read? What do you do to stay healthy? ...

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Points /6

1 Talk about the Winter Olympic Games in 2014. Use the information from the table.

place where the Winter Olympic Games were held	Sochi, a resort city in the south of Russia; eleven world-class sports facilities constructed specially for the Games
dates of the event	7—23 February 2014
number of participants	3,500 athletes from 88 countries (more than ever before), including first timers Paraguay ['pærə'gwaɪ] and Zimbabwe [zɪm'bɑ:bwi]
Mascots	a polar bear, a European hare, and an Amur leopard.

The winners

The Russian Federation won the most medals: 13 gold, 11 silver and 9 bronze — total 33 medals; more than any other team participated in the Games.

12 Work with your partner. Complete the conversation and act it out.

Student A	Student B
You want to start to do a sport but you don't know which. Inform your friend about your wish.	
	Find out your reasons for doing sports.
Explain your reasons for doing sports. Ask for advice what sport to choose.	
	Give the advice what sport you should choose. Give some reasons.
Accept the advice / Reject the advice. Invite your friend to the pizzeria.	
	Politely refuse your reason.

Mark your score

For tasks 1—10, you can get 15 points.
15—14 points — Well done!
13—12 points — Good!
11—9 points — You can do better!
8 points or less — Revise and try again!

Tasks 11 and 12 should be evaluated by your teacher.

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ENJOY ENGLISH - 8 КЛАСС, PROGRESS CHECK



Progress check

PROGRESS CHECK

Listen to the speakers (A–D) and mark the statements as T (true) or F (false).

Speaker A always discusses his / her school problems with the family.
Speaker B has ideas for how to earn his / her pocket money.
Speaker C does not mind being dependent on his / her parents.
Speaker D is focused on his / her career.

Listen and choose the answers to the questions.

What made the speaker change school?
a) A conflict with his / her classmates.
b) Moving house.
c) Ambitious plans for the future.

What worries the speaker in his / her new school?
a) Bullying at school.
b) Transportation problems.
c) Students' lack of ambition.

Points / 6

Read the text and complete the sentences below. Use only one word from the text in each blank.

ork in a school. My students are fantastic. They are very cheerful and playful but they enthusiastically do the tasks I suggest just to please me. There are no common school problems with bullying, stealing pocket money, using names, or playing telephone games in the classes. They never do it. I think I can guess what kind of school I'm talking out and who my students are. Right. It's a school for dogs and my students are dogs of different breeds and ages. I'm a professional dog trainer.

r school is called B&S, where the letters stand for the words Brave and Smart. Being brave and smart is, in my opinion, natural for dogs. If a dog is not like that, it's always the owner's fault, not the dog's. I'm sure that every dog needs professional training.

Points

4 Congratulate your English-speaking friend on some national holiday / public holiday family special event. Write him / her an electronic postcard.

B&S School provides courses for dogs of different ages. Our youngest students are pup from only 8 to 20 weeks old. Then we start schooling for our teenagers — the dogs from 5 months to 2 years old. The third age group are adult dogs. They are not difficult to train but we often have to correct some of their habits like digging, chewing, barking, or baying. Finally, we have our senior students — dogs from above 9 years old. They prove that it's never too late to learn and that the proverb "You can't teach an old dog new tricks" is absolutely wrong! Depending on the age and the learning style we recommend different courses. If the dog wants the dog to behave properly and follow commands like 'stay', 'wait', 'come', 'down', 'leave it', we offer a basic training course. When we have specific training goals, we design special programmes and teach the dog special skills — from performing tricks to assisting blind people. Needless to say, we never use punishment in our training practice there is no need — positive encouragement works miracles!

- The text is written by a dog ...
- No students in the school call people or ... money.
- The letter S in the name of the school stands for ...
- There is a special course to correct dogs' misbehaviour and bad ...
- Dogs older than 9 years are called ...
- The author is sure that even old dogs can learn new ...
- The choice of course depends on the ...
- The author says that ... is not an appropriate way to train dogs.

UNIT 4 Progress check

5 Have a talk about a special event you celebrate as a family. Say:
What kind of event it is;
How you celebrate it;
Why most people like family celebrations and what you personally enjoy about them most.

6 Work in pairs. Imagine that your school athletics team has won first prize in a city competition. Discuss how you will arrange a celebration of this event at school. Complete the dialogue. Use the ideas from the boxes if necessary.

Have a picnic, concert in the school, homemade cakes, arrange a fancy dress party, display the photos of the winners, mock competitions, chocolate prizes

It's not a bad idea but ...
I'm not sure it'll work.
I have an alternative suggestion.
What if we ...?

OK, that sounds reasonable ...
It's nice but too expensive ...
It'll be fun, won't it?

Speaker 1 **Speaker 2**

It's amazing that we won! We are the best!

Yes. And I think we should arrange something special to celebrate.

Good idea! Lots of people will be glad to support it but we need to suggest something first.

Right. How about ...?

Discuss two or three options of how to arrange the celebration, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of all of them, agree on one of them.

Fine. What we need now is to present everything to the class in a very clear way.

Yes. And if they approve of our plan, we'll start getting ready for the celebration.

Exactly.

Mark your score

For tasks 1–3 you can get 14 points.
14–13 points — Well done!
12–11 points — Good!
10–8 points — You can do better!
7 points or less — Revise and try again!
Tasks 4 and 6 should be evaluated by your teacher.

1.2.2.1.3.1
-
1 2 2 1 3 5

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ENJOY ENGLISH - 9 КЛАСС, WORKBOOK, TEST YOURSELF



TEST YOURSELF

the prepositions.

You don't need to wait for a bus. It'll take you about ten minutes to get there (1) _____.

If you are in a hurry, we can go (2) _____ car.

When the plane took (3) _____, Jane realized that her new friend was not on board.

Because of the traffic jams lots of the passengers were late (4) _____ their flights.

I'm totally (5) _____ this plan. It won't work. We need to invent something different.

For safety reasons all the baggage was checked (6) _____ specially trained dogs.

the words in the appropriate forms.

Islands have always attracted people. Some (7) _____ discoveries made by chance or even due to mistakes. The travellers of the past did not have any (8) _____ navigation devices. Maps were often inaccurate and incomplete which made mistakes (9) _____. The dangers, however, never didn't stop the adventurers. They used every (10) _____ exploring the world. Lots of (11) _____ travellers lost their lives, but those who survived kept searching for new lands, new goods, and new knowledge. The knowledge was, obviously, the most (12) _____ of these things.

GEOG
RELY
AVOID
POSSIB
FORTU
VALUE

the verbs in passive.

Not knowing how much I hate packing, Clara offered to help. But when she arrived, I had my luggage (13) _____ and her help was not needed.

Due to some technical problem our flight (14) _____ and we got stuck at the airport.

As soon as we arrived at the hotel, we (15) _____ about the programme of our excursions. We didn't know what to start with — all of them looked interesting.

Since we don't make the reservation right now, all the rooms in our favourite hotel (16) _____. Look, there are only a few rooms available now.

I always label every piece of my luggage. Look! My phone number (17) _____ on all my suitcases and bags. That means they cannot be lost.

Dear passengers, now you can unfasten your seat belts. In a few minutes you (18) _____ some drinks and snacks.

PA
DE
IN
OC
WR
OF

UNIT 2 Test

Fill in the pronouns.

His dance is easy. Just watch (19) _____ and try to imitate all my movements.

Look at (20) _____! Your hair is untidy and there are stains on your shirt. Change it immediately, Anna's story can't be true. I don't think she believes it (21) _____. I want to call (22) _____ right now and ask a few questions.

Have another cup of tea and help (23) _____ to the biscuits. My children baked them (24) _____.

the verbs in the appropriate forms, active or passive.

— What gate number do we need?
— I don't know. Our flight (25) _____ yet. NOT ANNOUNCED

— Has he collected his luggage yet?
— No, because he hasn't got any. He never (26) _____ with huge suitcases. Usually all the things he needs (27) _____ in his rucksack. Very smart, isn't it? TRAVEL PACK

OK, we'll arrange your visa, reserve the hotel, and buy the plane tickets. After that all the documents (28) _____ to you by our courier. DELIVER

I didn't know what to do. My luggage (29) _____ and I didn't know anybody in the city. I headed to the nearby hotel to find out whether they (30) _____ a vacant room. LOSE HAVE

Check your score

30—28	27—25	24—20	<20
Very good!	Good!	Not bad!	Try again!

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): ПРОЕКТНЫЕ РАБОТЫ

В УМК предусмотрены разные проекты:
 информационные, ролевые/игровые, прикладные, творческие.
 Выполнение проекта оценивается по определенным параметрам, в том числе, оценивается устное сообщение / письменный продукт.



PROJECT. Our region

As a group, you are going to give a presentation about your region. Work in groups of 4—5 to complete these steps.

Step 1

Complete the following fact file. Use information from your school library, your personal / family library and from the Internet if necessary.

FACT FILE	
The name of the region	
The capital (and the City Day)	
The symbol of the region	
Main cities	
The longest river	
Places of interest	
Climate	
Wonders of nature	
Well-known people (who were born or lived in your region)	
National costumes	

Step 2

- Find photos or draw pictures to illustrate some points in your fact file.
- Make a plan of the presentation.
- Create a design for each slide of the presentation using your photos and pictures.
- Write captions for each slide.
- Complete the presentation.

Step 3

Give your group's presentation to your classmates.

Step 4

As a class, discuss all the presentations and choose the best ones.

UNIT 3 Section 6

83 Complete the interview with John Griffiths, an ecologist, with the phrases a—d. Listen to check if you were right. Act out the dialogue.

Correspondent: Hello, Mr Griffiths!
 John Griffiths: Hi, you may call me John.
 Correspondent: OK. John, it's well known that you have been to lots of exotic places of the world.
 John Griffiths: (1) ...
 Correspondent: Do you take any books with you when you start each journey?
 John Griffiths: (2) ...
 Correspondent: If you found yourself on a desert island one day, what three books would you be happy to have with you?
 John Griffiths: (3) ...
 Correspondent: OK. I can understand your first and third choices. But what do you need the dictionary for?
 John Griffiths: (4) ...
 Correspondent: OK. Fine! Now a question from our listener ...



- My first choice is Lofty Wiseman's 'SAS Survival Handbook'. It's very useful for a person on a desert island. Then I think, 'The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations' and the Bible, in case I were on the island for a long time!
- 'The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations' is a book of wisdom. Every time I open it, I find something to make me wiser and stronger. It helps me survive in any situation.
- That's right! I love travelling.
- Do you mean printed books? Sure, but only one or two. There are so many opportunities to find something to read on the way.

84 Say what would be your desert island choice. Don't forget to name the author, the title of the book, the reason why you've chosen it.

Use: I believe I would take ...; my choice is ...; if I had to spend some time on a desert island, I would ...; I would be happy to have; useful, informative, encouraging, amazing, humorous, entertaining.

Mini-project: Reading Books

85 Work in groups. Make a survey about your classmates' reading habits.

- Write 5 questions for your questionnaire.
- Compare your questions with your classmates'.
- Choose the 5 best questions for the final draft of the questionnaire.
- Do the survey.

Share the results of your survey with your classmates.



107

Проект – интерактивная, самостоятельная работа учащихся над определенной темой (под руководством учителя), предусматривающая создание определенного продукта и его представление.

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНАЯ НАПРАВЛЕННОСТЬ

- Сведения о социокультурном портрете стран, говорящих на английском языке, их символике, традициях и культурном наследии
- Тематическая фоновая лексика и социокультурные реалии

Задания, формирующие умения осуществлять межличностное и межкультурное общение на основе знания о национально-культурных особенностях своей страны и англоязычных стран

Задания, нацеленные на формирование умений представлять родную страну и её культуру на АЯ; оказывать помощь зарубежным гостям в нашей стране



корпорация
российский
учебник



УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНАЯ НАПРАВЛЕННОСТЬ

ЕЕ – 6 класс (стр. 91)

Listen, read and remember.
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
England [ˈɪŋɡlənd]
London [ˈlʌndən]
Scotland [ˈskɒtlənd]
Edinburgh [ˈedɪnbərə]
Wales [weɪlz]
Cardiff [ˈkɑːdɪf]
Northern Ireland [ˈnɔːðən ˈaɪələnd]
Belfast [ˈbelfɑːst]

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

GRAMMAR FOCUS: ARTICLES

31 Read and remember.
Артикли не употребляются с:
• названиями большинства государств:
England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland
Но: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation
• названиями городов:
London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Chester, Wimbledon
• названиями площадей и улиц:
Trafalgar Square, Red Square, Oxford Street, Pushkin Street

32 Read the text. Look at the map. Say what you have learned about the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom consists of four countries: England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The names of these countries are: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast. The name of the whole country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It's too long, isn't it? What do people call it the UK or the United Kingdom. The name 'United Kingdom' was first used in 1707.

The United Kingdom consists of more than 5,000 islands, small and large. Great Britain is the largest island. The islands of England, Wales and Northern Ireland are located on this island. Scotland and Wales. But Great Britain doesn't include Northern Ireland.

The national flag of the United Kingdom is called the Union Jack.

All the people living in the United Kingdom speak English. It's the official language of the UK. But some people in Scotland and Northern Ireland speak their own languages², too.

LOOK AND LEARN!
include [ɪnˈkluːd] — включать в себя

¹ an official language — государственный язык
² a native language — родной язык

ЕЕ – 9 класс (стр. 151)

UNIT 4 Section 1

13 Work in pairs. Make up a dialogue about your options after secondary school. Use some of the following phrases:

- to improve my knowledge of Russian / English / physics / geography / mathematics / history / biology / chemistry / information technology / etc
- I need a friendly ear / I need a chat.
- You look a bit confused.
- What's up?
- Have you thought about your options?
- I can't afford...
- My results do matter.
- to do courses
- to get a promotion
- to feel more focused
- to get a student loan
- to save up money
- to offer training or opportunities
- to keep an open mind

14 Look through the adverts for British students graduating from secondary school. Match the questions with the adverts. Consult the Linguistic and Cultural Guide in Appendix 4, page 188 for the following:

vocational courses school sixth form sixth form colleges an apprenticeship the GCSEs

What shall I do after my GCSE examinations?

Questions

- Should I stay on at school sixth form?
- What about sixth form college?
- What about a further education college?
- What if I want to go straight into work?

A If you want to specialise in more vocational courses, this may be a good option for you. Unlike school sixth form and sixth form colleges, you will get courses which are more closely linked to the needs of industry, professional companies or universities. As part of the application process, you may be asked to attend an interview. This is a great chance to ask questions about your chosen course and whether it's the best option for you.

B School sixth form will let you continue learning in familiar place with teachers that you already know, plus there'll be lots of your friends there already. Think about the subjects you've enjoyed studying and which ones will give you the best results, particularly if you are thinking about university.

C Then perhaps an apprenticeship would be right for you. This gives you the opportunity to start earning whilst learning the skills you need for your chosen career. Apprenticeships are available in a wide range of occupations, such as accountancy, hairdressing, construction, plumbing and retail and are currently available for 16 to 24-year-olds.

D Students from different schools can continue their education here. These are often larger than school sixth forms and can therefore sometimes offer a wider range of options to help prepare you for university or employment. Ask what's available and try to attend an open evening if possible.

1	2	3	4
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УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНАЯ НАПРАВЛЕННОСТЬ

ЕЕ - 8 класс (стр. 44-45)

UNIT 1 Section 7

136 Read the texts and say in which one you can find information about:

1. the romantic image of the place;
2. the research done on the place;
3. the features which go against stereotypes;
4. the unique wildlife of the place;
5. the age dispute between the places.

A. Not many people have ever fancied Chukotka as a dream holiday destination. However, those who have been there want to go back to the place again and again. It's the only region of Russia lying in the Western hemisphere and the most remote northwest territory of the country. A friend of mine has been there. He only stayed in Providence Bay for two weeks but he'll be telling stories about it till the end of his life. It's a beautiful, mysterious and very cold place. The variety of birds and fish is amazing! The local people can see whales, polar bears, and seals in their very close neighbourhood. My friend was very lucky to hear the whales talking to each other — the animals' communication sounds like something from another planet!



B. This city is a fantastic blend of history, brisk cultural life, and unique natural features. You can find it in any guidebook and it's usually the first place tourists coming to Russia want to visit.

St Petersburg is especially crowded in June, during the 'white nights' period — the time when the sun practically does not set and happy tourists admire the amazing architecture of the city day and night. The special charm of St Petersburg is its embankments and bridges. Along with the well-known Neva River, which starts at Ladoga Lake, the famous Fontanka, and the Moika, there are lots of minor rivers and man-made canals running through the city. It is sometimes called the Venice of the North.



C. Veliky Novgorod, a city built on the Volkhov River, has a remarkable history and a lot of historians believe the Russian State has its roots there. According to historical evidence, in 865, a fortress was built at that place which soon became a fast developing trade and crafts centre. UNESCO recognizes Veliky Novgorod



4

as a World Heritage Site¹ and the citizens are proud of the unique architecture and the most ancient kremlin in the country. There is another Russian city, however, which claims it was set up earlier. It is the city of Derbent which is located on the coast of the Caspian Sea. It is the oldest city in the Republic of Dagestan and in Russia. The historians have proof that the city was founded as early as in the 8th century BC. Due to its strategic location and the constant wars in the region, Derbent passed from one state to another and became a permanently Russian city only in the 19th century.



D. Russia is famous all over the world for its severe winters but there are places where the snow is rare and, if it falls, it melts very quickly. One of the warmest cities in Russia is Sochi, which is situated on the coast of the Black Sea. Even in the winter, the average daytime temperatures are about 10°C. And the summer is really hot, with average temperatures of 25—28°C, occasionally rising to 40°C and even higher. The mountains protect Sochi from the north and the cold Arctic air does not affect it much. The Black Sea in the south provides warmth and humidity. The daytime and nighttime temperatures do not differ as much as deep inside the continent.



E. Lake Baikal, the largest freshwater lake in the world, was discovered in the middle of the 17th century. At least, the first descriptions of the wonderful lake in southern Siberia were found in the Russian chronicles referring to that time. It was stated that the Baikal looked like the sea but had crystal clear freshwater. The serious exploration of the Baikal started under the reign of Peter I. Under his orders, the first expeditions with the participation of reputable scientists were sent to far off Siberia. Since then we have learnt a lot about the famous lake, but scientists say there are still lots of amazing surprises hidden in the depths of the water. Nowadays ambitious projects are carried out by teams from the leading Russian research centres. The Russian scientists work in collaboration with international teams of hydrobiologists, biophysicists and microbiologists from all over the world.



¹ a World Heritage Site — объект мирового наследия

UNIT 1 Section 7



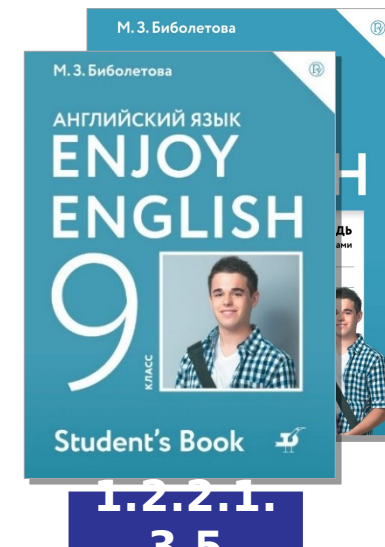
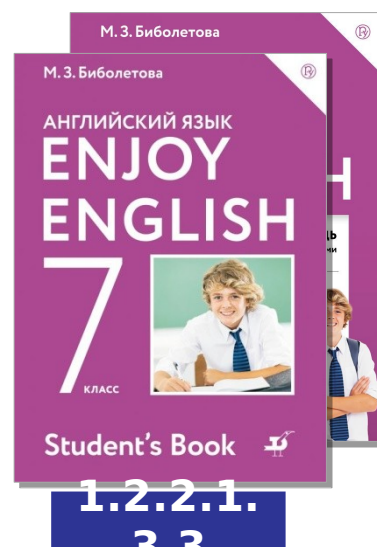
1.2.2.1.3.1
-
1 2 2 1 3 5



УМК ENJOY ENGLISH/«АНГЛИЙСКИЙ С УДОВОЛЬСТВИЕМ» (5 - 9 КЛАССЫ) ОБНОВЛЕННАЯ КЛАССИКА ИЗУЧЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, ПРОВЕРЕННАЯ ВРЕМЕНЕМ

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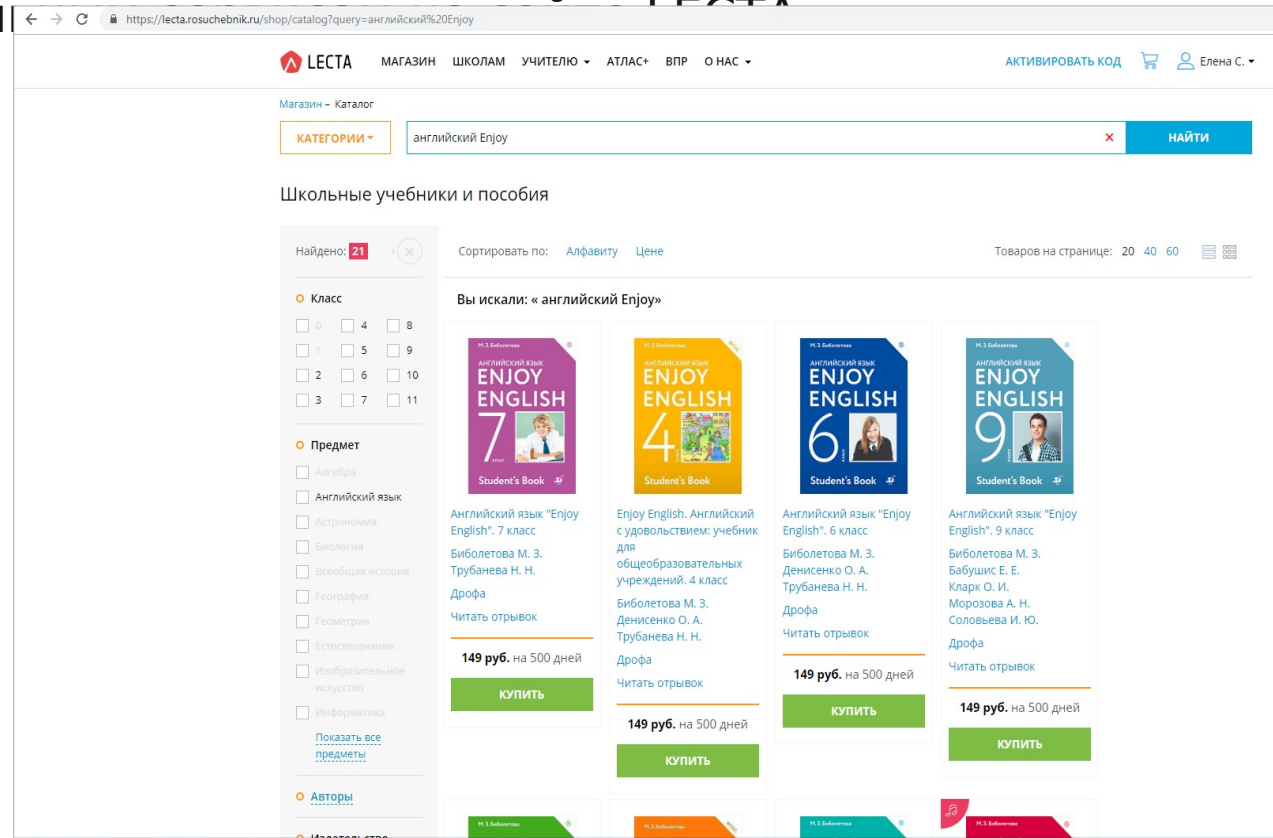
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