

Базовые (опорные) конспекты

по предмету: « Углубленное изучение английского языка»

для специальности (ей) 1514000 – «Экология и рациональное использование природных ресурсов»

1305000 – « Информационные системы в области недропользования»

0701000 - «Геологическая съемка, поиск и разведка месторождений полезных ископаемых»

0702000 – «Технология и техника разведки месторождений полезных ископаемых»

0704000 – «Геофизические методы поисков и разведки месторождений полезных ископаемых»

0703000 – « Гидрогеология и инженерная геология»

Подготовлены преподавателями
английского языка

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Рассмотрены на заседании
гуманитарной ПЦК

Протокол № 6

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Председатель ПЦК

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г. Семей

Базовые (опорные) конспекты составлены в соответствии с рабочим учебным планом, утвержденном в 2010 году, и рабочими учебными программами, утвержденными в 2010 году.



Рекомендованы учебной частью для использования.

Зам. директора по УПР

Бурмистров А.Б.

Общее количество часов на предмет: 101 (116, 117, 119, 118)

В том числе

	1 сем.	2 сем.	3 сем.	4 сем.	5 сем.	6 сем.	7 сем.	8 сем.
0702000	-	-	32	22	15	8	42	-
1514000	-	-	22	26	16	13	24	-
1305000	-	-	28	26	28	22	12	-
0701000	-	-	32	33	14	10	39	-
0704000	-	-	32	18	28	10	30	-

Количество обязательных контрольных работ : в семестрах

Итоговый контроль - зачет

Оглавление

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	Раздел 2. My life.	
3	My family. <i>Possessive adjectives. Who...? my</i>	10
4	What's your phone number? <i>Questions.</i> Email friends. <i>Articles a/an., his, her</i>	10
	Раздел 3. Travel.	
5	We're in Istanbul. <i>To be: we/ they</i>	11
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8	Portobello market. <i>Demonstrative pronouns.</i>	14
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18	Do you give presentation? <i>Adverbs of frequency.</i>	23
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24	My first, my last. <i>Past of the verb to be: negatives and questions</i>	28
25	How was your day? <i>Can/Could you...? Can/Could I...?</i>	29
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30	Fun Club. <i>Present Simple/I, you, we</i>	39

31	A very special job. The car boot sale. <i>Present Simple/he, she, it</i>	42
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32	Drive time. <i>Present Simple/negative</i>	50
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34	Phone fun. <i>Making suggestions</i>	57
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37	Trash tales. <i>a/an, some/any</i>	67
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58	Holiday heaven. <i>Present Perfect / he, she, it</i>	123
59	Cycle city. <i>-ing form as a noun</i>	125
60	Test	129
61	Повторительно-обобщающий урок	130

**Тематический план дисциплины «Английский язык» факультатив
для специалистов среднего звена**

№ п/п	Наименование тем	Количество учебного времени при очной форме обучения	
		Всего	в том числе практическ их
II курс III сем	Раздел 1. Arrivals.		
1	Hotel check-in. Спряжение глагола <i>I'm, you're</i>	2	2
2	Airport arrivals. Спряжение глагола <i>to be: he/ she/ it.</i> Nice to meet you. <i>Questions Where are you from?</i>	2	2
	Раздел 2. My life.		
3	My family. <i>Possessive adjectives. Who...? my</i>	2	2
4	What's your phone number? <i>Questions.</i> Email friends. <i>Articles a/an., his, her</i>	2	2
	Раздел 3. Travel.		
5	We're in Istanbul. <i>To be: we/ they</i>	2	2
6	What's in your suitcase? <i>To be – negative.</i> Tourist information. <i>Yes/no questions with to be.</i>	2	2
	Раздел 4. In town.		
7	Can I have an espresso, please?	2	2
8	Portobello market. <i>Demonstrative pronouns.</i>	2	2
9	Around town. <i>Possessive 's.</i>	2	2
	Раздел 5. Places.		
10	Cornwall. <i>There is/ there are.</i>	2	2
11	In a new town. <i>There isn't/ there aren't</i>	2	2
12	Can she cook? <i>Modal verb: can/ can't.</i>	2	2
13	Test 1	2	2
	Раздел 6. People.		
14	The 60-second interview. <i>Present simple: I/you</i>	2	2
15	Making friends. <i>Present Simple: we/they</i>	2	2
16	Daily routines. <i>Present Simple: he/she/it</i>	2	2
II курс IV сем	Раздел 7. Work.		
17	A new teacher. <i>Imperatives.</i>	2	2
18	Do you give presentation? <i>Adverbs of frequency.</i>	2	2
19	Would you like a coffee? <i>Verb: would like...</i>	2	2
	Раздел 8. Leisure.		
20	I don't like walking. <i>Verb patterns.</i>	2	2
21	We've got a small garden. <i>Verb: have got.</i>	2	2
22	Eating out. <i>Question words.</i>	2	2
	Раздел 9. The past.		
23	20 th century icons. <i>Past of the verb to be: affirmative</i>	2	2
24	My first, my last. <i>Past of the verb to be: negatives and questions</i>	2	2
25	How was your day? <i>Can/Could you...? Can/Could I...?</i>	2	2
26	Test 2.	2	2

27	Повторительно-обобщающий урок	2	2
	Всего по дисциплине за 2 курс	54	54
III курс V сем	Раздел 1. Your life.		
28	People and places. <i>Subject pronouns plus positive forms of to be</i>	2	2
29	Family ties. Work on the web. <i>Possessive adjectives</i>	2	2
	Раздел 2. Activities.		
30	Fun Club. <i>Present Simple/I, you, we</i>	2	2
31	A very special job. The car boot sale. <i>Present Simple/he, she, it</i>	2	2
	Раздел 3. Free time.		
32	Drive time. <i>Present Simple/negative</i>	2	2
33	Skateboard style. <i>Can/can't</i>	2	2
34	Phone fun. <i>Making suggestions</i>	2	2
35	Test 1	1	1
III курс VI сем	Раздел 4. Food.		
36	Shopping lists. <i>Countable and uncountable nouns</i>	2	2
37	Trash tales. <i>a/an, some/any</i>	2	2
38	Ready to order? <i>Object pronouns</i>	2	2
39	Повторительно-обобщающий урок	2	2
	Всего по дисциплине за 3 курс	23	23
IV курс VII сем	Раздел 1. Home.		
40	Sail away ... <i>there is/there are</i>	2	2
41	To have and have not. <i>Have got</i>	2	2
42	World class. <i>Modifiers</i>	2	2
	Раздел 2. City life.		
43	Changes. <i>Past of to be, Past Simple of regular verbs</i>	2	2
44	Missing. <i>Past Simple/ questions and short answers</i>	2	2
45	Getting around. <i>Past Simple/ negatives</i>	2	2
46	Test 2		
	Раздел 3. People.		
47	The girl from ... <i>one/ones</i>	2	2
48	Birthday puzzle. <i>Possessive pronouns</i>	2	2
49	Finders keepers! <i>Past Simple/irregular verbs</i>	2	2
	Раздел 4. Day to day.		
50	Clothes for all seasons. <i>Present Simple/ adverbs of frequency</i>	2	2
51	We're watching you! <i>Present Continuous</i>	2	2
52	Under the weather. <i>Present Simple and Present Continuous</i>	2	2
	Раздел 5. Culture.		
53	Making news. <i>Comparison of adjectives</i>	2	2

54	Movie magic. <i>Superlative adjectives</i>	2	2
55	Is it art? <i>Prefer +noun/-ing form</i>	2	2
56	Test 3.		
	Раздел 6. Journeys.		
57	Experiences. <i>Present Perfect/I, you, we, they</i>	2	2
58	Holiday heaven. <i>Present Perfect / he, she, it</i>	2	2
59	Cycle city. <i>-ing form as a noun</i>	2	2
60	Test	3	3
61	Повторительно-обобщающий урок	3	3
	Всего по дисциплине за 4 курс	42	42
	Всего за курс обучения	119	119

Раздел 1 *Arrivals*

Урок 1

Hotel Check-in

- Good morning. I'm Mateo Alvares.
- Good morning, Mr Alvares. You are in room 121.

- Hello. Wellcome to Hotel Lux.
- Thank you. I'm Britney Black.
- You're in room 820, Ms Black.

- Good morning. I'm Mi Lei Ling.
- I'm Walter Mann. Nice to meet you.

- Hello, Ms West. You're in room 320.
- Thank you.

Grammar: to be – I / you

I am

You are

Глагол "to be" в Present Simple

+	?	-
I am	Am I?	I am not
He is	Is he?	He is not
She is	Is she?	She is not
It is	Is it?	It is not
We are	Are we?	We are not
You are	Are you?	You are not
They are	Are they?	They are not

Контрольные вопросы по теме:

1. Глагол To be
2. Утвердительная форма глагола

Урок 2

Airport arrivals

Глагол "to be" в Present Simple

+	?	-
I am	Am I?	I am not
He is	Is he?	He is not
She is	Is she?	She is not
It is	Is it?	It is not
We are	Are we?	We are not
You are	Are you?	You are not
They are	Are they?	They are not

Airport arrivals.

- Good morning!
- Good morning!
- Welcome to Plaza Hotel! You're in room 257.
- Thank you!

Контрольные вопросы по теме:

3. Глагол To be
4. Утвердительная, вопросительная и отрицательная формы глагола

Nice to meet you**Глагол “to be” в Present Simple**

+	?	-
I am	Am I?	I am not
He is	Is he?	He is not
She is	Is she?	She is not
It is	Is it?	It is not
We are	Are we?	We are not
You are	Are you?	You are not
They are	Are they?	They are not

Nice to meet you!

- Hello. I'm Tom!
- Hi! I'm Andy.
- Nice to meet you!
- Nice to meet you, too.
- Where are you from?
- I'm from England. Where are you from?
- I'm from Russia.
-

1. **Hotel:** Hotel Kelem.
2. **Where:** Istanbul, Turkey
3. **Phone number:** 00 902 129 6347

4. **Hotel:** Hotel Marianne
5. **Where:** Madrid, Spain
6. **Phone number:** 00 34 91 366 2119

7. **Hotel:** Hotel Parkside
8. **Where:** Shanghai, China
9. **Phone number:** 00 86 21 503 299

Module Test 1 Variant A / B**Контрольные вопросы по теме: *Arrivals (Прибытие)***

1. Verb to be: I/you. Make up the dialogue “Check in to a hotel”.
2. Verb to be: he/ she/ it. Make up a dialogue “Greeting someone at an airport”.
3. Questions with be. Make up a dialogue “Nice to meet you”.
4. Make up a dialogue “What is the number of the hotel”.

Раздел 2 *My Life*

Урок 3 **My Family**

1. Притяжательные местоимения выражают принадлежность предмета:

My	Its
Your	Our
His	Your
Her	Their

My family is large.

2. Write questions for Sabrina's answers:

- Who's Marek? He's my father.
Who's- -----? He's my brother.
Who's -----? She's my mother.
Who's -----? She's my sister.
Who's -----? He's my son.
Who's -----? He's my husband.
Who's -----? She's my daughter.

Контрольные вопросы по теме

1. Topic "My family".
2. Possessive adjectives.
3. The indefinite article a/an.
4. Write a short personal profile

Урок 4 **What's your phone number?** **E= mail friends**

1. Притяжательные местоимения выражают принадлежность предмета:

My	Its
Your	Our
His	Your
Her	Their

My family is large.

2. - What's your phone number?
- It's 0441 85 263.
- What's your address?
- 81 Plaxton Road, New Park.
- mobile phone number?
- My mobile phone number is 0170 8910104.
- What's your name?
- Stephanie Brown.
- How do you spell that?
- S-T-E-P-H-A-N-I-E B-R-O-W-N.

Email Friends

1. Притяжательные местоимения выражают принадлежность предмета:

My	Its
Your	Our
His	Your
Her	Their

My family is large.

Неопределенный артикль a/an

Неопределенный артикль a(an) произошел от числительного one — «один» и поэтому употребляется только с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе.

Неопределенный артикль имеет две формы: 1) a, стоящую перед существительными, начинающимися с согласного звука, начинающееся с согласного звука, например: a book - книга, a big apple - большое яблоко; 2) an, стоящую перед существительными, начинающимися с гласного звука, например: an egg - яйцо, an old man - старик.

My family

My name is Alex. I have a family. My family is not large. My family consists of four people: a father, a mother, a sister and me.

My father's name is Oleg. He is 40. He is a doctor. He works at the hospital. My father likes football. We often go to football matches.

My mother's name is Irina. She is 38. My mother is an accountant. She works in the bank. My mother likes cooking and playing tennis.

I have a sister. Her name is Olga. She is 19. She is a student. My sister likes swimming.

Our family is very friendly. I love my family very much.

My favourite singer is ...

Module Test 2

Контрольные вопросы по теме: *My Life*

1. Topic "My family".
2. Possessive adjectives.
3. The indefinite article a/an.
4. Write a short personal profile.

Раздел 3 *Travel*

Урок 5

We're in Istanbul

Глагол "to be" в Present Simple

+	?	-
I am	Am I?	I am not
He is	Is he?	He is not
She is	Is she?	She is not
It is	Is it?	It is not
We are	Are we?	We are not

You are They are	Are you? Are they?	You are not They are not
---------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------------

Reading:

Hi Mum and Dad

How are you? Steven and I are fine. **We're** in Istanbul in The Pera Palace Hotel. It's great! Istanbul is big.

Magda and Zarek are in The Pera Palace Hotel/ too. They are **our** friends. **They're** from Poland. The attachment is a photo of Magda and Zarek. They are in **their** car. It's a Mercedes. It's beautiful! Its colour is great.

Love Rebecca.

Контрольные вопросы по теме: Travel

1. Verb to be: we/they.
2. Write a simple holiday e-mail.
2. Verb to be: negative.
4. Write topic "What is in your suitcase when you go on holiday".
5. Yes/no questions with to be.

Урок 6

What's in your suitcase?

Глагол "to be" в Present Simple

+	?	-
I am	Am I?	I am not
He is	Is he?	He is not
She is	Is she?	She is not
It is	Is it?	It is not
We are	Are we?	We are not
You are	Are you?	You are not
They are	Are they?	They are not

Travel

- Good morning. I'm Mr. Smith! What'd your name?
- Good morning! I'm Jane Parker.
- What's in your suitcase, Miss Parker?
- Let me see. A camera, two maps, a pair of shoes, two tops, three books and a pair of trousers.

Tourist Information

Reading:

Text: Harrods

Harrods is a department store in London. It's open from Monday to Saturday but it isn't open on Sunday. Harrods is big and old. It's beautiful department store and entrance is free.

Vocabulary: days of the week

Communication: See you on Friday

Louis: Hello.

Sara: Hi, Louis. It's Sara.

Louis: Hi, Sara. How are you and Paul?

Sara: We're fine, Thanks. And you?
Louis: Fine, thanks. Where are you?
Sara: We're in Morocco.
Louis: Are you in Casablanca?
Sara: No, we aren't. We're in Marakesh.
Louis: Is it beautiful?
Sara: Yes, it is. It's very beautiful.
Louis: Is it hot?
Sara: Yes, it is. It's very hot.
Louis: Is your hotel nice?
Sara: No, it isn't. It's very small and very old.
Louis: Oh dear! Is the food nice?
Sara: Yes, it's very nice. Are Mum and Dad OK?
Louis: Yes, they are. They're fine.
Sara: OK, see you on Friday.
Louis: See you on Friday. Bye.
Sara: Bye.

Контрольные вопросы по теме: *Travel*

1. Verb to be: we/they.
2. Write a simple holiday e-mail.
2. Verb to be: negative.
4. Write topic "What is in your suitcase when you go on holiday".
5. Yes/no questions with to be.

Раздел 4 *In Town*

Урок 7 Can I have an espresso, please?

Grammar: Can I have ...?

Use *Can I have ...?* To ask for things in shops/ cafes/ train stations, etc.

- Can I have a cappuccino (a piece of cake/ an espresso/ an orange juice/ a return ticket to Paris/two mineral waters), please? – Certainly./ Sure.

Vocabulary: food and drink

- Good morning!
- Good morning! Can I help you?
- Yes, please. Can I have a chicken salad, please?
- Sure. Anything else?
- Yes. Can I have a large mineral water, please?
- Of course. That's four pounds ten please.

Контрольные вопросы по теме: *In Town*

- 1. Can I have..? Make up a dialogue "In a cafe".
- 2. Demonstrative pronouns this/that, these/those.
- 3. Possessive case.
- 4. Make up a dialogue "Where are you?"
- 5. Make up a dialogue "At the chemist's"

Урок 8

Portobello Market

1. Grammar: this, that, these, those

	near	far
Singular	<i>this</i>	<i>that</i>
Plural	<i>these</i>	<i>those</i>

How much are those shirts?

Are these books free?

That hat is great!

This jumper is beautiful.

2. Vocabulary: clothes and colours

Complete the questions with *this, that, these, those*.

1. How much are ... white shirts?
2. How much are ... orange shirts?
3. How much are ... dresses?
4. How much are ... bags?
5. How much is ... blue hat?
6. How much is ... black hat?

Контрольные вопросы по теме: *In Town*

1. Can I have..? Make up a dialogue "In a cafe".
2. Demonstrative pronouns this/that, these/those.
3. Possessive case.
4. Make up a dialogue "Where are you?"
5. Make up a dialogue "At the chemist's"

Урок 9

Around Town

Grammar: Possessive 's (Притяжательный падеж существительных)

Существительные в английском языке имеют два падежа: общий падеж и родительный или притяжательный падеж. Притяжательный падеж существительных в единственном числе образуется путём прибавления апострофа и суффикса "-s" к существительным:

My sister's car – машина моей сестры

Kanat's pen – ручка Каната

Притяжательный падеж существительных во множественном числе образуется путём прибавления только апострофа.

My parents' house – дом моих родителей

Plural nouns (Множественное число существительных)

Множественное число существительных образуется с помощью окончания "-s (-es)", например:

a book - books книга - книги

a table - tables стол - столы

a bridge - bridges мост - мосты

a boy - boys мальчик – мальчики

Слова-исключения.

a man – men

a woman – women

a goose – geese

a tooth – teeth
a foot – feet
a child – children
an ox - oxen

Reading and Listening:

1. - Can I have three tickets to Bristol, please. Two adults and one child.
- Single or return?
- Return, please.
- That's forty-two thirty, please. ... Thank you. ... Here you are.
2. - Can I help you?
- Yes, please. Can I have a packet of aspirin, please.
- Twenty-four or twenty-eight?
- Twenty-four, please.
- That's one forty-nine, please. ... Thank you.
3. - Can I have two tickets for ChickenMan Return, please.
- That's fifteen pounds ninety, please.
- Can I pay by credit card?
- Sure... Sign here, please ... Thank you ... Here you are.

Excuse me, where is the ...?

- Excuse me. Where is the gallery?
- Err ... Ah, yes, it's next to the market on Mercer Street.
- Great. Thank you.
- You're welcome.

- Excuse me. Where is the train station?
- I'm sorry. I don't know.
- OK. Never mind. Thank you. (Asking someone else) Excuse me, where is the train station?
- The train station? It's on Palace Street, opposite the White Café.
- Great. Thank you.
- You're welcome.
 - Excuse me, where is the nearest supermarket?
 - The nearest supermarket is opposite the car park, on King Street.
 - Great. Thank you.
 - You're welcome.

Контрольные вопросы по теме: *In Town*

1. Can I have..? Make up a dialogue "In a cafe".
2. Demonstrative pronouns this/that, these/those.
3. Possessive case.
4. Make up a dialogue "Where are you?"
5. Make up a dialogue "At the chemist's"

Раздел 5 *Places*

Урок 10

Cornwall

Grammar: Оборот "there is/are" (positive)

Оборот there is (**there are**) имеет значением «есть», «имеется», «находится».

На русский язык предложения с оборотом there is (there are) рекомендуется переводить, начиная с обстоятельства места:

There is a bus in the street. На улице (есть, находится) автобус.
 There is a book on the table. На столе книга.
 There are two pens on the desk. На парте две ручки.

Text: Cornwall

My favourite place for a holiday is Cornwall. Cornwall is in the south-west of England. The coast and countryside are very beautiful and the beaches are great.

There are two famous castles in Cornwall. Tintagel Castle is in the north of Cornwall and Pendennis Castle in the south.

There is great art gallery in the west of Cornwall. It's called Tate St Ives.

There is a new tourist attraction in south-east Cornwall. It's called The Eden Project. It's near Bodmin.

There are plants from all over the world.

There is a beautiful outdoor theatre in the west of Cornwall. It's called the Minack Theatre.

Урок 11 In a New Town

Grammar: Оборот “there is/are”(negative, question)

Оборот there is (**there are**) имеет значением «есть», «имеется», «находится».

В вопросительной форме глагол **to be** ставится перед вводным словом **there**:

Is there a pencil in your bag? В твоём портфеле есть карандаш?
Are there any cars in the street? На улице стоят машины?

Для образования отрицательной формы отрицание **not** ставится после оборота **there is (there are)**:

There isn't a book on the table. На столе нет книги.
 There aren't any buses in the street. На улице нет автобусов.

Vocabulary: prepositions of place – under, opposite, in, on, in front of, near, next to, behind.

What?	Yes / No	Where?
Restaurant	Yes (2)	1= next to the gallery 2= next to the bank
Market		
Bookshop		
Tourist information office		
Coffee shop		
Train station bank		
Chemist		

Урок 12 3 Can she cook?

Grammar:

Модальные глаголы

Модальные глаголы выражают не действия, а отношение говорящего к действиям или состояниям. В английском языке существуют следующие модальные глаголы: can, may, must и т.д.

Глагол can (мочь, уметь)

Present	Past	Future
can	could	will be able to

Глагол **can** выражает физическую или умственную способность совершения действия.

I can swim.

He can dance.

She can sing.

В вопросительных предложениях глагол **can** ставится перед подлежащим.

Can she sing?

Can you speak English?

Отрицательная форма – **can't**.

I can't swim.

We can't ski.

Vocabulary: abilities, telling the time

Patricia: Hi, James. How are you?

James: Fine, thanks, Patricia. And you?

Patricia: I'm OK. What's that?

James: It's a brochure for Harefield College.

Patricia: Harefield College? Is that the Language School in the centre of town?

James: That's right. The *Language plus* courses are very popular.

Patricia: *Language plus*? But your English is fine.

James: It's not for me. It's for my cousin, Vanda. She's from Augsburg in Germany.

Patricia: Augsburg?

James: It's near Munich. Vanda's Level is A1.

Patricia: Can she drive?

James: Yes, she can.

Patricia: OK. So course 175 is not good for Vanda. Can she swim?

James: No, she can't.

Patricia: Aha! So perhaps course 174. Can she play golf?

James: No, she can't. But she can use a computer.

Patricia: So course 178 is not good for Vanda. Can she dance?

James: Yes, she can. And she can sing. She is very good.

Patricia: Oh ... I can't dance and I can't sing.

James: Never mind.

Patricia: But I can play the piano.

James: Vanda can't play the piano. So course 173 is OK. But it's not a morning course.

Patricia: So?

James: She's a waitress in a restaurant in the afternoon and evening.

Patricia: Oh, I see.

A Bed and Breakfast

T=Teresa N=Nick B=Brenda

T: Welcome to my B&B. I'm Teresa. Nice to meet you.

N: Nice to meet you, too.

T: Where are you from?

N: Croydon. It's in south London

T: Oh, yes. Great. OK. Come with me, please. This is your bedroom. There's an ensuite bathroom with shower. There is a double bed and there are some towels on the bed.

B: Is there an extra blanket?

T: Yes. There is a blanket on the bed, next to the towels.

B: Great.

T: There's a kettle on the table.

N: Is there a fridge?

T: Yes, there is. It's under the table.

B: What time is breakfast?

T: It's half past seven to half past ten.

N: And what's the checkout time?

T: Checkout time is quarter to twelve.

N/B: Great.

B: It's very nice.

N: Yes, beautiful.

T: Any questions, just ask.

N: Thanks. Bye.

N: This room is awful!

B: I know – awful!

Writing Bank A Description.

My favourite place for a holiday is London. It's the capital of the UK. And it's in the south-east of England. There are a lot of museums, shops, restaurants and other tourist attractions.

London's parks are great. Hyde Park is in the centre of London. It's very big and in summer there are concerts in the park. Hampstead Heath is beautiful, too. It's a big park in the north of London.

The British Museum is very popular. It's very big and the building is quite old. But I think The Science Museum is London's top attraction. It's in south Kensington, near the centre of London. The exhibitions are great! The London Eye is a new tourist attraction. It's a big wheel. It's on the river Thames, near Big Ben. It's expensive but the views of London are amazing.

Урок 13 Test

Circle the correct sentence, a or b. (a) Hi. I'm Susanna, b Hi. I Susanna.

- 1 a Hello. What's your name? b Hello. What your name?
- 2 a She is Polish? b Is she Polish?
- 3 a Where he's from? b Where's he from?
- 4 a They isn't English, b They aren't English.
- 5 a 'Are you from Paris?' 'Yes, I'm.' b 'Are you from Paris?' 'Yes, I am.'
- 6 a She's Spanish. Her name's Ana. b She's Spanish. His name's Ana.
- 7 a We're Italian. Your surname is Tozzi. b We're Italian. Our surname is Tozzi.
- 8 a What are these? b What are this?
- 9 a It's an umbrella, b It's a umbrella.
- 10 a They're watches.
b They're watches.

a prepositions

Complete with *at, from, in, off, to*. Go *JQ* page 74.

1 I'm . _____ lapan.

- 2 Nice _____ meet you.
 3 What's *bonjour* _____ English?
 4 Look _____ the board.
 5 Please turn _____ your mobile phone.

b verb phrases

Match the verbs and phrases. *Close_* your books.

Answer Listen to Open Read Work

-the text. _ in pairs. _ the CD. _ the door. the questions.

Раздел 6 *People*

Урок 14

The 60-second interview

Grammar: THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE (НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ПРОСТОЕ ВРЕМЯ)

Образование

The Present Simple Tense - это личная форма инфинитива без частицы *to*. В третьем лице единственного числа глагол принимает окончание *-s* или *-es*.

Лицо	Единственное число		Множественное число
1	I work		we work
2	you work		you work
3	he she it	works	they work

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола *do* в настоящем времени, который в 3-м лице единственного числа имеет форму *does* [dʌz] и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы *to*.

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

- Do you live in Moscow? — Ты живешь в Москве?
- Does he live in Moscow? — Он живет в Москве?

В отрицательной форме отрицание *not* ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

- I do not live in St. Petersburg. — Я не живу в Санкт-Петербурге.
- He does not live in St. Petersburg. — Он не живет в Санкт-Петербурге.

ОБЪЕКТНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

В английском языке личные местоимения имеют формы двух падежей: именительного и объектного. Личные местоимения в именительном падеже отвечают на вопрос *who?* Кто? *what?* Что? Местоимения в объектном падеже отвечают на вопросы *whom?* (Кого? Кому?) *what?* Что? К личным местоимениям относятся:

I	me
We	us
You	you
He	him
She	her

It	it
They	them

For example:

Do you like me? He likes her. I like you. We like it.

Listening:

DJ: Now it's time for our 60-second interview. Today Cynthia Castro is in the studio. Welcome to Radio Dublin Cynthia.

CC: Thank you.

DJ: Cynthia...your 60-second interview starts...now. What's your job.

CC: I'm a singer.

DJ: Where are you from?

CC: I'm from Rio but Dublin is my home now. My husband is Irish.

DJ: Do you like Dublin?

CC: Yes, I do.

DJ: Do you like Irish music?

CC: No, I don't. I like Brazilian music.

DJ: What's your favorite time of day?

CC: 8.30. It's time for my coffee.

DJ: Do you like football?

CC: Of course! I'm Brazilian.

DJ: Do you like American food?

CC: No, I don't. I like Indian food.

DJ: What are your favorite things in life?

CC: I like Brazilian music, German cars, Italian fashion...

DJ: Ah, time is up. Thank you Cynthia Castrol.

CC: You are welcome.

Урок 15

Making Friends

**Grammar: THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE
(НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ПРОСТОЕ ВРЕМЯ)**

Образование

The Present Simple Tense - это личная форма инфинитива без частицы *to*. В третьем лице единственного числа глагол принимает окончание *-s* или *-es*.

Лицо	Единственное число		Множественное число
1	I work		we work
2	you work		you work
3	he she it	works	they work

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола *do* в настоящем времени, который в 3-м лице единственного числа имеет форму *does* [dʌz] и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы *to*.

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

□ Do you live in Moscow? — Ты живешь в Москве?

- Does he live in Moscow? — Он живет в Москве?
- В отрицательной форме отрицание **not** ставится после вспомогательного глагола:
- I do not live in St. Petersburg. — Я не живу в Санкт-Петербурге.
- He does not live in St. Petersburg. — Он не живет в Санкт-Петербурге.

Vocabulary: jobs and activities

- What do architects do?
- They design buildings, for example houses and shops.
- What do sales reps. do?
- They sell things, for example computers and books.
- What do designers do?
- They design things, for example clothes and shoes.
- What do reporters do?
- They write articles, for example newspaper articles.
- What do chefs do?
- They cook food, for example Chinese food and Italian food.
- What do builders do?
- They build buildings, for example houses and shops.

Урок 16

Daily Routines

Grammar: THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE (НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ПРОСТОЕ ВРЕМЯ)

Образование

The Present Simple Tense - это личная форма инфинитива без частицы *to*. В третьем лице единственного числа глагол принимает окончание *-s* или *-es*.

Лицо	Единственное число		Множественное число
1	I work		we work
2	you work		you work
3	he she it	works	they work

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **do** в настоящем времени, который в 3-м лице единственного числа имеет форму **does** [dʌz] и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы **to**.

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

- Do you live in Moscow? — Ты живешь в Москве?
- Does he live in Moscow? — Он живет в Москве?

В отрицательной форме отрицание **not** ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

- I do not live in St. Petersburg. — Я не живу в Санкт-Петербурге.
- He does not live in St. Petersburg. — Он не живет в Санкт-Петербурге.

Vocabulary: verbs of routine

1. I start work at half past seven in the morning.
2. I don't have a shower every day.
3. I eat salad every day.
4. I get up at eleven o'clock.
5. I don't watch TV.
6. I eat fast food for breakfast.

7. I finish work at nine o'clock.
8. I don't go to bed early.

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE (НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ПРОСТОЕ ВРЕМЯ)

Образование

The Present Simple Tense - это личная форма инфинитива без частицы *to*. В третьем лице единственного числа глагол принимает окончание *-s* или *-es*.

Лицо	Единственное число	Множественное число
1	I work	we work
2	you work	you work
3	he she it	works they work

Dialogue:

Josef: Oh dear!

Nadine: What's the problem, Josef?

Josef: I can't find a present for Nisha.

Nadine: Who's Nisha?

Josef: She's my friend. It's her birthday on Thursday.

Nadine: Do you know

Josef: No. What is it?

Nadine: It's a great website. It finds presents for you. Look. This is the website.

Josef: Is it free?

Nadine: Yes, it is.

Josef: Is it free?

Nadine: Yes, it is. OK, there are some questions about Nisha. How old is she?

Josef: She is twenty-nine.

Nadine: What does she do?

Josef: She's a reporter.

Nadine: Who does she work for?

Josef: *Newstime* Magazine.

Nadine: So does she work long hours?

Josef: Yes, she does.

Nadine: Is she married?

Josef: No, she isn't.

Nadine: Does she have any children?

Josef: No, she doesn't.

Nadine: Does she travel a lot?

Josef: Yes, she does. She travels all over the world.

Nadine: Can she cook?

Josef: No, she can't.

Nadine: Does she watch a lot of films?

Josef: No, she doesn't.

Nadine: Does she listen to a lot of music?

Josef: Yes, she does.

Nadine: OK – there are three presents.

Контрольные вопросы по теме

1. Present simple
2. My daily routine

Module test

Раздел 7 *Work*

Урок 17

A New Teacher

Grammar: imperatives

	sit down		sit down
	hold the line.		hold the line.
(Please)	be quiet.	(Please) don't	be quiet.
	turn off your mobile phone.		turn off your mobile phone.
	listen to the conversation.		listen to the conversation.

Use *Please* to make the imperative more polite.

Speaking:

B: Hello. Parkside School.

A: **Can I speak to** Mrs Fisher, please.

B: **Hold the line, please.**

C: Hello. Alice Fisher.

A: Hello, Mrs Fisher. **My name's** Jake Parker./ **It's** Jake.

Use *My name's* for people you don't know.

Use *It's* for people you know.

Контрольные вопросы по теме: *Work*

1. Imperatives.
2. Adverbs of frequency.
3. Topic "How often do you do something".
4. Verb would like.
5. Make up a dialogue "In a café".
6. Welcome a visitor to your place of work.

Урок 18

Do you give presentations?

Grammar: Adverbs of frequency

100% always

75% usually

50% often

30% sometimes

10% not often / not usually

0% never

Adverbs of frequency come **after** the verb **to be**.

She's always late.

They're never happy.

Adverbs of frequency come **before other verbs**.

I never answer the phone.

He doesn't often give presentations.

Vocabulary: work phrases

What's your job?		
	Yes	No
Work from home		
Have meetings		
Give presentations		
Call customers		
Write reports		
Take work home		
Travel abroad		
Answer the phone		
Work outdoors		
Help people		

Контрольные вопросы по теме: *Work*

1. Imperatives.
2. Adverbs of frequency.
3. Topic "How often do you do something".
4. Verb would like.
5. Make up a dialogue "In a café".
6. Welcome a visitor to your place of work.

Урок 19

Would you like a coffee?

Grammar: ПОРЯДКОВЫЕ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ (ORDINAL NUMERALS)

Порядковые числительные образуются путем прибавления суффикса **-th** к соответствующим количественным числительным:

four -(the) **fourth** четвертый
seven -(the) **seventh** седьмой
eighteen -(the) **eighteenth** восемнадцатый

Исключение составляют числительные one, two, three:

one -(the) **first** [fe:st] первый
two -(the) **second** ['sekond] второй
three -(the) **third** третий

При образовании порядковых числительных от количественных числительных, оканчивающихся на **-ty**, конечное **-y** меняется на **-ie**:

twenty -(the) **twentieth** двадцатый
forty -(the) **fortieth** сороковой

Grammar: would like

Use *would like* to offer food / drink to guests.

What would you like?

What would you like to drink?

Would you like a coffee? Yes, please./ No, thank you.

Use *I'd like ...* to say what you want.

I'd like a cup of tea, please.

I'd like a starter, please.

Dialogue:

M=Mishelle R=Rogers A=Aisha Khan

M: Please, come in, sit down. What would you like to drink? Tea? Coffee?

R: I'd like a coffee, please.

K: I'd like a cup of tea, please.

M: Would you like milk and sugar?

No, thank you.

K: Milk, no sugar, please.

M: Would you like a biscuit?

R: Yes, please.

K: No, thank you.

Take the lift to the third floor

- Good morning.
- Good morning. I'm here to see John Smith.
- What's your name, please?
- Jane Black.
- Jane...Black. Ok, Mrs. Black. Take the lift to the third floor. Turn right. Mr. Smith's office is the second on the right.
- Thank you. Where are the toilets, please?
- There's a toilet on the third floor, next to the lift.
- Thank you.

Grammar: imperatives

 sit down
 hold the line.
(Please) be quiet.
 turn off your mobile phone.
 listen to the conversation.
 sit down
 hold the line.
(Please) don't be quiet.
 turn off your mobile phone.
Use *Please* to make the imperative more polite.

Контрольные вопросы по теме: Work

1. Imperatives.
2. Adverbs of frequency.
3. Topic "How often do you do something".
4. Verb would like.
5. Make up a dialogue "In a café".
6. Welcome a visitor to your place of work.

Раздел 8**Leasure****Урок 20****I don't like walking**

Grammar: КОНСТРУКЦИИ LIKE + -ING, WANT + INFINITIVE

После глагола like (нравиться что-то делать) употребляется герундий глагола.

I **like** watching TV. He **likes** swimming.

После глагола want (хотеть что-то делать) употребляется инфинитив глагола с частицей to.

I **want to go** out. We **want to play** football.

Dialogue:

- Gary.
- Yes?
- Are you happy?
- Yes, I'm happy.
- I'm not. We never go out. We never go to the cinema, we never do exercise. We always watch TV.
- But I like watching TV.
- Gary!!!! Let's go somewhere...
- Ok. Where?
- To the swimming-pool, for example.
- But, dear, I can't swim!!!
- But you want to learn.
- That's true. OK. Let's go.
That's great!!!

Контрольные вопросы по теме: Leisure

1. Verb patterns.
2. Verb: have got.
3. Topic "My house – My flat".
4. Make up a dialogue "In a restaurant".

Урок 21

We've got a small garden

Grammar: Have got / has got

Have got means have.

I've got a sport car.

I have a sport car.

Have got is very common in British English. It is not common in American English.

Vocabulary: rooms and furniture (washing mashine, basin, coffee table, sofa, bicycle, bed, fridge, bath, armchair, lamp, cooker, wardrobe, toilet, sink, car, mirror)

Text: I live with my wife in a small house. We've got a bedroom, a living-room, a kitchen and a bathroom. We've got a small garden – it's beautiful. But we haven't got a garage.

My wife has got a car. She drives to work every day. I haven't got a car. I can't drive. But I've got a bicycle.

Контрольные вопросы по теме: Leisure

1. Verb patterns.
2. Verb: have got.
3. Topic "My house – My flat".
4. Make up a dialogue "In a restaurant".

Урок 22

Eating out

Grammar: question words

Use **where for places.**

Where are you from?

Where do you live?

Use **who for people.**

Who are you?

Who do you play tennis with?

Who do you work for?

Use **what for things.**

What's your name?

What do you do?

You can put a noun directly after what.

What time do you get up?

What music do you like?

Use **which for things.** When there's a choice.

Which dictionary have you got?

Use **how + adjective for amounts.**

How tall is he?

How old are you?

Note these questions:

How much is it? (**price**)

How many cars have you got? (**quantity**)

How often do you go out? (**frequency**)

Grammar: Making suggestions

Use **What about ... ? or How about ... ?** + noun to make suggestions.

What about the new restaurant on Clerk Street?

How about a holiday in Cornwall this summer?

You can use **What about ... ? or How about ... ?** + **ing.**

What about going for a walk this afternoon?

How about eating out tonight?

Communication: Addresses

Go cycling, go sightseeing, go swimming, go for a walk, do exercise, eat out, play tennis, read a book, play football, watch TV, play chess, go to the theatre

Adjectives:

Boring, exciting, difficult, easy, fun, interesting

Rooms and furniture:

washing machine, basin, coffee table, sofa, bicycle, bed, fridge, bath, armchair, lamp, cooker, wardrobe, toilet, sink, car, mirror

Food:

Seafood, fish, beef, lamb, pasta, rice, potatoes, chocolate, cheese, chicken

Контрольные вопросы по теме: Leisure

1. Verb patterns.
2. Verb: have got.
3. Topic "My house – My flat".
4. Make up a dialogue "In a restaurant".

Раздел 9 The Past

Урок 23

20th –century icons

Grammar: ГЛАГОЛ "TO BE" В PAST SIMPLE

Глагол to be в прошедшем простом времени принимает формы was для единственного числа и were для множественного числа.

I was a teacher.

We were born in 1992.

Отрицательные предложения с глаголом to be в прошедшем простом времени образуются с помощью отрицательной частицы not, которая ставится после глагола.

I was not (wasn't) a teacher.

They were not (weren't) born in 2009.

В вопросительных предложениях глагол to be в прошедшем простом времени ставится на первое место.

Were you a teacher? Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.

Was he very good? Yes, he was. No, he wasn't

Speaking: My favorite actor of past

Bruce Lee was an actor and fighter. He was born on 27th of November, 1940, in San Francisco.

His parents were from Hong Kong. They weren't rich. His father was a singer. His last film was "Enter the Dragon". He was short and thin but he was very strong and very fast.

Write down some sentences about your favorite person of past. (singer, writer, poet, actor, politician)

Урок 24

My first, my last ...

Grammar:

ГЛАГОЛ "TO BE" В PAST SIMPLE

Глагол to be в прошедшем простом времени принимает формы was для единственного числа и were для множественного числа.

I was a teacher.

We were born in 1992.

Отрицательные предложения с глаголом to be в прошедшем простом времени образуются с помощью отрицательной частицы not, которая ставится после глагола.

I was not (wasn't) a teacher.

They were not (weren't) born in 2009.

В вопросительных предложениях глагол to be в прошедшем простом времени ставится на первое место.

Were you a teacher? Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.

Was he very good? Yes, he was. No, he wasn't

Vocabulary: yesterday, last, ago

Tell your partner:

- Your first day at school
- Your last meal in a restaurant
- Your last film at the cinema
- Your last flight
- Your first job
- Your first email

Урок 25

How was your day?

Grammar: Can / Could I ...? Can / Could you ... ?

Asking permission

Can I Could I	call you this evening? speak to Mr Walsh, please? use your computer, please? ask a question, please? go home early, please?
------------------	---

Yes, you can./ Sure.

No, you can't. / I'm sorry. You can't.

Use *Can I* and *Could I* to ask permission. *Can I* and *Could I* have the same meaning. *Could I* is a bit more polite. / formal.

Making request

Can you Could you	call me this evening, please? answer the phone, please?
----------------------	--

Yes, of course. / Sure.

No, I can't. / I can't. / I can't, I'm afraid.

Use *Can you* and *Could you* to make request. *Can you* and *Could you* have the same meaning but *Could you* is a bit more polite / formal

Communication: School Days

Listening:

<i>My school days</i>
School name: -----
Where: -----
Years: -----
Good / bad school: -----
Good / bad student:- -----
Good at: -----
Bad at: -----
Favourite lessons: -----
Best friend: -----

Grammar: Can / Could I ...? Can / Could you ... ?

Asking permission

Can I Could I	call you this evening? speak to Mr Walsh, please? use your computer, please? ask a question, please? go home early, please?
------------------	---

Yes, you can./ Sure.

No, you can't. / I'm sorry. You can't.

Use *Can I* and *Could I* to ask permission. *Can I* and *Could I* have the same meaning. *Could I* is a bit more polite. / formal.

Making request

Can you	call me this evening, please?
Could you	answer the phone, please?
Yes, of course. / Sure.	
No, I can't. / I can't. / I can't, I'm afraid.	

Use *Can you* and *Could you* to make request. *Can you* and *Could you* have the same meaning but *Could you* is a bit more polite / formal.

Key vocabulary:

Adjectives and prepositions: born in (Paris), born on (31st October), good at (tennis / dancing), bad at (football), married to (Prince Charles), the President of (Russia), similar to (my brother), famous for (his books), friends with (the king)

Housework: do the laundry, vacuum the house, cook dinner, clean the bathroom, wash the dishes, iron a shirt.

Урок 26 Test

CAN YOU HEAR THE DIFFERENCE?

i: Listen. Circle a or b.

What's your name? (a)

- 1 a Where's he from?
- 2 a He's from Italy.
- 3 a She's French.
- 4 a What's his name?
- 5 a the credit card
- 6 a page 13
- 7 a Gate number 14
- 8 a Mike@info.de

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

a Can you...? Yes (•)

- count from 1-20
- count from 20-100 (20, 30, etc.)
- count from 100-1,000 (100, 200, etc.)
- say the days of the week (Monday, Tuesday, etc.)
- spell your address
- say five things in your bag or pocket (some keys, etc.)

b Complete with *How*, *What*, or *Where*. In pairs, ask and answer.

___ 's your surname?

___ do you spell it?

___ are you from?

___ 's your phone number?

___ 's your address?

Урок 27 Повторительно обобщающий урок

a **3.20** Listen. Circle a or b.

1a I'm very angry.

- 2 a It's quarter to ten.
- 3 a She gets home at five.
- 4 a It's on the first of May.
- 5 a Today's September 12th
- b I'm very hungry.
- b It's quarter past ten.
- b She goes home at five,
- b It's on the third of May.
- b Today's September 20th.

3.21 Listen. Circle a or b.

- 1 a It's red.
- 2 a Coffee and toast.
- 3 a In a restaurant.
- 4 a Twice a week.
- 5 a Wednesday.
- 6 b It's a BMW.
- 7 b At half past eight.
- 8 b At one o'clock.
- 9 b By car.
- 10b March the 13th.

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

- a In English, can you...? Yes (•/)
- say what the date is
- say what time it is
- say what you do on a typical Monday morning
- describe a person in your family (age and appearance)
- b Ask your partner five questions.

get up

go to the cinema have lunch

listen to the radio go to bed

How often

drink champagne

What time use the Internet

When eat meat

Урок 28

**3 курс
Раздел 1. Your life
People and places**

Лексический минимум

Countries:	Nationalities:
-------------------	-----------------------

The United States of America	American
Australia	Australian
Britain	British
Brazil	Brazilian
China	Chinese
Finland	Finnish
France	French
Germany	German
Greece	Greek
Italy	Italian
Japan	Japanese
Poland	Polish
Russia	Russian
Spain	Spanish
Turkey	Turkish

Your life. People and places.

Ex 1a Complete the dialogues. Use expressions from the box.

My name's Hello Hi What's your name I'm It's

- 1) A: Hi.....Jana.?
B:, Jana. Dominik.
- 2) A:, please?
B: Patricia Perez.
- 3) A: Hello. David Cooper.
B: Liza Smith. Nice to you.

Ex 1b. Match the three dialogues to the three photos on the left.

Ex 2a 1.2 Listen and repeat this phone number.
020 651 347

Ex 2b 1.3 Now listen and write the phone numbers.
01452 946 713

People and places.

Ex 1 Find the countries on the map.

United States of America A Australia Britain Brazil China
 France Germany Greece Italy Japan Poland
 Spain Russia Turkey Finland

Ex 4 Complete the table.

Country	Nationality	Ending
Australia	1 <u>Australian</u>	(i)an
2	American	
Brazil	3	
Italy	4	
5	German	

Russia	Russian	
6	Spanish	ish
Poland	7.....	
Britain	8	
9	Finnish	
Turkey	Turkish	
China	10	ese
Japan	Japanese	
11	French	
Greece	Greek	

Ex 7a Complete the Active grammar box with am, is or are.

Active grammar

I (I'm)

You are (you're)

He (he's)

She (she's)

It (it's)

We (we're)

You (you're)

They (they're)

from Russia.

Ex 7b. Complete the sentences.

I am Brazilian. I am from Sao Paulo.

1. Jennifer Lopez American.'s from New York.

2. We' Polish.'re from Warsaw.

3. A: Excuse me, where you?

B: I' from Colombia.

4. A: What is? B: It' a dictionary.

5. A: Who are? B: They' students in my class.

Личные местоимения.

В англ. языке есть 8 личных местоимений после которых обычно употребляется глагол.

I – я

You - ты

He - он

She – она + VERB

It - оно

We -мы

You -вы

They –они

Неопределенный артикль a/an.

Неопределенный артикль **a** используется перед существительными в единственном числе, которые начинаются с согласной буквы. *He is a worker*

Неопределенный артикль **an** используется перед существительными в единственном числе, которые начинаются с гласной буквы. *She is an architect*

Глагол to be (положительная форма)

I am

You, we they are

He, she, it is

In informal English we use the contracted forms: 'm=am, 's=is, 're=are
 We don't use contracted forms in questions and short affirmative answers.
 Are you Russian? Yes, I am

Урок 29

Family ties

Relationships:	Possessive 's
Father and son	father's or mother's sister-aunt
Mother and daughter	Mother and father's house-parents' house
Brothers and sisters	Julio is Enrique's father
Husband and wife	Hillary Clinton is Bill's wife
Aunt and uncle	Venus Williams is Serena's sister
Nephew and niece	Prince Harry is Prince William's brother
father-in law and mother-in-law	Lourdes is Madonna's daughter
Grandparents and grandchildren	
Brother-in-law and sister-in-law	

Exercises 1. What are their relationships? Match 1-5 to the pictures (A-E).

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|
| 1. | Father and son | D (Spanish singers Julio and Enrique Iglesias) |
| 2. | Mother and daughter | E (American popstar Madonna and her daughter
Lourdes) |
| 3. | Brothers | C (British Princes William and Harry) |
| 4. | Sisters | A (American tennis players Venus and Serena
Williams) |
| 5. | Husband and wife | B (former U.S. president Bill Clinton and his wife
Senator Hillary Clinton) |

Exercises 2. Match the sentences halves.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Julio Iglesias is | a Bill's wife. |
| 2. | Hillary Clinton is | b Serena's sister. |
| 3. | Venus Williams is | c Enrique's father. |
| 4. | Prince Harry is | d Madonna's daughter. |
| 5. | Lourdes is | e Prince William's brother. |

Exercise 3. Choose the correct sentence.

- Bill is Hillary husband.
- Bill is Hillary's husband.

Exercise 4 b. Make eight sentences about the family. Use 's.

Wife son husband mother sister father brother daughter

Exercise 5. Match the family words to the meanings.

- Mother and father
- Sons and daughters
- Father's or mother's brother
- Father's or mother's sister
- Mother's or father's mother
- Mother's or father's father
- Brother's or sister's son

8. Brother's or sister's daughter

Pronunciation

Exercise 6a. Page 9. Recording 1.6 Listen to the underlined sound [r].

Mother brother

Exercise 6b. Page 9. Recording 1.7 Listen and repeat these family words. Underline the sound [r] in five words.

1. Husband
2. Father
3. Grandmother
4. Sister-in-law
5. Daughter
6. Cousin
7. Uncle
8. Nephew
9. Grandson
10. Niece

Grammar possessive adjectives

Exercise 7. Read about the Bundy family. Complete the Active grammar box with the underlined words.

Hi. Welcome to my crazy family – my husband Al and our children Bud and Kelly!

Meet the Bundy family: Al Bundy is married to Peggy, his beautiful wife, and Bud and Kelly are their children. Kelly is sixteen and her little brother Bud is thirteen. They're a crazy family!

Active grammar

Subject pronouns Possessive adjectives

I	
You	your
He	
She	
We	
You	your
They	

Exercise 8. Page 9. Complete the gaps with possessive adjectives.

Clare is our sister. (we)

1.teacher is English. (I)
2. Mr and Mrs Schegel areparents. (they)
3. What ishomework? (we)
4. How old isbest friend? (you)
5. A: Aregrandparents from Madrid? (you)
B: Yes, they are
6. A: Aresisters married? (she)
B: No, they are single.
7. A: Isboyfriend American? (you)
B: No, he's Australian.
8. A: Is Tomasbrother? (he)

B: Yes, he is.

Grammar to be (questions)

Exercise 9. Look at sentences 5-8 in Ex. 8 again. Complete the Active grammar box with is or are.

Active grammar					
.....	he			he	
	she	American?	Yes,	she	.....
	it			it	
	we			we	
.....	you	American?	Yes,	you	.....
	they			they	

Listening

Exercise 10a. Complete the questions and answers with she, he, my, your, is or are.

1. She's nice. Is shemother?
2. She's young! How oldshe?
3. Really? And this man, isyour uncle?
4. Wherehe from?
5. The girls are beautiful. Are theysisters?
6. How oldthey?
 - a. No. Clare'ssister and Lizher best friend.
 - b. Well, sheforty-eight.
 - c. No, he'ssister's boyfriend?
 - d. No, 's my mother-in-law, Jack's mother.
 - e. Clareeighteen and Liztwenty-two.
 - f. Hefrom Warsaw.

Exercise 10 b. Recording 1.8 Listen and match 1-6 to a-f.

Person to person

Exercise 11. Write the names of five people in your family. Show them to your partner. Ask and answer.

A: Who's Elena?

B: She's my aunt.

A: Is she your mother's sister?

B: No, she is my father's sister.

Притяжательные местоимения

Притяжательные местоимения употребляются с существительными.

My - мой

Your - твой

His - его

Her - ее + NOUN

Its - его

Our - наш

Your - твой

Their - их

Possessive adjectives and noun + 's have the meaning belongs to(for things). With people they show relationships.

*This is John's phone. This is **his** phone.*

Short dialogues:	Application form questions:
1. A is a secretary.	How old are you?
No, I think she's a journalist.	What's your (mobile) phone number?
H is unemployed.	What's your surname?
Yes, that's right.	What's your email address?
2. Are you a taxi-driver?	Where are you from?
No, I am not a taxi driver.	What's your job?
3. Is your brother a manager?	What's your first name/
No, he isn't. He's an accountant.	What's your address?
	What's your nationality?

Work on the web

Grammar a/an; negative forms of to be

Can understand and complete a simple form

Vocabulary/ jobs

1a Look at the photos and choose the correct words. Talk to a partner.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| An architect | an artist |
| A bank clerk | a dentist |
| A doctor | an electrician |
| An engineer | a teacher |
| A journalist | a judge |
| A lawyer | a nurse |
| A police officer | |
| A secretary | |
| A housewife/husband | |
| A shop assistant | |
| A student | a traffic warden |
| A computer programmer | |
| Retired | unemployed |

A: A is a secretary.

B: No, I think she is a journalist.

A: H is unemployed.

B: Yes, that is right.

B Write the correct jobs.

Grammar / a/an

2 Look at the jobs in Ex.1a again. Complete the Active grammar box with a or an.

Active grammar

Use before vowel sounds (a,e,etc.). She's artist.

Use before consonant sounds (b,h,w,etc.). He's lawyer.

3. Write a or an.

A mother.

-answer
-uncle
-hamburger
-taxi
-aunt

6.number
7.family
8.handbag

Person to person

4a guess other students' job. Use a dictionary.

A: Are you a taxi driver?

B: No, I'm not a taxi driver.

A: Are you a

B: Yes, I am. / No, I'm not a

B Ask and answer about your partner's family or friends.

~~Brother~~ Mother Father Sister Uncle Best friend

A: Is your brother a manager?

B: No, he isn't. He's an accountant.

Grammar / to be (negative)

5 Complete the Active grammar box with 'm not and isn't.

Active grammar

I	We aren't
He.....	You aren't
She.....	They aren't

6 Complete the sentences with the correct negative form of to be.

We *aren't* from the United States.

1. My sistermarried.
2. Ia shop assistant, I'm the manager!
3. My cousins are sixteen but theyat school.
4. Uncle John is old now but heretired.
5. YouEnglish. Where are you from?
6. I.....unemployed; I'm retired.

Reading

7 Look at the form on the website. Match the questions to the parts of the form.

- A** How old are you?3.....
- B** What's your (mobile) phone number?
- C** What's your surname?
- D** What's your email address?
- E** Where are you from?
- F** What's your job?
- G** What's your first name?
- H** What's your address?
- I** What's your nationality?

1. **First name:** Marta
2. **Surname:**
3. **Age:**
4. **Place of origin:**
5. **Nationality:**
6. **Address:**
7. **Email address:**

- 8. Telephone number:**
(Home):
(Mobile):
9. Occupation:

Listening:

8 a 1.9 Listen. Who are Marta and Jake?

8 b Listen again and complete the form on the website.

8 c Check your answers with a partner.

A: What's her surname?

B: Nowak. How old is he?

A: She's twenty-two.

Speaking

9 Copy the form in Ex.7. Ask your partner the questions to complete the form.

10 Work in pairs. Complete the forms.

Student A: Ask and answer about the forms below.

Student B: Look at page 125.

A: Ok. Let's start with Form A. Anne-what's her surname?

B: Simons- S-I- M-O-N-S.

A: What's her nationality?

A

First name: Anne

Surname:

Age: 34

Place of origin: Vancouver Canada

Nationality:

Address: 12 Hythe Street London

Email address:

Telephone number (home): 0 2 0 8 1 4 2 9 0 5 5

Telephone number (mobile):

Occupation: Lawyer

B

First name:

Surname: Marshall

Age:

Place of origin:

Nationality: Australian

Address:

Email address: d. marshall@total.

Telephone number (home):

Telephone number (mobile): 0 7 9 5 4 0 0 6 8 9 3

Occupation:

Раздел 2.

Activities

Урок 30

Fun club

Phrases;	Daily routine phrases:
To have fun	To get up
To organize parties	To have breakfast
To sell tickets	To go to the hotels
To meet clients	To tell clients about parties
To play games	To have lunch
To help people	To go to the office
When do you get up?	To organize games at the pool
What do you do?	To take clients to a restaurant
What do you do in the afternoon?	To go to a nightclub
Do you work in an office?	To get home

Reading

1 Match the advertisements to the descriptions.

Advertisement for a package holiday =

Advertisement for a job =

Vocabulary/ holidays

2a Match the words to the pictures A-F.

1. Restaurant
2. Swimming pool/games
3. Entertainment
4. Beach
5. Holiday rep and client
6. Nightclub

2b Read the advertisements and match the verbs to the nouns.

Verb	Noun	Advertisement
1. Have	a. games	.....
2. Organize	b. people	.....
3. Sell	c. fun	.....
4. Meet	d. clients	.....
5. Play	e. parties	.....
6. Help	f. tickets	.....

2c Now match each word pair to an advertisement.

Listening

3a 2.2 Jenny is a holiday rep. Listen and tick (✓) the eight activities she mentions.

1. Get up
2. Have breakfast
3. Go to the hotels
4. Tell clients about parties
5. Have lunch
6. Go to the office
7. Organize games at the pool
8. Take clients to a restaurant
9. Go to a nightclub
10. Get home

3b Listen again. Write Jenny's activities and the times in the correct place in her diary.

Morning

1. Get up- 10.00

2.

3.

Afternoon

4.

5.

Evening

6.

7.

8.

Grammar/ Present Simple: I/you/we

4 Look at the tapescript on page 150 and complete the Active grammar box.

Active grammar	
Sometimes we	special parties.
Yes/no questions	Do you eat with the clients? .....the games?
	Yes, I
	No, I
Wh-questions	What do you do in the afternoon? Where for dinner?

5 Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Where do you work? | a I watch TV. |
| 2. What do you do? | B No, I don't. |
| 3. When do you have lunch? | C I work in a school. |
| 4. Do you have lunch in a restaurant? | d At half past one. |
| 5. What do you do in the evening? | E I' m a teacher. |

6a Read the interview. Complete the dialogue and write the job at the end.

- A: When (1).....you get up?
 B: At ten in the evening.
 A: (2).....you work at night?
 B: Yes, I do.
 A: What (3).....you (4)in the afternoon?
 B: I sleep.
 A: (5).....do you have dinner?
 B: I (6).....dinner at about eleven in the morning.
 A: Do (7).....work in an office?
 B: No, I (8)
- A: Where (9).....you work?
 B: I (10).....in a hospital.
 A: So, what do you do?
 B: I'm a

6b 2.3 Listen and check your answers. Then practice the dialogue with a partner.

7 Look at Jenny's diary in Ex.3b. Make a diary about your daily routines.

How to talk about daily routine

Ask about routines Whatyouin the afternoon?

Answer I sleep

Ask about times Whenyou get up?

Answerten in the evening.

Ask about places Whereyou work?

Answer Iin a hospital.

Person to person
 9 Interview a partner.
 What do you do in the morning?
 When do you go to work/school?
 Do you work in an office?

I get up at 7 o'clock.
 I have breakfast at 7.15.
 I go to work at 7.30.
 I have dinner at 13o'clock.
 I leave work at 18 o'clock.
 Then I have supper at 18.30.
 I go to bed at 22 o'clock.

Present Simple

Употребляется для выражения действий, которые происходят постоянно, изо дня в день, из года в год. Образуется с помощью глагола в инфинитивной форме. В 3л.ед.ч. к глаголу добавляется окончание –s. После сочетаний букв –s, –ss, –sh, –ch, –x, –o прибавляется –es
 Watches, dresses.

Вопрос образуется с помощью Do/Does.

Do you play football? Does she play the piano?

Отрицание образуется при помощи Do/ does + not

I don't speak German. He doesn't watch films.

Если слово оканчивается на у то в 3л.ед.ч. она меняется на –i + es . He carries.

При составлении специальных вопросов используется следующая структура: Wh- word + do + I/we/you/they + infinitive. When do you finish work?

Wh- word + does+ he/she/it + infinitive. Where does he eat lunch?

Урок 31 A very special job

Jo Kinsley has an interesting job. She's a hairdresser-but a very special hairdresser. Jo works at Madame Tussaud's –the wax model museum. She starts work at 7.30. In the morning she checks models for dirty hair and in the afternoon she washes and dries their hair.	Verbs:
	To clean
	To have
	To help
	To play
	To talk
	To wash
	To watch

Reading

Jo Kinsey has an interesting job. She's a hairdresser – but a very special hairdresser.

Jo works at Madame Tussaud's – the wax model museum. She starts work at 7.30. In the morning she checks the models for dirty hair and in the afternoon she washes and dries their hair.

Jeanette Ewart is a cleaner, but in a very dangerous place. She cleans the shark tank in the zoo in her city. She swims under the water every day to clean the tank, and she feeds the sharks three times a week. She's careful, but another diver waits by the tank and watches her. The visitors at the zoo watch her too.

John Wardley is an inventor. He invents exciting rides for his theme park. He walks through the theme park and he listens to people when they talk about a ride. He invents new rides, and the engineers make the rides. John likes his work – his theme park is the best place to work!

2 Write Jo, John or Jeanette.

This person ...

Works under water. Jeanette

1. works in a museum.
2. Thinks a lot at work.
3. starts work before eight o'clock.
4. listens to other people.
5. is very careful at work.

Vocabulary verbs

Grammar Present Simple: he/she/it

1. Jo(wash) and(dry) the models' hair.
2. Jeanette(clean) the shark tank.
3. Jo(have) an interesting job.
- 4b. Complete the Active grammar box with has, -s, -es, or -ies.

Active grammar

After he, she and it, add, but:

- 1 when the verb ends in o,s,sh,ch or x, add
- 2 when the verbs ends in consonant +y, omit -y and add
- 3 the form of have after he, she and it is

Clean have help play talk wash watch

1. My motherour house.
2. The teacherin English in class.
3. Jakehis hair every morning.
4. MattDVDs on his laptop computer.
5. Allieher little sister with her homework.
6. My brothersfootball every evening.
7. Theydangerous jobs.

Pronunciation

6a. Play recording 2.4. Listen to the endings of these three verbs. Are they all the same?

/ s / walks	/ z / listens	/ iz / organises

the dialogue.

- A: Does Jeanette like her work?
 B: Yes, she does. She loves it.
 A:she clean the tank every day?
 B: Yes, she
 A:she feed the sharks every day?
 B: No. Shethem three times a week.
 A:she work every day?

B: No. She five days a week.

7b. Play recording 2.6. Listen and check your answers.

8 Cross out the incorrect words in the questions.

1. ~~Does/Do~~ the sharks eat/~~eats~~ every day?
2. Does/Do Jeanette clean/~~cleans~~ the tank every day?
3. Does/Do Jeanette like/~~likes~~ her work?

9 Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets.

Do you work every day? (work)

1. Maria her work? (Like)
2. your parents DVDs? (watch)
3. John computer games? (invent)
4. I in my sleep? (talk)
5. Anna children? (have)

Speaking

10 Rob is a studio engineer. Ask and answer about his daily routine.

Student A: look at the diary on page 125.

Student B: look at the diary on page 129.

Writing

11 Write about part of Rob's day.

1. Choose morning, afternoon or evening.
2. Underline the verbs in the diary for that part of the day.
3. Write sentences with the verbs. Use *and* or *or* to join sentences.

Rob gets up at eight o'clock and he has breakfast.

The car boot sale

Everyday objects:	Colours:
A bag	Black
A book	Yellow
A watch	Grey
A DVD player	Brown
A laptop computer	White
A picture	Pink
Shoes	Red
A lamp	Orange
A suitcase	Blue
A video camera	Purple
A printer	green
A fax machine	silver
dishes	gold

The car boot sale

1a Look at the photo. Where are the people? What do they do here? (Students look at the photo and answer the questions in pairs).

1b 2.7 Now listen and check your answers. (Students check their answers).

2a Label the things in the picture. (Students look at the picture and see if they know the names for any of the items. They then label the objects in pairs. Check answers).

2b 2.8 Listen and tick (✓) the things you hear. (Students listen to recording 2.8 and tick the items they hear. Check answers in pairs, then as a whole class).

3 Find examples of the colours in the pictures. (Students find examples of the different colours in the pictures with a partner. The first one is done for them.)

Grammar/ this, that, these, those

4a 2.9 Listen and complete the dialogues.

1. A: What's this? B: It's a DVD player.
2. A: What's that? B: It's a picture.
3. A: What are these? B: They are mobile phones.
4. A: What are those? B: They are dishes.

4b Correct the underlined words in the sentences.

For example: What are this? What is this?

These are a car. This is a car.

1. What colour is those? What colour is that/this?
2. These is very beautiful. These are very beautiful.
3. Are that your house? Is that your house?
4. These isn't very old. This isn't very old.

Pronunciation

5a 2.10 Listen to the vowel sounds. Repeat.

/ɪ / this /i: / these

5b 2.11 Listen and write these words in the table.

/ɪ / this	/i: / these
Listen	Green
Pink	Niece
Sister	Read
Think	Teacher

Vocabulary/ adjectives

6a Check these adjectives in a dictionary. Match the opposites.

For example: bad-good

Big-small

Horrible-nice

Modern-old-fashioned

Old-young

Useful-useless

6b Write sentences about you with six of the adjectives.

For example: My house is big but my car is small.

Listening

7a 2.12 Listen. Where are the people?

7b Listen again. Match the dialogues to the pictures below.

7c. look at the tapescript on page 151. Find six more words for everyday objects.

Grammar/ noun plurals

8a Complete the Active grammar box.

Active grammar

One book, twenty books

One lamp, ten lamps

One phone, two phones

To make the regular plural of a noun, add -s.

8b Some nouns change their spelling in the plural, and others are irregular. Write the plurals of these words.

Regular	Book ⇨ books, bag ⇨ bags, camera ⇨ cameras, shoe ⇨ shoes
Word+-es	Watch ⇨ watches, dish ⇨ dishes
f ⇨ -ves	Scarf ⇨ scarves
Consonant - -y ⇨ -ies	Diary ⇨ diaries
irregular	Person ⇨ people

Lifelong learning

Irregular plurals

Use a dictionary to find irregular plurals:

Diary /ˈdaɪəri / noun, plural **diaries**

8c Find the plurals of these words and write them in the table in ex. 8b.

Man-

Woman-

Child-

Wife-

Dictionary-

Address-

Family-

Niece-

Class-

Bus-

Speaking

9 Play a guessing game.

Student A: think of an object, e.g. my mobile phone

Student B: ask yes/no questions. Guess the object. Use adjectives.

B: *Is it old-fashioned?*

Лексический минимум Unit 2:

Personal possessions	Basic verbs/verb phrases
Bag	Eat
Book	Work
Camera	Watch
Car	Sleep
Chair	Get up
Desk	Go to work/school/bed
Diary	Have breakfast/lunch/dinner
Dish	Leave home/work
DVD player	Start
Handbag	Finish
Fax machine	Wash
Lamp	clean
Laptop computer	Other verbs
Magazine	Check
Mobile phone	Dry
Picture	Feed
Printer	Help

Scarf	Invent
Scissors	Like
Shoes	Male
Suitcase	Meet
Wallet	Open
watch	Organize
	play
	repair
	Sell
	Swim
	wait
	walk

Daily routine

As a rule, I get up at half past six. I put on my dressing-gown, go into bathroom and turn on the bath taps. Good health is better than wealth, so I do my morning exercises. I get breakfast at seven-thirty and listen to the news over the radio. I like to begin the day well, so my breakfast is always a good one. For breakfast I usually have hard-boiled eggs or an omelette, bread and butter, tea or coffee; I read my newspaper with my last cup of coffee before I leave home. Then, I say «Good-bye» to my mother, take my school-bag and go to school. I don't live far from my school, so it doesn't take me long to get there. The lessons start at half past eight. Each lesson lasts for 45 minutes. The classes are over at two o'clock. I come back home, have dinner, wash up and go shopping. I buy foodstuffs for the family. Coming back I begin to clean the house and get the vegetables ready for supper. We have supper at seven.

I do my homework for the next day. It usually takes me several hours to prepare well for the lessons. In the evening, I always try to spend at least an hour at the piano.

As a rule my parents and I sit and talk, watch a film on TV, read newspapers and magazines. Sometimes, we go to the cinema or to the theatre. Once or twice a month, I visit exhibitions in my home town.

I go to bed at about eleven o'clock, but my parents like to sit up late and write letters or read.

Questions:

1. When do you get up as a rule?
2. Why do you do your morning exercises?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. How long does each lesson last?
5. When do you begin to clean the house?

Present Simple

Настоящее простое время употребляется для выражения действий, которые происходят постоянно, изо дня в день, т.е. повторяющиеся действия. Образуется с помощью глагола в инфинитивной форме. В 3л.ед.ч. к глаголу добавляется окончание –s. После сочетаний букв –s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o прибавляется –es

Affirmative form- утверд.форма	Negative form- отриц.форма	Interrogative Form- вопросительная форма	Positive answer краткий положительный ответ	Negative answer- краткий отрицательный ответ
I work	I do not work	Do I work?	Yes, I do	No, I don't
He works	He <u>does not</u>	<u>Does</u> he work?	Yes, he does	No, he doesn't

	work			
She works	She <u>does not</u> work	<u>Does</u> she work?	Yes, she does	No, she doesn't
It works	It <u>does not</u> work	<u>Does</u> it work?	Yes, it does	No, it doesn't
We work	We do not work	Do we work?	Yes, we do	No, we don't
You work	You do not work	Do you work?	Yes, you do	No, you don't
They work	They do not work	Do they work?	Yes, they do	No, they don't

Наречия данного времени: usually, often, sometimes, always- в предложении употребляются после подлежащего.

Обстоятельства времени, употребляемые при этом времени: everyday (week, month, year, morning)

Word order in special questions:

1. Special word 2. Auxiliary verb (did) 3. Subject 4. Verb 5. Other members of the sentence.

Example: Where do you go every day?

What does he play every week?

Указательные местоимения this, that, these, those

This (этот), that (тот) употребляются с существительными в ед. числе.

This book is interesting. That window is mine.

These (эти), those (те) употребляются с существительными во множественном числе.

These books are English. Those are my students

Правила образования множественного числа

Нарицательные исчисляемые существительные могут принимать форму единственного и множественного числа. Множественное число образуется путем прибавления к форме единственного числа окончания **-s (-es)**.

Множественное число имени существительного в английском языке образуется путем прибавления окончания **-s**.

- Cat — cats — кошка, кошки
- Book — books — книга, книги

Если существительное оканчивается на **-f** то множественное число образуется путем прибавления окончания **-es**. Буква **"f"** обычно меняется на **"v"**. (если окончание **fe** в единственном числе, то во множественном **s**)

- life — lives
- shelf — shelves

Исключениями из данного правила являются:

- cheif — cheifs — начальники
- handkerchief — handkerchiefs — платки
- roof — roofs — крыши
- safe — safes — сейфы

Если существительное оканчивается на **-ss, -x, -sh, -ch, -o** то множественное число образуется с помощью окончания **-es**

- class — classes — классы
- box — boxes — коробки
- horse — horses — лошади

- cargo — cargoes — грузы
- tomato — tomatoes — помидоры

(исключение составляют слова: piano и photo. Pianos, photos)

Если существительное оканчивается на **-ус предшествующей согласной** то множественное число образуется путем прибавления окончания **-es** причем **у** меняется на **i**.

- city — cities — города
- army — armies — армии

Если существительное оканчивается на **-ус предшествующей гласной** то множественное число образуется путем прибавления окончания **-s** без замены **у** на **i**.

- day — days — дни
- boy — boys — мальчики

Особые случаи образования множественного числа имен существительных в английском языке

В английском языке некоторые имена существительные образуют множественное число не путем прибавления окончания **-s**, а путем **изменения корневых гласных**.

- man — men — мужчины
- woman — women — женщины
- foot — feet — ноги
- mouse — mice — мыши
- ox — oxen — быки
- child — children — дети

Некоторые существительные заимствованы из греческого и латинского алфавитов:

- crisis — crises — кризисы
- phenomenon — phenomena — явления

У многих имен существительных одинаковые формы множественного и единственного числа:

- sheep — sheep — овцы
- works — works — завод/заводы
- means — means — средства

Множественное число сложных имен существительных

В сложных именах существительных при образовании множественного числа преобразуется только последнее (второе) слово.

- schoolboy — schoolboys — школьники
- postman — postmen — почтальоны

В сложных именах существительных при образовании множественного числа изменяется только более важное слово, которое несет основной смысл.

- hotel-keeper — hotel-keepers — хозяевагостиницы
- passer-by — passers-by — прохожие

Существительные, употребляющиеся только в единственном числе

В английском языке имена существительные вещественные и отвлеченные обычно употребляются только в форме единственного числа:

- sugar — сахар
- iron — железо
- love — любовь
- friendship — дружба

Только в форме единственного числа употребляются следующие слова:

- advice — совет, советы
- information — информация, сведения
- progress — успех, успехи
- knowledge — знание, знания

Употребляются со значением ед.числа, хотя имеют форму мн.числа следующие слова:

- news — новость, новости (употребляется со значением ед.числа, хотя имеет форму мн.числа)

- Названия наук, оканчивающихся на -ics (physics — физика)

Существительное **vacation** — каникулы употребляется только в ед.числе, хотя в русском языке употребляется только во мн.числе.

Существительные, употребляющиеся только во множественном числе

- scissors — ножницы
- trousers — брюки
- spectacles — очки
- scales — весы
- tongs — щипцы
- goods — товар, товары
- clothes — одежда
- stairs — лестница
- arms — оружие
- riches — богатство, богатства
- proceeds — выручка

Контрольные вопросы по теме

1. Написать текст о повседневной жизни
2. Настоящее простое время в утвердительных предложениях.
3. Составить диалог «My daily routine».
4. Указательные местоимения. Привести примеры.
5. Множественное число имени существительного. Привести примеры.

Урок 32

Drive time

Phrases:	Drive time quotes
Traffic jam	Traffic jams. We hate them, but what do we do in them: This is what some people say: Melanie: Traffic jams are OK. I think about work and plan my day. I write my diary. My daughter doesn't like traffic jams-she calls her friends, but I don't make phone calls in the car. It's dangerous.
To plan a day	
Like/dislike traffic jams	
To shave	
To listen to the radio	
To have a CD player	
To sing	
To play computer games	

3 Free time. 3.1 Drive time

1a. Match the photos to verbs and verb phrases in the box.

Cook	dance	go for a walk	go shopping	go to a concert	go to the gym
Listen to music	meet friends	play football	play the guitar	read a book or magazine	sunbathe
swim	watch TV or a video				

1b. Check the meanings of the verbs in the box with a partner.

A: What does “cook” mean?

B: It means make food, for example, lunch or dinner.

1c. Where do you do the activities in Ex. 1a? Write them in the table.

At home	In the park	At the shops	At a nightclub	At a concert hall	At a sports centre/swimming pool

2a. Write two activities that you do, where you do them and when.

2b. Ask your partner questions.

What activity do you do? Where do you do it? When do you do it?

2c. Tell the class about your partner.

Mark plays the piano. He plays at home...

Listening

1 Look at the photo and answer the questions.

1. When does it happen in your town/city?

2. What do you do in traffic jams?

2a. Play recording 3.1. Complete the quotes below. Compare your answers with a partner, then listen and check.

“Traffic jams are OK. I think about work and plan my day. I (1)my diary. My daughter doesn’t like traffic jams – she calls her friends, but I don’t make phone calls in the car. it’s dangerous.” (Melanie, 39)

“Well, in the mornings I shave and listen to the radio. I (2)the news. I like music, but unfortunately my car doesn’t have a CD player.” (Nathan, 28)

“I don’t do a lot, really. I (3)traffic jams – they’re so boring! I think about things or (4)the people in the other cars. Sometimes I sing”. (Simon, 35)

“We (5)computer games or (6)friends on our mobiles. Or we just talk. We don’t like the radio”. (Lauren, 22 and Emily, 21)

2b. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

Melanie makes phone calls in a traffic jam. F

1. Melanie’s daughter likes traffic jams.

2. Nathan listens to CDs.

3. Simon sings in his car.

4. Lauren and Emily work on their computers.

5. Lauren and Emily think mobile phones in cars are dangerous.

Grammar Present Simple: negative

3a. Find the negative of the sentences below in the texts. Underline them.

1. My daughter likes traffic jams.

2. I make phone calls in the car.

3. My car has a CD player.
4. We like the radio.
- 3b. Complete the Active grammar box with don't or doesn't.

Active grammar

I

He/She/It

work

- 4a. Correct the false sentences in Ex.2b. Use the negative verb form.
Melanie doesn't make phone calls in a traffic jam.
- 4b. What about you? Tick (✓) the true sentences. Correct the false sentences.
I like traffic jams. I don't like traffic jams.
1. I listen to the news on the radio.
2. I write my diary every day.
3. I play football at the weekend.
4. I make phone calls in the car.
5. I sleep for ten hours every night.

Vocabulary days of the week

5a. Play recording 3.2. Number the days of the week in the correct order. Then listen and check.

.....Friday Monday Saturday 1 Sunday Thursday
Tuesday Wednesday

5b. Play recording 3.3. Listen to Alistair talking about his lunchtime activities. Write the days.

Reading

6a. Read the text about Alistair. Find three mistakes with the days and correct them.
What I do in my lunch break

Today we talk to Alistair Standing. Alistair works in the city. He doesn't go home at lunchtime, so how does he spend his time?

"Well, I have an hour and I want to use that time. I do a lot of different things" says Alistair. He certainly does! On Mondays Alistair goes for a walk or he has a swim. On Tuesdays he sometimes meets friends and they have lunch in a restaurant. On Wednesdays he goes to the gym. On Thursdays he sometimes listens to a lunchtime concert. On Fridays he goes shopping. On Sundays he watches football on TV and sleeps!

6b. Write positive or negative sentences about Alistair. Use the corrected text to help you.
Mondays/play tennis.

He doesn't play tennis on Mondays.

1. Thursdays/watch a film.
2. Fridays/work
3. Saturdays/play football
4. Sundays/sleep

Speaking

7a. Read the questionnaire. Tick (✓) the things you do, and write the day you do them, if possible. Then add two more.

Activity	You (When)	Your partner (When)

Talk to friends on the phone		
Watch TV		
Listen to music		
Play computer games		
Go for walks		
Play a sport		
Go to concerts	✓ (Friday evenings)	
Go to the cinema		
Read books		
Go to the gym		

7b. Complete the questionnaire for your partner.

A: Do you go to concerts?

B: Yes, I sometimes go to concerts on Friday evenings./ No, I don't.

Writing

8a. What do you do in your free time? Make a list.

1 Start your article with a short introduction.

My name is ... I work in ..., but I do a lot of things in my free time. On Mondays I ...

2 Write your notes into sentences.

On Monday evenings I (sometimes) watch TV.

3 Join some of the sentences with *and*, *or* or *but*.

On Saturdays mornings I read the newspaper or I go shopping.

4 Combine your introduction and sentences to write your article.

Free time

Today we talk to Alistair Standing. Alistair works in the city. He doesn't go home at lunchtime, so how does he spend his time?

'Well, I have an hour and I want to use that time. I do a lot of different things,' says Alistair. He certainly does! On Mondays he goes for a walk or he has a swim. On Tuesdays he sometimes meets friends and they have lunch in a restaurant. On Wednesdays he goes to the gym. On Thursdays he sometimes listens to a lunchtime concert. On Fridays he goes shopping. On Sundays he watches football on TV and sleeps.

In Britain people send 1.54 billion text messages every month. That's more than 50 million messages a day or 2 million an hour! Mobile phone user sends about 8 messages a day. There is the Mobile Phone Olympics where 15 000 competitors enter the competition in London. At the competition they send an 80-character message as fast as they can. This year's champion is 18-year-old Natalie Johnson from Leeds. She can send a 30-word text message in just 138 seconds!

Present Simple: negatives

Употребляется для выражения действий, которые происходят постоянно, изо дня в день, из года в год. Образуется с помощью глагола в инфинитивной форме. В 3л.ед.ч. к глаголу добавляется окончание -s. После сочетаний букв -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o прибавляется -es
Watches, dresses.

Вопрос образуется с помощью Do/Does.

Do you play football? Does she play the piano?

Отрицание образуется при помощи Do/ does + not
 I don't speak German. He doesn't watch films.

Урок 33

Skateboard style

Do aerobics	Play the guitar
Do yoga	Use a computer
Do judo	Play rock music
Go running	Ride a skateboard
Go swimming	To sing songs
Go sailing	To perform tricks
Play football	To speak French
Play tennis	To ride a bike
Play computer games	To drive a car
Go skiing	

Vocabulary sports and games

Exercise 1a. Match the words from the box to the activities.

Aerobics computer games football running judo sailing skiing
swimming tennis yoga



Exercise 1b. Write the activities in the table. Then check in the Reference on page 33.

Do	Go	Play
do aerobics	go running	play football

Exercise 1c. Ask and answer.

A: Do you do yoga?

B: Yes, I do.

A: When?

B: On Thursday evening.

Reading

Exercise 2 a. Look at the photo. Answer the questions:

- 1 Do you go skateboarding?
- 2 What kind of people usually go skateboarding? (young/old)

Read the introduction to the text above and answer the questions.

Tony Hawk the man and the champion

Tony Hawk is American. He's 34. He's He has three children. He's a businessman. And he's the skateboarding champion of the world.

- 1 Where is Tony Hawk from?
- 2 What does he do?
- 3 Some people think he is unusual. Why?

Exercise 3a. Look at the text (page 29) and find these things.

- 1 Tony's age
- 2 his son's name and age
- 3 the name of Tony's book

Tony has 73 prizes from skateboarding competitions. He's 34 but he can skateboard like a sixteen year old. He goes very fast and he does tricks on his skateboard. His four-year-old son, Spencer, can also ride a skateboard!

But Tony isn't only a fantastic skateboarder - he can do other things too. Tony writes computer games and books. Lots of people buy his books. *HAWK - Occupation: skateboarder* is a bestseller in the United States.

Tony also has a skateboarding and music show and he takes it all around the United States and Canada. Tony doesn't perform the music - he can't play the guitar or sing - but he and other skateboarders perform tricks, and their musicians play rock music. The show is very popular.

Exercise 3b. Read the introduction and the text again answer the questions. Write sentences. How many children does Tony have?

He has three children.

- 1 How many prizes does he have?
- 2 What does he do on his skateboard?
- 3 What does his son ride?
- 4 Where does Tony take his show?
- 5 What do the people in the show do?

Grammar can/can't

Exercise 4a . Tick (✓) the things Tony can do. Cross (X) the things he can't do.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| play the guitar | (X) | ride a skateboard | (✓) |
| use a computer | (✓) | sing | (X) |
| play rock music | (X) | perform tricks | (✓) |

Exercise 4b. Complete the sentences and questions with *can* or *can't*. Then complete the Active grammar box.

- What can Tony Hawk do?
- 1 He _ ride a skateboard.
 - 2 What _ his friends do?
 - 3 They _ play the guitar and sing.
 - 4 _ you ride a skateboard?
 - 5 No, I _, but I _ ride a bicycle.

Can/can't

Can is a modal verb. We use modal verbs before the other verbs.

The negative of can is cannot, but we usually use the short form can't.

I	
You	
He	
She	can
It	can't
sing	
We	(cannot)
You	
They	

Modal verbs do not change their form after he, she or it.
He can play the piano.

Use can and can't to talk about ability. Use can to talk about things we are able to do, and can't to talk about things that we are not able to do.

I can sing but I can't dance.

Use can + you + infinitive to make requests – when we want someone else to do something.

Can you take a message?

	Jonny	Susie
play the guitar	✓	✓
play the piano		
sing		
dance		
play football		
play tennis		
ski		
speak French		
speak Spanish		
ride a bike		
drive a car		

Exercise 6a. Recording 3.5. We say can/can't in different ways.

Listen and repeat.

[ə] [u] [g:]
Can you dance? Yes, I can. No, I can't.

Exercise 6b. Ask and answer. Use the table.

A: *Can Susie speak French?*

B: *Yes, she can.*

A: *Can Jonny drive?*

B: *No, he can't.*

Exercise 6c. Work with a partner. Ask and answer, using the activities in Ex. 5.

A: *Can you ski?*

B: *No, I can't. Can you...?*

Speaking

Exercise 7a. Work in groups. Find someone who...

Can ...

- *speak three languages*
- *stand on their hand*
- *write backwards*
- *move their ears*
- *play an unusual instrument*
- *write computer programs*

Can't ...

- *cook*
- *swim*
- *write with their right hands*
- *get up in the mornings*
- *send a text message*
- *use a video or DVD player*
- **Модальный глагол can, can't**

Глагол can относится к группе модальных глаголов. Модальные глаголы не употребляются самостоятельно, а только в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола. Они выражают возможность, способность, вероятность.

1. Они не имеют всех форм, которые имеют другие глаголы.
2. Инфинитив, следующий за модальным глаголом употребляется без частицы **to**.
3. В 3-м лице ед.ч настоящего времени модальные глаголы не имеют окончания **-s**
4. Вопросительная форма образуется без вспомогательного глагола. Can I help you?
5. Отрицательная форма образуется путем добавления частицы **not** к модальному глаголу.
I can't play tennis

Урок 34

Phone fun

To see a film	Phone messages: Tony: This is 0548984567. Please leave a message after the tone. Jane: Hi tony, it's Jane. Let's meet outside the cinema at ten to eight. See you there, OK? Bye.
To have dinner at a restaurant	
To go to a football match	
To get a meal	
To go to the sports centre	
To go to a bar	
To go to a concert	

Listening

Exercise 1. Do you use a mobile phone? Where? When? Who do you call?

Exercise 2 a. Recording 3.6. Now you are going to listen to five different phone messages. First read the five names. Listen. Match the messages to the names.

- Damian
- Jane
- Mary Wilde
- Benson Cameras
- Steve Henshaw

Exercise 2b. Listen again and complete the messages with one word, a number or a time.

1. Message for Mandy from Steve Henshaw. Please him -068-919-

.....

2. Message for: Tony

From:.....

Message:

Meet outside the at 7.50

3. Message for Michael Carol at Benson Cameras- your new is there. Can you go and get it this? Shop is open 8.55-.....

4. Why don't we meet for this evening? 8.25 at the restaurant in Green Street? Call me in the Damian.

5. Brandon

Travel Agency

Message for: Renton

From. May Wilde

Number: 713 8834

Message : Please her

Exercise 2c. Listen to message five again. How do we say 88 in the phone number?

Exercise 3a . Recording 3.7. Now work in pairs. Number the sentences in the correct order. Then listen and check.

OK. What's your number?

Ok. Bye.

She isn't here right now. Can I take a message?

Hello. **1**

Yes, please ask her to phone Jeffrey.

It's 011 908 5561.

Hello, can I speak to Laura, please?

Exercise 3b. Practise the dialogue with a partner.

Exercise 4. Let's practice making call phones in pairs.

Student A: turn to page 125.

Student B: read the notes below.

Call 1 Your name is Carla. Phone Student A: You want to speak to Jason. Your number is 990 675 3551.

Call 2 Answer the phone and start the conversation. (Sylvia isn't here today. Take a message for Sylvia.)

Reading

Exercise 5a. You are going to read about the Mobile Phone Olympics. Read the text below quickly. Match the headings to paragraphs 1-3.

a The Mobile Phone Olympics

b The phone throwing competition

c Texting in Britain

Texting at the Mobile Phone Olympics

1 In Britain people send 1.54 billion text messages every month. That's more than 50 million messages a day or 2 million an hour! In fact, the average mobile phone user sends about 8 messages a day.

2 Now texting fans have the chance to show what they can do at the Mobile Phone Olympics. Every year about 15,000 competitors enter the competition in London. In the texting event competitors send an 80-character message as fast as they can. This year's champion is 18-year-old Natalie Johnson from Leeds. She can send a 30-word text message in just 138 seconds!

3 Of course, some people hate mobile phones. One event at the Olympics is just for them. This is the 'Mobile Phone Throwing' competition. In this event competitors throw their phones as far as they can. It's a lot of fun for mobile phone haters!

Exercise 5b. Read the text again. Match the numbers to the information.

- | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 1.54 billion | a words in Natalie's text message |
| 2 | 50 million | b Natalie's age |
| 3 | 2 million | c competitors |
| 4 | 8 | d messages a month |
| 5 | 15,000 | e messages an hour |
| 6 | 18 | f messages a day for each user |
| 7 | 30 | g messages a day |

Exercise 6. Recording 3.8. How do we say these numbers? Choose from the words in the box. Then listen and check your answers.

6 six 16 60 600 6,000 60,000 600,000 6,000,000 6,000,000,000
 six million six thousand sixty
 sixty thousand six billion ~~six~~
 six hundred thousand six hundred sixteen

Pronunciation

Exercise 7a. Recording 3.9 Listen. Underline the strong sounds.

sixteen sixty fourteen forty

Exercise 7b. CD Listen and tick (✓) the number you hear.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1 | fourteen | ..... | forty | ..... |
| 2 | eighteen | .... | eighty | ..... |
| 3 | seventeen | ..... | seventy | ..... |
| 4 | thirteen | ..... | thirty | ..... |
| 5 | nineteen | ..... | ninety | ..... |
| 6 | sixteen | ..... | sixty | ..... |

Exercise 7c. Test your partner. Student practice saying the weak and strong forms to each other.

Exercise 8. Look at page 152 and complete the How to box with examples from the dialogues in Ex. 2a.

How to make suggestions and requests

Make suggestions *Let's + infinitive*

Let's meet outside the cinema at ten to eight.

Why don't we + infinitive + ?

How about + noun + ?

Make requests *Can you + infinitive + ?*

Making suggestions

When we want to do something with another person we make suggestions.

Let's + infinitive

Let's meet outside the cinema at ten to eight.

Why don't we + infinitive + ?

Why don't we have dinner this evening?

How about + noun + ?

How about lunch on Friday?

Exercise 9a. Find these times in the tapescript on page 152 and write them in words.

7.50 ten to eight

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 3.20..... | 2 8.55..... |
| 3 6.30..... | 4 8.25..... |

Exercise 9b. Complete these suggestions and requests. Write the times in words.

we meet - cinema – 7.00?

Why *don't we meet at the cinema at seven?*

1 have dinner - Chinese restaurant - 8-40

Let's.....

2 you come - the office tomorrow - 9.55?

Can ?.....

3 3.10 - Greek cafe - Belmont Street?

How ?.....

4 we go - the bar - 10.45?

Why ?.....

Exercise 10a. What can people do in your town in the evening? Tick (✓) the activities and make notes about where and when you can do them.

see a film have dinner at a restaurant go to a football match

go to a bar go to a nightclub go to a concert

get a takeaway meal go to the sports centre

Exercise 10b. Now your task is to practice making and responding to suggestions in pairs. You want to do something together tonight. Make suggestions.

A: *What can we do tonight?*

B: *Let's...*

A: *OK. Let's meet at half past nine./No, I don't like ... How about ...?*

Лексический минимум Unit 3:

Activities	
Cook	Listen to music/the news/the radio
Dance	Meet friends
Do aerobics/judo/yoga	Play computer games/football/tennis
Drive a car	Play the guitar/piano

Get a takeaway meal	Read a book/a magazine/ a newspaper
Go for a walk	Ride a bike
Go running/sailing/shopping/skiing/swimming	See a film
Go to the cinema/concert/the gym/a nightclub/a football match/a bar	Sing
Have lunch/dinner (at a restaurant)	skateboard
Swim	sunbathe
Watch a DVD/a video/the TV	

Present Simple; negatives.

Настоящее простое время употребляется для выражения действий, которые происходят постоянно, изо дня в день, т.е. повторяющиеся действия. Образуется с помощью глагола в инфинитивной форме. В 3л.ед.ч. к глаголу добавляется окончание –s. После сочетаний букв –s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x,-o прибавляется –es

Affirmative form- утверд.форма	Negative form- отриц.форма	Interrogative Form- вопросительная форма	Positive answer- краткий положительный ответ	Negative answer- краткий отрицательный ответ
I work	I do not work	Do I work?	Yes, I do	No, I don't
He works	He <u>does</u> <u>not</u> work	<u>Does</u> he work?	Yes, he does	No, he doesn't
She works	She <u>does</u> <u>not</u> work	<u>Does</u> she work?	Yes, she does	No, she doesn't
It works	It <u>does</u> <u>not</u> work	<u>Does</u> it work?	Yes, it does	No, it doesn't
We work	We do not work	Do we work?	Yes, we do	No, we don't
You work	You do not work	Do you work?	Yes, you do	No, you don't
They work	They do not work	Do they work?	Yes, they do	No, they don't

Модальный глагол can, can't.-мочь, уметь.

-выражает умственную или физическую способность что-либо делать:

I can speak three foreign languages. I can't play football.

Глагол **can** относится к группе модальных глаголов. Модальные глаголы не употребляются самостоятельно, а только в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола.

1. Они не имеют всех форм, которые имеют другие глаголы.

2. Инфинитив, следующий за модальным глаголом употребляется без частицы **to**.

3. В 3-м лице ед.ч настоящего времени модальные глаголы не имеют окончания –s

Modal verbs

Present	Past	Future	Negative form	Examples
Can (мочь, уметь)	Could	-----	Cannot(can't)	I can play the piano

Questions:

General questions	Special questions
<u>Can</u> you play the piano?	<u>What can</u> you do?

How to make suggestions.- как делать предложения (предложить кому-то что-то сделать)

Когда мы хотим что-то с кем-то сделать мы делаем предложение и используем следующие структуры:

- 1) **Let's** + infinitive **Let's meet** outside the cinema.
- 2) **Why don't we** + infinitive + ? **Why don't we have** dinner this evening?
- 3) **How about** + noun + ? **How about lunch** on Friday?

Когда просим выполнить просьбу используем структуру **Can you + inf. + ? Can you help me?**

Explain when we use **go, do, play** with sports (**play**+games, usually do in teams; **do** + activities you can do alone; **go** + activities ending -ing)

Play football, do yoga, go swimming.

Контрольные вопросы по теме

1. Разница между can and can't
2. Составить текст о свободном времяпрепровождении.
3. Настоящее простое время в отрицательных предложениях.
4. Составить диалог «Can you do?»

Урок 35 Test

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

a Can you...? Yes (•)

say where you live and what you do □ name three relatives ¹ say who they are and what they do

b Ask your partner five questions. Are you similar?

What

Where

What like

magazines What

What food

What read do

languages What TV live **speak**

What magazines do you read? **watch** play

work

Раздел 4 Food

Урок 36

Shopping lists

Food around the world	Phrases:
Regan Ronayne and Craig Caven and their	To eat a lot of fish

children, Andrea(5) and Ryan(3) live in California. They are a typical American family. Rega and Craig both work and they don't usually have time to cook, so they like convenience food. The children love hot dogs, cereal and cola. They eat at fast food restaurants once a week.	To eat fresh fruit
	To have a ration book
	To eat at fast food restaurants
	Do not have time to cook
	To have dinner together

4 Food. Shopping lists

Exercise 1. Students, look at the painting and the photos. Your task is to match eight words from the box to the things in the pictures.

Apples beef bread butter cheese cherries chicken eggs milk potatoes rice sugar tea trout watermelon

Exercise 2. In pairs, find the meanings of the other words. Then complete the table below with all the food words you know.

MEAT/FISH	DAIRY	FRUIT	DRINKS	OTHER
			<i>water</i>	

Exercise 2b. Where do you buy food? How do you pay for it?

Exercise 3. Match the pictures below with the words from the box. Ask and answer the questions

coin note cheque receipt credit card

- Which pictures show cash? When do you use cash/credit cards/cheques?
- How much money do you have in your wallet? How much does this book cost? How much does your journey to school cost? I've got *three euros fifty* in my wallet.

4.1 Shopping lists

Vocabulary / food and drink

Exercise 1. Look at the photo and find these things.

orange juice cereal bananas carrots cola minced beef [A] water

Exercise 2a. Read the text quickly and tick (✓) the countries it talks about.

Japan Britain Spain Cuba Russia United States

Reading

Food around the world

Regan Ronayne and Craig Caven and their children, Andrea (5) and Ryan (3), live in California. They are a typical American family. Regan and Craig both work and they don't usually have time to cook, so they like convenience food. The children love hot dogs, cereal and cola. They eat at fast food restaurants once a week.

The Ukitas live in Tokyo, Japan. Kazuo Ukita lives with his wife, Sayo, and his daughters Mio (17) and Maya (14). He works in a bookshop. Sayo cooks breakfast before Kazuo leaves for work at 7.00 a.m. They have dinner together at home in the evenings. They eat a lot of fish and rice. Sayo cooks all the meals for her family.

Ramon Costa, his wife Sandra and their children, Lisandra (16) and Favia (6), live in Havana. Cuba is a tropical country so they eat a lot of fresh fruit - pineapples, watermelons, bananas, and papayas. Families in Cuba have ration books. These show how much food the family can buy every month.

Exercise 2b. Read the text again and tick (✓) the correct answers.

Which family...	Ronayne	Ukita	Costa
1. eats a lot of fish?
2. eats fresh fruit?
3. has a ration book?
4. eats at fast food restaurants?
5. doesn't have time to cook?
6. has dinner together?

Grammar : countable and uncountable nouns

Exercise 3a. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- 1 Can you count the eggs?
- 2 Can you count the cereal?
- 3 Which is uncountable, *eggs* or *cereal*?

Exercise 3b. Here is the Ronayne family shopping list. Answer the questions.

- 1 Choose the correct alternatives.
 - a The red words are *countable/ uncountable* nouns.
 - b The blue words are *countable/ uncountable* nouns.
 - c Uncountable nouns do not have *singular /plural* forms.
- 2 How do we measure uncountable nouns?
 - 12 hot dogs
 - 450g cereal
 - 12 eggs
 - 4 litres milk
 - 2 litres orange juice
 - 18 bananas
 - 1 pizza
 - 675 minced beef

Exercise 3c. Write the headings in the Active grammar box.

Active grammar

1

- They have singular and plural forms.
- We can use numbers in front of them.

2

- They do not have plural forms.
- We cannot use numbers in front of them.
- We often use quantity words (e.g. / *litres, kilos*) + *of* in front of them.

Countable and uncountable nouns; *How much? How many?*

Countable nouns are things that we can count.

They have singular and plural forms and we can use numbers in front of them.

one banana three bananas twenty-five bananas Use *How many ...?* to ask questions about the number of countable nouns.

How many bananas do you buy every week?

Uncountable nouns are things we can't count. They do not have plural forms and we cannot use numbers in front of them.

Use *How much...?* to ask questions about the quantity of uncountable nouns.

How much water do you drink every day?

Show the quantity (*how much/many*) of countable and uncountable nouns by using another noun (e.g. *a bag*) or a measurement (e.g. *kilos*) + *of in* front of the noun.

A bag of bananas. Half a kilo of bananas.

A glass of water. A litre of water.

Exercise 4a. Here are the shopping lists for the Costa and Ukita families. Write the food words in the table.

Costa

1 pineapple

4kg bread

1kg pasta

2 watermelons

3 papayas

500g coffee

12 bananas

750g cereal

Ukita

5kg rice

4 litres milk

2 pizzas

2kg tuna

12 eggs

300g beef

1kg tomatoes

2 litres cola

COUNTABLE

Pineapple

UNCOUNTABLE

Bread

Exercise 4b. Answer the questions, then complete the Active grammar box.

- 1 How much coffee does the Costa family buy each week?
- 2 How many pineapples do they buy?

Active grammar

We use *How* with countable nouns.

We use *How*..... with uncountable nouns.

a/an, some and any

Singular countable nouns

Use *a/an* before singular countable nouns when there is only one of the noun. Use *a/an* in positive and negative statements and in questions.

+ *We have a car.*

- *We don't have a car.*

? *Do you have a car?*

Plural countable nouns

Use *some* and *any* to talk about a number of something, when we don't know how many, or the number isn't important. We usually use *some* in positive statements, and *any* in negative statements and questions. Use *some* and *any* with plural countable nouns.

We have some magazines.

We don't have any magazines.

Do you have any magazines?

Uncountable nouns

We also use *some* and *any* with uncountable nouns.

+ *We have some cheese.*

- *We don't have any cheese.*

? *Do you have any cheese?*

Exercise 5a. Complete the dialogues in pairs using the words and phrases from the box..

2kg coffee much tomatoes many six

A: How (1)rice do you buy each week?

B: I usually buy (2).....of rice.

A: And how many (3).....do you eat?

B: About (4).....

A: How much (5).....do you buy?

B: I buy about 250g of coffee.

A: How (6).....pineapples do you get?

B: Oh, only one.

Exercise 5b. Recording 4.1 Listen and check your answers.

Exercise 6. Play recording 4.2. Listen and complete the quantities.

6 litres water

1milk

2rice

3bananas

- 4coffee
5cheese

How to say quantities and numbers	
Number	: Quantity
<i>201 two hundred and one</i>	<i>: /itres 0)</i>
<i>450 four hundred and fifty</i>	<i>: grammes (g)</i>
<i>675 six hundred and seventy-five</i>	<i>: kilos (kg)</i>
<i>1.5 one point five/one and a half :</i>	

Exercise 7. Ask questions about your partner's weekly shopping. Make notes and tell the class.

A:How much rice do you buy?

B:500 grammes./I don't buy rice.

Regan Ronayne and Craig Caven and their children live in California. They are typical American family. Regan and Craig both work and they don't usually have time to cook, so they like convenience food. The children love hot dogs, cereal and cola. They eat at fast food restaurants once a week.

The Ukitas live in Tokyo, Japan. Kazuo Ukita lives with his wife Sayo and his daughters Mio and Maya. He works in a book shop. Sayo cooks breakfast before Kazuo leaves for work at 7.00 a.m. They have dinner at home together in the evenings. They eat a lot of rice and fish.

Ramon Costa and his wife Sandra live in Havana. Cuba is a tropical country so they eat a lot of fresh fruit – pineapples, papayas, watermelons and bananas. Families in Cuba have ration books.

- Hi. What can I get you today?
- Hi. I'd like a cheese sandwich, please.
- Anything to drink?
- Yes, I'd like an orange juice, please.
- Anything else?
- No, thank you. How much is that?
- That's \$10.
- Can I pay by credit card?
- Yes, please.
- Here you are. Thank you.
- Thank you. Good bye.

Countable and uncountable nouns

Как и во всех языках, в английском языке имена существительные делятся на две группы:

1) **исчисляемые** (они употребляются как в единственном так и во множественном числе)

bird-birds, book-books

How many books are there?

2) **неисчисляемые** (употребляются только в единственном числе)

food, fruit, furniture, money, water, oil, ice, cheese, meat, rice

How much cheese do you have?

Урок 37

Trash tales

Containers:	Diet: 1. I'm always hungry. I eat three good meals a day but then I want crisps and biscuits too. Of course, now I'm quite fat! Can you help me? 2. I know I have an unhealthy diet. I work about ten hours a day and I get home late, so I don't have time to cook and I eat convenience food. What can I do?
A bag	
A bottle of wine	
A box of biscuits	
A can of fish	
A carton of milk	
A packet of crisps	

4.2 Trash tales.

Vocabulary containers

Exercise 1a. Look at the advert and discuss the questions in pairs.

- 1 What is the TV programme about?
- 2 Who introduces the programme?
- 3 Which food in the bins is healthy (good for you)? Which food is unhealthy (bad for you)?

Exercise 1b. Find examples of these containers in the bins. Use a dictionary to help you.

bag bottle box can carton packet

Listening

Exercise 2a. Play recording 4.3. Listen to the first part of the TV programme. Write A or B by the correct bin.

Exercise 2b. Listen again. Write the names of food and drink in the correct column.

HEALTHY FOOD

vegetables
pasta

UNHEALTHY FOOD

crisps
burgers

Person to person

Exercise 3. Discuss the three questions in pairs.

- 1 Do you agree with Laurence about the diets of the two families?
- 2 What other food is healthy / unhealthy, do you think?
- 3 Tell your partner about your diet.

Grammar : a/an, some and any

Exercise 4. Look at these sentences. Complete the Active grammar box with *a/an, some* or *any*.

Active grammar

Noun	Singular countable	Plural countable	Uncountable
+
-	a/an	any	any
?	a/an	.....	any

We have some cans... We have a bottle ...
 Do they eat any vegetables or any fruit? They eat some pasta ...

Exercise 5a. Complete the gaps with a/an, some or any in pairs.

We don't have anypotatoes.

- I want.....potatoes and _ carrots, please.
- Can I have _ apple now?
- Can I have _ bottle of water, please?
- I have _ fruit here - do you want _ banana?
- We don't eat.....meat.

Exercise 5b. Correct the underlined mistakes in this paragraph.

I like Italian food. Every Thursday evening we cook a casta with any minced beef and a tomatoes. We have some bottle of water with meal. We eat a lot of meat, but we don't eat some chicken - we I like chicken. We also eat any vegetables every day.

Pronunciation

Exercise 6a. listen to the vowel sounds in these words. Can you hear the difference?

[u]	[r]
pasta	some

Exercise 6b. Listen. Underline the [u] and [r] sounds. Then repeat the sentences.

- He has lunch on Sundays in his club.
- My family travels by taxi, but my young cousin takes the bus.
- . Anne and Sally have butter on their pasta.

Vocabulary adjectives

Exercise 7a. Match the pictures to the adjectives.

happy hungry tired unhealthy
 healthy thirsty unhappy fit

Exercise 7b. Which adjectives have a positive meaning? Which have a negative meaning?

Reading

A) Dear Laurence

I'm always hungry. I eat three good meals a day but then I want crisps and biscuits too. Of course, now I'm quite fat! Can you help me?

Lois

B) Dear Laurence

I know I have an unhealthy diet. I work about ten hours a day and I get home late, so I don't have time to cook and I eat convenience food. What can I do?

James

C) Dear Laurence

I try- to eat a good diet - I eat pasta and vegetables, and I don't eat any meat, fish or cheese - but I'm always tired. What's wrong with my diet?

Karin

Exercise 8a. Laurence also writes about diet in a magazine. Read the letters above and match them to the problems.

1 He/She doesn't have time to cook.

2 He/She eats a lot.

3 He/She feels tired all the time.

Exercise 8b. Read Laurence's answer to one letter.

1 Which letter does it answer?

2 How does he start his answer? 3 How does he make the two suggestions?

Dear

It's horrible when you feel tired all the time. You need some meat, fish or cheese in your diet - they give you energy. Also, why don't you take some exercise? That gives you energy too. How about a walk every evening after work? I hope that helps.

Laurence

Writing

Exercise 9a. Read the other two letters again and look at Laurence's notes. Which notes are for which letter?

1. Salads are quick and healthy **letter B**
2. eat fruit, not crisps and biscuits
3. go to the doctor
4. don't work ten hours a day
5. some food is quick to cook, e.g. fresh pasta
6. eat only small meals

Exercise 9b. Make more suggestions for the writers of the two letters.

Exercise 9c. In pairs, write an answer to one of the other letters.

1 Think of two or three suggestions.

2 Start the letter, write your suggestions and finish the letter.

3 Give your letter to another pair to correct and improve it.

Articles and pronouns some/any

Местоимение **some** обозначает некоторое количество и употребляется в утвердительном предложении. I have some friends.

Местоимение **any** употребляется в отрицательном и вопросительном предложениях.

We don't have any potatoes. Can I have any apples?

Object pronouns. Объектные местоимения

Explain the theme: me (мне, меня); you (тебе, тебя); him (ему); her (ей); it (ему); us (нам); them (им).

He loves **her**. He loves **them**. She loves **him**. They love **me**.

Контрольные вопросы по теме

1. Составить диалог «Заказ еды в ресторане быстрого питания»
2. Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные.
3. Артикли a/an, some, any
4. Составить текст «Healthy food»

Урок 38

Ready to order?

Menu of the fast food restaurant:	Regular fries- £
Sandwiches- £	Large fries -£
Cheese- £	Small salad- £
Chicken salad- £	Medium salad- £
Tuna and mayonnaise- £	Large salad- £
Burgers and pizzas- £	Regular coffee- £
Vegetarian pizza- £	Large coffee- £
Chicken piece- £	Orange juice- £
Burger- £	Regular cola- £
Small mineral water- £	Large cola- £

Listening

Exercise 1.

1. Where is the place in the photo?
2. Do you eat at places like these? Which places?

Exercise 2a. Play recording 4.6. Listen to a dialogue in a fast food restaurant. Who orders these things? Write J for Jenny and S for Sam.

- Cheese sandwich
- Fries
- Salad.....
- Coffee
- Water

Exercise 2b Listen again and complete the bill below.

Restaurant

Cheese sandwich	x1	\$4.50
Large (1)	x1	\$3.00
(2) salad	x1	\$4.00
(3) coffee	x1	\$2.95
Small mineral (4)	x1	\$2.25

Total \$ (5)

Service & tax included

Exercise 3a. Listen and complete number 5 in ex. 2b.

Exercise 3b. Play recording 4. Listen again and answer the questions.

1. What does Jenny really like?

- How does Sam ask for the price of the meal?
- How does Sam pay for the meal?

Exercise 4a. This is the menu from the fast food restaurant. Match the headings to A-C.

Drinks Main dishes Side orders

A.....	B.....	C.....
Sandwiches	Regular fries \$.....	Regular coffee \$.....
Cheese \$.....	Large fries \$.....	Large coffee \$.....
Chicken salad \$.....	Small salad \$.....	Orange juice \$.....
Tuna and mayonnaise \$.... (choose from white or brown bread)	Medium salad \$.....	Regular cola \$.....
Burger and pizzas	Large salad \$.....	Large cola \$.....
Burger \$.....		Small mineral water \$.....
Vegetarian pizza \$.....		Large mineral water \$.....
Chicken piece \$.....		

Exercise 4b.

Work in pairs.

Student A: turn to page 125.

Student B: ask your partner questions to complete the menu.

How much is a burger?

Grammar object pronouns

Exercise 5a. Play recording 4.8 Listen and complete the sentences.

- OK. A large cup of coffee for and a small glass of mineral water for
- No, that's not for
- Two vegetarian pizzas? I really like
- A medium salad for, sir.
- Oh no, the salad's for

Exercise 5b. Ss turn to the tapescript on page 153 and complete the Active grammar box.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	me
He	
She	
It	it
We	
You	
They	

Exercise 6.

Tell the waitress. Complete the sentences with object pronouns.

you: 'It isn't for me.'

1 your boyfriend: 'It isn't for

2 your mother: 'It isn't for

3 you and your friend: 'It isn't for

4 your brother and sister: 'It isn't for

Exercise 7a. (Elicit ways of ordering food in a restaurant. Ask Ss how they would get a waiter's attention in a restaurant. Establish how to do it in an English-speaking country (arm raised or a nod, not clicking fingers or calling 'Waiter').

a Match 1-7 to a-g.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | What | a | much is that? |
| 2 | I'd like | b | pay by credit card? |
| 3 | Jenny, what would | c | can I get you today? |
| 4 | Do you | d | a cheese sandwich,
please. |
| 5 | Sam, do | e | have salads? |
| 6 | How | f | you like? |
| 7 | Can I | g | you want some
juice? |

Exercise 7b. Look at the tapescripts on page 153 and check your answers. Then complete the sentences in the How to box.

How to order in a fast food restaurant

Ask questions*you have salads?*

Say what : I'd*a cheese*
you want : *sandwich, please.*

Ask about prices : *How.....is that?*

Exercise 7c. Use some of the words from Ex. 7a to complete this dialogue.

A: Hello, what.....I get you today?

B:like a vegetarian burger, please.

A: Any side orders?

B:you have salads?

A: No, we don't. Do youfries?

B: OK. Small fries.

A: Anything to drink?

B: Yes, I'd an orange juice, please. **A:** OK.

B: Howis that?

A: That's €10.95.

B:I pay by credit card?

Speaking

Exercise 8. Work in groups of three. Use the menu in Ex. 4a.

Student A: you are a waiter/waitress. Take the customers' order.

Students Band C: you are customers at the restaurant. Look at the menu, choose the things you want and order a meal.

Лексический минимум Unit 4:

Dishes:	Fruit and vegetables:
Burger	Apple
Fries	Banana
Pizza	Carrot
Salad	Papaya
Sandwich	Potato
Meat and fish:	Tomato
(minced) beef	(water) melon
Chicken	Dairy:

Lamb	Butter
trout	Cheese
tuna	Cream
Drinks	Ice cream
Coffee	milk
Cola	Other:
Fruit/orange juice	Biscuits
Tea	(white/brown) bread
milk	Cereal
water	crisps
Money	eggs
Cheque	mayonnaise
Coin	pasta
Credit card	rice
note	sugar
receipt	
Activities for physical and emotional states	
Fit, happy/unhappy, healthy/unhealthy, hungry, thirsty, tired	

My food

I have usually meals four times a day. They are breakfast, lunch at the University (rare), dinner and supper.

Dinner is the substantial meal of a day. It consists of 3 courses. We can't imagine our dinner without a plate of soup. The second course is meat and fish with potatoes, macaronis, with vegetable salad, for dessert we eat a glass of juice, compote or tea. Potatoes, pancakes, cereals are usually cooked in my family as for me I can prepare a fried egg or a scrambled egg, make tea.

I am busy and spend much time at the University. Sometimes I eat here in the canteen or a snack bar cafe and restaurants offer a choice between the a la carte menu and the set menu or fixed-price menu.

Foods may be useful or unhealthy. High fat food, sweets are bad for our teeth, make us fat. Juice, fruit and vegetables, meat gives my energy, contain a lot of vitamins.

In order to stay healthy it's important to have a balanced diet - in other words, food that contains something from each of the three main groups of food. These groups are protein, fat and carbohydrates.

English people have four meals: they are breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner. In the morning they have breakfast. At 12 o'clock they lunch. Between 16 to 17 they have tea. In the evening they have dinner.

Dinner is the most substantial meal of a day. Fish and chips is a popular traditional British dish: fish deep-fried in batter, served with chips. On Christmas they usually eat roast turkey and Christmas pudding.

Well-educated people pay a lot of attention to good table manners.

They are:

1. You should sit up straight.
2. You shouldn't eat with your fingers.
3. You shouldn't put your elbows on the table.
4. You shouldn't put your dirty knife, spoon and fork on your plate.
5. You shouldn't talk with your mouth full.

6. You shouldn't lick your fingers.
 7. If you are very hungry, you shouldn't rush to your food.
 8. You shouldn't put more than one piece of bread or cake on your plate.
 9. You should say "Thank you" after the meal.
- I want my food would be well prepared taste, full of protein, vitamins, minerals and I am against drinking alcohol, smoking and taking drugs. I amforhealthhabits.

Dialogue:

- Hi. What can I get you today?
- Hi. I'd like a cheese sandwich, please.
- Anything to drink?
- Yes, I'd like an orange juice, please.
- Anything else?
- No, thank you. How much is that?
- That's \$10.
- Can I pay by credit card?
- Yes, please.
- Here you are. Thank you.
- Thank you. Good bye.

Countableanduncountablenouns

Исчисляемыми существительными называются существительные, обозначающие предметы которые можно сосчитать, т.е. от них можно образовать множественное число. В форме единственного числа перед ними стоит либо артикль, указывающий на то, что предмет **один** – **а**если существительное начинается с согласного звука (**b, d, t** и т.д.), **an**если существительное начинается с гласного звука (**a, e, i, o, u**) или число, указывающее на количество предметов, если их несколько и существительное стоит в форме множественного числа. Мы подчеркнули исчисляемые существительные в следующих примерах.

Пример:

A <u>bus</u> is at the bus stop.	<u>Автобус</u> стоит на остановке.
Do you have an <u>umbrella</u> ?	У тебя есть <u>зонт</u> ?
Here are <u>two books</u> .	Вот две <u>книги</u> .
<u>Twenty students</u> are present.	Присутствуют двадцать <u>студентов</u> .

В английском языке ряд существительных не образует формы множественного числа и не имеет перед собой неопределенного артикля **a, an** или числа, указывающего на количество предметов. И так как количество этих предметов невозможно определить посредством конкретного числа, такие существительные называются **неисчисляемыми**. Сюда входят:

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) отвлеченные понятия: | beauty, love, happiness ит.д. |
| b) жидкости и то, что мы употребляем в пищу: | - milk, water, tea, coffee, wine, lemonade, oil, petrol ит.д.
- chocolate, butter, cheese, meat, salt, pepper, bacon, bread, honey, jam ит.д. |
| c) названия языков: | English, German, Spanish ит.д. |
| d) материалы: | gold, iron, silver, wood, paper ит.д. |
| e) прочее | hair, money, news, snow, furniture, weather, advice ит.д. |

С неисчисляемыми существительными употребляется глагол в единственном числе.

Пример:

Love <u>is</u> a wonderful feeling.	Любовь – прекрасное чувство.
Butter <u>tastes</u> good.	Масло приятное на вкус.

Употребление Some, any

Также с **неисчисляемыми существительными** мы употребляем **some** в значении «**некоторое количество**». Some также употребляется и с **исчисляемыми существительными** во множественном числе в значении «**несколько**».

Пример: Some milk (не "a milk") немного молока
 Some tomatoes несколько помидоров

Для указания количества того предмета, который выражен неисчисляемым существительным, употребляются следующие слова, которые стоят перед неисчисляемым существительным, определяя его:

a jar of marmalade	банка джема
a bottle of champagne	бутылка шампанского
a piece of cake	кусочек торта
a loaf of bread	буханка хлеба
A cup of tea	чашка чая
a bar of chocolate	плитка шоколада
a glass of water	стакан воды
a kilo of meat	килограмм мяса
a carton of milk	пакет молока
a bowl of soup	миска супа
a can of fruit juice	банка фруктового сока (жестяная)
a jug of orange juice	кувшин апельсинового сока
a slice of bread	кусочек хлеба
a tin of fish	банка рыбных консервов
a packet of spaghetti	пачка макарон

Object pronouns. Объектные местоимения.

Explain the theme: me (мне, меня); you (тебе, тебя); him (ему); her (ей); it (ему); us (нам); them (им).

He loves **her**. He loves **them**. She loves **him**. They love **me**.

Личные местоимения в объектном падеже употребляются в функции дополнения как предложного, так и беспредложного.

- Do you know him well? - Вы его хорошо знаете? - *прямое дополнение*
- Please, send him a letter. - Пришлите ему письмо, пожалуйста. - *косвенное дополнение*
- She often speaks English to him. - Она часто говорит с ним по-английски. - *предложное дополнение*
- Whom do you know well here? - Кого вы здесь хорошо знаете? - *прямое дополнение*
- Whom does he always speak about? - О ком он обычно говорит? - *предложное дополнение*

Урок 39

Повторительно – обобщающий урок

1 How often do you do exercise?

- a Every day.
- b Quite often.
- c Hardly ever / Never.

2 Do you do a martial art, e.g. karate, tai chi?

- a Yes, often.
- b Yes, sometimes..
- c No, never.

3 How many portions of fruit and vegetables do you eat a day?

- a Seven portions a day.
- b Five portions a day.
- c Less than five portions a day.

4 How often do you eat meat?

- a Every day.
- b Three times a week.
- c Hardly ever / never.

5 How often do you eat fish?

- a Three times a week.
- b Once a week.
- c Hardly ever / Never.

6 How often do you drink alcohol?

- a Often.
- b Sometimes.
- c Hardly ever / Never.

7 Do you smoke?

- a Yes.
- b Sometimes.
- c Never.

8 How often do you meet your friends?

- a Every day.
- b Once or twice a week.
- c Once a month.

9 How often do you meditate?

- a Every day.
- b Sometimes.
- c Hardly ever / Never.

10 How often are you in a hurry?

- a Always.
- b Sometimes.
- c Hardly ever / Never.

**4 курс
Раздел 1. Home
Sail away**

Урок 40

Phrases:	For sale advertisement:	
110 apartments	You are interested in a town house. Here are the questions which you can ask:	Beautiful country cottage: -120 square metres -three bedrooms, two bathrooms
Six restaurants		
Two swimming pools		
Two gyms		
A large living room		

A dining room	1. how big? 2. how many rooms? 3. what rooms? 4. garden/terrace? 5. where? 6. price?	-living room, dining room -kitchen/breakfast room -two large gardens, front and back -two km from the village with shops € 240,000
A garden		
A private terrace		

5 Home

1a. Which rooms from the box can you see in the photos?

Bathroom	bedroom	dining room	garden	garage	kitchen
living room					

1b. Play recording 5.1. Where can you do these activities? Match these places in the box to the activities. Then listen and check.

Sunbathe You can sunbathe in the garden.

1. Cook 2. Sleep 3. Have a shower 4. Put your car 5. Eat 6. Watch TV

2a. Play recording 5.2. Tick (✓) the landscapes in the photos. Listen and check.

A beach mountains..... A river..... A
forest..... A city.....
a lake A desert The sea.....

2b. Which other words for landscapes do you know? Make a list.

2c. Answer the questions.

1. What is in the north of your country? (the centre/the south/the west/the east)

2. What can you see from your living room window? (bedroom window/kitchen window)

3 play a game in groups. Think of a country and describe its landscape. Can other students guess the country?

This country has beaches in the north. It has a big city in the east, mountains in the south and a famous forest in the south-west.

Reading

1 What kind of home do you live in? Do you like your home? Why/Why not?

2 a Look at the text quickly and answer the questions.

1 Where is this text from?

2 What is unusual about the homes in the text?

b Read the text. Mark true (T) or false (F).

1 The ship has:

a 110 apartments.

b six restaurants.

c two swimming pools.

d two gyms.

2 The apartments have:

a a large living room.

b a dining room.

c a garden.

d a private terrace.

The World of ResidenSea

Own a private luxury home ... at sea!

There are 110 luxury apartments on our ship The World, but that's not all! There are four restaurants, two swimming pools and a gym. There are

shops, but there aren't any factories or cars, so there's no city stress. All our apartments have a large living room (with dining area) and two or three bedrooms. Each bedroom has a private bathroom and there's a cooker, a fridge, a dishwasher and a microwave in each well-equipped kitchen. Of course, there isn't a garden but each apartment has a private terrace. All the living rooms have modern TV, DVD and CD players. Choose from four different styles for your sofas, chairs, beds and other furniture, and make your apartment on the ship a very comfortable home.

Vocabulary equipment and furniture

3 a Look at the floor plan. Label the rooms and the furniture.

Write the headings in the table. Then write two or three more things by each heading.

furniture kitchen equipment rooms living room equipment ship's facilities

<i>rooms</i>	<i>kitchen</i>
	<i>cupboard</i>
	<i>fridge</i>
	<i>TV</i>
5	<i>swimming pools</i>

Lifelong learning

Personalise it!

When you want to learn new words, it is useful to write them in a personal sentence.

fridge - *My fridge is very old - it's useless!*

cupboard - *I have a big cupboard in my bedroom.*

Grammar there is/ there are

4 Complete the Active grammar box with 's, is, isn't, are or aren't.

Active grammar

Singular	Plural
+ There's a gym. (There is)	There 110 apartments.
- There a garden. cars.	There .....any
?there a bookshop? any music shops?	.....there
Yes, there is.	Yes, there
No, there.....	No, there aren't.

5 Look at the text and the floor plan again. Complete the sentences with 's, is, are, isn't or aren't.

1 Theresome shops on the ship, but thereany cars.

2there any factories? No, there

3 Therea terrace in each apartment.
4there a dining room? No, there

6a. Look at ex.2b. Make sentences.

There are 110 luxury apartments on the ship. There aren't six restaurants.

6b. Ask and answer about the floor plan.

A: Is there a bath in the apartment?

B: There's a bath in bedroom one, but there isn't a bath in bedroom two.

7 Tell your partner about your home.

There are three bedrooms in my apartment but there's only one bathroom.

Listening

8a. Play recording 5.3. Jon Nott wants to buy an apartment on the ship. Listen and answer the questions.

1. What is John interested in?

2. Are there two-bedroom or three-bedroom apartments for sale?

3. What is the price of an apartment with two bedrooms?

4. Does Jon think the apartment is expensive?

5. Do you think he has the money for the apartment?

8b. Listen again. Number Jon's questions in the correct order. Then answer them.

1. How many bathrooms are there?

2. Can I ask you some questions?

3. How much space is there?

4. Are there any apartments for sale now?

5. How much does the apartment cost?

6. How many bedrooms are there?

Speaking

9 Work in pairs.

Student A: read the information below.

Student B: look at the information on page 126.

Student A

You are interested in a town house. Student B has the details. Ask questions to find out these things about the house:

1. How big?

2. How many rooms?

3. What rooms?

4. Garden/terrace?

5. Where?

6. Price?

Do you want to buy the house?

Now answer Student B's questions about the house below.

For Sale

Beautiful country cottage

- 120 square metres
 - Three bedrooms, two bathrooms
 - Living room, dining room
 - Kitchen/breakfast room
 - Two large gardens, front and back
 - Two kilometers from village with shops
- €240,000

Урок 41

. To have and have not

Dialogues:

A: What about furniture?

<p>Amanda: So, where do you live, Pete? Have you got your own house?</p> <p>Pete: No, I haven't. I've got a modern studio apartment in the centre of town.</p> <p>A: Has it got a garden?</p> <p>P: No, it hasn't got a garden, but it's got a small terrace.</p> <p>A: Is there a kitchen in the apartment?</p> <p>P: No, there isn't but there is a kitchen area with a fridge, a cooker and a sink. But I haven't got a microwave.</p>	<p>P: I've got a coffee table, and there are two chairs. And I've got a beautiful sofa-I love that sofa, I use it all the time-I eat meals there because I haven't got a dining table!</p> <p>A: Is there a TV?</p> <p>P: Yes, of course. And I've got a music system.</p> <p>A: Have you got a computer?</p> <p>P: Yes, I've got a laptop computer-I use the Internet a lot.</p> <p>A: And have you got a mobile phone?</p> <p>P: Yes, I have.</p>
---	--

5.2 To have and have not

Vocabulary possessions

Exercise 1a. In pairs, look at the four rooms. Which room(s) do you like? Why?

Exercise 1b. What's in the pictures? You have three minutes. Make a list of all the things you can see.

Tables, cooker, mobile phone

Exercise 1c. Close your books. In pairs, try to remember the things in the pictures.

There's a sofa in every room. There's a plant in one room...

Listening

Exercise 2a. Play recording 5.4. Amanda Myers asks Pete Morgan some questions. Listen. Which picture shows Pete's flat?

Exercise 2b. Listen again. Tick (✓) the things Pete has got and cross (X) the things he hasn't got.

Studio apartment..... house..... garden..... terrace.....
fridge..... cooker..... sink..... microwave coffee table
..... chairs sofa..... dining table TV Music
system laptop computer mobile phone

Grammar have got

Exercise 3a. Play recording 5.5. Listen to the first part of the dialogue again and complete the gaps.

Amanda: Have you your own house?

Pete: No, I I got a modern studio apartment in the centre of town.

Amanda:it got a garden?

Pete: No, itgot a garden, but it got a small terrace.

Exercise 3b. Complete the Active grammar box.

Active grammar

!!

+	I/We/You/They	got
	He/She/It 's	
-	..... haven't	got
	He/She/It	
?	..... I/we/you/they	got?
	..... he/she/it	
Yes,	I/we/you/they	have.
No,		
Yes,	he/she/it	has.
No,		hasn't

Exercise4 a. Find the false sentences and correct them. He's got a house. X *He hasn't got a house.*

- 1 He's got an apartment in the centre of town.
- 2 It hasn't got a kitchen.
- 3 He's got a laptop computer.
- 4 He hasn't got a dining table.
- 5 He hasn't got any chairs.
- 6 He's got a garden.

Exercise4b. Make questions from the prompts and write true short answers.

London/five airports?

Has London got five airports? Yes, it has.

1 your town/a theatre?

2 your parents/a car?

3 you/a computer?

4 your teacher/any pens?

Exercise5 a. Play recording 5.6. Listen to the underlined sounds. Which sound is different?

He's got a laptop, a cat and a watch.

Exercise5b. Play recording 5.7. Listen and tick (✓) the word you hear.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1 hot | hat..... |
| 2 on | an..... |
| 3 top | tap..... |
| 4 pocket | packet |

Speaking

Exercise6. Work in pairs to describe rooms.

Student A: choose one of the rooms from Ex. 1 but don't tell your partner. Talk about your room. Use *there is/are* and *have got*.

Student B: listen to your partner. Ask questions. Which room is it?

Exercise7 a. Make a list of your family members and important personal possessions. Use the ideas in the box.

Family: husband, two children

Accommodation: two-bedroom apartment

Furniture: desk

Electrical equipment: CD player

Pets: cat

Transport: bicycle

Other: Swiss watch

Exercise7b. In pairs, find four things that ... your partner has got but you haven't got.

1_ 2_ 3_ 4_

· you've got but your partner hasn't got.

1_ 2_ 3_ 4_

A: *Have you got a car?*

B: *No, I haven't but I've got a motorbike.*

Writing

Exercise8 .Write a paragraph about where your partner

lives and the things he/she has and hasn't got. Use the How to box to help you.

Mariela lives in a house with a garden. She's got two sisters. She's got a computer and a printer but she hasn't got a mobile phone.

How to add information

Use *and* to join similar sentences or parts of sentences.

He's got a mobile phone. He's got a TV. = He's got a mobile phone and a TV.

Use *but* to give different/contrasting information.

I've got a house. I haven't got a car. = I've got a house but I haven't got a car.

Урок 42**World class****Email****Hi Fran,**

Thanks for your email. I'm so glad that you want to come to Australia. It's a very interesting country, with lots to see. I come from Sydney, in the east of Australia. There are a lot of big cities in the east. But now I live in Perth, in the west. Perth is also a big city with lots of shops, and it's got some lovely squares.

The Great Barrier Reef is in the north of the country and there are some very nice beaches there. There are deserts in the centre and in the east there are some long, wide rivers and famous beaches. We've also got mountains in the south. You see, Australia is very good for holidays. I hope you can come this year!

Best wishes.**Monica.****5.3 World class****Listening**

Exercise 1a. Your task is to read the list of places and match these places to the photos. You don't need one word (There is one extra word).

Mountain desert forest city river lake

Exercise 1b. Work with a partner. In which countries are the places in the photos?

Exercise 2. Recording 5.8 once. Listen to five people talking about their homes and check your answers to Ex. 1a and Ex. 1b.

Exercise 3a. Listen again. Make notes about the places in the table. And try to listen for the adjective as well.

PLACE	LANDSCAPE	WHICH PART?
1 <i>Spain</i>		
2		<u>south</u>
3	<i>Beautiful lakes</i>	
4 <u><i>Kefallonia</i></u>		
5		<i>west</i>

Exercise 3b. Make sentences about the places with *There's* or *There are*.

For example: There's a famous desert in the south of Spain.

Grammar I modifiers

Teacher: recording 5.9. Listen and complete the sentences with *quite*, *really*, *very* or *not very*.

1 It's hot and dry.

2 The south is cold.

3 It's popular now with people from other countries.

4 It's busy and noisy, and it's friendly.

Exercise 4b. Write the correct modifier next to the thermometer.

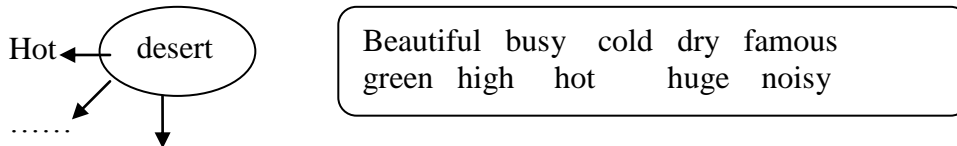
Exercise 5. Make sentences.

Russia/big *Russia is very big.*

- 1 New Zealand/big
- 2 Mount Everest/high
- 3 The Pyrenees/high
- 4 Mexico City/busy
- 5 Canada/cold
- 6 Britain/cold

Vocabulary adjectives to describe places

Exercise 6a. Which adjectives can we use with *desert*? Look at the word map and add two adjectives from the box.



Exercise 6b. Make word maps for mountain, island, forest, beach and city.

Pronunciation

Exercise 7a. recording 5.10. Listen and answer the questions.

River desert

- 1 How many syllables do the words have?
- 2 Is the second syllable strong or weak?

Lifelong learning

Use your dictionary to find how many syllables there are in a word. Two: moun·tain
Three: mic·ro·wave

Exercise 7b. Recording 5.11. Look at the words in the box. Mark the syllables and underline the strong syllable. Riv/er des/ert

Centre island Japan Poland China

Exercise 7c. Listen and check your answers.

Speaking

Exercise 8a. Write answers to these questions. Use the How to box to help you.

1. Where do you live?
2. What kind of landscape is there in your country? Where is it?
3. Which parts of your country do you like/ not like?

How to describe where you live

Say where you live	I'm from	I live in
Describe the landscape	There are in the south/north of	
Give your opinion	I like/ don't like .....because	

Exercise 8b. In pairs use your answers to describe you live and your country. Then describe a friend lives, or another country.

Writing

Exercise 9a. Read the email and answer the questions.

Are there mountains in Australia?

Yes, there are. They're in the south.

1 What is there in the north of Australia?

2 Where are the deserts in Australia?

3 Is there a big city in the west?

4 Where are the famous beaches?

Hi Fran

Thanks for your email. I'm so glad that you want to come to Australia. It is a very interesting country, with lots to see.

I come from Sydney, in the east of Australia. There are a lot of big Cities In the east. But now I live in Perth, in the west. Perth is also a big city with lots of shops, and it's got some lovely squares. The Great Barrier Reef is in the north of the country and there are some very nice beaches there. There are deserts in the centre and in the east there are some long, wide rivers and famous beaches. We've also got mountains in the south. You see, Australia is very good for holidays.

I hope you this year!

Best wishes

Monica

Exercise 9b. Match these expressions from the email to their purpose.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Hi Fran | a opening sentence |
| 2 Thanks for your email. | B closing sentence |
| 3 I hope you can come this year! | C starting the email (greeting) |
| 4 Best wishes | D ending the email |

Exercise 10. Write an email to a friend about your country.

1 Look at your answers to ex. 8a. Which information do you want to put in the email?

2 Use *and* and *but* to join sentences.

3 In groups, read each other's emails. Add to the information if possible.

Лексический минимум Unit 5:

Types of home:	Rooms and parts of a house
House, apartment, studio, cottage, town house	Bathroom, bedroom, dining room, garden, garage, hall, living room, roof terrace, terrace
Furniture	Equipment and possessions
Armchair, bed, bookshelves, chair, coffee table, cupboard, desk, dining chairs/ table, sofa, table	Answering machine, bath, CD player, coffee machine, cooker, dishwasher, DVD player, fridge, microwave, MP3 player, music system, shower, sink, toilet, vacuum cleaner, video, washing machine

ОБОРОТ THERE IS / THERE ARE

1. Использование оборот there is (are)

Выражение <i>наличия</i> или <i>существования</i> :	СТАНДАРТНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ	ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ С ОБОРОТОМ THERE IS
Подлежащее с артиклем a(an) , или с <i>some, any, many, much</i> и т.д.	(<i>Употребляется редко</i>) A lamp is on the table. (Какая-то) лампа (находится) на столе.	There is a lamp on the table. На столе (находиться) лампа.

Подлежащее с артиклем the и this, that, these, those, my, his и т.д.	The lamp is on the table. Лампа (находится) на столе.	(Не употребляется)
--	---	--------------------

2. Порядок слов в предложении с оборотом **there is (are)** следующий:

There структурно е подлежащее	To be структурн ое сказуемое	Прямое дополнение в значении подлежащего	Обстоятельство места или времени
<i>There</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>a telephone</i>	<i>In that room.</i>

В той комнате есть (имеется) телефон.

В структуре предложения с оборотом **there is (are)** местоимение **there** формально выполняет роль подлежащего, а глагол **to be** роль сказуемого, хотя по смыслу оборот имеет особое значение (что отражается при переводе). Так или иначе, порядок слов в предложении, образование вопросительных и отрицательных форма исходит из того, что **there** подлежащее, а **to be** - сказуемое.

УТВЕРДИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ	ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ	ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ
<i>There are chairs in this room.</i>	<i>Are there any chairs in this room?</i>	<i>There aren't any (are no) chairs in this room.</i>
<i>В этой комнате есть стулья.</i>	<i>Есть ли стулья в этой комнате?</i>	<i>В этой комнате нет стульев.</i>

Grammar / modifiers. Explain modifiers: put them before adjectives: very hot, quite busy.
Really hot, very cold, quite popular, very busy, very friendly.
Very=really quite= not very

Структура have got (American English)

+	've got (have got)	's got (has got)
-	haven't got	hasn't got
?	Have ... got? Yes, we have. No, I haven't.	Has... got? Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.

Раздел 6 City life
Changes:

Урок 43

Changes:	
I live quite near the building. Some of my family worked in it-they produced electrical equipment, but that was a long time ago. It's funny to think that my family worked there and now I do my shopping in the same building	It's in a wonderful location, right in the centre. I like the fact that doctors and nurses lived and worked in the building; they looked after sick people and poor people, but now people come and look at the pictures and other works of art here. I visited it when I was in Madrid last month-it's got Picasso's <i>Guernica</i> in it- my favourite painting.

6 City life. 6.1. Changes.

Exercise 1a. Look at the photos. Which places in the box can you see?

art gallery, bank, bar, bookshop, café, church, cinema, factory, hospital, library, museum, newsagent's, phone shop, police station, post office, restaurant, school, square, supermarket, train station.

Exercise 1b. Play recording 6.1. listen to the words from exercise 1a. How many syllables does each word or phrase have? practice saying the words.

Art/gal/le/ry – 4 bank – 1

Exercise 1c. In pairs, Ss ask and answer about what people can do in the various places. An example is given.

A: What can you do in a shop?

B: You can buy books in a shop.

Exercise 2a. Play recording 6.2. Listen and complete the direction.

Turn *left* at the bookshop.

1.straight on to the post office.
2. The bank isthe right.
3.right at the church.
4.along the road next to the park.
5. The school is on the

Exercise 2b. match the directions to the diagrams.

Reading

Exercise 1a . What are the buildings in the photos? Read the text and check your answers.

Changing buildings

You live in an apartment now, but was it an apartment fifty year ago? Maybe it wasn't an apartment, but a school or a factory...

The HOOVER Building in London is a famous building from the 1930s . It was the the main office and factory of the Hoover Company. It is now a supermarket.

The Reina Sofia building was a hospital . It is now one of Madrid's main museums and art galleries.

The Musee d'Orsay in Paris was a train station in the early twentieth century. It is now an art gallery.

The Smolny Institute in St Petersburg is now the office of the Governor of the city. It was a school for rich girls in the nineteenth century. The offices were classrooms.

Exercise 1b. Match the buildings with *now and in the past*.

	Now	In the past
1 The HOOVER Building	an office	a hospital
2 The Musee d'Orsay	a supermarket	a train station
3 The Reina Sofia	an art gallery	a school
4 The Smolny Institute	a museum and art gallery	a factory

Grammar past of *to be*

Exercise 2. Choose the correct words in the rules in the Active grammar box, then complete the table in the Active grammar box.

Active grammar		
We use <i>is</i> and <i>are</i> with <i>now/the past</i> .		
We use <i>was</i> and <i>were</i> with <i>now/the past</i> .		
	<i>I/He/She/It</i>	<i>We/ You / They</i>
+	<i>was</i>	.....
-	.....	weren't
?	.....<i>I/he/she/it</i>	<i>Were we/ you / they?</i>
	<i>Yes, I/he/she/it was.</i>	<i>Yes, we/you/they</i>
	<i>No, I/he/she/it</i>	<i>No, we/ you / they weren't.</i>

Exercise 3. Make two true sentences about each building.
The Hoover Building was a factory. It is now a supermarket.

Person to person

Exercise 4. Where were you at these times? Ask and answer.

ten minutes ago	an hour ago —six hours ago	yesterday at midday	at eight o'clock
last night	last Sunday afternoon	last Saturday evening	

A: *Where were you six hours ago?*

B: *I was at home.*

A: *Were you in the living room?*

B: *No, I wasn't. I was in bed.*

Listening

Exercise 5a. Recording 6.3. Listen to four speakers. Which of the buildings in the photos does each speaker talk about?

- Speaker 1.....
- Speaker 2
- Speaker 3
- Speaker 4.....

Exercise 5b. Look at this summary and find one new piece of information about each building.

The Hoover Building was a factory and offices: some people (1)..... in the factory. They produced electrical equipment. Other people worked in the offices.

Doctors and nurses lived and worked in the San Carlos Hospital. They (2)after sick people. The museum now has Picasso's *Guernica*.

Young women studied in the school. It (3).....into Lenin's main offices when he (4)to come here in 1917, and he planned the Revolution here.

The Musee d'Orsay was a train station. It (5) in 1900 but it (6)..... in 1937. The museum opened in 1986. and France's Impressionist collection(7) there.

GrammarPast Simple of regular verbs (positive)

Exercise6a. Find the Past Simple of these verbs in the summary in Ex. 5b.
 live_ work_ study_ plan_ open_

Exercise6b. Match the verbs in Ex. 6a with these Past Simple endings. Then check in the Reference on page 63.

1 + *-ed* 2 *-y+ -ied* 3 + *n + -ed* 4 + *-d*

Exercise6c. Complete gaps 1-7 in Ex. 5b with suitable verbs. Listen again to check.

Exercise 7. Make sentences in the Past Simple from the prompts.

Doctors/work/in the San Carlos hospital
Doctors worked in the San Carlos hospital.

- 1 The Hoover Factory/produce/vacuum cleaners
- 2 Alicia/study/at the Sorbonne
- 3 My brother/start/a new job yesterday
- 4 My mother/marry/my father in 1977
- 5 That church/change/to apartments in 2002

Pronunciation

Exercise8 a. Recording 6.4. Listen to the Past Simple endings of these verbs. Are they all the same?

 /t/ /d/ /id/
 worked opened decided

Exercise8b. Recording 6.5. Listen and write the verbs in the correct column. Then repeat them.

visited finished lived changed started looked produced planned studied

/t/	/d/	/id/
worked	opened	decided

Exercise8c. Read a sentence from Ex. 7. Your partner listens and checks your pronunciation.

Speaking

Exercise9. Use the verbs from this lesson to make notes about your past. Tell your partner about your past.

When I was a child, we lived in Biarritz, but we moved in 1990 to Marseille.

Lesson 2 Missing

Phrases:
To call at the post-office
To go to the bar
To help smb
To collect smb
To disappear
To get lost

To get money
To have money

6.2. Missing!

Reading

Exercise 1. Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 How many hours was Robin Andrews away from home?
- 2 What does *missing* mean?
- 3 Why is Robin confused?

Урок 44

Missing

Reading

Exercise 1. Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 How many hours was Robin Andrews away from home?
- 2 What does *missing* mean?
- 3 Why is Robin confused?

Man goes missing for 16 hours

Robin Andrews, 24, of Loxton Close, Shelton, was missing for sixteen hours last Tuesday. Mr Andrews disappeared at 2.30 in the afternoon when he walked out of the house to get some things in the village. In the village centre, three kilometres from his home, Mr Andrews collected some money from the cash point and called at the post office, but he doesn't remember anything after that. Mr Andrews is very confused, 'I wanted to go to the bar but something strange happened: It seems that Mr Andrews arrived in Marbury, eight kilometres from Shelton, where ...

Exercise 2 a. Recording 6.6. Listen to an interview with Robin and answer the questions.

- 1 Where was Robin the next morning?
- 2 Who helped him?
- 3 Who collected him?

Exercise 2b. There are some mistakes in the interviewer's notes for her article. Listen and correct the underlined phrases.

- 1 Robin disappeared at 2.30.
- 2 He walked three kilo metres to the village.
- 3 He called at the post office.
- 4 He wanted to go to the bar.
- 5 A young man helped him.
- 6 His mother collected him.

Vocabulary prepositions of place

Exercise 3a. Listen to the dialogue again. Tick (✓) the phrases you hear.

in the bank
next to the supermarket
at the phone shop
to the Internet cafe ...
in front of a library ...
on the ground ...
behind the police station ...
at the bus station ...
under the bridge ...
between the trees ...

Exercise 3b. Recording 6.7. Listen to the phrases in Ex. 3a and repeat them.

Lifelong learning

Words and pictures

Pictures can sometimes help you to learn words, like the diagrams of prepositions below.

Exercise 4. Write the correct preposition under the diagrams.

Grammar Past simple: questions

Exercise 5. Read the questions in the Active grammar box and complete the rule. Choose the correct words.

Exercise 6 a. Complete the questions from the interview with *did* or a question word. Then match the question to the answers. Check your answers in the tapescript on page 154.

1 _ you get the money?

2 _ did you go then?

3 _ you have any money with you?

4 So _ did you do?

a No, I didn't, not then.

b Yes, I did.

c I wanted to go to the Internet cafe ...

d I asked the old man for directions to the police station.

Exercise 6b. Write questions for the sentences in Ex. 2b. Use these question words.

What time? How many? Where? Who?

What time did Robin disappear?

Exercise 7a. What happened to Robin? Tell your partner your story and decide which ending you like best.

Student A: look at page 126.

Student B: look at page 129.

Exercise 7b. Recording 6.8. Listen. Which story is correct?

yesterday last night last weekend on their last holiday

You can ask only ten *yes/no* questions.

A: *Did you watch TV last night?*

B: *No, I didn't.*

Listening

Exercise 9a. Recording 6.9. Listen. Follow the directions on the map. Write the letters of these places.

post office _ bookshop _ police station _

Exercise 9b. Listen again and complete the expressions in the How to box. (You can check in the tapescript on

Exercise 10. Work in pairs. Use the map. Ask for and give directions.

from	to
the bank	the bridge
the police station	the bus station
the library	the cinema
the hospital	the art gallery

Exercise 11. Write two or three sentences to answer your friend's question.

Can you email me directions from the station or bus stop to your house? Thanks, and see you on Saturday.

Урок 45

Getting around

Places in a town:
Art gallery, department store, pharmacy
Bank, factory, phone shop, bar, police station
Bookshop, hospital, post office, bridge
Internet café, restaurant, bus station, library
School, café, museum, square, cashpoint
Newsagent's, supermarket, church, office
Train station, tram, cinema, park
Forms of transport:
Bicycle, boat, bus, car, motorbike, ship, taxi, train, tram, water bus

Changing buildings

You live in an apartment., but was it an apartment fifty years ago? Maybe it wasn't an apartment, but a school or a factory...

The Hoover Building in London is a famous building from the 1930s. It was the main office and factory of the Hoover Company. It is now a supermarket.

The Reina Sofia building was a hospital. It is now one of Madrid's main museums and art galleries.

The Musee d'Orsay in Paris was a train station in the early twentieth century. It is now an art gallery.

The Smolny Institute in St Petersburg is now the office of the Governor of the city. It was a school for rich girls in the nineteenth century. The offices were classrooms.

-Excuse me, can you help me?
 -Yes, please.
 - Can you tell me the way to the bank?
 - Oh, it's near here. Turn left at the school it's on the right.
 -Thank you very much.
 -Not at all.

-Do you know the way to art gallery?
 -Go straight on Mill Street, turn right it's on the left near the supermarket.
 -Thank you.
 -You are welcome!

Past form of to be

Глагол *to be* в прошедшем времени имеет отдельные формы как для ед.ч так и для мн.ч.

I was You were He, she, it was We were You were They were

В вопрос-ых предл-ях глагол *to be* выходит на первое место перед подлежащим или местоимением.

Was she at home? Were they at school?

В отрицательных предложениях после глагола *to be* стоит отрицательная частица *not*.

We were not workers we were students.

Past Simple of regular verbs.

Past Simple служит для выражения действия, совершившегося в прошлом. Это время употребляется в повествовании, т.е. при изложении событий, имевших место в прошлом, а также в разговоре о прошедших событиях.

Regular verbs:

Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative Form	Positive answer	Negative answer
I worked	I did not work	Did I work?	Yes, I did	No, I didn't
He worked	He did not work	Did he work?	Yes, he did	No, he didn't
She worked	She did not work	Did she work?	Yes, she did	No, she didn't
It worked	It did not work	Did it work?	Yes, it did	No, it didn't
We worked	We did not work	Did we work?	Yes, we did	No, we didn't
You worked	You did not work	Did you work?	Yes, you did	No, you didn't
They worked	They did not work	Did they work?	Yes, they did	No, they didn't

Word order in special questions:

1. Special word
2. Auxiliary verb (did)
3. Subject
4. Verb in present form
5. Other members of the sentence.

Example: What did he play yesterday?

Обстоятельства времени, употребляемые при этом времени: last - (week, month, year, morning), the other day, yesterday.; (week, month, years) ago.

Урок 46 Test

- a 5-24 Listen. Circle a or b.
- 1 a My mother is a writer.
b My mother was a writer.
 - 2 a We book tickets on the Internet.
b We booked tickets on the Internet.
 - 3 a Where do you study English? b Where did you study English?
 - 4 a We meet every week, b We met every week.
 - 5 a They have a lot of money, b They had a lot of money.
- b 5.25 Listen. Circle a or b.
- 1 a He was born in France.
b He was born in Argentina.
 - 2 a She bought some expensive shoes, b She bought some cheap shoes.
 - 3 a He didn't think the film was very good, b He thought the film was very good.
 - 4 a They went out on Saturday night, b They went out on Friday night.
 - 5 a She got up at 7.00. b She got up at 7.30.

CAN YOU SAY THIS IN ENGLISH?

- a Can you...? Yes (•)
- j say where and when you were born □ say five things you did yesterday morning U say five things you did last weekend
- b In pairs, choose three questions and ask a partner. Ask for more information.
- When was the last time you...?
- saw a film in the cinema
 - bought flowers for somebody
 - went to a party
 - sent a text message
 - went away for the weekend
 - spent a lot of money

Раздел 3 People

Урок 47

The girl from

Лексический минимум Unit 7:

Describing words:	Height -tall, short
Adjectives:Body -slim, fat	Age -middle-aged, young, old
Face -pretty, handsome, ugly	Personality -nice, horrible, friendly, shy
Skin -dark, fair, tanned	Nouns:
Hair -dark fair, bald, short	glasses
	beard

Informal letter describing family members.

Dear Carol

Thanks for your letter about my old friends in New Zealand!

Everything is fine here. I arrived in Rio a month ago to start my course. Then I moved in with my host family. The family is very nice. Mr and Mrs Silva are middle-aged and very friendly. They've got three children. Tina is my age, she's got dark hair and she's pretty. She's tall like me. Joao is the middle one; he's fifteen. He is quite short and he is very tanned. Carlos is the young one, he is a bit fat. He is lovely, he laughs all the time.

Every morning I go to college. The classes are tiring. I usually go to the beach in the evening. The beach here is beautiful and water is warm. There is a really handsome man on the beach. He watches me every day. I think he's nice but I'm quite shy so I don't look at him!

Write to me soon and tell me all your news.

Love, Marriane.

Местоимения one/ones

-используются для того, чтобы избежать повторения существительных в одном предложении.

One – ед.ч. Do you want the black **pen** or the blue **one**?

Ones – мн.ч. Did you buy the brown **shoes** or the black **ones**?

Урок 48

Birthday puzzle

Listening

1a. Jane Birch has a lot of friends. Match their names to the photos.

Mrs Clark wears glasses.

Davy has got brown hair.

Tara is quite tall.

Mr Clark's got a grey beard.

Gordon is bald.

1b. Add information to the descriptions in ex.1a. Then make guesses about each person's job.

Mrs Clark's got grey hair. I think she's retired.

2a. Jane has got some presents for her friends. Match the words to the things in the picture.

Clock electric drill wrapping paper Diary trainers

A handbag

Umbrella.....

2b. Who are the presents for? Discuss. Give reasons for your answers.

I think the handbag is for Tara because

2c. Play recording 7.3. Jane went to work this morning. Her husband, Mike, phoned and asked her about the presents. Listen and check your answers to Ex. 2b.

Grammar possessive pronouns

3a. look at these examples. Choose the correct meaning (a-d) for the underlined words.

a. Our umbrella

b. Belong to Davy.

c. Davy's trainers

d. Belongs to us

1. A: The trainers. Are they Davy's?

B: Yes, the trainers are his.

2. A: There's an umbrella on the table.

B: It's ours

4 Rewrite the sentences. Use a possessive pronoun (and a verb if necessary) to replace the phrases in italics.

These aren't my CDs, they belong to Jane.

These aren't my CDs, they're hers.

1. Excuse me. Is this your bag?
2. Use the blue pen; the red one belongs to me.
3. Is this Maria's watch?
4. The house next to the church belonged to them.
5. Are these sandwiches for us?
6. That wasn't her phone number, it was Jone's.
7. They weren't our dogs, they were Bob and Jo's.
8. Does this belong to your brother?

Pronunciation

5a. Play recording 7.4. Listen to the th sound / h / in the word birthday. Is it the same as the sound in brother or bathroom?

5b. Play recording 7.5. Listen and circle the words you hear.

1. A) sick b) thick
2. A) sink b) think
3. A) free b) three
4. A) first b) thirst
5. A) tree b) three

5c. Play recording 7.6. Listen. Do you hear the sound / h /? Tick (✓) for yes, cross (X) for no. Listen and repeat.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 8

Vocabulary ordinal numbers/months

6a. When are Jane's friends' birthdays? Look at the tapescript on page 155.

Gordon the third of next month

Davy

Tara.....

6b. Write the numbers from ex.6a on the red lines then complete the table.

1	6	11	20
2 second	7	12	22 twenty-second
3	8 eighth	13	30
4 fourth	9	14 fourteenth	31
5	10	15	

6c. Play recording 7.7. Listen and check your answers. Then repeat.

7 Choose the correct words.

1. My birthday is on the first/one of May.
2. Our new house has got three/third bedrooms.
3. America's Independence Day is on the four/fourth of July.
4. This is my three/third holiday this year!
5. It's Lucy's nine/ninth birthday on Saturday.

8a. Find the names of two months in Ex.7.

8b. Number the months 1-12 in the correct order.

1 January
 June
 September
 July
 April
 October
 December
 August
 May
 February
 November
 March

8c. In pairs, answer the questions.

When is your birthday?

What dates are holidays in your country?

9a. Talk to your classmates. Find a student/students with:

1. A birthday in the same month as yours.
2. The first and last birthdays of the year.
3. A birthday this month.
4. A birthday next month.
5. A birthday last month.

9b. Write the names of all the students in your class, in order of their birthdays.

Урок 49

Finders keepers

Past Simple неправильных глаголов образуется различными способами: *speak-spoke, be-was/were, come-came, go-went*

Irregular verbs:

Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative Form	Positive answer	Negative answer
I did	I did not do	Did I do?	Yes, I did	No, I didn't
He did	He did not do	Did he do?	Yes, he did	No, he didn't
She did	She did not do	Did she do?	Yes, she did	No, she didn't
It did	It did not do	Did it do?	Yes, it did	No, it didn't
We did	We did not do	Did we do?	Yes, we did	No, we didn't
You worked	You did not do	Did you do?	Yes, you did	No, you didn't
They did	They did not do	Did they do?	Yes, they did	No, they didn't

Word order in special questions:

1. Special word
2. Auxiliary verb (did)
3. Subject
4. Verb in present form
5. Other members of the sentence.

Example:

What did he play yesterday?

Вопросительная форма как правильных так и неправильных глаголов образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **Did** и инфинитива глагола без **to**.

Did you come? Did he go?

Отрицательная при помощи **did+not (didn't)** **I didn't speak loudly.**

Ordinalnumerals (порядковые числительные)

ПОРЯДКОВЫЕ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ (ORDINAL NUMERALS)

1. Порядковые числительные образуются путем прибавления суффикса -th к соответствующим количественным числительным:

four -(the) fourth четвертый
seven -(the) seventh седьмой
eighteen -(the) eighteenth восемнадцатый

Исключение составляют числительные one, two, three:

one -(the) first [fe:st] первый
two -(the) second ['sekond] второй
three -(the) third третий

При образовании порядковых числительных от числительных five, eight, nine, twelve перед суффиксом -th изменяется написание основы:

five -(the) fifth пятый
eight -(the) eighth восьмой
nine -(the) ninth девятый
twelve -(the) twelfth двенадцатый

При образовании порядковых числительных от количественных числительных, оканчивающихся на -ty, конечное -y меняется на -ie:

twenty -(the) twentieth двадцатый
forty -(the) fortieth сороковой

При образовании составных порядковых числительных только последний разряд приобретает форму порядкового числительного:

(the) forty-eighth (the) fifty-third
сороквосьмойпятдесяттретий

2. Существительные, определяемые порядковыми числительными, употребляются с определенным артиклем:

The first mention of Moscow was in 1147.
Первое упоминание о Москве относится к 1147 году.

При обозначении номеров комнат, домов, трамваев, автобусов, троллейбусов, глав, параграфов, размеров одежды и обуви вместо порядковых числительных могут употребляться количественные числительные, при этом артикль the опускается, а числительное ставится после существительного, к которому оно относится:

The sixth room—roomsix шестая комната - комната шесть
the eighteenth page—pageeighteen восемнадцатая страница - страница восемнадцать

Раздел 8 Day to day

Урок 50

Clothes for all seasons

Лексический минимум

Clothes	Clothes adjectives
Belt, coat, dress, gloves, hat, jacket, jeans, pullover, scarf, shirt, shoes, shorts, skirt, suit, tie, top, trainers, trousers, T-shirt	Casual, comfortable, formal, heavy, informal, light, loose, smart, thick, tight, warm
The weather	
Good weather:	Bad weather:
It's sunny. It's hot. It's warm.	It's raining. It's snowing. It's cold. It's cloudy. It's windy. It's foggy.

What to wear?

We usually go to the Caribbean with our three young children in December. It's always really cold when we leave home, it's cool on the plane, but hot and sunny when we arrive – it's really difficult with children! So, what clothes can we all wear?

I work for an international bank and I wear a suit and tie all the time for work. I often travel for business and I am never comfortable on the plane in my formal clothes. Can you suggest anything?

I'm 22. I love casual clothes and I usually wear trainers, a T-shirt and jeans. I hardly ever wear skirts or shoes. And I hate dresses! We sometimes go to formal dinner parties and my boyfriend says I don't look smart. But I don't want to look middle-aged! So how can I wear casual clothes and be smart?

The weather can affect our mood and health. For example, when weather changes from sunny weather to rain we can get headaches. When it rains the whole body can ache. In winter people become depressed because of short days and long nights.

Present Simple: Наречия частоты

Наречия частоты в английском языке отвечают на вопрос "как часто". Примеры: often – часто, always – всегда, once – однажды, never – никогда, again – опять, seldom – редко, frequently – часто,

и т.п.

Например:

I have seen him only **once**.

Я видел его лишь *однажды*.

He called **again** this morning.

Он *опять* звонил этим утром.

We must **always** help each other.

Мы *всегда* должны помогать друг другу.

Exercise 3a. Listen to the dialogue again. Tick (✓) the phrases you hear.

in the bank

under the bridge ...

next to the supermarket

between the trees ...

at the phone shop

to the Internet cafe ...

in front of a library ...

on the ground ...

behind the police station ...

at the bus station ...

Reading

Exercise 1. Discuss.

1. What type of clothes do you like?
2. Do you wear different clothes at different times/places?
3. Do you ever have problems with clothes?

Exercise 2a. Read the text quickly and match the letters (1-3) to the answers (A-C).

What to wear?

Alison Bering answers all your clothes questions.

1. Dear Alison

Can you give us some advice? We usually go to the Caribbean with our three young children in December. It's always really cold when we leave home, it's cool on the plane, but hot and sunny when we arrive – it's really difficult with children! So, what clothes can we all wear?

Mr and Mrs Jackson

2. Dear Alison

I work for an international bank and I wear a suit and tie all the time for work. I often travel for business and I am never comfortable on the plane in my formal clothes. Can you suggest anything?

Geoffrey W.

3. Dear Alison

I'm 22. I love casual clothes and I usually wear trainers, a T-shirt and jeans. I hardly ever wear skirts or shoes. And I hate dresses! We sometimes go to formal dinner parties and my boyfriend says I don't look smart. But I don't want to look middle-aged! So how can I wear casual clothes and be smart?

Sindy L.

Buy a "suit carrier" – that's a special bag for suits. You can take it on the plane. Put some comfortable loose clothes in the bag (for example, cotton trousers and a light wool pullover). At the airport, go to the toilet, take off your suit and change into the loose clothing

When you arrive you can change back into your suit.

A. Casual clothes can be smart! Try black or white jeans, a nice white top and a smart jacket, but not trainers! Buy some smart shoes and a matching belt.

B. My answer is simple – layers! You and your children can put on extra clothes when you are cold, and take them off when you are hot! For example, you can wear a T-shirt, a cotton shirt or top, a light pullover and a coat. Put sunglasses, scarves and gloves in your bags.

Exercise 2b. Read the letters again and find the names of the writers.

Has a boyfriend Sindy

1. Travels in the winter
2. Sometimes goes to dinner parties
3. Works for a bank
4. Loves casual clothes
5. Doesn't feel comfortable on a plane

Vocabulary clothes

Exercise 3a. Find words in the text with opposite meanings.

Hot cold

1. Uncomfortable
2. Informal
3. Put on

Exercise 3b. Find these words in the text and match them to the meanings.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. Cotton | a when things go together |
| 2. Wool | b one thing on top of another thing |
| 3. Matching | c fabric made from a plant |
| 4. Layers | d fabric made from animal hair |

Exercise 4. Look at the picture on page 77 and write all the clothes words A-P.
A=shirt

Grammar I Present Simple; adverbs of frequency

5 Find the adverbs of frequency below in the letters. Write them in the correct place in the Active grammar box. Then choose the correct words to complete the rules.

Active grammar

Frequen	Adverbs	Letter I	Letter	Letter
100%	<i>always</i>	<i>is</i>		
1^s	<i>usually</i>	<i>usually</i>		
*	<i>often</i>			
*	<i>sometime</i>			
*	<i>hardly</i>			
0%	<i>never</i>			

We put adverbs of frequency *before/after* the verb *to be*. We put adverbs of frequency *before/after* other verbs.

6 Choose the correct adverb then rewrite the sentences.

<p>We go to the cinema <u>twice a week</u>. <i>We often go to the cinema.</i></p> <p>1 We go to the cinema <u>once a month</u>.</p> <p>2 He <u>doesn't</u> drink coffee.</p> <p>3 He drinks coffee <u>with every meal</u>.</p> <p>4 I take the dog for a walk <u>six days a week</u>.</p> <p>5 I see my parents <u>once a year</u>.</p>	<p>a) often / b) sometimes</p> <p>a) sometimes</p> <p>a) hardly ever</p> <p>a) usually b) always</p> <p>a) always b) usually</p> <p>a) hardly ever</p>
---	--

7 a Read the information about David and write one sentence with each adverb in the box. David always wears a watch.

I wear a watch every year.

I don't smoke.

I eat pasta once or twice a month.

I see my brother twice a year.

I Wear a suit from Monday to Friday.

I go to the gym three times a week.

usually often sometimes hardly ever never always

b Write true sentences about your life with suitable adverbs.

I always have a sandwich for lunch.

Person to person

- 8 Ask and answer.
- 1 What do you usually wear...
- to work? • at home?
 - at the weekend?
 - on holiday?
- 2 Where do you buy clothes? How often?
- 3 What's your favourite...
- clothes shop?
 - type of clothes?

Writing

9 a Look at letter 1 on page 76. Underline the phrases Mr and Mrs Jackson use to request advice from Alison.

b You and your partner work for the same company. Write a request to your partner. Then write an answer to his/her request.

Student A: look at page 127. Student B: look at page 130.

Урок 51

We're watching you!

To cycle in the gym	Adverbs:
To talk	Carefully
To dig in the garden	Happily
To prepare dinner	Healthily
To look for	Quietly
To cry	well
To shout	Loudly
To rest	fast
To dig up flowers	
To ride	

8.2 We're watching you!

Listening

Exercise 1 Where are the people in the picture?

1. What are the people on the TV screens?
2. Do you like this type of programme?

Exercise 2a Play recording 8.2. Listen and match the person to the screen.

Adam and Rosa Gara Erica Gary
 Greg Jason

Exercise 2b 2b. Write the correct names. Then listen again to check.

1. is cycling in the gym.
2. are talking.
3. is digging in the garden.
4. is preparing dinner.
5. is looking for something.
6. is crying.

Grammar Present Continuous.

Exercise 3a ► Ss look at the sentences in Ex. 2b and then complete the Active grammar box.

She isn't shouting.
 Are they talking?
 Is she resting?

Active grammar

+	-	?
I'm cycling.	I'm not cycling.	<u>Am</u> I cycling?
He/She/It' .....digging.	He/She/It .....digging.	.....he/she/it digging?
You/We/They' .....shouting.	You/We/They <u>aren't</u> shouting.	.....you/we/they shouting?
I am	I'm not.	
Yes, He/she/it <u>is</u> .	No, he/she/it	
We/you/they	we/you/they <u>aren't</u> .	

Exercise 3b complete the rules.

1. We use the Present Continuous when we talk about activities that:
 - a) Happened yesterday/in the past
 - b) Are happening now.
 - c) Happen every day.

Exercise 3C Look at ex. 2b. Write the *-ing* form.

Look-looking

1. Ride-riding
2. Plan-planning
3. Talk –
4. Cycle-
5. Dig-
6. Cry-
7. Prepare-

Exercise 4a write sentences about the people in the house Greg/shout Greg is shouting.

1. Greg/not prepare breakfast Greg isn't ...
2. Cara/not sleep
3. Jason/dig up flowers
4. Erica/not jog
5. Erica/sing
6. Adam and Rosa/not write

Exercise 4b in pairs describe a screen, but don't name the person Your partner guesses the name.

Exercise 5 Look at the underlined words in the sentences in the Active grammar box Complete the rule.

Active grammar

She's cycling fast. They're talking quietly. He's looking very carefully.

1. Adverbs of manner give information about the person doing *the activity/the activity*.
2. They go *before/after* the verb.

Exercise 6 choose the correct explanation for each adverb. She's cycling fast.

- A) She's cycling at 25 kilometres per hour.
 - B) She's cycling at 5 kilometres per hour.
1. They're talking quietly.
 - A) We can hear them.
 - B) We can't hear them.
 2. He's looking very carefully.

- A) He's looking in every place.
- B) He isn't looking in many places.

Exercise 7 complete the sentences with these adverbs.

Carefully happily healthily quietly well

1. You need to eatto keep fit.
2. I couldn't hear him because he spoke very
3. To get a job as a holiday rep. you need to speak English.....
4. Maria's singing Is she having a good day?
5. Write your essays - I don't want to see any mistakes.

Pronunciation

Exercise 8a ► Play recording 8.3. listen to the sentences. Underline the strong syllables. Then listen again and repeat.

She's cycling fast.

1. They're talking quietly.
2. He's looking very carefully.
3. You're speaking loudly.
4. We're living healthily.

Exercise Play a mime game. One student mimes an activity from the box at the bottom of the page. The other students guess the activity.

A: Are you digging?

B: Yes, I am.

A: You're digging fast.

B: That's right.

Speaking:

Exercise 9 In pairs, write the missing names on the pictures.

Student A: look at the picture on page 127.

Student B: look at the picture on page 130.

Урок 52

Under the weather

It's foggy	Tide-tiredness
IT's warm	Happy-happiness
It's sunny	Fit-fitness
It's windy	Sick-sickness
It's snowing	Bald-baldness
It's cold	Crazy-craziness
It's raining	
It's cloudy	
It's hot	

8.3 Under the weather

Grammar Present Simple and present Continuous

Can do take part in a factual conversation on a simple topic

Vocabulary/ the weather

1a match the symbols on the map to the weather descriptions.

1. It's foggy.B.....
2. It's warm.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 2. Heavily | b sad and unhappy |
| 3. Affect | c a lot |
| 4. Mood | d when there is no light |
| 5. Depressed | e hurt/feel bad |
| 6. Darkness | f our feelings at one time |

Lifelong learning
Nouns and adjectives
You can often work out the meaning of a word from its parts, e.g. darkness is the noun from dark. A lot of nouns from adjectives end in -ness.

5 Which adjectives do these nouns come from?

1. Tiredness
2. Happiness
3. Fitness
4. Sickness
5. Baldness
6. Craziiness

Speaking

6a 8.8 Listen to two people talking about the weather. Complete the expressions.

<p>How to take part in a conversation.</p> <p>Giving your opinion</p> <p>Agreeing</p> <p>Disagreeing</p>	<p>I .....that it's the</p> <p>Yes, I</p> <p>I'm not</p>
--	--

6b Look at the tapescript on page 156 and find more expressions for the How to box.

6c Work with a partner. Have a conversation about the weather.

How do you feel about the weather in your country? Does the weather affect your health?

Grammar / Present Simple / Continuous

7a Look at the text again. Underline the verbs in the Present Continuous and circle the verbs in the Present Simple.

7b Complete the rules in the Active grammar box.

Active grammar

1. Use this tense for actions happening now.
2. Use this tense for actions that happen often, every year, etc.

Present Simple and present Continuous

Use the Present Simple to talk about routines: what we do every day/ year, and to talk about facts.

8 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1. At the moment I work / am working in Paris.
 2. We never take / are taking the bus to work.
 3. I always carry/ am carrying my umbrella in winter.
 4. Kevin doesn't wear / isn't wearing jeans today.
 5. We study / are studying a new tense in the English class.
 6. My parents don't drink / aren't drinking coffee after 6.00p.m.
- 9 a. Write what the people usually do and what they are doing today.
1. Peter – drive / sunbathe

Peter usually drives a bus. Today he is sunbathing.

2. Laura – walk to work / drive her new car

3. Sally – clean the house / play football

4. Anna – wear jeans / wear a dress

9b Check your answers in pairs. Ask questions about the activities.

A: Is Laura walking to work today?

B: No, she isn't. She's driving her new car.

Лексический минимум Unit 8:

Clothes	Clothes adjectives
Belt, coat, dress, gloves, hat, jacket, jeans, pullover, scarf, shirt, shoes, shorts, skirt, suit, tie, top, trainers, trousers, T-shirt	Casual, comfortable, formal, heavy, informal, light, loose, smart, thick, tight, warm
The weather	
Good weather:	Bad weather:
It's sunny. It's hot. It's warm.	It's raining. It's snowing. It's cold. It's cloudy. It's windy. It's foggy.

Present Simple: Наречия частоты

Наречия частоты в английском языке отвечают на вопрос "как часто". Примеры: often – часто, always – всегда, once – однажды, never – никогда, again – опять, seldom – редко, frequently – часто, и т.п.

Например:

I have seen him only **once**.

Я видел его лишь *однажды*.

He called **again** this morning.

Он *опять* звонил этим утром.

We must **always** help each other.

Мы *всегда* должны помогать друг другу.

Present Continuous настоящее длительное.

Present Continuous употребляется:

1. Для выражения длительного действия, совершающегося в момент речи. Наличие слов, обозначающих момент речи как now, at this moment не обязательно, поскольку сама форма времени выражает, что действие совершается в момент речи.

He is reading a book. She is typing a letter.

2. Для выражения длительного действия, совершающегося в настоящий период времени, хотя и не обязательно в момент речи. He is writing a new play.

3. Для обозначения будущего действия, когда выражается намерение совершить действие. They are going to the theatre tonight.

Present Continuous образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола 'to be' и формы причастия настоящего времени.

Запомните глаголы, неупотребляющиеся во временах группы Continuous: to be, know, understand, think, recognize, want, like, see, hear, feel have.

Они употребляются в Present Simple.

Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative form	Positive answer	Negative answer
-------------------------	----------------------	---------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

I am working	I am not working	Am I working	Yes, I am	No, I am not
He is working	He is not working	Is he working	Yes, he is	No, he is not
She is working	She is not working	Is she working	She is	No, she is not
It is working	It is not working	Is it working	Yes, it is	No, it is not
We are working	We are not working	Are we working	Yes, we are	No, we are not
You are working	You are not working	Are you working	Yes, you are	No, you are not
They are working	They are not working	Are they working	Yes, they are	No, they are not

Обстоятельства времени, используемые при этом времени: now, at this moment, at the given moment.

Раздел 9 Culture

Урок 53

Making news

What's in the news today?	News media:
How did you get the news stories?	Newspaper
How do you usually get the news?	The radio
Adjectives:	The TV
Fast	Teletext
Easy	The Internet
Detailed	Text messages
Cheap	
New	
exciting	
versatile	

Exercise 1a. Ss look at the jumbled letters and reorder them to match the four pictures.

1. SCIU.....
2. MILF.....
3. RETHEAT.....
4. ANIGNIPT.....

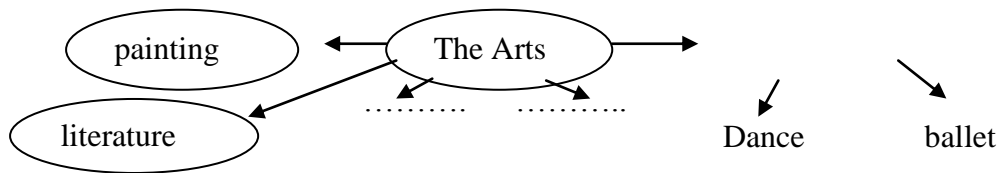
Exercise 1b Look at the words and phrases in the box. In pairs, name one example of each of the art forms in the box. E.g. ballet - Swan Lake; cartoon - the Simpsons, etc.

Ballet cartoon classical music comedy dance horror literature modern art
 novels opera plays painting poetry rock music sculpture

Exercise 2a ► complete the word map. use the words from Exs. 1a. compare answers with a partner.

Exercise 2b Play recording 9.1. listen and compare their word map to that of the two people on the recording.

theatre



Exercise 2 think of more words to add to the word map. (E.g. architecture, modern dance, etc.)

Exercise 3 work in groups and answer the questions. What or who is your favourite:

- Film?
- Poem?
- Book?
- Painting?
- Play?
- Opera or ballet?
- Group or singer?
- Classical composer?

Reading

Exercise 1a Discuss

1. What is the news today?
2. How did you get the news stories?
3. How do you usually get the news?

Exercise 1b ► look at the list of news sources in Ex. 2a and match the words to the pictures. Check answers in pairs, then as a whole class.

Vocabulary news media

Exercise 2a Look at the text and tick ✓ the correct adjectives in the table.

	fast	easy	detailed	cheap	new	exciting	versatile
Newspapers							
The radio							
The TV							
Teletext							
The Internet							
Text messages							

How do you get yours?

We all like to know what's in the news – world news, local news, sport news – and today there are many different ways of finding out about recent events. How do people choose, and what do they like about the different methods?

Newspapers – still the old favourite. Millions of people read newspapers because they're cheap, detailed and also versatile – you can read them at home, at work or on the train.

The radio – people listen to the radio because it's easy. You can listen in the car, when you're working or in bed, but some people think the radio is old-fashioned.

The TV – almost everyone watches TV and a lot of people get the news from it. It's interesting and exciting, because it's visual. There are lots of different news programmes to suit all types of people.

Teletext – this is a fast way of getting the news, but it doesn't give you a lot of detail.

The Internet – many people now use the Internet. It's detailed and it's very fast: news stories appear when they happen; but it can be expensive.

Text messaging – this way of getting news is popular because it's fast and very new. Messages arrive on your mobile phone, so you get the news immediately, but it is expensive.

Exercise 2b read the text again. Find the advantages and disadvantages mentioned about the different news sources.

Exercise 2C discuss the opinions in the text.

Grammar comparison of adjectives

Exercise 3a Play recording 9.2. listen and write the correct news source in the space provided.

1. are cheaper than the Internet.
2. is faster than TV.
3. is more detailed than teletext.
4. is more exciting than newspapers.
5. is easier than newspapers.
6. is better than the radio.

Exercise 3b ► complete the Active grammar box.

Active grammar	
Adjective	Comparative
Fast	faster than
Cheap	.....
Easy	.....
Detailed	.....
Exciting	.....
Good	.....
Bad	worse than

Write suitable comparative adjectives next to the rules.

1. Add *-er* to adjectives with one syllable only: *faster*
2. With adjectives that end in *-y*, remove the *-y* and add *-ier*:
3. With longer adjectives, we use *more* before the adjective:
4. Some adjectives have irregular comparatives:

Exercise 4 complete the sentences by using the correct comparative form of the adjective and another news source.

TV news is(exciting)
more exciting than newspapers.

1. Teletext is.....(immediate)
2. Newspapers are(detailed)

3. Text messaging is(modern)
4. The radio is(good)

Exercise 5 Write comparative sentences about the pictures.

1. *Newspapers are usually more serious than magazines.*

Pronunciation

Exercise 6a ▶ Play recording **9.3**. listen to the phrases and underline the /ə/ sounds. practise saying the phrases.

Easier than

1. faster than
2. colder than
3. healthier than

Exercise 6b write the comparing sentences and practise saying them with a partner. 1 Iceland/Egypt/cold. 2 Spanish/English/easy. 3 Fruit/chocolate/healthy
4 A Ferrari/ a Fiat/ fast.

Writing and speaking

Exercise 7a complete the table

	I like...	I don't like
TV programmes	<i>The Simpsons</i>	Friends
Newspapers		
Film stars		
Books		
Types of food		
holidays		

Exercise 7b write sentences comparing the things in the table. Give reasons.

Exercise 7c. compare sentences in pairs.

Exercise 8 In groups, compare what you like.

A: I like “The Simpsons”.

B: I don't like. I like “The Sopranos” because it's more exciting than “The Simpsons”.

Урок 54 Movie magic

An action/adventure	The best film in the last 10 years
A cartoon	The scariest film
A comedy	The most exciting film
A horror film	The biggest surprise
A love story	The most interesting foreign language film
A musical	The most unusual film
A science fiction	The most violent film
A thriller	The freshest musical for a long time
Worse than all the other films	The best mixture of action and comedy
Better than all other films	It had the best acting

9.2 Movie magic.

Vocabulary:films

1a Match the films in the photos to the types of film in the box.

An action/adventure film, a cartoon, a comedy, a horror film, a love story, a musical, a science fiction film, a thriller

A=..... B= C =

D=.....

1b Think of one film from each type.

“The Matrix” is a science fiction film.

1c Which of the types of film are/can be ...

- Sad?
- Exciting?
- Violent?
- Clever?
- Funny?
- Scary?
- Romantic?
- Happy?
- Interesting?

2 What types of films do you like/not like? Why? Use the adjectives in ex.1c and others.

I don't like horror films because they are usually scary and violent.

Listening

3 Play recording 9.4. Listen to an interview and match the films with the opinions.

American Beauty	Gladiator	The Six Sense	All about my Mother
Pulp Fiction	Chicago		

1. The best film in the last ten years
2. The scariest film
3. The most exciting film
4. The biggest surprise
5. The most interesting foreign language film
6. The most unusual film
7. The most violent film
8. The freshest musical for a long time

9. The best mixture of action and comedy

10. It had the best acting

Grammar :superlatives

4a Look at this sentence. Choose description 1, 2 or 3.

It was the best film in the last ten years.

It was...

1. Better than some of the other films.
2. Better than all the other films.
3. Worse than all the other films.

4b Complete with superlative adjectives from ex.3. Then choose the correct words to make the rules.

Active grammar

Adjective	Superlative
<i>Bad</i>	<i>The worst</i>
<i>Big</i>	<i>The biggest</i>
<i>Exciting</i>	

<i>Fresh</i>	
<i>Scary</i>	
<i>Good</i>	
<i>Interesting</i>	
<i>Unusual</i>	
<i>Violent</i>	

To make the superlative, we add *-est/-er* to one-syllable adjectives and we put *more/most* before longer adjectives.

See Reference page 93.

Comparison of adjectives

Use comparative adjectives to compare two or more things.

This house is bigger than my old house.

The blue shoes are more expensive than the black ones.

This is how we form comparative adjectives:

Regular one-syllable adjectives:

Old → *older*, *cheap* → *cheaper*, *thick* → *thicker*

Longer adjectives:

Interesting → *more interesting* *comfortable* → *more comfortable*

Two-syllable adjectives that end in -y:

Funny → *funnier*

Irregular adjectives:

Good → *better*, *bad* → *worse*

Use *than* to introduce the second noun in a comparative sentence.

*This book is **more interesting than** his first book.*

Superlative adjectives

Use superlative adjectives to compare one thing with all the others in a group.

This house is the biggest in the street.

The blue shoes are the most expensive.

This is how we form superlative adjectives:

Regular one-syllable adjectives:

old → *oldest*, *cheap* → *cheapest*, *thick* → *thickest*

Longer adjectives:

Interesting → *most interesting*

Comfortable → *most comfortable*

Two-syllable adjectives that end in -y:

Funny → *funniest*

Irregular adjectives:

Good → *best*, *bad* → *worst*

We usually use *the* before a superlative:

This is the most interesting book about mountain-climbing in the library.

Spelling rules

- Add *-r/-st* to adjectives that end in *-e*,

Nice → *nicer/nicest*, *large* → *larger/largest*

- With adjectives that end in consonant + *-y*, remove *-y* and add *-ier/-iest*,

Busy → *busier/busiest*, *heavy* → *heavier/heaviest*

- With adjectives that end in a short vowel + consonant, repeat the consonant and add *-er/-est*,

- *Thin* → *thinner/thinnest*, *big* → *bigger/biggest*

5 Write superlative sentences.

High-Everest / mountain

Everest is the highest mountain.

1 large-Asia / continent

2 deep-the Pacific / ocean

3 busy-Heathrow/ international airport

4 comfortable-a Rolls-Royce/car

Reading and speaking.

6a Read the movie quiz. Complete the questions with the adjectives in the superlative form.

What do you know about movies?

Questions 1-6 are movie facts.

Questions 7-9 show the critics' choices.

1. What is *the most expensive* film ever made? (expensive)

2. What was..... Film with sound? (early)

3. Which film laststime? (long)

4. What is cartoon? (successful)

5. Who isfilm star? (rich)

6. Who isOscar winner? (young)

7. What islove story? (romantic)

8. What ishorror film? (scary)

9. Who isvillain in a film? (bad)

6b Do the quiz in groups of three. Each student has three answers. Discuss the questions and match the answers.

Student A: your answers are below.

Answer:Student A *Psycho* *Tatum O'Neal* *Finding Nemo*

Student B: turn to page 127.

Student C: turn to page 130.

See page 127 for answers.

Person to person.

7 Discuss.

1. How many films in the quiz do you know?

2. What do you think is:

- The best film ever?
- The most exciting action film?
- The most romantic love story?
- The funniest comedy?
- The scariest horror film?
- The most boring film?

3. Who is the best film star at the moment?

Writing

8a. Read this film and do the tasks.

In my opinion, the best film of the last ten years was "LA Confidential", from 1997. It's a thriller. It stars Russel Crowe, Guy Pearce, Kim Basinger and Kevin Spacey. The film is set in Los Angeles in the 1950s, and it's about problems in the police department. It's very exciting and the acting is excellent. Go and see it!

1 Find the sentences/phrases that give information about the following:

- The stars
- The writer's choice of film.....
- The story of the film.....
- The film's location.....
- A recommendation.....
- The type of film.....
- What the writer thinks is good about the film.....

2 Number the information in the order it appears in the review.

8b. In pairs, write a short film review.

1. Choose a film you like from the last ten years.
2. Make notes about the actors, the story and the location of the film.
3. Decide why you like the film.
4. Write a short review together.

Урок 55

Is it art?

Grammar: prefer + noun/-ing form; will for spontaneous decisions and offers

Can do: talk about personal preferences

Reading

Exercise 1. Look at the postcards and discuss.

1. What can you see?
2. Are these things “art”, do you think?

Exercise 2a. Read the article quickly. Match it to one of the pictures.

For many people modern art is a mystery and difficult to understand: abstract paintings; sharks in glass boxes and enormous steel angels. What do these works mean? Are they really art?

One modern artist is different. Most people understand and enjoy his work. He is the American artist Christo. He wraps buildings and geographical features in fabric. One of his famous works is the Reichstag in Berlin. He wrapped it in white fabric for fourteen days in 1995.

We see everyday things in a new way in his work. And perhaps that is the greatest aim of modern art.

Exercise 2b. Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. Why is modern art a mystery?
2. What is Christo’s nationality?
3. What is the main aim of modern art?

Exercise 2c. Find some words in the text that you don’t understand. Use a dictionary to find the meanings and explain them to your partner.

Listening

Exercise 3a. Play recording 9.5. Listen to Jenny and Serge. Match the artists to the postcards.

ChristoD..... Damien Hirst Antony Gormley
Kazimir Malevich.....Claude Monet.....

Exercise 3b. Listen again. What do they like? Write J or S. Then match the types of art to some of the postcards.

1. Sculpture.....
2. Impressionist paintings.....
3. Modern art.....
4. Abstract paintings.....

Grammar:prefer

Exercise 4. Play recording 9.5. Listen to the dialogue again and complete the Active grammar box by choosing the correct statements. Then choose the correct word in italics to complete the examples.

Active grammar

1. After prefer we can use:

- a) A noun.
- b) The infinitive of a verb (e.g. buy).
- c) The -ing form (e.g. buying).

2. We use prefer for something we like:

- a) More than another thing.
- b) The same as another thing.

I prefer Malevich *than/to* Monet.

I prefer *buying/buy* postcards.

Prefer

Use the verb prefer to talk about something we like more than another thing or things.
She likes coffee but she really loves tea. = She prefers tea (to coffee).

Use prefer with a noun (e.g. tea) or the -ing form of another verb.
I prefer tea to coffee. I prefer drinking tea.

Use *to*, not *than*, to introduce a preference.
She prefers Mozart to Beethoven.

Exercise 5a. Which do you prefer? Ask and answer.

- 1. Go to restaurants/eat at home?
- 2. Watch videos/go to the cinema?
- 3. Dogs/cats?
- 4. Read books/listen to music?

A: *Do you prefer going to restaurants to eating at home?*

B: *No, I prefer eating at home.*

Exercise 5b. Look at the tapescript on page 157 and complete the How to box.

How to talk about preferences

Say you like one thing more than another thing

I.....modern art.....than traditional paintings.

I.....Malevich to Monet.

Person to person

Exercise 6a. Discuss.

- 1. Do you agree with Jenny and Serge?
- 2. Which postcards do you prefer? Why?

I like ...more than.....because...

Exercise 6b. Talk to your classmates and find out how many students prefer:

- 1. Visiting museums to going to concerts.
- 2. Cold weather to hot weather.
- 3. Romantic films to action films.
- 4. Modern art to traditional art.
- 5. City holidays to beach holidays.

Do you prefer visiting museums to going to concerts?

Grammar: will for spontaneous decisions and offers.

Exercise 7a. Play recording 9.6. Jenny and Serge are in London. Listen and tick (✓) two places they plan to visit.

Tate Britain Tate Modern Hayward Gallery

Exercise 7b. Listen again. Complete the phrases in the Active grammar box, then choose the correct words to complete the rule.

Active grammar

Jenny: *I'll get the.....* .

Jenny: *I'll look at the* .

Serge: *Right. We'll go there after.....* .

We use will for decisions and offers that we make *before/at the time of* speaking. In conversation and informal writing we use the short form 'll.

Will for spontaneous decisions and offers

We use *will*+infinitive when we decide to do something or make an offer to do something at the same time as we are speaking. The action we are talking about usually happens in the immediate or near future.

A: *John. There's somebody knocking on our door.*

B: *OK. I'll answer it.*

In spoken English we use the contraction 'll, not *will*.

A: *Can somebody help me with these bags?*

B: *We'll do it.*

Exercise 8. Look at the pictures and make offers. Use words and phrases from the box.

Open carry find look after answer phone ambulance door mother
baby

Pronunciation

Exercise 9a. Play recording 9.7. Listen does the voice go up (↗) or down (↘) at the end?

1. Any ideas?
2. Is it near?

Exercise 9b. Play recording 9.8. Listen and write (↗) or (↘), then repeat.

1. Is it expensive?
2. It's expensive.
3. Is it interesting?
4. It's boring.
5. Are we late?
6. Does she know?

Exercise 10a. Make questions. Practice them in pairs.

1. Expensive *Is it expensive?*
2. He knows *Does he know?*
3. Cheap
4. New
5. She smokes
6. They work

Exercise 10b. Now write short dialogues with the questions.

Лексический минимум Unit 9

The arts	Literature: novels, plays, poetry
Fine arts: painting (modern/impressionist/traditional/ abstract art)	Film genres: an action.adventure film, a cartoon, a comedy, a horror film, a love story, a musical, a science fiction film, a thriller
sculpture	
Performance arts: ballet, classical/ rock music, dance, film/cinema, opera, theatre	

How do you get news?

We all like to know what is in the news – world news, local news, sports news – and today there are many different ways of finding out about recent events. How do people choose, and what do they like about the different methods?

Newspapers – still the old favourite. Millions of people read newspapers because they are cheap, detailed and also versatile – you can read them at home, at work or on the train.

The radio – people listen to the radio because it's easy. You can listen in the car, when you are working or in bed, but some people think the radio is old-fashioned.

The TV – almost everyone watches TV and a lot of people get the news from it. It's interesting and exciting, because it's visual. There are lots of different news programmes to suit all types of people.

Teletext – this is a fast way of getting the news, but it doesn't give you a lot of detail.

The internet – many people now use the Internet. It's detailed and it's very fast: news stories appear when they happen; but it can be very expensive.

Text messaging – this way of getting news is popular because it's fast and very new. Messages arrive on your mobile phone, so you get the news immediately, but it is expensive.

Is it art?

For many people modern art is a mystery and difficult to understand: abstract paintings; sharks in glass boxes and enormous steel angels. What do these works mean? Are they really art?

One modern artist is different. Most people understand and enjoy his work. He is the American artist Christo. He wraps buildings and geographical features in fabric. One of his most famous works is the Reichstag in Berlin. He wrapped it in white fabric for fourteen days in 1995.

We see everyday things in a new way in his work. And perhaps that is the greatest aim of modern art.

Comparison of adjectives

Качественные имена прилагательные и наречия образа действия в английском языке, так же как и в русском, имеют три степени сравнения: положительную, сравнительную и превосходную. Односложные прилагательные и наречия, а также двусложные, оканчивающиеся на -y, -e, -er, -ow, образуют сравнительную степень путем прибавления к положительной степени суффикса -er, а превосходную степень — с помощью суффикса -est.

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СТЕПЕНЕЙ СРАВНЕНИЯ С ПОМОЩЬЮ СУФФИКСОВ		
Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
small маленький	smaller меньший	smallest наименьший
easy легкий	easier легче	easiest самый легкий

ОРФОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ПРИ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ СТЕПЕНЕЙ СРАВНЕНИЯ С ПОМОЩЬЮ СУФФИКСОВ -ER И -EST

№ п/п	ПРАВИЛО	ПРИМЕР
1	Если прилагательное или наречие в положительной степени оканчивается на нечитаемую букву -e, то при прибавлении -er и -est эта буква опускается	large большой — larger больше — largest самый большой
2	Если прилагательное или наречие оканчивается на согласную букву с предшествующим кратким ударным звуком, то конечная согласная буква удваивается	hot горячий — hotter горячее — hottest самый горячий
3	Если прилагательное или наречие оканчивается на -у с предшествующей согласной буквой, то при образовании сравнительной и превосходной степени -у меняется на -i-	busy занятый — busier более занятый — busiest самый занятый
4	Если же -у предшествует гласная, то -у остается без изменения	grey серый — greyer серее — greyest самый серый

Многосложные прилагательные и наречия, а также большинство двусложных (кроме оканчивающихся на -у, -е, -er, -ow) образуют сравнительную степень при помощи слова **more** более, а превосходную степень — при помощи слова **most** самый, наиболее, которые ставятся перед прилагательным или наречием в форме положительной степени.

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СТЕПЕНЕЙ СРАВНЕНИЯ С ПОМОЩЬЮ СЛОВ MORE И MOST

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
interesting интересный	More interesting более интересный	Most interesting наиболее интересный
easily легко	More easily легче	Most easily легче всего
active активный	More active более активный	Most active самый активный

Кроме того, существует ряд прилагательных и наречий, которые образуют степени сравнения от других корней.

ИСКЛЮЧЕНИЯ		
ПОЛОЖИТЕЛЬНАЯ СТЕПЕНЬ	СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ СТЕПЕНЬ	ПРЕВОСХОДНАЯ СТЕПЕНЬ
good хороший well хорошо	better лучше	best самый лучший, лучшего всего
bad плохой badly* плохо	worse хуже	worst самый плохой, хуже всего
little маленький little мало	less меньше	least наименьший, меньше всего
many много	more больше	most наибольший,

much много		больше всего
far далекий	farther дальше (по расстоянию),	farthest самый дальний (по расстоянию),
far далеко	further более отдаленный (по времени)	furthest самый дальний (по времени)

Структура *prefer to*

Use *prefer* after: a) a noun

b) the infinitive of a verb

c) the *-ing* form

I *prefer coffee* to tea

I *prefer watch* videos

I *prefer eating* at home

Использование *will* для спонтанных решений и предложений

We use *will* for offers and decisions that we make *before/at the time of speaking*. In conversation and informal writing we use the short form 'll.

I'll look at the ... I'll get the...

Урок 56

Test

Раздел 10 Journeys

Урок 57

Experiences

The Countryside today:	The Holiday show
Horse-riding and hiking are pleasant country activities that many people enjoy. But for farmers they can have negative results	Jason Morris joins a young British family for an action adventure holiday in Australia. After a long-haul flight of 22 hours they are ready for the experience of a lifetime.
Extreme sports Challenge	
This week Liam and Terri go bungee jumping for the first time. There's only one problem. - Terri is afraid of heights.	

10 Journeys.

1 Match the photos to the captions.

1. A businessman commuting to a meeting.
2. Rush hour traffic in Delhi.
3. Cycling to the office.
4. Commuting from the suburbs into Tokyo.

Answers: 1C 2A 3D 4B

Teacher: Which commuter has the most pleasant journey do you think?

2 Find these forms of transport in the photos.

Car plane motorbike underground train bus bicycle

3 Match the words to the meanings.

1. Commuting a full of people
2. Suburbs b travelling to work every day
3. Park c the busiest time of day
4. Rush hour d cars moving on a road
5. Crowded e leave a car somewhere
6. Traffic f places around a city where people live

4 Put the words from the box into the correct column. (Some words can go in more than one column.)

Airport car drive flight garage journey park passenger
plane platform station ticket traffic train

Air	Rail	Road
airport		

10.1 Experiences.

Present perfect (been with ever/never): I/you/we/they

Can do talk about personal experiences

Reading and listening

1a Read the text and find a word or phrase to describe the activity in each photo.

19.10 The Countryside Today

Horse-riding and hiking are pleasant country activities that many people enjoy. But for farmers they can have negative results.

19.30 The Holiday Show

Jason Morris joins a young British family for an action adventure holiday in Australia. After a long-haul flight of 22 hours they are ready for the experience of a lifetime.

20.25 Extreme Sports Challenge

This week Liam and Terri go bungee jumping for the first time. There's only one problem – Terri is afraid of heights!

1b. Which do you think is the most exciting activity?

2a. Play recording 10.1. listen to an extract from one of the programmes. Which programme is it?

2b. Read this extract from the TV programme. Is the plane journey Derek's first long-haul flight?

Derek: I've never been on a long-haul flight before so it's my first time.

2c. Listen again. Do they plan to do these things for the first time in Australia? Or is it their second time? Write 1st or 2nd in the table.

	Moira	Derek	Todd	Alicia
Long-haul flight	2nd	1 st		
Visit Australia				
Horse-riding				
Hiking				
Bungee jumping				

Grammar Present Perfect (been with ever/never)

3a. Read the extracts from the TV programme and answer the questions below.

a. I've never been on a long-haul flight before.

b. Have you ever been to Australia?

c. We've all been hiking.

d. We went horse-riding when we were in Scotland two years ago.

1. Which extract refers to a particular time in the past? When?

2. Which extracts do not refer to a particular time in the past?

3. Which tense do we use when we do not refer to a particular time in the past?

3b. Listen again or read the tapescript on page 158 and complete the Active grammar box.

Then choose the correct words to complete the rules.

Active grammar

+ subject + 've (or have) + past participle

We'veto America.

- subject + haven't (or have not) + past participle

Webungee jumping.

Subject + 've (or have) + never + past participle

I'neveron a long-haul flight before.

? Have+subject (+ever) + past participle

Haveever.....to Australia?

Yes, I/we/you/they have

No, I/we/you/they.....

1. We use the Present Perfect with ever to ask about an activity at any time up to now/a particular time in the past.

2. been is a past tense/past participle.

4a. Complete the questions and answers.

1 A: Have youbeen to New York?

B: Yes, I

2 A:your mother ever been to the opera?

B: No, she

3 A: Have you everto Canada?

B: Yes, welast summer, it was great!

4b. Find the mistakes and correct them using the Present Perfect.

Have you ever go to England? Been

1. I was never been bungee jumping.

2. They never been to Scotland.

3. Have you ever went to a classical concert?

4. Has you ever been on an adventure holiday?

Pronunciation

5a. Play recording 10.2. Listen to this extract from the TV programme. Are the vowel sounds in the underlined words /i/ or /i: /?

1. But have you ever been to Australia?

2. No, we've never been there.

5b. Play recording 10.3. There are four /i/ sounds in each of these sentences. Listen and underline the sounds. Practice the sentences.

1. Have you ever been to the cinema in Italy?

2. I've never been on a ship with him.

3. Has she ever been to dinner in Finland?

4. We've never been to Paris in spring.

6 Write questions with ever about the pictures in Ex. 1. Then ask and answer.

Have you ever been bungee jumping? Have you ever been hiking?

Speaking

7 Work in groups of three.

Student A: look at page 128.

Student B: look at page 130.

Student C: look at this page.

Student C

Ask your partners questions with have you ever been to ...? If they answer Yes, find out when and where he/she did the activity, and if he/she liked it.

- An IMAX cinema?
- A bullfight?
- A rock concert?
- A wedding?

- A theme park?
 - A circus?
- A: Have you ever been to an IMAX cinema?
 B: Yes, I have. I went last week.
 A: Did you like it?

Урок 58 Holiday heaven

Holiday postcard

Dear Karen,

Well, we've arrived at Seagaia, and it's amazing! We're staying in a nice little Japanese apartment. The weather has been wonderful so I've spent hours at the Ocean Dome-the water's lovely! I've seen the golf courses but I haven't played any golf. Patrick has had a great time in the sea. He has been surfing, sailing and swimming. Melanie loves animals, so she's visited the zoo and she's taken a horse-riding lesson. Well, it's time for dinner. See you soon. Love Lara.

10.2 Holiday heaven

Vocabulary

Teacher: Exercise 1a. Match symbols to the holidays in the box.

Activity beach cultural sightseeing water sports winter sports

A=*a beach holiday*

Exercise 1b. Have you been on these types of holiday? Where? When? What did you do?

Reading

Exercise 2a. Read the text. What can you do at Seagaia?

Have you ever sunbathed on a rainy day? No?

Well, at Phoenix Seagaia, you can!

Seagaia is a luxurious holiday resort on Japan's Pacific coast. The Ocean Dome is the largest indoor artificial beach and sea. The water is warm, clean and safe, and the roof of the Dome opens when it's sunny, but closes in bad weather.

But Seagaia isn't only the Ocean Dome.

There's a lot more here:

- Stay in a first-class hotel, a comfortable cottage or a traditional Japanese apartment
- Play golf at our world-class courses
- Surf and sail in the Pacific Ocean
- Improve your tennis, horse-riding and golf at our exclusive clubs
- Visit the wonderful zoo, theme park and gardens.
- For the holiday of a lifetime, choose Phoenix Seagaia!

Exercise 2b. Match the adjectives to their meanings.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Luxurious | a the best of its type |
| 2. Artificial | b not real |
| 3. First-class | c very good |
| 4. Exclusive | d very comfortable and beautiful |
| 5. Wonderful | e expensive, for a few people |

Exercise 3a.

read the text again and write questions for answers 1-5.

1. A luxurious resort What is Seagaia?
2. In Japan
3. An indoor beach and sea
4. In hotels, cottages or apartments
5. The zoo, theme park and gardens

Exercise 3b. What do you think of Seagaia? Does this type of holiday interest you? Why/Why not?

Grammar Present Perfect

Exercise 4a. Read the postcard. Who is it from? Where is she at the time of writing?

Dear Karen

1. Well, we've arrived at Seagaia, and it's amazing! We are staying in a nice little Japanese apartment.
2. The weather has been wonderful so I've spent hours at the Ocean Dome – the water's lovely. I've seen the golf courses but I haven't played any golf.
3. Patrick has had a great time in the sea. He has been surfing, sailing and swimming. Melanie loves animals, so she's visited the zoo and she's taken a horse-riding lesson.
4. Well, it's time for dinner. See you soon.

Love Lara

Exercise 4b. underline all the Present Perfect verbs in the postcard and add them to the table.

Regular verb	Irregular verb
Have arrived	Has been

Exercise 5. choose the correct words to complete the sentences in the Active grammar box.

Exercise 6. Complete the text with the Present Perfect of the verbs in brackets.

We have arrived (arrive) at our hotel. It's got a fantastic swimming pool and Leon and I (1)(go) swimming. Zosia and Basia (2)(not spend) any time in the sea because they noticed the tennis court-they (3)(play) three games of tennis so far! I (4)(also spend) an hour in the beauty salon – so relaxing. Leon (5).....(visit) the town and he (6).....(see) some lovely things but he (7).....(not take) any photos – he forgot his camera!

Lifelong learning
Record past participles
 Make a table of irregular past participles.

Verb	Past participle
Be	been
Go	gone
Do	done

Exercise 7. Copy the table in the Lifelong learning box. Add the irregular past participles from ex. 4b, and these:

Buy eat get write

Pronunciation

Exercise 8a Play recording 10.4. Listen to these long and short vowels, then repeat the words.

Long	Short
/g:/ parked	/u/ had
/I:/ seen	/i/ written
/n:/ bought	/m/ got

Exercise 8b Listen. Underline the word you hear.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 1) Have | half |
| 2) Feet | fit |
| 3) Short | shop |
| 4) Park | pack |
| 5) Bald | bad |
| 6) Sleep | slip |

Speaking and writing

Exercise 9 ► Ss work in pairs. They imagine they are on a weekend break. Note: It is Sunday so the weekend is not over yet. Ss decide on the details of the weekend by answering the four questions. They note down their answers.

1. Where are you?
2. Where are you staying?
3. What has the weather been like?
4. What have you done?

Exercise 10a Answer the questions about Lara's postcard.

1. Which tense does the writer use to describe what she has done?
2. Which paragraph:
 - Describes the writer's activities?
 - Describes her family's activities?
 - Gives a reason for ending the postcard?
 - Describes the apartment?

Exercise 10b Write a postcard. Use your notes from ex.9.

Урок 59

Cycle city

City profiles

Fatima da Costa lives in Patriarca, a suburb in the east of Sao Paulo, Brazil. She works in the centre of the city, near Praca Republica. Every day Fatima takes an underground train to work in the morning and back home in the evening. She thinks travelling on the Sao Paulo underground system –the Metro-is quick and convenient. But the trains are very crowded in the rush hour and she often can't find a seat.

Jan van Looy works in the main train station in Amsterdam. He works for the Dutch Railways but he doesn't catch a train to work. He cycles from his home in the suburb of Sloterdijk. Cycling is very popular in Amsterdam because the city is flat and the distances are not very great. Jan cycles to work because it is very cheap, but it is quite slow and it's horrible when it rains!

10.3 Cycle city

City Profiles

This week we look at commuters around the world...

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Reading and listening

Exercise 1. Look at photo A. What can you see? Have you been in this situation? When? Where?

Exercise 2a. Read the text quickly and match it to two of the photos A-E.

Exercise 2b. Read the text again and complete the table for Fatima and Jan.

Name	Fatima	Jan	Julia	Billy
Picture				
City				
Form of transport			rollerblading	
Advantages	Quick,			
Disadvantages		Slow,		

Exercise 3. Play recording 10.6. Listen to Julia and Billy and complete the table.

Person to person

Exercise 4. Discuss. Use your own opinions and the information in the table in ex.2b.

1. Which form of transport is:

- The safest?
- The cheapest?
- The most comfortable?
- The most expensive?
- The most convenient?
- The fastest?

2. Which form of commuting is best? Why?

Grammar -ing form as noun

Exercise 5. Look at the examples of the -ing form in the Active grammar box. Then find and underline two examples in the text. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences in the box.

Active grammar

Rollerblading is a bit dangerous when you cross busy roads.

Commuting is really difficult in London.

1. Swimming is/are my favourite sport.
2. Parking/Park isn't easy in the centre of big cities.

Exercise 6. Make sentences from the prompts.

Park/impossible/in central London

Parking is impossible in central London.

1 Eat/vegetables/good for your health

2 cycle/popular/in Amsterdam

(metro)	economy class/ business class
Car:	Other:
Drive, garage, park, traffic	Cycling, rollerblading
Hotels:	Facilities:
Rooms: single, double, twin, suite	Reception, restaurant, shops, beauty salon, gym, sauna, swimming pool, tennis, golf.

Holiday heaven

Have you ever sunbathed on a rainy day? No?

Well, at Phoenix Seagaia, you can!

Seagaia is a luxurious holiday resort on Japan's Pacific coast. The Ocean Dome is the largest indoor artificial beach and sea. The water is warm, clean and safe, and the roof of the Dome opens when it's sunny, but closes in bad weather.

But Seagaia isn't only the Ocean Dome. There you can stay in a first-class hotel or a comfortable cottage; play golf at world-class courses; improve your tennis, horse-riding and golf at exclusive clubs; visit the wonderful zoo, theme park and gardens.

Booking a travel ticket

-Do you sell airline ticket for Mexico?

-Yes, of course.

-I'd like to go to Cancun on Wednesday the 12th.

-One way or return?

-One way. And I'd like to fly business class.

-OK. We have flights with United Airlines.

-How much is that flight?

-It's \$ 500.

-Is it a long-haul flight?

-No, it stops in Miami.

Present Perfect

употребляется для выражения действия, совершившегося к настоящему моменту, результат которого имеется налицо в настоящем времени.

Образуется: have+ Participle II- regular verb+ed, irregular verb-the 3 form

Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative form	Positive answer	Negative answer
I have written	I have not written	Have I written?	Yes, I have	No, I have not
He has written	He has not written	Has He written?	Yes, He has	No, He has not
She has written	She has not written	Has she written?	Yes, she has	No, she has not
It has written	It has not written	Has it written?	Yes, it has	No, it has not
We have written	We have not written	Have we written?	Yes, we have	No, we have not
You have written	You have not written	Have you written?	Yes, you have	No, you have not
They have written	They have not written	Have they written?	Yes, they have	No, they have not

Типичные для Present Perfect обстоятельства: already, not yet, just, ever, never-
в предложении употребляются после подлежащего: I have just done my work.

Сравните также:

I have bought a book today (this week, this month) - **не истекший отрезок времени - Present Perfect**

I bought a book yesterday (last week, last month) - **истекший отрезок времени - Past Simple**

Запомните также следующие предложения:

I have been to France.

Have you ever been to France?

I haven't seen you for ages?

I haven't met him for a long time.

I haven't been to Moscow since last year.

Grammar / -ing form as noun:

We sometimes use -ing form of a verb as a subject of a sentence. Use singular verbs with -ing verb subjects.

Flying is expensive. Parking is really difficult in Madrid

Урок 60 Test

VOCABULARY

a prepositions

Complete the sentences with *for, in, to, or with*. Look *-at* the board.

1 Wait ___ me.

2 Romeo falls ___ love ___ Juliet.

3 I can't find my keys. Can you look ___ them?

4 I don't like talking ___ shop assistants.

b verb phrases

Match the verbs and phrases. *_read_* a newspaper

draw get go play ride run take tell turn on use

----the TV

_ a horse

- me the secret

-chess

-photos

-a computer

-married

-a marathon

___ out together

_ a picture

GRAMMAR

Circle the correct sentence, a or b. (a) Hi. I'm Susanna, b Hi. I Susanna.

1 a I can play the piano.

b I can to play the piano.

- 2 a Do you can come tonight? 0
b Can you come tonight?
- 3 a I hate do housework.
b I hate doing housework.
- 4 a Do you like swimming?
b Do you like swimming?
- 5 What do you think of this programme?
a I like.
b I like it.

Урок 61 Повторительно - обобщающий урок

Listen. Circle a or b.

- 1 a You can park here. b You can't park here.
2 a Is the house theirs? b Is the house there?
3 a Can you turn on the TV? b Can you turn off the TV?
4 a She doesn't like him. b She doesn't like them.
5 a Whose is it? b Who is it?
- b **4-18** Listen. Circle a or b.
- 1 a I like it.
b Yes, it's new.
2 a No, thanks. You can drive, b No, I don't. I prefer cycling.
3 a No, it's no-smoking.
b No, thanks, I don't smoke.
4 a Yes, please.
b Yes, but not very well.
5 a No, I think he's a terrible actor.
b No, I think she's a terrible actress.

CAN YOU SAY THIS?

- a Can you...? Yes (•)
 say two things you can do well and two things you can't do
 say two things you love doing and two things you hate doing
- b Complete these questions to interview your partner. Try to think of interesting questions.

Complete with a verb

What time do you ___ ?
Do you like ___ ?
How often do you ___ ?
Where do you ___ ?
Can you ___ ?

Complete with a noun (or the name of a person, programme, etc.)

What kind of ___ do you like?
What do you think of ___ ?
What's your favourite ___ ?
Who's your favourite ___ ?

- c Interview your partner. Then change roles.

Литература и средства обучения

1. Основная учебная литература:

1. Total English (Elementary) Mark Foley, Diane Hall Students' book

2. Дополнительная учебная литература:

1. Англо-русские, русско-английские словари.

2. Ю. Голицынский Грамматика: сборник упражнений.- СПб.: КАРО, 2006

3. Учебные и справочные пособия:

- Macmillan English Dictionary, Great Britain, 2006

- Oxford Russian Minidictionary, Oxford University Press, 2005

- The Oxford Russian Dictionary. Oxford-Moscow, 1999

- Мюллер В.К., Боянус С.К., Русско-английский словарь. М.: АСТ «Астрель», 2006

4. Перечень рекомендуемых средств обучения:

-ТСО;

- Наглядные пособия;

- Видео;

- Мультимедийный проектор.