Российская академия наук
Российская академия образования
Издательство «Просвещение»

English 6



Activity Book

PROSVESHCHENIYE
PUBLISHERS

Условные обозначения и сокращения

 — говорение

 — слушание

 — чтение

 — письменное задание

 — дополнительное задание

 — задание повышенной сложности

AB Activity Book

R Reader

GS Grammar Support

LCG Linguistic and Cultural Guide

Российская академия наук
Российская академия образования
Издательство «Просвещение»

Английский язык

Рабочая тетрадь

6 класс

Пособие для учащихся общеобразовательных организаций

Москва
«Просвещение»
2013

УДК 373.167.1:811.111
ББК 81.2Англ-922
А64

Серия «Академический школьный учебник» основана в 2005 году

Проект «Российская академия наук, Российская академия образования, издательство «Просвещение» — российской школе»
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Рабочая тетрадь является составным компонентом УМК «Английский язык» для 6 класса общеобразовательных организаций и предназначена для активизации и закрепления лексико-грамматического материала учебника. Её содержание разбито на циклы, каждый из которых соотносится с соответствующим циклом учебника.

Рабочая тетрадь может использоваться как на уроке, так и для самостоятельных занятий дома.

Рабочая тетрадь была переработана в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта основного общего образования.

ISBN 978-5-09-025095-5

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Unit 1

What do you look like?

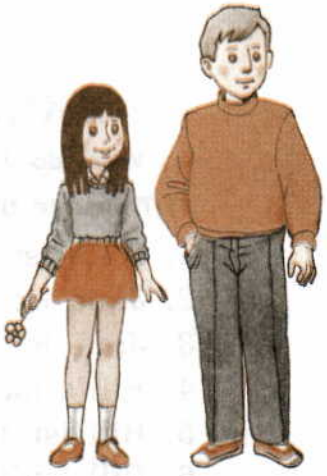
Lesson 1

1. Two girls are talking about Jane, a new pupil in their class.
What does Jane look like? Complete the table.

Name	Age	Appearance	Hair	Eyes	Height

2. Jane's friend Susan has got a brother. He doesn't look like Susan at all.
Read about Susan and write about John. Choose the words from the table in Student's book (pp. 6–7).

0. Susan is a short girl.
John is a tall boy.



1. Susan is slim.

_____

2. Susan's got long straight hair. Her hair is dark.

_____

3. Susan has got blue eyes and a turned-up nose.

_____

4. Susan is attractive.

And _____, too.

3. What did you look like when you were born?
1) Answer the questions.

How tall were you? _____

What colour were your eyes? _____

What colour was your hair? _____

How long was your hair? _____

2) What do you look like now? Complete the questions and write the answers.

Grammar for revision *To be:* the Past Simple and the Present Simple Tenses

I/he/she **was** short.	I **am** short.
You/we/they **were** short.	You/we/they **are** short.
	He/she **is** short.

1. How tall _____ you now?

_____

2. What colour _____ your eyes?

_____

3. What colour _____ your hair?

_____

4. How long _____ your hair?

_____

Lesson 2

1. What do Jane, Kate and Bill look like?

1) Translate the sentences into Russian.



1. Kate isn't as old as Jane.
2. Jane isn't as tall as Kate.
3. Jane isn't as old as Bill.
4. Bill's hair isn't as dark as his father's hair.
5. Bill isn't as young as Kate.
6. Bill isn't as short as Kate.



a) Jane is a bit older than Kate.
b) Kate is much younger than Bill.
c) Bill's father's hair is a bit darker than Bill's hair.
d) Jane is a bit shorter than Kate.
e) Bill is much taller than Kate.
f) Bill is much older than Jane.

2) Match the sentences that mean the same.

1. a) 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ____ 6. ____

2. Are the things different or alike? Compare the things in each pair. Use the words from the box. More than one variant is possible.

Grammar for revision Degrees of comparison of adjectives

A mouse is **much** smaller than a cat.
England is **a bit** larger than Scotland.
A tiger is **as** dangerous **as** a crocodile.
A car is **much** more comfortable than a bike.

GS p. 147

0. a leopard / a tiger
1. Star Wars* / Back to the Future*
2. Ben Nevis* (1343 m) / Elbrus (5642 m)
3. the Ob (5410 km) / the Thames* (338 km)
4. England (130,000 sq km) / Wales (21,000 sq km)
5. a giraffe / an elephant
6. Saturn (125,000 km) / Mars (6800 km)



a bit • much • (not) as ... as • tall • big • large
dangerous • long • high • interesting

0. A leopard is as dangerous as a tiger.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Lesson 3

1. Game "What have you got on?" Throw a dice and identify the thing in the picture. Answer the questions: Have you got it on? Do you like wearing it?



2. The British pupils are answering questions about their school uniform.

1) What do they wear to school? What are their favourite clothes? Complete the table. For spelling consult Student's book (p. 12).

Name	School clothes	Favourite clothes
You		

2) What are your school/favourite clothes? Complete the table.

Lesson 4

1. Here is Bill's opinion on clothes.

What do you agree with? What do you disagree with?

I think clothes are very important because people look first, then listen. The clothes say a lot about people. I always think of people by their clothes. I am not comfortable in clothes I don't like. My favourite clothes for every day are jeans and a T-shirt. I look cool in them.

I agree that _____

_____

I don't think that _____

_____

I think that _____

_____

The best clothes for every day are _____

_____

Lesson 5

1. Bill asks his sister to give a book to his classmate John. Jane agrees but is not sure that she knows John. Jane asks Bill about John.

1) Look at the two dialogue charts. How different are they? Which dialogue chart fits the situation?

A

Asking for a favour

↓

Agreeing
Promising
Asking for personal information

↓

Giving personal information
Thanking

B

Asking for a favour

↓

Agreeing
Asking for personal information

↓

Giving personal information
Promising
Thanking

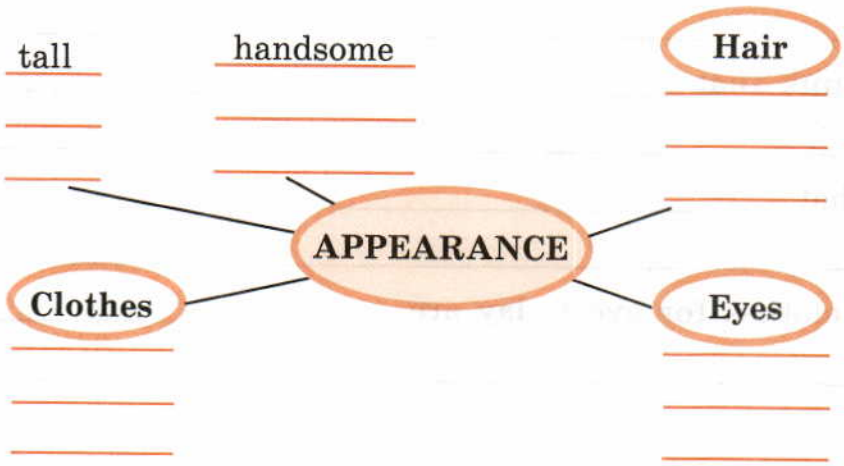
2) Listen to the conversation between Bill and Jane. Which dialogue chart fits the conversation?

3) Act out two conversations according to both dialogue charts.

CONSOLIDATION

1. How many words do you know to describe a person's appearance?

1) Complete the word web.



2) Compare your word web with your partner's.

2. **Do the children care what they look like? Fill in the gaps with *that's why*, *because* or *because of*.**

Clothes are important to Paul (1) _____ he is always careful about his clothes. Paul always has neat and clean clothes on (2) _____ he looks great.

Meg doesn't like her appearance (3) _____ her nose. She wants to stay slim (4) _____ she doesn't eat many cakes.

Linda is slim (5) _____ she doesn't eat many cakes.

Sarah looks great (6) _____ she always wears smart things.



3. **Look at the picture. Listen to the teacher. She'll describe Meg, a character of a story *Meg and Mog* by H. Nicoll. Complete the picture and label the clothes.**

4. Jane got a letter from her Russian friend.
Put ' (apostrophes) where necessary. Write the full forms of the verbs.

Grammar for revision **Possessive case/contractions**

Pete's eyes
I'll = I will
doesn't = does not
're = are
he's got = he has got

0. Ill tell you about my brother Dima.
I'll (I will)
1. Dimas 10.
2. He doesnt look like me.
3. Dimas hairs black and his eyesre brown.
4. He likes riding his bike.
5. Hes got a pet parrot.
6. Whats your sisters name?
7. Whats her hobby?

5. These are some interesting facts from the Guinness Book of World Records.* **Compare the people and things. Use the words from the box.**

heavy • tall • short • light • long • short

Grammar for revision **Degrees of comparison of adjectives**

David is **a bit taller than** Dick. David **is much taller than** Dan.

GS p. 147

Mind!

Foot = 30.48 cm
Inch = 2.54 cm
Pound = 0.45 kg

1) Height:

Robert Wallow was 8 ft 11.1 inches tall.
Nelson de la Rosa was 28.3 inches tall.

R. Wallow was not as _____ as Nelson de la Rosa.

R. Wallow was much _____ Nelson de la Rosa.

Nelson de la Rosa was much _____ R. Wallow.

2) Weight:

Jon Brower Minnoch was 975 pounds.
Lucia Zarate was 4.7 pounds at the age of 17.

J. B. Minnoch was not as _____ as L. Zarate.

J. B. Minnoch was much _____ L. Zarate.

L. Zarate was much _____ J. B. Minnoch.

3) Boxing:

The fight between Andy Bowen and Jack Burte lasted 110 *rounds* (7 hours 19 min).
The fight between Lloyd Honeygham and Gene Hatcher lasted 45 seconds.

The fight between A. Bowen and J. Burte was not as _____ as the fight between L. Honeygham and G. Hatcher.

The fight between A. Bowen and J. Burte was much _____ _____ the fight between L. Honeygham and G. Hatcher.

The fight between L. Honeygham and G. Hatcher was much _____ _____ the fight between A. Bowen and J. Burte.

Lessons 7—8

TEST YOURSELF

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

You'll hear the 7 o'clock news on the radio. Look through the statements. Listen to the news and tick (✓) the correct answer. You will hear the news twice.

1 The police are looking for
- a a man. _____
- b a boy. _____
- c a girl. _____

2 He is
- a 10 years old. _____
- b 20 years old. _____
- c 12 years old. _____

3 He is
- a short and plump. _____
- b tall and slim. _____
- c short and slim. _____

4 He has got
- a long black hair. _____
- b short brown hair. _____
- c long brown hair. _____

5 He has got jeans and
- a a black top on. _____
- b a green top on. _____
- c a dark top on. _____

Your score	5	4	3	2
Your mark	5	4	3	2

II READING COMPREHENSION

Read the article from a children's magazine.

1. Choose the best title for the article.

a) Clothes in Britain.
b) British people don't care for clothes.
c) Formal clothes in Britain.

These days most people in Britain do not wear very formal[1] clothes. But sometimes it is important to wear the right thing. Many British people don't think about clothes very much. They like to be comfortable. When they go out to enjoy themselves, they can wear almost anything. At theatres, cinemas and concerts they can wear what they like — from jeans and sweaters to T-shirts and shorts. Anything is OK if you look clean and neat.

But men in *offices* usually wear suits and ties and women wear dresses or skirts (not trousers). Doctors, lawyers and businessmen wear formal clothes. And in some *hotels* and restaurants men should wear suits and ties and women should wear smart dresses. It is difficult to say what people wear in Britain because everyone is different. If you are not sure what to wear, watch what other people do and do the same or ask advice of your friend. You'll be more comfortable if you don't look different from everyone else.

2. Mark the sentences with the letter T if the information is true and with the letter F if it is false.

a Most people in Britain wear formal clothes. _____

b A lot of British people care much for their clothes. _____

c British people can't wear jeans at theatres. _____

d There are dress rules in some hotels and restaurants. _____

e It is OK to ask your friend for advice if you don't know what to wear. _____

Your score	6	5	4	3
Your mark	5	4	3	2

III USE OF ENGLISH (GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY)

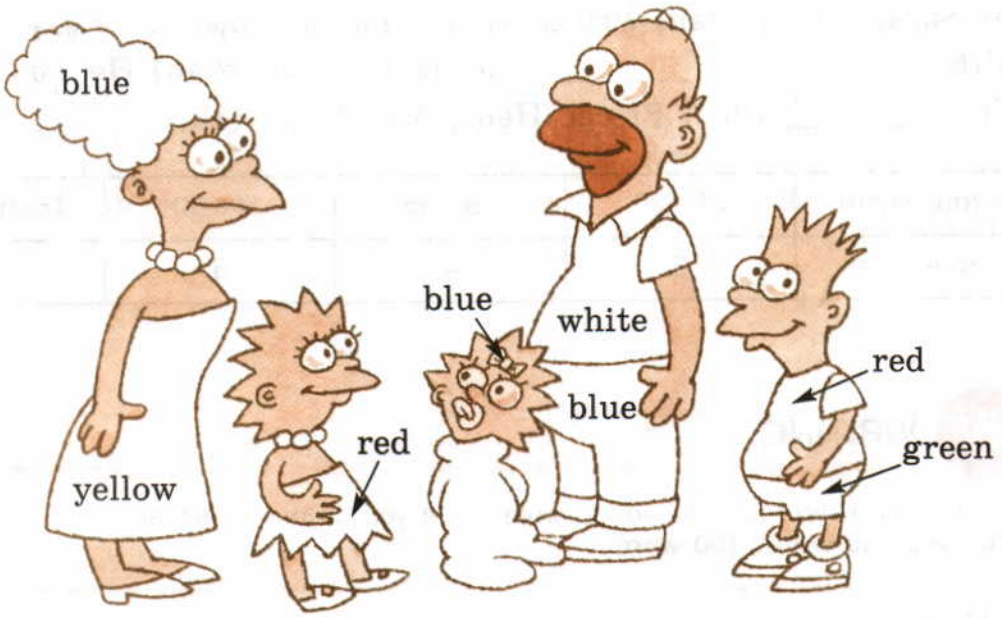
1. Meet the Simpsons, a famous American cartoon family.

Who is who? Fill in the gaps with the preposition *with* or *in* and the words from the box. There are two extra words. There is am example (0) at the beginning.

Mr Simpson is a man (0) ___in___ a white (1) _____ and blue (2) _____.

---

[1] **formal** — формальный, официальный



Mrs Simpson is a woman (3) _____ long blue (4) _____. She is (5) _____ a yellow (6) _____.

Bart is a boy (7) _____ a red (8) _____ and green (9) _____.

Lisa is a girl (10) _____ a red (11) _____.

Maggie is a baby (12) _____ a (13) _____ ribbon[1] in her (14) _____.

top • trousers • shirt • hair (2) • dress
T-shirt • blouse • shorts • skirt • blue

2. Queen Elizabeth II* has got a lot of grandchildren.
Are they of the same age? Put the words in brackets in the correct place and in the correct form. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Peter Philips is (0) *the oldest*. (old) Princess Eugenie of York is (1) _____. (young) She is 13 years (2) _____ Peter Philips. (young, than) Prince Henry isn't (3) _____ Princess Beatrice. (old, as ... as) She is 4 years (4) _____ her cousin. (young, than) Peter Philips is 4 years (5) _____ his sis-

[1] **a ribbon** — лента

ter Sarah. (old, than) Prince Henry has a brother: Prince William is (6) _____ he. (a bit, old, than) He was 2 years (7) _____ when Prince Henry was born. (old)

Your score	21—20	19—15	14—10	9 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV WRITING

Your foreign friend Sue asks you to write about your favourite clothes.
What will you write? (50 words)

Dear _____,

_____

Now I'll answer your question.

I _____

_____

_____

_____

Best wishes,

_____

V CULTURAL AWARENESS

How well do you know British culture?

1. Match the clothes with the name of the person or thing that gave the name to the clothes.

1 a bowler hat	a the battle in the Crimea
2 a cardigan	b Wellington
3 wellies	c Beaulie
4 a balaclava	d Lord Cardigan

2. What is what? Match.

1 Paddington	a a museum
2 Madame Tussaud's	b a mountain
3 Buckingham Palace	c a wax model museum
4 the Tower of London	d a station in London
5 Ben Nevis	e a film
6 *Star Wars*	f a river
7 the Thames	g an official Queen's home

Your score	11—10	9—8	7—6	5 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

VI SELF-ASSESSMENT

Description of achievement	**Level reached**			
	2	**3**	**4**	**5**
I can read and understand: • descriptions of people; • stories about British clothes; • children's poems **I can understand** children's conversations about: • their favourite clothes; • their relatives **I can:** • describe a person; • compare people and things; • express my opinion about people's appearance and clothes; • ask for and give personal information **I can write:** • about my favourite clothes; • about what I look like now				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
• degrees of comparison of adjectives; • the Present Simple Tense; • the Past Simple Tense		

Учебные умения	Не умею	Умею
• использовать функциональные опоры для составления диалога; • использовать различные способы запоминания слов на иностранном языке; • представить творческий проект		

Exercises I found most interesting/difficult/boring:

_____

Unit 2

What are you like?

Lesson 1

1. **What *positive* or *negative* things do the stars say about people?**
1) Classify the characteristics.

sociable	friendly	shy	polite	boastful
talkative	lazy	cheerful	helpful	clever
happy	careless	careful	brave	honest
funny	strict	kind	bossy	merry

Good: _____

_____

Not very good: _____

_____

2) Match the characteristics with their opposites. Translate them.

Word building **Prefixes and suffixes**

приставки и суффиксы	*значение*
un-	не-
im-	без-
dis-	не-
-ful	обладающий качеством
-less	без-, не-

1. careful	a) unhappy
2. clever	b) unkind
3. kind	c) careless
4. happy	d) silly
5. polite	e) shy
6. sociable	f) impolite
7. fair	g) dishonest
8. honest	h) unfair

2. **What are you like?**

1) Tick 3 characteristics that describe you the best and explain why you think so.

— talkative
— kind
— merry
— helpful
— lazy
— friendly
— funny
— brave
— dishonest
— boastful
— honest
— sociable
— shy
— polite
— careful
— clever
— bossy
— careless

I am _____

_____

_____

2) Write 3 characteristics that describe you the least. Be honest!

I think I'm not _____

_____

_____

Lesson 2

1. **What does Jane say about her classmates? Fill in the gaps with the verbs from the box in the correct form. There is one extra verb.**

— When I was in primary school, some boys (0) *called* me names.
— Linda enjoys (1) _____ with her friends on the telephone.
— Paul didn't want to (2) _____ me. He was very sorry.
— The boys in my class (3) _____ well with the girls.
— I can't (4) _____ Mike. I think he (5) _____ always _____ the truth.
— Sue often (6) _____ with her little brother.

bully • get on • trust • hurt • call • chat
tell • quarrel

Lessons 3—4

1. Jane's and Paul's friends do different activities in their spare time.
What do they usually do? What are they doing now? Cross out the word that does not fit in each sentence.

(0) Paul *usually* goes roller-skating in the evenings ~~*now*~~. (1) He *sometimes* is roller-skating in the sports centre *now*. (2) Sarah *often* helps her Granny in the garden *now*. (3) Paul *usually* is helping his dad to wash the car *now*. (4) Bill and Tom *often* play basketball *at the moment*. (5) They *sometimes* are playing basketball in the playground *at the moment*. (6) Jane dances at the club *on Fridays at the moment*. (7) She is performing a folk dance *at the moment on Fridays*.

2. Role play. Jane and her friend are chatting on the telephone.
What are the friends chatting about? Match the questions with the answers.

(1) — Hi, Jane! Are you doing homework?	(a) — No, she isn't.
(2) — What are you doing?	(b) — A letter.
(3) — What music are you listening to?	(c) — No, I am not.
(4) — Is Kate listening to music too?	(d) — I'm listening to music.
(5) — What is she doing?	(e) — She is writing.
(6) — What is she writing?	(f) — My favourite songs.
(7) — Who is she writing to?	(g) — To a Russian pen friend.
— How interesting!	

3. Mike and Steve are at the sports centre.
Who are they talking about? Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the correct verb form.

Grammar for revision **The Present Simple Tense — the Present Progressive Tense**

I **read** books every evening. I **am reading** a book now.
I **hear** a wonderful song.

GS pp. 152—153

M: (0) Do you know (know) Ken?

S: Ken?

M: (1) _____ you _____ (see) that boy over there?

S: Which boy?

M: He (2) _____ (play) tennis with Helen.

S: Oh, I (3) _____ (not know) him.

M: His name's Ken. He (4) _____ (play) tennis here every Friday. He (5) _____ (be) very good at it. I (6) _____ (want) to play a game with him.

4. What are the children's favourite activities?

1) Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box in the correct verb form.

Spelling rules Ving form

read — read**ing**
dance — danc**ing**
win — win**ning**
travel — travel**ling**

sing • read • play • tell • listen • ride

I like (0) *reading* books. I (1) _____ an adventure book now.

Jane likes (2) _____ folk songs. She (3) _____ in a school choir now.

Mike and Steve like (4) _____ a skateboard. They (5) _____ ball at the sports centre now.

My friend likes (6) _____ to *scary* stories. He (7) _____ his brother a very scary story now.

2) Cross out the verb that does not fit.

I (0) ~~*watch*~~/*am watching* an exciting film now.
We (1) *take/are taking* a trip around London now.
My family usually (2) *travels/is travelling* in summer.
We (3) *are exploring/explore* new places when we are at the summer camp.
We (4) *do/are doing* a lot of interesting activities at school.
Listen! My sister (5) *is playing/plays* the piano now.

Lesson 5

1. Who does Mike look like? Fill in the gaps with *be, look like, be like* or *like* in the correct form.

Mike (1) _____ his father. They (2) _____ both tall and hadsome. Mike (3) _____ his mother, too. They (4) _____ both friendly and kind. Mike (5) _____ jokes and he (6) _____ always cheerful. He (7) _____ a good friend.

Lesson 6

1. How will you reply to the following apologies? Choose suitable replies. More than one variant is possible.

1. — Sorry, I wasn't polite.
2. — I want to apologise to you.
3. — I'm sorry. I was wrong.
4. — I'm very sorry. I wasn't kind.

a) — Forget it.
b) — That's all right.
c) — Don't worry.
d) — Oh, it's my fault.

CONSOLIDATION

1. Which word doesn't fit? Underline it. Explain your choice.

0. careful, cheerful, helpful, brave
1. unkind, unfriendly, silly, unhappy
2. honest, helpful, kind, careless
3. lazy, talkative, sociable, boastful
4. kind, clever, impolite, polite

to apologise • to be sorry

2. Fill in the gaps with the verbs from the box in the correct form.

1. Mike and Paul often quarrel. But then they (сожалеют) _____ about it.
2. Bill is late for his English class. "(Извините) I _____," he says to his teacher.
3. My friend was not right and he (извинился) _____.

3. **What are your classmates like? Fill in the gaps with the names of your classmates and their characteristics.**

1. _____ is _____.

_____ isn't scared of anything.

2. _____ is _____.

_____ takes care of his/her clothes and things.

3. We can _____.

_____ always tells the truth.

4. _____ is _____.

_____ shows respect to himself and other classmates.

5. _____ is _____.

_____ often talks during the lessons.

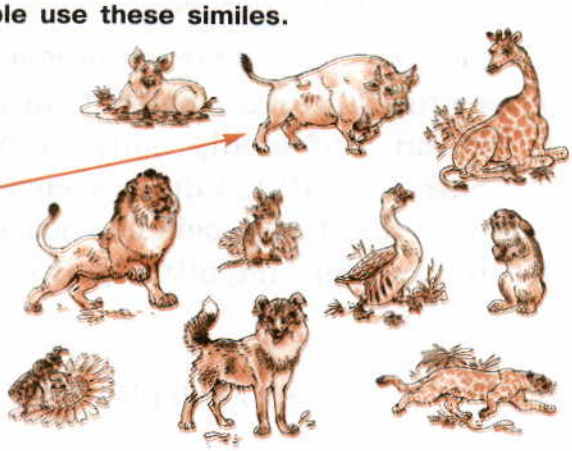
6. _____ is _____.

_____

4. We often compare people's characteristics with animals' traits (чертами).

1) Find out how British and American people use these similes.

As busy		a jaguar
As fast		a bee
As happy		a pig in mud
As scared	as	a goose
As silly		an ox
As strong		a giraffe
As tall		a mouse
As shy		a rabbit
As brave		a lion
As loyal		a dog



2) **In your culture.** **How do people in Russia compare animals' traits with people's characteristics? What are similar comparisons? What are different comparisons?**

3) Think of your own comparisons.

as brave as *a tiger*

as talkative as _____

as clean as _____

as small as _____

as fast as _____

as shy as _____

as beautiful as _____

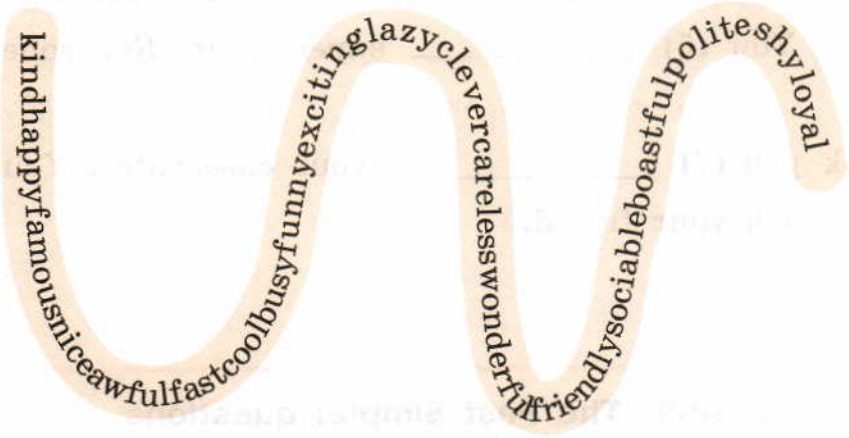
as tall as _____

as slow as _____

as ugly as _____

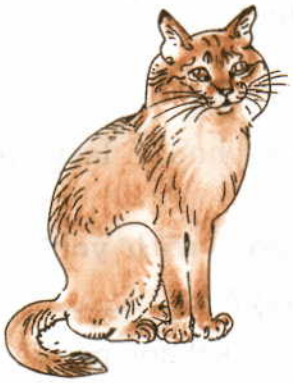
5. We use some of these characteristics to describe a pet.

1) Find the characteristics in the picture.



2) Can you find the cat's name?

Big
awful
red
slow
interesting
clever
Its name is _____



3) Write an acrostic about your pet.

6. Here is a horoscope for Jane for the next week.

1) What does it say?
Fill in the gaps with the verbs from the box in the correct verb form.

Grammar for revision **The Future Simple Tense**

You **will make** new friends.
You **will not (won't) quarrel** with your best friend.

GS p. 153

look (2) • like • wear • be • buy • quarrel
get on well with • go

Looks: You (0) will look great next week. You (1) _____ to the shop and (2) _____ a smart dress. There (3) _____ a party at your school next week. You (4) _____ your new dress to the party. You (5) _____ super in it. Everyone (6) _____ it.

Friends: Next week you (7) _____ your classmates. You (8) _____ with your friend.

2) Kate is asking Jane questions.
What are Kate's questions?

Grammar for revision **The Past Simple: questions**

Did you **go** to the shop yesterday?
What **did** you **buy**?

GS p. 153

0. you / go to the shop / last week? Did you go to the shop last week?

1. your mother / go / with you? _____
2. what / you / buy? _____
3. you / go / to the school party / last week? _____
4. what clothes / you / wear / to the party? _____
5. you / look great / in your new dress? _____
6. your classmates / like it? _____

7. Paul and Bill are at the party. Paul doesn't know all the children there. He is asking Bill. Here are Bill's answers.
What are Paul's questions?

Grammar for revision **Prepositions in wh-questions**

— **Who** is Bill talking **with (с кем)**? — **With** Jane.
— **What** are you talking **about (о чём)**? — **About** our hobbies.

P: (0) Who is Sarah speaking to?

B: Sarah is speaking *to Ken.*

P: (1) _____

B: Jane is dancing *with John.*

P: (2) _____

B: Mark and Liz are listening *to Helen.*

P: (3) _____

B: Linda is playing *with Susan.*

P: (4) _____

B: Sue is looking *at Helen.*

P: (5) _____

B: Ken is laughing *at Joe.*



8. **What does Paul usually do every week? What is he doing now? Fill in the gaps with the verbs from the box in the correct form.**

Grammar for revision **The Present Simple Tense — the Present Progressive Tense**

On Mondays Paul usually **goes** to the library.
Now he **is playing sports** in the sports centre.
He **likes** basketball.

GS pp. 152—153

watch (2) • go • like • swim • have • eat
feed • play • train • water • do • not know

0. On Mondays Paul usually watches TV after school. Now he is playing sports at the stadium.

1. On Tuesdays he often _____ fish for breakfast. Now he _____ a hamburger. He _____ hamburgers very much.

2. On Wednesdays he usually _____ basketball after school. Now he _____ in the playground.

3. On Thursdays he usually _____ rabbits during the break time. Now he _____ flowers.

4. On Fridays he usually _____ films in the evening. Now he _____ his French homework. It's difficult for him because he _____ the words.

5. On Saturdays he usually _____ to the park. Now he _____ in the swimming pool.

Lessons 8—9

TEST YOURSELF

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Now you'll hear a conversation.

1) How do the children apologise and reply? Tick. You'll hear the conversation twice.

A
- a Sorry! ____
- b I'm awfully sorry! ____
- c I'm very sorry! ____

B
- a OK. ____
- b That's OK. ____
- c That's all right. ____

2) Choose a picture that matches the conversation. Circle the correct letter.



A **B** **C**

Your score	4	3	2—1	0
Your mark	5	4	3	2

II READING COMPREHENSION

Read an article from a popular children's magazine. Answer the questions after the article.

He's about two *metres* tall, he doesn't wear any clothes and he's got red hair all over his body. People say, he lives in the Caucasus mountains, in Kazakhstan. Scientists[1] call him the Alma. Russian scientists are looking for him now.

In fact, one of the scientists has already hunted the Alma for many years. The Alma is half-man and half-monkey. He is not sociable and friendly. He can be aggressive and angry. He only comes out at night, he loves horses and he can run very fast (60 km/hr).

There are a lot of stories about him, but no one really knows where he really lives.



1. **Who is the article about? Tick the correct answer.**

The article is about

a a scientist

b a monkey

c half-man and half-monkey

2. **Fill in the ad with the necessary information.**

Wanted

Name: _____

Appearance: _____

_____

_____

_____

Characteristics: _____

Address: _____

Other information: _____

_____

[1] **a scientist** — учёный

Your score	15—14	13—11	10—7	6 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

III USE OF ENGLISH (GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY)

1. Bill is talking about his family and friends.
Fill in the gaps with suitable words. One word in each group is extra. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

— My sister is (0) *sociable*. But she is sometimes (1) _____.
(shy, clever, sociable)

— My best friend is (2) _____ and I can always (3) _____ him. (boastful, honest, trust)

— My Mum is very (4) _____. She is always (5) _____.
(helpful, lazy, kind)

— My pet is a (6) _____ cat. He's very (7) _____.
(clever, funny, strict)

— My Dad never looks (8) _____. He is always (9) _____.
(cheerful, polite, sad)

— Pete never (10) _____. He is (11) _____.
(gets on well, friendly, calls me names)

2. At weekends Paul and his family do different things.
What are Paul and his family doing now? What do they usually do? Choose the correct verb forms. Underline them.

Paul's mother usually (0) (goes/is going) shopping on Saturdays, but now she (1) (is preparing/prepares) vegetables for dinner. Paul's sister often (2) (helps/is helping) her mother. Now she (3) (is helping/helps) her, too. Paul (4) (is playing/plays) computer games at the moment. He sometimes (5) (plays/is playing) computer games on Sundays. His cat (6) (is sleeping/sleeps) on the sofa.

3. It is 7 am. Jane's family is in the kitchen.
Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the correct verb form.

Jane's mother (0) *is sitting* (sit) at the breakfast table. She (1) _____ (read) a morning newspaper. She (2) _____ (read) newspapers every morning. Jane's father (3) _____ (eat) a salad. He (4) _____ (like) fruit salads. There is a cartoon on TV. Jane and Kate (5) _____ (not watch) it. They (6) _____ (put) textbooks in their school bags. They usually (7) _____ (watch) cartoons in the evening. Bill (8) _____ (watch) TV. He (9) _____ (like) cartoons.

Your score	26—25	24—21	20—13	12 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV WRITING

Your foreign friend asks you about your best friend.
Describe your best friend in a letter to your foreign friend. (50 words)
Don't forget to write about:

- **your friend's appearance;**
- **his (her) character;**
- **his (her) favourite activities;**
- **why you like him (her).**

Dear _____,

My best friend's name _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Best wishes,

_____

V CULTURAL AWARENESS

How well do you know British and American culture?
Write the letter T if the sentences are true and F if they are false.

1 American children of your age choose the class president. _____
2 When British people apologise they say *That's all right.* _____
3 The Scout organisation is only for boys. _____
4 Hide-and-seek is an indoor game. _____
5 The Lake District is in Scotland. _____

Your score	5	4	3	2 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

VI SELF-ASSESSMENT

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	2	3	4	5
I can read and understand: • information about the scouts; • children's poems; • stories about children and their games **I can understand:** • children's small talks about their friends **I can describe:** • a person's character; • my pet; • my best friend; • relations between boys and girls in my class **I can:** • apologise; • reply to an apology **I can write:** • a letter about my friend				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
• the Present Simple Tense; • the Present Progressive Tense (for a present meaning); • the Future Simple Tense		

Учебные умения	Не умею	Умею
• использовать функциональные опоры для составления диалога; • использовать различные способы запоминания английских слов; • работать с таблицей "Word building"; • понимать смысл пословиц; • понимать связи между словами и предложениями внутри текста; • представить творческий проект		

Exercises I found most interesting/difficult/boring:

Unit 3

Home, Sweet Home

Lesson 1

1. **Look at the picture of Ally's room. Fill in the gaps with the prepositions.**



I like my bedroom. I think it's better than my sister's room. It's got a big white wardrobe (1) _____ the door and there is a desk (2) _____ the wardrobe with my computer (3) _____ it. There are some bookshelves (4) _____ the wall (5) _____ the desk and the window. The bed is (6) _____ the corner of the room. Everything is white and blue (7) _____ the room. The curtains (8) _____ the window are white and the carpet (9) _____ the floor is blue.

Lesson 2

1. Dorothy, the girl in the book *The Marvelous Land of Oz* by L. Frank Baum,* came to the Emerald City. She stayed at the Palace of Oz.
What did her room look like? Fill in the gaps with *was/were*.

Grammar for revision ***There was/were***

There was a big table in the middle of the room.
There were six chairs around the table.

GS p. 151

There (0) were a lot of rooms in the palace. Dorothy's room (1) _____ the most beautiful little room in the world. There (2) _____ a soft and comfortable bed. There (3) _____ a

small fountain[1] in the middle of the room. There (4) _____ beautiful green flowers on the windows, and there (5) _____ a shelf with books. There (6) _____ many green dresses in the wardrobe.

2. **How did the bedroom change? Look at the pictures and write down 6 things that changed.**





There was a small carpet on the floor. Now there is a big carpet on the floor.

3. In British newspapers you may find a lot of ads about houses.
Find out the following information about the houses.

The number of the house 22	22 Green Hill
the street _____	3 bdrms, 1 bthrm,
the rooms three bedrooms, a _____	1 lvngrm, 1 dngrm,
_____	1 kn.
The number of the house _____	73 Apple Road
the street _____	6 bdrms, 2 bthrms,
the rooms _____	2 lvngrms, dngrm,
_____	kn, 2 gdns.
Other information _____	

[1] **a fountain** [ˈfaʊntɪn] — фонтан

4. The Great Wizard of Oz in the book *The Marvelous Land of Oz* by L. Frank Baum lived in the Palace of Oz.

Try to imagine the Palace and its decoration, describe it. Use the words from the box or any other words.

armchair(s) • chair(s) • curtains • dining room • garden • picture(s) • rooms for visitors • sofa(s) • table(s) • cosy • comfortable • wonderful • modern conveniences • running water • central heating • electricity • lamp(s) • mirror(s) • carpet(s)

The palace was very big and beautiful.

There were _____ rooms there.

There was a _____, a _____ and a lot of _____

There was a big beautiful _____ near the palace.

In the _____ there was _____ and a lot of _____

In the _____ there were _____

The _____ were cosy. There _____

Lessons 3—4

1. **Complete the table with the three forms of the verbs.**

Infinitive (V1)	*(V2)*	*(V3)*
	cleaned	
		brought
	drew	
	learnt	
do		
feed		

Infinitive (V1)	*(V2)*	*(V3)*
		gone
sew		
sweep		
		sung
	broke	
		bought
	saw	
play		
	made	
perform		
		written
	set	
		come
	stood	

2. **What have the children done? What did they do in the past? Underline the verbs in Past Simple and circle the verbs in Present Perfect.**

0. Alice has watered the flowers.

00. The girls read an interesting book in the evening.

1. The girls have done their homework.
2. They visited their Granny last summer.
3. Ally has made breakfast.
4. Alice has swept the paths.

5. Alice and Ally went shopping together yesterday.
6. The girls have bought a tasty cake.

Grammar for revision **The Present Perfect Tense**

Have you **helped** your mother today?
We **have** ***already*** **decorated** the room.
Dad **has** ***just*** **painted** the door.
We haven't watered **the flower** *yet*.

GS pp. 154—155

3. Mum is talking with her children.
How did the children answer her questions? Complete the children's answers with the adverb and the correct verb form.

1. — Are you going to the library today?
   — I _____ there. (be/already)
2. — Do you know where Dad is?
   — He _____ to the hospital. (go/just)
3. — Is Steve going to watch the film with us?
   — He _____ this film. (see/already)
4. — Have you bought apples and oranges?
   — Sorry, Mum, we _____ them _____. (buy/yet)
5. — What about your homework?
   — I _____ it. (do/already)
6. — And what about Steve?
   — Look! He _____ his homework. (finish/just)
7. — Would you like something to eat?
   — No, thanks, we _____ lunch. (have/already)

4. **1) Look at the pictures and write down what the children have done about the house.**

Tom



Linda



Tom has worked in the garden.

2) **Group work.** **How do you help about the house? Make up questions and ask your friends.**

Have you helped your mother to cook dinner?

Who have you helped? What have you done?

5. Alice and her classmates are going to have a Halloween party.
What have the children done? What haven't they done? Make up sentences. Use the correct verb form.

0. Doreen and Justine/make/already/the programme.

Doreen and Justine have already made the programme.

1. Polly/bring/just/Coca-Cola.

2. Ron/buy/yet/his Halloween costume.

3. They/buy/yet/flowers?

4. They/make/yet/sandwiches?

_____

5. They buy/just/hot dogs.

_____

6. Andrew/bring/already/a DVD player.

_____

7. They/decorate/already/the room.

_____

Grammar for revision **The Past Simple Tense, the Present Perfect Tense**

I **forgot** to buy milk ***yesterday***.
We **have *already* bought** some chocolate.

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6. James and Cindy are talking about what they have done.
Complete their questions and answers with the correct verb form (Present Perfect or Past Simple).

— I (1) _____ (answer) all the questions in the test today.

— That's great! You will get a good mark!

— (2) _____ you _____ (find) your Activity book?

— No, I (3) _____. I think I (4) _____ (leave) it at school yesterday.

— Where is Emily?

— She (5) _____ (go/already) to bed.

— (6) _____ you _____ (prepare/yet) for the test _____?

— Yes, I (7) _____. I (8) _____ (finish/just) the last exercise.

— And I (9) _____ (do) all the exercises on Thursday. It (10) _____ (take) me an hour and a half!

— Oh, I (11) _____ (walk/yet) the dog _____ .

— Don't worry. I (12) _____ (do/already) it.

Lesson 5

1. **What makes a good house?**

all modern conveniences	in the country
central heating	in a green area
electricity	near the school
running water	near shops
gas	near the sea
rooms for everyone	a swimming pool
cosy rooms	modern furniture
comfortable	beautiful decoration
in town	

Remember to write about:

- **where the house is;**
- **what there is near the house;**
- **what modern conveniences there are;**
- **what furniture there is.**

Lesson 6

1. **Listen to the small talks between parents and their children. Complete the missing information.**

1. — Mum, shall I help you?
— Oh, _____

2. — Shall I give you a hand?
— _____

3. — Shall I _____
— It's OK, _____.
I've already cleaned it.

4. — I'll do the shopping.
— _____
Buy some milk, please.

2. **Put the conversational charts into the order you hear the conversations.**

1. _____ Offering → Refusing
2. _____ Offering → Accepting
3. _____ Offering → Accepting

3. **What can you offer in these situations? Match. More than one variant is possible.**

1. I'm very tired but I have a lot of dishes to wash.	A. Shall I open the window?
2. It's hot in the room.	B. Shall I give you a hand?
3. There's no sugar.	C. Shall I help you?
4. There are a lot of leaves on the paths.	D. Shall I sweep them?
5. I can't do this exercise.	E. Shall I go to the shop?

4. Your friend offers to help you.

1) You accept his/her help. **What can you say?**
You refuse the help. **What can you say?**
Complete the dialogues with the words from the box. More than one variant is possible.

It's OK, thanks. • Thank you very much. • Oh, thanks.
It's all right, thank you. • Sure.
I'm sorry but I'm busy now. • In a minute.

	Accepting	Refusing
1. Shall I open the window?	_____	
2. I'll help you with your homework.	_____	
3. Shall I take your coat?	_____	
4. Shall I give you a hand?	_____	
5. Shall I help you to decorate the room?	_____	
6. I'll do it for you.	_____	

CONSOLIDATION

Grammar for revision *There is/are*

1. Мы используем оборот **there is**, если хотим сказать о наличии предмета в каком-либо месте:

There is a big table in the dining room.

2. Мы используем оборот **there are**, если хотим сказать о наличии нескольких предметов в каком-либо месте:

There are a lot of flowers in my room.

3. Мы используем отрицательную форму **there isn't/aren't**, когда говорим об отсутствии предмета или предметов в каком-либо месте:

There isn't a dining room in my flat.
There aren't any pictures in my room.

4. Мы используем оборот **there was/were**, когда говорим о наличии или отсутствии предметов в каком-либо месте в прошлом:

There was a bed in my room.
There weren't any posters there.

5. Мы используем **some** в утвердительных предложениях, когда хотим сказать о наличии нескольких предметов в каком-либо месте:

There are **some** chairs in the dining room.

6. Мы используем **any** в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях:

— **Were there** any posters in the dining room?
— No, **there weren't** any.

GS pp. 150—151

1. **Fill in the gaps with *some*, *any*, *there is/are (not)*, *there was/were (not)*.**

1. Are there _____ chairs in your room?
2. _____ a TV set in my room.
3. _____ any computers in schools many years ago.
4. _____ a lot of beautiful places in my city.
5. There are _____ flowers in the garden.
6. _____ a DVD player in my primary school.

2. Where did Alice's friend live?

1) Complete the questions about her house. Use *there was/were*.

1. How many rooms _____ in the house?
2. _____ a dining room in the house?
3. _____ a living room?
4. How many bedrooms _____ in the house?
5. _____ any bathrooms there?
6. How many bathrooms _____ in the house?
7. _____ a kitchen?
8. _____ any modern conveniences?
9. What pieces of furniture _____ in the house?

2) Here is some information about the house where Alice's friend lived.
Describe her house.

129 High Street 4 bdrms, 2 bthrm, 1 lvngrm, dngrm, kn, 2 gdns

There were 4 bedrooms in the house.

Grammar for revision The Present Perfect Tense

Мы используем **Present Perfect**:

1. когда говорим о действии, которое завершилось, и нам важно действие и его результат в настоящем, а не время, когда оно произошло:

The garden is clean. We**'ve swept** the paths.
I**'ve made** some sandwiches. Here they are.

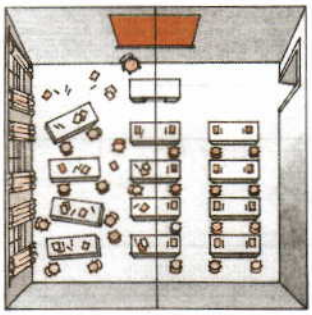
2. с наречиями времени **already** (когда хотим сказать, что действие уже завершено), **just** (если хотим сказать, что действие только что завершилось) и **yet** в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях:

I have **already** done my homework.
I have **just** finished my homework.
Have you done your homework **yet**?
I haven't done it **yet**.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb and adverb.**

1. _____ you _____ the flowers _____? (water/already/yet)
2. We _____ the dishes. (wash/just)
3. My Dad is happy. I _____ to sweep the paths in the garden. (help)
4. I _____ a good mark in Science. (get/just)
5. I can go to the cinema now. I _____ the poem. (learn/already/yet)

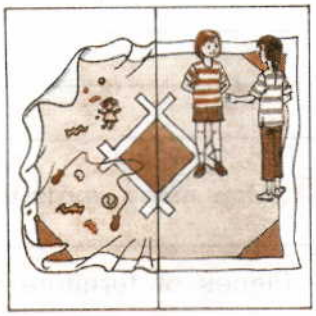
4. Before Open House Night children from Clare's class decided to clean and decorate their class and schoolyard.
What have they done? Make up the sentences using the pictures and the words from the box on p. 44.



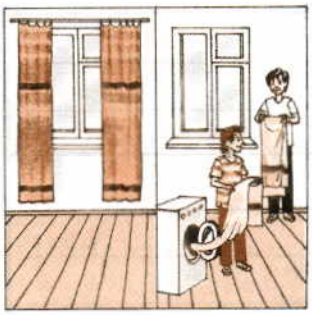
0. Jane and Jim



1. David



2. Katie and Susan



3. Tom and Steve



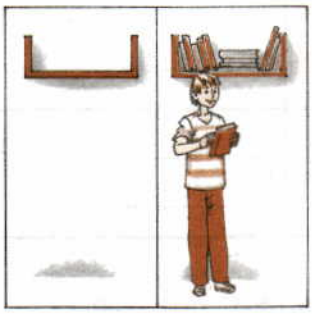
4. Clare



5. Alice



6. Paul and Lena



7. Andy

to clean the carpet • to draw the pictures • to clean the windows
to bring some books • to water the flowers
to wash the curtains • to sweep the paths
to tidy up the room

0. Jane and Jim have tided up the room.

5. **How many words to describe the house can you remember?**

Pieces of furniture you can sit on	
Pieces of furniture where you can keep your things in	
Things that make the room cosy and comfortable	curtains
Parts of the room/house	
Modern conveniences	

6. Your relatives and friends often need your help.
Offer your help in the following situations.

1. — I don't know how to do this exercise.
— _____
— Thank you very much.
2. — I'm very tired of tidying up the rooms.
— _____
3. — I have to wash a lot of dishes.
— _____
4. — I have a lot of things to do.
— _____
5. — Your room is a real mess.
— _____

7. Alice and Ally talk with their grandmother.
Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the correct form.

Grammar for revision The Present Simple Tense, the Past Simple Tense, the Present Perfect Tense

We usually **work** in the garden.
Yesterday we **worked** in the garden.
We **have** already **worked** in the garden.

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— We usually (0) *help* (help) our Mum about the house. We (1) _____ (do) a lot of work about the house. Yesterday I (2) _____ (wash) the dishes and (3) _____ (tidy up) the room. Alice (4) _____ (water) the flowers today. We sometimes (5) _____ (go) shopping with our parents. This week Dad (6) _____ (do) the shopping. But last week we (7) _____ (go) to buy a present for our Mum together.
— (8) _____ you _____ (work) in the garden?
— Yes, we do. We often (9) _____ (clean) the garden, today I (10) _____ (already/sweep) the path there. And we (11) _____ (plant) some new roses. We (12) _____ (love) roses very much.

Lessons 8—9

TEST YOURSELF

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

The Browns family are going to have a birthday party for their dad. They are discussing their plans.

Put ✓ in the right column to show what work the mother will do, which things they have already done, and what the mother accepted the help for.

Work to do	Mum will do it	They have already done it	Mum accepted the help
To do the shopping To buy a present To sweep the paths To clean the kitchen To wash the clothes To cook dinner To wash the dishes To water the flowers			

Your score	8	7—6	5	4 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

II READING COMPREHENSION

Here is a description of the house from the book *The Hobbit* by J. R. R. Tolkien.*

For questions 1—5, choose the correct answer.

Hobbits didn't live in houses, they lived in holes[1]. The hobbit lived in a hole in the mountain. It was not a bad, uncomfortable hole, not a hole with nothing to sit on or to eat on. It was a hobbit hole and hobbits loved comfort. The hole had a round door. The door opened to a room like a *tunnel*: a very comfortable room. There were carpets on the floor; there were comfortable chairs and a place for hats and

[1] **a hole** — нора

jackets. There were a lot of little doors in the room. There were no upstairs: bedrooms, bathrooms, wardrobes (he had whole rooms for clothes), kitchens, dining rooms, all were on the same floor. The best rooms were all on the left. Only these rooms had windows.

Choose the correct answer.

1 The hobbit lived in
- a a comfortable hole.
- b a bad, uncomfortable hole.
- c a hole with nothing to sit on.

2 In the hole there
- a were no rooms, only a tunnel.
- b was one room.
- c were a lot of different rooms.

3 A wardrobe in the text is
- a a piece of furniture for clothes.
- b a room for clothes.
- c the clothes that the hobbit had.

4 Which rooms had windows?
- a All the rooms had windows.
- b The rooms that were on the left of the tunnel had windows.
- c There were no windows in the hole.

5 How many floors were there in the hole?
- a There was one floor.
- b There were two floors.
- c There were a lot of floors.

Your score	5	4	3	2 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

III USE OF ENGLISH (GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY)

1. Read a popular fairy tale. Fill in the gaps with *there was/were* or *was*. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Once upon a time (0) *there were* three Bears who lived together in a house of their own in a forest. One of them (1) _____ a Little Wee Bear, and one (2) _____ a Middle-sized Bear, and the other (3) _____ a Great Big Bear. (4) _____ three

bowls[1] for porridge in the house. And (5) _____ three armchairs to sit in. (6) _____ three beds to sleep in. (7) _____ a little bed for the Little Wee Bear; (8) _____ a middle-sized bed for the Middle-sized Bear; and (9) _____ a great bed for the Great Big Bear. The little bed (10) _____ the most beautiful and comfortable.

2. Fill in the gaps with the correct verb form (Present Perfect or Past Simple).

1 I _____ (just/get) a letter from my friend.

2 I think I _____ (already/do) a lot of important things in my life.

3 Jake _____ (finish) his homework at 6 pm. It _____ (take) him an hour to do it.

4 Nelly _____ (yet/finish) her task _____.

5 I _____ (read) a lot when I was at school.

6 Steve _____ (yet/read) this book _____.

7 _____ you _____ (watch) the football match yesterday?

8 My mother _____ (do) the shopping today.

Your score	19—18	17—15	14—10	9 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV WRITING

You got a letter from your pen friend Alex, who lives in Norwich. He asks you to write him about your house/flat.

What would you write? Write about 50 words. Remember to write about:

- **where your house/flat is;**
- **how many room there are;**
- **what furniture there is;**
- **if you like it or not.**

[1] **a bowl** [bəʊl] — миска, тарелка

Dear _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Yours, _____

V CULTURAL AWARENESS

How well do you know British and American culture?

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence.

1 In England people write the address in this way:

a Apple Road 73
Norwich
Norfolk NR 46 GK
Great Britain

b Great Britain
Norfolk NR 46 GK
73 Apple Road
Norwich

c 73 Apple Road
Norwich
Norfolk NR 46 GK
Great Britain

2 Caravan is

a a place where people can live and sleep when they are on holiday.

b a house for camels.

c a group of people with animals who travel together.

3 The author of *The Marvelous Land of Oz* is

a A. Volkov.

b L. Frank Baum.

c B. Byars.

4 A typical British house has got

a one floor.

b two floors.

c three floors.

Your score	4	3	2	1
Your mark	5	4	3	2

VI SELF-ASSESSMENT

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	2	3	4	5
I can read and understand: • information about British flats and houses; • stories about different houses **I can understand:** • information about flats and houses; • small talks about helping around the house **I can:** • describe my flat/house/room; • talk about work about the house; • offer help; • accept help; • refuse help; • ask questions about a place where a person lives **I can write:** • about my room/flat; • about how I help about the house				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
• *there was/were;* • the Present Perfect Tense (*just, yet, already*)		

Учебные умения	Не умею	Умею
• работать с таблицей "Word building"; • использовать видовременные формы английского глагола; • использовать функциональные опоры для составления диалога		

Exercises I found most interesting/difficult/boring:

_____

Unit 4

Do you like to go shopping?

Lesson 1

1. **What shops do people go to to buy food?**
Fill in the gaps with the words from the word box.

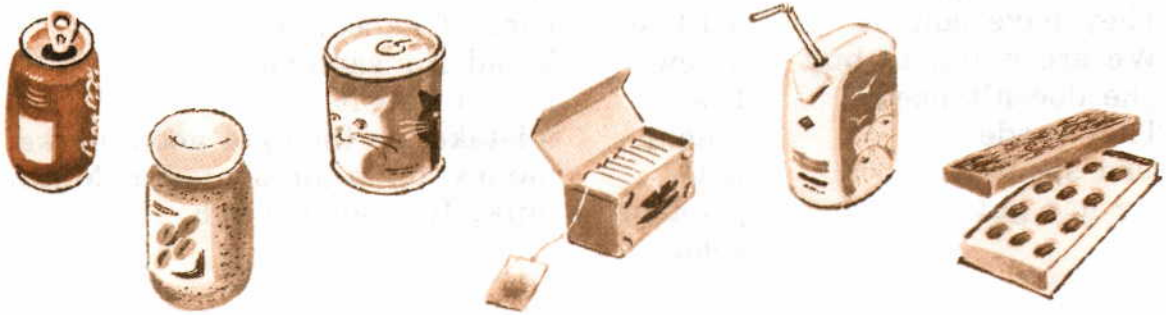
People go

to *the corner shop* to buy some sweets for Sunday
to _____ shop to buy some meat for Monday
to _____ shop to buy some bread for Tuesday
to _____ shop to buy some flour for Wednesday
to _____ shop to buy some butter for Thursday
to _____ shop to buy some apples for Friday

the grocer's
the baker's
the greengrocer's
the corner shop
the dairy
the butcher's

2. Today people buy food in different containers.
What are they? Match the words in the left and in the right columns.

a bottle of	coffee	*a bottle of milk*
a can of	chocolate sweets	_____
a box of	orange juice	_____
a carton of	milk	_____
a packet of	tea	_____
a tin of	cat food	_____
a jar of	Coke	_____



Lesson 2

1. **Make up and answer the questions below about your everyday life.**

Grammar for revision **Quantifiers**

(a lot of) eggs
(some) milk, (a little) meat

— How **much** tea do you drink every day?
— Oh, a lot./**Not** very **much.**

— How **many** cartons of juice have you bought?
— A lot./**Not many.**

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How many/How much

- money do your parents give you every day? — A lot (of ...).
- coffee do you buy every month? — Not many.
- times a week do you eat chocolate? — A little./Little.
- time do you spend on your homework? — A few./Few.
- shops are there near your house? — Not much.
- shoes have you got? — Lots (of ...).

How much time do you spend on your homework? — A lot (of time).

2. **Make up as many sentences as you can.**

He has got	many	T-shirts.
She hasn't got	lots of	friends. That's too bad.
They have bought	a little	bars of chocolate.
We are going to buy	a few	bread for sandwiches.
She doesn't need	few	time to do it.
They made	much	mistakes so they got good marks.
Dad spent	little	money on a present for Mum.
He has got	a lot of	milk. It's not enough.
	some	

Lessons 3—4

Grammar for revision **The Past Progressive Tense**

I **was doing** my homework *at 2 o'clock yesterday.*
While I **was doing** my homework, my Mum **was making** dinner.

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1. Make up sentences according to the example. Say if you and your family members were doing the same at different times last Sunday.

0. At 9 o'clock in the morning I was sleeping. (Mum/make breakfast)

While I was sleeping at 9 o'clock in the morning, Mum was making breakfast.

1. At 9:30 I was washing the dishes. (Mum/talk on the phone)

2. At 10 o'clock in the morning I was tidying up my room. (Mum and Dad/shop)

3. At 11 o'clock in the morning I was playing on the computer. (Mum and Dad/watch TV)

4. At 12 o'clock I was doing my homework. (Mum/make lunch)

5. At 12:30 Dad was washing the dishes. (Mum/help me with my homework)

6. At 2 o'clock in the daytime I was walking out with my friends. (My parents/visit their friends)

7. At 5 o'clock in the evening I was helping Mum to make a pizza. (Dad/make a salad)

8. At 6 o'clock in the evening Mum and I were having tea. (Dad/read a newspaper)

9. At 8 o'clock in the evening my Dad and I were talking about what had happened during the day. (Mum/call Granny)

_____

2. **What were the children doing when something happened?**

Grammar for revision **The Past Progressive Tense**

I **was doing** my homework *when* my Mum **called** me for dinner.

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0. I (have breakfast) when my friend (come) to my house.

I was having breakfast when my friend came to my house.

1. Janet (make) an omelette for breakfast when her grandparents (arrive).

_____

2. My friends and I (play) outside when the rain (start).

_____

3. I (sleep) when Dad (call).

_____

4. I (have a dream) when suddenly the teacher (ask) me a question.

_____

5. We (dance) when the music (stop).

_____

6. I (go) to the supermarket when I (meet) my friend.

_____

7. I (try on) a sweater when a salesperson (come) up to me.

_____

8. I (look for) a present for Jack when I (see) him in the shop.

_____

3. While Jane and her parents were in Covent Garden, Charlie was staying at home with Emily, his babysitter.

What questions did Charlie's mother ask him and Emily when she came home? Fill in the gaps with the correct verb forms (Past Simple/Past Progressive).

Mum: What (you do) _____ while we (shop) _____ in Covent Garden?

Emily: At 9 o'clock we (read) _____ a tale.

M: What tale (you read) _____?

Charlie: We (read) _____ "The Little Red Riding Hood". After that we (play) _____ a very interesting game.



M: What game (you play) _____?

Ch: "Cats and Dogs".

E: Then, for half an hour Charlie (watch) _____ TV.

M: What (you do) _____, Emily, while Charlie (watch) _____ cartoons?

E: I (make) _____ lunch. When we (eat) _____, Mr Brown (call) _____.

M: What (you do) _____ when we (arrive) _____?

Ch: I (draw) _____ a picture.

M: Show me your picture, please. Beautiful!

4. Betsy is telling her parents about Janet's sleepover* party last Saturday.
Fill in the gaps with the correct verb forms (Past Simple/Past Progressive).

The party (to be) _____ great! We (have fun) _____ for the whole night. For dinner we (have) _____ a very nice soup, some salads, and pizzas with cheese and tomatoes. While we (eat) _____, we (listen) _____ to our favourite music. When we (have) _____ tea with marmalade, Janet (bring) _____ in a big chocolate cake! It (be) _____ very nice. When we (finish) _____ the dinner, we (start) _____ to play. At 11 pm we (play) _____ "Snap!". It (to be) _____ very exciting! For an hour

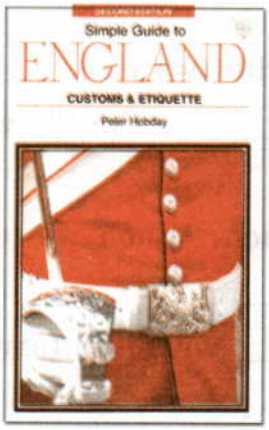


or two we (play) _____ some other games. While we (play) _____ the game "Who am I?", Charlie (feel) _____ tired and (go) _____ to bed. At 2 o'clock in the morning we all (feel) _____ tired and (go) _____ to bed, too.

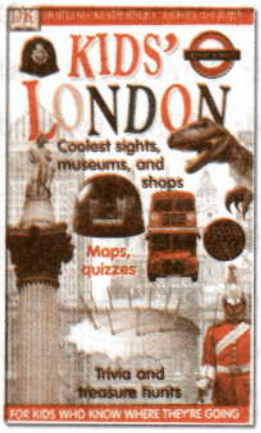
Lesson 5

1. Imagine you are buying one of the books below in London and one in Washington, D.C. **Make up two dialogues. Use the words from the box. Some phrases may be used twice.**









What can I do for you? • Yes, please. • I'd like ...
I'm looking for ... • How much is it?
Can I look at the pictures, please? • Can I have a look at it?
Here you are. • Can I help you? • Here is the money.
Yes, sure. Ten pounds and fifty pence. (2)
Ten dollars. (2) • Bye. (3)
How much does it cost? • You are welcome. • Have a nice day.
Thank you. • Thank YOU. (2) • What about this one?
Have a look at this one. • Thanks.

S: Ask what the customer wants.

1. _____
2. _____

You: Say what you want.

1. _____
2. _____

S: Say that you've got it.

1. _____
2. _____

You: Ask for what you want to look at/to buy.

1. _____
2. _____

S: Agree.

1. _____
2. _____

You: Ask about the price.

1. _____
2. _____

S: Tell him/her the price.

1. _____
2. _____

You: Give money and thank the salesperson.

1. _____
2. _____

S: Thank the customer and say goodbye.

1. _____
2. _____

You: Say goodbye.

1. _____
2. _____

CONSOLIDATION

1. What are these people talking about?

Fill in the gaps with the following words: *much, many, a lot of, lots of, a few, only a few, a little, only a little, few, little*. Match with the rule.

Grammar for revision **Quantifiers with countable and uncountable nouns**

Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные употребляются с разными количественными местоимениями:

a lot of/lots of/many/much — много; a few/a little — немного; few/little — мало

С исчисляемыми существительными (an egg, a potato) мы используем: **many, some, a lot of, lots of, a few, few**.

С неисчисляемыми существительными (meat, milk) мы используем: **much, some, a lot of, a little, little**.

В вопросительных предложениях мы используем **any, many** и **much**, в отрицательных предложениях — (not) **any**, (not) **many** или (not) **much**.

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Ann: I can't buy this dress. I've got *(too) little* money.

Bill: They've got _____ things in the shop but I can't choose what to buy.

Cyril: My sister has got _____ dresses, but she can't choose what to wear.

Dan: We can't go shopping with you. We've got _____ time.

Emma: There's _____ food in the refrigerator. You can have a snack.

Fred: My Mum needs _____ apples to make a pudding.

Greg: _____ potatoes will be enough for this pie?

Helen: How _____ money do you need?

Ike: There are not _____ shops in our village.

2. In a clothes shop children are talking about buying some things. They've got opposite opinions.
What are they?

Grammar for revision

Demonstrative pronouns

— Do you like **this** dress?
— Do you like **these** slippers?
— Do you like **that** hat?

Noun substitutions

— Which **one**?
— The pink **ones**?
— One of **those**?

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— Do you like this skirt?	— No, I like that one.
— Would you like these shorts?	— No, I like _____.
— I'd like to buy this dress.	— I would like to buy _____.
— Mum wants to buy that jacket.	— It will be nice to buy _____.
— Dad wants to buy these jeans.	— I think _____ are better.
— What do you think of those shoes?	— _____ are much better.
— What about that school bag?	— Look at _____. It's better!

3. **What were Betsy, her family and her friends doing one day? Make up sentences.**

Grammar for revision **The Past Progressive Tense**

I **was doing** my homework *when my Mum called me for dinner.*
While/When I **was doing** my homework, my Mum **was making** dinner.

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0. Betsy / watch TV / when / her mum / ask her / about her homework.

Betsy was watching TV when her mum asked her about her homework.

1. Betsy and her classmates / play hide-and-seek / when / the rain / start.

_____

2. Betsy and her friends / have a sleepover party / when / they / hear / shouts for help.

_____

3. My Mum / shop / in the toy department / when / she / meet / her best friend.

_____

4. My Granny / sleep / when / someone / start / to play the piano.

_____

5. Betsy's dad / watch TV / when / his boss / call.

_____

6. Betsy and Jane / talk over the phone / when / Charlie start playing with his new toy train.

_____

4. Here are two stories about the two children and their embarrassing moments. **What happened to them? Make up questions and answers. There is an example (0) at the beginning.**

0. Where / Emily / run to / when the rain / start?

Where was Emily running to when the rain started?



1. Emily / run / to assembly / when the rain / start.

_____

2. What shoes / Emily / wear?

_____

3. Emily / wear / her new shoes / that were very big.

_____

4. Suddenly one of her shoes / fly off / and she / put / her foot straight into a big puddle![1]

_____

5. What / Michael and his friend / do / when some girls / come / to talk to them?

_____



6. Michael and his friends /sit / in a tree in the park / when some girls / come up / to talk to them.

_____

7. Michael / want / *to impress* them / and start / climbing the tree really high.

_____

8. What / happen / to Michael / while he / climb / the tree?

_____

9. While Michael / climb / the tree / he / fall / and / rip[2] / his jeans.

_____

[1] **a puddle** [ˈpʌdl] — лужа

[2] **to rip** — рвать

10. What / the girls / do?

11. All the girls / laugh / and Michael's face was as red as a tomato!

5. What were Betsy and her friends doing at her birthday party? Make up one sentence out of two.

0. The children (play) and (sing). Betsy's mum (prepare) everything for tea.

While the children were playing and singing, Betsy's mum was preparing everything for tea.

1. Betsy's mother (set) the table with a birthday cake. Emily and Rich (have) tea with sandwiches.

2. Betsy's dad (choose) a CD for musical chairs. Susie, Kim and Aleck (sing) a song to music.

3. Susie, Kim and Aleck (sing) a "Happy Birthday" song. Betsy (listen) to them carefully.

4. Janet, Neil, Nelly and Jennifer (play) "pass the parcel". Tom (watch) the game with great interest.

5. Mike (make) up a birthday poem for Betsy. The other children (have fun).

6. Betsy (have) a birthday party. Her grandparents and other relatives (call) her all the time.

Lessons 8—9

TEST YOURSELF

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Three children answered one question: "What's the most expensive thing you've ever bought?"

What did each of them answer? Match the names and the answers. Three answers are extra.







1 Katie Knox

2 David Lemon

3 Emma Adeleye

a a black and white skateboard
b a brown watch
c a party dress
d two skateboards
e a mobile phone
f a dress and shoes

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Your score	3	2	1	0
Your mark	5	4	3	2

II READING COMPREHENSION

Read the story from the book *The Cat Ate My Gymsuit* by Paula Danziger and answer the questions after the text.

I hate to go shopping. I love clothes, but they always look awful on me. And when you find something you like, they never have it in your size. It's awful.

So there we were at the "Chubbies"* section.

(1) _____. The *saleslady* came up to my mother. "Can I help you, dear?" she asked.

(2) _____.

"Oh, what do you want?" she asked me.

"I want a pair of size five blue jeans."

"Marcy," my mother began.

"Mom, she asked what I wanted, not what I was going to buy."

"You'll have to excuse my daughter. She gets upset when she shops."

The saleslady smiled and said, "I can understand."

(3) _____. It wasn't a dress but my mother liked it.

1. Where do the following sentences belong? Decide in which gap (1–3) each sentence (a–c) should go.

a ____ My mother was looking at ugly dresses.

b ____ We are looking for a party dress for my daughter.

c ____ With her help I bought a purple trouser suit.

2. Match the statements (a–c) with the pictures (1–3).

a Marcy was going to buy _____.

b Marcy wanted to buy _____.

c Marcy bought _____.

1



2



3



3. **Why does Marcy hate to go shopping? Mark the statements with T if they are true and with F if they are false.**

a The clothes don't look nice on her. _____
b They never have the clothes she likes in her size. _____
c She never knows what she wants. _____
d Marcy's and her mother's tastes are different. _____

Your score	10	9—7	6—5	4 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

III USE OF ENGLISH (GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY)

1. **For questions (1—7), choose the correct variant (a, b, c). There is an example (0).**

0 How much does it cost ?
a cost b sell c _____

1 I'd like to buy a loaf of _____.
a cheese b bread c butter

2 How much is this _____ of coffee?
a bar b carton c jar

3 I'm going to the _____ to buy some milk.
a baker's b butcher's c dairy

4 Ask a _____ how much this box of chocolate costs.
a salesperson b customer c grocer

5 For this _____ you need some flour, some butter and salt to taste.
a recipe b price c menu

6 At the greengrocer's you can buy _____.
a green tea b a cabbage c a tin of dog food

7 We've got _____ onion soup for lunch.
a enough b any c a few

2. **Fill in the gaps with "a" where necessary.**

1 I can give you _____ **few** pounds.

2 Can you buy some coffee, please? We've got _____ **little** left.

3 Will you give me some apples? I've got ____ **few** left.

4 Let's go shopping. I've invited ____ **few** of my friends for lunch.

5 We've got ____ **little** milk! We can have tea with milk!

6 There are ____ **few** shops in this area. You'd better go to some other place.

3. What were the children and their parents doing the whole day before a school party? Fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets in the correct form (Past Simple / Past Progressive). There is an example (0) for you.

Jane (0) (chose) *was choosing* presents for her classmates while Jennifer and Susie (1) (write) _____ invitation cards. Then Jack, Tom and Charlie (2) (come) _____ and (3) (colour) _____ the invitation cards very nicely! While Jane's mother (4) (make) _____ chocolate cakes at home, five of Jane's classmates (5) (cut) _____ sandwiches. Neil and Nelly (6) (draw) _____ some pictures while Betsy and some other girls (7) (decorate) _____ the classroom. Emily's and Kim's mothers (8) (prepare) _____ fruit salads when Betsy's mother (9) (come) _____ to help them.

When the children and their mothers (10) (finish up) _____ all the preparations, Kim's and Tom's fathers (11) (arrive) _____. They (12) (bring) _____ a lot of chocolate bars for the whole group.

Your score	25—24	23—17	16—12	11 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV WRITING

You've got a letter from your foreign friend. She asks you about the way you celebrated your last birthday.
Write back to her. (50 words)

Dear ...,

Last Sunday was my birthday. I had a sleepover party. I got a lot of presents. We had a lot of fun.

How did you celebrate your last birthday? Did you have a party? If so, what did you do at your party?

Love,
Jane

V CULTURAL AWARENESS

What do you know about British culture?
Mark the statements with T if they are true and with F if they are false.

1 _____ Hamleys is one of the most popular toy shops in England.

2 _____ Today, the British use pounds and pence.

3 _____ There is one hundred pence in a pound.

4 ____ There are 454 grams in a pound.
5 ____ Corner shops are always on the corner of a street.
6 ____ Covent Garden is a popular circus in Great Britain.
7 ____ A pint is more than a gallon.

Your score	7	6	5—4	3 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

VI SELF-ASSESSMENT

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	2	3	4	5
I can read and understand: • descriptions of different shops; • information about the system of measurements in Britain; • information about the money the British used in the past; • children's stories and short texts about shopping and shopping experiences; • a shopping list **I can understand:** • children's opinions about shopping; • talks between a salesperson and a customer **I can:** • express my own opinion about shopping; • talk about my shopping experience; • talk about my favourite shop; • count food in different measurement systems; • talk to a salesperson; • talk about the recipe for my favourite dish				

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	2	3	4	5
I can write: • a recipe for my favourite dish; • a shopping list; • a letter/a short description of a (birthday) party				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can say
• quantifiers with countable and uncountable nouns (*many, some, a lot of, lots of, a few, few, much, a little, little*); • demonstrative pronouns (this/that/these/those); • substitutions: one/ones; • the Past Progressive Tense		

Учебные умения	Не умею	Умею
• выполнять задания в формате "True/False"; • различать грамматические явления; • использовать функциональные опоры для составления диалога; • представить проект		

Exercises I found most interesting/difficult/boring:

_____

Unit 5

Do you care about your health?

Lesson 1

1. Everybody may have a health problem.

1) Song. These children have health problems.
What problem does each of them have? Match.

Ruth	**a headache**
Teddy	**a stomachache**
Fred	**backache**
Sam	**toothache**
Frankie	**a cold**
Jack	**the flu**
Tony	



2) How much time will it take them to get better? What do you think?

0. Ruth has toothache. I think it will take her a day to get better.

1. _____ has _____. _____
2. _____ has _____. _____
3. _____ has _____. _____
4. _____ has _____. _____
5. _____ has _____. _____
6. _____ has _____. _____

3) These monsters look strange.
Why?

Grammar for revision **Noun. Number**

arm — arms tooth — teeth

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arm • ear • eye • hand • head • leg • tooth



Monster A has got one head. _____

_____



Monster B _____

_____



Monster C _____

_____

4) Fill in the gaps. Then draw a monster with:

6 — six eyes 

2 — _____ 

2 — _____ 

3 — _____ 

3 — _____ 

28 — _____ 

4 — _____ 

0 — _____ 

2. Letter writing. Help your mother to write a note to your English teacher. Write a note explaining why you can't come to school.

_____ ← *date*

your name →

Dear _____,

_____ can't come to school today

because _____. ← *health problem*

_____ ← *your mother's name*

Lessons 2—3

1. Paul has a cold.
What do people advise him? Match the similar tips.

1. You must stay in bed.	a) You mustn't put a cold compress on your ear.
2. You mustn't take medicine without the doctor's advice.	b) You shouldn't go without a warm sweater.
3. You should wear warm clothes.	c) You must consult the doctor and then take medicine.
4. You must put a warm compress on your ear.	d) You mustn't get out of bed.

2. Every person must know what to do in the following situations.
Fill in the gaps with *shall*, *must*, *mustn't*, *shouldn't*.

0. You've hurt your leg. You *must* visit a surgeon.
1. I feel tired. _____ I consult a doctor?
2. If a child has got a cold, he or she _____ take aspirin.
3. If you've got the flu, you _____ consult a pediatrician.
4. If you've got backache, you _____ carry heavy things.
5. "I've got toothache." — "_____ I take you to a dentist?"
6. My cat has got a stomachache. I _____ take it to a vet.
7. If you've got appendicitis, you _____ stay at home.

3. Do you know how to be healthy?
1) Choose the correct word to complete each tip.

0. You should eat a lot of *fruit and vegetables.*	cake/fruit and vegetables
1. You shouldn't _____ much.	walk/watch TV
2. You should sleep for _____ hours.	nine/five
3. You should drink _____ at breakfast time.	milk/coffee
4. You should play enough _____.	computer games/sports
5. You should exercise not less than _____ every day.	one hour/seven hours

2) What should children do if there is an accident? Write your ideas down.

Grammar for revision **Modal verbs *should/must***

You **should** go there. You **must** be careful.
She **shouldn't** go there. You **mustn't** worry.

GS p. 156

put your arm in cool water
put butter on the burn[1]
wash your arm with water
call 999*
change the position of your arm
use a bandage[2]
put a cold compress on

If you have broken your arm, you shouldn't *change the position of your arm.*

If you've cut your arm, _____

_____

If you've burnt your arm, _____

_____

3) Use the information from the Internet to learn more about it.
http://kidshealth.org/parent/firstaid_safe/sheets.html

4. Paul should follow some rules.
Why? What does Paul's mum tell him? Match.

Grammar for revision **Modal verbs *may/might, must***

You **might** hurt yourself. He **must** like it.

GS p. 157

0. Don't eat much chocolate.
1. Don't watch TV much.
2. Don't take the tablets.
3. Don't use the Internet without your parents' permission.
4. Don't ride a skateboard very fast.
5. Be careful with fireworks.

a) It might be not safe for children.
b) You might hurt your eyes.
c) You may fall down.
d) You may have toothache.
e) It might be bad for your eyes.
f) They must be your Grandma's ones.

[1] **burn** [bɜ:n] — 1. *n* ожог 2. *v* (burnt) жечь, обжигаться

[2] **a bandage** [ˈbændɪʤ] — бинт

0. d) Don't eat much chocolate. You may have toothache.
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Lessons 4—5

1. How often do these boys visit doctors?
Match the sentences with the same meaning.

Grammar for revision The Present Perfect Tense

I **have *just*** **visited** the doctor. GS pp. 154—155

1. Bill has just visited a doctor. c)
2. Dan has never visited a doctor. ____
3. Has Fred ever visited a doctor? ____
4. Nick visited a doctor a month ago. ____
5. Pete has already visited a doctor. ____
6. Has Sam visited a doctor yet? ____

a) He doesn't visit doctors.
b) This is not his first visit to a doctor.
c) He left the doctor's room 10 min ago.
d) Has he got advice from the doctor?
e) He was at the doctor's last month.
f) Does he visit doctors?

2. What is your medical history?
1) Answer these questions.

MEDICAL HISTORY (Please tick ✓ Yes or No)

Have you ever had:	Yes	No		Yes	No
a headache?	☐	☐	Have your legs ever hurt?	☐	☐
a stomachache?	☐	☐	Have your eyes ever hurt?	☐	☐
earache?	☐	☐	Have your arms ever hurt?	☐	☐
backache?	☐	☐			
toothache?	☐	☐			
a cold?	☐	☐			
appendicitis?	☐	☐			

2) Ask your friend about her/his medical history.

3. To be healthy everyone should follow these tips.
What has Paul's mother done to be healthier?

Grammar for revision The Present Perfect Tense

I **have walked** to school ***today***.

GS pp. 154—155

0. Go to the dentist every year.
1. Check your eyes every year.
2. Eat fruit and vegetables every day.
3. Go to the swimming pool every week.
4. Walk to work every day.



0. She has visited the dentist this year.

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. Here is the doctor's report about Bill Simpson's visit.
Fill in the doctor's report.

Report on Bill Simpson

Bill Simpson (0) has never had (have) a serious illness. Bill (1) _____ never _____ (have) headaches. But he (2) _____ (be) in hospital. He (3) _____ (break) his leg in 2009. He (4) _____ (have) a medical check this month. He (5) _____ (never have) problems with his back. He (6) _____ (never have) problems with his teeth.

Lesson 7

1. Two friends are talking about their health.
Fill in the dialogue chart with the phrases from the box.

How are you? • I'm sorry to hear that. • Thank you.
I hope you'll get better soon. • You should stay at home.
You don't look well. • I feel terrible. • I think, I should.

Asking how somebody is

1. How are you? _____

Saying how you are

2. _____

Showing sympathy. Advising

3. _____

4. _____

Accepting advice

5. _____

Saying what you hope will happen

6. _____

Thanking

7. _____

CONSOLIDATION

1. Look at the animal below. It is very strange.

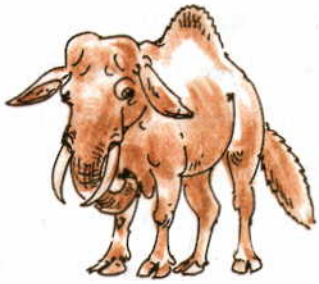
1) What has it got? Use the words from the box.

Grammar for revision **Noun: the possessive case**

Elephant's legs

GS p. 146

cow	ear
elephant	head
fox	leg
rabbit	tail



It's got an elephant's head.

2) Draw your own strange animal and describe it.

2. Read a description of an English fairy tale character. Fill in the gaps with the words in brackets in the correct form and you will learn what he looks like.

Grammar for revision **Noun. Number**

Множественное число существительных

head — head**s** *but* **foo**t — **fee**t

GS p. 146



The Red Ettin was a terrible *giant* and magician. He had 3 _____ (head), 6 _____ (eye), 60 _____ (tooth), 2 _____ (arm), 2 _____ (leg) and 2 _____ (foot). He had no _____ (child). He lived alone in his castle. But he had a lot of _____ (cow) and _____ (sheep). He was very evil.

3. What are these parts of the body? How many words can you unscramble?

0. cabk — back
1. mochast — _____
2. tial — _____
3. are — _____
4. mar — _____
5. trotha — _____

4. What's the matter? Choose the correct word.

0. Peter doesn't feel bad/well/terrible and has gone to the doctor's.
1. I can't see! There is something in my left ear/eye/arm.
2. These jeans are too short for me. I've got long legs/arms/feet.
3. I didn't go to school yesterday because I had —/a/the cold.
4. I've got backache. I have fallen and hurt/cut/pushed my back.

5. Word building. Fill in the table.

adjective + -ness = noun		noun + -y = adjective	
ill	*illness — болезнь*	scare	*scary — жуткий, пугающий*
kind		juice	
polite		health	
happy		anger	
		fun	

6. Here are some rules and information for travellers who stay at a youth hostel[1] in England. **Fill in with *must*, *mustn't*, *should*, *shouldn't*.**

Grammar for revision **Modal verbs *must, should***

I **must** follow the rules.
Я **должен** следовать правилам.

You **mustn't** take the knife.
Нельзя брать нож.

Children **should** do what their parents tell them to do.
Детям **следует** делать то, что им говорят родители.

Children **shouldn't** bring toys to school.
Детям **не следует** приносить игрушки в школу.

GS p. 156

0. You *must* be at the hostel by 23:00.
1. You _____ worry about food — there's a shop there.
2. But you _____ tell the shopkeeper the day before if you want to buy milk, butter and bread.
3. You _____ clean up after you have cooked something.
4. You _____ leave your room in a mess.
5. You _____ bring a pet with you.
6. You _____ play radios and players in the room.
7. You _____ care about your bicycle if you have one.
8. You _____ bring your tablets if you need them, there is no medical room in the hostel.

[1] **a youth hostel** — гостиница для молодёжи

7. Linda talks about her family.
Read what she says and then complete the sentences below.

Grammar for revision **The Present Perfect Tense**

I have tidied up the room ***today***.

GS p. 154

I take the dog for a walk every morning and evening and I play tennis on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. I am used to having a lot of sport activity. I've got two children. Nick works in France but he telephones every week. Susan goes to school and she visits French classes on Tuesdays and Thursdays. We always go away on holiday when school finishes, at Christmas,* Easter* and in summer. I think our family is like any other family in Britain.

0. It is Sunday. Linda *has walked* the dog today.
1. She _____ tennis three times this week.
2. Nick _____ this week.
3. Susan _____ two times this week.
4. They _____ this year.

8. Paul thinks that Friday 13th is an unlucky day. He worries about his friend Tom.
Write what Bill advises Tom. Use the words from the box. Match with the rule.





Grammar for revision Modal verbs

1. Если мы говорим о том, что должны делать, или о том, что нельзя делать, мы используем **must** + **V**:
I **must** think about safety.
Я **должен** думать о безопасности.
You **mustn't** take the tablets.
Нельзя брать таблетки.

2. Если мы советуем делать что-то или не делать чего-либо, используем **should**:
Children **should** be careful with tablets.
Детям **следует** быть осторожными с таблетками.
They **shouldn't** go there.
Им **не следует** ходить туда.

3. Если мы выражаем различную степень уверенности в том, что может происходить сейчас, используем:
a) **may/might** + **V** — если мы менее уверены
She **may** be ill. **Возможно,** она болеет.
b) **must** + **V** — если мы более уверены
It **must** be dangerous. Это, **должно** быть, опасно.

GS pp. 155—157

cut your finger • eat many chocolates • eat you
fall (break your arm) • go to the zoo • have a stomachache
make breakfast • ride a bike

1. — d) You shouldn't ride a bike today. You might/may fall and break your arm. 2. 3 a)
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

9. Paul's friend Ann has fallen ill.
What are her friends saying about this situation? Write a second sentence with a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word in bold.

1. It's a good idea to wear a warm pullover.
should
You should wear a warm pullover.

2. Stay in bed!
must
_____

3. It's very dangerous to take medicine without a doctor's advice.
mustn't

_____

4. Perhaps, it is a cold.
may

_____

5. I'm sure she has the flu.
must

_____

6. My advice is to stay in bed.
should

_____

7. It's very important to consult a doctor.
must

_____

8. Perhaps, she is running a temperature.
might

_____

9. I'm sure she feels awful.
must

_____

10. Some children may have health problems because they get bad e-mails or text messages. It is cyber bullying. Here are two stories.
Are they similar? Fill in the gaps with the correct verb form.

Grammar for revision The Present Perfect/the Past Simple/ the Past Progressive Tenses

Have you ever **been** scared? (нас интересует событие)
When **was** it? (нас интересуют детали)
What **were** you **doing** at that time? (нас интересует действие в определённый момент/период в прошлом)

GS pp. 152—155

I (0) *haven't told* (not tell) anyone about it but I (1) _____ (have) a few experiences. One time I (2) _____ (get) lots of calls and they (3) _____

(scare) me. I (4) _____ (can not) even walk to school alone. Then the calls (5) _____ (stop) but I (6) _____ (feel) scared for a few weeks after. (7) _____ you ever _____ (get) such calls? If yes, I think you should tell a friend, a teacher or a parent.

Bullying (8) _____ (take) the form of blogs and Facebook groups. At my school, there (9) _____ (be) a situation with a girl. She (10) _____ (deal) with cyber bullying. In the blogs a lot of boys and girls (11) _____ (attack) this girl and her character for a long time. This girl (12) _____ (go) to her form teacher and (13) _____ (call) the Victim's Assistance centre, too. They (14) _____ (learn) about her situation and (15) _____ (stop) the bullying.

TEST YOURSELF

Lessons 9—10

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

You will hear a conversation between two people. For statements 1—5, write a letter T if the statement is true or F if it is false. You will hear the talk twice.

1 _____ The boy has backache.

2 _____ The boy might have the flu.

3 _____ The boy has hurt his leg.

4 _____ The girl gives some medicine to the boy.

5 _____ The girl advises the boy to drink lemon juice.

Your score	5	4	3	2 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

II READING COMPREHENSION

Francesco came to hospital with his parents.
What happened in the hospital?

1. Put the paragraphs in the correct order.

a "Have you forgotten my tablet?" asked Bill when Mrs Bloom, the nurse, came to the doorway.

"The doctor said you shouldn't have one in the evening today," she answered. "Does your stomach hurt?"

"No," said Bill.

b Francesco said goodbye to his mother and father, and then they left. Bill, one of the other boys in his room, said, pointing to a boy on a bed, "That's Rubin. He had an operation this morning, and that's why he's sleeping a lot today." "Have you ever had an operation?" he asked Francesco. "I will have my tonsils[1] out tomorrow," said Francesco. Bill had his appendix out.

c "And tomorrow I'll meet some more new friends," Francesco thought, and then he fell asleep.

d In a few minutes, Bill was asleep. Francesco felt lonely without his parents. But it was good to know that all the hospital workers were there to help his doctor help him. He was glad that Rubin and Bill were sharing his room with him.

e When Rubin woke up, the three boys talked for a minute. Bill remembered something and pushed his button to call the nurse.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____

2. What have you learnt about these people? Match.

1 Francesco	a has just had an operation.
2 Bill	b had appendicitis.
3 Rubin	c will have an operation.
4 Mrs Bloom	d works in the hospital.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

Your score	9	8—7	6—5	4 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

[1] **tonsils** ['tɒns(ə)lz] — гланды

III USE OF ENGLISH (GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY)

1. Grammar. If you don't want to have the flu you should follow some advice. **Fill in the gaps with *must* and *shouldn't*.**

0 You shouldn't eat ice cream.
1 You _____ keep your feet warm.
2 You _____ go to anyone who has a cold.
3 You _____ wash hands well and often.
4 You _____ spend much time in shops.
5 You _____ wear a special mask.
6 You _____ take *vitamins*.

2. Grammar. **Fill in the gaps with the correct verb forms (Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Progressive).**

0 Have you ever swum (swim) in a new swimming pool?
1 _____ you ever _____ (be) to a new sports club?
2 _____ you _____ (go) to any sports camps during your last holidays?
3 _____ you ever _____ (eat) hot dogs? They are not very healthy, I'm sure.
4 I _____ (buy) a new tracksuit this week.
5 _____ you _____ (walk) to school today?
6 I _____ (ride) a bike to school yesterday.
7 While I _____ (ride) a bike to school, I _____ (fall) off, but I _____ (not hurt) myself, I _____ (be) lucky.

3. Vocabulary. **Read some information about animals. Choose the correct word.**

0 Horses have got four legs/arms.
1 A snake goes on its stomach/back.
2 A leopard is a catlike animal with black spots/feet.
3 A long tail/nose helps a crocodile to swim.
4 A seal/fox is very furry.
5 A lot of birds are used to/like living in big cities.

4. Vocabulary. **What health problems do these children have? Choose the correct word.**

0 Nick has the flu. He feels _____.

a terrible b wrong c well

1 Jack feels unwell. A doctor will _____ him.

a call b consult c examine

2 Little Mary had earache and she had to _____ medicine.

a eat b take c drink

3 Ruth has got toothache. She should go to _____.

a the pediatrician b the surgeon c the dentist

4 Jack has a sore throat. He should _____.

a use a plaster b put a warm compress on c wash it with cool water

Your score	25—23	22—20	19—16	15 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV WRITING

Your friend has invited you to a party. You can't come because of a health problem. **Write a note to your friend and explain why you can't come.**

V CULTURAL AWARENESS

How well do you know British and American culture? Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence.

1 The emergency number in Britain is _____.

a 911 b 999 c 01

2 A part of an American hospital that gives fast help to people who have had an accident is _____.

a a surgery b an emergency room c a section

3 Your medical history is _____.

a a historical book about doctors

b notes about your health

c a history of medicine

4 Complete the English proverb "_____ a day keeps the doctor away".

a One fruit b A cup of tea c An apple

Your score	4	3	2	1 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

VI SELF-ASSESSMENT

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	2	3	4	5
I can read and understand: • children's stories about health problems; • stories about different hospitals				
I can understand: • children's stories about health problems; • health tips				
I can: • say how I am; • ask about somebody's health; • give advice if somebody has health problems				
I can write: • note to a teacher explaining why I can't come to school				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
• modal verbs *should*, *must*, *may*, *might*, *shall*; • the Present Perfect (*ever*, *never*, *this year*); • the Past Progressive Tense; • plural nouns (regular/irregular plurals)		

Учебные умения	Не умею	Умею
• понимать структурные связи внутри текста (хронологический порядок); • использовать слова для логической связи частей предложения; • понимать смысл пословицы; • провести опрос и подготовить сообщение; • работать с таблицей "Word building" (суффиксы *-ness*, *-y*)		

Exercises I found most interesting/difficult/boring:

_____

Unit 6

Whatever the weather ...

Lesson 1

1. The weather may change many times during one day.

1) These words can help you to describe the weather. Form adjectives from the following nouns.

Word building

cloud *n* — облако
sun *n* — солнце
cloud**y** *a* — облачный
sunn**y** *a* — солнечный

Noun	Translation	Adjective	Translation
fog			
rain			
wind			
snow			
storm			
frost			

2) Translate the nouns and the adjectives.

3) Remember one day when the weather changed many times and describe it.

It was in (*month*) _____

In the morning it was _____

In the afternoon it was _____

In the evening it was _____

2. There are different ways of talking about the weather.

1) Look how Jane is talking about the weather in London. Identify the parts of speech of the highlihted words.

It often **rains** in autumn.

There is often **rain** in autumn.

It is often **rainy** in autumn.



Word building		
rain *v* (*в безл. оборотах*: it ~s, it is ~ing) — идти *(о дожде)* **snow** *v* (*в безл. оборотах*: it ~s, it is ~ing) — идти *(о снеге)* **frost** *v* — подмораживать	**rain** *n* — дождь **snow** *n* — снег **frost** *n* — 1) мороз 2) иней	**rainy** *a* — дождливый **snowy** *a* — снежный **frosty** *a* — морозный

2) What is the weather like in different seasons in your city/town/village?

In summer

It is sometimes hot and humid.

In autumn

There is often a heavy rain.

In spring

It is sometimes stormy.

In winter

It often freezes.

Lesson 2

1. The weather can be dangerous sometimes.
What will/won't you do in such weather? Fill in the gaps.

Grammar for revision First Conditional

If it is stormy, I won't talk over the mobile phone outside.

GS p. 158

1. If it _____ (be) stormy, my friends and I _____ (ride a bike in the street).
2. If there _____ (be) a severe storm, my parents and I _____ (stay at home).
3. My father and I _____ (fish in a boat) if there _____ (be) a heavy rain.
4. If there _____ (be) a thunderstorm, I _____ (stay near an open window).
5. My friends and I _____ (play football) if it _____ (rain).
6. I _____ (play outside) if the playground _____ (frost) during the night.
7. If the weather _____ (be) stormy, I _____ (stay away from metal things).
8. My parents and I _____ (not go skiing) if the temperature _____ (be) 25 below zero.





Lesson 3

1. **What is the weather going to be like in Britain? Listen and tick the correct picture in each pair.**

In Scotland

1.



a) _____ b) _____



In Midlands

2.



a) _____ b) _____



In Wales

3.



a) _____ b) _____



In South England

4.

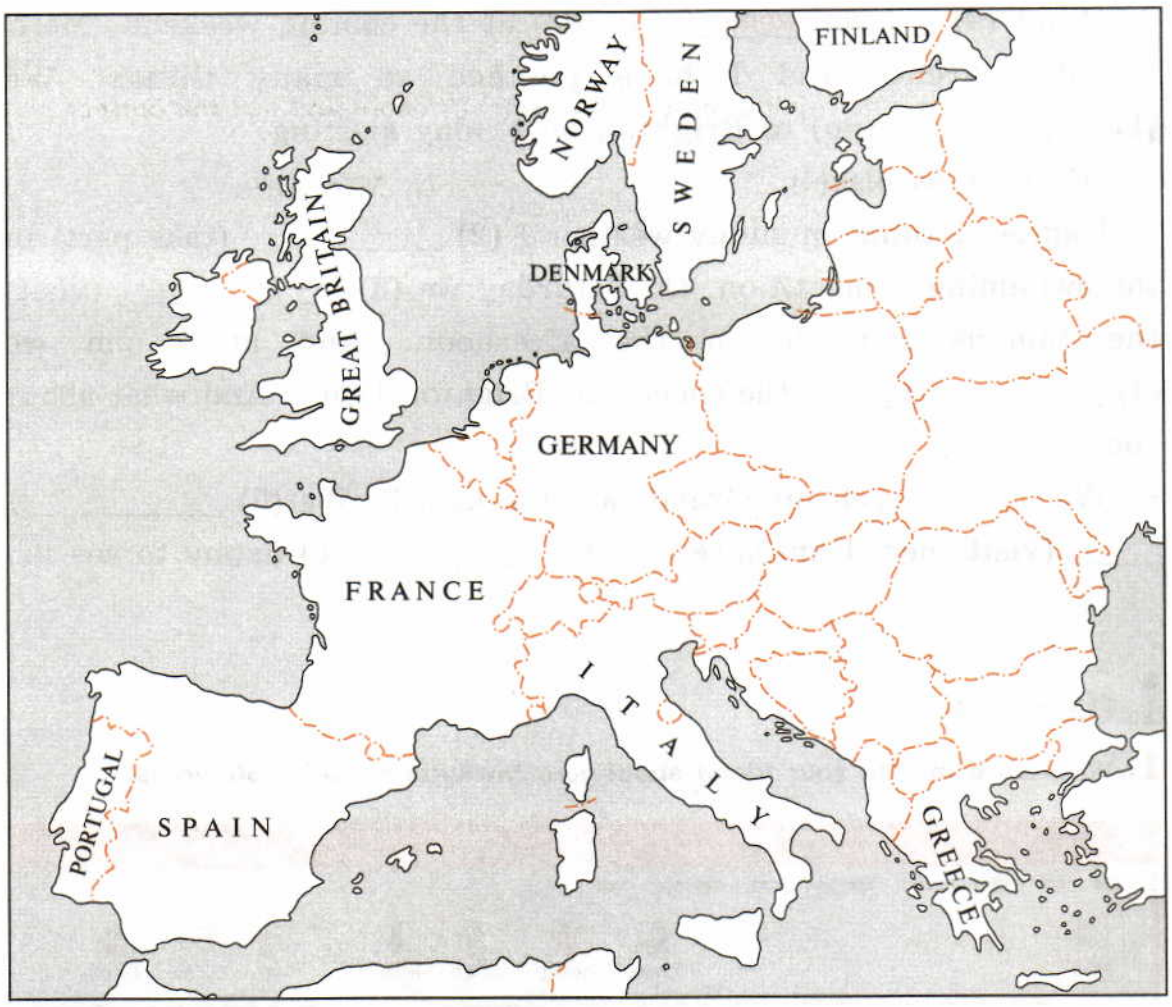


a) _____ b) _____



2. **What is tomorrow's weather in Europe?**

1) Draw the weather symbols and the temperature on the map.



2) What will the weather be like in different countries tomorrow?

It will be _____ in _____

There will be _____ in _____

It will _____ in _____

The temperature will be _____

3. Mel and Linda are discussing their plans.
Will their plans depend on the weather? Fill in the gaps with the correct verb forms.

Grammar for revision **Future meaning: the Present Progressive Tense, *to be going to*, the Future Simple Tense**

I **am going to** listen to music in the evening.
I **am playing** tennis on Sunday.
I **will stay** at home I think.

GS pp. 153, 155

— What (0) *are* you *going to do* (do) at the coming weekend, Mel?

— My parents and I have planned so many things. We (1) _____ (go) to Brighton on Friday evening.

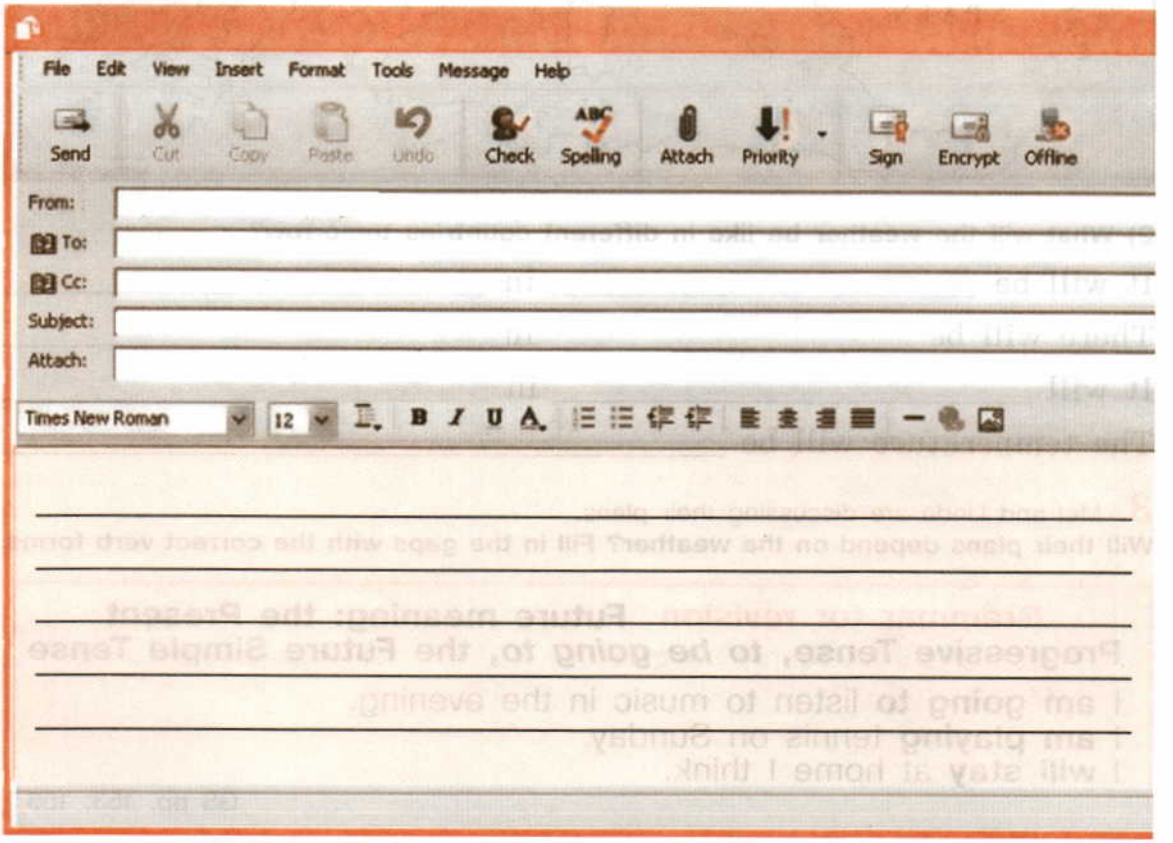
— It's a great place!

— I agree. I think in sunny weather I (2) _____ (take part) in the swimming competition. On Saturday we (3) _____ (visit) the famous Pavilion in the afternoon. And at 7 pm we (4) _____ (go to) the concert at Brighton Dome. And what about you?

— We haven't seen my Grandma for a month. We (5) _____ _____ (visit) her. I am sure she (6) _____ (be) happy to see us.

Lesson 4

1. **Write an e-mail to your friend about your favourite season. (50 words)**



Lesson 5

1. Jane and her mother are talking about the weather.

1) Does the dialogue chart fit Jane's and her mother's conversation (Student's book ex. 1.1) p. 126)?

Saying how they feel in such[1] weather
Saying what they/you think about the weather
Describing the weather

Saying how they feel in such weather
Describing the weather
Refusing to do this or that
Offering to do this or that

Disagreeing to do this or that

Disagreeing with offer

Saying about the condition[2] on which they will do this or that

Expressing the condition on which they will do this or that

Agreeing to do this or that

2) Organise the dialogue chart to fit the conversation.

3) Act out a conversation according to your dialogue chart.

2. In Britain friendly people usually talk about the weather when they start a conversation. **How do they respond to remarks about the weather? Choose the correct response from the right column.**

1. The weather is awful.	a) Yes, it is lovely.
2. It is a beautiful day.	b) Yes, it is wonderful!
3. It is fine today.	c) Yes, it is fantastic.
4. It is a wonderful morning.	d) Yes, it is beautiful.
5. It is wonderful outside!	e) Yes, it is terrible.

---

[1] **such** [sʌʧ] — такой
[2] **a condition** [kən´dɪʃ(ə)n] — условие

CONSOLIDATION

1. Children are talking about the weather.
Match each situation with the rule and use the correct verb forms.

Grammar for revision **Future meaning: *to be going to*; the Present Progressive Tense**

1) It is cloudy. It **is going to** rain.
2) I **am going to** visit my grandparents on Sunday.
3) I **am watching** a football match on Sunday evening.

GS pp. 153, 155

0. — What are your plans for tomorrow?
— I *am staying* (stay) at home tomorrow.
1. — It is very stuffy.
— It _____ (rain).
2. — The weather is fine today. What are your plans?
— We _____ (visit) the Zoo.
3. — Do you know the weather forecast for tomorrow?
— No, I don't. But the temperature is very high and it is so wet after the heavy rain. It _____ (be) hot and humid.
4. — It is raining. What are you going to do?
— I _____ (stay at home and watch TV).
5. — There is sunshine outside. I hate staying at home today.
— I agree. That's why I _____ (spend) much of the day on the beach.
6. — There are dark clouds in the sky.
— Yes, it _____ (be) stormy.
7. — It is freezing. Please put on a warm sweater.
— I will. And it is cloudy. It _____ (snow).
8. — Why are you wearing your tracksuit?
— I _____ (play) football after school.
9. — What will the weather be like tomorrow?
— Look, the sky is cloudless. It _____ (be) sunny tomorrow.

2. **Fill in the gaps with the correct verb forms.**

Grammar for revision **First Conditional**

If you **ask** me, I **will help** you.

GS p. 158

1. If it _____ (be) sunny tomorrow, I _____ (go) to the beach.

2. If I _____ (go) to Spain, I _____ (see) Madrid.

3. My parents and I _____ (stay) at home if there _____ (be) a storm on Sunday.

4. If it _____ (be) foggy, my father _____ (not drive) the car.

5. My family _____ (stay) in the countryside if it _____ (be) hot and humid in town.

6. My parents and I _____ (have) a picnic if it _____ (clear up).

3. The weather in spring is not always good in my region.
Identify the parts of speech of the underlined words. Use N for nouns, V for verbs and A for adjectives.

Word building

There is often rain in May. N
It often rains in May. V
It is often rainy in May. A

1. It is raining all day long. ____
2. It is windy and wet. ____
3. There will be a light snow this weekend. ____
4. There is a heavy rain and a storm. ____
5. The weather is rainy today. ____
6. It will snow every day this week. ____
7. The wind was very cold yesterday. ____
8. There will be frost tomorrow. ____

4. Fill in the gaps with the correct words. Use the words from the box.

1. I _____ it when it is hot and humid and so I stay indoors.

2. There will be a _____. It is so dangerous!

3. There is too much water in the street. The snow _____ very fast.

4. I can't see anything because of the heavy _____.

5. The weather is awful. There is a _____ storm and a _____ rain.

6. There are countries where people haven't experienced _____ temperatures. The temperature is always _____ zero there.

7. Please open the window. It is _____ in the room.

8. Britain is known for its _____ temperatures: it's never too hot in summer or too cold in winter.

above • dislike • fog • freezing • heavy • is melting
mild • severe • stuffy • thunderstorm

Lesson 7

TEST YOURSELF

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

You'll hear a radio weather forecast. Listen to the forecast and complete the statements. You'll hear the information twice.

1 It is about the weather in _____.

2 The day will be _____.

3 It will be _____.

4 There will be _____.

Your score	5	4	3	2 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

II READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the article. What is the arcticle about? Choose.

a The weather in the USA.
b How they forecast the weather in the USA.
c How they forecast the weather in the USA in November.

Many Americans like talking about the weather. They have a lot to talk about. People have always wanted to forecast the weather. In the old times they only guessed or used the old reports of what the weather was like in the past.

Today people use radars, satellite pictures and computers. All these instruments help them to make weather pictures. Some people forecast the weather for a whole year or a whole season. Each November, the United States Weather Department forecasts what the weather will be like. And each year, Americans read a forecast for the whole year in The Old Farmer's newspaper.

Both the Weather Department and The Old Farmer's newspaper use information about past years. First they take the old weather reports and the information from satellites, balloons, radar stations and ships at sea and put them into a computer. Then the computer gives a report. Such reports are very important for many Americans, they are important for farmers, pilots, astronauts, sportsmen, filmmakers and just for people who spend a lot of time outside.

Americans may not like a lot of their weather, but they like to talk about it and they like to watch TV weather forecasts. And for them the weather reports are important, too.

2. According to the text, mark the statements (a–e) as T if they are true and F if they are false.

a) Americans don't care what the weather will be like. ____

b) The Old Farmer's newspaper gives the information about the weather for the year. ____

c) Old weather reports are useful for forecasting the weather. ____

d) Weather reports are very important for people of different professions. ____

e) Americans dislike a lot of their weather. ____

Your score	6	5	4	3 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

III USE OF ENGLISH (GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY)

1. Jane will have her birthday in August.
What will she do on her birthday? Complete the sentences with the correct verb forms. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

0 If the weather *is* (be) lovely, Jane and her friends *will swim* (swim) in the river.

1 Jane and her friends _____ (have) a picnic if the weather _____ (be) fine.

2 They _____ (go) to the beach if it _____ (be) very hot.

3 If it _____ (rain), they _____ (stay) at home.

4 If Jane's parents _____ (agree), they _____ (take) Jane and her friends to the countryside.

5 Jane _____ (invite) her friends to the cafe if there _____ (be) a heavy rain.

6 Jane and her friends _____ (not/stay in town) if it _____ (be) hot and humid.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct verb forms. Use the Present Progressive Tense, to be going to and the Future Simple Tense. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

0 It is raining all day today. It *is going to be wet* (be) tomorrow.

1 There are many dark clouds. It _____ (snow).

2 — Do you have any plans for the weekend?

— Yes, I _____ (visit) my grandparents.

3 — Have a nice time in Edinburgh! What are your plans for the trip?

— Maybe I _____ (visit) the most beautiful places there.

4 It has become dark and stuffy. It _____ (be stormy).

5 — It will be sunny and warm tomorrow. Have you decided what to do tomorrow?

— Yes, I _____ (plant) flowers in the garden.

3. Jane wrote about her trip to Scotland in her diary.
What did she write about the weather in Scotland? Circle the correct word. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

0 It is raining today. The weather is _____.

a lovely (b) wet c dry

1 It's so cold outside. I am _____.

a hot b fine c freezing

2 The spring weather is fine. There is sunshine and the temperature is above zero. The snow is going to _____

a snow. b melt. c rain.

3 It is cloudy and wet. It is going to be _____

a foggy. b frosty. c sunny.

4 I don't like this July. Do you know that there will be _____ tomorrow?

a a thunderstorm b frost c sunshine

5 The day is awful. A _____ wind is blowing and it will be all day long.

a light b mild c severe

Your score	16—15	14—13	12—9	8 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV WRITING

Your foreign friend is going to visit you in August.
What will you write to him/her about the weather in your region in August? (30 words)

V CULTURAL AWARENESS

What do you know about British culture?
Mark the statements 1—4 as T if they are true and F if they are false.

1 The British never talk about the weather. _____

2 Many British people spend their holidays in Brighton. _____

3 It's a lovely day. a — Yes, it's lovely. _____

b — Yes, it's beautiful. _____

4 Lord Nelson travelled to the Caribbean Sea. _____

Your score	4	3	2	1
Your mark	5	4	3	2

VI SELF-ASSESSMENT

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	2	3	4	5
I can read and understand stories and poems about the weather **I can understand:** • the information about the weather in different regions; • the information about weather forecasts; • talks about the weather; • opinions about the four seasons **I can talk about** the weather in my region **I can say:** • what I think about the weather; • how I feel about the weather; • what I do in different weather/seasons; • what season I like best **I can:** • write a letter about the weather; • make a weather map				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
• the Future Simple Tense; • *to be going to*; • the Present Progressive Tense in the future meaning		

Учебные умения	Не умею	Умею
• использовать функциональные опоры для составления диалога; • выполнять тестовые задания формата "True/False";		

Продолжение

Учебные умения	Не умею	Умею
• работать с таблицей “Word building”; • различать грамматические явления; • представить проект		

Exercises I found most interesting/difficult/boring:

_____

Unit 7

What are you going to be?

Lessons 1—2

1. Places people work at are different.
What are some of these places? Make up new words. Match the words in two columns. You may use the words in the right column more than once.

post	station	_____
police	company	_____
book	office	_____
computer	factory	_____
chocolate	shop	_____
toy		
work		

2. **What jobs do some people have? Fill in the gaps with the words in the word box in the correct form. One word is extra.**

1. She works in a clinic but she is not a doctor. She is _____.
2. He works in a police station. He is _____.
3. He designs new houses. He is _____.
4. She takes letters and parcels to people's houses. She is _____.
5. He works in a workshop. He is _____.
6. They design bridges, cars and other machines. They are _____.
7. She works in an office and helps her boss. She is _____.
8. They work at a factory. They are _____.
9. They operate computers very well. They are _____.
10. She works in a library and helps people to choose books. She is _____.
11. They count other people's money. They are _____.
12. They know how to deal with money. They are _____.

an accountant • a lawyer • an architect
a computer operator • a nurse • a businessman
a designing engineer • a mechanic • a police officer
a postal worker • a secretary • a worker • a librarian

3. **What is special about some jobs?**

I think that the job of a _____ is hard but interesting.

I think that the job of a _____ is useful but dangerous.

The job of a _____ is exciting but not very popular.

Lessons 3—4

1. You go to school and it is your work.
What do you have to do at school? What don't you have to do at school? Choose the words from the two word boxes and make up sentences.

Grammar for revision **Modal verb *have to***

He doesn't **have to** go to school every day.
They don't **have to** go to school five days a week.

GS pp. 156–157

Word box 1

answer teachers' questions
carry a heavy bag
do homework
tidy up the classroom
wear a uniform
come to school at ...
make reports once a week
be at school from ... to ...
study rules at every lesson

We have to go to school five days a week. OR
We don't have to go to school every day.

Word box 2

every day/two times a week/three times a week/two times a month/three times a month
never/very often

2. **What must and must not you do at school? What do your teachers tell you? Make up sentences. Use the words from the word box.**

Grammar for revision **Modal verb *must***

If you want to be a good pupil, you **must** be ready for every lesson.
You **must not (mustn't)** forget to bring your homework diary to school.

GS pp. 156–157

You must be polite to one another. You mustn't forget your books.

eat in class	shout in class
forget your books	forget to wear your uniform
use a mobile telephone	talk to one another
write on your desk	do tests without your classmates' help
be polite to one another	do your homework for every lesson
listen to your teacher	

3. **What do people have/do not have to do in their jobs? What must/must not they do?**

1. Car designers _____ design modern cars but they _____ test them. I think, car designers _____ be clever and they _____ like driving cars.

2. A nanny _____ work with children. She _____ get on well with them. Besides, she _____ be trustworthy and kind.

3. A lawyer _____ know all the laws. But he/she _____ keep the law and order in his/her job. Lawyers _____ be trustworthy professionals.

4. A librarian _____ meet a lot of people during the day. A good librarian _____ be ready to advise people what book to choose. But a librarian _____ read all the books in the library she/he works in.

5. A businessman _____ make his business plan and organise other people to *realize* this plan. A business person _____ be trustworthy.

6. A housewife _____ do a lot about the house. She _____ look after her family. She does not need to go to work but what she does is a hard job.

7. A secretary _____ help her boss to plan his time and to answer the telephone. Sometimes she _____ prepare tea or coffee. But she _____ tidy up the office where she works. A good secretary _____ use a computer very well.

8. A musician _____ play a musical instrument very well. Musicians _____ be both talented and hard-working.

9. A cook _____ prepare meals. A good cook _____ know a lot of recipes. He _____ be very careful and he _____ know what food to choose.

Lessons 5—6

1. People can ask about the same things in different ways.

Grammar for revision **Who?/what?-questions**

— **Who** is he? — He's Mr Brown.
— **What** is he? — He is a teacher.

GS p. 157

1) Match the questions that have the same meaning.

1. What is his name?	a) What does she do?
2. Who are you?	b) Who is he?
3. Who are they?	c) What are their jobs?
4. What are you?	d) What do you do?
5. What's her job?	e) What is she?
6. What are they?	f) What are their names?
7. Who is she?	g) What is her name?

2) Underline the questions which are about people's jobs.

2. There are a lot of people who do unusual jobs in Great Britain. Some of these people wear special costumes and uniforms.
Look at the photos, ask questions about these people's jobs and find the answers.



1. — b)

1. — _____ that man?

_____

2. — _____ she?

_____

3. — _____ he?

_____

4. — _____ they?

_____







a) — The Queen of Great Britain.

b) — A Ravenmaster.* The Ravenmaster takes care of the Tower Ravens.*

c) — Bobbies. The British call police officers *Bobbies*.

d) — A sentry.* Sentries are soldiers who keep watch and guard.[1]

[1] **to keep watch and guard** — стоять на страже порядка

Lesson 7

1. Here are some irregular verbs.

1) Classify the verbs from the box in the right columns.

make • taught • build • made • was/were • freeze
taught • meet • gone • driven • lost • met • froze
lose • took • become • frozen • became • be
wrote • write • teach • take • begin • met • been
written • taken • win • made • drove • begun
won • go • sell • won • drive • built • become

V1	V2	V3
make	made	made

2) Give the missing forms of these verbs.

2. The day you first went to school and birthdays are very important events which you always remember.

What were your achievements and important events before these events? Use the words from the box.

Before I started school _____

_____

_____

Before I celebrated my 11th birthday _____

learn to read/write/swim/...
learn to play the piano/the guitar
move to ...
travel to ...
win a competition in ...
learn to ride a bike
plant a tree
explore
change a school
change my hairstyle
learn to make a cake
become a champion in ...

Lesson 8

You have got a letter from your foreign friend Luke. He thinks learning at school is hard work which takes a lot of time. Luke also thinks that pupils must have more free time for some other more interesting things.

What do you think about all this? Write a letter back to Luke. (50 words) Follow the rules of writing personal letters.

Lesson 9

Some children know what they are going to be when they grow up.
What conversation about their future professions could take place between Danny and Jeff, if Danny wants to be a mechanic and Jeff wants to be a lawyer? Fill in the chart below.



Ask about a future job/profession
What _____?

Name a job/profession
_____.

Ask for arguments
Give arguments against a chosen profession
Don't you think it is _____?
You will have to _____.
Why _____?
You will also have to _____ and _____.
Besides, people in this job/profession must _____.

Disagree with your friend's arguments and explain your choice
I think that _____.
I'll _____.
Besides, _____.

Say that you agree with your friend's choice
_____

CONSOLIDATION

1. **Who are these people? What do they do? Complete the questions according to the answers.**

Grammar for revision **Subject questions (Who...? What...?)**

What happened in 1805? — Admiral Nelson won the Trafalgar Battle.
Who won the Trafalgar Battle? — Admiral Nelson.
Who is she? — Mrs Brown.
What is she? — A teacher.

GS p. 157



1. — _____ wrote books about Harry Potter?

a) — Hans Christian Andersen was born.

2. — _____ Joan Rowling?

b) — Daniel Radcliffe.

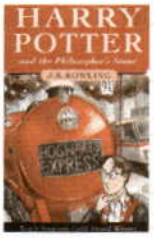


3. — _____ played the role of Harry Potter?

c) — Joanne Rowling.

4. — _____ happened in 1805?

d) — A popular British writer.



5. — _____ is your best friend?

e) — My Dad (does).

6. — _____ is he?

f) — A businessman.

7. — _____ helps you with your homework?

g) — My Mum (is).

2. Emily Dickinson (1830—1886) was a famous American poet.
What was special about her life? Fill in the gaps with the correct verb forms.

Grammar for revision The Past Simple Tense/the Past Perfect Tense

Before they **moved** to town they **had lived** in the countryside.

GS pp. 152, 155



Emily Dickinson (0) *was* (be) one of the three children of Edward Dickinson, a US congressman. She (1) _____ (be) born and (2) _____ (grow up) in Amherst, Massachusetts, the USA. She (3) _____ (not like) social activities and she (4) _____ (live) a lonely life in Amherst. Before Emily Dickinson (5) _____ (be) 30 she (6) _____ (become) a recluse.[1] She (7) _____ (not leave) her father's house and (8) _____ (have) few visitors. She (9) _____ (write) beautiful poems and very few people (10) _____ (know) about it. Before Emily (11) _____ (die[2]) in 1886 she (12) _____ (write) more than 1000 poems.

Her poems (13) _____ (make) her famous all over the world.

3. **Ask questions to show your interest. There is an example (0) at the beginning.**

Grammar for revision Modal verb *have to*

Do you **have to** work a lot?
Will you **have to** do it tomorrow?
Why did you **have to** do that?

GS pp. 156—157

[1] **a recluse** — затворница
[2] **to die** — умирать

0. I had to cook food yesterday.
Why did you have to cook food yesterday?
1. He will have to write this letter.
When _____?
2. They have to work a few days a week.
How often _____?
3. She has to go away.
Where _____?
4. We have to do a test.
Do (really) _____?
5. My brother has to drive a car.
Why _____?

4. **What is Molly going to be when she grows up? Does she know anything about her future profession? Fill in the gaps with *have to* or *must* in the correct form.**



— I think I will be a model.
— A model? What _____ models _____ do?
— A lot of interesting things. I _____ learn how to wear clothes, how to pose before cameras.
— _____ you _____ sell clothes?
— Oh no. Models _____ do things like that. I _____ help designers to sell their clothes.
— What else _____ models _____ do?
— I don't know yet. But I know that models _____ be slim and pretty. But my Mum says that I _____ think much about my appearance. First of all, I _____ think about school. That's what's important.

5. In summer in Great Britain a lot of children look for summer jobs. Here are some summer jobs for children.

1) Fill in the gaps with *must* or *have to* in the correct form. More than one variant is possible. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Grammar for revision **Modal verbs *have to/must***

You'**ll have to** deal with a lot of people every day.
They **don't have to** tidy up the offices in which they work.
We **must** come on time. We **mustn't** be late.

GS pp. 156—157

0. A child **must** be 13 or 14 years old to have a job.

1. If you are 13 or 14, you _____ work for more than 25 hours a week.

Newspaper delivering



2. You _____ get up early in the morning, at 6 or 6:30 am.

3. You _____ be healthy because you'll _____ carry heavy bags.

4. You _____ do a lot of walking or cycling.



Shop work

5. You _____ be a fast learner.

6. You _____ always be on time.

7. You _____ deal with a lot of people.

8. A good shop assistant _____ work well with other people and be friendly.

Dog walking



9. You _____ like dogs and enjoy their company.

10. When you walk the dogs you _____ to clear up any mess they may make.

2) This is what some children think about working in summer.
Fill in the gaps with *must* or *have to* in the correct form. More than one variant is possible. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

0. Last summer I had to work in the holidays because I wanted to buy a new mobile phone.

1. Newspaper delivering ... I didn't like this job because I _____ get up early.

2. Paper rounds? In this job you _____ do a lot of walking or cycling. I don't like it very much.

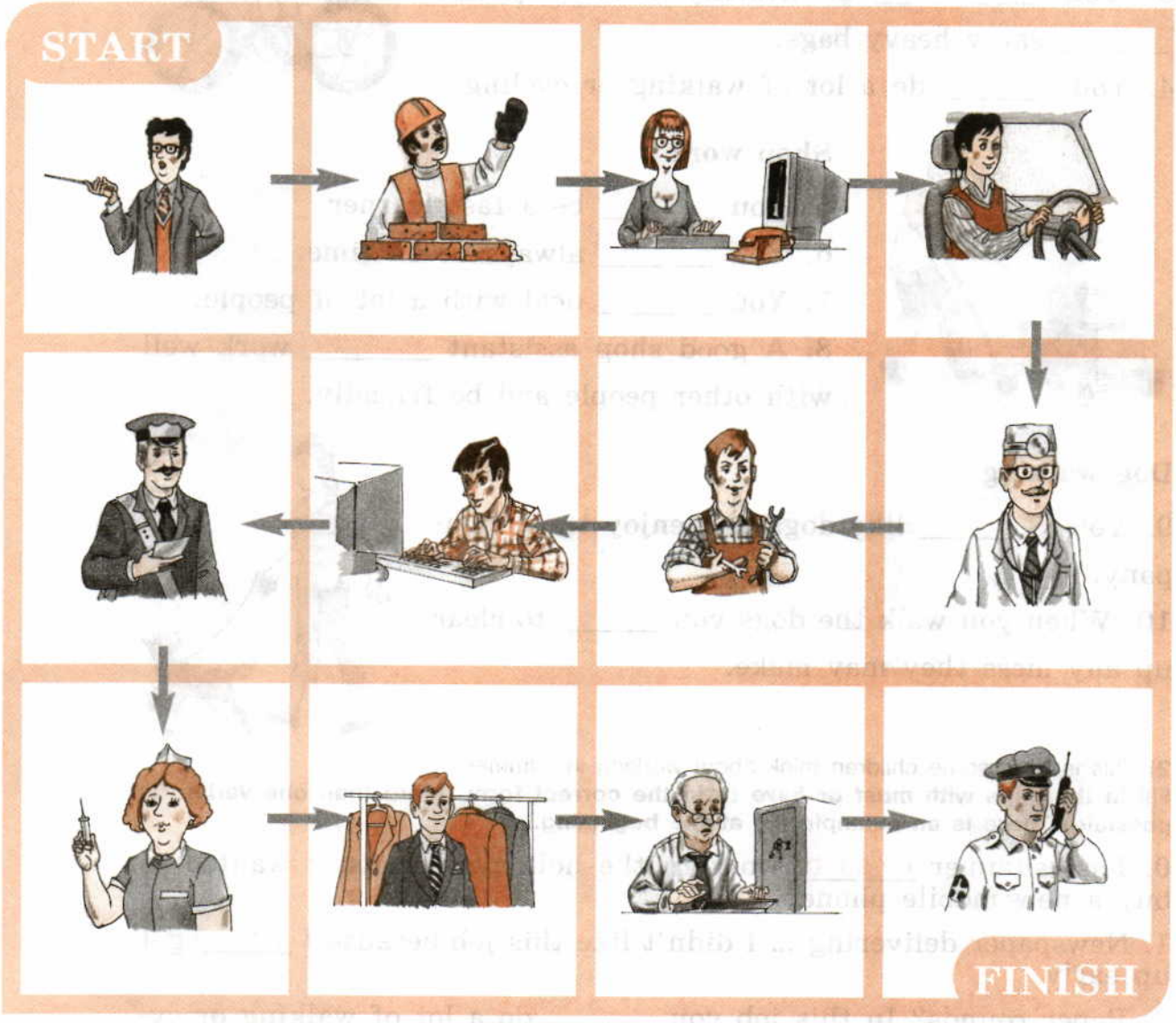
3. I would like to deliver papers. I _____ work in the morning and I'll be free in the afternoon!

4. Shop work? Well, I like meeting new people but in this job children _____ be fast learners and never be late. It is very difficult.

5. Dog walking? I had an unhappy experience. When I was walking the dogs I _____ to clean up all the mess they made. That was terrible!

6. Dog walking? No problems ... Every day I _____ walk my own two dogs. Why not walk some other people's dogs?

6. Board game. **Answer the questions below.**



1. What do you know about this job? What do you think of it?
2. Would you like to have this job or not? Why?

3. What do these two jobs have in common[1]? Name four common features.

4. Which of your or your friends' relatives had done this job before? What do they do now?

Lessons 12—13

TEST YOURSELF

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Marcy and Joel are the two main characters in the book *The Cat Ate My Gymsuit* by P. Danziger. They are talking about their future professions. Don't take their talk seriously. **What are they going to be when they grow up? Mark the statements with T if they are true and with F if they are false.**

1 Joel says that he is going to be a set of Tinker Toys. _____

2 Marcy says that she would like to be a kumquat. _____

3 Marcy knows what a kumquat looks like. _____

4 Joel is going to be a doctor. _____

5 Joel can play music. _____

6 Marcy wants to write books. _____

7 Joel wants to be a musician. _____











[1] **What do ... have in common?** — Что общего ...?

Your score	7	6—5	4	3 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

II READING COMPREHENSION

Here are two stories. One is told by Harriet* from the book *Harriet the Spy* and the other one by Russell Baker, a popular American journalist.

Mark the sentences after the stories with T if the information is true and with F if the information is false.

Harriet: When I am big I will be a spy.[1] I will go to one country and will find out its secrets and then I will go to another country and tell them. And then I will find out their secrets and I will go back to the first one and rat[2] on the second. Then I go to the second and rat on the first. I will be the best spy and I will know everything. Everything. Maybe when I grow up I can have an office. People will come in and tell me who to go and spy on. I would like to have a gun[3] and follow people.

Russell: Fifty years ago parents still asked boys if they wanted to grow up to be President. A great number of little boys said yes and meant it. When they asked me I said NO. I didn't want to grow up to be President. "Well, what do you want to be then when you grow up?" asked my uncle. I loved to collect bottles, tin cans with pretty labels, and old magazines. "I want to be a garbage man[4]," I said.

1 In her future profession Harriet will know everything about people in different countries and what these people do. _____

2 In her job Harriet will have to tell other people about her secrets.

3 Harriet wants to work in her own office. _____

4 When Russell was small, he wanted to be President. _____

5 When Russell was a child, he collected bottles and cans. _____

6 Russell liked to read old magazines with pretty pictures. _____

---

[1] **a spy** — шпион
[2] **to rat** — доносить
[3] **a gun** — пистолет
[4] **a garbage man** — дворник, мусорщик

Your score	6	5—4	3	2 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

III USE OF ENGLISH (GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY)

1. What do these people have to do in their jobs? Underline the correct word in brackets. There is an example (0) for you.

Mr Gordon is an architect. He (0) (designs/examines) comfortable houses and other (1) (buildings/enterprises). He does not have to (2) (organise/explain) people to build them.

Mrs Lee is (3) (a postal worker/a postal officer). She (4) (delivers/reads) newspapers and letters to people.

Mr Bixby and Mr Fraser are (5) (engineers/designers). They (6) (repair/design) and build engines, machines, bridges.

Mrs Pierce is (7) (a manager/a housewife) in a big supermarket. She (8) (organises/does) other people's job.

Mr Pierce is a mechanic. He has to (9) (repair/produce) cars and he has to (10) (explain/serve) to a driver what has happened to his or her car.

2. Russell Baker is an American journalist.
Read about Russell Baker's job which he did when he was eight. Fill in the gaps with *have to* and *must* in the correct form.

When Russell Baker was a small boy, he worked as a paper boy. He didn't like this job because he (1) _____ do a lot of things he did not like. He (2) _____ get up early. He (3) _____ carry a heavy bag with a lot of newspapers. He (4) _____ walk from house to house and ring the doorbells. Every day he (5) _____ sell 30 newspapers but he didn't. His mother told him, "You (6) work a lot. You (7) _____ know that life is not all play. If you want to make a fortune you (8) _____ have the character. If at first you cannot do what you should, you (9) _____ feel unhappy. You (10) _____ work and work." In his dreams Russell wanted to be a writer. He thought the life of a writer was easy. Writers (11) _____ to walk from house to house. They (12) _____ carry

a heavy bag. They (13) _____ ring doorbells. And what is more, writers (14) _____ have the character.

3. Complete the questions according to the answers. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

0 — Who works in an office? — Nat's mum.
1 — _____ is she? — A secretary.
2 — _____ has worked at a police station? — My Granddad.
3 — _____ was he? — A police officer.
4 — _____ works on Sundays? — Paul's dad.
5 — _____ is going to work in a supermarket? — My Mum.
6 — _____ is she? — An accountant.
7 — _____ is working in a workshop? — My Dad.
8 — What _____? — A bus driver.

4. Jane's trip was interesting.
Why? Complete the sentences with the correct verb forms (the Past Simple Tense, the Past Perfect Tense). There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Jane and her parents (0) came (come) to St David's on July 22. They (1) _____ (find) that their friends (2) _____ (leave) before they arrived. Jane and her parents (3) _____ (go) to one of the beautiful beaches. Jane (4) _____ (not see) a city in the park before they (5) _____ (come) to St David's. They (6) _____ (enjoy) the wonderful old buidings and (7) _____ (walk) a lot. They (8) _____ (be) sorry that their friends (9) _____ (go) home before they (10) _____ (meet).

IV WRITING

Emily Henson has written a letter to one of the children's newspapers. Her letter is about her mother's profession, which Emily thinks to be very interesting. She wants to be an accountant, too.
What do you think about all of this? Write a letter to the newspaper. (50 words)

V CULTURAL AWARENESS

How well do you know British and American culture?
Choose the correct answer and circle the corresponding letter.

1 A Sentry is
a a soldier who keeps order.
b a person who takes care of Tower Ravens.
c a police officer.

2 Roald Dahl was
a a famous writer.
b a famous filmmaker.
c a famous musician.

3 Vivien Leigh was
a a famous American actress.
b a famous Hollywood filmmaker.
c a famous British musician.

4 James Cook was
a a famous sea explorer.
b a famous admiral.
c a famous cook.

5 Before Charles Dickens became a famous writer he had been
a a journalist.
b a shop assistant in a bookshop.
c a traveller.

Your score	5	4	3	2 and less
Your mark	5	4	3	2

VI SELF-ASSESSMENT

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	2	3	4	5
I can read and understand: • stories about people and their jobs/professions; • stories about what people have to/must do in their jobs; • stories about what people had done before **I can understand:** • people's talks about their work/jobs/professions; • what children say about their parents' work/jobs/professions; • children's opinions about school as work **I can:** • ask what a person's name or profession is; • talk about my parents' jobs; • talk about my future profession; • express my opinion about someone's job/profession; • express my opinion about school as work; • ask about and express an opinion about a chosen profession **I can write:** • about my parents' jobs; • about what I will have to do when I grow up; • about what I am going to be in the future; • a personal letter about learning at school				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
• modal verbs *have to/must*; • subject questions (Who...?/ What...?);		

Продолжение

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
• the Past Perfect Tense/the Past Simple Tense; • dates; • словообразование: суффиксы существительных *-er, -or, -ist, -ian*		

Учебные умения	Не умею	Умею
• использовать разные способы запоминания английских слов; • работать с таблицей "Word building" • использовать функциональные опоры для диалогической речи; • различать видовременные формы; • проводить опрос и подготовить сообщение; • выполнять задания в формате "True/False"; • представить проект		

Exercises I found most interesting/difficult/boring:

_____

ALL ABOUT ME



1. The way I looked when I was born.

My height _____

My weight _____

My eyes _____

My hair _____ and _____

The way I look now.

I am _____

My _____

_____

_____

_____

2. My favourite clothes.

My favourite clothes are _____

_____

I usually wear _____ to _____

_____

At weekends I like wearing _____

_____

and _____, but to parties I usually wear something great: _____

_____

_____

Now I have got _____

_____ on.

3. **My best friend.**
Write down your friend's name vertically.[1] Think of your friend's characteristics for each letter of the name.

I like my friend because _____

4. **My flat/house.**

I live in _____
There is/are _____
I (don't) have _____
My room is comfortable _____
There is/are _____
Besides _____ on _____
My room is _____ because _____
_____
I like _____

[1] **vertically** ['vɜ:tɪkəlɪ] — вертикально

5. **My address.**

My address is _____

_____

_____

6. **How I help about the house.**

I (don't) often help a lot about the house.

I usually _____

I sometimes _____

I like _____

But I don't like _____

7. **What we've got in our refrigerator.**

This is our refrigerator.

It is _____ and _____

There are _____ in it.

There are a few _____ and a lot of _____

We also have some _____ and _____

We haven't got _____. That's too bad.

But there are some products I like a lot.

Here they are _____

8. **The recipe for my favourite dish.**

My favourite dish is _____

This is a picture of my favourite dish.

To cook _____ you need

_____

_____

_____

I like _____ a lot. It tastes _____

9. **Healthy and unhealthy foods for me.**

_____

_____ are healthy for me.

_____

_____ are unhealthy for me.

10. **My healthy family.**

My _____ has _____ this week.

_____ hasn't _____ this _____.

_____ has _____ today.

My _____ has _____ this week.

_____ hasn't _____ this _____.

_____ has _____ today.

11. **My parents' jobs.**

My Mum works in _____

She is a _____

She has to _____, _____, and _____

I think that she _____

My Dad is a _____

He works _____

He has to _____ and _____ in his job.

He says that _____

12. **What I am going to be.**

I'm going to be a _____

I think that this profession is _____

I like _____

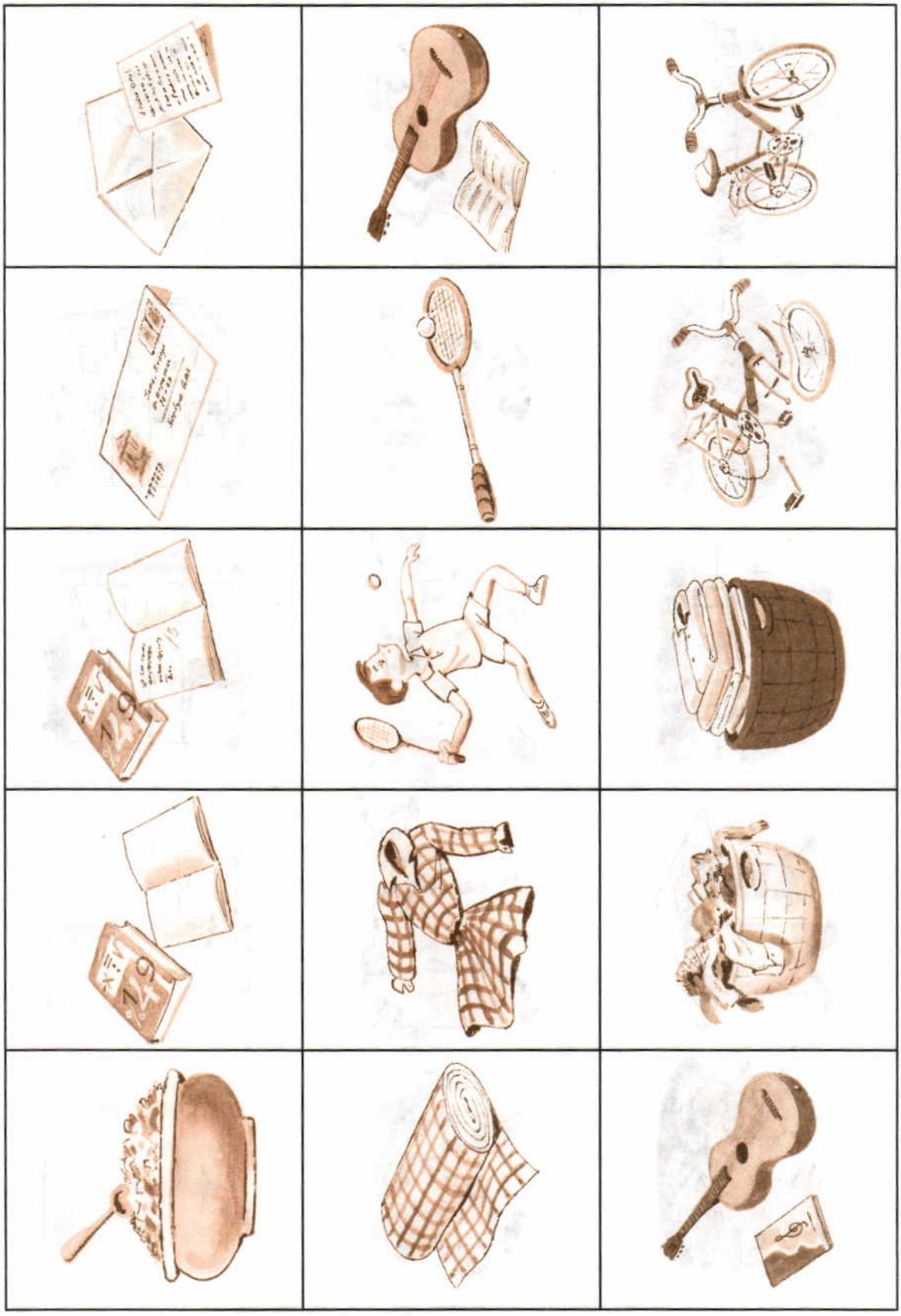
People in this profession have to _____

They must _____.

I want _____, too.

I hope _____

My parents _____



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Учебное издание

Серия «Академический школьный учебник»

Кузовлев Владимир Петрович, **Лапа** Наталья Михайловна,
Перегудова Эльвира Шакировна, **Костина** Ирина Павловна,
Кузнецова Елена Вячеславовна, **Дуванова** Ольга Викторовна

Английский язык

Рабочая тетрадь

6 класс

Пособие для учащихся общеобразовательных организаций

Центр группы германских языков
Руководитель Центра *В. В. Копылова*
Зам. руководителя *Н. И. Максименко*
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и компьютерная вёрстка *Л. М. Абрамовой, О. А. Федотовой*
Корректоры *Д. А. Белитов, И. Б. Окунева*

Налоговая льгота — Общероссийский классификатор продукции ОК 005-93 — 953000. Изд. лиц. Серия ИД № 05824 от 12.09.01. Подписано в печать 19.09.12. Формат 84×108 1/16. Бумага офсетная. Гарнитура Школьная. Печать офсетная. Уч.-изд. л. 6,95. Доп. тираж 35 000 экз. Заказ № 35091 (К-8m).

Открытое акционерное общество «Издательство «Просвещение». 127521, Москва, 3-й проезд Марьиной рощи, 41.

Отпечатано в филиале «Смоленский полиграфический комбинат» ОАО «Издательство «Высшая школа». 214020, г. Смоленск, ул. Смольянинова, 1.
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Российская академия образования
Издательство «Просвещение»

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English 6

Activity Book

Состав УМК «Английский язык» для 6 класса

- рабочая программа (5–9 классы)
- учебник с электронным приложением ABBYY Lingvo с аудиокурсом
- рабочая тетрадь
- книга для чтения
- книга для учителя

Интернет-сайт
http://prosv.ru/umk/we

ISBN 978-5-09-025095-5

ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО