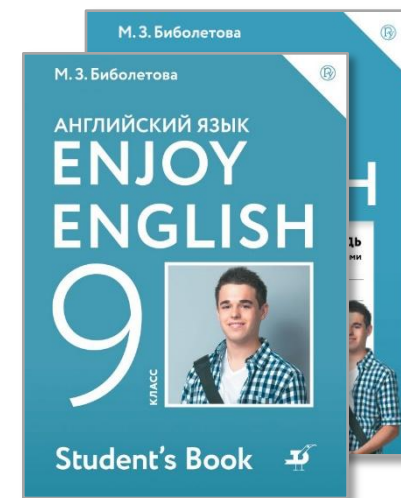


Обучение чтению и аудированию в 5–6 классах с УМК ENJOY ENGLISH/«АНГЛИЙСКИЙ С УДОВОЛЬСТВИЕМ»

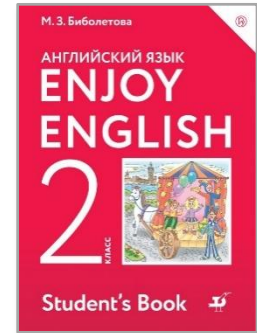
Ольга Анатольевна Денисенко, к.п.н., директор центра иностранных языков, автор УМК по английскому языку



УМК ENJOY ENGLISH/«АНГЛИЙСКИЙ С УДОВОЛЬСТВИЕМ»

ОБНОВЛЕННАЯ КЛАССИКА ИЗУЧЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, ПРОВЕРЕННАЯ ВРЕМЕНЕМ

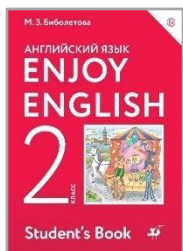
- Сохранение традиций и использование инноваций в обучении, в частности, новые педагогические технологии
- Сбалансированное обучение общению на английском языке в устной и письменной формах (пониманию речи на слух, говорению, чтению, письму)
- Проверенный на практике высокий образовательный результат 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



1.1.2.1.4.1



1.1.2.1.4.2



1.1.2.1.4.3

Основное общее образование



1.2.2.1.3.1



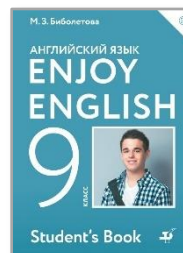
1.2.2.1.3.2



1.2.2.1.3.3

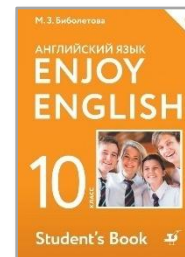


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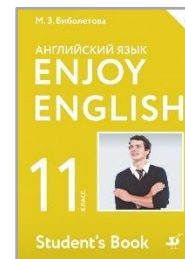


1.2.2.1.3.5

Среднее общее образование



1.3.2.1.3.1



1.3.2.1.3.2



1.2.2.1.3.1 –
1.2.2.1.3.5

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.

- **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)



1.2.2.1.3.1 –
1.2.2.1.3.5

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-6 КЛАССЫ): АУДИРОВАНИЕ

SECTION 2 Walking Around London

20 Listen to the announcement on the tourist boat trip. Complete the sentences.

1. The Thames is the most ... English river.
2. The Thames is also the longest river in ...
3. It's ... and there are a lot of fish in it.
4. During our trip we'll see many ... of interest.

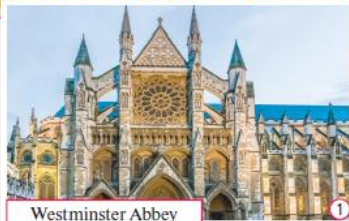


21 Look at the photos. Complete the sentences with the correct names of the places. Use the Cultural Guide if necessary.

1. ... is a well-known English cathedral.
2. ... are the buildings where the British Parliament sits.
3. ... is the most famous bridge in London.
4. ... is an ancient fortress.
5. ... is the symbol of London and Great Britain. The clock and the bell are known all over the world.
6. ... is London's central square.

LOOK AND LEARN!

a cathedral — собор
ancient — древний, старинный
a fortress — крепость



Westminster Abbey 1



The Houses of Parliament 2



UNIT 1



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

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

12 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:

1. What is he / she like?
2. What is he / she wearing?
3. What do you know about his / her country?

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

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



14 Say what you like and don't like doing.

Use: go out with friends, play sports, dance, sing, take photos, play board games, swim, dive, read books / magazines, clean my room, do my homework, do washing-up, go to the cinema / theatre, go shopping, browse the Internet, visit museums, play a musical instrument, go sightseeing, play computer games, chat with friends, etc.

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



1.2.2.1.3.1 –
1.2.2.1.3.5

С этой целью в учебник “Enjoy English” для 5 класса **включены три вида учебного материала:**

1. Тексты стихов и диалогов, входящие в разные разделы учебника (Units). Они вначале прослушиваются, а затем используются как образцы для самостоятельных высказываний.

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-6 КЛАССЫ): АУДИРОВАНИЕ

UNIT 1 Section 3

- 60 Listen, read and repeat the tongue-twister.

I can think of six thin things, but I can think of six thick things too.

- 61 Write your weekend diary. Use Emily's diary as a model. (Ex. 57)



- 62 Listen to the dialogue and say when Chris visited Cyprus.
63 Listen to the dialogue once again and fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

mountains, visited, at the seaside, sea, like

Sveta: Chris, did you spend your last summer holidays *at the seaside*?

Chris: No, I didn't. But I ... Cyprus the year before.

Sveta: And what's the name of the ... there?

Chris: It's the Mediterranean [medɪ'teɪniən], of course.

Sveta: What did you ... there best of all?

Chris: It's hard to say. Cyprus is a beautiful island. I enjoyed the history and the natural beauty. It's also a good place if you like **to go sightseeing**.

Sveta: Are ... high there?

Chris: Yes, they are.

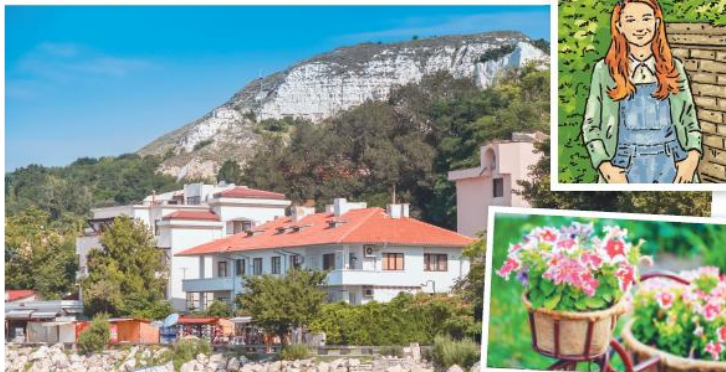
LOOK AND LEARN!

to go sightseeing [gə 'saɪ,si:ŋ] — осматривать достопримечательности

- 64 Work in pairs. Ask your partner about the places he / she visited this summer.

UNIT 1 Section 3

- 65 Read the text and complete it with the verbs in the past simple.



Linda Covert *spent* (spend) her holidays with her parents at the seaside. They ... (take) a trip to the Black Sea. Linda and her parents wanted to visit Bulgaria. Linda's dad ... (buy) the tickets. They ... (arrive) at the airport on time. Linda ... (see) a lot of big and modern planes. Onboard Linda ... (eat) tasty sandwiches and ... (drink) some juice. Linda ... (read) a book and ... (watch) an interesting video.

In the afternoon Linda and her parents arrived at the hotel. From the window she ... (can) see the Black Sea. She ... (want) to go sightseeing. She ... (take) a lot of photos of nice big park with the different green plants. For two weeks she ... (have) a lot of sunbathing, ... (smell) beautiful flowers, ... (swim) and ... (watch) the beautiful fish in the sea all day long. She ... (be) very happy at the seaside.

- 66 Make questions about the text.

1. What did Linda's family ...?
2. Where did Linda ...?
3. When did ...?
4. How long ...?
5. Who ...?
6. Why ...?

- 68 Name some important events from your last summer holidays.

Example: My father brought me a new bike in June.

- 69 Listen, read and repeat the poem.

THIRTY DAYS

Thirty days have September,
April, June, and November;
February has twenty-eight alone,
All the rest have thirty-one,
Excepting leap-year — that's the time
When February's days are twenty-nine.

- 67 Listen, read and repeat the tongue-twister.

A sailor went to sea
To see what he could see.
And all he could see was sea, sea, sea.



УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): АУДИРОВАНИЕ

UNIT 4 Section 2

19 Look at the picture of Charlie's family on page 141. Describe each member using the words from the box.

Example: His uncle is a tall, handsome and strong man with dark clever eyes and black hair.

tall, handsome, dark (blue) eyes, clever, slim, elegant, beautiful, he (she) looks like someone, fair / black / grey hair, smart, energetic

20 Answer the questions about Charlie's family.

1. What are Charlie's mother's favourite colours?
2. What does his sister like?
3. What does his uncle usually wear?
4. What does his granddad like doing?
5. What does his grandma enjoy doing?
6. What are the main characteristics of the members of Charlie's family?

21 Make short descriptions of one of your relatives or your best friend. Use descriptions from Ex. 18 and Ex. 19 as a model.

22 Write some stories about your family.

23 Listen, repeat and learn the poem.

Your Sister

Don't ever kick your sister,
Don't do such an awful thing!
Don't shout at her "Stupid!",
Don't slap her on her chin.

Don't take a funny mouse,
Don't put it in her bag.
Don't put a "Kick Me!" sticker
On your sister's back.

Don't leave your dirty trainers
Inside your sister's bed.
Don't take a plastic spider,
Don't put it on her head.

Don't do this to your sister
For if you ever do,
I'm sure she may also
Do something worse to you!

24 Listen and repeat. Match the pairs of opposites.

Use: kind, polite, unfriendly, cruel, obedient, clever, naughty, non-athletic, friendly, rude, silly, stupid, noisy, athletic, quiet, wise, tactful, impolite

Example: beautiful — ugly

BE POLITE!

Do you mind!
You are standing on my foot!

Oh, I'm very sorry.
It's so crowded here.

Can I see your ticket,
please?

I'm sorry, I can't find it.
Will I have to buy another one?

25 Read the joke. What do you think happened next?

Little Oswald is sitting on his father's knees in a crowded bus. An old lady gets on the bus and the boy jumps down at once and says: "May I offer you my seat?"



26 Make your family album so you can tell your British partner about your family.

a) Label the photos describing all family members.

b) Write a story about a family tradition (a birthday party, a New Year's Eve party etc.).

27 Listen, repeat and learn the poem.

My Elder Brother

I quarrelled with my brother,
I don't know what about,
One thing led to another
And somehow we fell out.

The start of it was slight,
The end of it was strong,
He said he was right,
I knew he was wrong!

We hated one another.
The afternoon turned black.
Then suddenly my brother
Pushed me on the back,

And said, "OK, guy, come along!
We can't go on all night —
Sorry, I think I was wrong ..."
So I knew he was right!

28 Describe your mum, dad, sister, brother or your best friend. Which of these words would you like to use?

A.

athletic, non-athletic, strong, tall, short, slim, handsome, dark / fair / grey hair, short / long hair, blue / grey / dark / green eyes

B.

intelligent, sociable, responsible, loving, shy, independent, clever, beautiful, friendly, kind, polite, unfriendly, cruel, obedient, naughty, rude, stupid, noisy, brave, quiet



29 Choose one of your classmates to describe. Then let the others guess who it is.

WORD FOCUS

30 Listen and repeat. Guess the meaning of the words with *un-*, *im-*, *in-*, *non-*.

athletic — **non-**athletic
friendly — **un**friendly
famous — **in**famous
happy — **un**happy
lucky — **un**lucky
real — **un**real
pleasant — **un**pleasant
polite — **im**polite
possible — **im**possible
usual — **un**usual



UNIT 2 Section 3

48 Listen to the dialogues and complete them.



Dialogue A

A: Sorry, ... I come in?
B: Come in and sit down. Don't waste time, please. Open your Student's Book on page 40.



Dialogue B

A: I've left my pen at home. ... I borrow your pen?
B: Yes, of course. Here you are.



Dialogue C

A: ... I help you?
B: Yes, please. I need a present for my grandma. ... you recommend me anything?



Dialogue D

A: Mum, ... I go to the cinema with Jack?
B: Yes, of course. Remember that you have to be back at 7.30 pm.



Dialogue E

A: Granny, ... I have a little more cake, please?
B: Yes, of course. Help yourself.

49 Work in pairs. Act the dialogues out.

GRAMMAR FOCUS: MODAL VERBS (REQUESTS)

50 Read, translate and remember.

When we ask people to do something for us, we can use:

Can you give me a pen?
Can I have a cup of tea, please?
Can you close the door, Roy?
Could you tell me how to get to the nearest bus station?
May I go out, Ms Clarke? (in the lesson)

SECTION 4 Wales and Northern Ireland

79 Listen to the telephone conversation and complete the sentence.
Choose the correct ending.

Mike asks his friend John ...

- a) to recommend the best website about Wales.
- b) to share some information about Wales.
- c) to join him for a visit to Wales.

80 Listen, repeat and read.

costume ['kɒstjʊ:m]
rugby ['rʌɡbi]
millennium [mɪ'lɛniəm]
waterfall ['wɔ:təfɔ:l]
Red Dragon
Snowdon ['snəʊdn]
Snowdonia National Park [snəʊ'dəʊniə, næʃənəl 'pɑ:k]
St David
St Winifred's Well [sənt, wɪnɪfrɪdz 'wel]

81 Read the information about Wales. Make a fact file about Wales using the table below.



Dear Mike,

I have tried to sum up the information about Wales and find the most important facts. I think they'll help the website visitors to get a picture of this wonderful country.

Wales is a part of the UK, but the country has its own language as well as English. It is famous for its traditions, holidays and national music. The symbol of Wales is the Red Dragon and the national flower is the daffodil. The people of Wales celebrate their National Day on 1st March, in honour of St David, the patron saint¹ of Wales. On this day, some people wear the national costume with tall black hats and long dresses.

Wales is a country of green hills and mountains. The highest mountain is Snowdon. It is situated in the Snowdonia National Park. There are 100 lakes and 90 mountains in the Park. A lot of tourists come to the Park every year. They say the Park is the most beautiful place they have ever seen. As for me, the most wonderful things are Welsh waterfalls. You can see lots of them in the country. But sometimes it is difficult to reach them. The biggest waterfall is situated in the deep forest between the hills. Imagine, it is 74 metres high! Believe me, it's worth seeing.

¹ a patron saint — покровитель





1.2.2.1.3.1 –
1.2.2.1.3.5

2. Фонетические упражнения, специально предназначенные для работы над произносительной стороной речи. Они включают новые и известные учащимся слова и словосочетания. Упражнения данной категории полезны при знакомстве с новой лексикой и при коррекции произношения, ударения, интонации учащихся.



1.2.2.1.3.1 –
1.2.2.1.3.5

3. Специальные аудитивные упражнения, в которых учащимся предлагается прослушать текст и затем выполнить задание на проверку его понимания. Проверка понимания услышанного осуществляется в различных формах: учащимся предлагается ответить на вопросы, заполнить таблицу, заполнить пропуски в тексте и др.

Например,

- *Listen to the interview and answer the questions;*
- *Listen to the dialogue. Complete the sentences;*
- *Listen to the Melinda Helford's interview, a student of Marble Walk London*
- *School. Say what you have learnt about her;*
- *Listen to the dialogues. Guess where the action takes place. Complete the table. One place is extra.*

УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-9 КЛАССЫ): АУДИРОВАНИЕ

SECTION 7 British Schools

- 133 Listen to a British student talking about her school.
Then complete the table.



Topics	Melinda	Your classmate	You
Age			
School			
Favourite subjects			
School uniform			
Hobbies			

- 134 Work in pairs. Introduce yourself to a British student.
Tell him / her about yourself and your friend. Ask him / her questions.
Use the dialogue and the table in Ex. 133.

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

- 135 Listen, read and repeat.

- uniform, school uniform, to wear a school uniform
- summer holidays, Easter holidays, Christmas holidays
- English, Russian, British, Spanish, German, Italian, French
- foreign language, the English language, to study languages
- Physical Education, Information Technology, English Literature, Science, History, Maths, Art, Drama

- 136 Match the questions with the answers.

- When does the school year start in Great Britain?
 - At what age do students go to secondary school?
 - Do British students wear a **school uniform**?
 - Do students in Britain learn **foreign languages** at school?
- At age 11 or 12.
 - It starts in September.
 - It lasts 40 or 45 minutes.
 - Yes, they do. **French** is often the first foreign language they learn at school. Sometimes they also learn a second foreign language: **Spanish, German, Russian** ...



UNIT 3 Section 2

- 30 Listen, read and remember.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
 England ['ɪŋɡlənd]
 London ['lʌndən]
 Scotland ['skɒtlənd]
 Edinburgh ['edɪnbərə]
 Wales [weɪlz]
 Cardiff ['kɑːdɪf]
 Northern Ireland [ˌnɔːðən 'aɪələnd]
 Belfast [ˌbel'fɑːst]

GRAMMAR FOCUS: ARTICLES (REVIEW)

- 31 Read and remember.

Артикли не употребляются с:

- названиями большинства государств:
England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland

Ho: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the UK, the Russian Federation

- названиями городов:
London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Chester, Wimbledon
- названиями площадей и улиц:
Trafalgar Square, Red Square, Oxford Street, Pushkin Street

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



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

The United Kingdom or the UK consists of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The capitals of these countries are: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast. The official name of the whole country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It's too long, isn't it? So usually 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 big. Great Britain is the largest island. Three countries are located on this island: England, 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 UK speak English. It's the official language¹ of the UK. But some people in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland speak their native languages², too.

¹ an official language — государственный язык

² a native language — родной язык

LOOK AND LEARN!

to include [ɪn'kluːd] — включать в себя

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.



1.2.2.1.3.1 –
1.2.2.1.3.5



1.2.2.1.3.1 –
1.2.2.1.3.5

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-популярного и информационного характера, отрывки из художественных произведений



1.2.2.1.3.1 –
1.2.2.1.3.5

В процессе обучения чтению в 5 классе у учащихся развиваются умения и навыки, сформированные в данном виде речевой деятельности в начальных классах, в том числе чтение вслух.

Совершенствование техники чтения ведется неразрывно с работой над чтением как коммуникативным умением.

Предусматривается овладение тремя основными видами чтения:

- ознакомительным;
- изучающим;
- просмотровым.

ОБУЧЕНИЕ ЧТЕНИЮ В 5 И 6 КЛАССАХ

UNIT 3 Section 4

69 Is there any place in your town / city / village where you can enjoy a bird's-eye view? What is it famous for?

70 Listen to Chris and Olga. Say what places Chris recommends Olga to visit in London.

GRAMMAR FOCUS: FORMS OF THE VERBS

71 Read and learn.

	the -ing form (Participle I)	the 3rd form (Participle II)
Regular verbs	+ ing a smiling girl — улыбающаяся девочка	+ ed a painted house — покрашенный дом
Irregular verbs	a burning candle — горящая свеча	a written letter — написанное письмо

72 Read the story. Say who:

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) went to the park on a sunny morning? | f) sat down and began reading a book? |
| b) bought a packet of crisps? | g) took crisps from the opened packet? |
| c) saw the children and their mothers in the playground? | h) gave the last crisp to the other person? |
| d) found a bench under the tree? | i) stood up and left the park? |
| e) had a newspaper to read? | j) found a packet of crisps in the bag? |



It was sunny and warm that Saturday morning, and Olivia decided to spend the day in the park. She came out of the house, bought a packet of crisps, turned to the left, passed a newly painted building and came into the park. Olivia walked slowly along the lane. She went past the playground where she saw playing children and their smiling mothers. It was very noisy. Olivia turned to the left. There was nobody there. Olivia saw only the singing birds in the trees and the jumping squirrels.

UNIT 3 Section 4

Soon Olivia found a nice bench¹. An old man was sitting there². He was reading³ a newspaper. Olivia sat down on the bench, took out her book and started to read. Olivia took some crisps from the opened packet of crisps between her and the old man, and he took some crisps from the packet too. Olivia was surprised. She looked at the strange man, but he was calm. Olivia didn't say anything and started reading again.

Every time Olivia took some crisps from the packet, the old man took some crisps too. Soon there were only a few crisps left in the packet. The girl looked at the strange old man. He took the last two crisps and gave one to Olivia. The girl was surprised. She put the book into her bag and left the park as fast as possible.

When Olivia came home and took the book out of her bag, she saw the packet of crisps in her bag.

LOOK AND LEARN!

to be surprised — удивляться

73 Read the underlined phrases in the text again and translate them into Russian.

74 Answer the questions.

1. Why do you think Olivia left the park and went home?
2. What did Olivia find in her bag when she came home?
3. Why did the old man take crisps from the packet on the bench?

75 Put the sentences in the right order.

- Olivia was surprised when the old man began to eat her crisps.
- Olivia found a packet of crisps in her bag.
- The old man was reading his newspaper.
- 1. — Olivia came to the park to enjoy the nice weather.
- The old man gave Olivia the last crisp.
- The girl saw a bench in the park. An old man was sitting there.
- Olivia put the book into her bag and went home.
- Olivia started reading her book and took a crisp from the packet.

76 Try to tell the story from Olivia's point of view.

¹ a bench — скамейка

² An old man was sitting there. — Пожилой человек сидел там.

³ He was reading... — Он читал...



В плане обучения **ознакомительному чтению** у учащихся формируется умение понять текст в целом, выделить основные факты, отделить основные факты от второстепенных, осмыслить главную идею текста, установить причинно-следственную взаимосвязь фактов и событий; восстановить текст, вставляя пропущенные слова и др.

ОБУЧЕНИЕ ЧТЕНИЮ В 5 И 6 КЛАССАХ

UNIT 2 Section 4

Mrs Taylor: We need three eggs and a cup of milk for the pudding.
Liza: Here you are. Anything else? Sugar? Salt?
Mrs Taylor: Some salt, please. There isn't any sugar in the Yorkshire pudding.
Liza: How ... salt shall I get?
Mrs Taylor: Just Hm. The batter¹ is ready. Now let's cook it.

LOOK AND LEARN!

a pudding ['puːdɪŋ] — пудинг to cook — готовить

66 Listen to the dialogue and find out if you were right.

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

67 Listen, repeat and read.

[ʌ] — butter, mushroom, supper, pub, dumplings
[ɑ:] — raspberry, glass, marmalade, fast, tomato
[æ] — salad, scrambled (eggs), sandwich, pasta, batter, hamburger
[ɒ] — porridge, apricot, sausage, restaurant, common, yoghurt
[ɔ:] — salt, strawberry, cornflakes, Yorkshire
[əʊ] — potato, toast, go, well-known, tomato,
[eɪ] — tasty, main, marmalade, bacon, takeaway
[aɪ] — buy, fried, Chinese, type, teatime

68 Work in pairs. Each partner reads one of the texts A or B. Both texts are the same, but some information is missing in each text. Don't look at your partner's text. Ask each other questions and find out the missing details.

Example: Partner A.: What may a real English breakfast consist of?

Partner B.: A real English breakfast may consist of eggs, sausages, bacon, smoked fish, fried tomatoes, sometimes fried potato or fried mushrooms.

A British people usually don't eat much, but they have several meals a day.

The first meal of the day in the morning, which the British usually have between about 6:30 and 8:00, is called breakfast. Nowadays, lots of British people have toast with butter and jam (often strawberry, apricot or other jam), marmalade (a type of jam made from oranges) and a cup of tea or coffee in the morning. Others prefer a bowl of cornflakes with milk or porridge.

A real English breakfast or a traditional English breakfast may consist of eggs (scrambled or fried), ...

Lunch is the meal which people have in the middle of the day (usually between about 12:30 and 2:00). Many people eat a sandwich. Some people have a simple meal such as cheese and biscuits or soup and bread. It is also traditional for people to go to ... for lunch.



¹ batter ['bætə] — тесто

UNIT 2 Section 4

Tea is the favourite drink in Britain. It's also a meal in the afternoon. British people have ... cups per day. They may drink Indian or Chinese tea and often eat biscuits, cakes or sandwiches with it.

Dinner is the most common name for the meal which people eat in the evening. It is very popular for British people to get a **takeaway** or to go to a restaurant **instead of** cooking at home. Most cities and towns have ... restaurants. Many people like Italian pizza and pasta. Fast food restaurants often serve hamburgers or fried chicken.



LOOK AND LEARN!

meal [mi:l] — еда, принятие пищи
a takeaway — готовая еда на вынос
instead of — вместо

B British people usually don't eat much, but have several meals a day.

The first meal of the day in the morning, which the British usually have between about 6:30 and 8:00, is called breakfast. Nowadays, lots of British people have ... in the morning. Others prefer a bowl of cornflakes with milk, or porridge.

A real English breakfast or a traditional English breakfast may consist of eggs (scrambled or fried), sausages, bacon, smoked fish, fried tomatoes, sometimes fried potatoes or fried mushrooms.

Lunch is the meal which people have Many people eat a sandwich. Some people have a simple meal such as cheese and biscuits or soup and bread. It is also traditional for people to go to a pub with some friends for lunch.

Tea is the favourite drink in Britain. It's also a meal in the afternoon. British people have more than 185 million cups per day. They may drink ... tea and often eat biscuits, cakes or sandwiches with it.

Dinner is the most common name for the meal eaten in the evening. It is very popular for British people to get a **takeaway** or to go to a restaurant **instead of** cooking at home. Most cities and towns have Indian and Chinese restaurants. Many people like Italian pizza and pasta. Fast food restaurants often serve ...



LOOK AND LEARN!

meal [mi:l] — еда, принятие пищи
a takeaway — готовая еда на вынос
instead of — вместо



В области обучения *изучающему чтению* формируются умения детального понимания прочитанного с целью использования полученной информации при решении различных коммуникативных задач через общение в устной и письменной форме. Параллельно расширяется словарный запас учащихся.



1.2.2.1.3.1 –
1.2.2.1.3.5

Обучение **просмотровому чтению** предполагает формирование умения выборочно извлекать нужную информацию из текста; находить информацию, представленную в тексте в явном виде (например, числовые данные, даты; основные события); определять тему текста в результате беглого просмотра или выбирать нужный текст из серии предложенных.

ОБУЧЕНИЕ ЧТЕНИЮ В 5 И 6 КЛАССАХ

UNIT 3 Section 2

36 Read the letter and complete the sentences below.





Dear Sasha,
I'm writing to you from London. We came here a week ago at the invitation of London West Square School. It's our first visit to London and we are enjoying sightseeing. Let me tell you about our stay here.

On Monday we went to Buckingham Palace and saw the Changing of the Guard. There were a lot of tourists there. Imagine, there are more than 600 rooms in the palace and the royal family has got a cinema and a swimming pool! The next day we visited the Tower of London. I took lots of photos. Next to the Tower there is the famous Tower Bridge. I was lucky to take photos of it when it opened.

We spent Wednesday in Greenwich. We went there by boat. We visited the home of the "Prime Meridian". It divides the world into the East and the West. I took a photo of this fantastic place too.

Yesterday it was rainy and windy, so we went to the British Museum. You collect coins, don't you? I bought a special souvenir for you there. Hope you'll like it. Today it's sunny and warm, so we are going to the London Eye.

Well, I must go now. It's time for us to leave.
Best wishes,
Egor

LOOK AND LEARN!

royal — королевский
East — восток
West — запад



- On Monday Egor visited
- On Tuesday Egor ... He ...
- On Wednesday ...
- On Thursday ...
- On Friday Egor ...

97



UNIT 1

15 a) Work in pairs. Complete the questions. Listen and check if you were right.

Use:

Who? What? Where?
When? How? How often?

... do you do your homework?
... do you spend your summer holidays?
... do you do sports in a week?
... do you do at weekends?
... do you spell your surname?
... do you talk on your mobile with?

b) Ask and answer the questions above.

16 Say whether you learnt anything new about your classmate after his / her answers to your questions.
Example: I learnt that Olga goes swimming at weekends.

17 Read the membership forms of the participants of the Club meeting. Say who:

a) lives in Asia?
b) is older?
c) knows a lot about other countries? Why do you think so?
d) is better at computers? Why do you think so?
e) would like to visit North America?
f) likes playing sports?
g) likes reading? Why do you think so?


MEMBERSHIP FORM

First name	Asha
Surname	Kapur
Age	twelve
Country	India
Languages you speak	Hindi, English
Hobbies	dancing, drawing, travelling
Favourite subjects	Drama, Literature, History
Countries (places) you would like to visit	Russia, the UK, China



MEMBERSHIP FORM

First name	Don
Surname	Gloom
Age	eleven
Country	Australia
Languages you speak	English, French
Hobbies	travelling, basketball
Favourite subjects	I.T., Maths, Geography
Countries (places) you would like to visit	the USA, France



18 Complete the membership form with information about yourself.

12

ОБУЧЕНИЕ ЧТЕНИЮ В 5 И 6 КЛАССАХ

SECTION 2 Animals in the City

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

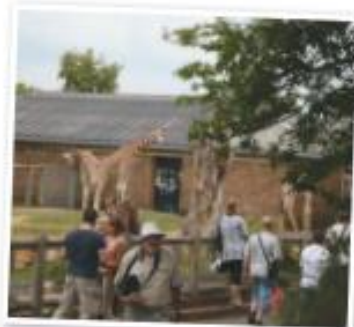
PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

- 25 a) Listen, repeat and read.

- [ei] — place, great, endangered, nature, remain
[ɛ] — 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
[o] — 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 texts.



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 rope!

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.



1 a rope [raʊp] — верёвка

LOOK AND LEARN!

although [ɔ:l'ðəʊ] — 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'deɪndʒəd] — находящийся под угрозой вымирания
species ['spi:ʃi:z] — виды живых существ
rare [reə] — редкий
wildlife ['waɪldlaɪf] — живая природа
various ['veəriəs] — различные

- 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 has various fun activities for their young visitors.
- In Moscow Zoo children and their parents can enjoy swans and pelicans which ...





1.2.2.1.3.1 –
1.2.2.1.3.5

В качестве материала для чтения в учебнике предлагаются в большинстве своем доступные учащимся в языковом отношении и по содержанию аутентичные тексты разных жанров (письма личные и письма-приглашения, стихи, отрывки из художественной прозы, тексты рекламного характера с незначительной адаптацией, объявления, странички путеводителя, карты и др.).

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

Несплошные тексты: карта, таблица, расписание.

ОБУЧЕНИЮ ЧТЕНИЮ В 5 И 6 КЛАССАХ

UNIT 1 Section 5

106 Read Chris's letter about the School English Theatre. Say if Chris liked his school club in Russia and why.

Hi, Tony,
Thank you for your letter. As for me I am fine. I want to tell you about my new school club. I chose the School English Theatre as my club. In London we had Drama lessons in our school. In my Russian school they don't have such lessons, but they have a club called "English Theatre". This month we're performing "Peter Pan" by J.M. Barrie. Our English teacher asked me to star as Peter Pan! It's really cool! At first I was a little nervous. But now everything is all right. I am not very shy now. I know the words like a real actor, and my classmates help me to play my role professionally.

How are you? How are our classmates, Mrs Nelson and other teachers?

Write me back soon,
Chris

LOOK AND LEARN!

Drama — драматизация (школьный предмет в Великобритании)
It's cool! — Здорово!

107 Ask your friend about his / her hobby. Tell him / her which club is best for him / her. Give your reasons.

108 Ask your classmates which club they prefer. Find out:

- Which club is the most popular among your friends?
- Which club is chosen only by boys and which is chosen only by girls? Why?

No.	Club	Names of classmates	Results	
			girls	boys
1	Singing Club	Marina, Sveta, Yulya, Denis	3	1
2	Photo Club	Nina, Pavel		
3	Computer Club	Misha, Oleg, Vitya, Kolya		
4	Dancing Club			
5				

109 Say what the most popular club in your class is. Explain why.

110 Write a letter to your British pen friend and describe your favourite club.

111 a) Read the poem and fill in the gaps with the verbs from the box.

visit, become, open, play, be

Hooray! It's cool! It's Sunday!
Today I start anew.
Today I've decided to ... a wizard¹,
It's true!

Or maybe I will learn to fly
Or how to walk through stars
Or I'll ... other planets
And meet the aliens² in their magic cars.
I'll travel to past times.
And I'll ... football with a dinosaur
And he will mark the score!
I've got so many wonderful plans!
But now I have to ... the door.
I'm starting the right way.
Yes, this will ... the best day!
Hooray! It's cool! It's Sunday!

b) Listen to the poem and check your answers.

¹ a wizard ['wɪzəd] — волшебник

² an alien ['eɪliən] — инопланетянин

SECTION 6 School Rules

122 Look at the posters and guess what day will be at school tomorrow. Does your school have a similar day?



123 Listen and check your answer.

124 Read and say what the students will do during Self-Regulation Day.

Chris: Sveta! I've read the poster in the hall "Attention! Tomorrow is Self-Regulation Day! Be creative, responsible and sociable." What should I do? Can you explain it to me, please?

Sveta: Oh, Chris! I am sorry. We forgot to tell you about this important day.

Chris: It's not a holiday, is it?

Egor: No, it's not a holiday but it is a very special day. We will be completely independent all day long. Our teachers will be only observers and we will study and work in our hobby groups all on our own.

Sveta: The students from Grades 10 and 11 will be our teachers tomorrow. Usually on this day they give us only good marks but sometimes they give too much homework.

Vika: Chris, I will be an English teacher tomorrow and teach our small pupils from Grade 2. Would you like to come to my lesson? The kids would be happy to meet you.

Chris: With pleasure! I like your idea. Thank you. What are you going to do, Egor?

Egor: I will help Sveta to water the plants. And then I'll go to the swimming pool. Vitaliy Kuraksin, a student from Grade 11, who is the best swimmer and our school champion, will be our teacher tomorrow.

Chris: That's great! I would like to meet him too.

LOOK AND LEARN!

creative [kri'eɪtɪv] — творческий
sociable ['səʊjəbl] — общительный
responsible [rɪ'spɒnsəbl] — ответственный
independent [ɪn'dɪpendənt] — независимый
a grade [ɡreɪd] — класс



UNIT 3 Section 1

34 Answer the following questions.

1. Why do people open zoos in cities?
2. What is the difference between a zoo and a wildlife park / a safari park?
3. Where do animals have a better place to live and why?
4. What can you learn about animals in zoos and wildlife parks?
5. Why do the rules of the park say that you can't take your pets with you?

35 Imagine that you are the director of a zoo / a wildlife park. Say what you would do as the director.

Use: feed the animals well, buy exotic and rare animals, move the zoo to the country, take away cages, make a nice pond with clean water in the centre of the zoo / the wildlife park, arrange balloon trips for animal watching, have a dolphin show, close the zoo, etc.

Example: If I were the director of the zoo, I would buy another giraffe for my zoo. Our giraffe needs a friend.



36 Listen and complete the poem. Read it aloud. Learn the poem by heart.

My Dream (G. Brown)

I love all ... of animals
Dogs and cats and ...
I love all ... of animals,
Despite their ... habits.
If I had tons of ...
D'you know what I would do?
I would ... lots of animals
And have my own ...
But ... wouldn't be in cages,
They would be free to ... around.
And there's one thing they would ...
And that is safe and sound¹.

¹ safe and sound — живы и здоровы

37 Look and describe the picture.

1. Who can you see in the picture?
2. Why are the children there?
3. What are they wearing?
4. What are they doing?
5. Would you like to join the children?



60

UNIT 3 Section 2

45 Complete the poem. Listen to the poem and check if you were right.

This is the key to the kingdom

This is the key to the kingdom.
In that kingdom there is a **city**,
In that ... there is a **town**,
In that ... there is a **street**,
Off that ... there winds a **lane**¹.
In ... there is a **yard**²,
In ... there is a **house**,
In ... is a **room**,
In ... is a **bed**,
In ... is a **basket**³,
In that basket there are some **flowers**.
Flowers in the basket,
Basket in the ...
Bed in the ...
Room in the ...
House in the yard,
Yard in the ...
Lane off the ...
Street in the ...
Town in the ...
City in the kingdom.
To that kingdom this is the key.



- ¹ a lane [leɪn] — тропинка
- ² a yard [jɑ:d] — двор
- ³ a basket ['bɑ:skɪt] — корзина

95

GRAMMAR FOCUS: THERE IS / THERE ARE (REVIEW)

46 Read, translate and remember.

We use **there is / there are** when we say that something exists (есть что-то существующее) or doesn't exist (не существует) somewhere.

There is a beautiful castle in the old town.

Is there a cinema in the shopping centre?

There is no snow in the street.

There are some people in the square.

Are there any fantasy books in your school library?

There are no competitions and quizzes on the site.

47 Complete the sentences.

Use there is or there are.

1. Read the article! ... some important information there.
2. ... a lot of green parks and gardens in Great Britain.
3. ... any students in the classroom?
4. ... a unique rainforest in the centre of South America.
5. ... many old castles in Scotland? — Yes, most of them are museums now.
6. ... no mistakes in your test. Excellent!



UNIT 3 Section 4

132 Listen and read the poem of Rudyard Kipling from the story 'The Elephant's Child'.

I keep six honest serving-men
(They taught me all I knew);
Their names are What and Why and When
And How and Where and Who.

I send them over land and sea,
I send them east and west;
But after they have worked for me,
I give them all a rest.

I let them rest from nine till five,
For I am busy then,
As well as breakfast, lunch, and tea,
For they are hungry men.

But different folk have different views.
I know a person small —
She keeps ten million serving-men,
Who get no rest at all!

She sends 'em abroad on her own affairs,
From the second she opens her eyes —
One million Hows, two million Wheres,
And seven million Whys!

Шестёрка слуг — Кто, Где, Когда,
Что, Почему и Как —
Всегда находится в трудах,
Чтоб не попасть впросак.

Идут по суше и морям,
На Запад и Восток,
И всё, что я не знаю сам,
Они готовят впрок.

Но я даю им отдохнуть,
Пусть поедят, поспят.
Окончен день — им снова в путь —
Уже пробило пять.

Но у меня есть юный друг,
Так, девочка одна.
Ей служат сотни тысяч слуг
Без отдыха и сна.

С утра она их шлёт вездё,
Куда, я не пойму,
Сто тысяч Как, сто тысяч Где,
Сто тысяч Почему.

(Перевод Я. М. Казеера)



122

UNIT 3 Section 2

31 Read the text about the Tower of London.
Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

photos, place, part, care

Welcome to the Tower of London!

There are lots of wonderful sights and interesting activities in this ancient fortress. You can visit the museums and see the famous Crown Jewels in one of them. You can take ... of the famous black ravens that live in the Tower. There are six of them and each raven has a name. You can enjoy **historical** performances that take ... in the White Tower!

The guards of the Tower, known as Beefeaters, take ... of the fortress and tell the tourists about its long and cruel history. You can also take ... in historical trips. We hope you'll enjoy your day.

LOOK AND LEARN!
historical [hɪ'stɒrɪkl] — исторический



The White Tower



The Tower of London



Beefeater



The Crown Jewels




A raven


95




UNIT 4 Section 1




2. Does your T-shirt have holes in it?



3. What did the spider do on the computer?




4. The turtle took two chocolates to Texas to teach Thomas to tie his boots. How many "Ts" in THAT?



5. How many months have 28 days?

17 Listen to the voice mail message. Say who Rachel has to meet at the bus stop.



146

SECTION 3 Popular Sports in Britain and in Russia

50 Listen to the text and complete the sentences.

- Most British people enjoy
- The British national sports are ..., ..., ..., cricket and racing.

51 Listen and repeat the words. Guess the meaning of the words that sound similar in English and in Russian.

biking, swimming, skating, skiing, jogging, boxing, motor racing, horse racing, boat racing, football, volleyball, darts, basketball, rugby, golf, cricket, tennis, ice hockey, badminton

52 Study the pie chart. Find out what sports are more and less popular among British people.

Example: British people are fond of ...
... is not so popular in Great Britain.

Popular sport in Great Britain



- Football 35 %
- Tennis 17 %
- Swimming 30 %
- Boxing 9 %
- Motor racing 8 %
- Cricket 7 %
- Skiing 6 %
- Golf 4 %
- Darts 2 %
- Badminton 2 %

53 Read the texts. Match them with the photos.

A Tennis is very popular in Britain. This game first appeared in England. Every June the biggest competition in the world takes place at Wimbledon. This world centre of tennis is located not far from the center of London. ... Lots of fans and tourists come there to watch games between famous players. Millions of people watch the Wimbledon Championship on TV.

B The English also like all kinds of racing. Horse racing, motor racing and boat racing are very popular in England. The most famous boat racing in England is between Oxford and Cambridge. It first started in 1829 and has been held almost every spring since 1836. A lot of people come to watch this competition between the two leading English universities. ...

C Most people think that the British invented football. ... The game is very popular there. Most British towns and cities have a football team. There are four football championships: in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The strongest football team in the British Isles is Manchester United, although Arsenal and Chelsea in London are also very good.

D The national English game is cricket. ... Cricket is a summer game: it is usually played in schools, colleges and universities. Cricket is a very long and slow game. There are two teams. Each team consists of eleven men. The 'bowler' throws the ball, and a 'batsman' hits it with his bat.



54 Work in pairs. Decide which texts these sentences have been taken from¹. Complete the texts.

- But it is also popular in Australia, India, Pakistan and Southern Africa.
- It is not true because similar games were played in different countries. The English suggested the laws of the game in 1863.
- It takes place on the River Thames and it usually lasts 15–20 minutes.
- It is the oldest competition and the only one where the players still play on grass.

55 Complete the questions. Answer the questions.

Use: What country? What kinds of? Where? When? What? How many?

- ... is the birthplace of tennis?
- ... does one of the largest world tennis competitions take place?
- ... racing are popular in England?
- ... did the most famous boat racing first start?
- ... football championships are held in the UK?
- ... are the best football teams in Great Britain?
- ... is cricket played nowadays?
- ... are the rules of cricket?

56 Work in pairs. Discuss what sports are more / less popular in Russia. Why?

Use: I think / I believe, be popular among all age groups, become popular long ago, be popular throughout the world, children can develop their physical abilities, Russian national sports, the biggest competition takes place, a lot of people come to watch it, people can do it all year round.

¹ have been taken from — BULETENI

UNIT 4 Section 3



UNIT 3 Section 3

68 Read the fact file about England and complete the text.

England	
National Day	23rd April
Capital	London
National symbol	red rose
Population	over 53 million
Official language	English
Main cities	London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds
Educational centres	Oxford, Cambridge
The longest river	the Thames



I'm Harry Brown. I work in a travel agency. Travelling is my job and my hobby. I have visited every corner of my country. ... is the largest part of Great Britain. The population is over ... people. The official language is ... The symbol of England is ...

My country has a long history. On 23rd April, England celebrates its ... The capital of England and one of the most beautiful cities in the world is ... A lot of bridges across ... connect the northern and the southern parts of the city.

The other big English cities are ... and ...

There are many universities in England and lots of students come to England from all over the world. The most well-known education centres are ... and ...

If you are in England, I will be glad to meet you in our agency and give you detailed information about the country!

69 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the following questions. Use the map and the information in Ex. 68.

1. What is the biggest part of Great Britain?
2. What is the English capital?
3. What is the population of England?
4. When is the National Day of England?
5. What colour is the English national flower?
6. What is the longest river in England?
7. Why do lots of students come to England?



UNIT 3 Section 3

70 Complete the dialogue between Harry, the travel agent, and the tourist. Guess what questions the tourist asked.



- Hello, what can I do for you?
- Hello! I would like to spend my spring holidays in England next month. What can you suggest?
- You should visit the capital first of all.
- ...?
- Because it's one of the most beautiful cities in the world, with long and interesting history. It is rich in historical buildings, numerous monuments, famous theatres and green parks.
- ...?
- There is the River Thames. You can enjoy wonderful views when travelling by boat.
- ...?
- You can also visit other cities like Oxford, Cambridge or Chester.
- ...?
- The National Day of England is 23rd April.
- Oh, can you imagine, that's my birthday!
- That's great! Well, I hope you'll enjoy your trip very much.

71 Work in pairs. Act out the conversation in Ex. 70. Add any details you want.



Отбор текстов для чтения производится по следующим критериям:

- соответствие тематике учебника,
- близость интересам учащихся,
- познавательная ценность,
- воспитательная ценность,
- коммуникативный потенциал текста,
- соответствие языковому опыту учащихся,
- аутентичность,
- разнообразие жанров.



1.2.2.1.3.1 –
1.2.2.1.3.5

UNIT 3 Section 3

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

60 Listen and read.

- [u:] — school, room, group, souvenir
[ɜ:] — learn, birthday, work, worth
[ʃn] — decoration, collection, exhibition
[k] — character, chemistry, Christmas, detective
[ks] — exercise, exhibition, experiment

61 Work in pairs. Read the texts.

Ask your partner about the museum he / she has read¹ about.

Answer his / her questions.

1. When was the museum founded?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What can visitors see in the museum?
4. What can visitors do in the museum?
5. When can people visit the museum?
6. Have you got a similar museum in your city / town?

¹ has read — читал(-а)

The Sherlock Holmes Museum

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote four novels and fifty-six stories about the famous detective Sherlock Holmes and his friend Dr Watson. According to the books, they lived in London, at 221B Baker Street.

In 1990 the Sherlock Holmes Museum was opened at this address.

The rooms in the museum look exactly as in the books. The visitors can sit in Mr Holmes's armchair, put on his famous cap and see his violin and his chemistry equipment. They can also visit Dr Watson's room.

On some days the visitors can meet Dr Watson who will answer any questions about Sherlock Holmes and his flat. The part of Dr Watson is played by an actor.

There are some special souvenirs in the museum shop. The museum is open every day of the year (except Christmas Day) from 9.30 am to 6 pm.



UNIT 3 Section 3

The Science Museum

It's one of the most popular of London's museums. It is situated in the centre of the capital. The museum was founded in 1857. The Science Museum is worth visiting because it is famous for its collections (everything from aeroplanes to microchips). There are also different exhibitions and special activities both for adults and children. Visitors can learn a lot about modern science and take an active part in different experiments.

Visitors can also spend a Science Night in the museum and see a film in the IMAX 3D cinema. The museum also arranges fantastic birthday parties. In the museum visitors can buy original souvenirs for their family and friends.

Children and grown-ups can come to the museum every day from 10 am to 6 pm.



LOOK AND LEARN!

according to — согласно ..., в соответствии с
an activity — занятие, деятельность

62 Write a passage about any museum in your city / town or any museum you have been to. Follow the plan.

- a) The name of the museum.
- b) When it was founded.
- c) What you can see in the museum.
- d) What you can do in the museum.
- e) Why it is worth visiting.

TEST YOURSELF

Do the exercises in your Workbook.



4 AN ADVENTURE HOLIDAY

SECTION 1 The Spirit of Adventure

- 1 Look at the pictures and say whether you have ever done these sports / you have ever been to an adventure park. Listen to the radio programme and choose the answer to the question.

Why does Kevin do extreme sports?
a) He wants to look athletic.
b) He is a professional sportsman.
c) He likes exciting adventures.



mountain biking



snowboarding



adventure park



diving



hiking

- 2 Complete the sentence. Choose the right definition for an adventure. Do you like adventures?

An adventure is ...

- a) a peaceful and everyday event.
b) an exciting and unusual experience.
c) an ordinary and boring experience.

- 3 Translate the following phrases. Use them in your own sentences.

1. to have (to look for) an exciting / thrilling / new / dangerous adventure
2. love of (in search of) adventure
3. an adventure film / story / holiday / game / park

Examples: If you are looking for an exciting adventure, take part in our project! Nowadays you can find adventure parks in many European countries.

- 4 a) Listen and repeat the names of English and American writers and the characters from their adventure books.
b) Look at the pictures on p. 142 and read the names of the characters. Match the characters with the authors of the books.

Example: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote detective stories about Sherlock Holmes and his friend.

1. Arthur Conan Doyle
2. Daniel Defoe
3. Joanne K. Rowling
4. John R. R. Tolkien
5. Mark Twain
6. Lewis Carroll
7. Rudyard Kipling

UNIT 4 Section 1

- 5 Look at the pictures of the characters again. Make a short description of one of the characters. Don't say who it is. Let your classmates guess.

Example: He is young. He is strong and brave. He has dark hair and dark eyes. His hair is straight and dark. He is clever, serious and independent. (Mowgli)

Use:

Appearance: athletic, non-athletic, strong, tall, plump, slim, handsome,

short, dark / fair / red / grey / wavy / straight / short / long hair, blue / grey / dark / green eyes, funny / long / turned-up nose

Traits of character: intelligent, sociable, responsible, loving, shy, independent, clever, friendly, kind, polite, obedient, unfriendly, nice, naughty, brave, tactful, lazy, talkative, hard-working, serious, understanding



- 6 Read the story and say what Bobby Bootson took with him on the hiking trip.

The First Adventure of Bobby Bootson Part 1

That morning Bobby Bootson had to get up early. He felt excited¹ about his first camping trip that day. At last, he was ten and could join the school camping team. He was going to take part in the hiking trip with lots of fun adventures and different activities.

There is a love of thrilling adventure deep inside him. He read a lot of books and

watched many films about great explorers and their extraordinary and dangerous trips. Every night, Bobby had wonderful dreams about them. Sometimes he was a captain on a big ship, then he was the pilot of a helicopter. Once he was a brave explorer who discovered a new land.

'Bobby, get up, dear!' said his granny. 'A big breakfast is ready for our great

¹ to feel excited — чувствовать себя изумлённым



SECTION 6 Enjoy the Party!

- 102** Listen to the dialogues. Guess where the action takes place. Complete the table. One place is extra.
- In a museum.
 - In a cinema.
 - In a shop.
 - At a birthday party.

Dialogue 1	Dialogue 2	Dialogue 3

- 103** Join the words in the first column with the words in the second column to make word combinations. Make your own sentences with them.
- Example:** orange juice; Would you like some orange juice? — Yes, please.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. orange | a) club |
| 2. birthday | b) game |
| 3. invitation | c) office |
| 4. post | d) pie |
| 5. apple | e) juice |
| 6. school | f) letter |
| 7. board | g) party |

- 104** Read and say why Jess invited Sveta to her place.

Dear Chris,
Thanks for your email. Of course, I'll tell you about our stay in London. I have already written you about our visit to the Tower and Science Museum, about our trip to Greenwich and our ride on the London Eye, remember?

Today I want to tell you about a birthday party. One of our English friends, Jess, had her birthday. Jess turned 12 that day. She invited me and some other Russian students to her party. We had a good time. We made new friends, played games, danced and took photos. I have attached some of the photos to this letter. Have a look! In the first photo I am chatting with my new English friends. I spoke English and you'll be surprised but we managed to understand each other. In the second photo, Egor is playing a board game with Philip. And in the third photo, we are singing "Happy Birthday to you!" around the birthday cake. The cake is nice, isn't it? And it was very tasty. I had two pieces of it.

So our London trip is going on. I'll write you again tomorrow.

Best wishes,
Sveta

LOOK AND LEARN!

to turn — исполняться
to chat — болтать
each other — друг с другом, друг друга и т. д.
a board game — настольная игра



- 105** Match the verbs from the text with their meanings.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. to chat | a) to join a file to an email |
| 2. to go on | b) to talk friendly to a person |
| 3. to understand | c) to continue |
| 4. to attach | d) to ask to come |
| 5. to invite | e) to know what a person has said |

- 106** Read the sentences and say whether the following sentences are true or false.

- It is the first Sveta's letter to Chris.
- Jess invited Russian children to her party.
- Sveta enjoyed the birthday party.
- Sveta took some photos at the party.
- Sveta spoke Russian with her new friends.
- Sveta didn't eat the birthday cake.

- 107** Say how you celebrated your last birthday. Use these questions as a plan.

- When is your birthday?
- Did you celebrate your last birthday? Did you arrange a birthday party?
- Who did you invite?

- 110** Read the text. Choose the best title.

- It Became a Tradition
- The History of Tea
- Tea or Coffee?

British people like drinking tea. Tea became the national drink of Great Britain long ago. Nowadays British people drink tea at breakfast, lunch, tea-time (around 3—5 o'clock) and dinner. They like tea more than coffee.

Tea came to Britain from China in the 17th century. At that time British people usually had breakfast (in the morning) and dinner (in the evening). Some of them were hungry in the afternoon. The Duchess Anna Maria of Bedford decided to have a cup of tea and a little snack (slices of bread and butter) around 5 pm. Then she started to invite guests to her "afternoon tea". Soon "the afternoon tea" became popular. But tea was very expensive and only rich people could drink it.

Nowadays "afternoon tea" is still popular with all the people in the country. British people have it between three and five in the afternoon. They set the table and have a cup of tea and a snack (a biscuit, a piece of cake or a toast). English tea is usually very strong. Most people have it with some milk.

- What did you do at the party? Did you play any board games?
- Did you have a birthday cake? Did your friends and relatives sing a special birthday song to you?
- What gifts did you get?
- Did you have a great time?

- 108** Listen to the dialogue. Complete the sentence.

Egor would like some ...

- tea.
- apple juice.
- tomato juice.

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

- 109** Listen, read and repeat.

- | | |
|------|------------------------------------|
| [ɪ] | — drink, rich, biscuit |
| [i:] | — eat, tea, people, piece, between |
| [ɒ] | — coffee, popular, strong |
| [aɪ] | — like, slice, pie, invite, knife |
| [ʌ] | — cup, mug, lunch |



LOOK AND LEARN!

a slice [slaɪs] — (отрезанный) ломтик
to set the table — накрывать на стол



Модели обучения:

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

ОТ ЧТЕНИЯ К ГОВОРЕНИЮ

UNIT 2 Section 3

- 57 Listen and repeat the following English words. Guess what Russian words sound similar to them.

school, class, uniform, Geography, club, Information Technology, Music, design, student, surprise, result, tropical, special, group, region, assistant, sport, project, lunch, History, Mathematics, festival, information

- 58 Make as many word combinations as possible.

Example: a school uniform

class, summer, sports, Maths, school, football, grammar, theatre

year, facilities, club, festival, pet, holidays, rules, uniform, group, job, room, activities, lesson, term

- 59 Read the text and find out where the students are going this summer.

At the beginning of the school term Miss Mild, a primary school teacher, decided to give jobs to her students. All the children thought it was one of the most exciting days of their school life. Each of them got a job for which they had to be responsible during the school year. Naturally each student wanted to get the best job, but some jobs were more interesting than others. The students who had been the most responsible and helpful during the **previous** school year got the best jobs. All the children knew that Angela was one of these students. During the previous year she had worked very hard and she had helped the other students. So she was the most likely to get the best job of all: to look after the class hamster.

But the teacher's decision was a big surprise. Each student got one of the class jobs: cleaning the blackboard, looking after one of the pets, preparing the posters and books or computers for the lessons, collecting workbooks after the test and so on. But Angela's job was very different and unusual. Miss Mild gave her a big box. There was an ugly little plant in the box. Angela's job was to take care of this plant. The teacher said that it was a very rare tropical plant. But Angela was ready to cry. Most of her classmates felt sorry for her. But Angela decided to turn her strange task into something great.

So Angela started reading about the ugly little plant. She learned its name, where it grew, if it liked light or dark places, how often she had to water it. Angela took care of her little plant the whole school year and in the spring the plant became strong and it had beautiful big red flowers on it. All the students were excited about the flower. They started reading about tropical forests and plants.

One day a man who looked very important came into the classroom. Miss Mild said, 'This is Doctor Jones. He has something very important to say to you'.

'Good morning, children,' said Doctor Jones. 'I'm happy to inform you that among all the schools in the town, your school has taken the best care of the rare tropical plant which you got at the beginning of the school year. Congratulations! I'd like to invite your class to accompany me this summer on a journey to a **tropical rainforest**. There we can discover different flowers and plants. I believe, you know a lot about tropical plants and you will be wonderful assistants!'

LOOK AND LEARN!

previous ['pri:vias] — предыдущий
a tropical rainforest [reɪn'fɒrɪst] — тропический лес

UNIT 2 Section 3

All the children knew who had won the competition. They thanked the teacher who had decided to take part in the project. And they thanked Angela for her wonderful job. Angela was happy, too. She said to her classmates, 'I just tried to turn a little task into something great. And it was a success!'

- 60 a) Put the pictures in the correct order. Match the pictures with the sentences in the text. Read the sentences aloud.



- b) Say what pictures you would add to illustrate all the important events of the story. Describe the pictures.

Example: I would add another picture. Angela is reading a big thick book about tropical plants.

- 61 Say if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

- The children got their jobs in the middle of the term.
- The students got their jobs according to their marks.
- Miss Mild gave Angela the best job.
- Angela had to take care of the plant for the whole year.
- Angela did her best to take care of the plant.
- Doctor Jones was their new teacher.
- Thanks to Angela the class won the competition.

- 62 Write an essay about your school. Follow the plan.

- What number or special name your school has.
- Where the school is situated.
- Whether it is new / old; how old it is.
- Whether students have to wear a school uniform or not.
- What is special about your school (famous graduates, a school museum, unusual subjects (Drama, World Culture), a nice swimming pool / gym, etc.).
- What clubs and sports facilities your school has got; whether you visit any of the clubs or not.
- What school events you have got during the school year; what event(s) you usually take part in.



Модели обучения:

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

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



1.2.2.1.3.1 –
1.2.2.1.3.5

- 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 (5-6 КЛАССЫ): СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНАЯ НАПРАВЛЕННОСТЬ

SECTION 3 My Summer Holidays

44 Listen, choose and say what the students decided to do.

- The students decided ...
- to visit some places in Russia.
 - to write about some places in Russia.
 - to spend their summer holidays in Russia.

45 Read Egor's letter. Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple.



Moscow
Russia
24th September 2016

Dear Linda,
Thank you for your message. I think it's a great idea to visit you in London. All my classmates will be happy to get the invitation letter very soon.

I want to write you about my summer holidays. They ... (be) great! I **spent** my holidays in the country. This place is called Konstantinovo. My granny has a country house there. Konstantinovo is near Ryazan, one of the oldest Russian cities. Many years ago Sergei Yesenin, a great Russian **poet**, ... (live) in Konstantinovo. His mother and his sisters had got a house there. Sergei Yesenin **created** many poems in that place. Now it is a museum. There is a **popular** tradition to celebrate Sergei Yesenin's birthday in this place on the 3rd of October. Many festivals and concerts take place in Konstantinovo every year.

The weather ... (be) fine every day. My friends and I spent a lot of time outdoors. We ... (swim), ... (play) and ... (ride) our bikes. Sometimes we ... (walk) in the nearby forest.

In the evening we usually ... (make) a fire, ... (play) the guitar and ... (sing) songs. I ... (take) a lot of photos of my friends and me. This one is for you. I hope you'll **recognize** me.

You know I have a sweet tooth, so I ... (ask) my granny to make some cherry jam. I ... (help) her a little to make it. I'll take some of it to London with me and you'll get a chance to taste it.

Sending you best wishes from Chris and all of my classmates,
Egor

LOOK AND LEARN!

to spend [spend] (spent) — проводить
a poet ['pəʊt] — поэт
to create [kri'eɪt] — творить, создавать
popular ['pɒpjələ] — популярный
to recognize ['rekəɡnaɪz] — узнавать

UNIT 1 Section 3

46 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- Where did Egor spend his summer holidays?
- Why did Egor like his holidays?
- What did Egor do during his stay in Konstantinovo?
- When did his friends make a fire?
- What do you know about Konstantinovo?

47 Complete the table.

Noun / verb	Существительное / глагол
visit / to visit	
	надежда / надеяться
taste / to taste	
	желание / хотеть
play / to play	

48 Read and translate the word combinations. Use them in your own sentences.

to go (идти, ехать)	to school abroad (за границу) shopping away (уезжать)
---------------------	--

to miss (скучать; пропускать)	friends / parents History lessons a good film a football match
-------------------------------	---

to take (брать)	care of (заботиться о) part in (принимать участие в чём-то) place in (принадлежать где-то / когда-то)
-----------------	---

to spend (проводить, тратить)	the holidays weekends / the weekend a lot of time doing something money
-------------------------------	--

49 Complete the sentences with the verbs **spend**, **go**, **miss** or **take** in the correct forms.

- Last summer my parents went abroad. I ... my parents very much.
- My sister Emily likes to ... shopping and ... money.
- My brother Fred likes to ... the summer holidays in the country. But then he always ... the summer football matches in our city.
- My grandpa had a nice puppy. I ... care of it when I stayed in the country.
- My dad gave me a new camera. So I can ... a lot of pictures now.
- Our classmates will ... part in our school sports festival.

50 Read the texts, look at the photos and say what you know about these famous people and the places where they lived.

There is a museum of Victor Vasnetsov, the famous Russian **artist**, in "Teremok" in Moscow. Vasnetsov lived there for many years and created there his famous pictures: "Alemushka", "Bogatyr" and others. There are many **portraits** of his friends in the museum. They were all talented writers, poets, artists and singers: Maxim Gorky, Ilya Repin, Fyodor Shalyapin, Anton Chekhov and others.



LOOK AND LEARN!

an artist ['ɑ:tɪst] — художник
a portrait ['pɔ:trɪt] — портрет



УЧЕБНИКИ ENJOY ENGLISH (5-6 КЛАССЫ): СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНАЯ НАПРАВЛЕННОСТЬ

SECTION 2 More about the UK

27 Listen and say if the sentences are true or false.

1. The teenagers are meeting together to discuss their project.
2. Rachel refuses to post the information about the famous people.
3. Nick suggests his friends should write about famous British sportsmen.
4. Mike thinks that the information about British traditions is boring.
5. The teenagers are going to continue their work tomorrow.

28 Read the conversation. Complete it using the words from the box.

festivals, ~~facts~~, cricket, post, think, international, ideas, discuss

Rachel: Hey, guys! We've come here to discuss the Internet project. We've got to do it! It says here we should find out the most interesting *facts* about our country and post them on the site. Have you got any ...?

Sue: Well, we can ... information about the famous people who were born in Great Britain. There are a lot of interesting facts about them, after all.

Rachel: Right you are. And there are some unusual ... — Pancake Day or Bonfire Night, for example. As the project is ..., people from other countries might be interested in them.

Mike: And what about sport? The British are famous for loving sport. Just think of football, ..., boxing, running, even swimming. And let's not forget about the popular tennis competition in Wimbledon!

Nick: I ... we should also say something about the history and traditions of the United Kingdom. Some geographical facts will be interesting, too.

Rachel: OK. I agree with all your suggestions. We have some time to do research on all the topics. And we'll meet tomorrow to ... the details.

29 Answer the questions.

1. What are the teenagers discussing?
2. Why does Sue want to post information about celebrities?
3. Why does Rachel think that it's worth writing about British festivals?
4. Why is it necessary to post the information about sports?
5. Who suggests his friends should give information about the history and geography of the country?



30 Listen, read and remember.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
England ['ɪŋɡlənd]
London ['lʌndən]
Scotland ['skɒtlənd]
Edinburgh ['edɪnbərə]
Wales [weɪlz]
Cardiff ['kɑːdɪf]
Northern Ireland [ˌnɔːrən 'aɪələnd]
Belfast [ˈbelfɑːst]

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



LOOK AND LEARN!

to include [ɪnˈkluːd] — включать в себя

GRAMMAR FOCUS: ARTICLES (REVIEW)

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 UK, the Russian Federation

- названиями городов:
London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, 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 or the UK consists of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The capitals of these countries are: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast. The official name of the whole country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It's too long, isn't it? So usually 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 big. Great Britain is the largest island. Three countries are located on this island: England, 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 UK speak English. It's the official language¹ of the UK. But some people in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland speak their native languages², too.

¹ an official language — государственный язык

² a native language — родной язык



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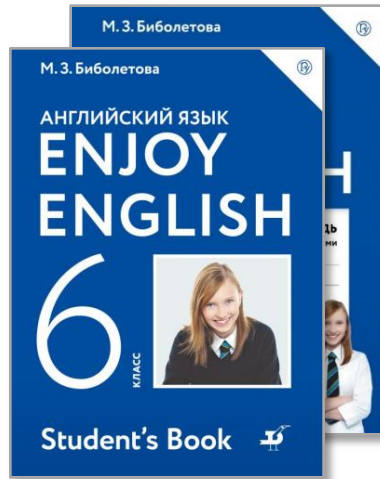
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1.2.2.1.3.1



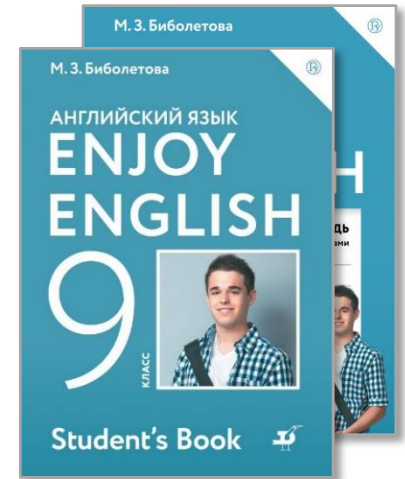
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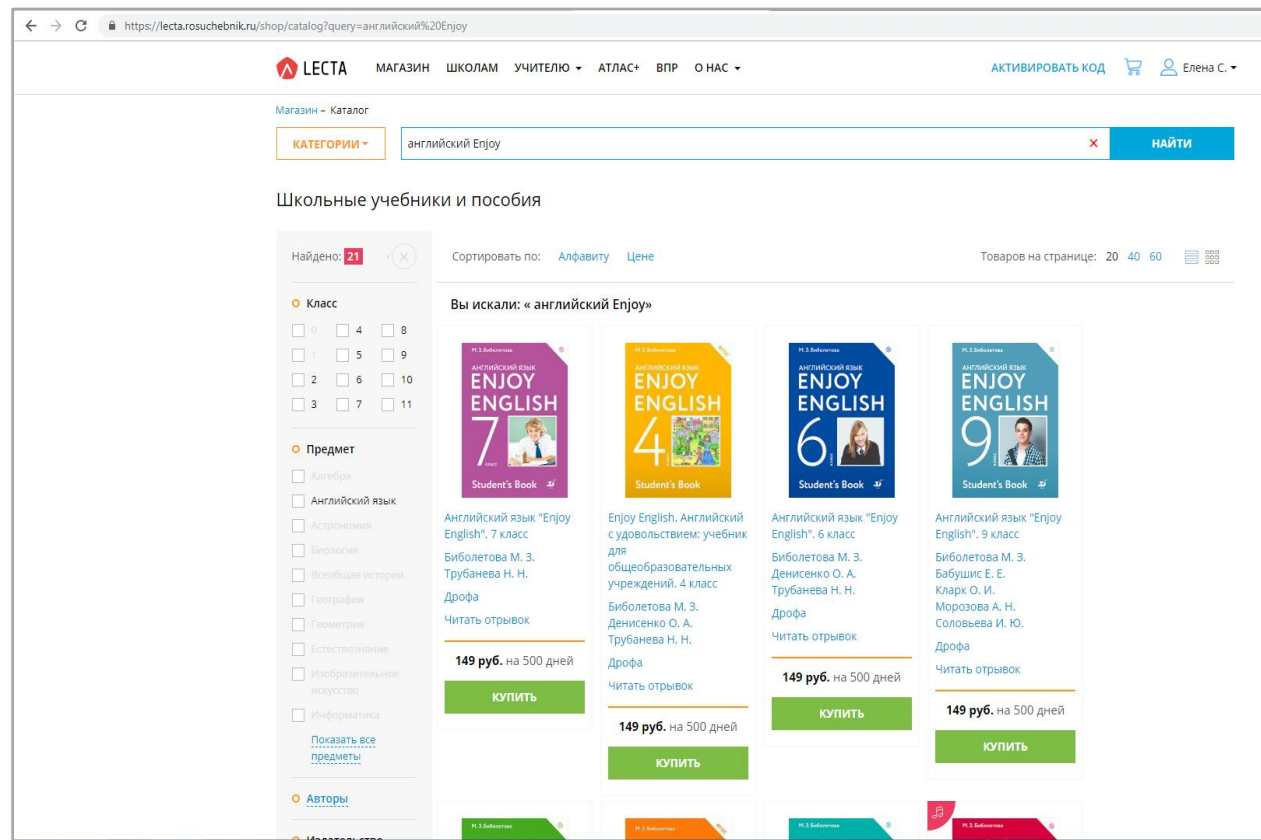
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