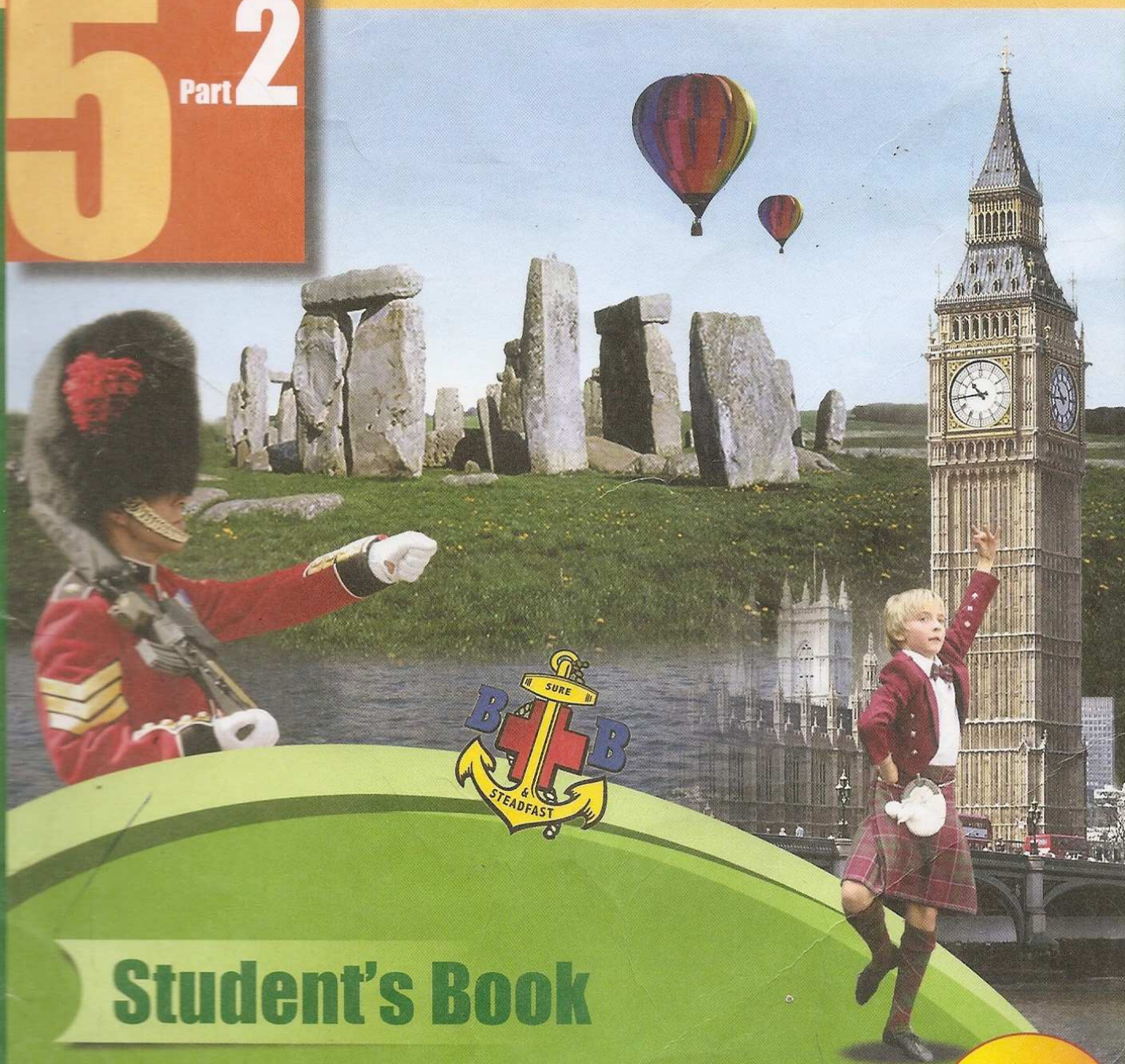


S. Ter-Minasova, L. Uzunova, J. Kurasovskaya, V. Robustova

English

Favourite

5 **Part 2**



Student's Book

**стандарт
второго
поколения**

АКАДЕМКНИГА/УЧЕБНИК

С.Г. Тер-Минасова, Л.М. Узунова, Ю.Б. Курасовская, В.В. Робустова

БИБЛИОТЕКА

МОУ СОШ № 16

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

87 64 - -

5 класс

**Учебник
для общеобразовательных
учреждений**

В двух частях

Часть 2

Учебник прошел экспертизу
в РАН (протокол 10106-5215/233 от 12.10.2012)
и РАО (протокол 01-5/7д-196 от 11.10.2012)
на соответствие требованиям ФГОС НОО

Рекомендовано Министерством образования
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Москва
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Условные обозначения



аудирование



домашнее задание на аудирование



домашнее задание в рабочей тетради



задание по выбору учителя

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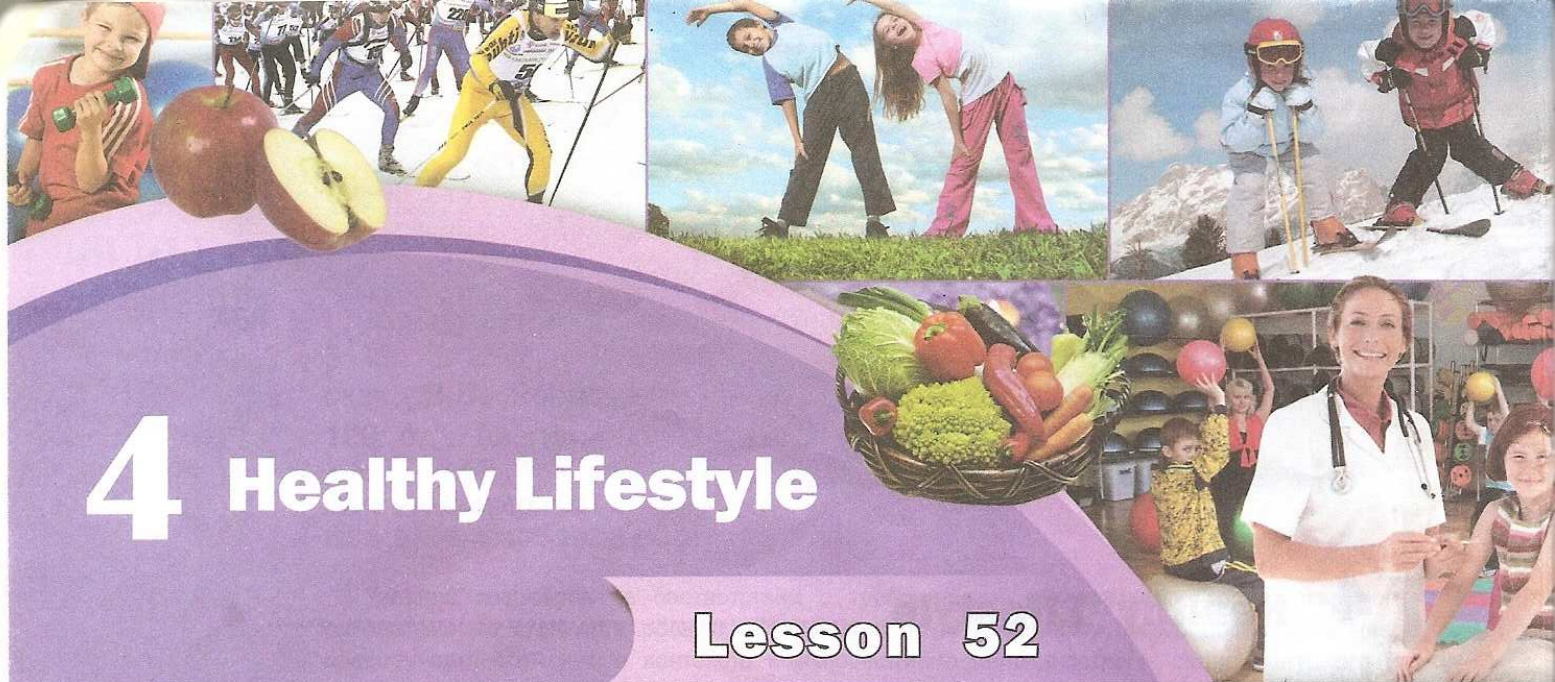
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4 Healthy Lifestyle

Lesson 52

1. Work in pairs. Ask each other the questions below and write down your partner's answers.

1. How much time do you spend on your computer (outdoors) every day?
2. How much water do you drink every day?
3. How many hours do you sleep every night?
4. Do you eat fruit and vegetables every day?
5. How often do you exercise?

2. Word building. Read the words and translate them into Russian.

an exercise — to exercise
 a plan — to plan
 a sleep — to sleep
 a walk — to walk
 healthy — unhealthy
 regular — regularly
 nature — natural ['nætʃərəl]

3. Read the text, compare the information with your partner's answers to the questions in exercise 1 and say what your partner does wrong. Give him / her your advice (совет).



How to Live a Long and Healthy Life

1. **Get fresh¹ air outdoors.** Try to spend some hours outdoors every day: take a walk or plan outdoor activities, it's very important for your health.
2. **Drink more water.** Try to drink 6–8 glasses of water every day, besides² coffee, tea and juice. If you don't do it, it's unhealthy.
3. **Sleep 7–8 hours a night.** Getting a good night's sleep is very important for good health. Those who sleep more than 8 hours or less than 4 hours a night are not as healthy as those who sleep 7–8 hours a night.
4. **Eat fruit and vegetables.** If you eat very little fruit or vegetables, you won't get natural vitamins.
5. **Exercise every day.** Those who exercise regularly are more healthy than those who do not exercise.
6. Follow these tips (советы) and you'll be strong and look good.

4. a) Lucy, Jenny's sister, likes to play with her toys and to be a doctor for them. Listen to the conversation between the two children, look at the pictures and guess the meaning of the new words.



Jenny: Lucy, what's the matter with your toys?

Lucy: You see, the doll has a **sore throat**. It has **caught a cold**. And the teddy bear has a **stomachache**. They are very **sick**.

Jenny: Well, poor toys. Give them some **medicine**, please.



- b) **Work in pairs.** Act out the dialogue.

¹ fresh — свежий

² besides [bi'saɪdɪz] — кроме того, помимо

5. Read the words in the left column and translate them into Russian. Then match them with the words in the right column.

I have

- 1 a stomachache ['stʌməkeɪk]
- 2 an earache
- 3 a toothache
- 4 a headache
- 5 a sore [so:] throat [θrəʊt]
- 6 a sore leg
- 7 a sore finger
- 8 a sore arm

You should / shouldn't

- eat much
- wear a warm hat
- drink cold water
- go to the doctor
- eat ice cream
- stay at home
- draw big pictures
- carry a big bag

6. **Work in pairs.** Act out a dialogue using the example and the words in exercise 5.

Example

- I have a stomachache.
- Well, you **shouldn't** eat much.

7. Act out the dialogue in exercise 4a, changing the words in bold.
8. Write a dialogue of your own. Use exercise 4a as an example.

Useful Language

to be sick, medicine, a throat, sore, a stomach; a stomachache, an earache, a toothache, a headache; should, to catch a cold
 ■ What's the matter?

Homework



1. No. 4a.
2. Ex. 3, 8.



3. Ex. 2–4.

Lesson 53

1. Listen to Vanya's conversation with a vet (ветеринар) and say what happened to his pet and what Vanya should do to help it.



2. Listen to Jenny and a doctor's conversation and guess the meaning of the new phrases.

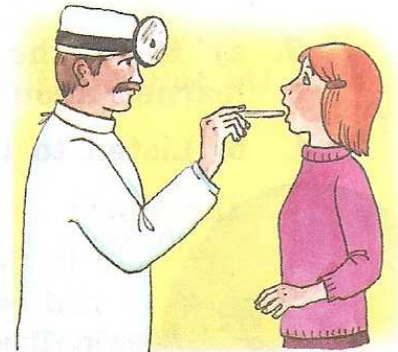


Jenny: Hello, doctor. I don't feel well. I have a sore throat, a headache and an earache.

Doctor: You've caught a cold. You should stay at home for a week and drink warm tea or milk with honey. Take this medicine three times a day. It will do you good. Don't worry! You'll get well soon. You should consult me in a week.

Jenny: Thank you, doctor.

Doctor: All the best.



3. *Work in pairs. Act out the dialogue above.

4. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.



Jim was a vet. He was fond of animals. Many people ... him about their ... pets. Some of them had a ... or an ..., some had ... paws and ..., others caught a ... and didn't ... well. The people ... about their pets and asked Jim for help. He was a real doctor and knew a lot of things. He gave some ... to the animals which did them He said to their masters, "Be ... with your pets. Don't ...! They will ... soon."

cold
sick
consult
medicine
stomachache
earache
sore
get well
good
worry ['wari]
feel
tails
careful

5. Work in pairs. Your friend doesn't feel well. Give him / her advice what he / she should do. Use the example and the phrases from the box (see page 8).

Example

- I've got a toothache.
- Why don't you go to a dentist?
- Thank you.
- All the best.

What about going to ...? ■ You should/shouldn't ... ■ consult a doctor ■ go to a dentist ■ take this medicine ■ stay at home ■ go for a walk

6. Read the words below and guess their meaning.

operation [ˌɒpəˈreɪʃən], infection, instrument [ˈɪnstɹəmənt], hospital, microscope [ˈmaɪkrəskəʊp], laboratory [ləˈbɒrətɹi], penicillin [ˌpenɪˈsɪlɪn], a Nobel Prize [nəʊˌbelˈpraɪz]

7. a) Read the text about some discoveries and say what you learned about them.



b) Listen to the text and read it out loud.

Important Discoveries



Joseph Lister

In the 19th century many people got sick and died after they had operations because of infection. But doctors didn't know about it. That is why they didn't wear special clothes during operations, didn't always wash their hands or clean their instruments.

A British doctor, Joseph Lister, knew that infection was caused by germs¹. In his hospital doctors started to wear special white clothes. They regularly washed their hands and cleaned their instruments before and after operations. It saved many sick people in the hospital.



Alexander Fleming

In 1928 a British scientist Alexander Fleming worked in his laboratory at St Mary's Medical School. With the help of his microscope he studied some green mould² and saw that it killed the germs, which were near it.

It was a very important discovery which Fleming called *penicillin*, it was the first medicine against infection. But it was too expensive to make. In 1941 Henry Florey and Ernst Chain from Oxford found a cheaper way to make the medicine and it saved millions of people. In 1945 the three men got a Nobel Prize for their work.

8. Write exercise 4 in you exercise book.

Useful Language

I don't feel well. You should stay at home.
Don't worry! All the best. Get well soon. It does you good.

¹ was caused [kɔːzd] by germs [dʒɜːmz] — была вызвана микробами

² mould [məʊld] — плесень

Homework



1. No. 2, 7b.
2. Ex. 6.



3. Ex. 1–3.

Lesson 54

1. **Work in pairs.** Complete the dialogues and act them out. Use the words and phrases from lessons 52, 53.

① – I don't feel well.
– ...

② – ...
– You should consult a doctor.

③ – Hello, what's the matter?
– ...

④ – ...
– Get well soon.

⑤ – I have a toothache.
– ...

⑥ – ...
– Don't worry. You will get well soon.

⑦ – ...
– It will do you good.

⑧ – ...
– You should take this medicine.

GRAMMAR

■ **Can, Could, Must / Have to, May, Should**
(Revision).

2. a) Look at the chart in your Grammar Reference on p. 110 and remember the meaning of the modal verbs.

b) Complete the sentences with the given modal verbs and write them down.

- ... she speak French?
- You ... do your homework every day.
- We ... not go on an excursion last week.
- You ... not take pictures in the museum.
- ... I water the flowers every day?
- I ... do a lot of work tonight.
- ... you please tell me how to get to the station?
- We ... do what the teacher says.
- You ... visit your friends on Sunday.
- ... I go for a walk with you?
- Tom ... clean his boots every day.



could
should
can
have to
must
may

3. Look at the list below and write sentences with *should* / *shouldn't*.

Example

You shouldn't eat sweets all day long.

Which is healthy?

- eat sweets all day long
- drink a lot of water
- sleep more than 8 hours a night
- eat lots of fried food
- go skiing regularly
- drink a lot of cola or pepsy
- exercise three times a week
- eat fresh vegetables and fruit
- watch TV all day long

4. Say what you usually have for breakfast.



5. Listen to the text and complete the chart in your Workbook. Then say what children should / shouldn't have for breakfast. Is your breakfast healthy?

6. Read the words below and guess their meaning.

a talent — talented (*adj*), pedagogue [ˈpedəɡɒɡ], academy [əˈkædəmi], diploma [diˈpləʊmə], method [ˈmeθəd], clinic, military, a public figure, asteroid, amputation [ˌæmpjuˈteɪʃən], the Crimea [kraɪˈmɪə], the Ukraine [juːˈkreɪn]

7. a) Read about a famous Russian doctor N. Pirogov and answer the questions. You'll need these words:

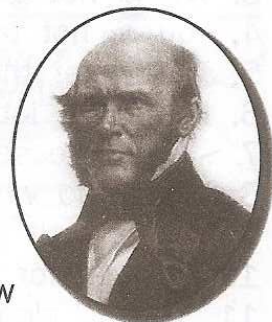
several [ˈsevrəl] — несколько

abroad [əˈbrɔ:d] — за границей

- ▶ Which facts of his biography show that he was a talented person?
- ▶ What are his famous discoveries?

Nickolay Pirogov

Nickolay Pirogov was born in Moscow in 1810. He was a talented boy as he learned to read early and learned some languages as a child. At first Nickolay studied in Moscow



University. When he got his diploma he studied in different countries for some years.

In 1840, at the age of 30, he worked as a professor of surgery¹ at the Academy of Military Medicine in St Petersburg. His new method of amputation of the foot was called "Pirogov amputation".

In 1847 Pirogov went to the Caucasus where for the first time in history he used ether² as an anaesthetic³ during operations which saved lives of many soldiers.

In 1854 Nickolay Pirogov took part in the Crimea War as a doctor. For his work there he was called the father of field surgery as he had about 10,000 operations in field hospitals.

The name of Pirogov is one of the most famous in Russian medical history. He also was a pedagogue and a public figure. There is the Pirogov Museum in the city of Vinnitsa, the Ukraine, where he lived and had his clinic. Asteroid 2506 is named after Nickolay Pirogov.

b) Listen to the text and read it out loud.



8. Write a plan of the text and speak about N. Pirogov.

Homework



1. No. 7b.

2. Ex. 2.



3. Ex. 2–4.

Lesson 55

1. **Work in pairs.** Match Polly and Dan's (the teacher and John's) words and act out a dialogue. Use the situations below.

a Polly and Dan are at a school Dancing Club. They are getting ready for a school festival.

Dan

1. You must go to the doctor.
2. Yes, we will. Don't worry. You'll get well soon.
3. Polly, what's the matter?

Polly

1. Yes, please help me.
2. Now we won't take part in the school festival, will we?
3. I have got a sore leg. I can't dance any more.

¹ surgery ['sɜ:dʒəri] — хирургия

² ether ['i:θə] — эфир (газ)

³ anaesthetic ['ænis'θetɪk] — обезболивающее средство

University. When he got his diploma he studied in different countries for some years.

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b) Listen to the text and read it out loud.



8. Write a plan of the text and speak about N. Pirogov.

Homework



1. No. 7b.

2. Ex. 2.



3. Ex. 2—4.

Lesson 55

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¹ surgery ['sɜ:dʒəri] — хирургия

² ether ['i:θə] — эфир (газ)

³ anaesthetic ['ænis'θetɪk] — обезболивающее средство

⑥ John is at the class at school. He doesn't feel well. The teacher sends him to the doctor.

The teacher

1. Be careful. It may not do you good.
2. You should consult a doctor.
3. What's the matter, John?
4. OK, you may go. Get well soon.

John

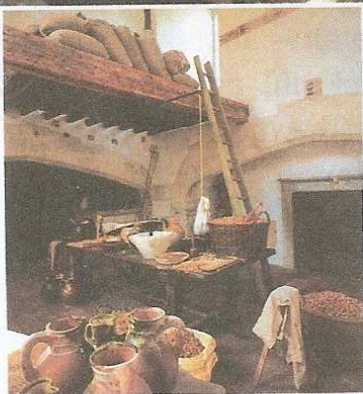
1. Thank you.
2. Don't worry. My mother knows which medicine I should take.
3. May I go home and take some medicine?
4. I'm sorry, I don't feel well. I have a headache.

2. **Work in pairs.** Think of some other situations and make up your own dialogues using the dialogues in exercise 1.



3. Listen to a story about the 16th century kitchens and complete the chart in your Workbook. Say how big the kitchens were and what food people ate. You'll need the words below to understand the text.

a diet [ˈdaɪət], a pie [paɪ] — пирог,
to store [stɔː] — хранить,
a peacock — павлин,
meal — принятие пищи, еда



4. Any food should be put on an elegant table. Let's learn how to lay the table (сервировать стол). Look at the pictures and remember what things we should use.

Plates



a big plate

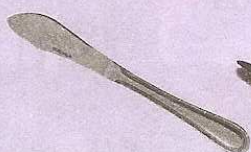


a soup plate

a salad or
dessert plate

a bread plate

Forks and knives

a fish
knifea dessert
knifea table
forka fish
forka dessert
fork

Spoons



a table spoon



a dessert spoon



a tea spoon

5. Read the text, look at the pictures on page 14 and say what things there are on the table and what these tables are laid for.



a napkin

Laying the Table

Laying the table properly² makes life easier for the guests. They will see a table which looks good and feel that you welcome them. To use the correct plates, knives and forks is not really difficult. When you sit down to eat just remember to start from the outside.

The table in picture 1 is set for soup, a main course³ and a dessert. A small butter knife is placed on a small plate to the left of other things. It could be used for bread or, later, for cheese. Glasses may be in a line.

¹ a knife [naɪf] — нож

² properly [ˈprɒpəli] — правильно, должным образом

³ a main course [keɪs] — основное блюдо (второе)

Picture 2 shows the layout of the table when a fish course is in the menu. On the far right is a soup spoon, then a fish knife, a table knife and a dessert knife. On the far left there is a fish fork and a table fork. Behind the dinner plate there is a dessert fork and a spoon.

Finally add a small table decoration — fresh flowers — and the table will look elegant. Don't start eating before other people begin. Don't start cleaning the dishes while other people are still eating.



6. Answer the questions.

1. Why should a dinner table be laid elegantly?
2. What is the correct way of putting and using table things?

GRAMMAR

■ Indefinite Pronouns (Revision)

We can use the word **some** in questions when we are asking for something or offering (предлагаем) something.

Can I have **some** juice, please?

Can I get you **some** more cakes?

7. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

some ■ any ■ no ■ a lot of ■ much ■ many

1. There aren't ... forks and knives on the table.
2. There are ... soup plates in the kitchen.
3. I can see ... children in the street.
4. She's got ... things to do today. She is very busy.
5. How ... stamps have you got?
6. How ... is this book?
7. Can I have ... water, please?
8. Can I get you ... more coffee?

8. Draw a table laid correctly and write what things there are on it and what people will eat.**Useful Language**

a knife — knives, a spoon, a fork, a plate, dessert

Homework

1. Ex. 4, 5, 8.



2. Ex. 2–4.

Lessons 56, 57

Home Reading

Lesson 58**1. Listen to the poem and read it out loud. You'll need these words to understand the text:**

big-bellied — толстопузый

a cow [kaʊ] — корова

fourscore [fɔːˈskɔː] — восемьдесят

a calf [kɑːf] — телёнок

a butcher [ˈbʊtʃə] — мясник

a church [tʃɜːtʃ] — церковь

a steeple [ˈstiːpl] — колокольня

the priest [priːst] — священник

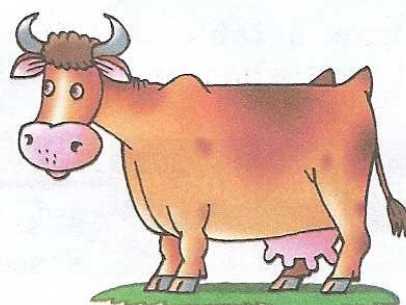
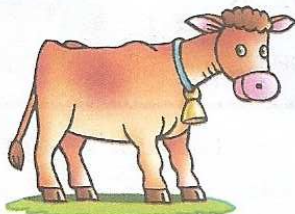
an ox [ɒks] — бык

to complain [kəmˈpleɪn] — жаловаться



ROBIN THE BOBIN

Robin the Bobin, the big-bellied Ben,
He ate more meat than fourscore men;
He ate a cow, he ate a calf,
He ate a butcher and a half;
He ate a church, he ate a steeple,
He ate the priest and all the people!
A cow and a calf,
An ox and a half;
A church and a steeple,
And all the good people,
And yet he complained that his stomach wasn't full.

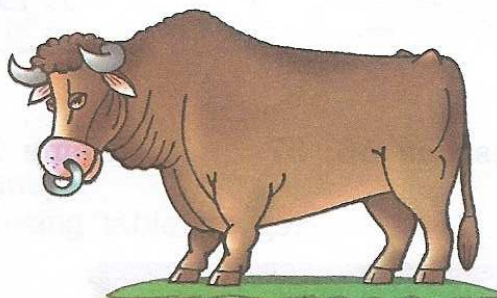
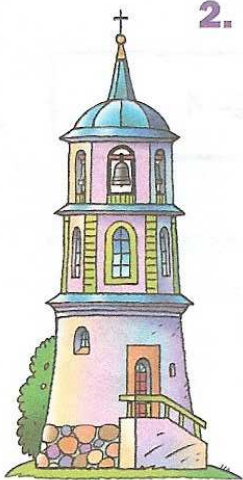


2. Read the translation (перевод) of the poem by S. Marshak and compare the two variants.

Робин-Бобин

Робин-Бобин Барабек,
Скушал сорок человек,
И корову, и быка,
И кривого мясника,
Сорок жаворонков в тесте,
И коня с телегой вместе,
А потом и говорит:
«У меня живот болит».

(Перевод С.Я. Маршака)



3. Show the pictures you drew at home and describe them.
4. **Work in pairs.** Ask each other 4 questions and guess what your partner likes to eat. Does your partner like healthy food?

Example

You like potato soup, don't you? — Yes, I do / No, I don't.
You don't like chips, do you. — No, I don't / Yes, I do.

5. Write questions for the answers below.



1. Yes, there are some.
2. Yes, I have a lot of work today.
3. No, I've got no pets.
4. The apples are 50 roubles a kilo.
5. Five friends will come.
6. Yes, thank you. I'd like some more bananas.

6. a) Read the words below and guess their meaning.

normal [ˈnɔ:məl], a distance [ˈdɪstəns], to inform [ɪnˈfɔ:m]

b) Read the text and say:

- ▶ between whom the race¹ in the forest was;
- ▶ who won the race.

Animal Race

Once upon a time there was a hare who boasted² about how fast he could run. One day when he boasted more, Tortoise³ said, "OK, Hare, I'll race you." It was a great surprise for all the animals.

"What?" laughed Hare. He laughed so much that he rolled and rolled on the grass. "Tortoise, you are the slowest animal in the forest. I can run much, much faster than you," said Hare.

The next morning the animals came to watch the race. They were very excited. "Line up at the start... go!" cried Fox. And Hare flew off like a wind. Tortoise went behind much, much more slowly. When Hare looked behind, he saw that Tortoise was far, far away. And he decided to have lunch.

He had some tasty juicy carrots and said to himself, "This is just too easy. I think I'll sleep for forty minutes and catch up with⁴ the Tortoise later." Soon he was fast asleep.

But Tortoise went on. He got to where Hare was sleeping and went on and on again. And Hare slept on and on. When he woke up he could see the Tortoise moving in the distance towards the finish line.

"No!" cried Hare. He jumped up and ran to the finish line as fast as he could. But Tortoise was over the line before him. And Hare lost the race.

After that when Hare began to boast about how fast he was, the animals reminded him about the day Tortoise won the race. And all Hare could do

was smile because they were quite right.



¹ race – гонки; участвовать в гонках

² to boast [bəʊst] – хвастаться

³ a tortoise [ˈtɔ:təs] – черепаха

⁴ to catch up with – догнать

7. Find in the text the sentences that tell you about Hare (Tortoise) and read them out loud.

8. a) Retell the story.

b) What do you think is the main idea of the story?

Homework



1. No. 1.

2. Ex. 5, 6.



3. Ex. 1—3.

Lesson 59

1. Read what Mark Twain said about healthy way of life and explain how you understand his words.

"The only way to be healthy is to eat what you don't want to, drink what you don't like and do what you don't want to."

Mark Twain



2. a) Listen to Vanya and Jenny's conversation on the phone and guess the meaning of the new words.

Vanya: Hi, Jenny.

Jenny: Hello, Vanya, how are you?

Vanya: Fine, thank you. You know I joined a **fitness club**. We exercise three days a week to **keep fit**.

Jenny: My mother always says that we should **take care** of our health. So I **go jogging** in the morning before school with my father.

Vanya: Oh, great!

Jenny: If you try, you'll like it too. You may join us.

Vanya: Maybe, why not. Bye, Jenny.

Jenny: All the best.



Remember

to keep — kept — kept

b) **Work in pairs.** Act out the dialogue.

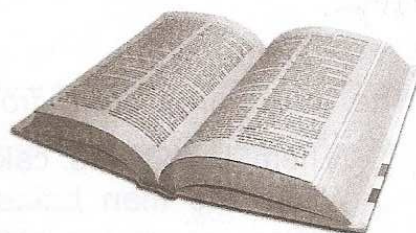
3. Read out loud.

[eə] **care**, take **care**, **careful**; [i:] **keep**, keep fit; [ɪ] **fitness**, a **fitness club**;
[v] **jogging**, go **jogging**

4. Say how you take care of your health.

5. a) Find the meaning of the words in bold in the dictionary and translate the sentences into Russian. Each word has more than one meaning.

1. Sick people need special **care**.
2. Who will **take care** of the dog while we are away?
3. The only thing he **cares for** is tennis.
4. Be **careful** crossing the road.
5. I'll **keep** his address. I may need it.
6. This coat will **keep** you warm.
7. I **keep** my books in the bookcase.
8. If you lose your **way**, ask a policeman.
9. Which **way** is the house from here?
10. Healthy **way** of living makes your life longer.



b) Change the words in bold using the words in the right column.

1. All fat (толстые) people get medical **help** in the hospital.
2. Which **direction** is the centre of the city?
3. Take care of your health and you'll be **strong and healthy**.
4. Dima is **fond** of football.
5. My mother usually **puts** her documents in a box.

to keep
to keep fit
a way
care
to care for



6. a) Listen to a text about some national parks. You'll need the following words to understand the text.

a European bison [baɪzn] — зубр
a black crane — черный журавль
a Siberian tiger — амурский (уссурийский) тигр

b) Match the names of the parks given in the box with the names of rare animals and birds.

“Zabaikalsky National Park” ■ “Orlovskoye Polesye”
■ “Botchinsky Park”

7. Read the text and name its characters.



How the Rhinoceros¹ Got His Skin

(After R. Kipling)

Once upon a time on an island in the Red Sea there lived a man. One day he took flour² and water, and carrots, and plums, and sugar and made himself a very big brown cake. But just as he was going to eat it there came down to the beach the Rhinoceros with two piggy eyes and bad manners.

He said, “How!” and the man left the cake and climbed to the top of a tree. The Rhinoceros ate the cake and went away.

The man came down from the tree and said,

“Them that takes cakes
Which the man bakes
Makes dreadful mistakes³.”

¹ a rhinoceros [raɪˈnɒsərəs] — носорог

² flour [flaʊə] — мука

³ makes dreadful mistakes — делает ужасные ошибки

b) Change the words in bold using the words in the right column.



1. All fat (толстые) people get medical **help** in the hospital.
2. Which **direction** is the centre of the city?
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“Them that takes cakes
Which the man bakes
Makes dreadful mistakes³.”

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² flour [flaʊə] — мука

³ makes dreadful mistakes — делает ужасные ошибки

Five weeks later the weather was very hot and all the animals took off their skins. The Rhinoceros left his skin on the beach and went into the water. At that moment the man put cake-crumbs¹ inside the skin and climbed on the top of the tree.

The Rhinoceros came out of the water and put his skin on, and it tickled² like cake-crumbs in bed. He ran to the tree and rubbed, and rubbed himself against it. And he rubbed his skin into great folds³ on his neck and over his legs. And from that day a rhinoceros has great folds in his skin.



8. a) Answer the questions.

1. Where did the man live?
2. Who had bad manners?
3. What did the man say when he climbed down from the tree?
4. Why did the Rhinoceros take off his skin?
5. How did the man punish the Rhinoceros?
6. Why are there great folds in the Rhinoceros skin now?

b) Listen to the text and read it out loud.



Useful Language

care, to take care, careful, to keep,
to keep fit, fitness, to go jogging

Homework



1. Nos 2a, 8b.

2. Ex. 5b.



3. Ex. 1–3.

4. Project: "Your Lifestyle". Write about:

- your daily routine (распорядок дня);
- the food you like to eat for breakfast, lunch and dinner;
- what sports you do;
- what you do to keep fit.

¹ cake-crumbs [kɪkmz] – крошки от пирога

² to tickle – щекотать

³ folds – складки

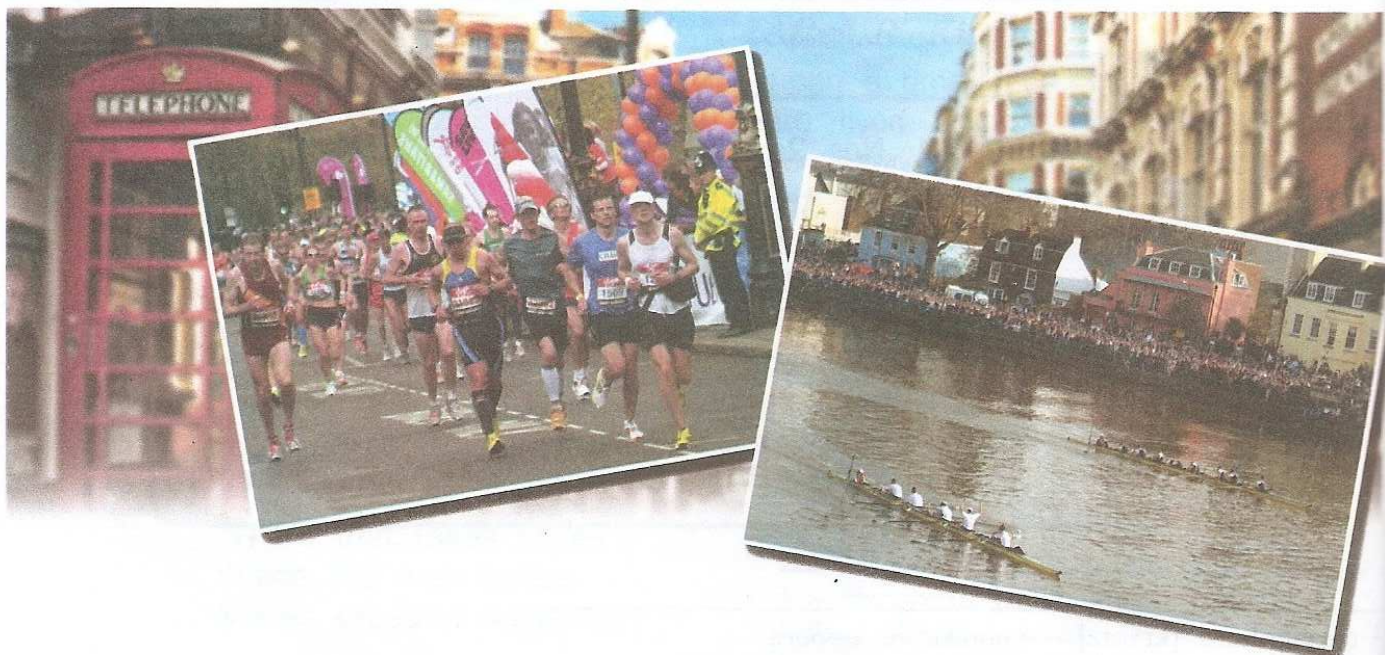
Lesson 60

1. Answer the questions using the new words from Lesson 59.

1. Who cares for children in your family?
2. Who takes care of your pet (of you when you are sick)?
3. Where do you keep your books (toys)?
4. What is situated on the way to your house?
5. Which way to keep fit is the best?
6. Who goes jogging in your family?
7. Where do people usually go jogging in the city?

**2. Listen to the interviews of three children who are speaking about healthy way of life and complete the chart in your Workbook. Say which of them you agree (согласен) with. Explain why.****3. Read the text about some interesting competitions, name them and say where they take place.*****Some Ways to Keep Fit***

A lot of British people of all ages take care of their health and exercise to keep fit. There are some interesting competitions in Great Britain. One of them is London Marathon¹ which takes place every year in April. More than 35,000 sports fans and professional sportsmen come to London to run in the London Marathon. They have to run 42 km. Children and teenagers younger than 18 years old can take part in a mini-Marathon.



¹ marathon ['mærəθən]

Another popular competition in Great Britain, which also takes place in April, is the Boat Race¹ on the Thames between two boats from Oxford University and from Cambridge University. The history of the race began in 1829. Each of the two boats is about 20 m long and weighs 96 kg. There are nine persons in each boat. All the sportsmen have to train a lot to move in unison. The boat race is very popular not only in Great Britain but in the world as well. More than 400 million people watch it on television.

In 1934 a skiing marathon was started in the North of Russia in Murmansk. It is held on the first Sunday in April and is part of the traditional Festival of the North. Men and women from 18 to 80 years old and older can take part in it. They have to run 50 km.

There are competitions in different sports in the festival programme: hockey, winter swimming, race on deer drawn sledges², car race on ice, skating, sport fishing, winter sport orienteering, climbing, motocross and some others.

Now the festival is very popular in many European countries. Sportsmen from these countries take part in the competitions every year.

The main idea of the festival is to encourage (поощрять) the population of the Russian North to do winter sports regularly.



¹ Boat [bəʊt] Race — гонки на лодках

² deer [dɪə] drawn sledges — оленьи упряжки

4. Tick true, false or not stated in the chart.

	True	False	Not stated
1. Only Londoners can take part in London Marathon.			
2. Children and teenagers can take part in the mini-Marathon.			
3. Professional sportsmen don't run in the London Marathon because there is a special marathon for them.			
4. The Boat Race on the Thames dates back to 1829.			
5. Each boat can carry about 800 kg.			
6. Boats from London and from Liverpool take part in the race.			
7. In 1936 a skiing marathon was started in Murmansk.			
8. People from 18 to 80 years old and older can take part in it.			
9. Famous American hockey players came to the festival last year.			

5. Project: "Your Lifestyle".

Homework



1. Ex. 2–4.

Lesson 61
Lessons 62, 63
Lessons 64, 65

Test 4
Reserve
Home Reading

5 Around the USA

Lesson 66

1. What do you know about the USA? Say which sentences about the USA are true, false or not stated.

1. America was discovered by Christopher Columbus at the end of the 15th century.
2. America was named after Columbus.
3. The United States of America is the world's largest country.
4. There are fifty states in the USA.
5. The US capital, Washington, is not part of any state.

2. Jenny is fond of history. Look at the pictures, listen to the dialogue between her and her grandfather Ben and guess the meaning of the new words.

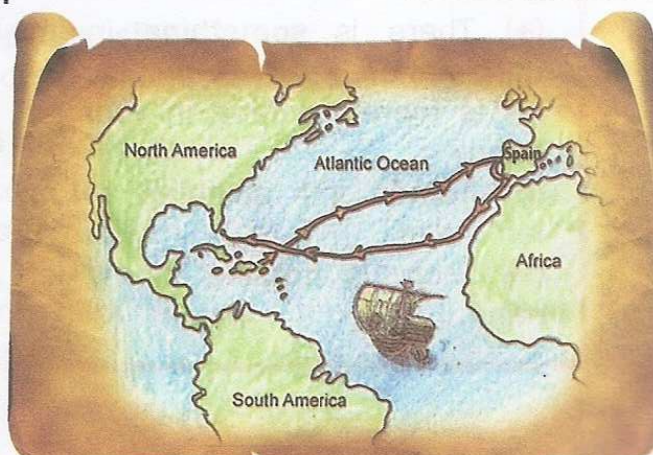
Jenny: Grandpa, we had a very interesting lesson at school today about Christopher Columbus.

Ben: He was very brave, wasn't he?

Jenny: Yes, before Columbus European explorers never **crossed** the Atlantic Ocean. In the 15th century Europeans knew **nothing** about the ocean and they thought that their ships could **sink** in **deep** waters. Columbus had **courage** to cross the ocean and he discovered America.



Christopher Columbus
(1451-1506)
[ˈkrɪstəfə kəˈlʌmbəs]




Ben: Do you know when he saw America from his ship for the first time?
Jenny: It was on the 12th of October, 1492, wasn't it? It took him and his men three months to cross the ocean. They had very fast ships for those times, didn't they?
Ben: Right, we celebrate Columbus Day on that day.



to sink – sank – sunk

3. a) Charlie, Jenny's dog, is very brave and strong. Choose the correct words, complete the story and say why Charlie was given a medal.

One day Ben and Charlie walked near a river. Ben saw a boy, who jumped into the water and started to swim. Ben (1) ... that the boy decided to (2) ... the river. He was a good swimmer, but the river was (3) ... and he began to (4) ... "Help!" Charlie jumped into the water quickly and (5) ... to the boy. The boy was already under water and the dog had to look for him. For a minute (6) ... was seen, but then Ben saw the dog's and the boy's heads above the water. Charlie (7) ... the boy out of the river and was given a medal for (8) ...



cross
cry
courage
pull
understand
deep
nothing
swim

- b)* Tell the class the story about Charlie. Don't look into the book.

GRAMMAR

■ Something, Anything, Nothing

4. a) Read the sentences and say when we use the words in bold.

(+) There is **something** in my right hand.

(?) Is there **anything** in your left hand?

(-) There isn't **anything** in my left hand.

(-) There is **nothing** in my left hand.

У меня в правой руке что-то есть.

У тебя есть что-нибудь в левой руке?

В левой руке у меня ничего нет.

В левой руке у меня ничего нет.

b) Complete the sentences with the words *something*, *anything*, *nothing*.

1. Do you know ... about the life of Christopher Columbus?
2. Before Columbus Europeans didn't know ... about America.
3. Let's open the box. I'm sure there is ... in it.
4. We opened the box, but there was ... in it.

5. a) Jenny's uncle Willy is a TV reporter. His TV show for children is called "*My Questions – Your Answers!*". Listen to the dialogue and say why America was not named after Christopher Columbus.



b) Listen to the dialogue again, read the sentences below and complete them with correct endings.



1. Christopher Columbus was born in (Italy / Spain / India).
2. His last voyage to America was in (1492 / 1502 / 1506).
3. The fastest ocean crossing was made by (Christopher Columbus / Amerigo Vespucci).
4. Amerigo Vespucci made his first voyage to America (5 / 7 / 9) years after Columbus.



Amerigo Vespucci
[əməˈrɪɡəʊ vesˈpuːtʃɪ]
(1454–1512)



6. a) Read out loud.

- [b] box, cross, crossing. It took him three months to cross the ocean.
 [ʌ] some, something, nothing, courage. He had courage to make this voyage.
 [ŋ] think, sink. They think that their ship can sink.
 [i] keep, deep. A lot of ships sank in deep waters.

b) Read the names of people and places correctly.

Christopher Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci, the Atlantic ocean, the West Indies, George Washington [dʒoːdʒ wɒʃɪŋtən], Boston, New York City, Chicago [ʃɪˈkɑːɡəʊ], Los Angeles [ləʊsˈændʒɪlɪz], San Francisco [ˈsænfɹənˈsɪskəʊ], Alaska, California [ˌkælɪˈfɔːnjə], Yellowstone National Park, the Grand Canyon [ɡrændˈkænjən], Niagara Falls [naɪˈæɡərəˈfɔːlz].

7. a) Vanya wants to go to the USA to see his friend Jenny. He found some information about the country on the Internet. Read the text about the USA and say what you would like to see in the USA and why.



Discover the USA

The United States of America is the world's fourth largest country (after Russia in the first place, Canada — in the second, and China — in the third). It is not easy to cross America — the distance from its west to its east is more than 4,600 kilometres. If you go by car, it can take you about a week to cross the country. Plane is much faster: it will take you 6 hours to get from Boston to Los Angeles.

When the USA was born, there were thirteen states in it. Today there are fifty states in the USA. The US capital, Washington, is situated in the eastern part of the country and is not part of any state. It was built between 1790 and 1800 and was named after George Washington, the first US President, in 1791, when he died. There are a lot of other big cities in the USA: Boston, New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco.



San Francisco



Chicago

American nature is very beautiful. Alaska is known for its tundra which you can find only in North America and Russia. The forests of California



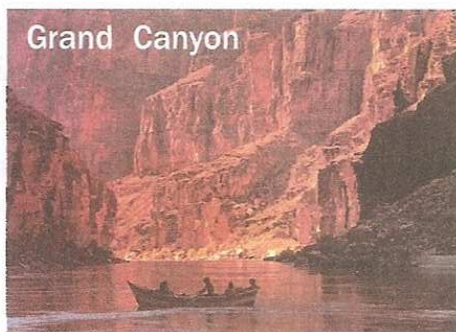
California



Alaska

are known for the tallest trees in the world. Yellowstone National Park and the Grand Canyon are some of the most beautiful places in the USA.

There are also some very special places in the USA, which you should visit by all means¹. If you are in the USA, visit the famous Niagara Falls. It is the second largest waterfall² on Earth, the first being Victoria Falls in South Africa. Its height is 57 metres. If you cry something to your friend near



Grand Canyon



Niagara Falls

the falls, your friend will hear nothing. A lot of people sank in the fast water, when they tried to cross the falls. There have been some people who fell down the falls in a barrel³, but you need a lot of courage to do this!

b) Listen to the text and read it out loud.



3. Correct the sentences and read them out loud.

- 1 The USA is larger than China, but smaller than Russia.
- 2 The US capital was built in 1791.
- 3 The tallest trees in the world can be found in Alaska and in Russia.
- 4 Niagara Falls are the highest waterfall in the world.
- 5 Some people could fall down Niagara Falls in a boat.

Useful Language

to cross, to sink – sank – sunk, deep, courage, nothing, anything, something

Homework



1. Nos 2, 7b.

2. Ex. 3, 4b.



3. Ex. 1–3.

¹ by all means – обязательно, непременно

² a waterfall – водопад

³ a barrel ['bærəl] – бочка

Lesson 67

1. a) Complete the sentences about the USA.

1. America was discovered by Christopher Columbus in
2. America was named after
3. The United States of America is the world's fourth largest country after
4. When the USA was born, there were thirteen states in it. Today
5. The US capital is not part of any state. It was named after

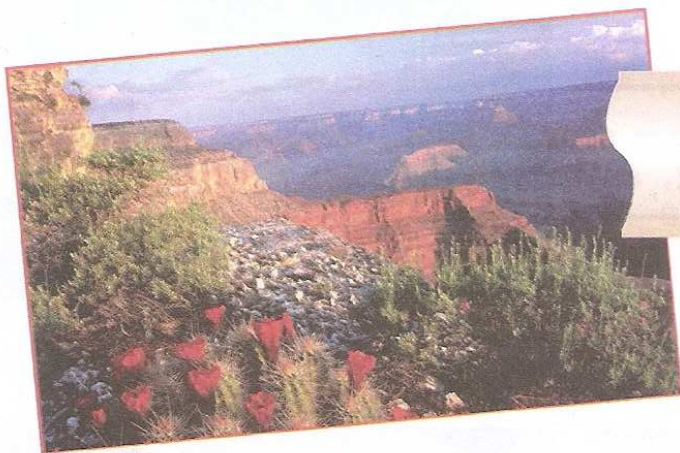
b) You are Jenny. Invite Vanya to visit the USA and recommend him to see Niagara Falls. Use the words below.

to cross ■ to sink ■ courage ■ nothing ■ something ■ anything
■ deep

2. *Tell the class about the discovery of America. Use the words from the box in exercise 1b.



3. a) Jenny is calling Vanya to discuss (обсудить) Vanya's visit to the USA. Listen to their dialogue and say what place Jenny recommends Vanya to visit and why. While listening write down how long, wide and deep this place is. You will need these words to understand the dialogue:



a wonder [ˈwʌndə] — чудо
the Colorado [ˈkɒləˈrɑːdəʊ] river,
Arizona [ˈæɪˈzəʊnə]

b) Listen to the dialogue again and say:

- when Vanya is going to visit the USA;
- what he wants to see;
- how old the Grand Canyon is;
- how big it is;
- how it was made;
- where it is situated.



- 4 Look at the pictures, listen to the dialogue between Jenny and her father and guess the meaning of the new words. Act it out.

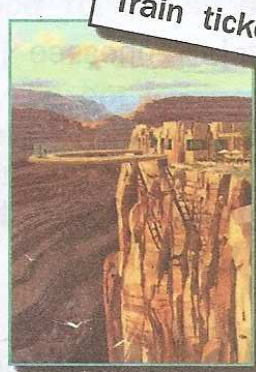


Jenny: Dad, how can we travel around the Grand Canyon?

Father: The best way to travel around there is by bus. Buses are cheap and fast. You can also travel by train, it's more interesting, but more expensive. Planes are also popular.



Bus ticket: \$50



Train ticket: \$250



- 5 a) Read Jenny's e-mail to Vanya, complete the sentences with the words from the box and say what people should have with them, when they travel around the Grand Canyon, and why. There are two words in the box which you don't need to use.

cheap ■ protect ■ take ■ climb ■ make ■ hour ■ beautiful ■ deep
■ hot ■ expensive ■ another ■ something ■ anything ■ nothing

From **Jenny**

To: **Vanya**

Hi, Vanya,
We can get to the canyon by car. Then we can park the car and take buses to travel around the canyon. Buses are very ... and ... a lot of stops on the way, so you can easily get off the bus¹, ... pictures and then take ... bus.
If you want to see the canyon at night, we can take a plane and fly above the canyon for an It's quite ... , but the sights are ... !
Crossing the canyon needs time, we can walk down the canyon to the river and then up. Remember that the canyon is very ... and we'll have to ... two kilometers down and up. So we should wear walking shoes and we should also have hats and jackets to ... us from the sun. We should have a lot of drinking water with us, because it's very ... in the canyon. Food is not so important, there are a lot of cafés around, so we can easily find ... to eat.
Write what you think about this plan.
Best wishes, Jenny

¹ to get off the bus – ВЫЙТИ из автобуса

b) Would you like to travel around the Grand Canyon? Which way of travelling there would you like to choose?

6. a) Read out loud.

[i:] sleep, deep, cheap. Buses are quite cheap.

[e] pen, expensive. Trains are more expensive than buses.

b) Read the names of people and places correctly.

Sequoia [sɪ'kwɔɪə], Tennessee [ˌtenə'si:], Cherokee [ˈtʃerəki:]

7. a) There are a lot of national parks in the USA. A big park in California, where you can see the tallest trees on Earth, is called "Sequoia". Read the text and say what the name means and why it was given to the trees and the park.



Sequoia

Sequoia

Sequoia was born sometime between 1760 and 1776 in a Cherokee village in the state of Tennessee. His mother was an Indian woman and his father was a white man from England. In his early childhood he hurt his leg and couldn't walk well, that was why he got the name "Sequoia", which meant "a pig's foot" in the Cherokee language.

Sequoia married a Cherokee woman and had a family, but he often worked for white people and spent a lot of time in English families. Sequoia never learned to read or write English, but he saw how white men read books and wrote letters. Sequoia called books and letters "talking leaves" and decided that Cherokee Indians should have their own

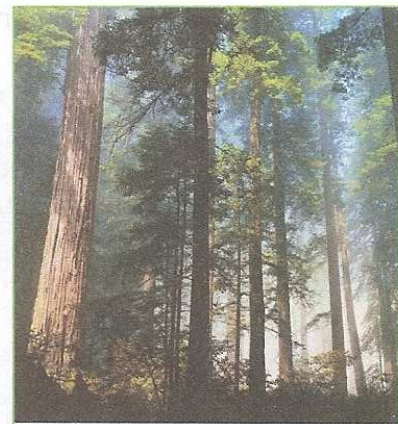
written language.

He began working on a Cherokee writing system in 1809. It took him twelve years to finish it. When he showed his system to his people, he became very popular. Thousands of Cherokees learned to read and write fast. In 1824 he was given a medal by Cherokees, which he wore till the end of his life. In 1825 a lot of European books were translated into the Cherokee language, and in 1827 the first Indian newspaper was published¹ in the USA.

When Sequoia died in 1843, his name was given to the tallest trees in California and later a big national park was also named after him.

b) Answer the questions about Sequoia.

1. When and where was Sequoia born?
2. Who were his parents?
3. Why was he called "Sequoia" by the Indians?
4. What did Sequoia call "talking leaves"?



Sequoia trees

¹ to publish [ˈpʌblɪʃ] – печатать, публиковать

5. When did Sequoia begin working on the Cherokee writing system?
6. When was the work finished?
7. Why was his work so important for the Indians?
8. How did the Indians thank Sequoia?

c) Listen to the text and read it out loud.



3. Write about the life of Sequoia. Use the plan below.

- ▶ **Born:** when, where, in what family.
- ▶ **Name:** what the name meant and why he got it.
- ▶ **Cherokee alphabet:** how long he worked on it and how big it was.
- ▶ **Changes** in Sequoia's life after the alphabet.
- ▶ **Changes** in Cherokees' life after the alphabet.

Useful Language

cheap, expensive

Homework



1. Nos 4, 7c.

2. Ex. 8.

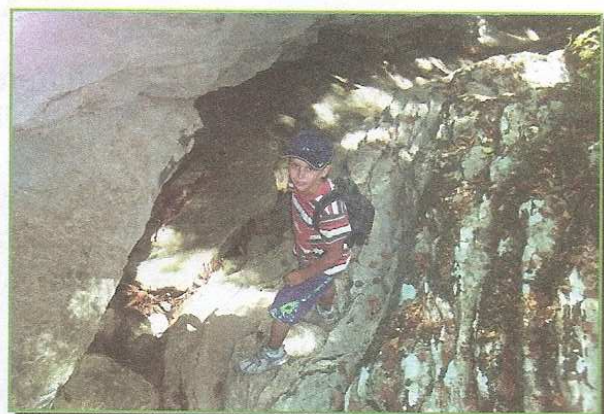
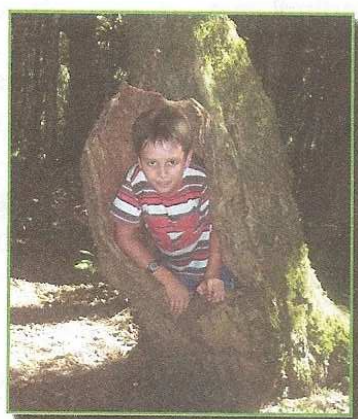
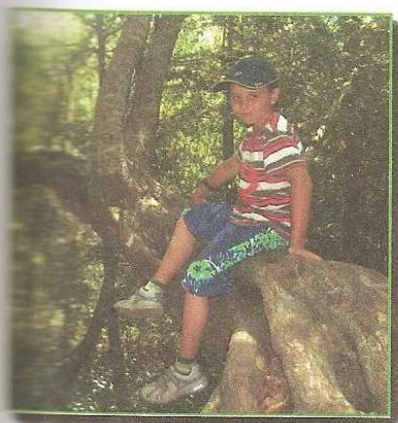


3. Ex. 1–3.

Lesson 68

1. In summer Vanya went to the Black Sea and visited a national park near the city of Sochi. Read the information for tourists and say what you can do and see in this park (page 34).

Sochi National Park

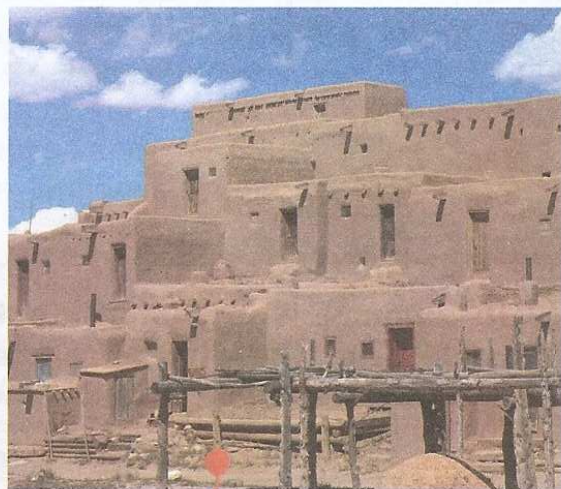
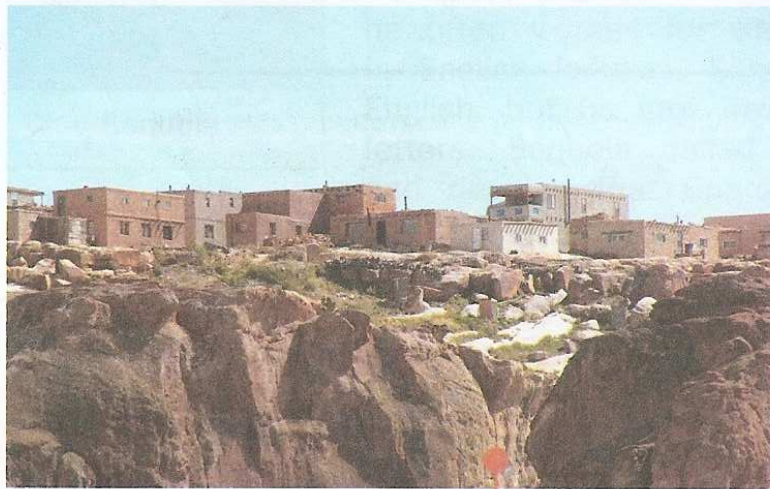


- Situated.** Near the city of Sochi, high in the mountains, 2 kilometres from the sea.
- How to get to the park.** Go by bus or by car to the nearest village, then walk 800 metres up the mountain.
- What to see.** A beautiful mountain forest, trees are more than one thousand years old, rare birds and animals, a deep canyon, made by the river Khosta.
- Open.** 10 am – 6 pm, 7 days a week, all year round.
- Tickets.** Cheap tickets for children.
 - Visitors must walk only along the road (1,600 metres), mustn't throw rubbish, take flowers or mushrooms home.
 - Visitors should wear walking shoes and shouldn't bring pets with them.

2. **Work in pairs.** One of you is a tourist, the other is a guide. The tourist asks about Sochi National Park, the guide answers the questions.



3. Jenny wants to know more about the life of Native Americans¹. Jenny's grandfather is telling her about Indian houses. Look at the pictures, listen to the dialogue and guess the meaning of the new words.



An Indian pueblo [pʊˈeɪbləʊ]

Jenny: Pueblos are different from European houses. They are very high, but I can't see anything like **stairs** or **steps**. How do people get to the top of the building?

Ben: People can easily watch the house from **outside**, but **nobody** can get **inside** without an invitation. If you're invited, you will be given a ladder² to get to the rooms at the **top**.

¹ Native Americans – индейцы, коренные жители Америки

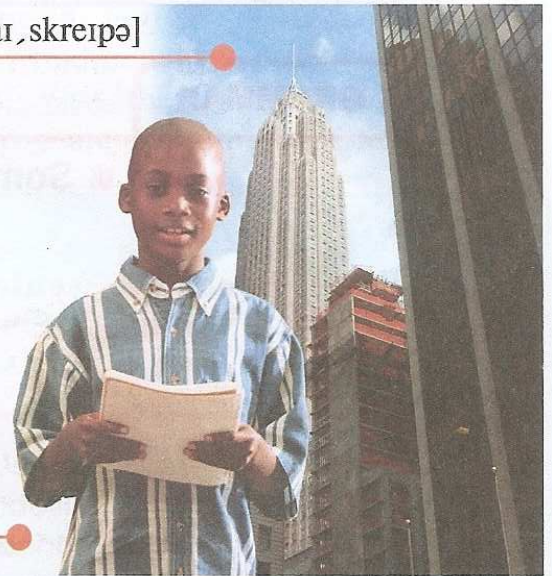
² a ladder – приставная лестница

- a) These American children live in different houses. Look at the pictures, complete the sentences with the words from the box and describe the houses, in which Nick, Mike and David live.

top ■ outside ■ inside ■ step ■ stairs ■ thick

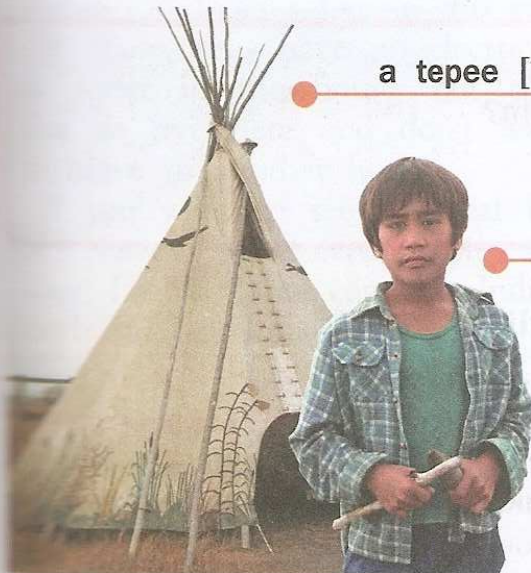
a skyscraper [ˈskaɪ,skreɪpə]

Nick lives in Chicago. His house is high and there are a lot of flats in it. His flat is at the 4 of the building, on the 67th floor¹. One day the lifts didn't work and Nick had to use the 5 to get home. It took him an hour and he had to climb up the 7.



Nick

a tepee [ˈti:pi:]



David

David lives in an Indian house. The house can be built very fast, so when David's family move to a different place, they carry their house with them. The house doesn't have ... walls, but it's warm ... , even when it's rainy and cold

a bungalow [ˈbʌŋɡələʊ]

Mike lives in California. As the weather is warm there all year round, Mike likes to spend a lot of time ... the house and enjoy the sun. His family likes to have parties ... and to invite a lot of guests.



Mike

¹ a floor [flo:] – этаж

* b) Say what your house looks like, use the words from exercises 3 and 4 and from the box below.

to build ■ to paint ■ to decorate ■ to surround ■ next to
■ made of stone / glass / wood ■ in front of ■ behind
■ opposite ■ a road ■ a garden ■ a door ■ a window ■ wide

GRAMMAR

■ Somebody, Anybody, Nobody

5. a) Read the sentences, translate them into Russian and say when we use the words in bold.

- (+) 1. There is **somebody** in the kitchen.
- (?) 2. Is there **anybody** in the living room?
- (-) 3. There is **nobody** in the garden.
- (-) 4. There isn't **anybody** in the house.

b) Translate the sentences into English.

1. В доме Ника никто не пользуется лестницей.
2. Кто-нибудь поднимался вверх на 300 ступенек?
3. Никто из нашего класса не был внутри жилища индейцев.
4. Было темно, и Марк не мог увидеть никого в саду, но он был уверен, что снаружи кто-то был.

6. Read out loud.

- [aɪ] wide, inside, outside. It's difficult to get inside the house.
- [v] hot, top, anybody, somebody, nobody. There was nobody around.
- [e] bed, step. There were twenty steps to the top. Mind the step!
- [eə] air, stairs. Use the stairs.

New Mexico [ˈmeksɪkəʊ], the Taos Pueblo [pʊˈeɪləʊ]



7. Jenny wants to visit an Indian pueblo. Read the information for tourists and say what is the best time to go there and why. Then listen to the text and read it out loud.

The Taos Pueblo

Visit a pueblo!

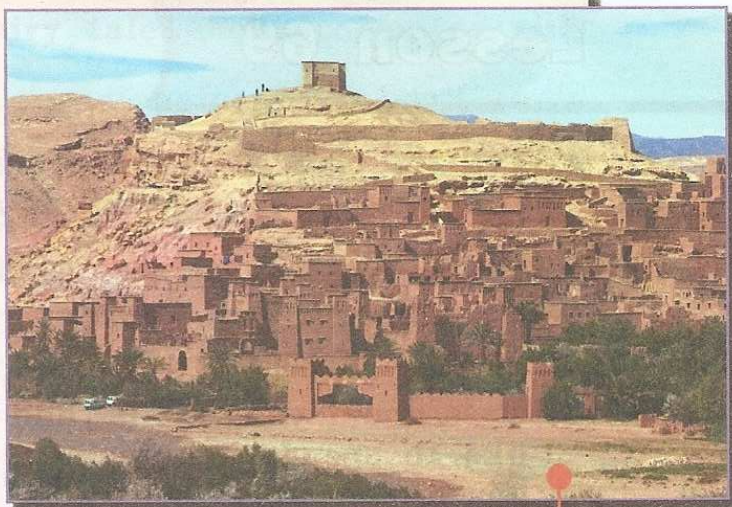
Native Americans have lived in pueblos for thousands of years. "A pueblo" means "a village" in the Spanish language, because the whole village (more than 500 people) can live in one big house with many flats. Pueblos are made of earth mixed with straw¹ and water. Inside this house it is cool in the summer and warm in the winter months.

The Taos Pueblo is situated in the desert of New Mexico. It was built more than 1000 years ago. Today 150 Indians live in this very old house, they have no electricity or water in the house, but they like to live here and don't want to move to another house.

If you want to see the real life of Native Americans, visit the Taos Pueblo. You can try Indian food and buy Indian clothes.

Beautiful pictures can be taken from the top of the pueblo.

The pueblo is open from 8:00 am to 4:30 pm. From late winter (March) to early spring (May) the pueblo is closed for 10 weeks. The best time to visit the pueblo is July, because a festival of Indian dances is traditionally held in this month. Visit the Taos Pueblo website if you are planning a visit.



The Taos Pueblo, New Mexico

Remember! Nobody can swim in the Blue River outside the pueblo, because Indians take drinking water from it and the river must be clean.

You shouldn't open doors, if you are not invited by the Indians.

Be careful: there are no stairs or steps in the pueblo, the Indians will give you a ladder to get inside.

Tickets: cheap (\$5 - \$10), more expensive in July.

1. Here are the answers, make the questions and write them down.

1. "A village".
2. More than 500 people.
3. In New Mexico.
4. More than 1,000 years ago.
5. From the top of the pueblo.



6. From March to May.
7. In July.
8. Because the river must be clean.
9. You can climb a ladder.
10. \$5 - \$10.

¹ straw [stro:] - солома

Useful Language

top, a step, stairs, inside, outside, somebody, anybody, nobody

Homework



1. Nos 3, 7.

2. Ex. 8.



3. Ex. 1–3.

Lesson 69

1. Tell the class about the Taos Pueblo. Use exercise 7 (page 36) as a plan.

2. a) Look at the picture and describe the house.

b) You live in this house. Tell the class about your family and how you like to spend time together in your house.



3. a) In the pueblo, Jenny was told an old Indian legend about a bear and a rabbit.

Listen to the legend and say who was cleverer and braver – the bear or the rabbit – and why. You need the phrases below to understand the legend:



to draw a circle – нарисовать круг
to ring a bell – звонить в колокольчик



b) Listen to the legend again and answer the questions.

1. Who helped the rabbit to cross the river?
2. Why was the rabbit happy on the island?
3. What did he find?
4. What competition was held?
5. What did the bear do?
6. What did the rabbit do?
7. Who won the competition?

4. *Look at the pictures (exercise 3a) and tell the legend. Use the questions above as a plan.

5. *Do you know any Russian fairy tale about clever or silly animals? Tell it to the class.

6. a) Complete the dialogues with the words from the box.

anybody ■ somebody ■ nobody ■ anything ■ something ■ nothing

1 Alex: Excuse me, is there (1) ... here?

Mr Brown: Yes, please. What would you like to ask?

2 Mike: Excuse me, can I have a sandwich, please?

Mr White: Would you like (2) ... to drink?

Mike: An apple juice, please.

Mr White: Just a minute.

3 Ann: Excuse me, how can I get to the Museum of Toys?

Nick: I'm sorry, I haven't heard (3) ... about this museum. Ask (4) ... else.

4 Jerry: Excuse me, where can I find Peter Finch?

Mrs Corn: I'm sorry, I don't know (5) ... by this name here.

5 Peter: Alice, why are you so sad? What has happened to you?

Alice: (6) It's OK.

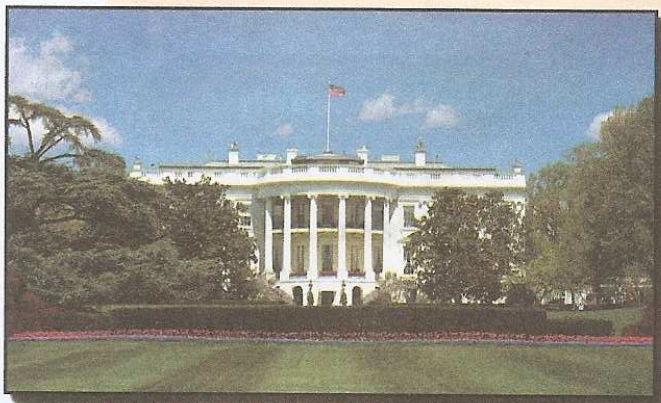
Peter: You can tell me. I'll tell (7)

b) Here are five situations, match them with the dialogues above.

- A. You are looking for somebody who goes to a different school.
- B. You open the door and can't see anybody in the room.
- C. Your friend is crying.
- D. You are hungry and want to have something for lunch in a café.
- E. You don't know where to go.

c) Act out the dialogues.

7. a) Jenny sent some information to Vanya about the White House. Read it and say why the White House is unusual and why it got its name.



The White House

History

In 1790 President George Washington decided to move the US capital from New York City to a new place and began to build a new city for the US capital. At that time a competition was held to find a builder of the "President's House." James Hoban won the competition and began building the house in 1792. The President's

House was ready in eight years, when George Washington died.

All US Presidents (except¹ George Washington) lived in the White House. When somebody becomes US President, he has to move to the White House with his family and pets.

About the House

- 2. Inside the house there are 132 rooms, 35 bathrooms, 412 doors, 147 windows, 8 stairs, and 3 lifts.
- There is the US flag on top of the house.
- The House was first called "The White House" in 1901, because its walls outside were painted white.
- 1. The White House kitchen can cook dinner for 140 guests. Nowadays there is a small garden behind the White House, where the President's wife grows² vegetables for the kitchen.
- The most important room in the house is the President's Oval Office, where the President works, and the most beautiful is the Red Room, where the President meets guests.



The President's
Oval Office



The Red Room

¹ except [ɪk'sept] – кроме

² grows – выращивает

ite
nd

When the weather is fine, the President meets TV and newspaper reporters outside the house.

The White House is a very unusual house, because it is a family house, a place where the President works and also a place visited by tourists. 6,000 tourists visit the house every day.

Tourist information

The White House can be visited by tourists on Tuesday - Thursday 7.30 am - 11 am,

Friday 7.30 am - 12 noon,

Saturday 7.30 am - 1 pm.

Nobody can carry food, bags or cameras into the White House.



The President meets the press

b) Find in the text and read about:

1. what happened in 1790 / 1792 / 1800 / 1901;
2. what these figures mean: 140 / 132 / 8 / 6000;
3. when tourists cannot visit the White House and what they shouldn't have with them in the White House.

3. *Write your own fairy tale or a fairy tale you remember about an animal (7-8 sentences).

Homework



1. No. 3.



2. Ex. 1-3.

3. **Project: "The House I Like"**. Take a picture of a house you like, bring it to the class, write a story about this house. Use the plan.

- When it was built.
- Who lives / lived in it.
- What is unusual about it.
- Why you like this house.

Lesson 70

1. **Work in groups of 4 or 5.** You are on an excursion around the White House. One of you will be a tourist guide and the others will be tourists. Each tourist should ask 2 different questions about the White House. The guide should answer the questions. Use the information from exercise 7a, on page 40.

2. Project: "The House I Like".



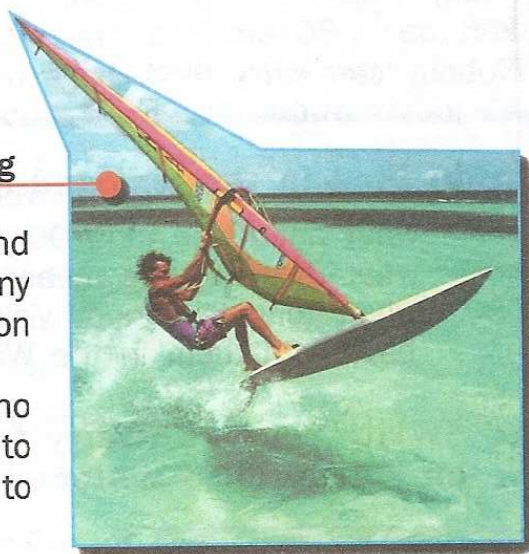
3. a) Jenny's brother Fred is fond of windsurfing¹. Look at the pictures, listen to what he says about this sport and guess the meaning of the new words.



A windsurfer

Windsurfing was born in the USA in 1948. The first boards² were called windsurfers and were sold in California. They were very expensive.

Windsurfing



Windsurfing became popular very quickly and now there are fans of this sport in many countries. The first world windsurfing competition was held in 1973.

To do windsurfing is not easy. There is no team who can help you. You need courage to control the windsurfer and you also need to keep fit.

Remember

to sell – sold – sold

b) Read out loud.

- [e] help, sell, to sell boards.
[əʊ] cold, sold. The first windsurfer was sold in California.
[æ] cat, fan. There are fans of this sport in many countries.
[i:] keep, team. He plays in a team.

4. a) **Let's play a guessing game.** Jenny's cousin Mike likes American football. Complete the sentences with the words, the first letters of which are given. The first student who finishes the exercise will be the winner.

American football is different from European football. The b... is oval and the players throw it to other players of the t... and c... it with hands.

¹ windsurfing [ˈwɪndˌsɜːfɪŋ]

² boards [bɔːdɪz] – доски

American football players have to be strong and brave. They are usually very big: their **h...** can be more than 2 metres and they can **w...** more than 100 kilos.

The most important game of the year is **h...** in the USA in January. The winner of this game **b...** the best **t...** of the year. Tickets for this game are very **e...** and they are **s...** early. Millions of Americans watch the game on TV.



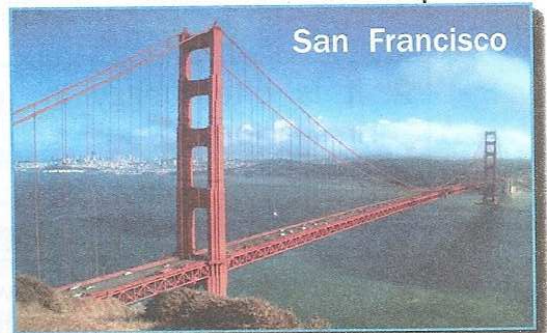
b) Say in what way American football is different from European football.

E. a) Fred's favourite place is California. Vanya wants to know more about it. Fred writes him a letter and sends him some pictures by e-mail. Read Fred's letter (pp 43—44) and say why Fred likes California and what cities he recommends to visit there.

From **Fred**
To **Vanya**

Dear Vanya,

California is my favourite place in the USA, because windsurfing is great there. The best time to go is between March and October. You're going to come to the USA in July, aren't you? It can be foggy in July and August, which makes windsurfing more difficult. There are very strong winds here, so don't try windsurfing in California, if you're a beginner. If you are not sure, windsurf together with your friend, he (or she) will help you, if anything happens to you in the ocean. Summers are warm in California, but the water is quite cold, so nobody windsurfs without a warm swimming suit here. Don't forget to bring it with you (you'll need it even in July!).



If you come here, find time to visit Los Angeles and San Francisco. They are the most beautiful cities in California. San Francisco is smaller, but I like it more than Los Angeles. The city is situated on the hills, so you have to climb up and down when you walk around. Try famous San Francisco cable cars¹ – they are fast and cheap and will easily get you to the top of the hill.



¹ cable cars – трамвайчики

I know that you like to wear jeans. They were born in San Francisco! In 1866 a man called Levi Strauss opened his shop and began to sell trousers for workers. In 1873 he made jeans, which became very popular first inside and then outside California. Jeans were less expensive than trousers and could be worn longer.

Come and see California, I'm sure you'll like it!

Best wishes,

Fred



b) Tick true, false or not stated.

	True	False	Not stated
1. The best place for windsurfing in the USA is California.			
2. It is often foggy in July and August in California.			
3. California is not for you, if you have just started windsurfing.			
4. You have to have a warm swimming suit to windsurf in California.			
5. It's quite cold in California in summer.			
6. Cable cars are not expensive and quite popular in San Francisco.			
7. The first jeans were sold in San Francisco in 1866.			
8. San Francisco is the fourth biggest city in the USA.			



c) Listen to the text and read it out loud.

6. Describe your favourite sport (5 sentences). Use the words on page 45.

Useful Language

to sell – sold – sold, a fan, a team

Homework



1. Nos 3a, 5c.

2. Ex. 6.



3. Ex. 1–3.

Lessons 71, 72

Home Reading

Lesson 73

1. **Work in pairs.** One of you is Vanya and the other is Fred, Jenny's brother. Act out a telephone conversation. Vanya calls Fred and asks him questions to learn more about California. Fred answers his questions. Use the information from exercise 5, p. 43. The beginning of the dialogue is below.

Vanya: Hi, Fred. How are you?

Fred: Hi, Vanya, I'm fine.

Vanya: Fred, my family are going to California. What is the best time to go?

2. **Work in pairs.** Your American friend, who is in Russia now, asks you about St Petersburg. Tell him / her when to come and what to see. Read the information from a travel guide below and act out a dialogue, using this information.

St Petersburg

- **Situated:** on the islands on the Neva river, often called "The City on 101 Islands".
- **Built:** May 27, 1703 by Peter the Great.
- **City's birthday:** celebrated each year on May 27.
- **Population:** 5 million people.
- **Name changes:**

May, 1703 – August, 1914

St Petersburg

August, 1914 – February, 1924

Petrograd

February, 1924 – July, 1991

Leningrad

July, 1991 – Present

St Petersburg

- **What to see:**

The Hermitage Museum

The Mariinsky Opera and Ballet [ˈbæleɪ] Theatre

White Nights

- **When to come:**

The weather is often rainy with strong cold winds from the sea.

The White Nights run from late May to the middle of July.

Remember that the Mariinsky Opera and Ballet Theatre is often closed for holidays in October.



3. a) Vanya is telling Fred about the history of St Petersburg. Listen to their dialogue and guess the meaning of the new words.



Peter the Great

Fred: Why was St Petersburg built in this place?

Vanya: The city was built in the middle of the war between Russia and Sweden¹. The war began in 1700. A lot of Russian people were killed and a lot of Russian lands were taken by Sweden at the beginning of the war, because Russia had no ships and couldn't





¹ Sweden [ˈswi:dn] – Швеция

win on sea. The Russian tzar, Peter the Great, decided to build a new Russian town **somewhere** near the sea, because he wanted to make new Russian ships there. That is why St Petersburg was built.

Fred: How did the war end?

Vanya: When new ships were built, Russia became stronger and won a victory over Sweden. The war ended in 1721. But this victory couldn't save Russian people from hunger (голод) and poverty (бедность).

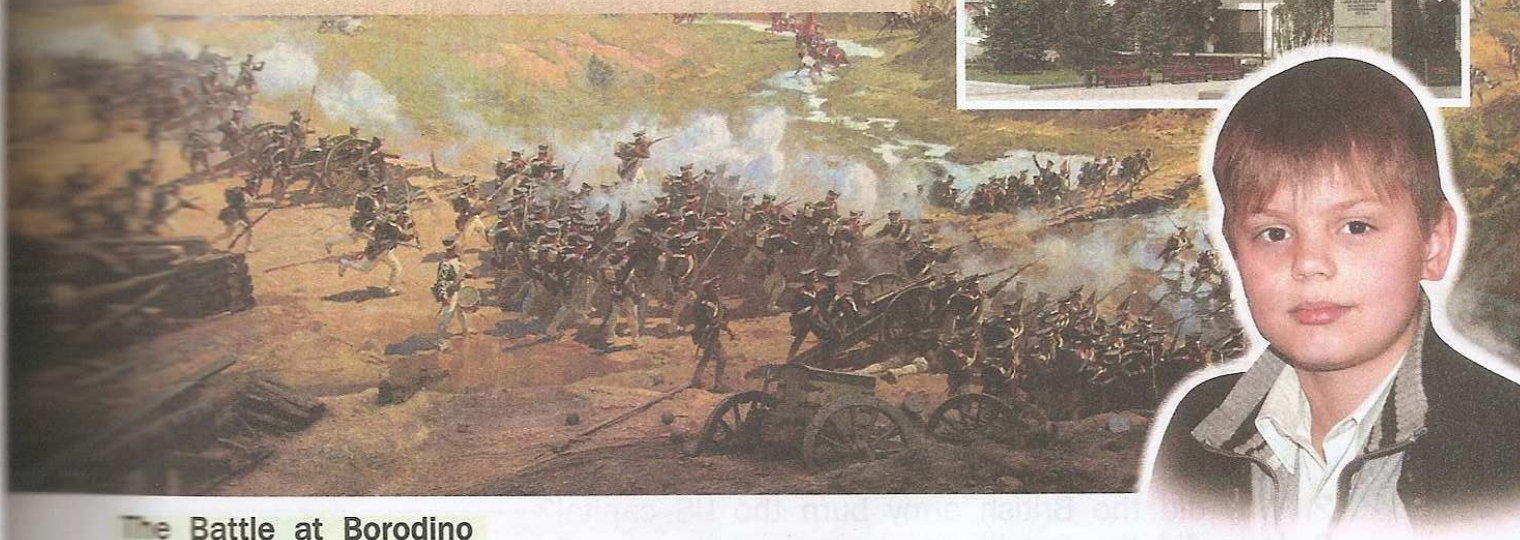
b) Read out loud.

-  more, war, in the middle of the war, in the war.
-  ship, kill, victory, A lot of people were killed.
-  cake, save. The town was saved.
-  where, somewhere, somewhere near the sea.

a) Vanya is fond of history. He is at the Museum of Borodino, near the city of Mozhaishk. Listen to the guide and say when the battle at Borodino took place and who won it. You will need the words and phrases below to understand the guide:



a commander [kə'mɑ:ndə],
 Napoleon [nə'pəʊljən],
 to give his soldiers a little rest – дать
 своим солдатам отдохнуть,
 the city was burnt [bɜ:nt] – город был
 сожжён



The Battle at Borodino

b) Answer the questions.

1. Why did the Russian commander Kutuzov decide to leave Moscow?
2. Why did Napoleon decide to leave Moscow in a month?
3. When was the last battle with Napoleon army held and who won it?
4. Have you ever been to the Museum of Borodino? What did you see there?

5. a) Vanya was surprised to learn that the USA also had a big war in 1812. Do you know what war it was and who won? Read the text about this war and find out.



The 1812 War

Baltimore¹, 1814

In 1812 the United States started a war against Great Britain. The Americans wanted to take more lands in North America, but the British didn't want to lose these lands.

At the beginning of the war the USA had a lot of victories. The American army took a big part of Canada, which was British at that time.

The capital of Canada, York (now known as Toronto), was attacked, and the Americans burnt the Parliament building.

After 1814 the British army became stronger and as the British were angry with the United States for burning the capital of Canada, they attacked Washington, the US capital and burnt the home of the US Congress – the Capitol Building – and the President's house. Later the President's house was repaired² and called "The White House".

After leaving Washington, the British army attacked Baltimore. It was a very important port and home to many American ships. By taking Baltimore the British wanted to end the war with a fast victory, but Baltimore was lucky to have a good commander, Major George Armistead. He told the Americans to sink their ships and this underwater wall protected the city, as the British ships could not get near Baltimore. But they fired³ upon the city for 25 hours and were sure that nobody could save the city and that they could easily take it in the morning. In the early morning on September 14, 1814 the people, who were outside the city, saw a big American flag over Baltimore. The American army showed courage and won the battle!

The final American victory in the war came in 1815.



b) Listen to the text and read it out loud.

6. Find the answers to these questions in the text and read them aloud.

1. Why did the USA start the war against Great Britain in 1812?
2. Why did the British army burn the US capital?
3. How did the President's house get its name?
4. Why did the British army attack Baltimore?
5. How did the Americans protect Baltimore?
6. When did the Battle at Baltimore end? Who won it?

¹ Baltimore [ˈbɔːltɪmɔː] – Балтимор

² to repair [rɪˈpeə] – чинить, ремонтировать

³ to fire [faɪə] – вести огонь, стрелять

- 2 Write down your answers to the questions in exercise 4b. Use the words below.

Useful Language

a war, to kill, a victory, to save, somewhere

Homework



1. Nos 3a, 5b.

2. Ex. 7.



3. Ex. 1–3.

Lesson 74

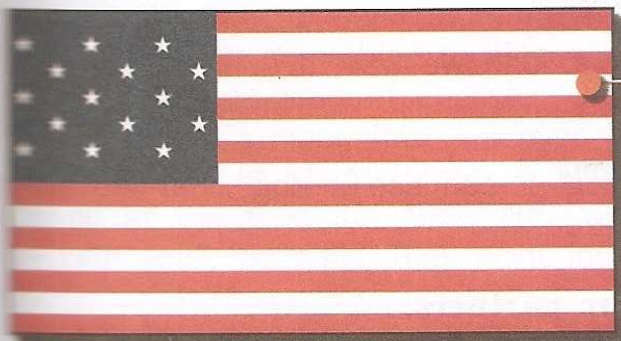
- 1 a) Remember the facts about the wars of 1812 in Russia and the USA and answer the questions below.

- ▶ What were the armies?
- ▶ Who won at the beginning of the war?
- ▶ Where were the most important battles?
- ▶ What did the leaders of the armies decide to do to save the armies?
- ▶ What did the people of the cities (Moscow and Baltimore) do?
- ▶ Who won the victory?

*b) You are a guide in the Museum of History. Tell your guests about

- ▶ the Battle at Borodino;
- ▶ the Battle at Baltimore.

- 2 a) We are back at uncle Willy's show for children "My Questions – Your Answers". Listen to the dialogue and say what flag is shown to visitors of the National Museum of American History in Washington. You will need this name to understand the dialogue: *Mary Pickersgill*.



The Star-Spangled Banner¹

¹ The Star-Spangled Banner – знамя, усыпанное звездами (название национального гимна США)

b) Correct the sentences about the flag.

- The first US flag was made in Washington in 1812.
- It was 13 metres high and 13 metres wide.
- It was made by a 13-year-old girl.
- There were 18 stars on the flag.
- It is kept in Baltimore as a symbol of American victory over Great Britain in the war of 1812.

GRAMMAR

■ Somewhere, Anywhere, Nowhere

3. a) Read the sentences and say when we use these words.

(+) My bag is **somewhere** in the house. Can you help me to find it?

(?) Can we find a place to eat **anywhere** near the sea?

(-) I can't go **anywhere** without my camera.

(-) We have to go **nowhere** today, because it's very cold and windy.

Моя сумка **где-то** в доме. Ты можешь мне помочь ее найти?

Мы можем найти место, где поесть, **где-нибудь** рядом с морем?

Я не могу **никуда** ехать без моего фотоаппарата.

Сегодня нам **никуда** не надо идти, потому что очень холодно и ветрено.

b) Complete the dialogues with the words *somewhere, anywhere, nowhere*.

- ① **Mother:** Ann, have you taken my shoes?
Ann: No, I haven't. Why do you think I have taken them?
Mother: Because I can't find them ...
- ② **John:** Dad, I can't see any river around. Have we lost our way?
Father: I'm sure the river is ... near.
- ③ **Jane:** Hi, Lucy. You have a nice cat. Can we walk it ... in the park?
Lucy: I think we can walk it ... !
Jane: Why?
Lucy: Because it's a cat, not a dog! It can see a dog ... in the park and run away or climb a high tree.

4. *Act out the dialogues with your partners.

5. Vanya is fond of reading books about brave and strong people. His favourite writer is James Fenimore Cooper. Have you read any of his books? What are they about? Read the short information below and say what you learned about the writer.

James Fenimore Cooper was a popular American writer of the early 19th century.

Born: September 15, 1789, in the family of the US Congressman.

Family: married at the age of 21, had 7 children, his great grandson was also a popular writer.

Books: wrote his first book in 1820, wrote sea stories and books about Native Americans, his most famous book – “The Last of the Mohicans” (1826).



James Fenimore
Cooper¹
(1789–1851)

6. a) Read the names and learn to pronounce them correctly.

Uncas [ˈʊnkəs], Mohicans [məʊˈhi:k(ə)nz], Chingachgook [tʃɪŋətʃˈgu:k],
Hawkeye [ˈhɑ:kai], Major Heyward [ˈmeɪdʒə ˈheɪwəd], Cora [ˈkɔərə],
Huron [ˈhjuərən], Magua [ˈmæɡʊə]

- b) Read the story, name its characters and say who they were.

Uncas, the last of the Mohican Indians, and his father Chingachgook have a white friend Hawkeye. Hawkeye cannot live with his people, so he lives in the forest with the Indians. They meet Major Heyward and the two young daughters of the British commander of a fort. Heyward has to take Cora and Alice to their father. But Huron Indians with their leader Magua are near. They want to kill the girls, their father and their friends. Will the girls see their father again? Can anything save the men?

The Last of the Mohicans

(After James Fenimore Cooper)

Part I

The girls and Heyward hid in the cave. But they knew that if the Hurons crossed the river, they could be near the cave very soon.

Cora came out of the cave. She said, “Thank you for your help, but I don’t want you to die for me and my sister. Go to my father. He has to help us. He has to send more men to save us!”

Hawkeye said something to Uncas and Chingachgook in the Mohican language and then said in English, “Ok, we’ll go to your father.” He and the two Mohicans jumped into the river and swam away.

Cora looked at Major Heyward. “Please, go with them,” she said. Heyward looked at the beautiful Alice. He loved her and he couldn’t leave her. “I’ll be with you”, he said. They went into the cave.

¹ James Fenimore Cooper [ˈfɛnɪmɔːˈkuːpə]

Nothing was heard for about an hour, but then they heard the Hurons' war cries near the cave. Suddenly they saw Magua outside the cave. He saw Heyward and the girls and called other Hurons. The Hurons ran quickly into the cave and angrily pulled the two girls and the white man outside. Then Magua started to look for Hawkeye and the Mohicans, but couldn't find them anywhere.

"Where are the Mohicans and Hawkeye?" asked Magua.

"They went away, " answered Heyward.

"You can go, we don't need you, we'll take the girls," said Magua.

"I'll go nowhere without the girls," said Heyward.

"Do you want to lose your life?" asked Magua angrily.

"A white man doesn't leave women," answered Heyward.

The Hurons took Heyward and the girls down the river and brought them to their village. The Indians wanted to kill them and made a big fire. Trying to save the girls, Heyward jumped on one of the Hurons and they fell on the ground. The Indian was on top of Heyward and his knife was ready. Suddenly they heard a shot¹ from behind the trees. The Indian was killed.



c) Listen to the text and read it out loud.

7. Answer the questions below.

1. Where did the girls hide?
2. What did Hawkeye and the Mohicans do?
3. What did Heyward decide to do?
4. What did the Hurons do, when they found the girls?
5. How did Heyward try to save the girls?
6. Try to guess who was behind the trees and saved Heyward and the girls. Why do you think so?

8. Complete dialogue 3 in exercise 3b and write it down in your exercise book.

Useful Language

somewhere, anywhere, nowhere

Homework



1. No. 6c.

2. Ex. 8.



3. Ex. 1–3.

¹ a shot – выстрел

Lesson 75

1. **Group work.** Sentence by sentence retell the first part of the story "*The Last of the Mohicans*". Use the verbs below in the correct form in your sentences. The verbs should be used in the given order (в данном порядке).

hide ■ tell ■ swim ■ leave/not ■ hear ■ see ■ pull ■ bring
 ■ decide ■ put ■ want ■ jump ■ fall ■ kill

2. ***Work in groups of three.** Guess what Hawkeye said to Uncas and Chingachgook in front of the cave. Act out their conversation.

3. Read the names below correctly.

John Pemberton [ˈpembətən], Atlanta [ətˈlæntə], Asa Candler [ˈæsəˈkændlə]

4. A lot of American children like Coca-Cola. Complete the sentences with the words on the right and find out about the history of the drink.



Coca-Cola was first made by John Pemberton, a pharmacist¹ from the city of Atlanta, in his garden. It was first (1) ... to people on May 8, 1886. At the beginning, Doctor Pemberton could (2) ... not more than nine glasses of Coca-Cola each day and got only \$50 for the first year, because the drink was very (3) The funny thing was that it was more (4) ... to make the drink than to sell it. In 1887 the Coca-Cola formula was (5) ... from Pemberton by (6) ... Atlanta pharmacist Asa Candler for \$2300. At that time it was known only in the USA and (7) ... else. In ten years Coca-Cola became popular in (8) ... countries. It's interesting that even today (9) ... knows Pemberton's formula of the drink, it has been the (10) ... secret of the Coca-Cola company for more than 100 years.



cheap
 expensive
 top
 other
 another
 sell
 sold
 bought
 nobody
 nowhere

¹ pharmacist [ˈfɑːməsɪst] – фармацевт



5. a) Listen to the telephone conversation between Jenny and Kate, her aunt. Say what uncle Willy is doing. You'll need the phrase below to understand the conversation:

to call back – перезванивать

- b) Put the sentences in the correct order and act out the dialogue between Jenny and Kate.

1. Of course, I can. What time may I call back?
2. Hi, auntie. This is Jenny speaking. How are you today?
3. Thank you. Goodbye.
4. We're fine. Can I speak to uncle Willy?
5. I'm sorry, Jenny. He isn't in. He's somewhere in the garden. I think he's watering flowers. Can you call back later?
6. Fine, thanks. And you?
7. Bye, Jenny.
8. Ok, I'll call in an hour.
9. Fine.
10. Can you call in an hour?
11. Hello.

6. a) Read the second part of the story "*The Last of the Mohicans*". Five sentences have been taken out of the story. Put them back in their correct places.

- A. He knew that the wild animal was not really an animal.
- B. Hawkeye helped Uncas to get outside and they ran away into the forest.
- C. The Indians laughed, when they saw him and nobody tried to catch him.
- D. The two men brought the girls to the forest, where nobody could find them.
- E. Magua couldn't move or do anything.

The Last of the Mohicans

(After James Fenimore Cooper)

Part II

Hawkeye, Uncas and Chingachgook saved Heyward and the girls, but the Hurons attacked them again. This time they caught only Cora and Alice. The men could do nothing and had to hide in the forest near the Hurons' village.

Heyward decided to go and save the girls. Chingachgook said: "We'll put red and blue colours on your face. When the Hurons see you, they won't recognize¹ you, because you will look funny and you will see the girls."

When Chingachgook finished his work, Heyward had a funny face with a big smile.

He went to the Hurons. (1) ... Suddenly Heyward heard a cry from the forest. He saw Uncas. The Mohican was caught by the Hurons and two of them held his arms. Heyward didn't come to him, because he wanted to find the girls first. He saw them inside a cave. "Don't worry, it's me, Heyward!" he said. The girls were happy, but the happy moment ended very quickly, when Magua came into the cave. He saw Heyward and became very angry.

Suddenly a big bear appeared² behind Magua. The Indian laughed. (2) ... Indians often wore skins³ of wild animals to have fun, so Magua was sure that it was somebody in a bear's skin. Suddenly, the animal caught the Indian in his strong arms. (3) ... The animal pushed him strongly and he fell to the ground. Then the man inside the bear's skin took off the bear's head and showed his face. It was Hawkeye! Heyward and the girls were very happy. "We have to go fast!" said Hawkeye to his friends. "Put Alice and Cora in these bags, and we'll carry them. The Hurons will see nothing." (4) ...

Then Hawkeye in the bear's skin went for Uncas. Uncas was inside another deep cave. There was nobody with him. (5) ... But at that time Magua came round⁴ in the first cave. As he didn't see the girls in the cave, he ran into the forest to catch them. A lot of Hurons ran after him ...



b) Answer the questions below.

1. Why did Chingachgook paint Heyward's face?
2. Why didn't Heyward save Uncas from the Hurons when he saw him in the village?
3. Why did Magua laugh when he saw a wild bear?
4. How did Heyward and Hawkeye save the girls?
5. How did Hawkeye save Uncas?

c) Listen to the text and read it out loud.

- 7. *Does anybody know the end of the story? If yes, tell it to the class. Say who was saved and who died in the story:**

Alice, Cora, Heyward, Hawkeye, Chingachgook, Uncas, Magua

¹ to recognize [ˈrɛkəɡnaɪz] – узнавать

² appeared [əˈpiəd] – появился

³ a skin – шкура

⁴ came round – пришел в себя



8. Choose somebody, whom you liked most of all in the story "*The Last of the Mohicans*". Draw his / her picture. Describe him / her. Explain why you liked him / her. (Write 7–8 sentences.)

Homework



1. No. 6c.

2. Ex. 8.



3. Ex. 1–3.

Lesson 76

1. **Work in pairs.** Act out a telephone conversation between you and your friend's mother / father. You want to talk with your friend, but he / she is not at home. Use exercise 5 on page 54.
2. * Sentence by sentence retell the second part of the story "*The Last of the Mohicans*". Use the verbs below in the correct form.

want, paint, look, go, laugh, see, hold, decide, find, be, come, become, appear, catch, push, fall, take off, put, save, come round, run

3. Many American children like doughnuts¹. Complete the sentences with the words on the right. There are two extra (лишние) words, which are not used in the text.

Doughnuts

Doughnuts have been popular in America for (1) Cakes with holes² in the centre were found in old pueblos in the Southwestern United States. How (2) ... Native Americans cooked their doughnuts is (3) ... we don't know.

The first doughnuts we know now were brought to America in the 19th (4) ... by the Dutch. Round cakes became popular in the American Wild West, because they were easy to make and were full of calories needed to give quick energy for American (5) ... and cowboys.

¹ a doughnut [ˈdəʊnʌt] – пончик

² a hole – дырка



cheap
expensive
top
early
later
sold
step
inside
outside
war
thousands
century,
centuries
explorers
something
nothing

These doughnuts were usually cooked with apples or jam in the middle. But there was a problem – they looked beautiful (6) ... , but inside the centres were often uncooked. In 1847 a 16-year-old American Hanson Crockett Gregory was the first to cut out an uncooked centre from the doughnut. It was a historic (7) After that doughnuts got their holes. In 1925 a doughnut machine was made in the USA, and (8) ... doughnuts were (9) ... all over the USA and (10) ... in other countries.

During World (11) ... I American soldiers ate (12) ... of American doughnuts. For them doughnuts were more than food – they were a symbol of their home.

Today Americans eat 10 billion doughnuts each year. They are cooked with different creams (13) ... and on (14) American children like doughnuts. But American parents are not very happy, because the food is unhealthy.



4. Listen to an American poem “Doughnuts” and learn it by heart.



Doughnuts

Well, I woke up this morning and I went around the block¹
And I walked right into the doughnut shop
And I picked three doughnuts right out of the grease²
And I handed the lady a five cent piece³.

Well, she looked at the nickel⁴ and she looked at me
And she said, “This nickel’s no good, you see
There’s a hole in the middle and it goes right through.”
I said, “Oops, there’s a hole in the doughnuts, too.”

Thanks for the doughnuts,
Good bye!



5. a) Listen to the telephone conversation between Jenny and her uncle Willy and say how uncle Willy is going to help Jenny.



b) Put the sentences in the correct order and act out the dialogue between Jenny and Willy.

1. – Not at all, Jenny. Goodbye.
2. – We want to organize something like “My Questions – Your Answers!” TV show.

¹ went around the block – пошел за угол дома

² I picked three doughnuts right out of the grease. – Я достал три пончика прямо из масла.

³ I handed the lady a five cent piece. – Я передал женщине пятицентовую монетку

⁴ a nickel – монетка

3. - Fine, thanks. And you?
4. - Bye.
5. - Oh, yes. What's the problem?
6. - Hello.
7. - We can do it together. What would you like to talk about?
8. - Thank you very much for your help!
9. - Good idea! I'll send you some information tomorrow.
10. - Hi, Willy. This is Jenny speaking. How are you today?
11. - Fine. Willy, we're going to have a party next week at school. Can you help us?
12. - What about the first men in space?

6. a) Do you know who was the first man in space? And who was the second? Read the text, which uncle Willy sent to Jenny, and say why Yuri Gagarin was chosen to make the first manned flight¹ into space.

The First Men in Space

Yuri Gagarin was born in the village of Klushino near Smolensk, on 9 March 1934. His parents worked on a farm. Yuri was the third of four children.

In 1957 he became a pilot.

Gagarin was a good sportsman. He played ice hockey to keep fit, was a basketball fan and even trained a basketball team. In 1960 Yuri Gagarin was chosen with 19 other cosmonauts² for the Soviet space programme. He became the first man in space, because he showed the best results in training and also he was short — his height was only 1 metre 57 centimetres, which was important for the first very small rocket.

On 12 April 1961, Gagarin became the first man to travel into space. He spent 108 minutes there. After this flight he became a national hero.

On 27 March 1968, he died in a plane crash³ during a training flight.



Yuri Gagarin



¹ manned flight — пилотируемый полет

² cosmonauts ['kɒzmənoʊts] — космонавты

³ crash — катастрофа

Alan Shepard was born in Derry, New Hampshire. In 1959, Shepard was one of the seven pilots chosen for the first manned space flight programme. The flight had to take place on March 6, 1961, but because of technical problems it took place on May 5, 1961. Shepard became the second person, and the first American, to travel into space. After his successful return to the Earth, Shepard was celebrated as a national hero.

At the age of 47, Shepard made his second space flight as the commander of Apollo 14, January 31–February 9, 1971, during which they explored the Moon. While on the Moon Alan played golf.

Shepard and his wife had three daughters and six grandchildren.



Alan Shepard

b) Complete the chart in your Workbook. Fill in the information, which is given in the text, or write down *No information*, if the information is not given.

c) Listen to the text and read it out loud.



7. * Tell the class about Yuri Gagarin or Alan Shepard. Use the information given in exercise 6a as a plan.
8. Write about Yuri Gagarin or Alan Shepard. (Write 7–8 sentences).

Homework



1. Nos 4, 6c.

2. Ex. 8.



3. Ex. 2–4.

4. **Project:** “Guess My Hero”. Play the game “Your Questions – My answers!” Think of some well-known person. Find some information about him/her and write about his/her life. Find the pictures to illustrate your project. Use the plan:

- Born: when, where.
- Parents / brothers / sisters.
- Sports / Interests.
- What he / she was celebrated for as a hero.
- Wife / husband / children.
- Died: when, where.

Your friends should ask you questions about your hero. And you should answer their questions. If they guess your hero in 10 questions, they win. If they can't guess your hero after 10 questions, you win.

Lesson 77

1. **Work in pairs.** Recite the poem "Doughnuts" by heart. The best pair gets 10 scores (10 очков).
2. Complete the dialogues with the words from the box below. There are two extra words, which you do not have to use. Then read the dialogue. The student, who first completes the dialogues correctly, gets 6 scores (for each dialogue).

anybody ■ somebody ■ nobody ■ anything ■ something ■ nothing
 ■ anywhere ■ somewhere ■ nowhere



Dialogue 1

Ben: Can (1)... help me to find my glasses? I see (2)... without them.

Jenny: Ok, I'll go and look for them.

Jenny: Grandpa, I can't see them (3)... in the house.

Ben: They can be (4)... outside. I read the newspaper in the garden yesterday.

Jenny: I've found them! (5)... has taken them.

Ben: Is there (6)... in our family who can wear my glasses?

Who has taken Ben's glasses?



Dialogue 2

Ann: Mark, what are you doing under the sofa? Are you looking for (7)... ?

Mark: I'm looking for our Christmas presents. I put them (8)... under the sofa yesterday because I thought that (9)... could find them here.

Ann: Have you found (10)... ?

Mark: No, there is (11)... under the sofa.

Ann: I think (12)... has already found them!

Who has found the Christmas presents?



3. Let's do a quiz about the USA. Choose the correct answer and read the complete sentences. Get 1 score for each correct sentence!

1. America was discovered by Christopher Columbus in

- a) 1292
- b) 1492
- c) 1692

2. When the USA was born, there were ... states in it.

- a) 13
- b) 35
- c) 50

3. In 1812 Americans had a war with

- a) France
- b) Great Britain
- c) Russia

4. This tall house has many flats, but no stairs. It's

- a) a skyscraper
- b) a tepee
- c) a pueblo

5. What is NOT true about the White House?

- a) The first US President lived in it.
- b) American Presidents live in it with their children and pets.
- c) It is visited by a lot of tourists.

6. Jeans were born in

- a) California
- b) Atlanta
- c) New Mexico

7. Coca-Cola was born in

- a) California
- b) Atlanta
- c) New Mexico

8. This city is not part of any state.

- a) San Francisco
- b) New York City
- c) Washington, DC

9. American football is NOT

- a) played with an oval ball
- b) played with hands
- c) played by two teams with 10 players in each

10. Windsurfing was born in

- a) California
- b) Atlanta
- c) New Mexico

4. Work in pairs. Vanya is calling Jenny. Act out the dialogues.
(Get 10 scores for each dialogue).

Dialogue 1. Jenny is not at home. Talk to her mother Ann. Use the following information:

- ▶ Jenny is at her friend's party.
- ▶ Vanya will call back in an hour.

Dialogue 2. Vanya asks Jenny to help him. Use the following information:

- ▶ Vanya wants to make a report about George Washington. He needs pictures.
- ▶ Jenny will send him beautiful pictures by e-mail.

Now count your scores for exercise 1–4. Find the winner!

5. Project: "Guess My Hero".

Lesson 78

Lessons 79, 80

Lessons 81, 82

Test 5

Reserve

Home Reading

6 Your Free Time



Lesson 83

1. What hobbies do you know? Name as many hobbies as you can.
2. Nick is talking to Emily about hobbies. Listen to their conversation and fill in the chart in your Workbook.



3. Speak about Emily's or Nick's hobby using the chart in your Workbook.
4. a) Read the sentences and guess the hobby of the children.

Dima: I collect them. Sometimes I take part in competitions with them. They can be big and small and in different colours. They can move very fast.

Tanya: I like to visit different places. It's always very interesting and you can learn a lot about their history and sights. My mother helps me plan my tours.
- b) Describe your hobby and let the class guess it.
5. *a) Use the conversation in exercise 2 as a model and make up dialogues about your hobbies.

b) Fill in the chart in your Workbook. Use the chart and tell the class about your friend's hobby.

6. a) Read about Abbey House Gardens and say what you've learnt about them.

Abbey House Gardens Information

Open daily: March 21 – October 31. 11 am to 5.30 pm

Easy to get from Bath, Bristol, Oxford, Avebury

Price – £7

Family – £16 (2+2)

Children (5-15) – £6

Sorry, no dogs

b) Emily wrote an e-mail to Nick about the excursion to Abbey House Gardens. Read the e-mail and find out:

- ▶ where they are situated;
- ▶ how many parts they have.

From
Emily
▼

To:
Nick

Hi, Nick,

Our excursion was fantastic! We started in the morning and came to Malmesbury by train. Malmesbury is a nice town not far from Bristol. There are great Abbey House Gardens in the centre of the town, which are 1,300 years old. There are four parts in them. The first king of England Athelstan used to walk in "Garden History". There you can also see the Abbot's¹ house and fish ponds. You've never seen so many different trees and flowers as in the "Flora and Fauna" part in your life. There are over 10,000 flowers and trees. Here is the UK's largest collection of roses, more than 2,000 types. A lot of birds live here and one can enjoy their singing from spring to autumn. In "Formal Gardens" we saw English, French, Japanese and other beautiful gardens. They are strictly planned and look fantastic. In "River Gardens" we walked near little lakes and long rivers. The tallest tree in the UK grows there. There are thousands of daffodils and camellias in this part. I saw some waterfalls too.

If you're interested, see the website www.abbeyhousegardens.co.uk and watch the video about the Gardens.

Sending you some pictures. Good bye!

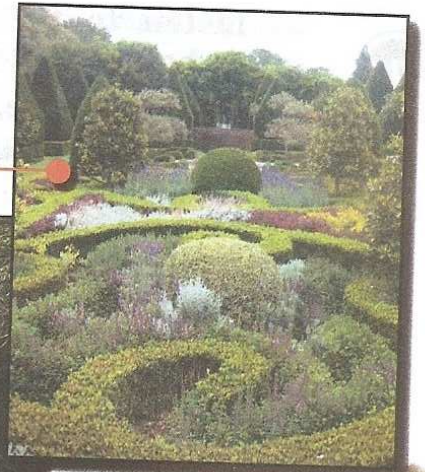
Emily

¹ Abbot [ˈæbət] – настоятель монастыря

Flora and Fauna part

Formal Gardens

River Gardens



7. Answer the questions.

1. How old are Abbey House Gardens?
2. What is "Garden History" part famous for?
3. Where can you see the UK's largest collection of roses?
4. What gardens can you see in the "Formal Gardens" part?
5. What can visitors see in "River Gardens"?

8. Choose a garden or a park in your city and write 5–6 sentences about it.

Homework



1. No. 2.

2. Ex. 6, 8.



3. Ex. 1–3.

Lesson 84

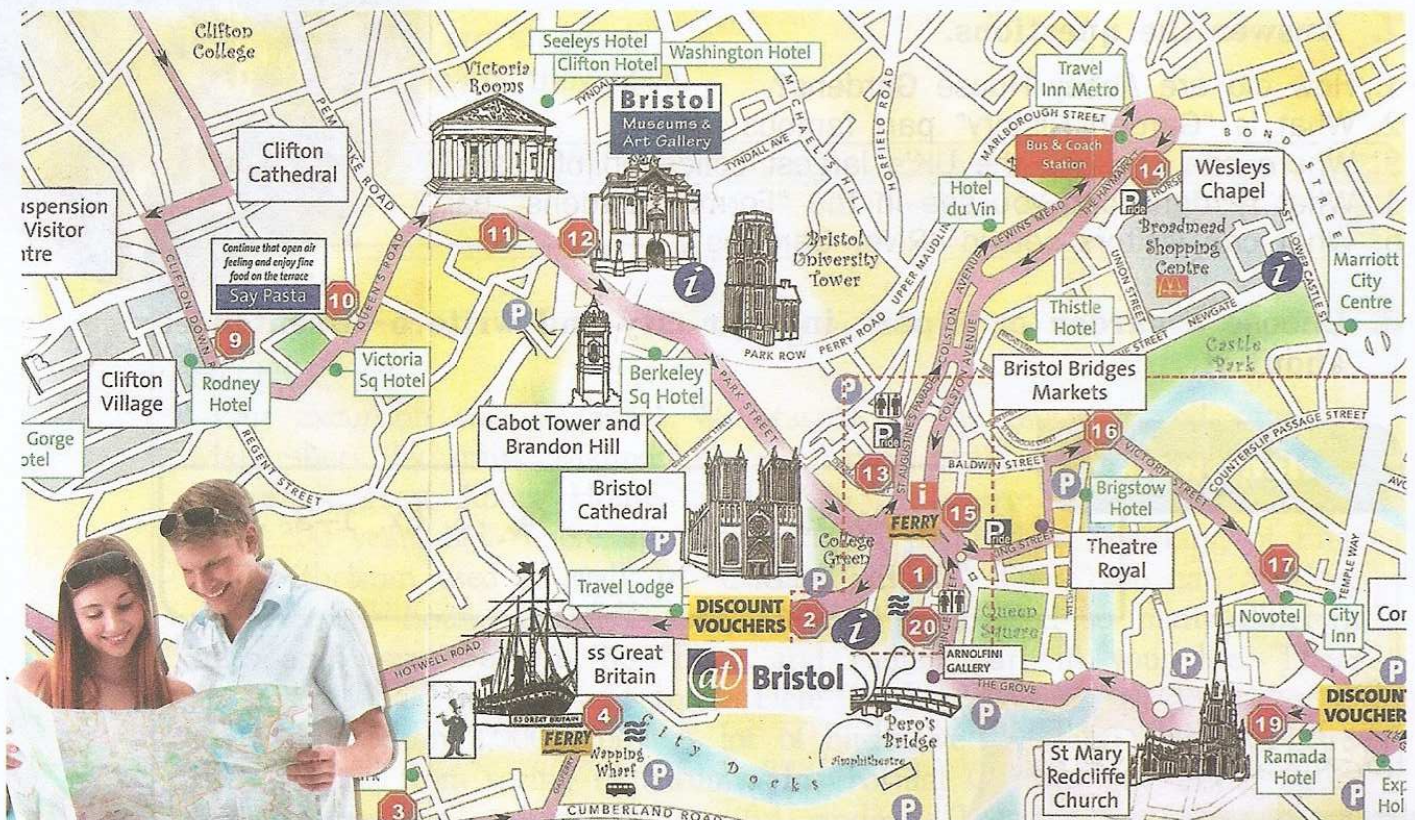
1. **Work in pairs.** You want to go to a park or a garden on Saturday. Ask your friend what she can recommend you. The following questions will help you:

- ▶ What good parks / gardens do you know?
- ▶ What is it famous for?
- ▶ When does it open?
- ▶ How much is the ticket?
- ▶ How can I get there?



2. Listen to the dialogues and guess the meaning of the phrases in bold. Then act out the dialogues.

- ①
 - Excuse me, how can I get to the nearest park? Can I walk there?
 - I'm afraid you can't. You should take Bus 15.
 - Thank you.
- ②
 - Excuse me, can you show me the shortest way to the nearest café?
 - **Certainly!** Go straight and turn left. The café will be there.
 - Thank you.
- ③
 - Excuse me, **could you help me find the way to the nearest metro station?**
 - Sure! Turn right, go straight along Pushkin Street, then turn left and the metro will be opposite you.
 - Thank you.



3. Katya's hobby is travelling. She is going to Bristol this summer and will live in Brigstow Hotel near Theatre Royal on the river Avon. Look at the map of Bristol and help Katya find the best way to:

- ▶ Bristol Cathedral
- ▶ Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
- ▶ Bristol Bridge Markets
- ▶ Bristol University Tower
- ▶ Victoria Rooms

4. Do you know your city well? **Work in pairs** and make up dialogues as in exercise 2. Say how you can get to the following places from your school.

the nearest café ■ shop ■ library ■ bus station ■ theatre ■ cinema ■ hospital
■ your house

5. * **Work in pairs.** Look at the map of Bristol and discuss the quickest way to Bristol Cathedral from

- a) Cabot Tower and Brandon Hill;
- b) St Mary Redcliffe Church;
- c) Bristol Museum and Art Gallery.

Use the following phrases:

Why don't we go to ...? ■ What about going to ...? ■ Could we go to Bristol Cathedral along ... street / across ... square?
Certainly. ■ Sure. ■ Super. ■ It's a great idea. ■ I'm afraid ... ■ I'd rather ...

6. Listen to the text about Bristol and fill in the chart in your Workbook. Say what you've learnt about the city.



7. a) Do you know what hobbies famous people have? Read the newspaper article (статья) and answer the questions.

- ▶ What hobbies are popular among famous people?
- ▶ What is scrapbooking?

Famous Hobbies of Famous People

All people have different hobbies. Hobbies make our life more interesting and help us learn a lot of useful things. Everyone knows that Alexander Pushkin is one of the greatest Russian writers, but not so many people remember that he could draw very well. He used to draw small pictures in his manuscripts¹. Mikhail Lermontov also painted beautiful pictures in his free time. Some of them can be seen in his family museums in Tarkhany or in Serebrennikovo.

Today the most popular hobbies among famous people are sports, collecting different things, arts and making handmade things. Some of them are fond of driving fast, playing basketball or golf, windsurfing. Others enjoy collecting watches, knives, mice made of chocolate, glass or stone. Some collect bears or toy trains, the most popular are elephants, pigs and dolls. Some stars collect pictures, books, dishes and even shoes or bags.

¹ a manuscript [ˈmænjəskript] – рукопись



But exotic hobbies are also very popular. Have you ever heard of scrapbooking²? This is a way of keeping personal and family history in the form of a scrapbook. Scrapbook albums have photographs, newspaper articles, drawings and short stories. Scrapbooking began in the 15th century and was very popular in England. Today it's one of the most popular hobbies in the world. People find a topic – “My school life”, “My childhood”, “My summer holidays” – and make a scrapbook with their own hands. To make it you should choose the best pictures, draw something in the book, write some funny stories, glue a flower or make an envelope and put your friends' letters in there. Any material can be used in scrapbooking.

b) Tick true, false or not stated.

	True	False	Not stated
1. Alexander Pushkin's hobby was drawing.	✓		
2. Mikhail Lermontov was good at painting.	✓		
3. Famous people collect exotic animals.			✓
4. Elephants, pigs and cats are the most popular toys to collect.		✓	
5. Scrapbooking began in the 20th century.		✓	
6. At first scrapbooking became popular in England.	✓		
7. Only ladies had scrapbooks.			✓
8. To make a scrapbook you need photographs, paints and pencils, glue and coloured paper.	✓		
9. Scrapbooking is not popular in Russia.			✓

² a scrapbooking [ˈskræpbʊkɪŋ] – скрапбукинг

c) Listen to the text about hobbies and read it out loud.



8. Your English friends are going to visit your city. You don't know what transport they will use. Write them a letter and explain how they can get to your house from the airport, from the railway station, from the bus station.

Useful Language

I'm afraid ... – Боюсь, что ...

Certainly! – Конечно.

Go straight. – Идите прямо.

Turn left / right. – Поверните налево / направо.

Homework



1. Nos. 2, 7c.



3. Ex. 1–4.

2. Ex. 8.

Lesson 85

1. a) Look at the pictures and say what hobbies the children have.



*b) Add two more sentences to each picture on page 69.

Example

Her hobby is chess. She joined a chess club. She always wins games.

1. An art school, to draw nature and animals.
2. Take pictures.
3. Skating rink, every Sunday.
4. Join a hiking camp in summer.



- 2. Vanya spends summer holidays in his grandmother's house in a village. Listen to Vanya and Katya's phone talk and guess the meaning of the new words. Did Vanya's hobby change?**

Katya: Hi, Vanya! How are you?

Vanya: Hi, Katya! Super! I enjoy living here.

Katya: Really? When do you wake up?

Vanya: Now I wake up at 6 o'clock but in the city I **used to** wake up at 10 o'clock.

Katya: What do you do?

Vanya: In the morning I take care of rabbits and ducks but at home I **used to** play computer games all day long.

Katya: And what about the evening?

Vanya: At home I **used to** watch TV but here I swim in the river every evening. Swimming is my new hobby now.

- 3. Have you ever lived in a village? Tell your classmates what you used to do there.**

Example

When I lived in the village, I **used to** help my grandparents in the garden.

- 4. Let's play.** How well do you know your classmates? Your teacher will give you a card. Read it and tick the correct answers. Then ask your classmates questions and say who used to do the same things as you did.

Example

Did you **use to** go to bed at 10 o'clock when you were 7?



- 5. Listen to Terry speaking about his hobby. Answer the questions.**

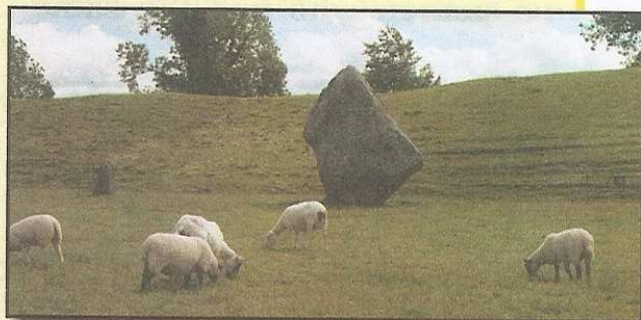
1. How old is Terry?
2. What did he use to do when he was a little child?
3. What is his hobby now?

6. a) An English school newspaper "People and Places Around Us" writes about students' hobbies. Read Susan's story and say what her hobby is.

Hi, boys and girls!

My name is Susan, I'm 10 and I live in Glasgow. My friends say that I have a strange hobby. What is history for you? A school subject? Do you like it? For me history is a hobby. My father is a teacher of History. When I was a little girl he used to read a lot of historical books to me. He told me about fantastic places in the world and about their history. I'm interested in old buildings and monuments. Everyone has heard about Stonehenge and this is one of my favourite monuments. I have visited it three times. But my most favourite one is Avebury. It is an ancient monument which is made of large stones, some stone circles and stone roads. You can find pictures of Avebury in every guide book¹, but I think that another part of it is sheep. There are lots of sheep in Avebury. They walk near stones, sleep in the grass, you can see them everywhere. Avebury is situated in the village of Avebury, not far from the city of Bath. It is one of the finest and largest Neolithic² monuments in Europe, which is about 4,000 years old. It's younger than Stonehenge. Avebury is about 32 kilometres from Stonehenge. Both monuments are known all over the world. Avebury is one of Europe's largest stone circles with a diameter of 331.6 meters and it is Britain's largest circle. At first there were 98 standing stones, some of them weighed 40 tons. They were very tall, about 3.6 or 4.2 metres high. They faced the north, south, east and west. It's a magic place. History doesn't know why people built it, but the monument is very popular today.

Look at me in the photo in Avebury!



¹ a guide book [ˈgaɪd bʊk] – путеводитель

² Neolithic [ˌniːəˈlɪθɪk] – неолитический (относящийся к эпохе каменного века)



b) Listen to the text and read it out loud.

7. Here are the answers. What are the questions?

1. History.
2. Susan's father.
3. In old buildings and monuments.
4. Avebury.
5. Not far from the city of Bath.



6. It is about 32 kilometres from Stonehenge.
7. The largest stone circles in Britain.
8. 98 stones.

8. **Work in pairs.** Think about an interesting place you visited. Ask each other questions about it and answer them (what it is, where it is situated, what it is made of, why it is famous).
9. Write a story (5–6 sentences) about the place your friend visited.

Useful Language

used to do something – имел обыкновение что-либо делать

Homework



1. Nos 2, 6b.
2. Ex. 9.



3. Ex. 1–4.

Lesson 86

1. **Let's play!** Your teacher will give you a card. Fill in the information asking each other questions about yourself and find a person who has the same information on the card.

Example

Name *Анна*

Age *18*

Likes *ice-cream, chocolate*

Dislikes *vegetables*

Hobby *reading*

Favourite sport *football*

- 2.** Look at the picture and tell a story about a happy holiday. Say what hobbies the father, the mother, the son, the daughter, the grandfather and the grandmother have.



- 3.** Listen to four people talking about their hobbies, fill in the chart in your Workbook and speak about their hobbies.
- 4.** What hobbies would you like to try? Say why.



Example

I'd like to try mountain biking. I think it's exciting / great / super because you can drive in difficult places and enjoy fantastic nature.

- 5. a)** Jenny's hobby is collecting stories about famous places for her scrapbook. Read one of the stories from her collection and you'll learn about the White Tower.

Now you are in the heart of the Tower of London. Welcome to the White Tower! They began to build this large, stone tower between 1078 and 1087. It was slowly finished after 1100. This tower is called the Tower of Power.

Why do we call it the White Tower, the stones are more grey than white? Because in 1240 King Henry III wanted to make the Great Tower white inside and outside. Now it is sometimes washed.



b) Use this timeline to count how many centuries the White Tower has stood:

1100-1200, 1200-1300, 1300-1400, 1400-1500,
1500-1600, 1600-1700, 1700-1800, 1800-1900,
1900-2000: It stood ... centuries.

6. a) Do you know what makes the White Tower so special? These are some interesting facts about the Tower you should know.

- ▶ It is in the centre of the Tower of London.
- ▶ It used to be one of the tallest stone buildings in London.
- ▶ It is the oldest building in London.
- ▶ It was built to keep the king out of danger in the times of wars.
- ▶ It is one of the most famous symbols of London.
- ▶ The White Tower was used for many things in its long history. It used to be a place for keeping kings' armour¹, a prison², a place for holding royal parades, a zoo for the king's collection of wild animals and an observatory for watching the stars.



b) Look at very old and large swords. These were too big to be useful in battles, so what were they for?

- To protect the king from attack by large animals.
- To make foreign visitors afraid.
- For a king to look fit at royal parades.
- To hold England's Strongest Man competitions.

7. Work in groups. Look at Jenny's story once again, then close your books and name as many facts about the White Tower as you can.

8. a) Look at the photo of the White Tower on page 73 and describe it.

b) In the White Tower you can see different statues of English kings. Look at King's Henry VIII and at King's Charles I armours and compare them.



King's Henry VIII armours



King's Charles I armours

¹ armour ['ɑ:mə] – доспехи

² a prison ['priz(ə)n] – тюрьма

9. Write a short story (5–6 sentences) about the White Tower.

Homework



1. No. 3.

2. Ex. 5a, 9.



3. Ex. 1–3.

Lesson 87

1. Work in groups. Ask and answer as many questions about the White Tower as you can.

2. Can keeping pets be a hobby? Do you have any pets at home? If yes, describe your pet, but don't name it. Let the class guess it. If you don't have a pet, tell the class about the pet you would like to have.

3. Do you take care of your pet? What do you do for it? Would you recommend this pet to your friend? Use the questions and make up a dialogue.

- What pet do you have?
- How long does it live?
- What does it eat?
- How often do you wash it or clean its cage?
- How often do you go for a walk or play with it?
- Where is it better to keep this pet — in a flat or in a house?
- Do you take it to the doctor?



4. Do you like dogs? There is an English saying "Love me, love my dog". What does it mean? Listen to the first part of the story "Smarty" (part I) and put the sentences in the correct order.



1. Smarty jumped in the car. 2. Smarty was cold. 3. The dog slept in the car. 4. In the morning Smarty ran away to the forest. 5. Smarty wanted to be a cat and to live in the house. 6. The dog saw a car. 7. Smarty ran away.



GRAMMAR

■ “-self” Pronouns

I — myself	я — сам
He — himself	он — сам
She — herself	она — сама
It — itself	он / она — сам / сама
You — yourself / yourselves	ты / вы — сам / сами
We — ourselves	мы — сами
They — themselves	они — сами

5. Fill in the blanks with “-self” pronouns.

1. Cats wash
2. Mum said: “Stop feeling sorry for”
3. “I must work a lot ...” said Smarty.
4. We should keep ... warm.
5. Smarty said that he would like to be a cat
6. His mum said that she couldn’t do all the farm work

6. * Tell this story as if you’re a) Smarty, b) Smarty’s mum, c) a cat, who lived in the farm house. Use “-self” pronouns.**7. a) Read the second part of the story and say if Smarty was happy to live in the house.****Smarty**
Part II

When Smarty saw that nobody ran after him, he stopped and explored the place. He wasn’t in his countryside, he was in a big noisy town with a lot of buildings and cars.

Smarty was afraid and didn’t know where to go. All day long he looked for his way home, feeling cold and hungry. In the evening he sat on the road and began to cry.

“What’s the matter, dear?” he heard a man saying. “You look lost. Come home with me.”

Smarty was happy, he jumped up and followed the man home.

When they came to the man’s house Smarty sat near the door and waited for some food. But the man said: “Come in, you can’t stay there.”

Smarty came in and found a little poodle waiting to meet him. Smarty looked at her in surprise, something happened to her hair.

“You should take a bath before supper,” said the man. He himself washed the dog in a big bath and brushed his hair. Smarty looked very sad.

"Don't you like it?" asked the poodle smiling.

"No, I don't," said Smarty. "I think all this washing and cleaning is for cats."

The man gave them supper — small pellets¹. Smarty didn't eat it, he was used to a big bone and a piece of meat.

"This looks like cat food!" he said.

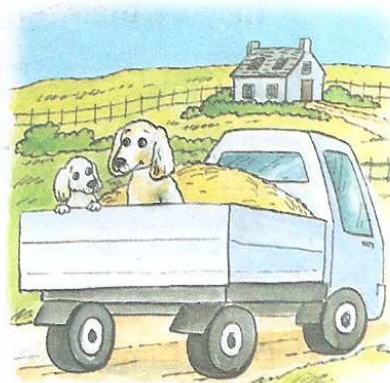
After supper the poodle jumped in a big basket in the kitchen.

"I thought that was for a cat," said Smarty. He couldn't sleep in the basket, it was too hot there. He wanted to go to his farm house, to see his mum.

The next day the man took Smarty to the market. And suddenly Smarty heard his mum. She sat in the farm car. Smarty was very happy and ran to her. On the way home Smarty told his mother all that happened to him.

"I thought you ran away because you didn't like to be a farm dog," said his mum.

"Oh, no, Mum!" said Smarty quickly. "I love being a farm dog! I want to live in the farm, to eat a nice bone, sleep under the stars and to do everything myself."



b) Read the sentences and correct them according to the text.

1. Smarty came to another village.
2. He went to the zoo in the evening.
3. Smarty was met by a cat in the man's house.
4. Smarty was sad because he wasn't given any food.
5. Smarty slept on the sofa and liked it a lot.
7. Smarty's friend found him in the market.
8. He didn't want to be a farm dog.

c) Listen to Part II of the story "Smarty" and read it out loud.



8. a) Write a summary (5–6 sentences) of the story "Smarty".

***b) Look at the pictures to the text and tell the story about Smarty.**

Homework



1. No. 7c.

2. Ex. 5, 8.



3. Ex. 1–4.

¹ pellets [ˈpeləts] – гранулированный корм

Lesson 88

1. Read the names and say what you know about them.

The Olympic Games ■ Wimbledon ■ the World Cup ■ Formula 1
 ■ Andrei Arshavin ■ Evgeni Plushenko ■ Olga Zaitseva ■ Maria Sharapova

2. a) What sports championships¹ do you know? Do you watch them on TV? Do you take part in any sports championships?

b) What famous sportsmen do you know? What are they famous for? Would you like to be a famous sportsman? Why? Why not?

3. Work in pairs. Look at the chart, ask questions and answer them.

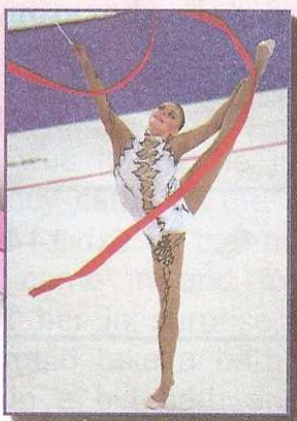
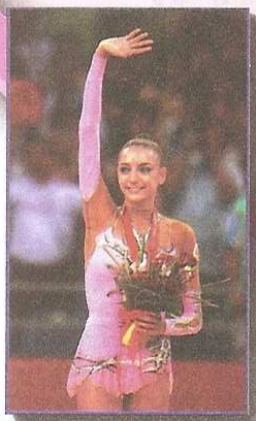
Example

Does Dima care for skating?
 Does Dima enjoy skating?

Is Dima interested in skating?
 Is Dima fond of skating?

	skiing	skating	climbing	jogging	cycling	snowboarding
Dima	✓	✓			✓	✓
Fred	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Katya		✓		✓	✓	
Jane	✓		✓			✓
You						

b) Say which sports each of the children is fond of. Use different phrases from exercise 3.



4. Look at the pictures and describe them. What do they tell you about Evgenia Kanaeva?

¹ a championship [ˈtʃæmpjənʃɪp] – чемпионат



5. Listen to the text and say what you learned about:

- ▶ Evgenia's childhood;
- ▶ Evgenia's life in Moscow;
- ▶ Evgenia's records in gymnastics.

6. a) Look at the pictures and say what the texts may be about.

1



2



3



b) Read the texts below and match its paragraphs with the pictures above.

A. Josh: I've been in orienteering for 6 years. I was a little boy when my parents took me to the forest with them. They used to take part in orienteering every summer. My father was given a map and a compass. Something was drawn on the map but I couldn't read myself then and could see only some pictures on it. My father explained that we should find a place in the forest where another map was, and then we could find our mother. A lot of families took part in orienteering on that day. I was fond of running in the forest with my father. And now I take part in the school orienteering competitions myself.

B. Mathew: I am interested in orienteering and joined the school orienteering club. I haven't taken part in any competitions yet, but I train a lot and one day I will be taken to our school orienteering team. I have read everything about orienteering. The World Orienteering Championships were first held in 1966. Eleven countries took part in them. At first they were organised every second year but since 2003 competitions are held every year. They have been held on four continents of the world, in 11 countries. Today a championship includes¹:

- Relay²
- Long distance run
- Middle distance run
- Sprint

¹ to include – включать

² relay [rɪˈleɪ] – эстафета

C. Lisa: There are different types of orienteering: on foot, skiing, cycling and so on. I'm the school champion in foot orienteering. I'm the best at sprint and relay. I'm fond of orienteering because it helps keep fit. I run every day and do physical exercises three times a week. Orienteering also helps me in Geography, Biology and Maths. If you want to find the right way yourself, you should know how to use a compass and where the south, north, east and west are. You should know different trees, flowers and birds. And what is more important you should count well.

7. Choose the correct answer and complete the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The World Orienteering Championships were first held2. ... are held every year.3. ... took part in it.4. The Championships have been held5. The World Orienteering Championships consist of | <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) in four continents of the worldb) in 1966c) relay, long and middle distance run, sprintd) eleven countriese) since 2003 the competitions |
|--|---|

8. a) What skills (навыки) do you need to be good at orienteering? Have you ever taken part in orienteering? Speak about it.

b) Write (5–6 sentences) about a competition you took part in.

Homework



1. No. 5.

2. Ex. 8b.



3. Ex. 1–4.

Lesson 89

1. Tell the class about your favourite sport but don't name it. The following questions will help you. While speaking use the words from the box on page 81.

- Is it a winter or a summer sport?
- Is it a team or an individual sport?
- What do you need to do it?
- What skills do you need to be good at it?
- What famous sportsmen do you know in this sport?

run fast ■ jump high ■ climb high ■ have strong arms/legs
 ■ be brave ■ be good at Maths / Biology / Geography ■ swim
 fast ■ can run long distances

2. a) Vanya is taking part in the quiz show "The Best Sportsmen in the World". Listen to an interview and complete the chart in your Workbook.



- b) Say what famous Russian and English sportsmen you know. What are they famous for?

3. Tell your English friend about a Russian sportsman. Use the information below.

Name	Date of birth	Place of birth	Achievements (достижения)	Hobby
Lev Yashin	20.10.1929	Moscow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olympic champion Champion of Europe The best goalkeeper of the 20th century 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing
Tatiana Lebedeva	21.06.1976	Sterlitamak, Bashkiria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olympic champion World champion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travelling Music
Yelena Isinbayeva	3.06.1982	Volgograd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olympic champion 28 world records in jumping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballet <p>[ˈbæleɪ]</p>

4. ***Work in pairs.** Make up your own dialogues. Use the questions in exercise 1 and the phrase "*As far as I know...*". Add two more questions. Use the example.

Example

- What is the easiest activity in your favourite sport?
- What is the most difficult activity in your favourite sport?
- What clothes do you wear to go in for it?
- How often should you train to be a good sportsman?

1)... ...?

2)... ...?

5. Look at the pictures and say what these people do themselves. Describe them.



6. What famous parks and theme parks do you know? What parks are there in your city? Describe one of them.
7. a) Read Emily's letter to Vanya and say what it is about.

Hi, Vanya,

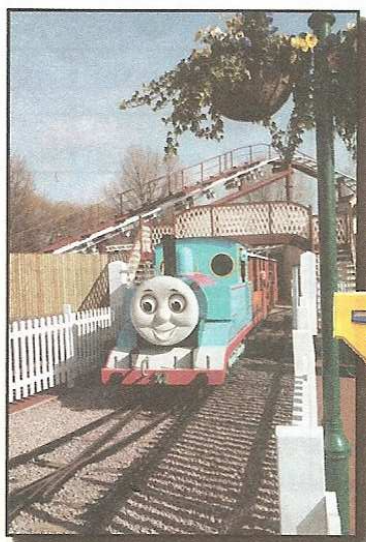
Thank you for your last letter. I was glad to know that you're going to spend June in Birmingham¹. It's great! I'm sure we'll have a lot of fun. Last week I went to Drayton Manor Park with my parents. It's fantastic, we'll go there together. It is in Staffordshire², not far from Birmingham. There are three big parts in it: Thomas Land, Thrill Rides and the Zoo. Thomas Land is for little children and we'll go to the Rides. I tried *Shock-wave*, *Black Revolver*, *Pirate Adventure* and *Splash Canyon*. It

¹ Birmingham ['bɜ:miŋəm] – Бирмингем (город в Англии)

² Staffordshire ['stæfədtʃə] – Стаффордшир (графство в Англии)

was fantastic, I cried and closed my eyes, sometimes I was really afraid. But I'm sure you'll like it.

I am sending you some information about it. If you like, look at it on the website www.draytonmanor.co.uk. Have a look at the pictures I am sending you. See also opening times and tickets.



Opening times

12 pm — 5 pm Monday to Friday

12 pm — 6 pm Saturdays and Sundays

Tickets	Standard Price	Online Price
4 years and over	£16.50	£12.90
2-3 years	£11.50	£10.50
Under 2 years	Free	—

I forgot to tell you, when we were tired of rides we went to the zoo. A lot of funny animals live there. We saw tigers (some of them are more than 18 years old), lions, a lot of monkeys, penguins and other animals. I decided to give some bread to a monkey but my father said that visitors mustn't do it. I also wanted to go to the 5D cinema, but Mother said next time. I hope, together with you!

Wish you good luck! Vanya, do you have theme parks in Russia? Write to me about one of them.

Good-bye!

Emily

b) Tick true, false or not stated. Correct the false sentences.

	True	False	Not stated
1. Vanya is going to spend summer in Birmingham.		✓	
2. Emily went to Drayton Manor Park with Vanya.		✓	
3. Drayton Manor Park is very big.	✓		✓
4. There are three parts in the Park.	✓		
5. Online tickets are cheaper than standard tickets.	✓		
6. There is no zoo in the Park.		✓	
7. Emily went to a 5D cinema.		✓	
8. Only films for children are shown in 5D cinema.	✓		✓

8. Write a letter to Emily about one of the theme parks in the place where you live.

Useful Language

As far as I know ... – Насколько я знаю ...

Homework



1. Ex. 2–4.

2. **Project:** "How I Spend my Free Time". Make a scrapbook about your hobby or the way you like to spend your free time.

Lesson 90



1. Which is your favourite season? Say why. Do you know any poems or songs about spring? Listen to the song and sing it.

Spring Is Here

(To the tune of "Jingle Bells")

Spring is here! Spring is here!
Winter's gone away.

When the sun is shining bright,
Outside we run and play — Yay!

2 times

- 2. Listen to four children and say what Maggy, Chris, Mary and Paul used to do in the spring last year and what they do now. Use the phrase "As far as I know ...".**



- 3. Complete the sentences with "-self" pronouns.**

1. Maggy used to do the washing
2. Maggy and her friends cleaned the parks
3. Chris used to water tomatoes
4. "I can't learn skateboarding ...," says Chris's sister.
5. "We plant vegetables ...," says Mary.
6. Mary used to take away old grass
7. "You used to feed our dog ...," says Paul's sister.
8. Paul and his team learn to play baseball

- 4. Vanya visited Chekhov's house in Melikhovo. Read the letter, which he wrote to Emily, and say what hobby Anton Chekhov had.**

Hi, Emily!

Yesterday I had an excursion to the village Melikhovo with my class. Melikhovo is situated in Moscow Region about 70 kilometers to the south of Moscow. It's famous because of Chekhov's house. I'm afraid I didn't have enough time to take pictures, so I am sending you only one. The excursion was fantastic.

We were told about the writer's childhood, his life in Moscow and in Melikhovo. Chekhov was born on the 17th of January 1860 in Taganrog where he spent his childhood. In his free time he went fishing with his brothers. He was interested in reading, music and theatre. In 1879 he came to Moscow to study at Moscow University. Chekhov was a doctor by profession but he became a famous writer. In 1892, at the age of 32, he bought the house in Melikhovo and lived there for 8 years. He wrote



stories there and in his free time he grew different plants which helped him cure people. Growing medicinal herbs was his hobby. People came to him when they were ill and he helped them for free. Chekhov opened the first school in the village and taught people how to take care of their health. We visited the house where the writer and his family lived, saw the way people spent their time in the 19th century. I am sending you a leaflet about the museum, have a look, it's very interesting.
Best wishes, Vanya

5. Read the answers and make the questions.

1. ... ? ... in Melikhovo.
2. ... ? ... 70 kilometers to the south of Moscow.
3. ... ? ... 17.01.1860.
4. ... ? ... went fishing with his brothers.
5. ... ? ... reading, music, theater.
6. ... ? ... in 1879.
7. ... ? ... at the age of 32.
8. ... ? ... grew plants.
9. ... ? ... opened the first school and cured people.

6. Project: "How I Spend My Free Time".

Homework



1. No. 1.

2. Ex. 4, 5.



3. Ex. 1-3.

Lesson 91
Lessons 92, 93
Lessons 94, 95

Test 6
Reserve
Home Reading



7 Holidays to Enjoy

Lesson 96

1. a) Do you enjoy holidays? What do holidays mean to you?
Work in pairs. Use the following questions and make up your dialogues.

1. Where do you go on holidays?
2. What do you like doing on holidays?
3. Who do you spend time with when you're on holidays?
4. What are your favourite holidays? Why?

b) Look at the pictures and say what children like doing on holidays. Use the phrases:

like ■ enjoy ■ be interested in ■ care for
■ be fond of doing





2. a) Listen to four students talking about their holidays and fill in the chart in your Workbook.
b) Compare the students' activities.
3. What ways of travelling do you know? Which is your favourite? Why?
4. Read the titles and say what the story may be about.
 - A. *A Horse Riding Tour*
 - B. *The Valley of Geysers¹ in 1941*
 - C. *Somewhere in Kamchatka*
 - D. *The Trip of My Life*
5. a) Read the story about Vanya's holidays and match the titles with its parts.



1. Have you ever heard of the Valley of Geysers? I saw it when I was eight. My father is fond of fishing. On holidays he goes fishing to different places and sometimes takes me with him. I enjoy fishing myself but most of all I enjoy eating fish that my father cooks.

2. We went to the Valley of Geysers by helicopters². It's the only way to get there. I've never been good at Geography and my father gave me a map to study. This valley is the second largest geyser valley in the world. The Kamchatka Peninsula³ in the Russian Far East is world famous for its geysers. There are ninety geysers and a lot of hot springs⁴ there. My father told me to be very careful as the temperature is about 95 degrees there.



¹ the Valley of Geysers [ˈvæli əvˈgiːzəz] – Долина гейзеров

² a helicopter [ˈhelɪkɒptə] – вертолет

³ a peninsula [pəˈnɪnsjələ] – полуостров

⁴ a spring [sprɪŋ] – (здесь) источник





3. The Valley of Geysers doesn't have a long history. It was discovered in 1941 by a scientist Tatyana Ustinova. She wrote a book about the geysers fourteen years later. Over thirty geysers were given names, among these was the Giant Geyser which throws water about 40 metres up. The Valley is very popular with the tourists.



4. We took a horse riding tour in the Valley. There were ten people in our group. We travelled on horses in the valley and watched its fantastic lakes, geysers and volcanoes [vɒl'keɪnəʊz]. After some time we found a nice place near one of the lakes and enjoyed fishing for five days. We caught fish and cooked it, made herbal tea, enjoyed the fantastic nature of Kamchatka. I'll never forget this trip and I hope when I grow up I'll go to the Valley of Geysers once again.



b) Listen to the text and read it out loud.



6. Answer the questions.

1. How can people get to the Valley of Geysers?
2. Where is the Valley situated?
3. How many geysers are there in the Valley?
4. What is the temperature of water in some geysers?
5. When was the Valley of geysers discovered?
6. Do the geysers have names?

7. Read the advertisements below and choose a tour you would like to have. Explain why you've chosen it. Use the words from the box in exercise 1b.



Fishing Tours

Group tour (5-10 people)

5-7 days

Season: June — October

Living: in tents

Cooking: on fire

Activities: fishing, camping

Horse Riding Tours

Group tour (10 and more people)

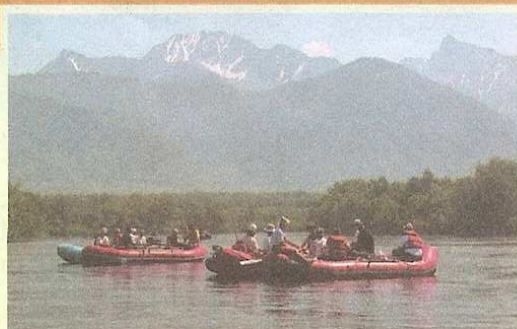
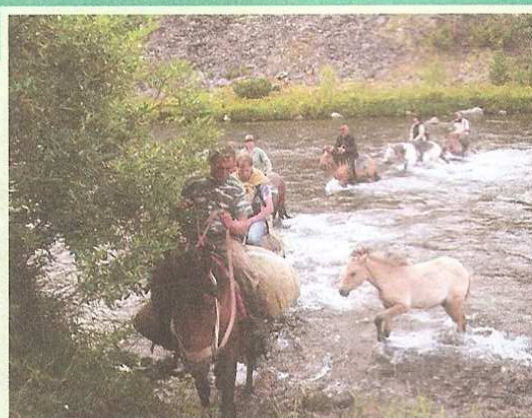
7-10 days

Season: 15 July — 15 September

Living: in hotels and tents

Cooking: hotel food, on fire

Activities: horse riding, camping



Summer Tours

Group tour (any number of people)

11-14 days

Season: 1 July — 15 September

Living: in hotels

Cooking: hotel food

Activities: camping, boating

Winter Tours

Group tour (any number)

8–10 days

Season: 1 December – 15 May

Living: in hotels

Cooking: hotel food

Activities: skiing, snowboarding



8. Write (5–6 sentences) about the trip you have chosen.

Homework



1. No. 5b.

2. Ex. 8.



3. Ex. 1–3.

Lesson 97

1. Listen to a radio programme about school holidays in the world and fill in the chart in your Workbook. Add information about yourself.



Mary



John



Linda



2. Look at the chart in your Workbook (exercise 2), choose two countries and compare them.
3. a) Vanya and Emily are talking about school holidays. Read their conversation and say what each of them likes. You'll need this word: *a trip* – *noezdka*

Emily: Vanya, how do you spend your holidays?

Vanya: I like travelling and excursions. I enjoy long voyages, that's why I'm fond of travelling by sea or by plane.

Emily: Really?

Vanya: Yes, I love seas and oceans. I'd like to become a captain one day.

Emily: And I don't like long journeys. We travel to different cities with our dance concerts by bus or by plane and I always feel very tired after these long journeys.

Vanya: Would you like to have a trip to some places of interest?

Emily: Yes, sure.



b) Listen to the dialogue and read it out loud.

4. Act out the dialogue given above.

5. Complete the sentences with the words from the list.

It was a nice ..., the Atlantic ocean in July is fantastic.
We had a ... to three Russian cities. The excursion was great but the ... was difficult.

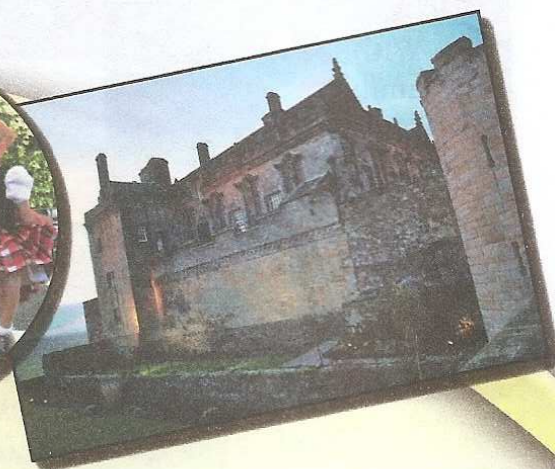
On holidays I ... to different places, this is my hobby.
Nick is going to ... by train.

The weather is not good for a ... , it's raining hard.
The ... from Moscow to Vladimir took us four hours.



travel
journey
voyage
trip

6. * a) Look at the pictures and describe them.



b) Read Emily's letter about her last summer holidays. Find the parts which are shown in pictures on page 92.

From
Emily
⌵

To:
Vanya

Hi Vanya,

I haven't written to you for two months, sorry, but I had a very busy time. My summer holidays were over and I had to begin a new school year in secondary school. That summer was a great one. Have you ever heard of Hop Scotch? No? And I tried it. My dance group went to Linlithgow¹ in August. That's a nice village, it is 15 minutes from Edinburgh or 40 minutes from Glasgow. It's famous for Linlithgow Palace, the home of the Stuart Kings of Scotland where Mary Queen of Scots was born. It's also known for St Michael's Church and Linlithgow Loch. Loch means "lake" in Scottish.

But what I want to tell you about is Linlithgow Hop Scotch or Scottish Dancing for all people in the palace courtyard². It's fantastic! Every year on Wednesday evenings from the middle of July to the middle of August local people and visitors are invited to take part in some traditional Scottish dancing with live music and great dance instructors. So if you don't know how to dance, they will teach you. You know that I go in for Scottish Highland dance, but that was absolutely different. Hop Scotch is like Scottish country dance. People from different countries and of any age come to Linlithgow to enjoy it. You change partners all the time. I danced with a boy from Russia, with a lady from New Zealand and an elderly gentleman from Liverpool. The tickets are not expensive – £5 and for under 12 years of age that's free. You may drink tea and eat some cakes there too. Write to me about your summer holidays.

With best wishes,
Emily

¹ Linlithgow [lɪnˈlɪθɡəʊ]
² a courtyard [ˈkɔːtjɑːd] – внутренний двор



7. Tick true, false or not stated.

	True	False	Not stated
1. Linda went to Edinburgh in summer.			
2. Her dance group dances Scotch Hop.			
3. Mary Queen of Scots was born in Linlithgow.			
4. Only professionals take part in Scotch Hop.			
5. Scotch Hop has been famous since the 19th century.			
6. You dance with one partner only.			
7. There are seasonal discounts for tickets.			
8. Children under 12 may take part in dancing for free.			

8. Write a letter (5–6 sentences) to your English friend about your last holidays.

Useful Language

a voyage, a journey, a trip;
to go on a voyage / an excursion,
to have a trip / a journey

Homework



1. No. 3.

2. Ex. 6b, 8.



3. Ex. 1–3.

Lesson 98

1. **Work in pairs.** Make up a dialogue about your last summer holidays, using the phrases below as a plan.

Plan

- ▶ Hi, how are you?
- ▶ Fine, how are you?
- ▶ Pretty good! How did you spend your summer holidays? / What did you do in summer? / Where did you go in summer? / How were your summer holidays?
- ▶ I went on a voyage to ... / had a trip to ... and spent there ... days / weeks. And you?
- ▶ I travelled / had a journey to ... and stayed there for ... days / weeks.
- ▶ Who did you go with? / Did you go with your family?
- ▶ Yes, I did. I went with ...



GRAMMAR

■ "When" Sentences

- **When Fred goes to Scotland, he will take part in Hop Scotch.**
Когда Фред поедет в Шотландию, он примет участие в шотландских танцах.
- **I'll bring you presents when I come back from Australia.**
Я привезу тебе подарки, когда вернусь из Австралии.

2. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

1. When you (fly) from Europe to the British Isles, you (see) the English Channel.
2. You (visit) the Valley of Geysers when you (go) to Kamchatka.
3. When Linda (come) from Linlithgow, she (have) a voyage to Northern Ireland.
4. When Oleg (finish) his journey from Vladivostok to Kaliningrad, he (write) you a letter.
5. Mary and Chris (send) you some photos when they (return) from New York.
6. I (draw) a picture of the Tower of London when I (buy) some paints.

3. Look at the pictures and say what Jenny will bring her friends when she travels to different countries.

Example

When Jenny travels to Russia, she will bring

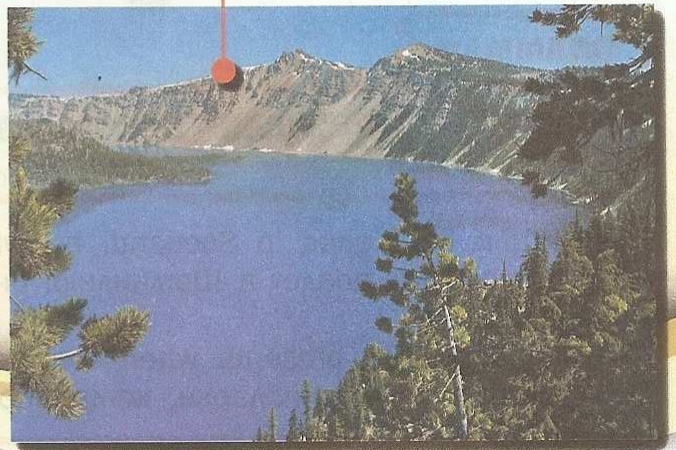


4. Listen to Katya talking about her journey to Lake Baikal and fill in the chart in your Workbook.

Kazan



Lake Baikal



5. a) Vanya has visited Tarkhany and wrote about it in the school newspaper. Read the text and say what the place is famous for.

Tarkhany is a well-known place where a great Russian poet Mikhail Lermontov spent his childhood and where he is buried¹. Tarkhany was built in the 18th century, 70 kilometers to the west of Penza. The house is situated in the village which is called Lermontovo. Mikhail Lermontov was born in 1814 in Moscow. He was a young child when his mother died and his grandmother took him to Tarkhany. His health was poor and he used to spend a lot of time in the fresh air playing games with village children. His grandmother spent lots of money on teachers for her only grandson. Lermontov spoke several foreign languages and painted nature in his free time. In Tarkhany he lived till the age of 16. Lermontov museum was opened in Tarkhany in 1939. In the museum you can visit the house and see the rooms where Lermontov lived, walk to the place where he played as a child, have a look at the family church.

Tarkhany is beautiful all the year round but the best time for a trip is summer.

On the first Sunday of July the Day of Poetry is held there. Lots of people from Russia and other countries make long journeys to take part in the festival and to see Lermontov's oak². The old legend says that the oak by the river was planted by Lermontov himself. On this day people read Lermontov's poetry, tell stories about his life, drink tea from his samovar. Village people dressed in the clothes of that time meet you in the house and you feel as if you were living in the 19th century.



***b) Look at the map of Tarkhany and recommend the best way to see the museum.**

c) Listen to the text and read it out loud.



¹ to bury ['beri] – хоронить

² an oak – дуб

³ several – несколько

6. Choose the correct word / phrase.

1. Tarkhany is situated in

- a) Penza
- b) Lermontovo
- c) Tarkhany village

2. Lermontov was born in

- a) Tarkhany
- b) Penza
- c) Moscow

3. As a museum Tarkhany was opened in

- a) 1939
- b) the 19th century
- c) 1814

4. In the museum you can visit

- a) a family garden
- b) Lermontov's house
- c) a souvenir shop

5. The Day of Poetry is held

- a) in spring
- b) on the 1st Sunday of July
- c) on Lermontov's birthday

6. The legend says that Lermontov ... by the river.

- a) planted an oak
- b) played with village children
- c) painted pictures

7. Lermontov is buried in

- a) Moscow
- b) the Crimea
- c) Tarkhany

7. Use the information from the text and describe Tarkhany.

8. Write 6 sentences about what you will see when you go to Tarkhany.

Homework

1. No. 5c.

2. Ex. 8.



3. Ex. 1–3.

Lesson 99

1. Tell your classmates what you'll see when you go to Tarkhany.
2. When you visit different places, you choose different things to take with you. Say what you will choose if you go to warm or cold countries.

Example

If / when I go to a warm country, I will choose a cap and a summer dress.

3. Listen to four children talking about their journeys to different countries and match the children's names with the sentences below.



Julia	Tracy	Patrick	Nick

1. You shouldn't take too many things with you.
2. It would be better to travel by plane.
3. It's better to travel with your friends than alone.
4. Travelling is the best way to spend holidays.

4. Do you like going to the cinema on holidays? What is your favourite film? Match the pictures with the films and describe them.



1. *The Lord of the Rings*
2. *Harry Potter*
3. *The Pirates of the Caribbean Sea*
4. *The Chronicles of Narnia*
5. *The Treasure Island*
6. *Alice in Wonderland*



5. Read an extract (отрывок) from the book *"The Chronicles of Narnia: the Lion, the Witch And the Wardrobe"*¹ and say how Lucy got into the magic land.



Once there were four children whose names were Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy. This story is about something that happened to them when they were sent away from London during the war. They were sent to the house of an old Professor who lived in the centre of the country, ten miles from the nearest railway station and two miles from the nearest post office. He had no wife and he lived in a very large house with a housekeeper called Mrs Macready and three

servants². The Professor himself was a very old man with white hair which grew over most of his face as well as on his head, and the children liked him almost at once.

"This is going to be exciting," said Peter. "That old man will let us do anything we like."

"I think he's an old dear," said Susan.

"Oh, no!" said Edmund, who was tired and that made him bad-tempered.

"Don't go on talking like that."

"Like what?" said Susan. "It's time you were in bed."

"Trying to talk like Mother," said Edmund. "And who are you to say when I have to go to bed? Go to bed yourself."

"We'd all better go to bed," said Lucy. "What's that noise³?"

"It's only a bird, silly," said Edmund.

"It's an owl⁴," said Peter. "This is going to be a nice place for birds."

"Bears!" said Lucy.

"Foxes!" said Edmund.

"Rabbits!" said Susan.

Next morning the children began to explore the house. They went from one room to another. There were a lot of empty bedrooms. They opened the doors and came to other rooms, there was no end of them. Then Lucy opened the door of the wardrobe. She saw some coats there. She went in and found some more coats but then she felt something else. "Why, it is just like the branches of trees!" said Lucy and saw a winter forest in front of her. Lucy felt a little afraid, but she felt very interested and excited too.



¹ a wardrobe [ˈwɔːdrəʊb] – шкаф

² a servant [ˈsɜːv(ə)nt] – слуга

³ noise [nɔɪz] – шум

⁴ an owl [aʊl] – сова

She walked slowly and saw a Faun¹. From the waist² upwards he was like a man, but his legs were like a goat's³ and he also had a tail. He had a strange, but nice little face and in one of his hands he had an umbrella. When he saw Lucy he was so surprised that his umbrella fell down.



6. a) Answer the questions.

1. Why did the children come to the old Professor?
2. Where did the Professor live?
3. Who else lived in the house?
4. What did the children do in the morning?
5. Whom did Lucy meet?
6. How did the Faun look?

b) Describe the old Professor or (and) the Faun.

7. *a) Tell the story as if you are:

A. Peter
B. Susan

C. Edmund
D. Lucy

b) Do you know the end of the story? If yes, tell it to the classmates.

8. Choose your favourite book and write 5–6 sentences about it. Use the phrases below.

My favourite book is ... ■ It was written by ... ■ It is about ...
■ The main characters are ... ■ I like it because ...

Homework

1. Ex. 5, 8.



2. Ex. 1–3.

Lesson 100

1. Tell your classmates about your favourite book but don't name it. Let them guess it.

¹ a faun [fə:n] – фавн

² a waist [weɪst] – талия

³ a goat [gəʊt] – козел



2. Vanya is talking to Jenny. Listen to their conversation and guess the meaning of the new words.

Vanya: Hi, Jenny! How are you?

Jenny: Hi, Vanya! I'm great! I've just been to Canada.

Vanya: To Canada? Great! What did you see there?

Jenny: I visited National Parks of Canada.

Vanya: It was your **dream**, wasn't it? Are there a lot of **attractions**?

Jenny: Not so many. But I had some **adventures** there. **To my mind** it was a fantastic trip.

Vanya: Write me an e-mail about them.

Jenny: I will.



Remember

a dream (n),
to dream – dreamt – dreamt [dremt]

3. a) Complete the sentences with the new words from exercise 2.

1. There are a lot of ... in Disneyland.
2. Dangerous ... are shown in "Pirates of the Caribbean Sea".
3. My favourite ... is London Eye.
4. When Fred visited Canada, his ... came true.
5. A lot of people like ... films.
6. Jane's ... is to visit the Kremlin in Moscow.

b) Say what you dreamt about when you were 6 or 7 years old.

4. **Work in pairs.** Change the underlined words in the dialogue in exercise 2 for the names of any places you visited in Russia and make up new dialogues.

5. ***Let's play!** Some of you are fortune hunters and some of you are fortune tellers. Choose your cards and find your pair. Use the examples.

Example

A Fortune hunter:

Fortune teller, will I travel to Britain?

B Fortune teller:

To my mind you will have a lot of friends. But I can't see you in Britain. Other fortune tellers may help you.

6. a) Read out loud.

- [i:] keep, meat, dream, Fred's dream;
 [e] step, dreamt, adventure, a dangerous adventure;
 [æ] catch, carry, attraction, an exciting attraction;
 [aɪ] behind, mind, to my mind.

b) Listen and repeat.

Nahanni National park,
 the Mackenzie Mountains,
 the Forth Canyon,
 Virginia Falls,
 Niagara Falls.

**c) Read the e-mail Jenny sent to Vanya and complete the sentences with the correct phrases below.**

- A. ... drew some people in the 19th century there.
 B. ... went down the river
 C. ... "river of the land of the Naha people"
 D. The first people came to live in this land

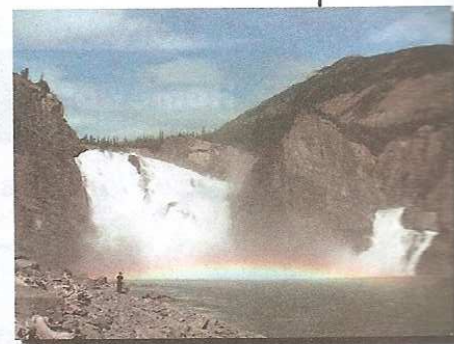
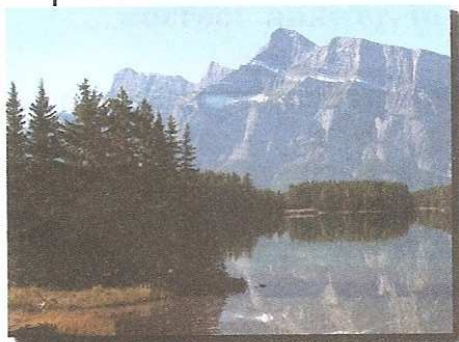


From
Jenny

To:
Vanya

Hi, Vanya,

I will try to tell you as much as possible about Nahanni National Park in Canada. Nahanni National Park is a part of the Mackenzie Mountain. The centre of the park is the South Nahanni River. Four great canyons called the First, the Second, the Third and the Fourth Canyon, are near this whitewater river. The name Nahanni means (1) The nature is exciting in the Park. There are mountains and plains, lakes and forests there. It took millions of years to form such a land. The South Nahanni River runs along the park and comes into Virginia Falls which are situated in the Forth Canyon. The first travellers (2) ... and gave names to canyons as they



found them. The First Canyon is famous for its highest walls. You know that I visited Niagara Falls last year and I will never forget them. But can you imagine that Virginia Falls are more than twice the height of Niagara Falls? The Falls are really fantastic. I am sending you some photos to enjoy.

A lot of different birds, fish and animals live in the park. Nahanni National Park is in three climatic zones from the east to the west and from the north to the south. I saw a bear, a wolf and a fox there. More than 700 kinds of plants are found in the Park. (3) ... about 9,000 or 10,000 years ago. They were called the Naha tribe. But soon they left this land. The first Europeans came there in the 19th century. Alexander Mackenzie explored these lands and the mountain was named after him. The dream about gold (4) ... but they never found anything. There are a lot of legends about their adventures. Bye!

Jenny

7. Correct the sentences according to the text.

1. The centre of Nahanni National Park is the Mackenzie Mountains.
2. The name Nahanni means "the land of the Naha people".
3. The South Nahanni River runs into Niagara Falls.
4. The Second Canyon has the highest walls.
5. Niagara Falls are higher than Virginia Falls.
6. Nahanni National Park has four climatic zones.
7. Alexander Mackenzie came to Naha to find gold.

8. Write an e-mail (5–6 sentences) to your friend about your latest travel. Write what adventures you had.

Useful Language

an adventure, an attraction, a dream,
to my mind

Homework



1. Nos 2, 6b.

2. Ex. 6c, 8.



3. Ex. 1–3.

Lesson 101

1. **Work in pairs.** Make up a dialogue about your latest travel. Ask and answer about the following.

- ▶ Where you went.
- ▶ When you went there.
- ▶ How you got there.
- ▶ If it was the travel of your dreams.
- ▶ What you saw / visited.
- ▶ How long you travelled.
- ▶ If you enjoyed your travel. Explain why.

2. Do you like your classmates' trips/voyages? Say whose trip was the most interesting/had more adventures/was the journey of one's dream/was the longest or the shortest journey. Use the example.

Example

To my mind Alena's trip was the longest, because she spent two weeks in the USA.

3. Correct the sentences using the phrases *to my mind, as far as I know*.

1. New Year is on the 1st of December.
2. Christmas in Europe is on the 25th of February.
3. Christmas in Russia is on the 8th of January.
4. Father's Day is on the 8th of March.
5. Mother's Day is in April.
6. Halloween is on the 31st of November.
7. Maslenitsa is in Autumn.

4. Listen to four people describing their holidays and tick the correct answer in the chart in your Workbook.

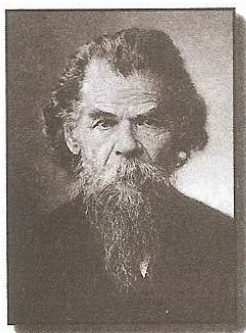


5. *Say what kind of holidays you prefer and explain why.

6. a) What Russian travellers do you know? Read the text about Grigory Potanin and say why he is famous.

Grigory Potanin

Grigory Potanin is a famous Russian explorer, writer and geographer. He used to travel to unknown places, collect geographical and botanical



materials and also folk stories. He was born on the 4th of October 1835 not far from Semipalatinsk. He studied in Omsk and in St Petersburg. In 1863–1864 he took part in his first expedition to the lake Zaisan in Altai where he studied fishing and got a big collection of plants. In 1865 he went to Tomsk and began exploration of Siberia, later he wrote a book on the history of Siberia. In 1876 Potanin was asked to go on an expedition to the north-west of Mongolia. The expedition took two years and Potanin collected very useful materials on the geography, biology and botany of Mongolia. The next journey was to China and Tibet¹. His expedition left Peking on May 13, 1884, they travelled across the Yellow River to the Ordos Desert. Potanin met some Turkish people there and collected information about their language and their tales. In 1889 he opened the first university in Russian Asia, Tomsk State University. There were also botanical gardens, a museum and a library in it.

Now in the university park there is a monument to Grigory Potanin. He is an honorary citizen² of Siberia and his great botanic collection is kept in Tomsk and Omsk. Potanin died in Tomsk in June 1920.



b) Listen to the text “Grigory Potanin” and read it out loud.

7. Tick true, false or not stated.

	True	False	Not stated
1. Grigory Potanin was a great Russian explorer.			
2. He collected only botanic materials.			
3. His first expedition was to Siberia.			
4. Potanin wrote a book about the history of Siberia.			
5. His expedition to Mongolia was very difficult.			
6. Potanin explored China and Tibet himself.			
7. He gave his botanic collection to the university of Tomsk.			
8. Potanin is an honorary citizen of Tomsk.			

¹ Tibet [tɪˈbet]

² honorary citizen [ˈɒnərəri ˈsɪtɪzən] – почётный гражданин

8. Write a letter about Potanin (5–6 sentences) to your English friend.

Homework



1. No. 6b.



3. Ex. 1–3.

2. Ex. 8.

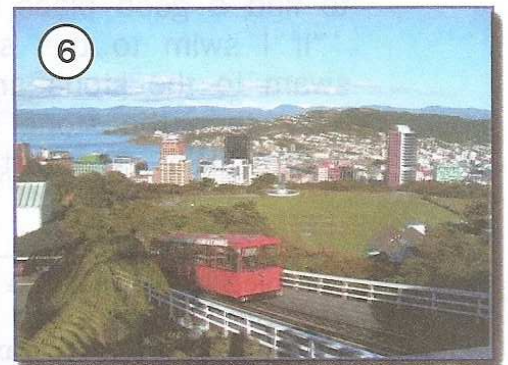
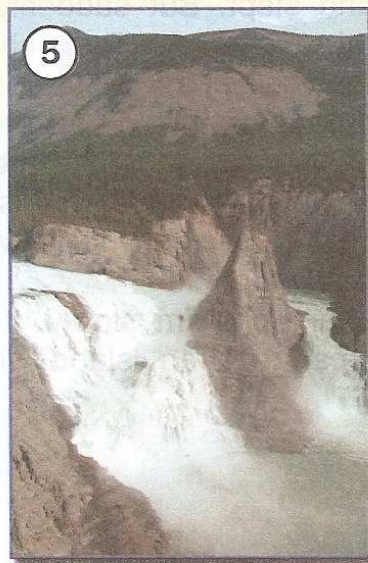
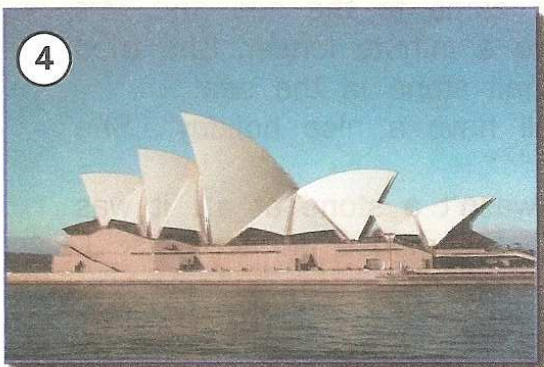
4. **Project:** "Holidays of My Dreams".

Lesson 102

1. Look at the pictures and say what countries Jenny visited.

Example

To my mind / As far as I know, Jenny visited Canada, because in picture 5 I can see Virginia Falls.



- 2. Say what places you dream about visiting and what you will see if you go there.**



- 3.** What things do you take when you go on holidays? Listen to part I of the story "*Mrs Mouse's Holiday*", look at the picture and tick in your Workbook the things Mrs Mouse took with her.

- 4. Read the end of the story and say if Mrs Mouse used all the things she took with her.**

Mrs Mouse's Holiday

Part II

Now Mrs Mouse was ready to go to the seaside for her holiday. She got on the train with her bag and waited for adventures. She wanted to have a nice rest with nobody near her. Her guesthouse was very comfortable and very close to the sea.



"This is the life," she thought and opened the window. She put all her things away, put on her swimming suit and her sun hat and went to the sea.

She found herself a good place, closed her eyes and slept. But suddenly a family of voles¹ discovered this place too. Their children ran, jumped and played the ball. Mrs Mouse became sad. But after some time a family of ferrets² came to the sea and Mrs Mouse couldn't stay there a minute longer. She tried

to find a good place for holiday and saw a small stone in the sea.

"If I swim to this stone," she thought, "I will have a nice holiday". She swam to the stone and slept on it.

But then the stone began to swim slowly. It wasn't a stone at all, it was a big turtle³. The turtle came to an island with the mouse on her back.

¹ a vole [vəʊl] – полевка

² a ferret [ˈferit] — хорек

³ a turtle [ˈtʃ:tl] – черепаха

At that moment Mrs Mouse woke up, looked at the empty beach and was afraid. She suddenly understood what happened. She looked around the place, it was very nice and quiet, nobody was there but herself.

"Well, this isn't such a bad place to spend a quiet holiday," she thought.

Day after day she slept in the sun and swam in the sea, she ate exotic fruit and drank coconut¹ milk. She was very happy.

After some time she decided that it was time to get back home. She made a boat from a coconut and came back to her guesthouse. She put all her things in the bag and went home. It was the best holiday she ever had.



5. a) Here are the answers, and what are the questions?

1. To the seaside.
2. In a guesthouse.
3. She became sad.
4. On a turtle.



5. On an island.
6. Slept in the sun, swam in the sea, ate exotic fruit.

***b) Tell the story about Mrs Mouse's holiday, using the pictures to the text.**

6. Project: "Holidays of My Dreams".

Homework

1. Ex. 5a.



2. Ex. 1–3.

Lesson 103
Lessons 104, 105

Test 7
Reserve

¹ a coconut ['kəukənʌt] – кокос

Grammar Reference (part II)

Lesson 54

Modal Verbs (Модальные глаголы)

Глаголы **must, can, could, may, should** называются модальными. Они выражают возможность, долженствование, необходимость и т. п.

Модальные глаголы не имеют окончаний **-s(-es), -ing, -ed**:

He **must** consult a doctor.

She **can** sing well.

Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения и краткие ответы к ним образуются без вспомогательного глагола **to do**:

May I come in?

You **shouldn't** drink cold milk.

После модальных глаголов употребляются глаголы в неопределенной форме без частицы **to**:

You **may** come in.

She **could** read when she was 5.

Значения модальных глаголов

must (только в настоящем времени) — должен, обязан Имеет значение долженствования, необходимости.	You must / have to come to school in time. — Ты должен приходить в школу вовремя.
can / could — мочь, уметь Выражают способность, умение сделать что-то в настоящем или прошедшем времени.	Jane can do sums well. — Джейн умеет хорошо решать задачи.
can, could — можете, не могли бы Употребляются часто для выражения просьбы, предложения. (could — более вежливое, чем can)	Can / could you bring me a cup of tea? — Вы можете принести мне чашку чая? (Не могли бы вы ...)
may — возможно Выражает возможность, просьбу.	My dog may be in the garden now. — Моя собака может быть сейчас в саду. May I use your book? — Можно воспользоваться твоей книгой?

should — следует, должен
Используется для выражения
совета.

You **should** wear a warm hat in winter. —
Тебе следует носить зимой теплую
шапку.

Lessons 66, 68, 74

Somebody / Something / Somewhere

Эти слова употребляются, когда мы упоминаем людей, предметы или место действия без точного указания на то, кто это, что это или где это.

1. **Somebody** looked out of the window. — Кто-то выглянул из окна.
2. **Something** is wrong with my car. — С моей машиной что-то случилось.
3. I have already seen this man **somewhere**. — Я уже где-то видел этого человека.

■ **Somebody, something, somewhere** употребляются в утвердительных предложениях.

■ **Anybody, anything, anywhere** — в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях.

There isn't **anybody** in the house. — В доме никого нет.

Is there **anybody** in the house? — Кто-нибудь есть в доме?

■ **Nobody, nothing, nowhere** употребляются в отрицательных предложениях. С этими словами не употребляются другие отрицания.

There isn't **anybody** in the house. = There is **nobody** in the house. — В доме никого нет.

Lesson 87

"-self" Pronouns (Возвратные местоимения)

В английском языке существуют возвратные местоимения, которые переводятся русскими местоимениями **сам, собой, себе**.

I — **myself**

He — **himself**

She — **herself**

It — **itself**

You — **yourself/yourselfs**

We — **ourselves**

They — **themselves**

я — **сам/сама**

он — **сам**

она — **сама**

оно — **само**

ты/вы — **сам/сами**

мы — **сами**

они — **сами**

1. Tom always does his homework **himself**. — Том всегда делает домашнее задание **сам**.
2. Little Polly cooked porridge **herself**. — Маленькая Полли сама приготовила кашу.

Lesson 98

“When” Sentences (Придаточные предложения времени)

В английском языке в придаточных предложениях времени после союза **when** вместо будущего времени употребляется простое настоящее время (Present Simple).

When you grow up, I'll teach you to play golf.

Когда ты подрастешь, я научу тебя играть в гольф.

I'll teach you to play golf when you grow up.

Обратите внимание: если предложение с союзом **when** стоит в начале, оно отделяется запятой. Если оно стоит в конце предложения, то запятая не ставится.

Vocabulary

Условные сокращения

adj — adjective — имя прилагательное

adv — adverb — наречие

conj — conjunction — союз

n — noun — имя существительное

prep — preposition — предлог

pron — pronoun — местоимение

v — verb — глагол

A

adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n* приключение

afraid [ə'freɪd] *adj* испуганный

to be afraid of бояться чего-либо/
кого-либо

ago [ə'gəʊ] *adv* тому назад

another [ə'nʌðə] *pron* ещё один, другой

anybody ['enɪbɒdi] *pron* кто-то

anything ['eniθɪŋ] *pron* что-нибудь

anywhere ['eniweə] *adv* где-нибудь,
куда-нибудь

around [ə'raʊnd] *prep* кругом

attraction [ə'trækʃən] *n* аттракцион

aunt [a:nt] *n* тётя

awful ['ɔ:fəl] *adj* ужасный

B

become [bi'kʌm] *v* (became, become)
становиться

begin [bi'gɪn] *v* (began, begun)
начинать

boat [bəʊt] *n* лодка, корабль

break [breɪk] *n* перерыв, перемена

brave [breɪv] *adj* храбрый, смелый

bring [brɪŋ] *v* (brought, brought [brɔ:t])
приносить

brush [brʌʃ] 1. *v* чистить щёткой; 2. *n*
щётка

build [bɪld] *v* (built, built) строить

C

camp [kæmp] *n* лагерь

to go camping жить в палатках

care [keə] 1. *n* осторожность; забота;
попечение, уход; 2. *v* заботиться;
питать интерес, любить

to take care of заботиться о ком-
либо

to care for (music) любить
(музыку)

careful ['keəfəl] *adj* осторожный,
заботливый

carry ['kæri] *v* вести, перевозить;
нести

catch [kætʃ] *v* (caught, caught [kɔ:t])
ловить

century [sentʃəri] *n* столетие,
век

certainly ['sɜ:tɪnli] *adv* конечно

cheap [tʃi:p] *a* дешёвый

childhood ['tʃaɪldhʊd] *n* детство

clothes [kləʊðz] *n* одежда

competition [ˌkɒmpɪ'tɪʃən]

n соревнование; состязание,
турнир

composition [ˌkɒmpə'zɪʃən] *n* сочинение

compulsory [kəm'pʌlsəri] *adj*
обязательный

conquer ['kɒŋkə] *v* завоёвывать

courage ['kʌrɪdʒ] *n* мужество

cousin ['kʌzn] *n* двоюродный брат,
сестра

cross [krɒs] *v* пересекать

cycling ['saɪklɪŋ] *n* велоспорт

D

decide [dɪ'saɪd] *v* решать, принимать
решение

deep [di:p] *adj* глубокий

dessert [dɪ'zɜ:t] *n* десерт

die [daɪ] *v* умирать

discover [dɪs'klʌvə] *v* делать открытие,
открывать

discovery [dɪs'klʌvəri] *n* открытие

dream [dri:m] 1. *n* мечта; 2. *v* (dreamt,
dreamt [dremt]) мечтать

E

early [ˈɜ:li] *adv* рано
east [i:st] *n* восток
elementary [elɪˈmentəri] *adj* начальная (школа)
end [end] 1. *n* конец; 2. *v* заканчиваться
exam [ɪɡˈzæm] *n* экзамен
exhibition [ˌeksɪˈbɪʃn] *n* выставка
expensive [ɪksˈpensɪv] *adj* дорогой
explain [ɪksˈpleɪn] *v* объяснять
explore [ɪksˈplɔ:] *v* исследовать, изучать
explorer [ɪksˈplɔ:ɹə] *n* исследователь

F

fall [fɔ:l] *v* (fell, fallen) падать
fan [fæn] *n* болельщик
fast [fɑ:st] *adj* скорый, быстрый
feel [fi:l] *v* (felt, felt) чувствовать
fit [fit] *adj* в хорошей форме (о спортсмене); сильный, здоровый
fitness [ˈfɪtnɪs] *n* хорошая физическая форма
foggy [ˈfɒɡi] *adj* туманный
foreign [ˈfɒrɪn] *adj* иностранный
fork [fɔ:k] *n* вилка
free [fri:] *adj* 1. свободный; 2. бесплатный

G

glass [ɡlɑ:s] *n* 1. стекло; 2. стакан
glasses [ˈɡlɑ:sɪz] *n* очки

H

happen [ˈhæpən] *v* случаться
hear [hiə] *v* (heard, heard [hɜ:d]) слышать
height [haɪt] *n* высота
high [haɪ] *adj* высокий
hiking [ˈhaɪkɪŋ] *n* путешествие пешком
to go hiking идти в поход
hold [həʊld] *v* (held, held) держать; проводить
hour [ˈaʊə] *n* час
husband [ˈhʌzbənd] *n* муж

I

ill [ɪl] *adj* больной
important [ɪmˈpɔ:nt] *adj* важный
inside [ɪnˈsaɪd] *prep* внутри
interest [ˈɪntrɪst] *n* интерес
to be interested in интересоваться
island [ˈaɪlənd] *n* остров

J

jog [dʒɒɡ] *v* бегать трусцой
to go jogging бегать трусцой
join [dʒɔɪn] *v* присоединяться
to join a club стать членом клуба
journey [ˈdʒɜ:ni] *n* поездка, путешествие (сухопутное)

K

kill [kɪl] *v* убивать
knife [naɪf] *n* (knives) нож
keep [ki:p] *v* (kept, kept) держать; хранить, сохранять
to keep fit поддерживать хорошую (спортивную) форму

L

land [lənd] *n* земля, суша; страна
large [lɑ:dʒ] *adj* большой
late [leɪt] 1. *adj* поздний; 2. *adv* поздно
left [left] *adj* левый
turn left поверните налево
leave [li:v] *v* (left, left) покидать, уезжать, оставлять
library [ˈlaɪbrəri] *n* библиотека
life [laɪf] *n* жизнь
luck [lʌk] *n* судьба, случай
Good luck! Удачи!

M

map [mæp] 1. *n* карта; 2. *v* наносить на карту
marriage [ˈmæpɪdʒ] *n* женитьба, брак
marry [ˈmæri] *v* жениться, выходить замуж
middle [ˈmɪdl] *adj* средний
mild [maɪld] *adj* мягкий, умеренный
mouse [maʊs] *n* (mice) мышь

N

newspaper ['nju:s,peɪpə] *n* газета
nobody ['nəʊbɒdi] *pron* никто
north [nɔ:θ] *n* север
nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] *pron* ничего
nowhere ['nəʊweə] *adv* нигде

O

ocean ['əʊʃn] *n* океан
other ['ʌðə] *adj* другой
outside [aʊt'saɪd] *adv* снаружи

P

parrot ['pærət] *n* попугай
plate [pleɪt] *n* тарелка
poor [pʊə] *adj* бедный
 the poor бедные (люди)
population [ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃn] *n* население
primary ['praɪməri] *adj* начальная
 (школа)
pull [pʊl] *v* тянуть
push [pʊʃ] *v* толкать

R

rich [rɪtʃ] *adj* богатый
right [raɪt] 1. *adj* правый, верный;
 2. *n* право
 turn right поверните направо
road [rəʊd] *n* дорога, путь
railway ['reɪlweɪ] *n* железная дорога
relative ['relatɪv] *n* родственник

S

same [seɪm] *adj* такой же, одинаковый
sail [seɪl] *n* парус; *v* плавать (под парусами)
save [seɪv] *v* спасать
secondary ['sekəndəri] *n* средняя
 (школа)
sell [sel] *v* (sold, sold [səʊld]) продавать
separate ['sepəreɪt] *v* отделять,
 разделять
sharp [ʃɑ:p] *adj* острый
should [ʃʊd] *v* следует
sick [sɪk] *adj* больной

sink [sɪŋk] *v* (sank, sunk) тонуть
situated ['sɪtʃueɪtɪd] *adj*
 расположенный, находящийся
smile [smaɪl] 1. *n* улыбка; 2. *v*
 улыбаться
somebody ['sʌmbədi] *pron* кто-то
something ['sʌmθɪŋ] *pron* что-то
somewhere ['sʌmweə] *pron* где-то
sore [sɔ:] *adj* больной, воспалённый
south [sauθ] *n* юг
southern ['sʌðn] *adj* южный
spoon [spu:n] *n* ложка
stairs [steəz] *n* лестница
step [step] *n* ступенька
stomach ['stʌmək] *n* желудок, живот
stomachache ['stʌməkeɪk] *n* боль в
 животе
stone [stəʊn] 1. *n* камень; 2. *adj*
 каменный
strait [streɪt] 1. *n* пролив; 2. *adv* прямо
street [stri:t] *n* улица
strong [strɒŋ] *adj* сильный
study ['stʌdi] *v* учиться, заниматься
sure [ʃʊə] *adj* уверенный
 to be sure *v* быть уверенным
surround [sə'raʊnd] *v* окружать,
 обступать

T

team [ti:m] *n* команда
term [tɜ:m] *n* срок, определённый
 период
thick [θɪk] *adj* густой, толстый
thousand ['θaʊznd] тысяча
throat [θrəʊt] *n* горло
tooth [tu:θ] *n* (teeth) зуб
town [taʊn] *n* город, городок
train [treɪn] *v* тренировать
trip [trɪp] *n* поездка, экскурсия

U

uncle ['ʌŋkl] *n* дядя
use [ju:z] *v* использовать
 used to do sth имел(а)
 обыкновение что-либо делать

V**victory** [ˈvɪktəri] *n* победа**village** [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] *n* деревня**voyage** [ˈvɔɪdʒ] *n* морское путешествие,
перелёт (на самолёте)**W****wake up** [ˈweɪkʹʌp] (**woke up, woken up**)
v просыпаться**war** [wɔ:] *n* война**way** [weɪ] *n* путь, дорога; направление,

способ, образ

weight [weɪt] *n* вес**west** [west] *n* запад**wide** [waɪd] *adj* широкий**wife** [waɪf] *n* (**wives**) жена**without** [wɪˈðaʊt] *prep* без**woman** [ˈwʊmən] *n* (**women** [ˈwɪmɪn])
женщина**wonderful** [ˈwʌndəfəl] *adj*

удивительный, чудесный

wood [wʊd] *n* дерево (материал),
древесина

Irregular Verbs

become [bi'kʌm]
begin [bi'gɪn]
bring [brɪŋ]
build [bɪld]
catch [kætʃ]
dream [dri:m]
fall [fɔ:l]
feel [fi:l]
hear [hɪə]
hold [həʊld]
keep [ki:p]
leave [li:v]
sell [sel]
sink [sɪŋk]
wake (up) [weɪk]

became [bi'keɪm]
began [bi'gæn]
brought [brɔ:t]
built [bɪlt]
caught [kɔ:t]
dreamt [dremt]
fell [fel]
felt [felt]
heard [hɜ:d]
held [held]
kept [kept]
left [left]
sold [səʊld]
sank [sæŋk]
woke (up) [wəʊk]

become [bi'kʌm]
begun [bi'gʌn]
brought [brɔ:t]
built [bɪlt]
caught [kɔ:t]
dreamt [dremt]
fallen ['fɔ:ln]
felt [felt]
heard [hɜ:d]
held [held]
kept [kept]
left [left]
sold [səʊld]
sunk [sʌŋk]
woken (up) ['wəʊkən]

Useful Phrases

to take exams — сдавать экзамены
to be interested in (History) — интересоваться (историей)
to be over — заканчиваться
three times a week — три раза в неделю
twice a week — дважды в неделю
to take part in (competitions) — принимать участие в
(соревнованиях)

Super! — Супер!

I'd like to ... — Мне хотелось бы ...

How about going ... — Как насчет того, чтобы поехать ...

That's a wonderful idea! — Прекрасная мысль!

Why don't we go along the Volga by ship? — Почему бы нам не
поплыть по Волге на корабле?

That sounds good. — Звучит неплохо.

I'd rather ... — Я бы лучше ...

We'll have a good time there. — Мы хорошо проведем там время.

How long did it take you to get there? — Сколько времени вам
потребовалось, чтобы добраться туда?

It took us 18 hours. — Нам потребовалось 18 часов.

I wonder if Ann and me can ever visit this country? — Интересно,
сможем ли мы с Аней когда-нибудь посетить эту страну?

He was lucky. — Ему повезло.

What's the matter? — В чем дело?

All the best. — Всего наилучшего.

I don't feel well. — Я плохо себя чувствую.

You have caught a cold. — У тебя простуда.

You should take this medicine. — Тебе следует принять это
лекарство.

Get well soon. — Желаю поскорее выздороветь.

I've hurt my leg. — Я повредила ногу.

It hurts awfully. — Мне ужасно больно.

Don't worry. — Не беспокойся.

What a pity! — Как жаль!

Be careful! — Будь осторожен!

to keep fit — быть бодрым и здоровым

Good luck! — Удачи!

Certainly! — Конечно!

I'm afraid ... — Боюсь, что ...

used to collect — имел(а) обыкновение коллекционировать

It's worth visiting. — Это стоит посетить

As far as I know ... — Насколько я знаю ...

To my mind ... — По-моему ...



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