

Рабочая Тетрадь

к учебнику для 6 класса

OXFORD

New

Matrix



Workbook

Paul Kelly and Elena Khotuntseva





Contents

1	<i>Friends</i>	2
2	<i>The arts</i>	8
3	<i>Television</i>	14
4	<i>Into the blue</i>	26
5	<i>Heroes</i>	26
6	<i>The power of nature</i>	32
7	<i>Holidays</i>	38
8	<i>Our planet</i>	44
9	<i>Changes</i>	50

Грамматический справочник

50

Поурочный глоссарий

66

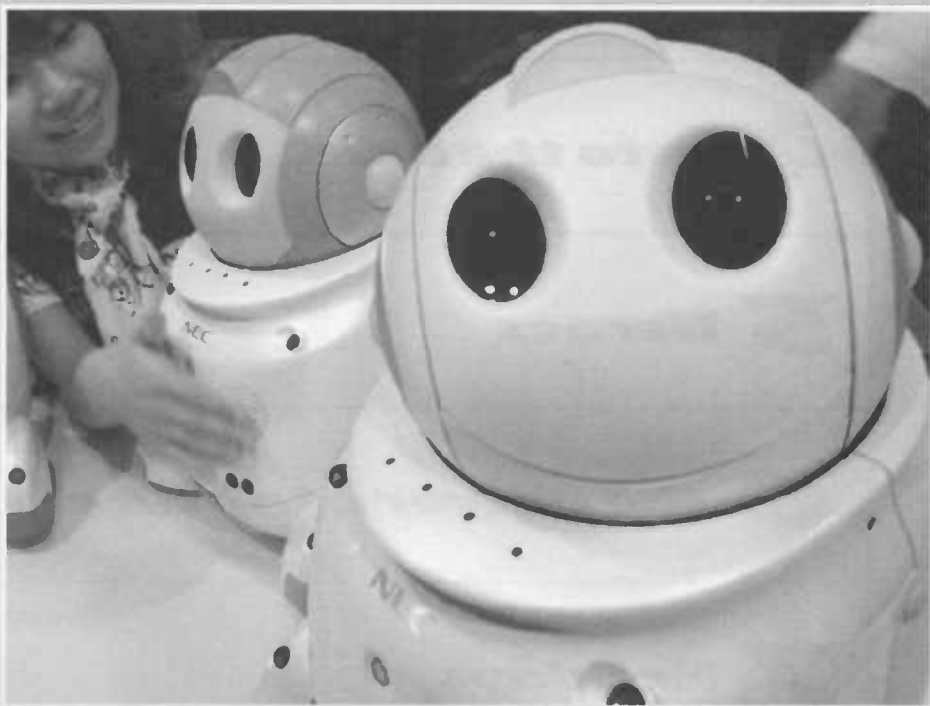
Reading

OUR FUTURE FRIENDS

Do you want a friend that does what you want to do? A friend that always listens when you speak? Then PaPeRo is the friend for you! PaPeRo, a small robot from Japan, is the friend that's never moody and it is always good fun.

PaPeRo does things that your human friends don't always do. If you're unhappy, PaPeRo tells you jokes, and if you have lots of homework, PaPeRo helps you. Ask PaPeRo a question and it looks for the answer on the internet. You can listen to songs on PaPeRo too, and it has lots of good stories.

But PaPeRo is not a perfect friend. Parents can connect to PaPeRo via the Internet and see and listen to their children. The robot's eyes are cameras, and it has eight microphones. So PaPeRo tells your parents if you don't do your homework! PaPeRo is popular with parents for other things: the robot helps in the house and cooks meals, too. Some people think robots like PaPeRo are the family friends of the future. What do you think?



2 Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

Why do people like PaPeRo?

They like it because it does what they want and it listens.

1 How does PaPeRo make its friends happy?

2 Where does PaPeRo look for information?

3 PaPeRo has three things that its friends can listen to. What are they?

4 How does PaPeRo see and listen?

5 What is the problem about PaPeRo and homework?

6 What does PaPeRo do in the kitchen?

1 Read the text. Tick ✓ the things that PaPeRo does.



- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| makes you laugh | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 1 watches TV programmes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 becomes moody | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 makes breakfast, lunch and dinner | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 plays music | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 helps your parents to watch you | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 does all your homework | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 helps all the family | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 teaches you English | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Present simple

3 Complete the text with the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

At home I'm (be) always in my bedroom!
 I _____ (1 listen) to music all the time because
 I _____ (2 have got) a fantastic new MP3
 player. My sister _____ (3 have got) a new
 computer. She _____ (4 go) on the internet
 and she _____ (5 write) a lot of emails too. My
 mum and dad _____ (6 be) always in the
 kitchen. They usually _____ (7 talk) about
 work. We _____ (8 have) dinner at 7 p.m. and
 then we _____ (9 do) different things. My dad
 usually _____ (10 watch) TV and my mum
 _____ (11 read) the newspaper. My brother
 _____ (12 be) at university. He sometimes
 _____ (13 come) home before his exams and
 then he _____ (14 study). I always
 _____ (15 go) to my bedroom and
 _____ (16 send) text messages to my friends.

4 Look at the information in the table. Write sentences with the verbs *be* and *have*.

My twin brothers	My sister
	
thirteen	nineteen
breakfast at 7 a.m.	breakfast at 6 a.m.
a big bedroom	a small bedroom
shy	friendly

- My twin brothers are thirteen.
My sister _____.
- My twin brothers _____
My sister _____.
- _____
- _____

5 Complete the sentences with the negative form of these verbs.

eat give listen to make take
talk say ~~study~~ work

- Lazy students *don't study* for exams.
- An unfriendly person _____
hello.
 - Very sporty people _____
hamburgers every day.
 - A selfish friend _____ you
when you have a problem.
 - My favourite teacher _____ us
a lot of homework!
 - Fun people _____ 24 hours a day!
 - Good friends _____ a lot
when you're watching your favourite programme.
 - An honest student _____
other students' pens.
 - Quiet people _____ a lot of
noise in class.

6 Write questions with these verbs.

~~do~~ go have play meet walk win

- Where / you / your homework?
Where do you do your homework?
- / your school basketball team / a lot of games?

 - Where / you usually / on holiday?

 - / you / football at the weekend?

 - Where / she / her friends / after school?

 - Which subjects / you / on Monday morning?

 - / your best friend / to school?

Adverbs of frequency

- 7** Complete the sentences with the words in brackets and the adverbs in the box.

always never often sometimes usually

- Our cat is *always* very friendly with people.
(100% / be)
- I _____ basketball at school.
(75% / play)
 - We _____ our grandparents at weekends. (50% / visit)
 - My sister _____ in her bedroom after school. (100% / be)
 - My dad _____ text messages.
(0% / send)
 - I _____ to bed at 9 p.m.
(75% / go)
 - We _____ dinner in a restaurant. (50% / have)
 - He _____ a book in English.
(0% / read)
 - My mum _____ me to school in the car. (90% / take)

Object pronouns

- 8** Complete the sentences with object pronouns.

- I love the film and Ivan loves *it* too.
- I've got flowers for our mum. My sister has got a cake for _____.
 - We have a lot of homework but the teacher doesn't give _____ tests.
 - Phone _____ at 7 p.m. I'm always at home then.
 - I help our parents in the garden. My sister helps _____ in the kitchen.
 - Hi. Is your dad there? I want to speak to _____.
 - Can you help _____? I don't understand my homework.
 - I can meet _____ and your sister at 10 p.m.

Question words

- 9** Read the text. Write questions for the answers with the words in the box.

How often What When Where Which Who

Tom Burke lives at 49 Hunley Road, in London, with his parents and two sisters. His grandparents live in Manchester, and he visits them in the summer. His best friends are Alex Miller and Patrick Wells. They all go to The Bailey Art Academy. They study all the usual subjects, but they have special subjects, too. They have extra painting and drawing lessons three days a week.

Who does Tom Burke live with?

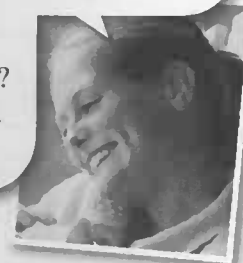
With his parents and two sisters.

- _____ he _____?
At 49 Hunley Road.
- _____?
In the summer.
- _____?
Alex and Patrick.
- _____?
The Bailey Art Academy.
- _____ they _____?
The usual subjects, and drawing and painting.
- _____?
Three days a week.

Consolidation

- 10** Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. When there isn't a verb, use an object pronoun.

My friend Guy *is usually* (usually / be) friendly.
I _____ (1 listen) to (2) _____, but when he's got homework, he _____ (3 never / listen) to (4) _____! We _____ (5 like) running in the park. When he and his parents _____ (6 go) on holiday, I _____ (7 not go) with (8) _____. Where _____ (9 I / stay)?
With my family! My grandma lives with us. I love (10) _____ a lot.



Communication

Vocabulary Personality adjectives

11 Find seven adjectives in the words square.

E	G	E	N	E	R	O	U	S	F	S
H	A	G	I	S	O	N	B	A	C	Y
O	A	S	E	L	F	I	S	H	A	M
N	Z	R	I	Y	U	S	H	Y	U	P
E	D	U	D	F	U	N	T	A	N	A
S	C	O	M	W	I	R	A	S	I	T
T	O	T	A	K	O	Y	E	F	G	H
M	A	S	H	P	A	R	F	E	S	E
Z	I	Y	S	E	A	N	K	L	I	T
D	E	R	T	H	J	I	K	I	S	I
E	F	R	I	E	N	D	L	Y	N	C
W	E	R	A	S	X	C	F	T	E	G

Pastimes

12 Match the sentences with these words.

do gymnastics eat a snack go on the Internet
go shopping have a party listen to music
play volleyball ~~send a text message~~

I use my mobile when I'm in bed.

send a text message

- Our team plays on Saturday mornings at the gym.

- We really like clothes shops.

- I use it for finding information for homework.

- She has a big celebration every year for her birthday.

- I never use CDs now that I've got an MP3 player.

- I don't like ball games so I do this at the gym.

- I don't have a big breakfast so I always have something before lunch.

Speaking Helping a friend

13 Complete the dialogue with the questions below.



Have you got a mobile phone?

~~How are you?~~

Does she know that you are going with them?

Who do you want to go with?

Do your parents know them?

Don't they know it's a school event?

- Lisa Hi, Ben.
- Ben Hi, Lisa. *How are you?*
- Lisa Fine. Well, no. I've got a problem. I can't go to the picnic on Saturday. My mum and dad say, 'No'.
- Ben Why? (1) _____?
- Lisa Yes, but they want me to do my homework.
- Ben But it's a school picnic! (2) _____?
- Lisa The girls from the gymnastics club.
- Ben (3) _____?
- Lisa Yes, they do, and they like them. My mum says that they're very friendly. I don't understand.
- Ben (4) _____?
- Lisa Oh, no! She doesn't!
- Ben Well, tell your parents! You can say 'those girls from the gym'. (5) _____?
- Lisa Yes, I have.
- Ben Well, you can phone your parents and they can collect you after the picnic.
- Lisa Good idea! Thanks, Ben.

Description of a friend

Punctuation

- 14** Correct the punctuation mistakes in the sentences.

my mum doesnt like them
My mum doesn't like them.

1 where do they play

2 we go to school at 8 o clock

3 shes very generous

4 they dont go to the gym on fridays

5 he doesnt like tennis

6 what does wayne do

7 sarah and dave live in manchester

- 16** Write the last paragraph of the description. Add the words from the box. Remember to check your punctuation.

a at at do go good our

she / be / fun / and / we have / time

what / we / do

weekends / we / meet / friends / and / we / shopping

we look / clothes shops / but / we / not buy clothes

we / have / lunch in town

she / eat / pizza and I eat / chips

She's fun and we have a good time.

- 15** Read the description. Complete the sentences with names.

_____ is hard-working.

_____ is sporty.

Alison Brewer

My best friend

My best friend at school is Vanessa Jamieson. She's very hard-working in class and she's a good student. I'm not lazy, but I find school work very difficult. I'm good at sport, but Vanessa isn't. She likes playing basketball, but she never plays in the school team.

Vanessa and I are different, but she's a good friend. Vanessa helps me with my school work and I help her with basketball. We like the same pop groups and watch the same TV programmes. We also like to play jokes on our friends at school, but our friends don't always like our jokes!



Quick check

Vocabulary

- 17 Match the sentences with the personality adjectives.**

hard-working honest lazy sporty sympathetic

- 1 He doesn't study and he doesn't help at home.

- 2 She runs and goes to the gym every day.

- 3 He always does his homework.

- 4 She listens when her friends are unhappy.

- 5 He doesn't take other people's things.

- 18 Underline the correct verb for each pastime.**

- 1 Play Go on Go the Internet.
- 2 Do Go Play volleyball.
- 3 Go Meet Play shopping.
- 4 Play Send Listen to a text message.
- 5 Have Eat Go a picnic.
- 6 Go on Listen to Meet music.
- 7 Do Play Go on computer games.
- 8 Send Do Eat a snack.
- 9 Meet Eat Go friends.
- 10 Play Listen to Do gymnastics.

Vocabulary review

- 19 Put the letters in the correct order to write the words.**

- 1 a school subject (c e i n s e c) _____
- 2 a meal (f t s b r a k e a) _____
- 3 a room (h i t c e n k) _____
- 4 a machine in the kitchen (c o r e k o) _____
- 5 a game (l a l b v o e l y l) _____
- 6 a place in town (h e m s i t c) _____
- 7 an adjective (o d y m o) _____
- 8 a preposition (w e n t b e e) _____

Grammar

- 20 Complete the sentences about Mark and Lorna. Use the present simple and adverbs of frequency.**

	Mark	Lorna
watch TV after school	50%	100%
go on the internet	75%	90%
study at the weekends	100%	0%
be unfriendly	50%	0%

- 1 Mark _____ after school.
- 2 Lorna _____ after school.
- 3 Mark _____ on the Internet.
- 4 Lorna _____ on the Internet.
- 5 Mark _____ at the weekends.
- 6 Lorna _____ at the weekends.
- 7 Mark _____ unfriendly.
- 8 Lorna _____ unfriendly.

- 21 Correct the mistake in each sentence.**

- 1 I go on the Internet but I doesn't like it.

- 2 My friend doesn't goes to the gym.

- 3 My mum and dad has cereal for breakfast.

- 4 Our Maths teacher always is good fun.

- 5 When start the game?

- 6 He plays usually football on Fridays.

Grammar review

- 22 Choose the correct answer.**

- 1 I haven't have / got an MP3 player.
- 2 Where / What does she live?
- 3 Our dogs understand when we speak to us / them.
- 4 It's not yours! It's my / mine!
- 5 My mother's / mothers' name is Sarah.
- 6 He's friendly. He's always / never moody.

2 The arts

Reading

1 Read the text. Match the titles 1–5 with paragraphs A–C. There are two titles that you do not need.

- 1 ☐ What Dakota studies
2 ☐ Dakota's famous friends
3 ☐ Dakota travels the world

- 4 ☐ Dakota's pastimes
5 ☐ Filming in Australia

A young film actress



- A Thirteen-year-old Dakota Fanning is a young Hollywood film star and she works with actors like Tom Cruise and Julia Roberts. She also says Lilo's words in the *Lilo and Stitch* films. When she's at home, she lives in Los Angeles with her mum, dad and sister, Elle. Dakota doesn't go to school but a teacher comes to her house to give her lessons. This means that she hasn't got normal school friends. Her friends are the other young actors like Daveigh Chase that work with her.
- B Film stars often travel and at the moment Dakota is working in Australia. Her mum always travels with her, but her teacher isn't with her because there isn't time for school subjects when Dakota is working on a film. Dakota and the other actors are making a film of the book *Charlotte's Web*. This film isn't easy because the actors are performing with animals and robot animals.
- C Dakota loves acting but she also enjoys doing other things when she isn't working on a film. She is learning French in her own time because she wants to visit Paris in the future. She also paints and listens to the thousands of songs that she has on her MP3 player. But her favourite activity is horse riding and when she's not making a film, Dakota enjoys riding her young horse, Goldie. Dakota works hard but she has fun, too!



2 Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

Where does Dakota work?

Dakota works in Hollywood.

1 How many people are there in Dakota's house?

2 How does Dakota learn normal school subjects?

3 Who doesn't travel when Dakota is working?

4 Why is *Charlotte's Web* difficult for the actors?

5 Which language is Dakota studying at the moment?

6 What other three things does Dakota like doing?

Present continuous

- 3 Complete the sentences with the present continuous affirmative form of these verbs.**

do ~~eat~~ rehearse send sing study take
wear watch

My friends are *eating* pizzas in the new café.

- 1 She _____ with the school choir.
- 2 The actors _____ a new play at the moment.
- 3 My brother _____ for his exams.
- 4 Can I call you later? I _____ TV!
- 5 They _____ photos for their school project.
- 6 I don't believe it! My dad _____ a tracksuit today.
- 7 Today mum _____ the washing-up.
- 8 My grandma _____ an email for the first time!

- 4 Write the negative form of these sentences.**

I'm working on a new film.
I'm not working on a new film.

- 1 My brother's studying tonight.

- 2 My mum and dad are rehearsing a musical.

- 3 My grandad's jogging in the park.

- 4 We're buying a new DVD player.

- 5 My friends are sleeping in class.

- 6 I'm wearing trainers.

- 7 My grandmother's watching television.

- 8 They're leaving now.

- 5 Write questions in the present continuous with these verbs.**

play fly rehearse ~~send~~ stay talk

Who are you *sending* (you) an email to?

- 1 Who _____ (you) to?
- 2 _____
(your friends) the school play?
- 3 _____
(your father) to London?
- 4 Where _____ (they) in Paris?
- 5 _____
(your sister) football with you?

- 6 Read the text. Write questions for the answers.**



Today Ricky Rocket is working in London with his band, Cool Kids. They're rehearsing at Bright Blue Studios. They're recording a new CD. Ricky isn't singing on this album. He's playing the drums and Dina Turner is singing. The *Smash Hits* team are here. The reporter is writing about the new songs and the website team are making a film about the group.

Where is *Ricky Rocket* working?

In London.

- 1 Where _____?
At Bright Blue Studios.
- 2 What _____?
A new CD.
- 3 Who _____?
Ricky.
- 4 Who _____?
Dina Turner.
- 5 What _____?
The new songs.
- 6 What _____?
A film about the group.

Present simple or present continuous?

- 7 Complete the dialogue with the present simple and present continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.



- Sue Hi Deb. What *are you doing* (you / do)?
 Deb Well, at the moment I _____
 (1 study) for the English exam on Monday.
 Sue Studying? I _____
 (2 never / study) on Friday evenings!
 Deb Well, I _____ (3 always /
 do homework) on Friday evenings. Then I
 _____ (4 always / be)
 free on Saturdays and Sundays.
 Sue It's a good idea, but I _____
 (5 feel) lazy on Friday evenings.
 I _____ (6 usually /
 watch) TV with my sister. She _____
 _____ (7 always / watch) TV after
 school, but we _____
 (8 not watch) it this evening.
 Deb _____ (9 you / listen) to
 music?
 Sue No, we _____ (10 play)
 a great new computer game.
 We _____ (11 phone)
 you because we want to play the game
 with you.
 Deb Well, thanks, but sorry, not now.
 I _____ (12 finish) my
 English book. What about tomorrow
 morning?
 Sue OK, that's great. See you tomorrow. Bye.
 Deb Bye.

like / hate etc. + -ing

- 8 Look at the information in the table. Write sentences about Ben and Rosie.

	Ben	Rosie
watch TV	+	-
do exams	--	+ -
sing	++	++
wear trainers	++	+ -
play basketball	+	+

Ben *likes watching* TV.

- Rosie _____ TV.
- Ben _____ exams.
- Rosie _____ exams.
- Ben and Rosie _____ singing.
- Ben _____ trainers.
- Rosie _____ trainers.
- Ben and Rosie _____ basketball.

Consolidation

- 9 Complete the text with the present continuous and present simple forms of the verbs in brackets.

This weekend is special because we *are staying* (stay) at my grandparents' house. We usually _____ (1 come) here in the summer, but this weekend is different. It's Grandma's birthday today and we _____ (2 have) a big party for her. Grandma _____ (3 love) having parties and she _____ (4 like) singing. Today she is 80 years old and she _____ (5 sing) with my sisters at the moment! She's fantastic! My dad _____ (6 not sing) with his mum. He _____ (7 sing) karaoke with a microphone! My dad always _____ (8 sing) at home, but we _____ (9 hate) listening to him because he _____ (10 not sing) very well! My mum is with my grandad, but they _____ (11 not sing). They _____ (12 talk) in the kitchen. They _____ (13 not like) parties and they're happy that we _____ (14 not have) a party every weekend!

Communication

Vocabulary The arts

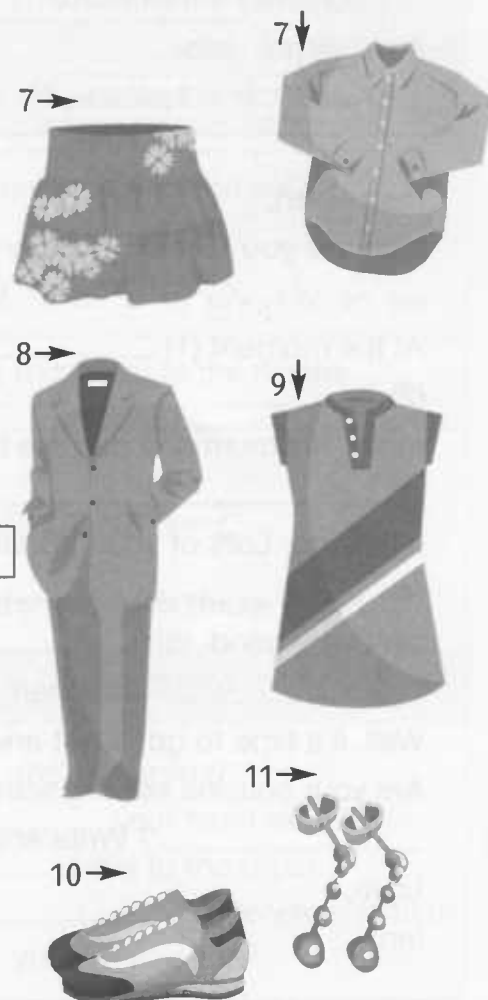
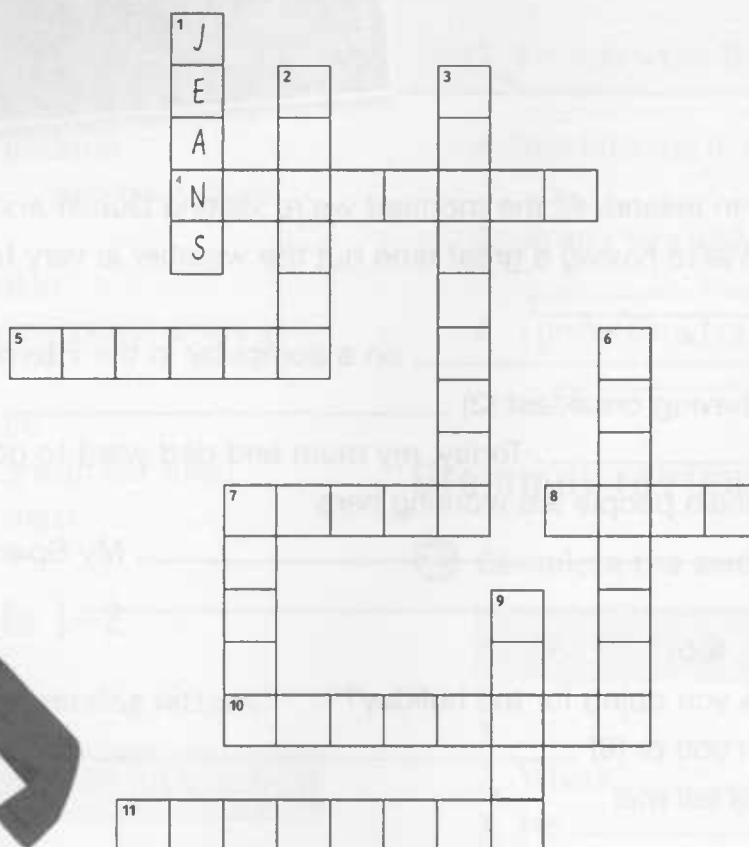
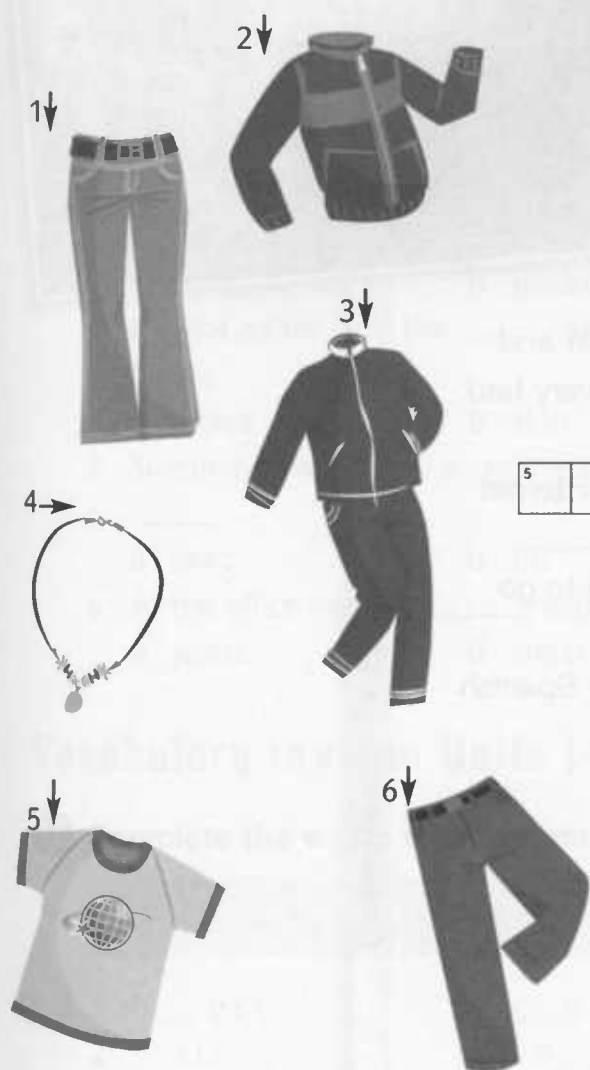
10 Match 1-7 with a-g to make sentences.

- 1 ☒ When a play starts ...
- 2 ☐ A famous actor is ...
- 3 ☐ The people that go to a theatre are the ...
- 4 ☐ Theatre actors give ...
- 5 ☐ Before the first performance ...
- 6 ☐ Theatre actors work ...
- 7 ☐ A play with songs is ...

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a lots of performances. | e on a stage. |
| b a musical. | f audience. |
| c the curtain goes up. | g the actors rehearse. |
| d a star. | |

Clothes

11 Complete the crossword.



Speaking The school play

12 Complete the dialogue with these words.

audience good fun moment ~~play~~ problem
rehearsing stage star

- Nick Hi, Rob. Are you in the school *play*?
- Rob Yes, I am. It's in two weeks, so we're
(1) _____ a lot! But we've got a
(2) _____. We haven't got an
actor for the lead role. Are you busy at the
(3) _____?
- Nick No, but ...
- Rob Oh, please, Nick. Just think ... Nick
Mastin, the (4) _____ of the
school play!
- Nick Acting on the (5) _____ in a
theatre in front of a big (6) _____?
No, thank you!
- Rob But it's (7) _____!
- Nick Not for me!

An email *and* *and* *but*

13 Complete the sentences with *and* or *but*.

We're playing basketball *but* we usually play volleyball.

- 1 We like acting _____ we like going to the theatre.
- 2 Jody is very friendly with her friends _____ she's shy with new people.
- 3 My dad doesn't like flying _____ today he's catching a plane to New York.
- 4 I've got lots of homework _____ I've got an exam tomorrow!
- 5 I'm not very sporty _____ my sister is always at the gym.
- 6 We like sending emails _____ we hate writing letters.

14 Complete the email. Write sentences and a question in the present continuous. Use *and* or *but* before some of the sentences.

my sister / have / a shower
I / speak / a lot of Spanish
~~we / stay / at a hotel~~
they / study / English
it / raining
I / write / this email
you / visit / them

Hi from Ireland

To: Ryan.buxton@go2fishmail.net

Cc:

Subject: Hi from Ireland

Attachments: none

Font Font Size B I U T



Dear Ryan,

How are you? I'm on holiday in Ireland. At the moment we're visiting Dublin *and* we're staying at a hotel. We're having a great time but the weather is very bad. At the moment (1) _____!

(2) _____ on a computer in the internet room. My mum and dad are having breakfast (3) _____

_____. Today, my mum and dad want to go shopping. Lots of young Spanish people are working here

(4) _____. My Spanish isn't very good, (5) _____

_____ with them, too!

Well, it's time to go. What are you doing for the holiday?

Are your cousins staying with you or (6) _____? Write and tell me!

Love,
Inna

Quick check

Vocabulary

15 The underlined words are wrong. Write the correct words.

- 1 She's a very famous actress. She's the artist of all her films. _____
- 2 There are lots of good songs and the actors dance well. It's a fantastic play. _____
- 3 The first performance is next week and they're acting a lot at the moment. _____
- 4 I love going to the theatre. I think films and musicals are great. _____
- 5 The actors in that new play give great dances every night. _____
- 6 He's a bad actor. He's famous because he looks good, but he can't play. _____

16 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I like my _____ and earrings to be the same colour and material.
a necklace b trainers
- 2 My brother always wears a white _____ with his jeans.
a T-shirt b tracksuit
- 3 In our basketball team we all have the same trainers and _____.
a suit b tracksuit
- 4 I've got a new suit. The _____ and trousers are black.
a jacket b skirt
- 5 Summer or winter my grandma always wears a _____.
a skirt b tie
- 6 At the office we wear _____ with our suits.
a jeans b shirts.

Vocabulary review: Units 1–2

17 Complete the words with the missing letters.

a a c c e e e g h l l n n o s t u y

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 h _ _ e s t | 4 _ _ d i e n _ _ |
| 2 s _ l f i _ _ | 5 v o _ _ _ b a l l |
| 3 s _ a _ e | 6 e _ t a s _ a _ k |

Grammar

18 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions.

- 1 text messages. / We / sending / aren't

- 2 acting / in front of / hate / people. / I

- 3 she / is / Who / speaking to?

- 4 Simon / at 6 a.m. / getting up / doesn't mind

- 5 they / at the moment? / are / What / doing

- 6 isn't / music. / listening to / Peter

- 7 a hotel? / they / staying / Are / in

19 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 We're never studying at weekends.

- 2 My sister don't mind helping me with Maths.

- 3 On Fridays we're usually playing football.

- 4 You listening to music at the moment?

- 5 Jo and Sara isn't wearing trainers.

- 6 I prefer films but today I go to the theatre.

Grammar review: Units 1–2

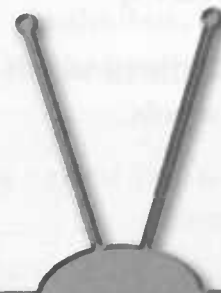
20 Complete the sentences with these words.

are do does is loves always

- 1 _____ she rehearsing?
- 2 Where _____ your mum work?
- 3 He _____ going to the circus.
- 4 My grandma is _____ generous with us.
- 5 _____ you like musicals?
- 6 What _____ you doing?

3 Television

Reading



Is there life without TV?

When people meet Cory Rundle from Philadelphia, USA, they think that he's a normal boy, but he has a dark secret. He doesn't watch TV! Are his parents worried? No. In fact they're happy. After 8,760 hours (a year!) without television, Cory has \$5,000 from his dad in the bank.

Cory says that he is happier than before. Now he does things that he couldn't do when he was a TV fan. He enjoys chess and baseball, and thanks to his money, he has got a new guitar. But are there lots of teenagers like Cory? What do other teenagers think about life without TV?

Jack

'If you don't watch TV, you can't talk about the programmes with people in your class. That's important to me.'



Jessica

'I think that TV's great and I watch it every day. Why do people always say that it's bad?'



Megan

'No television? No problem! I prefer chatting on the Internet and listening to music.'



Lewis

'TV's important and with the news we learn about the world.'



So TV's as popular as always, but next time you see a new American pop star playing his guitar on television, answer this question: is it Cory Rundle?

- 1** Read the text. Who thinks that TV is the best? Who thinks that there are other things? Complete the table.

	TV	Other things
Cory		✓
Cory's parents		
Jack		
Megan		
Jessica		
Lewis		

- 2** Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

How is Cory Rundle different?
He doesn't watch TV.

- How do Cory's parents feel?

- What sport does Cory play?

- What musical instrument has he got?

- Where does Jack speak to his friends about TV?

- Who uses a computer?

- Who says that we find information on TV?

Comparatives and superlatives

3 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjective in brackets.

My cousin Rory is *thinner* than my brother.

- Scotland is _____ (big) than Wales.
- Comedy films are usually _____ (funny) than comedies on TV.
- I think music is _____ (interesting) than art.
- My marks are _____ (good) than last term.
- It's _____ (sunny) in Spain than in England.
- Is your dad _____ (old) than your mum?
- Do you think it's _____ (hot) than last year?
- An MP3 player is _____ (expensive) than a CD player.

4 Read each pair of sentences. Write a sentence that means the same. Use the adjective in brackets.

Lunch is bad at school. Lunch is good at home.
(good)

Lunch is better at home than at school.

- Today it's 15°C in Paris and 25°C in Rome. (hot)

- Mark tells bad jokes. Phil tells good jokes. (funny)

- Reality shows are boring. Sports programmes are interesting. (interesting)

- Marta is always friendly. Tom changes a lot. (moody)

- Dad is 85 kilos. Mum is 55 kilos. (thin)

- Frank listens to his friends. Anna never listens to her friends. (sympathetic)

5 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in the box.

cold difficult funny hot long ~~rich~~ tall

Bill Gates is *the richest* man in the world.

- The temperature in Yakutsk is -24°C.
It's _____ city in Russia.
- My Best Friend* is _____ comedy programme on TV.
- The Nile is _____ river in Africa.
- Tripoli is 38°C for six months of the year.
It's _____ capital city.
- At 508 metres high, the Taipei 101 building is _____ building in the world.
- The Chinese alphabet is _____.

6 What do you think? Write sentences using *not as ... as*.



Scooby Doo / The Simpsons (funny)

Scooby Doo isn't as funny as The Simpsons.

- the theatre / the cinema (boring)

- the Internet / TV (important)

- Maths / English (difficult)

- watching TV / reading (interesting)

- basketball / football (easy)

- classical music / pop music (cool)

can

- 7 Write true sentences about you using *can* or *can't*.

(swim) I *can* swim. OR I *can't* swim.

1 (cook spaghetti) _____

2 (ski) _____

3 (speak English) _____

4 (play the piano) _____

5 (draw) _____

6 (use a computer) _____

- 8 Write affirmative or negative sentences and questions.

I can act. *X* I *can't* act.

1 She *can't* sing. ? _____

2 They can run. *X* _____

3 He can cook. ? _____

4 We *can't* swim. ✓ _____

must

- 9 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

be / noisy. / You / *mustn't*

You *mustn't* be noisy.

1 to / must / go / ten o'clock. / You / at / bed _____

2 finish / We / our / must / project. _____

3 *mustn't* / money / all / You / spend / your / today! _____

4 find / must / information. / We / some _____

5 her. / You / tell / *mustn't* _____

6 class. / English / in / You / speak / must _____

Past simple: *be* and *can*

- 10 Complete the sentences with *was* / *wasn't*, *were* / *weren't* and *could* / *couldn't*.

In 1980 ...

... people *could* watch colour TV.

1 ... there *X* _____ any computer rooms in schools.

2 ... Queen Elizabeth _____ queen of England.

3 ... people _____ phone their friends but there *X* _____ any mobile phones.

4 ... you *X* _____ go from France to England on the train.

5 ... there *X* _____ any MP3 players and you *X* _____ listen to CDs!

6 ... you *X* _____ use euros in the EU.

Consolidation

- 11 Complete the dialogue. Use *was* / *were* or *can* / *can't* / *could* / *couldn't*. When there is an adjective, use the correct form.

Dad: Do you like Mrs Roberts? She *was* my music teacher too.

Liam: Yes, she's the (1) _____ (friendly) teacher at the school. And her classes are (2) _____ (good) than other subjects.

Dad: After five years with her I (3) _____ play the guitar.

Liam: Really? (4) _____ you play it now?

Dad: No, I (5) _____! Ask Mum!

Liam: And (6) _____ you good at other subjects?

Dad: Well, English and History (7) _____ OK, but Maths lessons (8) _____ very boring. We (9) _____ use computers in class when we (10) _____ at school.

Liam: Well, we (11) _____ use computers now, but we think that Maths is the (12) _____ (boring) subject!

Vocabulary Programmes

12 Label the TV sets with the words in the box.

cartoons a cookery programme a documentary
a film a quiz show a sports programme
the news the weather forecast



cartoons



1



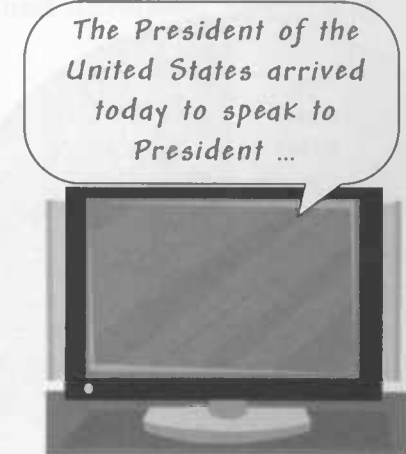
2



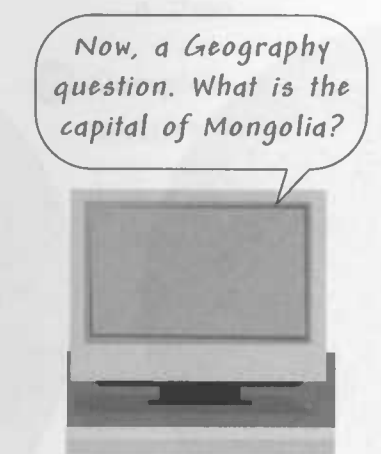
3



4



5



6



7

Strong adjectives

13 Complete the sentences with these words.

astonishing brilliant fascinating great
hilarious terrifying

I think that Mike's jokes are very funny, but yours are *hilarious*.

- 1 Dracula films are frightening but that Frankenstein film is _____!
- 2 You have an A in Maths! That's not surprising, it's _____!
- 3 It was a really good game. Chelsea were _____.
- 4 All documentaries are interesting, but the programme about lions was _____.
- 5 Tim's answer was good but yours was _____.

Speaking Talking about TV

14 Number the dialogue in the correct order.

- a ☐ Kim Why are sports programmes awful?
- b ☐ Ed Fine. Oh no, I can't! *Heart of the City* is on at 7 p.m.!
- c ☐ Kim No, I don't. It's terrible. I prefer sports programmes.
- d ☐ Kim I like playing sport too. How about a game of tennis tomorrow at 7 p.m.?
- e ☐ Ed And you say *Heart of the City* is bad! Sports programmes are awful!
- f ☐ Kim I see! Playing sport is better than watching sport on TV, but not better than soaps!
- g ☐ Ed Do you watch *Heart of the City*?
- h ☐ Ed Well, I think it's better to play sport. Sport on TV is boring.

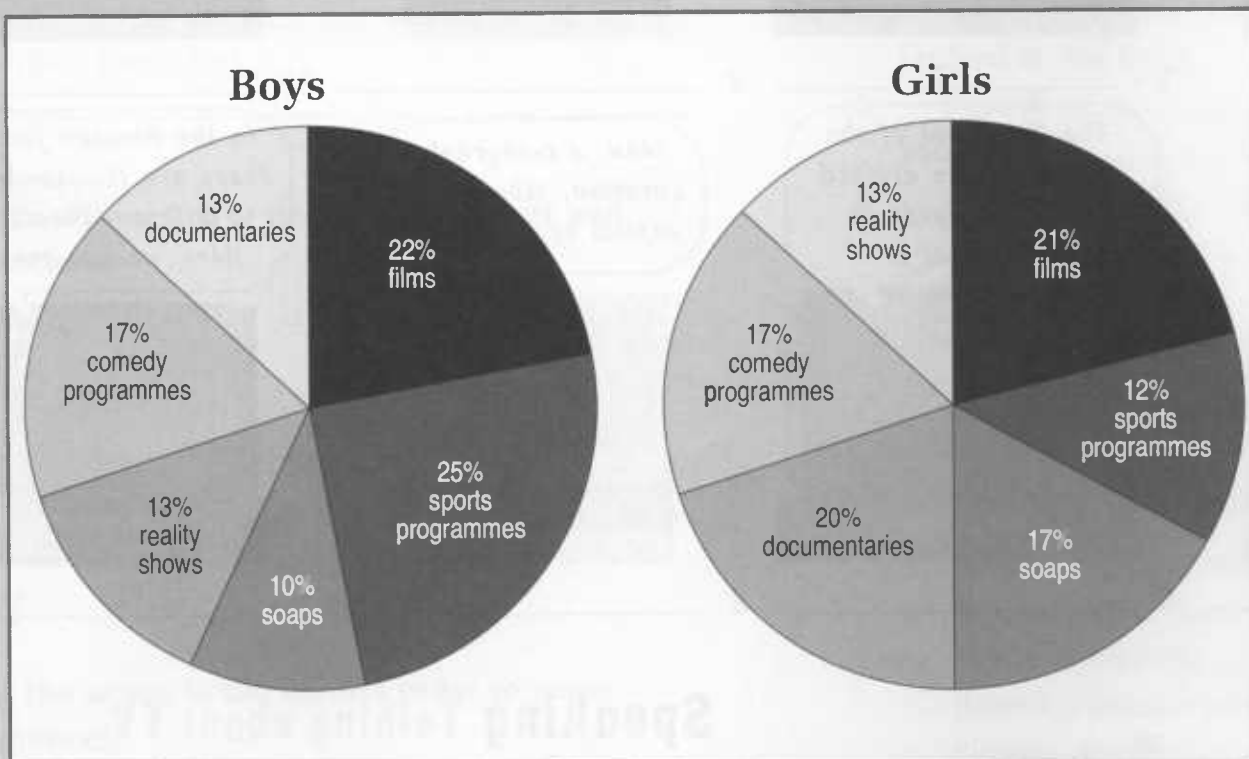
A report Organising information

15 Complete the spaces 1–3 in the report with comparative or superlative sentences.

16 Complete the spaces A–F with these expressions.

In conclusion We have answers from
The one surprising thing The students are
Boys and girls like This report is about

Class report: The most popular TV programmes at our school.



(A) This report is about the most popular TV programmes for teenagers. (B) _____ 100 students at our school, 50 girls and 50 boys. (C) _____ twelve to fifteen years old. For boys the two most popular programmes are (1 two / popular / programmes / be) sports programmes and films, and for girls _____ (2 two / cool / programmes / be) films and documentaries. A lot of girls like documentaries about animals. Both boys and girls like comedy programmes and reality shows, but _____ (3 soaps / not be / popular / for boys / for girls). (D) _____, we think that the answers are interesting. (E) _____ different programmes but everybody loves films. (F) _____ is that girls like documentaries more than most other TV programmes.

Quick check

Vocabulary

17 Find six TV programmes in the word square.

DOC	FOR	CO	ME	SO
OKE	WEA	PRO	OG	CA
AMM	NT	E	EDY	RT
GR	OO	RAM	ECA	RY
UME	TH	PR	ARY	NS
ST	COM	THE	AP	ER

soap _____

18 Which adjective is the most different? Underline a word in each group.

- surprising astonishing awful
- fantastic bad horrible
- frightening wonderful terrifying
- brilliant hilarious funny
- great wonderful surprising
- fascinating terrible astonishing

Vocabulary review: Units 1–3

19 Complete the text with these words.

actors awful moody plays quiz soaps
 stage theatre

I love watching (1) _____ because the stories and characters change every day. My mum hates them. She thinks that my favourite show is (2) _____. She says that the characters shout a lot and that everybody is always (3) _____. She prefers (4) _____ shows. Sometimes she watches (5) _____ too, but she prefers to see real (6) _____ on (7) _____ at the (8) _____.

Grammar

20 Choose the correct answer.

- Cairo is sunnier _____ London.
 a that b than
- He's the _____ student in 6C.
 a laziest b lazier
- We've got _____ team in the world.
 a the worst b worst
- My sister is _____ than your sister.
 a younger b youngest
- Chinese is _____ than English.
 a most difficult b more difficult
- Our house is not as big _____ yours.
 a than b as

21 Complete the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *must* or *mustn't*.

- I _____ play the piano, but I want to learn.
- We _____ study for tomorrow's test!
- He's hilarious! He _____ tell very good jokes.
- I _____ be late for the plane.

Grammar review: Units 1–3

22 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- Can he use a computer when he was two?

- They mustn't to talk during the exam.

- Our new car is bigger than the old one.

- That's the more expensive hotel in the world.

- Do you can ski?

- The news isn't as interesting than quiz shows!

- I was happier in Paris than you was.

- She plays always volleyball on Mondays.

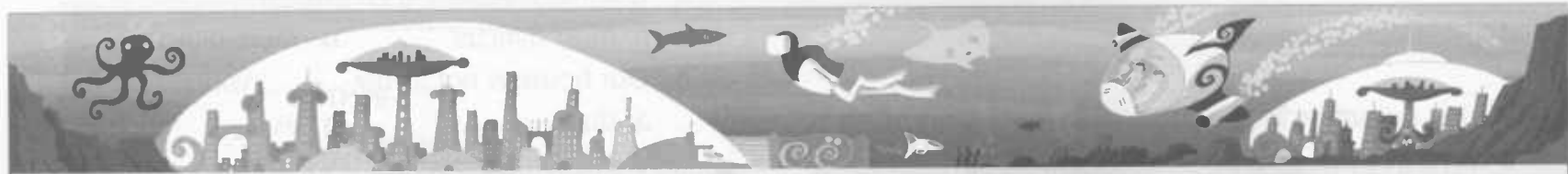
4

Into the blue

Reading

- 1 Read the text. Suzy's answers are all correct, but for which questions are these the wrong answers? Write them in the spaces A–D.

Around the World in 80 Days Shakespeare ~~in a volcano~~ Pacific Ocean



Home
Brief History
How to get there
No fishing policy
Contact us

Atlantis – a legend or reality? Welcome to the quiz page of Atlantis.mar!

What do you know about Atlantis? Answer the questions and then tell us in 50 words:
Why do you want to visit Atlantis? There's a surprise holiday for two for the winner!

1 What is Atlantis? A city ...

☒ under the sea

☐ at the top of a mountain

☐ (A) in a volcano

2 Where do some people say Atlantis is? In the ...

☐ Mediterranean Sea

☒ Atlantic Ocean

☐ (B) _____

3 Who wrote about Atlantis for the first time?

☐ Jules Verne

☐ (C) _____

☒ Plato

4 In which book did Verne write about Atlantis?

☐ *Journey to the Centre of the Earth*

☐ (D) _____

☒ *20,000 Leagues under the Sea*

Your 50 words:

I found information about Atlantis on the Internet for my school project, but I want to see it! I think that life in Atlantis is better than here. Do the people of Atlantis do the same things? What can we learn from Atlantis? I know that Atlantis is really there!

- 2 Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

What can you win?

You can win a surprise holiday for two.

- 1 Which question is about people's ideas?

- 2 Which Greek writer first described Atlantis?

- 3 Where did Suzy learn about Atlantis?

- 4 What does she want to do?

- 5 How does she compare Atlantis and her own country?

Past simple Regular verbs

3 Add the correct ending to make the past simple.

travelled	dry_____
rehearsed	laugh_____
tryied	shout_____
missed	dance_____
move_____	study_____
control_____	stop_____
record_____	live_____

4 Complete the text with the past simple form of these verbs.

arrive chat laugh like miss phone record
rehearse shout ~~start~~ watch



I *started* my TV career yesterday! All the actors
(1) _____ at the studio at ten o'clock and
we (2) _____ for the show in the morning.
Then we (3) _____ it in the afternoon with
an audience. It was a comedy and the audience
(4) _____ a lot. In the evening I
(5) _____ it on TV with my mum and dad.
They said that I was very good and that they
(6) _____ it a lot. Four of my friends
(7) _____ me on my mobile and they all
(8) _____ 'You're a star!' The only bad
thing was that my best friend (9) _____
the programme. He's on holiday in the USA, but I
(10) _____ with him by email all evening!
It was a great day!

Past simple Irregular verbs

5 Write sentences in the past simple.

- We / go / to the cinema
We went to the cinema.
- My dad / forget / his passport

 - We / lose / the match on Sunday

 - Yesterday my mum / catch / a later bus

 - Our teacher / tell / us about the school trip

 - My sister / make / a cake

 - They / get off / the train at the wrong station!

Past simple Negatives and questions

6 Complete the sentences with the past simple negative form of these verbs.

answer ~~watch~~ forget laugh send sleep
take off walk wear

- He *didn't watch* TV because he was tired.
- We _____ at the film because it wasn't very funny.
 - There was a lot of rain and the plane _____.
 - I _____ you a text message because I haven't got a mobile.
 - No, I _____ the passports – here they are!
 - My parents _____ at home last night. They stayed in a 5-star hotel.
 - My mum _____ trousers when she was at school.
 - We _____ to school. We cycled.
 - I _____ all the questions. Some were very difficult.

- 7 Read the text and complete the questions for the answers.



Tolga and Ercan are from Turkey. They went to Australia last year. They visited Sydney and the Australian desert. They saw kangaroos and koalas. Tolga caught fish in the Pacific Ocean and they ate shark for dinner! They spoke Turkish in Sydney, because there are a lot of people from Turkey there, but Tolga and Ercan learnt a lot of English on their visit to Australia.

Where did Tolga and Ercan go?
To Australia.

- 1 Where _____ they _____?
Sydney and the Australian desert.
- 2 What _____?
Kangaroos and koalas.
- 3 _____ fish?
Yes, he did.
- 4 What _____ for dinner?
Shark.
- 5 What _____ in Sydney?
Turkish.
- 6 _____ a lot of English?
Yes, they did.

- 8 Complete the dialogue between the policeman (P) and Mr Rodgers (R) with the past simple negative and question forms of the verbs in brackets.

P So, when *did you see* (you / see) this spaceship?
R When I came out of the Ritz Cinema in Highfield Road.
P And _____ (1 you / talk) to the astronauts or aliens on the spaceship?
R No, they _____ (2 not speak) to me.
P _____ (3 you / see) their faces?
R They _____ (4 not have) faces!
P I see. And _____ (5 they / take) you to their spaceship?
R No. They _____ (6 not come) near me and I _____ (7 not go) near the spaceship.
P Mr Rodgers, what film _____ (8 you / see) at the cinema?
R *Space Attack*.
P *Space Attack*? Does the cinema have a big, big poster of ...

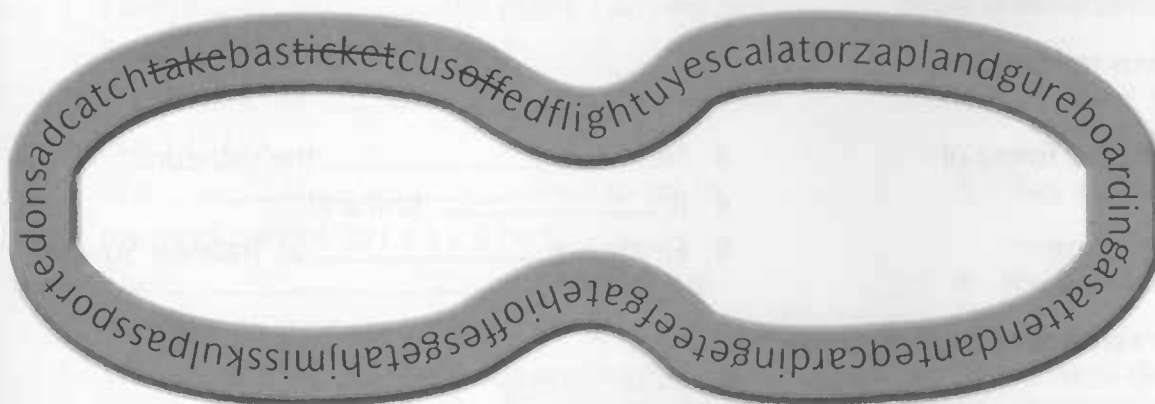
Consolidation

- 9 Complete the text with the past simple forms of the verbs in brackets.

In the past people in Britain *didn't go* (not go) to other countries for their holidays. A lot of people _____ (1 not travel) by plane because it was very expensive, and people _____ (2 not stay) in hotels for holidays. So, what _____ (3 they / do)? Well, people in the big cities _____ (4 catch) trains or buses and _____ (5 return) to their parents' villages. Their children _____ (6 go) with them and they _____ (7 make) friends with the boys and girls from the village. All the family _____ (8 stay) in the same house for a month, but they _____ (9 go out) every night and they _____ (10 have) a very good time. Now children in Britain have very different holidays. Do people in your country do different things now, too?

Vocabulary Travel

10 Find twelve travel words and expressions in the puzzle.

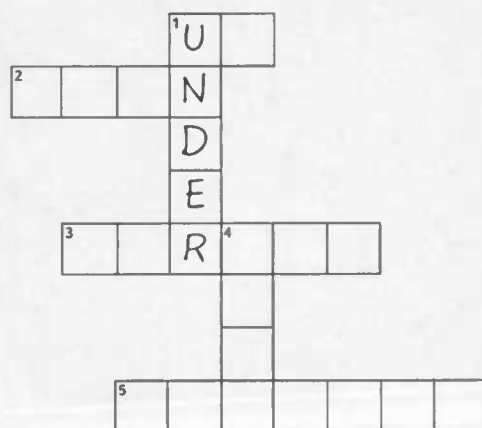


ticket

take off

Prepositions of movement

11 Complete the crossword with prepositions of movement.



Down ↓

Across →



Speaking On the plane

12 Complete the dialogue with the correct answer.

- Flight attendant Good morning, Madam.
Can I help you?
(Can you help me? / Can I help you?)
- Passenger (1) _____
(Yes, I can. / Yes, please.)
- Flight attendant What's the problem?
- Passenger I'm with my two friends, but there are (2) _____
(two / three) people in our seats.
- Flight attendant Oh dear! Can I see your
(3) _____?
(passports / boarding cards)
- Passenger Yes, (4) _____
(they are / here they are).
- Flight attendant You're in 13D, 13E and 13F, on the left. These people are in 13A, 13B, and 13C, on the
(5) _____
(left / right).
- Passenger Oh, you're right. (6)
(I'm sorry! / Please!)

A postcard Ordering events

13 Complete the sentences with the past simple form of these verbs.

be be get on go go visit

Yesterday we went on the famous red London buses.

- 1 After that, we _____ to the Tower of London.
- 2 They _____ really interesting.

3 Next, we _____ the cathedral.

4 It _____ brilliant!

5 Firstly, we _____ at Trafalgar Square.

14 Complete the postcard with the sentences from exercise 13.

Dear Yegor,

We're having a great time in London.
We study English in the morning and we're tourists in the afternoon!

Yesterday we went on the famous red London buses.

(A) _____ and we went along The Strand, a long road with lots of theatres. Then, we got off at Saint Paul's Cathedral. (B) _____

and we went up lots of stairs to the top.

We could see all of London. (C) _____

(D) _____ and

Tower Bridge. (E) _____



15 Choose the correct words to complete the last paragraph of the postcard.

do did Firstly Finally helping helped home
house read understand us you

(1) _____ we went (2) _____ and we
(3) _____ our homework. Our English
family (4) _____ us. Do you (5) _____
our English postcard?

See you soon!

Sveta and Dariya

Quick check

Vocabulary

16 Find the travel words and expressions. Complete the sentences.

- I didn't _____ the plane. I arrived half an hour before it left. (s i m s)
- We bought our _____ on the Internet. (k e s t i t c)
- The _____ took us up to passport control. (o r a s c a l e t)
- The _____ had our seat numbers on them. (r a d g i n o b d r a s c)
- We _____ the plane and went to our seats. (t o g n o)
- Our plane _____ and we met our friends at the airport. (l e d n a d)

17 Complete the text with these prepositions of movement.

up down through over

We left the village at 8 a.m. First we walked three kilometres (1) _____ a wood with lots of very tall trees. Then we went (2) _____ a very old bridge. We walked (3) _____ the mountain but then it started to rain so we ran (4) _____ the mountain.

Vocabulary review: Units 1–4

18 Are the sentences True (T) or False (F)?

- A generous person gives you money. ☐
- You can wear a T-shirt under your tracksuit. ☐
- Actors perform the news. ☐
- You see the flight attendant before the check-in assistant. ☐
- You can walk up a door. ☐
- A hilarious comedy programme is very good. ☐

Grammar

19 Write affirmative and negative sentences and questions in the past simple.

- I went to bed late last night. X

- She didn't speak to Tim yesterday. ✓

- They ate in an Italian restaurant. ?

- You watched the new reality show. ?

- He went down the escalator. X

- Did they wear jeans to the party? ✓

20 Complete the sentences and questions with *did*, *was* or *were*.

- They _____n't very happy about the game.
- _____ she tell you about the exam?
- Our teacher _____n't give us a test.
- _____ Shakespeare from France?
- When _____ my dad phone?
- We _____ at the cinema at 8 p.m.

Grammar review: Units 1–4

21 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- better / is / Doing homework / an exam. / than

- miss / school bus. / the / We / often

- is / sport. / the / Swimming / coolest

- She / happy. / always / is

- see / him. / didn't / They

5 Heroes

Reading

1 Read the text. Which paragraph tells us about ...

- 1 an awful change in Reeve's life? ☐ B
2 the things that Reeve could do in a film? ☐

- 3 Reeve's personality? ☐
4 Reeve's life after the accident? ☐

A In films, Christopher Reeve could fly, he could stop cars with his hands and he could catch bad people. Yes, he was the greatest super hero of them all: Superman. But for a lot of people, Christopher Reeve was a bigger hero in normal life.

B Reeve was a film star and he enjoyed a good life. But in 1995 his life changed. He was on his horse when he had a terrible accident. He didn't die, but most of his body did. He could only move his head and he spent all his time in bed or in a special wheelchair.

C But this terrible situation didn't stop Reeve and he made a new version of the famous Alfred Hitchcock film *Rear Window*. In this film, one of the actors is always in a wheelchair. He also did a lot of work for other people. They had the same problems as Reeve, but they didn't have any money.

D When life was difficult, Reeve always hoped for a better future. When Reeve died on 10 October 2004, people said that he was Superman in the cinemas and a super man in real life.



2 Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

What three things does the text say about Superman?

Superman could fly, stop cars with his hands and catch bad people.

- 1 How did Christopher Reeve's accident happen?

- 2 Which part of his body could he use after the accident?

- 3 Which old film did he make again?

- 4 What is special about the character that he played?

- 5 Why were other people in a worse situation than Reeve?

- 6 Did Reeve live for ten years after his accident?

Past simple revision

- 3 Write sentences in the past simple negative and affirmative forms.

Yashin / play for / Spartak (Dynamo)

Yashin *didn't* play for Spartak.

Yashin *played* for Dynamo.

- 1 We / go / to Australia (Austria)

- 2 She / send / a text message (an email)

- 3 We / miss / the bus (the plane)

- 4 He / forget / his passport (ticket)

- 5 I / borrow / a book (a DVD)

- 6 My grandpa / work / in the library (a bookshop)

- 4 Complete the text with the affirmative and negative past simple forms of these verbs.

can ~~send~~ think take travel have appear

A Hollywood film star's life is very different today. In the past they ~~sent~~ photos to their fans, but they (1 **X**) _____ web pages and they (2 **X**) _____ all over the world to talk about their new films. They (3) _____ in newspapers and magazines, but not every day. People (4 **X**) _____ photos of their families. They were heroes in the cinemas but people (5 **X**) _____ that they were heroes in normal life. I think that the old Hollywood heroes (6) _____ enjoy life more!

- 5 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

understand / you / the exercise? / Did

Did you understand the exercise?

- 1 you / yesterday? / Did / go / to the cinema

- 2 borrow / from her? / you / Which book / did

- 3 Did / her project? / finish / she


- 4 Shakespeare / die? / did / When

- 5 did / hear? / What / you

- 6 they / an earlier / catch / plane? / Did

- 6 Complete the questions in the quiz with these verbs.

destroy do learn ~~live~~ make study



Bat Quiz

Batman first appeared in 1939. What do you know about him?

- Where did Batman live?
In Gotham City.
- _____ his father _____?
He was a doctor.
- _____ Batman _____?
The man that killed his parents.
- _____ he _____?
At Princeton University.
- _____ martial art _____ he _____?
Kung-fu.
- _____ they _____ *Batman Begins?*
In 2005.

Countable and uncountable nouns

- 7 Answer the questions 1–4 with the words below. Then complete the examples.

a / an any some

What do we use with ...

1 countable nouns in affirmative sentences?

a / an or some

(Example: The organisation wants to buy _____ exercise book and _____ pencil for each child and _____ books for the teacher.)

2 plural countable nouns in negative sentences and questions?

(Examples: They haven't got _____ desks. Have they got _____ chairs?)

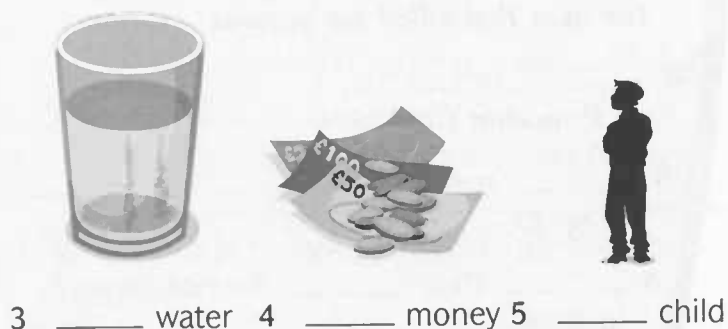
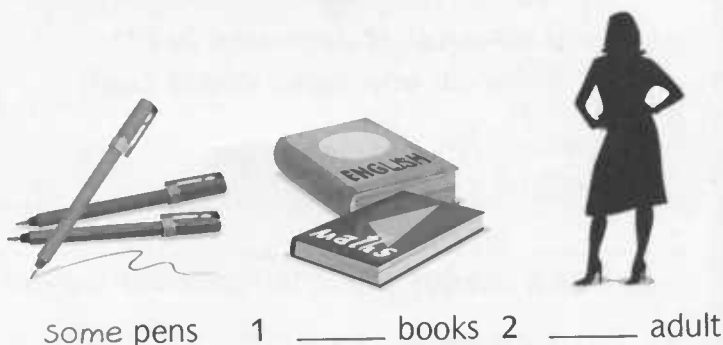
3 uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences?

(Example: The organisation gave the children _____ food.)

4 uncountable nouns in negative sentences and questions?

(Examples: They haven't got _____ money. Have they got _____ paper?)

- 8 Complete the labels with a / an or some.



- 9 Complete the sentences with a / an, any or some and these words.

dictionary friends milk money organisation
paper ~~plates~~ villages water

Are there any plates on the table?

- Is there _____ for the printer?
- Can I borrow £5? I haven't got _____.
- That river doesn't have _____ in the summer.
- There is _____ that can help us.
- There are _____ in the mountains.
- There isn't _____ in the fridge.
- She's got _____ in her bag.
- I'm going to the gym with _____.

Consolidation

- 10 Complete the dialogue with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets. When there is no verb, use a / an, some or any.

A Did you see (you / see) that programme about heroes last night?

B No, I _____ (1 not watch) TV last night.

A It _____ (2 be) good. One of the heroes, (3) _____ American girl, _____ (4 survive) a shark attack!

B That's incredible! How _____ (5 it / happen)?

A She _____ (6 be) in the sea when (7) _____ shark _____ (8 bite) off her arm. There weren't (9) _____ people in the water near her, but she _____ (10 swim) to the beach and _____ (11 shout) for help.

B Poor girl! I'm sure that she _____ (12 not want) to go swimming again!

A No, no! A month later she _____ (13 surf) again! Now she's one of the best surfers in the world!

Communication

Vocabulary Town and city

11 Who says these things? Where do they work? Label the bubbles with these words or phrases.

bookshop factory a firefighter fire station library a librarian the mayor secondary school
a shop assistant a teacher town hall a worker

Who can tell me the past simple form of these irregular verbs?

a teacher at the secondary school

This is the best dictionary that we have.

1

Thanks to me, this town is a much better place!

2

You can borrow six books for three weeks.

3

What did you say? I can't hear you! The machine's too loud.

4

We have two emergency calls. Quick – my team, to the library, and Dan's team to the factory.

5

-ed and -ing adjectives

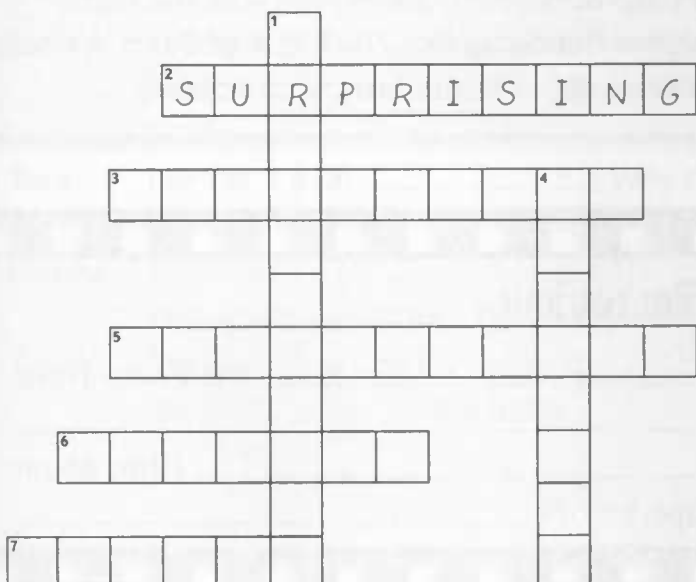
12 Read the clues and complete the crossword.

Across →

- 2 When we expect something and something different happens, it's ...
- 3 When I watch a Dracula film I feel ...
- 5 If something isn't boring, it's ...
- 6 When you come home late, your mum and dad are ...
- 7 When a film or TV programme makes you sleep, it's ...

Down ↓

- 1 My little brother thinks that Frankenstein is ...
- 4 The new Batman film is very ...



Speaking At the weekend

13 Choose the best questions in the box to complete the dialogue.

What did you do in the evening?
Did you go to London at the weekend?
Did you have a good time?
Who was it?
Did you have good weather?
Did you see a musical?
Where was it?
~~Where did you go at the weekend?~~
What did you visit?
Who did you visit?

Fiona Where did you go at the weekend?

Dawn London! We took the train.

Fiona Great! (1) _____

Dawn Yes, the city was really interesting.

Fiona (2) _____

Dawn Well, we went to Buckingham Palace and the Tower of London.

Fiona (3) _____

Dawn We went to the theatre. We saw a musical.

Fiona You really did a lot with your two days!

Writing a person's life story *because* and *so*

14 Complete the sentences with *because* or *so*.

- She wanted the DVD *so* she bought it.
- He found some money _____ he gave it to the police.
 - They didn't buy it _____ it was expensive.
 - She was worried _____ you weren't there.
 - I was bored _____ I called my friend.
 - He didn't study _____ he didn't pass the exam.
 - We ran to school _____ we missed the school bus.
 - I watch documentaries _____ they are fascinating.

15 Complete the text with the words in brackets. Use *so*, *because* and the past simple form of the verbs.

The first American hero?

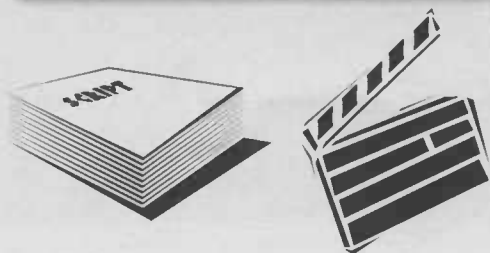


Two cowboys attacked a young girl *so* a man in black flew across the room (a man in black / fly / across the room) and he pushed the two cowboys to the floor. He took the girl and they ran. 'Who was he?' asks one of the cowboys. 'I couldn't see his face _____ (1 he / have / a mask on),' answers the other. But the cinema audience know the man's identity: it's Zorro.

Zorro first appeared in 1919 in *The Curse of Capistrano*, a story by Johnston McCulley. People say that he was the first American fictional superhero. He was a rich man with a secret identity. Zorro was strong _____ (2 he / can / help people).

But Zorro is not really an American hero _____ (3 McCulley / use / information) about the Mexican Joaquín Murietta in his stories. Murietta killed some people but he also helped the poor _____ (4 he / be / a hero) in California in the 1850s.

Today, we know his name _____ (5 Pablo Neruda / write / a play) about him, and a man with the name Murietta appears in the Antonio Banderas film *The Mask of Zorro*. Murietta is not Zorro, but the film-makers didn't forget history completely.



16 What do you think? Complete the film review with *because* and adjectives.

I like the article about Zorro *because* it's interesting.

I don't like the article about Zorro *because* I think that Zorro is boring!

Film review

I _____ the Zorro films

I _____ films about superheroes _____

Quick check

Vocabulary

17 Choose the correct answer.

- The _____ can help you in a library.
a shop assistant b librarian
- They make new cars at the _____.
a factory b car park
- There are a lot of _____ at this school.
a doctors b pupils
- A _____ gives medicine to you when you are in hospital.
a mayor b nurse

18 Complete the sentences with these words.

boring exciting frightened interesting
surprised worrying

- Our Geography teacher gave us an _____ lesson about volcanoes.
- I was _____ that I didn't pass because I studied a lot.
- The film was really _____. I slept!
- They're _____ of Dracula.
- My sister's not at home. It's very _____.
- We won the basketball match 107–106. It was very _____.

Vocabulary review: Units 1–5

19 Complete the dialogue with these words.

awful brilliant over shirt shopping

- Lianne I bought a (1) _____ when I went (2) _____ at the weekend. Look.
- Tara Lianne, it's (3) _____! Why did you buy it?
- Lianne Because it's (4) _____! I bought a jacket too. Do you like it?
- Tara Yes, because you can wear it (5) _____ the shirt!

Grammar

20 Correct the mistake in each sentence. Change *a, an, any or some*.

- Have you got some pen?

- Dave has got any classical music CDs.

- I need a water.

- We haven't got some paper for our project.

- Is there a escalator near here?

- Did they see a film stars?

21 Complete the sentences with these words.

began destroy did didn't go learnt

- Did the fire _____ the building?
- I _____ swim across the river.
- Where did they _____ last night?
- The concert _____ at 8 p.m.
- I _____ five irregular verbs yesterday.
- Who _____ you see at school?

Grammar review: Units 1–5

22 Find eight words in the word square.

F	C	T	H	I	N	N	E	R	O
U	I	H	G	O	L	I	E	A	F
N	G	O	T	A	L	L	E	S	T
N	E	U	S	U	A	L	L	Y	E
I	H	G	I	B	E	S	T	L	N
E	O	H	S	P	O	K	E	R	M
R	D	T	W	O	R	S	W	E	R

Irregular past: _____

Adverbs: _____

Comparatives: _____

Superlatives: _____

Reading

Surviving Hurricane Katrina

A reporter from *People Today* spoke to some of the survivors of one of America's worst storms. Here we tell their stories.

Shiprah Benlevi Downing and Lloyd Coffey Jr. spent six terrible days with their four-month-old baby in the Superdome in New Orleans. They didn't have any food or water, and the conditions were awful. The situation was becoming very difficult when finally they went by bus to Texas. They lost their new house, but they're happy to be alive.

Student Michelle Andrews from England was staying in New Orleans when Katrina destroyed her holiday

plans. Michelle and her two friends slept in a hotel on the first night of the hurricane, but the next day they couldn't stay there. Soldiers didn't want to help Michelle and her friends, so they slept on the streets. Finally, after three days, an Australian TV company helped them to leave the city.

Mississippi resident Mike Spencer didn't want to leave his home, but Katrina destroyed his house and nearly killed him. When the water was seven metres high, Mike



climbed through a window. When his friends arrived in a boat, Mike was sitting in a tree. He spent five hours in the tree and the water was getting higher all the time.

- 1 Read the text. What do these numbers talk about? Match them with the phrases a-f.

2 3 4 5 6 7

- a hours in the tree
b a student's friends
c time at the Superdome
d a baby's age
e the flood water
f time on the streets

5

- 2 Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

Why was the Superdome a bad place to be?
The people didn't have any food or water and the conditions were awful.

- 1 How did some people travel to Texas?

- 2 How do Shiprah and Lloyd feel now?

- 3 Who didn't lose a house in the storm?

- 4 After the hotel, where did Michelle and her friends spend the nights?

- 5 How did Mike Spencer leave his house?

- 6 Where did Mike Spencer's friends find him?

Past continuous Affirmative

- 3 Complete the sentences with the past continuous affirmative form of the verbs in brackets.

After lunch on Sunday ...

I *was listening* (listen) to the radio.

- my grandparents _____ (play) cards.
- my parents _____ (read) the Sunday newspapers.
- my brother _____ (watch) football on TV.
- my sister _____ (do) her homework in her bedroom.
- the dog _____ (sleep) in his basket.
- our cat _____ (look) out of the window.

- 4 What were they doing? Write sentences in the past continuous affirmative with these verbs.

~~cook~~ cycle dance fly play shop
study travel work

Rick was in the kitchen.

He *was cooking*.

- The children were in the garden.

- My dad was on the train home.

- My mum was in town.

- Ian and Liz were at school.

- Tony was at the factory.

- Karen was on a plane to France.

- Joe and Alex were at the wedding.

- Julia and Liam were on their bikes.

Past continuous Negatives and questions

- 5 Why wasn't Mum happy when she arrived home?
Write sentences in the past continuous negative.



THINGS TO DO:

Joe: take the dog for a walk
Sam and Sarah: tidy their bedroom
Sam: clean his football boots
Maria: study for her history test
Jamie and Josh: do their homework
Dad: help the boys with their homework
Dad: cook dinner

Joe *wasn't taking* the dog for a walk.

- Sam and Sarah _____
- Sam _____
- Maria _____
- Jamie and Josh _____
- Dad _____
- Dad _____

6 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- were / they / staying? / Where
Where were they staying?
- 1 lunch? / having / What / for / she / was

 - 2 my / using / computer? / Who / was

 - 3 he / studying / for / Was / exams? / his

 - 4 they / saying / teacher? / What / the / to / were

 - 5 were / they / running? / Why

 - 6 your / singing / TV? / Was / on / sister

 - 7 to / Why / he / the / going / was / town hall?

7 Complete the questions and answers in the past continuous. Use these verbs.

have ~~read~~ rehearse snow sit travel visit

Were you watching TV last night?
No, I wasn't watching TV. I was reading a book.

- 1 _____
yesterday evening?
No, they weren't playing basketball. They _____ the school play.
- 2 _____ at the weekend?
No, Kate wasn't skiing. She _____ her grandparents in the country.
- 3 _____ yesterday?
No, my mum wasn't working. She _____ on the beach!
- 4 _____ yesterday?
No, they weren't playing computer games. They _____ a picnic.
- 5 _____ yesterday?
No, it wasn't raining. It _____.
- 6 _____ last month?
No, my dad wasn't staying in New York. He _____ in Europe.

Past simple or past continuous?

8 Write sentences in the past continuous and the past simple.

- They / live in London / meet in a gym
When they were living in London, they met in a gym.
- 1 Roger / visit Paris / see his French teacher

 - 2 Elaine / cycle to school / lose her watch

 - 3 Frank / ski / have an accident

Consolidation

9 Complete the text with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.



In the capital of the region, Muzaffarabad, rescue workers were trying (try) to find people all weekend. The earthquake _____ (1 happen) at 8.50 a.m., when many people _____ (2 work) and lots of children _____ (3 study) at school. When I visited the capital Muzaffarabad, helicopters _____ (4 fly) into the area with food and water and many people _____ (5 help) to open the roads to the towns in the mountains. Yesterday tents _____ (6 arrive) for the anxious people that _____ (7 wait) for them.

Vocabulary Adjectives of emotion

10 Label the pictures with these words.

afraid anxious ashamed desperate
enthusiastic grateful relaxed



afraid



1 _____



4 _____



2 _____



5 _____



3 _____



6 _____

Extreme weather

11 Fill in the answers with the correct word.

drought flood hurricane storm thunder
tornado tsunami

rain + rain + rain = flood

1 rain + lightning + thunder = _____

2 no rain + no rain + no rain = _____

3 strong winds + the ocean = _____

4 disappearing sea + big wave + bigger wave = _____

5 black sky + very strong winds = _____

6 black clouds + lightning = _____

Speaking Afraid of storms?

12 Write sentences to make Max's answers more interesting. Use these words and phrases.

I / be / in it

I / not mind / storms

I / be / anxious to get home

then we / hear / thunder

I / not like / get / wet

I / walk / home from the gym

Jenny Did you see the awful storm last night?

Max Yes. I was in it!

Jenny Why? Were you in the park?

Max No. (1) _____

Jenny Was it raining when you left the gym?

Max Yes. (2) _____

Jenny And there was lightning too. I was terrified. Were you?

Max No. (3) _____

Jenny Were you relaxed when it was all happening?

Max No. (4) _____

Jenny So you are afraid of storms!

Max No. (5) _____

A story Adjective order

13 Complete the story with these phrases.

a big surprise under our beds a fantastic time
~~lots of wind and rain~~ the first night silly things

14 Find four pairs of adjectives in the story.

Opinion

Fact

beautiful

15 Complete the text about you. Choose the correct answer and use the opinion and fact adjectives below. (If you want, you can use other adjectives.)

agricultural big boring brilliant exciting
funny happy industrial modern normal
old organised small tall wonderful

I live in a / an _____
(village / town / city) in a / an _____
_____ (flat / house). I sleep and
study in my _____
bedroom. I've got a / an _____
_____ family and I go to a / an
_____ school.

Last year we stayed in a beautiful old castle in Scotland. We had horrible winter weather, with lots of wind and rain, but the castle was great. We loved discovering all the different rooms and we had (1) _____.

My brother and I had a wonderful big room, with a very big fire and two brilliant high beds. But when we went to bed on (2) _____, some people started speaking in our room. When the strange voices were talking, the fire moved a lot. We were terrified and we ran up the stairs to our parents' bedroom.

We had (3) _____ when we got to their bedroom because they weren't there. 'Listen!' said my brother. 'The people in our room are laughing now!' We were terrified, but then we heard the noise again. 'It's Mum and Dad!' I said, and we ran down the stairs to our room.

We found our mum and dad (4) _____. They were enjoying their hilarious joke! Well, they thought that it was hilarious, but we didn't! But how did they make the fire move? Well, my dad moved a newspaper up and down and made some wind. And they say that **we** do (5) _____!



Quick check

Vocabulary

- 16 Match the sentences with the adjectives of emotion.

ashamed desperate enthusiastic grateful proud

- 1 Oh, thanks very much. That's very good of you!

- 2 Yes, fantastic. I really want to go!

- 3 Oh, why did I do that? I was very stupid!

- 4 I passed all my exams. I did very well!

- 5 Please help. I've lost my boarding card and the plane's going now!

- 17 Label the pictures with the extreme weather words.

flood hurricane lightning tornado



1 _____



3 _____



2 _____



4 _____

Vocabulary review: Units 1–6

- 18 Find the words. Complete the phrases.

- 1 an _____ (f a l w u) storm
- 2 a _____ (f u l p l e h) teacher
- 3 a _____ (c i n i n g a s t a f) documentary
- 4 a _____ (l i n t a r i b l) performance
- 5 a _____ (d a r h - k r o w g i n) doctor
- 6 an _____ (i g r i n s t e n e t) museum

Grammar

- 19 Write affirmative and negative sentences or questions in the past continuous.

- 1 My teacher was writing our exam last night. ✗

- 2 Meg wasn't learning French. ✓

- 3 He was playing computer games. ✗

- 4 The fire was destroying the building. ?

- 5 Were they doing their homework? ✓

- 20 Match 1–5 with a–e to make sentences.

- 1 ☐ We visited Mexico when ...
 - 2 ☐ What were you doing when ...
 - 3 ☐ I was fishing ...
 - 4 ☐ Were you studying ...
 - 5 ☐ My dad was cooking when ...
- a a fire started in the kitchen.
b we were living in California.
c when I saw a shark.
d the police arrived?
e when I phoned you yesterday?

Grammar review: Units 1–6

- 21 Choose the correct answer.

Abdulrazak Shinawatra was working in (1) a / an office in Thailand when the (2) terrifying / terrified tsunami destroyed his village. He went home and when he arrived, (3) his / her teenage children were staying with (4) a / some cousin because of the flood. 'Where's (5) your / their mother?' Abdulrazak asked. 'We couldn't find (6) her / him.' Abdulrazak's wife, Nattini, (7) was shopping / were shopping when the tsunami arrived and she (8) can't / couldn't return home. Abdulrazak (9) didn't knew / didn't know this and so he was very (10) worrying / worried. Finally, after some hours, Nattini returned to (11) their / your destroyed village. It was a happy end to a (12) terrible / hilarious day.

7

Holidays

Reading

1 Read and match the texts 1–2 with the text types a–d. There are two text types that you do not need.

- a ☐ A magazine article
b ☐ A web page

- c ☐ An email to a friend
d ☐ A letter to a newspaper

1

A holiday to remember!

To: keiko
Cc:
Subject: A holiday to remember!
Attachments: none
Font Size: B

Hi Keiko,
How are you? What are you going to do this summer? I'm going to CampBoston again. Did you enjoy it last year? They've got our photo on the website – we're famous! Look at the CampBoston homepage! On another page there's a good one of all of us in our boats in the port in Boston. There are also some photos of when we were at the Statue of Liberty. Well, are you going to come to Boston, too? Write and tell me your plans! See you there?!

Maria

2

CampBoston Home Activities Water sports About us Contact us

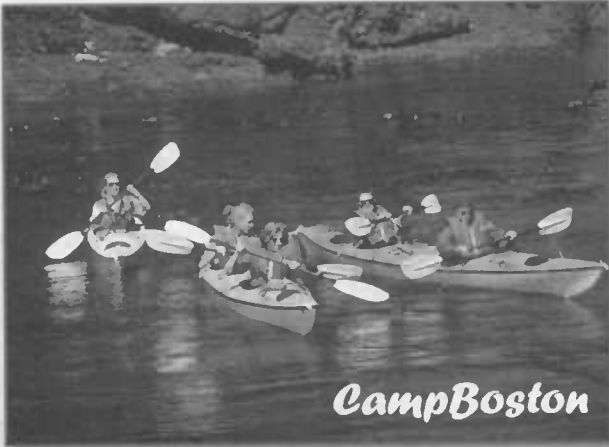
CampBoston

Welcome to the CampBoston website. CampBoston camps are international camps for children aged 10–17 from all over the world. English is the official camp language and there are **English classes** for the children that want them.

Camp dates for next summer:
2 July–16 July
16 July–30 July

Parents can contact their children every day through our website email.

Activities include **Boston city visits, sailing and water sports, arts and crafts, and information and computer technology.**



CampBoston

Special activities

This year, the 14–17-year-olds are going to spend two days in New York and the 10–13-year-olds are going to spend a weekend at a campsite in the mountains.

For more information, [click here](#).

2 Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

Where is Maria going this summer?
She's going to CampBoston.

1 Where and when did Maria meet Keiko?

2 Why is Maria excited about the website?

3 Where did Maria and Keiko visit last year?
Give two places.

4 What language does everyone speak at CampBoston?

5 How can parents email their children?

6 Which special activity are the older teenagers going to do?

Future forms *going to*

- 3** Complete the sentences with the affirmative form of *going to* of these verbs.

behave buy catch destroy give have **study**

This summer I'm *going to* study English at a school in Oxford.

- 1 My mum and dad _____ a new car next week.
- 2 John, you _____ at school next year!
- 3 We _____ a train to Berlin tomorrow.
- 4 The hurricane _____ the houses on the beach.
- 5 My sister _____ a party to celebrate her birthday.
- 6 Our history teacher _____ us a test tomorrow.

- 4** Write sentences with the negative form of *going to*.



Oh, no! Dad is cooking! (We / have / a nice lunch)
we're *not going to* have a nice lunch.

- 1 I haven't got any money. (watch / *Spider-Man 3* at the cinema)

- 2 We didn't study. (pass / the exam)

- 3 He's got a secret. (tell / me his secret)

- 4 They aren't friendly. (help / us)

- 5 They forgot their cameras. (take / photos)

- 6 She's in hospital. (run / in the race)

- 5** Write negative and affirmative sentences with *going to*.

I / go shopping with my friends (my mum and dad)

I'm *not going to* go shopping with my friends. I'm *going to* go shopping with my mum and dad.

- 1 We / meet / at 7 p.m. (8 p.m.)

- 2 My aunt / buy / me a mobile phone (DVD)

- 3 We / spend / the summer in Egypt (Cyprus)

- 4 I / record / songs from the Internet (the radio)

- 5 Lisa / have / her party in a pizzeria (snack bar)

- 6** Write questions using the *going to* form of these verbs.

buy ~~de~~ play stay wear

What / they / at the weekend?

What are they *going to* do at the weekend?

- 1 Where / we / in Rome?
_____?
- 2 you / some new trainers at SportWorld?

_____?
- 3 Who / you / tennis with?
_____?
- 4 Jade / her new earrings for the wedding?

_____?

7 Replace the dates and times with the time expressions.





in two days' time next month next week
this evening ~~this month~~ tomorrow evening
tomorrow morning

Sunday 6th May

The month of May and it's exam time! I want to pass all my exams ~~in May~~ this month and then I can have a good summer! At 9 a.m. Monday 14th May (1) _____ my exams are going to start. Today at 7 p.m. (2) _____ I'm going to study History with my best friend, Ray. At 6 p.m. Monday 7th May (3) _____ we're going to study for our French exam and on Tuesday (4) _____ I'm going to look at my Maths notes. But it's not all work! On Monday 7th May at 9 a.m. (5) _____ we're going on a school trip. In June (6) _____ we're going to Venice for a holiday!

Future forms Present continuous

8 Write sentences with the present continuous affirmative and negative forms.

	Frank	Pauline	Suzy
 sing	✓	✓	✗
 cook	✓	✗	✓
 cycle	✓	✓	✓
 fly	✗	✗	✓

Next month ...

Frank and Pauline *are singing* in a musical.

- Suzy _____ in a musical.
- Frank and Suzy _____ lunch for friends.
- Pauline _____ lunch for friends.
- Frank, Pauline and Suzy _____ in the mountains.
- Suzy _____ to Paris.
- Frank and Pauline _____ to Paris.

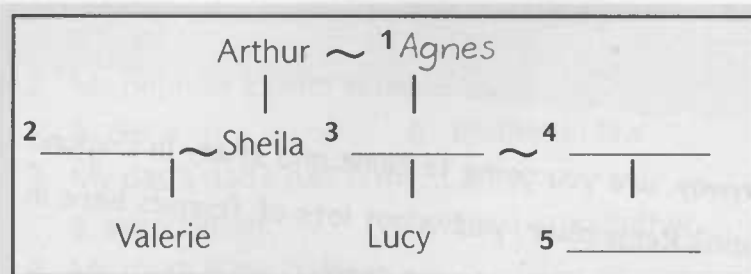
Consolidation

9 Complete the dialogue with the *going to* (GT) or the present continuous (PC) form of the verbs in brackets.

- Sean Where *are you going* (PC you / go) for the summer holidays?
- Sonia Well, we _____
(1 PC go) to Canada for a month.
- Sean Wow, that's great. Where _____
(2 PC you / go) in Canada?
- Sonia Vancouver. We _____
(3 GT stay) in a house in the city centre.
- Sean Ah, so you _____
(4 GT visit) friends.
- Sonia Well, no, we _____
(5 GT not visit) friends. We don't know these people.
- Sean Then why _____
(6 GT they / give) you their house? They're very generous!
- Sonia Well, it's an internet organisation. You borrow someone's house and they borrow yours. The people from Vancouver _____
(7 PC come) to stay in our house here in Rome at the same time.
- Sean That's a great idea. And what _____
(8 GT you / do)?
- Sonia We _____ (9 GT study) English every morning and then we _____
(10 GT see) the city and the mountains. My sister _____
(11 PC go) windsurfing, but I _____
(12 GT not swim). The water is very, very cold there!
- Sean You _____ (13 GT have) fun. I _____ (14 GT tell) my mum and dad about it!

Vocabulary Family

- 10 Read the text and complete the family tree with the names. Then answer the questions.



I'm Valerie. My mum is called Sheila and my dad is called Roger. My mum's got one brother, George. Dawn is George's wife. They've got two children, Lucy and Pierce. Pierce and Lucy's grandparents, Arthur and Agnes, are both 70 years old.

Who is ...

Valerie's grandmother?

Agnes

- 1 Valerie's uncle? _____
- 2 Lucy and Pierce's aunt? _____
- 3 Sheila's husband? _____
- 4 Sheila's niece? _____
- 5 Sheila's daughter? _____
- 6 George's son? _____

go, make, do and have

- 11 Write the phrases for the definitions to complete the crossword. Find the mystery activity.

- 1 To eat breakfast, lunch or dinner.
- 2 To wash all your body standing up.
- 3 You do this after school.
- 4 You do this before you can sleep in it.
- 5 To walk, not in the car.
- 6 To celebrate a birthday etc.
- 7 When you get something wrong.
- 8 To cook and eat in the garden.
- 9 To visit an interesting place and come home in the evening.
- 10 To enjoy an activity.
- 11 What you do after eating!

Speaking Good old music

- 12 Complete the dialogue with these words.

car ~~de~~ how listen older see where

- Sam What are you going to do this weekend?
- Tina I'm going to a classical music concert.
- Sam What? That's the kind of music that my mum and dad (1) _____ to!
- Tina Well, good music is always good music!
- Sam Yes, that's true. My (2) _____ brother's going to (3) _____ a musical in the summer! So, (4) _____ are you going for the concert?
- Tina At a theatre in the city centre.
- Sam In London? (5) _____ are you going to travel there?
- Tina I'm going with my mum and dad by (6) _____.



An informal letter Parts of a letter

13 Put the parts of Jane's letter a-h in order 1-8.

a ☐

How are you? I'm fine and I'm very busy with school work. The exams are coming and I want to pass them all! Are you studying a lot?

b ☐

Lots of love,

c ☐

7th May 2006

d ☐

Dear Matilde,

e ☐

354 Walsgrave Road,
Manchester
MN4 4AF

f ☐

Anyway, are you going to come and study in England again? Remember, you've got lots of friends here in Manchester! Write to me soon!

g ☐

Jane

h ☐

What are you going to do this summer?

(1) _____
in California because my mum and dad want to visit
my aunt and uncle there. (2) _____

_____ with my cousins, too.

(3) _____! I to Los Angeles
first, and then drive to San Francisco by car. It's a
very long way, so I think that (4) _____

_____ when we arrive in San Francisco.

14 Complete paragraph h of the letter. Use *going to* and the words below.

I / need / a bed
I / have / a good time
We / spend / a month
We / fly

Quick check

Vocabulary

15 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 My dad's brother is my _____.
a aunt b uncle
- 2 My nephew's sister is my _____.
a niece b mother-in-law
- 3 My dad's dad's dad is my _____.
a grandfather b great-grandfather
- 4 My mum is my dad's _____.
a wife b husband
- 5 My wife's mother is my _____.
a aunt b mother-in-law
- 6 Your mum and dad's nephew is your _____.
a son b cousin

16 Complete the phrases with *go*, *do*, *have* or *make*.

- 1 _____ the bed
- 2 _____ on foot
- 3 _____ a meal
- 4 _____ on a day trip
- 5 _____ the washing-up
- 6 _____ a picnic
- 7 _____ homework
- 8 _____ friends
- 9 _____ mistakes
- 10 _____ a barbecue
- 11 _____ a shower
- 12 _____ a good time

Vocabulary review: Units 1–7

17 Underline the word which is not correct in each group.

- 1 lightning hurricane escalator thunder
- 2 passport ticket gate boarding card
- 3 brilliant great fantastic awful
- 4 moody friendly generous sympathetic
- 5 rehearsing the news stage performance
- 6 librarian mayor museum firefighter

Grammar

18 Complete the sentences in the *going to* future or the present continuous. Use the words below.

are are going isn't not to

- 1 We are going _____ buy a new house next year.
- 2 When _____ our cousins coming?
- 3 I'm _____ going to see him again!
- 4 _____ they going on holiday?
- 5 Who is he _____ to buy a present for?
- 6 She _____ going to live in Murmansk.

19 Complete the time expressions with the correct words.

- 1 I'm going on holiday _____ a month's time.
on / in / at
- 2 Today is 1st May and I'm going to behave better _____ month.
this / that / last
- 3 We're going swimming _____ morning.
next / last / this
- 4 We're going to enjoy _____ weekend.
tomorrow / next / last
- 5 I'm going to be fifteen next _____.
year / time / day
- 6 Mum's going to work _____ afternoon.
tomorrow / today / this

Grammar review: Units 1–7

20 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 Where they were staying in Paris?

- 2 I was cooking when the phone was ringing.

- 3 Was you eating an apple?

- 4 There was any book on my desk.

- 5 She didn't goes to school yesterday.

- 6 Did they watched the game?

8

Our planet

Reading

1 Read the text. Answer the questions with the names.

CoolGirl jay07 tigereyes365 Worriedboy

1 Who says that humans are the problem?

2 Who thinks that we can help the planet?

3 Who needs information? _____

4 Who thinks that the changes are natural?

GREEN TALK



Home

Blog

Members

News

Events

Links

Worriedboy Member no: 562 Gender: male
10:57 16th May Post 1

Hurricanes and tsunamis that destroy cities; drought and fires and then lots of rain and floods in Europe. What is happening to the world's weather? It's changing, but why? Can anyone explain it to me?

tigereyes365 Member no: 175 Gender: female
11:30 16th May Post 2

It's easy, Mr Worriedboy. Temperatures are hotter now than 100 years ago. Why? Another easy question! It's because of the way we use the planet. We are destroying the planet with our cars and factories.

CoolGirl Member no: 231 Gender: female
11:40 16th May Post 3

Listen Worriedboy, tigereyes365 has got it wrong! Lots of experts say that it's normal that temperatures go up. The planet is always changing. Many years ago the temperature went down and all the dinosaurs died. They couldn't survive in the cold. Well, now the temperature is going up. The big question is, will the dinosaurs return?

jay07 Member no: 15 Gender: male
12:05 16th May Post 4

Well, if tigereyes365 is wrong, it's not important. We have a problem and we must behave better! Don't wait for the politicians! They don't do anything, but WE can change the world. We must recycle things and we must save water. If everybody helps, then the changes in the planet, natural or not, won't be as bad as the 'experts' say.

2 Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

What does Worriedboy want to know about?
He wants to know about the changes in the weather.

1 What was different a century ago?

2 Read Post 2. What two things damage our planet?

3 Who doesn't agree with tigereyes365?

4 What happened when the planet was very cold?

5 Jay07 talks about politicians. Why doesn't he like them?

6 Read Post 4. What two things can we do now?

Future forms *will*

3 Write sentences with *will* or *won't*.

You don't need an umbrella. (it / rain)

It *won't* rain.

1 She studies a lot. (she / pass the exam)

2 There's a tornado coming. (it / destroy the village)

3 He doesn't practise the guitar. (he / learn to play it)

4 They are going to eat all their lunch.
(they / waste their food)

5 She's going to London in the summer.
(she / speak better English)

6 The film is very good. (you / enjoy it)

7 People kill tigers. (tigers / survive)

8 It's raining a lot. (there / be a flood)

4 Read the class survey notes. Write sentences with *will* or *won't*.

Group A: In the future

Most students agree:

The rainforest / disappear ✓

People / live on Mars X

Cars / use solar energy ✓

Robots / do all the work at home X

Group B: What can we do?

Most students agree:

We / recycle our old clothes ✓

We / buy products that don't have packaging ✓

We / waste water X

The rainforest *will* disappear.

1 People _____.

2 Cars _____.

3 Robots _____.

4 We _____.

5 We _____.

6 We _____.

5 Write questions with *will*.

What questions did Group A ask in exercise 4?

Will the rainforest disappear?

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

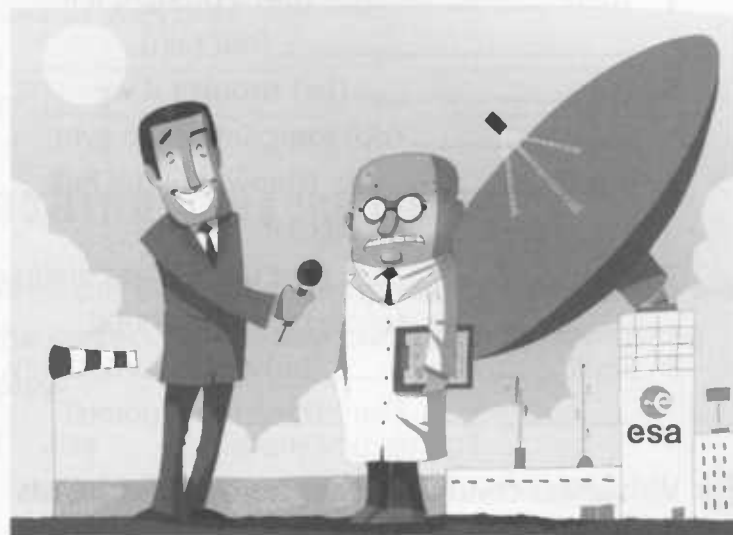
What questions did Group B ask in exercise 4?

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

6 Complete the dialogue with questions using *will*.



Reporter Yesterday the European Space Agency said that aliens from the planet Mars will visit the Earth soon. Dr Reyes, who *will they speak to?*

Dr Reyes They will speak to the United Nations Organisation.

Reporter (1) Where _____?

Dr Reyes The aliens will land in London.

Reporter (2) When _____?

Dr Reyes They will arrive next July.

Reporter (3) Where _____?

Dr Reyes They'll stay in a 5-star hotel.

Reporter (4) _____?

Dr Reyes Yes, they'll eat human food.

Reporter (5) Who _____?

Dr Reyes They will meet the Queen first.

Reporter (6) _____?

Dr Reyes Yes, they'll visit other countries.

Reporter Well, thank you, Dr Reyes. It will be an interesting visit!

First conditional

- 7** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

You'll arrive before lunchtime if you leave at 8 a.m.

- 1 If we _____ (recycle) paper, we _____ (save) trees.
- 2 I _____ (send) him a text message if he _____ (not phone).
- 3 If I _____ (not write) your address in my book, I _____ (forget) it.
- 4 There _____ (be) a drought if it _____ (not rain).
- 5 We _____ (be) stronger if we _____ (do) exercises at the gym.
- 6 If you _____ (throw) me the ball, I _____ (catch) it.
- 7 If we _____ (put up) posters, people _____ (come) to the meeting.
- 8 Zenit _____ (be) champions if they _____ (win) three more points!

- 8** Write first conditional sentences. Use words from column A and column B.

A	B
we play well	she / not send any emails
she goes to New York	the mayor / listen to us
we don't go now	I / buy it for you
her computer crashes	we / win the game
you give me the money	we / miss the plane
we sign the petition	she / visit Manhattan

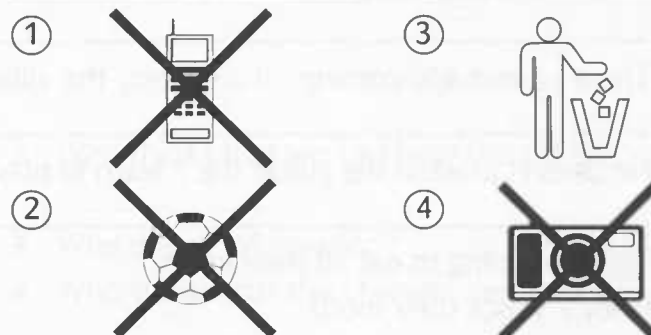
If we play well, we'll win the game.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

The imperative

- 9** Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative imperative form of these verbs.

play put take use



- 1 Don't use your mobile when the film is on.
- 2 _____ ball games on the grass.
- 3 _____ your rubbish in the bin.
- 4 _____ photographs.

Consolidation

- 10** Complete the dialogue with the present simple, will and imperative forms of the verbs in brackets.

Liam Are you going on the demonstration?

Katie No, it won't change (not change) anything.

Liam What? If all the students _____ (1 go) on the demonstration, the mayor _____ (2 see) that we don't want a new road.

Katie _____ (3 not be) stupid! The mayor _____ (4 not listen) to the students on the demonstration!

Liam If the mayor _____ (5 see) lots of people on the demonstration, he _____ (6 not build) a new road. _____ (7 not stay) at home! _____ (8 come) with us! We _____ (9 be) upset if we can't play football in the park!

Katie I _____ (10 not be) upset! I _____ (11 catch) the bus along the new road to the sports centre!

Communication

Vocabulary Environment

- 11 Find twelve environment words in the word square.

P	A	C	K	A	G	I	N	G	A	T
O	F	O	Y	O	Y	S	A	V	E	H
L	A	N	D	A	M	A	G	E	N	E
L	E	S	A	S	E	R	O	T	V	E
U	P	E	G	R	E	E	N	H	I	Z
T	P	R	O	T	E	C	T	R	R	T
I	S	V	A	C	U	Y	T	O	O	A
O	B	A	N	W	E	C	I	W	N	T
N	O	T	C	A	T	L	N	A	M	S
F	R	I	D	S	O	E	M	W	E	T
E	B	O	T	T	L	E	B	A	N	K
W	E	N	V	E	G	O	T	Y	T	A

- 12 Write the words from exercise 11 in the three groups.



Campaigns

- 13 Find and write four more phrases about campaigns.



have a meeting

- 1 _____ 3 _____
2 _____ 4 _____

Speaking Save the planet

- 14 Read the dialogues. Complete lines a–e below with the correct names and match the lines with the gaps.

- 1 Joe What are you doing?
Maria Throwing away my old books.
Joe Don't throw them away!
? b
? _____
- 2 Yvonne What will happen if we don't help the environment?
Steve Well, I think that we'll have more floods and droughts.
? _____
- 3 John What are you eating?
Isabel Chocolates. Do you want one?
? _____
Isabel They're very nice!
? _____
- a _____ Well, I don't know. I don't usually eat them because of all the plastic and boxes they use.
b Maria Why not?
c _____ Yes, now it doesn't rain for months and then it rains a lot.
d _____ Well, a green company can make new paper with them.
e _____ OK, but only one!

A poster Subject pronouns

- 15 Read the poster and write subject pronouns in the spaces 1–7.
- 16 Complete the spaces A–E with the affirmative or negative imperative forms of these verbs.

not build buy ~~not close~~ not destroy protect

Save our park!



Our mayor wants to build a new road through our park!

(1) *He* thinks that we want a new road!

COME ON TO OUR DEMONSTRATION!

The demonstration is on Saturday at 10 a.m. (2) _____ is going to start in the park and (3) _____ is going to finish in front of the town hall. The people of this town want to talk to the mayor. Our park is important!

(4) _____ must tell him these things:

(A) *Don't close* **the snack bar!**

(B) _____ **the trees!**

(C) _____ **the animals in the park!**

(D) _____ **a new road!**

(E) _____ **more buses for the city!**

If (5) _____ want to help us before the demonstration, come to our meeting at 8 p.m. at St Mary's School. (6) _____ need to phone the newspapers and radio stations. We need to make posters too. (7) _____ are important because they will tell people about the demonstration.

Remember: we want a city for people, not for cars!

Quick check

Vocabulary

- 17 Match the environment verbs 1–6 with the definitions a–f.

If you ... something, you ...

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> recycle | a put it in the rubbish bin. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> damage | b use less of it. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> waste | c stop bad things. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> throw away | d use it again in a different way. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> protect | e do bad things to it. |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> save | f use more than you need. |

- 18 Correct the noun in each campaign phrase.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| 1 have <i>letters</i> | _____ |
| 2 go on a <i>petition</i> | _____ |
| 3 sign <i>wristbands</i> | _____ |
| 4 collect <i>posters</i> | _____ |
| 5 wear <i>money</i> | _____ |
| 6 write a <i>demonstration</i> | _____ |
| 7 put up a <i>meeting</i> | _____ |

Vocabulary review: Units 1–8

- 19 Match the sentences with these words.

aunt enthusiastic grateful quiz show
necklace upset

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1 I answered all the questions last night. | _____ |
| 2 My mum's sister's name is Mary. | _____ |
| 3 She was very sad when she lost her cat. | _____ |
| 4 Can I wear this with these earrings? | _____ |
| 5 They really wanted to play. | _____ |
| 6 I said 'Thank you'. | _____ |

Grammar

- 20 Choose the correct answer.

- | | | |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| 1 I _____ a wristband if there's a demonstration. | a wear | b 'll wear |
| 2 _____ in the sea. There are sharks! | a Swim | b Don't swim |
| 3 _____ come to the match? | a Will they | b They will |
| 4 If you ask him, he _____ it for you! | a do | b 'll sing |
| 5 She won't _____ to India. | a go | b goes |
| 6 We _____ a computer if we collect lots of money. | a buy | b 'll buy |

- 21 Correct the *will* / *won't*, first conditional and imperative mistakes in each sentence.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 She'll recycles her old clothes. | _____ |
| 2 Don't driving your car! Catch a bus. | _____ |
| 3 Where they will build the new hospital? | _____ |
| 4 No waste your food! | _____ |
| 5 I will'nt use plastic bottles. | _____ |
| 6 The mayor will listen if we will sign the petition. | _____ |

Grammar review: Units 1–8

- 22 Complete the sentences with these words.

an any didn't 'm time were

- | |
|---|
| 1 I _____ going to buy a wristband tomorrow. |
| 2 She's going to France in two months' _____. |
| 3 They haven't got _____ money. |
| 4 I _____ tell them about the film. |
| 5 _____ they staying in a hotel last weekend? |
| 6 I ate _____ orange for dessert. |

9 Changes

Reading

James Mansfield

HOW HAVE CHANGES IN TECHNOLOGY AFFECTED MY FAMILY?

This was my great-great-grandmother's record player. It's very old and it still works, but of course it can't play CDs. People always want new technology because they think that life will be easier, but that isn't always true. Today's astonishing new invention is old tomorrow, and we buy more new machines.

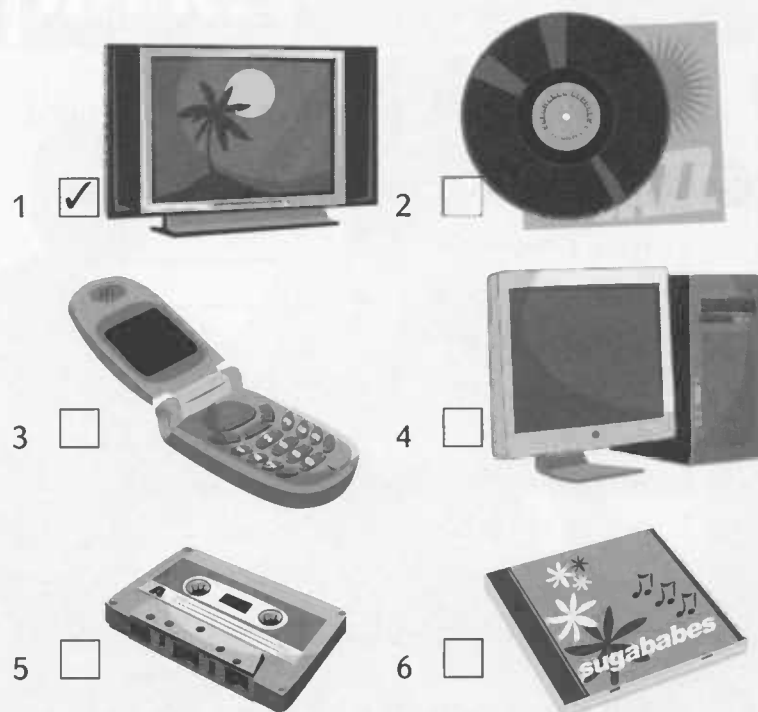


My grandfather had a film camera called a cine camera. It made good films and my dad watched his film shows at Christmas when he was little. I've seen these films because he put them onto a video, but now video has become a thing of the past. I don't know if we can put the films onto DVD, but I don't want to lose them.

My grandmother's experience is better. She is a big fan of The Beatles, an old pop group. She had a great collection of Beatles records, but when record players disappeared, she recorded them onto cassettes. Now the quality of the cassettes is bad and she can't use them, so she uses a computer and she's learning all about music on the Internet. Her collection is bigger than ever! And the records? She sold them for a lot of money to a collector.

I think these changes have been good for two reasons. The quality of films and music is better than before and the machines have also become smaller. This means that you can use them everywhere. The only bad thing is that you can't play some films and music on new technology.

1 Read and tick ✓ the things that are in the text.



2 Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

Which is the oldest machine in the text?
The oldest machine in the text is the record player.

- 1 When did James' father watch cine films?
He _____
- 2 How could James watch his grandfather's films?

- 3 What will happen if they can't put the video onto DVD?

- 4 How has his grandmother continued listening to her favourite music?
She _____
- 5 What two things are good about new technology?

- 6 What is the negative thing about new technology?

Present perfect

3 Complete the irregular verb table.

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was, were	been
do	_____	_____
eat	_____	_____
go	_____	_____
have	_____	_____
learn	_____	_____
meet	_____	_____
spend	_____	_____
swim	_____	_____
write	_____	_____

4 Complete the text with the present perfect forms of the verbs from exercise 3.

My brother *has had* a fascinating year. He

(1) _____

to Brazil with his university friends and they

(2) _____

lots of different things. They

(3) _____

a lot of time in the Amazon

and they (4) _____ a report for

their university on the plants in the jungle. They

(5) _____ the Yanomami people

and they (6) _____ a dinner of

snake meat with them! My brother and his friends

(7) _____ in the Amazon river,

too. He says that piranhas aren't dangerous! He

(8) _____ in Brazil for seven

months now and he (9) _____

some words in the Yanomami language, Sanumá.

A university student's life is definitely more interesting than a school student's life!



5 Emily and Jack came home at half past four. What have they done? Look at the table and write sentences in the present perfect.

	Emily	Jack
do homework	✓	✗
go on the Internet	✓	✗
eat a snack	✓	✓
have a shower	✓	✗
phone friends	✗	✓
read a magazine	✓	✗
have dinner	✗	✗

Jack / his homework

Jack hasn't done his homework.

1 Jack / on the Internet

2 Jack and Emily / a snack

3 Emily / a shower

4 Emily / her friends

5 Jack / a magazine

6 Jack and Emily / dinner

6 Complete the text with the present perfect affirmative and negative forms of these verbs.

be brush do eat finish ~~leave~~ phone
put on start

It's half past eight in the morning and we *haven't left* for school! We (1) _____ breakfast and I (2) _____ my teeth, but my brother (3 ✗) _____ anything! He (4 ✗) _____ his clothes – he's wearing his pyjamas! I (5) _____ all my homework, but my brother (6 ✗) _____ his and now his best friend (7) _____ and he's in his bedroom talking on his mobile! We (8 ✗) _____ late for school this year, but today is going to be different, thanks to my brother!

7 Read the text. Write questions for the answers.



Alonso Fernández has had a busy year. He's driven in Europe and Asia and he's won five Grand Prix. He's visited Brazil and Japan too. Alonso now lives in Los Angeles. He's bought a house for his parents next to his. His parents have met Alonso's racing team.

Has Alonso had a busy year?

Yes, he's had a busy year.

1 _____ in Europe and Asia?

Yes, he's driven in Europe and Asia.

2 _____ four Grand Prix?

No, he's won five Grand Prix.

3 _____ other countries?

Yes, he's visited Brazil and Japan.

4 _____ a flat for his parents?

No, he's bought a house for his parents.

5 _____ his racing team?

Yes, they've met his racing team.

Present perfect *ever* and *never*

8 Complete the questions and write negative sentences in the present perfect with *ever* and *never*.

Have you ever eaten Japanese food?

No, I've never eaten Japanese food, but I've eaten Chinese food.

1 _____ a famous actor?

_____,
but we've met a famous footballer.

2 _____ in a choir?

_____,
but I've sung in the shower!

3 _____ New Zealand?

_____,
but she's been to Australia.

Consolidation

9 Complete the dialogue with the present perfect forms of the verbs in brackets.

Mum Well, *have you had* (you / have) a good year at your new school?

Stewart Yes, I _____ (1 make) lots of new friends and I like the teachers.

Dad And _____ (2 you / learn) new things? That's important, too!

Stewart It _____ (3 be) more difficult and I _____ (4 have) new subjects, but I _____ (5 enjoy) it.

Science _____ (6 not be) easy, but I _____ (7 never / like) Science.

Mum Well, you _____ (8 pass) all your exams. Your dad and I are very proud, so we _____ (9 buy) you a present!

Stewart Oh, fantastic! What is it? The All-Star Football computer game?

Dad No, it's a computer dictionary! _____ (10 you / ever / have) a better present?

Stewart Er, no. Thanks. It's, it's ... great.

Mum And because you _____ (11 work) very hard ... here's another present!

Stewart Wow, the All-Star Football computer game! I _____ (12 see) this at my friend's house and it's brilliant! Thanks a lot!

Vocabulary School

10 Label the texts with these words.

bully exam exercise book locker
rules subjects

Timetable – Class 1D		
	Monday	Tuesday
08.30	History	Spanish
09.20	P.E.	Science
10.10	break	break

subjects

NORMAN MANLEY SCHOOL

End of year History Test

Student: *Mary Kenny* Class: *7D*

1 Answer the following questions:

1 _____

Mary Kenny
Class 7D
History

MARY KENNY
CLASS 7D

2 _____ 3 _____

NORMAN MANLEY SCHOOL

You mustn't eat or drink in the classrooms.
You mustn't play ball games in the building.

4 _____

School Report

Student: *Goshua Ladd* Class: *7D*

We are very worried about Goshua. Other parents have said that children are frightened of him and

5 _____

In the country

11 Complete the words with the correct letters.

h _ i _ l _ 3 s _ t _ r _ a _ m
1 f _ r _ m 4 f _ i _ e _ d
2 c _ o _ t _ t _ a _ e 5 _ a _ l _ e _ y

Find a country word using the seven missing letters.

6 _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Speaking The school web page

12 Match the verbs and nouns to make phrases.

make	an email
make	a web page
become	a championship
have	a mistake
send	an interview
win	a member

13 Now complete the dialogue with the phrases from exercise 12. Remember to use the correct form of the present perfect where necessary.

Sandra Hi, Colin. I haven't seen you for some time. Where have you been?

Colin Well, I've *become a member* of the computer club.

Sandra The computer club? Is that fun or hard work?

Colin It's good fun! We've learnt how to use the Internet and to (1) _____. We've made one for the school.

Sandra Well, I've got some information for the school web page.

Colin What's that?

Sandra Do you know that I play in the basketball team? Well, we (2) _____.

Colin Yes, I know! The Inter-Schools Championship! Fantastic! I'm going to put that on the web page.

Sandra Thanks. Oh, and if you want to (3) _____ with the team's best player, you'll find me at home this evening!

Colin Really? But your basketball trainer (4) _____ with the name of another player!

Sandra I think that he (5) _____, or that you need a new computer!

A magazine interview

14 Write questions for the answers.

STAR INTERVIEW

This week, Football Fanzeen has spoken to Aleksander Kozlov, Chelsea's young Russian star of the future.



Sasha, you're eighteen and living in England. Has your life changed?

Yes, my life has changed a lot! I live with an English family and everything is different. The family is very nice and there is another Chelsea player with me, Tommy Engonga from Cameroon. We have a great time together.



1 _____?

Yes, I've learnt English. I speak English every day with my English family and with all the players at the club. The players come from all over the world, but we all speak in English.



2 _____?

No, I haven't had any problems. Life is different here, but that's why it's interesting. And London is a fantastic city.



3 _____?

Yes, I've driven my car in London. People drive their cars on the left here, so it was difficult at first but I've usually remembered!



4 _____?

No, I haven't played with the first team, but I am only eighteen! At the moment I'm happy to be here. I've come here to learn. I want to play in the English Premiership and the Champions League, but I've got to practise a lot first.

Well, thank you, Sasha. Will we see him in the Russian national team shirt in the future? Don't miss *Football Fanzeen* and you'll find out!

15 What does the Chelsea trainer say about Sasha? Complete the text with information from the interview.

Well, yes, Sasha *has done* well. He (1 X) _____ for the first team but he's improving every day. He (2) _____ the language very well and he (3 X) _____ any problems with the culture. He (4) _____ in London a lot, and sometimes he (5) _____ to drive on the left! I'm not going in a car with him! Anyway, he (6) _____ here to learn to play football. He doesn't want to be a racing driver! And one day he's going to play in the Premiership. Then, who knows? A World Cup with Russia? He's got a big future in football.

Quick check

Vocabulary

- 16 Answer the questions with the school vocabulary below.

a bully an exam an exercise book a locker
a rucksack a textbook

- 1 What do you use to carry your books?

- 2 What do you read in class and at home?

- 3 Who does bad things to other people at school?

- 4 What do you write in? _____
- 5 What tests what you know? _____
- 6 What do you leave your books in? _____

- 17 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 In the _____ there are lots of beautiful trees.
a hill b woods
- 2 You can drink the water from this _____.
a footpath b stream
- 3 The cows stay in the _____ all day.
a field b village
- 4 The stream goes through the _____.
a cottage b valley

Vocabulary review: Units 1–9

- 18 Complete the text with these words.

astonished barbecue mistake packaging
recycle rucksack throw away wristband

My cousin was eighteen last week and he had a (1) _____. Well, I was (2) _____ because I thought that he was green! He bought food with lots of (3) _____ and after the barbecue he wanted to (4) _____ the bottles! I told him that he was making a (5) _____ and that we must (6) _____ things. Finally, he put the bottles in a (7) _____ and took them to a bottle bank. The funny thing was that he was wearing a *Save the Planet* (8) _____!

Grammar

- 19 Write affirmative and negative sentences and questions in the present perfect.

- 1 Has she painted her room? ✓

- 2 They haven't done the exam. ?

- 3 My mum has finished her book. X

- 4 Have they met the new Maths teacher? ✓

- 5 He phoned his friends today. ?

- 6 We haven't had a good time. ✓

- 20 Complete the present perfect sentences and questions with these words.

ever has hasn't have haven't never

- 1 _____ you been to Sochi?
- 2 She _____ passed the exam. She only got 25%.
- 3 Who _____ opened my locker?
- 4 Have you _____ seen a shark?
- 5 We _____ done the washing up, but we have made the beds.
- 6 He's _____ played in the school team.

Grammar review: Units 1–9

- 21 Complete the text with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.

We _____ (1 spend) next summer in Nice, in the south of France. My brother _____ (2 go) there last year and he _____ (3 have) a great time. I _____ (4 never / be) to France and I'm very excited. This year we _____ (5 study) French at school. Now I want to speak it! We _____ (6 sunbathe) on the beaches near Nice, and if we _____ (7 have) time, we _____ (8 visit) other cities, too. I can't wait!

Вводный урок (Let's revise the basics)

Глагол to be

Утверждение	
Краткая форма	Полная форма
I'm at the gym.	I am at the gym.
You're at the gym.	You are at the gym.
He's /She's /It's at the gym.	He/She/It is at the gym.
We're/You're /They're at the gym.	We/You/They are at the gym.

Отрицание	
Краткая форма	Полная форма
I'm not good.	I am not good.
You aren't good.	You are not good.
He/She/It isn't good.	He/She/It is not good.
We/You/They aren't good.	We/You/They are not good.

Вопрос	
Am I happy?	
Are you happy?	
Is he/she/it happy?	
Are we/you/they happy?	

Краткий ответ	
Yes, I am.	No, I am not.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Yes, we/you/they are.	No, we/you/they aren't.

Конструкция have got

Утверждение	
Краткая форма	Полная форма
I've got a car.	I have got a car.
You've got a car.	You have got a car.
He's /She's /It's got a car.	He/She/It has got a car.
We've/You've /They've got a car.	We/You/They have got a car.

Отрицание	
I haven't got a car.	
You haven't got a car.	
He/She/It hasn't got a car.	
We/You/They haven't got a car.	

Вопрос	
Have I got an MP3 player?	
Have you got an MP3 player?	
Has he/she/it got an MP3 player?	
Have we/you/they got an MP3 player?	

Краткий ответ	
Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Yes, he/she/it has.	No, he/she/it hasn't.
Yes, we/you/they have.	No, we/you/they haven't.

Форма образования

- Форма 3 лица единственного числа глагола **to be** – **is**. В русском языке она соответствует форме 3 лица единственного числа глагола **быть** – **есть**. Однако в русском языке **есть** в большинстве случаев опускается.
Mrs Manley is our school PE teacher. (Миссис Менли – наш школьный учитель физкультуры.)
- форма 3 лица единственного числа **have got** (**иметь, обладать**) – **has got**. На русский язык оборот **have got** переводится 'у меня (у него и т.д.) есть'.
Lisa has got an MP3 player. (У Лизы есть MP3-плеер.)
- Отрицательная форма глаголов **be** и **have** образуется при помощи **not**.
I'm not interested in volleyball. (Я не увлекаюсь волейболом.)
She hasn't got a sister. (У нее нет сестры.)
- При построении вопросов подлежащее и сказуемое меняются местами.
Are you interested in volleyball? (Ты увлекаешься волейболом?)
Have they got a big garden? (У них большой сад?)

Употребление

- Глагол **to be** (**быть**) употребляется с существительными, прилагательными и глаголами.
be + существительное:
She's the teacher. (Она - (наш) учитель.)
I'm a student. (Я - ученик.)
be + прилагательное:
Maths is important. (Математика важна.)
I'm interested in gymnastics. (Я увлекаюсь гимнастикой.)
be + предлог:
They're in the computer room. (Они (есть=находятся) в компьютерном классе.)
We're from New York. (Мы из Нью-Йорка.)
- Когда мы говорим о том, что кто-то чем-то владеет, употребляется **have got**.
I've got a computer in my bedroom. (У меня в комнате есть компьютер.)
My brother hasn't got a mobile phone. (У моего брата нет мобильного телефона.)
- Для указания на возраст употребляется глагол **be**, а не **have got**.
I'm fourteen years old. (Мне четырнадцать лет. НЕВЕРНО ~~I've got fourteen years old.~~)
You're twenty-five. (Тебе – двадцать пять. НЕВЕРНО ~~You've got twenty-five.~~)
- При описании ощущений употребляется глагол **be**, а не **have got**.
I'm cold. (Мне холодно. НЕВЕРНО ~~I've got cold.~~)
He's hungry. (Он голоден. НЕВЕРНО ~~He's got hungry.~~)

Местоимения

Личные местоимения		
лицо	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	I've got a CD.	We've got a house.
	I've got some CDs	We've got two houses.
2 лицо	You've got a bag.	You've got a book.
	You've got three bags.	You've got some books.
3 лицо	He's got a car.	They've got a bike.
	He's got two cars.	They've got four bikes.
	She's got a DVD.	
	She's got five DVDs.	
	It's got a window.	
	It's got four windows.	

- Притяжательные местоимения отвечают на вопрос *чей?* (*whose?*) и обозначают принадлежность. В предложении ставятся ПЕРЕД существительными. Форма притяжательного местоимения НЕ ЗАВИСИТ от того, в единственном числе употреблено существительное или во множественном.
- Притяжательные местоимения в АБСОЛЮТНОЙ ФОРМЕ ставятся В КОНЦЕ предложения.

Личное местоимение	Притяжательное местоимение	Притяжательное местоимение в абсолютной форме
I	It's my CD. They're my CDs.	The CD is mine . The CDs are mine .
You	It's your bag. They're your bags.	The bag is yours . The bags are yours .
He	It's his car. They're his cars.	The car is his . The cars are his .
She	It's her DVD. They're her DVDs.	The DVD is hers . The DVDs are hers .
We	It's our house. They're our houses.	The house is ours . The houses are ours .
You	It's your book. They're your books.	The book is yours . The books are yours .
They	It's their bike. They're their bikes.	The bike is theirs . The bikes are theirs .

Притяжательный падеж существительных

Форма

- Притяжательный падеж существительных образуется при помощи прибавления 's к именам собственным или нарицательным.
He's Kate's brother. (Он брат Кейт.)
- К существительным во множественном числе, оканчивающимся на -s, прибавляется только апостроф (').
It is my cousins' computer. (Это компьютер моих двоюродных братьев.)

Употребление

- Притяжательный падеж существительных употребляется, когда речь идет о принадлежности чего-то кому-то. Как правило, в форме притяжательного падежа употребляются имена существительные, обозначающие одушевленные предметы.
The students' classroom is big. (Классная комната учеников большая.)
Naomi's bike is new. (Велосипед Наоми новый.)

Конструкция *there is/ there are*

Утверждение	
Краткая форма	Полная форма
There's a lamp.	There is a lamp.
There're some books.	There are some books.
Отрицание	
Краткая форма	Полная форма
There isn't a photo.	There is not a photo.
There aren't any CDs.	There are not any CDs.

Вопрос	
Is there a DVD?	
Are there any beds?	
Краткий ответ	
Yes, there is .	No, there isn't .
Yes, there are .	No, there aren't .

Употребление

Конструкция *there is/there are* употребляется, когда мы хотим указать на наличие или отсутствие предмета в определенном месте. На русский язык предложения с *there is/there are* обычно переводятся С КОНЦА. Когда мы хотим сообщить о местонахождении предмета, употребляются предложения с глаголом *to be*.
There are some flowers on the cupboard. (На буфете (что?) цветы.)
Сравните: *The flowers are on the cupboard.* (Цветы (где?) на столе.)
There is a magazine on the floor. (На полу (лежит что?) журнал.)
Сравните: *The magazine is on the floor.* (Журнал (где?) на полу.)

Артикли

- В русском языке понятие "артикл" НЕ СУЩЕСТВУЕТ. В английском языке неопределенный артикл *a/an* и определенный артикл *the* являются служебными словами и употребляются перед существительными.
- Неопределенный артикл *a* может употребляться только перед существительными в единственном числе, которые начинаются с согласного звука.
a bed; a cross; a house; a subject
 - Перед существительными в единственном числе, которые начинаются с гласного звука, употребляется неопределенный артикл *an*.
an apple; an egg; an orange; an uncle
 - Неопределенный артикл *a/an* употребляется, когда собеседник не знает, какого именно человека или предмет мы имеем в виду, или когда имеется в виду любой подобный человек или предмет.
I eat an apple for breakfast. (На завтрак я ем яблоко. = Любое яблоко, неважно, какое именно.)
He's got a poster of an elephant. (У него есть плакат со слонем. = Какой-то плакат с изображением слона, неважно, какого именно.)
 - Неопределенный артикл *a/an* употребляется, когда мы называем чью-то профессию.
Their mum is a doctor. (Их мама врач.)
He's a teacher. (Он учитель.)
 - Определенный артикл *the* употребляется с именами существительными как в единственном, так и во множественном числе для указания на конкретного человека или предмет (собеседнику известно, какого человека или предмет мы имеем в виду).
The science teacher is in the classroom. (Преподаватель естественных наук в классе. = Преподаватель известен и говорящему, и слушающему.)
You can use the computer. (Можешь воспользоваться компьютером. = Конкретным компьютером, известным обоим собеседникам.)
 - Артикл (определенный и неопределенный) ставится перед тем существительным, к которому он относится. Если перед существительным стоит определение, то артикл ставится перед всем словосочетанием:
the science teacher, the history homework, the sports centre at my school

Урок 1

Present Simple

Утверждение
I/You play basketball.
He/She/It plays basketball.
We/You/They play basketball.

Отрицание	
Краткая форма	Полная форма
I/You don't study.	I/You do not study.
He/She/It doesn't study.	He/She/It does not study.
We/You/They don't study.	We/You/They do not study.

Вопрос
Do I/you go to school?
Does he/she/it go to school?
Do we/you/they go to school?

Краткий ответ	
Yes, I/you do .	No, I/you don't .
Yes, he/she/it does .	No, he/she/it doesn't .
Yes, we/you/they do .	No, we/you/they don't .

Форма образования

- Утвердительная форма:** подлежащее + настоящее время глагола
He listens to music. (Он слушает музыку.)
- Отрицательная форма:** подлежащее + **don't (do not)/doesn't (does not)** + неопределенная форма глагола без **to**
We don't study in the same class. (Мы не учимся в одном классе. = Мы учимся в разных классах.)
- Вопросительная форма:** **do/does** + подлежащее + неопределенная форма глагола без **to** + ?
Do they go to the same school? (Они ходят в одну школу?)
What does Mark love? (Что любит Марк?)

Правописание

3 лицо, единственное число

- В утвердительных предложениях к глаголам в 3 лице единственном числе (**he/she/it**) прибавляется окончание **-s**;
play → *Kelly plays volleyball.*
- У глаголов, которые оканчиваются на согласную + **y**, конечная **-y** меняется на **-ies**;
try → *He tries to help other people.*
- К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на **ss, ch, sh, x, o**, прибавляется **-es**;
go → *He goes everywhere in a wheelchair.*
- Глаголы **be** и **have** имеют неправильные формы 3 лица единственного числа.
be → *He is good at listening.*
have → *He always has time for his friends.*

Употребление

Present Simple употребляется для описания:

- привычных и повторяющихся действий;
What do we do at home? (Что мы (обычно) делаем дома?)
After school we always play football. (После школы мы всегда играем в футбол.)
- предпочтений и мнений.
We don't like the same subjects. (Нам нравятся разные предметы.)
People think he's unfriendly. (Люди считают его недружелюбным.)

Наречия неопределенного времени

never (никогда) 0%	sometimes (иногда) 50%	often (часто) 75%	usually (обычно) 90%	always (всегда) 100%
--------------------------	------------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

Форма

Наречия неопределенного времени ставятся:

- после глагола **be**;
I'm sometimes selfish.
- перед всеми остальными глаголами.
He always has time for his friends.

Употребление

Наречия неопределенного времени употребляются, когда мы хотим сказать, как часто происходит какое-то действие/событие.
Mark never gives up. (Марк никогда не падает духом.)
We often go to the gym. (Мы часто ходим в спортзал.)

Объектный падеж местоимений

Личные местоимения	
субъектные	объектные
I'm Sally.	Mark is a good example for me .
You play volleyball.	Maria plays with you .
He's my twin brother.	I'm more intelligent than him .
She's at the gym.	I've got gymnastics with her .
It's David's computer.	He plays on it .
We're twins.	It's easy for us .
You are the students.	Is it clear to you ?
They are his friends.	He tries to help them .

Форма

- Объектные личные местоимения ставятся после глагола.
I admire him.
- Перед объектными личными местоимениями часто ставятся предлоги.
Our mother looks at us.

Употребление

Объектные личные местоимения употребляются в роли дополнения вместо нарицательных или собственных имен существительных.

I play basketball with Mark. (Я играю в баскетбол с **Марком**) → *I play basketball with him.* (Я играю в баскетбол с **ним**.)

He plays on the computer. (Он играет на **компьютере**.) → *He plays on it.* (Он играет на **нем**.)

Вопросительные слова

Употребление

- What** (что?) употребляется, когда мы спрашиваем о предметах, явлениях и т.д.
What does he like? History and languages. (Что ему нравится? – История и иностранные языки.)
- Which** (какой/который?) + существительное употребляется, когда мы спрашиваем об одном или нескольких людях, предметах, явлениях и т.д. из группы.
Which subject do they like? PE. (Какой (школьный) предмет им нравится? – Физкультура.)
- Who** (кто/кого/кем?) употребляется, когда мы спрашиваем о людях.
Who do you admire? My friend Mark. (Кем ты восхищаешься? – Моим другом Марком.)
Who does she speak to? Mark. (С кем она разговаривает? – С Марком.)

- **Where** (где?) употребляется, когда мы спрашиваем о местонахождении/направлении.
Where does she play volleyball. At the gym. (Где она играет в волейбол? – В спортзале.)
- **When** (когда?) употребляется, когда мы спрашиваем о времени.
When do you go to the gym? On Thursdays. (Когда ты ходишь в спортзал? – По четвергам.)
- **Why** (почему?) употребляется, когда мы спрашиваем о причине.
Why do I admire Mark? Because he never gives up. (Почему я восхищаюсь Марком? Потому что он никогда не падает духом.)
- **How often** (как часто?) употребляется, когда мы спрашиваем о том, как часто что-то происходит.
How often does she play basketball? Never. (Как часто она играет в баскетбол? Никогда.)

Урок 2

Present Continuous

Утверждение	
Краткая форма	Полная форма
I'm jogging.	I am jogging.
You're jogging.	You are jogging.
He's /She's /It's jogging.	He/She/It is jogging.
We're jogging.	We are jogging.
You're jogging.	You are jogging.
They're jogging.	They are jogging.

Отрицание	
Краткая форма	Полная форма
I'm not acting.	I am not acting.
You aren't acting.	You are not acting.
He/She/It isn't acting.	He/She/It is not acting.
We aren't acting.	We are not acting.
You aren't acting.	You are not acting.
They aren't acting.	They are not acting.

Вопрос	
Am I recording a CD?	
Are you recording a CD?	
Is he/she/it recording a CD?	
Are we/you/they recording a CD?	

Краткий ответ	
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Yes, we/you/they are.	No, we/you/they aren't.

Форма образования

- **Утвердительная форма:** подлежащее + глагол **be (am/is/are)** + смысловый глагол + **-ing**.
Sara is working hard. (Сара (в данный момент) усердно занимается.)
- **Отрицательная форма:** подлежащее + **be (am/is/are)** + **not** + смысловый глагол + **-ing**.
We aren't playing football. (Мы (сейчас) не играем в футбол.)
- **Вопросительная форма:** **be (am/is/are)** + подлежащее + смысловый глагол + **-ing**.
What other things are you doing? (Чем еще ты (сейчас) занимаешься?)

Правописание

Глагол + -ing

- У большинства глаголов **-ing** прибавляется к неопределенной форме глагола без **to**.
play → We aren't playing today.
- У глаголов, оканчивающихся на **-е**, конечная **-е** опускается.
make → We're making a web page.
- У односложных глаголов с кратким гласным в корне, оканчивающихся на согласную, конечная согласная удваивается, и прибавляется **-ing**.
jog → We're jogging.

Употребление

Present Continuous употребляется для описания:

- действий, происходящих в данный момент или в не закончившийся промежуток времени.
Совпадение действия с моментом речи либо ясно из контекста, либо показывается словами **now/at the moment, today, this week, this year** и т.п.
What are you doing at the moment? (Что ты делаешь в данный момент?)
This week she's doing school exams. (На этой неделе она сдает школьные экзамены.)

Present Simple или Present Continuous?

- **Present Simple** употребляется для описания обычных, регулярно повторяющихся действий.
We study music and we also study normal school subjects. (Мы изучаем музыку, а также (мы изучаем) обычные школьные предметы.)
We do lots of sports at school. (В школе мы много занимаемся спортом.)
- С **Present Simple** часто употребляются наречия неопределенного времени.
I usually play football. (Я обычно играю в футбол.)
We always study Shakespeare on Friday. (Мы всегда изучаем Шекспира по пятницам.)
- **Present Continuous** употребляется для описания действий, происходящих в данный момент или в еще не закончившийся промежуток времени.
We're rehearsing for our European tour. (Мы (сейчас) репетируем перед нашим европейским туром.)
What are you doing? We're jogging. (Что вы (сейчас) делаете? Мы бегаем трусцой.) (НЕВЕРНО ~~What do you do?~~)
- С **Present Continuous** часто употребляются такие слова, как **now, at the moment, today, this week** и т.п.
We aren't playing football today. (Мы сегодня не играем в футбол.)
This week we're making a web page. (На этой неделе мы создаем веб-страницу.)

Сравнительная и превосходная степень сравнения прилагательных

Прилагательные		Сравнительная степень	
односложные	clean tall nice	прилагательное + -er (у прилагательных, оканчивающихся на -e , при прибавлении -er эта буква опускается)	cleaner taller nicer
односложные (оканчиваются на согласную и имеют краткий гласный в корне)	thin hot	прилагательное + -er конечная согласная удваивается, и прибавляется -er	thinner hotter
двусложные (оканчиваются на -y)	friendly sunny	прилагательное + -er (конечная -y меняется на -ier)	friendlier sunnier
ОСТАЛЬНЫЕ двусложные и многосложные	expensive	more + прилагательное	more expensive
	interesting		more interesting
прилагательные, имеющие неправильные степени сравнения	good bad far		better worse further

Прилагательные		Превосходная степень	
односложные	clean tall nice	the + прилагательное + -est (у прилагательных, оканчивающихся на -e , при прибавлении -er эта буква опускается)	the cleanest the tallest the nicest
односложные (оканчиваются на согласную)	thin hot	the + прилагательное + -est конечная согласная удваивается, и прибавляется -est	the thinnest the hottest
двусложные (оканчиваются на согласную и имеют краткий гласный в корне)	friendly sunny	the + прилагательное + -est конечная -y меняется на -iest	the friendliest the sunniest
ОСТАЛЬНЫЕ двусложные и многосложные	expensive interesting	the most + прилагательное	the most expensive the most interesting
прилагательные, имеющие неправильные степени сравнения	good bad far		the best the worst the furthest

Форма

- В предложениях со сравнительной степенью прилагательных употребляется **than** (чем), а не **that**.
*They do more exciting activities **than** watching TV.* (У них есть **более интересные** занятия, **чем** смотреть телевизор. НЕВЕРНО *They do more exciting activities **that** watching TV.*)
*Cable TV is better **than** Public TV.* (Кабельное телевидение **лучше**, **чем** центральное. НЕВЕРНО *Cable TV is better **that** Public TV.*)

- Перед прилагательными в превосходной степени ставится артикль **the**.
*They show **the funniest** programmes.* (Они показывают **самые забавные** программы.)
***The best** programmes are Manga cartoons.* (**Самые лучшие** программы – мультфильмы Манга.)
- В предложениях с превосходной степенью прилагательных для обозначения места употребляется предлог **in**, а не **of**.
*They are **the biggest** TV watches **in** the world.* (Они **самые большие** любители телевидения в мире. НЕВЕРНО *They are **the biggest** TV watches **of** the world.*)
*The Mojave desert is **the hottest** place **in** the world.* (Пустыня Мохаве – **самое жаркое** место в мире. НЕВЕРНО *The Mojave desert is **the hottest** place **of** the world.*)

Употребление

- Сравнительная степень прилагательных употребляется для сравнения ДВУХ предметов, людей, ситуаций, явлений или групп вещей, людей и т.д.
*The Swedes are **happier** than other nationalities.* (Шведы **счастливее**, **чем** другие нации.)
*TV is **more** popular in America than in Britain.* (Телевидение **более популярно** в Америке, **чем** в Англии.)
- Превосходная степень прилагательных употребляется для сравнения ТРЕХ И БОЛЕЕ предметов, людей, ситуаций и т.д.
*Watching TV is **the coolest** free time activity.* (Смотреть телевизор – **самое замечательное** занятие в свободное время.)

Отрицательная степень сравнения прилагательных

- Отрицательная степень сравнения образуется при помощи **not as** + прилагательное + **as**.
*It **isn't as interesting as** a documentary.* (Это **не так** интересно, **как** документальный фильм.)
*In Sweden, TV **isn't as popular as** it is in the other countries.* (В Швеции телевидение **не так популярно**, **как** в других странах.)

Модальный глагол can

Модальные глаголы в английском языке не обозначают действия, а выражают отношение к действию. Они не похожи на другие глаголы, так как

- у них нет некоторых временных форм (неопределенной формы, причастия и др.);
- они не изменяются по лицам, т.е. у них одна форма для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа;
- они не употребляются в форме повелительного наклонения;
- после них употребляются глаголы без частицы **to**.

Утверждение

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **can** make films.

Отрицание

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **can't (cannot)** make films.

Вопрос

Can I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they make films?

Краткий ответ

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **can**.

No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **can't**.

Форма

- После **can** употребляется неопределенная форма глагола без **to**.
*You **can find** cheap actors and you **can ask** for help from friends.* (Ты можешь найти недорогих актеров и попросить о помощи своих друзей.)

- При построении вопроса подлежащее и **can** меняются местами.
Can you make a film with £1000? (Ты можешь снять фильм на 1000 фунтов?
НЕВЕРНО ~~Do you can make a film with £1000?~~)

Употребление

- Can** используется для выражения чьей-то способности/умения что-то делать.
Can you make films? Yes, I can. (Ты умеешь снимать фильмы? Да, умею.)
- Can** также может употребляться для выражения возможности что-то сделать.
Can you make a film with only £1000? (Ты можешь снять фильм всего на 1000 фунтов? = Это для тебя возможно?)

Модальный глагол *must*

Утверждение

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **must** finish dinner.

Отрицание

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **mustn't (must not)** arrive late.

Форма

- После **must/mustn't** употребляется неопределенная форма глагола без **to**.
You must finish your dinner. (Ты должен доесть обед. НЕВЕРНО ~~You must to finish your dinner.~~)

Употребление

- Must** используется для выражения долга, обязанности.
You mustn't arrive late. (Вы не должны опаздывать.)
You must do your homework. (Вы должны делать домашнюю работу.)
- Также **must** употребляется для выражения настойчивого совета.
You must look for a good location. (Ты должен найти хорошее место.)

Прошедшее время глагола *to be*

Утверждение

I **was** happy.

You **were** happy.

He/She/It **was** happy.

We/You/They **were** happy.

Отрицание

Краткая форма

I **wasn't** happy.

You **weren't** happy.

He/She/It **wasn't** happy.

We/You/They **weren't** happy.

Полная форма

I **was not** happy.

You **were not** happy.

He/She/It **was not** happy.

We/You/They **weren't** happy.

Вопрос

Was I happy?

Were you happy?

Was he/she/it happy?

Were we/you/they happy?

Краткий ответ

Yes, I **was**.

No, I **wasn't**.

Yes, you **were**.

No, you **weren't**.

Yes, he/she/it **was**.

No, he/she/it **wasn't**.

Yes, we/you/they **were**.

No, we/you/they **weren't**.

Прошедшее время глагола *can*

Утверждение

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **could** talk.

Отрицание

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **couldn't (= could not)** talk.

Вопрос

Could I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they talk?

Краткий ответ

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **could**.

No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **couldn't**.

Урок 4

Past Simple

Утверждение

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **arrived** on 20th July.

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **went** on 20th July.

Отрицание

Краткая форма

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **didn't arrive**.

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **didn't go**.

Полная форма

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **did not arrive**.

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **did not go**.

Вопрос

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **arrive**?

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **go**?

Краткий ответ

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **did**.

No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **didn't**.

Форма образования

- Утвердительная форма правильных глаголов:** подлежащее + неопределенная форма глагола + **-ed**.
She laughed. (Она засмеялась.)
- Утвердительная форма неправильных глаголов:** подлежащее + форма прошедшего времени неправильного глагола.
We went through the doors. (Мы прошли в двери.)
- Отрицательная форма всех глаголов** образуется при помощи **didn't (did not)** + неопределенной формы глагола без **to**.
I didn't have the tickets. (У меня не было билетов.)
- Вопросительная форма всех глаголов** образуется при помощи **did** + неопределенной формы глагола без **to**.
Did you remember the tickets? (Ты не забыл про билеты?)

Правописание

Правильные глаголы

- Утвердительная форма правильных глаголов образуется при помощи прибавления -ed к начальной форме глагола.
shout → *Suzy shouted*.
- К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на -е, прибавляется только -d.
move → *The blue colour moved like the sea*.
- У глаголов, которые оканчивающихся на -у, перед которой стоит согласная, конечная -у меняется на -ied.
hurry → *She hurried because she was late*.
- У глаголов, оканчивающихся на согласную с кратким гласным в корне, конечная согласная удваивается, и прибавляется -ed.
drap → *I lost my passport when I drapped my bag*.
travel → *Three astronauts travelled on the spaceship*.

Неправильные глаголы

- Неправильные глаголы не имеют единой формы образования прошедшего времени. Список неправильных глаголов находится в конце учебника (на стр. 119).
run → *We ran across the check-in desk*. (Мы побежали к стойке регистрации.)
give → *Suzy gave them to the check-in assistant*. (Сюзи дала их сотруднику регистрации.)
get → *We got on the plane*. (Мы сели в самолет.)
make → *Someone made a film in a studio*. (Кто-то сделал фильм в студии.)
- Отрицательная форма неправильных глаголов (как и правильных) образуется при помощи **didn't (did not)** + неопределенной формы глагола без to.
I didn't bring my passport. (Я не принес паспорт. НЕВЕРНО: ~~I didn't brought my passport~~.)
- Вопросительная форма неправильных глаголов (как и правильных) образуется при помощи **did** + неопределенной формы глагола без to.
Did you see her hands? (Ты видел ее руки? НЕВЕРНО: ~~Did you saw her hands?~~)

Употребление

- Past simple** употребляется для описания событий, завершившихся в прошлом.
Man arrived on the Moon on 20th July 1969. (Человек высадился на Луне 20 июля 1969 года.)
Collins didn't leave the Apollo. (Коллинз не выходил из «Аполлона».)

Урок 5

Past Simple

См. Урок 4, стр. 61.

a/some/any с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными

Утверждение	
исчисляемые	He worked in a factory. He started an organisation. Some schools helped.
неисчисляемые	They collected some money.

Отрицание	
исчисляемые	They didn't have any books.
неисчисляемые	They didn't have any paper.

Вопрос	
исчисляемые	Did I see any schools?
неисчисляемые	Did they have any food?

Форма и употребление

- Некоторые существительные являются **неисчисляемыми**. Мы не можем их сосчитать. Неисчисляемые существительные обычно не имеют множественного числа.
There was some food and water. (Там было немного воды и еды. НЕВЕРНО: ~~There was some foods and waters~~)
They collected some money. (Они собрали немного денег.)
We had good weather. (У нас была хорошая погода.)
- Некоторые существительные являются **исчисляемыми**. Они могут иметь единственное и множественное число.
Iqbal Masih worked in a factory. (Икбал Масих работал на фабрике.) → *The children worked all day in factories*. (Дети работали целый день на фабриках.)
A shark attacked her. (Акула напала на нее.) → *Suddenly some sharks appeared*. (Неожиданно появились акулы.)
- В утвердительных предложениях с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными употребляется **some** (несколько, некоторые).
- В отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными употребляется **any** (какое-то количество) (на русский язык иногда вообще не переводится):
The people in the village didn't have any money. (У людей в деревне не было денег)
Did Bethany see any sharks? (Бэтани видела акул?)
- Артикль **a/an** с неисчисляемыми существительными не употребляется!
We had some good weather. (У нас было несколько дней хорошей погоды. НЕВЕРНО: ~~We had a good weather~~)

Урок 6

Past Continuous

Утверждение	
I was running.	
You were running.	
He/She/It was running.	
We/You/They were running.	

Отрицание	
Краткая форма	Полная форма
I wasn't moving.	I was not moving.
You weren't moving.	You were not moving.
He/She/It wasn't moving.	He/She/It was not moving.
We weren't moving.	We were not moving.
You weren't moving.	You were not moving.
They weren't moving.	They were not moving.

Вопрос
Was I looking?
Were you looking?
Was he/she/it looking?
Were we/you/they looking?

Краткий ответ	
Yes, I was .	No, I wasn't .
Yes, you were .	No, you weren't .
Yes, he/she/it was .	No, he/she/it wasn't .
Yes, we/you/they were .	No, we/you/they weren't .

Форма образования

- **Утвердительная форма:** подлежащее + прошедшее время глагола **be (was/were)** + смысловый глагол + **-ing**.
Big waves were forming. (Формировались большие волны.)
- **Отрицательная форма:** подлежащее + **wasn't/weren't** + смысловый глагол + **-ing**.
The tourists weren't moving from the beach. (Туристы не уходили с пляжа.)
- **Вопросительная форма:** **Was/Were** + подлежащее + смысловый глагол + **-ing + ?**
Was Dave moving fast? (Дейв шел быстро?)
Where was he going? (Куда он шел?)

Правописание

Глагол + **-ing**

См. Урок 2. **Present Continuous**, стр. 59.

Употребление

- **Past Continuous** употребляется для описания действия, происходившего в определенный момент времени в прошлом.
On 26 December 2004 Tilly was sunbathing on Moikhoo beach. (26 декабря 2004 года Тилли загорала на пляже Майкао.)
What was happening? (Что происходило? = тогда, когда она загорала, т.е. 26 декабря)

Past Simple или Past Continuous?

- **Past Simple** употребляется для описания действий, завершившихся в определенный момент времени в прошлом.
At school Tilly studied earthquakes. (В школе Тилли изучала землетрясения. = это могло быть два месяца назад/полгода назад/ и т.п.)
After the tsunami, a lot of tourists were grateful for Tilly's interest for geography. (После цунами многие туристы были благодарны Тилли за ее интерес к географии.)
- **Past Continuous** употребляется для описания действий, происходивших, но еще не завершившихся в определенный момент времени в прошлом. Этот момент речи может быть либо ясен из контекста, либо обозначен точным указанием времени или другим действием (выраженным глаголом в **Past Simple**)
She recognised what was happening but the other tourists weren't moving from the beach. (Она поняла, что происходит (в то время, когда она загорала), но другие туристы не двигались с пляжа.)
- **Past Continuous** часто употребляется в одном предложении с **Past Simple**. При этом, **Past Continuous** употребляется для описания длительного действия в прошлом, а **Past Simple** – для обозначения однократного действия в прошлом, которое «прервало» длительное.
He was swimming across the river when somebody saw him from the village. (Он переплывал реку, когда кто-то из деревни увидел его.)
Dave was walking slowly when he saw a village. (Дейв медленно шел, когда (вдруг) увидел деревню.)

- **Past Continuous** может употребляться в повествовании для описания обстановки/обстоятельств в определенный момент в прошлом, с которого начинается развитие событий, а **Past Simple** – для описания цепочки последовательных действий в прошлом.
The bears were fishing and eating salmon. They didn't see him, so Dave continued along the river. (Медведи ловили и ели лосося. Они не увидели Дейва, поэтому он продолжил свой путь вдоль реки.)

Урок 7

Способы выражения будущего времени: конструкция **going to**

Утверждение
I'm (am) going to stay at home.
You're (are) going to stay at home.
He's /She's /It's (is) going to stay at home.
We're /You're /They're (are) going to stay at home.

Отрицание
I'm (am) not going to enjoy it.
You aren't (are not) going to enjoy it.
He/She/It isn't (is not) going to enjoy it.
We/You/They aren't (are not) going to enjoy it.

Вопрос
Am I going to study?
Are you going to study?
Is he/she/it going to study?
Are we/you/they going to study?

Краткий ответ	
Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
Yes, you are .	No, you aren't .
Yes, he/she/it is .	No, he/she/it isn't .
Yes, we/you/they are .	No, we/you/they aren't .

Форма

- Форма глагола **be (am/is/are)** + **going to** + неопределенная форма смыслового глагола.
We're going to study English in the mornings. (Мы собираемся заниматься английским по утрам.)
We're not going to play football all day. (Мы не собираемся играть в футбол весь день.)
What are we going to do? (Что мы собираемся делать?)

Употребление

Конструкция **going to** употребляется для описания:

- чьих-то намерений и планов на будущее;
My grandparents are going to travel from Australia. (Мои дедушка и бабушка собираются приехать из Австралии.)
I'm frightened, but I'm not going to tell the others. (Я боюсь, но я не собираюсь говорить (об этом) другим.)
- прогноза будущих событий, основанного на том, что происходит в настоящий момент.
I'm not going to enjoy it. (= because I am going to walk ten kilometers every day and sleep in a tent) (Мне это не понравится. = т.к. я буду каждый день проходить по 10 километров и спать в палатке)
It isn't going to be boring. (= because my sister Julia is getting married) (Это не будет скучно. = потому что моя сестра Джулия выходит замуж.)

Способы выражения будущего времени: *Present Continuous*

Форма образования

См. Урок 2, *Present Continuous*, стр. 59.

Употребление

- **Present Continuous** в значении будущего употребляется для описания определенных планов и приготовлений, которые уже сделаны на ближайшее будущее (особенно если уже известно время, место, люди, с которыми назначена встреча и т.д.).
We're having a big exam tomorrow. (Завтра у нас серьезный экзамен.)
They're sending me to a brot camp this summer. (Они посылают меня в детский лагерь этим летом.)
- **Present Simple** НЕ УПОТРЕБЛЯЕТСЯ для описания приготовлений и личных планов на будущее.
Lots of friends and family are coming to the picnic. ((Вся) семья и много друзей приедут на пикник.) (НЕВЕРНО *Lots of friends and family come to the picnic.*)
- Между употреблением конструкции **going to** и **Present Continuous** в значении будущего часто нет разницы.
Next week we're going to visit a theme park. = *Next week we're visiting a theme park.* (На следующей неделе мы собираемся посетить парк/ идем в парк с аттракционами.)
What are you going to do for your end-of-year school trip? = *What are you doing for your end-of-year school trip?* (Куда ваш класс собирается поехать/едет, чтобы отметить окончание учебного года?)
- С глаголами движения (**go**, **come** и т.д.) обычно употребляется **Present Continuous**, а не конструкция **going to**.
My grandparents are coming from Sydney next week. (Мои дедушка и бабушка приезжают из Сиднея на следующей неделе.)
I'm not going to the beach this summer. (Этим летом я не еду на море.)

Урок 8

Способы выражения будущего времени: *will*

Утверждение
I'll / You'll / He'll / She'll / It'll / We'll / You'll / They'll (will) help.
Отрицание
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They won't help.
Вопрос
Will I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they help?
Краткий ответ
Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they will.
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they won't.

Форма

- **will/won't (will not)** + неопределенная форма глагола без **to**
There will be food for the tigers. (Там будет еда для тигров.)
They won't enter villages looking for food. (Они не будут приходить в деревни в поисках еды. НЕВЕРНО: *They willn't enter villages looking for food.*)
Will our planet survive? (Выживет ли наша планета?)

Употребление

Will употребляется для:

- описания будущих событий;
There will be food on the reservations for the tigers, so they won't enter the villages looking for food. (В заповедниках будет еда для тигров, поэтому они не будут приходить за ней в деревни.)
Soon, it'll be too late. (Скоро (уже) будет слишком поздно.)
Tigers won't survive in the modern world. (Тигры не выживут в современном мире.)
- прогноза будущих событий со словами **I think, probably, I'm sure** и т. д.;
I think our team will win the league next year. (Я думаю, что наша команда выиграет лигу в следующем году.)
My classmate Emma will probably go to university at eighteen. (Моя одноклассница Эмма, вероятно, пойдет учиться в университет в 18 лет.)

Условные предложения I типа

Условие	Следствие
If you have a shower,	you'll use less water.
If more tigers die,	they will disappear from the planet.

Форма образования

- **if + Present Simple, will/won't** + неопределенная форма глагола без **to**
If you have a shower, you'll use less water. (Если ты будешь принимать душ, ты будешь расходовать меньше воды.)
- или: **will/won't** + неопределенная форма глагола без **to ... if + Present Simple**.
You'll use less water if you have a shower. (Ты будешь расходовать меньше воды, если будешь принимать душ.)
- Когда мы начинаем предложение с **if**, между частями предложения (после **Present Simple**) ставится запятая.
If more tigers die, they'll disappear from our planet. (Если умрет еще больше тигров, они исчезнут с нашей планеты.)
- После **if** употребляется **Present Simple**, а не **will/won't**.
If this continues, the world will have problems. (Если это будет продолжаться, мир столкнется с проблемами. НЕВЕРНО: ~~*If this will continue, the world will have problems.*~~)

Употребление

Условные предложения I типа употребляются для:

- описания ситуаций/действий, которые произойдут в будущем при определенном условии.
If the rainforest becomes smaller, there will be floods. (Если лиственный лес уменьшится, начнутся наводнения.)
We won't have new medicines if we destroy the plants. (У нас не будет новых лекарств, если мы уничтожим растения.)

Повелительное наклонение

Форма образования

- **Утвердительная форма:** неопределенная форма глагола без **to**.
Send us your name and address. (Напишите нам свое имя и адрес.)
- **Отрицательная форма:** **don't** + неопределенная форма глагола без **to**.
Don't wait! (Не ждите!)

Употребление

- Повелительное наклонение употребляется для того, чтобы дать кому-то указание, совет и т.д.
Don't have a bath, have a shower! (Не принимайте ванну, принимайте душ!)
- Think before you buy.* (Думайте, прежде чем покупать.)

Урок 9

Present Perfect

Утверждение	
Краткая форма	Полная форма
I've / You've changed.	I/You have changed.
He's /She's / It's changed.	He/She/It has changed.
We've changed.	We have changed.
You've changed.	You have changed.
They've changed.	They have changed.
I've / You've eaten.	I/You have eaten.
He's / She's / It's eaten.	He/She/It has eaten.
We've eaten.	We have eaten.
You've eaten.	You have eaten.
They've eaten.	They have eaten.

Отрицание	
Краткая форма	Полная форма
I/You haven't changed	I/You have not changed.
He/She/It hasn't changed.	He/She/It has not changed.
We haven't changed.	We have not changed.
You haven't changed.	You have not changed.
They haven't changed.	They have not changed.
I/You haven't eaten.	I/You have not eaten.
He/She/It hasn't eaten.	He/She/It has not eaten.
We haven't eaten.	We have not eaten.
You haven't eaten.	You have not eaten.
They haven't eaten.	They have not eaten.

Вопрос	
Have I/you asked them?	
Has he/she/it asked them?	
Have we/you/they asked them?	
Have I/you spoken to them?	
Has he/she/it spoken to them?	
Have we/you/they spoken to them?	

Краткий ответ	
Yes, I/you have .	No, I/you haven't .
Yes, he/she/it has .	No, he/she/it hasn't .
Yes, we/you/they have .	No, we/you/they haven't .

Форма образования

- **Утвердительная форма:** подлежащее + **have/has** + причастие II (**Past Participle**) смыслового глагола.
I've started wearing skirts. (Я начала носить юбки.)
- **Отрицательная форма:** подлежащее + **haven't/hasn't (have/has not)** + причастие II (**Past Participle**) смыслового глагола.
My bedroom hasn't changed. (Моя комната не изменилась.)
- **Вопросительная форма:** **have/has** + подлежащее + причастие II (**Past Participle**) смыслового глагола + ?
Have your parents painted your bedroom? ((Это) Твои родители покрасили твою комнату?)

Правописание

Правильные формы причастия II

У правильных глаголов форма причастия II совпадает с формой прошедшего времени и образуется при помощи прибавления **-ed** к начальной форме глагола.

- **Правописание** см. Урок 4, стр. 61, **Past Simple**.

Неправильные формы причастия II

- Неправильные глаголы не имеют единой формы образования причастия II. Список неправильных глаголов находится на стр. 119 учебника.
be → *It (the bedroom) has always been very untidy.* (Она (спальная комната) всегда была очень неприбранная. = *Всегда была и остается.*)
put → *I've put my desk next to the window.* (Я поставила письменный стол к окну.)
see → *They've never seen a red and white bedroom.* (Они никогда не видели красно-белой комнаты.)
win → *He's won two Olympic medals.* (Он выиграл две олимпийских медали.)

Употребление

Present Perfect употребляется для описания:

- изменений, произошедших в прошлом и имеющих результат в настоящем;
I've changed my hairstyle. (Я поменяла прическу. = *У меня сейчас другая прическа.*)
I've put up some new posters. (Я повесила несколько новых постеров. = *Вот они, висят на стене.*)
- действий, произошедших в период времени, который еще не закончился.
This year Stan has won five Olympic medals. (В этом году Стен выиграл пять олимпийских медалей. = *Год еще не кончился.*)
Have you seen your cousins this week? (Ты встречался со своим двоюродными братьями на этой неделе? = *Неделя еще не кончилась.*)
- имеющегося у нас опыта, когда мы не называем момент получения этого опыта в прошлом;
We've made lots of friends around the world. (Мы подружились со многими людьми по всему миру.)
I've studied Japanese. (Я выучил японский.)

ever и never

- Мы употребляем **ever** (когда-нибудь, когда-либо) в вопросительных предложениях в **Present Perfect**, когда спрашиваем о том, что случилось или не случилось с кем-то в жизни.
Have you ever wanted to change your life? (Тебе когда-нибудь хотелось изменить свою жизнь?)
Have your parents ever painted your bedroom? (Твои родители когда-нибудь красили твою комнату?)
- Мы употребляем **never** (никогда) в утвердительных предложениях в **Present Perfect**, когда говорим о том, что ни разу не случилось с кем-то в жизни.
They've never seen a red and white bedroom. (Они никогда не видели красно-белой комнаты.)
They've never been to secondary school. (Они никогда не ходили в среднюю школу.)

Поурочный глоссарий

Getting started

Nouns

art /ɑ:t/
chair /tʃeə(r)/
chemist /'kemɪst/
clock /klɒk/
computer programming /kəm'pjʊ:tə
,prə'ɒgræmɪŋ/
computer studies /kəm'pjʊ:tə ,stʌdiz/
course /kɔ:s/ take (a) course in sth

dessert /dɪzə:t/
desk /desk/

floor /flɔ:/
genius /'dʒi:niəs/ be a genius
(pl) geniuses

geography /dʒi 'ɒgrəfi/
gym /dʒɪm/
gymnastics /dʒɪm 'næstɪks/
lamp /læmp/
maths /mæθs/
meal /mi:l/
medal /'medl/ win a medal for
(doing) sth

medicine /'medsn/ adj: medical
object /'ɒbdʒekt/
poster /'pəʊstə(r)/
racket /'rækt/
result /rɪ'zʌlt/ get the results of sth
river /'rɪvə(r)/
science /'saɪəns/

starter /'stɑ:tə(r)/

subject /'sʌbdʒekt/
town /taʊn/
vase /vɑ:z/
visitor /'vɪzɪtə(r)/ v: visit
volleyball /'vɒlibɔ:l/
wall /wɔ:l/
website /'websaɪt/

Verbs

brush /brʌʃ/ n: brush
copy /'kɒpi/ (pt, pp copied)
design /dɪ'zeɪn/ n: design; designer
hear /hɪə(r)/ (pt, pp heard)
leave /li:v/ leave sth somewhere
look /lʊk/
mean /mi:n/ (pt, pp meant)
open /'əʊpən/
relax /rɪ'læks/ n: relaxation
repeat /rɪ'pi:t/ n: repetition
send /send/ send (sth/ an email)
to sb/somewhere

Adjectives

aloud /ə'laʊd/ opp: silently
boring /'bɔ:ɪŋ/ opp: interesting
fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/
important /ɪm'pɔ:tənt/ important
for sth. opp: unimportant
interested /'ɪntrəstɪd/ interested
in sth

Phrasal verbs

hand in hand sth in

Prepositions of place

behind /bɪ'hænd/ opp: in front of
in /ɪn/ opp: out (of)
in front of /ɪn 'frʌnt ɒv/ opp: behind
next to /'nekst tu:/
on /ɒn/ opp: under
under /'ʌndə/ opp: on

Вводный урок

Существительные

искусство
стул
аптека
часы
(компьютерное)
программирование
информатика (предмет)
курс (лекций, занятий); перемена
блюдо (первое, второе и т.д.)
десерт
письменный стол, парта, стойка
(например, стойка регистрации)
пол (в здании); этаж
гений

география
спортивный зал
гимнастика
лампа
математика (предмет)
еда, прием пищи
медаль

лекарство
предмет, объект
постер, плакат
ракетка
результат
река
наука, естественные науки
(предмет)
закуска (блюда, подаваемые
перед горячим)
предмет (школьный и т.п.)
город
ваза
посетитель
волейбол
стена
веб-сайт, интернет-сайт

Глаголы

чистить (зубы)
переписывать, списывать
разрабатывать
слышать
оставлять (что-то где-то)
смотреть
означать
открывать
отдыхать, расслабляться
повторять (слова, фразы и т.д.)
посылать (что-то кому-
то/куда-то)

Прилагательные

вслух
скучный
замечательный, изумительный
важный

заинтересованный,
интересующийся чем-то; I'm
interested (in) – я интересуюсь
(чем-то)

Фразовые глаголы

сдавать, отдавать

Предлоги места

за, сзади, позади
в (внутри, в пределах чего-то)
перед, спереди, впереди
рядом, около, возле
на (на поверхности)
под

Unit 1

Nouns

apostrophe /ə'pɒstrəfi/
atmosphere /'ætəmfɪə(r)/ have
an atmosphere
bin /bɪn/
board /bɔ:d/
clothes /kləʊðz/
comma /'kɒmə/
dictionary /'dɪkʃənri/ (pl) dictionaries
exam /ɪg'zæm/ v: examine
facility /fə'sɪləti/ (pl) facilities

full stop /,fʊl 'stɒp/
idea /aɪ'diə/ have an idea (about sth)
match /mætʃ/ play a match
against sb (pl) matches
opportunity /,ɒpə'tju:nəti/ have
the opportunity for / to do sth
(pl) opportunities
power /'paʊə(r)/ adj: powerful
quiz /kwɪz/ (pl) quizzes
shelf /ʃelf/ (pl) shelves
wristband /'rɪstbænd/ wear a
wristband

Verbs

admire /əd'maɪə(r)/ n: admirer
ask /ɑ:sk/
become /bɪ'kʌm/ (pt, pp became)
begin /bɪ'gɪn/ (pt, pp began)
change /tʃeɪndʒ/
check /tʃek/
continue /kən'tɪnju:/
describe /dɪ'skraɪb/ n: description
finish /'fɪnɪʃ/
give /gɪv/ (pt, gave; pp given)
introduce /,ɪntrə'dju:s/ n: introduction
learn /lɜ:n/
need /ni:d/

offer /'ɒfə(r)/ offer to do sth (for sb)
say /seɪ/ (pt, pp said)
solve /sɒlv/ solve (a problem)
n: solution
spell /spel/

tell /tel/ (pt, pp told) tell sb (sth/
that); tell sb (about sth; tell sth to sb)
think /θɪŋk/ (pt, pp thought)
think about (sth/sb)
try /traɪ/ (pt, pp tried) try to (do sth.)
understand /,ʌndə'stænd/
(pt, pp understood) understand sb/sth
win /wɪn/ (pt, pp won) win sth;
win a prize/competition

Adjectives

clear /klɪə(r)/

cooperative /kəʊ'ɒperətɪv/
opp: uncooperative
different /'dɪfrənt/ opp: the same
fictional /'fɪkʃənl/
frustrated /frʌ'streɪtɪd/ feel frustrated
with sth/sb; feel frustrated about sth.
generous /'dʒenərəs/

good fun /,ɡʊd 'fʌn/

great /ɡreɪt/

hard-working /,hɑ:d 'wɜ:kɪŋ/ opp: lazy
honest /'ɒnɪst/
intelligent /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ opp:
unintelligent
interesting /'ɪntrəstɪŋ/ opp: uninteresting
lazy /'leɪzi/ (lazier; laziest)
magic /'mædʒɪk/
moody /'mu:di/

Урок 1

Существительные

апостроф
атмосфера (обстановка)
мусорная корзина, помойное ведро
доска (классная)
одежда
запятая
словарь
экзамен
facilities – оборудование, инвентарь;
sports facilities – спортивные
сооружения
точка (знак препинания)
идея, мысль
матч, игра

возможность

сила, мощь, мощность, власть
викторина, опрос, тест
полка
браслет

Глаголы

восхищаться
спрашивать; просить
становиться (кем-то/чем-то)
начинать
изменять (что-то), изменяться
проверять
продолжать
описывать
заканчивать, заканчиваться
давать
представлять (кого-то кому-то)
учить, учиться; узнавать что-то
нуждаться, иметь потребность
(в чем-то); требоваться, быть
необходимым; I need – мне нужно
предлагать
говорить (что-то)
решать (проблему)

правильно писать (слово) или
произносить слово по буквам
говорить (кому-то что-то/о
чем-то)
думать; считать, поларать

пытаться, стараться; пробовать
понимать

выигрывать

Прилагательные

ясный, прозрачный; понятный,
разборчивый
дружелюбный, отзывчивый,
помогающий другим
другой, отличный, различный, разный
вымышленный
расстроенный, раздраженный,
разочарованный
щедрый, великодушный,
благородный, добрый
занятный, забавный; he is good
fun – с ним занятно, интересно
отличный, прекрасный,
великолепный
усердный, трудолюбивый
честный
умный, интеллектуально
развитый
интересный
ленивый
магический, волшебный
капризный, склонный к
переменам настроения;
угрюмый, в плохом настроении

nervous /'nɜːvəs/
real /'riːəl/ *app:* unreal
selfish /'selfɪʃ/ *app:* unselfish
shy /ʃaɪ/ (shier; shiest)
special /'speʃl/
sporty /'spɔːti/

sympathetic /,sɪmpə'tetɪk/
app: unsympathetic
twin /twɪn/

unfriendly /ʌn'frendli/ *app:* friendly

Adverbs

carefully /'keəfəli/ *adj:* careful

Phrasal verbs

give up (pt, gave; pp given) up

go on (pt went; pp gone)
go on doing sth

Unit 2

Nouns

acrobat /'ækroʊbæt/
actress /'æktɪs/
advice /əd'vaɪs/ give sb advice
about sth; v: advise
ankle /'æŋkl/
arts /ɑːts/
audience /'ɔːdiəns/
choir /'kwaɪə(r)/
chorister /'kɔːrɪstə(r)/
circus /'sɜːkəs/ (*pl* circuses)
contortionist /kən'tɔːʃənɪst/

earrings /'ɛərɪŋz/
interview /'ɪntəvjuː/ interview
sb about sth; v: interview
jewellery /'dʒuːəlri/
juggler /'dʒʌɡlə(r)/
line /laɪn/ learn (your) lines for sth

move /muːv/
musical /'mjuːzɪkl/ *adj:* musical
neck /nek/
necklace /'nekləs/
orchestra /'ɔːkɪstrə/ play in an
orchestra
parent /'peərənt/
performance /pə'fɔːməns/ give a
performance; v: performance
piece /piːs/ a piece of sth
play /pleɪ/ v: play
present /'prezənt/ v: present
production /prə'dʌkʃn/ v: produce

reporter /rɪpɔːtə(r)/ v: report
singer /'sɪŋə(r)/ v: sing
sleeve /sliːv/
stage /steɪdʒ/ be on stage
string /strɪŋ/
suit /suːt/
term /tɜːm/
theatre /'θiətrə(r)/
tie /taɪ/
tracksuit /'træksuːt/
voice /vɔɪs/
weather /'weðə(r)/
wood /wud/

Verbs

act /ækt/ *n:* act
control /kən'trəʊl/
cover /'kʌvə(r)/
find /faɪnd/ (*pt, pp* found)
fly /flaɪ/ (*pt* flew; *pp* flown)
happen /'hæpən/
jog /dʒɒɡ/
move /muːv/ *n:* move

нервный
реальный, настоящий
эгоистичный
застенчивый, стеснительный
особый
спортивный (любящий
заниматься спортом)
сочувствующий,
доброжелательный
twin brother/sister – сестра/брат-
близнец
недружелюбный

Наречия

тщательно

Фразовые глаголы

сдаваться, унывать, падать give (sth)
духом; give sth up – бросать
(переставать) что-то делать
продолжать

Урок 2

Существительные

акробат
актриса
совет

лодыжка
искусство; виды искусства
аудитория
хор
хорист, певец в хоре
цирк
артист-пластик, «человек-змея»
(цирковой артист,
демонстрирующий повышенную
гибкость своего тела)
серьги
интервью

драгоценности, ювелирные изделия
жонглер
строка, стих; lines – стихи,
стихотворные строки, слова (роли)
движение
мюзикл
шея
ожерелье, кольцо
оркестр

родитель
представление

кусок
пьеса
подарок
(кино-, радио- или театральная)
постановка
корреспондент
певец
рукав
сцена (театральная)
бечевка, веревка
костюм
семестр
театр
галстук
спортивный костюм
голос
погода
дерево (материал); лес

Глаголы

играть (на сцене); действовать
контролировать, управлять
покрывать
находить
летать
случаться, происходить
бегать трусцой
двигаться

perform /pə'fɔːm/ *n:* performance

prefer /pri'fɜː(r)/
prepare /pri'peə(r)/ *adj:* prepared
record /rɪ'kɔːd/ *n:* record

rehearse /rɪ'hɑːs/ *n:* rehearsal
remember /rɪ'membə(r)/
sound /saʊnd/ *n:* sound
wear /weə(r)/ (*pt* wore; *pp* worn)

Phrasal verbs

get changed get changed (into sth)
put on put sth on

Adjectives

determined /di'tɜːmɪnd/
determined to do sth

except for /ɪk'sept fɔː/
extra-curricular /,ekstrə kʌ'ɪkjələ(r)/
famous /'feɪməs/ famous for (doing)
sth; *n:* fame
flexible /'fleksɪbl/ *app:* inflexible
incredible /ɪn'kredɪbl/ *app:* credible
lucky /'lʌki/ (luckier; luckiest);
app: unlucky; *n:* luck
normal /'nɔːml/ *app:* abnormal
prepared /prə'peəd/ unprepared;
n: preparation; v: prepare
quick /kwɪk/ *app:* slow
talented /'tæləntɪd/ talented at
(doing) sth; *n:* talent
traditional /trə'dɪʃənl/ *app:* modern;
n: tradition
typical /'tɪpɪkl/ typical of sth/sb
worried /'wʌrɪd/ *n:* worry; v: worry

Adverbs

obviously /'ɒbvɪəli/ adjective: obvious
usually /'juːzəli/ adjective: usual

Unit 3

Nouns

activity /æk'tɪvəti/ *adj:* active
advert /'ædvɜːt/ place an advert in
a newspaper; v: advertise
article /'ɑːtɪkl/ write an article on sth
businessman /'bɪznɪsmən/
(*pl* businessmen)
cartoon /kɑː'tuːn/
celebrity /sə'lebrɪti/ (*pl* celebrities)
channel /'tʃænl/
comedy programme /'kɒmədi ,prəʊɡræm/
competition /kɒmpə'tɪʃn/ take part
in a competition; v: compete
conclusion /kən'kluːʒn/ v: conclude
contact /'kɒntækt/ v: contact
contestant /kən'testənt/
continent /'kɒntɪnənt/
cookery programme /'kʊkəri ,preʊɡræm/
current affairs /,kʌrənt 'æfeəz/
date /deɪt/
desert /'dezə/ *adj:* deserted
detective /dɪ'tektɪv/
discount /'dɪskaʊnt/
documentary /dɒkjʊ'mentri/
(*pl* documentaries)
edition /ɪ'dɪʃn/
experience /ɪk'spiəriəns/
experience sth; *adj:* experienced
film /fɪlm/ v: film
introduction /ɪntrə'dʌkʃn/
v: introduce
jungle /'dʒʌŋɡl/
market /'mɑːkɪt/
nationality /næʃə'nælɪti/
(*pl* nationalities); *adj:* national
news /njuːz/
personality /pɜːsə'nælɪti/
(*pl* personalities)
place /pleɪs/

выступать, играть (роль, пьесу
и т.д.), давать представление
предпочитать
готовить, готовиться
записывать (делать аудио-
/видеозапись)
репетировать
помнить, вспоминать
звучать
носить (одежду, обувь и т.п.)

Фразовые глаголы

переодеваться
надевать (одежду и т.п.)

Прилагательные

решительный; she's determined
(to do sth) – она твердо решила
(что-то сделать)
кроме, за исключением
дополнительный, факультативный
знаменитый

гибкий
невероятный
везучий, тот, кому повезло

обычный, нормальный
подготовленный

быстрый
талантливый

традиционный

типичный
обеспокоенный, to be worried –
беспокоиться

Наречия

очевидно
обычно

Урок 3

Существительные

занятие, вид деятельности
рекламное объявление,
реклама
статья, заметка
бизнесмен

мультфильм
знаменитость
канал (телевидения)
комедийная программа
конкурс, соревнование

вывод
контакт (общение)
участник конкурса, конкурсант
континент
кулинарная программа
текущие события
дата
пустыня
детектив
скидка
документальный фильм,
передача, программа
выпуск (журнала и т.п.)
опыт

фильм
вступление, введение

джунгли
рынок
национальность

новости
(известный) человек, персона,
деятель
место

prediction /prə'dɪkʃn/ v: predict
product /'prɒdʌkt/ v: produce
programme /'prɒɡræm/ v: programme
quiz show /'kwɪz ʃəʊ/
reality /ri'æləti/ (pl realities) adj: real
report /rɪ'pɔ:t/ v: report
snowboarding /snəʊ'bɔ:dɪŋ/ v: snowboard
soap /səʊp/
survivor /sə'vaɪvə/ v: survive

technology /tek'nɒlədʒi/ (pl technologies)
tourist /'tuərɪst/ v: tour
weather forecast /'weðə,fə:kɑ:st/

Verbs

arrive /ə'raɪv/
choose /'tʃu:z/ (pt, chose; pp chosen) n: choice
communicate /kə'mju:nikeɪt/ communicate with sb; n: communication
compare /kəm'peə(r)/
imagine /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ n: imagination
invent /ɪn'vent/ n: invention
laugh /lɑ:f/ laugh at/because of sth
must /mʌst/ (pt, have/had to)

phone /fəʊn/
spend /spend/ (pt, pp spent)
switch /swɪtʃ/ switch sth on/off

Adjectives

angry /'æŋɡri/ (angrier; angriest)
astonishing /ə'stɒnɪʃɪŋ/

awful /'ɔ:fəl/
bad /bəd/ (worse; worst) opp: good
brilliant /'brɪljənt/

cheap /tʃi:p/ opp: expensive
clean /kli:n/ opp: dirty
cool /ku:l/

dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/ n: danger
delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/

expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/ opp: cheap
fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/
fascinating /'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/ opp: boring
fictitious /fɪk'tɪʃəs/ n: fiction

friendly /'frendli/ (friendlier; friendliest); opp: unfriendly
funny /'fʌni/ (funnier; funniest)
good /ɡʊd/ (better; best) opp: bad
great /ɡreɪt/
healthy /'helθi/ n: health
hilarious /hɪ'leəriəs/
horrible /'hɒrəbl/

local /'ləʊkl/
modern /'mɒdn/ opp: old fashioned
negative /'negətɪv/ opp: positive
possible /'pɒsəbl/ opp: impossible
pretty /'prɪti/ (prettier; prettiest)

romantic /rəʊ'mæntɪk/ n: romance
surprising /sə'praɪzɪŋ/ n: surprise

terrible /'terəbl/
terrifying /'terɪfaɪɪŋ/
thin /θɪn/ (thinner; thinnest) opp: fat
weekly /'wi:kli/
wonderful /'wʌndəfl/

Adverbs

especially /ɪ'speʃəli/ adj: special
extremely /ɪk'stri:mli/ adj: extreme
really /'ri:əli/ adj: real

прогноз, предсказание
продукт, продукция
программа

телевизионный конкурс, викторина
реальность
доклад, сообщение
сноубординг

телесериал, «мыльная опера»
оставшийся в живых,
уцелевший, выживший
технология

турист
прогноз погоды

Глаголы

приезжать, прибывать (куда-то)
выбирать

общаться

сравнивать
воображать, представлять себе
изобретать
смеяться
быть обязанным; he must – он должен
звонить
тратить (деньги), проводить (время)
включать, выключать, переключать

Прилагательные

сердитый, злой
поразительный, удивительный,
изумляющий
ужасный
плохой
замечательный, изумительный;
очень умный
дешевый
чистый
отличный, «классный»; it's cool – здорово
опасный
очень вкусный, изумительный на вкус
дорогой (дорогостоящий)
замечательный, великолепный
увлекательный, захватывающий
вымышленный, воображаемый, фиктивный, поддельный
дружелюбный, дружественный

забавный
хороший
великолепный; великий
здоровый, полезный для здоровья
очень смешной, уморительный
ужасный, кошмарный,
отвратительный
местный
современный
отрицательный, негативный
возможный
симпатичный, привлекательный, хорошенький
романтический
удивительный (вызывающий удивление)
ужасающий, ужасный
пугающий
тонкий
еженедельный
великолепный, замечательный

Наречия

особенно
исключительно, очень
действительно

Unit 4

Nouns

assistant /ə'sɪstənt/ assist sb to do sth; v: assist
astronaut /'æstrɒnɔ:t/
boarding card /'bɔ:dɪŋ kɑ:d/
boomerang /'bu:mæræŋ/
bridge /'brɪdʒ/
building /'bɪldɪŋ/
celebration /sə'lə'breɪʃən/ celebrate (doing) sth; v: celebrate
desert /'dezət/
disaster /dɪ'zɑ:stə(r)/
escalator /'eskəleɪtə(r)/
event /ɪ'vent/ go to/attend an event
fire /'faɪə(r)/
flight attendant /'flaɪt ə'tendənt/

fraud /frɔ:d/ v: commit fraud
marathon /'mærəθən/ run/take part in (a) marathon
moment /'məʊmənt/
moon /mu:n/
passenger /'pæsɪndʒə(r)/ be a passenger on sth
passport /'pɑ:spɔ:t/ passport control /'pɑ:spɔ:t kən'trəʊl/
plane /pleɪn/
project /'prɒdʒekt/

route /ru:t/
skin /skɪn/
sky /skaɪ/
snake /sneɪk/
souvenir /su:və'nɪə(r)/
space /speɪs/
spaceship /'speɪs ʃɪp/
spear /spɪə(r)/ v: spear
stair /steə(r)/

star /stɑ:(r)/ v: star
studio /'stju:diəʊ/
swimming costume /'swɪmɪŋ kɒstju:m/
ticket /'tɪkɪt/ buy a ticket for sth
tradition /trə'dɪʃn/ adj: traditional

Verbs

answer /ɑ:n'sə(r)/ n: answer
break /breɪk/ adj: broken
bring /brɪŋ/ bring sth somewhere/ to sb (pt, pp brought)
catch /kætʃ/ (pt, pp caught) n: catch
celebrate /'selɪbreɪt/ n: celebration
disappear /dɪsə'piə(r)/ disappear from somewhere
drop /drɒp/
forget /fə'get/ (pt forgot; pp forgotten) forget to do sth
hurry /'hʌri:/ (pt, pp hurried); be in a hurry to (do sth/ get somewhere) n: hurry
land /lænd/
laugh /lɑ:f/ laugh at sth/sb; n: laughter
lose /lu:z/ (pt, pp lost) adj: lost
meet /mi:t/ (pt, pp met)
notice /'nəʊtɪs/ n: notice
put /pʊt/ (pt, pp put)
return /rɪ'tɜ:n/ return from somewhere
took /tʊk/ (pt took pp taken)
travel /'trævl/ n: travel
want /wɒnt/

Phrasal verbs

come back (from) come back (from somewhere)
get off get off sth
get on get on (to) sth
set out to set out to do sth/ go somewhere

Урок 4

Существительные

служащий, сотрудник какой-то службы; помощник
астронавт, космонавт
посадочный талон
бумеранг
мост
здание, строение
празднование, торжество
пустыня
бедствие, несчастье
эскалатор
событие; мероприятие
огонь, пожар
стюардесса (стюард),
бортпроводница (бортпроводник)
подделка, обман, мошенничество
марафон

момент
луна
пассажир

паспорт
паспортный контроль
самолет
проект (школьная, студенческая работа)
дорога, маршрут
кожа
небо
змея
сувенир
космос
космический корабль
копье
ступенька; лестница (обычно во мн.ч. – stairs)
звезда
(кино-/теле-) студия
купальный костюм
билет
традиция

Глаголы

отвечать
ломать, разбивать
приносить, привозить
ловить; catch a bus, plane, etc – успевать на автобус, самолет и т.п.
отмечать, праздновать
исчезать

ронять; капать
забывать

спешить

приземляться
смеяться

терять; проигрывать
встречаться, встречать
замечать
класть
возвращаться
брать
путешествовать; ехать; двигаться
хотеть

Фразовые глаголы

возвращаться (из/с)
сойти (с поезда и т.д.), выйти (из самолета, автобуса, машины и т.д.)
сесть (на поезд, самолет, автобус и т.п.)
намереваться (что-то сделать); отправиться в путешествие

take off (a) plane takes off

took down take sb down to a place

Adjectives

dark /dɑ:k/ opp: light
late /leɪt/ opp: early
lost /lɒst/ opp: found
strange /streɪndʒ/ opp: normal
unusual /ʌnˈju:ʒuəl/ opp: usual

Prepositions of movement

across /əˈkrɒs/
down /daʊn/ opp: up
over /ˈəʊvə(r)/ opp: under
through /θru:/
under /ˈʌndə(r)/ opp: over
up /ʌp/ opp: down

Unit 5

Nouns

accident /ˈæksɪdənt/ adj: accidental

art gallery /ˈɑ:t ɡæləri/
(p/ art galleries)
beach /bi:tʃ/
car park /ˈkɑ: pɑ:k/
cinema /ˈsɪnəmə/
community /kəˈmjʊ:nəti/
(p/ communities)
condition /kənˈdɪʃn/

criminal /ˈkrɪmɪnəl/
culture /ˈkʌltʃə(r)/ adj: cultural
danger /ˈdeɪndʒə(r)/ be in danger
from sth/sb; adj: dangerous
factory /ˈfæktəri/ (p/ factories)
firefighter /ˈfaɪəfaɪtə(r)/
government /ˈɡʌvənmənt/
gunfighter /ˈɡʌnfɑɪtə(r)/

hero /ˈhɪərəʊ/ (p/ heroes)
human /ˈhju:mən/
image /ˈɪmɪdʒ/
legend /ˈledʒənd/
librarian /ˈlaɪˈbreəriən/
library /ˈlaɪbrəri/ (p/ libraries)
mayor /ˈmeə(r)/
organisation /ˌɔ:ɡənəɪˈzeɪʃn/
v: organise
orphan /ˈɔ:fən/
orphanage /ˈɔ:fənɪdʒ/
policeman /pəˈli:smən/ (p/ policemen)
president /ˈprezɪdənt/
pupil /ˈpju:pl/
ranch /ˈrɑ:ntʃ/ (p/ ranches)
sheriff /ˈʃerɪf/
situation /ˈsɪtʃuˈeɪʃn/
slavery /ˈsleɪvəri/
spider /ˈspaɪdə(r)/
stadium /ˈsteɪdiəm/
superhero /ˈsu:pəhɪərəʊ/
(p/ superheroes)
tail /teɪl/
town hall /ˌtaʊnˈhɔ:l/

traveller /ˈtrævələ(r)/ v: travel
village /ˈvɪlɪdʒ/
war /wɑ:(r)/
worker /ˈwɜ:kə(r)/ v: work

Verbs

appear /əˈpɪə(r)/ n: appearance
attack /əˈtæk/ n: attack
bite /baɪt/ (pt bit; pp bitten)
borrow /ˈbɒrəʊ/ borrow sth from sb
build /bɪld/ (pt, pp built)
catch /kætʃ/ (pt, pp caught)
collect /kəˈlekt/ n: collection
continue /kənˈtɪnju:/ continue to
(do sth)
create /kriˈeɪt/ create sth adj: creative

взлетать, отрываться от земли
(о самолете)
опускать, привозить кого-то/что-то
куда-то (обычно куда-то вниз)

Прилагательные

темный
поздний
потерянный
странный, необычный
необычный

Предлоги движения

через, поперек
вниз
над (выше чего-то), через (поверх)
через, сквозь
под
вверх

Урок 5

Существительные

несчастный случай, происшествие;
случай, случайность
художественная галерея,
выставка
пляж
автостоянка
кинотеатр
сообщество, община, общество

условие; (living/working) conditions
– условия жизни/работы
преступник
культура
опасность

фабрика
пожарный
правительство
вооруженный ковбой (на Диком
Западе)
герой
человек
образ
легенда
библиотекарь
библиотека
мэр
организация

сирота
сиротский приют, детский дом
полицейский
президент
ученик
ранчо
шериф
ситуация
рабство
наук
стадион
супергерой

хвост
муниципалитет, мэрия; здание
муниципалитета, мэрии
путешественник
деревня
война
рабочий, работник

Глаголы

появляться
нападать
кусать
занимать, брать взаймы
строить
ловить
собирать, коллекционировать
продолжать

создавать

destroy /dɪˈstrɔɪ/ adj: destroyed
die /daɪ/ (pt, pp died)
follow /ˈfɒləʊ/
hear /hɪə(r)/ (pt, pp heard)
help /help/ help sb (to do sth)
n: help
introduce /ˌɪntrəˈdju:s/ introduce
sb/sth to sb; n: introduction

kill /kɪl/ n: killer
protect /prəˈtekt/ protect sb/sth
from sb/sth; adj: protected
pull /pʊl/ (pt, pp pull)
realise /ˈri:əlaɪz/ realise sth
rob /rɒb/ n: robbery
stop /stop/ stop doing sth

surf /sɜ:f/
survive /səˈvaɪv/
swim /swɪm/ (pt swam; pp swum)
use /ju:z/ (pt, pp used)

write /raɪt/ (pt wrote; pp written)

Phrasal verbs

get up get up from sth
go down go down somewhere
look after look after sb

Adjectives

bored /bɔ:d/ bored (with sth)

awful /ˈɔ:fl/
boring /ˈbɔ:ɪrɪŋ/
brave /breɪv/
determined /dɪˈtɜ:mɪnd/
determined to do sth

disabled /dɪsˈeɪbld/

frightened /ˈfraɪtnd/ frightened of
sth/sb
frightening /ˈfraɪtnɪŋ/
ill /ɪl/ opp: well
international /ˌɪntəˈnæʃnəl/
opp: national
later /ˈleɪtə(r)/ opp: earlier
native /ˈneɪtɪv/

nearby /nɪəˈbaɪ/ opp: far away

perfect /ˈpɜ:fekt/ opp: imperfect
poor /pɔ:(r)/ opp: rich
radioactive /ˌreɪdɪəʊˈæktɪv/
rich /rɪʃ/ opp: poor
surprised /səˈpraɪzd/ feel surprised
at/about sth
surprising /səˈpraɪzɪŋ/
sth is surprising
terrible /ˈterəbl/
well /wel/ opp: ill

well-known /ˌwelˈnəʊn/
wild /waɪld/
worrying /ˈwʌrɪɪŋ/

Adverbs

probably /ˈprɒbəbli/ adj: probable

Prepositions

until /ənˈtɪl/

Unit 6

Nouns

accident /ˈæksɪdənt/ adj: accidental
bear /beə(r)/
boat /bəʊt/

разрушать
умирать
следовать
слышать
помогать

вводить (кого-то/что-то куда-то),
внедрять (кого-то/что-то куда-
то); знакомить кого-то с кем-то
убивать
защищать

тащить, вытаскивать
понимать, осознавать
грабить
переставать (что-то делать);
останавливаться, останавливать
заниматься серфингом
выживать
плавать
использовать, пользоваться,
употреблять, расходовать
писать

Фразовые глаголы

вставать (утром с кровати)
садиться, заходить (о солнце)
ухаживать за (кем-то/чем-то)

Прилагательные

испытывающий скуку; I'm bored
– мне скучно
ужасный
скучный
смелый, храбрый
решительный, твердый,
последовательный; she was
determined (to do sth) – она твердо
решила (что-то делать/сделать)
инвалид; disabled children –
дети-инвалиды
испуганный, напуганный

пугающий, страшный
больной
международный,
интернациональный
более поздний
коренной (о населении, жителя),
местный, туземный, родной;
Native American – представитель
коренного населения Америки
(обычно индеец)
соседний, близкий,
находящийся рядом
совершенный; превосходный
бедный (неимущий)
радиоактивный
богатый
удивленный

удивительный, поразительный

ужасный, страшный
здоровый, в хорошем состоянии
(здоровья); to be (not) well –
чувствовать себя хорошо (плохо)
широко известный
дикий
беспокоящий, волнующий

Наречия

вероятно, наверно

Предлоги

до, до тех пор пока

Урок 6

Существительные

происшествие, несчастный случай
медведь
лодка

chance /'tʃɑːns/ have a chance to do sth
 damage /'dæmɪdʒ/ v: damage; *adj*: damaged
 drought /draʊt/ suffer from drought
 earthquake /'z:θkweɪk/ *adj*: damaged
 equator /'iːkwɪtə(r)/
 experience /'ɪk'spiəriəns/ v: experience; *adj*: experienced
 explosion /'ɪk'spləʊʒn/ v: explode
 flood /flʌd/ v: flood
 floor /flɔː(r)/
 forest /'fɒrɪst/
 hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/
 journey /'dʒɜːni/ make a journey to somewhere
 lightning /'laɪtnɪŋ/
 ocean /əʊʃn/
 roof /ruːf/
 storm /stɔːm/ *adj*: stormy
 tectonic plate /tek'tɒnɪk pleɪt/
 tent /tent/
 thunder /'θʌndə(r)/
 tornado /tɔː'neɪdəʊ/ (*pl* tornadoes)
 tourist /'tuəɪst/
 tsunami wave /tsu:'nɑːmi ,weɪv/
 type /taɪp/
 volcano /vɒl'keɪnəʊ/ (*pl* volcanoes)

Verbs

cause /kɔːz/ cause sth to happen; *n*: cause
 crash /kræʃ/ *n*: crash
 cycle /'saɪkl/
 destroy /di'strɔɪ/ destroy sth
 disappear /dɪsə'piə/ *n*: disappearance
 discover /dɪs'kʌvə(r)/ *n*: discovery

drop /drɒp/
 dry /draɪ/
 explain /ɪk'spleɪn/ explain sth to sb; explain about sth; *n*: explanation
 fall /fɔːl/ (*pt* fell; *pp* fallen) *n*: fall
 form /fɔːm/
 happen /'hæpən/
 pass /pɑːs/ pass an exam

rain /reɪn/ *n*: rain
 recognise /'rekəɡnaɪz/
 remember /rɪ'membə(r)/ remember to do sth; remember doing sth
 ski /skiː/ *n*: ski
 stay /steɪ/
 survive /sə'vaɪv/ *n*: survival
 throw /θraʊ/ (*pt* threw; *pp* thrown)
 understand /ʌndə'stænd/ *n*: understanding
 worry /'wʌri/ *n*: worry

Phrasal verbs

go across go across sth
 go out with go out with sb
 set off set off to do sth

Adjectives

anxious /'æŋkʃəs/
 ashamed /ə'sheɪmd/ *opp*: unashamed

desperate /'desprət/

enthusiastic /ɪnθjuːzi'æstɪk/
opp: unenthusiastic
 extreme /ɪk'striːm/

glad /glæd/ (gladder; gladdest)

grateful /'ɡreɪtfl/ *opp*: ungrateful
 proud /praʊd/

relaxed /rɪ'læksd/ *opp*: tense

возможность, шанс

повреждение, ущерб

засуха
 землетрясение
 экватор
 опыт

взрыв
 наводнение
 пол (в здании); этаж
 лес
 ураган
 путешествие, поездка

молния
 океан
 крыша
 гроза, буря, шторм
 тектоническая плита
 палатка
 гром
 торнадо, смерч
 турист
 цунами
 тип, вид
 вулкан

Глаголы

служить причиной, причинять, наносить (вред и т.д.)
 потерпеть аварию, крушение, (с грохотом) разбиться
 ездить на велосипеде
 разрушать
 исчезать
 открывать (остров и т.д.); обнаруживать
 ронять
 сушить, осушать
 объяснять

падать
 формировать; образовывать
 случаться
 пройти; to pass an exam – сдать экзамен
 идти (о дожде)
 узнавать (кого-то), распознавать
 помнить

кататься на лыжах
 оставаться
 выживать
 бросать
 понимать

беспокоиться

Фразовые глаголы

пересекать, идти (плыть, бежать и т.д.) через что-то
 проводить время/ встречаться с кем-то
 выехать, отправиться (в дорогу)

Прилагательные

обеспокоенный, озабоченный
 испытывающий стыд, пристыженный (he is ashamed – ему стыдно)
 в отчаянии, доведенный до отчаяния; отчаянный
 увлеченный, восторженный, полный энтузиазма
 исключительный, чрезвычайный, предельный
 довольный, радостный; I'm glad – я рад
 благодарный
 гордый; to be proud of – гордиться чем-то/кем-то
 расслабленный, спокойный

safe /seɪf/ *opp*: unsafe

tense /tens/ *opp*: relaxed
 tired /taɪəd/
 uninterested /ʌn'ɪntərɪstɪd/
opp: interested
 upset /ʌp'set/

Adverbs

firstly /'fɜːstli/ *adj*: first
 suddenly /'sʌdnli/ *adj*: sudden

Unit 7

Nouns

aunt /ɑːnt/
 barbecue /'bɑːbɪkjʊz/ v: barbecue
 brat /bræt/
 camp /kæmp/ v: camp
 coach /kəʊʃ/ (*pl* coaches) v: coach
 downtown /'daʊn'taʊn/
 go downtown (US)

family /'fæmli/ (*pl* families)
 father-in-law /'fɑːðərɪnlɔː/

ferris wheel /'ferɪs wiːl/
 firework display /'faɪəwɜːk ,dɪspleɪ/
 flag /flæɡ/
 foot /fʊt/ (*pl* feet)
 football /'fʊtbɔːl/ play football against sb (US soccer)
 free fall /'friː ,fɔːl/ v: free fall
 grandfather /'ɡrændfɑːðə(r)/
 grandmother /'ɡrænmʌðə(r)/
 husband /'hʌzbənd/
 mistake /mɪ'sterk/ *adj*: mistaken
 mother-in-law /'mʌðərɪnlɔː/

nephew /'nefjuː/
 niece /niːs/
 parade /pə'reɪd/ take part in a parade; v: parade
 Pharaoh /'feərəʊ/ (*pl* Pharaohs)
 picnic /'pɪknɪk/ have a picnic somewhere; v: picnic
 ride /raɪd/ v: ride
 roller coaster /'rəʊlə(r) ,kəʊstə(r)/
 show /ʃəʊ/ v: show
 soccer /'sɒkə(r)/ (UK football)

teenager /'tiːneɪdʒə(r)/
 Thanksgiving /'θæŋkɪŋ ,ɡɪvɪŋ/ (US)

theme park /'θiːm ,pɑːk/

uncle /'ʌŋkl/
 washing up /wɒʃɪŋ 'ʌp/ do the washing up; v: wash up
 water flume /'wɔːtə ,fluːm/
 wife /waɪf/ (*pl* wives)

Verbs

behave /bi'heɪv/ *n*: behaviour
 celebrate /'selɪbreɪt/ celebrate sth; *n*: celebration
 carry /'kæri/ (*pt*, *pp* carried)
 hope /həʊp/ hope sth will happen; hope to do sth; *n*: hope

Adjectives

crazy /'kreɪzi/ (crazier; craziest)

special /'speʃl/

Adverbs

well /wel/
 traditionally /trə'dɪʃənəli/
adj: traditional

защищенный, в безопасности;
 безопасный
 напряженный
 усталый, уставший
 незаинтересованный, не испытывающий интереса (к чему-то)
 расстроенный

Наречия

во-первых
 вдруг, неожиданно

Урок 7

Существительные

тетя (сестра матери/отца, жена дяди)
 пикник с жареным мясом, «шашлыки»
 ребенок (обычно «трудный», надоедливый, невоспитанный)
 лагерь (комфортабельный туристический) автобус
 деловой центр (или нижняя часть) города; to go downtown – идти (спускаться) в центр города
 семья
 свекор (отец мужа), тесть (отец жены)
 «Чертово колесо» (аттракцион)
 салют, фейерверк
 флаг
 ступня
 футбол

свободное падение
 бабушка
 бабушка
 муж
 ошибка
 свекровь (мать мужа), теща (мать жены)
 племянник
 племянница
 парад

фараон
 пикник

аттракцион (на котором катаются)
 «американские горки» (аттракцион)
 шоу
 футбол (обычно в американском английском)
 подросток
 День Благодарения (американский праздник)
 парк с аттракционами (посвященный одной или несколькими темам)
 дядя (брат отца/матери, муж тети)
 мытье посуды

водяной желоб (аттракцион)
 жена

Глаголы

вести себя
 праздновать, отмечать

нести, носить
 надеяться

Прилагательные

помешанный на чем-то, сильно чем-то/кем-то увлеченный
 особый

Наречия

хорошо
 традиционно

Unit 8

Nouns

animal /'æniml/
bottle /'bɒtl/
campaign /kæm'peɪn/ campaign
for/against sth; *v*: campaign
charity /'tʃærəti/ donate (money)
to charity; (*pl* charities) *adj*: charitable
demonstration /demən'streɪʃn/
go on a demonstration
destruction /dɪ'strʌkʃn/ *v*: destroy
director /daɪ'rektə(r)/ *v*: direct
environment /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/
adj: environmental
glass /glɑ:s/
guide /gaɪd/ *v*: guide
information pack /ɪnfə'meɪʃn ,pæk/

material /mə'tɪəriəl/
medicine /'medsn/
packaging /'pækɪdʒɪŋ/ *v*: package
part /pɑ:t/ (a) part of sth
petition /pə'tɪʃn/ sign a petition
planet /'plænɪt/
plant /plɑ:nt/ *v*: plant
plastic /'plæstɪk/ *adj*: plastic
pollution /pə'lju:ʃn/ *v*: pollute
rainforest /'reɪnfɒrɪst/

reservation /rezə'veɪʃn/
resource /rɪ'zɔ:s/ *adj*: resourceful

rubbish /'rʌbɪʃ/
tiger /'taɪgə(r)/
tradition /trə'dɪʃn/ *adj*: traditional
zoology /zəʊ'blɒdʒi/

Verbs

change /tʃeɪndʒ/ *n*: change;
adj: changed
collect /kə'lekt/ *n*: collection
enter /'entə(r)/
improve /ɪm'pru:v/ *n*: improvement;
adj: improved
organise /'ɔ:gənaɪz/ *adj*: organised
protect /prə'tekt/ protect sth/sb from sth/
sb; *n*: protection; *adj*: protected
recognise /'rekəgnaɪz/

recycle /rɪ'saɪkl/ *n*: recycling;
adj: recycled

save /seɪv/ save sth/sb from sth/sb
sign /saɪn/ *n*: signature
transform /træns'fɔ:m/ transform
sth into sth; *n*: transformation
wait /weɪt/ wait for sb/sth;
wait for sth to happen; *n*: wait
waste /weɪst/ *n*: waste

Adjectives

difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/ difficult to do sth
app: easy
green /gri:n/

harmless /'hɑ:mləs/ *app*: harmful
homemade /'həʊm,meɪd/
less /les/ *app*: more

natural /'nætʃrəl/ *app*: unnatural
necessary /'nesəsəri/ necessary to
do sth; *app*: unnecessary
plastic /'plæstɪk/
recycled /rɪ'saɪklɪd/

sad /sæd/ (sadder; saddest)
app: happy

Урок 8

Существительные

животное
бутылка
кампания (рекламная, военная,
избирательная и т.д.)
благотворительность

демонстрация

разрушение
руководитель, директор, начальник
окружающая среда

стекло
гид, экскурсовод
комплект материалов;
информационный пакет
материал
лекарство
упаковка, обертка
часть
петиция, воззвание
планета
растение
пластик, пластмасса
загрязнение
«ливневый лес», влажный
тропический лес
заповедник
natural resources – природные
ресурсы, богатства
мусор
тигр
традиция
зоология

Глаголы

менять, меняться

собирать, коллекционировать
входить, приходить
улучшать

организовывать
защищать

узнавать (кого-то/что-то),
распознавать
повторно использовать;
перерабатывать для повторного
использования; собирать,
сохранять для повторного
использования
спасать
подписывать
изменять, преобразовывать,
превращать
ждать

тратить впустую, растрчивать

Прилагательные

трудный, сложный

зеленый, экологичный,
экологический; защитник
окружающей среды, борец за
экологию; сторонник движения
«зеленых»
безвредный
домашний, сделанный дома
меньше (сравнительная
степень от little)
природный, естественный
необходимый

пластиковый, пластмассовый
использующийся повторно,
переработанный для
повторного использования
печальный, грустный

Adverbs

approximately /ə'prɒksɪməli/
adj: approximate

Phrasal verbs

leave on leave sth on
throw away throw sth away

Unit 9

Nouns

adventure /əd'ventʃə(r)/
have an adventure
agent /'eɪdʒənt/
bully /'bʊli/ (*pl* bullies); *v*: bully

championship /'tʃæmpɪənʃɪp/
classmate /'kla:smeɪt/
cottage /'kɒtɪdʒ/

desk /desk/
difference /'dɪfrəns/ *adj*: different
exercise book /'eksəsaɪz ,buk/
farm /fɑ:m/ *v*: farm
fast food /'fɑ:st 'fu:d/

field /fi:ld/
footpath /'fʊtpɑ:θ/
furniture /'fɜ:nɪtʃə(r)/
gun /gʌn/

hairstyle /'heəstail/
hill /hɪl/
locker /'lɒkə(r)/ *v*: lock; *adj*: locked
medal /'medl/ win a medal for
(doing) sth
pocket money /'pɒkɪt ,mʌni/
get pocket money
record /'rekɔ:d/ keep a record of sth;
v: record
rucksack /'rʌksæk/
rule /ru:l/ *v*: rule; *adj*: ruled
security man /sə'kjuəreɪ ,mæn/
stream /stri:m/
text book /'tekst ,buk/
valley /'væli/
village /'vɪlɪdʒ/
woods /wʊdz/

Verbs

mention /'menʃən/ mention sth to
sb (about sth); *n*: mention
paint /peɪnt/ *n*: paint
search /sɜ:tʃ/ search for sth;
n: search

Adjectives

close /kleuz/ be close to sth/sb;
app: far
gold /gəʊld/
junior /'dʒu:nɪə/ *app*: senior

multiplex /'mʌltɪ,pleks/

positive /'pɒzɪtɪv/ be positive
about sth; *app*: negative
recent /rɪ'sɪnt/

spare /speə(r)/
tidy /'taɪdi/ (tidier; tidiest)
app: untidy
untidy /ʌn'taɪdi/ (untidier;
untidiest); *app*: tidy

Adverbs

never /'nevə(r)/

Наречия

приблизительно

Фразовые глаголы

оставлять (что-то) включенным
выбрасывать

Урок 9

Существительные

приключение

агент
хулиган, задира (тот, кто
обижает более слабых)
чемпионат
одноклассник
коттедж (небольшой домик в
сельской местности)
письменный стол, парта
различие, разница
тетрадь
ферма
фаст-фуд (еда, которой можно
быстро перекусить)
поле
дорожка, тропинка
мебель
ружье, пистолет (любое
огнестрельное оружие)
прическа
холм
запирающийся шкафчик
медаль

«карманные деньги», деньги на
повседневные расходы
(аудио-/видео-) запись

рюкзак
правило
охранник
река, ручей
учебник
долина
деревня
лес

Глаголы

упоминать

красить
искать

Прилагательные

близкий

золотой
младший, юношеский; juniour
team – команда юниоров
мультиплекс (современный
многоэкранный кинотеатр)
положительный, позитивный

недавний, последний; recent
years – последние годы
свободный
чистый, прибранный

грязный, неприбранный

Наречия

никогда

OXFORD

UNIVERSITY PRESS

Great Clarendon Street, Oxford OX2 6DP

Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford.
It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship,
and education by publishing worldwide in
Oxford New York

Auckland Cape Town Dar es Salaam Hong Kong Karachi
Kuala Lumpur Madrid Melbourne Mexico City Nairobi
New Delhi Shanghai Taipei Toronto

With offices in

Argentina Austria Brazil Chile Czech Republic France Greece
Guatemala Hungary Italy Japan Poland Portugal Singapore
South Korea Switzerland Thailand Turkey Ukraine Vietnam

OXFORD and OXFORD ENGLISH are registered trade marks of
Oxford University Press in the UK and in certain other countries

© Oxford University Press 2009

The moral rights of the author have been asserted

Database right Oxford University Press (maker)

First published 2009

2013 2012 2011 2010 2009

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

No unauthorized photocopying

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced,
stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means,
without the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press,
or as expressly permitted by law, or under terms agreed with the appropriate
reprographics rights organization. Enquiries concerning reproduction
outside the scope of the above should be sent to the ELT Rights Department,
Oxford University Press, at the address above

You must not circulate this book in any other binding or cover
and you must impose this same condition on any acquirer

Any websites referred to in this publication are in the public domain and
their addresses are provided by Oxford University Press for information only.
Oxford University Press disclaims any responsibility for the content

ISBN: 978 0 19 439633 2

Printed in China

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank everyone who has helped in the creation of
this book, especially Pippa Mayfield and the staff of Oxford University Press.

The author and publishers would like to thank Olga Kandyrina, Natalia
Mandrichenko and Gábor Matolcsi for their contributions to the
development of the New Matrix series.

Illustrations by: Rui Ricardo/Folio London pp 5, 6, 9, 14, 20, 26, 29, 33, 35, 39, 42,
44, 45, 47, 52, 58; Sophie Joyce pp 3, 4, 11, 16, 17, 22, 25, 28, 37, 47, 50, 60, 63.

*The publishers would like to thank the following for kind permission to reproduce
photographs:* Alamy pp 10, 12, 15 (Banana Stock/boys talking on mobile
phone), 17 (Liam White/Dublin), 49 (Doug Houghton/marathon runners), 51;
Corbis pp 2, 3 (both), 4–6, 5 (Claudia Kunin/boys arguing), 7 (Yuriko Nakao/
PaPeRo robots), 8 (Norbert Schaeffer/twin brothers, Chuck Savage/teenage
girl), 9 (David Pollack/girl with cat), 10 (Richard Hutchings/boy and girl), 11
(Ronnie Kaufmann/teenage girls), 22 (all), 28 (23 (performer from the Chinese
National Circus/Juan Medina/Reuters)), 31 (Kevin Schafer/koala bear/Martin
Harvey/Gallo Images/kangaroo/L Clarke/Sydney Opera House), 32, 34, 36, 38,
41 (Jason Reed/aftermath of Hurricane Katrina), 43 (Luis Enrique Ascui/
Reuters/Pakistan earthquake), 44, 45 (Guy Edwardes/castle), 50 (Tibor Bogнар/
Brooklyn Bridge), 51 (Neil Rabinowitz/water sports), 52, 54, 57 (Loule
Psihoyos/rubbish tip), 64 (Amazon/Wolfgang Kaehler), 65 (Schlegelmilch/
racing car), 67 (Tim Pannell/football team), 72 (Tom Brakefield/tiger); Getty
Images pp 21, 24, 27 (FPG/young man in 1920s), 30 (Stuart McClymont/boy
actor), 33 (Grant Faint/London), 45 (Guy Edwardes/Scottish castle), 48, 50
(Peter Gridley/Abraham Lincoln), 61 (picnic/Yellow Dog Productions), 63 (Jack
Daniels/wind-up record player), 69 (Felix St Clair Renard/tree cutting); OUP ©
Royalty Free p 19 (teenage portraits), 72 (Sahara); The Picture Desk pp 20
(Kobal/Scooby Doo), 35 (Kobal/Superman), 39 (Kobal/El Zorro), 50
(Kobal/Robin Hood); Rex Features pp. 8, 13 & 28 (Dakota Fanning/
Dreamworks/Everett); Kobal Collection pp. 15, 26, 30; OUP p. 14 (all).

Although every effort has been made to trace and contact copyright holders
before publication, this has not been possible in some cases. We apologise for
any apparent infringement of copyright and, if notified, the publisher will be
pleased to rectify any errors or omissions at the earliest possible opportunity.





Рабочая Тетрадь
к учебнику для 6 класса

New

Matrix

Компоненты

- Учебник
- Рабочая Тетрадь
- Книга для Учителя
- CD для работы на уроке
- Сборник Проверочных Тестов к каждому уроку и 2 обобщающих теста

Новое издание известного учебного комплекта по английскому языку для учащихся общеобразовательных школ, созданное с учетом рекомендаций и пожеланий российских учителей.

New Matrix:

- построен на повышенных требованиях, позволяющих учащимся научиться уверенно пользоваться языком;
- содержит познавательные аутентичные тексты для чтения и аудирования, записанные на аудионосителе;
- последовательно развивает умения чтения, аудирования, говорения и письма;
- содержит богатую и разнообразную тематическую лексику для активного усвоения, представленную в разделах «Reading» и «Communication»;
- развивает навыки произношения: задания на отработку английских звуков и интонации включены в каждый урок;
- предоставляет возможность для систематического изучения и закрепления английской грамматики;
- обеспечивает повторение изученного материала;
- учебник включает вводный урок «Let's revise the basics» с целью активизации изученного в предыдущие годы обучения;
- в каждом уроке содержится раздел «Quick check» для закрепления лексики и грамматики;
- после каждых 3 уроков следует «Revision»;
- предоставляет возможность для сравнения культуры России с культурой стран изучаемого языка. Для этого служат специально разработанные для данного уровня проектные задания раздела «Culture project», включенные в каждый урок.

Рабочая Тетрадь содержит:

- соответствующие каждому уроку упражнения на закрепление навыков чтения, письма, лексики и грамматики;
- поурочный англо-русский словарь;
- грамматический справочник на русском языке.

Книга для Учителя включает:

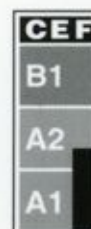
- подробные рекомендации для проведения каждого раздела урока;
- ключи к заданиям учебника и рабочей тетради, скрипты текстов для аудирования;
- дополнительные задания для расширения лексического запаса и парной работы к каждому уроку.

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

www.oup.com/elt



www.relod.ru



OXFORD ENGLISH
ISBN 978-0-19-439633-2



9 780194 396332