



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЗА 15 МИНУТ

НАЧАЛЬНЫЙ
УРОВЕНЬ

КАРМАННЫЙ САМОУЧИТЕЛЬ



15 MINUTE
ENGLISH

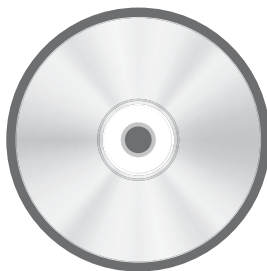


КАРМАННЫЙ САМОУЧИТЕЛЬ

Н. В. Тучина

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НАЧАЛЬНЫЙ УРОВЕНЬ



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Книга предназначена для самостоятельных занятий английским языком.

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КАРМАНЫЙ САМОУЧИТЕЛЬ

Тучина Наталья Васильевна

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Предисловие

Серия книг «Карманный самоучитель» адресована широкому кругу читателей, желающих приобрести или восстановить базовые знания английского языка и продвинуться вперед.

Занимаясь по книге «Английский за 15 минут. Начальный уровень», вы преодолеете языковой барьер, научитесь понимать на слух иностранную речь, познакомитесь с правилами произношения, изучите базовый курс грамматики, освоите основную лексику, приобретете навыки разговорной речи и сможете уверенно поддерживать беседу на распространенные темы.

Книга делится на 52 раздела. Каждый раздел состоит из 6 страниц и содержит учебный материал на одну неделю. Уделяя занятиям иностранным языком всего 15 минут в день и выполняя каждый день одно задание, вы пройдете этот учебный курс за год. Вы, конечно, можете сами выбрать подходящий для себя темп и освоить курс за полгода или даже за пару месяцев!

Каждый раздел имеет одинаковую структуру. В самом начале вам предлагается текст, который нужно прослушать на CD; перед текстом дается задание, направленное на развитие понимания иностранной речи на слух. Все тексты в книге начитаны носителями языка. Затем вам предлагается прочитать текст в книге и выполнить упражнение к нему. Вы можете развивать навык чтения текстов вслух, ориентируясь на произношение диктора: так лучше осваивается произношение и приобретает навык правильного членения речи. На текст и задание к нему отводятся две первые страницы в разделе.

На третьей странице раздела предлагается учебная информация по грамматике, в основном представленная в виде таблиц для удоб-

ства восприятия. Задание по изученной грамматике практически всегда дается в форме диалога, демонстрирующего функционирование грамматического явления в речи. Четвертая и пятая страницы раздела предназначены для упражнений на тренировку фонетики и лексики. Последняя страница каждого раздела отведена под ключи, которые помогут учащимся проверить свои знания.

В конце книги находится раздел «Основные слова и выражения», в котором приведены наиболее популярные речевые формулы.

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В этом пособии авторы постарались уйти от стандартных и однообразных упражнений и превратить процесс изучения языка в приятное и полезное времяпрепровождение. В книге приводятся современные учебные материалы и предлагаются необычные и интересные задания для их отработки.

Желаем успехов в изучении иностранных языков!



Mary is a Nurse*

My cousin Mary is a **nurse** at St. Paul's **Hospital**. She **has been in training** since last September. She is a short blond girl with large grey eyes and lots of **pep**.

Last evening when she came to our house for dinner I had a chance to ask her some questions. Mary has always wanted to be a nurse. When at school she **dreamed** of helping sick people become healthy. Now Mary finds the work interesting but the hours are very long. Every day she is on duty in the hospital from eight to twelve. She bathes the patients, brings them medicine, answers their rings, and tries to be **cheerful** with everyone. "If you **lose your temper** easily, don't be a nurse", Mary says. She likes people even when they are difficult to **manage**.

In the afternoon Mary has a few hours off. Then four days a week she **attends classes** given by doctors and **graduate** nurses. Classes start at three. She **is taking** such **courses** as **first aid**, chemistry, anatomy, and pharmacology. "I'm weak in chemistry," says Mary. "I never could do it in high school. But I'm good at first aid work, and I have always liked anatomy".

I am sure Mary will make a good nurse.

* Трек № 1 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

nurse — медсестра

hospital — больница

pep — энергия, бодрость духа

to be in training — обучаться какой-либо профессии

to dream — мечтать

cheerful — веселый, жизнерадостный

to lose one's temper — выходить из себя

to manage — руководить, обходиться

to attend classes — посещать занятия

graduate — дипломированные

to take a course — изучать какой-то курс

first aid — первая помощь

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Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is Mary's profession? _____

2. What does she look like? _____

3. What did Mary dream about at school? _____

4. Where does Mary work? _____

5. When is she on duty? _____

6. Who gives classes that Mary attends? _____

7. What subject is Mary good at? _____

Порядок слов в предложении

В английском повествовательном предложении подлежащее ставится перед сказуемым, т. е. сначала называется кто-то или что-то, а затем говорится о том, что они делают, кем или чем являются или что с ними происходит: *Nick studies chemistry. Mary is a nurse. The classes are given by doctors.*

Дополнение следует за сказуемым: *studies chemistry* — учит (что?) химию.

Обстоятельство ставится обычно после дополнения или сразу после сказуемого, если дополнение отсутствует: *Nick studies chemistry at school. Nick studies well.*

Определение ставится, как правило, перед существительным, которое оно характеризует: *Little Nora is a cheerful girl.*

I. Определите, какими членами предложения являются выделенные слова.

1. The **teacher** read an interesting story.
2. The **children** often play in the park.
3. The **black cat** is on the sofa.

II. Расставьте слова в правильном порядке и запишите предложения.

1. clouds/the/dark/the/sky/covered. _____

2. plays/well/Larry/football. _____

3. classes/Lora/on/Monday/attends. _____

Ритм и интонация

Все слова, кроме служебных (глаголов-связок и вспомогательных глаголов, артиклей, предлогов и т. д.), в предложении произносятся с ударением. Как и в русском языке, паузы делают не после каждого слова, а после группы слов. Слитно читаются:

- группа подлежащего с идущим за ней сказуемым: *my father is, little boy has seen*;
- сказуемое с идущим за ним дополнением или обстоятельством: *studies chemistry, go to school*;
- союзы и предлоги с соседними с ними словами: *Nick and Mary, before he goes to bed*;
- вспомогательные и модальные глаголы со знаменательным глаголом: *could have written, will be studying*;
- частица *to* с инфинитивом: *to take, to manage*.

Повествовательное предложение произносится с понижением тона — падающей интонацией в конце.

Прочитайте скороговорки с правильным ритмом и интонацией.

1. A fat cat sat on a mat.
2. No cars can be parked here after dark.
3. Eight grey apes were eating grapes without haste.

«Подбери пару»

Соедините сходные по значению слова.

sick person

cheerful

get angry

pep

merry

lose one's temper

pills and tablets

large

energy

patient

big

medicine

Ключ к заданию по тексту "Mary is a nurse", с. 6.

1. Mary is a nurse.
2. She is a short blond girl with large grey eyes.
3. She dreamed of helping sick people become healthy.
4. She works at a hospital.
5. Mary is on duty from eight till twelve.
6. Doctors and graduate nurses give classes.
7. Mary is good at first aid.

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Ключи к заданиям, с. 7.

I.

1. *Teacher* — подлежащее, *read* — сказуемое, *interesting* — определение, *story* — дополнение.
2. *Children* — подлежащее, *play* — сказуемое, *in the park* — обстоятельство места.
3. *Black* — определение, *cat* — подлежащее, *is* — сказуемое, *on the sofa* — обстоятельство места.

II.

1. The dark clouds covered the sky.
2. Larry plays football well.
3. Lora attends classes on Monday.

Ключ к заданию «Подбери пару», с. 9.

Sick person — patient; get angry — lose one's temper; merry — cheerful; pills and tablets — medicine; energy — pep; big — large.



Steven Spielberg*

Steven Spielberg **was born** on the 18th of December, 1946, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Since his childhood he has wanted to make **horror films** and **succeeded** in **scaring** his three sisters with different tricks.

Now Spielberg is one of the most talented and successful filmmakers. For Spielberg, **success** came early. When he was only twenty, he was given a seven-year contract with a film-studio. Since then Steven has made a number of world famous thrillers: *Jaws*, *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, *ET (the Extra-Terrestrial)*, *Jurassic Park* and others. In later years, his films began **addressing** humanistic **issues** such as the Holocaust, the slave trade, war, and terrorism. Spielberg won the Academy **Award** for Best **Director** for the films *Schindler's List* and *Saving Private Ryan*.

Spielberg's success did not come without hard work. When he is directing a film, he often works a hundred hours a week. When the film is finished, he gets depressed because he **misses** the people he worked with — people that Spielberg calls his “family”. As Spielberg himself says, “Making movies is really all I know how to do.”

* Трек № 2 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

- to be born** — родиться
- horror film** — фильм ужасов
- to succeed** — добиться успеха
- to scare** — напугать
- to address** — обращаться
- issue** — вопрос, проблема
- award** — награда
- director** — режиссер
- to miss** — скучать

I. Правильны ли следующие утверждения?

		True	False
1.	Stephen Spielberg is an English film-maker.		
2.	He succeeded in making a lot of well-known movies.		
3.	When a child, Spielberg wanted to be a doctor.		
4.	He signed his first contract at the age of twenty.		
5.	Lately Spielberg made films on serious problems.		
6.	Stephen Spielberg does not like to work more than forty hours a week.		

II. Подберите из текста к данным словам однокоренные.

- horrible — _____ success — _____
- director — _____ terror — _____
- child — _____ human — _____

Личные и притяжательные местоимения

Английские местоимения имеют два падежа — именительный (когда местоимение выступает подлежащим) и косвенный (во всех остальных случаях). Кроме этого, есть притяжательные местоимения, отвечающие на вопрос *чей?* и выступающие в основном определением. Местоимение *I* — *я* пишется всегда с заглавной буквы. Местоимения *ты* в современном английском нет, *you* всегда используется для обозначения второго лица.

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Лицо	Единственное число			Множественное число		
	Им. падеж	Косв. падеж	Притяж. местоим.	Им. падеж	Косв. падеж	Притяж. местоим.
1-е	I	me	my	we	us	our
2-е	—	—	—	you	you	your
3-е	he she it	him her it	his her its	they	them	their

Заполните пропуски в диалоге подходящими по смыслу местоимениями. Прочитайте диалог.

— Hello! _____ am Peter Norton. This is _____ wife, Lora. _____ are from Ohio.

— Pleased to meet _____. _____ am Ted Willis, the receptionist. _____ room is Number 12 on the first floor. Here is _____ key. This is _____ porter. Let _____ take _____ suitcases.

Долгие и краткие гласные

Английские гласные звуки делятся на краткие и долгие.

Долгота — отличительная черта таких звуков, как [ɑ:], [ɔ:], [ə:], [u:], [i:]. В транскрипции долгота обозначается двумя точками.

Прочтите следующие пословицы, обращая внимание на долготу гласных.

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- When Greek meets Greek. — Когда противники друг друга стоят.
- Extremes meet. — Противоположности сходятся.
- East or West — home is best. — В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.
- As is a workman so is his work. — Каков поп, таков и приход.
- First come, first served. — Кто первым придет, того и обслужат.
- Velvet paws hide sharp claws. — Мягко стелет, да жестко спать.
- After a storm comes a calm. — Затишье после бури.
- While the grass grows the horse starves. — Пока трава вырастет, лошадь от голода сдохнет.

Отгадайте и запишите описанные палиндромы.

(Палиндромы — слова, которые читаются одинаково слева направо и справа налево.)

1. Twelve o'clock, the middle of the day. _____
2. A German boy's name. _____
3. To look from a secret place. _____
4. You cannot see without it. _____
5. A girl's name. _____
6. A device for finding the position of things or the speed of their movement. _____
7. An informal name for father. _____
8. A polite way of addressing a woman. _____

**Ключи к заданиям по тексту
"Stephen Spielberg", с. 12.**

I.

1. Stephen Spielberg is an English film-maker. **False**
2. He succeeded in making a lot of well-known movies. **True**
3. When a child, Spielberg wanted to be a doctor. **False**
4. He signed his first contract at the age of twenty. **True**
5. Lately Spielberg made films on serious problems. **True**
6. Stephen Spielberg does not like to work more than forty hours a week. **False**

II.

Horrible — horror; success — (to) succeed; director — (to) direct; terror — terrorism; child — childhood; human — humanistic.

Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 13.

— Hello! I am Peter Norton. This is my wife, Lora. We are from Ohio.

— Pleased to meet you. I am Ted Willis, the receptionist. Your room is Number 12 on the first floor. Here is your key. This is our porter. Let him take your suitcases.

Ключ к заданию, с.15.

1. Noon; 2. Otto; 3. to peep; 4. eye; 5. Anna; 6. radar; 7. Dad;
8. madam.



My Friend*

My friendship with Nora became stronger during our last years in high school.

I often wonder how we rapidly grew so close in our friendship. We were totally different. Nora **was born** into a **prosperous** family. Her parents' house was very large. She had **attractive** clothes, theatre tickets, trips to mountain camps. My people had no money. Our flat was tiny. I often **skipped** lunch and had two skirts in my wardrobe. I was shy and **dull**. But bathing in Nora's **glory**, I became well-known because Nora included me in all her plans. When she was the social chairman, I was on her committee; when she was the captain of the basketball team, I was a player. **Binding** us together were our **mutual** interests. We liked the same books (*Vanity Fair*), the same sports (swimming and hockey), and the same teacher, Miss Peterson.

Nora's affection always prompted her to see the best in me and **to encourage** me. She was a true friend, ever willing **to praise** me, help me, or bring me some award and recognition. Emerson was right to say that a real friend is the "**masterpiece** of Nature".

* Трек № 3 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

prosperous — обеспеченный, процветающий

attractive — привлекательный

to skip — пропускать

dull — скучный, неинтересный

glory — слава

to bind — связывать

mutual — совместный, общий

to encourage — ободрять, подталкивать

to praise — хвалить

masterpiece — шедевр

Выберите подходящий вариант и закончите предложения.

1. The author often skipped lunch because she ...
 - a. didn't like food at the school cafeteria.
 - b. was on a diet.
 - c. had no money.
 - d. had no appetite.
2. The author describes herself as ...
 - a. energetic.
 - b. not very interesting.
 - c. attractive.
 - d. rich.
3. Both girls liked ...
 - a. football.
 - b. basketball.
 - c. tennis.
 - d. hockey.
4. As a friend Nora always ...
 - a. criticized the author.
 - b. gave her homework to copy.
 - c. tried to help and encourage her.
 - d. made her do what Nora wanted.

Множественное число существительных

Большинство английских существительных образуют множественное число путем прибавления *-s*: *rooms, friends, parks*.

К существительным, в конце которых стоит шипящий согласный, т. е. если они оканчиваются на письме на *-s, -sh, -ch, -x*, прибавляется *-es*: *classes, brushes, lunches, boxes*.

Если существительное заканчивается на *-y*, перед которым следует согласный, то во множественном числе оно будет заканчиваться на *-ies*: *hobbies, families*.

Некоторые существительные не изменяются во множественном числе: *sheep — sheep, deer — deer*.

Ряд существительных образуют множественное число с помощью изменения корня: *man — men, woman — women, child — children, goose — geese, mouse — mice, tooth — teeth, foot — feet*.

I. Запишите существительные во множественном числе.

dress — _____; flower — _____; cherry — _____;
mouse — _____; window — _____; match — _____;
baby — _____; goose — _____; child — _____.

II. Подчеркните правильный вариант.

1. The dentist looked at all of Max's (tooth/teeth).
2. There was only one (man/men) on the beach.
3. Three (mouse/mice) ran away from the cat.
4. Ben put new (boot/boots) on both (foot/feet).
5. Several (woman/women) walked in the park.
6. She tried on some (hat/hats).

Дифтонги

Ряд гласных звуков английского языка состоят из двух элементов, произносимых слитно, как один звук. Они называются дифтонгами, например [aʊ], [ɔɪ], [ɪə] и т. д.

Прочитайте скороговорки и пословицы, обращая внимание на произношение дифтонгов.

1. Don't put your beard in the beer even if it isn't dear.
2. Don't spoil the joint by boiling it.
3. The doctor wasn't sure that he could cure the poor steward.
4. I think Moor wrote this overture.
5. It's a joy to watch the boy playing with his toys.
6. The mail train was delayed again.
7. The climate is pretty mild in Ireland.
8. The island is five miles long and five miles wide.
9. There's no place like home.
10. Men make houses, women make homes.
11. While there is life there is hope.
12. A cat has nine lives.
13. Out of sight, out of mind.
14. Might is right.
15. Rain before seven, fine before eleven.
16. All roads lead to Rome.
17. Call a spade a spade.
18. Time and tide wait for no man.

«Четвертый лишний»

Найдите и зачеркните лишнее слово в каждой строке.

1. dentist director
 doctor nurse
2. help praise
 criticize encourage
3. blockbuster film-maker
 thriller comedy
4. rich well-to-do
 prosperous poor
5. granny brother
 uncle father
6. fame crime
 glory masterpiece

Ключ к заданию по тексту "My Friend", с. 18.

1. The author often skipped lunch because she had no money.
2. The author describes herself as not very interesting.
3. Both girls liked hockey.
4. As a friend Nora always tried to help and encourage her.

Ключи к заданию, с. 19.

I. Dresses, flowers, cherries, mice, windows, matches, babies, geese, children.

II.

1. The dentist looked at all of Max's teeth.
2. There was only one man on the beach.
3. Three mice ran away from the cat.
4. Ben put new boots on both feet.
5. Several women walked in the park.
6. She tried on some hats.

Ключ к заданию «Четвертый лишний», с. 21.

1. doctor • dentist • nurse • **director**
2. **criticize** • help • encourage • praise
3. thriller • blockbuster • comedy • **film-maker**
4. prosperous • rich • **poor** • well-to-do
5. uncle • **granny** • father • brother
6. glory • fame • masterpiece • **crime**



Homes We Live In*

Homes look so different from one place to another. Yet three factors usually decide the kind of a house we will have. They are: climate, **available** materials, and lifestyle.

People build homes to **protect** themselves from bad weather and **to enjoy** good weather. In very wet countries like Thailand, they build houses high off the ground to protect them from **floods**. In very hot climates, as in the **deserts** of Australia, or in very cold climates, as in the Arctic, people sometimes live underground. If the weather is **mild**, as in Spain, homes often have open yards. In Iran they build houses with **thick** walls to keep people warm in winter and cool in summer.

Houses are built from materials that are easily available. In hot, dry places people often use **mud** because wood is hard to find. The Eskimos often live in houses made of snow when they go hunting.

People's lifestyles can be seen in the type of housing they have. The Bedouins of Africa and the Middle East don't think of home as a permanent place. They live in **tents** which they can carry whenever they want. In Indonesia they build "longhouses" where all **relatives** can live together.

So homes are a key to the culture and way of life of a people.

* Трек № 4 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

- available** — имеющийся в наличии, доступный
to protect — защищать
to enjoy — наслаждаться, получать удовольствие
flood — наводнение
desert — пустыня
mild — мягкий
thick — толстый
mud — грязь, глина
tent — палатка
relatives — родственники

Соедините части предложений.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The Eskimos often live in | a. houses made of mud. |
| 2. In the deserts of Astralia, people | b. tents which they can carry anywhere. |
| 3. In hot places, people build | c. have thick walls. |
| 4. In Thailand, people build | d. houses made of snow. |
| 5. The Bedouins live in | e. often live together. |
| 6. In Spain, homes | f. sometimes live underground. |
| 7. In Indonesia, all relatives | g. often have open yards. |
| 8. In Iran, homes | i. houses high off the ground. |

Глаголы «быть» и «иметь» (*to be* и *to have*) как смысловые

Глагол **to be** в настоящем времени изменяется по лицам и числам. В 1-м лице единственного числа с *я* — *I* употребляется форма **am**, в 3-м лице единственного числа с местоимениями *он, она, оно* (*he, she, it*) и всеми существительными в единственном числе употребляется **is**, а во множественном числе с местоимениями *мы, вы, они* (*we, you, they*) и всеми существительными во множественном числе используется форма **are**. В отрицательных предложениях **not** ставится после глагола, а в вопросительных глагол выносится перед подлежащим.

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Глагол **to have** в настоящем времени имеет две формы: **has** — для 3-го лица единственного числа и **have** — для всех остальных лиц и чисел. Под влиянием американского варианта английского языка вопросительные и отрицательные предложения часто строятся со вспомогательным глаголом **do**, как и у всех других глаголов.

Заполните пропуски в диалоге формами глаголов *to be* и *to have*. Прочитайте диалог.

— Hello! Let me introduce myself. My name _____ Ben.
I _____ from Canada.

— How do you do. I _____ Mary. And this _____ my husband
Bill. We _____ from Barcelona.

— Oh, _____ you Spanish?

— No, we _____ not. Bill _____ American and I _____
English. But we live in Barcelona. We _____ a house there.

— How interesting. My sister _____ a house in Barcelona too.

[r] в конце слов

В конце слов после безударного гласного *r* не произносится, а идущая перед ним буква (*o*, *a* или *e*) начинает обозначать нейтральный звук [ə]. В потоке речи, однако, конечный звук [r] может произноситься для связи слов в предложении, если следующее слово начинается с гласной.

Прочитайте пословицы, обращая внимание на произношение буквы *r*.

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- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. No answer is also the answer. | 1. Отсутствие ответа — тоже ответ. |
| 2. Birds of a feather flock together. | 2. Рыбак рыбака видит издалека. |
| 3. Beggars must not be choosers. | 3. Просители не выбирают. |
| 4. The eye is bigger than the belly. | 4. Глаза завидушие. |
| 5. Blood is thicker than water. | 5. Кровь людская — не водица. |
| 6. The child is father of a man. | 6. Мужчина начинается с мальчика. |
| 7. Better an egg today than a hen tomorrow. | 7. Лучше синица в руках, чем журавль в небе. |
| 8. Hunger is the best sauce. | 8. Голод — лучший повар. |
| 9. Jack of all trades and master of none. | 9. За все берется, ничего не удается. |

Отгадайте загадки и запишите ответы.

1. What is black when it is clean and white when it is dirty?

2. What is on your head under your hat? _____

3. What is yours but other people mostly use it? _____

4. When do children play least of all? _____

5. What happened twice in America and in Asia? _____

6. What never asks questions but always has to be answered?

7. When does Thursday come before Wednesday? _____

8. What kind of keys cannot open the door? _____

9. Which moves faster: heat or cold? _____

10. What is worse than finding a worm in your apple? _____

Ключ к заданию по тексту
"Homes We Live in", с. 24.

1. The Eskimos often live in houses made of snow.
2. In the deserts of Australia, people sometimes live underground.
3. In hot places people build houses made of mud.
4. In Thailand, people build houses high off the ground.
5. The Bedouins live in tents which they can carry anywhere.
6. In Spain, homes often have open yards.
7. In Indonesia, all relatives often live together.
8. In Iran, homes have thick walls.

Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 25.

- Hello! Let me introduce myself. My name is Ben. I am from Canada.
- How do you do. I am Mary. And this is my husband Bill. We are from Barcelona.
- Oh, are you Spanish?
- No, we are not. Bill is American and I am English. But we live in Barcelona. We have a house there.
- How interesting. My sister has a house in Barcelona too.

Ключ к загадкам, с. 27.

1. A blackboard.
2. Your hair.
3. Your name.
4. In February, as it is the shortest month.
5. The letter *a*.
6. The phone.
7. In a dictionary.
8. Monkeys, donkeys and turkeys.
9. Heat, because you can catch a cold.
10. Finding half a worm.



Tiger*

The tiger is one of the biggest of the big cats. No other animal in the cat family, except the **lion**, is as large. Many people think that tiger is even stronger than the lion. There are **records** of a few **fight**s between a lion and a tiger. In each of these fights the tiger won.

Tigers are found **wild** only in Asia and nearby islands. Most tigers are found in the **jungles** in the south, but some tigers live in Siberia. The tigers of the north have longer, thicker hair. All tigers are **striped**. Their stripes help them **hide** as they lie quietly in tall grass or among small trees.

Like all other cats, tigers are meat eaters. They eat chiefly deer, antelope, and monkeys. But some eat human beings. As a rule, unless other food is **scarce**, tigers do not eat people. Some tigers, however, become man eaters when they get old.

Tigers are common animals in zoos in all parts of the world. Tigers stand **captivity** well. The tiger in the zoo is a real aristocrat. It does not perform tricks to attract attention as monkeys do. A tiger does not **beg for** food like bears and elephants. And it does not stand looking stupid like a hippopotamus!

* Трек № 5 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

lion — лев

records — записи, свидетельства

fight — драка, борьба

wild — дикий, на воле

jungles — джунгли

striped — полосатый

to hide — прятаться

scarce — скудный

captivity — неволя

to beg for — выпрашивать что-то, просить

Правильны ли следующие утверждения?

		True	False
1.	Tigers cannot live in captivity.		
2.	Both the lion and the tiger are cats.		
3.	The tigers eat different animals.		
4.	Tigers live on all the continents.		
5.	There are no man eaters among tigers.		
6.	Stripes help the tiger to hide.		
7.	There are tigers on the territory of Russia.		
8.	Lions are stronger than tigers.		
9.	Tigers are found wild in Africa.		
10.	The tigers of the north have longer fur.		

Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные

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Исчисляемые существительные обозначают предметы, которые можно сосчитать, и имеют форму единственного и множественного числа. Перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе ставится неопределенный артикль *a* (*an*, если следующее слово начинается с гласной) или определенный артикль *the*, если предмет уже упоминался или из ситуации понятно, о каком именно предмете идет речь. Перед исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе может или не быть никакого артикля, или стоять определенный артикль, если имеются в виду конкретные предметы в данной ситуации.

Перед неисчисляемыми существительными не ставится неопределенный артикль, а определенный артикль появляется тогда, когда ситуация накладывает ограничения:

*Give me **a** book, please.* (одну книгу, все равно какую)

*This is **the** dress I bought yesterday.* (именно то платье)

She likes cats. (вообще, любых кошек)

*She always feeds **the** cats in the yard.* (тех кошек, которые собираются в конкретном дворе)

I often drink milk. (молоко вообще)

***The** milk in the cup is cold.* (то молоко, что в этой чашке)

Дополните диалог артиклями, где это нужно.

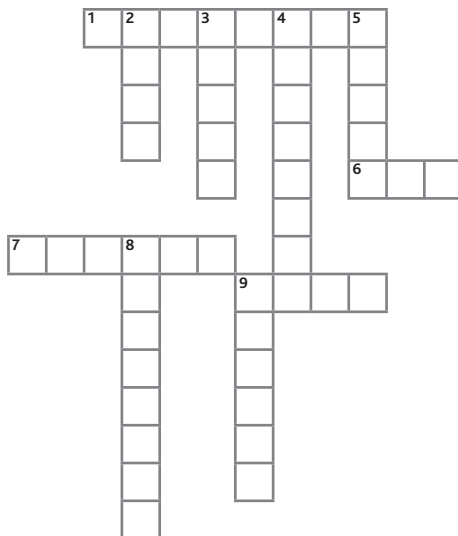
— I need _____ pen. I want to write _____ note to Sam's teacher.

— Why? Does Sam attend _____ classes?

— He missed _____ reading class yesterday. I took him to _____ dentist. _____ teacher needs _____ information.

— _____ pen is on _____ shelf. You may use it.

Разгадайте кроссворд «Животные».



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Across:

1. A big animal with a trunk.
6. An animal that looks like a large mouse with a long tail.
7. A small brown animal with a long tail who uses its hands to climb trees.
9. A large grass-eating wild animal, famous for its big horns.

Down:

2. A large yellow-brownish animal of the cat family, famous for its mane.

3. A large black and white animal that looks like a bear and lives in China.

4. A gracious, grass-eating animal with long straight horns.

5. A striped animal of the cat family.

8. An Australian animal that moves by jumping and carries its babies in a pouch.

9. A long-eared, grey or brown animal that looks like a horse, but is smaller.

По горизонтали:

1. Большое животное с хоботом.

6. Животное, похожее на большую мышь с длинным хвостом.

7. Небольшое животное коричневого цвета с длинным хвостом, которое использует передние конечности для лазания по деревьям.

9. Большое травоядное дикое животное, известное своими ветвистыми рогами.

По вертикали:

2. Большое желто-коричневое животное семейства кошачьих, известное своей гривой.

3. Большое черно-белое животное, похожее на медведя, которое живет в Китае.

4. Травоядное грациозное животное с длинными ровными рогами.

5. Полосатое животное из семейства кошачьих.

8. Австралийское животное, которое перемещается прыжками и вынашивает детенышей в сумке на животе.

9. Животное серого или коричневого цвета, похожее на небольшую лошадь, но с длинными ушами.



Habits*

We do not think of each step we take as we are walking down a street. If we did, it would take us a long time to walk even one **block**. We learn to walk so well by forming a **habit**.

Much of our life **depends on** habits. Dressing and brushing our teeth in the morning are habits. Using knives, forks and spoons as we eat is a habit. Turning off lights when we leave the room and waiting for a green light at street corners are also habits. We form a habit by doing the same thing over and over again.

Although habits are very important to us and most of them are good, we may form some bad habits as well. A number of people have formed the habit of standing or sitting in **wrong** positions. Some people have the habit of **biting** their **fingernails**. Some have the habit of **paying no attention** to **traffic lights** at **street crossings**. Some people have formed bad eating habits. A long list of bad habits could easily be made.

If you are learning to do anything new, it is a good plan **to make sure** you are doing it the right way. It is usually easier to form a good habit than **to break** a bad one.

* Трек №6 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

block — квартал

habit — навык, привычка

to depend on — зависеть от чего-либо

wrong — неправильный

to bite — кусать

to bite one's fingernails — грызть ногти

to pay attention — обращать внимание

traffic lights — светофор

street crossing — пешеходный переход, «зебра»

to make sure — обеспечить, убедиться

to break a habit — избавиться от привычки

I. Перечислите все хорошие привычки, упомянутые в тексте.

II. От каких привычек автор текста советует избавляться?

III. Найдите в тексте антонимы к следующим словам и выражениям.

To break a habit — _____; good — _____; right — _____;
to pay much attention — _____; short — _____; up — _____;
old — _____; to turn on the light — _____;
difficult — _____; trifle — _____; different — _____;
_____; to enter the room — _____.

Настоящее простое время (Present Simple)

Настоящее простое (неопределенное) время выражается инфинитивом глагола без частицы *to*. Если подлежащее выражено местоимением 3-го лица единственного числа (*he, she, it*) или существительным в единственном числе, то к глаголу-сказуемому прибавляется *-s* или *-es* (правило такое же, как и при образовании множественного числа существительных).

Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола *do* или *does* (для 3-го лица единственного числа). К инфинитиву смыслового глагола никаких окончаний в этом случае не добавляется.

Настоящее простое время обозначает обычные повторяющиеся действия в настоящем, констатацию факта без каких-либо уточняющих характеристик и непреложные истины.

They like swimming very much. — Они очень любят плавать.

Do you live in Moscow? — Вы живете в Москве?

My son does not go to school. — Мой сын не ходит в школу.

The sun rises in the east. — Солнце встает на востоке.

Поставьте глаголы в скобках в настоящем простом времени. Прочитайте диалог.

— Excuse me, _____ this bus _____ to Trafalgar Square? (go)

— No, it _____. _____ you _____ a taxi? (want)

— No, I _____, it's too expensive. Is it far from here? (do)

— Oh no, several blocks to the left. You can walk.

— Good. I _____ walking. (like) It _____ me healthy. (make)

Особенности произношения некоторых согласных

Звонкие согласные в конце слов не оглушаются, в отличие от русского языка.

Три звука [p, k, t] произносятся более энергично, чем русские согласные, с придыханием.

Прочитайте скороговорки и пословицы, обращая внимание на произношение согласных.

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- Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.
- Some people prefer prunes to plums and apples.
- Please, Paul, pause for applause.
- The ten tiny tots were taught by a private tutor from Eton.
- The trip by train took a tiresome twenty-two hours.
- Too many teenagers tend to waste their time watching television.
- The king was cured of his cough by a clever doctor from Canada.
- Take care not to make many mistakes when you bake those cakes or you may get a stomachache.
- Care killed a cat.
- You cannot have your cake and eat it.
- One cannot put back the clock.
- Cut your coat according to your cloth.
- Courtesy costs nothing.
- Don't take your harp to the party.
- Punctuality is the politeness of kings.

«Подбери пару»

Образуйте словосочетания, соединив подходящие по значению слова.

to brush**the light****to comb****attention****to cross****forks and knives****to use****a habit****to eat****the hair****to pay****the street****to break****the teeth****to turn off****an ice-cream**

Ключи к заданиям по тексту “Habits”, с. 36.

I. Walking; dressing and brushing our teeth in the morning; using knives, forks and spoons as we eat; turning off lights when we leave the room; waiting for a green light at street corners.

II. Standing or sitting in wrong positions; biting your fingernails; paying no attention to traffic lights at street crossings; bad eating habits.

III. To break a habit — to form a habit; good — bad; right — wrong; to pay much attention — to pay no attention; short — long; up — down; old — new; to turn on the light — to turn off the light; difficult — easy; trifle — important; different — same; to enter the room — to leave the room.

Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 37.

- Excuse me, does this bus go to Trafalgar Square?
- No, it doesn't. Do you want a taxi?
- No, I don't, it's too expensive. Is it far from here?
- Oh no, several blocks to the left. You can walk.
- Good. I like walking. It makes me healthy.

Ключ к заданию «Подбери пару», с. 39.

To brush the teeth; to comb the hair; to cross the street; to use forks and knives; to eat an ice-cream; to pay attention; to break a habit; to turn off the light.



Why Four-Day Workweeks Are Best*

Gina is the **owner** of a small, but busy, graphic design firm. She had **knee surgery** and found it difficult to get around. So she started giving herself — and her **staff** — four-day workweeks. It was meant to be **temporary**, and Gina only made the change because she felt **guilty** staying home while the others worked.

From Monday through Thursday, her staff got in early to get their work done. Productivity grew dramatically. People still had fun, but even the office **chitchat** seemed more **efficient**. And when they were at work, they worked.

They were using the extra day off to spend time with their families, do things and take long weekends away. People ended up taking fewer vacation days, and sick days **disappeared** almost entirely.

When there's less time to work, there's less time to **waste**. And when you have a compressed workweek, you tend to focus on what's important.

The culture of work in America often demands being **on-call** 24 hours a day, seven days a week, even as **salaries** go lower. That's because we're programmed to believe that working longer and harder leads to greater achievements. But what if working less is the real key to success?

Extract from www.timesizing.com/gts1307.htm

* Трек № 7 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

owner — владелец

knee — колено

surgery — операция

staff — штат сотрудников

temporary — временный

guilty — виноватый, виновный

chitchat — болтовня

efficient — эффективный

disappear — исчезать, пропадать

waste — тратить впустую

on-call — по вызову, по требованию

salary — зарплата

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is Gina's profession? _____

2. Why was it difficult for her to get around? _____

3. How many days of the week do Gina and her staff work? _____

4. What happened to productivity of their work? _____

5. How did people in Gina's firm begin to use the extra day off?

6. Do you think that working longer and harder always leads to greater success? Why? _____

Притяжательный падеж существительных

Английские существительные имеют два падежа — общий и притяжательный, который указывает на принадлежность кому-то и образуется путем прибавления к существительному 's: *Gina's firm*. Для существительных, обозначающих неодушевленные предметы, принадлежность передается словосочетанием с предлогом *of* или сочетанием двух существительных, первое из которых выступает определением ко второму: *the leg of the chair, the chair leg*. Если существительное употребляется во множественном числе, то к нему прибавляется только ' (*students' books*).

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Притяжательный падеж есть у некоторых групп неодушевленных существительных:

- названий организаций (*the firm's policy*);
- названий стран и городов (*Canada's climate, Moscow's ballet*);
- единиц времени (*a day's trip; a week's salary*);
- определенных устойчивых выражений (*for God's sake* — ради бога, *at a stone's throw* — рукой подать).

Раскройте скобки, поставив существительные в притяжательном падеже, где это возможно.

— Let's walk to the (street) _____ corner. You can see the (company) _____ main office here.

— And where does the president live?

— The (president) _____ residence is not far from here. In fact, it's at a (stone) _____ throw.

— Is the (city) _____ centre far?

— Not at all. It is fifteen (minutes) _____ walk. Everything is close.

— Oh yes. After (Chicago) _____ distances...

Наиболее известные высказывания о работе

- Every day I get up and look through the Forbes list of the richest people in America. If I am not there, I go to work.
(Robert Orben, American comedy writer)
- A business that makes nothing but money is a poor kind of business.
(Henry Ford, the father of automobile industry)
- Drive your business, let not that drive you.
(Benjamin Franklin, one of the Fathers of American Constitution)
- The reason why worry kills more people than work is that more people worry than work.
(Robert Frost, American poet)
- Be like a postage stamp — stick to one thing until you get there.
(Josh Billings, American humorous writer)
- A celebrity is a person who works hard all his life to become well-known, then wears dark glasses to avoid being recognized.
(Fred Allen, American comedian)
- The secret of joy in work is contained in one word — excellence. To know how to do something well is to enjoy it.
(Pearl S. Buck, American novelist)

Расшифруйте анаграммы.

1. A place where an important person lives.

I	R	N
E	D	C
E	S	E

2. Money that you receive as payment from the organization you work for.

A	Y	L
R	S	A

3. Something important that you succeed in doing.

E	T	H
N	A	V
M	S	E
E	C	I

Ключ к заданию по тексту

"Why Four-Day Workweeks are Best", с. 42.

1. Gina is a designer.
2. She had knee surgery.
3. Four.
4. Their work productivity grew.
5. They used it to spend time with their families, to take long weekends etc.
6. Mostly yes, but the most important thing is to focus on what is really important.

Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 43.

— Let's walk to the street corner. You can see the company's main office here.

— And where does the president live?

— The president's residence is not far from here. In fact, it's at a stone's throw.

— Is the city centre far?

— Not at all. It is fifteen minutes' walk. Everything is close.

— Oh yes. After Chicago's distances...

Ключ к заданию «Анаграммы», с. 45.

1. Residence.
2. Salary.
3. Achievements.



Balloons*

September 19, 1783, was a great event at the King's residence in France. The Montgolfier brothers were going to send a balloon up into the sky. They had tried a balloon a few months before, and it had worked. Now they were going to try again before the King. And this time the balloon was to have passengers in its basket: a hen, a duck, and a sheep.

The balloon was made of **linen** and was open at the bottom. Ropes **held** it in place over a fire of straw. A mixture of smoke and hot air rose from the fire into the balloon. The **mixture** was lighter than the cool air around. The **ropes** were made free and the balloon rose. When the smoke and hot air cooled, the balloon came down.

Soon there were balloons that could carry people. Many of these balloons were filled with hydrogen, the lightest known gas. But it was **dangerous** as it was easy to catch fire. So people **switched to** helium which is not as light as hydrogen but is much **safer**.

The passengers could not guide the first balloons. But they could make them go up by throwing bags of sand **overboard** or down by letting some gas out of the balloon.

Balloons are still used nowadays **to explore** the upper atmosphere.

* Трек № 8 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

linen — льняное полотно

to hold — удерживать, держать

mixture — смесь

rope — веревка

dangerous — опасный

to switch to — перейти к чему-либо, заменить на что-либо

safe — безопасный

overboard — за борт, за бортом

to explore — исследовать

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Выберите подходящий вариант и закончите предложения.

1. The first balloon was sent into the sky in ...
 - a. the 19th century.
 - b. the 18th century.
 - c. the 17th century.
 - d. the 20th century.
2. The first passengers of the balloon were ...
 - a. a pig, a hen, and a pigeon.
 - b. a cat, a sheep, and a monkey.
 - c. a sheep, a duck, and a hen.
3. The mixture that filled the balloon consisted at first of ...
 - a. hydrogen and smoke.
 - b. helium and hydrogen.
 - c. smoke and hot air.
 - d. smoke and helium.
4. People switched to helium because ...
 - a. it was cheaper than hydrogen.
 - b. it was lighter than hydrogen.
 - c. it was less dangerous.
 - d. it was easier to get.
5. At present balloons are used for ...
 - a. investigating aims.
 - b. carrying bags of sand.
 - c. transporting animals.
 - d. polluting the atmosphere.

Типы вопросов

Общие вопросы начинаются со вспомогательного глагола (у глагола *be* его не бывает) и требуют ответа «да» или «нет»:

Do you live in Vologda? — No, I don't.

Is he a doctor? — Yes, he is.

Альтернативные вопросы предполагают выбор; они начинаются как общие, а затем после слова или словосочетания, обозначающего один из вариантов, употребляется союз *or* (или) и второй вариант:

Do you live in Moscow or in Vologda? — I live in Moscow.

Are you a doctor or a nurse? — I'm a nurse.

Специальные (журналистские) вопросы начинаются с вопросительного слова, которое ставится перед вспомогательным глаголом: *why?* (почему?), *where?* (где?), *how?* (как?), *when?* (когда?) и т. д. Исключение составляют вопросы к подлежащему, в которых сохраняется прямой порядок слов: подлежащее заменяется вопросительным словом *who?* (кто?) или *what?* (что?): *Why are you crying, Willy? Where does he live? Who lives here? What begins at 5?*

Составьте вопросы, на которые данные предложения были бы ответами.

1. I get up at 7. _____

2. I study at the University. _____

3. Yes, I have many friends. _____

4. I like music and good books. _____

5. No, I don't have classes on Saturday. _____

Наиболее известные пословицы о дружбе и друзьях

1. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
2. A friend to all is a friend to none.
3. Joys shared with others are more enjoyed.
4. A man is known by the company he keeps.
5. Lend the money and lose the friend.
6. Books and friends should be few but good.
7. Prosperity makes friends, adversity tries them.
8. Success has many friends.
9. When I lent I had a friend; when I asked he was unkind.
10. Friendship is one mind in two bodies.
1. Друг познается в беде.
2. Если дружишь со всеми, то ни с кем.
3. Разделенная с кем-то радость слаще.
4. Человека узнают по тому, с кем он дружит.
5. Одолжи деньги и потеряй друга.
6. Книг и друзей должно быть немного, но хороших.
7. Процветание привлекает друзей, а трудности их проверяют.
8. У успеха много друзей.
9. Когда я давал в долг, у меня был друг; когда я попросил, он не был добр.
10. Дружба — это один разум в двух телах.

Прочтите шутки и выберите реплику, заканчивающую каждую из них.

1. *Teacher:* What is in the middle of March, Clara?

Clara: _____

2. *Teacher:* What was the Roman's greatest achievement?

Mike: _____

3. *Teacher:* Who can name four members of the cat family?

Sue: _____

4. *Teacher:* Who can tell me what 'dogma' means?

Charlie: _____

5. *Teacher:* If I had seven oranges in this hand, and nine oranges in this hand, what would I have?

Danny: _____

6. *Teacher:* Name 6 things that contain milk.

Dora: _____

Students' phrases:

- a. Very big hands, Sir.
- b. Cream, butter and 4 cows.
- c. It's a lady dog that has puppies.
- d. Mother cat, Father cat, and two kittens.
- e. The letter R, Miss.
- f. Learning Latin, Sir.

**Ключ к заданию по тексту
"Balloons", с. 48.**

1. The first balloon was sent into the sky in the 18th century.
2. The first passengers of the balloon were a sheep, a duck, and a hen.
3. The mixture that filled the balloon consisted at first of smoke and hot air.
4. People switched to helium because it was less dangerous.
5. At present, balloons are used for investigating aims.

Ключ к заданию, с. 49.

1. When do you usually get up?
2. Where do you study?
3. Do you have many friends?
4. What do you like?
5. Do you have classes on Saturday?

Ключ к заданию, с. 51.

1. — The letter R, Miss.
2. — Learning Latin, Sir.
3. — Mother cat, Father cat, and two kittens.
4. — It's a lady dog that has puppies.
5. — Very big hands, Sir.
6. — Cream, butter and 4 cows.



The Frog and the Ox* (An Aesop's Fable)

It happened on a warm summer day. An old Frog was **sunning** near the pool. Suddenly a **breathless** little Frog appeared.

“Oh, Father!” said the little Frog to the big one sitting by the side of a pool. “I have seen such a terrible monster! It was as big as a mountain. It had **horns** on its head. It had a long **tail** and **hoofs** divided in two.”

“Ts, child!” said the Old Frog. “That was only Farmer White’s **Ox**. It isn’t so big either. It may be taller than I, but I could make myself as **broad**. Just you see.”

So he **blew** himself up, and blew himself up, and blew himself up. “Was the Ox as big as this?” asked the old Frog. “Much bigger,” said the young Frog.

Again the old one blew himself up and asked if the Ox was that big. “Bigger, Father, bigger.”

The Frog took a deep breath. He blew and blew and blew. He **swelled** and swelled and swelled. Then he said, “I am sure the Ox is not as big as — “But at that moment he **burst**.

Moral: **self-conceit** may lead to self-destruction.

* Трек №9 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

fable — басня

to sun — греться на солнце

breathless — запыхавшись

horn — рог

tail — хвост

hoof — копыто

ox — вол

broad — широкий

to blow up — дуть, надуваться

to swell — раздуваться, распухать

to burst — лопнуть

self-conceit — заносчивость, самомнение

Правильны ли следующие утверждения?

		True	False
1.	An old Frog was swimming in the pool.		
2.	The little Frog was afraid.		
3.	The Ox was taller than the Frog.		
4.	The Frog also had hoofs.		
5.	The old Frog swelled till it burst.		
6.	The young Frog was the son of the old Frog.		
7.	The Ox was black.		
8.	The fable is true about animals, not people.		

Степени сравнения прилагательных

Если при сравнении два предмета, человека или явления оказываются в чем-то одинаковыми, используется конструкция **as + прилагательное + as**, если в чем-то разными — **not as (not so) + прилагательное + as**: *This dress is **as** good **as** that dress. That boy is not **so** strong **as** his brother.*

Сравнительная степень прилагательных образуется путем прибавления *-er*, а превосходная — *-est* для односложных и некоторых двусложных прилагательных (оканчиваются на *-y, -er, -ow* и т. д.): *large — larger — largest, clever — cleverer — cleverest*. Слова *more* и *most* добавляются к остальным двусложным и всем многосложным прилагательным: *stupid — more stupid — the most stupid*.

Существуют прилагательные, не подчиняющиеся общему правилу: *good — better — best, bad — worse — worst, last — later — latest* и т. д.

Перед прилагательными в превосходной степени всегда ставится определенный артикль *the*.

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Раскройте скобки, поставив прилагательные в нужную степень сравнения. Прочитайте диалог.

— Can you help me? I want to buy a present.

— With pleasure. What do you have in mind?

— Maybe, a bag. Something as (nice) _____ as that bag but not so (expensive) _____.

— Perhaps artificial leather? Here is one of the (popular) _____ brands.

— I don't care much for artificial leather. Can you show me something (elegant) _____ than this?

— We have some wonderful bags of straw combined with cloth. It is the (last) _____ fashion for this summer.

— It is too large. Do you have anything (small) _____? My friend is not very (tall) _____.

Наиболее употребимые английские сравнения

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- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. As drunk as a lord. | 1. Пьяный в стельку
(букв. как лорд). |
| 2. As like as two peas. | 2. Похожий, как две капли воды
(букв. как две горошины). |
| 3. As brave as a lion. | 3. Храбрый как лев. |
| 4. As poor as a church mouse. | 4. Бедный как церковная мышь. |
| 5. As mad as a hatter. | 5. Безумный как шляпник. |
| 6. As dead as a nail. | 6. Уснувший замертво
(букв. Мертвый как гвоздь). |
| 7. As pretty as a picture. | 7. Красивый, как картинка. |
| 8. As deaf as a post. | 8. Глухой как пень
(букв. как столб). |
| 9. As fit as a fiddle. | 9. В хорошем настроении;
в добром здравии (букв.
Настроенный как скрипка). |
| 10. As cool as a cucumber. | 10. Хладнокровный как огурец. |

«Веселый алфавит»

Вставьте в пропуски буквы с или s:

Re__eive, de__truct, __ea, __mall, pie__e, hou__e, gra__eful, inno__
ent, ten__e, __eriou__, expen__ive, artifi__ial, __ummer, wor__e, ju__
ti__e, ma__ter, re__taurant, pri__e, __ity, __now, __econd, __inema, de__
ided, mou__e, __treet.

«Цепочка»

Получите из одного слова другое, меняя каждый раз только по одной букве.

S	O	F	T
P	A	R	K

Ключ к заданию по тексту "The Frog and the Ox", с. 54.

1. An old Frog was swimming in the pool. **False** 2. The little Frog was afraid. **True** 3. The Ox was taller than the Frog. **True** 4. The Frog also had hoofs. **False** 5. The old Frog swelled till it burst. **True** 6. The young Frog was the son of the old Frog. **True** 7. The Ox was black. **False** 8. The fable is true about animals, not people. **False**

Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 55.

- Can you help me? I want to buy a present.
- With pleasure. What do you have in mind?
- Maybe, some bag. Something as nice as that bag but not so expensive.
- Perhaps artificial leather? Here is one of the most popular brands.
- I don't care much for artificial leather. Can you show me something more elegant than this?
- We have some wonderful bags of straw combined with cloth. It is the latest fashion for this summer.
- It is too large. Do you have anything smaller? My friend is not very tall.

Ключ к заданию «Веселый алфавит», с. 57.

Receive, destruct, sea, small, piece, house, graceful, innocent, tense, serious,
 expensive, artificial, summer, worse, justice, master, restaurant, price, city,
 snow, second, cinema, decided, mouse, street.

Ключ к заданию «Цепочка», с. 57.

S	O	F	T
S	O	R	T
P	O	R	T
P	A	R	T
P	A	R	K



Turkey*

The birds we raise **to supply** us with food are called **poultry**. Chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese are poultry. Chickens are most popular. They supply a great deal of meat and almost all our eggs. Not many people eat eggs of any other kind. Turkeys are larger than chickens and second in popularity.

When white **settlers** first **arrived** in America, they found a lot of wild turkeys. Wild turkeys were new to them, for the turkey is truly an American bird.

Indians brought wild turkeys to the first **Thanksgiving Day feast**. Today many people think that turkey is a must for Thanksgiving dinner. Of course, turkeys eaten today are not wild. Turkeys now come from turkey farms. The Bronze turkey is one of the largest kinds, and is the most popular. Its **ancestor** was the wild turkey of Mexico. The Indians of Mexico had already **tamed** this turkey when Columbus discovered America.

Raising turkeys is not easy. Baby turkeys are often killed by **dampness**, cold, or over-crowding. They must be kept clean and have just the right food. One surprising rule for keeping little turkeys **healthy** is that they must be kept away from chickens.

* Трек № 10 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

to supply — обеспечивать

poultry — домашняя птица

settlers — переселенцы

to arrive — прибывать

Thanksgiving Day — День Благодарения

feast — пир

ancestor — предок

to tame — приручать

dampness — сырость

healthy — здоровый

Расставьте слова в правильном порядке и запишите предложения.

1. tamed/turkeys/Indians/wild. _____

2. are/chickens/larger/turkeys/than. _____

3. American/the/turkey/an/is/bird/truly. _____

4. must/from/little/be kept/chickens/turkeys/away. _____

5. supply/and/poultry/eggs/meat/with/people. _____

6. must/Thanksgiving/turkey/a/dinner/is/for. _____

7. turkeys/often/cold/are/baby/ by/killed. _____

Местоимения *some* и *any*

Местоимения *some* и *any* употребляются перед существительными во множественном числе и переводятся как «некоторые», «несколько», «какие-нибудь», перед существительными в единственном числе в значении «какой-нибудь», а также перед неисчисляемыми существительными со значением «несколько, сколько-нибудь». Часто эти местоимения вообще не переводятся. *Any* употребляется в вопросах и отрицательных предложениях, *some* — в утвердительных предложениях и некоторых вопросах, когда точно известно о наличии предметов или вещества, о котором спрашивают. *Any* употребляется в утвердительных предложениях в значении «любой».

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Дополните диалог, заполняя пропуски местоимениями *some* и *any*. Прочитайте диалог.

— Pam, I've got _____ problem. Nick's birthday is next Saturday and he wants me to meet his parents.

— Congratulations, that's wonderful.

— Yes but I don't have _____ evening clothes. And I don't have _____ money to buy new clothes.

— Oh, do you want to borrow _____ clothes? I have _____ evening dresses. You may take _____ dresses you like.

— Thank you. You are so kind. Can I come and try them on?

— Certainly. Do you need _____ shoes as well?

— No, thanks. _____ of my shoes will do.

Наиболее известные высказывания о характере человека

- A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity, an optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty.
(Winston Churchill, British statesman and Prime Minister)
- Everybody wants to be right, but no one stops to consider if their idea of right is right.
(F.M. Alexander, an Australian actor)
- Good sense is a thing all need, few have, and none think they want.
(Benjamin Franklin, American statesman)
- People ask for criticism, but they only want praise.
(Somerset Maugham, British writer)
- We are what we pretend to be, so we must be careful what we pretend to be.
(Kurt Vonnegut, American writer)
- Have a heart that never hardens, and a temper that never fires, and a touch that never hurts.
(Charles Dickens, English writer)
- Always remember that you are absolutely unique. Just like everyone else.
(Margaret Mead, anthropologist)

Отгадайте загадки и запишите ответы.

1. When is a stick like a king? _____

2. What is the laziest mountain in the world? _____

3. Why did the girl put a bag of sugar under her pillow? _____

4. What letters are not in the alphabet? _____

5. What kind of coat may the house want? _____

6. What has ears but can't hear? _____

7. What starts with a T, ends with a T, and is full of T?

8. What is used only after it's broken? _____

9. What are people doing all days long? _____

10. What is the longest word in the English language?

Ключ к заданию по тексту "Turkey", с. 60.

1. Indians tamed wild turkeys. 2. Turkeys are larger than chickens. 3. The turkey is truly an American bird. 4. Little turkeys must be kept away from chickens. 5. Poultry supply people with meat and eggs. 6. Turkey is a must for Thanksgiving dinner. 7. Baby turkeys are often killed by cold.

Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 61.

— Pam, I've got some problem. Nick's birthday is next Saturday and he wants me to meet his parents.

— Congratulations, That's wonderful.

— Yes, but I don't have any evening clothes. And I don't have any money to buy new clothes.

— Oh, do you want to borrow some clothes? I have some evening dresses. You may take any dresses you like.

— Thank you. You are so kind. Can I come and try them on?

— Certainly. Do you need any shoes as well?

— No, thanks. Some of my shoes will do.

Ключ к загадкам, с. 63.

1. When it is a ruler.
2. Mount Ever Rest (Everest).
3. Because she wanted to have sweet dreams.
4. The letters in the mailbox.
5. A new coat of paint.
6. Corn.
7. A teapot.
8. An egg.
9. They are growing older.
10. Smiles — there's a mile between each S.



Holidays*

It is well known that almost every country has holidays **honouring** important **events** or people in its history. A lot of holidays have nothing to do with religion nowadays. But originally holidays were religious **festivals**. The very word “holiday” comes from the words “holy day”.

Some holidays like New Year’s Day are **celebrated** in many countries, though not necessarily on the same day. Some are **observed** on the same day, like Independence Day is observed on July 4 in the USA. Some are celebrated in only one part of one country. Some are celebrated by the people of only one religion, as **Christmas** and **Easter** are celebrated by Christians.

There are holidays that always come on the same day of the same month, for example Halloween (October 31). Some other holidays, such as Easter, are movable. Easter is the first Sunday after the first full moon after the beginning of spring. Mother’s Day is on the second Sunday in May, while Father’s Day is on the third Sunday in June.

Every person has their own **private** holiday when they are given **gifts** by their family and friends. It is his or her **birthday**. The traditional **wishes** on that day are: “Happy birthday” or “Many happy returns of this day!”

* Трек № 11 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

holidays — праздники, каникулы

to honour — чествовать

event — событие

festival — праздник, празднование

to celebrate — праздновать, отмечать

to observe — соблюдать, отмечать

Christmas — Рождество

Easter — Пасха

private — частный, личный

gift — подарок

birthday — день рождения

wish — пожелание

Подберите к словам и словосочетаниям синонимы из текста.

1. to celebrate — _____
2. start — _____
3. significant — _____
4. festival — _____
5. for instance — _____
6. present — _____
7. comeback — _____
8. one's own — _____
9. each — _____
10. relatives — _____

Конструкция *there is (are)*

Конструкция *there is (are)* употребляется, когда люди говорят о том, что видят, или о том, что где-то существует, имеется, находится. После *there is* идет существительное в единственном числе, а после *there are* — во множественном. Местонахождение предмета указывается обычно в конце английского предложения, но в самом начале при переводе на русский язык. Обратите внимание на разницу в значении:

There is a cup on the table. — На столе что-то есть и это какая-то чашка. *The cup is on the table.* — Та чашка, которую мы ищем (о которой ранее говорили, именно та чашка), находится на столе.

Отсюда и разница в употреблении артикля: *a cup* в первом случае и *the cup* — во втором.

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Дополните диалог, заполнив пропуски конструкциями *there is, there are* или *they are*.

— Look, _____ an interesting article in today's newspaper.

— What is it about?

— About some new bookshops. _____ in the centre of the city.

— What is so interesting about them?

— _____ various new detective novels and thrillers in the shops. You know, _____ my favourite books. When are shops open?

— _____ a phone number in the article. You can easily find out.

Зубные и межзубные шипящие

Звуки [s], [z] относятся к зубным шипящим, а звуки [ð], [θ] — к межзубным шипящим.

Прочитайте следующие фразы, обращая внимание на произношение зубных и межзубных шипящих.

1. Some sailors suffer from seasickness.
2. The mysterious stranger sat silently.
3. She sells seashells on the seashore.
4. Everybody's business is nobody's business.
5. As sure as eggs are eggs.
6. Roads close, so snow slows shows.
7. There's no one there, neither father nor mother.
8. They ran hither and thither as though they were frightened.
9. Think things over again.
10. They threw three thick things.
11. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.
12. Speech is silver, silence is golden.
13. More haste, less speed.
14. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
15. Do not cast your pearls before swine.
16. All are not thieves that dogs bark at.
17. The receiver is as bad as the thief.
18. The wish is father to the thought.

«Пропущенные буквы»

1. В данном предложении пропущены все буквы *l*. Вставьте эту букву 11 раз. Запишите предложение. Не забудьте о пропусках между словами.

Aoveyittegirongedforaoveyidotopaywith.

69

2. В этом предложении пропущены все буквы *m*. Вставьте эту букву 8 раз. Запишите предложение. Не забудьте о пропусках между словами.

Anyerryoentshaveovedentoakepoes.

3. В этом предложении пропущены все буквы *r*. Вставьте эту букву 9 раз. Запишите предложение. Не забудьте о пропусках между словами.

Theealeasonthatobeadsliteayeviewsisthatheiseallycuious.

**Ключ к заданию по тексту
"Holidays", с. 66.**

1. to celebrate — to observe;
2. start — beginning;
3. significant — important;
4. festival — holiday;
5. for instance — for example;
6. present — gift;
7. comeback — return;
8. one's own — private;
9. each — every;
10. relatives — family.

Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 67.

- Look, there is an interesting article in today's newspaper.
 - What is it about?
 - About some new bookshops. They are in the centre of the city.
 - What is so interesting about them?
 - There are various new detective novels and thrillers in the shops.
- You know, they are my favourite books. When are shops open?
- There is a phone number in the article. You can easily find out.

Ключ к заданию «Пропущенные буквы», с. 69.

1. A lovely little girl longed for a lovely doll to play with.
2. Many merry moments have moved men to make poems.
3. The real reason that Rob reads literary reviews is that he is really curious.



A Difficult Day*

Alex came home late. The day was long and hard. He was busy the whole time and missed lunch. He walked into the **empty** flat and switched on the light. Alex was **tired** and **hungry**.

In the kitchen the cat started meowing. It was not his. It was his friend's. Alex did not like cats. All his life he has been a dog man. But a friend was away and Alex **promised to look after** the cat. For ten days only.

Alex went into the kitchen and opened the cupboard. He took out a tin of cat food, opened it and put the contents into the cat's dish. The **smell** was terrible but the cat seemed to like it. It began to eat **noisily** and hungrily.

Alex was so tired that he did not take a bath but just a quick shower. He was afraid to fall asleep right in the bathtub. He put on a bathrobe and went to the kitchen again. Only then he remembered that he had not been to the supermarket for a week. Was there anything left in the **refrigerator**?

He came up to the **fridge**, opened the door and looked inside. A couple of old carrots, a pepper and half an onion. Not much. No meat, no sausage, no ham, no eggs. Some **stale** bread. Alex **fried** the **vegetables** with some pieces of bread in the olive oil. When he began to eat the cat looked at him. With some **pity**?

* Трек № 12 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

empty — пустой

tired — усталый

hungry — голодный

promise — обещать

to look after — присматривать

smell — запах

noisily — шумно

refrigerator (fridge) — холодильник

stale — засохший, черствый

to fry — жарить

vegetables — овощи

pity — жалость

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. When did Alex come home? _____

2. Why was he tired and so hungry? _____

3. Was Alex a dog man or a cat man? _____

4. What did the cat want from Alex? _____

5. Why Alex didn't take a bath? _____

6. What was there in Alex's fridge? _____

7. Why did the cat look at Alex with some pity? _____

Прошедшее простое время (Past Simple)

73

Глаголы в прошедшем простом времени констатируют факты в прошлом. Все глаголы в английском языке делятся на правильные и неправильные. Правильные глаголы образуют форму простого прошедшего времени путем прибавления *-ed* к инфинитиву. Неправильные имеют особую вторую форму, которая дается в словаре. Глагол *to be* в прошедшем времени имеет формы единственного и множественного числа — *was* и *were*. Все глаголы, кроме *to be*, требуют в вопросах и отрицательных предложениях вспомогательного глагола *did*. Смысловый глагол при этом остается в инфинитиве. На русский язык они переводятся глаголами в прошедшем времени:

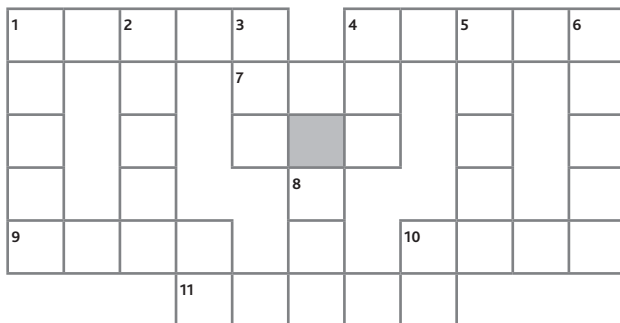
He worked from 9 till 5 yesterday. Did he stay at home in the evening? — No, he didn't. He went to a party. — Он работал вчера с 9 до 5. А вечером остался дома? — Нет, он пошел на вечеринку.

Заполните пропуски в рассказе глаголами в прошедшем времени.

He _____ (want) to prove his alibi to the police. He _____ (not kill) his friend, but nobody _____ (see) him after 4 o'clock.

He _____ (come) home, _____ (have) dinner, and _____ (watch) TV. The programme _____ (be) boring so soon he _____ (fall) asleep. When he _____ (wake) up, it _____ (be) too late. He _____ (miss) the baseball match and the news. _____ anybody _____ (phone) him? _____ (be) there any calls at all? He _____ (not remember). He _____ (take) a notebook and _____ (begin) to write down all his actions.

Разгадайте кроссворд.



74

Across:

1. The third month of the year.
4. Children who are taught together at school.
7. What we breathe.
9. A small place around a house.
10. The parts of the body on which we stand.
11. The time of darkness.

Down:

1. We pay for things with it.
2. A running stream of water.
3. You put it on your head.
4. To make a loud sound.
5. It grows on an apple tree.
6. A part of a woman's clothing.
8. An animal that barks.

По горизонтали:

1. Третий месяц в году.
5. Дети, которые учатся вместе в школе.
7. То, что мы вдыхаем.
9. Находится у дома.
10. Части тела, на которых мы стоим.
11. Темное время суток.

По вертикали:

1. Мы расплачиваемся этим за покупки.
2. Бегущий поток воды.
3. Вы надеваете это на голову.
4. Издавать громкие звуки, кричать.
5. Оно растет на яблоне.
6. Часть женской одежды.
8. Животное, которое лает.

Ключ к заданию по тексту "A Difficult Day", с. 72.

1. He came home late.
2. The day was busy and he missed lunch.
3. He was a dog man.
4. The cat wanted some food.
5. He was so tired that he was afraid he would fall asleep.
6. There were some vegetables and some stale bread.
7. The cat felt sorry for Alex.

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Ключ к заданию, с. 73.

He wanted to prove his alibi to the police. He didn't kill his friend, but nobody saw him after 4 o'clock.

He came home, had dinner, and watched TV. The programme was boring so he soon fell asleep. When he woke up, it was too late. He missed the baseball match and the news. Did anybody phone him? Were there any calls at all? He didn't remember. He took a notebook and began to write down all his actions.

Ключ к кроссворду, с. 74—75.

¹ M	A	² R	C	³ H		⁴ C	L	⁵ A	S	⁶ S
O		I		⁷ A	I	R		P		K
N		V		T		Y		P		I
E		E			⁸ D			L		R
⁹ Y	A	R	D		O		¹⁰ F	E	E	T
				¹¹ N	I	G	H	T		



The True History of an Ice Cream Cone*

Do you know that when you eat an **ice cream cone** you are eating a **dish**?

Ice cream cones were first made in 1904 at a **fair** in St. Louis, Missouri. They were made because the ice cream man **ran out of** dishes. The two men at the ice cream **stand** could not keep up with the crowd. They took the money in one hand and dirty dishes in the other. They tried to wash and dry the dishes faster and faster. Then they hurried to fill them with ice cream, but in vain: crowds of people were standing in the **queue** and got angry, as they didn't have all day.

77

Ernest Hamwi was a **pastry** maker at the fair. His stand was near the ice cream stand. He saw crowds of people and wanted to help. Suddenly he had an idea how to make a dish that doesn't have to be washed. He put some **batter** on a small waffle iron. When the pastry was cooked, Ernest rolled it up making a cone.

Taking the cooled cone Ernest ran to the ice cream stand and asked the man to fill it with the ice cream. He explained that it was a dish to be eaten. People tried it and liked it very much. Ernest Hamwi's cones became popular almost overnight.

Now cones are sold all over the world. People of all ages like them.

* Трек № 13 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

ice cream cone — рожок с мороженым

fair — ярмарка

dish — блюдо, тарелка, блюдо

to run out of — закончиться, истощиться

stand — прилавок, киоск

queue — очередь

pastry — сдоба, пирожное

batter — тесто

78

**Выберите правильный вариант
и закончите предложения.**

- Ice cream cones appeared in ...
 - the 19th century.
 - the 20th century.
 - the 18th century.
 - the 21st century.
- The motherland of the invention is ...
 - England.
 - Germany.
 - the USA.
 - Russia.
- Before the invention ice cream was eaten out of ...
 - cups.
 - paper plates.
 - glasses.
 - dishes.
- The ice cream cones appeared first because ice cream people ...
 - could not wash dishes fast enough.
 - got angry with the customers standing in the queue.
 - wanted to sell a lot of pastry.
 - wanted to leave the fair fast.
- The idea of making cones first came to ...
 - one of the customers.
 - the pastry man.
 - the ice cream man.
 - nobody knows who.

Особенности правописания и произношения грамматического суффикса *-ed* у правильных глаголов

Если правильный глагол заканчивается на *-e*, то в прошедшем времени к нему прибавляется только *-d*: *unite — united*.

Если глагол заканчивается на *-y*, перед которой идет согласная, то *-y* изменяется на *-i*: *study — studied*. Изменений не происходит, если перед *-y* стоит гласная: *play — played*.

Если глагол оканчивается на согласную, перед которой стоит краткая гласная под ударением, то происходит удвоение согласной: *plan — planned*.

Согласная *l* всегда удваивается после краткой гласной и под ударением, и без него: *travel — travelled* (но не в американском варианте английского языка).

Согласная *r* удваивается после ударной долгой гласной, но не удваивается после дифтонга: *prefer — preferred*, но: *appear — appeared*.

Произношение *-ed* зависит от звука, идущего перед ним:

- [ɪd] — после [d], [t]: *wanted, guided*;
- [d] — после звонких согласных и гласных: *planned, played*;
- [t] — после глухих согласных: *worked*.

Образуйте форму прошедшего времени и прочитайте глаголы.

Enter, use, sob, cry, enjoy, occur, quarrel, walk, stay, submit, live, agree, disappear, switch, close, celebrate, refer, recognize, land, carry.

Найдите и обведите 10 слов по теме «Родственники».

Брат, отец, тетя, племянница, дочь, сын, бабушка, дядя, сестра, внук.

80

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

«Утренняя газета»

Прочитайте названия статей и соотнесите их с соответствующей рубрикой.

Утренняя газета	
1.	Pop Star Makes a Scandal
2.	Space Tourism is a Reality
3.	Is Global Warming a Myth?
4.	New Cure Found
5.	Demonstrations in Egypt: Should President Retire?
6.	New Day-Care Centres Opened
7.	Can Inflation be Stopped?
8.	Surprises in the Championship

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature

Ключ к заданию по тексту

“The True History of an Ice-Cream Cone”, с. 78.

1. Ice cream cones appeared in the 20th century. 2. The motherland of the invention is the USA. 3. Before the invention ice cream was eaten out of dishes. 4. The ice cream cones appeared first because the ice cream people could not wash the dishes fast enough. 5. The idea of making ice cream cones first came to the pastry man.

Ключ к заданию, с. 79.

Entered, used, sobbed, cried, enjoyed, occurred, quarrelled, walked, stayed, submitted, lived, agreed, disappeared, switched, closed, celebrated, referred, recognized, landed, carried.

Ключ к заданию «Родственники», с. 80.

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

Ключ к заданию «Утренняя газета», с. 81.

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
5	1	6	2
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature
8	7	4	3



Age*

How old is old? A field mouse is old when it is only a year-and-a-half old. A person of this **age** is just past babyhood. An 8-year-old **squirrel**, a 15-year-old kangaroo, and a 20-year-old monkey are as old as a person who has **reached** 70.

In comparison to animals, man lives for a long time. Only some kinds of land **turtles** live longer. Many people have wrong ideas about how old some animals live to be. Ever so many people **believe** that elephants and **parrots** live longer than people. But the oldest elephant that anyone knows about was only 60 years old. And the oldest parrot was 54.

Whales are a big surprise. They are so big that anyone would think it would take years and years for them to grow up. But whales reach their full size in about 12 years. They live to be only about 40.

All the **above mentioned** animals are animals with **backbones**. Some animals without backbones are old in a few weeks. A house fly, for instance, **seldom** lives for more than a summer.

“Old” means different ages for different **plants** too. The oldest trees are by far older than any animals.

* Трек № 14 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

age — возраст

squirrel — белка

to reach — достигать

turtle — черепаха

to believe — полагать, считать, верить

parrot — попугай

whale — кит

above mentioned — ранее упомянутый

backbone — позвоночник, хребет

seldom — редко

plant — растение

Правильны ли следующие утверждения?

		True	False
1.	Whales live longer than parrots.		
2.	Elephants live longer than people.		
3.	Animals with backbones live longer than those without them.		
4.	Plants live shorter than animals.		
5.	Whales become full-sized in 12 years.		
6.	Turtles live longest of all.		
7.	The oldest parrot was 60.		
8.	A field mouse lives not more than a summer.		

Наречия

Наречия дополняют значение глагола и, как правило, следуют за ним или за дополнением, если оно есть. Порядок следования наречий: образ действия (как), место (где) и время (когда):

He has stayed frequently here lately. — букв.: Он часто здесь останавливается последнее время.

Большинство наречий образуются от прилагательных с помощью суффикса *-ly*, но есть наречия с другими суффиксами (*clockwise, forward*) или совпадающие по форме с прилагательными (*fast, long, low*).

Ряд наречий имеет степени сравнения, которые образуются с теми же суффиксами, что и у прилагательных: *hard — harder — hardest*. Суффиксы прибавляются к односложным наречиям и наречию *easily*: *easier — easiest*. Двусложные и многосложные наречия употребляют со словами *more* и *most*. Есть наречия, где оба способа образования используются параллельно: *often — oftener (more often) — oftenest (most often)*, *slowly — slower (more slowly) — slowest (most slowly)*. Как и у прилагательных, среди наречий есть исключения: *well — better — best*; *little — less — least* и т. д.

Заполните пропуски в тексте наречиями в нужной степени сравнения.

The boy's _____ (great) wish was to become a _____ (good) pilot. He wanted to fly _____ (high) and _____ (fast) of all. He knew that he had to study _____ (much) than his friends. He remembered his father's words: "The _____ (hard) you work the _____ (soon) you make progress". At last he was the _____ (good) pupil at school.

Английские пословицы о молодости и старости

1. A growing youth has a wolf in his belly.
2. You cannot put old heads on young shoulders.
3. A man is as old as he feels, and a woman as old as she looks.
4. You cannot teach an old dog new tricks.
5. Don't teach your grandmother to suck eggs.
6. There's no fool like an old fool.
7. Honour the old, instruct the young, consult the wise, and bear with the foolish.
8. The young will sow their wild oats.
9. It's less painful to learn in youth than to be ignorant in age.
10. Old men are twice children.
1. У юных волчий аппетит.
2. Невозможно молодого заставить думать как старика.
3. Мужчина так стар, как он себя чувствует, а женщина — как она выглядит.
4. Нельзя научить старую собаку новым трюкам.
5. Не учи бабушку простым вещам.
6. Самый худший дурак — старый дурак.
7. Чти старого, учи молодого, советуйся с мудрым и будь терпимым к дураку.
8. Кто не был молод, тот не был глуп.
9. Менее болезненно научиться в юности, чем быть невеждой в старости.
10. Что старый, что малый.

Расшифруйте анаграммы.

1. If two things are alike, we say that they are ...

N	L	D
A	I	I
C	E	T

2. Somebody that looks very pretty is called ...

A	E	U
U	I	B
L	F	T

3. Some problem that is hard to solve is called ...

L	F	D
C	I	I
F	U	T

Ключ к заданию по тексту

"Age", с. 84.

1. Whales live longer than parrots. **False**
2. Elephants live longer than people. **False**
3. Animals with backbones live longer than those without them. **True**
4. Plants live shorter than animals. **False**
5. Whales become full-sized in 12 years. **True**
6. Turtles live longest of all. **True**
7. The oldest parrot was 60. **False**
8. A field mouse lives not more than a summer. **False**

Ключ к заданию, с. 85.

The boy's greatest wish was to become a good pilot. He wanted to fly highest and fastest of all. He knew that he had to study more than his friends. He remembered his father's words: "The harder you work the sooner you make progress". At last he was the best pupil at school.

Ключ к заданию «Анаграммы», с. 87.

1. Identical.
2. Beautiful.
3. Difficult.



Sleep Disorders*

It is not a rare case, unfortunately, when a person **suffers from insomnia** or just finds it difficult to fall asleep at night. Sleeping tablets are not the best answer. Before you reach for them try the following simple procedures.

Establish a natural **rhythm**. Go to bed and get up at a regular time, even at the weekend. Do not **oversleep** or work late.

If possible, take a short slow walk about an hour before bed.

Watch what you eat or drink before going to bed. Do not take heavy meals, tea, coffee or alcohol. Have a glass of warm milk or some other kind of milk drink.

Make sure you have the right temperature in the bedroom: it should not be too hot or too cold. The bed should be comfortable: neither too soft nor too hard. The **bedding** should not be synthetic. If possible get a new bed every ten years.

If you can't sleep, get up and do something monotonous. Do not watch thrillers or exciting football matches. It is important that your bedroom is not associated with sleeplessness. So whatever you do, do it in another room. After about half an hour try to go to bed again.

These **pieces of advice** may work slower than sleeping tablets, but eventually they may **prove** more effective.

* Трек № 15 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

- disorder** — нарушение, беспорядок
to suffer (from) — страдать (от чего-либо)
insomnia — бессонница
to establish — установить, организовать
rhythm — ритм
to oversleep — проспать
to make sure — обеспечивать
bedding — постельное белье
a piece of advice — совет
to prove — оказываться, доказывать

I. Подберите из текста к данным словам однокоренные.

1. to sleep (4) — _____
2. comfort — _____
3. to proceed — _____
4. bed (2) — _____
5. order — _____
6. possibility — _____
7. association — _____
8. effect — _____

II. Составьте инструкцию по борьбе с бессонницей из 5 самых важных, на ваш взгляд, пунктов.

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

Повелительное наклонение

Повелительное наклонение в английском языке, как и в русском, используется для выражения команд и пожеланий:

Keep off the grass. — По газонам не ходить.

Good night, sleep tight. — Спокойной ночи, крепкого сна.

Утвердительная форма — первая форма глагола (инфинитив без *to*). Отрицательная форма образуется путем прибавления вспомогательного глагола *don't*:

Don't speak so loudly, please. — Не разговаривайте так громко, пожалуйста.

К формам повелительного наклонения близки конструкции с глаголом *let* + местоимение *us, him, her, them* + глагол в первой форме. На русский язык *let's* переводится как «давай, давайте», *a let him, them, her* — как «пусть он, она, они».

Let's stay here longer. — Давайте останемся здесь подольше.

Let them guess the correct answer. — Пусть они угадают правильный ответ.

Дополните диалог глаголами *have (2), buy (2), order, like, not tell, find out* в нужном времени и наклонении.

— My sister _____ a birthday this Sunday. Let's _____ a birthday party. _____ some fruit and cakes. And _____ some lemonade as well.

— OK. Anything else?

— Let's _____ some pizza too. She _____ it.

— Good. But _____ her about the party. Let her _____ later.

**Прочитайте и разгадайте стихотворные загадки.
Запишите ответы.**

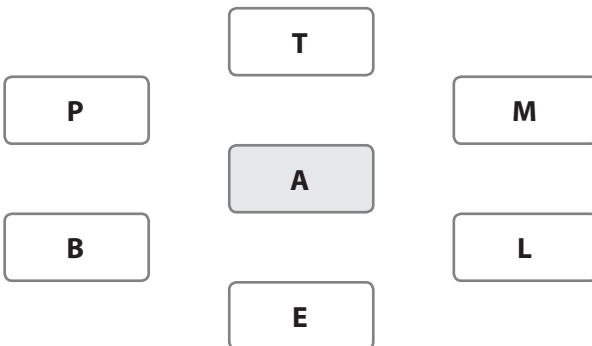
1. Elisabeth, Elspeth, Betsy and Bess,
They all went together to seek a bird's nest.
They found a bird's nest with five eggs in,
They all took one, and left four in.
-

2. As I was going to St. Ives,
I met a man with seven wives,
Each wife had seven sacks,
Each sack had seven cats,
Each cat had seven kits,
Kits, cats, sacks and wives,
How many of them were going to St. Ives?
-

3. Two brothers we are,
Great burdens we bear,
On which we are bitterly pressed.
The truth is to say,
We are full all the day,
And empty when we go to rest.
-

«Хоровод»

Из предложенных букв составьте возможные слова и запишите их. Используйте центральную букву в каждом слове.



93

Bat, _____

Ключи к заданию по тексту "Sleep disorders", с. 90.

I.

1. to sleep — asleep, oversleep, sleeplessness, sleeping;
2. comfort — comfortable;
3. to proceed — procedures;
4. bed — bedroom, bedding;
5. order — disorder;
6. possibility — possible;
7. association — to associate;
8. effect — effective.

II. Произвольный ответ.

Ключ к заданию, с. 91.

— My sister has a birthday this Sunday. Let's have a birthday party.
Buy some fruit and cakes. And buy some lemonade as well.

— OK. Anything else?

— Let's order some pizza too. She likes it.

— Good. But don't tell her about the party. Let her find out later.

Ключ к заданию «Загадки», с. 92.

1. All these are the names of one and the same girl who took one egg of the nest.
2. Nobody but the author went to St. Ives, all the rest were coming from it.
3. This is a pair of shoes.

Ключ к заданию «Хоровод», с. 93.

Bat, table, map, mate, tale, pale, male, lame, lap, lamp, tame...



Children as Gourmets*

When did kids become **gourmets**? You know what I ate as a child? Whatever was put in front of me and if I didn't like it, **starve**. I was hungry until the next meal.

I can remember being hungry for much of my childhood. There was food, I just **wasn't keen on** most of it and there was never enough. At our place Mum was God. Seven plates **were laid out** and the food was rationed by mum who knew who didn't like tomato and who only liked the sausages that weren't **split**. She had a budget to balance and we were poor.

As a child my mum, like most of her generation, couldn't leave the table until she had eaten everything on her plate. Fresh, simple food but 50 years ago it was pies, sausage rolls, fish and **mashed potatoes**.

As children we would regularly take three, four-hour journeys with not a bit of food or **drop** of water. These days parents can't leave the house without water, juice, rice crackers and organic yogurt.

Kids today all have food allergies and **intolerances**, but they also have **preferences**. And that's where I start to draw the line. It's one thing **to encourage** children to eat dishes from all over the world. It's another to always try to please **fussy, picky** eaters.

extract from <http://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/australia-food-blog/2013/jun/28/children-gourmet-picky-lunchbox>

* Трек № 16 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

gourmet — гурман

to starve — голодать

to be keen on — любить, увлекаться

to lay out — накрывать (*на стол*)

split — лопнувший

mashed potatoes — картофельное пюре

drop — капля

intolerance — непереносимость

preference — предпочтение

to encourage — поощрять

fussy — такой, кому трудно угодить, капризный

picky — разборчивый

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Did the author get plenty of food as a child? Why?

2. How many were they in his family? _____

3. What was his mother's attitude to food? _____

4. What happened if the child didn't like the food he was given? _____

5. What kind of food was considered simple 50 years ago? _____

6. What do today's parents take with them if they go out with their children? _____

Правило одного отрицания

В современном английском действует правило одного отрицания, которое может быть выражено либо глаголом в отрицательной форме, либо отрицательным местоимением (никто, ничто, нигде и т. д.). Их сочетание в одном предложении не допускается в отличие от русского языка, то есть русскому «Здесь никого нет» будут соответствовать *“There isn’t anybody here”* или *“There is nobody here”*.

Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в отрицательную либо утвердительную форму.

97

— Granny, what an awful day I _____ (have) yesterday. Nobody _____ (play) with me, nobody _____ (want) to watch my favourite cartoons on TV and nobody _____ (go) to bed as early as I _____ (have) to.

— Poor you. But there surely _____ (be) something good.

— I _____ (remember) anything. They _____ (give) me any presents, they _____ (read) any interesting books to me. Nothing good _____ (happen).

— OK. Let’s go for a walk now.

— No, I _____ (want) to go nowhere, I _____ (want) to do anything. I want to sit and cry. Let everybody feel bad about it.

— _____ (cry), baby. Let’s play with new toys.

— Well, maybe just a little. But _____ (tell) nobody about this, OK?

Наиболее известные пословицы и поговорки о еде ... и не только

1. One's man meat is another man's poison.
2. You cannot have your cake and eat it too.
3. Half a loaf is better than no bread.
4. The apples on the other side of the wall are the sweetest.
5. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
6. Life is not all beer and skittles.
7. Never make two bites of a cherry.
8. Don't quarrel with your bread and butter.
9. You cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs.
10. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
1. Что одному хорошо, другому смерть.
2. Нельзя и торт сохранить, и съесть его.
3. Полбуханки лучше, чем ничего.
4. Яблоки всегда кажутся слаще в чужом саду.
5. Ешь по яблоку в день и будешь здоров.
6. Жизнь состоит не только из удовольствий. (букв. Жизнь это не только пиво и кегли.)
7. Не кусай несколько раз одну и ту же вишню.
8. Не плюй в колодец.
9. Нельзя приготовить омлет, не разбив яиц.
10. Качество пудинга проверяется, когда его ешь.

«Подбери пару»

Соедините части слов, образуя названия ягод и фруктов.

rasp

pine

blue

water

goose

passion

straw

apri

tan

cran

pome

mul

apple

berry

cot

berry

granate

berry

gerine

berry

berry

fruit

berry

melon

Ключ к заданию по тексту
"Children as Gourmets", с. 96.

1. No, he didn't. There was never enough food.
2. They were seven.
3. She rationed the food as they were poor and she had a budget to balance.
4. They were hungry till the next meal.
5. Pies, sausage rolls, fish and mashed potatoes.
6. They take water, juice, rice crackers and organic yogurt.

Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 97.

— Granny, what an awful day I had yesterday. Nobody played with me, nobody wanted to watch my favourite cartoons on TV and nobody went to bed as early as I had to.

— Poor you. But there surely was something good.

— I don't remember anything. They didn't give me any presents, they didn't read any interesting books to me. Nothing good happened.

— OK. Let's go for a walk now.

— No, I want to go nowhere, I don't want to do anything. I want to sit and cry. Let everybody feel bad about it.

— Don't cry, baby. Let's play with new toys.

— Well, maybe just a little. But tell nobody about this, OK?

Ключ к заданию «Подбери пару», с. 99.

Raspberry, pineapple, blueberry, watermelon, gooseberry, passionfruit, strawberry, apricot, tangerine, cranberry, pomegranate, mulberry.



Common Cold*

This is the most **frequent** of all illnesses. About one out of every eight people has a cold at the very moment. You can **catch a cold** by shaking hands with a sick person, by using the same cup or phone, or by breathing the air filled with the microbes from a sick person's **cough** or **sneeze**. You can catch a cold if your feet get wet or if your clothes are not warm enough on a frosty day.

No **medicine** can **ensure** 100 per cent effective results. But large doses of vitamin C are effective to **prevent** colds, and immunological medicines are also useful when you feel the first symptoms.

If you have a cold, be sure to have enough rest and stay warm. You should also eat well and drink a lot of **liquids**, especially juices. Old remedies like lemon, honey and raspberry jam may be useful.

When you sneeze, or cough, or when **your nose is running**, try to protect other people. Cover your mouth and nose when you sneeze or cough. Use paper tissues and **throw** them **away** regularly. Wash all the objects you touch with very hot water. **Air** the room systematically.

Follow these simple pieces of advice and you soon get better. Good luck!

* Трек № 17 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

frequent — частый, частотный

to catch a cold — подхватить простуду, заразиться

cough — кашель

sneeze — чихание

medicine — лекарство

to ensure — обеспечивать

to prevent — предупреждать, предотвращать

liquid — жидкость

your nose is running — у вас насморк

paper tissue — бумажная салфетка, платок

to throw away — выбрасывать

to air — проветривать

Соедините части предложений.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Use paper tissues | a. the most frequent of all illnesses. |
| 2. When your nose is running | b. drink a lot of liquids. |
| 3. No medicine can | c. cover your mouth and nose. |
| 4. The common cold is | d. and throw them away regularly. |
| 5. When you sneeze or cough | e. immunological medicines are effective. |
| 6. Whenever you have a cold | f. be 100 per cent effective. |
| 7. When you feel the first symptoms | g. try to protect other people. |

Настоящее длительное время (Present Continuous)

Настоящее длительное время употребляется при описании процессов и действий, совершаемых в данный момент. Оно также используется для передачи действий, которые непрерывно продолжаются и раздражают говорящего: *Hush, Father is sleeping.* — Тише, отец спит. *The soup is boiling.* — Суп кипит. *She is always complaining of her family.* — Она вечно жалуется на свою семью.

Настоящее длительное время образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *be (am, is, are)* и причастия I, т. е. инфинитива + *-ing*.

Для образования отрицательной формы после вспомогательного глагола используется частица *not*.

В вопросах вспомогательный глагол выносится перед подлежащим: ***Are you working at you report?*** — ***No, I am not. I am finishing the experiment now.*** — Вы работаете над докладом? — Нет, сейчас я заканчиваю эксперимент.

Дополните диалог глаголами в форме настоящего длительного времени. Прочитайте диалог.

— Hi, how are you today?

— I am better, thank you. But I _____ constantly _____ (sneeze) and _____ (cough). My nose _____ (run). I _____ always _____ (use) paper tissues.

— Oh, that's awful. _____ you _____ (drink) enough of liquids?

— Yes, all the time. Now my Mum _____ (make) some chicken soup.

Наиболее известные высказывания о здоровье

- It is health that is real wealth and not pieces of gold and silver.
(Mohandas Gandhi, Indian statesman)
- Nothing is more fatal to health than an overcare of it.
(Benjamin Franklin, one of the Fathers of the Constitution)
- To be stupid, selfish, and have good health are three requirements for happiness, though if stupidity is lacking, all is lost.
(Gustave Flaubert, French writer)
- The devil has put a penalty on all things we enjoy in life. Either we suffer in health or we suffer in soul or we get fat.
(Albert Einstein, famous physicist)
- The health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and all their powers as a state depend.
(Benjamin Disraeli, British statesman)
- The trouble with always trying to preserve the health of the body is that it is so difficult to do without destroying the health of the mind.
(Gilbert K. Chesterton, English writer)
- There's a lot of people in this world who spend so much time watching their health that they haven't the time to enjoy it.
(Josh Billings, American humorous writer)

«Четвертый лишний»

Найдите и зачеркните лишнее слово в каждой строке.

1. temperature laugh
sneeze cough
2. favourable hard
tough difficult
3. disease sickness
illness health
4. doctor dentist
hospital nurse
5. awful sickening
terrible pleasant
6. cure avoid
prevent stop

Ключ к заданию по тексту

"Common Cold", с. 102.

1. Use paper tissues and throw them away regularly.
2. When your nose is running, try to protect other people.
3. No medicine can be 100 per cent effective.
4. The common cold is the most frequent of all illnesses.
5. When you sneeze or cough, cover your mouth and nose.
6. Whenever you have a cold, drink a lot of liquids.
7. When you feel the first symptoms, immunological medicines are effective.

Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 103.

— Hi, how are you today?

— I am better, thank you. But I am constantly sneezing and coughing.

My nose is running. I am always using paper tissues.

— Oh, that's awful. Are you drinking enough of liquids?

— Yes, all the time. Now my Mum is making some chicken soup.

Ключ к заданию «Четвертый лишний», с. 105.

1. sneeze • temperature • cough • laugh
2. tough • favourable • difficult • hard
3. illness • disease • health • sickness
4. hospital • doctor • nurse • dentist
5. terrible • awful • pleasant • sickening
6. prevent • cure • stop • avoid



You Are What You Eat*

Good food helps keep you healthy. Remember all those wonderful sayings about food: “Milk gives you strong **bones**”, “An apple a day keeps the doctor away”, “Carrots help you see in the dark”? **Common sense** tells us that good food plays an important part in good health.

Good food gives us seven important things. Protein helps people to grow, minerals make their teeth and bones strong, and water is necessary for their blood and for cleaning the whole organism. **Fats** and carbohydrates give people energy, and **fibre** cleans the inside of their bodies. Vitamins are needed for eyes, bones, **skin** and other parts of the human body. There are thirteen types of vitamins in different types of food.

Eating a balanced diet of good **nutritious** food can keep your **resistance** up. And you know that when your resistance is low your chances of getting sick are much higher.

A well-balanced diet can **work wonders**. But if people **adore** fast food which is high in salt, sugar and fats, and low in fibre and vitamins, they don't **take care of** their health and are in real **danger**. So think about it.

* Трек № 18 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

bone — кость

common sense — здравый смысл

fats — жиры

fibre — клетчатка

skin — кожа

nutritious — питательный

resistance — сопротивление

to work wonders — творить чудеса

to adore — обожать

to take care of — заботиться

danger — опасность

I. Напишите, какую роль играют эти элементы для здоровья человека.

Minerals _____

Vitamins _____

Fats _____

Fibre _____

Protein _____

Carbohydrates _____

Water _____

II. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Why is fast food dangerous? _____

2. Are well-known sayings about food true? Prove it. _____

3. How can a well-balanced diet help a person? _____

Глаголы, которые не используются в форме настоящего длительного времени

Некоторые глаголы не используются в настоящем длительном времени. К ним относятся глаголы, обозначающие:

- чувственное восприятие (*to see, to hear* и др.);
- умозаключения (*to believe, to remember* и др.);
- эмоции (*to hate, to love* и др.);
- абстрактные отношения (*to belong, to have* и др.);
- желания (*to wish, to want* и др.);
- оказываемый эффект (*to please, to surprize* и др.);
- некоторые физические свойства (*to taste, to smell* и др.).

Но: В разных значениях один и тот же глагол может либо употребляться в настоящем длительном времени, либо нет:

I think (believe) you are right. — Думаю (считаю), вы правы.

I am thinking (in the process) of your plan. — Я думаю (размышляю) о вашем плане.

Подчеркните глаголы, которые не употребляются в длительном времени.

To seem, to sound, to doubt, to impress, to make, to understand, to dislike, to contain, to suffer, to depend, to satisfy, to own, to prefer, to read, to weigh, to lack, to imagine, to include, to shout, to resemble.

Найдите и обведите 12 слов по теме «Напитки».

Вода, виски, чай, коктейль, кофе, ром, лимонад, какао, мокко, сок, эль, вино.

110

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

Расшифруйте анаграммы.

1. Of great value, significant.

P	N	I
T	T	A
R	M	O

2. Extremely good.

F	O	R
D	L	E
U	N	W

3. Needed, something you must do.

E	A	Y
R	E	N
S	S	C

**Ключ к заданию по тексту
“You are What You Eat”, с. 108.**

I. Minerals make people’s teeth and bones strong. Vitamins are needed for different parts of the human body. Fats give people energy. Fibre cleans the inside of their bodies. Protein helps people to grow. Carbohydrates give people energy. Water is necessary for blood and for cleaning the organism.

II. 1. Fast food is high in salt, sugar and fats, and low in fibre and vitamins. 2. Yes, they are. Good food helps keep you healthy. 3. Eating a balanced diet can keep your resistance up.

Ключ к заданию, с. 109.

Не употребляются в длительном времени глаголы: *to seem, to sound, to doubt, to impress, to understand, to dislike, to contain, to depend, to satisfy, to own, to prefer, to weigh, to lack, to imagine, to include, to resemble.*

Ключ к заданию «Напитки», с. 110.

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

Ключ к заданию «Анаграммы», с. 111.

1. Important. 2. Wonderful. 3. Necessary.



Bananas*

A lot of people like bananas. Europeans probably first **brought** them from Asia. Historians say that it was Alexander the Great who first saw them in India. But on the large **scale**, the import of bananas to Britain began near the end of the 19th century. Nowadays they **mainly** come to Britain from Central America.

There is a well-known story about one English lord who liked bananas very much. Once, when he was eating a banana, a friend of his said, “Nothing **tastes** better than a banana right from the tree.”

The words made the lord think. It is not hot enough to grow bananas in Britain. So the lord built a special **greenhouse** and bought a banana plant. The house was **heated** day and night. The lord had to wait for the first banana for a long time, but at last! The first banana was **ripe**.

The cook **picked up** the banana, placed it on a gold plate, put a gold fork and a gold knife nearby and brought it to the lord. The lord cut a piece of banana, ate it and then threw everything to the floor.

He shouted: “**Damn!** It tastes like any other banana! But it is the most **expensive** banana in the world. It **cost** me about three thousand pounds!”

* Трек № 19 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

to bring — приносить, привозить

scale — масштаб, шкала

mainly — главным образом

to taste — 1) иметь вкус; 2) пробовать

greenhouse — теплица

to heat — отапливать

ripe — спелый, зрелый

to pick up — срывать, собирать

damn — проклятье

expensive — дорогой, дорогостоящий

to cost — стоить

**Расставьте слова в правильном порядке
и запишите предложения.**

1. come/Central/Britain/now/from/America/bananas/to/mainly.

2. expensive/cost/banana/the/about/the/thousand/lord/
three/pounds.

3. better/from/tree/a/the/tastes/right/than/nothing/banana.

4. bought/greenhouse/plant/the/a/a/built/lord/banana/and.

5. the/ripe/the/picked/cook/when/it/banana/up/was.

Сравнение простого настоящего и настоящего длительного времени

Глаголы в обеих видо-временных формах обозначают действие в настоящем и переводятся на русский язык глаголами в настоящем времени.

Основное различие состоит в том, что настоящее простое передает повторяющиеся действия, обычные ситуации, привычные, постоянные характеристики.

Настоящее длительное передает временную, сиюминутную характеристику, которая не обязательно верна всегда. Сравните:

He works as an engineer. But now he is playing football. — Он работает инженером (всегда, постоянно). Но сейчас он играет в футбол.

My mother usually cooks. But I am making pancakes today. — Обычно моя мама готовит, но сегодня я пеку блины.

115

Дополните диалог глаголами в настоящем простом или длительном времени. Прочитайте диалог.

— Can you ride a bicycle?

— No, but I _____ (learn) now.

— Who _____ (teach) you?

— My brother _____.

— Is he a professional sportsman?

— Oh, no. He _____ (work) at a factory.

— _____ he _____ (live) with you?

— Yes, he _____. But he _____ (look) for a flat right now. He _____ (want) to live alone.

Английские пословицы о растениях

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Great oaks from little acorns grow. | 1. Большие дубы вырастают из маленьких желудей. |
| 2. The grass is greener on the other grave. | 2. На чужой могиле и трава зеленее. |
| 3. There is no rose without a thorn. | 3. Не бывает розы без шипов. |
| 4. Forbidden fruit is sweetest. | 4. Запретный плод сладок. |
| 5. A tree is known by its fruit. | 5. Дерево узнают по плодам. |
| 6. There is no garden without its weeds. | 6. Нет сада без сорняков. |
| 7. He that would eat the kernel must crack the nut. | 7. Тот, кто хочет съесть ядрышко, должен расколоть орех. |
| 8. The gods send nuts to those who have no teeth. | 8. Боги посылают орехи тем, у кого уже зубов нет. |
| 9. He thinks every bush is boggard. | 9. Пуганая ворона куста боится. |
| 10. No herb will cure love. | 10. От любви нет лекарства. |
| 11. A drowning man will clutch at a straw. | 11. Утопающий хватается за соломинку. |
| 12. You cannot make bricks without straw. | 12. Без соломы кирпич не сделаешь. |

«Веселый алфавит»

Из каждой строки вычеркните по 6 букв, чтобы записать:

1. **Фамилию известного британского флотоводца.**

knhepldstomn _____

2. **Фамилию знаменитой британской писательницы.**

cnhariesdtlihe _____

3. **Фамилию знаменитого британского певца
и автора песен.**

slqexnknporn _____

4. **Фамилию известного британского футболиста.**

boevclkmhfatm _____

**Ключ к заданию по тексту
"Bananas", с. 114.**

1. Bananas come to Britain mainly from Central America now.
2. The expensive banana cost the lord about three thousand pounds.
3. Nothing tastes better than a banana right from the tree.
4. The lord bought a banana plant and built a greenhouse.
5. The cook picked up the banana when it was ripe.

118

Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 115.

- Can you ride a bicycle?
- No, but I am learning now.
- Who is teaching you?
- My brother is.
- Is he a professional sportsman?
- Oh, no. He works at a factory.
- Does he live with you?
- Yes, he does. But he is looking for a flat right now. He wants to live alone.

Ключ к заданию «Веселый алфавит», с. 117.

1. Nelson.
2. Christie.
3. Lennon.
4. Beckham.



Climate Changes*

Most of us know that the world is an old place and that a lot has changed in the almost 4.6 **billion** years of its history. Deep time is geologic time needed to understand the evolution of life, mountains, oceans, and Earth's climate.

If you wanted **to consider** the climate of the whole planet you would need to consider its temperature. Without greenhouse gases the world would be a much colder and **lonelier** place.

All of us have felt the greenhouse effect when summer **humidity** is high. Even at night when the sun is gone, water **vapor** keeps **radiating** the heat. Dry **desert** nights are just the **opposite**, with temperatures falling fast when the lights go out.

CO₂ works the same way as water vapor. More CO₂ radiates more heat. Full warming is not expressed overnight because the world is mostly a cold ocean that helps against **immediate** warming.

It is not easy to try reconstructing **ancient** climates and the factors that produced them, but having some sense of the past informs us in the same way as knowing the history of our grandparents helps to live now.

Deep time tells us that we are travelling forward to a world that is a warmer and different place — a greenhouse world.

* Трек № 20 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

billion — миллиард

to consider — рассматривать, анализировать

lonely — одинокий, пустынный

humidity — влажность

vapor — пар

to radiate — излучать, испускать

desert — пустыня

opposite — противоположный

immediate — немедленный, незамедлительный

ancient — древний

Подберите из текста антонимы к данным словам.

1. modern — _____
2. crowded — _____
3. cold — _____
4. to rise — _____
5. to destroy — _____
6. same — _____
7. slow — _____
8. present — _____
9. delayed — _____
10. young — _____
11. day — _____
12. to appear — _____

Настоящее длительное время для обозначения действий в будущем

Глагол может употребляться в форме настоящего длительного времени для обозначения запланированных действий в будущем. То, что речь идет о будущем, понятно из контекста.

They are taking a test tomorrow. — Завтра они пишут контрольную.

Sam and Mary are getting married in April. — Сэм и Мэри поженятся в апреле.

Her son is coming home in a week. — Ее сын приезжает домой через неделю.

В русском языке с этой целью тоже может использоваться форма глагола в настоящем времени: *Завтра я иду к врачу.*

Прочитайте предложения и определите, к какому времени относятся действия.

1. Are you busy tomorrow? — Yes, I am meeting a friend.

2. Why are you looking at me like that? Is anything wrong?

3. The expedition is setting off next week.

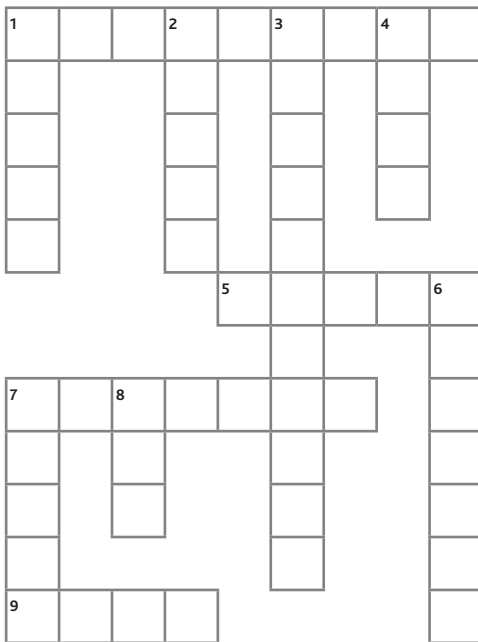
4. Nobody knows what he is doing these days.

5. Where are you going tonight? — We are going to the theatre.

6. Where are you going? — I am going to the railway station. I am going to my granny's. I am coming back in two days.

«Климат и погода»

Разгадайте кроссворд.



Across:

1. Storm with strong winds and a lot of snow.
5. Very cold weather when the water freezes.
7. The typical weather conditions in some area.
9. Slightly wet.

Down:

1. The kind of weather when the sun shines brightly.
2. The kind of weather with a lot of wind blowing.
3. A measure of how hot or cold a place or a thing is.
4. Water that falls from clouds in the sky.
6. An extremely violent storm, a hurricane with the air spinning very quickly.
7. A white or grey mass in the sky made up of drops of water.
8. Water that has frozen into a solid state.

По горизонтали:

1. Буря с сильным ветром и обильным снегопадом.
5. Очень холодная погода, когда вода замерзает.
7. Типичные погодные условия в каком-то районе.
9. Немного мокрый, влажный.

По вертикали:

1. Погода, когда ярко светит солнце.
2. Погода, когда дует сильный ветер.
3. Измеряет, насколько холодно или жарко.
4. Вода, падающая из туч на небе.
6. Очень сильный ураган со смерчами.
7. Белые или серые массы в небе, состоящие из капелек воды.
8. Вода, замерзшая до твердого состояния.

**Ключ к заданию по тексту
"Climate Changes", с. 120.**

1. Modern — ancient; 2. crowded — lonely; 3. cold — hot; 4. to rise — to fall (down); 5. to destroy — to reconstruct; 6. same — different; 7. slow — fast; 8. present — past; 9. delayed — immediate; 10. young — old; 11. day — night; 12. to appear — to go out.

Ключ к заданию, с. 121.

1. Будущее. 2. Настоящее. 3. Будущее. 4. Настоящее. 5. Будущее.
6. Настоящее, настоящее, будущее, будущее.

Ключ к кроссворду «Климат и погода», с. 122—123.





Mohandas Gandhi*

Mohandas Gandhi, commonly known as Mahatma (Great **Soul**) Gandhi, was born in 1869 in India into the family of a politician. His grandfather and father each had served as prime minister of an Indian state.

At the age of thirteen Gandhi was married to a girl of the same age. At nineteen he left his wife and a son and went to England to study **law**. Three years later he came back and **passed the bar examination**. Mohandas Gandhi was so **shy** that he **was afraid** to speak in public and turned out to be not a very good lawyer.

In 1893 Gandhi was sent to South Africa as a lawyer to an Indian business firm. There he was shocked at the **treatment** of other Indians. Gradually he became a fighter for civil rights, a good lawyer and an **ardent** public speaker. Gandhi believed in the ideas of **nonresistance** and civil **disobedience**. He followed Leo Tolstoy's teaching. His fight at last ended in a success: discrimination of Indians in South Africa ended.

In 1915 Gandhi returned to India where he fought for its independence. After a lot of years of hard work and several **terms** of **imprisonment**, Gandhi at last saw India freed from British rule. It happened in 1947, and a year later Mohandas Gandhi was killed. A number of other leaders, Martin Luther King from the USA among them, followed his ideas.

* Трек №21 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

soul — душа

law — право, закон

to pass the bar examination — сдать экзамен на адвоката

shy — застенчивый

to be afraid — бояться

treatment — обращение

ardent — пылкий

nonresistance — непротивление

disobedience — неповиновение

term — срок

imprisonment — тюремное заключение

Правильны ли следующие утверждения?

		True	False
1.	Both Mohandas Gandhi and his father served as prime minister of the Indian state.		
2.	Mohandas married very young.		
3.	He studied law in Britain.		
4.	From his youth on, Gandhi was an ardent speaker.		
5.	In South Africa, Mahatma Gandhi fought for civil rights of Indians.		
6.	Gandhi fought against Leo Tolstoy's ideas.		
7.	He didn't live to see India independent.		

Обозначение дат

Даты в английском языке обычно начинаются с названия месяца, за которым следует число, обозначенное на письме либо количественным, либо порядковым числительным: *October, 1* или *October, 1st*. Читается дата всегда как порядковое числительное: *the 1st of October* или *October the 1st*. За числом следует год, который при чтении разбивается на две двузначные цифры, т. е. 1864 будет произноситься как «восемнадцать шестьдесят четыре» — *eighteen sixty-four*. Исключение составляет XXI век, годы в нем чаще называются так: «две тысячи (*two thousand*) + цифра года». Век может быть написан как римскими, так и арабскими цифрами и выражен всегда порядковым числительным: *the 16th century or the XXth century*.

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Напомним, что порядковые числительные образуются путем прибавления *-th* к соответствующим количественным числительным: *the seventh, the thirty-sixth*. Исключения составляют числительные *one — first, two — second, three — third*. Числительное *five* меняет чтение гласной: [aɪ] — [ɪ] (*fifth*). Перед порядковым числительным всегда ставится определенный артикль.

Прочитайте даты.

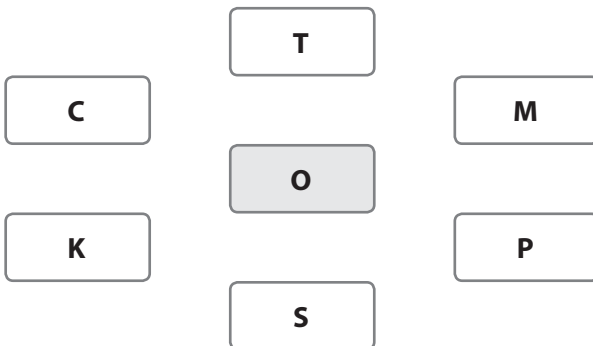
14.09.1953	26.03.1784
30.06.2013	19.01.1900
12.08.1879	09.12.1632
03.11.2000	05.04.1816

Известные высказывания Махатмы Ганди

- Seven Deadly Sins are as follows:
Wealth without work,
Pleasure without conscience,
Science without humanity,
Knowledge without character,
Politics without principle,
Commerce without morality,
Worship without sacrifice.
- Where there is love there is life.
- Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever.
- An eye for an eye will only make the whole world blind.
- Happiness is when what you think, what you say, and what you do are in harmony.
- The weak can never forgive. Forgiveness is the attribute of the strong.
- First they ignore you, then they ridicule you, then they fight you, and then you win.

«Хоровод»

Из предложенных букв составьте возможные слова и запишите их. Используйте центральную букву в каждом слове.



129

Tom, _____

**Ключ к заданию по тексту
"Mohandas Gandhi", с. 126.**

1. Both Mohandas Gandhi and his father served as prime minister of the Indian state. **False**
2. Mohandas married very young. **True**
3. He studied law in Britain. **True**
4. From his youth on, Gandhi was an ardent speaker. **False**
5. In South Africa, Mahatma Gandhi fought for civil rights of Indians. **True**
6. Gandhi fought against Leo Tolstoy's ideas. **False**
7. He didn't live to see India's independence. **False**

Ключ к заданию, с. 127.

- 14.09.1953 — September, fourteenth, nineteen fifty-three;
26.03.1784 — March, twenty-sixth, seventeen eighty-four;
30.06.2013 — June, thirtieth, two thousand and thirteen;
19.01.1900 — January, nineteenth, nineteen hundred;
12.08. 1879 — August, twelfth, eighteen seventy-nine;
09.12.1632 — December, ninth, sixteen thirty-two;
03.11.2000 — November, third, eleventh, two thousand;
05.04.1816 — April, fifth, eighteen sixteen.

Ключ к заданию «Хоровод», с. 129.

Tom, stop, top, pot, cop, cot, sock, mop, mock...



Episode*

The little plane **was flying** low over the railway line. Paul stood up. The wind practically **knocked** him **off** the plane. He climbed onto the **wing**. Paul looked down. The **ground** was very close.

The plane went slower. The train was moving quickly below the plane. Paul breathed in and **jumped** down onto the roof of the train. There was a **pain** in his right leg. With some difficulty he stood up as he saw a **bridge** in front of him.

Paul jumped up and forward. He held on tightly to the bridge. One slip and he was dead. He climbed onto the bridge and ran. His leg was **bleeding**. Paul ran and **counted**. When he counted to ten, he threw himself on the ground. There was an **explosion**. Some stones and dirt fell on him. Paul stood up and ran to the car.

The film director was standing near the car. He said that was the most fantastic scene in the film. Paul was feeling awful. The pain in his leg was becoming stronger and stronger. But he said he was all right. The director seemed glad. He said there was a little problem. **Unfortunately**, there was no film in the camera. So could Paul do it all again?

* Трек № 22 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

- to fly** — лететь
- to knock off** — сбить с ног
- wing** — крыло
- ground** — земля
- jump** — прыгать
- pain** — боль
- bridge** — мост
- to bleed** — кровоточить
- to count** — считать, вести счет
- explosion** — взрыв
- unfortunately** — к несчастью

Выберите подходящий вариант и дополните предложения.

1. Paul jumped from ...
 - a. the roof of the house.
 - b. the tower.
 - c. the plane.
 - d. the car.
2. He felt some pain in ...
 - a. his left arm.
 - b. his right leg.
 - c. his left leg.
 - d. his right arm.
3. Before the explosion Paul had to count to ...
 - a. 25.
 - b. 15.
 - c. 10.
 - d. 5.
4. The director was glad because...
 - a. Paul performed all the tricks.
 - b. Paul's leg was bleeding but a little.
 - c. there was no film in the camera.
 - d. Paul didn't say he felt awful.

Прошедшее длительное время (Past Continuous)

Прошедшее длительное время обозначает процесс или действие, которые развивались либо в определенный момент в прошлом, либо в течение некоторого периода в прошлом. Могут быть указаны начало и конец периода (*вчера с 2 до 6*) или его длительность (*в течение трех часов, вчера весь день*). Момент может быть назван прямо (*вчера в восемь утра*) или определен через другое действие (*когда мы пришли*).

Прошедшее длительное образуется с помощью вспомогательных глаголов *was* (для подлежащего в единственном числе) или *were* (для множественного числа) и *-ing*-формы смыслового глагола. На русский язык эта форма переводится глаголами прошедшего времени несовершенного вида:

They were working from 9 to 5 yesterday. — Вчера они работали с 9 до 5. *The child was crying for two hours.* — Ребенок плакал в течение двух часов. *Mary came when we were writing a test.* — Мэри пришла, когда мы писали тест.

Выпишите из текста на с. 131 глаголы в прошедшем длительном времени и объясните их употребление.

Высказывания известных людей о кино

- There is no end. There is no beginning. There is only the infinite passion of life.
(Federico Fellini, Italian film director)
- Don't wake me for the end of the world unless it has very good special effects.
(Roger Zelazny, American writer)
- My films are therapy for my debilitating depression. In institutions people weave baskets. I make films.
(Woody Allen, American actor and film director)
- Cinematography is writing with images in movement and with sounds.
(Robert Bresson, French film director)
- That's what I like about film — it can be bizarre, classic, normal, romantic. Cinema is to me the most versatile thing.
(Catherine Deneuve, French actress)
- Everybody has something that chews them up and, for me, that thing was always loneliness. The cinema has the power to make you not feel lonely, even when you are.
(Tom Hanks, American actor)

«Утренняя газета»

Прочитайте названия статей и соотнесите их с соответствующей рубрикой.

135

Утренняя газета	
1.	Best Inventors are Nominated for the Prize
2.	Doctors Warn of the Dangers of Mobile Phones
3.	Homeless People and New Shelters
4.	Wildlife Right in the Centre of the City
5.	President Breaks his Promise?
6.	New Tour of Madonna
7.	Is the Euro Stable?
8.	The Match that Lasted 7 Hours

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature

**Ключ к заданию по тексту
"Episode", с. 132.**

1. Paul jumped from the plane.
2. He felt some pain in his right leg.
3. Before the explosion Paul had to count to 10.
4. The director was glad because Paul didn't say he felt awful.

Ключ к заданию, с. 133.

Was flying; was moving; was bleeding; was standing; was feeling; was becoming.

136

Ключ к заданию «Утренняя газета», с. 135.

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
5	6	3	1
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature
8	7	2	4



Fat People: a Disease?*

In deciding to label one third of Americans — fat people — as **diseased**, the American Medical Association went against the **advice** of its own experts. They also **failed** to include anyone from fat community in that decision.

There is a consensus among three groups of people (those who self-identify as fat, fat studies scholars and advocates of the Health at Every Size approach) that the AMA is putting profits before people. It doesn't make people thinner or healthier in the long term, and it encourages weight discrimination.

As a result of the AMA's decision, fat people will likely have more difficulty getting **treatment unrelated** to weight. Doctors already **attribute** most of these people's health problems to their being fat.

The AMA doesn't seem bothered by potentially causing an explosion of unnecessary **prescriptions** and **surgeries** among the one-third of Americans who are suddenly now 'diseased'.

For more than two decades some health professionals have argued that a weight focus does no lasting good and much **harm** to physical and mental health and to fat people's social status.

extract from <http://edition.cnn.com/2013/06/25/opinion/wann-obesity-disease/index.html>

* Трек № 23 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

disease — болезнь

advice — совет

to fail — не сделать что-то, провалить

treatment — лечение

unrelated — не связанный, не имеющий отношения

to attribute — приписывать, относить

prescription — рецепт

surgery — операция, хирургическое вмешательство

harm — вред

Правильны ли следующие утверждения?

		True	False
1.	About 50 per cent of Americans were named diseased.		
2.	Advocates of the Health at Every Size approach believe that this is weight discrimination.		
3.	Only a few doctors think that most health problems of fat people are connected with their weight.		
4.	Fat people are likely to get unnecessary surgeries.		
5.	The American Medical Association includes fat studies scholars.		
6.	The weight focus does no harm to mental health of fat people.		
7.	Fat people's social status has been damaged by the weight focus.		

Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в нужной временной форме. Помните о разнице в употреблении простого прошедшего и прошедшего длительного времени (см. с. 73, 133).

You know, a strange thing _____ (happen) yesterday. I _____ (want) to bake a cake for my husband. I _____ (look) for the recipe I _____ (want) for two hours, but couldn't find it anywhere. Then the bell _____ (ring). Well, I _____ (answer) the door, but there _____ (be) nobody there.

I _____ (return) to the kitchen. While I _____ (look) for the mixer, I _____ (hear) that the telephone _____ (ring). I _____ (pick) up the receiver but the line _____ (go) dead. I _____ (get) afraid gradually. Just a bit.

I _____ (try) to make the batter, when the window _____ (open). Of course, the wind _____ (blow) but it wasn't very strong.

Well, I _____ (phone) my husband and _____ (agree) to go to the restaurant.

Высказывания о полноте и полных людях

- I found there was only one way to look thin: hang out with fat people.
(Rodney Dangerfield, American comedian)
- I never weigh myself, but the brutal truth of television is that they don't employ old people or fat people.
(Ruby Wax, American actress)
- Tell me what you do with the food you eat, and I'll tell you who you are. Some turn their food into fat and manure, some into work and good humor, and others, I'm told, into God.
(Nikos Kazantzakis, "Zorba the Greek")
- I like fat people more than I like thin people, things are always a lot funnier when they happen to fat people.
(Lloyd Kaufman, American actor and director)
- I have a great diet. You're allowed to eat anything you want, but you must eat it with naked fat people.
(Ed Bluestone, American comedian)
- If you've been fat, you will always feel and see the world as a fat person; you know how difficult it is... It's the same coming from a working-class background... it never leaves you.
(Caitlin Moran, British journalist)

Расшифруйте анаграммы.

1. Great love and admiration.

D	N	R
O	I	A
O	T	A

2. An exciting experience in which dangerous or unusual things happen.

V	A	U
T	D	N
E	E	R

3. Interesting and exciting.

L	L	T
R	N	I
G	H	I

Ключ к заданию по тексту

"Fat People: a Disease?", с. 138.

1. About 50 per cent of Americans were named diseased. **False**
2. Advocates of the Health at Every Size approach believe that this is weight discrimination. **True**
3. Only a few doctors think that most health problems of fat people are connected with their weight. **False**
4. Fat people are likely to get unnecessary surgeries. **True**
5. The American Medical Association includes fat studies scholars. **False**
6. The weight focus does no harm to mental health of fat people. **False**
7. Fat people's social status has been damaged by the weight focus. **True**

Ключ к заданию, с. 139.

You know, a strange thing happened yesterday. I wanted to bake a cake for my husband. I was looking for the recipe I wanted for two hours, but couldn't find it anywhere. Then the bell rang. Well, I answered the door, but there was nobody there.

I returned to the kitchen. While I was looking for the mixer, I heard that the telephone was ringing. I picked up the receiver but the line went dead. I was getting afraid gradually. Just a bit.

I was trying to make the batter, when the window opened. Of course, the wind was blowing but it wasn't very strong.

Well, I phoned my husband and agreed to go to the restaurant.

Ключ к заданию «Анаграммы», с. 141.

1. Adoration. 2. Adventure. 3. Thrilling.



Welcome*

Ted Robbins is a rock singer. He made his first **record** five years ago. It was not a great success in Britain but it became popular in New Zealand. So they **invited** him for a concert tour together with a popular American group.

Ted was not rich at that time so he bought an economy class ticket. The **flight** was long and boring. He watched some films, ate three dinners and tried to sleep.

Then the plane **landed** in Oakland. It was his first tour and Ted was **excited**. The plane stopped and the passengers were invited **to get off**. When Ted was walking down the steps, he saw a crowd of people, waving and **cheering**. There were some photographers among them. Ted was happy. He did not expect any welcome. He began to smile and **to wave** back. But the photographers were not taking any pictures. Then Ted looked round.

There were two sets of steps: one for economy class and one for business class passengers. All people were looking at the business class steps. There was Prince William coming down. He was smiling and waving back at the crowd.

Ted felt really **stupid**. Nobody was meeting him. He took a bus to his hotel and went straight to his room.

* Трек № 24 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

record — диск, запись

to invite — приглашать

flight — полет

to land — приземляться

excited — взволнованный

to get off — выйти из какого-либо транспорта

to cheer — приветствовать

to wave — махать (*рукой*)

stupid — глупый

144

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is Ted Robbins's profession? _____

2. Where was he invited for a tour? _____

3. Why did Ted fly economy class? _____

4. Was the flight exciting? _____

5. Who did Ted see at the airport? _____

6. Why was the crowd there? _____

7. How did Ted feel about the situation? _____

Описание событий в прошлом

Обе видо-временные формы — прошедшее длительное и прошедшее простое — могут употребляться в одном контексте для описания прошлого. При этом действие, выраженное простым прошедшим, может указывать на момент, когда имело место действие, выраженное длительным прошедшим: *When they were quarrelling, the door bell rang.* — Когда они ссорились, в дверь позвонили.

Действие, выраженное длительным прошедшим, может быть фоном, на котором произошло второе действие, выраженное простым прошедшим: *He broke his leg when he was skiing in the mountains.* — Он сломал ногу, когда катался на лыжах в горах.

145

Дополните диалог, раскрыв скобки и поставив глаголы в нужную временную форму. Прочитайте диалог.

— Why are you late?

— I _____ (have) a most awful road accident an hour ago.

— What _____ (happen)?

— I _____ (drive) my car along Pine Street, when a bike _____ (appear) out of nowhere.

— What _____ you _____ (do)?

— I _____ (try) to turn to the right and _____ (bump) into a tree.

— _____ you _____ anything (hurt)?

— Oh, no. But while I _____ (try) to get out of my car, the biker _____ (leave). When the police _____ (come), only I _____ (stand) near my car.

Прочитайте английские пословицы и поговорки, обращая внимание на отсутствие оглушения конечных звонких согласных.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Curiosity killed the cat. | 1. Любопытной Варваре нос оторвали. |
| 2. Two of the trade can never agree. | 2. У двоих специалистов всегда разное мнение. |
| 3. It's useless to flog a dead horse. | 3. Бесполезно бить кнутом мертвую лошадь. |
| 4. A liar is not believed when he tells the truth. | 4. Лжецу не верят и тогда, когда он говорит правду. |
| 5. Every cloud has a silver lining. | 5. Во всем есть что-то хорошее. (букв. У каждой тучки есть своя серебряная подкладка.) |
| 6. You cannot make a crab walk straight. | 6. Нельзя заставить краба ползти прямо. |
| 7. Every flow must have its ebb. | 7. У медали две стороны (букв. И у прилива есть отлив.) |
| 8. Rob Peter to pay Paul. | 8. Отнять у одного, чтоб отдать другому. |

Расшифруйте анаграммы.

1. Someone who is travelling in public transport.

E	S	G
R	N	A
S	E	P

2. The wish to know about something.

T	I	I
C	Y	O
R	U	S

3. The science that studies the way goods and money are produced and interchanged.

C	I	S
N	O	O
M	E	C

Ключ к заданию по тексту

"Welcome", с. 144.

1. Ted Robbins is a rock singer.
2. He was invited to New Zealand.
3. He was not rich at the time.
4. No, it wasn't. It was long and boring.
5. He saw a crowd of people, waving and cheering.
6. They were meeting Prince William.
7. Ted felt stupid.

Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 145.

- Why are you late?
- I had a most awful road accident an hour ago.
- What happened?
- I was driving my car along Pine Street, when a bike appeared out of nowhere.
- What did you do?
- I tried to turn to the right and bumped into a tree.
- Did you hurt anything?
- Oh, no. But while I was trying to get out of my car, the biker left. When the police came, only I was standing near my car.

Ключ к заданию «Анаграммы», с. 147.

1. Passenger.
2. Curiosity.
3. Economics.



Cooking Programmes*

Since the old days, good food **accompanied** music, dances and other **entertainment** at the **festive** dinners, in restaurants and cafés. Nowadays, a cooking programme is viewed as a kind of entertainment by itself. Is it a good thing?

Cooking and rock'n'roll are not as synonymous as many **chefs** and agents want you to believe these days. Food festivals are now in **fashion**: Chefstock (by analogy with **Woodstock**), Big Feastival and others. But should chefs really **perform** with the Madonna-style microphone and on a big rock'n'roll platform?

Some people think that chefs need to calm down a bit. With big TV contracts comes great **responsibility**. It is just cooking, after all, that means. All the cooking programmes should be more about the **customer** and less about the chef. TV **viewers** are more interested in different kinds of cooking they could try at home or taste in different countries and different places. They want clear and simple recipes to follow, or more **intricate** recipes for a festive dinner. They usually like some information about the country where a certain exotic dish comes from. But the dish should be in focus, rather than the country or the chef himself.

adapted from <http://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/wordofmouth/2013/jun/27/chefs-not-rock-stars-cooking>

* Трек № 25 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

to accompany — сопровождать

entertainment — развлечение

festive — праздничный

chef — (шеф-)повар

fashion — мода

Woodstock — Вудсток (*место в Британии, где проводится знаменитый рок-фестиваль*)

to perform — исполнять, выступать

responsibility — ответственность

customer — клиент

viewer — зритель

intricate — сложный, запутанный

Правильны ли следующие утверждения?

		True	False
1.	Food and entertainment often went hand in hand.		
2.	A cooking programme is now an entertainment in itself.		
3.	Chefs should perform as rock stars do.		
4.	Big contracts do not mean great responsibility.		
5.	TV viewers are not interested in recipes.		
6.	A festive dinner needs more intricate recipes.		
7.	People are usually interested in the country an exotic dish comes from.		
8.	Some person should be in focus of a cooking programme.		

Использование простого настоящего для выражения действия в будущем

Не только длительное настоящее, но и простое настоящее время может употребляться для выражения действий в будущем. Это происходит, когда речь идет о расписании, программе, определенных датах, праздниках и т. д.

Переводятся подобные предложения, как правило, с глаголами в настоящем времени:

Поезд прибывает в 5 часов. — *The train arrives at 5.*

Лекция о НЛО начинается в 19.30. — *The lecture about the UFO starts at seven thirty p. m.*

Завтра день рождения моей сестры. — *Tomorrow is my sister's birthday.*

Заполните пропуски в предложениях глаголами в правильной временной форме.

1. It _____ (be) Tuesday tomorrow, so the shops _____ (open) at 7.00 and _____ (close) at 17.
2. What time _____ the plane for London _____ (leave)?
3. I _____ (leave) for Moscow the day after tomorrow. — Oh, that's a pity. The school orchestra _____ (give) a concert tomorrow.
4. The performance _____ (start) at 7.30 and _____ (end) at 10.
5. In a week there _____ (be) Christmas and we _____ (not have) any presents yet.
6. The bus _____ (set) off on time, don't be late.

Отгадайте загадки и запишите ответы.

1. Where do dogs hate going? _____

2. What is a sure way to get into the circus? _____

3. What always comes into the house through the keyhole?

4. What is the hardest thing about learning to ride a bike?

5. Where will the cat be when the lights go out? _____

6. Why is a bridge like money? _____

7. When is it bad luck to have a black cat follow you?

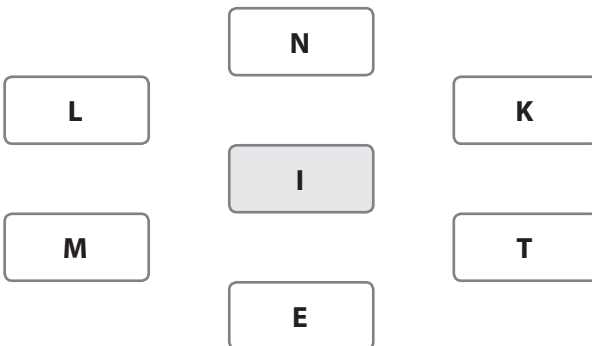
8. Why is it so hot in the stadium after a football game?

9. Why do you go to bed every night? _____

10. What is ozone? _____

«Хоровод»

Из предложенных букв составьте возможные слова и запишите их. Используйте центральную букву в каждом слове.



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Nile, _____

**Ключ к заданию по тексту
"Cooking Programmes", с. 150.**

1. Food and entertainment often went hand in hand. **True** 2. A cooking programme is now an entertainment in itself. **True** 3. Chefs should perform as rock stars do. **False** 4. Big contracts do not mean great responsibility. **False** 5. TV viewers are not interested in recipes. **False** 6. A festive dinner needs more intricate recipes. **True** 7. People are usually interested in the country an exotic dish comes from. **True** 8. Some person should be in focus of a cooking programme. **False**

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Ключ к заданию, с. 151.

1. It is Tuesday tomorrow, so the shops open at 7.00 and close at 17.
2. What time does the plane for London leave?
3. I am leaving for Moscow the day after tomorrow. — Oh, that's a pity. The school orchestra gives a concert tomorrow.
4. The performance starts at 7.30 and ends at 10.
5. In a week there is Christmas and we do not have any presents yet.
6. The bus sets off on time, don't be late.

Ключ к загадкам, с. 152.

1. To flea markets. 2. To buy a ticket. 3. A key. 4. The ground. 5. In the dark. 6. Because they both go from bank to bank. 7. When you are a mouse. 8. Because all the fans are not in the stadium any longer. 9. Because the bed is not coming to you. 10. The place in the alphabet between N and P (O-zone).

Ключ к заданию «Хоровод», с. 153.

Nile, mile, tie, kite, time, mike, lime, line, tile, like, mine, Mike...



Leaning Tower of Pisa*

A lot of people know nothing about the Italian city of Pisa **except** that the Leaning **Tower** is there. The **Leaning** Tower is a bell tower. It is a beautiful building made of white **marble**, and its many **slender** columns give it a **lacy** look. But the Tower is famous not so much for its beauty as for the fact that it looks as if it were to fall over. It has, however, stood for about a thousand years.

The Tower took 174 years to build. It began to lean long before it was finished. The **foundation** was not built on firm enough ground. But the builders went on **adding** storey after storey until it was about as tall as a 15-**storey** building. After being finished, it had leaned a little more as the years had gone by.

In the middle of the 20th century the foundations were **strengthened**, and it is not expected to lean any further. If it does not lean further, there is no danger that it will fall down. The centre of weight — scientists call it the centre of **gravity** — is still above the base of the Tower.

The Leaning Tower made a name for itself in one more way. The famous scientist Galileo performed one of his most well-known experiments from it.

* Трек № 26 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

- except** — кроме
- tower** — башня
- to lean** — наклоняться
- marble** — мрамор
- slender** — стройный
- lace** — кружевной
- foundation** — фундамент, основа
- add** — добавлять
- storey** — этаж
- to strengthen** — укреплять
- gravity** — тяготение

Подберите из текста к данным словам однокоренные.

1. beauty — _____
2. to build — _____
3. to found — _____
4. fame — _____
5. strength — _____
6. lace — _____
7. dangerous — _____
8. to weigh — _____
9. performance — _____
10. science — _____
11. expectation — _____
12. central — _____
13. basic — _____
14. Italy — _____

Выражение действий в будущем при помощи оборота *to be going to*

Оборот *to be going to* употребляется для обозначения намерений, того, что говорящий собирается сделать в будущем, а также для обозначения тех действий, которые в ближайшем будущем произойдут, как это подсказывает говорящему теперешняя ситуация.

*Can you give me some paper? I **am going to** write a letter to my Mom.* — Не одолжишь ли бумаги? Собираюсь написать письмо маме.

*Look at the dark clouds in the sky. It **is going to** rain.* — Только посмотри на эти темные тучи на небе. Собирается дождь.

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Дополните диалог, употребив оборот *to be going to* с глаголами, данными в скобках. Прочитайте диалог.

— It is so cold today. What _____ you _____ (put on)?

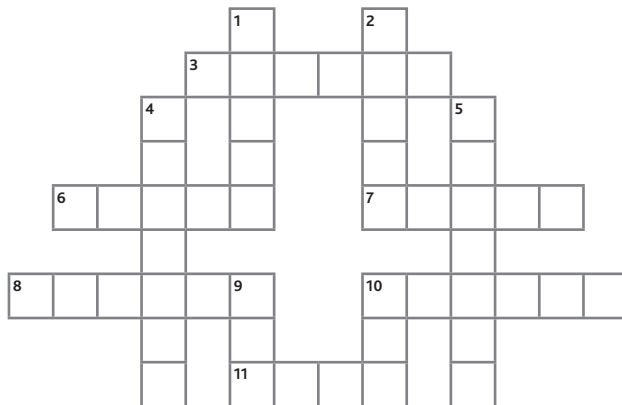
— Don't worry, Mum. I _____ (be) in my office all day long. And it's not so cold in the car I _____ (drive) to the office.

— Well, but what about the distance from the house to the car, and from the parking to your office? I think it _____ (rain). The sky is all clouded.

— Look here, I _____ (take) a sweater and an umbrella with me, OK? Now I'm in a hurry. See you in the evening!

Разгадайте кроссворд.

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Across:

- 3. To try to hear.
- 6. An automobile for transporting things.
- 7. A place with food and rooms for travelers.
- 8. One of the meals.
- 10. At the back of something.
- 11. No longer alive.

Down:

1. Not clean.
2. A long seat for several people.
4. One's mother and father.
5. The room where food is cooked.
9. One of the colours.
10. A piece of furniture one sleeps on.

По горизонтали:

3. Стараться услышать.
6. Грузовой автомобиль.
7. Место, где путешественники могут найти еду и ночлег.
8. Один из приемов пищи.
10. Позади чего-то.
11. Уже неживой.

По вертикали:

1. Не чистый.
2. Длинное сиденье для нескольких людей.
4. Мать и отец (одним словом).
5. Комната, в которой готовят еду.
9. Один из цветов.
10. Предмет мебели, на котором мы спим.

Ключ к заданию по тексту "Leaning Tower of Pisa", с. 156.

1. beauty — beautiful; 2. to build — builder; 3. to found — foundation;
4. fame — famous; 5. strength — strengthen; 6. lace — lacy;
7. dangerous — danger; 8. to weigh — weight; 9. performance — to perform;
10. science — scientific; 11. expectation — to expect;
12. central — centre; 13. basic — base; 14. Italy — Italian.

Ключ к диалогу, с. 157.

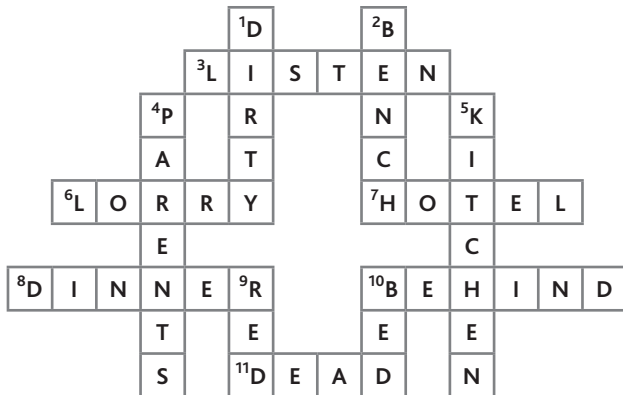
— It is so cold today. What are you going to put on?

— Don't worry, Mum. I am going to be in my office all day long. And it's not so cold in the car I am going to drive to the office.

— Well, but what about the distance from the house to the car and from the parking to your office? I feel it is going to rain. The sky is all clouded.

— Look here, I am going to take a sweater and an umbrella with me, OK? Now I'm in a hurry. See you in the evening!

Ключ к кроссворду, с. 158—159.





Space Race*

The space race started on October, 4, 1957, when the USSR surprised the world and **launched** the first **satellite**: Sputnik 1. Until that moment Americans believed that their nation was the most powerful on Earth. But then the Russian satellite was in space and shocked them all.

It was the time of the Cold War. Both the USA and the Soviet Union were building rockets to use as new **weapons**. Americans were afraid to lose the war of technologies. Moreover, the world was shocked again on April 12, 1961 when Yuri Gagarin became the first man in space.

Americans did not want **to be left behind** and **set** a new organization for the **Space Race** (NASA) that controlled all of the **government's** high-technology work. In May 1961, the American president, J.F. Kennedy, **promised** to put a man on the moon before 1970. Eight months later, John Glenn became the first American to orbit the Earth. In 1969, three other Americans made the first historic moon-landing flight.

Russians answered with new successes: the first space flight by a woman, Valentina Tereshkova, and the first space walk by Alexey Leonov.

The 1970s were the time of space stations: Soviet Salyut and American Skylab. At last, in 1975, American and Soviet astronauts made a space flight together.

* Трек №27 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

space — космос

race — гонка

to launch — запустить

satellite — спутник

weapon — оружие

to be left behind — остаться позади

to set — основать, организовать

government — правительство

to promise — обещать

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Подберите в тексте антонимы к следующим словам.

1. to finish — _____
2. powerless — _____
3. hot — _____
4. to destroy — _____
5. to win — _____
6. the last — _____
7. old — _____
8. low — _____
9. man — _____
10. separately — _____
11. after — _____
12. earlier — _____
13. to liquidate — _____
14. to take off — _____

Простое будущее время (Future Simple)

Простое будущее время образуется с помощью глагола *will* (сокращенная форма *'ll*) и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы *to*. В отрицательных предложениях краткая форма — *won't*. Простое будущее время употребляется для:

- выражения обещания: *I will never forget you.* — Я тебя никогда не забуду.
- прогноза на будущее, предсказания: *I think it will rain. You will get wet without the umbrella.* — Я думаю, будет дождь. Ты промокнешь без зонтика.
- предложения чего-либо: *The phone is ringing. I'll answer it.* — Звонит телефон. Я отвечу.
- выражения решения, к которому говорящий приходит в момент речи: *It's a long way to this village. I'll take a car.* — До деревни далеко. Я возьму машину.

Дополните диалог глаголами в простом будущем времени и объясните их употребление. Прочитайте диалог.

— I have a lot of work today. I _____ (take) the children to the zoo on Sunday.

— What do you think _____ (happen) on Sunday? You _____ (feel) bad or _____ (have) some other business.

— OK, I _____ (go) with them today, but don't ask me for a new fur coat this winter.

— Oh, the weather is bad. After all, the children _____ (get) cold in the zoo. Let them stay at home and play.

Высказывания известных людей о космосе

- The greatest gain from space travel consists in the extension of our knowledge. In a hundred years this newly won knowledge will pay huge and unexpected dividends.

(Professor Wernher von Braun)

- Space isn't remote at all. It's only an hour's drive away if your car could go straight up.

(Sir Fred Hoyle, British astronomer and sci-fi writer)

- It's human nature to stretch, to go, to see, to understand. Exploration is not a choice, really; it's an imperative.

(Michael Collins, Gemini and Apollo astronaut)

- The dinosaurs became extinct because they didn't have a space program. And if we become extinct because we don't have a space program, it'll serve us right!

(Larry Niven, American sci-fi writer)

- Decreasing the budget on the space exploration is nothing but a great treason to humanity! Space exploration is closely related to our very existence! Think great; if you do not think great, the universe annihilates you!

(Mehmet Murat Ildan, Turkish writer)

- Science-fiction yesterday, fact today — obsolete tomorrow.

(Otto O. Binder, Editor in Chief, Space World Magazine)

«Утренняя газета»

Прочитайте названия статей и соотнесите их с соответствующей рубрикой.

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Утренняя газета	
1.	Awful Tornado Decimates Florida
2.	Fans are Still Remembering EURO 2012
3.	More Masterpieces are Sold at Sotheby's
4.	New Anti-Allergic Drug
5.	Potential Iran Strikes
6.	New Penalties for Drunk Drivers
7.	Is Space Race Really Needed?
8.	Experts Predict Record Profit

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature

Ключ к заданию по тексту "Space Race", с. 162.

1. to finish — to start;
2. powerless — powerful;
3. hot — cold;
4. to destroy — to build;
5. to win — to lose;
6. the last — the first;
7. old — new;
8. low — high;
9. man — woman;
10. separately — together;
11. after — before;
12. earlier — later;
13. to liquidate — to set;
14. to take off — to land.

Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 163.

— I have a lot of work today. I will take the children to the zoo on Sunday.

— What do you think will happen on Sunday? You will feel bad or will have some other business.

— OK, I will go with them today, but don't ask me for a new fur coat this winter.

— Oh, the weather is bad. After all, the children will get cold in the zoo. Let them stay at home and play.

Ключ к заданию «Утренняя газета», с. 165.

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
5	3	6	7
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature
2	8	4	1



An Old Town*

Williamsburg, Virginia, is one of the oldest towns in the USA. It **dates from** 1633, appeared first as Middle Plantation, and was named Williamsburg in 1699. It has a lot of historic **sights** since it has changed very little over the years. A lot of buildings are from the 18th and 19th centuries. Moreover, practically all other parts of the old town **have been restored**. About 400 buildings were built again by old pictures and designs. The archeologists and architects can be proud of the job done.

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It is not difficult to get to Williamsburg. It is about a three-hour **ride** by car from Washington. Besides, there are two airports not far from the town. **Within** the town many streets are closed to cars. You can enjoy a ride in a horse-drawn **carriage**, **admiring** the colonial atmosphere. Lovers of sports can rent a bicycle, or just walk and **have a close look** at the sights.

The town used to be the capital of the State of Virginia (till 1779). Its history is connected with G. Washington, T. Jefferson, P. Henry and other famous statesmen. Nowadays, it is the largest open-air museum of the colonial period. In its shops, tourists can see people **engaged** in making a number of the 18th century **crafts**. They can buy baskets, candles, books and other souvenirs.

* Трек № 28 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

to date from — вести историю от

sights — достопримечательности

to restore — восстанавливать

ride — поездка

within — внутри, в пределах

carriage — карета

to admire — любоваться, восхищаться

to have a close look — рассмотреть поближе

to be engaged in — быть занятым чем-то

craft — ремесло

Соедините части предложений.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The town of Williamsburg | a. take a ride in a carriage. |
| 2. A lot of buildings | b. open-air museum of the colonial period. |
| 3. Within the town | c. have been restored. |
| 4. Williamsburg used to be | d. in the numerous shops. |
| 5. The town is the largest | e. you can have a close look at the sights. |
| 6. To admire the colonial atmosphere you can | f. can rent a bicycle. |
| 7. You can buy souvenirs | g. by car from Washington. |
| 8. Those tourists who love sports | h. many streets are only for walking. |
| 9. You can get to Williamsburg | i. dates from 1633. |
| 10. While walking along the streets, | j. the capital of the State of Virginia. |

Употребление глаголов в настоящем времени для обозначения будущих действий в придаточных предложениях времени и условия

В придаточных предложениях времени (отвечают на вопрос «когда?») и условия («в каком случае? при каком условии?») для обозначения будущих действий употребляются глаголы в настоящем времени. На русский язык они обычно переводятся глаголами в будущем времени: *If it rains, we'll stay at home.* — Если пойдет дождь, мы останемся дома. *When you come, he will be in Africa.* — Когда вы приедете, он будет в Африке.

169

Дополните диалог, поставив глаголы в нужную временную форму. Прочитайте диалог.

— I _____ (plan) my vacation. What can you advise?

— It depends on your tastes. If you _____ (like) exotic places, you _____ (love) Mexico.

— Maybe I _____ (enjoy) it, but the trip _____ (be) too expensive.

— If you _____ (like) warm weather, beautiful beaches, and elegant hotels, you _____ (love) Turkey.

— Perhaps, but it _____ (be) too hot in this season there. I _____ (like) hot weather.

— Well, if you _____ (like) historic art and monuments, you _____ (enjoy) Greece. It _____ (be) not so hot there at the time.

— My wife's not interested in history much. We _____ (talk) with her and I _____ (come) again, when we _____ (decide) on anything.

Викторина «Что вы знаете о США?»

Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос.

1. Who was the first President of the USA?
 - a. Thomas Jefferson.
 - b. George Washington.
 - c. Abraham Lincoln.
 - d. Benjamin Franklin.

2. What is the largest river in the USA?
 - a. Rio Grande.
 - b. Amazon.
 - c. Ohio.
 - d. Mississippi.

3. Which city is nicknamed The Big Apple?
 - a. Los Angeles.
 - b. San Francisco.
 - c. New York.
 - d. Chicago.

4. Where was the Declaration of Independence signed?
 - a. In Philadelphia.
 - b. In New York.
 - c. In Washington.
 - d. In Williamsburg.

5. In which city did the automobile industry begin?
 - a. Chicago.
 - b. Cincinnati.
 - c. Detroit.
 - d. Boston.

6. Where is the capital of cinematography — Hollywood situated?
 - a. In Colorado.
 - b. In California.
 - c. In Minnesota.
 - d. In Texas.

«Четвертый лишний»

Найдите и зачеркните лишнее слово в каждой строке.

1. kingdom republic
country monarchy
2. journey tourist
trip cruise
3. town village
city state
4. satellite monument
space rocket
5. season year
month thousand
6. hate enjoy
like love

Ключ к заданию по тексту "An Old Town", с. 168.

1. The town of Williamsburg dates from 1633. 2. A lot of buildings have been restored. 3. Within the town many streets are only for walking. 4. Williamsburg used to be the capital of the State of Virginia. 5. The town is the largest open-air museum of the colonial period. 6. To admire the colonial atmosphere you can take a ride in a carriage. 7. You can buy souvenirs in the numerous shops. 8. Those tourists who love sports can rent a bicycle. 9. You can get to Williamsburg by car from Washington. 10. While walking along the streets, you can have a close look at the sights.

Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 169.

- I am planning my vacation. What can you advise?
- ... If you like exotic places, you will love Mexico.
- Maybe I will enjoy it, but the trip is/will be too expensive.
- If you like warm weather, beautiful beaches, and elegant hotels, you will love Turkey.
- Perhaps, but it is/will be too hot at this season there. I don't like hot weather.
- Well, if you like historic art and monuments, you will enjoy Greece. It is/will be not so hot there at the time.
- My wife's not interested in history much. We will talk with her and I will come again, when we decide on anything.

Ключ к викторине, с. 170.

1. — b; 2. — d; 3. — c; 4. — a; 5. — c; 6. — b.

Ключ к заданию «Четвертый лишний», с. 171.

1. country • kingdom • monarchy • republic
2. trip • journey • cruise • tourist
3. city • town • state • village
4. space • satellite • rocket • monument
5. month • season • thousand • year
6. like • hate • love • enjoy



Colour-Coded Cutlery*

New **research** by Oxford University has made **headlines** on the unlikely subject of **cutlery**. Experimental psychologists have found that using different types of cutlery can change taste **perception**.

Cheese eaten off a knife, it turns out, tastes **saltier** than off a fork. If pink yoghurt is eaten with a blue spoon, it doesn't taste as sweet as it does with a pink spoon. The weight of the spoon **matters** too: **the heaviest** spoons made food taste sweeter.

People get used to some kind of cutlery. Perhaps they prefer certain tactile experiences when they say, "Tea definitely tastes better in my special **mug**."

In terms of practical use, the study's **leading** author has said that the results, "may be used to help control eating **patterns** such as portion size or how much salt is added to food." There have already been **similar** studies into how plate size and colour **affects** how much we eat (high contrast between food and plate makes diners serve themselves less). So perhaps in the future, instead of being on a **conventional** diet, we will simply change plate colour according to our food.

extract from <http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2013/jun/26/colour-coded-cutlery-science-taste>

* Трек № 29 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

research — исследование

headline — заголовок

cutlery — столовые приборы

perception — восприятие

salty — соленый

to matter — иметь значение

heavy — тяжелый

mug — кружка

leading — ведущий

pattern — модель, стиль

similar — похожий

to affect — влиять

conventional — общепринятый, традиционный

Выберите подходящий вариант и закончите предложения.

1. New research was done on ...
 - a. eating patterns.
 - b. cutlery.
 - c. people's tastes.
 - d. salty food.
2. The heaviest spoon made food taste ...
 - a. saltier.
 - b. colder.
 - c. sweeter.
 - d. hotter.
3. Tea tastes better in a certain mug because people ...
 - a. like its colour.
 - b. remember some events.
 - c. like its form.
 - d. remember the touch.
4. Plate size may affect ...
 - a. the portion people eat.
 - b. the tempo of eating.
 - c. the taste of the dish.
 - d. the quantity of salt added.
5. Cutlery colour may serve as ...
 - a. an appetizer.
 - b. a special diet.
 - c. a sign to prosperity.
 - d. a sign to the diner's taste.

Обозначение действий в будущем с помощью конструкций *be to* и *be about to*

Конструкция *be to* употребляется при описании формальных событий в будущем, служебных обязанностей или запретов (в отрицательной форме):

The summit meeting is to take place next week. — Саммит пройдет на следующей неделе.

You are to phone your boss immediately. — Вам следует позвонить вашему боссу немедленно.

You are not to take your brother's things. — Тебе не следует брать вещи брата.

Действие, выраженное конструкцией *be about to*, относится к ближайшему будущему:

Hurry up. The bus is about to leave. — Поторопись. Автобус вот-вот уедет.

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Заполните пропуски конструкциями *be to* или *be about to*, поставив их в нужную временную форму.

1. Eat quicker. The restaurant _____ close.
2. The conference _____ take place here.
3. You _____ take these tablets twice a day.
4. Children, you _____ leave the room.
5. Cinderella _____ sweep the floor and do the rooms.
6. Cinderella _____ dance at the ball.
7. They _____ go out, so they cannot talk any longer.

Наиболее известные пословицы об обычаях и привычках

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Custom makes all things easy. | 1. Привычное делать легче. |
| 2. So many countries, so many customs. | 2. В каждой стране свои обычаи. |
| 3. When in Rome do as the Romans do. | 3. С волками жить — по-волчьи выть (букв. В Риме поступай, как римляне). |
| 4. Custom reconciles us to everything. | 4. Ко всему можно привыкнуть. |
| 5. The beaten road is the safest. | 5. Проторенная дорога безопаснее. |
| 6. Fingers were made before forks. | 6. Вилки придумали позже пальцев. |
| 7. Manners make man. | 7. Человека делают манеры. |
| 8. Other times, other manners. | 8. Другие времена, другие обычаи. |
| 9. Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. | 9. Тот, кто рано ложится и рано встает, будет здоровым, богатым и умным. |
| 10. Cleanliness is next to godliness. | 10. Тот, кто верует, должен соблюдать чистоту. |

«Подбери пару»

Образуйте словосочетания, соединив подходящие по значению слова.

to work**hands****to air****sense****to breathe****diet****to take****a cold****to shake****wonders****well-balanced****the room****to drink****care****common****the air****to catch****liquids**

**Ключ к заданию по тексту
"Colour-Coded Cutlery", с. 174.**

1. New research was done on cutlery.
2. The heaviest spoon made food taste sweeter.
3. Tea tastes better in a certain mug because people remember the touch.
4. Plate size may affect the portion people eat.
5. Cutlery colour may serve as a special diet.

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Ключ к заданию, с. 175.

1. Eat quicker. The restaurant is about to close.
2. The conference is to take place here.
3. You are to take these tablets twice a day.
4. Children, you are not to leave the room.
5. Cinderella was to sweep the floor and do the rooms.
6. Cinderella was not to dance at the ball.
7. They are about to go out, so they cannot talk any longer.

Ключ к заданию «Подбери пару», с. 177.

To work wonders, to air the room, to breathe the air, to take care, to shake hands, well-balanced diet, to drink liquids, common sense, to catch a cold.



Allergy*

Many people who like the taste of crab meat never eat it. They know that it is likely to make them sick. These people are **sensitive** to crab meat. The sensitiveness of this kind is called an allergy.

Different people are allergic to different foods. **Wheat**, eggs, and strawberries are three foods a lot of people are allergic to.

Not all allergies are allergies to food. People may be allergic to things they breathe in or touch. They may be allergic to **dust, pollen**, fur, feathers, some medicine or **dyes**.

Hay fever, asthma, and **hives** are three common diseases due to allergies. Hay fever is often caused by pollen. An attack of asthma may be brought on by dust. Hives, as a rule, **are caused** by foods.

A person can usually **avoid** foods he or she is allergic to. It is not at all easy to avoid such things as dust and dyes. Fortunately, doctors now have found many ways of helping people who have allergies to live more comfortably. Among them are some medicines, special diets and physical exercises.

* Трек № 30 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

sensitive — чувствительный

wheat — пшеница

dust — пыль

pollen — цветочная пыльца

dye — краска

hay fever — аллергический насморк, «сенная лихорадка»

hives — сыпь, крапивница

to cause — вызывать

to avoid — избегать

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Подберите из текста к данным словам однокоренные.

1. dusty — _____
2. sensitive — _____
3. breath — _____
4. medical — _____
5. personality — _____
6. fortune — _____
7. comfort — _____
8. to differ — _____
9. a cause — _____
10. to feed — _____
11. easily — _____
12. allergy — _____
13. tasty — _____
14. sickness — _____

Употребление наречий *many, much, few, a few, little, a little*

Эти наречия используются для обозначения неточного количества, причем они сочетаются с разными существительными.

С исчисляемыми существительными используются *many* (много), *few* (мало), *a few* (несколько): *many pupils, few exams, a few times*.

С неисчисляемыми существительными используются *much* (много), *little* (мало), *a little* (немного): *much money, little joy, a little patience*. Вопрос «сколько?» также зависит от того, о количестве чего мы спрашиваем, т. е. будет *how many* или *how much*.

В утвердительных предложениях и *many*, и *much* часто заменяются на сочетание *a lot of*.

С глаголом в значении «очень» употребляется либо *much*, либо *a lot*.

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Дополните диалог, выбрав подходящее слово из скобок.

— Do you want me to help you with Betty's party?

— Yes, thank you. I need _____ (some/any) invitations.

— How _____ (much/many) invitations?

— Oh, not _____ (much/many). Betty wants _____

(a few/a little) people. About a dozen.

— OK. How _____ (much/many) food do you have?

— Oh, enough. They don't eat _____ (many/much). The girls are on a diet. I need only _____ (a few/a little) more.

Фонетическое упражнение

Прочитайте скороговорки.

1. A bold bad bandit broke into the bank and robbed the safe of all best bonds in it.
2. Bet has a bee in her bonnet.
3. It is not fair to stare on Claire on the stairs.
4. There, that's the square where the fair will be held.
5. I don't know how to make the dough for scones.
6. I hope you know who wrote those poems.
7. I was surprised that neither reply was right.
8. She has no time to type a few lines.
9. Vera valued the valley violets.
10. For lunch Charles chose a cheap chop and some chips, with cheese and cherries afterwards.
11. Little Willie's wooden whistle wouldn't whistle.
12. Yesterday I heard a beautiful new tune.
13. What, why, when and where are the words we need for some questions.
14. Cheerful children chant charming tunes.
15. Forty fat farmers found a field of fine, fresh fodder.

«Цепочка»

Получите из одного слова другое, меняя каждый раз только по одной букве.

1.

F	O	O	T
K	I	N	D

2.

L	E	S	S
M	O	S	T

3.

H	E	A	T
C	O	L	D

Ключ к заданию по тексту "Allergy", с. 180.

1. dusty — dust;
2. sensitive — sensitiveness;
3. breath — to breathe;
4. medical — medicine;
5. personality — person;
6. fortune — unfortunately;
7. comfort — comfortably;
8. to differ — different;
9. a cause — to cause;
10. to feed — food;
11. easily — easy;
12. allergy — allergic;
13. tasty — taste;
14. sickness — sick.

Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 181.

- Do you want me to help you with Betty's party?
- Yes, thank you. I need some invitations.
- How many invitations?
- Oh, not many. Betty wants a few people. About a dozen.
- OK. How much food do you have?
- Oh, enough. They don't eat much. The girls are on a diet. I need only a little more.

Ключ к заданию «Цепочка», с. 183.

1. FOOT → FOOD → FOND → FIND → KIND
2. LESS → LOSS → LOSE → LOST → MOST
3. HEAT → HEAD → HELD → HOLD → COLD



Could This Really Have Happened?*

Practically everybody once read *The Adventure of the Speckled Band* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Dr. W. T. Williams, a British naturalist, made a detailed study of the animals, which Holmes came across in his various cases. His findings about the **snake** from the story are among the most interesting.

Holmes describes this snake as, "... a **swamp** adder, the deadliest snake in India." Naturalists today know nothing about such an animal. So they tried to classify it by the descriptions of its **behaviour: response** to its master's low **whistle**, fondness of milk, and **climbing** up and down the bell-**rope**. From the scientific point of view these actions seem quite impossible. In the first place, snakes are **deaf**, and in the second, they are not fond of milk. Therefore, responses to these two stimuli are **improbable**. The bell-rope incident is even more improbable. If a snake is made to climb down the rope, it can hardly climb up again even after a lot of training.

Dr. Williams decided that this snake was an ordinary Indian cobra. It is active, one of the most intelligent snakes, and could possibly climb up a bell-rope. The **bite** of the cobra is also deadly.

So not all the questions have been answered as yet. The mystery of the speckled band still **exists!**

* Трек № 31 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

“Speckled Band” — «Пестрая лента»

snake — змея

swamp — болото

behaviour — поведение

response — ответ, реакция

whistle — свист

to climb — ползти, карабкаться

rope — шнурок, веревка

deaf — глухой

improbable — невозможный, невероятный

bite — укус

to exist — существовать

Составьте вопросы, на которые данные предложения были бы ответами.

1. Dr. Williams is a British naturalist. _____

2. Holmes describes this snake as the deadliest one in India.

3. Because snakes are deaf. _____

4. No, they are not fond of milk. _____

5. Dr. Williams decided that it was an Indian cobra. _____

6. Yes, the bite of the cobra is deadly. _____

Модальный глагол *can (could)*

Модальный глагол *can* (в прошедшем времени *could*), как и другие модальные глаголы, является «дефектным»: ни до, ни после него не употребляется *to*, в 3-м лице настоящего времени к нему не прибавляется *-s*, он не используется со вспомогательными глаголами, не имеет других форм, кроме *can* и *could*, и требует после себя смысловой глагол в первой форме. Глагол *can* пишется с *not* слитно: *cannot*.

Глагол *can* может выражать:

- физическую или умственную возможность, умение:
I can swim. — Я умею плавать.
He can solve this problem. — Он может решить эту задачу.
- сомнение или удивление (неужели, вряд ли):
Can they know it? — Неужели они это знают?
They cannot be guilty. — Вряд ли они виновны.

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Заполните пропуски в диалоге, вставив *can* или *cannot*.

— Jack has a baby sister.

— What _____ she do?

— She _____ read, _____ write, _____ play football.

— _____ she eat?

— She has no teeth yet but she _____ suck.

— Oh, I see. _____ she talk?

— Not yet. But she _____ smile and _____ cry. Boy, how loudly she _____ cry!

Фонетическое упражнение

Прочитайте стихотворения, обращая внимание на произношение дифтонгов.

1.

A wise old owl sat in an oak,
The more he heard the less he spoke;
The less he spoke the more he heard.
Why aren't we all like that wise old bird?

2.

It's raining, it's raining.
There's pepper in the box,
And all the little ladies
Are picking up their frocks.

3.

Elsie Marley is grown so fine,
She won't get up to feed the swine,
But lies in bed till eight or nine,
Lazy Elsie Marley.

4.

Little Tom Tittlemouse
Lived in a bell-house;
The bell-house broke,
And Tom Tittlemouse woke.

«Утренняя газета»

Прочитайте названия статей и соотнесите их с соответствующей рубрикой.

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Утренняя газета	
1.	Rolled Steel Imports Increase
2.	Young Musicians Compete
3.	Voters Hear "Get Tough"
4.	Thermometers Read 30 Below Zero
5.	Danger: New Virus
6.	Referee's Mistake Cost Them a Victory
7.	New Satellite Launched
8.	Budget Cut on Education

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature

Ключ к заданию по тексту

"Could This Really Have Happened?", с. 186.

1. What does Dr. Williams do?
2. How does Holmes describe this snake?
3. Why is the response to a whistle improbable?
4. Are snakes fond of milk?
5. What kind of snake was it, according to Dr. Williams?
6. Is the bite of the cobra dangerous?

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Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 187.

- Jack has a baby sister.
- What can she do?
- She cannot read, cannot write, cannot play football.
- Can she eat?
- She has no teeth yet but she can suck.
- Oh, I see. Can she talk?
- Not yet. But she can smile and can cry. Boy, how loudly she can cry!

Ключ к заданию «Утренняя газета», с. 189.

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
3	2	8	7
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature
6	1	5	4



Irrational Fears*

Phobias are very **common**, with many people **admitting** to being irrationally afraid of something.

Phobias are psychologically interesting. There are three possible types: specific phobias, social phobias and agoraphobia. Agoraphobia isn't just a fear of open spaces; it describes a fear of any situation where **escape** would be difficult and/or help would be difficult to get.

Specific phobias are probably the best known. Specific phobias can be further divided into fears of a situation (e. g. claustrophobia), natural **environment**, animal etc.

Arachnophobia (fear of **spiders**), for instance, can be very **potent**. How many I-Pads / phones / laptops were **ruined** due to being thrown across the room in a panic? Most would consider this an overreaction. The biggest spider is physically no **match** for a person; a rolled up newspaper is not considered a lethal weapon among humans. Yet the irrational fear of spiders is commonplace.

Social phobias are where you have an irrational fear of how people will react to you in a situation. Because of this some people are afraid **to speak up** or communicate at all.

adapted from <http://phobias.about.com>

* Трек № 32 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

irrational — необоснованный, нерациональный

fear — страх

common — обычный, распространенный

to admit — признавать(ся)

escape — выход, спасение

environment — окружающая среда

spider — паук

potent — сильный

to ruin — ломать

match — (зд.) ровня, противник

to speak up — говорить в присутствии других

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is a phobia? _____

2. Name the three possible types of phobias. _____

3. How can agoraphobia be described? _____

4. Give an example of a specific phobia. _____

5. Why is arachnophobia an overreaction? _____

6. Why are some people afraid to speak up? _____

Модальный глагол *could*

Помимо значения физической или умственной возможности совершения действия в прошлом, модальный глагол *could* может также использоваться для выражения возможных действий в настоящем или будущем. Переводится в этом случае как «мог(ли) бы»:

We could go to the country today. — Мы могли бы сегодня поехать за город.

He could stay with us when he comes. — Он мог бы пожить у нас, когда придет.

В вопросительных предложениях *could* может выражать вежливую просьбу:

Could you help me? — Не могли бы вы помочь мне?

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Переведите слова в скобках и заполните пропуски.

1. He was in a hurry, he (не мог) _____ visit us.
2. You (не можете) _____ take pictures in this museum.
3. It is not far. You (можете) _____ walk there.
4. (Не могли бы) _____ you show me the way to Trafalgar Square?
5. He is only five, but he (умеет) _____ read and write.
6. She (умеет) _____ speak German fluently.
7. I think I (могла бы) _____ drive you to the airport.
8. You (не можете) _____ tell nobody about this.
9. (Неужели) _____ they be from abroad? They speak Russian with no accent.
10. They (могли бы) _____ consult a doctor about these symptoms.

Известные высказывания о страхах

- Fear has a large shadow, but he himself is small.
(Ruth Gendler, American artist and writer)
- Ultimately we know deeply that the other side of every fear is freedom.
(Marilyn Ferguson, American writer)
- It's the heart afraid of dying, that never learns to dance;
It's the dream afraid of waking, that never takes the chance;
It's the one who won't be taken, who cannot seem to give;
And the soul afraid of dying, that never learns to live.
(Bette Midler, American actress and songwriter)
- He who is not everyday conquering some fear has not learned the secret of life.
(Ralph Waldo Emerson, American writer)
- Heaven's not beyond the clouds, it's just beyond the fear.
(Garth Brooks, American singer)
- Fear, if allowed free rein, would reduce all of us to trembling shadows of men, for whom only death could bring release.
(John M. Wilson, Civil War hero)

Quiz "British and American Festivals"

Выберите правильный ответ.

1. This holiday is dedicated to the American soldiers who were killed in all the wars?
 - a. Columbus Day.
 - b. Thanksgiving.
 - c. Memorial Day.
 - d. Valentine's Day.
2. On this day one animal predicts weather for the coming spring?
 - a. Labor Day.
 - b. St. Patrick's Day.
 - c. May Day.
 - d. Groundhog Day.
3. For the festive Thanksgiving dinner the family usually has ...
 - a. goose and pumpkin pie.
 - b. turkey and pumpkin pie.
 - c. turkey and cupcake.
 - d. goose and cheesecake.
4. This American holiday originated to show support for workers, but now it's mainly a holiday to have the last open-air picnic.
 - a. Labor Day.
 - b. St. Patrick's Day.
 - c. May Day.
 - d. Mother's day.
5. The British holiday when they mark that the King's life was miraculously saved.
 - a. Armistice Day.
 - b. Remembrance Sunday.
 - c. Boxing Day.
 - d. Guy Fawkes' Night.
6. The Irish all over the world celebrate ...
 - a. St. David's Day.
 - b. St. George's Day.
 - c. St. Patrick's Day.
 - d. St. Andrew's Day.

**Ключ к заданию по тексту
"Irrational Fears", с. 192.**

1. A phobia is some irrational fear. 2. There are specific and social phobias, and agoraphobia. 3. Agoraphobia describes a fear of any situation where escape would be difficult. 4. Specific phobias are fears of a situation (e. g. claustrophobia), natural environment, animal etc. 5. Arachnophobia is an overreaction, because people are much bigger and stronger than spiders. 6. Some people are afraid to speak up, because they are afraid of other people's reaction.

Ключ к заданию, с. 193.

1. He was in a hurry, he could not visit us. 2. You cannot take pictures in this museum. 3. It is not far. You could walk there. 4. Could you show me the way to Trafalgar Square? 5. He is only five, but he can read and write. 6. She can speak German fluently. 7. I think I could drive you to the airport. 8. You can tell nobody about this. 9. Can they be from abroad? They speak Russian with no accent. 10. They could consult a doctor about these symptoms.

Ключ к заданию «Quiz "British and American Festivals"», с.195.

1. — c. Memorial Day.
2. — d. Groundhog Day.
3. — b. turkey and pumpkin pie.
4. — a. Labor Day.
5. — d. Guy Fawkes' Night.
6. — c. St. Patrick's Day.



Vienna*

No other capital in Europe has more **charm** or a richer past than Vienna, the capital of Austria. Green woods, mountains, and the **mighty** Danube River give the city beautiful **surroundings**.

Vienna is a big city. Almost one-fourth of all the people of Austria live there. Vienna is sometimes called “a city without a country”: it is so big that it does not seem **to belong** to so small a country as Austria.

To understand Vienna, one must know that it was once the capital of the large country of Austria-Hungary. It was a great centre of **trade**. Two main **highways** had met there from very early times. One was the east-west trade **route** of the Danube River. The other was an old road leading from the Baltic Sea to the Adriatic.

Vienna was a centre of science and art too. Many great composers lived there: Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, and Mahler. It had the name of being a very **merry** city, partly because of the dance music and operettas written by Viennese composers. *The Beautiful Blue Danube*, one of the most famous of all waltzes, was written by Johann Strauss in Vienna.

World Wars made Vienna's lot difficult, but the city soon **regained** its former greatness.

adapted from <http://school.thea.cn/learning/9966.htm>

* Трек № 33 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

charm — очарование

mighty — могучий, могущественный

surroundings — окрестности

to belong — принадлежать

trade — 1) торговля; 2) профессия

highway — 1) путь; 2) шоссе

route — маршрут

merry — веселый

to regain — обрести снова

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Выберите подходящий вариант и дополните предложения.

1. Vienna is ...
 - a. the capital of Austria-Hungary.
 - b. the capital of Hungary.
 - c. a Germanic city.
 - d. the capital of Austria.
2. Vienna is sometimes called a city without a country, because ...
 - a. a lot of people live there.
 - b. Vienna is big and Austria small.
 - c. Austria is small.
 - d. Vienna is merry.
3. About ... of the Austrian population live there.
 - a. 50 per cent;
 - b. 30 per cent;
 - c. 25 per cent;
 - d. 75 per cent.
4. One of the important highways was ...
 - a. from the Baltic Sea to the Adriatic.
 - b. from the Black Sea to the Sea of Azov.
 - c. from the Red Sea to the Baltic Sea.
 - d. from the Dead Sea to the Adriatic.
5. The name of Vienna is connected with such composers as ...
 - a. Mozart and Chopin.
 - b. Beethoven and Bach.
 - c. Beethoven and Schubert.
 - d. Haydn and Schedrin.

Употребление артиклей с географическими названиями

С названиями континентов и регионов артикль обычно не употребляется: *Africa, Australia, Latin America, Central Asia*.

Исключение составляют регионы, в названия которых входит слово «ближний (средний)» или «дальний»: *the Middle East* — Ближний Восток, *the Far East* — Дальний Восток.

Традиционно с определенным артиклем употребляются названия *the Crimea* и *the Caucasus*.

Определенный артикль ставится и когда регионы обозначаются *of-phrase*: *the North of France, the South of England*.

Названия стран употребляются без артикля: *Spain, Canada*, за исключением *the Netherlands* — Нидерланды.

С определенным артиклем употребляются названия стран, куда входит имя нарицательное (штат, союз, королевство и пр.): *the USA, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the USSR*.

Перед названиями населенных пунктов артикль не ставится: *Paris, Vienna*. Исключением выступает *the Hague* — Гаага.

Как и в случае с регионами, определенный артикль ставится перед *of-phrase*: *the city of London* — город Лондон, *the village of Sosnovka* — деревня Сосновка.

Найдите и обведите 15 слов по теме «Европейские страны».

Италия, Испания, Германия, Франция, Бельгия, Польша, Венгрия, Австрия, Швеция, Швейцария, Норвегия, Дания, Финляндия, Ирландия, Исландия.

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

Quiz "What do you know about the UK?"

Выберите правильный ответ.

1. What is the name of the Queen's residence in London?
 - a. The Tower of London.
 - b. Buckingham Palace.
 - c. Westminster Abbey.
 - d. Windsor Castle.
2. What is the address of the British Prime Minister?
 - a. Baker Street, 10.
 - b. The Strand, 10.
 - c. Downing Street, 10.
 - d. Fleet Street, 10.
3. Whose skin are the National Guardsmen hats made of?
 - a. Deer.
 - b. Goat.
 - c. Cow.
 - d. Bear.
4. Where were the two of Henry the VIII wives executed?
 - a. The Tower of London.
 - b. Westminster Abbey.
 - c. Buckingham Palace.
 - d. Windsor Castle.
5. Who is the heir to the British throne?
 - a. Princess Anne.
 - b. Prince Henry.
 - c. Prince Charles.
 - d. Prince William.
6. Where is the famous tennis tournament held?
 - a. Ascot.
 - b. Wimbledon.
 - c. Oxford.
 - d. Greenwich.

Ключ к заданию по тексту "Vienna", с. 198.

1. Vienna is the capital of Austria. 2. Vienna is sometimes called a city without a country, because Vienna is big and Austria small. 3. About 25 per cent of the Austrian population live there. 4. One of the important highways was from the Baltic Sea to the Adriatic. 5. The name of Vienna is connected with such composers as Beethoven and Schubert.

Ключ к заданию «Европейские страны», с. 200.

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

Ключ к заданию

«Quiz "What do you know about the UK?"», с. 201.

1. — b. Buckingham Palace.
2. — c. Downing Street, 10.
3. — d. Bear.
4. — a. The Tower of London.
5. — c. Prince Charles.
6. — b. Wimbledon.



Louisa May Alcott*

The home of Louisa May Alcott in Concord, Massachusetts, has thousands of visitors every year. Her book *Little Women* is one of the most popular books ever written for girls. It tells the story of four sisters. It is really a story of the Alcott family, and one of the sisters is the author herself.

As a child, Louisa wrote plays in which she was the leading actress. Her three sisters and the neighbour children **took the other parts**. Ralph Emerson and Nathaniel Hawthorne, both famous writers were among the neighbours of the Alcotts.

Louisa's father was never much of a money maker. When Louisa was only 15, she began helping **support** the family. During the daytime, when she was **sewing or taking care of** children, she planned stories. At night she wrote them down. She **sold** her first story when she was 16. Her first book was a collection of **fairy tales**.

Louisa had been writing for nearly 20 years when her **publishers** asked her to write a book just for girls. At first she did not want to but finally she agreed and wrote *Little Women*. No one was more surprised than Louisa that it became so popular. It was **followed** by a series of stories much like it.

* Трек № 34 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

to take part in — принимать участие, исполнять роль

to support — поддерживать, помогать

to sew — шить

to take care of — ухаживать, присматривать за кем-, чем-либо

to sell (sold) — продавать

collection — сборник, коллекция

fairy tale — сказка

publisher — издатель

to follow — следовать за кем-, чем-либо

Соедините части предложений.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Louisa May Alcott | a. at night. |
| 2. In her childhood she | b. took care of children. |
| 3. Louisa's father | c. was written especially for girls. |
| 4. She wrote down her stories | d. had three sisters. |
| 5. A collection of fairy tales | e. is visited by a lot of tourists. |
| 6. During the daytime Louisa | f. did not make much money. |
| 7. <i>Little Women</i> | g. was her first book. |
| 8. The home of the popular writer | h. wrote plays. |

Употребление артикля с другими географическими названиями

С названиями отдельных островов артикль не употребляется: *Sicily, Madagascar, Cyprus*. Группы островов обозначаются определенным артиклем: *the British Isles, the Bahamas, the Falkland Islands*.

Такое же правило действует относительно гор, отдельные горы — без артикля: *Everest, Ben Nevis, Snowdon* а горные цепи — с определенным артиклем: *the Urals, the Alps, the Pennine Chain*.

Все названия, связанные с водой (океаны, моря, реки, озера, каналы), употребляются с определенным артиклем: *the Atlantic Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea, the Mississippi, the Volga, the Ontario, the Ladoga, the Suez Canal, the Panama Canal*. Названия озер употребляются без артикля, если перед названием идет слово «озеро»: *Lake Baikal, Lake Huron*.

Названия мест, связанных с отсутствием воды (пустыни), тоже употребляются с определенным артиклем: *the Sahara, the Atacama*.

Названия четырех сторон света употребляются с определенным артиклем: *the North, the South, the West, the East*, но: *from North to South, from East to West*.

Высказывания известных людей о литературе

- Great literature is simply charged with meaning to the utmost possible degree.
(Ezra Pound, American poet)
- No man was ever a great poet without being at the same time a profound philosopher.
(Samuel Coleridge, English poet)
- Poetry is what is lost in translation. It is also what is lost in interpretation.
(Robert Frost, American poet)
- Immature poets imitate, mature poets steal.
(T. S. Eliot, British poet)
- All modern American literature comes from one book by Mark Twain called Huckleberry Finn.
(Ernest Hemingway, American writer)
- Literature flourishes best when it is half a trade and half an art.
(William Ralph Inge, English theologian)
- The only reason for the existence of the novel is that it does attempt to represent life.
(Henry James, American writer)
- Real culture lives by sympathies and admirations, not by dislikes and disdains — under all misleading wrappings it pounces unerringly upon the human core.
(William James, American philosopher)

«Четвертый лишний»

Найдите и зачеркните лишнее слово в каждой строке.

1. novel attempt
poem essay
2. televiwer architecture
cinema literature
3. basketball figure skating
player boxing
4. doctor carpenter
teenager builder
5. pretty ugly
beautiful good-looking
6. swimming bingo
chess domino

**Ключ к заданию по тексту
"Louisa May Alcott", с. 204.**

1. Louisa May Alcott had three sisters.
2. In her childhood she wrote plays.
3. Louisa's father did not make much money.
4. She wrote down her stories at night.
5. A collection of fairy tales was her first book.
6. During the daytime Louisa took care of children.
7. *Little Women* was written especially for girls.
8. The home of the popular writer is visited by a lot of tourists.

Ключ к заданию «Четвертый лишний», с. 207.

1. poem • novel • essay • attempt
2. cinema • ~~televiwer~~ • literature • architecture
3. ~~player~~ • basketball • boxing • figure skating
4. ~~teenager~~ • doctor • builder • carpenter
5. beautiful • pretty • good-looking • ~~ugly~~
6. chess • swimming • domino • bingo



Intelligence Quotient*

Some people are able to understand quickly and remember for a long time what they hear, see, and read. They are able to use facts and ideas in a **skillful** way. When they meet a problem, they are able to think of how **to solve** it. These people are said to be very intelligent.

Scientists have found how well the **average** person thinks and acts at each age. They have learned what **to expect** of a two-year-old, three-year-old, and so on. They have worked out tests to show how well a person can do what is expected of them. The tests may show that a ten-year-old can do what is expected of a fourteen-year-old. He then is very intelligent. His IQ, or intelligence quotient, is 140. If he can do just what is expected of a ten-year-old, his IQ is 100. If he does only what is expected of an eight-year-old, his IQ is 80.

So the first step in finding a person's IQ is to find out his **mental** age by giving him an intelligence test. His mental age is next **multiplied** by 100. The result is then **divided** by his **actual** age.

Some IQ test results may be surprising. The IQ of some film stars, for example, Sharon Stone, is very high. George Bush had the lowest IQ among all Presidents of the time.

* Трек № 35 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

intelligence quotient (IQ) — коэффициент умственного развития

skillful — искусный, умелый

to solve — решать (*задачу, проблему*)

average — средний, среднестатистический

to expect — ожидать

mental — умственный, ментальный

to multiply — умножать

to divide — делить

actual — действительный, реальный

Подберите из текста к данным словам антонимы.

1. forget — _____
2. fiction — _____
3. stupid — _____
4. initial — _____
5. to multiply — _____
6. low — _____
7. slowly — _____
8. to take — _____
9. expected — _____
10. badly — _____
11. unskillful — _____
12. fictitious — _____

Эквивалент модального глагола *can* — словосочетание *to be able to*

Эквивалентом модального глагола *can* может выступать выражение *to be able to* — «быть в состоянии что-либо сделать». Именно оно употребляется для обозначения возможности в будущем:

*You will **be able to** read this book when you are in the library.* — У вас будет возможность прочитать эту книгу, когда вы попадете в библиотеку.

Выражение *to be able to* также употребляется в прошлом и означает «смог, удалось», т. е. указывает на то, что что-то получилось сделать в какой-то определенной ситуации:

*Though the beach was overcrowded, she **was able to** find a vacant place.* — Хотя пляж был переполнен, ей удалось найти свободное место.

Дополните диалог выражением *to be able to* в нужной временной форме.

— Hello, how are you? Why are you in such a hurry?

— I'm fine, thanks. But my husband is sick.

— Poor him. What's the matter?

— He felt bad yesterday but _____ finish the project, as it was important for him. So he _____ put the final touches on, and called the ambulance. He is in hospital now.

— What do the doctors say?

— It's some intoxication.

— Don't worry. He'll be OK. Soon he _____ work at his projects.

Закончите шутки, выбрав одну из ниже приведенных реплик.

1. *Teacher:* This term we are going to study Kipling. Do you like Kipling, Samantha?

Samantha: _____

2. *Teacher:* Why are you standing in front of the mirror with your eyes closed?

Polly: _____

3. *Teacher:* Why are you late this morning?

Ben: Please, Miss, I was dreaming about a Manchester United match.

Teacher: And?

Ben: _____

4. *Ann:* I've added this sum up ten times, Miss.

Teacher: Well done, Ann.

Ann: _____

5. The class was very naughty, with everybody shouting at once. The teacher called out: _____

6. *History teacher:* What was the first thing Elizabeth I did on coming to the throne?

Marta: _____

a. Sat down, Miss?

b. Be quiet when you are talking to me!

c. So I can see what I look like when I'm asleep.

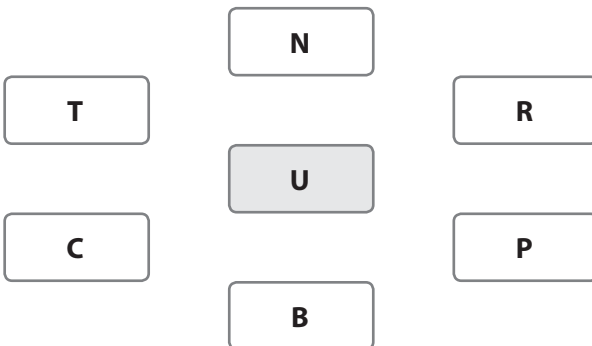
d. And here are my ten answers.

e. I don't know, Miss. I've never kiplied.

f. They had extra time.

«Хоровод»

Из предложенных букв составьте возможные слова и запишите их. Используйте центральную букву в каждом слове.



213

Burn, _____

**Ключ к заданию по тексту
“Intelligence Quotient”, с. 210.**

1. forget — remember; 2. fiction — fact; 3. stupid — intelligent;
4. initial — final; 5. to multiply — to divide; 6. low — high; 7. slowly —
quickly; 8. to take — to give; 9. expected — surprising; 10. badly — well;
11. unskillful — skillful; 12. fictitious — actual.

Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 211.

— Hello, how are you? Why are you in such a hurry?

— I'm fine, thanks. But my husband is sick.

— Poor him. What's the matter?

— He felt bad yesterday but was able to finish the project, as it was important for him. So he was able to put the final touches on, and called the ambulance. He is in hospital now.

— What do the doctors say?

— It's some intoxication.

— Don't worry. He'll be OK. Soon he will be able to work at his projects.

Ключ к заданию «Шутки», с. 212.

1. — e. I don't know, Miss. I've never kippeded.

2. — c. So I can see what I look like when I'm asleep.

3. — f. They had extra time.

4. — d. And here are my ten answers.

5. — b. Be quiet when you are talking to me!

6. — a. Sat down, Miss?

Ключ к заданию «Хоровод», с. 213.

Burn, turn, cut, put, run, nut, bun, pun, cup, tub, but...



Sweets*

For many hundreds of years some kinds of sweets have been known. Long ago, **dates**, **figs**, and nuts were **chopped up**, **mixed** with **honey**, and **molded** into pieces. But sweets of the kind we know — sweets made of sugar — are much newer. Almost no one in Europe had ever heard of sugar until about five hundred years ago, and it was very **scarce** for two hundred years after that. Sweet-making did not become common till sugar was **plentiful**.

A century ago doctors and chemists made sweet coating on bad-tasting **pills**. Then people began making sweets just for the taste of them and invented a number of different kinds.

All the sweets of today are made **chiefly** of sugar. Some have gelatin, corn syrup, rice crisps, nuts, raisins and other fruits added. A great many of the sweets are chocolates.

At first all sweets were made by hand. Now most of them are made by machines at big factories. Handmade sweets are rather expensive, and they are mainly bought as a present.

Americans eat more sweets, or candy, as they say, than any other people in the world (about 30 pounds of candy a person a year)!

* Трек № 36 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

sweets (*Amer.* candy) — конфеты

date — финик

fig — инжир

to chop up — измельчать, порубить

to mix — смешивать

honey — мед

to mold — формировать, отливать

scarce — скудный, редкий

plentiful — обильный, в изобилии

pill — пилюля

chiefly — главным образом

Расставьте слова в правильном порядке и запишите предложения.

1. Europe/people/sweets/sugar/without/made/first/in. _____

2. sweet/pills/doctors/a/coating/and/century/bad-tasting/
chemists/ago/on/a/made. _____

3. appeared/about/five/years/in/hundred/Europe/sugar/ago.

4. sweets/often/as/bought/handmade/present/are/a. _____

5. eat/of/a/a/Americans/candy/thirty/person/pounds/ about/year.

6. sweets/made/factories/machines/big/are/by/most/at/now.

Настоящее совершенное время (Present Perfect)

Настоящее совершенное время обозначает действие, которое уже закончилось, но его результат важен для настоящего: *I have seen this film.* — Я уже посмотрел этот фильм. Настоящее совершенное время может обозначать действие, которое началось в прошлом, но продолжается и сейчас: *I have lived in Moscow since 2009.* — Я живу в Москве с 2009 года.

Связь с настоящим передается:

- указаниями на период времени, который еще не закончился: *this year, today, this week* (в этом году, сегодня, на этой неделе);
- наречиями *already, just, yet, never, lately* (уже, только что, еще не, никогда раньше, недавно);
- союзами *since* (с тех пор), *for* (в течение).

Настоящее совершенное время образуется с помощью глагола *have* или *has* (для 3-его лица единственного числа) и формы на *-ed* правильных глаголов или 3-й формы неправильных смысловых глаголов.

На русский язык переводится глаголами в прошедшем или настоящем времени в зависимости от того, исключается или включается момент речи.

Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в настоящем совершенном времени. Прочитайте диалог.

— Hello, I _____ (not see) you for ages. Where _____ you _____ (be)?

— I _____ (live) in the same house since 1990, and I _____ always _____ (be) here.

— Well, I _____ (not meet) you for at least half a year. Listen! I _____ (be) to London. It _____ (be) my dream since my childhood.

«АНТОНИМЫ»

Разгадайте чайнворд.

Чайнворд отличается от кроссворда тем, что слова не пересекаются (*англ. crossword* — пересечение слов), а вписываются по цепочке (*англ. chain*) друг за другом так, что последняя буква предыдущего слова становится начальной буквой следующего.

1		5		9	
	4		8	10	13
2		6			
	3		7	11	12

1. Early.
2. Wrong.
3. Give.
4. Hard.
5. Old.
6. Small.
7. Short.
8. Hate.
9. Beginning.
10. Alive.
11. Cheap.
12. Poor.
13. Cold.

1. До того, раньше.
2. Неправильно.
3. Давать.
4. Трудный.
5. Старый.
6. Маленький.
7. Низкий.
8. Ненавидеть.
9. Начало.
10. Живой.
11. Дешевый.
12. Бедный.
13. Холодный.

Ключ к заданию по тексту "Sweets", с. 216.

1. In Europe people first made sweets without sugar.
2. Doctors and chemists made a sweet coating on bad-tasting pills a century ago.
3. Sugar appeared in Europe about five hundred years ago.
4. Handmade sweets are often bought as a present.
5. Americans eat about thirty pounds of candy a person a year.
6. Most sweets are made by machines at big factories now.

220

Ключ к заданию, с. 217.

— Hello, I have not seen you for ages. Where have you been?

— I have lived in the same house since 1990, and I have always been here.

— Well, I have not met you for at least half a year. Listen! I have been to London. It has been my dream since my childhood.

Ключ к чайнворду «Антонимы», с. 218—219.

¹ L	S	⁵ Y	V	⁹ E	T
A	A	O	O	N	O
T	⁴ E	U	⁸ L	¹⁰ D	¹³ H
E	K	N	L	E	C
² R	A	⁶ G	A	A	I
I	³ T	R	⁷ T	¹¹ D	¹² R
G	H	E	A	E	A



Things Do Happen*

Peter Smith works as a builder. Once he **was repairing** the **roof** of the old house. When he finished his job he climbed down the roof to his **ladder**. But he slipped, his foot **kicked** the ladder and it fell down.

The house was near the road. There were a lot of people walking along the road. A girl looked up at the house. Peter stood up, **shouted** and waved to the girl. But she **turned away** and walked quickly down the street. Then he saw some children running. Peter shouted and waved. The children stopped, waved back and went away. Peter was shouting and waving for about an hour. Some people smiled and waved back but nobody came to help him.

It started raining. Peter was wet, cold and tired. Suddenly he had an idea. He shouted, "I'll jump and kill myself!"

Ten minutes later there was a **fire engine**, a police car, and an **ambulance** near the house. A fireman climbed up the ladder of the fire engine asking Peter **to calm down**. Peter climbed down the ladder and **explained** everything to the fireman. Neither the fireman nor Peter found the situation **funny**, but Peter's friends laughed a lot at the story.

* Трек № 37 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

to repair — чинить, ремонтировать

roof — крыша

ladder — приставная лестница

to kick — толкнуть ногой

to shout — кричать

to turn away — отворачиваться

fire engine — пожарная машина

ambulance — машина скорой помощи

to calm down — успокоиться

to explain — объяснять

funny — забавный

Выберите подходящий вариант и закончите предложения.

1. Peter Smith was a ...
 - a. doctor.
 - b. policeman.
 - c. fireman.
 - d. builder.
2. He couldn't climb down the roof because ...
 - a. the ladder was slippery.
 - b. the policeman didn't let him.
 - c. the ladder fell down.
 - d. he broke his leg.
3. The people did everything but ...
 - a. wave back.
 - b. help him.
 - c. smile at him.
 - d. stop.
4. Peter was cold and wet because ...
 - a. it was autumn.
 - b. it was a cold night.
 - c. it began to rain.
 - d. he had no coat.
5. The ambulance arrived ...
 - a. an hour later.
 - b. ten minutes later.
 - c. after the fire engine left.
 - d. half an hour later.

Возвратные местоимения

В английском языке отсутствуют возвратные глаголы, например: представиться, пораниться. Их функцию выполняют соответствующие возвратные местоимения, присоединяемые к глаголу: *myself, himself, herself, itself, yourself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*:

*Let me introduce **myself**.* — Разрешите представиться.

*We enjoyed **ourselves** at the party.* — Мы повеселились на вечеринке.

Некоторым русским возвратным глаголам соответствуют глаголы без возвратных местоимений, например, умыться (*wash*), одеваться (*dress*), бриться (*shave*), чувствовать себя (*feel*) и пр. Однако в повелительных предложениях возвратное местоимение употребляется: *Wash **yourself!*** — Пойди умойся!

Возвратные местоимения употребляются после предлогов: *Take care of **yourself!*** — Позаботьтесь о себе! (традиционная формула прощания). *She lives all by **herself**.* — Она живет совсем одна.

Заполните пропуски в предложениях возвратными местоимениями, где это необходимо.

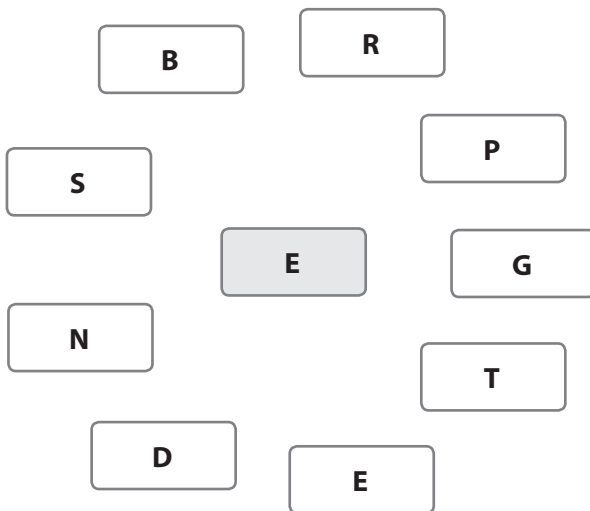
1. I like my husband to dress _____ well.
2. Be careful! The pan is very hot! You may burn _____.
3. If you want a job done well, do it _____.
4. You are tired. Why don't you sit and relax _____.
5. She has no reason to blame _____.
6. Sit down and make _____ at home.
7. You cannot leave the boy all by _____.

Английские пословицы о любви

1. It is love that makes the world go round.
2. Love me, love my dog.
3. Love will find the way.
4. Love is blind.
5. All is fair in love and war.
6. The course of true love never did run smooth.
7. Love laughs at locksmiths.
8. Love your neighbour, yet pull not down your fence.
9. Beauty lies in lover's eyes.
10. He that has no children knows not what love is.
11. Love cannot be forced.
12. Love will creep where it may not go.
13. The heart that once truly loved never forgets.
14. The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love.
1. Любовь заставляет Землю вертеться.
2. Любишь меня, люби и мою собаку.
3. Любовь дорогу найдет.
4. Любовь слепа.
5. В любви и на войне все средства хороши.
6. У настоящей любви не бывает все гладко.
7. Любовь смеется над специалистами по замкам.
8. Люби своего соседа, но не спеши сносить забор.
9. Не по хорошему мил, а по милу хорош.
10. Тот, у кого нет детей, не знает, что такое любовь.
11. Нельзя полюбить насильно.
12. Любовь проберется ползком там, где не сможет пройти.
13. Сердце, что однажды любило, ничего не забывает.
14. Милые бранятся — только тешатся.

«Хоровод»

Из предложенных букв составьте возможные слова и запишите их. Используйте центральную букву в каждом слове.



225

Ted, _____

**Ключ к заданию по тексту
"Things do Happen", с. 222.**

1. Peter Smith was a builder.
2. He couldn't climb down the roof because the ladder fell down.
3. The people did everything but help him.
4. Peter was cold and wet because it began to rain.
5. The ambulance arrived ten minutes later.

226

Ключ к заданию, с. 223.

1. I like my husband to dress well.
2. Be careful! The pan is very hot! You may burn yourself.
3. If you want a job done well, do it yourself.
4. You are tired. Why don't you sit and relax.
5. She has no reason to blame herself.
6. Sit down and make yourself at home.
7. You cannot leave the boy all by himself.

Ключ к заданию «Хоровод», с. 225.

Ted, pet, bet, bed, set, get, red, net, ten, Ned...



Johann Gutenberg*

One of the most famous books in the world is the Gutenberg Bible. Nearly one million dollars **has been paid** for a **single** copy of it. It gets its name because Johann Gutenberg **is supposed** to have **printed** it. But probably an early printer named Schoeffer printed it **instead**.

Gutenberg is often called the inventor of printing. Most people, when they talk about the **invention** of printing, **mean** printing with separate, type letters. But Gutenberg probably did not invent printing of this kind. The Chinese are believed to have printed from clay letters long before. Nothing, however, came of their invention. Printing was invented all over again in Europe. No one is sure who invented it. Probably the inventor kept it in secret because he wanted buyers to think that his books had been done by hand.

But even if Gutenberg did not print the Gutenberg Bible (as some **scholars** think) or invent printing, he deserves his fame. He invented a way of **casting** the metal letters to be used. He used **brass molds** to make very beautiful and usable type. He took the ideas of others and worked out **improvements** that helped greatly in making printing what it is today.

* Трек № 38 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

to pay — платить

single — единственный

to suppose — предполагать

to print — печатать

instead — вместо

invention — изобретение

to mean — означать

scholar — ученый (*гуманитарий*)

to cast — (*зд.*) отливать

brass — медь

mold — форма для отливки

improvement — улучшение, усовершенствование

Подберите к данным словам однокоренные из текста.

1. to invent (2) — _____
2. to print (2) — _____
3. supposition — _____
4. to mold — _____
5. to buy — _____
6. to use — _____
7. to improve — _____
8. great — _____
9. famous — _____
10. probable — _____
11. beauty — _____
12. secretly — _____
13. China — _____
14. European — _____

Настоящее совершенное и простое прошедшее

Настоящее совершенное время указывает на результат действия, говорящему не важно, когда именно оно произошло. Вот почему настоящее совершенное время не употребляется с конкретными указаниями времени в прошлом: *yesterday, last year, when they came* (вчера, в прошлом году, когда они пришли) и пр. Об этих фактах из прошлого сообщают глаголы в простом прошедшем: *They got married last year*. — Они поженились в прошлом году. По этой же причине нельзя употребить настоящее совершенное в вопросах, начинающихся с *when* (когда), т. к. они относят действие полностью к прошлому: *When did you see him?* — Когда вы его видели?

229

С обстоятельствами типа *this morning* (сегодня утром) можно употреблять как одну, так и другую видо-временную форму. Это зависит от момента речи: закончилось утро (полностью отошло в прошлое) или еще продолжается: *I have spoken to her this morning. (It's 9 o'clock now). I spoke to her this morning. (It's 2 p.m. now).*

Поставьте глаголы в предложениях в нужную временную форму.

1. Who _____ (write) *Don Quixote*? I forgot.
2. Peter _____ (return) from Greece. He _____ (invite) us to visit him this week.
3. How old is he? When _____ he _____ (bear)? — I don't remember, but we _____ (study) at the University together last year.
4. I _____ (not have) my vacation yet.

Высказывания известных людей о науке

- Science without religion is lame, religion without science is blind.
(Albert Einstein, physicist)
- Science may have found a cure for most evils; but it has found no remedy for the worst of them all — the apathy of human beings.
(Helen Keller, American writer)
- Mathematics, rightly viewed, possesses not only truth, but supreme beauty — a beauty cold and austere, like that of sculpture.
(Bertrand Russell, British philosopher and mathematician)
- Science is organized knowledge.
(Herbert Spencer, English philosopher)
- That men do not learn very much from the lessons of history is the most important of all the lessons that history has to teach.
(Aldous Huxley, English writer)
- Science is built up of facts, as a house is built of stones; but an accumulation of facts is no more a science than a heap of stones is a house.
(Henri Poincare, French mathematician)
- There is nothing so practical as a good theory.
(Penny Ur, English Language teacher and methodologist)
- As soon as questions of will or decision or reason or choice of action arise, human science is at a loss.
(Noam Chomsky, American linguist)

«Веселый алфавит»**Отгадайте загадки и запишите ответы.**

What letter is ... ?

1. an insect _____

2. a body of water _____

3. a part of the head _____

4. an exclamation _____

5. a vegetable _____

6. a drink _____

7. a question _____

**Ключ к заданию по тексту
"Johann Gutenberg", с. 228.**

1. to invent (2) — invention, inventor; 2. to print (2) — printing, printer;
3. supposition — to suppose; 4. to mold — (a) mold; 5. to buy — buyer;
6. to use — usable; 7. to improve — improvement; 8. great — greatly;
9. famous — fame; 10. probable — probably; 11. beauty — beautiful;
12. secretly — secret; 13. China — Chinese; 14. Europe — European.

Ключ к заданию, с. 229.

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1. Who wrote *Don Quixote*? I forgot.
2. Peter has returned from Greece. He has invited us to visit him this week.
3. How old is he? When was he born? — I don't remember but we studied at the University together last year.
4. I have not had my vacation yet.

Ключ к заданию «Веселый алфавит», с. 231.

1. B (bee).
2. C (sea).
3. I (eye).
4. O (oh).
5. P (pea).
6. T (tea).
7. Y (why).



Sweat and Ear*

Are you **wasting** money on **deodorant**? The answer can be found in your ears.

There is one human **trait** known to be dictated by a single gene: **earwax** type. Most Europeans have wet earwax. This **gene** also holds the code for building the protein that transports sweat out of pores in our **armpits**, where it **attracts** the bacteria that cause body **odour**. The lucky “dry earwax” people don’t produce the protein. But research shows that more than three-quarters of those with the rare, non-smelly genotype still wore deodorant.

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Deodorant use is probably encouraged by parents, so it could become a habit before a child notices they don’t smell.

A deodorant usually **includes** aluminium derivatives and alcohol, as well as the perfume which produces the **distinctive** aroma. Alcohol and the aluminium **derivatives**, which block the pores, can cause skin irritation in some people. Even if you don’t suffer from allergic reactions, avoiding putting these on your skin is unlikely to be a bad idea. And that’s before the cost has been considered. It’s easy to find out: a quick look in your ears to check your earwax type will tell you whether you’ve been spraying your money away unnecessarily!

* Трек № 39 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

- sweat — пот
- to waste — тратить зря
- deodorant — дезодорант
- trait — черта
- earwax — ушная сера
- gene — ген
- armpit — подмышка
- to attract — привлекать
- odour — запах
- to include — включать
- distinctive — заметный
- derivative — производное

Правильны ли следующие утверждения?

		True	False
1.	The earwax type determines human body odour.		
2.	The lucky "wet earwax" people do not produce the protein.		
3.	Deodorant use becomes a habit in childhood.		
4.	Most of people with non-smelly genotype do not guess it.		
5.	Aluminium derivatives do not close the pores.		
6.	The alcohol produces the distinctive aroma of the deodorant.		
7.	Complex analyses are necessary to find out whether you have a smelly or non-smelly genotype.		

Употребление артиклей с наименованиями сооружений и организаций

Наименованиям зданий, где размещаются политические организации, предшествует определенный артикль: **the Houses of Parliament**, **the Senate**, хотя сами эти организации могут никакого артикля не требовать: *Parliament*, *Government*.

Названия политических партий употребляются с определенным артиклем: **the Labour Party**, **the Conservative Party**.

Если в названии здания есть предлог *of*, то перед таким названием ставится определенный артикль: **the Tower of London**, **the Bank of England**.

В остальных случаях артикль отсутствует: *Buckingham Palace*, *Westminster Abbey*, но есть исключения, например: **the Winter Palace**.

Названия музеев, галерей, театров и кинотеатров употребляются с определенным артиклем: **the British Museum**, **the National Gallery**, **the Metropolitan**, **the Bolshoy**, **the Odeon**.

Названия парков артикля не требуют: *Hyde Park*, *Kensington Gardens*.

Также не требуют артикля названия большинства университетов и колледжей: *Cambridge*, *Yale*, *Trinity College*, кроме тех, в наименовании которых есть предлог *of*: **the University of London**.

С названиями аэропортов артикли не употребляются: *Gatwick*, *Heathrow*.

Найдите и обведите 15 слов по теме «Части тела».

Нос, ухо, ступня, колено, глаз, локоть, палец, щека, спина, рука (кисть), шея, рот, палец (на ноге), подбородок, плечо.

236

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

«Подбери пару»

Соедините части сложных слов.

eye

wax

eye

brush

ear

finger

mouth

watch

hair

brow

tooth

wash

ring

lash

wrist

brush

Ключ к заданию по тексту "Sweat and Ear", с. 234.

1. The earwax type determines human body odour. **True** 2. The lucky "wet earwax" people do not produce the protein. **False** 3. Deodorant use becomes a habit in childhood. **True** 4. Most of people with non-smelly genotype do not guess it. **True** 5. Aluminium derivatives do not close the pores. **False** 6. The alcohol produces the distinctive aroma of the deodorant. **False** 7. Complex analyses are necessary to find out whether you have a smelly or non-smelly genotype. **False**

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Ключ к заданию «Части тела», с. 236.

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

Ключ к заданию «Подбери пару», с. 237.

eyebrow, eyelash, earwax, mouthwash, hairbrush, toothbrush, ring finger, wristwatch



The Eiffel Tower*

In 1889 Paris **hosted** a world's fair. One of the buildings erected for it was a high tower designed by Alexander Eiffel. After the fair it remained one of the sights of the city.

Up to now, opinions differ as to its beauty. Some of the people of Paris think that the tower **should be torn down**, as it is not beautiful. Some others believe that since it is famous all over the world as one of the main tourist attractions, the tower should be left standing for many years more. Millions of people think like this and visit the Eiffel Tower every year.

The tower is 984 feet tall. When it was built, it was taller than any other building in the world, but now there are by far taller **skyscrapers** in New York and other cities. Eiffel Tower has three "**floors**" and a balcony near the **top**. From the balcony one can have a panoramic view of Paris. When visitors climb to the balcony, some get **seasick** because the tower **sways** in the wind.

The tower is made of iron, so it must be painted to keep from **rusting**. It seems that the painters are always at work on it.

The Eiffel tower **has proved** useful not only for sightseeing. It has been used as a weather station and for radio and television **transmission**.

The Golden Book Encyclopedia/Editors: Bezucha R.D., Guess N.F., Ertel R.J. et al. — Vol. V. — New-York: Golden Press. — 1959 — 1960.

* Трек № 40 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

to host — быть местом проведения, быть хозяином

to tear down — сносить, разрушать

skyscraper — небоскреб

floor — 1) пол; 2) этаж

top — вершина, верхушка

seasick — страдающий от головокружения, морской болезни

to sway — раскачиваться

to rust — ржаветь

to prove — доказывать, оказываться

transmission — передача (*радиоволн*), трансляция

Составьте вопросы, на которые следующие предложения были бы ответами.

1. It was built in 1889. _____

2. There was a world's fair in Paris. _____

3. The tower is 984 feet tall. _____

4. The Eiffel Tower has three floors. _____

5. It happens because the tower sways in the wind. _____

6. The tower must be painted to keep from rusting. _____

Указательные местоимения

Как и в русском языке, указательные местоимения употребляются как с одушевленными, так и с неодушевленными существительными. При этом люди и предметы, которые находятся ближе к говорящему, обозначаются им как *this* (этот) или во множественном числе *these* (эти), а те, которые находятся дальше, — как *that* (тот) или *those* (те):

*Give me **this** cup, please.* — Дайте мне, пожалуйста, вот эту чашку.

***These** cups are so pretty.* — Эти чашки такие красивые.

*Can you see **that** tree?* — Видишь то дерево?

*Let's run up to **those** trees.* — Побежим до тех деревьев.

Отличие от русского языка наблюдается в конструкции «это (то) + существительные во множественном числе». В английских предложениях в этом случае будут употребляться местоимения и глаголы во множественном числе:

***These** are tights and **those** are stockings.* — Это колготки, а то чулки.

Выберите нужную форму указательных местоимений.

He gave me books yesterday. They are better than (that/those) _____ I took from the library. Look, (this/these) _____ are our test questions. Oh, no, not (that/those) _____. (That/Those) _____ questions were for the test in March. I have divided the books into two piles. (This/These) _____ are to be kept, and (that/those) are to be returned to the library. (This/These) _____ is what I am going to do tomorrow. Do not worry, we'll get ready for the test in time if we learn 20 questions a day. Shall we start with (this/these) _____ task right now?

Пословицы о необходимости действовать вовремя

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A stitch in time saves nine. | 1. Один стежок, сделанный вовремя, стоит девяти. |
| 2. An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening. | 2. Утром час, что вечером два. |
| 3. He who will not when he may, when he will he shall have nay. | 3. Не сделаешь сейчас, ничего не получишь после. |
| 4. Everything is good in its season. | 4. Всякому овощу свое время. |
| 5. Make provision for a rainy day but in good time. | 5. Готовь сани летом. |
| 6. A spoon is dear when lunch time is near. | 6. Дорога ложка к обеду. |
| 7. It's the early bird that catches the worm. | 7. Кто рано встает, тому бог дает. |
| 8. Time and tide wait for no man. | 8. Время не ждет. |
| 9. Be slow to promise and quick to perform. | 9. Обещай не сразу, а исполняй быстро. |
| 10. Don't have thy cloak to make when it begins to rain. | 10. Не шей плащ, когда дождь начинается. |
| 11. Lost time is never found again. | 11. Потерянное время нельзя найти вновь. |
| 12. One today is worth two tomorrows. | 12. Одно сегодня стоит двух завтра. |

«Четвертый лишний»

Найдите и зачеркните лишнее слово в каждой строке.

1. **tragedy** **actor**
comedy **drama**
2. **forecast** **snow**
rain **hail**
3. **breakfast** **dinner**
lunch **eater**
4. **door** **wardrobe**
armchair **sofa**
5. **artichoke** **onion**
pineapple **cabbage**
6. **tiger** **elephant**
lion **nightingale**

Ключ к заданию по тексту "The Eiffel Tower", с. 240.

1. When was the Eiffel Tower built?
2. What event took place in Paris at that time?
3. How tall is the tower?
4. How many floors does the Eiffel Tower have?
5. Why do some visitors get seasick on the balcony?
6. Why must the tower be often painted?

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Ключ к заданию, с. 241.

He gave me books yesterday. They are better than those I took from the library. Look, these are our test questions. Oh, no, not those. Those questions were for the test in March. I have divided the books into two piles. These are to be kept, and those are to be returned to the library. This is what I am going to do tomorrow. Do not worry, we'll get ready for the test in time if we learn 20 questions a day. Shall we start with this task right now?

Ключ к заданию «Четвертый лишний», с. 243.

1. comedy • tragedy • drama • actor
2. rain • forecast • hail • snow
3. lunch • breakfast • eater • dinner
4. armchair • door • sofa • wardrobe
5. pineapple • artichoke • cabbage • onion
6. lion • tiger • nightingale • elephant



Single Parent*

Kate has two different children with two different fathers, neither of whom they live with and to both of whom they are close. She is not the typical **single mother**, but then there is no typical single mother any more than there is a typical mother.

The structure of her **household** is **messy** and warm. If there is anything that **oppresses** her children, it is the idea of the way families are “supposed to be” pushed at them.

Certainly, single motherhood can be more difficult than other kinds of motherhood. In a house with two parents, there is generally a little more balance: a comfortable division of **affection** and of **responsibilities**.

But it is not accurate to blame the rise in crime on single mothers. JK Rowling, one of the world’s most famous single mothers once wrote in an article: “Women like me... were, according to popular myth, a prime **cause** of social **breakdown**... Between 1993 and 1997, I did the job of two parents, **qualified** and then worked as a secondary school teacher, wrote one and a half novels and did the planning for a further five. To be told, over and over again, that I was **lazy** — even immoral — did not help”

A two-parent, financially stable home with stress and conflict would be more **destructive** to children than a one-parent, financially stable home without stress and conflict.

extract from <http://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2013/jun/22/two-kids-two-fathers-kate-winslet> (adapted)

* Трек № 41 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

single mother — мать-одиночка

household — дом, домашнее хозяйство

messy — в беспорядке

to oppress — угнетать

affection — привязанность, любовь, ласка

responsibility — ответственность

cause — причина

breakdown — развал, поломка

to qualify — сдать экзамен

lazy — ленивый

destructive — разрушительный

Выберите подходящий вариант и закончите предложения.

1. Kate ...
 - a. has friendly relations with the fathers of her children.
 - b. hates both fathers of her children.
 - c. doesn't communicate with the fathers of her children.
 - d. sees the fathers of her children, but very seldom.
2. In the house of two parents there is ...
 - a. more warmth.
 - b. a division of responsibilities.
 - c. not anything that oppresses children.
 - d. less balance.
3. According to popular myth, single mothers are ...
 - a. not financially stable.
 - b. a cause of social breakdown.
 - c. a prime cause of conflict.
 - d. always unhappy.
4. One-parent homes are ...
 - a. always destructive to children.
 - b. sometimes less stressful.
 - c. financially unstable.
 - d. always immoral.

Существительные в функции определения к другому существительному

Обычно прилагательные описывают существительные, характеризуют людей и предметы: *a tall boy* — высокий мальчик, *a small bag* — маленький пакет.

Но существительные также могут употребляться с этой целью: *a paper bag* — бумажный пакет, *a math teacher* — учитель математики.

Существительные, употребляемые в функции определения к другому существительному, не изменяются по числам при изменении этого существительного: *sofa cushion* — диванная подушка, *sofa cushions* — диванные подушки, *clothes hanger* — вешалка для одежды, *clothes hangers* — вешалки для одежды.

Иногда два существительных, описывающих третье, употребляются как отдельные слова: *baby winter clothes* — секция зимней одежды для малышей.

Иногда они образуют одно сложное слово: *wastepaper basket* — корзина для мусора в офисе.

Закончите предложения.

1. Food for cats is called _____.
2. A table that you can put a computer on is called _____.
3. A teacher that teaches Geography is called _____.
4. Boots for winter wear are called _____.
5. Boots that are made of rubber are called _____.
6. Magazines that advertize new trends in fashion are called _____.

Высказывания известных людей о воспитании

- If you want your children to improve, let them overhear the nice things you say about them to others.
(Dr. Haim Ginott, Israeli psychologist)
- Being a full-time mother is one of the highest salaried jobs... since the payment is pure love.
(Mildred B. Vermont, author)
- While we try to teach our children all about life, our children teach us what life is all about.
(Angela Schwindt, a home-schooling mom, Oregon)
- You educate a man; you educate a man. You educate a woman; you educate a generation.
(Brigham Young, Mormon, founder of Salt Lake City)
- Live so that when your children think of fairness and integrity, they think of you.
(H. Jackson Brown, Jr., American writer)
- The task of the modern educator is not to cut down jungles, but to irrigate deserts.
(C. S. Lewis, British writer)
- Intelligence plus character — that is the goal of true education.
(Martin Luther King Jr, American clergyman and civil rights campaigner)
- A child cannot be taught by anyone who despises him, and a child cannot afford to be fooled.
(James Baldwin, American psychologist).

«Веселый алфавит»

Расшифруйте пословицы, в которых каждая буква была заменена той, что стоит после нее в алфавите. Разделите на слова.

1. Bmmjtxfmmuibufoetxmmm. _____

2. Pvpugtjhiupvupgnjoe. _____

3. Fbtupsxftuipnftcftu. _____

4. Opqbjotophbjot. _____

5. Jmmofxtusbwfmgbtu. _____

Ключ к заданию по тексту "Single Parent", с. 246.

1. Kate has friendly relations with the fathers of her children.
2. In the house of two parents there is a division of responsibilities.
3. According to popular myth, single mothers are a cause of social breakdown.
4. One-parent homes are sometimes less stressful.

Ключ к заданию, с. 247.

1. Food for cats is called cat food.
2. A table that you can put a computer on is called a computer table.
3. A teacher that teaches Geography is called a Geography teacher.
4. Boots for winter wear are called winter boots.
5. Boots that are made of rubber are called rubber boots.
6. Magazines that advertize new trends in fashion are called fashion magazines.

Ключ к заданию «Веселый алфавит», с. 249.

1. All is well that ends well.
2. Out of sight, out of mind.
3. East or West, home is best.
4. No pains, no gains.
5. Ill news travel fast.



Permanent Present Tense*

Henry Molaison was born in 1926, in Connecticut. At around the age of 10, he started having **blackouts**, losing contact with the world for a few seconds and then **tuning in** again as if nothing had happened. He **eventually** finished high school at the age of 21, and got a job at a local factory.

It was not much of a life, but by chance, Molaison's case attracted the attention of a dynamic young **physician** at the local hospital. In 1953, he performed an operation on his 27-year-old patient, going deep into both sides of his **brain**. Molaison woke from the operation talking normally, and his **fits** had gone away, but he no longer had any idea what he had just eaten, who he had been talking to, or what anyone had said. He would tell the same story over and over, without noticing that he was repeating himself.

For many years, he was looked after by his mother. Then he was taken in by a family friend, and at last, he was moved into a **care home**. He existed in a permanent present tense, but he had realized his **disability**, and even had a **capacity** to make jokes about it: "Some things are better not remembered..."

extract from <http://www.theguardian.com/books/2013/jun/27/permanent-present-tense-corkin-review>

* Трек № 42 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

- blackout** — потеря сознания, потемнение
to tune in — настроиться, восстановиться
eventually — постепенно
physician — врач
brain — мозг
fit — приступ
care home — пансион, дом инвалидов
disability — инвалидность
capacity — способность

Соедините части предложений.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Henry was born | a. Henry got a job at a factory. |
| 2. Molaison started having blackouts | b. Henry's fits went away. |
| 3. At the age of 21 Henry | c. without any memories of the past. |
| 4. In spite of his disease, | d. about his disability. |
| 5. At the age of 27, Henry | e. in a care home. |
| 6. After the operation, | f. finished high school. |
| 7. Henry existed | g. at around the age of 10. |
| 8. He spent his last years | i. had an operation on his brain. |
| 9. Henry made jokes | k. in 1926. |

Порядок следования прилагательных

Обычно перед одним существительным употребляется не более трех прилагательных. Порядок их следования следующий: сначала употребляются прилагательные, которые выражают отношение, оценку говорящим данного существительного (*important, cool, pretty*), затем те, что описывают другие качества: возраст (*new, old*), размеры (*big, long*), форму (*round, oval*). После этого идут обозначения цветов (*black, grey*) и, наконец, материал (*cotton, leather*), из которого данный предмет изготовлен: *new long wool coats* — новые длинные шерстяные пальто. Иногда после материала указывается предназначение предмета (*flying, winter*): *a warm flying jacket* — теплая летная куртка.

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Дополните диалог, расставив слова в скобках в нужном порядке. Прочитайте диалог.

— I've bought (new/a/beautiful/dress/summer) _____.

— Oh, really? Do tell me everything about it.

— Well, you know that Sam bought (awful/black/jeep/that) _____ last week?

— Yes, he has wanted to buy one for a long time.

— Well, personally I prefer (shining/Ferrari/red/a) _____, but tastes differ. So I pretended to cry and said that as (wife/obedient/old/good/a) _____, I felt that I need to sell all my jewels and furs, and dresses to pay the credit.

— And?

— He was so moved and proud of me that he gave me money for (dress/silk/a/new) _____, a pair of (high-heeled/shoes/leather) _____ and (Prada/a/bag) _____ of the new collection.

Найдите и обведите 10 слов по теме «Медицина».

Зубной врач, врач (2 варианта), хирург, медсестра, приступ, больница, потеря сознания, пациент, операция.

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

«Подбери пару»

Соедините слова, противоположные по значению.

obedient**same****humid****static****long****winner****permanent****dry****different****disobedient****loser****short****dynamic****temporary**

Ключ к заданию по тексту "Permanent Present Tense", с. 252.

1. Henry was born in 1926. 2. Molaison started having blackouts at around the age of 10. 3. At the age of 21 Henry finished high school. 4. In spite of his disease, Henry got a job at a factory. 5. At the age of 27, Henry had an operation on his brain. 6. After the operation, Henry's fits went away. 7. Henry existed without any memories of the past. 8. He spent his last years in a care home. 9. Henry made jokes about his disability.

Ключ к заданию, с. 253.

- I've bought a beautiful new summer dress...
- Well, you know that Sam bought that awful black jeep last week?
- Well, personally I prefer a shining red Ferrari, but tastes differ. So I pretended to cry and said that as a good obedient old wife, I felt that I need to sell...
- He was so moved and proud of me that he gave me money for a new silk dress, a pair of high-heeled leather shoes and a Prada bag of the new collection.

Ключ к заданию «Медицина», с. 254.

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

Ключ к заданию «Подбери пару», с. 255.

1. obedient — disobedient; 2. humid — dry; 3. long — short; 4. permanent — temporary; 5. different — same; 6. loser — winner; 7. dynamic — static.



Gods and Goddesses*

As people in the modern world, the ancient Romans tried **to explain** the things they saw happening around them. But their explanations might seem strange to the modern mind. The people of ancient Rome believed that **numerous** gods and **goddesses** directed everything in the world.

For example, people **fell in and out of love** according to the wishes of Venus, the goddess of love and beauty. Wars were started and directed by Mars. The seas **were ruled** by Neptune, who caused great storms when he was angry. The movements of the sun were governed by Apollo, and those of the moon by goddess Diana. Not even by death did people run away from the power of gods, for the **departed spirits** were governed by Pluto, the god of the underworld. And ruling over all was the supreme god, Jupiter.

In fact, gods themselves were often in conflict with one another; **suffered** from **jealousy** and so on. Romans **credited** their gods with some human emotions.

A lot of myths were of Greek origin and **were** later **adopted** by the Romans. These myths have also found their way into the literature of many different countries.

* Трек № 43 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

- to explain** — объяснять
- numerous** — многочисленный
- goddess** — богиня
- to fall in love** — влюбиться
- to fall out of love** — разлюбить
- to rule** — править
- departed spirits** — души умерших
- to suffer** — страдать
- jealousy** — ревность
- to credit** — приписывать, наделять
- to adopt** — принять

Напишите, за что отвечал каждый из этих богов в римской мифологии.

1. Apollo ruled over _____

2. Jupiter was _____

3. Pluto ruled over _____

4. Mars was _____

5. Diana ruled over _____

6. Venus made people _____

7. Neptune caused _____

Употребление артикля с именами людей

Артикли перед именами людей, как правило, не употребляются, независимо от того, добавляется ли перед именем какое-то определение (старый, бедный), указывается ли степень родства (кузен, дядя) или титул (полковник, профессор): *Samuel, poor Mary, Cousin Fred, Professor Jones*.

Перед фамилией во множественном числе ставится определенный артикль, поскольку имеются в виду все члены семьи: **the** *Robinsons*. Он также ставится, если имеется в виду именно данный носитель фамилии (тот самый Мюнхгаузен): *Is she **the** Christie who is a writer?* При указании профессии перед фамилией употребляется определенный артикль: **the** *dramatist Sheridan*.

Перед фамилией может стоять неопределенный артикль, если передается значение «один из, представитель рода»: *Is he **a** Hilton?*

Неопределенный артикль ставится перед именами и фамилиями, которые стали нарицательными: *Don't behave as **an** Alice in Wonderland!*

Найдите и обведите названия 10 слов по теме «Профессии».

Певец, архитектор, экономист, моряк, юрист, дизайнер, портной, водитель, писатель, повар.

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

«Веселый алфавит»

Угадайте слова и превратите одно слово в другое, добавив одну букву.

Пример:

Change **thin** into **what you are after taking a shower**: lean — clean.

1. Change the reason for umbrellas into a means of transportation.

2. Change a place for ships into athletic games. _____

3. Change the frozen water into something used for porridge.

4. Change a vehicle into something left after a wound.

5. Change lean into an object. _____

6. Change move quickly into one step of a ladder. _____

7. Change a beam of light into a flat container. _____

Ключ к заданию по тексту "Gods and Goddesses", с. 258.

1. Apollo ruled over the movements of the sun.
2. Jupiter was the supreme god.
3. Pluto ruled over the underworld.
4. Mars was the god of war.
5. Diana ruled over the movements of the moon.
6. Venus made people fall in and out of love.
7. Neptune caused great storms at sea.

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Ключ к заданию «Профессии», с. 260.

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

Ключ к заданию «Веселый алфавит», с. 261.

1. rain — train; 2. port — sport; 3. ice — rice; 4. car — scar; 5. thin — thing; 6. run — rung; 7. ray — tray.



One of the Fathers of the Constitution*

Benjamin Franklin was one of the most important persons in the early days of the United States. He was one of the authors of the Declaration of **Independence** and the Constitution of the USA. Besides, he became world famous as a writer, philosopher, inventor, scientist and statesman.

Franklin's diplomatic successes are well known. He had the first international **treaty** of the new independent country **signed** in France. Benjamin Franklin **founded** the first public library in the USA, the American Philosophic Society and the University of Pennsylvania. It was he who invented an economical **stove** and a **lightning rod**. Franklin was **elected** an Honorary Member of several national academies of sciences, including the one in Saint Petersburg. It is even more **fascinating**, because Franklin had to leave school at the age of ten.

The philosopher believed in hard work. Till now, people use a lot of sayings first used by Poor Richard, a character Franklin created in his essays. Some of them are as follows: "There are no **gains** without pains", "One today is worth two tomorrows", "Never leave that till tomorrow, which you can do today", "Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, **wealthy**, and wise".

* Трек № 44 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

independence — независимость

treaty — договор

to sign — подписывать

to found — основывать

stove — плита

a lightning rod — громоотвод

to elect — выбирать

fascinating — удивительно

gain — прибыль, выгода

wealthy — богатый

Составьте вопросы, на которые данные предложения были бы ответами.

1. He was one of the authors of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the USA. _____

2. The first international treaty of the USA was signed in France. _____

3. He founded the first public library, the American Philosophic Society, and the University of Pennsylvania. _____

4. Franklin invented an economical stove and a lightning rod.

5. Franklin had to leave school at the age of 10. _____

6. He was a character Franklin created in his essays. _____

Модальный глагол *must*

Глагол *must* употребляется для выражения необходимости что-то сделать в настоящем или в ближайшем будущем. Как и некоторые другие модальные глаголы, *must* является «дефектным»: не имеет форм прошедшего и будущего времени, причастий, инфинитива, к нему не прибавляется никаких окончаний, и он не требует никаких вспомогательных глаголов.

Этот глагол может использоваться в приказах, настоятельных просьбах, а в отрицательных предложениях выражать запрет:

You must leave the room at once. — Немедленно покиньте помещение.

You mustn't talk during the test. — Нельзя разговаривать во время написания теста.

Для смягчения категоричности вместо глагола *must* чаще используется глагол *should* (следовало бы, должен по моему мнению):

You should stay in bed for a day. — Вам бы следовало еще денек отлежаться.

Вставьте в пропуски глагол *must* в нужной форме для выражения приказа или запрета.

— Well, dear, remember: you _____ take these pills after each meal, and you _____ drink alcohol with your meals. You _____ be reasonable about working hours. Don't work too hard. You _____ sleep well, so air the room and, of course, you _____ smoke in it. You _____ phone home every evening. Oh, can I go with you on this business trip?

— No, you _____ !!!

Фонетическое упражнение

Прочтите рифмовки о погоде.

1. Evening red and morning grey,
Send the traveller on his way;
Evening grey and morning red,
Bring the rain upon his head.
2. When the dew is on the grass,
Rain will never come to pass.
A sunshiny shower
Won't last half an hour.
3. If bees stay at home,
Rain will soon come;
If they fly away,
Fine will be the day.
4. When clouds appear
Like rocks and towers,
The earth's refreshed
By frequent showers.

Расшифруйте анаграммы.

1. All conditions that exist in a certain place at a certain time.

O	S	T
I	I	A
N	U	T

2. Done without mistakes.

O	R	C
C	R	L
E	Y	T

3. The day before today.

A	S	T
E	Y	E
R	Y	D

Ключ к заданию по тексту

"One of the Fathers of the Constitution", с. 264.

1. Why was Benjamin Franklin called one of the Fathers of Constitution?
2. Where was the first international treaty of the USA signed?
3. What did Benjamin Franklin found?
4. What did Benjamin Franklin invent?
5. When did Franklin leave school?
6. Who was Poor Richard?

Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 265.

— Well, dear, remember: you must take these pills after each meal, and you mustn't drink alcohol with your meals. You must be reasonable about working hours. Don't work too hard. You must sleep well, so air the room and, of course, you mustn't smoke in it. You must phone home every evening. Oh, can I go with you on this business trip?

— No, you must not!!!

Ключ к заданию «Анаграммы», с. 267.

1. Situation.
2. Correctly.
3. Yesterday.



Alphabet*

People learned to write long before they had an alphabet. Different peoples had different ways of writing. Old Egyptians, for example, used hundreds of different **signs**. They developed out of pictures and **stood not for sounds**, as modern letters do, but for words and parts of words. Some signs stood for whole ideas, and only 24 of them stood for simple sounds.

The alphabet probably started with the **Phoenicians** who were the great **traders** of ancient times. They saw that Egyptian writing was **complicated** and hit upon the idea of a much easier way. They would only use signs for simple sounds, usually those which most **common** words began with.

The Greek borrowed the alphabet and **improved** it. They used some letters for vowel sounds, **dropped** some letters and introduced new ones. Similar changes were later made by the Romans.

The alphabet came down to the English language from the Romans with little change. After printing was invented *U* and *V*, which had been two ways of writing the same letter, became two separate letters (so did *I* and *J*). But most of the 26 English letters are the same as those the Romans used 2,000 years ago.

* Трек № 45 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

alphabet — алфавит

sign — значок

to stand for — обозначать, символизировать

sound — звук

Phoenicians — финикийцы

trader — торговец

complicated — сложный

common — обычный

to improve — улучшать

to drop — выбросить, отбросить

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What did old Egyptian signs stand for? _____

2. Who probably started the alphabet? _____

3. What idea did the Phoenicians use to make the alphabet easier? _____
4. What kind of changes did the Greek introduce? _____

5. Who borrowed the alphabet from the Greek? _____

6. Who did the English borrow the alphabet from? _____

7. What kind of changes were introduced after the invention of printing? _____

Выражение долженствования глаголами *to have to* и *to be to*

Оба эти глагола употребляются с инфинитивами смыслового глагола во всех простых временах, спрягаясь соответствующим образом, и передают следующие значения:

to be to + инфинитив — должен по плану, по предварительной договоренности, по инструкции:

They are to finish the article today. — Они должны закончить статью сегодня.

to have to + инфинитив — вынужден из-за каких-то обстоятельств:
I had to leave him as the lecture began. — Я вынужден был его покинуть, так как начиналась лекция.

Дополните диалог глаголами *to have to* или *to be to*.

— Why didn't you come to the yesterday's party?

— You know, an awful thing happened. I _____ meet Mary at the street corner after work, but I _____ help Mom first. So it was about six o'clock when I was free at last. Not to be late, I _____ take a taxi. There was a road accident and all the traffic stopped. We _____ wait for about forty minutes.

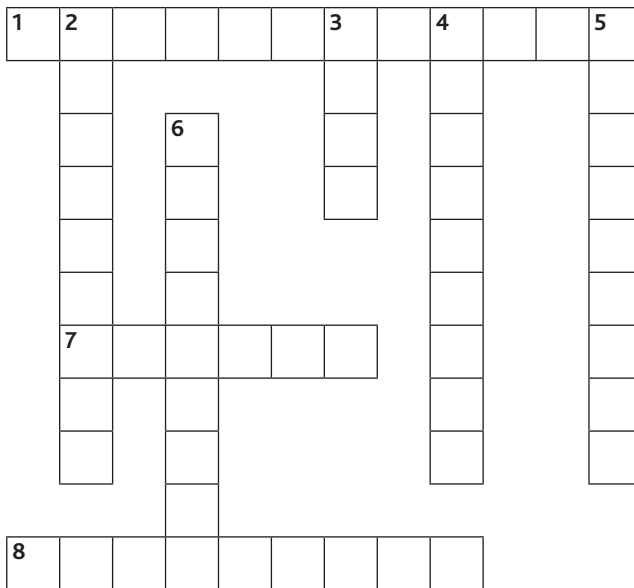
— Why didn't you phone Mary?

— I was in a hurry and left my mobile phone at home. When I arrived at last, there was no Mary. Now I _____ apologize. I hope she'll forgive me.

— You (not) _____ hurry. Mary phoned me yesterday and said she couldn't come, as she _____ replace her sick colleague and work in the evening. She didn't have your phone number and couldn't inform you.

«Праздники»

Разгадайте кроссворд.



272

Across:

1. A public holiday in the US, in November, when families have a large meal together and celebrate the origins of their country.
7. The day when Christians celebrate resurrection of Christ.
8. A holiday in the US to remember the birthdays of G. Washington and A. Lincoln is called _____'s Day.

Down:

2. The day when people dress as witches and ghosts and go *trick-or-treating*.
3. A holiday present.
4. The holiday when people celebrate romantic love is called _____'s Day.
5. The American holiday in February when spring weather is forecast is called _____ Day.
6. The birthday of Jesus Christ.

По горизонтали:

1. Национальный американский праздник, когда семья собирается вместе за праздничным столом и отмечает начало истории страны.
7. День, когда христиане отмечают воскресение Христа.
8. Американский праздник, когда отмечают дни рождения Дж. Вашингтона и А. Линкольна, называется День _____.

По вертикали:

2. День, когда наряжаются в маскарадные костюмы ведьм и привидений и ходят по домам с шутивным заклинанием: «Откупись, а то заколдую».
3. Подарок к празднику.
4. Праздник романтической любви называется День _____.
5. Праздник в Америке в феврале, когда составляется прогноз погоды на весну, называется День _____.
6. День рождения Иисуса Христа.

Ключ к заданию по тексту "Alphabet", с. 270.

1.They stood for words and parts of words. 2.The Phoenicians probably started the alphabet. 3.They used signs for simple sounds. 4.They used some letters for vowel sounds, dropped some letters and introduced new ones. 5.The Romans borrowed it. 6.The English borrowed it from the Romans. 7.V and U, and I and J became separate letters.

Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 271.

— Why didn't you come to the yesterday's party?

— You know, an awful thing happened. I was to meet Mary at the street corner after work, but I had to help Mom first. So it was about six o'clock when I was free at last. Not to be late, I had to take a taxi. There was a road accident and all the traffic stopped. We had to wait for about forty minutes.

— Why didn't you phone Mary?

— I was in a hurry and left my mobile phone at home. When I arrived at last, there was no Mary. Now I am to apologize. I hope she'll forgive me.

— You don't have to hurry. Mary phoned me yesterday and said she couldn't come, as she had to replace her sick colleague and work in the evening. She didn't have your phone number and couldn't inform you.

Ключ к кроссворду «Праздники», с. 272—273.

¹ T	² H	A	N	K	S	³ G	I	⁴ V	I	⁵ N	G
A	L					I	A			R	
L		⁶ C				F	L			O	
O		H				T	E			U	
W		R					N			N	
		I					T			D	
⁷ E	A	S	T	E	R		I			H	
E		T					N			O	
N		M					E			G	
		A									
⁸ P	R	E	S	I	D	E	N	T			



Yankee Doodle*

One song that almost every American knows and likes is *Yankee Doodle*. The words are foolish, but the **tune** is a good one.

The song has a long history. More than a thousand years ago, it was sung in church, in Italy. The Italian people liked it so much that they put other words to it and began to sing it in the **vineyards** as they worked.

It **spread** to other parts of Europe. In Holland, it was used as a **harvest** song. In England, in Shakespeare's time, it was a **nursery** song. Later other sets of words were put to it.

The words Americans sing now were made by an English Army doctor at the time of the war over American colonies with France. The doctor wrote the words **to make fun of** American soldiers who were not well trained and did not have good uniforms, but the Americans liked both the words and the tune. At the time of the Revolutionary War, *Yankee Doodle* was popular in all the colonies. The commander of the British army hated it and said he did not want to hear the song again, but he had to hear it when the British troops were **defeated**. The American **troops** played *Yankee Doodle* as the British soldiers marched away to go back to England.

* Трек № 46 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

doodle — олух, болван

tune — мелодия

vineyard — виноградник

to spread — распространяться

harvest — урожай

nursery — детская

to make fun of — высмеять, поиздеваться

to defeat — победить, разбить

troops — войска

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Подберите из текста к данным словам однокоренные.

1. fool — _____
2. song — _____
3. nurse — _____
4. trainer — _____
5. to revolt — _____
6. to command — _____
7. Britain — _____
8. England — _____
9. America — _____
10. popularity — _____
11. funny — _____
12. hatred — _____
13. colonial — _____
14. defeat — _____
15. backward — _____

Страдательный залог

Страдательный залог обычно употребляется, когда неизвестно или неважно, кто именно совершил действие, а важно, что оно состоялось, состоится или будет совершено.

Для образования страдательного залога употребляется вспомогательный глагол *to be* (в нужной форме) + форма *-ed* для правильных глаголов или 3-я форма для неправильных.

The letter is written and will be posted at once. — Письмо написано и будет тотчас отправлено.

They were invited but refused. — Они были приглашены, но отказались.

Иногда страдательный залог используется, чтобы, наоборот, привлечь внимание к тому, кто или что именно совершает действие. В этом случае употребляются предлоги *by* или *with*:

The book is written by Defoe. — Эта книга написана Дефо.

The room was filled with smoke. — Комната была полна дыма.

Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в нужную временную форму страдательного залога.

1. The Tower of London _____ (visit) by a lot of tourists every year.
2. Your report _____ (discuss) next month.
3. The window _____ (break) yesterday.
4. _____ you _____ (inform) of the meeting last month?
5. Our friends _____ (not choose) for the job in the new branch, I'm sure. They _____ (fire) in the morning.

Распространенные английские сравнения

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. as changeable as weather | 1. изменчивый как погода |
| 2. as ugly as sin | 2. страшный как смертный грех |
| 3. as quick as lightning | 3. быстрый как молния |
| 4. as clear as day | 4. ясно как божий день |
| 5. as old as hills | 5. старо как мир |
| 6. as busy as a bee | 6. трудится как пчелка |
| 7. as clear as mud | 7. дело ясное, что дело темное |
| 8. as silent as the grave | 8. нем как могила |
| 9. as light as a feather | 9. легкий как перышко |
| 10. as keen as mustard | 10. полон энтузиазма |
| 11. as innocent as a babe unborn | 11. невинный как нерожденный младенец |
| 12. as like as an apple to an oyster | 12. похож как яблоко на устрицу |
| 13. as plain as two and two make four | 13. просто как дважды два |
| 14. as snug as a bug in a rug | 14. уютно как клопу в ковре |
| 15. as sure as eggs are eggs | 15. так же точно, как то, что яйца — это яйца |
| 16. as welcome as snow in May | 16. нужен как в мае снег |
| 17. like a cat on hot bricks | 17. как кошка на горячих кирпичках |
| 18. as warm as a toast | 18. очень теплый, согревшийся (как гренок) |

«Утренняя газета»

Прочитайте названия статей и соотнесите их с соответствующей рубрикой.

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Утренняя газета	
1.	New Nobel Prize Winners
2.	Protests of Opposition Again
3.	A New Species of Snakes Discovered
4.	No Perspectives for Disabled Children?
5.	A Famous Director Coming to Cannes
6.	Prevention of Diabetes
7.	The Football Club Appeal Declined
8.	Can Old Mines be Reconstructed?

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature

Ключ к заданию по тексту

“Yankee Doodle”, с. 276.

1. fool — foolish; 2. song — to sing; 3. nurse — nursery; 4. trainer — to train; 5. to revolt — revolutionary; 6. to command — commander;
7. Britain — British; 8. England — English; 9. America — American;
10. popularity — popular; 11. funny — fun; 12. hatred — to hate;
13. colonial — colony; 14. defeat — to defeat; 15. backward — back.

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Ключ к заданию, с. 277.

1. The Tower of London is visited by a lot of tourists every year.
2. Your report will be discussed next month.
3. The window was broken yesterday.
4. Were you informed of the meeting last month?
5. Our friends will not be chosen for the job in the new branch, I’m sure. They were fired in the morning.

Ключ к заданию «Утренняя газета», с. 279.

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
2	5	4	1
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature
7	8	6	3



Rainmaking*

In many parts of the world, primitive **tribes** try to bring rain by using a **bullroarer**. A bullroarer is a flat piece of wood with a hole in one end through which a **string** is **attached**. The rainmaker holds one end of the string and moves the bullroarer round his head. As it moves round, the bullroarer makes a noise like the sound of the wind. The **natives** think that this will attract the attention of the rain god, and cause him to send rain.

Among many tribes the bullroarer is a **sacred** object. Boys are not **permitted** to see it until they reach manhood. The women of the tribe are never allowed to see it. Once a woman saw it by **accident**, and was immediately put to death.

Another interesting method of rainmaking is by doing things “the wrong way round”. An Indian may make his wife do things which he himself usually does, or may work in the field at night instead of during the day. The purpose of doing things in the “wrong way” is **to draw** the attention of the gods to the **suffering** of the people from **lack** of rain.

There is also a special fire dance in which primitive people call upon the rain god to help them. The smoke represents clouds which will bring rain to the **thirsty** earth.

* Трек № 47 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

tribe — племя

bullroarer — ревун

string — веревка, струна

to attach — прикреплять

native — туземец

sacred — священный

to permit — разрешать

accident — несчастный случай

to draw — привлекать

suffering — страдание

lack — нехватка, отсутствие

thirsty — томимый жаждой, высохший

Подберите из текста синонимы к следующим словам и выражениям.

1. to employ — _____
2. aim — _____
3. to attract — _____
4. to allow — _____
5. incorrect — _____
6. bad incident — _____
7. to make somebody do something — _____
8. absence — _____
9. at once — _____
10. thing — _____
11. to add — _____
12. to kill — _____

Особенности употребления страдательного залога в английском языке

Неопределенно-личным предложениям в русском языке обычно соответствуют предложения со сказуемыми в страдательном залоге:

Меня часто просят рассказать об этом. — *I **am often asked** to speak about this.*

За доктором послали час назад. — *The doctor **was sent** for an hour ago.*

Об этом событии будут много говорить. — *This event **will be much spoken** about.*

Обратите внимание, что предлоги, которые стоят в начале двух последних русских предложений, стоят в середине или в конце английских.

Некоторые английские глаголы, употребляясь в действительном залоге, могут передавать значение страдательного. На русский язык они переводятся возвратными глаголами:

Рубашка хорошо гладится. — *The shirt **irons well**.*

Та книга легко читалась. — *That book **read easily**.*

Дополните диалог, поставив глаголы в нужную форму страдательного или действительного залога.

— Can you show me those shoes, please? Where _____ they _____ (make)?

— In Italy, madam. It's genuine leather. They _____ (wear) a lifetime.

— Maybe, they will but they _____ (not fit) me. Do you have another pair?

— Sorry, madam, but only this pair _____ (leave). The model _____ (sell) really well.

Высказывания известных людей о пустяках и невежестве

- A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men.
(Roald Dahl, British writer)
- Everyone is ignorant, only on different subjects.
(Will Rodgers, American humourist)
- Fear always springs from ignorance.
(Ralph Waldo Emerson, American writer)
- Ignorance never settles a question.
(Benjamin Disraeli, English statesman and writer)
- The greater the ignorance, the greater the dogmatism.
(William Osler, Canadian physician)
- Ignorance more frequently begets confidence than does knowledge.
(Charles Darwin, English naturalist)
- The doorstep to the temple of wisdom is knowledge of our own ignorance.
(Benjamin Franklin, American statesman)
- Sixty years ago I knew everything; now I know nothing. Education is a progressive discovery of our own ignorance.
(Will Durant, American writer and philosopher)

Отгадайте загадки и запишите ответы.

1. I'm clothed but I am not a man, I'm four-footed but I am not an animal. What am I? _____

2. The football match ended 2:1, but not a single man won. How can it be? _____

3. What is it that was tomorrow and will be yesterday? _____

4. What is the best way to make a fire with two sticks? _____

5. A boy fell off a 100-foot ladder and did not get hurt. How can this be? _____

6. The more I eat, the bigger I get, but when I drink, I die. What am I? _____

Ключ к заданию по тексту

"Rain-making", с. 282.

1. to employ — to use; 2. aim — purpose; 3. to attract — to draw; 4. to allow — to permit; 5. incorrect — wrong; 6. bad incident — accident; 7. to make somebody do something — to cause; 8. absence — lack; 9. at once — immediately; 10. thing — object; 11. to add — to attach; 12. to kill — to put to death.

Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 283.

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- Can you show me those shoes, please? Where are they made?
- In Italy, madam. It's genuine leather. They will last a lifetime.
- Maybe, they will but they don't fit me. Do you have another pair?
- Sorry, madam, but only this pair is left. The model sells really well.

Ключ к загадкам, с. 285.

1. Bed.
2. The footballers of the winning team were all married (single also means unmarried).
3. Today.
4. Make sure that one of the sticks is a match.
5. He was on the first step.
6. Fire.



Tree Surgery*

When we **are hurt**, we call a doctor. If an operation is needed, we are directed to a special kind of doctor, called a surgeon. Since most of tree **injuries** call for some operation on the trees, tree doctors are called tree surgeons. Tree surgery was almost unknown until 1880, when John Davey established a **landscape** gardening business in Ohio.

Trees may be injured in many ways. Ice storms and strong winds may break off some of their **branches**. Lightning may strike them, and fire may do them damage. People may **trim** them badly. The **bark** of the tree is its protection. If it is taken away in places, bacteria may get into the **wounds** and cause **decay**. Insects may get in and begin **boring** into the wood. If nothing is done to help the tree, it may soon die.

The tree surgeon cleans out the decayed wood. He paints the walls of the **cavity** with something that will protect it from further damage. If the cavity is big, he may fill it with cement or some other material. His work is somewhat like the work a dentist does in filling a tooth. The tree surgeon may have to build a **brace** inside a very big cavity. He may have **to saw** off some branches as well.

* Трек № 48 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

- to hurt** — причинять боль
injury — травма
landscape — пейзаж
branch — ветка
to trim — обрезать, подстригать
bark — кора
wound — рана
decay — упадок, разрушение
to bore — бурить, точить (*дерево*)
cavity — полость
brace — скоба, скрепа
to saw — пилить

Выберите подходящий вариант и закончите предложения.

1. Tree doctors are called tree surgeons because ...
 - a. there are also tree nurses.
 - b. they wear green clothes.
 - c. they perform operations.
 - d. there are schools for them.
2. The tree protection is its ...
 - a. stem.
 - b. crown of leaves.
 - c. branch.
 - d. bark.
3. Strong winds may ...
 - a. trim the trees badly.
 - b. break off some branches.
 - c. take the bark away.
 - d. bore into the wood.
4. John Davey established a gardening business in ...
 - a. England.
 - b. the USA.
 - c. France.
 - d. Germany.
5. If the cavity is very big, the tree surgeon may ...
 - a. build a brace inside it.
 - b. fill it with cement.
 - c. paint the walls of the cavity.
 - d. saw off some branches.

Модальный глагол *may*

Модальный глагол *may* используется для выражения вероятных действий или возможных планов на будущее:

It may rain in the afternoon. — Во второй половине дня может пойти дождь.

I may visit her one of these days. — Я, может, зайду к ней на днях.

В вопросительных предложениях этот глагол обычно используют, чтобы спросить разрешения:

May I use your pen? — Можно воспользоваться вашей ручкой?

289

Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав из скобок соответствующий модальный глагол.

1. He is only four, but he _____ (can/may/must) read well.
2. They _____ (can/may/must) go to Spain this summer again. They liked their vacation there last year.
3. _____ (may/must) I borrow your umbrella? It _____ (can/may/must) rain soon.
4. They _____ (can/may/must) speak English and German. They _____ (can/may/must) need somebody who _____ (can/may/must) speak Spanish as well.
5. You _____ (can/may/must) take these pills after each meal. They _____ (can/must) help only if taken regularly.

Обведите 10 слов по теме «Флора».

Кора, роза, дуб, лист, береза, трава, лилия, семя, ветка, фиалка.

290

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

«Четвертый лишний»

Найдите и зачеркните лишнее слово в каждой строке.

1. violin sofa
piano guitar
2. lemonade tea
candy coffee
3. braces teeth
dentist hair
4. laugh tiptoe
walk march
5. protect guard
attack defend
6. good terrific
nice terrible

Ключ к заданию по тексту "Tree Surgery", с. 288.

1. Tree doctors are called tree surgeons because they perform operations.
2. The tree protection is its bark.
3. Strong winds may break off some branches.
4. John Davey established a gardening business in the USA.
5. If the cavity is very big, the tree surgeon may build a brace inside it.

Ключ к заданию, с. 289.

1. He is only four, but he can read well.
2. They may go to Spain this summer again. They liked their vacation there last year.
3. May I borrow your umbrella? It may rain soon.
4. They can speak English and German. They may need somebody who can speak Spanish as well.
5. You must take these pills after each meal. They can help only if taken regularly.

Ключ к заданию «Флора», с. 290.

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

Ключ к заданию «Четвертый лишний», с. 291.

1. piano • violin • guitar • sofa
2. candy • hot chocolate • coffee • tea
3. dentist • braces • hair • teeth
4. walk • laugh • march • tiptoe
5. attack • protect • defend • guard
6. nice • good • terrible • terrific



Meteors and Meteorites*

Every few months newspaper readers and TV viewers are informed of a big shower of meteors. Meteors are **chunks** of **rock** or **iron** that travel around the sun. The Earth often comes close to them and its gravity **pulls** them **in**. Meteors **glow** white hot as they fall through the air. Most of them are changed to **vapor** or dust before they reach the ground. People call them shooting, or falling stars.

Shooting stars **puzzled** the people of long ago. The Romans believed that a shower of **shooting stars** meant that their gods were angry.

Some meteors that fall from the sky are not **completely** destroyed during their journey through the air. They are too big. After they **hit** the ground they are called meteorites. Fortunately, there are not many of them, and even more fortunately, most of them fall into the sea.

On land meteorites could do a great deal of **damage**. In Arizona, there is a huge crater which scientists think was made by a group of meteorites. In a forest in Siberia, some big meteorites fell at the beginning of the 20th century and knocked down all the trees for miles around. In 2013, some meteorites caused great damage when they fell down near Chelyabinsk.

* Трек № 49 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

chunk — кусок

rock — камень, скала

iron — железо

to pull in — втягивать

to glow — светиться

vapor — пар

to puzzle — приводить в недоумение, озадачивать

shooting star — падающая звезда

completely — полностью

to hit — ударять(ся)

damage — ущерб, урон

Соедините части предложений.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Meteors are | a. by the gravity of the Earth. |
| 2. Meteors that are not completely destroyed and hit the ground | b. and knocked down all the trees for miles around. |
| 3. Ancient Romans thought that shooting stars showed that | c. before they reach the ground. |
| 4. Meteors are pulled in | d. their gods were angry. |
| 5. As meteors fall through the air, | e. are called meteorites. |
| 6. Most meteors are changed to vapor or dust | f. shooting or falling stars. |
| 7. Some big meteorites fell in Siberia at the beginning of 1900s | g. they glow white hot. |

Прямое и косвенное дополнения

Глаголы-сказуемые в предложениях часто употребляются с обоими дополнениями: косвенными, которые обозначают адресата действия (кому предназначено), и прямыми (что именно). Прямое дополнение обычно ставится перед косвенным и употребляется без предлога. Перед косвенным дополнением стоит предлог *to* или *for*: *She bought a present for her father*. — Она купила подарок отцу.

Возможен и другой порядок слов без предлогов: *She bought her friend's daughter a new doll*. — Она купила новую куклу дочери своей подруги.

Если косвенное дополнение выражено местоимением, оно ставится после глагола без предлога: *The youth sent her a letter*. — Юноша послал ей письмо.

Если и прямое дополнение выражено местоимением, то оно всегда ставится после глагола: *They sent it to him*. — Они отправили это ему.

Закончите предложения, расставив слова в скобках в нужной форме и нужном порядке.

Peter has been invited to his friend's birthday party. He wants _____ (to/a/for/buy/present/him). In the shop Peter sees a nice sweater. The salesperson _____ (it/him/give/to). It is the wrong size. The salesperson _____ (the/to/right/bring/him/size). Peter _____ (his/the/friend/buy/sweater).

Английские пословицы о словах

1. When the word is out it belongs to another.
2. Actions speak louder than words.
3. Words cut more than swords.
4. There's many a true word spoken in jest.
5. Fine words butter no parsnips.
6. A word is enough to the wise.
7. He who gives fair words feeds you with an empty spoon.
8. A man of words and not of deeds is like a garden full of weeds.
9. Fair words don't fill the pocket.
10. Deeds are fruits, words are leaves.
11. Use soft words and hard arguments.
12. There are many fair words in the marriage making.
1. Сказанного не воротишь.
2. Не по словам судят, а по делам.
3. Слова ранят сильнее меча.
4. В шутке есть доля правды.
5. Хорошие слова на хлеб не намажешь.
6. Для умного достаточно и одного слова.
7. Тот, кто говорит вам много красивых слов, кормит вас пустой ложкой.
8. Человек слов, а не дел, похож на сад, заросший сорняками.
9. Приятными словами карман не наполнишь.
10. Дела как плоды, а слова как листва.
11. Используйте вежливые слова и железные аргументы.
12. Много приятных слов ведет к женитьбе.

«Подбери пару»

Соедините части слов.

comfort

achieve

child

fair

stress

house

break

popular

im

financial

ful

hold

ity

ly

able

moral

ness

ment

down

ren

**Ключ к заданию по тексту
"Meteors and Meteorites", с. 294.**

1. Meteors are shooting or falling stars.
2. Meteors that are not completely destroyed and hit the ground are called meteorites.
3. Ancient Romans thought that shooting stars showed that their gods were angry.
4. Meteors are pulled in by the gravity of the Earth.
5. As meteors fall through the air, they glow white hot.
6. Most meteors are changed to vapor or dust before they reach the ground.
7. Some big meteorites fell in Siberia at the beginning of 1900s and knocked down all the trees for miles around.

Ключ к заданию, с. 295.

Peter has been invited to his friend's birthday party. He wants to buy a present for him. In the shop Peter sees a nice sweater. The salesperson gives it to him. It is the wrong size. The salesperson brings the right size to him. Peter buys his friend the sweater.

Ключ к заданию «Подбери пару», с. 297.

1. Comfortable; 2. achievement; 3. children; 4. fairness; 5. stressful;
6. household; 7. breakdown; 8. popularity; 9. immoral; 10. financially.



Bats*

A number of people are afraid of bats. But they should not be. The only bats known **to harm** people are the vampire bats of South America. The many other kinds of bats are not dangerous, and some even make good pets.

Bats fly, but they are not birds. They are **mammals** instead. They have **fur**, and they **feed** their babies milk. The wings of a bat are made of **tough skin**. The skin is stretched from the animal's "arms" to its legs and tail.

Bats are **swift** and expert flyers, even in the dark. It is a kind of sonar system that helps bats fly without bumping into anything.

Some bats eat fruit, but most bats live on **insects**. They eat mosquitoes and other harmful insects. Bats drink water by **scooping** it **up** with their tongues as they fly over it.

As a rule, bats sleep during the daytime and fly about after the sun sets. To sleep, they hang themselves upside down from tree branches or in a cave or a crack in a building.

There are many foolish beliefs about bats. "As blind as a bat" is a common saying, but bats have good **eyesight**. Another wrong idea is that bats carry **bedbugs**. No one knows where these ideas came from.

* Трек № 50 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

- to harm** — причинять вред
- mammals** — млекопитающие
- fur** — мех
- to feed** — кормить, вскармливать
- tough** — 1) прочный; 2) крутой
- skin** — кожа
- swift** — быстрый
- insects** — насекомые
- to scoop up** — черпать
- eyesight** — зрение
- bedbug** — клоп

Правильны ли следующие утверждения?

		True	False
1.	Most bats are not dangerous.		
2.	Bats are birds.		
3.	Bats cannot fly in the dark.		
4.	Bats eat fruit and insects.		
5.	Bats sleep hanging upside down.		
6.	Bats have a kind of sonar system.		
7.	Most bats are blind.		
8.	Bats carry bedbugs.		
9.	Bats sleep at night.		
10.	Bats feed their babies milk.		
11.	Some bats can be good pets.		
12.	Bats fly very slowly.		

Вопросы и повествовательные предложения с глаголом *to think*

Глагол *think* может дополнять как вопросы, так и повествовательные предложения, если говорящий интересуется мнением собеседника (вопросы) или такое мнение выражает, но не совсем уверен в его правильности.

В повествовательных предложениях обычный порядок слов: подлежащее + глагол *think* + придаточное предложение:

She thinks that her husband may have the keys. — Она полагает, что ключи могут быть у мужа.

Обратите внимание, что русское «Как вы думаете...» передается иначе. Вопросы начинаются со вспомогательного глагола, перед которым может идти вопросительное слово: *Who do you think has keys?* — У кого ключи, как вы думаете?

Дополните вопросы, которые задает полицейский свидетелю, вопросительными словами и глаголом *think* в нужной форме.

1. _____ the suspect was friendly with?
2. _____ you saw him last?
3. _____ he was excited? Did anything happen?
4. _____ he knew about the bonus the office workers were going to receive?
5. _____ the suspect may be now?

Фонетическое упражнение

Прочитайте шуточные стихотворения с правильной интонацией.

1.

As I was going out one day
My head fell off and rolled away,
But when I saw that it was gone,
I picked it up and put it on.
And when I got into the street
A fellow cried: "Look at your feet!"
I looked at them and sadly said:
"I've left them both asleep in bed!"

2.

Once upon a time, in a little wee house,
Lived a funny old Man and his Wife;
And he said something funny to make her laugh
Every day of his life.
One day he said a very funny thing,
That she shook and screamed with laughter;
But the poor old soul, she couldn't leave off
For at least three whole days after.

Разгадайте анаграммы.

1. The sport of racing motorcycles over rough land.

C	T	S
S	M	R
O	O	O

2. The principle that people of different races, religions, and political beliefs can live together peacefully in the same society.

I	U	S
P	M	R
A	L	L

3. Somebody who studies or writes about history.

I	T	S
O	N	R
A	H	I

Ключ к заданию по тексту "Bats", с. 300.

1. Most bats are not dangerous. **True**
2. Bats are birds. **False**
3. Bats cannot fly in the dark. **False**
4. Bats eat fruit and insects. **True**
5. Bats sleep hanging upside down. **True**
6. Bats have a kind of sonar system. **True**
7. Most bats are blind. **False**
8. Bats carry bedbugs. **False**
9. Bats sleep at night. **False**
10. Bats feed their babies milk. **True**
11. Some bats can be good pets. **True**
12. Bats fly very slowly. **False**

Ключ к заданию, с. 301.

1. Who do you think the suspect was friendly with?
2. When do you think you saw him last?
3. Why do you think he was excited? Did anything happen?
4. How much do you think he knew about the bonus the office workers were going to receive?
5. Where do you think the suspect may be now?

Ключ к заданию «Анаграммы», с. 303.

1. Motocross.
2. Pluralism.
3. Historian.



George Washington Carver*

Millions of pounds of **peanuts** are raised in the southern states of the USA every year. Peanuts are good food, but much of the **crop** goes into salad oil, **flour**, cheese, **shaving cream**, and plastics. The southern farmers **owe** a great deal to George Washington Carver, the man who discovered over 300 uses for peanuts.

The baby who grew up to be the “peanut man” was born during the war of the states. His mother was a **slave**. His master was Mr. Carver. Once, some soldiers kidnapped the baby. To get him back, his master **traded** a horse for him.

After the war, although he was free, the boy stayed with his **former** master for several years. He enjoyed working in the gardens so much that he decided to get through school and become a botanist. He took the name of George Washington, the first American President, and Carver, his master’s family name. The boy finished college and worked at a Negro University in Alabama.

Carver did not only show farmers new uses for their crops. He taught them how to take care of their **soil**. For all he did he was given a lot of **honours**.

* Трек № 51 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

peanuts — арахис

crop — урожай

flour — мука

shaving cream — крем для бритья

to owe — быть обязанным, быть в долгу

slave — раб

to trade — продать

former — бывший

soil — почва

honours — почести

Составьте вопросы, на которые следующие предложения были бы ответами.

1. Carver discovered over 300 uses for peanuts. _____

2. He was kidnapped by some soldiers. _____

3. His master traded a horse to get him back. _____

4. He took the name of the first American President and his master's family name. _____

5. Carver worked at a Negro University in Alabama. _____

6. Carver taught farmers how to take care of the soil. _____

7. Carver enjoyed working in the gardens. _____

Причинно-следственные союзы *because* и *so*

Оба союза обозначают связь между причиной и следствием. Разница в значении не очень ощутима, но *because* подчеркивает причину (потому что), а *so* — больше результат (поэтому). С союзом *because* предложение может начинаться как с придаточного, так и с главного предложения, т. е. союз употребляется как в начале, так и в середине сложного предложения. Союз *so* ставится только после главного предложения.

Если *so* стоит в начале предложения, это совсем другое слово, которое переводится как «итак, таким образом».

307

Дополните диалог союзами *because* или *so*:

- Did you see the road accident, sir?
- Yes, I did.
- Why did the minivan crash into the taxi?
- _____ it didn't stop at the crossroads.
- Why didn't it stop?
- The van was moving very fast, _____ it simply couldn't stop.
- Why didn't the van driver help the taxi passengers?
- He couldn't _____ he was also injured.
- Who called the ambulance?
- One of other drivers did. He called the ambulance and helped the people out of the taxi. The ambulance came soon, _____ the injured people got help in time.

Найдите и обведите 15 слов по теме «Транспорт».

Такси, автобус, велосипед, самолет, карета, поезд, троллейбус, корабль, легковой автомобиль, грузовой автомобиль, внедорожник, пассажир, билет, вокзал, аэропорт.

308

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

Составьте из предложенных слогов 6 слов по теме «Профессии».

botan

ian

secre

bar

ant

er

music

tary

man

farm

ist

assist

310

**Ключ к заданию по тексту
"George Washington Carver", с. 306.**

1. How many uses for peanuts did George Carver discover? 2. What happened to Carver when he was a baby? 3. What did his master do to get the boy back? 4. Whose names did George Washington Carver take? 5. Where did Carver work? 6. What did he teach the farmers? 7. Why did Carver decide to become a botanist?

Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 307.

- ... Because it didn't stop at the crossroads.
- The van was moving very fast, so it simply couldn't stop.
- He couldn't because he was also injured.
- The ambulance came soon, so the injured people got help in time.

Ключ к заданию «Транспорт», с. 308.

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

Ключ к заданию «Профессии», с. 309.

Botanist, secretary, barman, musician, farmer, assistant.



American Symbols*

To the people of many other countries, anyone from the United States is a Yankee. During the Civil War, the Southerners called all Northerners Yankees, but the name really belongs to the people of New England.

There are several ideas as to the **origin** of this name. Some believe it was the Indians' way of saying the French word for English. Another idea is that it came from an old **Scottish** word meaning "clever". Still another is that it came from **Dutch** and was used only to mean Dutch **settlers** at first.

Another symbol associated with the USA is Uncle Sam. He is not a real, but just an **imaginary** person whose name **stands for** the United States.

The idea dates back to the early days of the country. One story tells that a man in Troy, New York, saw the letters "U.S." on a big **package**. Of course, they stood for the "United States", but the man did not know this. To make fun of him, someone said that the letters stood for Uncle Sam. People who heard the joke told others, and the idea of calling the United States *Uncle Sam* **spread**.

In his pictures, Uncle Sam is always tall and thin. He always **wears** a **long-tailed coat** and a tall hat. His suit has stars and stripes on it, like those of the United States flag.

* Трек № 52 на аудиодиске.

Слова и выражения:

origin — происхождение

Scottish — шотландский

Dutch — голландский

settler — поселенец

imaginary — воображаемый

to stand for — символизировать, обозначать, выступать вместо

package — посылка

to spread — распространяться

to wear — носить

long-tailed coat — фрак

Расставьте слова в правильном порядке и запишите предложения.

1. name/New/to/England/the/Yankee/belongs/people/of/the.

2. name/unknown/real/of/is/the/this/origin. _____

3. Sam/imaginary/is/Uncle/person/an. _____

4. big/letters/Troy/U.S./man/in/a/a/the/saw/once/package/on.

5. always/long-tailed/Uncle/Sam/a/coat/stars/wears/stripes/
with/and/it/on. _____

6. symbolize/the/stars/of/they/and/United/flag/States/stripes.

7. became/of/States/the/quickly/Sam/United/the/calling/
popular/Uncle/idea. _____

Повторение союзов, которые присоединяют различные придаточные

Придаточные времени могут присоединяться союзами *before* (перед тем), *after* (после того как), *while* (в то время как), *when* (когда). Помните, что в придаточных времени для обозначения действий в будущем используются глаголы в настоящем времени: *Make your hay while the sun shines*.

Причинно-следственные связи передаются с помощью союзов *because* (потому что) и *so* (поэтому): *I have work to do, so I can't talk now*.

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Соедините части предложений подходящим по смыслу союзом.

1. I can vacuum the carpets. Ann is taking the dirty dishes to the kitchen. _____

2. He will finish writing the report. Then he will go for a walk.

3. They cannot take part in today's match. They are ill. _____

4. Val called her friend. He was studying. _____

5. Aunt Mary can't hear well. She needs to see a doctor. _____

6. She can tell you the news. She talks to her husband. _____

Высказывания известных людей о жизни человека

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- It is always easier to fight for one's principles than to live up to them.
(Alfred Adler, Austrian psychiatrist)
- Don't go around saying the world owes you a living. The world owes you nothing. It was here first.
(Mark Twain, American writer)
- Life is a festival only to the wise.
(Ralph Waldo Emerson, American writer)
- Life is a tragedy when seen in close-up, but a comedy in long-shot.
(Charlie Chaplin, actor and film director)
- We must accept finite disappointment, but we must never lose infinite hope.
(Martin Luther King Jr., American clergyman and civil rights campaigner)
- There are two things to aim at in life: first, to get what you want; and after that, to enjoy it. Only the wisest of mankind achieve the second.
(Logan Pearsall Smith, British writer)
- It is the little things well done that make up a truly good life.
(Theodore Roosevelt, American president)

«Подбери пару»

Соедините слова из левой колонки с их синонимами в правой.

get

rich

allow

true

command

want

dislike

proper

wealthy

order

desire

receive

loyal

hate

suitable

permit

**Ключ к заданию по тексту
"American Symbols", с. 312.**

1. The name Yankee belongs to the people of New England.
2. The real origin of the name is unknown.
3. Uncle Sam is an imaginary person.
4. Once a man in Troy saw the letters U.S. on a big package.
5. Uncle Sam always wears a long-tailed coat with stars and stripes on it.
6. They symbolize stars and stripes of the United States flag.
7. The idea of calling the United States *Uncle Sam* quickly became popular.

Ключ к заданию, с. 313.

1. I can vacuum the carpets while Ann is taking the dirty dishes to the kitchen.
2. He will finish writing the report before he goes for a walk.
3. They cannot take part in today's match, because they are ill.
4. When Val called her friend, he was studying.
5. Aunt Mary can't hear well, so she needs to see a doctor.
6. She can tell you the news after she talks to her husband.

Ключ к заданию «Подбери пару», с. 315.

1. get — receive; 2. allow — permit; 3. command — order; 4. dislike — hate; 5. wealthy — rich; 6. desire — want; 7. loyal — true; 8. suitable — proper.

Основные слова и выражения

Приветствие/Прощание

Доброе утро!	Good morning!
Добрый день!	Good afternoon!
Добрый вечер!	Good evening!
Привет!	Hello!
Как поживаете?	How are you?
Спасибо, хорошо.	Fine, thanks.
До свидания!	Goodbye!
До скорого! Увидимся.	See you soon.
Пока!	So long!
Берегите себя!	Take care!
Хорошего вам дня!	Have a nice day!

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Основные вопросы

Кто это (<i>кто этот человек</i>)?	Who is he/she/that?
Кто он (<i>по профессии</i>)?	What does he/she do?
Кто там?	Who is there?
Что это?	What is this?
Что случилось?	What happened?/What's up?
Что вы об этом думаете?	What do you think about it?
О ком (чем) вы говорите?	Who (what) are you talking about?
Извините, я вас не понимаю.	Sorry, I don't quite follow you.
Куда вы идете?	Where are you going?
Где это?	Where is it?
Когда вы приехали?	When did you come/arrive?
Когда вы собираетесь уезжать?	When are you going to leave?
Который час?	What time is it now?
Какое сегодня число?	What date is it today?
Какой сегодня день?	What day (of the week) is it today?

Почему вы так считаете?
Сколько это стоит?
Вам это нравится?

Why do you think so?
How much does it cost?
Do you like it?

Основные ответы на вопросы

Да.
Нет.
К сожалению, нет.
Спасибо.
Вот, пожалуйста.
Пожалуйста
(в ответ на спасибо).
Пожалуйста (в просьбах).

Yes.
No.
I'm afraid, not.
Thank you. / Thanks.
Here you are.
You are welcome.

Please.

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О себе

Как вас зовут?
Меня зовут ...
Приятно познакомиться.
Разрешите представиться.
Откуда вы?
Где вы живете?
Вот мой адрес.
Сколько вам лет?
Мне 23 года.
Когда вы родились?
Я родился в ... году.
Где вы родились?
Я родился в Москве.
Где вы работаете?
Я работаю ...
Где вы учитесь?
Я учусь ...

What is your name?
My name is...
Pleased to meet you.
Let me introduce myself.
Where are you from?
Where do you live?
Here is my address.
How old are you?
I am twenty-three.
When were you born?
I was born in ...
Where were you born?
I was born in Moscow.
Where do you work?
I work ...
Where do you study?
I study ...

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