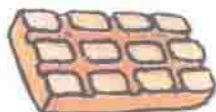


HE LIKES CHICKEN

II



They like hamburgers,¹
Hamburgers, hamburgers
And pizza² too,
Pizza too.



And I like chocolate,³
Chocolate, chocolate
And orange too,
Orange too.



And we all like jam,⁴
Jam, jam
And water⁵ too,
Water too.



7. Listen to the poem "Who Likes What?", Ⓞ No 41. Read and learn it.

WHO LIKES WHAT?

Some of us⁶ like brown bread,
Some of us like white,
Some of us eat a lot of meat,
Some don't think it's right.
Some of us like apples,
Some drink juice at night,
Some of us eat many sweets,
Some don't think it's right.

¹ hamburger [ˈhæmbɜːɡə] — гамбургер, булочка с рубленным бифштеком

² pizza [ˈpɪtsə] — пицца

³ chocolate [ˈtʃɒkələt] — догадайтесь о значении этого слова

⁴ jam [dʒæm] — догадайтесь о значении этого слова

⁵ water [ˈwɔːtə] — вода

⁶ some of us [ˈsʌm əv ʌs] — некоторые

LET US READ

8. Read and say if Tom has a sweet tooth.

THE LAST TOOTH

Tom liked sweets and ice-cream very much, that's why¹ he didn't have all his teeth. Yesterday his last tooth fell out. But Tom wasn't sorry about that. He said: "That's very good! Now that I don't have teeth I can eat ice-cream and sweets every day."

LET US TALK

9. a) Give Jane's answers to Phil's questions.

Phil: Why did you come home so late yesterday?

Jane:

Phil: Were you hungry?

Jane:

- b) One of you is Jane, the other is Phil. Act out the conversation.
c) Think of five more questions which Phil can ask.

LET US WRITE

10. Write down Phil's questions (see Exercise 9).

11. Learn to write these words.

fish, potato, tasty, buy — bought



PUZZLE TIME

¹ that's why ['ðætʰs 'waɪ] — вот почему

Guess the riddle.

This is a house
With one window¹ in it.
It shows films
Every minute.

37. Lesson Thirty-Seven The Thirty-Seventh Lesson

LET US LEARN

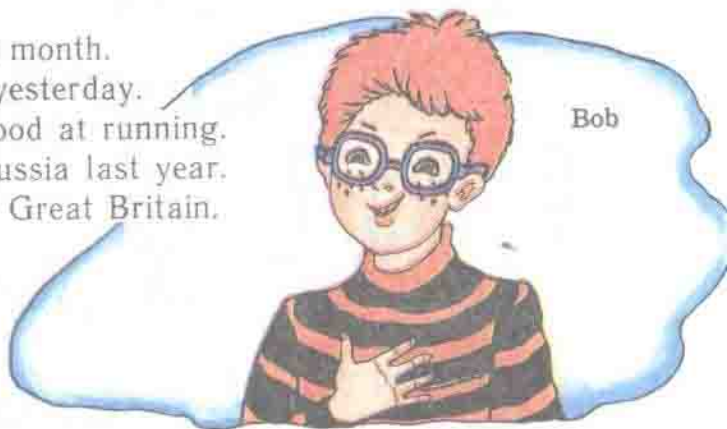
1. What Liz says is true. So agree with her.

Richard was seven last year.
Robert's friend was at the
swimming pool with his father last week.
His parents were at home
yesterday evening.
Mr. Smith and Mrs. Smith
were in Africa.
Kate's father was in America.



2. What Bob says is not true. So
with him.

Mary was eight last month.
Jack was at school yesterday.
The children were good at running.
Mr. Green was in Russia last year.
The Browns were in Great Britain.



¹ window ['windou] — окно

- This is what Kitty said to Jack: "I was so hungry and thirsty when I came home from the stadium yesterday." What questions did Jack ask Kitty?
- Learn to pronounce and use the new words, ⊙ No 42.
- Try and read the new words.

take — make (made)
tooth — food

Africa — animal
with, out — without

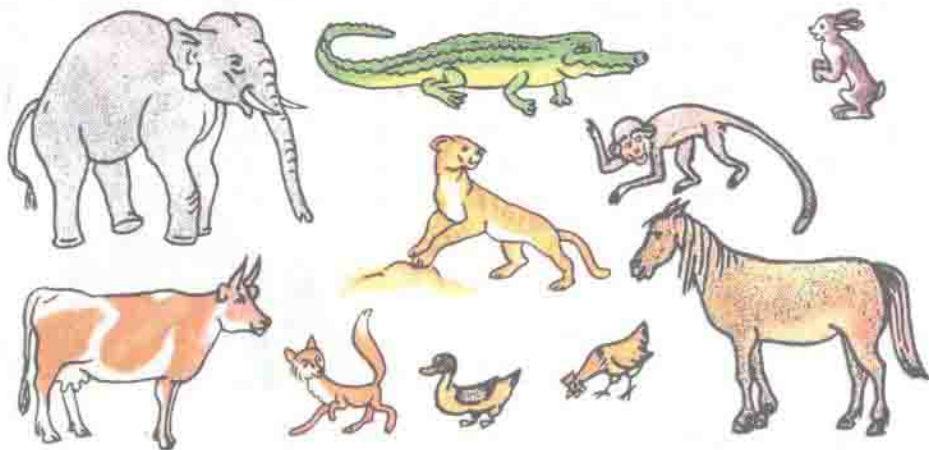
- Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[u:] soup, school, too, two, fruit, tasty fruit, fruit juice, fruit salad, fruit soup. Oranges, apples and bananas are all fruits. Would you like some more fruit? Yes, please.

[e] get, ten, help, seven, vegetable ['vedʒɪtəbl], a vegetable — vegetables, vegetable food, meat and vegetables, vegetable soup, vegetable salad. My Granny likes vegetable food. The potato is a vegetable, not a fruit. Do you like to eat meat and vegetables for dinner? Yes, I do.

[æ] can, black, apple, carrot, a carrot — carrots, a red carrot, a big carrot. My cat doesn't eat carrots but my dog does. Is the carrot a vegetable or a fruit?

- Play "A good memory game". Look at the picture for a minute. Then close the book and name the animals and birds you saw in the picture.
Example: A bear is an animal.



8. Pretend you are making soup (salad). You haven't got all the food you need. And you say:

Example: I can't make fish soup without fish.

The table can help you.

I can't make	tea	without	milk.
	meat soup		potato.
	fish soup		carrot.
	fruit salad		fish.
	vegetable salad		water.
	cheese		meat.
	juice		fruit.
	ice-cream		vegetables.
	meat-balls		salt.
	coffee		eggs.
	jam		

LET US READ

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

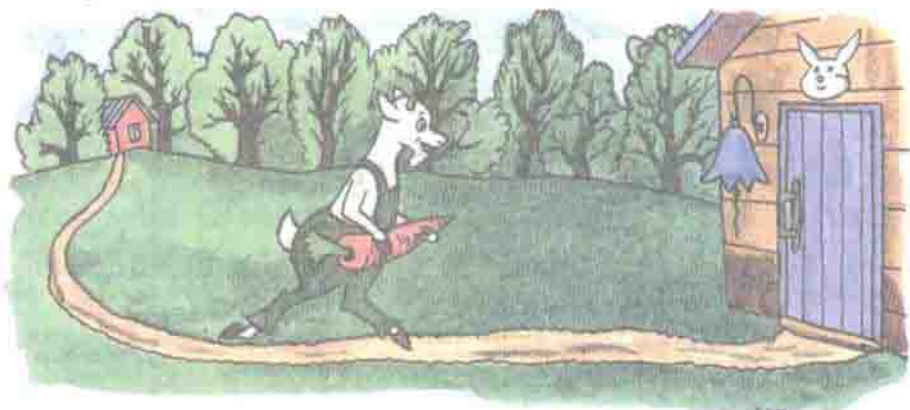
Brother Rabbit had four carrots. He was very hungry. He wanted to eat the carrots. But then he thought that his friend Brother Goat was hungry too. So he ate only two carrots. He wanted to give the other two to Brother Goat.

He took the two carrots and ran to Brother Goat's house. Brother Goat was not at home. So Brother Rabbit put the two carrots on the table and ran away.



When Brother Goat came home and saw the carrots on the table, he thought: "Oh, what good friends I've got! And I want to be a good friend too. I think that Brother Rabbit is hungry."

So Brother Goat ate only one carrot, took the other and ran to Brother Rabbit's house.



Brother Rabbit was not at home. Brother Goat put the carrot on the table and wrote a letter,¹ "Dear Brother Rabbit! This carrot is for you.

Love from Brother Goat."

When Brother Rabbit came home, he saw the carrot and the letter on the table. He read the letter, ate the carrot and thought, "Oh! What good friends I've got!"

LET US TALK

10. We hope you've got a good friend, too. Tell your classmates about him (her).

LET US WRITE

11. Make up and write 6 sentences (see Exercise 8).
12. Learn to write these words.

fruit, vegetable, carrot, make (made), without

¹ wrote a letter [ˈrouɪ əˈletə] — написал письмо



Guess the riddle.

What has four legs¹ but can't walk?

38. *Lesson Thirty-Eight* *The Thirty-Eighth Lesson*

LET US LEARN

Remember!

a lot of (much)

{ water milk juice coffee
tea soup porridge bread
cheese fruit vegetable potato
meat fish salt jam chocolate

(see p. 317)

Remember!

many

{ apples sweets oranges bananas
eggs carrots cups of tea (coffee)
glasses of milk (juice) hamburgers

(see p. 317)

¹ leg [leg] — нога

1. Make up as many questions as you can.

How many	eggs	do	you	drink	at breakfast?
How much	bread	does	he	eat	at dinner?
	meat		they		at supper?
	apples				at lunch?
	cups		she		every day?
	of tea				
	salad				
	sweets				
	hamburg- ers				
	jam				
	glasses				
	of juice				

2. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, (C) No 43.

3. Try and read the new words:

see — tree

know — grow

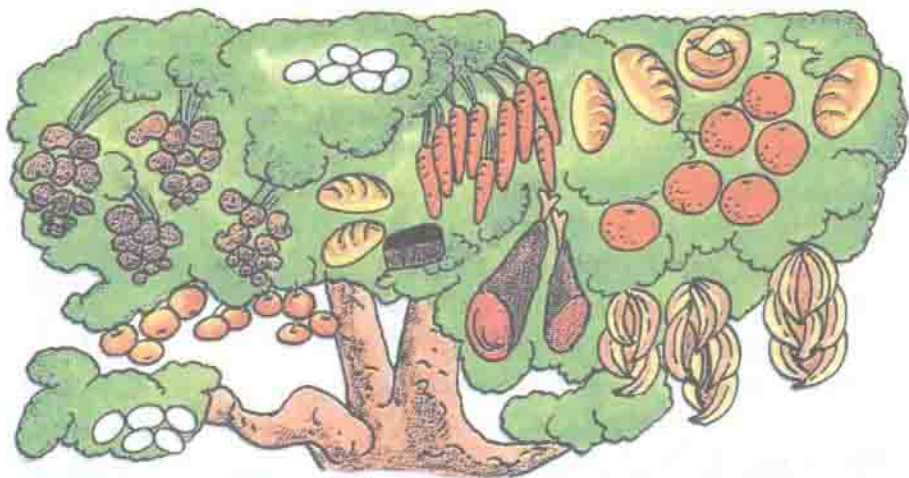
blue — grew

4. Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud.

different ['dɪfrənt], different trees, different food. Different trees grow in Africa. Do you eat different food? I like to eat different vegetables.

country ['kʌntri], a country — countries, this country. Different people live in different countries. Do different vegetables grow in your country? Try to eat different food.

5. Look at the picture and say what can (can't) grow on a tree.



LET US READ AND LEARN

6. Listen, read and learn, Ⓞ No 44.

I

Nancy: You look terrible!¹ What's the matter?²

Kitty: I drank **too much** juice this morning.

Nancy: How much juice did you drink?

Kitty: I drank so much juice that I'm **never**³ going to drink juice again.

II

Liz: You look terrible! What's the matter?

Polly: I ate **too many** cookies last night.

Liz: How many cookies did you eat?

Polly: I ate so many cookies that I'm never going to eat a cookie again.

¹ terrible ['terɪbəl] — ужасный

² what's the matter ['wɒts ðə 'mætə] — что случилось

³ never ['nevə] — никогда

7. Listen to the poem "Robin", and say why he has a stomach-ache, read and learn it, ☉ No 45.

ROBIN

Robin, Robin, what a man!
He eats as much as no one can.
He ate a lot of fish, he ate a lot of meat.
He ate a lot of ice-cream and a sweet.
He ate a lot of porridge and ten eggs
And all the cookies Mother has.
He drank a lot of juice, he ate a cake¹
Then said: "I have a stomach-ache."

LET US READ

8. Read and say what you've learnt about food.

FOOD FOR LIFE²

People cannot live without food. Where does our food come from? Meat comes from animals. People eat domestic birds too. Eggs come from birds. Milk comes from cows. From milk people make butter³ and cheese.

From plants⁴ we get fruit and vegetables. A lot of fruit grows on trees: apples, oranges and bananas. Some plants have fruit too, like the coffee plant. So coffee is a fruit drink!

What about tea?

Tea comes from a plant too, but it is not a fruit. We make tea from the leaves⁵ of a plant, so tea is a vegetable!

What about tomatoes?⁶ "Tomatoes are a vegetable," some people say. No, they are not. Tomatoes are fruit.

Different food comes from different countries. Oranges and bananas grow in Africa and America.

¹ cake [keɪk] — пирожное, кекс

² life [laɪf] — жизнь

³ butter ['bʌtə] — масло

⁴ plant [plɑːnt] — растение

⁵ leaves [li:vz] — листья

⁶ tomato [tə'mɑ:təʊ] — догадайтесь о значении этого слова.

Where does our food come from?

Some people grow their food, but usually we buy it.

Remember to buy and eat the right food! Remember the proverb: An apple a day keeps the doctor away. Eat a lot of fruit and vegetables! Drink milk and juice! They've got a lot of vitamins [ˈvɪtəˌmɪnz].

Do you eat the right food?

LET US WRITE

- Write 6 questions (see Exercise 1).
- Learn to write these words.

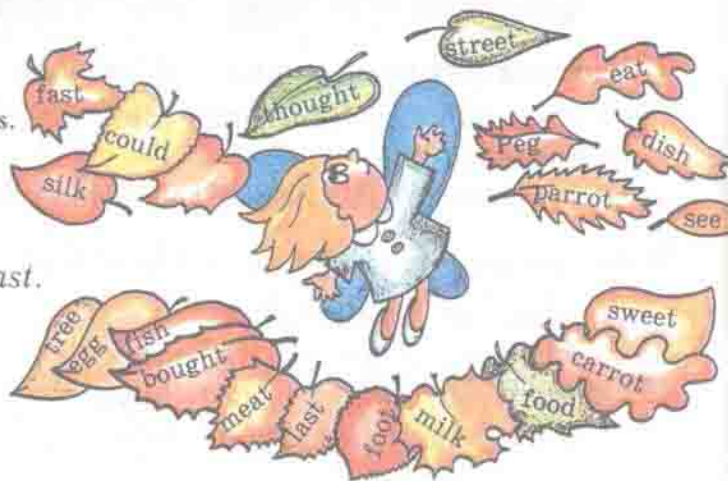
last, year, week, month, food, today, much



PUZZLE TIME

Find the rhyming twins.

Example: *fast* — *last*.



39. Lesson Thirty-Nine The Thirty-Ninth Lesson

Review 2

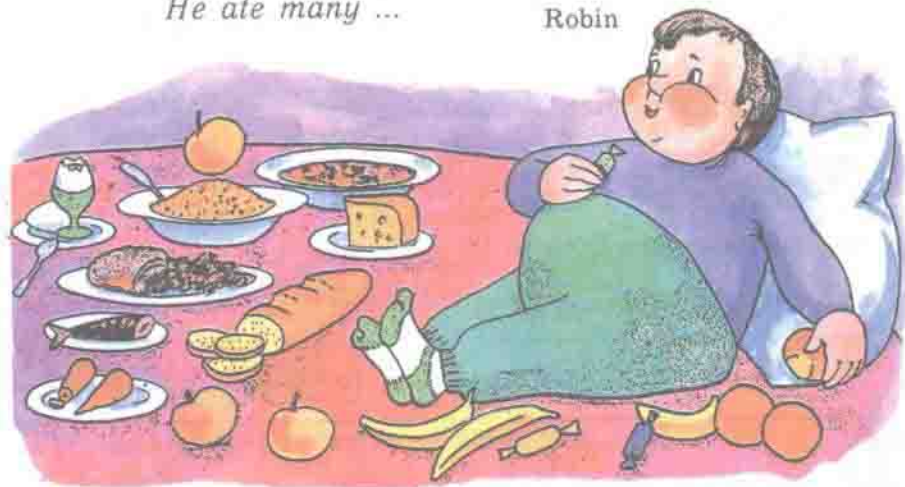
LET US TALK

1. You've learned the poem "Robin", haven't you? You know that he is a great eater. Look at the picture and say what he ate.

Examples: He ate a lot of (much) ...

He ate many ...

Robin



2. We believe your parents eat the right food. Say:
- what they usually eat and drink for breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper;
 - I wonder what you like (don't like) to eat and drink.
3. We hope you help your parents buy food. Say:
- what you usually buy;
 - what you bought yesterday;
 - what your mother usually buys;
 - what your father bought yesterday.
4. Who has got a good memory? Play the "Champion" game.
- a) A: I'd like to have different toys: birds and monkeys.
B: I'd like to have different toys: birds, monkeys and bears....
- b) A: I've got toys of different colours: red and yellow.
B: I've got toys of different colours: red, yellow and white. ...
5. Pretend you are a teacher. Ask your classmates questions. Let them answer your questions using the word "different". Here is the table to help you.

Example: Teacher: What fruits do you know?

Pupil: I know different fruits: apples, bananas, oranges.

What	countries	do you know?
	animals	
	games	
	colours	
	vegetables	
	fruits	

6. Interview your classmate. Ask him (her) what he (she) bought, ate, drank yesterday.

LET US READ

7. Choose and read aloud the words on the topic "Food".

make, made, apple, friend, eat, from, sweet, little, cup, different, tea, hopscotch, milk, tree, juice, Great Britain, drink, glass, coffee, many, grow, much, drank, ate, country, ice-cream, see, saw, thought, egg, could, pilot, porridge, grew, bread, soup, love, meat, fish, came, potato, tasty, buy, fruit, bought, vegetable, carrot

8. Read to know more about English people.

The English have four meals¹ a day: breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner or supper.

In England breakfast time is between² seven and nine, lunch time is between twelve and two, tea is between four and five and dinner or supper time is between seven and ten.

* * *

We know that some of you don't like porridge. But English people like porridge very much. They usually eat it for breakfast. They like to eat porridge with milk.

¹ meals [mi:lz] — прием пищи

² between [bitwin] — между

English people don't eat much bread. They never eat bread with meat or vegetables. But they sometimes¹ eat bread with soup.

9. Read the questions in A, choose and read aloud the right answers in B.

A Do English people like porridge?

What do the English sometimes eat bread with?

How many meals a day do the English have?

When is breakfast time in England?

What is English people's last meal?

Do the English eat porridge for breakfast or for dinner?

Do English people drink a lot of tea?

Do the English drink tea from cups or glasses?

Do English people eat much bread?

What do the English like to eat porridge with?

What do English people like to drink tea with?

B They like to eat porridge with milk.

They have four meals a day.

In England breakfast time is between seven and nine.

They eat porridge for breakfast.

No, they don't.

They sometimes eat bread with soup.

They drink tea from cups.

They like to drink tea with milk.

Their last meal is dinner or supper.

Yes, they like porridge very much.

Yes, they drink a lot of tea.

LET US WRITE

10. Interview your friend: ask him (her) what he (she) ate and drank yesterday. Write your questions and his (her) answers.

¹ sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] — иногда



How many words can you find? (16 words)

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

40. *Lesson Forty* *The Fortieth Lesson*

Optional Lesson (© No 46)

41. *Lesson Forty-One* *The Forty-First Lesson*

Home Reading Lesson

7

42. Lesson Forty-Two The Forty-Second Lesson

LET US LEARN

1. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, ⊙ No 47.
2. Try and read the new words.

men, ten — send — sent
glass, can't — party

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

holiday ['hɒlədi], a holiday — holidays. On holidays people don't work. I like holidays, do you? I think that all people like holidays. It was a holiday yesterday and we had a party.

present ['prezənt], a present — presents, get a present, send a present, buy a present. Yesterday I got a lot of presents. What presents did you get? Mother gave me a book, a toy and a box of sweets as presents.

4. Say:

— what birthday presents you got yesterday;

Example: I got a nice English book as a birthday present yesterday.

— when you had a party;

Example: I had a party last week.

— what presents you sent to your friends.

Example: I sent a big doll to Alice who was six yesterday.

LET US READ AND LEARN

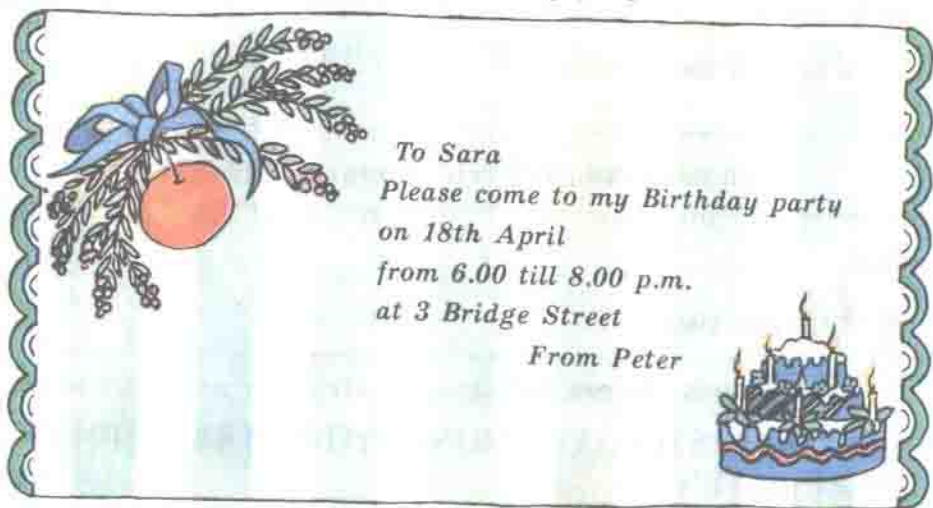
5. Learn how to say telephone numbers.

Say 0 like the letter¹ "o" or the word² "oh". 4312086 — "four three one two oh eight six".

For double³ number, 55, say "double five". 7065544 — "seven oh six double five double four".

6. Practise your own telephone number.

7. Learn how to invite friends to your birthday party.



8. Listen, read and learn, Ⓞ No 48.

English on the Phone

Susan: 6548201.

John: Hello. Could I speak⁴ to Susan, please?

Susan: This is Susan. Hello.

John: It's John here. I'm having a birthday party on Saturday.⁵
Can you come?

Susan: I'd love to.

John: Great! See you there. About seven o'clock.

¹ letter ['letə] — буква

² word [wə:d] — слово

³ double ['dʌbəl] — удвоенная

⁴ speak [spi:k] — говорить

⁵ Saturday ['sætədi] — суббота

LET US TALK

9. Role play the dialogue "English on the Phone".
10. Telephone your friend and invite him (her) to your birthday party.

LET US WRITE

11. Write your telephone number and your friend's telephone number in words.
12. Learn to write these words.

animal, tree, different, country, grow — grew



PUZZLE TIME

How many words can you find?

LASTASTYESTERDAYEARUNOWWITHOUTREELEPHANTAGR
OWEEKITTEN

43. *Lesson Forty-Three* *The Forty-Third Lesson*

LET US LEARN

Remember!

There is a book on the table. **There are** books on the table.
Is there a book on the table? **Are there** books on the table?

Yes, there is.

No, there is not (isn't).

There is no book on the table.

there is = there's

Yes, there are.

No, there are not (aren't).

There are no books on the table.

there are = there're

Remember!

There was a book on the table.

Was there a book on the table?

Yes, there was.

No, there was not (wasn't).

There was no book on the table.

There were books on the table.

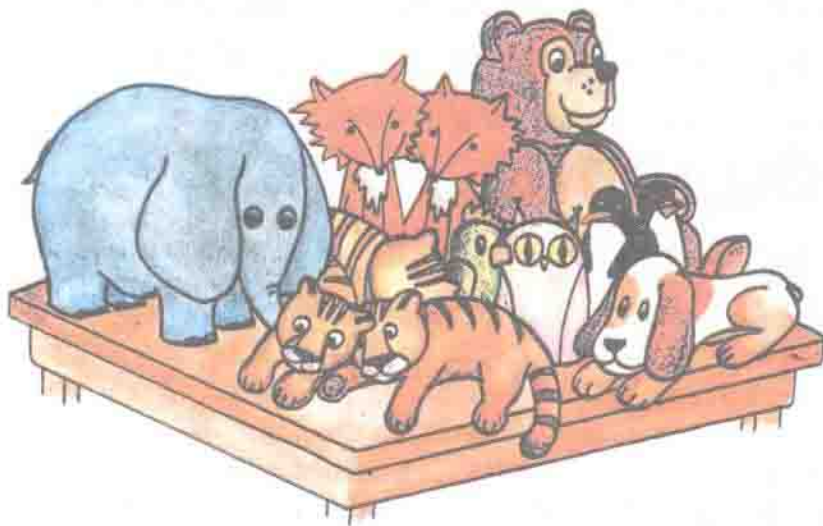
Were there books on the table?

Yes, there were.

No, there were not.

There were no books on the table.

1. Look at the picture and make the sentences complete (see p. 140).



There is ... on the table.
There are ... on the table.
Is there ... on the table?

Are there ... on the table?
There is no ... on the table.
There are no ... on the table.

2. Have you got a good memory? Say what there was on the table.

There was ... Were there ... ?
There were ... There was no ...
Was there ... ? There were no ...

3. Say:

— what you'd like to give to your friend on his (her) birthday;

Example: I'd like to give a book to my friend on his (her) birthday.

— what you'd like to get as a birthday present.

Example: I'd like to get a puppy as a birthday present.

ball	book	puppy	box of sweets	bird	dog
kitten	elephant	monkey	tiger	cow	
horse	crocodile				

4. Say what there is (there are) usually on the table at your birthday party.

Example: There is a big cake on the table at my birthday party.

5. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, Ⓞ No 49.

LET US READ AND LEARN

6. Listen to the song "Happy Birthday", Ⓞ No 50. Read and learn it.



See page 331.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

I

Happy birthday to you!
Happy birthday to you!
Happy birthday, happy birthday,
Happy birthday to you.

II

How old are you now?
How old are you now?
Happy birthday, happy birthday,
How old are you now?

Happy birthday to you!
 Happy birthday to you!
 Happy birthday, dear Helen!
 Happy birthday to you.

LET US READ

7. Read the text to find out what present Billy liked best of all.

BILLY'S BIRTHDAY

Billy was four yesterday. In the morning when Billy was still¹ in bed, his Mum and Dad came into his room. They kissed him and said:

— Good morning, dear. Do you know that it's a holiday today?

— No, I don't. What holiday is it?

— It's your birthday, dear! And do you know how old you are today?

— I'm sorry, I don't.

— You are four today! Happy birthday to you, dear! And here are some birthday presents for you.

And they gave him the presents: a big brown funny toy-monkey, three nice books for little children and a box of sweets. Then they gave Billy a telegram [ˈtelɪgræm] which his aunt sent him on his birthday. The telegram said: "Happy birthday, dear Billy! Have a good time! Love from your aunt Polly."

Billy was happy to get that telegram from his aunt whom he loved dearly. He liked the presents that his parents gave him very much, too. He thanked his parents and kissed them.

In the afternoon Billy had a birthday party. At three o'clock his friends came. They gave Billy different presents: books, toys, sweets and many other things. Billy thanked them all.

¹ still [stɪl] — все еще

At four o'clock they sat¹ down at the table. They saw a big cake on the table with four candles² in it — Billy was four that day.

The children ate and drank a lot: juice, bananas, oranges, apples, cookies, sweets, ice-cream, and many other tasty things.

Not only did the children eat and drink a lot of tasty things — they played different games and had a very good time.

Billy's friends and parents sang him a song.³

Happy birthday to you!
Happy birthday to you!
Happy birthday, dear Billy!
Happy birthday to you!

In the evening Billy's Granny and Grandpa came. They gave him a present, too. Do you know what they gave him as a present? — A nice little funny puppy! How happy Billy was to get that present!



LET US TALK

8. Interview your classmate. Here are some questions to help you.

How old are you now?

How old were you last year?

Do you usually have a party on your birthday?

¹ sat [sæt] — сели

² candle ['kændl] — свеча

³ sang him a song ['sæŋ him ə'sɒŋ] — спели ему песню

- Who usually comes to your birthday party?
- Who usually gives you presents?
- Do you like to get presents?
- What presents do you like to get?
- What presents did you get last year?
- What presents do you like to give to your friends and relatives?
- What present did you give to your little sister last year?
- What food does your mother usually buy for your birthday party?
- What was there on your holiday table when you had a birthday?
- What did you do at your birthday party?
- Did you have a good time?

9. It's always fun to have a birthday party, isn't it? Tell your classmates about your (your friend's) birthday party.

LET US WRITE

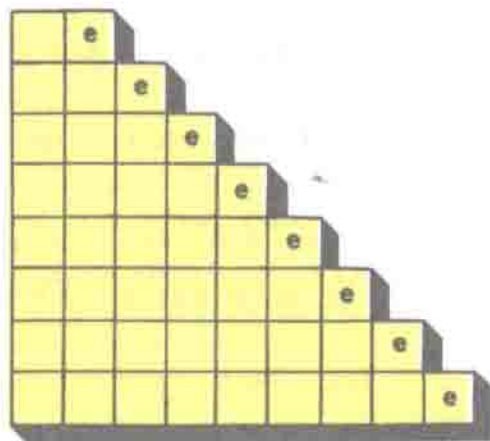
10. Look at the picture (see Exercise 1) and write what there is (there are) on the table.
11. Learn to write these words.

holiday, send — sent, party, present



PUZZLE TIME

Fill in the missing letters to build up "the ladder".



44. Lesson Forty-Four

The Forty-Fourth Lesson

LET US LEARN

1. Look at the pictures and ask your classmates questions. Let them answer your questions.

Is there ... } on (in, under, near) the ... ?
Are there ... }



2. a) Here are Jane's answers. What are John's questions?

-
— Yes, there was a doll in the box.
.....
— No, there were no toys under the table.
.....
— No, they were not. The tigers were under the chair.
.....
— Yes, there was a big birthday cake on the table.
.....
— Yes, there were seven candles in the birthday cake.
.....

— No, there was apple juice in the glass.

b) Now one of you is Jane, the other is John. Act the conversation.

3. Read Jane's questions in A and find John's answers in B.

A Were you happy when you got a lot of presents?
When did you have your birthday party?
What presents did you get?
Do your parents send telegrams to their friends on their birthdays?
What holiday do you like best of all?
Can trees grow without water?
Different animals live in different countries, don't they?

B I got a big red and yellow ball and two English books as presents.
I like the New Year best of all.
No, they can't.
Yes, they do.
Yes, they usually do.
Yes, I was very happy.
Last week.

4. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, Ⓞ No 51.

5. Try and read the new words.

knew — new grow — open
hop — shop celebrate [ˈselɪbreɪt]


LET US READ AND LEARN

6. On Christmas English people congratulate each other. They send each other cards. Learn how to congratulate your relatives and friends on Christmas¹ (see page 146).

¹ Christmas [krɪsməs] — Рождество



7. And here is the song which the English sing on Christmas. Listen, © No 52, read and learn it.

 See page 331.

WE WISH YOU A MERRY¹ CHRISTMAS

We wish² you a merry Christmas,
We wish you a merry Christmas,
We wish you a merry Christmas
And a happy New Year.

LET US READ

8. Do you want to know how English people celebrate Christmas? Then read the text "Christmas".

¹ merry ['merɪ] — веселый

² wish [wɪʃ] — желать

CHRISTMAS

I

The 25th of December¹ is Christmas Day. It's a happy holiday for many people in different countries.

Some weeks before Christmas English people are busy. They send greeting cards² to all their relatives and friends. You can buy Christmas cards or you can make them. Many children make their cards at school.

People buy a Christmas tree and decorate³ it with toys, coloured balls and little coloured lights.⁴

On Christmas Eve⁵ people put their presents under the tree. When children go to bed, they put their stockings⁶ near their beds.

At night Father Christmas comes. He has got a big bag of presents for children. He puts the presents into the children's stockings.



LET US TALK

9. Let us see if you remember what you've read about.

Answer the questions.

When is Christmas Day?

Is it a happy holiday for all people?

Why are people busy some weeks before Christmas?

¹ December [dɪ'sembə] — декабрь

² greeting card ['grɪtɪŋ 'kɑ:d] — поздравительная открытка

³ decorate ['deɪkəreɪt] — догадайтесь о значении этого слова

⁴ light [laɪt] — огонек

⁵ eve [i:v] — канун

⁶ stocking ['stɒkɪŋ] — чулок

- 14/ How do you do it?
- 15/ Where can people get Christmas cards?
 How do people decorate a Christmas tree?
 Where do the English put Christmas presents?
 When do they do it?
 Where do children put their stockings when they go to bed?
 Who comes at night?
 What is there in Father Christmas' bag?
 Where does he put Christmas presents for children?

LET US WRITE

10. Look at the picture (see Exercise 8) and write what presents for children were in Father Christmas' bag.

Example: There was a ball in the bag.

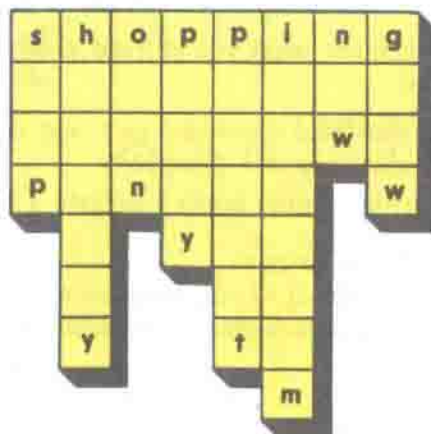
11. Learn to write these words.

celebrate, new, shop (go shopping), open



PUZZLE TIME

Solve the puzzle. (8 words)



45. Lesson Forty-Five

The Forty-Fifth Lesson

LET US LEARN

1. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, Ⓞ No 53.
2. Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[ɪ] drink, bring.

[ɔ:] thought, brought, bring — brought. Bring me the ball, please! Yesterday Father didn't bring carrots, he brought potatoes. Who brought fruit yesterday? Mum did.

[ɔ] shop, doctor, often. Do you often go shopping? No, I don't. My father doesn't often watch TV — he has no time. We often go to see my Granny.

always [ˈɔ:lweɪz]. Do you always take a shower in the morning? Of course I do. Mrs. Green always has a party on her birthday.

[ɪ] little, kitten, visit, to visit friends, to visit relatives. Do you always visit your friends when they are ill? Of course. My father visited Great Britain and America last year.

[ʌ] some, sometimes. Sometimes my parents visit their old friends. Does your father often watch TV? — No, only sometimes.

invite [ɪn'vaɪt], invite friends. Please, invite Bob to your birthday party! I don't want to invite him!

[e] get, send, a letter, a letter — letters. Do you often send letters to your Granny? Yes, I do. Last week I got a letter from my American friend.

[aɪ] write, write — wrote. My sister doesn't like to write letters but I do. Do you like to write letters?

[oʊ] home, only, only one, only boys, only sometimes. There was only one apple in the basket. Do you often go shopping? No, only sometimes.

3. Interview your classmates. Here is the table to help you.

Do	you	often	bring	bread?
Does	your parents	always	come to see	their friends?
	your friend	sometimes	visit	presents to you?
	your sister		celebrate	New Year?
	your relatives		go shopping	breakfast?
	your uncle		send	his birthday?
			make	vegetables and fruit?
			buy	letters
			write	your relatives?
			invite	

LET US READ AND LEARN

4. Congratulate your nearest and dearest on New Year. Do it this way.

A: Happy New Year!

B: The same to you.

LET US READ

5. Go on reading the text about "Christmas".

CHRISTMAS

II

Every year there is a very big Christmas tree in the centre of London, in Trafalgar Square.¹ This is a present from the people of Norway² to the people of Great Britain. They send it to Londoners every year and Londoners decorate the Christmas tree.

(In the evening before Christmas people like to come to

¹ Trafalgar Square [trə'fælgə'skwɛə] — Трафальгарская площадь

² Norway ['nɔ:weɪ] — Норвегия

Trafalgar Square to look at the tree. On Christmas Eve the streets in London are decorated, too.

The shops are very busy at Christmas. People want to buy presents for their family and friends (for their nearest and dearest). And they buy a lot of food and drink for all the Christmas parties.

People open their presents on Christmas morning and they all are happy with what they get.)

For Christmas lunch people eat turkey, potatoes and green vegetables. Then they have the Christmas pudding. At five o'clock it's time for tea and Christmas cake.

On Christmas people wish their nearest and dearest a merry Christmas.

The day after Christmas is Boxing Day. People usually visit their relatives and friends. They do not work on that day.

6. Choose and read aloud the sentences which are true of the text.

- 1 Every month there is a big Christmas tree in Trafalgar Square.
- 2 Every year there is a big Christmas tree in Trafalgar Square.
- 3 This is a present from Norway.
- 4 American people send a tree as a present.
- 5 There are no people in the shops on Christmas Eve.
- 6 The shops are busy at Christmas.
- 7 People buy presents at Christmas.
- 8 People don't buy presents for their family and friends.
- 9 The English open their presents on Christmas Eve.
- 10 People open their presents on Christmas morning.
- 11 For Christmas dinner people eat turkey and the Christmas pudding.
- 12 For Christmas dinner people eat pizza and hamburgers.

LET US TALK

- 7. Pretend your friends (your relatives) don't know how English people celebrate Christmas. Tell them about it.**

LET US WRITE

8. Write a letter to your friend and tell him (her) how you celebrated Christmas.
9. Learn to write these words.

bring (brought), often, always, visit, sometimes,
invite, letter, write (wrote), only



PUZZLE TIME

Guess the riddle.

It's running
Night and day
But it never
Runs away.

46. Lesson Forty-Six The Forty-Sixth Lesson

Review 3

LET US TALK

1. What Peter says is not true and Tim corrects him. Say it for Tim.

Example: Peter: Mary often goes shopping.

Tim: No, she doesn't often go shopping. She goes shopping only sometimes.

Peter: Jack always brings flowers to his sister on her birthday.

Tim:

Peter: Bill always invites his friends to his birthday party.

Tim:

Peter: Tom's uncle often visits his relatives.

Tim:

Peter: Amy often writes letters to her friend.

Tim:

Peter: Aunt Polly always sends presents to her cousin.

Tim:

2. Say what you *often*, *always*, *sometimes* do.

3. Give Jack's answers to Phil's questions.

Phil: Do you like holidays?

Jack:

Phil: What holidays do you like and why?

Jack:

Phil: Do you always send greeting cards to your friends and relatives on holidays?

Jack:

Phil: What do you usually write on the cards?

Jack:

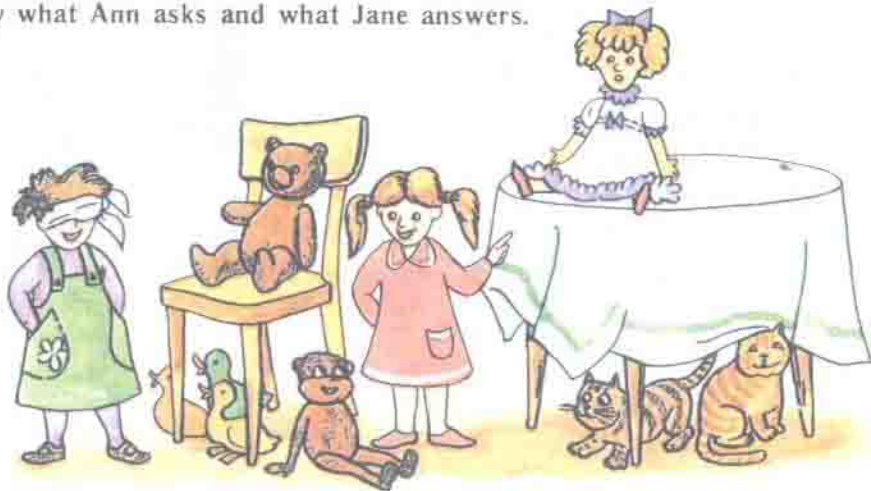
Phil: Do you often get greeting cards on holidays?

Jack:

4. Now pretend that one of you is Phil, the other is Jack. Act out the conversation. Change over.

5. Think of five more questions which Phil could ask.

6. Ann and Jane are playing a "Guessing game". Look at the picture and say what Ann asks and what Jane answers.



Ann: Is there a ...

}	on
	under
	near

 the ...?

Are there ...

Jane: Yes, there is a ...
No, there are no ...

7. Last week Sally was at her friend's birthday party. Ask her what there was on the holiday table.

*Examples: Was there a birthday cake on the table?
Were there candles in the birthday cake?*

8. Telephone your friend and invite him (her) to your birthday party.

9. Tell your classmates how you celebrated Christmas or the New Year.

LET US READ

10. You know how English people celebrate Christmas. Now read how some of them celebrate the New Year.

NEW YEAR

Not all English people celebrate New Year. Those who do celebrate it on the 31st of December. A lot of people go to Trafalgar Square to see the Christmas tree. They have a New Year party at home. On that day they wish their dearest and nearest a "Happy New Year". When Big Ben strikes¹ twelve they drink a toast [toust] to the New Year.

In America people celebrate New Year, too. They visit their relatives and friends or have parties at home.

English and American people often



¹ strikes [straiks] — бьет (о часах)

make New Year's resolutions¹ — they are promises² for the New Year.

Children make New Year's resolutions, too. This is what Phil, an English boy, wrote: "I often make resolutions but I don't always keep³ them. This year I am going:

- to help Mum about the house;
- to be nice to my little sister;
- to do exercises every morning;
- not to be late for school;
- to go to the swimming pool every day.

My Mum isn't going to eat chocolates, bread or spaghetti. Dad is going to play tennis every day. My Mum and Dad usually keep their resolutions but I don't."

And what about you? Do you make New Year's resolutions? Do you always keep them?

A JOKE

Sam: I've got a New Year's resolution. I can easily⁴ keep it.

Mum: What is it?

Sam: I am not going to make any more New Year's resolutions.

11. Answer the questions.

1. Do all English people celebrate New Year?
2. When do they celebrate it?
3. In what way do English people celebrate New Year? Do American people celebrate New Year?
4. Do English and American people often make New Year's resolutions?
5. What are New Year's resolutions?
6. Do you make New Year's resolutions?
7. What are they?
8. Do you always keep them?

¹ make resolution ['meɪk ,rezə'lu:ʃn] — давать себе слово, обещать

² promise ['prɒmɪs] — обещание

³ keep [ki:p] — держать, выполнять

⁴ easily ['i:zɪli] — легко

12. Which holiday do you like best and why?

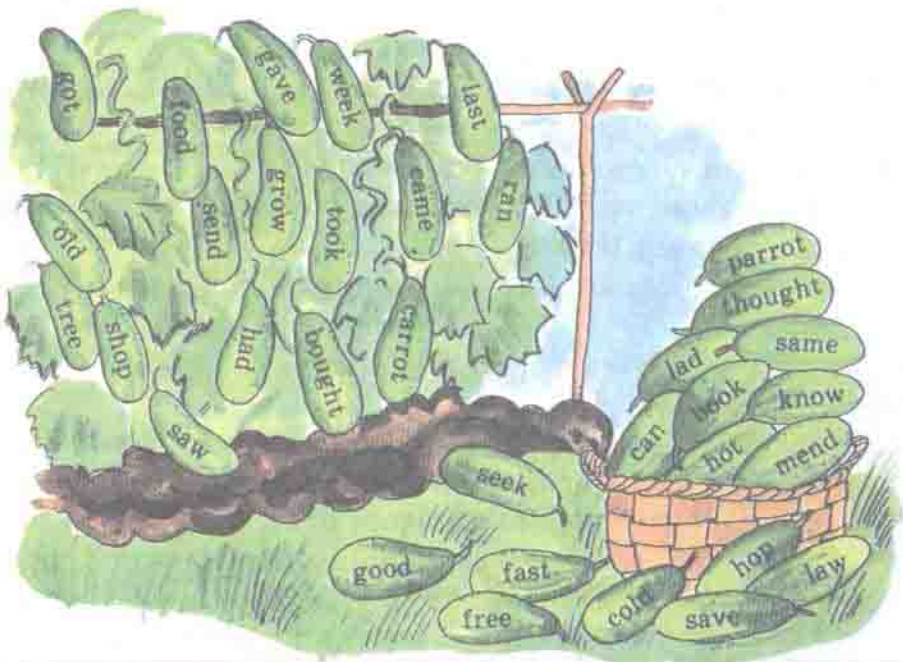
LET US WRITE

13. Write a composition about the holiday you enjoyed.



PUZZLE TIME

Pick up the rhyming twins and write them down.



47. Lesson Forty-Seven

The Forty-Seventh Lesson

Optional Lesson (⊙ No 54)

48. Lesson Forty-Eight

The Forty-Eighth Lesson

Home Reading

Lesson

8

2. Look at the picture (Exercise 1). Agree or disagree.

The giraffe is the first one.
The cat is the second one.
The crocodile is the twelfth one.
The bear is the sixth one.
The horse is the eighth one.
The elephant is the third one.
The cow is the fifth one.
The dog is the tenth one.
The tiger is the fourth one.
The hare is the ninth one.
The fox is the seventh one.
The monkey is the eleventh one.

3. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, Ⓞ No 56.

4. Try and read the new words.

let — pet

teacher — teach

book — look after

bought — taught

letter — clever

5. Read aloud the sentences which are true to the picture.

Kitty hasn't got a pet.

Kitty doesn't teach her dog.

Kitty has got a pet.

Kitty teaches her dog.

Her pet is a kitten.

Kitty's father looks after the dog.

Her pet is a dog.

Kitty looks after her pet.

The dog is clever.

The dog isn't clever.



6. Learn the poem "My Pet" and try to compose a poem about your pet.

MY PET

I've got a pet.
It's a cat.
His name's Fred.
I love my cat.

LET US READ

7. Mike has got some pets. Do you want to know about them? Then read his letter to Paul.

Dear Paul!

You know that I've got two pets: a cat called Tom and a dog — Killer. Now I've got another pet — it's a bird, a parrot.¹ His name is Chatterbox. He's green, blue and yellow. He's a big, funny, nice bird. I teach him to talk. Now Chatterbox can say: "Hi!" and "What a nice bird!" and "Let's play!"

What a pity you can't see him! But here is his photo [f'outou]. Do you like him?

I like to play with my parrot. He can play hide-and-peek! He hides under the table. I say, "Chatterbox, where are you?" And he says, "Hi!" or "Let's play!" What fun it is to play with Chatterbox!

With love from

Mike.



LET US TALK

8. You've read Mike's letter. Tell your Mum what Mike wrote about in his letter.

¹ parrot ['pærət] — nonyрай

9. Interview your classmates about their pets. Here are the questions to help you:

Have you got a pet?

What pet have you got?

What's his (her) name?

Does your pet answer to his (her) name?

How old is your pet?

What colour is your pet?

Is your pet big or little?

What do you teach your pet to do?

Your pet is clever, isn't he (she)?

What can your pet do?

What do you give your pet to eat and drink?

What does your pet like to eat and drink?

Do you take your pet for a walk?

Do you play with your pet?

Who looks after your pet?

LET US WRITE

10. Write it right (see Exercise 5).

11. Learn to write these words.

pet, look after, clever, teach (taught)



PUZZLE TIME

Finish up the rhymes.

I've got a kitten.

It's in the box.

She's got a monkey,

He's got a ...

The kitten's in the box.

The monkey's on the chair.

The fox is there, too

But where's the ... ?

50. Lesson Fifty

The Fiftieth Lesson

LET US LEARN

Remember!

- 13 thirteen — (the) thirteenth
- 14 fourteen — (the) fourteenth
- 15 fifteen — (the) fifteenth
- 16 sixteen — (the) sixteenth
- 17 seventeen — (the) seventeenth
- 18 eighteen — (the) eighteenth
- 19 nineteen — (the) nineteenth

(see p. 320)

1. Say in words.

a) Example: 17 — seventeen.

17, 10, 13, 19, 11, 15, 14, 18, 12, 16

b) Example: 13 — the thirteenth.

18, 15, 19, 14, 11, 16, 12, 17, 10

2. What number comes:

after: 10, 15, 18, 14, 12, 17, 11, 13, 16;

before: 16, 13, 11, 17, 12, 14, 18, 15, 10, 19?

3. Can you count well? Say quickly how much it is.

Example: $13 + 6 = 19$ thirteen and six is nineteen

$14 + 2 = ?$

$8 + 5 = ?$

$8 + 4 = ?$

$5 + 10 = ?$

$6 + 1 = ?$

$17 + 2 = ?$

$9 + 3 = ?$

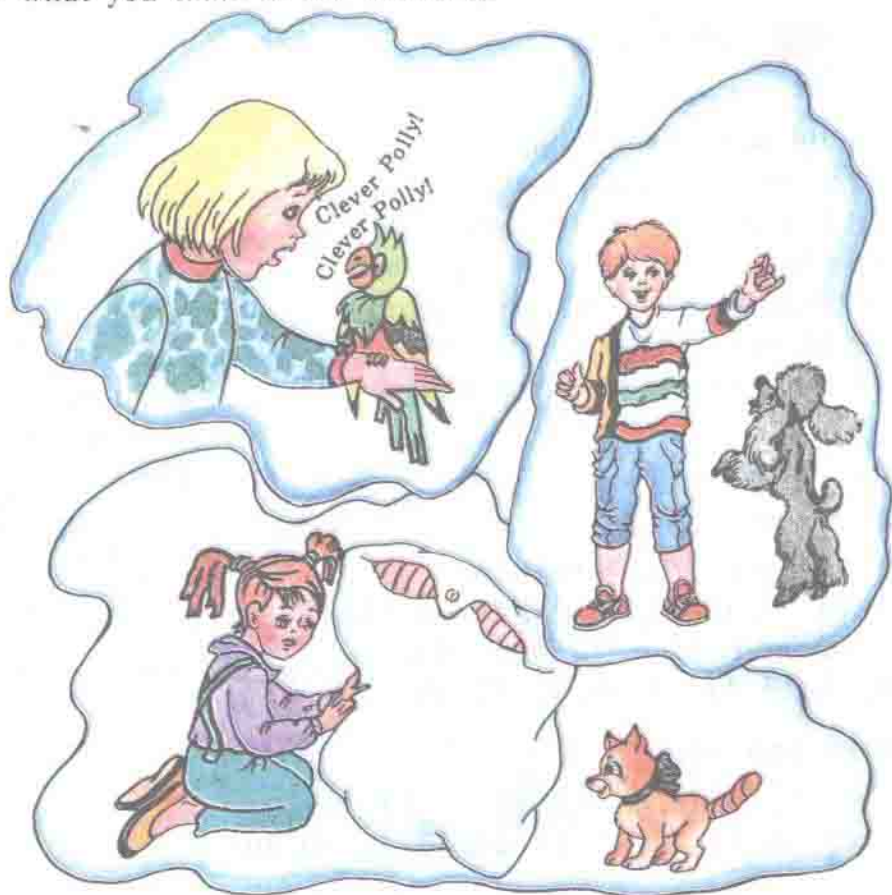
$4 + 4 = ?$

$10 + 7 = ?$

$6 + 9 = ?$

4. Look at the pictures and say:

- what pets the children look after;
- what the children teach their pets to do;
- what you think of the pets;
- what you think of the children.



5. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, © No 57.

6. Try and read the new words.

dog — long

sport — short

pet — neck

tail [teɪl]

7. Now read the words as quickly as you can.

teach, long, clever, short, look after, neck, pet, tail

8. Choose and read aloud the words that go with the sounds: [ɔ], [ɔ:], [e], [e:].

book, only, write, not, invite, visit, shop, party, open, long, send, tree, food, made, short, month, grow, country, different, tasty, last, year, pet, doctor, apple, box, sport, eat, week, bought, sweet, taught, holidays, today, always, neck, breakfast, men, face, tail, often

LET US READ AND LEARN

9. Read, learn and role play the dialogue.

Dick: I say, Tony, let's go to the Zoo!

Tony: That's a good idea!

10. Read the poem "What Colour Are They?" and learn it by heart.

WHAT COLOUR ARE THEY?

I



Please, tell me
What is green?
Grass¹ is green,
So long and clean.

II

What is red?
Asks little Fred.
The ball is red,
Says his brother Ted.



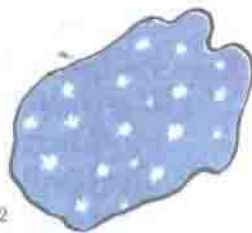
III



What is grey?
Can you say?
Yes, I can.
The mouse is grey.

IV

What is white?
I want to know
Milk is white
And so is snow.²



¹ grass [grɑ:s] — трава

² snow [snəʊ] — снег

11. There are a lot of tales¹ about animals. Start reading this one. Who is this tale about?

THE FUNNY ANIMAL

I

This is the tale of a little old man. His name is Dob. And it is the tale of Dob's friend — a dog. The dog's name is Rover.



This is Dob.



And this is Rover.

And it is the tale of a very funny animal.

One day Dob is busy. He is making lunch. He is making porridge, hamburgers and meat-balls — he knows that his friend Rover likes them very much.

When Rover came, the lunch was on the table. He saw the meat-balls and said: "M-m-m. Great!" The two friends ate the meat-balls and porridge and drank some milk.

After lunch Dob and Rover went for a walk.

¹ tale [teil] — сказка



LET US TALK

12. This tale is going to be interesting. Start telling it to your sister, brother or friend.

LET US WRITE

13. Write in words.

Example: 12 twelve — (the) twelfth.

12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

14. Learn to write these words.

thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen,
seventeen, eighteen, nineteen



PUZZLE TIME

How many words can you find? (15 words)

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

51. *Lesson Fifty-One* *The Fifty-First Lesson*

LET US LEARN

Remember!

- 20 twenty — (the) twentieth
- 30 thirty — (the) thirtieth
- 40 forty — (the) fortieth
- 50 fifty — (the) fiftieth
- 60 sixty — (the) sixtieth
- 70 seventy — (the) seventieth
- 80 eighty — (the) eightieth
- 90 ninety — (the) ninetieth
- 100 hundred — (the) hundredth
- 21 twenty-one — (the) twenty-first
- 32 thirty-two — (the) thirty-second
- 43 forty-three — (the) forty-third
- 54 fifty-four — (the) fifty-fourth
- 65 sixty-five — (the) sixty-fifth

76 seventy-six — (the) seventy-sixth
87 eighty-seven — (the) eighty-seventh
98 ninety-eight — (the) ninety-eighth
109 one hundred and nine
200 two hundred

(see p. 320)

1. Say in words:

- a) 20, 50, 30, 60, 40, 90, 70, 100, 80;
b) 81, 74, 92, 45, 63, 38, 56, 27, 99.

2. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, Ⓞ No 58.

3. Try and read the new words and sentences.

lion ['laɪən]: a lion, a lion — lions, a big lion, a toy-lion. What colour is your toy-lion? My toy-lion is yellow and grey.

wolf [wʊlf] — wolves [wʊlvz], a grey wolf, a hungry wolf. I think that wolves are always hungry. What animals do wolves eat?

4. Try and read the "ladders" as quickly as you can.

a lion

a toy-lion

a yellow toy-lion

a big yellow toy-lion

a big nice yellow toy-lion

a big nice yellow and brown toy-lion

a wolf

a big wolf

a big grey wolf

a big grey hungry wolf

a big grey hungry wolf ate a hare

a big grey hungry wolf ate a hare and a fox

5. Make up as many true sentences as you can.

The giraffe	has got a	long	neck.
The elephant		short	tail.
The bear			
The fox			
The hare			
The dog			
The cat			
The crocodile			
The monkey			
The lion			
The wolf			
The horse			

LET US READ

6. Read the tale to the end to find out what funny animal Dob and Rover saw.

THE FUNNY ANIMAL

II

"Look, Rover!" said Dob. "What a funny animal!"

"Oh, yes! He is very funny, but I don't know what animal it is," said Rover.

"Are you a giraffe?" asked Dob, looking at the animal's long neck.

"No, I'm not!" said the funny animal.

"Are you a crocodile?" asked Rover, looking at the animal's long tail.

"No, I'm not!" said the funny animal.

"Well!" said Dob and Rover. "Who are you?"

"I'm a crocoraffe," said the animal.

"A crocoraffe?" said Dob and Rover.

"Yes, I am! And I'm very hungry," said the animal. "What have you got for a very hungry crocoraffe?"



"Oh!" said Dob, "I've got porridge and milk."

"I don't like porridge and I don't like milk," said the animal.

"Well," said Dob, "what about hamburgers and tea?"

"Crocoraftes don't like hamburgers and tea. Have you got a toy for me?"

"What?! A toy — to eat?!" said Dob and Rover.

"Oh, yes," said the crocoraffe. "And very good and tasty they are — toys. I like toy-bears, toy-monkeys and dolls."

"I'm very sorry, Crocoraffe," said Dob. "I haven't got toys in this house."

"Oh, dear!"¹ said the crocoraffe. "And I'm so hungry."

"Hey, Dob!" said Rover. "What about balls for Crocoraffe?"

"Oh, yes, Rover!" said Dob. "Do you like meat-balls? We had meat-balls for lunch."

"M-m-m! Very good they are — meat-balls," said the crocoraffe. "Can I have two, please?"

"You can have ten, Crocoraffe," said Dob. "Help yourself."

The Crocoraffe ate ten balls and was very happy. He was so happy that he started singing.

I like toy-bears, monkeys, dolls
But best of all I like meat-balls.

¹ Oh, dear [ou 'diə] — О, боже!

² help yourself ['help jɜ:'self] — угодись

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

LET US TALK

8. Think and say:

Why is the funny animal's name Crocoraffe?

Can you think of a funny animal?

What is it?

What is its name?

Why?

LET US WRITE

9. Write in words.

20, 100, 80, 60, 50, 40, 30, 70, 90



PUZZLE TIME

Look at the pictures of these funny animals and say who is who.

Examples: The first animal is a parrotiger.

The second animal is a ...



52. Lesson Fifty-Two

The Fifty-Second Lesson

LET US LEARN

1. Play a "memory game". Look at the pictures for a minute, then close the book, name all the animals you saw and say:
- which animal is the first (second);
 - which animal has got a long (short) tail;
 - which animal has got a long (short) neck.



2. Put the sentences in the correct order to make the conversation and role play it.

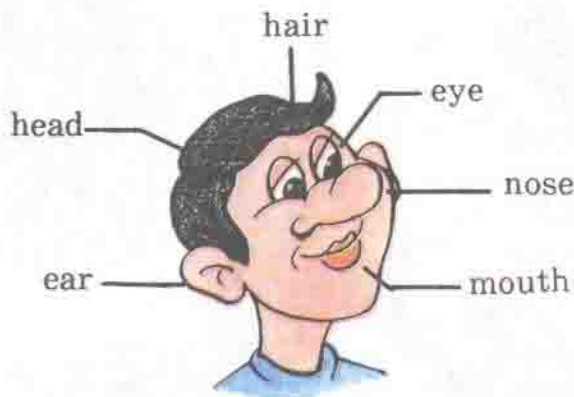
- Have you got a pet?
- What does your father teach Rover to do?
- His name is Rover.
- What is it?
- We all do. Mum feeds¹ him. I take him for a walk and Dad teaches him.
- What's his name?
- Dad teaches him to run after a ball and bring it back to him.
- Who looks after Rover?
- What a clever pet you've got! What colour is your dog?
- Yes, I have.
- He's black. He has got a long neck and a short tail.
- Oh, how I'd love to have a pet, too!
- It's a dog.

3. Play a "number game". Pretend one of you is Rita and the other is Mary.

Example: Rita: How much is eight and eleven?

Mary: Eight and eleven is nineteen.

4. Look at the picture. Read and learn the new words.



5. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, ☉ No 59.

¹ feed [fi:d] — кормить

6. Find the rhyming twins.

buy,	nose,
these,	eye,
bear,	hair,
head,	please
rose,	red

LET US READ AND LEARN

7. Listen to the game-song "Alouette", Ⓢ No 60. Read and learn three parts of it.



See page 332.

ALOUETTE

I

Alouette, little Alouette,
Alouette, play the game with me.
Put your finger¹ on your head,
Put your finger on your head,
On your head, on your head,
Don't forget,² Alouette, oh!

II

Alouette, little Alouette,
Alouette, play the game with me.
Put your finger on your eye,
Put your finger on your eye,
On your eye, on your eye,
On your head, on your head,
Don't forget, Alouette, oh!

¹ finger ['fɪŋə] — палец

² don't forget ['dəʊnt fə'get] — не забудь

III

Alouette, little Alouette,
Alouette, play the game with me.
Put your finger on your nose,
Put your finger on your nose,
On your nose, on your nose,
On your eye, on your eye,
On your head, on your head,
Don't forget, Alouette, oh!

LET US READ

8. Read the first part of the story "At the Zoo" and say why the zookeeper¹ didn't let Ted give a banana to the monkeys.

AT THE ZOO

I

Last week Mr. Smith and his son Ted went to the Zoo. They saw many animals there: tigers and lions, elephants and monkeys, giraffes and crocodiles, wolves and foxes, white bears and brown bears, horses and hares. They saw many different birds, too.

Ted watched the monkeys. They were so funny. They jumped, ran, played and made funny faces.

Ted wanted to give a banana to the monkeys but the zookeeper said:

"Don't do it, please! They are not hungry or thirsty now. I look after them and I know when and what to give them to eat and to drink."

"Oh, I'm sorry," said Ted. "I'm never going to do it again."

Then the zookeeper invited Ted and his father to have a look at a tiger cub.²

¹ zookeeper [ˌzuːˈki:pə] — one who looks after animals in a Zoo

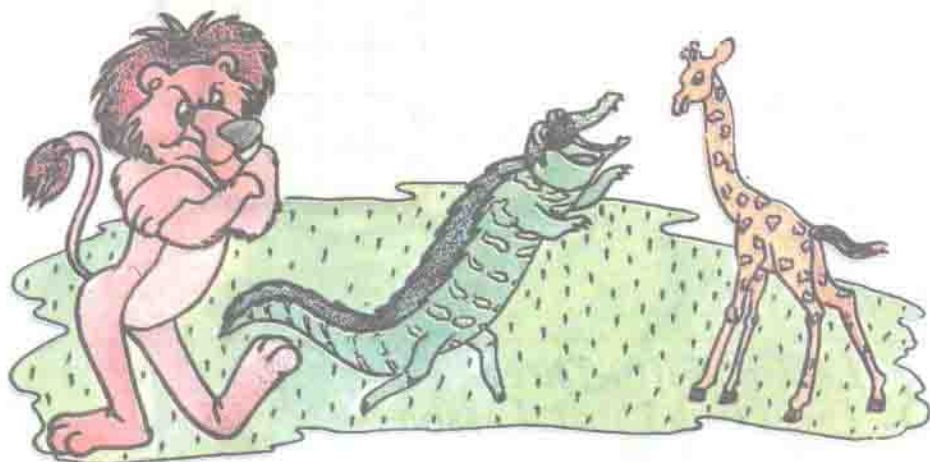
² cub [kʌb] — the animal's child



9. Find and read aloud the sentences to illustrate the picture.

LET US TALK

10. Look at the picture and describe the animals.



11. Now you think of any funny mixed-up animal. Describe it and let your classmates guess what animal it is.

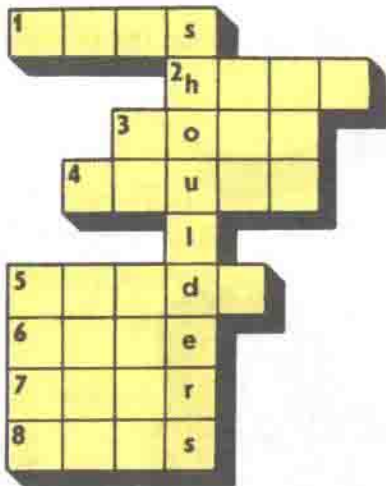
12. Draw the face of a funny fellow and write what is what (see Exercise 4).
 13. Learn to write these words.

head, hair, eye, ear, mouth, nose



PUZZLE TIME

Complete the crossword.



53. Lesson Fifty-Three

The Fifty-Third Lesson

LET US LEARN

1. What are (is) you (your friend) good at? Say what you (your friend) can do well (can't do well).

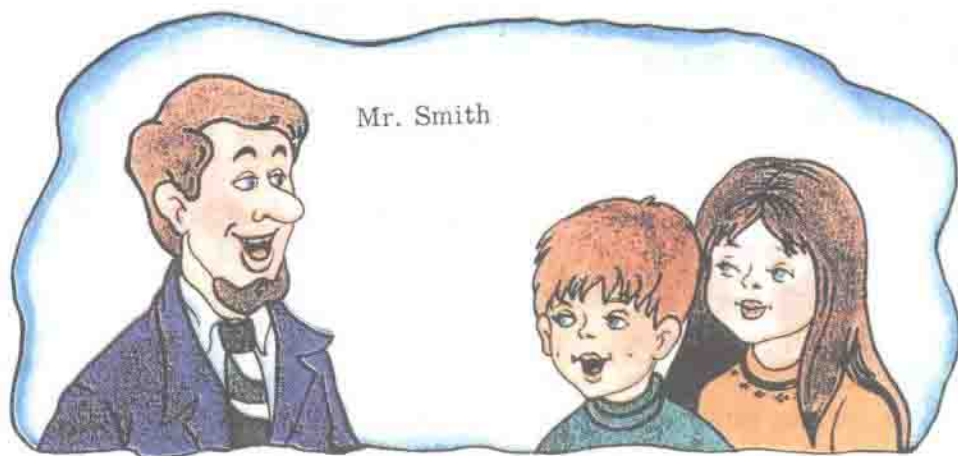
Example: *My friend can play chess well.*
I can't play chess well.

Remember!

	+		?		
I	}	must read every day.	Must	}	write every day?
He					
She					
We					
You					
They					

I	}	must not (mustn't) eat too much ice-cream.
He		
She		
We		
You		
They		

2. Mr. Smith tells his children what they must do and what they mustn't do. What does he say? Pretend you are Mr. Smith and say it for him (see p. 178).



Mary,	you	must	get up too late.
Bob,		mustn't	eat a lot of sweets.
			help your mother about the house.
			come to school in time.
			be late for school.
			look after your little sister.
			get up.
			eat too much ice-cream.
			give sweets to your pet.
			take your pet for a walk.
			wash your hands before you eat.

3. Parents and teachers often tell children what they must do first. What do they say?

Example: Mother: do homework / go for a walk.

Mother: You must do your homework before you go for a walk.

Mother: wash hands / eat.

Granny: wash hands and face / go to bed.

Teacher: think / speak.

Grandfather: say goodnight / go to bed.

Father: do homework / play.

Teacher: think / write.

4. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, Ⓢ No 61.

5. Try and read the new words.

pet — leg night — right

neck — left

6. Choose and read the words: a) that go with the sound [e]; b) that don't go with the sound [aɪ].

a) mouth, ear, leg, hair, head, eye, must, pet, wolves, clever, teach, tail, neck, short, left, present, grow, send;

b) right, nose, lion, teach, long, look after, only, invite, write, wrote, nine, visit, party, holiday, open

7. Listen, read and learn, Ⓞ No 62.

I LOVE MY DOG

I've got a dog,
His name is Jack.
His head is white,
His nose is black.

I take him out
Every day.
Such¹ fun we have!
We run and play.



Such clever tricks
My dog can do.
I love my dog!
He loves me too!

8. Listen to the song "I Found² a Cow", Ⓞ No 63. Read and learn it.



See page 332.

I FOUND A COW

I found a cow!
How?
I found a bear!
Where?
I found a hen!
When?
I found a bear!
I found a hen!
I found a cow!
Wow!

¹ such [sʌtʃ] — такой

² found [faʊnd] — нашел

9. Read the second part of the story "At the Zoo" and say how the zookeeper takes care of the tiger cub.

AT THE ZOO

II

Ted: Oh, what a nice little tiger.

Zookeeper: It's a tiger cub. It's time to give him his milk.

Ted: Hasn't the tiger cub got a mother?

Zookeeper: He's got a mother. But his mother hasn't got any milk.

Ted: So now you're the cub's mother?

Zookeeper: Well, I am! I look after him. I give him milk six to eight times a day — he is very little.

Ted: And how do you feed him?

Zookeeper: I warm¹ some cow's milk and give it to him in a bottle.



Ted: Does he like it?

Zookeeper: Yes, he does. He always wants more. Look at him now.

¹ warm [wɔ:m] — подогревать

Ted: He's beautiful¹, isn't he? What a nice pet!

Zookeeper: A pet! He isn't a pet. He must go back to his mother and live at the Zoo with the other tigers.

Ted: Have you got any other baby ['beɪbɪ] animals at the Zoo?

Zookeeper: Yes, we've got many. And they all take a lot of my time.

Father: Oh, excuse us, please. We've taken² a lot of your time too. Thank you very much.

Ted: Yes, thank you very, very much. Goodbye!

Zookeeper: Goodbye. Come and see the animals some other day.

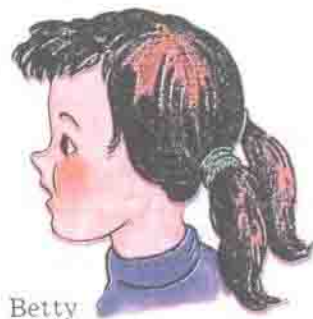
10. Read the joke.

Teacher: What animal has got four legs?

Pupil: Two hens.

LET US TALK

- 11.** Betty was at the Zoo last week. Alf wants to know about her visit there and asks her these questions. Pretend one of you is Alf, the other is Betty. Answer Alf's questions for Betty and role play the dialogue.



- When did you go to the Zoo?
- Who did you go to the Zoo with?
- What animals did you see there?
- Which animals did you watch?

¹ beautiful ['bjʊtɪfʊl] — красивый

² We've taken ['wi:v teɪkɪ] — Мы заняли

- Did you feed the animals?
- What did you give them?
- Did you see a zookeeper there?
- Was the zookeeper a man or a woman?
- Did the zookeeper let you feed the animals?
- Did you see big animals?
- Did you see a baby-elephant?
- What animals are funny to watch? And why?
- What animals can swim?
- What animals do you think are clever?
- What animals have got long tails? Short necks?
- You had a good time at the Zoo, didn't you?
- When did you come home?
- Would you like to go to the Zoo again?

LET US WRITE

12. Make up and write not less than 6 sentences (see Exercise 2).
13. Learn to write these words.

must, left, right, leg



PUZZLE TIME

How many words that begin with the letter "c" do you remember? Write them down. Who is the champion?

54. *Lesson Fifty-Four* *The Fifty-Fourth Lesson*

Optional Lesson (⊙ No 64)

55. *Lesson Fifty-Five* *The Fifty-Fifth Lesson*

Home Reading Lesson

9

56. *Lesson Fifty-Six* *The Fifty-Sixth Lesson*

Optional Lesson

57. *Lesson Fifty-Seven* *The Fifty-Seventh Lesson*

LET US LEARN

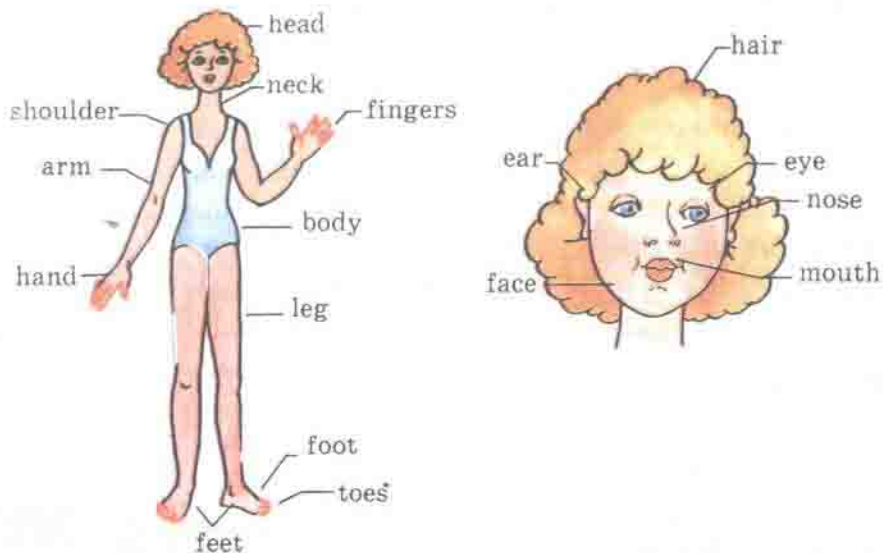
1. Can you tell right from wrong? Say what you must (mustn't) do. You may use the following:

help your mother about the house; go shopping; get up too late; look after your pet; eat too much ice-cream; come to school in time; be late for school; take your dog for a walk; feed your pet; watch TV too late; do exercises every day; wash your hands before you eat; go to bed too late ...

2. Make sure that you remember how to say numbers in words.

55, 32, 48, 69, 66, 100, 95, 81, 17, 74, 20, 25, 11, 14, 13, 12

3. This doll can help you to learn the names of the parts of the body. You know some of them. Read and remember.



4. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, Ⓞ No 65.
5. Learn to read the words and sentences: first read them to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

[ɔ] not, what, wash, shop, shopping, long, porridge, coffee, body, a long body, a short body. What animals have long bodies? I think a crocodile has got a long body.

[ɑ] glass, last, father, party, are, arm, an arm — arms, his arm, her arm, their arms, my left arm, my right arm. I've got two arms: this is my left arm and this is my right arm.

[ɪ] in, his, this, ill, six, skip, live, kitten, swim, bring, different, visit, fish, pity, little, sister, finger, a finger — fingers. I've got ten fingers — five on my right hand and five on my left hand.

[u] put, good, wolf, look, foot, a foot — feet, my right foot, my left foot. I've got two feet: this is my right foot and this is my left foot.

[ou] no, so, know, only, grow, open, go, nose, toe, a toe — toes. How many toes have you got? I've got ten toes — five on my

left foot and five on my right foot. We've got ten fingers on our hands and ten toes on our feet.

[ou] shoulder, a shoulder — shoulders. This is my right shoulder and this is my left shoulder. Oh, look at that man's shoulders! Do you know the names of all the parts of the body? Yes, I do. They are: a head, a face, hair, eyes, a nose, a mouth, ears, a neck, shoulders, arms, hands, fingers, legs, feet, toes.

LET US READ AND LEARN

6. Listen, read and learn, Ⓞ No 66.

I MUST

I mustn't say "I can't".
I mustn't say "I won't".¹
I mustn't say "I'm not".
I mustn't say "I don't".
I must say "I will".²
I must say "I am".
I must say "I do".
I must say "I can".

LET US READ

7. Read the text and say what's the main idea of it.

GASTON

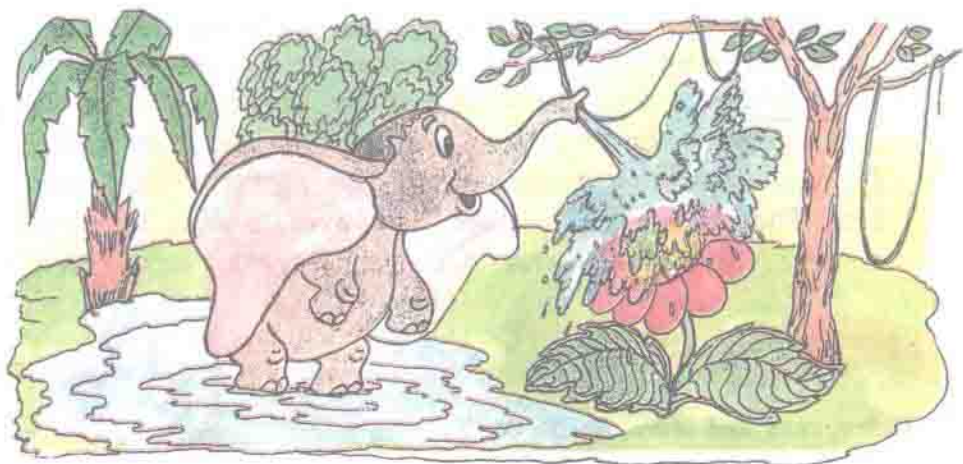
Once there lived³ a little Elephant. His name was Gaston. His mother and father worked from morning till⁴ late at night as all the elephants usually did. But Gaston didn't like to work. He liked to play and that was what he did all day long.

¹ I won't [wɒnt] — не буду

² I will [wɪl] — буду

³ once there lived ['wʌns ðeə 'lɪvd] — жил-был

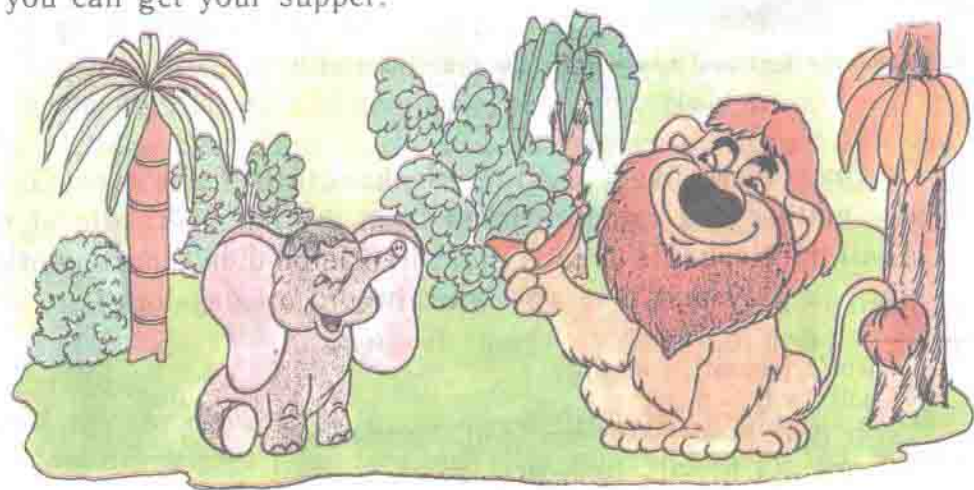
⁴ from ... till [frəm ... tɪl] — от ... до



One morning Gaston's mother said, "My dear, it's time for you to work, too."

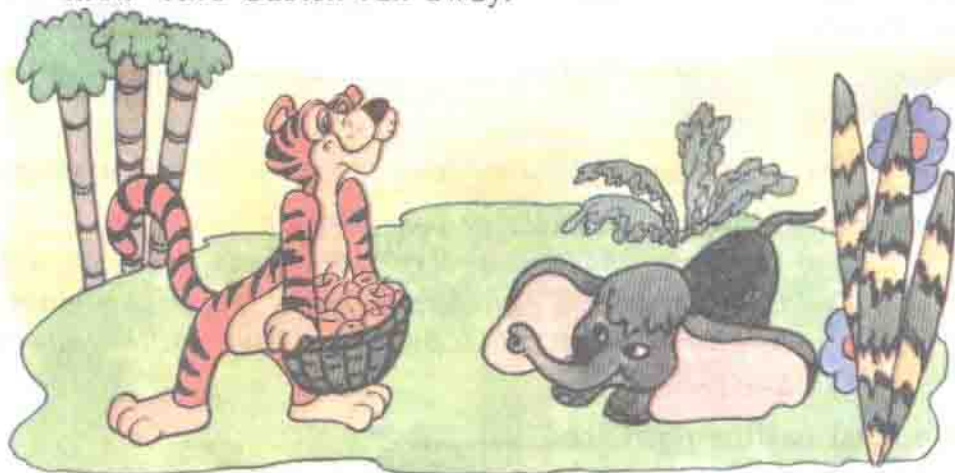
As Gaston didn't want to work, he ran away. He had a very good time: he ran, jumped and played games. In the evening he was very hungry. It was his mother who usually gave him food to eat. But there was no mother with him there. Who could help him?

Then Gaston had an idea. He went to the Lion and said: "Mr. Lion, I'm so hungry. Would you give me some bananas to eat?" "All right!" said the Lion, "but you must work first. Then you can get your supper."



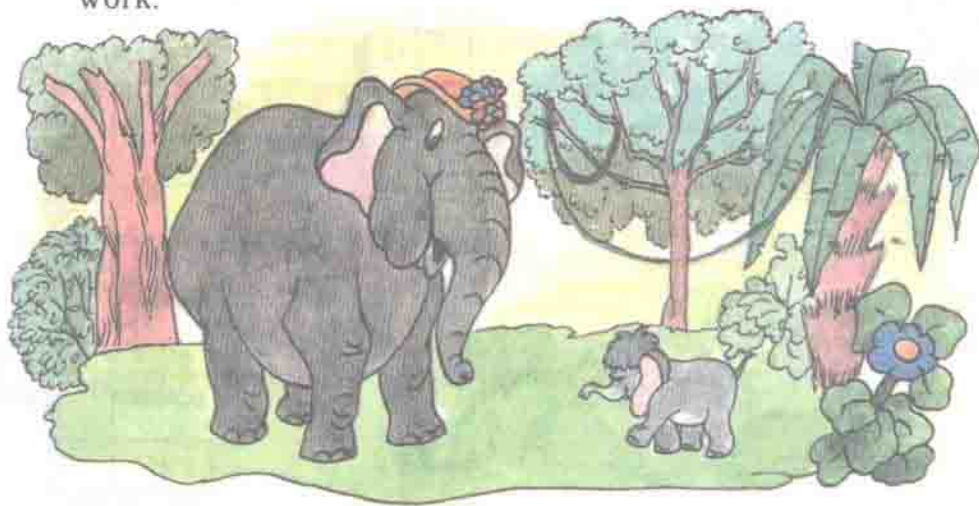
The little Elephant did want to have his supper, but he didn't want to work! So he ran away.

Then he saw the Tiger. He asked the Tiger to give him some apples to eat. "OK," said the Tiger, "but you must work first." And Gaston ran away.



He asked a lot of animals to give him something to eat. But they all asked him to work first.

So the hungry Elephant ran back home to his parents. When he saw his mother, he said, "Dear Mum! I'm so sorry!.. Now I know that if I want to have something to eat I must work."



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

LET US TALK

9. What is your idea about doing right and wrong things? Say what you must and mustn't do.

LET US WRITE

10. They are the right things to do, aren't they? So agree with the statements.

Examples: We must eat three or four times a day.

Yes, we must eat three or four times a day.

Children mustn't put their toys in the wrong places.

No, children mustn't put their toys in the wrong places.

We must eat the right food.

Boys and girls must go for a walk every day.

Pupils mustn't be late for school.

You mustn't watch TV every day.

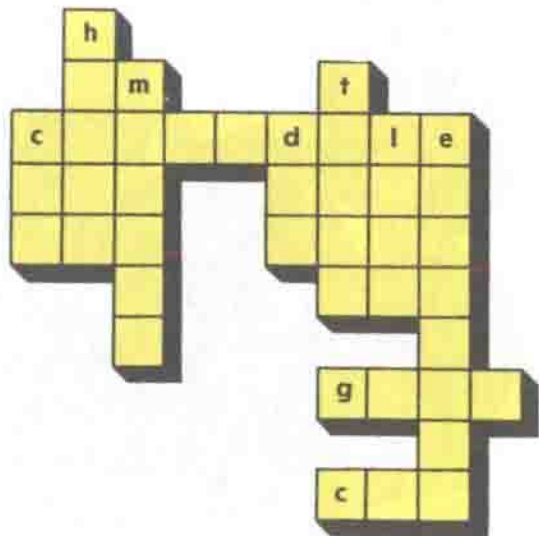
We must help our parents.

You mustn't go to bed too late.



PUZZLE TIME

To solve the puzzle you must write the names of ten animals.

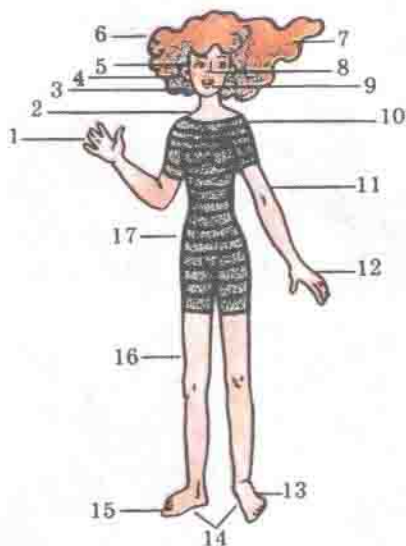


58. Lesson Fifty-Eight

The Fifty-Eighth Lesson

LET US LEARN

1. Do you remember the names of the parts of the body? Name them, please.



2. Pretend you've got a little sister (brother). You ask her (him) these questions. Let her (him) answer them. Role play the dialogue.

Example: — What do you hear¹ with?

— I hear with my ears.

What do you see with?

What do you eat with?

What do you walk with?

What do you write with?

What do you think with?

3. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, ⊙ No 67.

¹ hear [hɪə] — слышать

4. Look at the pictures and name domestic and wild animals.

Example: A cow is a ... animal.



LET US READ AND LEARN

5. Listen, read and learn, © No 68.

WHAT DO WE DO WITH ...?

We smell¹ with our nose,
We see with our eyes,
We eat with our mouth
Tasty puddings and pies.²

¹ smell [smel] — нюхать

² pie [paɪ] — пирог

With legs and feet we walk,
With lips¹ and tongue² we talk,
And with our ears
We can hear.

6. Listen to the action song "Head and Shoulders", © No 69. Read and learn to sing it.



See page 332.

HEAD AND SHOULDERS

Head and shoulders,

Knees³ and toes,

Knees and toes.

Head and shoulders,

Knees and toes,

Knees and toes.

And eyes and ears,

And mouth and nose.

Head and shoulders,

Knees and toes,

Knees and toes.

Arms and legs,

And feet and hands,

Feet and hands.

Arms and legs,

And feet and hands.

Feet and hands.

And eyes and ears,

And mouth and nose.

Head and shoulders

Knees and toes,

Knees and toes.

¹ lip [lɪp] — губа

² tongue [tʌŋ] — язык

³ knee [ni:] — колено

7. Use the right word for each gap and read the text.

This is my doll. Her name is Polly. She's a big She's got big blue ... , little ears, a short ... and a little red Her ... is long and yellow.

She's got two arms: this is her right ... and this is her ... arm. She's got ten ...; five on her right hand and five on her Her fingers are She's got long legs, little ... and ... little toes: five on her ... foot and ... on her

My doll is very She can do many things: with her ... she can eat tasty things; with her ... and feet she walks; with her tongue and lips she And with her ... she can hear me. I say: "Polly, dear!" and my doll says: "Ma-ma."

I think my doll is very nice and I love my doll.



8. Read the text and say why the woman ran away.

WHY DID SHE RUN AWAY?

Yesterday Rover came to the Zoo to visit his friends. Suddenly¹ he saw a new animal. It was yellow, brown and black. It had a little head, long legs, a long tail and a very, very long neck!

Rover came up to the animal and said:

"Hello, ... Excuse me, I don't know your name."

"That's all right. My name is Blaze."

"Who are you? I didn't see you here last month."

¹ suddenly [ˈsʌdnli] — вдруг

"I'm a giraffe. I lived in Africa. But now I live here, in the Zoo. I like it here. Children and their parents often come to see me. They always bring me a lot of things to eat: fruit and vegetables, sweets and cookies and many other tasty things."

"Do you eat birds or animals?"

"Oh, no, I don't. Why are you looking at my neck? You don't like it, do you?"

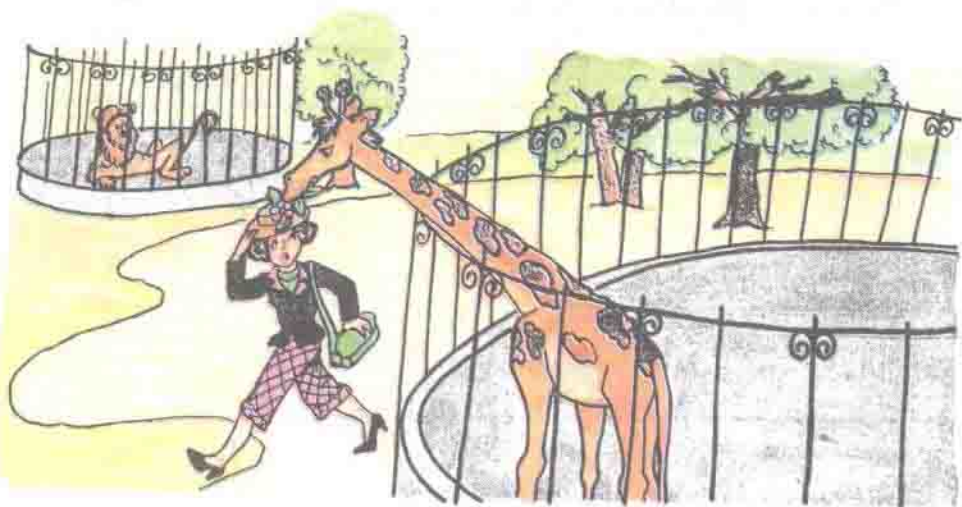
"Well, I do! But why is it so long?"

"Because¹ I eat leaves from the trees. My long neck helps me do it."

"Oh, I see."

"I like to eat grass, too. You know, one day a woman came to look at me. I saw nice green grass on her hat.² I thought she wanted to give it to me to eat."

"Of course I thanked her and ate some grass. I didn't like it! It wasn't tasty at all! And do you know what the woman did? She ran away! I don't know why! Can you tell me why she ran away?"



¹ because [bɪ'kɔːz] — потому что

² hat [hæt] — шляпа

9. Arrange the sentences in a logical order according to the text.

The giraffe didn't like the grass on the woman's hat.
Rover came to the Zoo to visit his friends.
One day a woman came to the Zoo.
He saw a new animal.
The giraffe liked living in the Zoo.
The woman ran away.
The giraffe's neck helps him get food.

LET US TALK

10. Now give a short summary of the tale. Try to make it as short as you can: the shorter — the better. Who is the champion?
11. Make a doll and describe it (Exercise 7 can help you).

LET US WRITE

12. Make sure you know how to write the names of the parts of the body. Copy and fill in the table (Exercise 1 can help you).

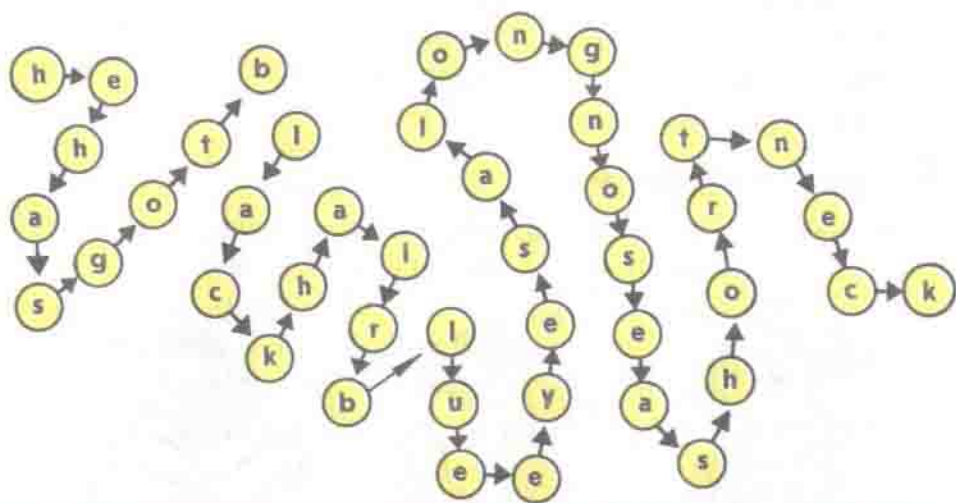
Head		Body		
eyes	—	leg	—	—
mouth	—	chick	—	—
ear	—	chin	—	—
nose	—	feet	—	—
	—	arm	—	—
	—	shoulder		
	—	finger		

13. Do Exercise 11 in written form.
14. Learn to write these words.

body, foot (feet), arm, shoulder, finger, toe



Read the secret message.



59. Lesson Fifty-Nine The Fifty-Ninth Lesson

LET US LEARN

Remember!

long — longer — (the) longest
short — shorter — (the) shortest
old — older — (the) oldest
new — newer — (the) newest
clever — cleverer — (the) — cleverest
big — bigger — (the) biggest
funny — funnier — (the) funniest
tasty — tastier — (the) tastiest

(see p. 319)

1. Agree or disagree.

The elephant is the biggest animal.
The biggest cat is the tiger.
The giraffe's neck is shorter than the bear's.
The monkey's tail is longer than the cat's.
Dogs are cleverer than cats.
Bananas are tastier than apples.
The giraffe has got the longest neck.
Cats are funnier than monkeys.

2. Compare these funny fellows.

*Examples: Jack's ears are bigger than Ted's.
Tim's ears are the biggest.*



3. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, (C) No 70.

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

big — big

green — sheep

[aɪ] wife, write, right, child — wild, a wild animal — wild animals. What wild animals do you know? Is the monkey a wild animal? Yes, the monkey is a wild animal.

[e] leg, left, neck, America, domestic, a domestic animal —

domestic animals. What domestic animals do you know? I know that the cow and the horse are domestic animals. The pig and the sheep are domestic animals, too.

[eɪ] made, tasty, stadium, favourite, my favourite book, my favourite sport. What is your favourite English book? My favourite English book is "Pinocchio". The dog is the favourite pet with the English.

[æ] hand, drank, Africa, animal, hamster, a hamster — hamsters. Can a hamster be a pet? Yes, many boys and girls keep hamsters as pets at home.

parrot, a parrot — parrots, a nice parrot, a clever parrot, a blue and green parrot. A lot of families keep parrots as pets at home. Have you got a parrot? Yes. Can your parrot talk? Yes, my parrot can talk.

[ɔ:] four, walk, always, daughter, for, tortoise, a tortoise — tortoises, a big tortoise, a little tortoise. Who keeps a tortoise as a pet at home? I do. What does your tortoise eat? My tortoise eats grass, leaves, fruit and vegetables.

[ju:] you, new, pupil, beautiful, a beautiful woman, a beautiful child, a beautiful girl. I think my cat is beautiful. My aunt has got beautiful eyes.

5. Look at the pictures and say what animal you'd like to keep as a pet.
Example: I'd like to keep a cat as a pet.



6. Listen to the song "Fingers", Ⓞ No 71, read and learn it.



See page 333.

FINGERS

How many fingers have I got?
 Five on my right hand.
 Five on my left hand.
 How many fingers have I got?

7. Here are two poems. Listen to them, Ⓞ No 72. Read them, choose the one you like best and learn it by heart.

WHAT CAN'T YOU DO WITHOUT ...?

Without your tongue
 You cannot talk.
 Without your feet
 You cannot walk.
 Without your eyes.
 You cannot see.
 Without your heart¹
 You cannot be.

ONLY ONE HEART

I've got two legs
 With which I walk.
 I've got a tongue
 With which I talk.
 I've got two eyes
 With which I see.
 I've got one heart
 To live and be.

¹ heart [hɑ:t] — сердце

8. Read and say if you've got new information about elephants.

THE ELEPHANT

Elephants are the biggest four-legged animals. They are grey and sometimes white. They haven't got hair. Elephants come from Africa and Asia.¹

African elephants have got very big ears and Asian elephants have got little ears.

The elephant has got a very long nose — a trunk [trʌŋk] and two long white teeth — tusks [tʌskz].

Elephants eat a lot of food. They eat leaves, grass, and fruit. An elephant eats a lot of food and drinks a lot of water.

Elephants can swim — they are very good swimmers. Elephants love water.

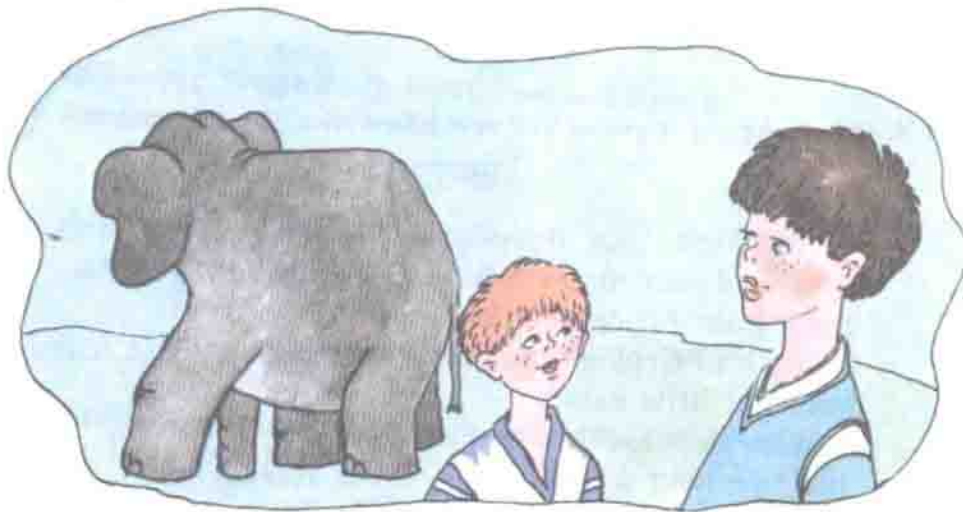
When the elephant sleeps,² it usually stands. And as you know elephants help man work.



¹ Asia ['eɪʒə] — Азия

² sleep [slɪp] — спать

9. Read the joke.



Bob: Dick, this elephant's got five legs!

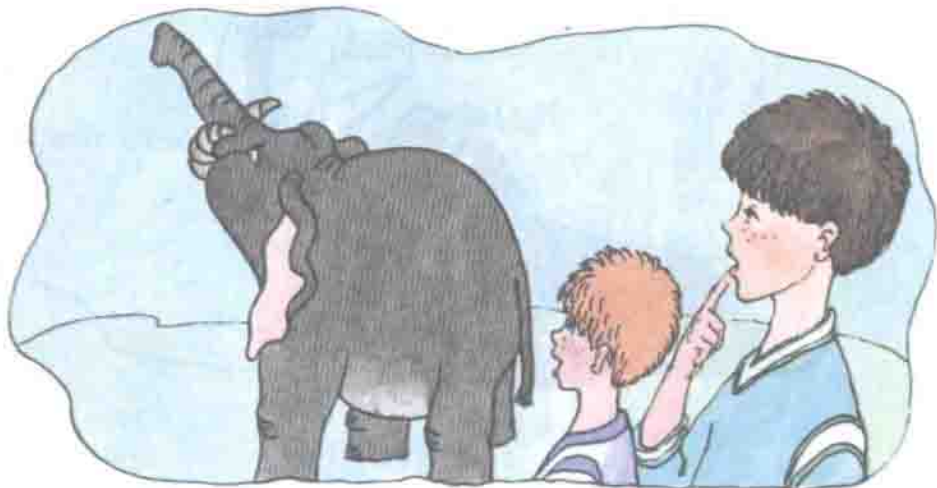
Dick: Which elephant?!

Bob: The big one!

Dick: No, it hasn't. It's got four legs.

Bob: Look! One ... two ... three ... four ... five!

Dick: That isn't a leg! It's a trunk!



10. Billy Kay loves animals and knows a lot about them. This is what he wrote about tigers.

My favourite animals are tigers. They are orange, black and white. The tigers have got big bodies, long tails and big teeth. Baby-tigers stay¹ with their mothers for two years. Tigers live alone.² They eat meat and fish. They hunt³ different animals. They usually hunt in the long grass. Tigers can swim. They live in Asia. They have got their own territory to live in. I think tigers are beautiful animals.

Billy Kay.



LET US TALK

11. Now you know what Billy's favourite animal is. And what is yours?
12. What pet would you like to keep at home and why?
13. Draw the picture of a funny fellow and describe it.

LET US WRITE

14. What can you write about your favourite animal? (See Exercise 10.)

¹ stay [steɪ] — остаются

² alone [ə'ləʊn] — в одиночку

³ hunt [hʌnt] — охотиться

15. Last week Bill was in the Zoo. What questions would you ask him? The words in brackets can help you.

Bill went to the Zoo last week. (*When?*)

He went there with his father and sister. (*With whom?*)

They saw a giraffe there. (*Whom?*)

Bill gave the giraffe a banana. (*What?*)

The giraffe liked the banana very much. (*Did?*)

They watched the giraffe for a long time. (*Why?*)

16. Write according to the model.

Example: 24 — the twenty-fourth.

13, 15, 18, 20, 25, 31, 42, 53

17. Learn to write these words.

wild, domestic, pig, sheep (sheep), favourite,
hamster, beautiful, parrot



PUZZLE TIME

What's the message? This is the key to the code.¹

1 — a	7 — g	13 — m	19 — s	25 — y
2 — b	8 — h	14 — n	20 — t	26 — z
3 — c	9 — i	15 — o	21 — u	
4 — d	10 — j	16 — p	22 — v	
5 — e	11 — k	17 — q	23 — w	
6 — f	12 — l	18 — r	24 — x	

1325 61221521189205 114913112 919 1 1291514

¹ the key [ki:] to the code [koud] — ключ к коду

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3 — c	9 — i	15 — o	21 — u	
4 — d	10 — j	16 — p	22 — v	
5 — e	11 — k	17 — q	23 — w	
6 — f	12 — l	18 — r	24 — x	

1325 61221521189205 114913112 919 1 1291514

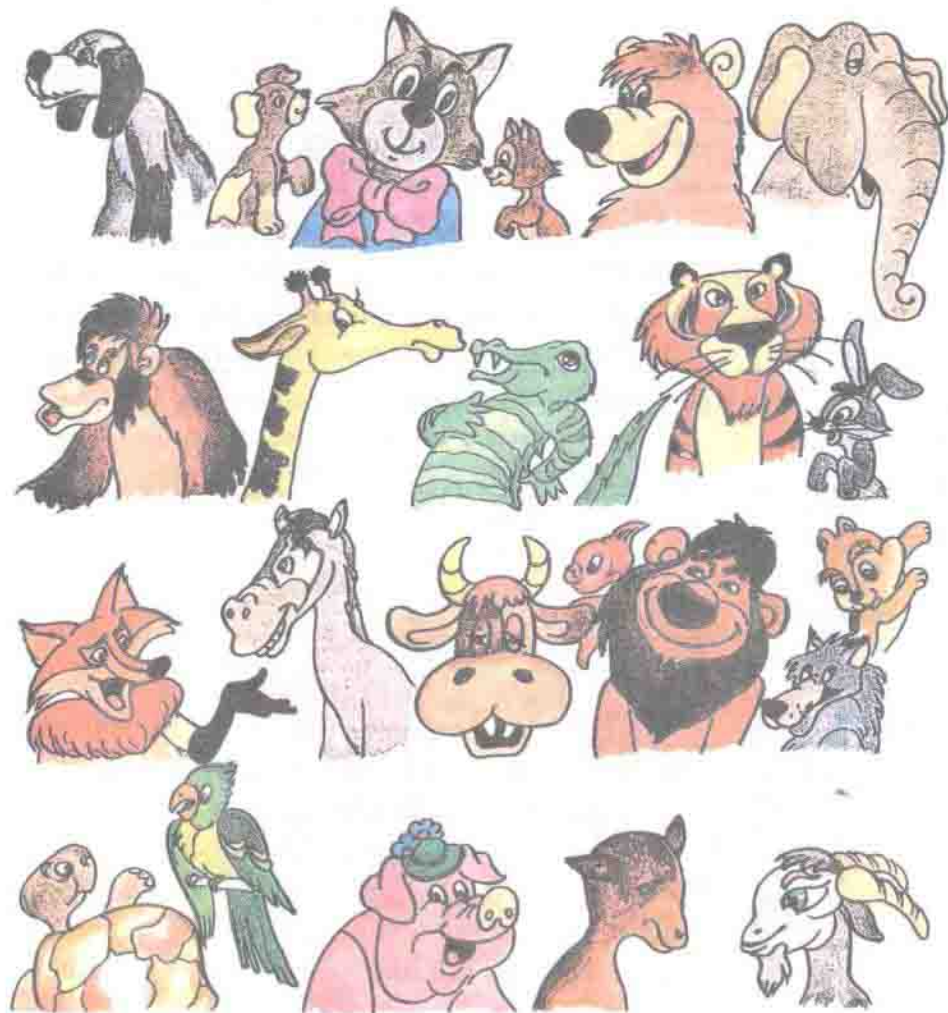
¹ the key [ki:] to the code [koud] — ключ к коду

60. Lesson Sixty The Sixtieth Lesson

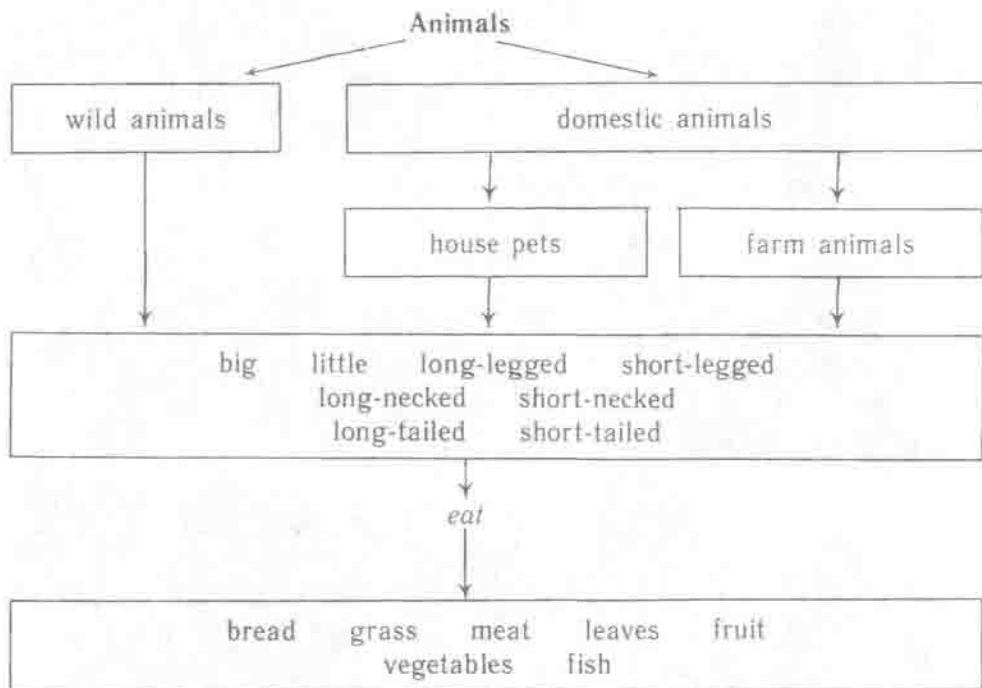
Review 4

LET US TALK

1. Play a "memory game". Look at the picture for a minute, then close it and quickly name all the animals.



2. Compare the animals (the picture in Exercise 1 can help you).
Example: The elephant is bigger than the tiger.
The monkey's tail is longer than the hare's.
3. Look at the picture (Exercise 1) again. Find and name the animals that:
- can swim;
 - can jump;
 - don't eat meat;
 - eat grass;
 - eat meat.
4. Now name the animals according to the diagram. Say what you can about one of them.



*Examples: 1) I know ... wild animals. They are: ...
 I know ... domestic animals. They are: ...
 ... long-legged wild animals. They are: ...*

*2) The horse is a domestic animal. It's a farm animal.
 It's big. It's brown, grey and white. The horse has
 got four long legs, a long neck and a long tail.
 It eats grass.*

5. Play a guessing game. Think of an animal. Let your classmates guess what animal it is by asking you different questions.
- Is it a wild or a domestic animal?
 - Is it big or little?
 - What colour is it?
 - How many legs has it got?
 - Is its neck (body, tail) long or short?
 - Has it got hair?
 - Is it a long-haired or a short-haired animal?
 - Are its ears (eyes) big or little?
 - Has it got sharp¹ teeth?
 - Can it swim (run, jump)?
 - Does it eat grass (leaves, meat, fish, bread, vegetables, fruit)?
 - Does it live in the house (on a farm)? ...
6. Describe an animal so that your classmates could guess what animal it is.
7. Let us see if you know everything about your pet. Your classmates can ask you all kinds of questions! Do answer them!
8. If you've got a pet at home, say how you must take care² of it: what you must (mustn't) do.
9. Now it's your turn to compose a story of your own to any picture you like.



¹ sharp [ʃɑ:p] — острый

² take care ['teik 'kɛə] = look after



LET US READ

10. Find and read aloud:

- the names of the parts of the body;
- the words you need to describe an animal;
- the words you need to compare things.

big, pet, teach, wolf, tail, long, look after, neck, must, clever, lion, eye, left, bigger, nose, right, short, head, nicer, wolves, parrot, longer, wild, mouth, beautiful, hair, cleverer, hamster, favourite, sheep, domestic, foot, pig, feet, toe, body, arm, little, older, finger, shoulder, newer, hand, shorter, funnier, bear, tastier

11. Read and prove that the English are pet lovers.

PETS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Lots of families in Great Britain have got one or more¹ pets.

Dogs are the favourite pets and there are about 6 million of them in Britain. The second favourite are cats (about 5 million) and the third favourite is a bird — budgie.²

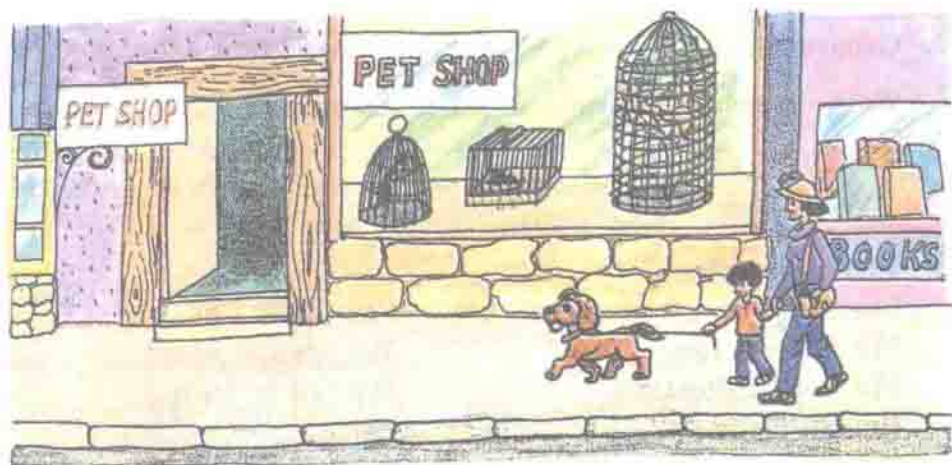
Some families do not keep cats or dogs. They keep other animals as pets in their homes.

There are more than 12 million pets in Britain.

¹ more [mɔ:] — более

² budgie ['bʌdʒi] — вид попугая

The English take good care of their pets. They give them nice names: Rover, Rax, Cindy, Misty (for dogs); Albert, Snowy, Fluffy, Tom (for cats); Polly, Chatterbox (for parrots); Guy, Scamper, Shipley, Shirley (for monkeys). When they speak of their pets, they say, "He", "She" (not "It").



The English give their pets nice food to eat. They buy food for their pets in pet shops. The English are pet lovers!

12. Read the text to know more about animals. What do you think is the most interesting information?

IT'S INTERESTING¹ TO KNOW

... rabbits can live five years, sheep can live twelve years, cats can live thirteen years, dogs can live fifteen years, goats can live fifteen years, cows can live twenty-five years, pigs can live twenty-five years, horses can live thirty years;

... there was a cat who lived thirty-three years;

... there was a cat who had thirteen kittens;

... cats love their homes. If you get a new home and take your cat with you, it can run away to its old home;

... mice can sing;

... there are a lot of white animals: white cats, white dogs,

¹ it's interesting: [ɪn'trəstɪŋ] — интересно

white rabbits, white horses, white goats, white bears, white elephants, white tigers, white crocodiles;

... white tigers live only in India. They have got blue eyes;

... white crocodiles live in South¹ America.

LET US WRITE

13. Compose and write a story of your own (see Exercise 9).
14. Write a composition about your pet or about your favourite animal.



PUZZLE TIME

Guess the riddles.

I'm big. I'm grey.

My nose is long.

My tail is short.

I'm an

I'm little. I'm grey.

My nose is short.

My tail is long.

I'm a

61. *Lesson Sixty-One* *The Sixty-First Lesson*

Optional Lesson (⊙ No 73)

62. *Lesson Sixty-Two* *The Sixty-Second Lesson*

Home Reading Lesson

10

63. *Lesson Sixty-Three* *The Sixty-Third Lesson*

Optional Lesson

Clothing

64. Lesson Sixty-Four The Sixty-Fourth Lesson

LET US LEARN

Remember!

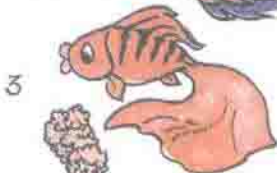
beautiful — **more** beautiful — (the) **most** beautiful
interesting — **more** interesting — (the) **most** interesting
(see p. 319)

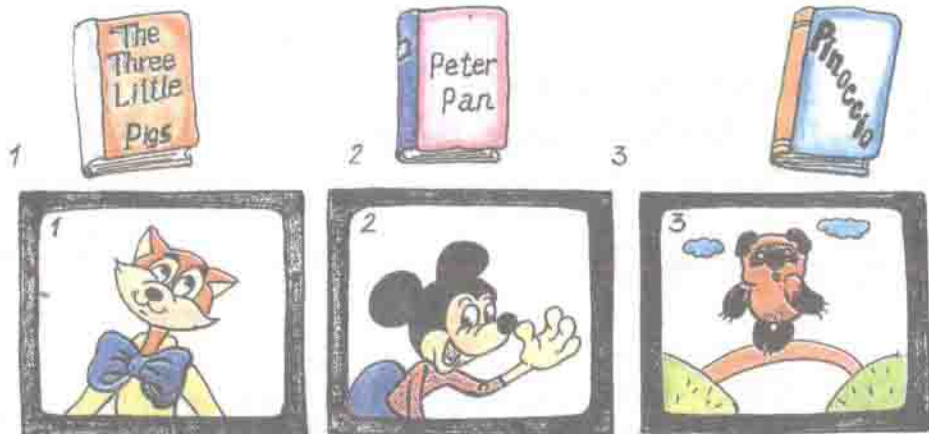
1. Look at the pictures and compare.

Example: The first cup is beautiful.

The second cup is more beautiful.

The third cup is the most beautiful of all.





2. Choose the right word for each gap.

tastier newer the longest more beautiful
 longer nicer more interesting
 older the shortest big long

The giraffe has got a 1 neck.
 What animal has got the 2 tail?
 I think that bananas are 3 than oranges.
 The elephant has got 4 ears.
 The horse has got a 5 tail than the pig.
 The new doll is 6 than the old one.
 I think that the book "Pinocchio" is 7 than "The Three Little Pigs".
 There is no place 8 than home.
 My Grandpa is 9 than my Grandma.
 Kate's toys are 10 than Jane's.

3. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, Ⓞ No 74.

4. This man is a magician. He can do magic. Say what he has got.

Example: He has got a ... in his ...



LET US READ AND LEARN

5. Listen, read and learn, © No 75.

Ted: Mum, where's my toy-bear?

Mother: Oh, Ted, you must know where your toys are. You must always **keep the right thing in the right place.**

LET US READ

6. Read the text and you'll know why rabbits have got short tails.

WHY RABBITS HAVE GOT SHORT TAILS

Once there lived a Rabbit. His name was Bunny. He was grey and big, bigger than his Brother Bonny. But he had no tail. And he wanted to have a long tail, longer than that of Mrs. Fox.

One day Bunny went for a walk. He saw Mrs. Fox.

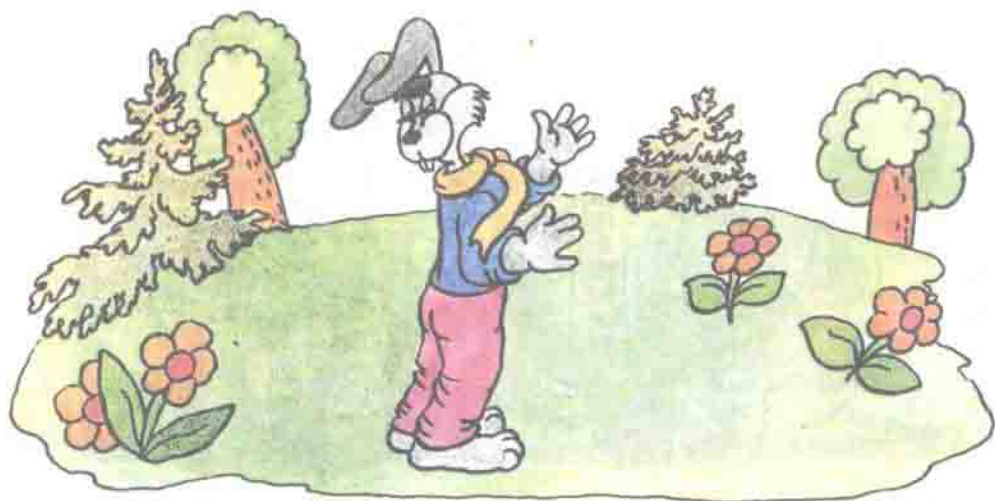
"Hello, Mrs. Fox," he said, "Where are you going?"

"I'm going shopping."

"What are you going to buy?"

"I'm going to buy a tail."

"But you've got a tail! I think it's the longest and the most beautiful tail!"



“Well, but I want a new one, a longer and more beautiful one than my old tail.”

“Oh, please, Mrs. Fox, buy a tail for me too. Look at me, I haven't got a tail.”

“OK,” said the Fox and ran to the shop.

In the shop Mrs. Fox bought only one tail. It was a beautiful long red tail, it was longer and more beautiful than her old tail.

She ran back home. On the way¹ home she saw Brother



¹ On the way [ənˈdæˈweɪ] — По дороге

Rabbit. Bunny looked at the Fox's tail and said, "Oh, what a beautiful tail you've got. And where is my tail?"

"I'm sorry," said the Fox, "but there wasn't any tail for you."

Poor little Bunny! He was so sorry. Mrs. Fox hadn't bought¹ a new tail for him!

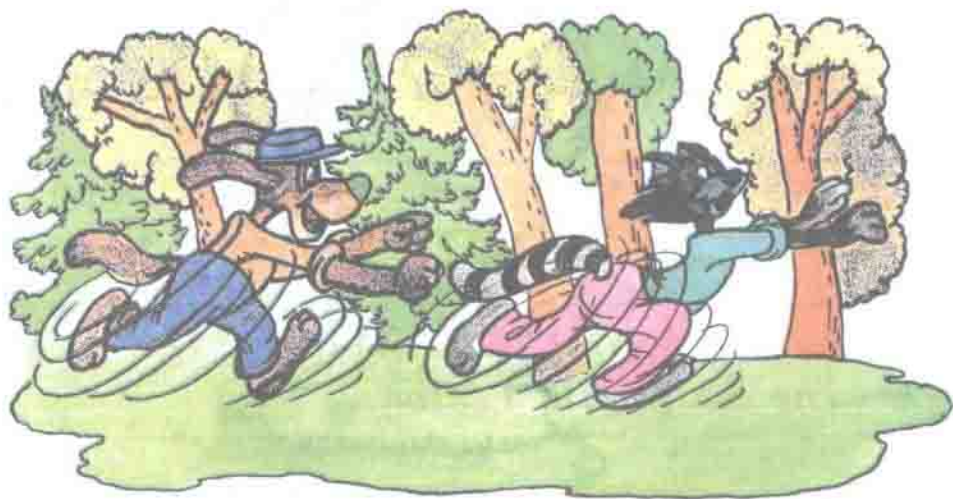
A Dog who was running by came up to Bunny and said: "What's the matter with you?"

"Oh," said Bunny, "all the animals have got long, beautiful tails but I haven't got a tail!"

"Poor little Bunny!" said the Dog.

At that time a Cat was running by.

"Bunny! I've got an idea. I think I know how to help you!" And he ran after the Cat, bit off a little piece² of the Cat's tail and gave it to Bunny. Bunny was happy!



"Thank you very much," he said. "Now I've got a tail, too ... It's a very short tail, but it's a tail."

That's why rabbits have got short tails.

¹ hadn't bought [bɒt] — не купила

² bit off a little piece [ˈbɪtɒf əˈlɪtl ˈpiːs] — откусил маленький кусочек

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

LET US TALK

8. Think of another end for the tale.

LET US WRITE

9. Choose and write any 5 sentences (see Exercise 2).



PUZZLE TIME

How many words can you find in the chainword?



65. *Lesson Sixty-Five* *The Sixty-Fifth Lesson*

LET US LEARN

Remember!

good — better — (the) best

bad — worse — (the) worst

(see p. 319)

1. Compare according to the model.

a) *Example: a long tail — a longer tail — the longest tail*

a short tail, a funny monkey, a long nose, big ears, a clever dog, an old man, a long street, big animals, new toys, a nice pet, short legs, big shops, a long walk, a funny story

b) *Example: a beautiful child — a more beautiful child — the most beautiful child*

a beautiful girl, a beautiful woman, interesting books, an interesting tale, beautiful trees, beautiful toys, an interesting story

c) *Example: a good daughter — a better daughter — the best daughter*

a good son, a bad boy, good children, bad food, good food, a good wife, a bad husband

2. Which words do you need to make the sentences complete?

the best	cleverer	interesting	more beautiful
nicer	the longest	the funniest	big
	older		

There are many ... shops in London.

Peter is ... pupil in the class.

Mr. Smith is ... than Mr. Grey.

I think that the monkey is ... animal.

The elephant's nose is ...

I think Mary is ... than Sally.

I think that the parrot is ... pet.

This white puppy is ... than that black one.

What an ... story it is!

3. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, © No 76.

4. Try and read the new words and sentences: first read it to yourself, then aloud as quickly as you can.

cat — hat, cap, bad — worse [wɔ:s] — (the) worst [wɔ:st]
where — wear — wore [wɔ:]

[u] foot — good — better — (the) best

[u:] food — boot — shoe

a hat — hats, a beautiful hat, my brother's hat, a new hat, an old hat. Mum wants to buy a new hat.

a cap — caps, a brown cap, my brother's cap. Whose cap is that? It's my friend's cap.

wear — wore. What did you wear yesterday, a cap or a hat?

I wore a cap yesterday. My mother is wearing her new hat.

a shoe — shoes, a right shoe, a left shoe, new shoes, brown shoes, old shoes. Yesterday Mother bought me new shoes.

I think my new shoes are very nice.

a boot — boots, grey boots, old boots, new boots, big boots.

Do you wear boots or shoes when you go for a walk? Boots.

good — better — (the) best, a good family, a good teacher, a good pupil. Is Peter a good pupil? Yes, but Mike is a better pupil and Bob is the best. Milk is good for children. It's very good of you to help your parents.

bad — worse — (the) worst, a bad boy, a bad pupil, a bad egg, bad fish, bad food. The fish was so bad that we couldn't eat it.

I think Nick plays hockey worse than Mike. This story is worse than that one. This old hat is certainly the worst to wear.

From bad to worse. Things go from bad to worse.

interesting — more interesting — the most interesting, an interesting book, an interesting film, an interesting game. I think that the game leap-frog is more interesting than tag. And what do you think is the most interesting game? I think that hopscotch is the most interesting game.

5. Look at the pictures and say what they are wearing on their heads and feet.



LET US READ AND LEARN

6. Enjoy your English and sing the song "What Do You Wear?", © No 77.



See page 333.

WHAT DO YOU WEAR?

I

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. } 2 times

II

What do you wear on your feet?

Shoes.

What do you wear on your feet?

Boots.

Boots and shoes. }
Shoes and boots. } 2 times

7. Read and learn the proverb. Give the Russian equivalent.
That's another pair of shoes.

8. Listen, read and learn, Ⓢ No 78.

AT THE SHOP

Mrs. Grey: I'd like a pair of shoes, please.

*Shop-assistant:*¹ What colour would you like?

Mrs. Grey: Brown.

Shop-assistant: And what size² do you want?

Mrs. Grey: Five. Can I try them on?³

Shop-assistant: Of course.

LET US TALK

9. Now Mrs. Grey is going to buy a pair of boots (a hat, a cap). Role play the dialogue between Mrs. Grey and the shop-assistant (see Exercise 8).
10. Compare these animals.



11. Choose any toys or pictures (or draw pictures of your own) and compare them.

LET US WRITE

12. Choose and write any 6 comparisons (see Exercise 1).

¹ shop-assistant ['ʃɒp ə'sɪstənt] — продавец

² size [saɪz] — размер

³ try on ['traɪ ɒn] — примерять

13. Learn to write these words.

interesting, wear (wore), hat, cap



PUZZLE TIME

Make sure you remember the words well. Change the underlined letters to make up new words.

Example: rose — nose

big — talk — carrot — boy — cat — foot —
take — look — bear — now — has — food —
silk — life — box — peck —

66. Lesson Sixty-Six

The Sixty-Sixth Lesson

LET US LEARN

1. How many sentences can you make up? Who is the champion?

The book	was	bigger	than he thought.
The toys	were	more beautiful	
The children		better	
The street		nicer	
The hat		older	
The film		longer	
The animal		worse	
The food		newer	
The stories		cleverer	
The woman		more interesting	
		tastier	

2. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, © No 79.

3. Look at the pictures and say:

- what you can see;
- if the things are new or old;
- what colour they are;

- what you like to wear;
- what your brother likes to wear.



LET US READ AND LEARN

4. Enjoy your English and sing the song "What Do You Wear?", © No 80.

WHAT DO YOU WEAR?

III

What do you wear on your hands?

Gloves.¹

What do you wear on your hands?

Mittens.²

Gloves and mittens. }
Mittens and gloves. } 2 times

5. Listen, read and learn, © No 81.

SHOES AND BOOTS

Shoes and boots,
Boots and shoes,
Come and buy
The size you use.³

Try them on
Before you choose,
Shoes and boots,
Boots and shoes.

¹ gloves [glʌvz] — перчатки

² mittens [ˈmɪtnz] — варежки

³ use [juːz] = wear

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

Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

LET US READ

7. Can you choose not more than 6—7 sentences to give the main idea of the tale? Read them aloud.

A GOOD IDEA

Once in a very, very old house there lived a very, very big cat and a lot of very, very little mice.

The cat, whose name was Tom, lived in the kitchen.¹ The mice lived under the kitchen.

Where could the little mice get food to eat? In the kitchen, of course! But there was the cat there! He could eat them!

They thought what to do. They thought and thought, and thought ...

Then a very, very little mouse had an idea. She said, "Let's go to the kitchen when Tom is not there."

"That's not a bad idea!" said Mother-mouse. "But the cat runs quicker² than you. He can catch³ and eat you."

All the mice thought and thought and thought again ... Then the mouse who was older than the other mice said: "I think I know what to do. Let's buy a TV set for Tom. We all know that he likes watching TV very much. When he is busy watching TV we can eat all the food we want."

All the mice liked the idea very much. So they went to the shop and bought a TV set for Tom.

TV set



Mouse



Mice

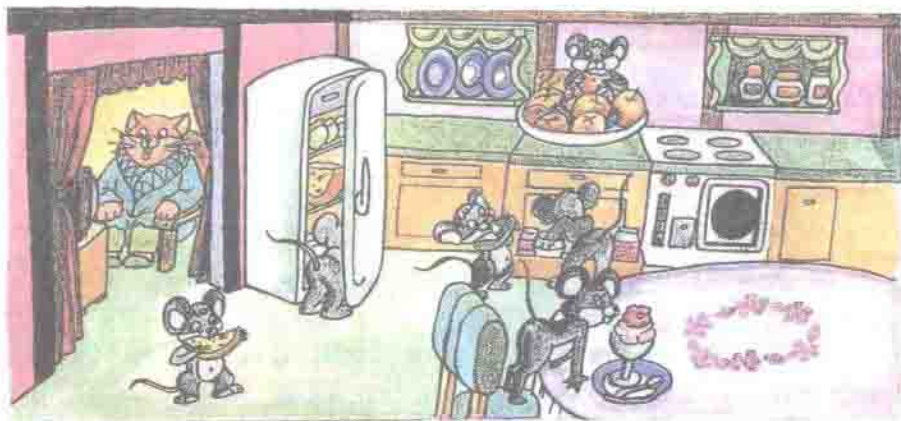


¹ kitchen ['kɪtʃən] — кухня

² quicker ['kwɪkə] — быстрее

³ catch [kætʃ] — ловить, поймать

Now every evening Tom watches TV and the mice have a very good supper in the kitchen. They can eat all the things they want.



LET US TALK

8. Tell your classmates a summary of the tale.
9. Make or draw a doll and say what it is wearing.

LET US WRITE

10. Make up 6 sentences and write them down (see Exercise 1).
11. Learn to write these words.

bad — worse — the worst; good — better — the best;
shoe, boot



PUZZLE TIME

Guess the word.

This is the code.

- 1) The first letter of "sometimes";
- 2) the second letter of "twenty";
- 3) the fourth letter of "interesting";
- 4) the second letter of "hamster";
- 5) the fifth letter of "right";
- 6) the eighth letter of "tortoise";
- 7) the sixth letter of "favourite".

67. Lesson Sixty-Seven

The Sixty-Seventh Lesson

LET US LEARN

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

[i:] tea, teach, meat, eat, clean, jeans, a pair of jeans, blue jeans, black jeans, new jeans, old jeans. My jeans are old, and Mum is going to buy me a new pair of jeans. Boys and girls like to wear jeans.

[e] head, bread, pleasure, sweater, a sweater — sweaters, a nice sweater, a grey and black sweater. My sister thinks that a sweater goes well with jeans. Oh, what a nice sweater it is!

[au] mouth, houses, trousers, a pair of trousers, brown trousers, grey trousers. Do you wear jeans or trousers to school? I usually wear trousers. Yesterday Dad bought a new pair of grey trousers.

[æ] hamster, black, Jack, jacket, a jacket — jackets, an old jacket, a new jacket. My old jacket is grey. My new jacket is blue. I like my new jacket.

2. Sue never knows where her things are. And now she is looking for her things. What does she say?

Example: Where is (are) my ..., I wonder?



3. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, Ⓞ No 82.

4. Look at the pictures and make the sentence complete.

When it's ... I wear ...



LET US READ AND LEARN

5. Enjoy your English and sing the song "What Do You Wear?", Ⓞ No 83.

WHAT DO YOU WEAR?

IV

What do you wear when it's cold?¹

A sweater.

What do you wear when it's cold?

A jacket.

¹ it's cold [kould] — холодно

A sweater and a jacket. |
A jacket and a sweater. | 2 times

V

What do you wear when it's warm?¹
Shorts.

What do you wear when it's warm?
A shirt.

Shorts and a shirt. |
A shirt and shorts. | 2 times

6. Listen, read and learn, Ⓞ No 84.

GRASSHOPPER

Little Grasshopper lives in the fields.²
He is a nice funny fellow.
His coat³ is green, his hat is blue,
His trousers are brown and yellow.



LET US READ

7. Read the text and say what you think of Pif.

PIF

Pif is a funny little dog. There are a lot of books about Pif. English children like to read them. Now you can read about Pif, too.

Pif wants to go for a walk. He puts on⁴ his blue jeans, a grey sweater, brown boots, a red cap and goes for a walk.

Suddenly it begins to rain.⁵ Pif hasn't got an umbrella.⁶ He is cold. He is very cold.

¹ it's warm [wɔ:m] — тепло

² field [fi:ld] — поле

³ coat [kəʊt] — пиджак

⁴ put on ['put 'ɒn] — надевать

⁵ it begins to rain [ɪt bɪ'gɪnz tə'reɪn] — начинается дождь

⁶ umbrella [ʌm'brelə] — зонт



He sees a tree. He runs up to the tree and sits down under it.
"How can I get home, I wonder?" Pif thinks. "I don't want to sit here all alone¹ under the tree. I'm cold and hungry. I want to get home. But how can I? I haven't got an umbrella! Where can I get one? Oh, that's a good idea!"

Pif takes the tree like an umbrella and goes home.

I don't think that Pif did the right thing.

And what do you think?

8. Choose and read aloud the sentences which are true to the story.

Pif is a funny little monkey.

Pif is a funny little dog. ✓

Pif wants to go for a walk. ✓

Pif doesn't want to go for a walk.

He is wearing black jeans and a blue jacket.

He is wearing blue jeans, a grey sweater, brown boots and a red cap. ✓

Pif hasn't got an umbrella. ✓

Pif has got an umbrella.

Pif sees a house.

Pif sees a tree. ✓

Pif takes the tree like an umbrella and sits down.

Pif takes the tree like an umbrella and runs home. ✓

¹ all alone ['ɔ:l ə'laʊn] — совсем один



He sees a tree. He runs up to the tree and sits down under it.
“How can I get home, I wonder?” Pif thinks. “I don’t want to sit here all alone¹ under the tree. I’m cold and hungry. I want to get home. But how can I? I haven’t got an umbrella! Where can I get one? Oh, that’s a good idea!”

Pif takes the tree like an umbrella and goes home.

I don’t think that Pif did the right thing.

And what do you think?

8. Choose and read aloud the sentences which are true to the story.

Pif is a funny little monkey.

Pif is a funny little dog. ✓

Pif wants to go for a walk. ✓

Pif doesn’t want to go for a walk.

He is wearing black jeans and a blue jacket.

He is wearing blue jeans, a grey sweater, brown boots and a red cap. ✓

Pif hasn’t got an umbrella. ✓

Pif has got an umbrella.

Pif sees a house.

Pif sees a tree. ✓

Pif takes the tree like an umbrella and sits down.

Pif takes the tree like an umbrella and runs home. ✓

¹ all alone [’ɔ:l ə’ləun] — совсем один

LET US TALK

9. Play a "memory game". Look at your classmates for a minute and try to remember what they are wearing. Then close your eyes and say it.
10. Talk to each other on the topic "Shopping". These questions can help you.

Who usually goes shopping in your family?

Do you often go shopping?

When did you go shopping last time?

Who did you go shopping with?

What new things did you buy?

What size shoes do you wear?

Do you usually try shoes (jeans ...) on before you buy them?

What colour shoes (jeans) do you like to wear?

How do you usually choose things before you buy them?

What do you usually wear at home?

What do you wear when you go to school (to a party)?

What do you wear when it's cold (warm)?

LET US WRITE

11. Write 7 questions. Begin them with: *did, who, when, whom, what, what colour jeans, what colour shoes.*

Yesterday Mother bought her daughter a pair of blue jeans and white shoes.

12. Choose the correct word and copy the sentences.

Lions are (clever, cleverer, the cleverest) than tigers.

The (clever, cleverer, cleverest) domestic animals are the horse and the dog.

The (clever, cleverer, cleverest) wild animals are monkeys.

The (big, bigger, biggest) animal is the elephant.

The giraffe's neck is (long, longer, the longest) than the tiger's.

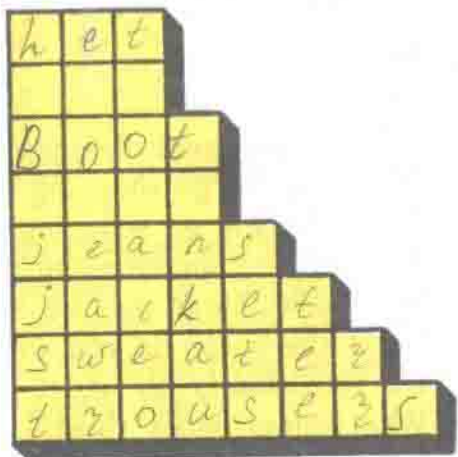
13. Learn to write these words.

jeans, trousers, sweater, jacket



PUZZLE TIME

Build up the "ladder" ("Clothes").



68. *Lesson Sixty-Eight*
The Sixty-Eighth Lesson

Optional Lesson (⊙ No 85)

69. *Lesson Sixty-Nine*
The Sixty-Ninth Lesson

Home Reading Lesson

11

70. *Lesson Seventy*
The Seventieth Lesson

Optional Lesson

71. Lesson Seventy-One

The Seventy-First Lesson

LET US LEARN

1. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, ⊙ No 86.
2. Read the new words.

tomorrow [tə'mɒrəʊ]

next [nekst]

Remember!

tomorrow, next week, next month ...

I	} shall	} play.
We		
He		
She	} will	
It		
You		
They		

I	} 'll	} 'll play.
We		
He		
She		
It		
You		
They		

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3. Read and compare.

Every day I get up at 7 o'clock.

Usually my brother takes our dog for a walk.

We often visit Granny.

Every morning they have porridge for breakfast.

Every year she goes to London to visit her relatives.

Dick usually wears jeans.

Tomorrow I shall (I'll) get up at nine o'clock.

Tomorrow I'll take our dog for a walk.

We'll visit Granny next week.

Next morning they'll have eggs for breakfast.

Next year she'll go to London to visit her relatives, too.

Tomorrow he'll wear trousers.

4. What will they do? Make up as many true sentences as you can and read them aloud.

Tomorrow
Next week
Next month
Next year

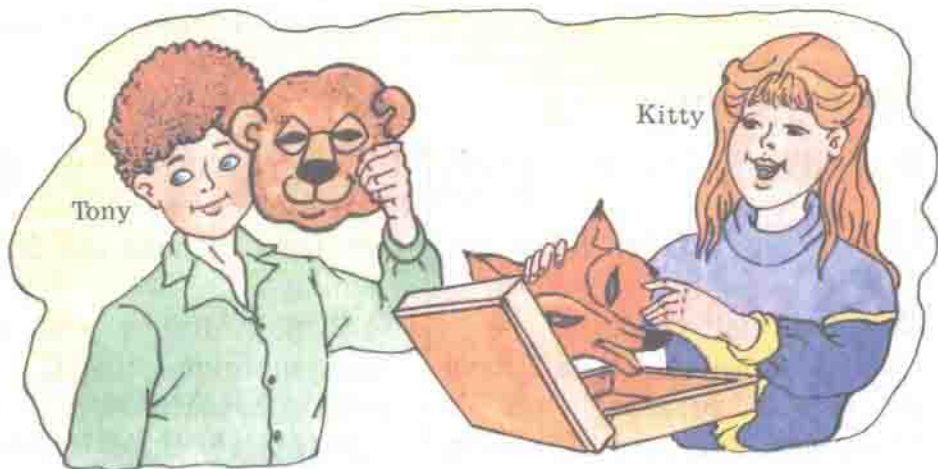
Helen
my parents
our family
my friend and I
I
my brother
Jack

shall
will

watch TV.
celebrate Mum's birthday.
invite my friends to my birthday party.
go to the Zoo.
go to America.
play chess.
buy a new TV set.
play badminton.
make toys for little children.

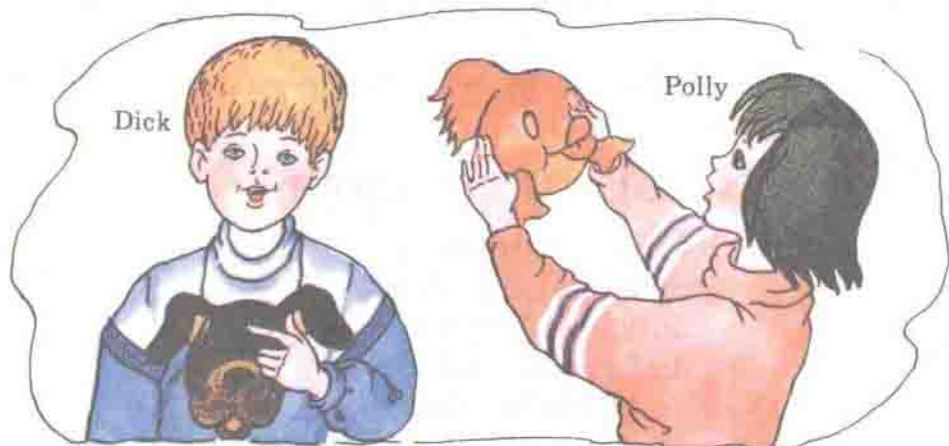
5. The children want to play "Zoo". They have got masks of different animals. What does each of them say?

*Example: I shall be a bear. I shall put on the mask of a bear.
I shall walk like a bear.*



Now talk about each of them.

*Example: Polly will be a fish. She will put on the mask of a fish.
She will swim like a fish.*



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

[ɔ:] horse, tortoise, short, shorts, a pair of shorts, new shorts, old shorts. What colour shorts do you like? I like blue and grey shorts, and you?

warm — warmer — the warmest, warm water, warm milk. When I'm ill, Mum always gives me warm milk. It's warm. It's warm today. It wasn't warm yesterday. It was warmer yesterday than it's today. They say it'll be warm tomorrow. Do you wear jeans when it's warm? No, I wear shorts when it's warm.


[aʊ] mouth, mouse, house — houses, blouse, a blouse — blouses, a white blouse, a beautiful blouse. You look great in that new blouse! I think that Mother's new blouse is beautiful.

[ə:] bird, girl, skirt, a skirt — skirts, a short skirt, a long skirt, a skirt and a blouse, a black skirt and a white blouse. My mother likes to wear a white blouse and a blue skirt. Does your mother like to wear short skirts or long skirts?

shirt, a shirt — shirts, a white shirt, a grey shirt. I like to wear shirts and my mother likes to wear blouses. Tomorrow we shall buy a new shirt for my brother.

[ou] old, cold, cold — colder — the coldest, cold water, cold meat. Dad likes to eat cold meat and vegetables for supper. It's cold. It's cold today. It was colder yesterday. They say it'll not be cold tomorrow. What do you wear when it's cold?

7. Enjoy your English and sing the song "The Kittens' Clothes",¹ © No 87.

 See page 333.

THE KITTENS' CLOTHES

Jeans and trousers,
Sweaters and shirts,
Socks² and tights,³
And jackets and skirts.
T-shirts,⁴ shoes,
High boots⁵ and mittens,
These are the clothes
Of the kittens.



¹ clothes [klaʊðz] — одежда

² socks [sɒks] — носки

³ tights [taɪts] — колготки

⁴ T-shirt ['ti:ʃə:t] — футболка

⁵ high boots [ˈhaɪ 'bʊts] — сапоги

8. Listen, read and learn, ⊙ No 88.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

What are you going to do
When you are twenty-two?

I'll write a story,
I'll make a plane,¹
I'll teach children,
I'll make rain.²

What are you going to be
When you are twenty-three?

I'll be a pilot,
I'll be a doctor,
I'll be a teacher,
I'll be a worker.

Where are you going to be
When you are twenty-three?

I'll be in London,
I'll be in Rome,³
I'll be in Africa,
I'll be home.

What are you going to do
When you are one hundred and two?

I don't know.
Do you?

LET US TALK

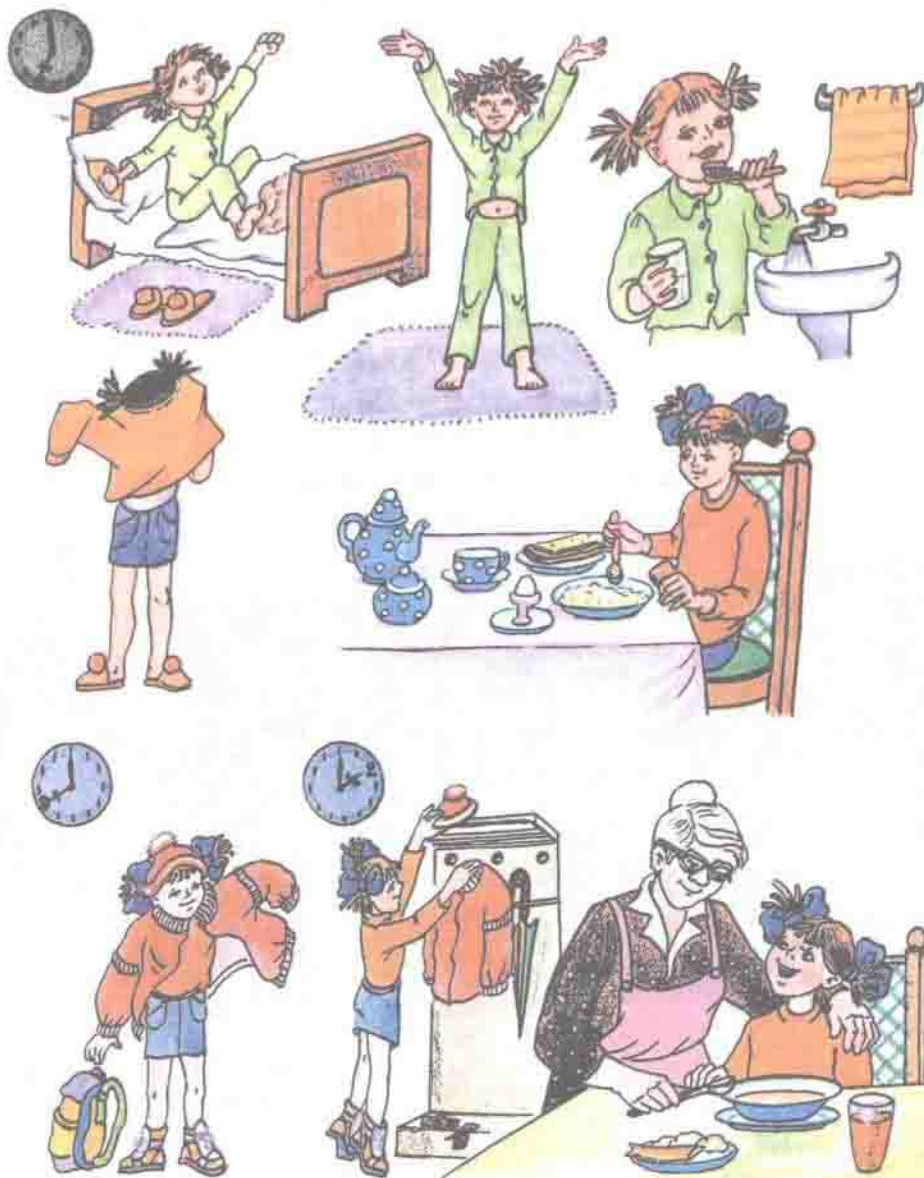
¹ plane [pleɪn] — самолет

² rain [reɪn] — дождь

³ Rome [roʊm] — Рим

9. Look at the pictures and say:

- what Jane usually does at ... o'clock;
- what she is doing now;
- what she will do tomorrow at ... o'clock.





10. Do you know what you'll do tomorrow? Tell your classmates about it.

LET US WRITE

11. Make up any 6 sentences and write them down (see Exercise 4).

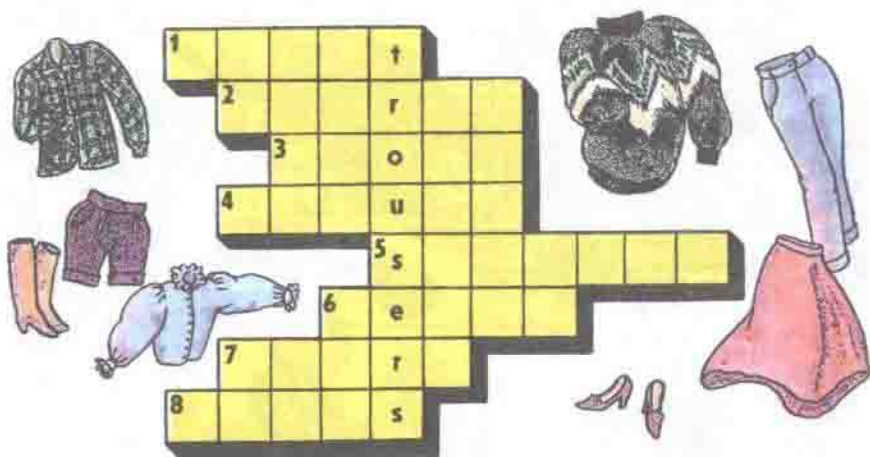
12. Learn to write these words.

shirt, blouse, shorts, skirt



PUZZLE TIME

Complete the crossword ("Clothes").



72. Lesson Seventy-Two The Seventy-Second Lesson

LET US LEARN

Remember!

tomorrow

<p style="text-align: center;">?</p> <table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">Shall</td> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">I we</td> <td rowspan="6" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="6" style="padding: 0 10px;">play?</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>he</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>she</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">Will</td> <td></td> <td>it</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>you</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>they</td> </tr> </table>	Shall	}	I we	}	play?			he			she	Will		it			you			they	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">I</td> <td rowspan="6" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="6" style="padding: 0 10px;">shall not</td> <td rowspan="6" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="6" style="padding: 0 10px;">play ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>We</td> </tr> <tr> <td>He</td> </tr> <tr> <td>She</td> </tr> <tr> <td>It</td> <td rowspan="2" style="padding: 0 10px;">will not</td> </tr> <tr> <td>You</td> </tr> <tr> <td>They</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	I	}	shall not	}	play ...	We	He	She	It	will not	You	They	
Shall	}	I we	}			play?																												
		he																																
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Will		it																																
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He																																		
She																																		
It					will not																													
You																																		
They																																		

Yes, { I we } shall ...

No, { I we } shall not = shan't
[ʃɑ:nt]

Yes, { he she it you they } will ...

No, { he she it you they } will not = won't
[wɒnt]

(see p. 325)

1. Find out what your classmates will do tomorrow, next week, next month, next year. Let them answer your questions.

Will you	come to school go for a walk go shopping with Mum help your Granny about the house buy a new TV set go to the Zoo go to the swimming pool put on your new dress visit your friend come to see your Granny go to Kiev	tomorrow? next week? next month? next year?
----------	--	--

2. a) This boy is a boaster. Read what he says.



Tomorrow I shall eat ten eggs for breakfast.
Tomorrow I shall watch TV at night.
Tomorrow I shall buy many new things.
Tomorrow I shall send presents to all my friends.
Tomorrow I shall go to London.
Tomorrow I shall play chess with a champion.
Tomorrow I shall take a cold shower ten times a day.
Tomorrow I shall put on new white jeans to play football.

- b) Express your doubt.

Example: Will you eat ten eggs for breakfast?

- c) Disagree with him.

Example: You'll not eat ten eggs for breakfast.

3. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, ⊙ No 89.

4. Look at the pictures and say:

- what colour are these things;
- what you like (don't like) to wear;
- what you will put on tomorrow;
- what your sister will not put on tomorrow.



5. Listen, read and learn the poem "Let's Play", Ⓞ No 90.

LET'S PLAY

I shall be a lion,
 And you will be a bear,
 I shall run after you
 And you'll hide under the chair.

6. Listen, read and learn, Ⓞ No 91.

AT THE SHOP

Mrs. Smith: Good afternoon.

Shop-assistant: Good afternoon, Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Smith: Could you **change**¹ this sweater, please? I bought it yesterday for my son.

Shop-assistant: Why? **What's wrong** with it?²

Mrs. Smith: It's the wrong size.



¹ change [tʃeɪndʒ] — поменять

² What's wrong [wɪθ] with it? — Чем он вас не устраивает?

Shop-assistant: Is it too big or too small?¹

Mrs. Smith: It's too small for him.

Shop-assistant: I'm sure this sweater will be the right size for your son.

Mrs. Smith: Thanks a lot.

LET US READ

7. Read the dialogue and say why Mother is angry.

Mother: Pete, it's seven o'clock. It's time to have breakfast and go to school. What are you doing?

Pete: I'm putting on my shirt. Where are my socks, I wonder? Oh, I don't know where my shoes are! And where are my trousers? Mum, please come and help me!

Mother: Here are your socks, shoes and trousers. And what is there in your pockets,² I wonder?

Pete: Oh, some little things.

Mother: Let us see what those little things are: a box, a tennis ball, three sweets, two cookies, an apple ...! Oh, Pete!! You must not keep those things in your pockets! Dress quickly!³



¹ small [smɔ:l] — мал (маленький)

² pocket ['pɒkɪt] — карман

³ quickly ['kwɪkli] — быстро

and have your breakfast. Look at the clock! It's time for me to go to my office!¹ When you go to school, put on your cap, your warm jacket and mittens. It's cold today.

Now, look here, Pete, next time when you don't know where your things are I shall not help you!



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

LET US TALK

9. Answer the questions.

1. What was the time when Pete got up?
2. Why couldn't he dress quickly?
3. What did he ask Mum to do?
4. What things did Mother give to Pete?
5. What was there in Pete's pockets?
6. Will Pete put on his cap, his warm jacket and mittens? Why?
7. Do you think Pete's mother will help him next time?
8. Do you always know where your things are?
9. Is it good to have the right thing in the right place? Why?

10. Try to tell the text in your own words.

¹ office [ɔfɪs] — догадайтесь о значении этого слова

11. Mrs. McDonald bought the wrong size jeans (skirt, blouse ...) for her daughter. Role play the dialogue between Mrs. McDonald and the shop-assistant (see Exercise 6).

LET US WRITE

12. Refer the sentences to the future:

1. What ... you buy for your mother as a birthday present? I ... buy a box of sweets. 2. ... you invite Bill to your birthday party? Yes, I 3. Nina ... not go to school tomorrow. She is ill. 4. Where ... we go next month? We ... not go to Kiev, we ... go to Odessa. 5. When ... you do your homework? I ... do it at four o'clock.

13. Look at the picture (Exercise 2, b, c): express your doubt (write 4 sentences); disagree with the boy (write 4 sentences).

14. Learn to write these words.

put on, take off, next, tomorrow



PUZZLE TIME

What does the message say? (For the code see Lesson 59, "Puzzle Time".)

2085 1897820 2089147 914 2085 1897820 1612135.

73. Lesson Seventy-Three

The Seventy-Third Lesson

LET US LEARN

1. Are you curious? Ask your classmates what they will do *tomorrow, in the evening, next week, next month, next year*. Use the words in the box.

Example: Will you read in the evening?

teach make a cake send visit watch TV
put on help buy write
take your pet for a walk come to see
invite wear say goodbye
celebrate open take off go

2. Say what you (your father, mother ...) won't do *tomorrow, in the evening, next week, next month, next year.*

Examples: I shan't go to the swimming pool next week.

My brother won't play hockey tomorrow.

3. This is the way to ask questions. Read and remember.

Tomorrow Father and Bob will go to the shop to buy a present for Mum.

- 1 Will they go to the shop?
- 2 Will they buy a present for Mum or for Granny?
- 3 Will they go to the shop tomorrow or next week?
- 4 Who **will** go to the shop?
- 5 When **will** they go to the shop?
- 6 Where **will** they go tomorrow?
- 7 Why **will** they go to the shop?
- 8 With **whom will** Bob go to the shop?
- 9 What **will** they buy?
- 10 For **whom will** they buy a present?

4. Ask questions for more information.

Tomorrow Nora will go to the Zoo with her Grandpa.

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

[ou] coat, a coat — coats, a new coat, an old coat, a brown coat. I think a blue coat goes well with white trousers.

over, overcoat, an overcoat — overcoats. Do you wear an overcoat or a jacket when it's cold? I always wear an overcoat when it's cold.

[eɪ] tail, rain, raincoat, a raincoat — raincoats. I don't often put on my raincoat. I don't like to wear raincoats.

[aɪ] night, right, tights, brown tights, grey tights, these tights, those tights. What colour tights do you like to wear? I like to wear blue tights. What size tights do you wear?

6. Learn to pronounce and use the new words, ⊙ No 92.

7. Look at the pictures and say how they run.

Examples: Dick can run quickly.

Pam can't run quickly.



LET US READ AND LEARN

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

Tastes differ.

9. Listen, read and learn, ⊙ No 93.

Ann: Mum, we are going to the theatre¹ with Granny, and Brett doesn't want to put on his new coat and trousers.

¹ theatre ['θiətə] — театр

Mother: Oh, Brett, why don't you want to put on your new coat and your new trousers, I wonder? They are so nice! They suit you¹ so well! You'll look great!²
Brett: Tastes differ, I don't like new clothes!

LET US READ

10. Read the story and say what you think of Fred and Peg.

Fred and his little sister Peg went for a walk. It was a cold day. Fred put on his warm brown trousers, a sweater, a cap, a jacket, warm boots and mittens. Peg put on a warm sweater, blue jeans, an overcoat, high boots, a warm cap and gloves. They took their dog Rover with them. The dog didn't have a coat or boots on and soon he was very cold. Rover wanted to go home.

The children were sorry for the dog and went home. Suddenly Peg said, "Oh, look, Fred! There's a little bird in the tree. I think the bird is cold, too. And it's hungry! Let us give it some food to eat!"

"That's a good idea!" said Fred.

When the children came home, they asked Granny to give them some bread and an apple. "What for?" asked Granny. "Are you hungry? Look at the clock! You had your dinner only 20 minutes ago."³

"Oh, no, Granny! We are not hungry! But the bird is. We want to give the bread and the apple to the bird. It's over there⁴ in the tree. It's cold and hungry!"

"It's very good of you to take care of birds," said Granny and gave the children what they asked for.

The children went out into the street. They came up to the tree where the bird was and put the bread and the apple under it. The bird ate the bread and the apple and said, "Pee, pee, pee!.."

¹ suit [sju:t] you — идет тебе

² look great ['lʊk 'greɪt] — выглядеть великолепно

³ ago [ə'gəʊ] — тому назад

⁴ over there ['oʊvə 'ðeə] — вон там



Do you know what the bird said? It said, "Thank you very much, Fred and Peg!"

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

11. Choose and read aloud 5–6 sentences to sum up the most important facts of the story.
12. Choose the best title for the story: "The Bird's Friends", "A Friend in Need Is a Friend Indeed", "It Was Good of Them to Do It".

LET US TALK

13. Try to tell the story in the shortest possible way. Whose summary is the shortest?
14. Do you take care of birds and animals? How do you do it?
15. Tomorrow you won't go to school. What are your plans for tomorrow? What will you do?

LET US WRITE

16. Ask questions for more information. Begin them with the words given in brackets.

Mother will wear her new blouse. (*When*)
 Pat will go to the Zoo. (*With whom*)
 The boys will play hockey. (*Where*)
 Alice will put it on tomorrow. (*What*)
 Father will buy a new overcoat. (*What colour*)
 He will wear a black hat. (*Who*)

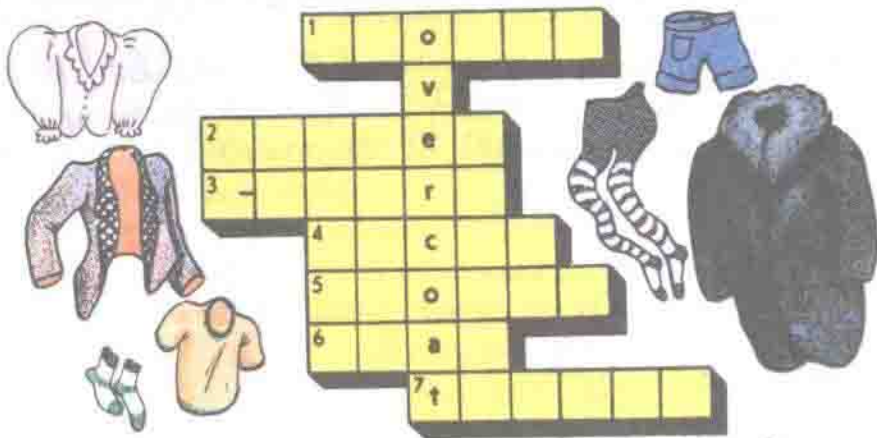
17. Ask questions for more information. Write as many questions as you can.
 They will go there.
18. Learn to write these words.

tights, coat, overcoat, raincoat



PUZZLE TIME

Complete the crossword ("Clothes").



74. Lesson Seventy-Four The Seventy-Fourth Lesson