

1. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, © No 94.

2. Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[e] bed, leg, left, well, very well, do well, read well, write well, play chess well. What can you do well? I think I can swim well. What can't you do well? I can't skate well. Can your brother play chess well? Yes, he can play chess very well.

[nə] no, know, grow, slow — slower — the slowest. Don't be so slow! Slow — slowly. John is a slow runner — he runs slowly. Sally, why are you dressing so slowly?

[t] big, pig, fish, quick, quick — quicker — the quickest. Mary is a quick runner. Liz is quicker. Polly is the quickest runner. Be quick! Be quick and eat your lunch! Quick — quickly. Do it quickly! Read it as quickly as you can. Can you run quickly? I think I can. Time goes so quickly!

[eɪ] day, day off, on days off. What do you usually do on your days off? On my days off I always go to the swimming pool with Dad. Will you go to the theatre on your day off? Yes, I shall.

[e] ten, red, neck, end, weekend, at the weekend, at weekends. We often visit our Granny at weekends. What are your plans for the next weekend? At the weekend we shall visit our relatives.

Remember!

bad — badly

slow — slowly

quick — quickly

dear — dearly

good — well

1500 N. 326

3. Read and compare.

She is a **slow** reader.

He is a **quick** runner.

She is a **bad** cook.

He is a **good** footballer.

She reads **slowly**.

He runs **quickly**.

She cooks **badly**.

He plays football **well**.

4. Read and say:

- who is the best at English;
- who is the worst at English,
- who is the best tennis-player;
- who is the worst footballer.

Charlie speaks English well. Dan speaks English better than Charlie. Mary speaks English better than Dan. Mike speaks English badly. Sue speaks English worse than Mike. Roy speaks English worse than Sue.

Helen plays tennis well. Jane plays tennis better than Helen. Kate plays tennis better than Jane.

Jack plays football badly. Tom plays football worse than Jack. Nick plays football worse than Tom.

LET US READ AND LEARN

5. Read and learn the proverb. Give the Russian equivalent.

If you cannot have the best, make the best of what you have.

6. Listen, read and learn, Ⓞ No 95.

MY MOTHER

Who said "Goodnight"
When I was a child?

My mother.

Who dressed my dolls in clothes so gay¹
And showed² me often how to play?

My mother.

Who ran to help me when I fell³
And who could funny stories tell?

My mother.

Who sits at my head when I am in bed?

My mother.

¹ gay [geɪ] — веселый

² show [ʃəʊ] — показывать

³ fall (fell [fel]) — падать

Who is so nice, who is so kind,
Another so dear you'll never find?
My mother.

LET US READ

7. Read and say if Mother liked the cake.

MOTHER'S BIRTHDAY

Tomorrow it will be Saturday. It'll be my Mummy's birthday! She'll be thirty-one. But she looks twenty, she really¹ does! My Dad and I will get up early² in the morning, when Mum is still asleep.³ We'll clean the house and go to the shop to buy presents for Mother. I don't know what we'll buy. We shall see. But of course we'll buy flowers. All women like flowers, you know! I think we'll buy a beautiful blouse for her. She likes to wear blouses. We shall buy tasty things, too: sweets, chocolate, ice-cream, cookies, apples, oranges, bananas and what not!

When Mum gets up we'll congratulate her on her birthday. We'll give her the presents and sing the song:

Happy birthday to you,
Happy birthday to you,
Happy birthday, dear Mummy,
Happy birthday to you!

Mother will invite her friends to her birthday party. They will come in the evening at about seven o'clock. Mum will put on her party dress. Dad will be in his best too. I'll put on my new white shirt and blue trousers. We'll have a good time!

Last year we had a lot of fun that day. Father wanted to make a surprise⁴ for Mother — to cook a birthday cake. When he put the cake on the table Mum asked: "What is it, I wonder?"

¹ really ['ri:əli] — на самом деле

² early ['ɜ:li] — рано

³ still asleep ['stɪl ə'sli:p] — все еще спит

⁴ surprise [sə'praɪz] — догадайтесь о значении этого слова



"It's my present for you on your birthday. It's a birthday cake. I cooked it for you."

Mum thanked Dad and ate some cake. I wondered how she could eat the cake! It was very bad, it really was! I was very hungry but I couldn't eat it!

The next day, when Dad wasn't at home I asked my Mum, "How could you eat the cake yesterday? Did you like it?"

Mother didn't say anything and smiled.¹

8. Find and read aloud the answers to the questions:

1. How old will Mother be?
2. How old does she look?
3. What will Father and his son do in the morning?
4. What will they buy?
5. Why will they buy a blouse?
6. What song will they sing for Mother?
7. What will they put on in the evening?
8. What present did Father give Mother last year?
9. Why did the boy wonder?

¹ smile [smail] — улыбаться.

LET US TALK

9. Sum up the most important facts of the text.
10. Tell your classmates how you'll celebrate your Mother's birthday. Let your classmates ask you questions for more information.

LET US WRITE

11. Your Mother is going to buy some new clothes. She'll make a list of them. What will she write in the list?
12. Fill in the missing words.
 1. Why are you so ... ? You are dressing so
 2. Tim is a ... chess-player. He plays chess very
 3. Father was a ... cook. He cooked
 4. Peg is a ... reader. She reads
13. Learn to write these words.

well, quick — quickly, slow — slowly
on the day off, at the weekend



PUZZLE TIME

What's the message? (See the key to the code on p. 202.)

9 1215225 1325 1315208518 451181225.

75. Lesson Seventy-Five

The Seventy-Fifth Lesson

Optional Lesson (⊙ No 96)

76. Lesson Seventy-Six

The Seventy-Sixth Lesson

Review 5

LET US TALK

1. Play a game "Shopping List". Who is the winner?

- Examples: — I'll go shopping. I'll buy mittens.
— I'll go shopping. I'll buy mittens and a cap.
— I'll go shopping. I'll buy mittens, a cap and ...

2. Play a game "Dress a doll".

- Examples: 1) — I am putting a dress on my doll. Now I am taking the dress off the doll and putting a blouse on ...
- 2) — Take a dress and put it on your doll.
— I'm putting a dress on my doll.
— Now take the dress off your doll and put a blouse on your doll ...



3. People wear different clothes. It depends on whether it's cold or warm. What will you wear if it's cold (warm)?

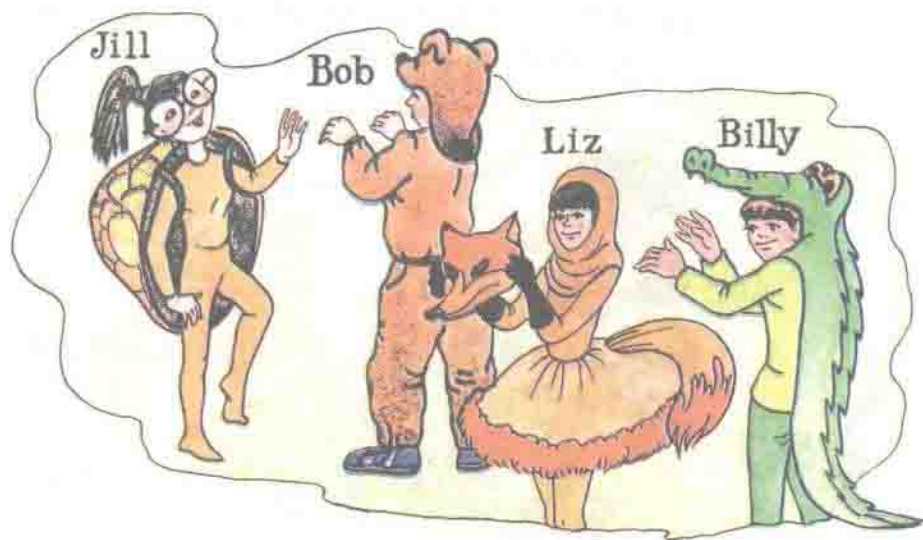
Examples: — If¹ it's cold tomorrow I'll wear ...
— If it's warm tomorrow I'll put on ...

4. Ted invites Kitty to his birthday party. Act out their conversation.
5. Your friend invites you to come to his (her) birthday party tomorrow. What will you wear? Let your classmates guess.

Example: — Will you wear ... ?
— No, I shan't. (Yes, I shall.)

6. Tell your classmates how you celebrated your birthday.
7. The children are going to have a fancy-dress party. They are choosing masks and clothes. What are they saying? Say it for them.

Example: Liz: I shall be a fox. I'll put on the mask of a fox. I'll put on a red dress, a small yellow hat and red shoes. I'll put on a long red tail too. I think I'll look great!



¹ if [ɪf] — если

8. Say what clothes you like to wear and why.

Example: I like to wear a white or a blue blouse. My eyes are blue. I am blonde. I think that white and blue blouses suit me.

9. Listen to the dialogues, Ⓞ No 97. Read and act them out. Then make up the dialogues of your own and role play them.

I

Kitty: Oh, Liz, you look great in that party dress! It's so beautiful. It suits you very well.

Liz: Thank you. I like it too.

II

Mother: Oh, Sam, you look terrible in that yellow shirt. It doesn't suit you at all.

Sam: Well, I like it. Tastes differ.

LET US READ

10. Find and read aloud:

- the names of clothes;
- the names of the parts of the body;
- the words that help you compare things;
- the words that help you describe things;
- the names of animals.

look after, clever, cap, teach — taught, hat, long, lion, short, wear — wore, wolf, cleverer, jeans, wolves, interesting, (the) shortest, shoes, head, neck, boots, tail, hair, trousers, worse, shorter, bad, sweater, eye, must, mouth, left, nose, right, ear, jacket, better, different, tree, grow — grew, domestic, favourite, face, wild, (the) worst, shirt, animal, quick, foot — feet, blouse, leg, body, slow, shorts, shoulder, skirt, finger, (the) best, quickly, toe, tights, sheep — sheep, coat, slowly, hamster, beautiful, overcoat, big, parrot, nice, raincoat, well, mittens, put on — put on, gloves, take off — took off, badly

11. Read the tale and think of a title for it.

Once there lived an old man and an old woman, his wife. They had no children.



The old man had a pet — a bird. It was a little grey bird. The man loved it dearly. He took good care of it. He gave it food and water every morning and every evening.

One day the old man was going to the shop to buy food. He said to his wife: "I'll go to the shop to buy bread, salt, butter, spaghetti and sugar. Please, take good care of the bird! Give it food and water in the morning and in the evening!"

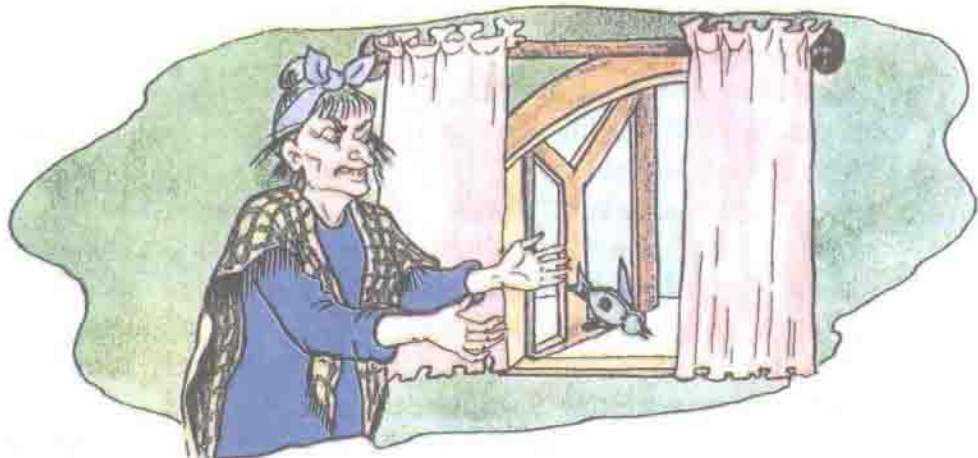
"OK," said his wife. "I will."

It was very cold. The old man put on his warm trousers and boots, a sweater, an overcoat, a warm cap and went away.

The woman didn't give the bird food or water in the morning. She didn't give the bird anything to eat or to drink in the evening. The bird was very hungry and thirsty. Suddenly the bird saw some bread on the table. It ate some bread.

When the woman saw the bird eating the bread, she took the bird and threw it out of the window.¹

¹ threw [θru:] it out of the window ['windou] — выбросила ее из окна



When the old man came home, he couldn't see the bird. "Where is my bird?" he asked his wife. "Oh, where is my little bird? Where is my dear little friend?"

"I don't know," said his wife.

The old man went to the forest¹ to look for his bird. He walked, and walked, and walked. He was very cold. But he didn't go back home — he was looking for his dear friend.

At last² he saw his bird in a tree! He was so happy! He asked the bird to come back home, but the bird didn't want to. The bird said to the old man: "Thank you very much. You took good care of me. But I will not go back home. I don't like your wife."

Then the bird put two baskets³ — one large⁴ and the other small — near the old man and said: "Take the basket which you like best and go back home."

The old man thanked the bird, took the small basket and went home. At home the old woman wanted to see what was in the basket. They opened the basket and saw that it was full of gold.⁵ The old man told his wife that the gold was the bird's present.

"You are not clever! I'm cleverer than you! Tell me where your

¹ forest ['fɔ:rist] — лес

² at last [ət 'lɑ:st] — наконец

³ basket ['bɑ:skɪt] — корзина

⁴ large [lɑ:dʒ] — большая

⁵ full of gold [ful əv 'gəʊld] — полна золота

bird is! I'll go to see her. But I'll not take a small basket, I'll take a large one."

And the old woman ran to the forest. When she saw the old man's bird in the tree, she said: "Hello, dear little bird! I'm so happy to see you! I love you very much! You gave a basket to my husband. Please, give me a basket, too!"

"All right," said the bird, "I'll give you a basket, too."

And the little bird put two baskets near the woman — one large and the other small.

The old woman didn't think long. She quickly took the large basket and ran home. She didn't thank the bird.

When she was back home, she wanted to see what was in the basket and opened it quickly.

And what did she see?

She saw only yellow leaves in it!



12. Agree or disagree.

The old man and his wife had no children.

The old man had a pet — a puppy.

The man loved the bird dearly.

The woman didn't like the bird.

The woman didn't give the bird food or water.

The bird was not hungry or thirsty.

The old man went to the forest to look for the bird.

He was very cold.
He wasn't happy to see the bird.
The bird was under a tree.
The man took the small basket.
The woman took the small basket, too.

LET US WRITE

13. Write how you are going to celebrate your birthday.



PUZZLE TIME

Fish out the "rhyming twins" and write them down.



77. *Lesson Seventy-Seven*
The Seventy-Seventh Lesson

Home Reading Lesson

12

78. *Lesson Seventy-Eight*
The Seventy-Eighth Lesson

Optional Lesson

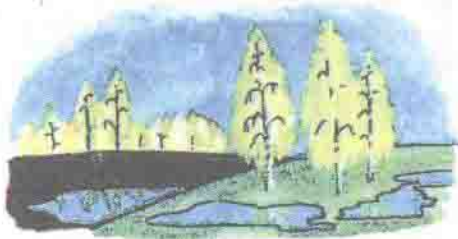
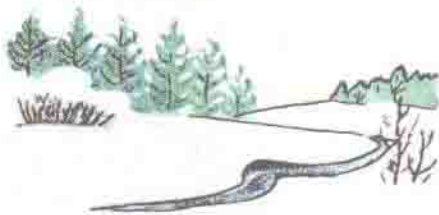
Seasons

79. Lesson Seventy-Nine The Seventy-Ninth Lesson

LET US LEARN

1. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, Ⓞ No 99.
2. a) Look at the pictures and name the seasons.

Example: It's ...



- b) Say what season comes after ...

Example: After ... comes ...

- c) Say what you like to do in ...

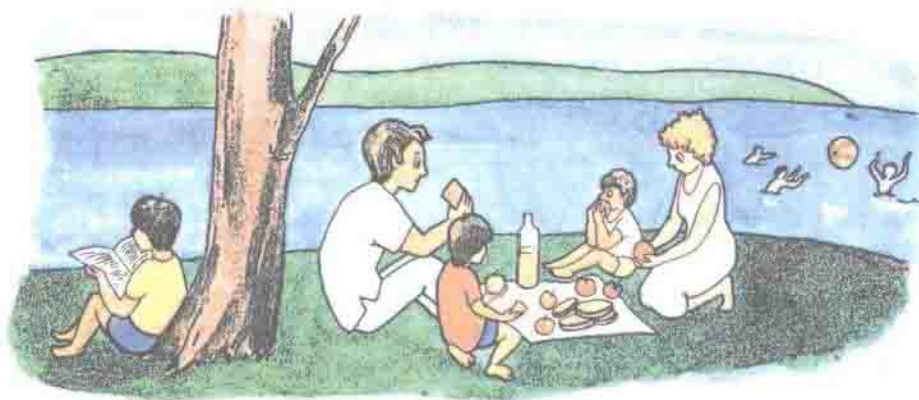
Example: I like to sledge in winter.

- d) Say what season you like best and why.

3. Pretend you are a teacher. Ask your classmates as many questions as you can about the picture.



4. Play the "champion game". Who can say more sentences to describe the pictures?



5. Here is a poem about seasons. Listen, read and learn it, © No 100.

SEASONS

Autumn is yellow,
 Winter is white,
 Spring is green,
 Summer is bright.¹

6. English people often talk about the weather. Let's start learning how to do it, © No 101.

I

Mrs. Smith: I say, Jim, **how's the weather today?**²

Mr. Smith: It's terribly **hot!**³

Mrs. Smith: Then Bob will wear a white shirt and his blue shorts today.

Mr. Smith: That's right.

II

Sandy: Hello. Could I speak to Sue, please?

Sue: This is Sue. Hello!

Sandy: Are you busy today?

Sue: No, I'm not.

Sandy: Well then, let's go to Hyde Park. The weather is so fine.

Sue: **Great! See you there in 10 minutes.**

Sandy: OK.

7. Role play the dialogues.

¹ bright [braɪt] — яркое

² ...how is the weather ['weðə] today? — ...какая сегодня погода?

³ hot [hɒt] — жаркий

8. Think of your own dialogue and act it out.
9. There are four seasons in a year. What can you say about each of them?

Example: Summer comes after spring. Summer is green and bright. It's warmer in summer than in spring. Summer is the warmest season of the year ...

LET US READ

10. Read and say why all the Big Banana's friends liked him.

THE BIG BANANA AND THE LITTLE BANANA

I

Look at that fellow in a yellow jacket, blue jeans, brown boots and a green cap. Do you know him? He is the Big Banana. He is from a hot country, from Africa. But now he lives in Great Britain.

He has got a big body, long arms, short legs, small feet, little green eyes, brown hair, a big red nose and a little red mouth.

He's a nice funny fellow. And he's clever. He's very clever, much cleverer than his sister.

And he's a great worker. He works a lot. That's why he grows, and grows, and grows. That's why he is so big — the Big Banana. He works a lot and grows quickly.

The Big Banana has got many friends — different fruits and vegetables — oranges, apples, lemons, pineapples,¹ pears,² grapes,³ tangerines,⁴ carrots and many other friends. They all like the Big Banana, because⁵ he is good. He's very, very good, much better than his sister.



¹ pineapple ['paɪnæpl] — ананас

² pear [pɛə] — груша

³ grapes [grɛɪps] — виноград

⁴ tangerine ['tændʒərɪn] — мандарин

⁵ because [bɪ'kɔːz] — потому что

11. Choose and read aloud the sentences to describe the Big Banana.

LET US WRITE

12. Find in the tale the names of fruits and write them down.



PUZZLE TIME

Solve the puzzle.

This is the season
When fruit is sweet.
This is the season
When school-friends meet.¹
What season is it?

80. *Lesson Eighty* *The Eightieth Lesson*

LET US LEARN

1. Some sentences are true, some not. Choose and read aloud those which are true.

1. In winter there is a lot of snow. 2. Summer comes after winter. 3. Autumn is the warmest season of the year. 4. Summer is warmer than spring. 5. There are five seasons in a year. 6. There is usually a lot of fruit in autumn. 7. Winter is the coldest season of the year. 8. The English celebrate New Year in summer. 9. Summer holidays are the longest. 10. People celebrate Christmas in winter. 11. It often snows in winter.

2. Try to make up as many sentences as you can.

¹ meet [mit] — встречаться

When the weather is	fine	I	like ...
	hot	my parents	likes ...
	cold	my friend	don't like ...
	warm	my brother	doesn't like ...
	bad	we	go ...
		children	goes ...
		people	put on ...
			puts on ...

3. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, Ⓞ No 102.

4. Make the sentences complete.

The first winter month is ...

The second winter month is ...

The third winter month is ...

5. Match the sentences. Can you explain why?

Nancy was happy

Mum couldn't go to the theatre
with us

Phil was ill

My little brother didn't swim
yesterday

The children couldn't sledge

Ned sent a greeting card to
Bobby

I'd love to have another glass
of juice

I'd like one more hamburger

Pam loves Mike

she was busy.

the water was very cold.

there wasn't much snow.

it was his birthday.

I'm hungry.

he takes good care of his pet.

I'm thirsty.

he ate too much ice-cream and
drank cold juice.

she got a puppy as a birthday
present.

LET US READ AND LEARN

6. Learn the proverb and think of Russian equivalents.

Every thing is good in its season.

7. These two poems are about winter. Read them, choose the one you like best and learn it, ⊙ No 103.

WINTER

It's winter now, so bundle up tight!¹
Warm mittens and caps will be just right.
Ice on the lake, snow on the ground,²
Time to ski and skate all around.³
Winter, spring, summer, fall⁴ —
I like winter best of all.

WHEN DOES SNOW BLOW?⁵

When does snow blow?
When do flowers⁶ grow?
Is it best to go a little slow
When streets are covered⁷ with ice and snow?

LET US READ

8. Read and say what you think of the Little Banana.

THE BIG BANANA AND THE LITTLE BANANA

II

And who is that lady with long yellow hair, big blue eyes, a little white nose, a little red mouth, short arms, short legs, small hands and small feet? Her clothes are so beautiful! And she looks beautiful too!

- It's the Big Banana's sister — the Little Banana.
— But why is she so little?

¹ bundle up tight [ˈbʌndlʌp ˈtaɪt] — хорошо укутайся

² ground [graʊnd] — земля

³ all around [ˈɔ:l əˈraʊnd] — вокруг

⁴ fall = autumn

⁵ blow [bləʊ] — дуть, мести

⁶ flower [ˈflaʊə] — цветок

⁷ are covered [ˈkʌvəd] — покрыты



— Because she is lazy,¹ she's very, very lazy. She doesn't want to work. That's why she doesn't grow. That's why she is so little — the Little Banana.

Her brother, the Big Banana, takes good care of his sister. He teaches her how to work, how to grow, how to make friends with other fruits and vegetables, but it's a slow business — she doesn't want to. She's too lazy. She doesn't care about it. The only thing she cares about is — how to look beautiful. She cares a lot only about her clothes. Look what she's wearing today — a white blouse, a long blue skirt, white shoes and a big green hat. She thinks she looks beautiful.

And what do you think?

LET US TALK

9. Could you compare the Big Banana and the Little Banana? Which of them do you like best and why?

LET US WRITE

10. Compare:

Example: hot — hotter — (the) hottest

- 1) small, warm, cold, long, short, nice, big;
- 2) bad, good;
- 3) interesting, beautiful.

¹ lazy [ˈleɪzi] — ленивый

11. Which words are missing? Fill in and copy.

- 1) In winter the days are ... than in summer. It's ... in summer than in spring. Summer is the ... season of the year.
- 2) The dog is a ... animal. Monkeys are ... than cats. Elephants and dolphins are the ... animals.

12. Learn to write these words.

season, winter, spring, summer, autumn



PUZZLE TIME

If you put the letters in the right order you'll get a proverb that you know.

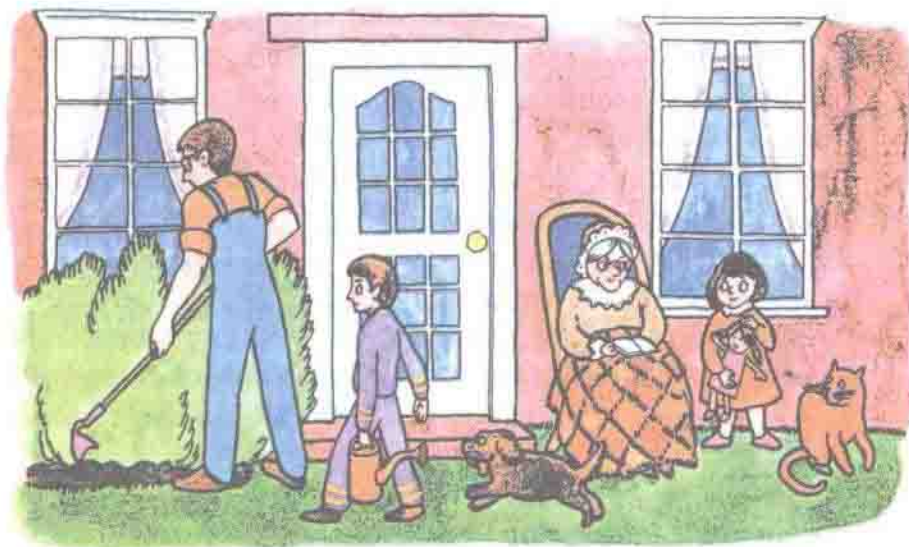


The English Year

81. Lesson Eighty-One The Eighty-First Lesson

LET US LEARN

1. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, © No 104.
2. You've learned the names of winter and spring months. Say what they are.
Example: ... is the first (second, third) winter (spring) month.
3. This picture can help you speak about one of the seasons of the year.
 - What season is it?
 - How can you prove it?
 - What month do you think it is?
 - Whom can you see in the picture?
 - What are they doing?



4. Can you read quickly? Read all the words as quickly as you can. Then choose and read aloud only the verbs.

clean, watch, season, drink — drank, winter, buy — bought, make — made, spring, grow — grew, summer, send — sent, celebrate, autumn, open, bring — brought, come — came, weather, write — wrote, see — saw, hot, teach — taught, eat — ate, know — knew, interesting, think — thought, beautiful, go — went, invite, get — got, do — did, have — had, work, read — read, look

5. Learn to read the new words: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

November [nəʊvembə], in November. How many days are there in November? There are thirty days in November. In Russia November is an autumn month. But in Great Britain November is the first winter month. In November it often rains and sometimes snows.

December [dɪ'sembə], in December. My Dad's birthday is in December. Is December an autumn month? No, it isn't. In Russia December is the first winter month and in Great Britain December is the second winter month. On the 25th of December English people celebrate Christmas. On the 31st of December people celebrate New Year.

January ['dʒænjuəri], in January. The first of January is the first New Year's day. January comes after December. Does it often snow in January? Yes, it often snows in January. January is the third winter month in Great Britain. In January in Great Britain it snows and rains.

February ['februəri], in February. My birthday is on the twelfth of February. There are twenty-eight or twenty-nine days in February. In Great Britain November, December, January and February are winter months.

[ɔ] not, hot, a lot, because, because I like it, because it's cold, because it's interesting. I like winter because in winter I can ski and skate. Willy, put on your warm mittens because the weather is cold.

6. Listen, read and learn the dialogue, Ⓞ No 105. Then choose a partner and role play it.

TALKING ABOUT THE WEATHER

Jim: Hi, Jack! This is Jim. I'm calling¹ from Africa.

Jack: From Africa?! What are you doing in Africa?

Jim: I'm on holiday.

Jack: How's the weather in Africa? Is it hot?

Jim: Terribly hot.

Jack: Are you having a good time?

Jim: No, I'm not. I'm having a terrible time. The weather is terrible here.

Jack: I'm sorry to hear² that.

LET US TALK

7. Now talk for Nora and Susan, using the following as a guide.

Nora: Hi, This is I'm calling from

Susan: From ... ? What are you doing in ... ?

Nora: I'm on

Susan: How's the ... in ... ? Is it ... ?

Nora:

Susan: Are you having a good time?

Nora: I'm having a ... time. The weather is ... here.

Susan: I'm ... to hear that.

8. Pretend you are on holiday in another country. Call your friend and talk about the weather in the country you are in.

LET US READ

¹ to call [kɔ:l] = to telephone

² hear [hiə] — слышать

9. Read and say what new information you've learned.

THE ENGLISH YEAR

I

There are four seasons in the year, spring, summer, autumn and winter. The winter months in Great Britain are November, December, January and February. The winter months are cold. In Great Britain in winter it snows and rains.

Let's read about the winter months. There is something in each month.

November. There are 30 days in November. In Great Britain November is the first winter month.

In November in America there is a great holiday — Thanksgiving Day.¹ Families come together² for the day. They decorate the houses with autumn's fruits and flowers and eat traditional³ American food: roast turkey⁴ and pumpkin pie.⁵

December. There are 31 days in December. On the 25th



¹ Thanksgiving Day ['θæŋks'gɪvɪŋ 'deɪ] — День благодарения

² together [tə'geðə] — вместе

³ traditional [trə'dɪʃənəl] — традиционный

⁴ roast turkey ['rəʊst 'tɜ:kɪ] — жареная индейка

⁵ pumpkin pie ['pʌm(p)kɪn 'paɪ] — тыквенный пирог

of December there is the greatest holiday of all in England—Christmas or X-mas. People give each other presents and send Christmas cards. Presents for children are in their stockings.

The traditional English dinner on Christmas Day is roast turkey and Christmas pudding.

The Queen's speech¹ is on television at 3.00 p. m.

During Christmas in Trafalgar Square there is a Christmas tree.

Not all English people celebrate New Year. Those who do celebrate it on the 31st of December. Some people have a New Year party. The party usually begins at eight o'clock in the evening. At twelve o'clock they have a toast to the New Year. The party goes on till² early³ morning.

LET US WRITE

10. Write out all the verbs in two forms (see Exercise 4).

11. These are the answers. What are the questions?

- There are four seasons in a year.
- The winter months are: December, January, February.
- Yes, it's cold in winter.
- Yes, it often snows in winter.
- People wear warm clothes because it's cold in winter.

12. Learn to write these words.

November, December, January, February, because



PUZZLE TIME

¹ Queen's speech ['kwɪnz 'spi:tʃ] — речь королевы

² till [tɪl] — до

³ early [ˈɜ:li] — рано

Find 11 words.

N	F	e	b	r	u	a	r	y	o	w	g
o	u	w	k	l	s	n	p	z	p	i	k
v	b	J	a	n	u	a	r	y	c	n	t
e	l	f	c	d	m	o	w	p	s	t	s
m	a	u	t	u	m	n	l	a	u	e	e
b	j	k	u	w	e	a	t	h	e	r	a
e	y	m	s	p	r	i	n	g	q	b	s
r	o	p	b	e	c	a	u	s	e	d	o
D	e	c	e	m	b	e	r	y	f	i	n

82. Lesson Eighty-Two

The Eighty-Second Lesson

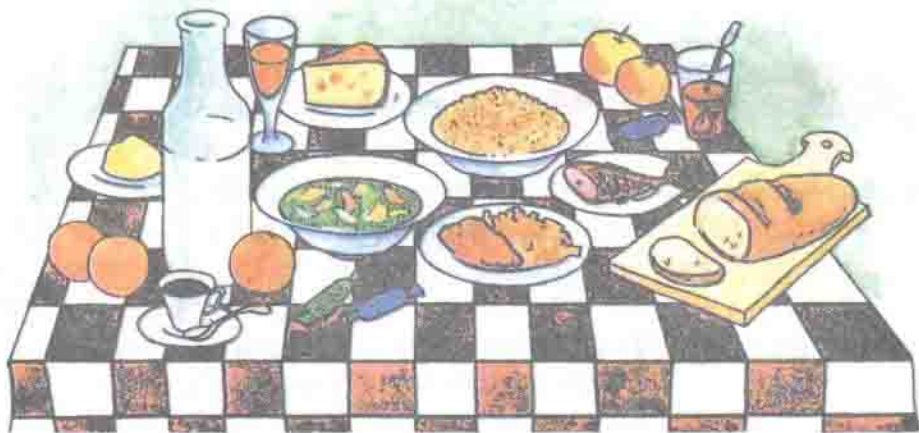
LET US LEARN

Remember!

?	+	-
Is there any water in the glass?	Yes, there is (some). (Yes), there is some water in the glass.	No, there isn't. (No), there is no water in the glass. There isn't any water in the glass.
Are there any apples on the table?	Yes, there are some. Yes, there are some apples on the table.	No, there aren't. No, there are no apples on the table. No, there aren't any apples on the table.

1. Look at the picture and complete the sentence.

*Examples: There is some There is no
There are some There are no*



2. Play a "memory game". Look at the picture for a minute (see Exercise 1), then close it and ask your classmates questions. Let your classmates answer your questions.

*Examples: Is there any ... ?
Are there any ... ?*

3. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, ☉ No 106.
4. Learn to read the new words: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[α] party, arm, March, in March, the 8th of March. My Mother's birthday is on the 15th of March. March is the first spring month. What month comes before March? February does.

[eɪ] say, day, April, in April, the first of April, on the first of April. Is your sister's birthday in March or in April? Her birthday is on the fifth of April. April is the second spring month.

[ɑ:] glass, grass, green grass, long grass. In spring the grass is green. What animals eat grass? Horses, sheep and cows do. They like to eat grass.

[i:] eat, meat, clean, leaf, a leaf — leaves, green leaves, small leaves. In spring the leaves on the trees are small and green. The trees with their small green leaves look beautiful in spring.

LET US READ AND LEARN

5. Listen, read and learn. Ⓞ No 107.

SPRING

Spring is here,
Summer is near,
Grass is green,
So nice and clean.
Winter, spring, summer, fall —
I like spring best of all.

LET US TALK

6. Are you a good listener? Let us see. Play the game "A snowball story". Say whatever you can about spring in Great Britain.

Examples: — *There are two spring months in Great Britain.*
— *There are two spring months in Great Britain.*
They are March, April.
— *There are two spring months in Great Britain.*
They are March and April. March is the first spring month . .

7. Now let's see what you can say about winter. Each of you says a sentence. Then one of you will sum it up.

8. Read and say what English traditions you've learned about.

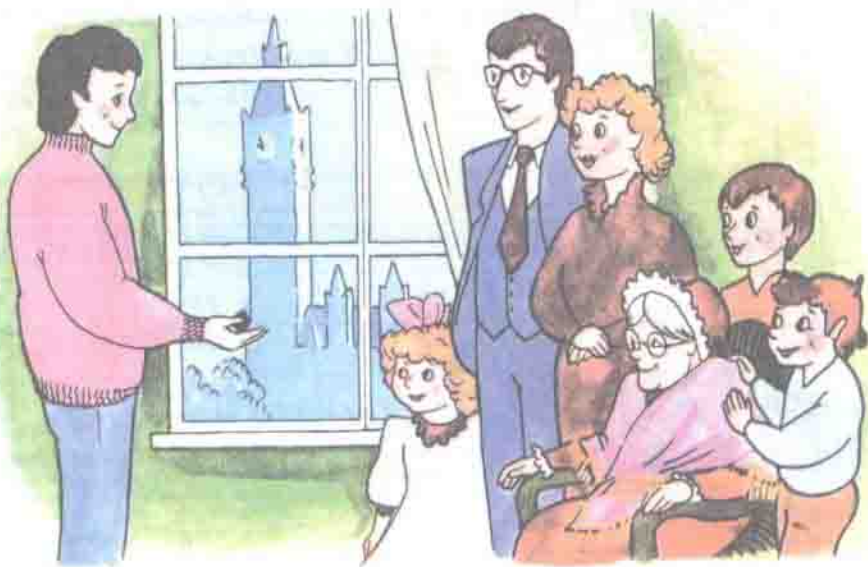
THE ENGLISH YEAR

II

January. There are 31 days in January. It's fun to see the New Year in. There is a lot of dancing,¹ eating and drinking.

There is an interesting New Year tradition: in Scotland² you can go "first footing". That is — you visit friends, so you are the "first foot" of the New Year in their houses. In Scotland the first visitor who comes into a house on New Year's morning is "the First Foot".

The Scots³ believe⁴ that the First Foot brings luck⁵ to the family for the New Year.



¹ dancing [ˈdɑːnsɪŋ] — танцы

² Scotland [ˈskɒtlənd] — Шотландия

³ the Scots — шотландцы

⁴ believe [bɪˈliːv] — верить

⁵ luck [lʌk] — удача

In Scotland the First Foot must be a man (or a boy), not a woman! And he must have dark¹ hair.

February. There are twenty-eight or twenty-nine days in February. The 14th of February is St. Valentine's Day.

People buy or make Valentine cards and send them to people they love. They don't sign² their cards—you must guess who sent the cards to you.

Boys and girls, husbands and wives, relatives and friends send cards to each other.

There are different cards to suit all tastes.



St. VALENTINE

*I'll be your sweetheart
if you will be mine,
All of my life
I'll be your Valentine.*



St. VALENTINE

*The rose is red,
the violets are blue,
The honey's sweet
and so are you.*

¹ dark [dɑ:k] — темный

² sign [saɪn] — подписывать

9. Write 6 sentences (see Exercises 1, 2).

10. Learn to write these words.

March, April, grass, leaf (leaves)



PUZZLE TIME

Fill in the right letters to write 12 words.

	F					l	e	a	
D							r		
					M		y		h
g				s			w	s	a
s					r	e			
J						y			
		A	P			l			
	y								
N							r	g	n

83. Lesson Eighty-Three

The Eighty-Third Lesson

LET US LEARN

1. You are a magician! Your bag is full of different toys. The children want to know what toys there are in your bag. What questions do they ask you?

Example: A: Are there any giraffes in your bag?

Magician: Yes, there are. (No, there aren't.)



2. And now play a memory game. Who remembers what there is in the magician bag?

Example: There are some ... in the bag.

3. Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[eɪ] say, day, May, in May. Is it warm in May? Sometimes it's warm in May, sometimes it isn't. In Great Britain May is the first summer month.

[u:] too, tooth, school, pupil, blue, June, in June. How many days are there in June? There are 30 days in June. June is the first summer month. How's the weather in June? It's usually warm in June.

[aɪ] write, eye, tights, right, time, bye, try, my, July, in July. How many days are there in July? There are 31 days in July. July

is the second summer month in our country. It's warmer in July than in June. My Granny's birthday is on the twenty-first of July.

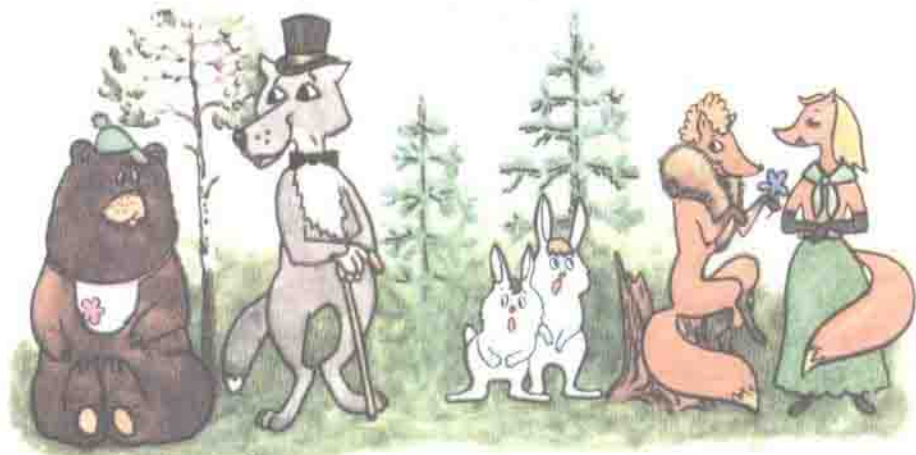
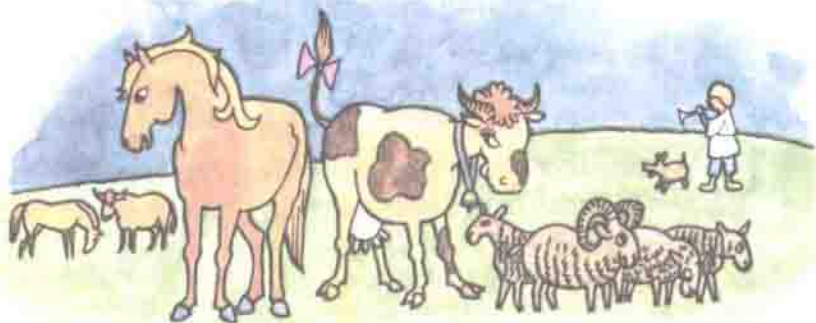
4. Say what month comes:

after: November, December, May, March, June, February;
before: January, April, February, July, March, May.

5. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, ⊙ No 108.

6. Whom can you see in the pictures? Look and say:

*Examples: There are some cows in the
There is no pig in the
There are no tigers in the*



7. Listen, read and learn, Ⓞ No 109.

SUMMER

The summer sun¹ shines² hot and high.
 Baby birds now learn to fly.³
 Green, green leaves and tasty fruit,
 All the things are so good!
 Winter, spring, summer, fall,
 I like summer best of all.

8. Enjoy your English. Listen to the song, read and learn it, Ⓞ No 110.



See page 334.

WHEN TREES ARE GREEN

When trees are green and forests are green,
 And grass is green and long,
 It's good to walk in the forest
 And listen to little birds' song.

When trees are white and forests are white,
 Because they are covered with snow,
 It's good to be out-of-doors⁴ and play,
 Oh, I love it so!

¹ the sun [sʌn] — солнце

² shine [ʃaɪn] — светить, сиять

³ fly [flaɪ] — летать

⁴ out-of-doors ['aʊtəv 'dɔ:z] — на свежем воздухе

9. In Great Britain spring months are full of holidays. What are they?

THE ENGLISH YEAR

III

In Great Britain there are two spring months: March and April.

March. There are 31 days in March. In England spring begins at the end of March. The 17th of March is a national¹ holiday in Ireland² — St. [snt] Patrick's Day. People send greeting cards. On that day people wear a shamrock ['ʃæmrək]. A shamrock is a plant with three leaves. It is the national emblem ['embləm] of Ireland.



In March there is also a holiday for English women — Mother's Day. People in the family try to make it a day off for Mother and help her in any way they can. On that day they visit their mothers and give them some presents. If they can't do that, they send their mothers "A Mother's Day Card".

April. April is the second spring month. There are 30 days in April. In April or at the end of March English people celebrate Easter³ Day. They celebrate it as the start of spring or a religious⁴ festival. In England it is time to give and to get presents.

On Easter Sunday children get chocolate Easter eggs or rabbits. You can buy them at any sweet shop in the weeks before Easter.

The Easter holidays are at the end of March and in the first half⁵ of April. Pupils go back to school after Easter.

¹ national ['næʃənl] — национальный

² Ireland ['aɪələnd] — Ирландия

³ Easter ['i:stə] — Пасха

⁴ religious [rɪ'lɪdʒəs] — религиозный

⁵ half [hɑ:f] — половина



* * *

In April there is a day for fun — April Fool's Day.¹ It's on the first of April. English children like this day very much. They play jokes² and tricks on other people: other children, parents, friends, relatives, school teachers. One is to tell someone that something is wrong with his dress when in fact³ all is in order.⁴

“Oh, Ted, look, your right shoe is on your left foot!” When the boy looks at his feet and sees that he has got the right shoe on the right foot, the one, who is playing the joke, says, “April Fool!” So children play different jokes and tricks.

As you see the first of April is a day for fun.



LET US TALK

¹ April Fool's [fʊ:lz] Day — 1 апреля — никому не верь

² joke [dʒɔ:k] — шутка

³ in fact [ɪn 'fækt] — фактически

⁴ in order [ɪn 'ɔ:də] — в порядке

10. Say what English holidays you remember. Which of them do you like best and why?

LET US WRITE

11. Change the words underlined to describe spring.

There are four winter months in Great Britain. They are November, December, January and February. November is the first winter month. In winter the days are short and the nights are long. It's usually cold in winter. In December English people celebrate Christmas.

12. Learn to write these words.

May, June, July, some, any



PUZZLE TIME

What does the message say? (The key to the code see on p. 202.)

1325 61221521189205 1951191514 919 19211313518.

84. Lesson Eighty-Four

The Eighty-Fourth Lesson

LET US LEARN

Remember!

<p>? any + thing = anything Is there anything in the bag?</p>	<p>+ some + thing = something (Yes), there is some- thing in the bag.</p>	<p>- no + thing = nothing (No), there is noth- ing in the bag. (No), there isn't anything in the bag.</p>
---	--	--

1. Complete the dialogue:

I

Boy: Is there ... in your hat?

Clown: Yes, there is ... in my hat.

II

Boy: Is there ... in your box?

Clown: No, there isn't ... in my box.



2. Disagree.

Examples: Pam wanted to say something to Pete.

No, Pam didn't want to say anything to Pete.

Pam wanted to say nothing to Pete.

They put something into the bag.

Mary took something from the table.

There was something in the box.

3. Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[ɔ] box, what, watch, from, sorry, forest, a forest — forests, in the forest. The forests are green in summer. It's nice to walk in the forest! I think that forests look beautiful in all the seasons.

[i:] eat, see, tree, field, a field — fields, in the field. Grasshoppers live in the fields. Look! How beautiful the field is!

[ɔ:] bought, brought, autumn, August, in August. There are 31 days in August. May, June, July and August are summer months in Great Britain. Which is your favourite summer month? August is.

[e] seven, clever, eleven, September, in September. September is the first autumn month. There are 30 days in September. Does school start in September? Yes, it does.

[ou] so, know, grow, those, October, in October. October comes after September. Is it colder in October than in September? It certainly is. In Great Britain there are two autumn months — September and October.

4. Choose and read the names of winter, spring, summer, autumn months in Great Britain.

October, January, December, June, September, May, July, April, August, November, March, February

LET US READ AND LEARN

5. Listen, read and learn, © No 111.

FALL

Put on your jacket and jeans for fall,
Now it's cold to play football!
Leaves turn¹ orange, red and brown,
And they all are falling down.
Winter, spring, summer, fall,
I like fall best of all!

LET US READ

6. Read and say what you have learned about summer and autumn months in Great Britain.

¹ turn [tɜ:n] — зд. становятся

THE ENGLISH YEAR

IV

May, June, July, August. In Great Britain summer begins in May. So there are four summer months. They are May, June, July and August. The weather is usually warm but not always. It is often changeable. The days are long and the nights are short. When the sun is high in the sky¹ it is hot.

People wear light² clothes — cotton³ shirts, jeans, skirts, T-shirts and light shoes.

In May on the first Monday⁴ English people celebrate the May Day holiday. Big shops are open and some people go shopping.

In June the English people celebrate Father's Day. On that day children send cards and give presents to their fathers.

Most people stay in Britain in the summer. In July and August there are lots of things to do: you can go to the parks, to the swimming pools, to the stadiums.

If the weather is fine, there are a lot of people on the beaches.⁵ In July and August you can have a very good time.



¹ sky [skaɪ] — небо

² light [laɪt] — легкий

³ cotton [ˈkɒtn] — хлопок

⁴ Monday [ˈmʌndɪ] — понедельник

⁵ beach [bi:tʃ] — пляж

September, October. Autumn comes in September. Autumn is usually a nice season in England. It is warm and dry.¹ But it can rain a lot too.

The summer holidays are over in September. The parks, beaches and streets of Britain are very quiet.² It is time to go back to school. In Great Britain school begins in the second week of September.

On the 31st of October in Great Britain there is a nice holiday for children — Hallowe'en. People put pumpkins on the window-sills.³ They draw⁴ eyes, noses and mouths on the pumpkins and put candles into them. So the pumpkin looks like a face.

Children dress up in funny clothes. They go from house to house and say "Trick or treat".⁵ People give them sweets, fruit, cakes, cookies or money.⁶

This is a nice, funny and "tasty" holiday, isn't it?



¹ dry [draɪ] — сухой

² quiet ['kwaɪət] — безлюдный

³ window-sill ['wɪndəʊsɪl] — подоконник

⁴ draw [drɔ:] — рисовать

⁵ trick or treat ['trɪk ɔ:'tri:t] — угощайте, а то подшутим над вами

⁶ money ['mʌni] — деньги

LET US TALK

7. You've read about the English Year. Let's talk about it.
1. How many seasons are there in a year? What are they?
 2. What are the spring months in Great Britain and in our country?
 3. How many winter months are there in Great Britain? Name them, please.
 4. There are three winter months in our country, aren't there? What are they?
 5. When does summer begin in Great Britain and in our country?
 6. What are the autumn months in Great Britain? And how many autumn months are there in our country?
 7. What holidays do English people celebrate: in December, in January, in February, in March, in April, in June, in October?
 8. What holidays do we celebrate in our country?
 9. When does school begin in Great Britain and in our country?

LET US WRITE

8. What do you think is the most interesting holiday in Great Britain? What can you say about it?
9. Write it right (see Exercises 1, 2).
10. Learn to write these words.

forest, field, August, September, October, something, anything, nothing



PUZZLE TIME

Write the message and answer the question.

Do English people celebrate Hallowe'en?

85. Lesson Eighty-Five

The Eighty-Fifth Lesson

LET US LEARN

Remember!

?	+	-
any+body= anybody	some+body= somebody	no+body= nobody
Is there anybody in that house?	(Yes), there is somebody in that house.	(No), there is nobody in that house. (No), there isn't anybody in that house.

1. What does the fox say?
- Is there ... in the house?
 - There is ... in the house.



2. a) Make up sentences.

There	is	somebody	in the field.
	was		in the forest.
	will be		in the house.
			at the stadium.
			in the swimming pool.
			at the sports ground.
			at school.
			at home.

b) Express your doubt.

Example: Is there anybody ...?

c) Disagree.

Examples: There is nobody

There isn't anybody

3. Put the right words in the gaps.

Yesterday Mum bought ... for me, but I don't know what it is.

It was night and he couldn't see ...

He saw ... because it was night.

There are ... books on the table, but I don't know how many.

Were there ... toys in the box? Yes, there were ...

Did you see ... in the field? No, I saw ... there.

The boy didn't ask ... to help him make a chair.

... came into the house.

There was ... bread on the table and I asked Mum to give me

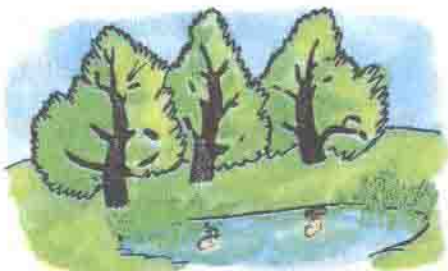
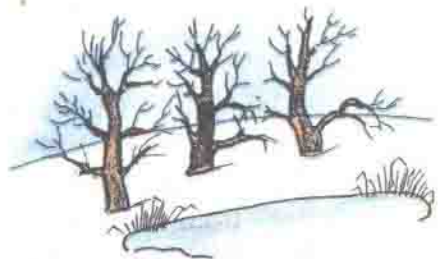
Is there ... coffee in the cup? No, there isn't. There is ... milk in it.

LET US READ AND LEARN

4. Listen to the song, read and learn, © No 112.



See page 334.



is the time for fun! I think that winter is a beautiful season. Forests and fields are white with snow. They look wonderful in winter!

Tom: Well, but I like autumn. I think that forests are more beautiful in autumn than in winter — the leaves in the trees are of different colours — green, yellow, orange, red and brown. They look beautiful! And autumn is a “tasty” season — there are a lot of vegetables and fruit in autumn.

Ted: And what about spring? Do you like it? —

Tom: Oh, yes, I like it very much, too. The leaves are small and green. The grass is green, too. It's warm in spring. In spring I usually enjoy the sun because it is not very hot. Well, I think all the seasons are beautiful!

LET US TALK

7. What is your favourite season and why?

LET US WRITE

8. Write any six sentences (see Exercise 2 a, b, c).

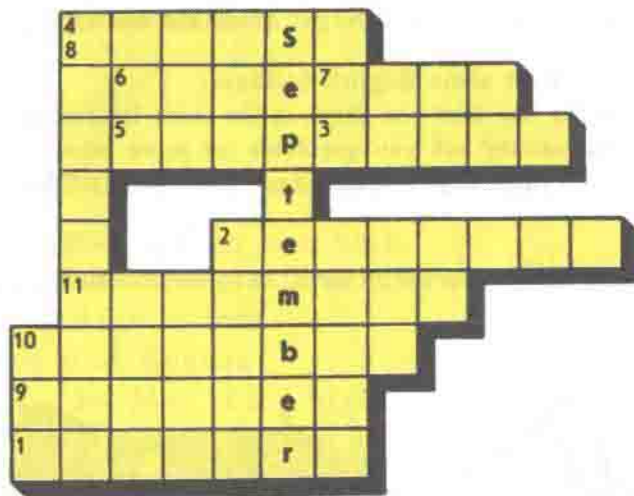
9. Learn to write these words.

somebody, anybody, nobody



PUZZLE TIME

Complete the crossword. Write the names of months.



86. *Lesson Eighty-Six*
The Eighty-Sixth Lesson

Optional Lesson (⊙ No 113)

87. *Lesson Eighty-Seven*
The Eighty-Seventh Lesson

Review 6

LET US TALK

1. Do you know the names of the months of the English year? Name:
 - the winter months,
 - the spring months,
 - the summer months,
 - the autumn months.
2. Let's have some fun. Now try and name all the months in an alphabetical order.
3. Play the game "Nature lover". The winner is the one who can say more about each season.
4. Describe any month of the English year you want for your classmates to guess what month it is. (Don't forget about the holidays!)
5. You've learned about some English holidays:
 - a) talk about the one that you think is the most interesting;
 - b) let your classmates ask you questions for more information;
 - c) ask your classmates questions about the other holidays of the English year.
6. Think of your own story on the pictures. Let your classmates think of a title for your story.





7. You've learned 6 poems and 2 songs (Lessons 79—85). Recite the poem and sing the song you like best.

LET US READ

8. Right or wrong? Choose and read aloud what's right.

- 1 There are twelve months in a year.
- 2 In Great Britain there are three summer months.
- 3 There are 30 days in June.
- 4 June comes after August.
- 5 In Great Britain May is the first summer month.
- 6 There are twenty-eight days in January.
- 7 There are twenty-eight or twenty-nine days in February.
- 8 There are two seasons in Great Britain.
- 9 Winter is the coldest season of the year.
- 10 In winter in Great Britain it rains and snows.
- 11 People celebrate Christmas on the 23rd of December.
- 12 Hallowe'en is on the 31st of October.

9. Read and say why Londoners like to go to the parks.

LONDON'S PARKS

London is a very big city.¹ More than eight million people live in London.

¹ city ['siti] — большой город

London is a green city. There are many parks in London. The biggest parks are: Hyde [haid] Park, St. James's Park and Regent's [ˈrɪdʒənts] Park.

London's famous¹ Zoo is in Regent's Park. In the Zoo there are animals and birds from different countries and continents [ˈkɒntɪnənts]. There you can see crocodiles and monkeys, elephants and giraffes, lions and tigers and a lot of other animals. You can give bananas to the monkeys! The English enjoy visiting the Zoo.

In English parks you can do lots of things and have a very good time: you can sit on the green grass, you can play football and other games, ride² horses, watch ducks, you can walk or have a quiet talk with your friends or read your book. Londoners love their parks!

10. Are the sentences true or false?

There are ten big parks in London.

London's famous Zoo is in St. James's Park.

There are different animals and birds from different countries and continents in London Zoo.

You can play games in the parks in London.

Londoners don't like their parks.

You can give bananas to the monkeys in the Zoo.

LET US WRITE

11. You've thought of a story on the pictures (see Exercise 6). If it's a good story, write it down. If it's not — think of another one.

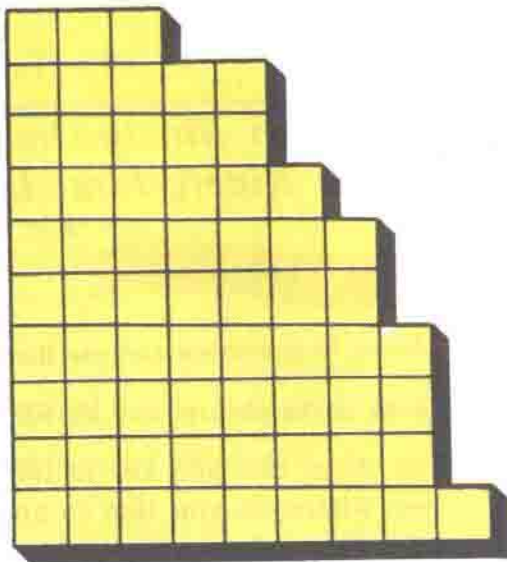


PUZZLE TIME

¹ famous [ˈfeɪməs] — известный

² ride [raɪd] — ехать верхом

Which names of 10 months do you need to build up the "ladder"?



88. *Lesson Eighty-Eight*
The Eighty-Eighth Lesson

Optional Lesson

89. *Lesson Eighty-Nine*
The Eighty-Ninth Lesson

Home Reading Lesson 13

90. *Lesson Ninety*
The Ninetieth Lesson

Home Reading Lesson 14

91. Lesson Ninety-One The Ninety-First Lesson

LET US LEARN

1. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, Ⓞ No 114.
2. Look at the pictures and answer the questions:
 - what can you see in the pictures?
 - where do you like to spend your holidays?
 - where does your friend like to spend his (her) holidays?
 - where were you last summer?
 - where will your family go next summer and why?



3. Make the sentences complete.

Do you like to swim in the ... or in the ...?

I like to swim in the The water in the Black ... is warm in summer.

He knows the names of the four

Last summer the Browns lived near the

Will you go to the ... next summer?

LET US READ AND LEARN

4. Listen, read and learn, Ⓞ No 115. Then act it out.

Jack: Hello, Mike! Did you have a good holiday?

Mike: Yes, thanks. Did you?

Jack: Yes, **lovely**.¹

Mike: Ah, well. Back to school now. **Ready**?² for work?

5. Listen, read and learn, Ⓞ No 116.

BUTTERFLY³

Butterfly, butterfly,
Where do you fly,
So quickly and high,
In the blue, blue sky?



LET US READ

6. Read and say how Bob took care of the animals.

ON A FARM

Bob is a little boy. He is seven. He lives in a town.⁴ His uncle Mr. Smith lives in the country.⁵ He has got a big farm. Mr. Smith invited Bob to spend his summer holidays with him on the farm.

¹ lovely ['lʌvli] — великолепный, прелестный

² ready ['redi] — готовый

³ butterfly ['bʌtəflai] — бабочка

⁴ in a town [ɪn ə'taʊn] — в городе

⁵ in the country [ɪn ðə 'kʌntri] — в деревне, за городом

For the first time in his life Bob saw so many domestic animals: horses, cows, sheep, pigs, ducks, hens, chickens and some others.

He wanted to see everything. Bob's uncle had a lot of work to do on his farm. He usually got up at five o'clock in the morning. Bob wanted to help his uncle in his work.

One day Mr. Smith asked Bob to take care of a little calf.¹ Bob was happy. The calf was so nice, it was very little and funny. It had long legs. Its eyes were big and brown. They were so beautiful!

Bob gave the calf some milk to drink and some bread and other things to eat. He took him for a walk in the morning and in the afternoon. Bob took good care of the calf and the calf grew very quickly. Bob liked the calf very much. And the calf liked him too. It always went with Bob wherever² Bob went. Soon they became³ very good friends.

Bob learned to take care of the other animals on the farm, too.

When it was time to go back to town, Bob was very sorry. He went with his uncle to see all the animals and to say goodbye to them. He was sure that the animals were sorry too and that they said goodbye to him in their animal language.⁴



¹ calf [kɑ:l] — теленок

² wherever [ˌweə'revə] — куда бы ни

³ became [br'keɪm] — стали, сделались

⁴ language ['læŋgwɪdʒ] — язык

7. Choose and read aloud the sentences to illustrate the pictures.

LET US TALK

8. Choose a partner and talk about your last summer holidays.
9. Tell your classmates about your plans for your future summer holidays.

LET US WRITE

10. Make the sentences complete.

In winter the days are ... than in summer. It's ... in summer than in spring. Summer is the ... season of the year. ... is the coldest season of the year. In ... the ... fall down from the I think it's ... in the forest in autumn. It's warm in ... and in

11. Write the opposites.

Example: close — open

large, in the morning, wrong, summer, night, cold



PUZZLE TIME

Read the secret message and answer the question.

Ho wmanyoce ansa rethereont heearth?

92. Lesson Ninety-Two

The Ninety-Second Lesson

LET US LEARN

1. Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[1] kitten, winter, visit, river, a river — rivers, a long river.
There is a long river near our country house. On what river

does London stand? London stands on the river Thames [temz]. English people often call this river "Father Thames". And Russian people call the Volga river "Matushka-Volga".

[eɪ] day, May, make, take, lake, a lake — lakes, a beautiful lake. I think that lake Baikal is the most beautiful of all the lakes. I know that the water in lake Baikal is very cold. Do you like to swim in the river or in the lake? I like to swim in the lake.

[i:] season, eat, meat, sea, a sea — seas, the Black Sea, the White Sea. In summer we usually go to the Black Sea. When we lived near the sea I learned to swim. The water in the Black Sea is usually warm in summer.

ocean ['oufn], an ocean — oceans, four oceans. Do you know the names of all the oceans? Yes, I know the names of the four oceans.

2. Say where they spent their last summer vacation.

The Browns	was	near	the river.
Helen	were	to	the lake.
My uncle	spent the vacation	in	the Black Sea.
Our family	went		the ocean.
My friend's family			South America.
			London.

3. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, © No 117.

4. Look at the picture and answer the questions:

What can you see in the picture?

What is there near the lake?

What is there near the field?

Whom can you see in the field?

What are the cows and the sheep doing?

What is the dog doing?

What colour are the sheep (the cows, the ducks, the dog)?

What season is it? Why do you think so?



5. Now you ask your classmates questions on the picture. Let them answer your questions.

LET US READ AND LEARN

6. Enjoy your English. Listen, read, learn and sing the song, © No 118.



See page 334.

LITTLE CABIN¹ IN THE WOOD²

Little cabin in the wood.
 Little man by the window stood.
 Little rabbit hopping by,
 Knocking³ at the door.⁴

“Help me, help me, sir!” he said,
 “For the farmer bobs⁵ my head.”
 “Come on in,” the little man said,
 “Warm up by the fire.”⁶

¹ cabin [ˈkæbɪn] — хижина

² wood = forest

³ knock [nɒk] — стучать

⁴ door [dɔː] — дверь

⁵ bob [bɒb] — эд. оторвать

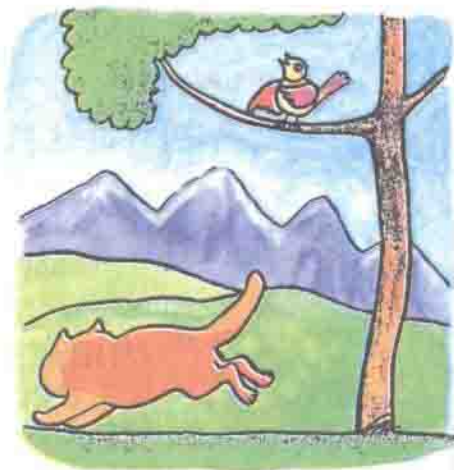
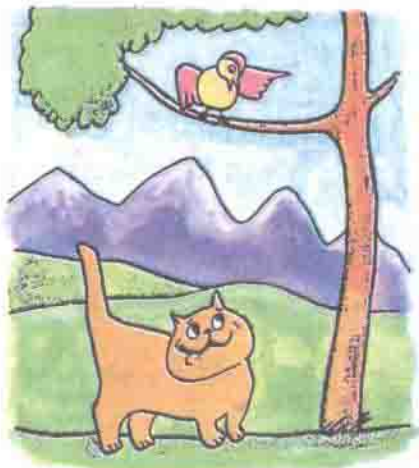
⁶ fire [ˈfaɪə] — огонь

7. Read the tale and prove that the bird is clever.

A CLEVER BIRD

It was a fine spring day. A little bird sat in a tree singing a song. A big grey cat saw the bird. He wanted to eat it.

So he came up to the tree and said, "Good morning, dear! Come down from the tree! Come here! I want to say something to you." "Say what you want, I shall not come down," said the bird. "Do you know that all the animals and birds are good friends now? I like you very much. Come down. We shall play," said the cat. "No, thank you," said the clever bird. "I like it here, high up in the tree. From here I can see green fields and forests, beautiful lakes and rivers. Now I see a lot of dogs. They are running here."



"Oh, goodbye then. I must run away now."

"Why?" said the little bird. "Don't you know that all the animals are good friends now?"

8. Describe the pictures (see Exercise 7).

9. The tale is interesting, isn't it? Tell it to your people at home.
10. Do you know any tales about clever animals? Tell one of them to your classmates.

LET US WRITE

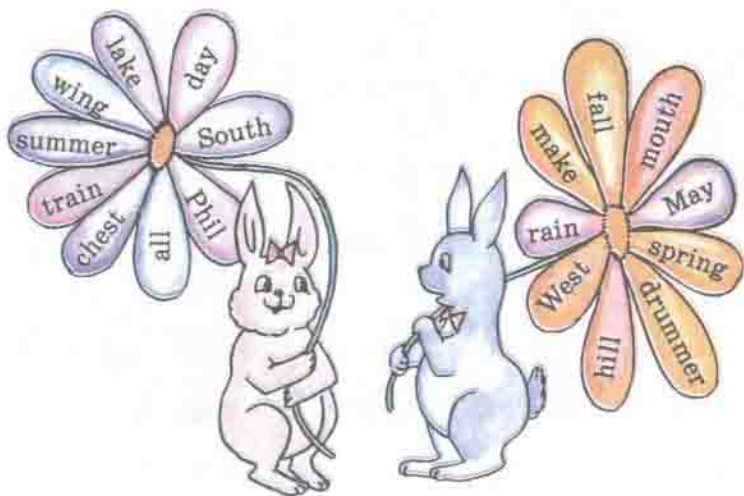
11. Make up sentences (see Exercise 2). Write them down.
12. Learn to write these words.

river, lake, sea, ocean



PUZZLE TIME

Find the rhyming twins.



93. *Lesson Ninety-Three*
The Ninety-Third Lesson

LET US LEARN

1. Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[ə:] girl, bird, third, earth, the earth. The earth is very, very big. On the earth. People live on the earth. How many oceans are there on the earth? There are four oceans on the earth. There are a lot of rivers and lakes on the earth.

[ɪ] his, pig, big, hill, a hill — hills. Is there a lake near the hill? To ski down the hills. I like to ski down the hills in winter. Can you see those green hills near the river?

[au] house, mouse, mouth, mountain, a mountain — mountains, high mountains. Which is higher a hill or a mountain? A mountain of course! There are no high mountains in Great Britain. What is the highest mountain on the earth? I think Everest is.

2. Give Jane's answers to Phil's questions.

Phil: Hello, Jane! Did you have a good holiday?

Jane:

Phil: Were you in the mountains?

Jane:

Phil: Where were you then?

Jane:

Phil: How was the weather there?

Jane:

3. One of you is Phil, the other is Jane. Act the conversation. Change over.
4. Think of some more questions which Phil could ask Jane.
5. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, ⊙ No 119.
6. Try and read the new words.

nature [ˈneɪtʃə]

food — the moon

farm — star

7. a) Ask your classmates questions on the pictures.
b) Think of some wrong statements on the pictures.
c) Describe the pictures.



LET US READ AND LEARN

8. Enjoy your English. Listen, read, learn and sing the song, © No 120.



See page 335.

A SAILOR¹ WENT TO SEA

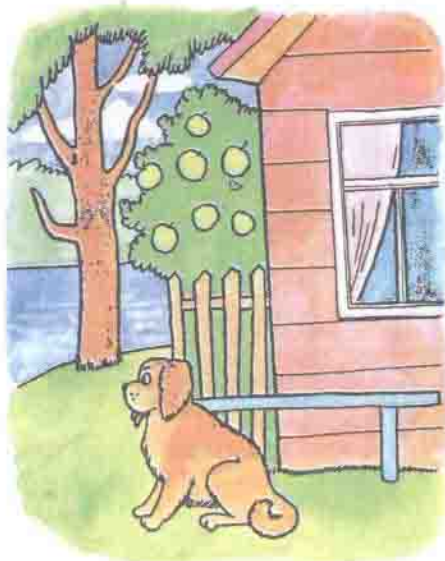
A sailor went to sea, sea, sea
To see what he could see, see, see.
But all that he could see, see, see
Was the blue, blue sea, sea, sea.

LET US READ

9. Read the text and say why the children like to spend their holidays at their grandfather's.²

AT MY GRANDFATHER'S

My sister and I enjoy living in the country, that is why we usually spend our summer holidays at our grandfather's. He lives and works in the forest — he is a forester. He lives in a small house. He has a garden.³ Different plants grow in his garden.



¹ sailor ['seɪlə] — моряк

² at ... grandfather's — у дедушки

³ garden ['gɑ:dn] — сад

It's very beautiful there. There is a lake near the house. The lake is full of fish. Near the lake there are high green hills and large fields. A lot of different flowers grow in the fields. The forest is full of mushrooms¹ and berries.² Different birds and animals live on the hills and in the forest. Grandfather knows and loves them all. He knows a lot of things about animals: where they live in winter and in summer, what they eat, what they like to do, how they teach their children and play with them.

He knows all about birds, too. When a bird is singing he can say what bird it is. In winter, when there is not much food to eat in the forest, he gives the birds something to eat.

Grandfather likes the forest. He always says that the forest is full of wonders.

We like to listen to grandfather's stories about the forest's wonders.

10. Choose and read aloud the sentences to illustrate the pictures.

LET US TALK

11. Describe the pictures (see Exercise 9).
12. Tell about the place where you lived in summer.

LET US WRITE

13. What can you write about the pictures (see Exercise 9)?
14. Learn to write these words.

earth, hill, mountain, nature, star, the moon

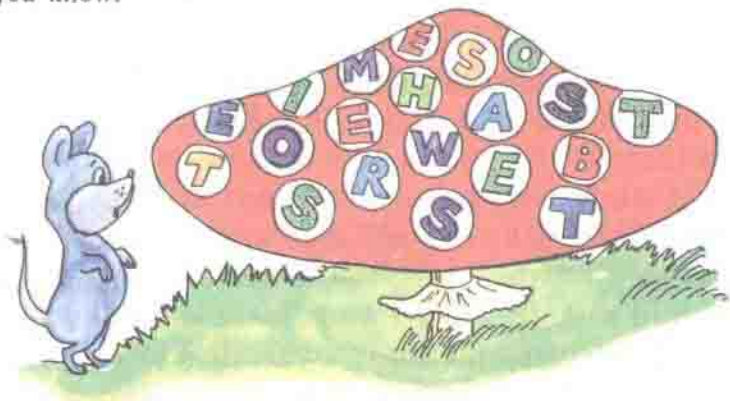


PUZZLE TIME

¹ mushroom [ˈmʌʃrʊm] — гриб

² berry [ˈberɪ] — ягода

If you arrange the letters in the right order you will read an English proverb that you know.



94. *Lesson Ninety-Four* *The Ninety-Fourth Lesson*

Optional Lesson (⊙ No 121)

95. *Lesson Ninety-Five* *The Ninety-Fifth Lesson*

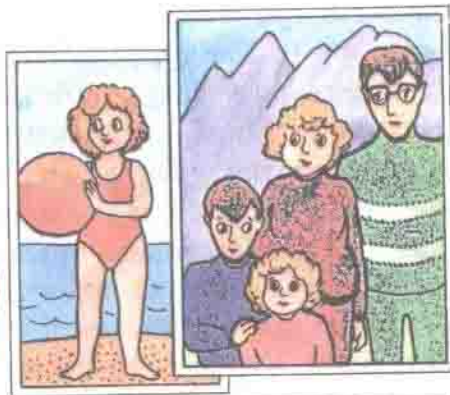
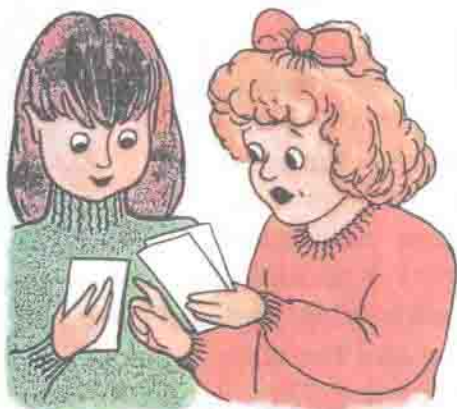
Review 7

LET US TALK

1. What words do you remember to describe seasons? Play the champion game. The winner is the one who is the last to name a word.
2. Try and prove that the following statements are true.
 - Summer is the best season of a year.
 - You can have a lot of fun in winter.
 - Autumn is a dull season.
 - Autumn is a colourful season.
 - Autumn is a "tasty" season.
 - In spring nature awakens¹ from her long winter sleep.
 - Nature is full of wonders.

¹ awaken [ə'weɪkən] — пробуждаться

3. What do the photos tell you?



4. You had a very good time last summer, didn't you? Tell your classmates about your holidays. Be ready to answer their questions.
5. You've learned a lot about the English year. Tell your Granny about it (don't forget about English holidays).
6. You've learned 7 poems and 4 songs (Lessons 79—85). Recite the poem and sing the song you like best.

LET US READ

7. Read about the planet you live on.

THE EARTH

We live on the earth. It is very, very big. There is a lot of water on the earth. It is in rivers, lakes, seas and oceans. There are a lot of forests and fields, hills and mountains on it.

The earth is full of wonders. Different animals live on the earth. Different plants grow on it. The earth is beautiful.

There are large countries and small countries. There are warm countries and cold countries. There are some countries where there are four seasons in a year and some countries where there are only two.



When it is day in one country it is night in another country.

When the sun shines it is day, when the sun does not shine it is night. You can see the moon and the stars in the sky at night.

People live in different countries. They speak different languages.

Our country is one of the largest countries in the world. It is so large that when it is morning in the east, it is evening in the west.

There are a lot of long rivers, beautiful lakes, large forests and fields and high mountains in our country.

People who live in our country speak more than two hundred different languages.

8. Answer the questions.

Where do people live? Is the earth big or small? What is there on the earth? Where is there water on the earth? How many oceans are there on the earth? What are the forests full of? What are the oceans full of? What is there on the mountains? The earth is beautiful, isn't it? Why? How do you know that the earth is big? Why do we say that the earth is full of wonders? When can you see the sun in the sky? When can you see the moon in the sky? Are there a lot of countries in the world? What languages do people in different countries speak? What country do you live in? What is the largest country in the world?

9. Speak about the country you live in.

10. Read the joke and say if the boy is a good pupil.

WHICH IS NEARER TO US?

Teacher: Which is nearer to us, America or the moon?

Pupil: The moon.

Teacher: The moon? Why do you think so?

Pupil: Because we can see the moon and we can't see America.

11. Write about something that you like.

96. *Lesson Ninety-Six*
The Ninety-Sixth Lesson

Home Reading Lesson 15

97. *Lesson Ninety-Seven*
The Ninety-Seventh Lesson

Home Reading Lesson 16

98. *Lesson Ninety-Eight*
The Ninety-Eighth Lesson

Optional Lesson (⊙ No 122)

99. *Lesson Ninety-Nine*
The Ninety-Ninth Lesson

Optional Lesson



(Reference Grammar)

Имя существительное (The Noun)

§ 1. Существительные в английском языке, как и в русском, обозначают одушевленные (a girl, a cat) и неодушевленные предметы (a toy, a book), вещества (milk, bread) и явления природы (snow, rain). Они бывают исчисляемые (a girl, a toy) и неисчисляемые (milk, rain).

Перед одушевленными и неодушевленными исчисляемыми существительными ставится особое слово — *артикль*: **a (an)** перед существительными только в единственном числе (**an** перед существительными, начинающимися с гласной), **the** — в единственном и во множественном числе:

a boy — the boy boys — the boys
an apple — the apple apples — the apples

Неопределенный артикль употребляется, если имеется в виду любой предмет из ему подобных.

Give me **a** toy. Дай мне игрушку (любую).

Определенный артикль обозначает, что имеется в виду конкретный, определенный предмет:

Give me **the** toy. Дай мне игрушку (именно эту).

Перед неисчисляемыми существительными, обозначающими вещества и явления, неопределенный артикль обычно не ставится (а определенный может употребляться):

work — **the** work

gain — **the** gain

Артикль не употребляется перед именами, фамилиями, названиями городов и стран:

Ann, Pete, Brown, London, Moscow, England, Great Britain

Но следует запомнить, что определенный артикль, как правило, употребляется со следующими словами:

the sun, the moon, the sky, the earth

§ 2. Большинство существительных имеют два числа: *единственное* и *множественное*. Множественное число образуется при помощи окончания *-s* или *-es*, которое произносится как [s], [z], [ɪz]:¹

[s] <i>после глухих согласных</i>	[z] <i>после звонких согласных и гласных</i>	[ɪz] <i>после шипящих и свистящих</i>
cats books pets	dogs days tables	boxes dresses

Некоторые существительные образуют множественное число не по правилам, и их нужно запомнить: a man — men, a woman — women, a child — children, a mouse — mice, a foot — feet, a sheep — sheep.

Существительные, обозначающие вещества, явления, не употребляются во множественном числе:

much (a lot of) milk (water, bread, tea, snow, work ...)

Особенности правописания существительных во множественном числе:

¹ Следует запомнить: a house [haus] — houses [ˈhaʊzɪz].

-f → v + es

a leaf — leaves
a wife — wives
a wolf — wolves

-y → i + es

a country — countries
a family — families
a party — parties
но: a day — days

(если перед "y" стоит
согласная)

§ 3. В английском языке существительные не изменяются по падежам и только одушевленные существительные имеют два падежа: *общий* и *притяжательный*. Притяжательный падеж образуется путем добавления 's к существительному в единственном числе и знака апострофа ' к существительному во множественном числе:

the pupil's book — книга ученика
the pupils' books — книги учеников

Окончание 's произносится как [s], [z], [ɪz]:

[s] <i>после глухих согласных</i>	[z] <i>после звонких согласных и гласных</i>	[ɪz] <i>после шипящих и свистящих</i>
Jack's cat the cat's nose the cats' tails	Ann's dog the father's book the pupils' books	George's book the mouse's tail the tortoises' legs

Если существительное образует множественное число не по правилам, то в притяжательном падеже прибавляется 's (как и в единственном числе):

men's hats — мужские шляпы
women's dresses — женские платья
children's books — детские книги

Имя прилагательное (The Adjective)

Прилагательные в английском языке не изменяются по числам и падежам, но, так же как и в русском языке, имеют

три степени сравнения: *положительную, сравнительную и превосходную*. Сравнительная степень односложных и двусложных прилагательных образуется с помощью суффикса **-er**, превосходная — **-est**:

small — smaller — (the) smallest
clever — cleverer — (the) cleverest

Многосложные прилагательные образуют сравнительную степень при помощи слова **more**, превосходную степень — при помощи слова **most**:

beautiful — more beautiful — (the) most beautiful
interesting — more interesting — (the) most interesting

Следует запомнить особые случаи образования степеней сравнения прилагательных:

good — better — (the) best
bad — worse — (the) worst

Особенности правописания степеней сравнения прилагательных:

— произносимая немая “e” опускается и прибавляется **-er, -est**:

nice — nicer — (the) nicest
large — larger — (the) largest

— в односложных прилагательных согласная удваивается после кратких гласных:

big — bigger — (the) biggest
hot — hotter — (the) hottest

— конечная “y” после согласной меняется на “i”:

happy — happier — (the) happiest
funny — funnier — (the) funniest

Имя числительное (The Numeral)

§ 1. В английском языке, как и в русском, есть *количественные и порядковые* числительные.

Количественные числительные от 13 до 19 образуются путем прибавления суффикса **-teen**:

four — fourteen

nine — nineteen

Числительные **thirteen** и **fifteen** изменяют орфографию в основе слова (*сравни: three, five*).

Числительные, обозначающие десятки от 20 до 90, образуются путем прибавления суффикса **-ty**:

seven — seventy

nine — ninety

Числительные **twenty**, **thirty**, **forty**, **fifty** изменяют орфографию в основе слова (*сравни: two, three, four, five*).

Порядковые числительные, кроме **first**, **second**, **third**, образуются от соответствующих количественных числительных путем прибавления суффикса **-th (-eth)**:

six — sixth

thirty-seven — thirty-seventh

Суффикс **-eth** прибавляется к числительным, оканчивающимся на **-ty**, при этом **"y"** меняется на **"i"**.

thirty — thirtieth

§ 2. Чтение сложных числительных и дат:

500 people — five hundred people

705 books — seven hundred and five books

in 1905 — in nineteen o [ou] five

in 1917 — in nineteen seventeen

September 5th, 1993 — September the fifth, nineteen ninety-three; the fifth of September, nineteen ninety-three.

Местоимение (The Pronoun)

В английском языке есть *личные, притяжательные, указательные, неопределенные* и другие местоимения.

Личные (кто? кого? кому? кем? о ком?)

Единственное число	Множественное число
I — me	we — us
he — him	you — you
she — her	they — them
it — it	

Притяжательные (чей? чья? чье?)

Единственное число	Множественное число
(I) — my	(we) — our
(he) — his	(you) — your
(she) — her	(they) — their
(it) — its	

Указательные

Единственное число	Множественное число
this	these
that	those

Неопределенные

some, any, no и их производные

some — something — somebody

any — anything — anybody

no — nothing — nobody

В английском языке в отрицательном предложении может быть только одно отрицание:

There is **no** milk in the cup.

There **isn't** any milk in the cup.

I saw **nobody** in the room.

I **didn't** see anybody in the room.

Глагол (The Verb)

§ 1. В русском языке у глагола есть три времени: настоящее, прошедшее и будущее, а в английском языке времен больше.

В III классе нужно знать и уметь правильно употреблять четыре времени: the present indefinite tense (настоящее неопределенное время): "I read every day"; the past indefinite tense (прошедшее неопределенное время): "I read [red] yesterday"; the future indefinite tense (будущее неопределенное время): "I shall read tomorrow"; the present continuous tense (настоящее продолженное время): "I am reading now".

§ 2. Present indefinite употребляется для выражения действия, которое происходит *всегда, постоянно, обычно*; часто со словами **usually, always, often, every day (week, month, year, Sunday ...)** и другими, которые всегда стоят перед смысловым глаголом или в конце предложения, но после глагола to be.

We **always** go to the country in summer.

The pupils speak English **every day**.

He is **often** late.

В 3-м лице единственного числа к глаголу прибавляется окончание -s или -es, которое читается как [s], [z], [ɪz]:

[s] <i>после глухих согласных</i>	[z] <i>после гласных и звонких согласных</i>	[ɪz] <i>после шипящих и свистящих</i>
works helps takes	falls goes becomes	dresses watches

He watches TV every evening.

She usually helps her Granny about the house.

Особенности правописания глаголов в 3-м лице единственного числа:

— в глаголах, оканчивающихся на "y" с предыдущей согласной, "y" меняется на "i" и добавляется окончание -es:

to try — he (she, it) tries

Но: to play — he (she, it) plays

— в глаголах, оканчивающихся на "o", прибавляется -es:

to go — he (she, it) goes

to do — he (she, it) does

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **do (does)**.

<i>Утвердительная форма</i>	<i>Вопросительная форма</i>	<i>Отрицательная форма</i>
I work	Do I work?	I do not work
He } works	Does { he } work?	He } does not work
She } works	{ she } work?	She } does not work
It } works	{ it } work?	It } does not work
We } work	Do { we } work?	We } do not work
You } work	{ you } work?	You } do not work
They } work	{ they } work?	They } do not work

§ 3. **Past indefinite** употребляется для выражения действия или состояния, имевшего место в прошлом и не связанного с настоящим моментом, часто со словами: **yesterday, last week (month, year, summer, Sunday ...)**, **ago** и с указанием дат: in 1941, in 1990 и т. д.

Yesterday my father and I went to the swimming pool.

The boys played hockey **last Sunday**.

In 1991 our family lived in Kiev.

Last week we saw an interesting play at the Children's Theatre.

В английском языке различают *правильные* и *неправильные* глаголы. *Правильные* глаголы образуют прошедшее время путем добавления окончания **-ed** или **-d**, которое читается как [t], [d], [ɪd]:

[t] <i>после глухих согласных</i>	[d] <i>после звонких согласных и гласных</i>	[ɪd] <i>после букв t, d</i>
dressed helped danced	opened played answered	counted wanted collected

Особенности правописания *правильных* глаголов:

— удваивается конечная согласная в односложных и двусложных глаголах с краткой гласной:

skip — skipped
stop — stopped
hop — hopped

— в глаголах, оканчивающихся на “y” с предшествующей гласной, “y” меняется на “i” и добавляется окончание **-ed**:

try — tried
cry — cried
Но: play — played

Формы *past indefinite* *неправильных* глаголов следует запомнить:

become — became
get — got
know — knew

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **did**.

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I He She It We You They	Did I he she it we you they	I He She It We You They
helped / went	help / go?	did not help / go

§ 4. **Future indefinite** употребляется для выражения действия или состояния в будущем; часто со словами **tomorrow, next week (Sunday, month, year ...)**. Оно образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов **shall** для 1-го лица единственного и множественного числа и **will** во всех остальных случаях.

We **shall** go to the sea next month.

My friend **will** visit his Granny tomorrow.

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I shall He She It We shall You They	Shall I he she it we you they	I shall He She It We shall You They
will work.	work?	will not work.

§ 5. **Present continuous** употребляется для выражения действия, которое происходит **в настоящее время, в момент речи**. Оно образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в формах настоящего времени (**am, is, are**) и добавления **-ing** к смысловому глаголу:

I **am reading** an interesting book **now**.

He **is writing** a letter to his friend.

They **are playing** hockey.

Особенности правописания:

— конечная согласная удваивается в односложных и двусложных глаголах с предшествующей краткой гласной:

sit — sitting
swim — swimming
begin — beginning

— немое "е" не пишется перед **-ing**:

write — writing
make — making
take — taking

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I am He } She } is It } We } You } are They }	Am I Is { he she } it } Are { we you } they }	I am He } She } is It } We } You } are They }
working.	working?	not working.

§ 6. Повелительное наклонение в английском языке, как и в русском, употребляется для выражения просьб, приказаний, приглашений, запрещений. Оно имеет две формы: утвердительную и отрицательную.

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Stand up! Give it to me, please. Let's go there!	Don't stand up! Don't give it to me, please! Let us not go there!

Наречие (The Adverb)

В английском языке наречие часто образуется от прилагательных при помощи прибавления суффикса **-ly**:

quick — quickly bad — badly
slow — slowly *Ho:* good — well



Проверь себя!

Все ли ты отгадал в разделе **Puzzle Time**? Вот ответы:

Lesson 1: grandmother, red, aunt, nine, daughter, monkey, one, ten, hare, eight, gun.

Lesson 2: sport, football, volleyball — из английского языка; sputnik, samovar, matreshka — из русского языка.

Lesson 3: bye — my, you — blue, how — cow, eight — skate, bear — hare, chair — where, tag — bag, see — we, toy — boy, snow — know, run — son, day — play, fine — nine.

Lesson 4: blue.

Lesson 5: run, ski, jump, skip, swim, skate, sport, sledge, hockey, tennis, stadium, badminton, sports ground, swimming pool.

Lesson 9: внук, внучка.

Lesson 10: (1) mother; (2) son; (3) grandson; (4) husband; (5) sister; (6) uncle.

Lesson 11: grandparents, grandmother, nephew, wife, daughter, parents, aunt, husband, uncle, niece, sister.

Lesson 14: from, man, name, eight, ten, near, red, doll, live, engineer.

Lesson 15: clock, man, get, wife, fox, cat, how, blue, son, live, two, know, ten, fine.

Lesson 16: children, shower, clean, teeth, red, nine, what, when, little, or, do, does, not, is, his, cat, she, he, exercise, then.

Lesson 17: wife, eleven, nine, eight, ten, nice, elephant, teacher, red, doctor, run, no, old, doll, leap-frog, grey, yellow, want, this, swim, monkey, yes и т. д.

Lesson 18: school, see, seven, she, sister, six, skate, ski, skip, sledge, snowball, son, sorry, sport, sport game, sports ground, stadium, swim, swimming pool, street, shower.

Lesson 20: thank you.

Lesson 21: why — my, game — name, hi — bye, his — is, he — we, now — how, or — four, can't — aunt, fox — box, go — no, fall — ball.

Lesson 22: 1) face, hand, wash, dress, clean, teeth, tooth, lunch, dinner, usually, morning, evening, exercise, breakfast, afternoon.

- Lesson 23:* 2) football, hopscotch, leapfrog, sports ground, afternoon, homework, grandfather, then, take a shower, time, tooth, teeth, teacher, tag, them, take, they, three, toy, two, tiger и т. д.
- Lesson 24:* ball, bird, black, brown, blue, bear, box, big, bag, basketball, boy, badminton, book, bye.
- Lesson 28:* a clock.
- Lesson 29:* grandfather.
- Lesson 30:* three ducks.
- Lesson 31:* sweet, tea, apple, eat, took, know, wash, hand, dinner, run, not, think.
- Lesson 32:* sweet, juice, cup, put, eat, porridge.
- Lesson 34:* coffee, glass, milk, apple, drink, meat, soup, sweet, bread, juice, egg, cup, tea.
- Lesson 35:* egg, tea, meat, soup, bread, juice, apple, sweet, coffee, porridge, ice-cream.
- Lesson 36:* TV.
- Lesson 37:* a table.
- Lesson 38:* fast — last, eat — meat, street — sweet, see — tree, thought — bought, silk — milk, dish — fish, Peg — egg, parrot — carrot, could — foot.
- Lesson 39:* food, drink, ice-cream, fish, fruit, egg, grow, tree, different, animal, tea, make, meat, tasty, coffee, sweet.
- Lesson 42:* last, tasty, yesterday, year, run, now, without, tree, elephant, tag, grow, week kitten.
- Lesson 43:* he, bye, name, juice, coffee, giraffe, porridge, vegetable.
- Lesson 44:* shop, holiday, open, party, present, ice-cream, new, grow.
- Lesson 45:* a clock.
- Lesson 46:* carrot — parrot, took — book, gave — save, saw — law, old — cold, shop — hop, send — mend, grow — know, tree — free, food — good, week — seek, last — fast, ran — can, bought — thought, had — lad, got — hot, came — same.
- Lesson 49:* (1) fox, (2) bear.
- Lesson 50:* pet, clever, short, yesterday, look, teach, toy, only, neck, long, tail, shop, open, party, put.
- Lesson 52:* 1) ears, 2) head, 3) nose, 4) mouth, 5) hands, 6) face, 7) hair, 8) eyes.
- Lesson 57:* cow, cat, horse, monkey, dog, goat, lion, elephant, tiger, crocodile.
- Lesson 58:* He has got black hair, blue eyes, a long nose, a short neck.
- Lesson 59:* My favourite animal is a lion.
- Lesson 60:* a) an elephant, b) a mouse.
- Lesson 64:* interesting, girl, left, tortoise, eat, three, egg, glass, shoulder, right, tail, leg, grey, yellow, week, kitten, now, wolf, foot, toe.
- Lesson 65:* 1) pig, 2) make, 3) milk, 4) walk, 5) book, 6) wife, 7) parrot, 8) wear, 9) fox, 10) toy, 11) how, 12) neck, 13) cap, 14) hat, 15) boot, 16) good.
- Lesson 66:* sweater.

Lesson 67: 1) cap, 2) hat, 3) shoe, 4) boot, 5) jeans, 6) jacket, 7) sweater, 8) trousers.

Lesson 71: 1) shirt, 2) shorts, 3) boots, 4) blouse, 5) sweater, 6) jeans, 7) skirt, 8) shoes.

Lesson 72: The right thing in the right place.

Lesson 73: 1) blouse, 2) jacket, 3) T-shirt, 4) socks, 5) shorts, 6) coat, 7) tights.

Lesson 74: I love my mother dearly.

Lesson 76. night — right, near — ear, skirt — shirt, big — pig, blouses — trousers, let — pet, there — wear, wrong — long, farm — arm, my — eye, bought — taught, thought — short.

Lesson 79: autumn.

Lesson 80: Tastes differ.

Lesson 81: February, winter, January, season, summer, because, spring, autumn, weather, December, November.

Lesson 82: January, February, March, April, November, December, winter, spring, summer, autumn, leave, grass.

Lesson 83: My favourite season is summer.

Lesson 84: Do English people celebrate Hallowe'en?

Lesson 85: 1) January, 2) February, 3) March, 4) April, 5) May, 6) June, 7) July, 8) August, 9) October, 10) November, 11) December.

Lesson 87: September, February, December, November, October, January, August, April, March, May.

Lesson 91: How many oceans are there on the earth?

Lesson 92: Phil — hill, lake — make, day — May, train — rain, all — fall, wing — spring, summer — drummer, South — mouth, chest — West.

Lesson 93: East or West home is best.

Now it's six o'clock And what do you do at six o'clock?



Now it's six o'clock, six o'clock, six o'clock.



WHAT DO YOU DO AT THIS TIME?

I'm fine, thank you. I'm O K, thank you.



Hello! Hello! How are you? How are you?



HOW ARE YOU?

Five, three, five, three, four, three, two, one.



One, two, one, two, one, two, three, four, five.



THE NUMBER SONG

ГОТЫ К ПЕЧАМ



YOU TAKE YOUR LITTLE HANDS



You take your little hands and go clap, clap, clap; You



take your little hands and go clap, clap, clap; You take your little hands and go



clap, clap, clap; Clap, clap, clap your hands.

HE LIKES CHICKEN



He likes chicken, Chicken, chicken. And salad too. Sa - lad too.



She likes spa-ghet.ti. Spa-ghet.ti, spa-ghet.ti. And pud.ding too. Pud.ding too.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY



Happy birth-day to you! Happy birth-day to



you! Happy birth-day, dear He-len! Happy birth-day to you.

WE WISH YOU A MERRY CHRISTMAS



We wish you a me-rry Christ-mas, We wish you a me-rry



Christ-mas, We wish you a me-rry Christ-mas And a hap-py New Year.

ALOUETTE

A_lou-et-te, lit-tle A-lou-et-te, A-lou-et-te,
 play the game with me. Put your fin-ger on your head, Put your fin-ger on your head,
 On your head. On your head, Don't for-get, A-lou-ette, oh!

I FOUND A COW!

I fo-und a cow! How? I fo-und a bear!
 Whe-re? I fo-und a hen! When? I
 fo-und a bear! I fo-und a hen! I fo-und a cow! Wow!

HEAD AND SHOULDERS

Head and shoul-ders, knees and toes, knees and toes.
 head and shoul-ders, knees and toes, knees and toes, And
 eyes and ears, and mouth and nose.

head and shoul_ders, knees and toes, knees and toes.

FINGERS

How ma_ny fin_gers have I got? Five on my right hand.

Five on my left hand. How ma_ny fin_gers have I got?

WHAT DO YOU WEAR?

what do you wear on your head? A hat.

What do you wear on your head? A cap. A

hat and a cap. A cap and a hat.

THE KITTENS' CLOTHES

Jeans and trousers, Swea_ters and shirts,

Socks and tights, And jac_kets and shirts. T-shirts, shoes,

High boots and mit_tens, These are the clo_thes Of the kit_tens.

WHEN TREES ARE GREEN



When trees are green and forests are green, And



grass is green and long, It's good to walk in



the fo- rests And listen to little birds' song. When



trees are white and fo- rests are white... |2. |

WORLD WEATHER



In the North it's show- ing, And in the South it's hot.



In the East the wind is blo- wing, And in the West it's not



In the South the sun is shin- ing, And in the West the sky is blue.



In the East it's rain- ing, And in the North it's rain- ing too.

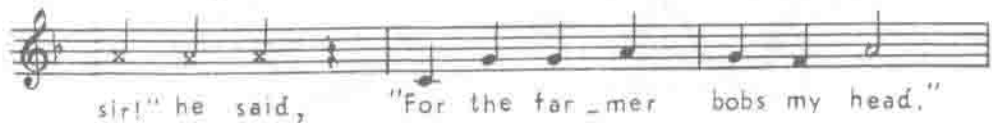
LITTLE CABIN IN THE WOOD



Lit- tle ca- bin in the wood. Lit- tle man by the



win- dow stood. Lit- tle rab- bit hop- ping by,



A SAILOR WENT TO SEA





Англо-русский словарь

А а

- *¹ **about** [ə'baʊt] о
- * **according to** [ə'kɔ:dɪŋtə] в соответствии с
- * **act** [ækt] играть роль
- * **action** ['æksjən] действие
- Africa** ['æfrɪkə] Африка
- * **after** ['ɑ:ftə] после 1²
- afternoon** [ɑ:ftə'nʌ:n] полдень 20
 in the afternoon в полдень
- * **again** [ə'geɪn] опять, еще раз
- * **ago** [ə'ɡəʊ] тому назад
- * **agree** [ə'ɡri:] соглашаться
- * **all** [ɔ:l] все, всё
- * **alone** [ə'ləʊn] одинокий
 all alone ['ɔ:l ə'ləʊn] совсем один
- * **aloud** [ə'ləʊd] вслух
- * **alphabetical** [ælfə'betɪkəl] алфавитный
- always** ['ɔ:lweɪz] — всегда 44
- am** [æm, əm] 1-е л. ед. ч. н. вр. гл. to be
- America** [ə'merɪkə] Америка
- and** [ænd, ənd] и
- * **angry** ['æŋɡrɪ] сердитый, злой
- animal** ['ænɪməl] животное 37
- another** [ə'nʌðə] другой (-ая, -ое, -ие) 31
- any** ['eni] какой-нибудь, сколько-нибудь
- anybody** ['eni'bɔ:di] кто-нибудь, кто-то 85
- anything** ['eniθɪŋ] что-нибудь, что-то 84
- * **answer** ['ɑ:nsə] отвечать
- apple** ['æpl] яблоко 29
- April** ['eɪprɪl] апрель 81
- are** [ɑ:] мн. ч. н. вр. гл. to be
- arm** [ɑ:m] рука 57
- around** [ə'raʊnd] вокруг
- * **arrange** [ə'reɪndʒ] располагать, классифицировать
- * **Asia** ['eɪʃə] Азия
- * **ask** [ɑ:sk] спрашивать
- * **asleep** [ə'sli:p] спящий
- at** [æt, ət] у, около
- August** ['ɔ:gəst] август 83
- aunt** [ɑ:nt] тетья

¹ Слова, обозначенные звездочкой (*), не входят в лексический минимум III класса.

² Цифры, стоящие после слова, обозначают номер урока, где встречается слово.

autumn [ˈɔ:təm] осень 79
away from [əˈweɪ frəm] вдали от
awaken [əˈweɪkən] пробуждаться

B b

bad [bæd] (worse [wɜ:s], (the) worst [wɜ:st]) плохой (хуже, наихудший)
badminton [ˈbædmɪntən] бадминтон
play badminton играть в бадминтон
bag [bæg] сумка, мешок
ball [bɔ:l] мяч
* banana [bəˈnɑ:nə] банан
* bark [bɑ:k] лаять
* basket [ˈbɑ:skɪt] корзина
basketball [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] баскетбол
play basketball играть в баскетбол
be (was, were) [bi:] быть, находиться
* be in находиться дома
* beach [bi:tʃ] пляж
bear [beə] медведь
beautiful [ˈbjʊ:təfʊl] красивый 59
because [biˈkɔ:z] потому что 80
* become [biˈkʌm] (became [biˈkeɪm]) стать, становиться
bed [bed] кровать
go to bed ложиться спать 23
before [bɪˈfɔ:ə] перед, до
* begin [bɪˈgɪn] (began [bɪˈgæn]) начинать
* behind [biˈhaɪnd] позади
* believe [biˈli:v] верить
* belong [bɪˈlɒŋ] принадлежать
* berry [ˈberi] ягода
best [best] наилучший
* between [bɪˈtwɪn] между

big [bɪg] большой
bird [bɜ:d] птица
birthday [ˈbɜ:θdeɪ] день рождения
Happy birthday! С днем рождения!
black [blæk] черный
* blink [blɪŋk] моргать
blouse [blaʊz] блузка 67
blue [blu:] голубой, синий
* boast [bəʊst] хвастаться
* boaster [ˈbəʊstə] хвастун
* bone [bəʊn] кость
* bob [bɒb] постукивать
body [ˈbɒdɪ] тело, туловище 57
book [buk] книга 22
boot [bu:t] ботинок 65
* both [bəʊθ] оба
both ... and ... и ... и ...
box [bɒks] коробка, ящик
boy [bɔɪ] мальчик
* bracket [ˈbræki:] скобка
bread [bred] хлеб 32
breakfast [ˈbrekfəst] завтрак
have breakfast завтракать
bright [braɪt] яркий, блестящий
bring [brɪŋ] (brought [brɔ:t]) приносить 44
brother [ˈbrʌðə] брат
brown [braʊn] коричневый
* bucket [ˈbʌki:] ведро
* build [bɪld] построить
but [bʌt, bət] но
butter [ˈbʌtə] масло
* butterfly [ˈbʌtəflaɪ] бабочка
busy [ˈbɪzi] занятой 30
buy [baɪ] (bought [bɔ:t]) покупать 34
bye [baɪ] до свидания, пока

- * **cabin** ['kæbɪn] хижина
- * **call** [kɔ:l] звонить, звать, называть
- * **calf** [kɔ:f] теленок
- * **can** [kæn] (**could** [kud]) мочь, уметь
- can't** [kɑ:nt] = **cannot** ['kænət]
- * **candle** ['kændl] свеча
- cap** [kæp] кепка, шапка
- * **card** [kɑ:d] открытка
 - * **greeting card** ['grɪtɪŋ:kɑ:d] поздравительная открытка
- carrot** ['kærət] морковь 35
- cat** [kæt] кот, кошка
- * **catch** [kætʃ] ловить, поймать
- * **category** ['kætɪgəri] категория
- celebrate** ['selɪbreɪt] праздновать 43
- certainly** ['sɜ:tnli] конечно 15
- * **champion** ['tʃæmpɪən] чемпион
- * **chainword** ['tʃeɪnwɜ:d] чайнворд
- chair** [tʃeə] стул
- * **change** [tʃeɪndʒ] менять 72
 - * **change over** [tʃeɪndʒəʊvə] меняться (ролями)
- * **cheese** [tʃi:z] сыр
- chess** [tʃes] шахматы 23
 - play chess** играть в шахматы 23
- * **chicken** ['tʃɪkɪn] цыпленок 34
- child** [tʃaɪld] ребенок
- children** ['tʃɪldrən] дети 10
- * **chin** [tʃɪn] подбородок 10
- * **chocolate** ['tʃɒk(ə)lət] шоколад
- * **choose** [tʃu:z] выбирать
- * **Christmas** ['krɪsməs] Рождество 44
 - Christmas tree** рождественская елка
 - Merry Christmas!** С Рождеством!
- * **city** ['sɪti] большой город

- * **classmate** ['klɑ:smeɪt] одноклассник
- clean** [kli:n] чистить; чистый 16
- clever** ['klevə] умный
- * **clock** [klɒk] часы (стенные, настольные, башенные)
- * **close** [kləʊz] закрывать
- * **coat** [kəʊt] пиджак
- * **code** [kəʊd] код
- coffee** ['kɒfi] кофе
- cold** [kəʊld] холодный
 - It's cold.** Холодно.
- colour** ['kʌlə] цвет
- * **column** ['kɒləm] столбик, колонка
- come** [kʌm] (**came** [keɪm]) приходить
 - come in** входить
 - come back** [bæk] возвращаться
 - come home** приходить домой 14
 - * **Come on!** Живей!
- * **compare** [kəm'preə] сравнивать
- * **comparison** [kəm'pærɪsn] сравнение
 - * **make a comparison** проводить сравнение
- * **complete** [kəm'pli:t] заканчивать
- * **compose** [kəm'pəʊz] сочинять
- * **composition** [ˌkɒmpə'zɪʃn] сочинение
- * **computer** [kəm'pjʊtə] компьютер
- * **congratulate** [kən'grætjuleɪt] поздравлять
- * **conversation** [ˌkɒnvə'seɪʃn] разговор, беседа
- * **cookie** ['kʊki] печенье
- * **copy** ['kɒpi] списывать
- * **correct** [kə'rekt] исправлять, поправлять; правильный, верный
- cosmonaut** ['kɒzməʊnɔ:t] космонавт
- * **cotton** ['kɒtn] хлопок
- country** ['kʌntri] страна 36; сельская местность

in the country за городом; в деревне; на даче

- * **cousin** ['kʌzɪn] двоюродный брат (кузен); двоюродная сестра (кузина)
- cow [kaʊ] корова
- crocodile** ['krɒkədail] крокодил
- * **cub** [kʌb] детеныш
- cup** [kʌp] чашка 30
- * **curious** ['kjʊəriəs] любопытный, любознательный

D d

- * **dance** [dɑːns] танцевать
- * **dark** [dɑːk] темный
- daughter** ['dɔːtə] дочь
- day** [deɪ] день
 - one day однажды
 - day off выходной день 74
- * **dear** [dɪə] дорогой (-ая, -ое, -ие)
 - Oh, dear! О, боже!
 - nearest and dearest ['niːəst ənd 'diːəst] самые близкие и дорогие
- December** [dɪ'sembə] декабрь 80
- decorate** ['dekəreɪt] украшать
- * **depend (on)** [dɪ'pend] зависеть (от)
- * **describe** [dɪ'skraɪb] описывать
- * **diagram** ['daɪəgræm] диаграмма, схема
- * **dialogue** ['daɪələʒ] диалог
- different** ['dɪfrənt] разный 38
- dinner** ['dɪnə] обед 18
 - have dinner обедать
 - for dinner на обед
- * **disagree** [dɪ'səgreɪ] не соответствовать, не соглашаться
- do** [duː] делать
 - do exercises [ˌeksə'saɪzɪz] делать зарядку 15

do homework ['həʊmhwɜːk] выполнять домашнее задание

- doctor** ['dɒktə] доктор
- dog** [dɒg] собака
- * **dog house** ['dɒg 'haʊs] конура
- doll** [dɒl] кукла
- domestic** [də'mestɪk] домашний
- * **door** [dɔː] дверь
- * **double** ['dʌbl] удвоенный
- * **doubt** [daʊt] сомневаться, сомнения
 - draw [draː] рисовать
 - dress [dres] одеваться 16; платье
 - drink** [drɪŋk] (**drank** [dræŋk]) пить 31
 - driver** ['draɪvə] шофер
- * **dry** [draɪ] сухой
- duck** [dʌk] утка
- * **duckling** ['dʌklɪŋ] утенок
- * **dull** [dʌl] скучный, грустный
 - It's dull. Скучно. Грустно.
- during** ['dʒʊərɪŋ] в течение, во время

E e

- * **each** [iːtʃ] каждый
- ear** [ɪə] ухо
 - by the ears за уши
- * **early** [ɜːli] рано
- earth** [ɜːθ] земля
- * **east** [iːst] восток
- * **Easter** ['iːstə] Пасха
- * **easy** ['iːzi] легкий
 - easily [iːzɪli] легко
- eat** [iː] (**ate** [eɪ]) кушать 29
- eight** [eɪt] восемь
- eighteen** [eɪ'tiːn] восемнадцать
- eighth** [eɪθ] восьмой 51
- eighty** ['eɪti] восемьдесят
- egg** [eg] яйцо 31
- elephant** ['elɪfənt] слон

eleven [ɪ'velən] одиннадцать 2
 * else [els] еще
 * end [end] конец
 engineer [ˌendʒɪ'nɪə] инженер
 * English [ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ] английский
 the English англичане
 enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] наслаждаться
 * equivalent [ɪ'kwɪvələnt] эквива-
 лент, равнозначный
 * explain [ɪks'pleɪn] объяснять
 * express [ɪks'pres] выражать
 * eve [i:v] канун
 on the eve накануне
 evening [ˈi:vɪŋ] вечер 22
 in the evening вечером 22
 every [ˈevri] каждый 17
 every day каждый день
 everything [ˈevrɪθɪŋ] всё
 everyone [ˈevriwʌn] все
 exercise [ˈeksəsaɪz] упражнение
 morning exercises утренняя за-
 рядка
 excuse [ɪks'kju:z] извинять(ся) 15
 Excuse me! Извините!
 eye [aɪ] глаз 52

F f

face [feɪs] лицо 18
 * fact [fækt] факт
 in fact фактически
 fall [fɔ:l] осень (ам.) 84
 * fall (down) [ˈfɔ:l ˈdaʊn] падать
 * fall out [ˈfɔ:l ˈaʊt] выпадать
 family [ˈfæmɪli] семья
 * false [fɔ:ls] ложный, фальшивый
 * famous [ˈfeɪməs] знаменитый
 * farm [fɑ:m] ферма
 * farmer [ˈfɑ:mə] фермер
 father [ˈfɑ:ðə] отец

favourite [ˈfeɪvərɪt] любимый 59
 February [ˈfebruəri] февраль 80
 * feed [fi:d] кормить
 feet см. foot
 field [fi:ld] поле 83
 fifteen [ˈfɪfti:n] пятнадцать
 fifth [fɪfθ] пятый 49
 fifty [ˈfɪftɪ] пятьдесят
 * fight [faɪt] бой
 * fill in [ˈfɪl ɪn] вставлять
 * film [fɪlm] фильм
 * find [faɪnd] находить
 * find out [ˈfaɪnd ˈaʊt] выяснить
 fine [faɪn] хороший, прекрасный
 I'm fine! У меня все хорошо!
 Я себя прекрасно чувствую!
 * finger [ˈfɪŋɡə] палец (на руке)
 * finish [ˈfɪnɪʃ] финиш
 * finish up закончить
 * fire [ˈfaɪə] огонь
 first [fɜ:st] 1. первый; 2. сначала
 fish [fɪʃ] рыба
 go fishing ходить на рыбную
 ловлю
 * fish out выловить
 five [faɪv] пять
 * fly [flaɪ] летать
 * flower [ˈflaʊə] цветок
 food [fu:d] еда 37
 * fool [fu:l] дурак; дурачить
 April Fool's Day 1 апреля —
 никому не верь!
 * following [ˈfɒləʊɪŋ] следующий
 foot [fʊt] нога (feet [fi:t] ноги) 57
 football [ˈfʊtbɔ:l] футбол
 play football играть в футбол
 * for [fɔ:, fə] для
 forest [ˈfɒrɪst] лес 83
 * forget [fə'get] (forgot [fə'gɒt]) за-
 бывать
 four [fɔ:] четыре

- fourth [fɔ:θ] четвертый 49
 fox [fɒks] лиса
 friend [frend] друг, подруга
 from [frɒm, frʌm] из
 fruit [fru:t] фрукты 35
 * full (of) [fʊl] полный
 * fun [fʌn] веселье, забава
 funny [ˈfʌni] смешной, забавный
 * future [ˈfju:tʃə] будущее (время)

G g

- game [geɪm] игра
 play games играть в игры
 * gap [gæp] пропуск
 * gay [geɪ] веселый
 * garden [ˈgɑ:dn] сад
 * get [get] достать, становиться
 get up вставать, просыпаться 14
 girl [gɜ:l] девочка
 give [gɪv] (gave [geɪv]) давать
 giraffe [dʒɪˈraɪf] жираф
 glass [glɑ:s] стакан
 glove [glʌv] перчатка
 go [gəʊ] (went [went]) ходить
 go fishing [ˈfɪʃɪŋ] ходить на рыбную ловлю
 go for a walk [wɒk] гулять
 go to bed [bed] ложиться спать
 go shopping [ˈʃɒpɪŋ] ходить за покупками
 good [gʊd] (better [ˈbetə], (the) best [best]) хороший (лучше, самый хороший)
 be good at способный к чему-то; умеющий хорошо что-то делать
 * goodnight [-ˌgʊdˈnaɪt] спокойной ночи 11
 * granddaughter [ˈgrændɔ:tə] внучка
 grandfather [ˈgrændfɑ:də] дедушка

- grandmother [ˈgrænp.mʌðə] бабушка
 * grandson [ˈgrænsʌn] внук
 grass [grɑ:s] трава 81
 great [greɪt] великий 42
 Great! Великолепно! Блеск!
 You look great! Ты выглядишь великолепно! 73
 Great Britain [ˈgreɪtˈbrɪtn] Великобритания
 green [grɪn] зеленый
 grey [greɪ] серый
 ground [graʊnd] земля
 * group [gru:p] группа; сгруппировать
 grow [grəʊ] (grew [gru:]) расти 38
 * guess [ges] отгадывать
 * guide [gaɪd] руководство, образец
 * gum [gʌm] смола, резина
 * gun [gʌn] ружье

H h

- * half [ha:f] половина
 hamburger [ˈhæmbə:gə] гамбургер
 hamster [ˈhæmstə] хомяк 59
 hand [hænd] рука (кисть)
 happy [ˈhæpi] счастливый
 Happy birthday! С днем рождения!
 Happy New Year! С Новым годом!
 hair [heə] волосы 52
 hare [heə] заяц
 has [hæz] имеет
 have [hæv] имеют, имеете
 hat [hæt] шляпа 64
 he [hi:] он
 head [hed] голова 52
 * headache [ˈhedɪk] головная боль
 * heart [hɑ:t] сердце

- * **by heart** наизусть
- Hello!** [he'ləu] Здравствуйте! Привет!
- help** [help] помогать 21
- help about the house** [haus] помогать по дому 21
- * **Help yourself** [jɜ:'self]! Угостайтесь!
- * **hen** [hen] курица
- her** [hə:] ее
- here** [hiə] здесь
- Here it is!** Вот!
- Hi!** [hai] Привет!
- hide-and-peek** ['haɪdænd'si:k] игра в прятки
- play hide-and-peek** играть в прятки
- hill** [hɪl] холм 92
- * **high** [haɪ] высокий
- * **high boots** ['haɪbu:ts] сапоги
- his** [hɪz] его
- hockey** ['hɒki] хоккей
- play hockey** играть в хоккей
- holiday** ['hɒlɪdeɪ] праздник 42
- * **holidays** ['hɒlɪdeɪz] каникулы
- home** [həʊm] дом 1
- at home** дома
- homework** ['həʊmwɜ:k] домашняя работа 21
- do homework** делать домашнюю работу
- * **honey** ['hʌni] мед
- * **hope** [həʊp] надеяться 4
- hopscotch** ['hɒpskɒtʃ] детская игра в «классы»
- play hopscotch** играть в «классы»
- horse** [hɔ:s] лошадь
- hot** [hɒt] жаркий, горячий 79
- I'm hot.** Мне жарко.
- It's hot.** Жарко.

It's terribly hot! Страшно жарко! 73

how [haʊ] как

How are you? Как поживаешь(те)?

How many? Сколько?

How old are you? Сколько вам лет?

hundred ['hʌndrəd] сто 51

hungry ['hʌŋgrɪ] голодный

* **hunt** [hʌnt] охотиться

husband ['hʌzbənd] муж 10

I I

I [aɪ] я

ice-cream ['aɪskri:m] мороженое 31

idea [aɪdɪə] идея, мысль

That's a good idea! Вот это идея!

if [ɪf] если

ill [ɪl] больной

* **illustrate** ['ɪləstreɪt] иллюстрировать

* **important** [ɪm'pɔ:t(ə)nt] важный

in [ɪn] в

* **information** [ɪnfə'meɪʃn] информация

into [ɪntə] в

indeed [ɪn'di:d] в самом деле, действительно

interesting ['ɪntrəstɪŋ] интересный 64

invite [ɪn'vaɪt] приглашать 45

* **Ireland** ['aɪələnd] Ирландия

is [ɪz] 3-е л. ед. ч. н. вр. гл. to be

it [ɪt] он, она, оно (*о предметах и животных*); это

it's = it is

J j

- jacket ['dʒækɪt] куртка
- jam [dʒæm] джем, варенье
- January ['dʒænjuəri] январь
- jeans [dʒi:nz] джинсы
- * joke [dʒoʊk] шутка
- juice [dʒu:is] сок
- July [dʒu:'laɪ] июль 82
- jump [dʒʌmp] прыгать
- June [dʒu:n] июнь 82

K k

- * keep [ki:p] держать, хранить 29
- keep promise ['pri:mɪs] исполнить обещание
- * kind [kaɪnd] добрый; вид, род
- What kind of books ...? Какие книги ...?
- What kind of animals ...? Какие животные ...?
- * kiss [kɪs] целовать
- * kitchen ['kɪtʃən] кухня
- kitten ['kɪtn] котенок
- * knock [nɒk] стучать
- know [nəʊ] (knew [nju:]) знать
- is known [ɪz'noʊn] известный 85

L l

- * ladder ['lædə] лестница
- lake [leɪk] озеро 91
- * language ['læŋgwɪdʒ] язык 91
- English language ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ' læŋgwɪdʒ] английский язык
- Russian language ['rʌʃjən' læŋgwɪdʒ] русский язык
- * late [leɪt] поздний
- It's late. Поздно.
- * large [lɑ:dʒ] большой

- last [lɑ:st] последний, прошлый
- at last наконец
- leaf [li:f] (leaves [li:vz]) лист, листья 81
- leap-frog ['li:pfrɒg] чехарда
- play leap-frog играть в чехарду
- * learn [lɜ:n] учиться, учить (что-либо)
- * learn by heart ['lɜ:n baɪ'hɑ:t] учить наизусть
- left [leɪft] левый 53
- leg [leg] нога
- * lemon ['lemən] лимон
- * let's [lets] давай(те)
- * letter ['letə] письмо
- * life [laɪf] жизнь
- * light [laɪt] 1. огонек; 2. легкий
- like [laɪk] 1. нравиться, любить; 2. подобно, как 1
- * line [laɪn] линия
- lion ['laɪən] лев 51
- * lip [lɪp] губа
- * list [lɪst] список
- * listen (to) ['lɪsn] слушать
- * listener ['lɪsnə] слушатель
- little ['lɪtl] маленький
- live- [lɪv] жить
- * logical ['lɒdʒɪkəl] логический, последовательный
- long [lɒŋ] длинный
- * London ['lʌndən] Лондон
- look [lʊk] 1. смотреть; 2. выглядеть
- look at смотреть на
- look for искать
- look after присматривать, ухаживать 49
- look beautiful ['bju:təfʊl] выглядеть великолепно
- look terrible ['terɪbəl] выглядеть ужасно 38

love [lʌv] любить

I'd love to. Мне бы очень хотелось. С удовольствием.

* lovely [ˈlʌvli] восхитительный

* lot [lɒt] много, масса

* a lot of очень много, громадное количество, масса, уйма 38

* luck [lʌk] удача

lunch [lʌntʃ] второй завтрак 17

have lunch завтракать (второй раз)

for lunch на второй завтрак

M m

* magic [ˈmædʒɪk] волшебство, волшебный

* magician [mæˈdʒɪʃən] волшебник

make [meɪk] (made [meɪd]) делать 37

* make a resolution [ˌrezəˈlu:ʃn] принять решение 37, дать себе слово

* make sure [ʃuə] убедиться

man [mæn] (men [men]) 1. мужчина; 2. человек 11

* main [meɪn] главный, основной

many [ˈmeni] много

How many? Сколько?

* mask [mɑ:sk] маска

* match [mætʃ] соответствовать

matter [ˈmætə] дело 38

What's the matter? В чем дело?

March [mɑ:tʃ] март 81

May [meɪ] май 82

meal [mi:l] прием пищи, трапеза

* meaning [ˈmi:nɪŋ] значение

meat [mi:t] мясо 32

* memory [ˈmeməri] память

merry [ˈmeri] веселый 44

Merry Christmas! С Рождеством!

* message [ˈmesɪdʒ] послание

* middle [ˈmɪdl] середина
in the middle в середине

* might [maɪt] мощь, сила
with all might из всех сил

milk [mɪlk] молоко 30

* missing [ˈmɪsɪŋ] недостающий, пропущенный

* mitten [ˈmɪtn] варежка

* mixed up [ˈmɪksʊp] смешанный

* model [ˈmɒdl] модель, образец

* Monday [ˈmʌndɪ] понедельник

money [ˈmʌni] деньги

monkey [ˈmʌŋki] обезьяна

month [mʌθ] месяц 36

last month в прошлом месяце

next month в следующем месяце

moon [mu:n] луна 93

* more [mɔ:] больше

morning [ˈmɔ:nɪŋ] утро 18

in the morning утром

morning exercises утренняя зарядка

mother [ˈmʌðə] мама

mountain [ˈmaʊntɪn] гора 92

mouth [maʊθ] рот 52

mouse [maʊs] (mice [maɪs])

мышь, мыши

* Mr. = mister [ˈmɪstə] мистер

much [mʌtʃ] много 38

Mum [mʌm] мамочка

* mushroom [ˈmʌʃrʊm] гриб

must [mʌst] должен 53

my [maɪ] мой

N n

name [neɪm] имя

* national [ˈnæʃənl] национальный

nature [ˈneɪtʃə] природа

near [nɪə] возле, близко

- * **nearest and dearest** [ˈniənist ənd ˈdiəriət] самые близкие и дорогие
- neck** [nek] шея 50
- need** [ni:d] нужда 28
- in need** в нужде
- * **nephew** [ˈnevju:] племянник
- new** [nju:] новый 43
- New Year** Новый год
- Happy New Year!** С Новым годом!
- * **never** [ˈnevə] никогда
- next** [nekst] следующий 71
- * **niece** [ni:s] племянница
- nice** [naɪs] хороший, приятный, милый, славный
- night** [naɪt] ночь
- Goodnight!** Спокойной ночи!
- nine** [naɪn] девять
- nineteen** [ˈnaɪnˈti:n] девятнадцать
- ninety** [ˈnaɪnti] девяносто
- ninth** [ˈnaɪnθ] девятый 49
- no** [nəʊ] нет
- nobody** [ˈnəʊbədi] никто 85
- * **north** [nɔ:θ] север
- not** [nɒt] не, нет
- Not at all.** Не стоит благодарности.
- * **not less** [ˈnɒtˈles] не менее
- nothing** [ˈnʌθɪŋ] ничто 84
- nose** [nəʊz] нос 52
- November** [ˈnəʊvembə] ноябрь
- now** [naʊ] сейчас 16
- number** [ˈnʌmbə] число, числительное 2

O o

- o'clock** [əˈklɒk] 14
- at ... o'clock** в ... часов
- It's ... o'clock.** ... часов.
- ocean** [ˈouʃ(ə)n] океан 91
- October** [ɒkˈtəʊbə] октябрь 83
- of course** [əvˈkɔ:s] конечно

- * **office** [ˈɒfɪs] учреждение
- often** [ˈɒfn] часто
- OK** [ˈouːkeɪ] хорошо, ладно, идет 2
- old** [əʊld] старый
- one** [wʌn] один
- only** [ˈəʊnli] только
- open** [ˈəʊpən] открывать 43
- * **opposite** [ˈɒpəzɪt] противоположный
- or** [ɔ:] или
- * **orange** [ˈɒrɪndʒ] апельсин
- * **order** [ˈɔ:də] порядок
- in order** в порядке
- out-of-order** не в порядке
- * **other** [ˈʌðə] другой
- * **out-of-doors** [ˈaʊt əvˈdɔ:z] на свежем воздухе
- our** [ˈaʊə] наш
- over** [ˈəʊvə] за, через
- over there** там
- overcoat** [ˈəʊvəkəʊt] пальто 72
- * **own** [aʊn] собственный

P p

- * **pair** [peə] пара
- parents** [ˈpeərənts] родители 10
- parrot** [ˈpærət] попугай 59
- * **park** [pɑ:k] парк
- * **partner** [ˈpɑ:tnə] партнер, напарник
- party** [ˈpɑ:ti] вечер, вечеринка
- Birthday party** вечер по случаю дня рождения
- New Year party** новогодний вечер
- pass** [pɑ:s] передать
- * **past** [pɑ:st] прошедший
- * **pattern** [ˈpætən] образец
- * **peck** [pek] клевать
- * **people** [ˈpi:pl] люди

- * perhaps [pə'hæps] вероятно
- * pet [pet] любимое домашнее животное
- * pick up ['pɪkʌp] подбирать
- * picture ['pɪktʃə] картина, картинка, рисунок
- * pig [pɪg] свинья
- * pilot ['paɪlət] пилот, летчик
- * pity ['pɪtɪ] жалость; жалеть
What a pity! Как жаль!
- * pizza ['pɪtsə] пицца
- * place [pleɪs] место 1
- * plan [plæn] план
- * plane [pleɪn] самолет
- * planet ['plænɪt] планета
- * plant [plɑːnt] растение
- * play [pleɪ] играть
- * please [pliːz] пожалуйста
- * pleasure ['pleʒə] удовольствие
with great pleasure с большим удовольствием
- * plural ['pluːr(ə)l] множественное число
- * pocket ['pɒkɪt] карман
- * poem [poʊm] стихотворение
- * point [pɔɪnt] указать (на)
- * popular ['pɒpjələ] популярный
- * porridge ['pɒrɪdʒ] каша 31
- * possible ['pɒsəbl] возможный
It's possible. Возможно.
- * potato [pə'teɪtəʊ] картошка 34
- * present ['prezənt] подарок 42
- * pretend [prɪ'tend] притворяться, делать вид
- * pretty ['prɪtɪ] хорошенький, прелестный
- * previous ['pri:vjəs] предыдущий
- * promise ['prɒmɪs] обещание
- * pronounce [prə'naʊns] произносить
- * prove [pru:v] доказывать

- * proverb ['prɒvə:b] пословица
- * pudding ['pu:dɪŋ] пудинг
- * pumpkin ['pʌmp(ə)kɪn] тыква
- * pupil ['pjʊpəl] ученик, ученица
- * puppy ['pʌpɪ] щенок
- * put [put] (put [put]) класть, положить
- * put off откладывать 66
- * put on надевать 71
- * puzzle ['pʌzl] загадка, головоломка

Q q

- * question ['kwɛstʃn] вопрос
- * quick [kwɪk] быстрый 73
- * quickly ['kwɪkli] быстро 73
- * quiet ['kwaɪət] спокойный, тихий

R r

- * rabbit ['ræbɪt] кролик
- * rain [reɪn] дождь
It rains. Идет дождь.
- * raincoat ['reɪnkəʊt] плащ 72
- * read [ri:d] (read [red]) читать 22
- * read to yourself [rɪ:'sɛlf] читай про себя
- * ready ['redi] готовый
- * really ['ri:əli] действительно
- * recite [rɪ'saɪt] декламировать
- * red [red] красный
- * refer (to) [rɪ'fə:] отсылать (к)
- * relative ['relatɪv] родственник
- * remember [rɪ'membə] помнить
- * resolution [ˌrezə'lju:ʃn] решение
make a resolution принять решение, дать себе слово
- * rhyming ['raɪmɪŋ] рифмующийся
- * ride [raɪd] ехать верхом
- * riddle ['rɪdl] загадка

- right [raɪt] правый 53; правильный 64
- river ['rɪvə] река 91
- * roast [rəʊst] жареный
- * role play ['rəʊl'pleɪ] разыгрывать по ролям
- * Rome [rəʊm] Рим
- * room [ru:m] комната
- run [rʌn] (ran [ræn]) бегать
- run a race [reɪs] соревноваться в беге
- Russian ['rʌʃjən] русский

S s

- * (the) same [seɪm] тот же самый
- * salad ['sæləd] салат
- salt [sɔ:lt] соль
- * sailor ['seɪlə] моряк
- Saturday ['sætədɪ] суббота
- * say [seɪ] говорить, сказать
- school [sku:l] школа
- at school в школе
- go to school ходить в школу
- sea [si:] море 91
- season ['si:z(ə)n] сезон, время года 79
- * secret ['sɪkrɪt] секрет, секретный
- second ['sekənd] второй 49
- see [si:] (saw [sɔ:]) видеть
- * seed [si:d] зернышко
- send [send] (sent [sent]) посылать 42
- * sentence ['sentəns] предложение
- September [sep'tembə] сентябрь 83
- seven ['sevn] семь
- seventeen ['sevn'ti:n] семнадцать
- seventh ['sevənθ] седьмой 49
- seventy ['sevntɪ] семьдесят
- * shake [ʃeɪk] тряссти
- she [ʃi:] она

- * sharp [ʃɑ:p] острый
- sheep [ʃi:p] овца, овцы 58
- * shine [ʃaɪn] светить
- shirt [ʃɜ:t] рубашка 67
- shoe [ʃu:] туфля 65
- shoulder ['ʃouldə] плечо 57
- shop [ʃɒp] магазин 43
- * shop-assistant [ə'sɪst(ə)nt] продавец
- go shopping ходить за покупками
- short [ʃɔ:t] короткий 50
- shorts [ʃɔ:ts] шорты 67
- * show [ʃəʊ] показывать
- * sight [saɪt] зрелище, вид
- * silly ['sɪli] глупый
- * sign [saɪn] подписывать
- * sing [sɪŋ] (sang [sæŋ]) петь
- sister ['sɪstə] сестра
- * sit [sɪt] (sat [sæt]) сидеть
- six [sɪks] шесть
- sixteen ['sɪks'ti:n] шестнадцать
- sixth [sɪksθ] шестой
- sixty ['sɪksɪ] шестьдесят
- size [saɪz] размер 65
- the right size нужный размер 65
- What size (shoes) do you wear?
Какого размера туфли вы носите?
- skate [skeɪt] кататься на коньках
- ski [ski:] кататься на лыжах
- skip [skɪp] скакать через веревочку
- skirt [skɜ:t] юбка 67
- * sky [skaɪ] небо 84
- sledge [sledʒ] кататься на санках
- * sleep [sli:p] (slept [slept]) спать 59
- slow [sləʊ] медленный 73
- slowly ['sləʊli] медленно
- * small [smɔ:l] маленький
- * smell [smel] пахнуть, запах
- * smile [smɪl] улыбаться
- * snake [sneɪk] змея

snow [snəʊ] снег

It snows. Идет снег.

snowball ['snəʊbɔ:l] снежок

play snowballs играть в снежки

* solve [sɒlv] решать

some [sʌm] несколько, немного 82

some of us некоторые из нас

somebody ['sʌmbɒdi] кто-то 85

something ['sʌmθɪŋ] что-то 84

sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] иногда 45

son [sʌn] сын

* song [sɒŋ] песня

soon [su:n] скоро 4

sorry ['sɔ:ri] огорченный

I'm sorry. Сожалею.

I'm sorry to hear that. Мне жаль слышать это. 81

soup [su:p] суп 32

south [sauθ] юг

* sound [saʊnd] звук

spaghetty ['spægeti] спагетти, макароны

speak [spi:k] (**spoke** [spouk]) говорить

* speech [spi:tʃ] речь

sport [spɔ:t] спорт, спортивный

sport game [geɪm] спортивная игра

sports ground [graʊnd] спортивная площадка

spring [sprɪŋ] весна 79

stadium ['steɪdjəm] стадион

stand [stænd] (**stood** [stud]) стоять

star [stɑ:] звезда 93

* start [stɑ:t] старт; начало; начинать

* statement ['steɪtmənt] утверждение, заявление

* stay [steɪ] оставаться

* stick [stɪk] палка, прутик

still [stɪl] все еще

stocking ['stɒkɪŋ] чулок

* stomach ['stʌmək] желудок

stomach-ache ['stʌmək'eɪk] боль в животе

* story ['stɔ:ri] рассказ

street [stri:t] улица

* strike [straɪk] пробить

* suddenly ['sʌdnli] вдруг

suit [sju:t] подходить, быть к лицу 73

It suits you well. Тебе это очень идет (тебе к лицу).

* sum up ['sʌm 'ʌp] суммировать, резюмировать

* summary ['sʌməri] краткое изложение

summer ['sʌmə] лето 79

* sun [sʌn] солнце

* Sunday ['sʌndi] воскресенье

supper ['sʌpə] ужин 22

for supper на ужин

have supper ужинать

* surprise [sə'praɪz] сюрприз

sweater ['swetə] свитер 66

sweet [swi:t] конфета; сладкий 29

* **have a sweet tooth** быть сластеной

swim [swɪm] (**swam** [swæm]) плавать

swimming pool ['swɪmɪŋ pu:l] бассейн

T t

table¹ ['teɪbl] стол

table tennis настольный теннис

play table tennis играть в теннис

* table² ['teɪbl] таблица

tag [tæg] игра в салочки

play tag играть в салочки

take [teɪk] (**took** [tu:k]) брать, взять
take a shower ['ʃaʊə] принимать душ 15
 * **take care (of)** [keə] заботиться о
take off снимать
tail [teɪl] хвост 50
tale [teɪl] сказка 50
 * **talk** [tɔ:k] беседа; беседовать
tasty ['teɪsti] вкусный 34
tea [ti:] чай 30
teach [ti:tʃ] (**taught** [tɔ:t]) учить, обучать 49
 * **teach a lesson** ['ti:tʃ ə'lesn] проучить
teacher ['ti:tʃə] учитель
teeth [ti:θ] см. tooth
ten [ten] десять
tennis ['tenɪs] теннис
 play tennis играть в теннис
tenth [tenθ] десятый 49
 * **test yourself** ['test jɔ:'self] проверь себя
thanks [θæŋks] спасибо
 thank you спасибо
that [ðæt] тот, та, то
that's why ['ðæts'waɪ] вот почему
 * **theatre** ['θi:ətə] театр
their [ðeə] их
them [ðem] их (кого? кому?)
then [ðen] затем, потом 15
these [ði:z] эти
they [ðeɪ] они
thing [θɪŋ] вещь, предмет
 * **Poor thing!** ['puə'θɪŋ] Бедняжка!
think [θɪŋk] (**thought** [θɔ:t]) думать 5
third [θɜ:d] третий
thirsty ['θɜ:sti] испытывающий жажду 35

I'm thirsty. Я хочу пить.
thirteen [ˌθɜ:ti:n] тринадцать 50
thirty ['θɜ:ti] тридцать 51
this [ðɪs] этот, эта, это
those [ðəʊz] те
three [θri:] три
tiger ['taɪgə] тигр
tights [taɪts] колготки, трико
till [tɪl] до
time [taɪm] время
Can you tell me the time, please?
 Скажите, пожалуйста, который час?
It's time to ... Пора ...
What's the time? Какой час?
 * **title** ['taɪtl] заглавие, название
 * **toast** [təʊst] поджаренный ломтик хлеба
today [tə'deɪ] сегодня
toe [tu:] палец на ноге 57
 * **together** [tə'geðə] вместе
tomorrow [tə'mɒrəʊ] завтра 71
too [tu:] тоже, также
tooth [tu:θ] (**teeth** [ti:θ]) зуб (зубы)
have a sweet tooth быть сладкоежкой
 * **toothache** ['tu:θ'eɪk] зубная боль
 * **topic** ['tɒpɪk] тема
tortoise ['tɔ:təs] черепаха 59
 * **town** [taʊn] город
 in town в городе
toy [tɔɪ] игрушка
 * **tradition** [trə'dɪʃn] традиция
 * **train** [treɪn] тренировать(ся)
 * **treat** [tri:t] угощение, угощать
tree [tri:] дерево 38
 * **trick** [trɪk] трюк, фокус, шутка, шалость
trousers ['traʊzəz] брюки 66

- * **try** [traɪ] пытаться, стараться
try again [əˈgeɪn] попробуй опять
try on примерять 65
- * **true** [truː] верный, правильный, правдивый
- * **turkey** [ˈtɜːki] индейка
- * **turn** [tɜːn] превращать(ся)
twelfth [twelfθ] двенадцатый 42
twelve [ˈtwelv] двенадцать 20
twenty [ˈtwenti] двадцать 51
- * **twin** [twɪn] одинаковый, составляющий пару
two [tuː] два

U u

- * **umbrella** [ʌmˈbrelə] зонтик
- uncle** [ˈʌŋkl] дядя
- under** [ˈʌndə] под
- * **underlined** [ˌʌndəˈlaɪnd] подчеркнутый
- * **understand** [ˌʌndəˈstænd] (**understood** [ˌʌndəˈstʊd]) понимать
- * **use** [juːz] употреблять, использовать
usually [ˈjuːʒuəli] обычно 14

V v

- vegetable** [ˈvedʒ(ɪ)təbl] овощ 35
- * **verb** [vɜːb] глагол
- very** [ˈveri] очень
- * **violet** [ˈvaɪələt] фиалка
- visit** [ˈvɪzɪt] навещать 44
- volleyball** [ˈvɒlibɔːl] волейбол
play volleyball играть в волейбол

W w

- want** [wɒnt] хотеть
- warm** [wɜːm] теплый 67; подогреть 53
It's warm. Тепло.

- was** [wɒz, wəz] пр. вр. ед. ч. гл. to be
- wash** [wɒʃ] мыть(ся) 18
wash up [ˈwɒʃˈʌp] мыть посуду
- * **watch** [wɒtʃ] наблюдать
watch TV смотреть телевизор
- * **water** [ˈwɔːtə] вода
- * **way** [weɪ] путь, способ; обычай, привычка
on the way (to) по дороге в
the way she does it как она это делает
- we** [wiː] мы
- wear** [weə] (**wore** [wɔː]) быть одетым, носить одежду 64
- weather** [ˈweðə] погода 79
How's the weather? Какая погода?
- week** [wiːk] неделя 36
last week на прошлой неделе
next week на будущей неделе
- weekend** [ˌwiːkˈend] конец недели 74
- well**¹ [wel] хорошо
very well очень хорошо
- * **well**² [wel] колодец
- were** [wɜː, wə] пр. вр. мн. ч. гл. to be
- * **west** [west] запад 1
- what** [wɒt] что
- * **whatever** [wɒtˈevə] все, что
что бы ни
- where** [weə] где, куда
- * **wherever** [weəˈevə] где бы ни, куда бы ни
- which** [wɪtʃ] который
- white** [waɪt] белый
- who** [huː] кто
- wife** [waɪf] (**wives** [waɪvz]) жена (жены) 10
- wild** [waɪld] дикий 58

- * **window** [ˈwɪndəʊ] окно
- * **window-sill** [ˈwɪndəʊsɪl] подоконник
- * **winner** [ˈwɪnə] победитель
- winter** [ˈwɪntə] зима 79
- * **wish** [wɪʃ] желание; желать
- with** [wɪð] с
 - with us** с нами
- without** [wɪðaʊt] без
- wolf** [wʊlf] (**wolves** [wʊlvz]) волк (волки) 51
- woman** [ˈwʊmən] (**women** [ˈwɪmɪn]) женщина (женщины) 11
- wonder** [ˈwʌndə] удивляться, интересоваться; чудо
 - I wonder.** Хотелось бы знать. Интересно.
- * **wood** [wʊd] лес
- * **word** [wɜ:d] слово
- * **work** [wɜ:k] работать
- worker** [ˈwɜ:kə] рабочий
- * **world** [wɜ:ld] мир, вселенная
- write** [raɪt] (**wrote** [rəʊt]) писать 45
 - * **in written form** [ɪn ˈrɪtɪn ˈfɔ:m] в письменной форме

- * **wrong** [rɒŋ] неправильный, неверный, ошибочный
 - You are wrong.** Вы неправы. Вы ошибаетесь.
 - What's wrong with it?** Что же тут такого?

Y y

- year** [jɜ:] год 36
 - last year** в прошлом году 36
 - next year** на следующий год 36
- yellow** [ˈjeləʊ] желтый
- yes** [jes] да
- yesterday** [ˈjestədi] вчера 28
- * **yet** [jet] все еще, однако
- you** [ju:] ты, вы
- your** [jɜ:] твой, ваш

Z z

- * **zoo** [zu:] зоопарк
- * **zookeeper** [ˈzu:kɪpə] смотритель зоопарка

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**Список пословиц
и поговорок
и их русских
эквивалентов**

1. **There is no place like home.** (Lesson 1)
В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.
2. **East or West home is best.** (Lesson 1)
*Дома и стены помогают.
На чужой сторонушке рад своей воронушке.*
3. **A friend in need is a friend indeed.** (Lesson 28)
*Друг в беде — истинный друг.
Друзья познаются в беде.*
4. **An apple a day keeps the doctor away.** (Lesson 29)
Кушай по яблоку в день, и доктор не понадобится.
5. **The right thing in the right place.** (Lesson 64)
Всему свое место.
6. **That's another pair of shoes.** (Lesson 65)
Это совсем другое дело.
7. **Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.** (Lesson 66)
*Никогда не откладывай на завтра то, что можешь сделать сегодня.
Завтра, завтра — не сегодня, так ленивцы говорят.*
8. **Tastes differ.** (Lesson 73)
О вкусах не спорят.
9. **If you cannot have the best, make the best of what you have.** (Lesson 74)
Если не можешь заиметь лучшего, используй наилучшим образом то, что имеешь.
10. **Every thing is good in its season.** (Lesson 80)
*Все хорошо в свое время.
Всякому овощу свое время.*
11. **A tree is known by its fruit.** (Lesson 85)
*Дерево познается по плодам.
От яблони — яблоки, от ели — шишки.*

Учебно-методический комплект для III класса школ с углубленным изучением английского языка авторов *И.Н. Верещагиной* и *Т.А. Притыкиной* состоит из:

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ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО