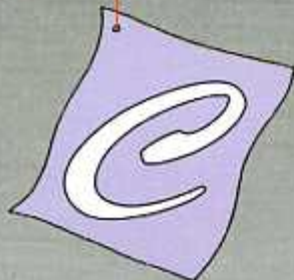
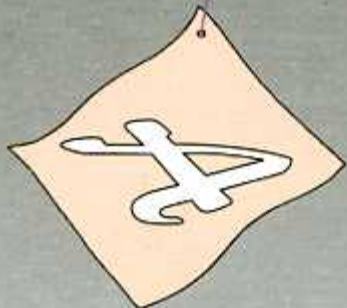
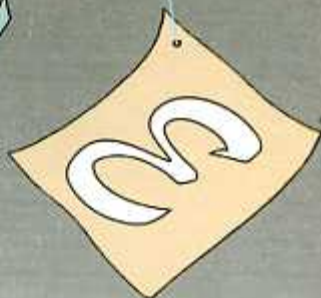
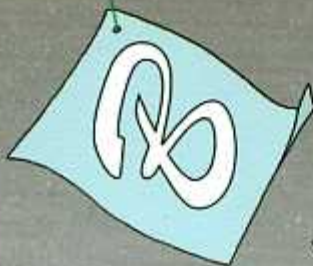
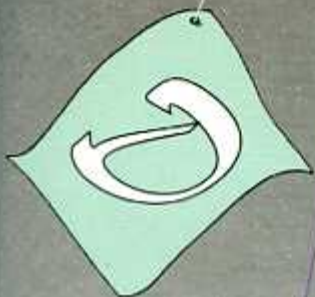




# 4

I. N. VERESHCHAGINA  
O. V. AFANASYEVA



## Workbook

# ENGLISH



PROSVESHCHENIYE  
PUBLISHERS

**И.Н. ВЕРЕЩАГИНА  
О.В. АФАНАСЬЕВА**



# **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

**РАБОЧАЯ ТЕТРАДЬ**

**4 класс**

**Учебное пособие  
для общеобразовательных  
организаций и школ  
с углублённым изучением  
английского языка**

*4-е издание*

**Москва «ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ» 2016**

УДК 373.167.1:811.111  
ББК 81.2Англ-922  
В31

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Рабочая тетрадь является составным компонентом УМК «Английский язык» для учащихся 4 класса. Пособие имеет поурочную структуру и предназначено для тренировки учащихся в употреблении материала, представленного в учебнике.

Задания рабочей тетради направлены на формирование предметных результатов: орфографических, грамматических и лексических навыков иноязычной речи, а также на развитие умений письменной речи.

Материал рабочей тетради соответствует требованиям Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта начального общего образования.

Учебное издание

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Афанасьева Ольга Васильевна**

**Английский язык**

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Корректоры *Н. Д. Цухай, З. Ф. Юрескул*

Налоговая льгота — Общероссийский классификатор продукции ОК 005-93—953000.  
Изд. лиц. Серия ИД № 05824 от 12.09.01. Подписано в печать 11.06.15. Формат 84×108<sup>1/16</sup>.  
Бумага офсетная. Гарнитура LiteraturnayaC. Печать офсетная. Уч.-изд. л. 3,15. Доп. тираж 10 000 экз.  
Заказ № 43522.

Акционерное общество «Издательство «Просвещение».  
127521, Москва, 3-й проезд Марьиной рощи, 41.

Отпечатано по заказу ОАО «ПолиграфТрейд» в филиале «Смоленский полиграфический комбинат»  
ОАО «Издательство «Высшая школа». 214020, г. Смоленск, ул. Смольянинова, 1.  
Тел.: +7(4812) 31-11-96. Факс: +7(4812) 31-31-70.  
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ISBN 978-5-09-037857-4

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***Dear girls and boys,***

Welcome to English 4 Workbook.

Through the exercises in this book you will be able to control your knowledge in English and master the language. You will understand how important independent work is, as it will help you in your life and future studies.

You will find the keys to the exercises at the end of the book. They will help you to give yourselves a correct mark. You should colour ○, your parents – □, and your teacher will colour △. Use red for “5” (excellent), green for “4” (good), and blue for “3” (satisfactory). We hope that in all the three cases your marks will be the same.

We wish you every success.

***Authors***



# ROUND-UP LESSONS

## Lessons 1–8

- 1** Complete the statements and questions. Use *am*, *is*, *are*.

**Example:** *This letter long? Is this letter long?*

- 1) My shoes very clean. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Your parents at home? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) What colour his bag? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Who your favourite teacher? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) What your favourite books? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) I hungry. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Autumn and winter cold seasons. \_\_\_\_\_

- 2** Look at the pictures (page 5) and write whose pets they are and what colour they are.

**Example:** *The girl's chickens are yellow.*

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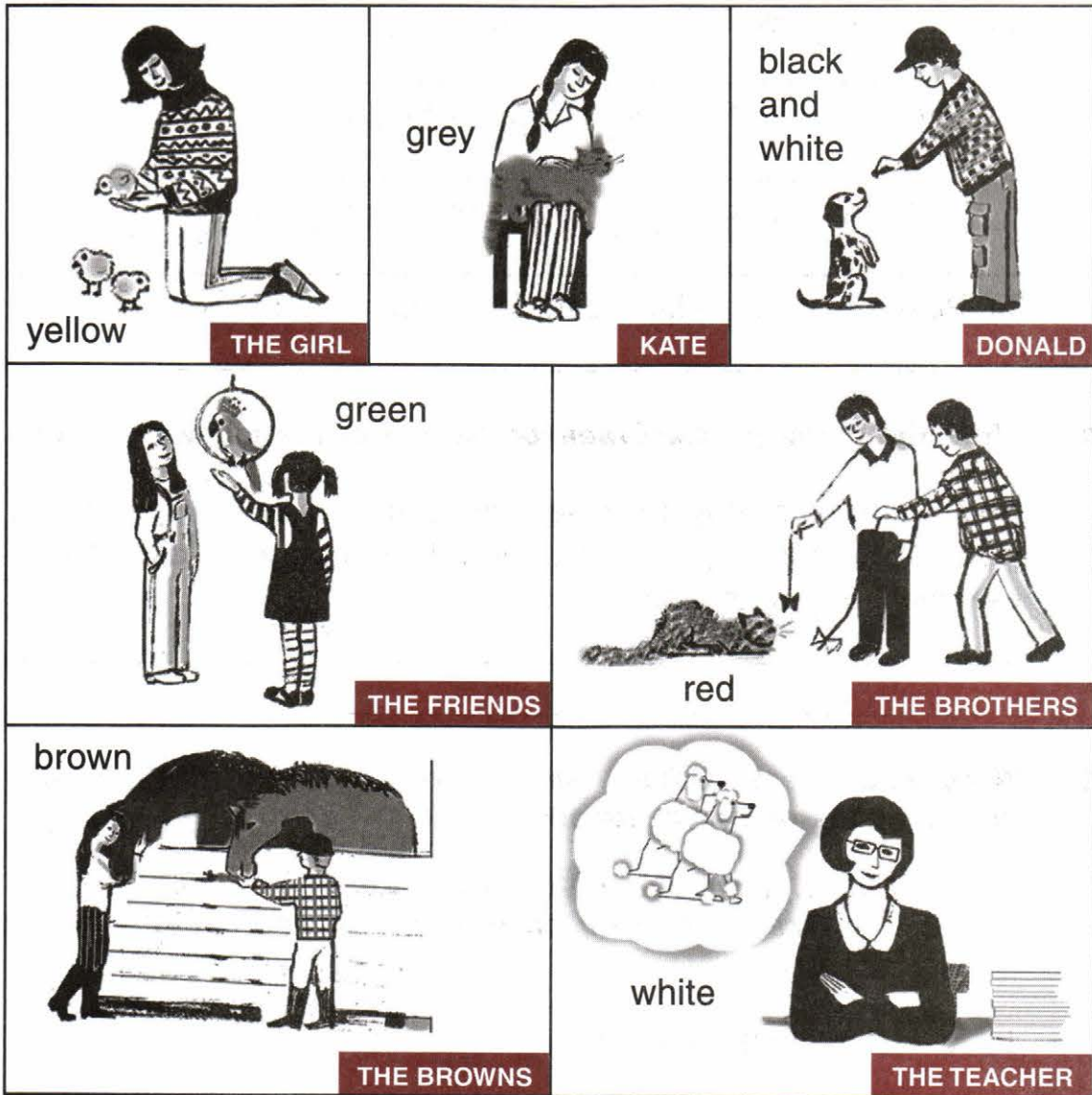
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3 Write what the people and animals *have got/haven't got*.

*Example: I've got a doll but I ... a ball.*  
*I've got a doll but I haven't got a ball.*

1) Nick likes to read. He ... many books.

---

2) ... you ... any butter on the table?

---

3) These dogs ... many puppies.

---

4) I ... any bread. Let's go shopping.

---

5) She ... milk. She can't drink white coffee.

---

6) "What's wrong?" "I ... something in my eye."

---

7) Pussy is a big black cat. It ... many funny kittens.

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**4** Write the plural (*множественное число*) of the following nouns.

Shoe, party, birthday, tortoise, eye, shop, family, house, mouse, wolf, box, child, wife, hare, foot, leaf, potato, glass, tooth, exercise, puppy, sheep.

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**5** Write what *there is/there isn't* (*there are/there aren't*) in different places or ask questions.

*Example: ... any chairs in the room? Yes, ...  
Are there any chairs in the room? Yes, there are.*

1) ... seven days in a week.

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2) ... four or five seasons in a year?

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3) How many months ... in a year?

---

4) ... a nice bird in a tree.

---

5) ... any flowers in winter.

---

6) ... any water in the glass.

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**6** Complete the sentences using *some* or *any*.

*Example: My sister hasn't got ... potatoes, but she has ... carrots.*

*My sister hasn't got any potatoes, but she has some carrots.*

- 1) There is ... juice in the cup. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Is there ... money in your pocket? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) There aren't ... old trees in the park. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) We haven't got ... small pets. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) There is ... meat in the shop. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Has she got ... tights? \_\_\_\_\_

**7** Refer the sentences to the two columns:

**much**

*Example: There isn't much milk on the table.*

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**many**

*Example: There are many sandwiches on the plates.*

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- 1) There are ... bright flowers here.
- 2) There isn't ... soup for dinner.
- 3) There aren't ... vegetables in the shop.
- 4) Are there ... good books at school?
- 5) Is there ... hot porridge?
- 6) There is ... ice cream for you.
- 7) There are ... people in the street.

- 8 Look at Robert Pullin and read the list of words. Then write what he likes (wears, buys) and what he dislikes (doesn't wear, doesn't buy).

*Example: Robert Pullin wears jeans but he doesn't wear trousers.*



wears	jeans, jackets, sweaters, shirts
never wears	trousers, gloves, trainers, coats
buys	apples, ice cream, milk, jam
never buys	carrots, potatoes, sweets, salt
likes	fish, fruit, juice, eggs
dislikes	coffee, cold porridge, soup, butter

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- 9 Write what people *always, usually, often, sometimes* do/don't do.

*Example: Do you go to school on Sunday (sometimes)?  
Do you sometimes go to school on Sunday?*

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- 1) When does Helen get up (*usually*)?
- 2) Does he come home late (*often*)?
- 3) He doesn't go to the cinema (*often*).
- 4) We don't wear shorts in autumn (*usually*).
- 5) I speak Russian at school (*always*).
- 6) She has fish for lunch (*sometimes*).

**10** What do Nick and the members of his family usually do or what are they doing at the moment?

*Example: Nick's parents usually (to watch TV) in the evening.*

*Nick's parents usually watch TV in the evening.*

- 1) Look, Nick's sister (*to go*) for a walk.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) She never (*to go*) for a walk in the evening.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Nick's cousins (*to drink*) apple juice now.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Nick (*to play football*) every day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Nick's brother usually (*to look after*) their pets.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6) "Where is Dad?" "Oh, he (*to swim*) in the swimming pool.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**11** What did the people do yesterday (*last week, 3 days ago...*)?

*Example: She buys bread.*

*She bought bread yesterday.*

1) He has coffee for breakfast.  
\_\_\_\_\_

2) My cousin is late for school.  
\_\_\_\_\_



3) They don't come to school at 11 in the morning.

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4) The lessons begin at 8.30.

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5) My mother usually brings interesting books to read.

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6) He wears warm clothes in winter.

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**12** Compare people, animals and objects.

*Example: Sue's desk isn't very big. Ann's desk is ... .  
Sue's desk isn't very big. Ann's desk is bigger.*

1) Nelly's brother is clever but his sister is ... .

---

2) A tortoise is slow. It is ... than a dog.

---

3) My dolls are not very nice. Your dolls are ... .

---

4) The potatoes are not very good. Buy some ... potatoes.

---

5) That woman isn't very beautiful. My sister is ... .

---

6) The big brown monkey is not very funny. The small grey monkey is ... .

---

7) Pete is a very bad pupil, but Hans is even (даже) ... .

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**13** Read the story and write what Mr Brown can do and what he can't.

*Example: Mr Brown can catch fish.  
Mr Brown can't grow flowers.*

Mr Brown is a forester. He lives in the forest near a big lake. He is very good at catching fish and grows many

vegetables in his garden. But he doesn't know much about flowers and never grows them. He has got a lot of animals and knows how to talk with them. I think birds and animals understand him and he understands them, too.

In winter when he is not very busy he often tells us stories about the forest's wonders and we like to listen to them. Mr Brown likes to watch TV programmes but he is a bad sportsman and never plays games. Mr Brown has got a computer at home but he never works on it as he doesn't know how to do it.

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**14** Fill in the proper forms of the verbs.

1) It often (*snows, is snowing*) in winter here.

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2) It never (*snows, snowed*) in Africa.

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3) "What's the weather like?" "It (*is raining, rains*)."

---

4) It (*rains, rained*) all day yesterday.

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5) It didn't (*rain, rained*) last month.

---

6) It is cold but it (*isn't snowing, doesn't snow*).

---

**15** Translate into English.

1) Вчера шел дождь.

---

2) В ноябре часто идет снег.

---

3) Идет дождь, но на улице не холодно.

---

4) Снег идет сейчас?

---

5) Оставайтесь дома. Идет дождь.

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6) Мы любим смотреть телевизор, когда идет дождь.

---

7) Здесь редко идет дождь.

---

8) Вчера шел снег?

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# BASIC COURSE

## SCHOOL LIFE

### Lessons 9–16

- 1 Look at the timetable and say when Nelly has got P.E., Arts, Music and Handicraft.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
English Russian Maths Maths	P.E. Arts Russian Maths	Drawing Maths English Russian Music	Arts Russian Russian Maths	Music Maths Handicraft English P.E.	Day off

- 2 Look at the table (page 14) and write 14 sentences about Peter's daily sports life in winter and in summer.

*Example: In winter Peter plays tennis at 3 o'clock on Monday.*

*In summer Peter plays football at 11 o'clock on Monday.*

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Seasons	Days	Tennis	Football	Volleyball	Basketball	Baseball	Skiing	Skating	Running	Swimming
winter	Monday	3.00								
	Tuesday		5.00							
	Wednesday			3.00						
	Thursday				11.00					
	Friday									6.00
	Saturday						9.00			
	Sunday							10.00		
summer	Monday		11.00							
	Tuesday	2.00								
	Wednesday			12.00						
	Thursday					1.00				
	Friday								7.00	
	Saturday									12.00
	Sunday					10.00				

**3 A. Read the story and complete it filling in the prepositions.**

... (1) Thursday morning ...(2) classes Nora was ...(3) the street. She usually went for a walk ...(4) one o'clock ...(5) the afternoon ...(6) summer. Suddenly she saw a boy running down the street. He looked funny and Nora laughed ...(7) him but then she understood it was her little brother Allan. "Hi," said Nora looking ... (8) him. "Why are you running so quickly? You are not ... (9) P.E. lesson, are you?" "No," cried Allan. "I'm just trying to stop two boys from fighting." "That's interesting," said Nora. "Who are the two boys?" "That's Tom and me," answered her brother.

**B. Correct the statements.**

- 1) Nora usually had a walk at 3 o'clock in the evening.
- 2) That day Nora had a walk before classes.
- 3) Nora laughed at Allan because he was dirty.
- 4) Allan ran because he was at his P.E. lesson.
- 5) Nora usually went for a walk at noon in winter.

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**4 What time are they on?**

*Example: "The News" is on at half past six.*

TV 6	TNT
6.30 The News	9.30 Film "Don't Ask Me!"
8.30 The Weather	11.30 Film "We Are in Africa"
10.30 Sports	12.30 Cartoon "Tom and Jerry"

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_



- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_

**5** Ask questions.

*Example: They can swim, ...?*

*They can swim, can't they?*

- 1) We can't keep milk here, ...?
- 2) We shall join the P.E. class, ...?
- 3) He is never late for classes, ...?
- 4) They left for London 3 days ago, ...?
- 5) A little mouse lives under the floor, ...?
- 6) There is no blackboard in the classroom, ...?

**6** Write Nick's answers to Bob's questions. (Nick did all the things yesterday.)

*Example: Why don't you sing a song?*

*I sang it yesterday.*

- 1) Why don't you work in the garden?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 2) Why don't you count the books?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3) Why don't you meet your friends?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 4) Why don't you drink your milk?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 5) Why don't you write a letter?

\_\_\_\_\_

**7** You know these proverbs. Complete them and think of their Russian equivalents.

- 1) It's never too ... to ... .
- 2) Better late than ... , but better ... late.
- 3) A good beginning ... a good ... .

8 Group the words into three groups: *n*, *v*, *adj*.

Leave, meet, exercise book, famous, poor, join, song, important, count, learn, subject, spend, floor, picture, easy, different, museum, comfortable, laugh, uniform, study, window, rubber, carpet.

I (*n*)

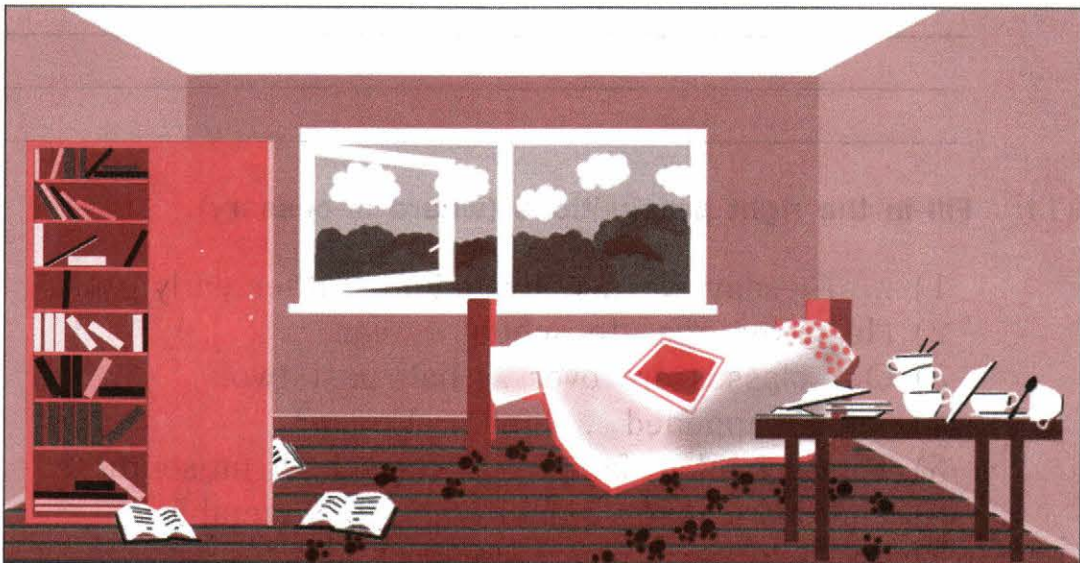
II (*v*)

III (*adj*)

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

9 Six things need doing in the room. Offer to do them.

*Example: Shall I close the window?*



_____
_____
_____

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**10** These verbs make past indefinite in different ways. Can you write them into two groups?

To meet, to laugh, to study, to leave, to join, to sing, to count, to work, to get (on with *smb*), to be (over).

**Regular verbs:**

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**Irregular verbs:**

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**11** Fill in the right prepositions (where necessary).

- 1) ... Tuesday we usually get up rather early.
- 2) He never goes to school ... car.
- 3) Our classes are over ... half past two.
- 4) What happened ... him ... Friday?
- 5) This school is famous ... its school museum.
- 6) There are many subjects ... the timetable.
- 7) Bill is never late ... school.
- 8) Will you join ... me?
- 9) He never laughs ... children.
- 10) We get ... ... Nick very well. We sit ... the same desk.



- 12) This is a usual week in Mary's diary. How often does she go to school (the cinema, the theatre, the swimming pool, the museum, the grandparents)?

*Example: Mary goes to her grandparents three times a week.*

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_

OCTOBER 2001					
Mon	12	School Cinema	Fri	16	School Cinema
Tues	13	School	Sat	17	ZOO Swimming pool
Wed	14	School Swimming pool	Sun	18	Theatre
Thurs	15	School Museum	Grandparents: Mon, Wed, Sun		

- 13) See if you can read the story and answer the questions after it.

**Here are the new words:**

talk [tɔ:k] — беседовать, разговаривать, болтать

garbage ['gɑ:bɪdʒ] — мусор

bits of fish — зд. остатки рыбы

### The New Boy

On Thursday the new boy came into the classroom. He didn't have any uniform on. Just trousers, a jacket and a shirt. Tom could see that the boy wasn't quite comfortable. He had a plastic bag with exercise books, pens, pencils,

rulers and rubbers in it. The boy stood at the blackboard. Miss Fair talked to the boy, then she said: "Boys and girls, this is Peter Rivers. He is your new classmate. Please, do what you can to make him happy. Peter is your age. Show him our timetable. I hope you'll get on well with each other. Peter will spend a lot of time together with you, and outdoors too. And now our class is over." Miss Fair asked Peter to sit next to Tom at the desk near the window.

The pupils had Maths after that and Tom could see that Peter was not bad at it. He counted well. It was not difficult for him to work at the lesson. It was easy. Then Miss Fair said, "It is half past 12. It's time to have lunch." Peter joined Tom and went to wash his hands, then boys sat down on the carpet and started to open their lunch bags. Tom opened his bag and put in his hand. He took out an old brown apple, some old cheese and some bits of fish from dinner. "Oh, no!" cried Tom. "This is garbage. I have the wrong bag. I took the garbage bag and left my lunch bag at home. I have only garbage for lunch today." All the children laughed and laughed. Then Peter said: "I have two eggs. Why don't you have one? I don't need two. And would you like some bread?" Tom smiled, "Thanks. Now I'll always look in my lunch bag before I bring it to school."

**Answer the questions.**

1) When did the new boy come to school?

---

2) What was his name?

---

3) Where did Miss Fair ask Peter to sit?

---

4) What lesson was before lunch?

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5) How well did Peter count? Was he bad at Maths?

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6) When did the children have lunch? What time was it?

---

7) What did Tom take out of the bag?

---

8) Why did the children laugh?

---

9) What did Peter ask Tom to eat?

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14

**Read the words and phrases given below. You should know their meanings and be able to write them correctly. If necessary, consult the vocabulary at the end of your Student's Book.**

**Words:**

*n* — Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, class, lesson, P.E., music, subject, Handicraft, Maths, museum, uniform, exercise book, timetable, pen, pencil, desk, rubber, ruler, half (halves), blackboard, bookcase, window, door, floor, wall, picture, song, work, age, carpet, luck, classroom.

*v* — meet (met), laugh at, study, leave for (left), join, sing (sang), count, work, spend (spent), learn (learnt/learned).

*adj* — comfortable, poor, easy, difficult, famous, important.

*adv* — past, yet.

**Phrases:**

*Lesson 9:* cleaning day, washing day, tennis day, visiting day, shopping day, cooking day, helping about the house day, to laugh at *smb/smth.*

*Lesson 10:* Why? You see ... See you later, in class, before classes, after classes.

*Lesson 11:* at the desk; in/at the lesson; in the timetable.

*Lesson 12:* in the picture, I'm sorry, I'm late.



*Lesson 13:* Why don't you ...? Why don't you join us?  
Oh, no! By the way ... . Good luck!

*Lesson 14:* At the age of ...; outdoors.

*Lesson 15:* to get on with *smb*; to be famous for; once  
(twice, 3 times) a week.

**15** And what about these words? Can you read and understand them?

*n* — problem, History, Geography, test, diary, atmosphere,  
hour, answer, post office, computer, midnight, metre,  
kilometre.

*v* — start, finish, keep.

*adj* — packed, central, formal, informal, junior (school),  
infant (school), primary, regular, plastic, real, ready,  
extra.



# THE PLACE WE LIVE IN

## Lessons 17-23

**1** Try and explain in writing what they are:

- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1) a living room | 5) a key     |
| 2) a kitchen     | 6) a bedroom |
| 3) a bathroom    | 7) a hall    |
| 4) a flower      | 8) a house   |

*Example: 1) A living room is a room (place) where we read books, watch TV ... .*

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**2** A. Fill in the prepositions to complete the story.

I live ...(1) an old country house. There are many beautiful flowers ...(2) front ...(3) my house. There is a garden ...(4) it. There is a doghouse ...(5) there near the house. And a lot ...(6) trees ...(7) the back ...(8) the garden.



B. Read the story again and choose the picture to illustrate it.

Picture 1



Picture 2





3 Draw the plan of your flat and write the names of the rooms.

4 Choose the words which could describe a room.

*Example: a room where everything is in its place — clean.*

small, large, warm, quiet, comfortable, clean

- 1) a room with lovely furniture, carpets on the floor and on the wall, and a fire in the corner; \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) a room where the t° is always about +20°; \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) a house that stands in the street where cars seldom (редко) go; \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) a room where you can put only a bed and a chair; \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) a room where you can put a lot of furniture; \_\_\_\_\_

5 True or False?

- 1) Bedrooms are usually on the ground floor in the traditional English houses. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) There are usually 3 floors in the traditional English houses. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) The smallest room in the house is the sitting room. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) There are no fires in the traditional English houses. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) The sitting room is usually downstairs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Some English people live in flats. \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 Your British friend is interested in the place you live in. She (he) wants to know what pieces of furniture there are in your rooms. Write down her (his) questions. The words can help you.

Room	Typical furniture
living room	table, armchair, sofa, TV, carpet, curtains, piano
bedroom	mirror, standard lamp, wardrobe, bed, carpet, curtains, chair
study	desk, chair, computer, table, bookcase, lamp
kitchen	sink, cooker, fridge, cupboard, chair, table
bathroom	bath, shower, mirror

- Examples:* 1) How many rooms are there in your flat?  
2) Is there a sink in your kitchen?

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- 7 A. Read the text "Andrew's New Flat" and say where the boys had lunch.

Here are the new words:

to wash up — мыть посуду

in fact — в сущности, фактически

## Andrew's New Flat

Last Tuesday after classes I went to see Andrew's new flat. It was not far from our school. There was a beautiful garden with a lot of trees and flowers opposite it. We came in and went upstairs onto the second floor. Andrew opened the front door with the key as it was locked. As we came into the hall we took off our caps and jackets. The hall was not large but the carpet on the floor made it very comfortable. I saw a big bookcase in the corner, a mirror and three pictures on the walls. In fact the hall was like a little room.

Then we went to Andrew's room, which was behind the sitting room and next to his parents' bedroom. There was not much furniture in Andrew's room. There was a wardrobe near the sofa and next to it under the window his desk with a lot of exercise books on it. There was nothing in the middle of the room, so we could play some games with a ball there. I liked Andrew's armchair very much. It was next to the door and was very large and nice.

Andrew's mother wasn't at home. We went into the kitchen to have lunch. We warmed the soup on the cooker and took some cold meat and vegetables from the fridge. Andrew took some biscuits from the cupboard and we had them with milk. Everything was very tasty. We washed up after the meal. At half past five I left. I think Andrew's new flat is very nice indeed.

### **B. True, False or Don't know?**

- 1) Andrew went to see Mike's flat last Tuesday. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) The boys played football in the hall. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) There was a wardrobe in the bedroom of Andrew's parents. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) The boys washed up after the meal. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Andrew has got a very small kitchen. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) There was not much furniture in Andrew's room. \_\_\_\_\_



**8**

**Read the words and phrases given below. You should know their meanings and be able to write them correctly. If necessary, consult the vocabulary at the end of your Student's Book.**

**Words:**

- n* — house, flat, kitchen, bathroom, toilet, living room, bedroom, dining room, study, hall, key, car, furniture, sofa, armchair, mirror, curtain, wardrobe, cupboard, lamp, standard lamp, cooker, sink, fridge, fire (fireplace), middle, garden, flower, corner, floor (the ground floor).
- v* — shout, lock, describe, happen (to), believe, understand (understood), get on (with *smb*), be over.
- adj* — back, lovely, small, quiet, expensive, wonderful.
- adv* — rather, upstairs, downstairs, suddenly, back.
- prep* — in front of, behind, next to, opposite, far from.

**Phrases:**

- Lesson 17:* Come and see me some day! You are welcome! to be far from.
- Lesson 18:* I am afraid ...; to be in the back; I am afraid, he is late. Oh, dear! Look over there! to go by car.
- Lesson 20:* to set the table; That sounds good! in the middle; in the corner; I'll have the same; to be in a hurry; to be going to ... .
- Lesson 21:* next to; How do you like it? I like it a lot. When's the best time to ...? to be sure.
- Lesson 22:* to happen to ... .

**9**

**What about these words? Can you read and understand them?**

- n* — automobile, hotel, police, officer, address, stairs, person, burglar, chimney.
- v* — close.
- adj* — strange, traditional, expensive.



# TOWN LIFE. LONDON

## Lessons 24–30

1 Write *a* or *an*.

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) ... main road     | 8) ... church          |
| 2) ... old church    | 9) ... armchair        |
| 3) ... American city | 10) ... Englishman     |
| 4) ... square        | 11) ... primary school |
| 5) ... theatre       | 12) ... African town   |
| 6) ... cinema        | 13) ... modern town    |
| 7) ... fire          | 14) ... English school |

2 Write the three forms of the verbs. Divide them into three groups ([t], [d], [ɪd]).

to laugh, to study, to join, to count, to work, to lock, to shout, to describe, to happen, to believe, to start

[t]: to laugh — laughed — laughed

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[d]: to study — studied — studied

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[ɪd]: to count — counted — counted

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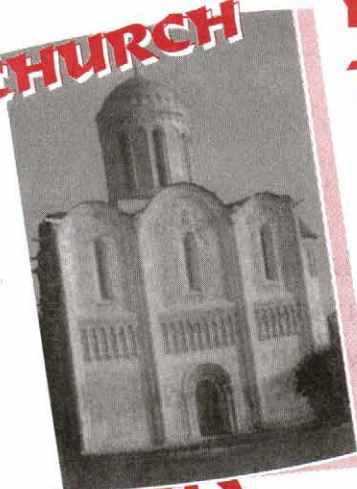
- 3 Look at the pictures and write where you have *already* been and where you have *never* been (you haven't been yet).

*Example: I have already been to the Zoo.*

*I have never been to Africa.*

*I haven't been to the Bolshoi Theatre yet.*

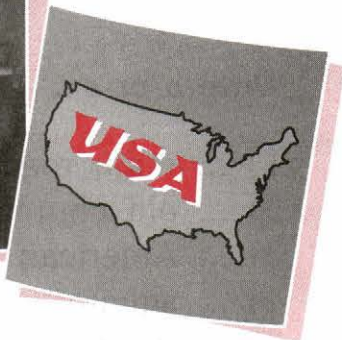
**CHURCH**



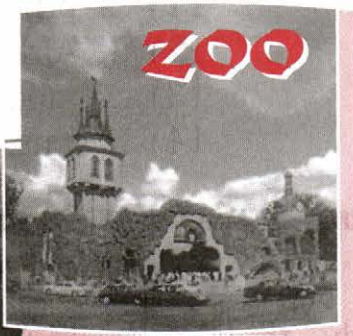
**BOLSHOI  
THEATRE**



**USA**



**ZOO**



**MOSCOW**



**CINEMA**



**LONDON**



**MUSEUM**



**ST. PETERSBURG**

**PARK**



**AFRICA**





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**4** Write the missing forms of the verbs.

- |           |        |        |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| 1) be     | _____  | _____  |
| 2) _____  | saw    | _____  |
| 3) read   | _____  | _____  |
| 4) _____  | _____  | bought |
| 5) bring  | _____  | _____  |
| 6) _____  | _____  | met    |
| 7) _____  | built  | _____  |
| 8) _____  | _____  | woken  |
| 9) burn   | _____  | _____  |
| 10) _____ | became | _____  |

**5** Fill in the prepositions.

- 1) It is a monument ... Y. Dolgoruky.
- 2) It is a monument ... L. Tolstoy.
- 3) It is a monument ... N. Gogol.
- 4) It is a monument ... Admiral Nelson.
- 5) It is a monument ... Peter the Great.
- 6) It is a monument ... A. Pushkin.
- 7) It is a monument ... Y. Gagarin.

**6** Complete the questions.

*Example: Do you go to the cinema on Sunday or ...?  
Do you go to the cinema on Sunday or (do you go to the cinema) on Saturday?*

- 1) Do you do your lessons in the study or ...?
- 2) Is there a cupboard in the hall or ...?
- 3) Did it happen to your cousin or ...?
- 4) Have you got a new fridge or ...?
- 5) Does he believe your words or ...?
- 6) Has he been to Westminster Abbey or ...?
- 7) Have you been to the trip to England or ...?
- 8) Has she turned to the right or ...?

**7** Write how long it takes you to get to the place.

*Example: It takes me 20 minutes to get to the church.*

- 1) church (20 minutes)
- 2) theatre (one hour)
- 3) cinema (half an hour)
- 4) museum (10 minutes)
- 5) school (15 minutes)
- 6) bridge (45 minutes)
- 7) friend's house (5 minutes)
- 8) main square (half an hour)
- 9) monument (10 minutes)
- 10) Granny's house (two hours)

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**8** Fill in the right prepositions where necessary.

- 1) There is a bridge ... the palace and a tower behind it.
- 2) My parents' bedroom is ... the back of the house.
- 3) We often go to London ... car.
- 4) There is a large fire ... the corner and a carpet ... the middle ... the room.
- 5) "I can't speak ... you. I'm ... a hurry."
- 6) The cupboard is next ... the wardrobe.
- 7) We are sure ... him.
- 8) What has happened ... Mr Green?
- 9) I have never been ... New York.
- 10) The monument ... the king is ... the main square ... the capital.

**9** Write what you think these people are going to do.

- 1) Nelly is wearing her school uniform and has a school bag in her hand.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Nick is at the front door. It is locked and he has the keys in his hand.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) It is a Music lesson and the teacher is playing the piano. His pupils are standing around.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) The boy is at the desk. He has coloured pencils and an exercise book.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Mr Green and his wife are in a furniture shop. They are looking at the wardrobe and are very interested. They've also got a lot of money.  
\_\_\_\_\_



- 10 A friend tells you he is going to buy a car. Ask him questions using *going to*.

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- 11 Fill in *yet, already, ever, never, just*.

1) We have been to the Tower of London.

2) She hasn't woken up.

3) Peter Brown has seen Westminster Abbey.

4) Has he become an architect?

5) Have they been to Buckingham Palace?

6) They haven't built a monument in the square.

- 12 Read the words and phrases given below. You should know their meanings and be able to write them correctly. If necessary, consult the vocabulary at the end of your Student's Book.

**Words:**

*n* — square, cinema, theatre, church, road, town, city, bridge, century, capital, place, tower, bell, monument, sound, architect, trip, queen.

*v* — build (built, built), wake up (woke up, woken up), burn (burnt, burnt), become (became, become), lead (led, led).

*adj* — main, rich, dark, dirty, square, tall, wide, kind, afraid (of) ... .  
*adv* — ever, just, already.

**Phrases:**

*Lesson 24:* to be lost; Turn to the left/right.

*Lesson 25:* I haven't seen you for ages; Just fine.

*Lesson 26:* I have been to London; She has never been to America.

*Lesson 27:* to be afraid of.

*Lesson 28:* a monument to *smb*.

*Lesson 29:* It takes *smb* ... to do *smth*.

**13** **What about these words? See if you can read and understand them properly.**

*n* — supermarket, opera, hospital, post office, office, fact, million, thousand, business, tourist, tourism, trolleybus, France, Normandy, Paris, Spain, Mexico, Romans, the Thames, centre, tunnel, conqueror, baker, Parliament, statue, palace, castle, column, admiral, gallery, raven, prime minister, king, nickname, traffic lights.

*v* — found, walk barefoot, be in trouble, be buried.

*adj* — literary, political, bronze.



# TRAVELLING AND TRANSPORT

## Lessons 31–36

- 1 Look at the verbs. Give their three forms. Write them into two groups: *regular verbs*, *irregular verbs*.

To be, to laugh, to build, to study, to become, to happen, to burn, to describe, to read, to lock, to lead, to count, to come, to work, to keep, to join, to learn, to take, to say, to wake up, to go, to get, to know, to hear, to do.

**Regular verbs:**

I	II	III
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

**Irregular verbs:**

I	II	III
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____



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**2** Read the dialogue and write how the people travelled to Murmansk, Arkhangelsk, the White Sea and what transport they used in Arkhangelsk and Murmansk.

- How was your trip to the North?
- Fantastic!
- Did you go to Murmansk?
- Yes. We flew there by plane and then we went to Arkhangelsk by train.
- Did you travel by car or by bus?
- Yes, we went to the White Sea by car and we travelled by bus in the cities.

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**3** Complete the sentences using the proper tense of the verbs.

**Example:** *Rosie never (was, has been) to Africa.  
Rosie has never been to Africa.*

1) Our classes (*began, have begun*) at 8.30 last year.

2) My little sister (*didn't drink, hasn't drunk*) her glass of milk yet.

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3) We just (*chose, have chosen*) the presents for Christmas.

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4) Nelly (*drew, has drawn*) a funny picture last Thursday.

---

5) They already (*had lunch, have had lunch*).

---

6) "We (*ate, have eaten*) all the bananas!" he said.

---

7) I (*spent, have spent*) all the money yesterday.

---

8) We never (*swam, have swum*) in the ocean.

---

**4** Write the missing forms of the verbs.

1) build

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

seen

3) forget

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

shook

\_\_\_\_\_

5) \_\_\_\_\_

read

\_\_\_\_\_

6) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

been

7) fly

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8) \_\_\_\_\_

brought

\_\_\_\_\_

9) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

bought

10) find

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

11) \_\_\_\_\_

met

\_\_\_\_\_

12) wake (up)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

13) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

stolen

14) burn

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

15) \_\_\_\_\_

led

\_\_\_\_\_

16) become

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5

Jane has just returned from her journey to London. She has bought a lot of clothes and has seen many people. Look at the pictures and say (using *who* or *which*) what Jane tells her friends.

*Example: This is the sweater which I bought in London.  
This is Mr Mole who is a famous singer.*

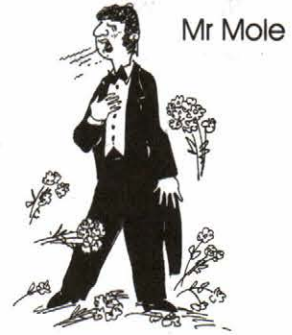


to buy a sweater



Mr Brown

to like to travel by plane



Mr Mole

to be a singer



Mr Fox

to buy a ticket



to buy in Scotland



Mrs Johnson

to miss a train



to take a picture in Trafalgar Square

Nelly Smith



to meet at the railway station





to see at the railway station



to buy a book



to like to travel very much

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_

**6** Write the opposites.

*Example: to miss a bus — to catch a bus*

- A.
- 1) to get into a car \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) to get off a train \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) to catch a train \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4) to go upstairs \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5) to get on a horse \_\_\_\_\_
  - 6) to get out of a taxi \_\_\_\_\_
  - 7) to miss a plane \_\_\_\_\_
- B.
- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1) ugly _____      | 5) strong _____      |
| 2) difficult _____ | 6) buy _____         |
| 3) clean _____     | 7) in front of _____ |
| 4) expensive _____ |                      |

**7 Say how you can reach:**

1) St. Petersburg from Moscow.

2) London from New York.

3) The Bolshoi Theatre from Red Square.

4) Yaroslavski railway station from the Kremlin.

**8 Make the sentences complete filling in *at, by, on, to, of*.**

1) He never goes ... car, he always goes ... foot.

2) When we lived ... the seaside last year we stayed ... the hotel.

3) He is waiting for me ... the bus stop.

4) We decided to meet ... the railway station.

5) Have you bought a ticket ... Moscow?

6) When are you going ... a journey?

7) He is never tired ... playing the computer.

8) He saw his friend ... board the ship.

**9 Nick wants to leave the car (the taxi, the train, the horse, the bus). Answer the question using the verb *to get*.**

What is he doing?

**10 Write the sentences using *to have to do something*.**

*Example: You mustn't come late.*

*You have to come in time.*

1) You mustn't walk on the grass.

2) You mustn't speak loudly in the library.

3) You mustn't be late for the performance.

4) You mustn't take pictures in the museum.

5) You mustn't listen to the radio in class.

6) You mustn't go to bed at midnight.

**11** You already know the three forms of 52 irregular verbs. Can you write them all? Write as many as you can remember.

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**12** Read the words and phrases given below. You should know their meanings and be able to write them correctly. If necessary, consult the vocabulary at the end of your Student's Book.

**Words:**

*n* — plane, train, bus, bus stop, seaside, railway station, airport, ticket, luggage, plate, journey, voyage, through train, ship, wind, single ticket, return ticket, platform, flight, business class, tourist class, voice, taxi.



*v* — travel, stay (at, with), find (found, found), steal (stole, stolen), fly (flew, flown), cry (cried), shake (shook, shaken), forget (forgot, forgotten), explain, arrive (in/at), feel (felt, felt), change, miss, catch (caught, caught), have to.

*adj* — cheap, fast, ugly, straight, kind, sad, silver, weak, strong, tired, fantastic, excellent, friendly.

*adv* — perhaps, nearly.

### Phrases:

*Lesson 31:* by plane, by train, by bus; at the bus stop, at the seaside, at the railway station.

*Lesson 32:* a ticket to a city; over the plain; to carry mail.

*Lesson 33:* straight ahead; to go on foot; So many countries, so many customs.

*Lesson 35:* to get into/out of a car (a taxi); to get on/off a train (a horse, a bus); to take a train (a plane, a taxi, the underground); to catch/miss a train (a plane, a bus, the underground); to go on a journey (trip, voyage); to be tired of; on board the ship; to take pictures; There is a lot of traffic now.

13

**And what about these words? Can you read and understand them properly?**

*n* — plain, passenger, mail, mustard, pepper, spice, vinegar, witch, prince, map, appetite, ticket office, line, metro, traffic, centre, seat, port.

*adj* — free, young, foreign.



# HOBBIES

## Lessons 37-42

1 Look at the pictures and say when Andrew arrived there.



Paris



the bus stop



New York



the port



the railway station



Klin

*Example:* Andrew arrived in Paris at a quarter past two.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_

2 Here are five short dialogues. Complete them.

*Example:* — Have you (see) “Hamlet”?  
— Yes, I (have).  
— Have you seen “Hamlet”?  
— Yes, I have.

- *When did you (see) it?*
- *I (see) it 2 years ago.*
- *When did you see it?*
- *I saw it 2 years ago.*

1) — What did you (*buy*) yesterday?

---

— I (*buy*) some stamps, coins and badges.

---

— Where did you (*buy*) them?

---

— I (*buy*) them near the special shop.

---

2) — Have you ever (*be*) to the theatre?

---

— Yes, I (*have*).

---

— When (*be*) you there?

---

— I (*be*) there yesterday.

---

— Who (*take*) part in the performance?

---

— A lot of actors (*do*).

---

3) — Have you (*be*) to the children's theatre?

---

— Unfortunately not. I (*have*) not (*buy*) tickets for the play yet.

---

4) — (*Be*) you at the theatre with your group three days ago?

---



— Yes, I (*be*).

---

— Where (*be*) your seats? (*Be*) they in the stalls?

---

— Yes, they (*be*). I could (*see*) the stage well.

---

5) — Have you ever (*meet*) any famous travellers?

---

— Yes, I (*have*).

---

— When did you (*meet*) them?

---

— I (*meet*) them last January.

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3

**Give the names of the people who do the following.**

**Example:** *Somebody who writes books is ... .*

*Somebody who writes books is a writer.*

- 1) Somebody who translates books is ... .
- 2) Somebody who reads books is ... .
- 3) Somebody who teaches pupils is ... .
- 4) Somebody who works at a factory is ... .
- 5) Somebody who travels to different countries is ... .
- 6) Somebody who collects different things is ... .
- 7) Somebody who plays football is a football ... .

4

**Peggy hasn't got a lot of things in the kitchen. Say what she has got using *a little* or *a few*.**

Apples, bread, bananas, carrots, coffee, biscuits, eggs, fish, fruit, potatoes, jam, hamburgers, juice, vegetables, meat, milk, salt, sweets.

**5 Use the right form of the verb *to be* and the right pronoun.**

**Example:** *The clothes ... wet. Dry ... , please.*  
*The clothes are wet. Dry them, please.*

- 1) The potatoes ... on the table. ... .. on the plate.
- 2) The advice ... good. But I can't follow ... .
- 3) Why ... your clothes dirty? You put ... on only in the morning.
- 4) Where have you put the carrots? ... .. in the fridge.
- 5) Where ... the milk? ... .. in the cup.

**6 What will you choose to fill in: *say* or *tell*?**

- 1) Don't ... where you are going.
- 2) He never ... me anything about his hobbies.
- 3) What did you ...?
- 4) They ... their friends about their journeys.
- 5) Nick ... , "I like cartoons."

**7 Give the opposites.**

- 1) friendly \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) kind \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) rich \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) happy \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) comfortable \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) easy \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) important \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) long \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) cheap \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) true \_\_\_\_\_
- 11) fast \_\_\_\_\_
- 12) interesting \_\_\_\_\_

**8 Write two forms of the verbs.**

- |                |       |       |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| 1) rise        | _____ | _____ |
| 2) decide      | _____ | _____ |
| 3) care (for)  | _____ | _____ |
| 4) mean        | _____ | _____ |
| 5) create      | _____ | _____ |
| 6) say         | _____ | _____ |
| 7) tell        | _____ | _____ |
| 8) listen (to) | _____ | _____ |

**9 Read the story filling in the prepositions and write what Rosie's hobby is.**

**My Sister**

I have a sister. Her name is Rosie. I'm very fond ...(1) her. We often play together and she always takes part ...(2) all our games. My little sister doesn't care ...(3) cinema but she likes theatre very much. She buys tickets ...(4) all the plays and likes to sit ...(5) the stalls where she can see the actors who are popular ...(6) the audience. She knows many dialogues ...(7) different performances ...(8) heart and is proud ...(9) it. She uses her imagination and makes up her own stories. She wants to see them ...(10) the stage ...(11) the theatre. She writes her stories and reads them ...(12) me. They are usually very interesting and full ...(13) kind and friendly characters. She likes to read me her stories ...(14) we go ...(15) bed and I always listen ...(16) them ...(17) ...(18) the end.

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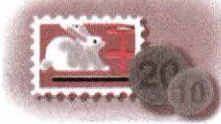




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10

Look at the picture and write what Adrian is fond of doing.

 <p>to collect stamps (coins, badges)</p>	<p>to watch cartoons (feature films, documentary films)</p> 
 <p>to go to the theatre (to the cinema, to the museum)</p>	 <p>to read novels (fiction, poems)</p> 

*Example:* Adrian is fond of collecting stamps.

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- 11** Read the words and phrases given below. You should know their meanings and be able to write them correctly. If necessary, consult the vocabulary at the end of your Student's Book.

**Words:**

*n* — collector, collection, stamp, coin, theme, badge, quarter, seat, stage, performance, part, audience, cartoon, feature film, documentary film, screen, success, land, novel, library, soap opera, cinemagoer, theatregoer, the stalls, hobby, specialist.

*v* — be fond of, be proud of, collect, specialize, rise (rose, risen), perform, decide, care (for), full of, mean (meant, meant), create, tell *smb* (told, told), say (said, said), be born, listen (to).

*adj* — thematic, special, popular (with), true, boring, few, a few, uncomfortable, uneasy, unkind, proud, full.

*adv* — also, unfortunately.

*pron* — whatever, whoever, wherever, whenever.

*prep* — besides.

*conj* — though.

**Phrases:**

*Lesson 38:* at a quarter to ..., at a quarter past ...; to take part in; at the theatre, at the cinema, in the stalls; a ticket for a play.

*Lesson 40:* to tell a lie, to tell the truth, to have great success, to be a success; What's on ...?

*Lesson 41:* up to the end; to use one's imagination.

- 12** And what about these words? Can you read and understand them properly?

*n* — character, concert, optimism, problem, fact, metal, soldier, programme, ballet, opera, musical, gangster, actor, storm of applause, interval, video, comedy, a detective (historical, black-and-white, colour) film, balcony.



# AMERICA (THE USA)

## Lessons 43–52

- 1 Choose the words from the box and write them in their proper place (a, b, c).

square, airport, bed, cinema, car, sofa, fridge, carpet, picture, textbook, mirror, wardrobe, exercise book, fire, theatre, cupboard, ruler, bus, rubber, desk, curtains, pen, road, church, pencil, house, bridge

a)

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b)

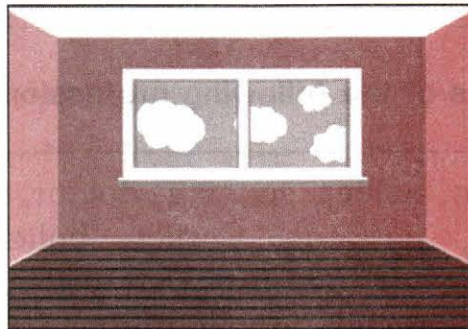
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c)

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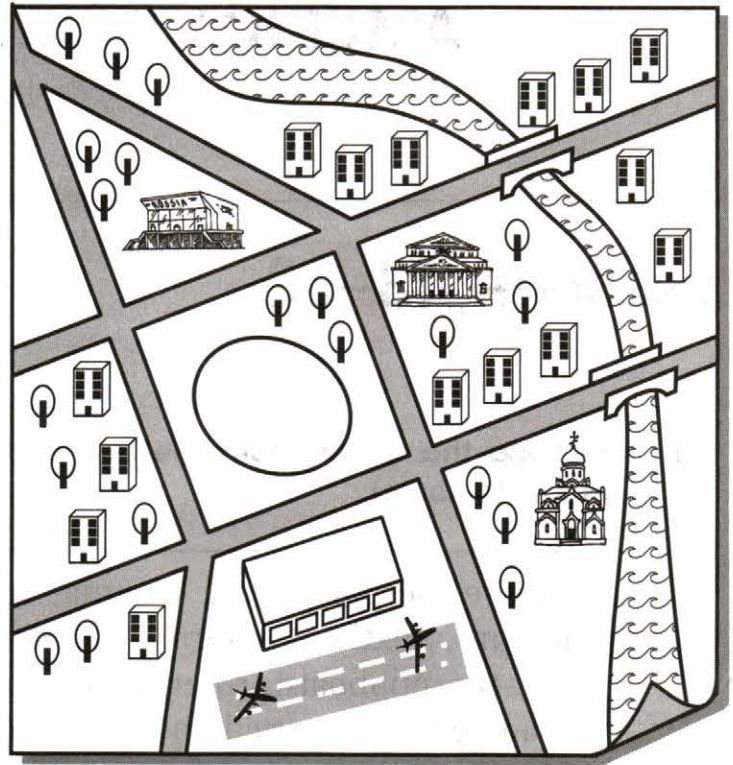
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- 2 Write as many words as you remember denoting a) hobbies, b) transport.

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- 3 Divide the names of the following professions into three groups.

sailor, fireman, officer, seaman, doctor, soldier, postman, actor, writer, narrator, worker, policeman, milkman, announcer, reader, performer, traveller, teacher, fisherman, singer, forester, farmer, football player

-er

-or

-man

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
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_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

**4 Agree or disagree.**

- 1) South America is an island.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Christopher Columbus discovered Africa in 1492.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) The USA is a large country in North America.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Sailors never travel by plane.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Christopher Columbus reached Central America in 1992.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6) The King and the Queen of Spain gave Christopher Columbus money to go to India.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7) When Christopher Columbus began his sea voyage, he sailed west.  
\_\_\_\_\_

5

**Make up sentences of the given words.**

1) was, Christopher, interested, Columbus, in, sea, the.

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2) English, the, appeared, America, in, settlements, first, the, seventeenth, in, century.

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3) celebration, Indians, for, the, turkey, prepared, the.

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4) harvest, the, year, that, rich, was.

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5) together, God, thanked, they.

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6) danger, land, full, the, was, new, of.

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7) raining, hard, is, it.

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6

**For or since?**

1) We've known each other ... 10 years.

2) She has been in danger ... that meeting.

3) They have been in this little settlement ... the last year.

4) I have been up ... five o'clock this morning.

5) You haven't seen Alec, a sailor, ... Tuesday, have you?

6) ... when have you known her?

7) I have had this Teddy Bear ... years.

7

**Choose from the box the adjectives you can use to describe:**

a) work

b) a country

c) a box

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boring, hard, native, peaceful, wooden, dangerous, empty, golden

**8 Write questions for more information.**

He flew there.

- 1) Who \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Where \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) When \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Why \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) With whom \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) How many times \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) How often \_\_\_\_\_

**9 Look through the text "The History of Thanksgiving Day" (Exercise 15, Lesson 45) and answer the questions.**

- 1) What holiday do Americans celebrate at the end of November?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) What day of the week is it?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Where do people go that day?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Americans decorate their houses on Thanksgiving Day, don't they?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) What is a symbol of the day?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Since when has the turkey become a symbol of Thanksgiving Day?  
\_\_\_\_\_

10

Write what holidays American people celebrate all over the year. Home reading Lessons 12 and 13 can help you to complete the table.

Month	Holiday	Date
January	1) . . . . . 2) . . . . .	1st, 2nd Third Monday
February	3) . . . . . 4) . . . . .	14th Third Monday
March	5) . . . . . 6) . . . . .	17th Late March or early April
April	7) . . . . .	1st
May	8) . . . . . 9) . . . . . or . . . . .	Last Monday One Sunday
June	10) . . . . .	14th
July	11) . . . . .	4th
September	12) . . . . .	First Monday
October	13) . . . . . 14) . . . . .	Second Monday 31st
November	15) . . . . . 16) . . . . .	11th Fourth Thursday
December	17) . . . . . 18) . . . . .	25th 31st

- 11** Write five polite questions asking for permission to do something. Begin them with *May I ...?*

to ask for advice, to take the newspaper, to buy a magazine, to eat some turkey, to have some nuts

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_

- 12** Answer the questions using: *Yes, you may/No, you mustn't.*

- 1) May I watch TV? \_\_\_\_\_ It's time to sleep.
- 2) May I go to the cinema? \_\_\_\_\_ An interesting comedy is on.
- 3) May I prepare turkey? \_\_\_\_\_ It's in the fridge.
- 4) May I play the piano here? \_\_\_\_\_ The child is sleeping in the room.
- 5) May I sell this book? \_\_\_\_\_ I am going to give it to your cousin.

- 13** Write what they will be able to do (tomorrow, next week, next month).

- 1) Edward cannot learn this rule now.
- 2) Alice cannot prepare turkey for dinner.
- 3) My family can't move to another flat on Saturday.
- 4) My host can't invite his friend to come for the weekend.
- 5) The sailor can't sail round this island this week.

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- 14** Jane and Mike are talking about the Wild West. Here are Jane's answers, write Mike's questions.

Mike: (1) \_\_\_\_\_

Jane: They appeared in the 17th century.

Mike: (2) \_\_\_\_\_

Jane: They were from England, Spain and Germany.

Mike: (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Jane: They grew rice and tobacco.

Mike: (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Jane: There were 13 colonies in America in 1733.

Mike: (5) \_\_\_\_\_

Jane: Because they didn't like to depend on the English King.

Mike: (6) \_\_\_\_\_

Jane: George Washington was.

Mike: (7) \_\_\_\_\_

Jane: They went west to look for gold, for new lands.

Mike: (8) \_\_\_\_\_

Jane: They had a very dangerous life, it was really full of danger.

- 15** Do you remember the names of American coins? Write them down. You should know five of them.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 16** Answer the questions about American money.

1) How many nickels are there in a dime? \_\_\_\_\_

2) How many dimes are there in a dollar? \_\_\_\_\_

3) How many nickels are there in a dollar? \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) How many nickels are there in a quarter? \_\_\_\_\_  
 5) How many quarters are there in a dollar? \_\_\_\_\_

**17** Read the text to know about another American symbol – “Uncle Sam” and say if “Uncle Sam” is a real man.



“Uncle Sam” is a cartoon symbol of the American government. He has appeared in magazines, newspapers and on posters [ˈpəʊstəz] (афиши, плакаты) for the last 150 years. In 1812 a man named Samuel Wilson sold meat to the American government for its soldiers [ˈsəʊldʒəz]. Everyone called him Uncle Sam. The first letters of Uncle Sam “US” were the same as the first letters of the

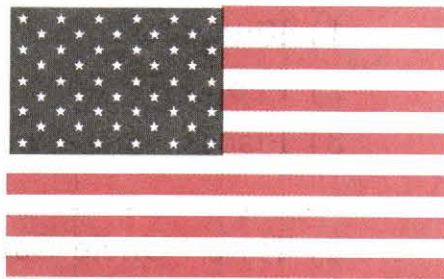
United States. Very soon cartoons of Uncle Sam as the American government first began to appear.

The United States of America has an official song too. It is the “Star-Spangled Banner”.<sup>1</sup>

**18** Your Indian friend doesn’t know anything about American symbols. Could you help her? Write down everything you remember about American symbols.

A.

- 1) Colour: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Name: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Number of stars: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Number of stripes: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Colour of stripes: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Stripes stand for: \_\_\_\_\_



<sup>1</sup> “Star-Spangled [ˈspæŋɡld] Banner” — «Звездное знамя» (гимн Соединенных Штатов Америки).

7) Stars stand for: \_\_\_\_\_

8) Places to see the flag: \_\_\_\_\_

**B.**

1) Year when it appeared in the USA:

\_\_\_\_\_

2) Country it came from: \_\_\_\_\_

3) Reason (*причина*) it came to the USA:

\_\_\_\_\_

4) Place it is now: \_\_\_\_\_



**C.**

1) Year it became the official symbol:

\_\_\_\_\_

2) An olive branch stands for: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3) Arrows stand for: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4) Place where this symbol is: \_\_\_\_\_



**D.**

1) Kind of symbol it is: \_\_\_\_\_

2) People it stands for: \_\_\_\_\_

3) Places where we can see it: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4) Time "Uncle Sam" appeared as a symbol of the US: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5) US stand for: a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_





**19** Write what people can read, sell, protect, prepare, be interested in. Complete the following:

1) People can read letters, \_\_\_\_\_

2) People can sell vegetables, \_\_\_\_\_

3) People can protect plants, \_\_\_\_\_

4) People can prepare meals, \_\_\_\_\_

5) People can be interested in languages, \_\_\_\_\_

**20** Think of your own sentences using the following:

*Example: It is good advice. I will follow it.*

1) (bad advice) \_\_\_\_\_

2) (clever advice) \_\_\_\_\_

3) (kind advice) \_\_\_\_\_

4) (dangerous advice) \_\_\_\_\_

5) (excellent advice) \_\_\_\_\_

**21** Read the words and phrases given below. You should know their meanings and be able to write them correctly. If necessary, consult the vocabulary at the end of your Student's Book.

**Words:**

*n* — discoverer, discovery, sail, sailor, island, settlement, turkey, danger, harvest, God, nut, wood, peace, hunter, friendship, independence, gold, gun, snake, tailor, state, government, magazine, newspaper, letter, advice, person, host, hostess, rule.

*v* — discover, sail, reach, be interested (in), appear, prepare, hunt, smoke, depend (on), fight (fought, fought), be situated, protect, sell (sold, sold), advise, move, relax.

*adj* — round, hard, native, wooden, peaceful, golden, empty, dangerous, each, own, personal.

*adv* — together, maybe.

*prep* — along, through, since.

### Phrases:

*Lesson 46:* How've you been? How long have you been here?  
Jack, you're back! It's been a long time. I've heard so much about you!

*Lesson 47:* It depends; gold coin; golden hair.

*Lesson 48:* to look through.

*Lesson 50:* — May I do it? — Yes, you may. — Do, please. — No, I'm afraid not. — No, you mustn't; pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, dollars.

*Lesson 51:* can — could — be able to; I can do it; He couldn't do it then; She will be able to do it next week.

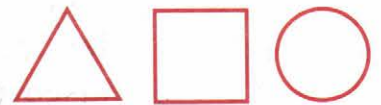
The advice is good. It was good advice.

### 22 And what about these words? Can you read and understand them properly?

*n* — continent, planet, France, territory, colony, soldier, colonist, Spain, stripe, Cuba, festival, symbol, statue, national, eagle, sauce, Indian, liberty, ceremony, culture, costume, Asia, Alaska, Negro, plantation, rice, tobacco, president, cowboy.

*v* — group, row, attack, display, fold.

*adj* — traditional, official, American, Indian, Spanish, roast, whole.



# MY COUNTRY

## Lessons 53–57

- 1 Be sure you know the verbs. Add *-tion* to each verb and translate the new words into Russian.

*Example: translate — translation — перевод.*

collect \_\_\_\_\_

explain \_\_\_\_\_

protect \_\_\_\_\_

prepare \_\_\_\_\_

found \_\_\_\_\_

inform \_\_\_\_\_

celebrate \_\_\_\_\_

compose \_\_\_\_\_

create \_\_\_\_\_

decorate \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 **True or False?**

- 1) Russia is rich in gold and silver.
- 2) One Russian symbol is the Russian national flag.
- 3) The Russian flag has four stripes on it.
- 4) The other symbol of Russia is a fir tree.
- 5) The Neva ['neivə] is the longest river in Russia.
- 6) Russia is the smallest country in Europe.
- 7) Russian people have always been devoted to their Motherland.
- 8) The Urals form a natural border between Europe and Asia.





**3 Ask questions for more information.**

He founded the capital.

- 1) Who \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) What capital \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) When \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Where \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Why \_\_\_\_\_

**4 Choose the words that you could use to describe:**

a) Russia: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b) Russian people: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(the) biggest, noble, rich, honest, devoted, brave, independent, peaceful, (be) full of, (be) proud of, (be) fond of, kind, clever, friendly

**5 Agree or disagree.**

- 1) The capital of Russia is Kiev.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Moscow is not an old city, it is less than 100 years old.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Moscow was founded by Yuri Dolgoruky in 1147.  
\_\_\_\_\_



5) In the 16th century Moscow was one of the largest cities in Europe.

6) Moscow has always been the capital of Russia.

7) Peter the Great moved the Russian capital to St. Petersburg.

8) In 1918 Moscow became the capital of Russia again.

**6** Try and explain in written form the following:

an honest man \_\_\_\_\_

brave \_\_\_\_\_

a rich woman \_\_\_\_\_

young \_\_\_\_\_

war \_\_\_\_\_

enemy \_\_\_\_\_

**7** Your British friend is interested in the war of 1812. Please answer his questions.

*Nick:* Why was Russia in great danger in 1812?

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*Nick:* Was Napoleon sure he could easily win the war against Russia? Why?

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*Nick:* When was a terrible battle in Smolensk?

---

*Nick:* Why did Napoleon's army leave Smolensk so quickly?

---

*Nick:* Why did the Russian tsar invite Michael Kutuzov to become the head of the Russian army?

---

*Nick:* Where did Kutuzov decide to give a fight to Napoleon?

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*Nick:* What battle was the beginning of the greatest Russian victory over Napoleon in the war of 1812?

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**8** Put the articles where necessary.

\_\_\_ Red Square

\_\_\_ Asia

\_\_\_ Russia

\_\_\_ Volga

\_\_\_ Europe

\_\_\_ Kiev

\_\_\_ Urals

\_\_\_ Arctic Ocean

\_\_\_ Apple Street

\_\_\_ Moscow

\_\_\_ Neva

\_\_\_ America

\_\_\_ USA

\_\_\_ Black Sea

\_\_\_ Indian Ocean

\_\_\_ Baikal

\_\_\_ Alps

\_\_\_ Green Street



9 Write the missing forms of the adjectives.

*Example: big — bigger — (the) biggest*

_____	braver	_____
happy	_____	_____
_____	_____	(the) best
_____	more comfortable	_____
bad	_____	_____
_____	earlier	_____
_____	cleverer	_____
_____	_____	the most interesting

10 Read the words and phrases given below. You should know their meanings and be able to write them correctly. If necessary, consult the vocabulary at the end of your Student's Book.

**Words:**

*n* — bank, enemy, bravery, birch, top, map, stone, war, army, battle, victory, soul, heart.

*v* — found (founded), win (won, won), die, kill.

*adj* — noble, honest, devoted, brave, young, hospitable, real.

*adv* — really.

*prep* — between, against.

**Phrases:**

*Lesson 54:* to travel east (west).

*Lesson 55:* to be founded; to be made of.

11 And what about these words? Can you read and understand them properly?

*n* — youth, border, mineral, prince, chronicle, fortress.

*v* — break, flow, conquer, criticize.

*adj* — symbolic, poetic.

*adv* — practically.



# KEYS

## School Life (Lessons 9—16)

### Exercise 1.

Nelly has got P.E. on Tuesday and on Friday.  
She has got Arts on Tuesday and on Thursday.  
She has got Music on Wednesday and on Friday.  
She has got Handicraft on Friday.

### Exercise 2.

1) In winter Peter plays tennis at 3 o'clock on Monday. 2) In winter Peter plays football at 5 o'clock on Tuesday. 3) In winter Peter plays volleyball at 3 o'clock on Wednesday. 4) In winter Peter plays basketball at 11 o'clock on Thursday. 5) In winter Peter goes swimming at 6 o'clock on Friday. 6) In winter Peter goes skiing at 9 o'clock on Saturday. 7) In winter Peter goes skating at 10 o'clock on Sunday. 8) In summer Peter plays football at 11 o'clock on Monday. 9) In summer Peter plays tennis at 2 o'clock on Tuesday. 10) In summer Peter plays volleyball at 12 o'clock on Wednesday. 11) In summer Peter plays baseball at 1 o'clock on Thursday. 12) In summer Peter goes running at 7 o'clock on Friday. 13) In summer Peter goes swimming at 12 o'clock on Saturday. 14) In summer Peter plays basketball at 10 o'clock on Sunday.

### Exercise 3.

- A. (1) on, (2) after, (3) in, (4) at, (5) in, (6) in, (7) at, (8) at, (9) at.  
B. 1) No, Nora usually had a walk at one o'clock in the afternoon.  
2) That day Nora had a walk after classes.  
3) Nora laughed at Allan because he was funny.  
4) Allan ran because he tried to stop the two boys from fighting.  
5) Nora usually went for a walk at noon in summer.

### Exercise 4.

- 1) "The News" is **on** at half past six.  
2) "The Weather" is **on** at half past eight.  
3) "Sports" is **on** at half past ten.  
4) The film "Don't Ask Me!" is **on** at half past nine.  
5) "We Are in Africa" is **on** at half past eleven.  
6) "Tom and Jerry" is **on** at half past twelve.

### Exercise 5.

- 1) can we; 2) won't we; 3) is he; 4) didn't they; 5) doesn't it; 6) is there.

**Exercise 6.**

- 1) I worked there yesterday.
- 2) I counted them yesterday.
- 3) I met them yesterday.
- 4) I drank it yesterday.
- 5) I wrote it yesterday.

**Exercise 7.**

- 1) It's never too late to learn. (*Ср. Век живи, век учись.*)
- 2) Better late than never, but better never late. (*Ср. Лучше поздно, чем никогда.*)
- 3) A good beginning makes a good ending. (*Ср. Хорошее начало полдела откачало.*)

**Exercise 8.**

**Nouns:** exercise book, song, subject, floor, picture, museum, uniform, window, rubber, carpet.

**Verbs:** leave, meet, join, count, learn, spend, laugh, study.

**Adjectives:** famous, poor, important, easy, different, comfortable.

**Exercise 9.**

- 1) Shall I make the bed?
- 2) Shall I wash up?
- 3) Shall I put the books in the bookcase?
- 4) Shall I close the bookcase?
- 5) Shall I wash the floor?

**Exercise 10.**

**Regular verbs:** laughed; studied; joined; counted; worked.

**Irregular verbs:** met; left; sang; got (on with *smb*); was/were (over).

**Exercise 11.**

- 1) on;
- 2) by;
- 3) at;
- 4) to, on;
- 5) for;
- 6) in;
- 7) for;
- 8) —;
- 9) at;
- 10) on, with, at.

**Exercise 12.**

Mary goes to school five times a week.

She goes to the cinema twice a week.

She goes to the theatre once a week.

She goes to the swimming pool twice a week.

She goes to the museum once a week.

She goes to the Zoo once a week.

**Exercise 13.**

- 1) The new boy came to school on Thursday.
- 2) His name was Peter Rivers.
- 3) Miss Fair asked Peter to sit next to Tom.



- 4) It was Maths.
- 5) Peter counted well. No, he wasn't.
- 6) The children had lunch after Maths. It was half past twelve.
- 7) He took out an old brown apple, some old cheese and some bits of fish from dinner.
- 8) Children laughed because Tom had the garbage in his bag.
- 9) Peter asked Tom to eat an egg and some bread.

## The Place We Live In (Lessons 17—23)

### Exercise 1.

- 2) A kitchen is a place we make food in.
- 3) A bathroom is a place we wash our hands, faces in, or a place where we take (have) a shower.
- 4) A flower is a plant that grows in gardens.
- 5) A key is a thing that locks the door.
- 6) A bedroom is a place (room) we sleep in.
- 7) A hall is a place where we take off or put on our overcoats.
- 8) A house is a place we live in.

### Exercise 2.

- A. (1) in, (2) in, (3) of, (4) behind, (5) over, (6) of, (7) at, (8) of.  
 B. Picture 1.

### Exercise 3.

- 1) a hall; 2) a dining room; 3) a bedroom; 4) a bathroom; 5) a toilet; 6) a kitchen

### Exercise 4.

- 1) comfortable; 2) warm; 3) quiet; 4) small; 5) large.

### Exercise 5.

- 1) False; 2) False; 3) False; 4) False; 5) True; 6) True.

### Exercise 6.

Возможные типы вопросов:

- 1) Is there a bath in your bathroom?
- 2) What is there in your kitchen?
- 3) How many chairs have you got in your living room?
- 4) Have you got a mirror in your bedroom or in your bathroom?
- 5) Where is the bookcase in your flat?
- 6) What is your favourite room?
- 7) Your kitchen is large, isn't it?

### Exercise 7.

A. The boys had lunch in the kitchen.

B. 1) False; 2) False; 3) Don't know; 4) True; 5) Don't know; 6) True.

## Town Life. London (Lessons 24—30)

### Exercise 1.

1) a; 2) an; 3) an; 4) a; 5) a; 6) a; 7) a; 8) a; 9) an; 10) an;  
11) a; 12) an; 13) a; 14) an.

### Exercise 2.

[t]: to laugh — laughed — laughed; to work — worked — worked;  
to lock — locked — locked;

[d]: to study — studied — studied; to join — joined — joined; to  
describe — described — described; to happen — happened —  
happened; to believe — believed — believed;

[ɪd]: to count — counted — counted; to shout — shouted — shout-  
ed; to start — started — started.

### Exercise 3.

ВОЗМОЖНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:

I have **already** been to the church. I have **never** been to the church.

I haven't been to the church **yet**.

### Exercise 4.

1) be — was/were — been; 2) see — saw — seen; 3) read —  
read — read; 4) buy — bought — bought; 5) bring — brought —  
brought; 6) meet — met — met; 7) build — built — built; 8) wake —  
woke — woken; 9) burn — burnt — burnt; 10) become — became —  
become.

### Exercise 5.

It is a monument **to** ...

### Exercise 6.

- 1) Do you do your lessons in the study or (do you do them) in the living room?
- 2) Is there a cupboard in the hall or a) (is there a cupboard) in the kitchen? b) is there a wardrobe in the hall?
- 3) Did it happen to your cousin or (did it happen) to your friend?
- 4) Have you got a new fridge or (have you got) a new television?
- 5) Does he believe your words or doesn't he believe them?
- 6) Has he been to Westminster Abbey or (has he been) to St. Paul's Cathedral?

- 7) Have you been to the trip to England or (have you been) to the trip to America?
- 8) Has she turned to the right or (has she turned) to the left?

**Exercise 7.**

It takes me

20 minutes to get to the church.  
 one hour to get to the theatre.  
 half an hour to get to the cinema.  
 10 minutes to get to the museum.  
 15 minutes to get to school.  
 45 minutes to get to the bridge.  
 5 minutes to get to my friend's house.  
 half an hour to get to the main square.  
 10 minutes to get to the monument.  
 two hours to get to my Granny's house.

**Exercise 8.**

- 1) in front of; 2) in; 3) by; 4) in, in, of; 5) with/to, in; 6) to; 7) of;
- 8) to; 9) to; 10) to, in, of.

**Exercise 9.**

- 1) She is going to school. She is going to leave her house.
- 2) He is going to open the front door (the house).
- 3) The pupils are going to sing.
- 4) He is going to draw a picture (to colour a/the picture).
- 5) They are going to buy a wardrobe.

**Exercise 10.**

- 1) Are you going to buy a new car?
- 2) How much money are you going to spend?
- 3) Where are you going to buy it?
- 4) When are you going to buy it?
- 5) Why are you going to buy it?

**Exercise 11.**

- 1) We have never/already been to the Tower of London.
- 2) She hasn't woken up yet.
- 3) Peter Brown has never/already seen Westminster Abbey.
- 4) Has he become an architect yet?
- 5) Have they ever been to Buckingham Palace?
- 6) They haven't built a monument in the square yet.



## Travelling and Transport (Lessons 31—36)

### Exercise 1.

**Regular verbs:** laugh — laughed — laughed; study — studied — studied; happen — happened — happened; describe — described — described; lock — locked — locked; count — counted — counted; work — worked — worked; join — joined — joined.

**Irregular verbs:** be — was/were — been; build — built — built; become — became — become; burn — burnt — burnt; read — read — read; lead — led — led; come — came — come; keep — kept — kept; learn — learnt — learnt; take — took — taken; say — said — said; wake (up) — woke (up) — woken (up); go — went — gone; get — got — got; know — knew — known; hear — heard — heard; do — did — done.

### Exercise 2.

- a) They travelled to Murmansk by plane.
- b) They travelled to Arkhangelsk by train.
- c) They travelled to the White Sea by car.
- d) They travelled in Murmansk and in Arkhangelsk by bus.

### Exercise 3.

- 1) Our classes **began** at 8.30 last year.
- 2) My little sister **hasn't drunk** her glass of milk yet.
- 3) We **have** just **chosen** the presents for Christmas.
- 4) Nelly **drew** a funny picture last Thursday.
- 5) They **have** already **had** lunch.
- 6) "We **have eaten** all the bananas!" he said.
- 7) I **spent** all the money yesterday.
- 8) We **have** never **swum** in the ocean.

### Exercise 4.

- 1) built, built; 2) see, saw; 3) forgot, forgotten; 4) shake, shaken;
- 5) read [ri:d], read [red]; 6) be, was/were; 7) flew, flown; 8) bring, brought; 9) buy, bought; 10) found, found; 11) meet, met; 12) woke (up), woken (up); 13) steal, stole; 14) burnt, burnt; 15) lead, led; 16) became, become.

### Exercise 5.

- 1) This is Mr Brown who likes to travel by plane.
- 2) This is Mr Fox who bought me a ticket.
- 3) These are the gloves which I bought in Scotland.
- 4) This is Mrs Johnson who missed her train to London.
- 5) This is the picture which I took in Trafalgar Square.

- 6) This is Nelly Smith who met me at the railway station.
- 7) This is the train which I saw at the railway station.
- 8) This is the book which I bought in England.
- 9) This is the woman who liked to travel very much.

**Exercise 6.**

**A.** 1) to get out of a car; 2) to get on a train; 3) to miss a train; 4) to go downstairs; 5) to get off a horse; 6) to get into a taxi; 7) to catch a plane.

**B.** 1) beautiful; 2) easy; 3) dirty; 4) cheap; 5) weak; 6) sell; 7) behind.

**Exercise 7.**

- 1) I can reach St. Petersburg (from Moscow) by plane, by train, by car.
- 2) I can reach London (from New York) by plane and by sea (by ship).
- 3) I can reach the Bolshoi Theatre (from Red Square) on foot.
- 4) I can reach Yaroslavski railway station (from the Kremlin) by metro, by bus, by taxi or by car.

**Exercise 8.**

- 1) by, on; 2) at, at; 3) at; 4) at; 5) to; 6) on; 7) of; 8) on.

**Exercise 9.**

Nick is getting out of the taxi (car).

He is getting off the train (horse, bus).

**Exercise 10.**

- 1) You have to walk along the road.
- 2) You have to speak quietly in the library.
- 3) You have to come in time for the performance.
- 4) You have to take pictures outdoors.
- 5) You have to listen to the radio after classes.
- 6) You have to go to bed early.

**Exercise 11.**

*These are the first forms:* be, see, read, buy, meet, build, become, wake (up), burn, come, learn, say, keep, take, go, get, know, hear, do, lead, begin, choose, draw, drink, eat, have, spend, swim, find, steal, fly, understand, fall, give, grow, make, shake, forget, sing, put, run, send, shine, sit, sleep, speak, wear, stand, teach, think, feel, catch.

*For the second and the third forms consult if necessary the list of irregular verbs at the end of your textbook.*

## Hobbies (Lessons 37—42)

### Exercise 1.

- 1) Andrew arrived at the bus stop at a quarter past twelve.
- 2) Andrew arrived in New York at a quarter past five.
- 3) Andrew arrived at the port at a quarter to seven.
- 4) Andrew arrived at the railway station at a quarter to twelve.
- 5) Andrew arrived in Klin at half past eight.

### Exercise 2.

- 1) buy, bought, buy, bought.
- 2) been, have, were, was, took, did.
- 3) been, have not bought.
- 4) were, was, were, were, were, see.
- 5) met, have, meet, met.

### Exercise 3.

- 1) a translator; 2) a reader; 3) a teacher; 4) a worker; 5) a traveller;
- 6) a collector; 7) a player.

### Exercise 4.

A few apples, a little bread, a few bananas, a few carrots, a little coffee, a few biscuits, a few eggs, a little fish, a little fruit, a few potatoes, a little jam, a few hamburgers, a little juice, a few vegetables, a little meat, a little milk, a little salt, a few sweets.

### Exercise 5.

- 1) are, they, are; 2) is, it; 3) are, them; 4) they, are; 5) is, it, is.

### Exercise 6.

- 1) say; 2) tells; 3) say; 4) tell/told; 5) said/says.

### Exercise 7.

- 1) unfriendly; 2) unkind; 3) poor; 4) unhappy; 5) uncomfortable;
- 6) uneasy or difficult; 7) unimportant; 8) short; 9) expensive;
- 10) untrue; 11) slow; 12) boring.

### Exercise 8.

- 1) rose, risen; 2) decided, decided; 3) cared (for), cared (for); 4) meant, meant; 5) created, created; 6) said, said; 7) told, told; 8) listened (to), listened (to).

### Exercise 9.

Rosie's hobby is a) writing stories, b) theatre.

- (1) of, (2) in, (3) for, (4) for, (5) in, (6) with, (7) from, (8) by,



(9) of, (10) on, (11) at, (12) to, (13) of, (14) before, (15) to, (16) to, (17) up, (18) to.

### Exercise 10.

Adrian is fond of a) collecting coins (stamps, badges), b) going to the theatre (cinema, museum), c) watching cartoons (feature films, documentary films), d) reading novels (fiction, poems).

## America (The USA) (Lessons 43—52)

### Exercise 1.

**Bag:** textbook, exercise book, ruler, rubber, pen, pencil.

**Room:** bed, sofa, fridge, carpet, picture, mirror, wardrobe, fire, cupboard, desk, curtains.

**Town:** square, airport, cinema, car, theatre, bus, road, church, house, bridge.

### Exercise 2.

- a) collecting stamps, collecting badges, collecting coins, collecting pictures, collecting books, gardening, going to the cinema, going to the theatre, going to the museum, travelling, playing computer.  
b) car, plane, train, bus, trolleybus, ferry (boat), boat, automobile.

### Exercise 3.

**-er** (officer, soldier, writer, worker, announcer, reader, performer, traveller, teacher, singer, forester, farmer, football player).

**-or** (sailor, doctor, actor, narrator).

**-man** (fireman, seaman, postman, policeman, milkman, fisherman).

### Exercise 4.

- 1) That's not true. It is a continent.
- 2) That's not right. He discovered America.
- 3) That's right.
- 4) That's not right. They often do.
- 5) That's not right. He reached it in 1492.
- 6) That's right.
- 7) That's right.

### Exercise 5.

- 1) Christopher Columbus was interested in the sea.
- 2) The first English settlements appeared in America in the seventeenth century.
- 3) The Indians prepared turkey for the celebration.
- 4) That year the harvest was rich.
- 5) They thanked God together. (Together they thanked God.)

- 6) The new land was full of danger.
- 7) It is raining hard.

**Exercise 6.**

- 1) for; 2) since; 3) since; 4) since; 5) since; 6) since; 7) for.

**Exercise 7.**

- a) boring (hard, dangerous) work; b) a native (peaceful, dangerous) country; c) a wooden (empty, golden) box.

**Exercise 8.**

- 1) Who flew there?
- 2) Where did he fly?
- 3) When did he fly there?
- 4) Why did he fly there?
- 5) With whom did he fly?
- 6) How many times did he fly there?
- 7) How often did he fly there?

**Exercise 9.**

- 1) They celebrate Thanksgiving Day.
- 2) It is Thursday, the last Thursday in November.
- 3) People usually go to church.
- 4) Yes, they do.
- 5) It is the turkey.
- 6) Since 1621, the first celebration of Thanksgiving Day, the turkey has become its symbol.

**Exercise 10.**

- 1) New Year's Day, 2) Martin Luther King's Birthday, 3) St. Valentine's Day, 4) President's Day, 5) St. Patrick's Day, 6) Easter, 7) April Fools' Day, 8) Memorial Day, 9) Mother's Day or Father's Day, 10) Flag Day, 11) Independence Day, 12) Labour Day, 13) Columbus Day, 14) Halloween, 15) Veteran's Day, 16) Thanksgiving (Day), 17) Christmas (Day), 18) New Year's Eve.

**Exercise 11.**

May I ask you for advice? May I take the newspaper? May I buy a magazine? May I eat some turkey? May I have some nuts?

**Exercise 12.**

- 1) No, you mustn't. 2) Yes, you may. 3) Yes, you may. 4) No, you mustn't. 5) No, you mustn't.

**Exercise 13.**

- 1) Edward will be able to learn this rule (next week).
- 2) Alice will be able to prepare turkey for dinner tomorrow.

- 3) My family will be able to move to another flat next Sunday.
- 4) My host will be able to invite his friend to come for the weekend next week.
- 5) The sailor will be able to sail round this island next week.

**Exercise 14.**

- (1) When did the first colonists (colonies) appear in America?
- (2) Where were the colonists from?
- (3) What did they (the colonists) grow?
- (4) How many colonies were there in America in 1733?
- (5) Why did they begin to fight for independence? (Why did they fight for independence?)
- (6) Who was the first American President?
- (7) What did they go west for? (Why did American people go west?)
- (8) What kind of life did they have in the Wild West?

**Exercise 15.**

Pennies, dimes, dollars, nickels, quarters.

**Exercise 16.**

- 1) two, 2) ten, 3) twenty, 4) five, 5) four.

**Exercise 17.**

No, it isn't. It is a cartoon symbol of the American Government.

**Exercise 18.**

- A. 1) red, white and blue; 2) "Stars and Stripes"; 3) fifty (50); 4) thirteen (13); 5) red and white; 6) the first thirteen colonies of the USA; 7) modern states of the USA; 8) schools, offices, shops, streets, squares, towns, big cities.
- B. 1) in 1884; 2) France; 3) symbol of friendship; 4) New York, Liberty Island.
- C. 1) in 1782; 2) symbol of peace; 3) symbol of strength; 4) the back of the dollar bill.
- D. 1) cartoon symbol; 2) US Government (American Government); 3) magazines, newspapers, posters; 4) at the beginning of the 19th century; 5) a) the United States, b) Uncle Sam.

**Exercise 19.**

- 1) novels, magazines, newspapers, poems, books...
- 2) fruit, clothes, furniture, houses, cars...
- 3) earth, animals, children, cities, countries...
- 4) lessons, food, parties, celebrations, performances...
- 5) theatre, cinema, cartoons, documentary films, feature films...



### Exercise 20.

- 1) It is bad advice. I won't (can't) follow it.
- 2) It is clever advice. I will (can) follow it.
- 3) It is kind advice. I will (can) follow it.
- 4) It is dangerous advice. I won't (can't) follow it.
- 5) It is excellent advice. I will (can) follow it.

## My Country (Lessons 53—57)

### Exercise 1.

collect — collection — коллекция; explain — explanation — объяснение; protect — protection — защита; prepare — preparation — приготовление; found — foundation — основание; inform — information — информация; celebrate — celebration — празднование; compose — composition — сочинение; create — creation — создание; decorate — decoration — украшение.

### Exercise 2.

- 1) True; 2) True; 3) False; 4) False; 5) False; 6) False; 7) True; 8) True.

### Exercise 3.

- 1) Who founded the capital?
- 2) What capital did he found?
- 3) When did he found the capital?
- 4) Where did he found the capital?
- 5) Why did he found the capital?

### Exercise 4.

- a) **Russia:** (the) biggest, rich, independent, peaceful, (be) full of, (be) proud of, (be) fond of;
- b) **Russian people:** noble, honest, devoted, brave, kind, clever, friendly.

### Exercise 5.

- 1) That's wrong. The capital of Russia is Moscow.
- 2) You are wrong. Moscow is an old city, it is more than 860 years old.
- 3) That's right. The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin.
- 4) You are right. Moscow was founded by Yuri Dolgoruky in 1147.
- 5) You are quite right. In the 16th century Moscow was one of the largest cities in Europe.
- 6) No, Moscow has not always been the capital of Russia.

- 7) Yes, you are right. Peter the Great moved the Russian capital to St. Petersburg.
- 8) That's right. In 1918 Moscow became the capital of Russia again.

**Exercise 6.**

An honest man is a man who never tells lies (who always tells the truth);

brave — not afraid of anything or anybody;

a rich woman is a woman who is not poor (who has a lot of money);

young — not old;

war — a battle between two or more countries;

enemy — one who is not a friend.

**Exercise 7.**

(1) Russia was in great danger in 1812 because Napoleon wanted to conquer it.

(2) Yes, he was, because practically all of Europe depended on him.

(3) It was in August 1812.

(4) Napoleon's army left Smolensk so quickly because it was empty.

(5) The Russian tsar invited Kutuzov to become the head of the Russian army because Russia was in danger.

(6) Kutuzov decided to give a fight to Napoleon near the settlement of Borodino.

(7) It was the battle near Borodino.

**Exercise 8.**

Red Square, Asia, Russia, the Volga, Europe, Kiev, the Urals, the Arctic Ocean, Apple Street, Moscow, the Neva, America, the USA, the Black Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Baikal, the Alps, Green Street.

**Exercise 9.**

brave — braver — (the) bravest

happy — happier — (the) happiest

good — better — (the) best

comfortable — more comfortable — (the) most comfortable

bad — worse — (the) worst

early — earlier — (the) earliest

clever — cleverer — (the) cleverest

interesting — more interesting — (the) most interesting.

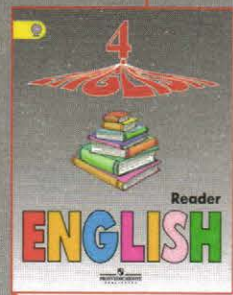
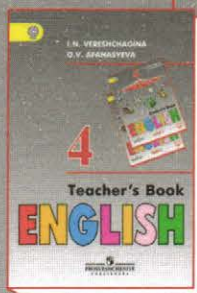
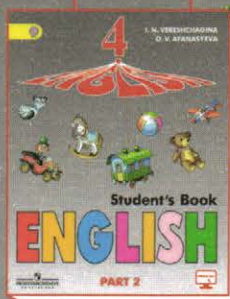
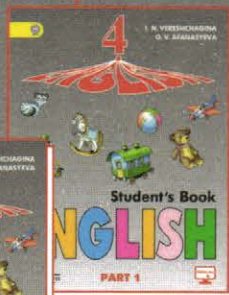
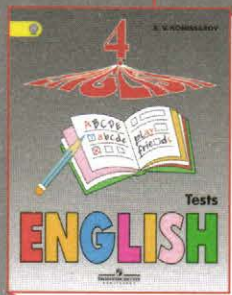
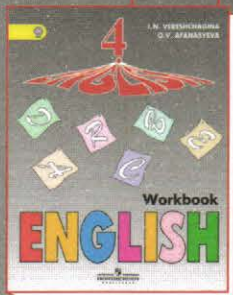
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# 4



Состав учебно-методического комплекта  
«Английский язык» авторов  
И. Н. Верещагиной, О. В. Афанасьевой  
для 4 класса:

- рабочие программы (2–4 классы)
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Рекомендуем дополнительные пособия:

- Комиссаров К. В. Контрольные и проверочные работы



Дополнительные материалы размещены в электронном каталоге издательства «Просвещение» на интернет-ресурсе [www.prosv.ru](http://www.prosv.ru) и на сайте [www.prosv.ru/umk/vereshchagina](http://www.prosv.ru/umk/vereshchagina)

