

MACMILLAN

Exam Skills for Russia

Грамматика и лексика Уровень А1+

Справочный материал
по грамматике и лексике
к онлайн-версии упражнений

Справочник содержит теоретический материал по грамматике и лексический материал по изучаемой тематике. Приступая к выполнению упражнений в цифровом формате, познакомьтесь с соответствующим лексико-грамматическим разделом.

Дополнительно справочник содержит материалы по сочетаемости слов и словообразованию, по образованию количественных и порядковых числительных и форм настоящего времени ряда глаголов, а также список неправильных глаголов, список активной лексики с переводом на русский язык и примерами ее употребления.

Вы можете перейти на нужную страницу справочника, нажав на соответствующую строку в Contents и на активные ссылки внутри разделов.

Код доступа к онлайн-версии упражнений приобретайте у наших [официальных дистрибьюторов](#).

Если вам нужна консультация по работе с цифровыми компонентами или по выбору пособий издательства Macmillan Education, обращайтесь к нашим [представителям](#).

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Unit **1****Grammar****to be; there is / there are; it's; this / these / that / those****to be**

| Form | Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ |
|------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| | <i>I am ('m) ...</i> | <i>I am not ('m not) ...</i> | Am I ...? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. |
| | <i>He / She / It is ('s) ...</i> | <i>He / She / It is not (isn't) ...</i> | Is he / she / it ...? Yes, he / she / it is. / No, he / she / it isn't. |
| | <i>You / We / They are ('re) ...</i> | <i>You / We / They are not (aren't) ...</i> | Are you / we / they ...? Yes, you / we / they are. No, you / we / they're not (aren't). |

| Употребление | Примеры |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| возраст | <i>He is ten.</i> |
| имя | <i>I am Sarah.</i> |
| профессия | <i>They are teachers.</i> |
| национальность | <i>You aren't English.</i> |

Watch out!

- Формы глагола *to be* в настоящем времени – *am, is, are*.
- В русском языке можно построить предложение, не используя глагол: *Ему десять лет.* В английском языке использование глагола обязательно: *He **is** ten.*

Helpful hints

В устной речи, как правило, используются краткие формы глагола *to be*.

Формы глагола *to be* ➡ с. 150

there is / there are

| Form | Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ |
|------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | <i>There is ...</i> | <i>There is not (isn't) ...</i> | Is there ...? Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. |
| | <i>There are ...</i> | <i>There are not (aren't) ...</i> | Are there ...? Yes, there are. / No, there aren't. |

| Употребление | Примеры |
|---|--|
| нахождение кого-либо или чего-либо в определённом месте | There is a table in the room. There are two men in the house. |

it's

| Употребление | Примеры |
|--------------------------|--|
| явления природы / погода | It isn't dark yet. / It's cold today. |
| время суток / дни недели | It isn't late. It's only 9 o'clock. / Yes, it's Friday! |
| расстояния | Is it far away from your school? |
| факты / мнения | It's a new house. / It's nice. |

this / these / that / those

| Form | Единственное число | Множественное число |
|------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>this</i> | <i>these</i> |
| | <i>that</i> | <i>those</i> |

| Употребление | Примеры |
|-----------------------------|--|
| рядом с говорящим | This is my book here. These are my pens here. |
| на расстоянии от говорящего | That is your book over there. Those are your pens over there. |

Grammar

Present simple 1

Present simple

| Form | Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ |
|------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | I / You / We / They walk ... | I / You / We / They do not (don't) walk ... | Do I / you / we / they walk ...? Yes, I / you / we / they do . No, I / you / we / they don't . |
| | He / She / It walks ... | He / She / It does not (doesn't) walk ... | Does he / she / it walk ...? Yes, he / she / it does . No, he / she / it doesn't . |

Употребление

регулярные действия в настоящем
факты из жизни
общеизвестные истины, законы природы
чувства, мысли, состояния

Примеры

Amy **walks** to school every day.
They **live** in a big house.
The Sun **rises** in the east.
The book **costs** five pounds.

Helpful hints

Такие глаголы, как *have (got)*, *want*, *cost* и т. д. называют глаголами состояния, потому что они передают состояние, а не действие предмета. Особенность этих глаголов в том, что они не употребляются в *present continuous*.

✗ *He is having a pet.*

✓ *He has a pet.*

Список глаголов состояния ➤ с. 26



Watch out!

Если глагол согласуется с подлежащим в 3-м лице единственного числа, то в утвердительной форме к глаголу прибавляется окончание *-(e)s*.

Spelling rules

| Form | К большинству глаголов прибавляется | -s | <i>ski</i> | → | <i>skis</i> |
|------|---|------------------------|--------------|---|----------------|
| | К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на <i>-ss</i> , <i>-sh</i> , <i>-ch</i> , <i>-x</i> and <i>-o</i> , прибавляется | -es | <i>miss</i> | → | <i>misses</i> |
| | | | <i>brush</i> | → | <i>brushes</i> |
| | | | <i>watch</i> | → | <i>watches</i> |
| | | | <i>fix</i> | → | <i>fixes</i> |
| | | | <i>go</i> | → | <i>goes</i> |
| | К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на согласную + <i>-y</i> , прибавляется | -ies (y меняется на i) | <i>study</i> | → | <i>studies</i> |
| | К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на гласную + <i>-y</i> , прибавляется | -s | <i>play</i> | → | <i>plays</i> |

Watch out!

[s] после звуков [f], [k], [p] и [t]

laughs, thinks, keeps, hates

[ɪz] после звуков [s], [ʃ], [tʃ], [dʒ] и [z]

misses, wishes, matches, arranges, rises

[z] во всех других случаях

dreams, plays, begins, stands, saves, skis

Unit **3****Vocabulary****My home**

Перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений >> с. 152

Nounsaddress
carpet
ceiling
curtains
flat**furniture:** (arm)chair, bed,
bookcase, cupboard, sofa,
table, wardrobe
garden
ground / first / second floorhousework
key
rooms: bathroom, bedroom,
kitchen, living room
wall**Verbs and phrasal verbs**brush (your teeth)
clean
dust
feed (your pet)get up
put away
share
tidywash
water**Adjectives and adverbs****Adjectives**
clean
comfortable
dailyhard-working
lazy
messy**Adverbs**
daily
downstairs
upstairs**Phrases**do the cooking / ironing / shopping / vacuuming / washing / washing-up
get dressed
get ready (for school)
go home / to bed
help someone with
make your bed / a mess / a snack
tell someone to do something**Word formation**

| Noun | Verb | Adjective | Adverb |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| | agree disagree | | |
| | | comfortable uncomfortable | |
| day | | daily | daily |
| dirt | | dirty | |
| dust | dust | dusty | |
| laziness | | lazy | |
| mess | | messy | |
| | | quick | quickly |

Unit **4****Grammar****Present simple 2****Adverbs of time**

| Form | Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ |
|------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | I / You / We / They walk ... | I / You / We / They do not (don't) walk ... | Do I / you / we / they walk ...? Yes, I / you / we / they do. No, I / you / we / they don't. |
| | He / She / It walks ... | He / She / It does not (doesn't) walk ... | Does he / she / it walk ...? Yes, he / she / it does. No, he / she / it doesn't. |

Present simple обычно употребляется с наречиями, которые указывают на то, как часто происходит действие.

| | |
|------------------|---|
| <i>always</i> | <i>I always study in my bedroom.</i> |
| <i>usually</i> | <i>We usually walk to school.</i> |
| <i>often</i> | <i>Dad often watches TV on Friday night.</i> |
| <i>sometimes</i> | <i>Mum sometimes reads in bed.</i> |
| <i>rarely</i> | <i>Alex rarely forgets his homework.</i> |
| <i>never</i> | <i>They never talk in class.</i> |

Watch out!

Наречия времени, как правило, ставятся перед смысловым глаголом, но после глагола *to be*.

- ✓ *Tina **often listens** to music.*
- ✓ *We're **always** happy on Saturdays!*

Time expressions

На регулярный характер действия в *present simple* могут указывать словосочетания:

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>every day / week / year и т. д.</i> | <i>I go to school every day.</i> |
| <i>on Fridays и т. д.</i> | <i>We don't study on Fridays.</i> |
| <i>in the summer / autumn и т. д.</i> | <i>She swims in the summer.</i> |
| <i>at weekends / the weekend / 7 pm / 3 o'clock и т. д.</i> | <i>Do you watch TV at weekends?</i> |

Watch out!

Указатели времени обычно стоят в начале или в конце предложения.

- ✓ *I play football **at weekends**.*
- ✓ ***At weekends**, I play football.*

Helpful hints

| | |
|--------------|---|
| every | <i>every day / week / year и т. д.</i> |
| on | <i>on Mondays / Tuesdays / Fridays и т. д.</i> |
| in | <i>in (the) spring / summer / autumn / winter</i> |
| at | <i>at weekends / the weekend / 7 pm / 3 o'clock и т. д.</i> |



Grammar

5 Unit

Present continuous

Present continuous

| Form | Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ |
|------|---|---|---|
| | <i>I am ('m) walking now.</i> | <i>I am not ('m not) walking now.</i> | Am I walking now? Yes, <i>I am.</i> No, <i>I'm not.</i> |
| | <i>He / She / It is ('s) walking now.</i> | <i>He / She / It is not (isn't, 's not) walking now.</i> | Is he / she / it walking now? Yes, <i>he / she / it is.</i> No, <i>he / she / it isn't ('s not).</i> |
| | <i>You / We / They are ('re) walking now.</i> | <i>You / We / They are not (aren't, 're not) walking now.</i> | Are you / we / they walking now? Yes, <i>you / we / they are.</i> No, <i>you / we / they aren't ('re not).</i> |

Употребление

действия, которые происходят в момент речи

действия, которые длятся определённый период времени в настоящем

для описания картинок и фотографий

Примеры

I'm playing basketball at the moment.

Tom's staying with us because his parents are away.

In the photo, they're watching a film.



Watch out!

He often **reads** to his sister.

At the moment, he's **reading** a book.

Подробнее о времени *present simple* ➤ с. 9

Подробнее о сравнении времён *present simple* и *present continuous* ➤ с. 26

Time expressions

Present continuous обычно употребляется со словосочетаниями, которые указывают на момент речи или период времени в настоящем.

at the moment

Dad's sleeping at the moment.

now

I'm studying now.

right now

Mum's reading right now.

today

They're going shopping today.

this week / month и т. д.

We're playing in a football match this week.

Spelling rules

| Form | При добавлении к смысловому глаголу окончания <i>-ing</i> | | |
|------|---|---------------|---------------------|
| | большинство глаголов не меняется | <i>play</i> | → <i>playing</i> |
| | конечная непроизносимая <i>-e</i> опускается | <i>dance</i> | → <i>dancing</i> |
| | в односложных глаголах с одной гласной и одной конечной согласной такая согласная удваивается | <i>run</i> | → <i>running</i> |
| | конечная <i>-l</i> удваивается | <i>travel</i> | → <i>travelling</i> |
| | конечное буквосочетание <i>-ie</i> меняется на <i>-y</i> | <i>lie</i> | → <i>lying</i> |

Unit **6****Vocabulary****Hobbies and pastimes**

Перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений >> с. 152

Nouns

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---|
| birthday / fancy-dress / pyjama / surprise party | cinema | musical instruments: drums, guitar, piano, trumpet, violin |
| board / computer / video game | disco | |
| camera | film | |
| cartoon | folk / pop / rap / rock music | |
| | free time | |
| | hobby | |
| | picture | |
| | song | |
| | theatre | TV programme |

Verbs and phrasal verbs

| | | | |
|--------|-------|---------|------------|
| draw | laugh | spend | watch (TV) |
| enjoy | paint | sing | |
| go out | relax | stay in | |

Adjectives and adverbs

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|--------|---------------|
| Adjectives | difficult | funny | Adverb |
| amazing | exciting | lovely | really |
| boring | favourite | | |

Phrases

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| be good at something / doing something | have / throw a party |
| feel bored | listen to music |
| go to the cinema / theatre | play / have a game (of) |
| have fun | read a book |
| have time to do something | take a picture / photo |

Word formation

| Noun | Verb | Adjective |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| drawing | draw | |
| | enjoy | enjoyable |
| fun | | funny |
| luck | | lucky |
| music musician | | musical |
| painter painting | paint | |
| player | play | |
| reader reading | read | |
| | relax | relaxing |
| singer song | sing | |

Unit **7****Grammar****Present simple and present continuous****Present actions: present simple or present continuous**Образование времени *present simple* >> с. 9Образование времени *present continuous* >> с. 19

| Время | Употребление | Примеры |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| <i>present simple</i> | описание регулярных действий в настоящем | He rides his bike to school every day. |
| <i>present continuous</i> | описание действий, происходящих в данный момент или период времени в настоящем | Our teacher is talking at the moment. |

Watch out!Глаголы состояния не употребляются в *present continuous*.

К таким глаголам относятся:

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| <u>agree</u> | <u>love</u> |
| <u>believe</u> | <u>remember</u> |
| <u>belong to</u> | <u>see</u> |
| <u>cost</u> | <u>seem</u> |
| <u>forget</u> | <u>smell</u> |
| <u>hate</u> | <u>taste</u> |
| <u>have</u> | <u>think</u> |
| <u>know</u> | <u>understand</u> |
| <u>like</u> | <u>want</u> |

X ~~I'm liking~~ maths and science.

✓ I like maths and science.

X ~~She's knowing~~ the answer.

✓ She knows the answer.

**Time expressions: present simple or present continuous**

| Время | Указатели времени | Примеры |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>present simple</i> | <u>always</u> | We always have breakfast at 7.00. |
| | <u>usually</u> | When do you usually do your homework? |
| | <u>often</u> | I often take the bus to school. |
| | <u>sometimes</u> | Sam sometimes gets bad marks. |
| | <u>rarely</u> | He rarely goes to bed at ten o'clock. |
| | <u>never</u> | We're never late for classes. |
| | <u>every day</u> | Do you have Language Club every day ? |
| | <u>every Sunday</u> и т. д. | Do you play basketball every Sunday ? |
| <i>present continuous</i> | <u>at the moment</u> | We're doing a test at the moment . |
| | <u>now</u> | Are the students reading their books now ? |
| | <u>right now</u> | Are you writing right now ? |
| | <u>today</u> | We're watching a video today . |
| | <u>this week / month</u> и т. д. | We aren't studying this week . |

Grammar

Past simple 1

Past simple: regular verbs

| Form | Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ |
|------|--|---|---|
| | I / You / He / She / It / We / They walked to school. | I / You / He / She / It / We / They did not (didn't) walk to school. | Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they walk to school? Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they did . No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they didn't . |

Употребление

действия, которые произошли в определённый момент в прошлом

последовательность действий в прошлом

регулярные действия в прошлом

Примеры

They **watched** a film on TV last night.

Joe **picked** up the book, **opened** it and **started** to read.

My dad **played** basketball every day when he was a boy.

Watch out!

В отрицательной и вопросительной формах на прошедшее время указывает *did*.

✗ We **didn't walked** to school.

✓ We **didn't walk** to school.

Spelling rules

| Form | К большинству глаголов прибавляется | -ed | walk → walked |
|------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | К глаголам, оканчивающимся на -е, прибавляется | -d | taste → tasted |
| | К глаголам, оканчивающимся на -ie, прибавляется | -ed | lie → lied |
| | К глаголам, оканчивающимся на согласную + -у, прибавляется | -ed (буква у меняется на i) | cry → cried |
| | К глаголам, оканчивающимся на гласную + -у, прибавляется | -ed | stay → stayed |
| | К глаголам, оканчивающимся на согласную с предшествующим кратким гласным звуком, прибавляется | -ed | stop → stopped |
| | К глаголам, оканчивающимся на ударную гласную и одну согласную, прибавляется | (конечная согласная удваивается) | prefer → preferred |
| | К глаголам, оканчивающимся на -l, прибавляется | | travel → travelled |

Watch out!

[d] в большинстве случаев *arrived, repaired, showed, robbed*

[t] после звуков [k], [s], [tʃ], [ʃ], [f] и [p] *looked, missed, touched, wished, laughed, dropped*

[ɪd] после звуков [t] и [d] *waited, needed*

Time expressions

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| yesterday | I walked to school yesterday . |
| yesterday morning / evening | We talked to them yesterday morning . |
| last night / week | They played basketball last night . |
| a year / two months ago | She stayed here a year ago . |
| on Tuesday | You learned about Greece on Tuesday . |
| at five o'clock | Bill stopped work at five o'clock . |
| in 2017 / June | They lived in Moscow in 2017 . |

Helpful hints

В вопросе *When ...?* и ответе на него используется *past simple*.

When **did** Bill **stop** work?
He **stopped** work at five o'clock.

Unit **9****Vocabulary**
School life

Перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений >> с. 153

Nouns

blackboard / whiteboard
class(room)
classmate
Chess / Dancing / Drama / Language / Maths /
Science Club
homework
lesson
pupil

school items: bag, notebook, pencil case, pencil
sharpener, rubber, ruler
subjects: Art, Geography, Handicraft, History, IT,
Literature, Maths, Music, PE, Science
term
test / exam
timetable

Verbs and phrasal verbs

check
choose
fail
know

learn
miss
pass
remember

study
teach

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives
boring
correct
easy
fun

hard
interesting
right
wrong

Adverbs
hard
right
wrong

Phrases

be interested in
cheat in a test / an exam
do (your) homework
fail / pass a test / an exam
find something hard / easy

get a good / bad mark
go to school
have / take / do a test / an exam
make a mistake
pay attention to

Word formation

| Noun | Verb | Adjective |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| beginner beginning | begin | |
| choice | choose | |
| | | correct incorrect |
| educate | education | |
| knowledge | know | |
| spelling | spell | |
| student | study | |
| teacher | teach | |

Unit **10****Grammar**
Past simple 2**Past simple: to be**

| Form | Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ |
|------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| | I / He / She / It was nice. | I / He / She / It was not (wasn't) nice. | Was I / he / she / it nice? Yes, I / he / she / it was . No, I / he / she / it wasn't . |
| | You / We / They were nice. | You / We / They were not (weren't) nice. | Were you / we / they nice? Yes, you / we / they were . No, you / we / they weren't . |

Watch out!

Формы глагола *to be* в прошедшем времени – *was* и *were*.

Past simple: irregular verbs

| Form | Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ |
|------|---|--|--|
| | I / You / He / She / It / We / They went ... | I / You / He / She / It / We / They did not (didn't) go ... | Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they go ... Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they did . No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they didn't . |

Watch out!

По способу образования формы *past simple* английские глаголы делятся на правильные и неправильные. Большинство глаголов являются правильными и образуют форму *past simple* путём прибавления к инфинитиву окончания *-ed*. Неправильные глаголы образуют форму *past simple* особым способом.

Изменение гласной

| Infinitive | Past simple |
|------------|-------------|
| become | became |
| begin | began |
| break | broke |
| choose | chose |
| come | came |
| draw | drew |
| drink | drank |
| eat | ate |
| fall | fell |
| find | found |
| get | got |
| give | gave |
| grow | grew |
| know | knew |
| meet | met |
| read | read |
| run | ran |
| sing | sang |
| sit | sat |
| speak | spoke |
| wake | woke |
| wear | wore |
| win | won |
| write | wrote |

Другие изменения

| Infinitive | Past simple |
|------------|-------------|
| bring | brought |
| build | built |
| buy | bought |
| catch | caught |
| do | did |
| feel | felt |
| fight | fought |
| go | went |
| have | had |
| keep | kept |
| leave | left |
| lose | lost |
| make | made |
| pay | paid |
| say | said |
| see | saw |
| send | sent |
| spend | spent |
| stand | stood |
| take | took |
| teach | taught |
| tell | told |
| think | thought |
| understand | understood |

Без изменений

| Infinitive | Past simple |
|------------|-------------|
| cost | cost |
| cut | cut |
| hit | hit |
| hurt | hurt |
| let | let |
| put | put |

Полный список неправильных глаголов ➤ с. 151

Grammar

Past continuous

Past continuous

| Form | Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ |
|------|--|---|---|
| | I / He / She / It was playing . | I / He / She / It was not (wasn't) playing . | Was I / he / she / it playing ? Yes, I / he / she / it was . No, I / he / she / it wasn't . |
| | You / We / They were playing . | You / We / They were not (weren't) playing . | Were you / we / they playing ? Yes, you / we / they were . No, you / we / they weren't . |

Употребление

действие, которое происходило в определённый момент в прошлом

Примеры

'What **were you doing** at two o'clock?'

'I **was having** a tennis lesson.'

Dan **was playing** football at 7 am this morning.

действие, которое происходило в прошлом и было прервано другим действием в прошлом

The players **were practising** when it began to rain.

It began to rain while the players **were practising**.

Helpful hints

Past continuous обычно употребляется с выражениями, указывающими на определённый момент в прошлом.

- at that moment
- at one o'clock / two o'clock и т. д.

Watch out!

Время *past continuous* может использоваться вместе с *past simple* в случае, когда одно действие прервало другое действие в процессе его совершения. В главном предложении используется *past simple*, а в придаточном – *past continuous*. Придаточное предложение вводится словами *when* или *while*.

- ✓ Our pizza **arrived** when / while we **were watching** the film on TV.
- ✓ When / While the players **were practising**, it **began** to rain.

Helpful hints

Past continuous не используется для описания законченных или повторяющихся действий в прошлом. В таких случаях употребляется *past simple*.

- ✗ Bill **was falling** off his bike three times last month.
- ✓ Bill **fell** off his bike three times last month.

Spelling rules

| Form | При добавлении к смысловому глаголу окончания <i>-ing</i> | | |
|------|---|--------|--------------|
| | большинство глаголов не меняется | play | → playing |
| | конечная непроизносимая <i>-e</i> опускается | dance | → dancing |
| | в односложных глаголах с одной гласной и одной конечной согласной такая согласная удваивается | run | → running |
| | конечная <i>-l</i> удваивается | travel | → travelling |
| | конечное буквосочетание <i>-ie</i> меняется на <i>-y</i> | lie | → lying |

Unit **12****Vocabulary****Making friends and getting to know people**

Перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений >> с. 154

Nounsadult
(best) friend
child / kid**family:** aunt, brother, father,
grandmother/father, mother,
nephew, niece, sister, uncleguy(s)
neighbour
relative / relation
teenager**Verbs and phrasal verbs**become
chat
fall out with someone
get on (well) with someonehang out with someone
happen
invite
lookmeet
move
share
sound**Adjectives**cool
differentelder / little
friendlykind
same

special

Phrasesbe born in
have a chat / chat online
have a good / nice time
have something in commonlook like someone
make friends
say sorry
talk to someone**Word formation**

| Noun | Verb | Adjective |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| argument | argue | |
| beauty | | beautiful |
| child childhood | | |
| | differ | different |
| friend friendship | | friendly unfriendly |
| | | happy unhappy |
| help | help | helpful |
| invitation | invite | |
| kindness | | kind unkind |
| meeting | meet | |

Unit **13****Grammar**
Present perfect 1**Present perfect**

| Form | Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ |
|------|--|--|---|
| | I / You / We / They have ('ve) travelled. | I / You / We / They have not (haven't) travelled. | Have I / you / we / they travelled? Yes, I / you / we / they have. No, I / you / we / they haven't. |
| | He / She / It has ('s) travelled. | He / She / It has not (hasn't) travelled. | Has he / she / it travelled? Yes, he / she / it has. No he / she / it haven't. |

Употребление

действия в прошлом, без указания (точного) времени их совершения

жизненный опыт

Примеры

I've finished my English homework.

Have you ever visited Scotland?


No, **I've never visited** Scotland.

Watch out!

present perfect = have / has + past participle

Past participle – причастие прошедшего времени. Форма причастия прошедшего времени правильных глаголов образуется путём прибавления к инфинитиву окончания *-ed*. Формы причастия прошедшего времени неправильных глаголов необходимо знать наизусть.

| Infinitive | Past participle |
|------------|-----------------|
| be | been |
| become | became |
| begin | begun |
| buy | bought |
| come | came |
| do | done |
| give | given |
| know | known |
| make | made |
| put | put |
| read | read |
| speak | spoken |
| take | taken |
| teach | taught |
| understand | understood |
| write | written |

Полный список неправильных глаголов  с. 151

Time expressions

| | |
|---------|--|
| yet | He hasn't bought our tickets yet . |
| already | We've already visited the museum. |
| just | We've just eaten lunch. |
| ever | Have you ever seen the River Thames? |
| never | I've never seen the River Thames. |

Watch out!

| Высказывание | Наречие |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Утвердительное | <i>already</i> <i>just</i> |
| Отрицательное | <i>yet</i> <i>never</i> |
| Вопросительное | <i>ever</i> <i>yet</i> |

Grammar

Present perfect 2

Present perfect

| | Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ |
|------|--|--|---|
| Form | I / You / We / They have ('ve) travelled. | I / You / We / They have not (haven't) travelled. | Have I / you / we / they travelled? Yes, I / you / we / they have. No, I / you / we / they haven't. |
| | He / She / It has ('s) travelled. | He / She / It has not (hasn't) travelled. | Has he / she / it travelled? Yes, he / she / it has. No he / she / it haven't. |

Употребление

действие, которое началось в определённый момент в прошлом и продолжается до сих пор

Примеры

She's **lived** in Wales for two months.
I've **worked** in Ireland since 2016.

How long ...?, for and since

В вопросе *How long ...?* запрашивается период времени, в течение которого длится то или иное действие. В таком вопросе употребляется *present perfect*. В ответах на вопрос *How long ...?* употребляется *present perfect* и слова *for* или *since*.

| | How long ...? | Since | For |
|------|---|---|---|
| Form | How long have I / you / we / they taught English here? | I / You / We / They have taught English here since 2015. | I / You / We / They have taught English here for a year. |
| | How long has he / she / it worked here? | He / She / It has worked here since last week. | He / She / It has worked here for two days. |

Helpful hints

for + период времени

For вводит период времени, в течение которого длится действие. Период времени может быть выражен фразами *five minutes*, *two weeks*, *six years* и т. д.


They have travelled **for two weeks**.

since + момент времени

Since указывает на момент начала действия. Такой момент может быть выражен фразами *9 pm*, *1st January*, *(last) Monday* и т. д.

They have travelled **since 5th July**.



Unit **15****Vocabulary**
TravelПеревод и примеры употребления слов и выражений  с. 155**Nouns**

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| airport | plane |
| capitals: Beijing, Berlin, London, Madrid, Moscow, Paris, Rome, Tokyo, Washington | ticket |
| hotel | tour |
| journey | tourist |
| passport | town / city |
| | train (station) |

Verbs and phrasal verbs

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| arrive in / at | get on / off |
| check in / out | leave |
| enjoy | stay |
| fly | travel |
| get in / out of | visit |

Adjectives

| | | |
|------------|----------|---------|
| attractive | exciting | modern |
| crowded | famous | popular |
| excited | foreign | safe |

Phrases

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| by bus / car / plane / taxi / train | on a trip to |
| go on a bus / a walking tour | on holiday |
| have a good time | see the sights |
| have a problem | take a picture / a photo of |

Word formation

| Noun | Adjective |
|-----------|------------|
| America | American |
| Australia | Australian |
| Britain | British |
| China | Chinese |
| France | French |
| Germany | German |
| Japan | Japanese |
| Russia | Russian |
| Spain | Spanish |

Unit **16****Grammar****Present perfect and past simple****Past actions: present perfect or past simple**

| Время | Употребление | Примеры |
|------------------------|--|---|
| <i>present perfect</i> | описание действия в прошлом, точное время совершения которого не указано: оно не важно либо не известно говорящему | She's finished her project. |
| <i>past simple</i> | описание действия в прошлом, точное время совершения которого указано либо известно из ситуации | She finished her project last night. |

Образование времени *present perfect* >> с. 49
Образование времени *past simple* >> с. 29

Time expressions

| Время | Указатели времени | Примеры |
|------------------------|---|--|
| <i>past simple</i> | <i>ago</i> | Dean took the test a week ago . |
| | <i>yesterday</i> | We went to the gym yesterday . |
| | <i>last week</i> | I played football last week . |
| | <i>on Monday</i> | I watched a match on Monday . |
| | <i>at six o'clock</i> <i>in 2016</i> и т. д. | They had dinner at six o'clock . She started teaching in 2016 . |
| <i>present perfect</i> | <i>already</i> | We have already done the cooking. |
| | <i>ever</i> | Have you ever eaten this kind of fish? |
| | <i>just</i> | We have just finished making lunch. |
| | <i>never</i> <i>yet</i> | I have never tried Chinese food. You haven't done your homework yet . |

for, since or ago

| | Употребление | Примеры |
|--------------|--|--|
| <i>for</i> | указывает, в течение какого времени длится действие, выраженное <i>present perfect</i> | She has played tennis for three years . |
| <i>since</i> | указывает, с какого момента в прошлом длится действие, выраженное <i>present perfect</i> | Peter has been in the team since 2016 . |
| <i>ago</i> | указывает, когда именно произошло действие, выраженное <i>past simple</i> | I joined the gym two years ago . |

How long ...? or When ...?

| | Употребление | Примеры |
|----------------------|---|--|
| <i>How long ...?</i> | запрашивает период времени, в течение которого длится действие, выраженное <i>present perfect</i> | How long have you lived here? |
| <i>When ...?</i> | запрашивает точное время, когда произошло действие, выраженное <i>past simple</i> | When did you move to this town? |

How long ...?, for and since >> с. 49

Grammar

will and be going to

will

will + инфинитив без частицы to

Form

Утвердительная форма

I / You / He / She / It / We / They **will ('ll) play** tomorrow.

Отрицательная форма

I / You / He / She / It / We / They **will not (won't) play** tomorrow.

Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ

Will I / you / he / she / it / we / they **play** tomorrow?

Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they **will**.

No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they **won't**.

Употребление

действия в будущем

решения, принятые в момент речи

просьбы

предложения

Примеры

The gym **will have** a pool. It **will be** wonderful!

Okay. **I'll ask** Dina to help me.

Will you help me?

Will you have a cup of coffee?

Helpful hints

Форма глагола *will* не меняется.

Will you live in London? Yes, I **will**. (Yes, **I'll live** in London).

Tim **won't live** in London. He **ll live** in Vladivostok.

My friends **will not live** in London. They **will live** in Moscow.

Watch out!

Для выражения вежливого предложения с местоимениями *I* и *we* используется вопросительная форма *Shall I / we ...?*

✓ **Shall I** tidy the kitchen?

✓ **Shall we** go to the cinema?

be going to

be going to + инфинитив

Form

Утвердительная форма

I **am ('m) going to train** tomorrow.

He / She / It **is ('s) going to train** tomorrow.

You / We / They **are ('re) going to train** tomorrow.

Отрицательная форма

I **am not ('m not) going to train** tomorrow.

He / She / It **is not (isn't, 's not) going to train** tomorrow.

You / We / They **are not (aren't, 're not) going to train** tomorrow.

Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ

Am I going to train tomorrow?

Yes, I **am**. / No, I **'m not**.

Is he / she / it **going to train** tomorrow?

Yes, he / she / it **is**.

No, he / she / it **isn't ('s not)**.

Are you / we / they going to train tomorrow?

Yes, you / we / they **are**.

No, you / we / they **aren't ('re not)**.

Употребление

намерения и планы

вероятные или неизбежные события в будущем

ожидаемые действия в будущем

Примеры

I **am going to go** swimming after school.

Look at the black sky! **It's going to rain**.

The gym **is going to have** a pool.

Watch out!

Для выражения действий в будущем можно использовать как *will*, так и *be going to* без значительных отличий.


✓ The gym **will have** a pool. **It's going to be** wonderful!

✓ The gym **is going to have** a pool. **It'll be** wonderful!

Unit **18**

Vocabulary

Sports and healthy lifestyle

Перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений  с. 155

Nouns

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| athlete | football / basketball player | healthy / junk food |
| athletics | game of football / basketball | race |
| exercise | goal | stadium |
| football / basketball match | gym | team |

Verbs and phrasal verbs

| | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| cycle | skateboard / snowboard |
| exercise | ski |
| lose | swim |
| roller-skate | take up |
| skate | win |

Adjectives and adverbs

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|----------------|
| Adjectives | indoor | Adverbs |
| extreme | last | first |
| first | outdoor | indoors |
| fit | strong | last |
| healthy | | outdoors |

Phrases

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| do gymnastics / karate / sport / yoga | play football / basketball |
| get / do some exercise | ride a bike / a horse / a scooter |
| get / keep fit | score a goal |
| go for a jog / run / walk | |
| go cycling / jogging / skating / skiing / surfing / swimming | |

Word formation

| Noun | Verb | Adjective | Adverb |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| competition | compete | | |
| cycling | cycle | | |
| cyclist | | | |
| fitness | | fit | |
| health | | healthy unhealthy | healthily |
| loser | lose | | |
| strength | | strong | strongly |
| trainers | train | | |
| | | well unwell | |
| winner | win | | |

Unit **19****Grammar**
Modal verbs 1**Modal verbs**

Form

Модальные глаголы:

- не обозначают действие, а выражают отношение к нему
- употребляются с инфинитивом смыслового глагола без частицы *to*
- не изменяются по лицам и числам
- не требуют вспомогательного глагола для образования отрицательной и вопросительной форм

can, can't, could, couldn't

| Модальные глаголы | Употребление | Примеры |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| <i>can / can't</i> | способность, умение (в настоящем и будущем) | <i>I can / can't help you with the cleaning.</i> |
| <i>could / couldn't</i> | способность, умение (в прошлом) | <i>I could / couldn't read when I was three.</i> |
| <i>can</i> | разрешение | <i>You can use this laptop.</i> |
| <i>can't</i> | запрет | <i>You can't use this laptop.</i> |
| <i>can / could</i> | просьба | <i>Can / Could I use this laptop?</i> <i>Could you help me?</i> |

Helpful hints

Отрицательной формой *can* является *cannot*, но в разговорной речи принято использовать сокращённый вариант *can't*.
*I **cannot** help you. = I **can't** help you.*

Helpful hints

Для придания просьбе более вежливой формы предпочтительно использовать *could*.

may, may not, could

| Модальные глаголы | Употребление | Примеры |
|----------------------|--|---|
| <i>may / may not</i> | возможность, вероятность совершения действия (в настоящем и будущем) | <i>They may / may not visit the museum.</i> |
| <i>could</i> | | <i>I could go to the library.</i> |

Watch out!

Чтобы сказать, что действие, возможно, не произойдёт, используется форма *may not*. Форму *couldn't* в этом значении использовать нельзя.

- ✗ *Alex has a cold so he **couldn't** come to school tomorrow.*
- ✓ *Alex has a cold so he **may not** come to school tomorrow.*



Grammar

Modal verbs 2

Modal verbs

Form

Модальные глаголы:

- не обозначают действие, а выражают отношение к нему
- употребляются с инфинитивом смыслового глагола без частицы *to*
- не изменяются по лицам и числам
- не требуют вспомогательного глагола для образования отрицательной и вопросительной форм

Watch out!

Исключение составляет глагол *have to*. По значению он является модальным, а по форме схож с обычными глаголами: изменяется по временам, лицам и числам. Для образования вопросительной и отрицательной форм требуется вспомогательный глагол.

- ✓ *I **have to** buy some new pencils tomorrow.*
- ✓ *I **don't have to** buy some new pencils tomorrow.*
- ✓ ***Do** you **have to** buy some new pencils tomorrow?*

must, mustn't, have to, don't have to

| Модальные глаголы | Употребление | Примеры |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <i>must</i> | обязанность | <i>You must do that!</i> <i>He must do his homework every day.</i> |
| <i>mustn't</i> | запрет | <i>I mustn't talk during the lesson.</i> <i>She mustn't be late for class.</i> |
| <i>have to</i> | необходимость | <i>I have to do my homework every day.</i> <i>She has to do that!</i> |
| <i>don't have to</i> | отсутствие необходимости | <i>You don't have to sit down.</i> <i>He doesn't have to leave the classroom.</i> |



Watch out!

Have to и *must* близки по значению: *I **have to** / **must** do my homework.*

Но значения их отрицательных форм различны: *don't have to* выражает отсутствие необходимости, а *mustn't* – запрет.

*You **don't have to** buy your teacher a present.* = Это не обязательно, но ты можешь это сделать по желанию.

*You **mustn't** buy your teacher a present.* = Это запрещено. Это противоречит правилам.

Watch out!

В глаголе *mustn't* буква *t* не произносится.

Unit **21****Vocabulary**
Rules

Перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений >> с. 156

Nouns

| | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| helmet | make-up | safety / school / traffic rules |
| jewellery | notice | school uniform |
| law | police officer | seat belt |
| litter | road | traffic lights |

Verbs and phrasal verbs

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| allow | fight |
| arrest | let |
| drive | park |
| drop | throw away |
| enter (a place) | wear |

Adjectives and adverbs

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------|---------------|
| Adjectives | necessary | quiet | Adverb |
| careful | noisy | safe | always |
| dangerous | polite | | |

Phrases

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| against the rules / the law | (not) allowed to do |
| be late / in time (for) | tell a lie |
| break (the rules / the law) | tell the truth |
| no running / talking / etc | turn left / right |

Word formation

| Noun | Verb | Adjective | Adverb |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| apology | apologise | | |
| care | care | careful careless | carefully carelessly |
| danger | | dangerous | dangerously |
| driver | drive | | |
| entrance | enter | | |
| liar | lie | | |
| noise | | noisy | noisily |
| | | polite impolite | |
| | | quiet | quietly |
| truth | | true untrue | |

Unit **22****Grammar****Plurals, countable and uncountable nouns 1****Plurals**

| | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Form | К большинству существительных прибавляется | -s | hat | → | hats |
| | К существительным, оканчивающимся на согласную + -у, прибавляется | -es (у меняется на i) | baby | → | babies |
| | К существительным, оканчивающимся на -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, или -x, прибавляется | -es | bus | → | buses |
| | | | dress | → | dresses |
| | | | dish | → | dishes |
| watch | | | → | watches | |
| box | → | boxes | | | |
| К существительным, оканчивающимся на -f или -fe, прибавляется | -es (f меняется на v) | leaf | → | leaves | |
| | | knife | → | knives | |

Countable nouns

Исчисляемые существительные обозначают одушевлённые и неодушевлённые предметы или явления, которые можно сосчитать. Такие существительные могут употребляться как в единственном, так и во множественном числе.

Watch out!

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------|-------|---|-------|-------|---|-------|
| child | → | children | foot | → | feet | sheep | → | sheep |
| man | → | men | goose | → | geese | fish | → | fish |
| woman | → | women | tooth | → | teeth | mouse | → | mice |

С исчисляемыми существительными можно

использовать *a / an, some / any* или числительные

спрашивать *How many ...?*

Примеры

*There's **an** orange on the table.*

*There are **some / five** oranges to make juice.*

***How many** chairs do we need?*

Uncountable nouns

Неисчисляемые существительные обозначают предметы или явления, которые нельзя сосчитать. Такие существительные употребляются только в единственном числе.

Watch out!

| | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|
| art | electricity | hair | make-up | perfume | sugar |
| bread | food | information | money | room | travel |
| butter | fruit | jewellery | music | scenery | water |
| cheese | furniture | milk | news | shampoo | work |

С неисчисляемыми существительными можно

использовать *some / any*

спрашивать *How much ...?*

Примеры

*There's **some** flour in that bag.*

***How much** time have we got?*

Helpful hints

Чтобы сосчитать неисчисляемые существительные, можно использовать фразы:

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>a bottle of milk</i> | <i>a bar of soap</i> | <i>a piece of news</i> | <i>a glass of water</i> |
| <i>a loaf of bread</i> | <i>a packet of pasta</i> | <i>a cup of tea</i> | |

Watch out!

В английском языке некоторые существительные имеют только форму множественного числа: *clothes, glasses, jeans, police, scissors, shorts, trousers*. Будьте внимательны при употреблении с ними глагола.

X *The **police is** coming.*

✓ *The **police are** coming.*

Grammar

Countable and uncountable nouns 2

much, many, a lot of, lots of

Much, many, a lot of, lots of означают «много». Их употребление зависит от существительного.

| | Употребление | Примеры |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| <i>much</i> | с неисчисляемыми существительными | <i>She doesn't eat much meat.</i> |
| <i>many</i> | с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе | <i>There aren't many vegetables in the fridge.</i> |
| <i>a lot of / lots of</i> | с неисчисляемыми существительными и исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе | <i>He eats a lot of / lots of meat. She eats a lot of / lots of vegetables.</i> |

Watch out!

Much и *many*, как правило, употребляются в отрицательных предложениях и в вопросах. В утвердительных предложениях предпочтительно использовать *a lot of / lots of*.

- ✗ *He has got **much** chocolate.*
- ✓ *He has got **a lot of** chocolate.*

How much ...? and How many ...?

How much и *how many* означают «сколько». Их употребление зависит от существительного.


| | Употребление | Примеры |
|-----------------|--|---|
| <i>how much</i> | с неисчисляемыми существительными | <i>'How much sugar is there in the bag?' 'One kilogram.'</i> |
| <i>how many</i> | с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе | <i>'How many apples are there on the table?' 'Three.'</i> |

little, a little, few, a few

A little и *a few* означают «немного, несколько, достаточное количество». *Little* и *few* означают «мало, недостаточное количество». Употребление *little* и *a little*, *few* и *a few* зависит от существительного.

| | Употребление | Примеры |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| <i>little</i> <i>a little</i> | с неисчисляемыми существительными | <i>I've got little time, so we can't go shopping. I've got a little time, so let's go shopping.</i> |
| <i>few</i> <i>a few</i> | с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе | <i>We've got few oranges, so we can't make juice. We've got a few oranges, so let's make juice.</i> |



Unit **24****Vocabulary**
Food and shoppingПеревод и примеры употребления слов и выражений  с. 156**Nouns**

barbecue
credit card / cash
drinks: coffee, juice, lemonade, milk, tea, water
food: apple, banana, biscuit, bread, burger, butter, cake, carrot, cheese, chicken, chips, chocolate, cream, egg, fish, fruit, ice cream, jam, lemon, meat, oil, omelette, onion, orange, pasta, pizza, potato, rice, salad, sandwich, tomato, vegetable
meal: breakfast, lunch, dinner

menu: first / main course, dessert
people: chef, cook, customer, shop assistant, waiter, waitress
piece of bread / cake
price
shops: bakery, bookshop, chemist, department store, shopping centre, supermarket
things: bottle, bowl, cooker, cup, dish, fork, fridge, knife, plate, spoon

Verbs and phrasal verbs

buy
cook: boil, grill, fry, bake
cut
drink
eat

eat out
order
sell
taste
wash up

Adjectives

cheap
closed

expensive
hungry

open
salty

sweet
thirsty

Phrases

do the washing-up
go on a picnic
go shopping
have a snack

have breakfast / lunch / dinner
make a cup of tea / a sandwich
pay for something in cash / by credit card
spend money

Word formation

| Noun | Verb | Adjective | Adverb |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------|
| assistant | assist | | |
| cook cooking cooker | cook | | |
| | close | closed | |
| | fry | fried | |
| hunger | | hungry | |
| salt | | salty | |
| shopping shopper | shop | | |
| thirst | | thirsty | |

Unit **25****Grammar***have and have got, some and any***have and have got**

| Form | Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ |
|------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | I / You / We / They have ... | I / You / We / They do not (don't) have ... | Do I / you / we / they have ...? Yes, I / you / we / they do . No, I / you / we / they don't . |
| | He / She / It has ... | He / She / It does not (doesn't) have ... | Does he / she / it have ...? Yes, he / she / it does . / No, he / she / it doesn't . |

| Form | Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ |
|------|---|---|---|
| | I / You / We / They have ('ve) got ... | I / You / We / They have not (haven't) got ... | Have I / you / we / they got ...? Yes, I / you / we / they have . No, I / you / we / they haven't . |
| | He / She / It has ('s) got ... | He / She / It has not (hasn't) got ... | Has he / she / it got ...? Yes, he / she / it has . / No, he / she / it hasn't . |

Helpful hints

Have и *have got* означают «иметь, обладать». Но в американском английском предпочтителен вариант *have*, а в британском – *have got*.
I have two sisters and a brother. = I've got two sisters and a brother.

Watch out!

В 3-м лице единственного числа глагол *have* имеет форму *has*.

Употребление

имущество, собственность

семья

характеристика человека / предмета

болезни

Примеры

We have / We've got a black car.

He has / He's got two uncles.

She has / She's got short hair.

I have / I've got a terrible cold.

some and any

Some передаёт значение «немного» с неисчисляемыми существительными и значение «некоторые» с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе.

Употребление

в утвердительных высказываниях

в высказываниях, выражающих просьбу или предложение

Примеры

*I've got **some** biscuits. / It's okay. I've got **some** money.*

*Would you like **some** tea and biscuits?*

*Could I have **some** tea and biscuits, please?*

Any передаёт значение «сколько-нибудь» с неисчисляемыми существительными и значение «какие-нибудь, какие-либо» с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе. *Any* в сочетании с *not* означает «никакие».

Употребление

в отрицательных высказываниях

в вопросительных высказываниях

Примеры

*I haven't got **any** apples. / On, no! I haven't got **any** money!*

*Have you got **any** apples? / Has he got **any** money?*

Helpful hints

Some может употребляться в вопросе, только если он выражает вежливую просьбу или предложение.

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

*Would you like **some** sugar?*

Watch out!

Значение «какой-нибудь» с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе передаётся неопределённым артиклем.

X *I've got **some** book.*

✓ *I've got **a** book.*

Grammar

Wh-questions and question tags

Wh-questions

Form

Специальный вопрос начинается с вопросительного слова. Как и в общем вопросе, вспомогательный глагол, модальный глагол или глагол *to be* ставится перед подлежащим.

Where **do you** go to school? What **can you** see? What time **is it**?

| Вопросительное слово | Значение | Примеры |
|----------------------|---|---|
| <i>who</i> | кто | <i>Who's that boy in your class?</i> |
| <i>where</i> | где / куда | <i>Where did you go?</i> |
| <i>which</i> | который (о животных и предметах) | <i>Which book are you going to buy?</i> |
| <i>what</i> | что / какой | <i>What's that?</i> |
| <i>what colour</i> | какого цвета | <i>What colour are your eyes?</i> |
| <i>what time</i> | который час / в котором часу | <i>What time is your lesson?</i> |
| <i>when</i> | когда | <i>When was your exam?</i> |
| <i>why</i> | почему | <i>Why are you smiling?</i> |
| <i>whose</i> | чей | <i>Whose book is this?</i> |
| <i>how</i> | как / каким образом | <i>How do you make a pizza?</i> |
| <i>how old</i> | сколько лет | <i>How old is your brother?</i> |
| <i>how many</i> | сколько (об исчисляемых существительных) | <i>How many apples are there?</i> |
| <i>how much</i> | сколько (о неисчисляемых существительных) | <i>How much tea is there?</i> |
| <i>how long</i> | как долго / сколько (по времени) | <i>How long have you lived here?</i> |

Watch out!

В вопросах к подлежащему вспомогательный глагол не употребляется.

✓ *Who knows the answer?*

Question tags

Form

| Разделительные вопросы | Примеры |
|-------------------------|--|
| с глаголом <i>to be</i> | <i>You are a student, aren't you? / Your brother wasn't at the party, was he?</i> |
| с <i>have got</i> | <i>They've got some money, haven't they? / You haven't got any pets, have you?</i> |
| в present continuous | <i>You're writing, aren't you? / You aren't writing, are you?</i> |
| в present perfect | <i>She has sent the email, hasn't she? / The film hasn't started yet, has it?</i> |
| с модальными глаголами | <i>I can use your phone, can't I? / Mike can't use a laptop, can he?</i> |
| в present simple | <i>She likes my brother, doesn't she? / You don't have a sister, do you?</i> |
| в past simple | <i>They watched the film, didn't they? / They didn't send an email, did they?</i> |

Употребление

проверка или уточнение информации

ожидание согласия от собеседника

Примеры

Your phone number is 260998, isn't it? / You aren't in my group, are you?

It's difficult, isn't it? / It isn't difficult, is it?

Watch out!

Если в первой части вопроса стоит *I'm*, то во второй части используется форма *aren't I*.

✓ *I'm late again, aren't I?*

Если в первой части вопроса стоит *I'm not*, то во второй части используется форма *am I*.

✓ *I'm not late, am I?*

Helpful hints

Разделительный вопрос состоит из двух частей. Первая часть – утвердительное / отрицательное предложение. Вторая часть – краткий общий вопрос. В обеих частях используется одно и то же грамматическое время.

Если первая часть утвердительная, то вторая часть отрицательная: *He was your friend, wasn't he?*

Если первая часть отрицательная, то вторая часть утвердительная: *He wasn't your friend, was he?*

Unit **27**

Vocabulary

Character and appearance

Перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений >> с. 158

Nouns

| | |
|------------|--|
| appearance | height |
| build | personality |
| character | pets: cat, dog, fish, hamster, parrot, rabbit, tortoise |
| face | smile |
| friendship | weight |

Verbs and phrasal verbs

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------|------------|
| admire | look after | respect | take after |
| frown | love | share | trust |
| get on with | prefer | smile | |

Adjectives

| | | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------|-------|------|
| cute | kind | polite | short | tall |
| good-looking | loyal | reliable | slim | |

Phrases

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| care about | look different / great / the same |
| have a good sense of humour | make someone laugh |
| have a lot of fun with | take care of |
| have short / long / straight / curly / wavy / dark / light / fair hair | worry about |

Word formation

| Noun | Verb | Adjective | Adverb |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| admiration | admire | | |
| appearance | appear | | |
| care | care | caring careful careless | carefully carelessly |
| friend | | friendly unfriendly | |
| friendship | | | |
| kindness | | kind | kindly |
| laughter | laugh | | |
| person | | | |
| personality | | polite impolite | politely |
| preference | prefer | | |
| | rely | reliable unreliable | |

Unit **28****Grammar**
Articles**Indefinite article**

Form

Неопределённый артикль употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе.

a перед словом, которое начинается с согласного звука *We're having **a** party.***an** перед словом, которое начинается с гласного звука *He wears **an** anorak in cold weather.***Helpful hints**Будьте внимательны, используя неопределённый артикль со словами *an hour, a euro, a uniform*.**Употребление**

в значении «один»

Примеры*I met **a** girl.*

в значении «любой, всякий»

***A** dog is an animal.*

перед названиями профессий

*He is **a** doctor.***Watch out!**

Выбор формы неопределённого артикля зависит от следующего за ним слова – существительного, прилагательного или наречия.

✓ *It was **a** film.*✓ *It was **an** interesting film.*✓ *It was **an** amazingly interesting film.***Definite article****Употребление**

в значении «определённый»

Примеры*Where is **the** book I gave you?*

при повторном упоминании лица/предмета

*I met a girl. **The** girl was very nice.*

если по ситуации ясно, о чём идёт речь

*Can you open **the** door, please?*

если предмет – единственный в своём роде

the** Earth, **the** Moon, **the** seaNo article****Артикль не употребляется**

перед существительными во множественном числе и неисчисляемыми существительными, если предметы не конкретизируются

перед именами и фамилиями

Примеры*You can buy tickets here.**What time do you finish work?**Shakespeare, Ann Black***Special rules****Особые случаи**

части света, материки, страны

населённые пункты, улицы, площади

отдельные горы и острова

озёра

языки

национальность отдельного человека

люди одной национальности

страны, названия которых содержат слова *republic, kingdom, states, emirates*

страны во множественном числе

горные цепи, группы островов

реки, моря, океаны

пустыни

организации и учреждения

место работы


Артикль**Примеры***Europe, Australia, Brazil**Moscow, High Street, Trafalgar Square**Fiji, Sakhalin**Lake Ontario**Can you speak English?**Kath is English.**The English drink a lot of tea.**the UK, the USA, the People's Republic of China, the United Arab Emirates**the Philippines, the Netherlands**the Ural, the Kuril Islands**the Volga, the Caspian Sea, the Pacific**the Sahara Desert**Janet joined the police.**I work in a huge school.***Helpful hints**Артикль *the* произносится [ðə] перед словом, которое начинается с согласного звука (*the book*), и [ði] – перед словом, которое начинается с гласного звука (*the Earth*).

Grammar

Numerals

Cardinal numbers

Form

Список числительных  с. 150

Числительные 13–19 образуются с помощью суффикса *-teen*.

Числительные 20, 30, 40 ... 90 образуются с помощью суффикса *-ty*.

Употребление

количество

календарный год

Примеры

There are **three** apple trees in the garden.

I was born in **2001**.

Watch out!

Перед словами *hundred*, *thousand*, *million* и *billion* употребляется числительное *one* или артикль *a*. Эти слова не принимают окончание множественного числа *-s*, если перед ними стоит количественное числительное.

✓ The phone costs **one/a hundred** pounds. ✓ The storm affected **two hundred** people.

Watch out!

В британском английском в числительных свыше 100 перед единицами/десятками употребляется *and*.

103: *one hundred and three*

5,699: *five thousand, six hundred and ninety-nine*

Если в числительных свыше 100 единицы/десятки не содержатся, *and* не употребляется.

2,500: *two thousand, five hundred*

Ordinal numbers

Form

Порядковые числительные образуются с помощью суффикса *-th*.

Исключения: *first (1st)*, *second (2nd)*, *third (3rd)*

Употребление

порядковый номер при счёте

календарная дата

Примеры

Peter was the **third** person to finish the race.

It's the **first** of July.

How to write and read numbers

| Случаи употребления | Пишем | Говорим |
|---------------------|-----------|---|
| дата | 14th July | <i>the fourteenth of July</i> |
| год | 1900 | <i>nineteen hundred</i> |
| | 1975 | <i>nineteen seventy-five</i> |
| | 2001 | <i>two thousand and one</i> |
| | 2018 | <i>two thousand and eighteen</i> или <i>twenty eighteen</i> |
| номер телефона | 9024580 | <i>nine-oh-two-four-five-eight-oh</i> |
| температура | 0°C | <i>zero degrees Celsius/Centigrade</i> |
| спортивный счёт | 5–0 | <i>five nil</i> |
| процент | 50% | <i>fifty per cent</i> |
| простая дробь | 1/2 | <i>a half</i> |
| | 1/3 | <i>a third</i> |
| | 5/8 | <i>five eighths</i> |
| десятичная дробь | 1.31 | <i>one point three one</i> |
| | 5.07 | <i>five point oh seven</i> |

Watch out!

Числительные 21–99 пишутся с дефисом: There are **thirty-one** days in December.

Unit **30****Vocabulary****Weather and seasons, nature and ecology**

Перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений >> с. 158

Nouns**geographical features:** forest, hill, lake, mountain**natural disasters:** earthquake, flooding, hurricane
rubbish**seasons:** spring, summer, autumn, winter

weather

Verbs and phrasal verbsblow
breathe
cut down
pick up
plantpollute
rain
recycle
shine
snow**Adjectives**cloudy
colddangerous
foggyfresh
sunnywarm
windy**Phrases**get wet
in (the) spring / summer / autumn / winter
in the country(side)
in the skykeep something clean
on (the) Earth
on a cold / frosty / nasty / rainy / sunny / wet day
on the ground**Word formation**

| Noun | Verb | Adjective |
|-----------|----------------|------------|
| cloud | | cloudy |
| danger | | dangerous |
| fog | | foggy |
| heat | | hot |
| pollution | pollute | polluted |
| rain | rain | rainy |
| recycling | recycle | recyclable |
| storm | | stormy |
| sun | | sunny |
| wind | | windy |

Unit **31**

Grammar

Possessive 's, Whose ...?

Possessive 's

| | | | |
|------|---|------|---|
| Form | существительные в единственном числе | + 's | <i>Look at the dog's ears. Have you got Tim's shirt?</i> |
| | существительные во множественном числе, образованные не по правилам | + 's | <i>Is this the children's wardrobe? Is this the sheep's food?</i> |
| | существительные во множественном числе | + ' | <i>This is the boys' bedroom. This is the Smiths' house.</i> |

Употребление

принадлежность лица или предмета кому-либо

Примеры

*the dog's tail
Sadie's skirt
the boys' hats*

Watch out!

Притяжательный падеж неодушевлённых существительных выражается с помощью предлога *of*.

- ✗ *the lesson's end*
- ✓ *the end of the lesson*

Watch out!

В английском языке сначала указывается, кому принадлежит лицо/предмет, а потом – само лицо/предмет. В русском языке часто бывает наоборот.

Сравните: *Liza's mother* и *мама Лизы*

Watch out!

I really liked Sue and Joe's party. (= вечеринку организовали оба человека вместе)

Look at Sue's and Joe's marks. (= оценки каждого человека в отдельности)

Possessive 's: pronunciation

[s]

the cat's / cats' toy

[z]

the boy's / boys' house

[ɪz]

James's brother

Whose ...?

Form

Со слова *whose* начинаются вопросы о принадлежности. Такие вопросы можно строить двумя способами.

'Whose bag is this?' или **'Whose is this bag?'**

'Whose shoes are these?' или **'Whose are these shoes?'**



Helpful hints

Whose shoes are these?

- ✓ *They're Ann's (shoes).*
- ✓ *They're her shoes.*
- ✓ *They're hers.*

Притяжательные местоимения >> с. 111

Grammar

Pronouns and possessive determiners

Personal pronouns and possessive determiners

| Form | Личные местоимения | Личные местоимения в объектном падеже | Притяжательные местоимения |
|------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | I / you / he / she / it / we / they | me / you / him / her / it / us / them | my / your / his / her / its / our / their |

| Местоимения | Употребление | Примеры |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| личные | в качестве подлежащего | <i>I have a dog.</i> |
| личные в объектном падеже | в качестве дополнения | <i>Ann gave me a dog.</i> |
| притяжательные | в качестве определения | <i>It's my dog.</i> |

Watch out!

- It's** – сокращенная форма **It is**.
Its – притяжательное местоимение.
- ✓ *It's an exciting job. (It is ...)*
 - ✓ *The shop opens **its** doors at 5 pm.*

Helpful hints

- Притяжательное местоимение всегда стоит перед определяемым существительным.
- ✓ *Is that **his** notebook?*

Possessive pronouns

Form

mine / yours / his / hers / ours / theirs

Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений употребляется вместо существительных и выражает принадлежность предмета / предметов тому или иному лицу.

| Употребление | Примеры |
|---|---|
| повторное упоминание предмета / предметов | <i>It isn't my book. It's yours.</i> |
| указание на предмет / предметы | <i>Whose gloves are these? They're mine.</i> |

Watch out!

- ✗ *This is **hers** jacket.*
- ✓ *This jacket is **hers**.*

Helpful hints

- У притяжательного местоимения *it* абсолютной формы не существует.

Притяжательный падеж и вопросы с *whose* » с. 108

Reflexive pronouns

Form

myself / yourself / himself / herself / itself / ourselves / yourselves / themselves

| Употребление | Примеры |
|--|--|
| при описании действия, направленного на его исполнителя | <i>He cut himself when he was cooking.</i> |
| при описании действия, совершаемого без посторонней помощи | <i>He washed the clothes himself.</i> |
| с некоторыми глаголами (<i>behave, enjoy</i>) | <i>Enjoy yourselves on the shopping trip!</i> |

Watch out!

- Такие глаголы, как *feel, wash, dress* не употребляются с возвратными местоимениями, хотя в русском языке мы говорим чувствовать **себя**, мыть**ся**, одевать**ся**.
- ✓ *I **feel** happy!*
 - ✓ *He **washed** and **dressed** quickly.*

Unit **33****Vocabulary**
Clothes and fashionПеревод и примеры употребления слов и выражений  с. 159**Nouns****clothes:** boots, cap, cardigan, coat, dress, gloves, hat, jacket, jeans, scarf, shirt, shoes, skirt, socks, suit, sweatshirt, top, trainers, trousers, T-shirtbelt
fashion
(hand)bag
hood
pocketsleeve
(sun)glasses
watch**Verbs and phrasal verbs**dress up
fasten
fit
grow out of
matchput on
suit
take off
tie
try on**Adjectives**comfortable
fashionable
loose
materials: cotton, denim, leather, silk, woollenold-fashioned
patterns: checked, plain, spotted, striped
tight**Phrases**be in / out of fashion
get dressed
look good on someone
look smartthe latest style
the right size
too big / small for someone
wear something on top of / under something**Word formation**

| Noun | Adjective | Adverb |
|----------------|------------------------------|--------|
| colour | colourful | |
| comfort | comfortable uncomfortable | |
| fashion | fashionable unfashionable | |
| length | long | |
| | real | really |
| style | stylish | |
| trend | trendy | |
| warmth | warm | |
| width | wide | |

Unit **34****Grammar**

Relative pronouns and adverbs, relative clauses

Relative pronouns and adverbs

Form

Относительные слова (местоимения и наречия) вводят определительные придаточные предложения и ставятся сразу после существительного, к которому они относятся.

*The man is my neighbour. He is a vet. → The man **who** is my neighbour is a vet.*

| Относительные слова | Значение | Примеры |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>who</i> | кто, который (о людях) | <i>We met a woman who is a photographer.</i> |
| <i>whose</i> | чей | <i>He's the boy whose father is a doctor.</i> |
| <i>which</i> | который (о предметах и животных) | <i>The photos which she takes are lovely.</i> |
| <i>where</i> | где, куда | <i>These trees grow in countries where the weather is hot.</i> |
| <i>when</i> | когда | <i>That was the day when I met your mother.</i> |

Relative clauses

Form

Определительные придаточные предложения отвечают на вопросы *какой?*, *который?* и вводятся относительными словами.

| | |
|---|--|
| относительное слово + глагол | <i>The man who helped my dog is a vet.</i> |
| относительное слово + личное местоимение + глагол | <i>That's the dog which he helped.</i> <i>This is the place where he lived in his childhood.</i> <i>Do you remember the time when we went to England?</i> |
| относительное слово + существительное + глагол | <i>That's the man whose dog barks every morning.</i> |

Употребление

Определительные придаточные предложения вводят уточняющую, существенную информацию о существительном в главном предложении

Примеры

*The person **who I saw in the shop** was my friend.*
*The shop **which I like best** sells clothes.*
*The shop **where she works** has lots of nice clothes.*
*Tuesday was the day **when I visited the shop**.*
*The woman **whose shop I visited** is French.*

Watch out!

В определительном придаточном предложении вместо *who* и *which* можно использовать *that*.

- ✓ *The person **that** I saw in the shop was my friend.*
- ✓ *The photos of the dog **that** were in the magazine were lovely.*



Grammar

First conditional

Introduction to conditionals

Form

Условное предложение состоит из двух частей: придаточного предложения (условие) и главного предложения (результат).

условие

If you miss the bus,

результат

you will be late.

результат

You will be late

условие

if you miss the bus.

Helpful hints

Если придаточное предложение предшествует главному предложению, оно отделяется запятой.

*If you eat too fast, you **will feel** ill.*

*If you get a job, I'll **get** one too.*

Если придаточное предложение следует за главным предложением, запятая не ставится.

*You **will feel** ill **if** you **eat** too fast.*

*I'll **visit** you later **if** I **have** time.*

First conditional

Form

If + present simple, will + инфинитив без частицы to

Употребление

реальное или вероятное условие в настоящем или будущем

Примеры

*If you **try**, you'll **get** the job.*

*If you **don't try**, you **won't get** the job.*

Watch out!

В придаточном предложении *will* не употребляется.

✗ *If you **will study** hard, you'll pass your exam.*

✓ *If you **study** hard, you'll pass your exam.*

Watch out!

В отрицательных предложениях вместо *if not* можно использовать *unless*.

✓ *If you **don't go** to bed now, you'll be tired tomorrow.*

✓ ***Unless** you **go** to bed now, you'll be tired tomorrow.*

Helpful hints

В главном предложении вместо *will* можно использовать модальный глагол *can*.

✓ *If you like making things, you **can** come to our classes.*

Для выражения совета или инструкции в главном предложении можно использовать повелительное наклонение.


✓ *If you don't feel well, **go** home!*

✓ *If you want to use my laptop, **don't forget** to ask me first.*

Unit **36**

Vocabulary

Jobs and professions

Перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений  с. 160

Nouns

| | | |
|----------|---|--------|
| boss | jobs: dentist, designer, doctor, engineer, | office |
| business | hairdresser, journalist, lawyer, nurse, police | staff |
| company | officer, receptionist, (shop) assistant, teacher, | work |
| factory | tour guide, waiter / waitress, manager | |

Verbs and phrasal verbs

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| apply for | help |
| become | pay |
| deal with | serve |
| design | teach |
| earn | treat |

Adjectives and adverbs

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| Adjectives | freelance | responsible | Adverbs |
| clever | full-time | useful | full-time |
| creative | part-time | well-paid | part-time |

Phrases

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| be in charge of | work as a doctor / teacher / etc |
| find / get / have a job | work for a company |
| run a business / company / shop / etc | work hard |
| wear a uniform | work in a factory / office / plant / etc |

Word formation

| Noun | Verb | Adjective |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| assistant | assist | |
| boss | | bossy |
| business | | busy |
| businessman | | |
| businesswoman | | |
| design | design | |
| designer | | |
| law | | |
| lawyer | | |
| manager | manage | |
| reception | | |
| receptionist | | |
| work | work | |

Unit **37**

Grammar

Comparatives, *as ... as*

Comparatives

| Form | Прилагательные | Положительная степень | → | Сравнительная степень |
|------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | Односложные | <i>old</i> | + -er | <i>older</i> |
| | Односложные, оканчивающиеся на -e | <i>wide</i> | + -r | <i>wider</i> |
| | Односложные с кратким гласным | <i>big</i> | + -er (конечная согласная удваивается) | <i>bigger</i> |
| | Двусложные, оканчивающиеся на -y | <i>easy</i> | + -er (y меняется на i) | <i>easier</i> |
| | Многосложные | <i>difficult</i> | <i>more</i> + прилагательное | <i>more difficult</i> |

Употребление

сравнение двух предметов / людей / явлений

Примеры

*This café is **more colourful** than that one.*
*The museum is **older** than the library.*

Watch out!

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|---------------|---|-------------|
| <i>good</i> | → | <i>better</i> | <i>little</i> | → | <i>less</i> |
| <i>bad</i> | → | <i>worse</i> | <i>many</i> | → | <i>more</i> |
| <i>far</i> | → | <i>farther / further</i> | <i>much</i> | → | <i>more</i> |

Helpful hints

Сравнительная степень обычно употребляется с союзом *than*.
 ✓ *Toronto is **bigger than** Ottawa.*



as ... as

Структура

as + прилагательное + *as*

not as/so + прилагательное + *as*

Употребление

сходство двух предметов / людей / явлений

различие между двумя предметами / людьми / явлениями

Примеры

*This street is **as beautiful as** that one.*
*Your ticket is **as cheap as** mine.*

*This city is **not so beautiful as** that one.*
*Our street is **not as noisy as** theirs.*

Grammar

Superlatives

Superlatives

| Form | Прилагательные | Положительная степень | → | Превосходная степень |
|------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | Односложные | <i>old</i> | + -est | <i>oldest</i> |
| | Односложные, оканчивающиеся на -e | <i>wide</i> | + -st | <i>widest</i> |
| | Односложные с кратким гласным | <i>big</i> | + -est (конечная согласная удваивается) | <i>biggest</i> |
| | Двусложные, оканчивающиеся на -y | <i>easy</i> | + -est (y меняется на i) | <i>easiest</i> |
| | Многосложные | <i>difficult</i> | most + прилагательное | <i>most difficult</i> |

Употребление

сравнение трёх и более предметов / людей / явлений

Примеры

He's the **strongest** boy in the class.
That's the **most interesting** museum in the city.
The **best** way to travel is by train.

Watch out!

good → best far → farthest / furthest many → most
bad → worst little → least much → most

Watch out!

Прилагательные в превосходной степени обычно употребляются с артиклем *the*.
✓ That is **the** coldest place in the world.

Helpful hints

Чтобы подчеркнуть исключительность какого-либо предмета / человека / явления в ряду других, употребляются выражения:

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>in the world</i> | <i>It's the best place in the world.</i> |
| <i>in my family / class</i> | <i>She's the tallest person in my family / class.</i> |
| <i>on Earth</i> | <i>Death Valley is the hottest place on Earth.</i> |
| <i>I know</i> | <i>She's the nicest person I know.</i> |
| <i>I've ever seen</i> | <i>It's the most amazing building I've ever seen.</i> |
| <i>of all</i> | <i>Of all the students in the class, he's the best.</i> |

Comparatives and superlatives

Сравнительная степень прилагательных означает, что какой-то признак проявляется в одном предмете / человеке в большей или меньшей степени, чем в другом.

Превосходная степень означает, что какой-то признак проявляется в одном предмете / человеке в наибольшей или наименьшей степени.

- ✓ *This flower is **pretty**.*
- ✓ *This flower's **prettier** than that flower.* (сравнительная степень)
- ✓ *Of all the flowers in the park, this flower is **the prettiest**.* (превосходная степень)

Unit **39****Vocabulary**
Famous people and places

Перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений >> с. 161

Nouns**famous people:** actor / actress, artist, explorer, inventor, king, politician, queen, singer, sportsman / woman, writer**famous places:** building, castle, cathedral, museum, palace, statue, tower, prizestar
tourist attraction
world record**Verbs and phrasal verbs**build
create
discovergo in
perform
playrule
visit
walk around

wonder at

Adjectives and adverbs**Adjectives**brilliant
fantasticfast
great
richsuccessful
talented
well-known**Adverbs**anywhere
fast**Phrases**all around the world
be a big fan of
be born in (a place / year)
be famous for somethingbe located in
be the first person to do something
hold the record for
hope to meet / see / visit**Word formation**

| Noun | Verb | Adjective |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| collector collection | collect | |
| description | describe | |
| discoverer discovery | discover | |
| explorer exploration | explore | |
| fame | | famous |
| inventor invention | invent | |
| performer performance | perform | |
| success | | successful |
| talent | | talented |
| tour tourist | tour | |

Unit **40****Grammar****Imperative, infinitive, -ing form, I'd like ...****Imperative****Form****Утвердительная форма****Open** the window.**Отрицательная форма****Don't open** the window. *It's cold in here.*

Повелительное наклонение употребляется для выражения приказа, просьбы или совета.

Infinitive**Form**После ряда глаголов используется инфинитив с частицей *to*.

| | | | | | |
|-------|--------|------|-------|---------|------|
| agree | choose | hope | offer | promise | seem |
| ask | decide | need | plan | refuse | want |

Jake **agreed to come** to the party. **I hope to become** a doctor.

-ing form**Form**После ряда глаголов используется форма глагола с окончанием *-ing*.

| | | | | |
|---------|--------|------|------|---------|
| dislike | finish | hate | love | suggest |
| enjoy | go on | like | miss | |

They **enjoy working** in their garden. He **hates being** late for school.

Watch out!

✓ He **offered to drive** me to school. ✓ They **suggested going** to the beach.

-ing form or infinitive**Form**После некоторых глаголов может использоваться как форма глагола с окончанием *-ing*, так и инфинитив с частицей *to* без разницы в значении.

| | | |
|-------|----------|-------|
| begin | continue | start |
|-------|----------|-------|

It **began raining**. = It **began to rain**. They **continued talking**. = They **continued to talk**.

Watch out!

Во временах группы *continuous* после глаголов *begin, continue, start* всегда используется инфинитив с частицей *to*: ✗ ~~It's beginning snowing~~. ✓ **It's beginning to snow**.

FormПосле некоторых глаголов может использоваться как форма глагола с окончанием *-ing*, так и инфинитив глагола с частицей *to*, но с разницей в значении.

| | | |
|--------|----------|------|
| forget | remember | stop |
|--------|----------|------|

Please **don't forget / remember to buy** milk. (не забыть / помнить, что что-то нужно сделать)

I'll **never forget / always remember going** to America. (не забыть / помнить, как что-то произошло)

I **stopped talking** when the lesson began. (прекратить что-то делать)

On my way to school, I **stopped to talk** to a friend. (остановиться, чтобы что-то сделать)

I'd like ...**Употребление**

просьба / требование
желание

Примеры

I'd like to use your computer.
I'd like to go to London.

Watch out!

✓ **I like walking** in the rain. (мне нравится)
✓ **I'd like to walk** in the rain. (я бы хотел)

Grammar

Prepositions of place, movement and time

Prepositions of place

Предлоги места Примеры

| | |
|------------------|---|
| above / over | above the door, over your head |
| at | at home / work / school, at the airport / the train station |
| behind | behind the bus station |
| below / under | below the window, under the desk |
| in | in the car, in Russia, in hospital |
| in front of | in front of the hotel |
| inside / outside | inside the room, outside the station |
| near | near the lake |
| next to | next to the café |
| on | on the bridge / the road, on the bus |
| opposite | opposite the desk |

Watch out!

В устойчивых сочетаниях *at home / school / work* никогда не используется притяжательное местоимение.

- ✗ *Ed is **at his home** today.*
- ✓ *Ed is **at home** today.*

Prepositions of movement

Предлоги движения

Примеры

| | |
|---------|--|
| into | go / walk into the room / put something into a bag |
| out of | go / walk out of the kitchen / take something out of a box |
| through | go / walk through a door / a tunnel |
| to | go / walk / come to school / work / the cinema |

Watch out!

by car / bike / train

*We went to the park **by** bus.*

on foot

*We went to the park **on** foot.*

Helpful hints

Предлог *to* обычно употребляется с глаголами движения *come, go, move, run, walk, drive* и т. п., чтобы показать перемещение из одного пункта в другой. ✓ *She drove **to** Berlin last summer.*

Предлог *in* используется для обозначения местонахождения человека или предмета. ✓ *She lives **in** Berlin.*

Watch out!

В устойчивых сочетаниях *arrive / go / come home* никогда не используются притяжательное местоимение и предлог *to*.

- ✗ *They **arrived to their home** last night.*
- ✗ *They **arrived to home** last night.*
- ✓ *They **arrived home** last night.*

Prepositions of time

Предлоги времени

Примеры

| | |
|--------|--|
| at | at three o'clock, at night, at the weekend, at Christmas / Easter / New Year |
| during | during the week, during the lesson |
| for | for three hours, for a day |
| in | in May, in the morning, in (the) winter, in 2015, in the holidays, in the 20th century |
| on | on Monday, on 15th February, on Saturday morning, on my birthday |

Watch out!

in the morning / afternoon / evening

*Are you going shopping **in the morning**?*


on Tuesday morning / afternoon / evening

*We're going shopping **on Tuesday morning**.*

Unit **42**

Vocabulary

Communication and technology

Перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений  с. 161

Nouns

| | |
|--|---|
| app computer: keyboard, mouse, printer, screen, software, touchpad email address | gadgets: laptop, (smart)phone, tablet social media / network text (message) the internet website |
|--|---|

Verbs and phrasal verbs

| | |
|---|---|
| browse call click download / upload install | log in(to) / log on(to) / log out post send subscribe to text |
|---|---|

Adjectives and adverbs

| | | |
|---|------------------------|--|
| Adjectives chatty digital downloadable online | online shy smart | Adverbs at once immediately |
|---|------------------------|--|

Phrases

| | |
|---|---|
| answer the / your phone click on a link comment on a post / video follow someone on Instagram / VK | go online have a conversation / chat with someone surf the internet take / post a selfie |
|---|---|

Word formation

| Noun | Verb | Adjective |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| attachment | attach | |
| blog blogger blogging | blog | |
| chat communication | chat communicate | chatty |
| | download | downloadable |
| follower | follow | |
| listener | listen | |
| speech speaker | speak | |
| subscription subscriber | subscribe | |

Cardinal and ordinal numbers

| Cardinal numbers | Ordinal numbers | Cardinal numbers | Ordinal numbers |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 one | 1st first | 13 thirteen | 13th thirteenth |
| 2 two | 2nd second | 20 twenty | 20th twentieth |
| 3 three | 3rd third | 21 twenty-one | 21st twenty-first |
| 4 four | 4th fourth | 22 twenty-two | 22nd twenty-second |
| 5 five | 5th fifth | 30 thirty | 30th thirtieth |
| 6 six | 6th sixth | 40 forty | 40th fortieth |
| 7 seven | 7th seventh | 50 fifty | 50th fiftieth |
| 8 eight | 8th eighth | 60 sixty | 60th sixtieth |
| 9 nine | 9th ninth | 70 seventy | 70th seventieth |
| 10 ten | 10th tenth | 80 eighty | 80th eightieth |
| 11 eleven | 11th eleventh | 90 ninety | 90th ninetieth |
| 12 twelve | 12th twelfth | 100 a hundred | 100th hundredth |

Irregular present forms

to be

| Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма | Краткий ответ |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| I am ('m) happy. | I am not ('m not) happy. | Am I happy? | Yes, I am . No, I'm not . |
| You / We / They are ('re) happy. | You / We / They are not (aren't) happy. | Are you / we / they happy? | Yes, you / we / they are . No, you / we / they aren't . |
| He / She / It is ('s) happy. | He / She / It is not (isn't , 's not) happy. | Is he / she / it happy? | Yes, he / she / it is . No, he / she / it isn't . |

to have

| Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма | Краткий ответ |
|---|--|---|--|
| I / You / We / They have a pencil. | I / You / We / They do not (don't) have a pen. | Do I / you / we / they have a pencil? | Yes, I / you / we / they do . No, I / you / we / they don't . |
| He / She / It has a pencil. | He / She / It does not (doesn't) have a pencil. | Does he / she / it have a pencil? | Yes, he / she / it does . No, he / she / it doesn't . |

Irregular verbs

| Bare infinitive | Past simple | Past participle | Bare infinitive | Past simple | Past participle |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| be | was, were | been | keep | kept | kept |
| beat | beat | beaten | know | knew | known |
| become | became | become | leave | left | left |
| begin | began | begun | let | let | let |
| blow | blew | blown | lose | lost | lost |
| break | broke | broken | make | made | made |
| bring | brought | brought | meet | met | met |
| build | built | built | pay | paid | paid |
| buy | bought | bought | put | put | put |
| catch | caught | caught | read | read | read |
| choose | chose | chosen | run | ran | run |
| come | came | come | say | said | said |
| cut | cut | cut | see | saw | seen |
| do | did | done | send | sent | sent |
| draw | drew | drawn | sing | sang | sung |
| drink | drank | drunk | sit | sat | sat |
| eat | ate | eaten | speak | spoke | spoken |
| fall | fell | fallen | spend | spent | spent |
| feel | felt | felt | stand | stood | stood |
| fight | fought | fought | take | took | taken |
| find | found | found | teach | taught | taught |
| get | got | got | tell | told | told |
| give | gave | given | think | thought | thought |
| go | went | gone, been | understand | understood | understood |
| grow | grew | grown | wake | woke | woken |
| have | had | had | wear | wore | worn |
| hit | hit | hit | win | won | won |
| | | | write | wrote | written |

Topic vocabulary

Используемые сокращения: *n (noun)* – существительное, *v (verb)* – глагол, *adj (adjective)* – прилагательное, *adv (adverb)* – наречие

Unit 3

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| address (n) | адрес | My address is 2, Green Road. |
| armchair (n) | кресло | There is a big armchair in the living room. |
| bathroom (n) | ванная комната | Your toothbrush is in the bathroom. |
| bed (n) | кровать | I'm really tired so I'm going to bed. |
| bedroom (n) | спальня | There are two bedrooms in my house. |
| bookcase (n) | книжный шкаф | The books are in the bookcase. |
| brush (your teeth) (v) | чистить (зубы) | Do you brush your teeth before you go to bed? |
| carpet (n) | ковёр | There is a red carpet on my bedroom floor. |
| ceiling (n) | потолок | The ceiling of my room is white. |
| clean (adj) | чистый | Do you know where my clean shirt is? |
| clean (v) | чистить; убирать | My mum cleans the house on Saturdays. |
| comfortable (adj) | удобный | This is a very comfortable armchair. |
| cupboard (n) | (стенной) шкаф; буфет | It was an old kitchen cupboard. |
| curtains (n) | шторы | There are green curtains on the windows. |
| daily (adj) | ежедневный | My dad has a daily walk before work. |
| daily (adv) | ежедневно | We clean the house daily. |
| downstairs (adv) | вниз по лестнице; внизу | I washed my face and went downstairs for breakfast. |
| dust (v) | вытирать пыль | My sister and I dust the furniture once a week. |
| feed (your pet) (v) | кормить (домашнего питомца) | Do you feed your dog every day? |
| flat (n) | квартира | We live in a flat in Leicester. |
| garden (n) | сад | There isn't a garden at this house. |
| get up (v) | вставать, подниматься | We get up at 7 am and go to school at 8 am. |
| ground / first / second floor (n) | первый / второй / третий этаж | Our flat is on the second floor. |
| hard-working (adj) | трудолюбивый; усердный | Sam is hard-working. He always gets high test scores. |
| housework (n) | работа по дому | The children help with the housework. |
| key (n) | ключ | Is this the key to your flat? |
| kitchen (n) | кухня | Is there a table in the kitchen? |
| lazy (adj) | ленивый | Evie is lazy. She doesn't study. |
| living room (n) | гостиная | We watch TV in the living room. |
| messy (adj) | грязный; неопрятный | Your room is messy. Put your things away in the cupboard. |
| put away (v) | убирать (что-либо) | Put your books away now. It's time to go home. |
| share (v) | владеть совместно; делить (с кем-либо) | Do you share a bedroom with your sister? |
| sofa (n) | диван | Our new sofa is really comfortable. |
| table (n) | стол | We eat at the kitchen table. |
| tidy (v) | опрятный, аккуратный; чистый | I tidy my room at the weekend. |
| upstairs (adv) | вверх по лестнице; наверху | My sister went upstairs to do her homework in her room. |
| wall (n) | стена | There is a photo on the wall. |
| wardrobe (n) | шкаф, гардероб | Molly puts her clothes in the wardrobe. |
| wash (v) | мыть, умываться | We wash our hands in the bathroom. |
| water (v) | поливать | Please water the flowers in the garden. |

Unit 6

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| amazing (adj) | удивительный, поразительный | I love this film. It's amazing! |
| birthday party, fancy dress party, pyjama party, surprise party (n) | праздник в честь дня рождения, костюмированная вечеринка, пижамная вечеринка, вечеринка-сюрприз | I'm going to a fancy dress party. |
| board / computer / video game (n) | настольная / компьютерная / видео-игра | We play video games every day. |
| boring (adj) | скучный | This film is boring. Let's play a game. |
| camera (n) | фотоаппарат | My new camera takes great pictures. |
| cartoon, film, TV programme (n) | мультфильм, фильм, телепрограмма | Megan's watching cartoons on TV now. |
| cinema (n) | кинотеатр | Do you like watching films at the cinema or on TV? |
| difficult (adj) | трудный | This test is very difficult. I don't understand it. |
| draw (v) | рисовать; чертить | Katie is drawing pictures in her sketchpad. |
| disco (n) | дискотека | I danced a lot at the school disco. |
| drums (n) | барабаны | Leo plays the drums in his band. |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| enjoy (v) | получать удовольствие | My sister and I enjoy going to the cinema. |
| exciting (adj) | захватывающий; увлекательный | This film is very exciting. I'm enjoying it. |
| favourite (adj) | любимый | My favourite programme is on TV now. |
| folk / pop / rap / rock music (n) | фольклорная / поп- / рэп- / рок- музыка | We sometimes listen to folk music. |
| free time (n) | свободное время | What do you do in your free time? |
| funny (adj) | смешной, забавный | This is a very funny cartoon. |
| go out (v) | выходить из дома (чтобы развлечься) | We don't go out when we have school the next day. |
| guitar (n) | гитара | I want to learn to play the guitar. |
| hobby (n) | хобби, увлечение | My favourite hobby is reading. |
| laugh (v) | смеяться | My sister is laughing at me! She thinks I'm funny! |
| lovely (adj) | прекрасный, очаровательный | It's a lovely day – let's go for a walk. |
| paint (v) | красить; писать красками | I want to learn to paint pictures. |
| piano (n) | фортепьяно | There's a piano in my house but I don't know how to play it. |
| picture (n) | картина; фотография | This picture shows me on my birthday. |
| really (adv) | действительно; на самом деле | I think rap music is really great! |
| relax (v) | отдыхать | After school, I come home to relax. |
| sing (v) | петь | Oscar is singing and playing the guitar now. |
| song (n) | песня | I want to play that song again. I like it. |
| spend (v) | проводить (время) | Do you spend a lot of time in your bedroom? |
| stay in (v) | оставаться дома | I like to stay in and watch TV on Sundays. |
| theatre (n) | театр | There isn't a theatre in my town – only a cinema. |
| trumpet (n) | труба (музыкальный инструмент) | Liam is learning to play the trumpet. |
| violin (n) | скрипка | I like listening to him play the violin. |
| watch (TV) (v) | смотреть (телевизор) | Do you watch TV every day? |

Unit 9

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Art (n) | рисование (учебный предмет) | I love Art because we draw and paint in our lessons. |
| bag (n) | сумка, портфель | I carry my books in my school bag. |
| black-/ whiteboard (n) | классная / интерактивная доска | The teacher writes things on the whiteboard. |
| boring (adj) | скучный | I like my school subjects. They're not boring. |
| check (v) | проверять | I always check that my books are in my bag. |
| Chess Club (n) | шахматный клуб | We learn things about chess at our Chess Club. |
| choose (v) | выбирать | What did you choose to wear to the party? |
| class (n) | класс (группа учащихся) | There are 20 students in our class. |
| class(room) (n) | класс (кабинет) | The pupils are not allowed to use their phones in the classroom. |
| classmate (n) | одноклассник | I often laugh with my classmates. |
| correct (adj) | правильный | Yes, that is the correct answer. Well done! |
| Dancing Club (n) | танцевальный кружок | At Dancing Club we learn to do dances. |
| Drama Club (n) | драматический кружок | I like Drama Club because we learn about the theatre. |
| easy (adj) | лёгкий, нетрудный | My homework is easy. I usually spend an hour doing it. |
| fail (v) | провалиться (на экзамене) | Jamie didn't study so he failed his English test. |
| fun (adj) | забавный; увлекательный | I like our Art lessons. They are fun! |
| Geography (n) | география (учебный предмет) | We are learning about Africa in Geography at the moment. |
| Handicraft (n) | труд, технология (учебный предмет) | Handicraft is my favourite subject. |
| hard (adj) | трудный, сложный | This is a really hard subject. I don't understand it. |
| hard (adv) | усердно, упорно | I want to study hard and get a good grade in my test. |
| History (n) | история (учебный предмет) | Today we are learning about the 1800s in History. |
| homework (n) | домашняя работа | Do you get a lot of homework at your school? |
| interesting (adj) | интересный | I think Maths is really interesting but Misha thinks it's boring. |
| IT (n) | информатика, информационные технологии (учебный предмет) | I have IT once a week. I use a computer in those lessons. |
| know (v) | знать | Do you know the answer? I don't. |
| Language Club (n) | языковой кружок | At Language Club we learn English words and phrases. |
| learn (v) | учить, изучать | Is it hard to learn Russian? |
| lesson (n) | урок | What time is your Maths lesson today? |
| Literature (n) | литература (учебный предмет) | My brother is reading Tolstoy in Literature this week. |
| Maths (n) | математика (учебный предмет) | I'm not good with numbers so Maths is hard for me. |
| Maths Club (n) | математический кружок | Maths Club teaches us some of the fun things about Maths. |
| miss (v) | пропускать | I never miss school. I go there every day. |
| Music (n) | музыка (учебный предмет) | Music is my favourite subject – I love to sing and play the piano. |
| notebook (n) | тетрадь, блокнот | I write things in this notebook. |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| pass (v) | сдать (экзамен) | I'm really happy because I passed all my exams! |
| PE (n) | физкультура (учебный предмет) | In PE we sometimes play basketball. |
| pencil case (n) | пенал | I always have my pencil case with me in the lesson. |
| pencil sharpener (n) | точилка | You need a pencil sharpener when your pencil breaks. |
| pupil (n) | ученик, учащийся | There are 23 teachers and 450 pupils in my school. |
| remember (v) | помнить; вспоминать | Do you remember the name of the film we watched last month? |
| right (adj) | правильный; верный | Is this the right answer? |
| right (adv) | правильно; верно | I got one answer right but the others were wrong. |
| rubber (n) | ластик | When I draw I use a pencil but I never use a rubber. |
| ruler (n) | линейка | I have a ruler in my pencil case. |
| Science (n) | естествознание (учебный предмет) | I love Science. We learn some interesting things in our lessons. |
| Science Club (n) | естественно-научный кружок | We're learning about spiders in Science Club this week. |
| study (v) | заниматься, учиться | On Sunday evening, I usually study and do my homework. |
| teach (v) | учить, обучать; преподавать | Mr Brown teaches us Maths. |
| term (n) | семестр, четверть | There are three terms in the school year. |
| test / exam (n) | контрольная работа, тест / экзамен | Our teacher often gives us tests. |
| timetable (n) | расписание | According to the timetable, Maths is on Friday. |
| wrong (adj) | неправильный, неверный | I'm sorry – that is the wrong answer. |
| wrong (adv) | неправильно, неверно | I drew my picture wrong so I had to start again. |

Unit 12

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| adult (n) | взрослый (человек) | There were 20 children and 5 adults at the party. |
| aunt (n) | тётя | That's my aunt. She's my mum's sister. |
| become (v) | становиться | My aunt is studying to become a doctor. |
| (best) friend (n) | (лучший) друг | My best friend's name is Millie. We get on really well. |
| brother (n) | брат | My brother is 15 and my sister is 12. |
| chat (v) | болтать, непринужденно беседовать | I like chatting to people on the computer. |
| child / kid (n) | ребёнок | When I was a child I loved watching cartoons on TV. |
| cool (adj) | модный, стильный | My parents gave me a cool new phone! |
| different (adj) | разный, различный | Do you like learning different things in Science class? |
| elder (adj) | старший | I'm 12. Jacob's my elder brother – he's 17. |
| fall out with someone (v) | ссориться с кем-либо | Phoebe said some really bad things to me and I fell out with her. |
| father (n) | отец | My father met my mother in Vladivostok in 1996. |
| friendly (adj) | дружелюбный | Our teachers are friendly – they make the lessons nice. |
| get on (well) with someone (v) | ладить, быть в хороших отношениях с кем-либо | I get on with all my classmates. We're a great class! |
| grandmother / father (n) | бабушка / дедушка | My grandmother sometimes helps me to do my homework. |
| guy (n) | парень | I like my brother. He's a good guy. |
| guys (n) | ребята | How are you doing, guys? |
| hang out with someone (v) | проводить время с кем-либо | I usually hang out with my friends at the weekend. |
| happen (v) | случаться; происходить | Hi, Ethan. What happened at school today? |
| invite (v) | приглашать | My best friend invited me to her pyjama party this weekend. |
| kind (adj) | добрый | My best friend is kind and friendly. |
| little (adj) | маленький | I was playing with my little sister last night – she's only two. |
| look (v) | выглядеть | You look happy. Did you pass your test? |
| meet (v) | встречать(ся) | Let's meet outside the cinema at 7 pm. |
| mother (n) | мать | My mother works as a dentist. |
| move (v) | переходить, переезжать | I don't want to move to a new school. I'm happy here. |
| neighbour (n) | сосед | My neighbour lives on the first floor and I live on the second. |
| nephew (n) | племянник | That's my nephew. He's my brother's son. |
| niece (n) | племянница | That's my niece. She's my brother's daughter. |
| relative / relation (n) | родственник | Sometimes we have a big party and invite all our relatives. |
| same (adj) | один и тот же, одинаковый | Amelie and I get on well because we like the same music. |
| share (v) | делить (с кем-либо) | Do you want to share a pizza with me? |
| sister (n) | сестра | I am from a big family. I have two brothers and three sisters. |
| sound (v) | звучать; создавать впечатление | A fancy dress party sounds like a great idea! |
| special (adj) | особенный | Today is a special day. It's my birthday! |
| teenager (n) | подросток | I'm 13 today – I'm a teenager now! |
| uncle (n) | дядя | That's my uncle. He's my mum's brother. |

Unit 15

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| airport (n) | аэропорт | We're going to the airport to meet my uncle. |
| arrive in / at (v) | прибывать, приезжать | We leave here at 1 pm and arrive in London at 3 pm. |
| attractive (adj) | привлекательный | That's an attractive building. It's really beautiful. |
| Beijing (n) | Пекин | Beijing is the capital of China. |
| Berlin (n) | Берлин | Berlin is the capital of Germany. |
| check in / out (v) | зарегистрироваться (<i>в отеле</i>) / выехать (<i>из отеля</i>) | We checked in at the hotel and went for a walk around the city. |
| crowded (adj) | переполненный | The city is very crowded. There are lots of people living here. |
| enjoy (v) | получать удовольствие | I don't enjoy travelling on a plane but I love trains. |
| excited (adj) | взволнованный, возбуждённый | I'm excited about going to India. I've never been there before. |
| exciting (adj) | увлекательный, захватывающий | It is very exciting to arrive in Venice at night. |
| famous (adj) | знаменитый, известный | Have you ever met a famous singer or a film star? |
| fly (v) | летать | It takes four hours to fly to Paris from here. |
| foreign (adj) | иностранный | Have you ever been to a foreign country? |
| get in / out of (v) | садиться в / выходить из (<i>о машине</i>) | We got out of the car and went in the house. |
| get on / off (v) | садиться в / выходить из (<i>об автобусе, самолёте, поезде</i>) | I got off the train at the wrong station. |
| hotel (n) | гостиница | Did you stay in a hotel in Amsterdam? |
| journey (n) | путешествие, поездка | Did you have a comfortable journey? |
| leave (v) | уходить, уезжать | We leave at 6 am and we arrive at 5 pm. |
| London (n) | Лондон | London is a very famous city. |
| Madrid (n) | Мадрид | Madrid is the capital of Spain. |
| modern (adj) | современный | Our house is not old. It's very modern. |
| Moscow (n) | Москва | My uncle and aunt live in Moscow. |
| Paris (n) | Париж | People say Paris is a very attractive city at night. |
| passport (n) | паспорт | Show your passport at the hotel when you check in. |
| plane (n) | самолёт | My plane leaves at 6.45 am and arrives at 9 am. |
| popular (adj) | популярный | This place is very popular with tourists. |
| Rome (n) | Рим | Rome is the capital of Italy. |
| safe (adj) | безопасный | Is it safe to walk around the town at night? |
| stay (v) | остановиться, жить, гостить | Where are you going to stay in Madrid? |
| ticket (n) | билет | I've just bought my ticket for the train. |
| Tokyo (n) | Токио | Tokyo is the capital of Japan. |
| tour (n) | путешествие; экскурсия, поездка | We went on a tour of Athens. |
| tourist (n) | турист | Do tourists come here in the summer? |
| town / city (n) | город | What is the name of the town where you live? |
| train station (n) | железнодорожный вокзал | Meet me at the train station at 3 pm. |
| travel (v) | путешествовать | I've never travelled to a foreign country. |
| visit (v) | посещать | We're going to Rome to visit my uncle. |
| Washington (n) | Вашингтон | Washington is the capital of the USA. |

Unit 18

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| athlete (n) | спортсмен; легкоатлет | William loves running. He's going to become an athlete. |
| athletics (n) | лёгкая атлетика | I love watching all kinds of sport and athletics on TV. |
| cycle (v) | ездить на велосипеде | My dad wants to be fit so he cycles to work in the morning. |
| exercise (n) | упражнение; тренировка | Do you do a lot of exercise in PE? |
| exercise (v) | тренироваться | It's important to exercise daily. Walking is a great way to do that. |
| extreme (adj) | экстремальный | I don't think extreme sports are safe. I don't like them. |
| first (adj) | первый | My first lesson in the morning is English. |
| first (adv) | сперва; в первую очередь | I do my English homework first. |
| fit (adj) | здоровый, бодрый | Playing a sport is a great way to get fit. |
| football / basketball match (n) | футбольный / баскетбольный матч | Have you ever been to a football match? |
| football / basketball player (n) | футболист / баскетболист | My friend wants to become a basketball player. |
| game of football / basketball (n) | игра в футбол / баскетбол | Let's play a game of football! |
| goal (n) | гол | We played a game of football and I scored two goals. |
| gym (n) | спортивный зал | Sometimes I go to the gym to exercise. |
| healthy (adj) | здоровый; полезный для здоровья | It isn't healthy to sit in front of the computer all day. |
| healthy / junk food (n) | здоровая / нездоровая пища | I try to eat healthy food. |
| indoor (adj) | комнатный, находящийся в помещении | Playing board games is my favourite indoor activity. |
| indoors (adv) | (внутри) дома, в помещении | You play squash indoors but you usually play tennis outdoors. |
| last (adj) | последний; прошлый | Did you eat the last piece of pizza? |
| last (adv) | в последнюю очередь | I put my shoes on last. |
| lose (v) | проигрывать | I want to score a goal – I don't want to lose this match! |

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| roller-skate (v) | кататься на роликовых коньках | How did you learn to roller-skate? I always fall! |
| outdoor (adj) | находящийся или происходящий вне дома, на открытом воздухе | Skiing is a great outdoor activity in the winter. |
| outdoors (adv) | вне дома, на открытом воздухе | When the weather is good, we have a lesson outdoors. |
| race (n) | соревнование в беге; гонка | My favourite athletics event is the 100-metre race. |
| skate (v) | кататься на коньках | I learned to skate on ice in Canada. |
| skateboard / snowboard (v) | кататься на скейтборде / сноуборде | When you know how to skateboard, it's easy to snowboard. |
| ski (v) | кататься на лыжах | We learned to ski in the mountains of Austria. |
| stadium (n) | стадион | People are walking to the stadium to watch the big match. |
| strong (adj) | сильный | Football players have to be fit and strong. |
| swim (v) | плавать | I love to swim in the sea in the summer. |
| take up (v) | начать заниматься (чем-либо) | I think I'm going to take up a new sport. |
| team (n) | команда | My favourite football team lost the match today. |
| win (v) | выигрывать; побеждать | It's very exciting when you win a race. |

Unit 21

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| allow (v) | позволять, разрешать | Do your parents allow you to go to pyjama parties? |
| always (adv) | всегда | I am always careful when I walk in the street. |
| arrest (v) | арестовывать | The police arrested a man for taking things from a shop. |
| careful (adj) | осторожный | Be careful when you go out at night. |
| dangerous (adj) | опасный | I don't like walking in the park at night. It's dangerous. |
| drive (v) | водить машину | I'm going to learn to drive a car when I'm 17. |
| drop (v) | ронять; бросать | Don't drop litter in the street! |
| enter (a place) (v) | входить, въезжать | You can't enter the building. It's not open now. |
| fight (v) | драться | You can't fight at school. The teachers will get very angry. |
| helmet (n) | шлем | You have to wear a helmet when you ride your bike. |
| jewellery (n) | ювелирные украшения | Bethany has some really nice jewellery but she can't wear it to school. |
| law (n) | закон | The police will arrest you if you break the law. |
| let (v) | позволять, допускать | Sometimes my mum lets me sleep at a friend's house. |
| litter (n) | мусор | You mustn't drop litter in the street. |
| make-up (n) | декоративная косметика, макияж | Do your teachers let you wear make-up at school? |
| necessary (adj) | необходимый, нужный | It isn't necessary to wear special clothes to my party. |
| noisy (adj) | шумный | The cars in the city are very noisy! |
| notice (n) | объявление | Can't you see that notice? It says you mustn't enter here! |
| park (v) | парковать(ся) | You mustn't park your car in front of the hospital. |
| police officer (n) | полицейский | The police officer arrested the man for fighting in the street. |
| polite (adj) | вежливый, воспитанный | I'm always polite – I always say 'please' and 'thank you'. |
| quiet (adj) | тихий, спокойный | It's quiet in my town. When I lived in the city, it was very noisy. |
| road (n) | дорога | The children have to cross a busy road to get to school. |
| safe (adj) | безопасный | Don't be frightened. You're safe now. |
| school / safety / traffic rules (n) | правила школы / безопасности / дорожного движения | The pupils have to read the school rules. |
| school uniform (n) | школьная форма | We don't have to wear school uniform. |
| seat belt (n) | ремень безопасности | You have to wear a seatbelt on the bus. |
| throw away (v) | выбрасывать | Don't throw that away! I want it. |
| traffic lights (n) | светофор | At the next traffic lights turn right. |
| wear (v) | носить | Cyclists must wear a helmet. |

Unit 24

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| apple (n) | яблоко | I love fruit and red apples are my favourite. |
| bake (v) | печь, запекать | On special days, my grandmother usually bakes a cake. |
| bakery (n) | пекарня; булочная | We buy fresh bread from the bakery every morning. |
| banana (n) | банан | A banana is a long, yellow fruit. |
| barbecue (n) | барбекю | Barbecues are great! I love eating outdoors. |
| biscuit (n) | печенье | I like chocolate biscuits. |
| boil (v) | кипятить, варить | I sometimes boil an egg for breakfast. |
| bookshop (n) | книжный магазин | I bought my friend a book from the bookshop. |
| bottle (n) | бутылка | Can you buy me a bottle of water to drink? |
| bowl (n) | миска | We always have a bowl of fruit in the kitchen. |
| bread (n) | хлеб | We haven't got any bread so I can't make a sandwich. |
| breakfast (n) | завтрак | They say it isn't healthy to miss breakfast. |
| burger (n) | гамбургер | When we go into town, we sometimes eat a burger and chips. |
| butter (n) | масло | Don't put a lot of butter on your bread – it's not healthy. |
| buy (v) | покупать | What will we buy Helen for her birthday? |

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| cake (n) | торт, пирог | People often have a cake when they have a birthday party. |
| carrot (n) | морковь | A carrot is a long, orange vegetable. |
| cheap (adj) | дешёвый | Cheap food isn't always bad. |
| cheese (n) | сыр | Do you want cheese on the pizza? |
| chef (n) | шеф-повар | I love cooking food. I think I want to become a chef. |
| chemist's (n) | аптека | At the chemist's you can buy medicines and beauty products. |
| chicken (n) | цыплёнок, куриное мясо | We cook chicken on Sundays and have it with potatoes and carrots. |
| chips (n) | ломтики жареного картофеля | Chips are fried potatoes. |
| chocolate (n) | шоколад | Chocolate is very nice but it has a lot of sugar in it. |
| closed (adj) | закрытый | The shops are closed today because it's Sunday. |
| coffee (n) | кофе | It's a bad idea to drink coffee in the evening – you won't sleep. |
| cook (n) | повар | I'm a good cook. I want to work in a restaurant. |
| cooker (n) | кухонная плита | Most homes have a cooker in the kitchen. |
| cream (n) | сливки | We sometimes have fresh fruit with cream on it. |
| credit card / cash (n) | кредитная карта / наличные | Do you want to pay by credit card or in cash? |
| cup (n) | чашка | Do you want a cup of coffee? |
| customer (n) | покупатель | There were a lot of customers in the shop so I left. |
| cut (v) | резать | You have to cut the potatoes to make chips. |
| department store (n) | универмаг | They sell many different things in a department store. |
| dessert (n) | десерт | That was a great meal. Do you want some ice cream for dessert? |
| dinner (n) | обед, ужин | Dinner is the evening meal. We have dinner at about 8 pm. |
| dish (n) | блюдо, тарелка | I often help my mum wash the dishes. |
| drink (v) | пить | It's healthy to drink lots of water every day. |
| eat (v) | есть | I don't always have time to eat breakfast. |
| eat out (v) | есть в кафе / ресторане | My family often eats out. We like going to different restaurants. |
| egg (n) | яйцо | There aren't any eggs so we can't make an omelette for lunch. |
| expensive (adj) | дорогой | The meat in the shop was very expensive so I bought fish. |
| first / main course (n) | первое / основное блюдо | I think I'll have pasta for my main course. |
| fish (n) | рыба | They say it's healthy to eat lots of fish. |
| fork (n) | вилка | We eat with a knife and fork. |
| fridge (n) | холодильник | There's cold milk in the fridge. |
| fruit (n) | фрукт | I always eat a little fruit every day – usually an apple. |
| fry (v) | жарить | You need oil to fry food and it's not very healthy. |
| grill (v) | жарить на гриле | When you grill meat, be careful not to burn it. |
| hungry (adj) | голодный | I'm really hungry. Is there any food? |
| ice cream (n) | мороженое | I love eating ice cream on a hot summer day. |
| jam (n) | варенье, джем | For breakfast, I have bread with butter and jam. |
| juice (n) | сок | Do you want water or juice to drink? |
| knife (n) | нож | I need a knife to cut this fruit. |
| lemon (n) | лимон | Lemons are sour, yellow fruit. |
| lemonade (n) | лимонад | My mum makes lemonade with fresh lemons, water and sugar. |
| lunch (n) | обед | We eat our lunch at school at 1 pm. |
| meat (n) | мясо | It isn't healthy to eat meat every day. |
| milk (n) | молоко | I don't eat at night but I sometimes drink a glass of milk. |
| oil (n) | масло (<i>растительное</i>) | You use oil to fry things like meat, fish and potatoes. |
| omelette (n) | омлет | Dad makes great omelettes. He uses milk, cheese and six eggs. |
| onion (n) | лук | Some people don't like onions on their pizza. |
| open (adj) | открытый | Is the shop open? I need to buy something for breakfast. |
| orange (n) | апельсин | Oranges are round fruit. You can eat them or make juice with them. |
| order (v) | заказывать (<i>еду</i>) | The waitress said, 'Are you ready to order your food?' |
| pasta (n) | макароны | Spaghetti is my favourite kind of pasta. |
| piece of bread / cake (n) | кусочек хлеба / торта, пирога | Some people always want a piece of bread with their dinner. |
| pizza (n) | пицца | Pizza is a great fast food. It came from Italy. |
| plate (n) | тарелка | Can I have a plate for this piece of pizza, please? |
| potato (n) | картофель | You can boil potatoes, fry them or bake them. |
| price (n) | цена | Can you tell me the price of these oranges, please? |
| rice (n) | рис | In places like China and Indonesia, they eat a lot of rice. |
| salad (n) | салат (<i>блюдо</i>) | A fresh salad is a healthy thing to eat for dinner. |
| salty (adj) | солёный | Fast food is really salty. I always feel thirsty after eating it. |
| sandwich (n) | бутерброд | When I'm hungry, I make a cheese sandwich. |
| sell (v) | продавать | They sell fresh fruit in the shop in Elm Street. |
| shop assistant (n) | продавец | The shop assistant helped me choose what to buy. |
| shopping centre (n) | торговый центр | The shopping centre in town has many different shops. |

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| spoon (n) | ложка | I like to eat ice cream from a bowl using a spoon. |
| supermarket (n) | супермаркет | We buy most of our food from the supermarket. |
| sweet (adj) | сладкий | Chocolate and ice cream taste very sweet. |
| taste (v) | пробовать (<i>на вкус</i>) | Can I taste your ice cream? I want to order the same. |
| tea (n) | чай | People drink a lot of tea in England. |
| thirsty (adj) | испытывающий жажду | I was really thirsty after the race – I drank two litres of water! |
| tomato (n) | помидор | Mum has lots of lovely red tomatoes growing in her garden. |
| vegetable (n) | овоц | Potatoes and carrots are vegetables. |
| waiter (n) | официант | Ask the waiter for a glass of water. |
| waitress (n) | официантка | The waitress was very polite when we ordered our food. |
| wash up (v) | мыть посуду | The best thing about eating out is that you don't have to wash up! |
| water (n) | вода | We must drink water every day. |

Unit 27

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| admire (v) | восхищаться | I admire my mum because she's very good at her job. |
| appearance (n) | внешность | Owen doesn't care about his appearance. His clothes are often dirty. |
| build (n) | телосложение | I haven't got the right height or build to become a police officer. |
| cat (n) | кот, кошка | My pet cat Jason has got a long tail. |
| character (n) | характер | A person's character is important. I can't be friends with someone rude. |
| cute (adj) | очаровательный | My pet hamster is really cute. |
| dog (n) | собака | I take my dog for his daily walk after school. |
| face (n) | лицо | The first thing I look at is a person's face. |
| fish (n) | рыба | Ava keeps fish as pets. They live in a bowl in her living room. |
| friendship (n) | дружба | Friendship is very important to me. I am very loyal to my friends. |
| frown (v) | хмуриться | Why are you frowning? You look sad. |
| get on with (v) | ладить, быть в хороших отношениях | Do you get on with your relatives or do you fight? |
| good-looking (adj) | красивый, привлекательный | George is really good-looking. He's got fair hair and blue eyes. |
| hamster (n) | хомяк | Liam feeds his pet hamster when he gets up in the morning. |
| height (n) | рост | My height is 1 metre 67 cm. |
| kind (adj) | добрый | You must always be kind to people and animals. |
| look after (v) | присматривать, заботиться | I'm looking after my best friend's dog while she's on holiday. |
| love (v) | любить | I love my pets very much. |
| loyal (adj) | верный, преданный | It's important that my friends are loyal and reliable. |
| parrot (n) | попугай | You can teach your pet parrot to talk. |
| personality (n) | характер, личные качества | I choose my friends because of their personality. |
| polite (adj) | вежливый, воспитанный | When you have a nice personality, you are always polite to people. |
| prefer (v) | предпочитать | I prefer cats to dogs. I don't like dogs very much. |
| rabbit (n) | кролик | We have a pet rabbit. It lives in the garden. |
| reliable (adj) | надежный | Reliable people are never late. |
| respect (v) | уважать | You must respect how other people feel. We are not all the same. |
| share (v) | владеть совместно | My brother shares a house with three of his friends. |
| short (adj) | короткий; невысокий | My pet dog's got very short legs. |
| slim (adj) | стройный | Peter is slim because he gets a lot of exercise and he doesn't eat much. |
| smile (n) | улыбка | My mum always has a smile on her face. She never frowns. |
| smile (v) | улыбаться | When you smile, it makes other people feel more comfortable around you. |
| take after (v) | походить, быть похожим | I take after my dad. We have the same hair and eyes. |
| tall (adj) | высокий | Toby is very tall. That helps him when he plays basketball. |
| tortoise (n) | черепаха | I'd like to keep a tortoise as a pet. |
| trust (v) | доверять | I can trust my friends. They're all very reliable and loyal. |
| weight (n) | вес | The doctor wrote down my age, height and weight. |

Unit 30

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| autumn (n) | осень | In autumn, the weather starts to get cold. |
| blow (v) | дуть | The wind blew my hat off! |
| breathe (v) | дышать | I like to breathe the fresh air in the forest. |
| cloudy (adj) | облачный | I feel unhappy on cloudy days. I love the sun! |
| cold (adj) | холодный | It's really cold today. Put on your jacket. |
| cut down (v) | рубить (<i>деревья</i>) | They mustn't cut down all the trees in the forest. |
| dangerous (adj) | опасный | The pollution in cities is dangerous for your health. |

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| earthquake (n) | землетрясение | There was an earthquake and some houses fell down. |
| flooding (n) | наводнение | After the rain, we were worried that there would be flooding. |
| foggy (adj) | туманный | It was a foggy day and we couldn't see when we were driving. |
| forest (n) | лес | The forest has got thousands of trees. |
| fresh (adj) | свежий | The air is usually really fresh after the rain. |
| hill (n) | холм | We live in a house on a hill. We can see the town from here. |
| hurricane (n) | ураган | Hurricanes don't happen very often but they can be dangerous. |
| lake (n) | озеро | There are a lot of fish in the lake. |
| mountain (n) | гора | Have you ever climbed a high mountain? |
| pick up (v) | поднимать, подбирать | You must pick up your litter. Don't drop it in the street. |
| plant (v) | сажать (<i>растения</i>) | Sometimes pupils from my school go to plant trees. |
| pollute (v) | загрязнять (<i>окружающую среду</i>) | Cars and buses pollute the air that we breathe. |
| (it) rain(s) (v) | идёт дождь | When it rains, there is sometimes flooding. |
| recycle (v) | перерабатывать, повторно использовать | We can recycle glass and plastic bottles. Don't throw them away. |
| rubbish (n) | мусор | Put your rubbish in the right place. Don't drop litter. |
| shine (v) | сиять, светить | The sun was shining so we went for a walk. |
| (it) snow(s) (v) | идёт снег | Does it often snow here in winter? |
| spring (n) | весна | I like the spring – it's when all the flowers start growing. |
| summer (n) | лето | The summer is my favourite season because I love sunny days. |
| sunny (adj) | солнечный | When it's sunny, we play football or ride our bikes. |
| warm (adj) | тёплый | It's a warm day today. I think we can swim in the sea. |
| weather (n) | погода | What's the weather like where you live? Is it very hot? |
| windy (adj) | ветренный | It's very windy today. I'm happy I don't have to go out! |
| winter (n) | зима | Winter is cold here. It snows a lot. |

Unit 33

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| belt (n) | ремень | I like to wear a belt with my trousers. |
| boots (n) | сапоги, ботинки | It's snowing so wear your boots to keep your feet warm. |
| cap (n) | кепка, шапка | I wear a cap on my head in the winter. |
| cardigan (n) | кардиган, кофта | It's a little cold. I'm going to put my cardigan on. |
| checked (adj) | клетчатый | Max was wearing a black and white checked shirt. |
| coat (n) | пальто | You'll need your coat – it's going to snow. |
| comfortable (adj) | удобный | I like these trainers. They're really comfortable for kicking a football. |
| cotton (adj) | хлопчатобумажный | I like cotton shirts – they're comfortable to wear. |
| denim (adj) | джинсовый | I like your new denim skirt! |
| dress (n) | платье | Lauren is wearing an attractive red dress. |
| dress up (v) | одеваться, наряжаться | The children sometimes dress up in funny clothes and have a party. |
| fashion (n) | мода | Bright trainers are in fashion this summer. |
| fashionable (adj) | модный | Fyona bought a fashionable new top to wear to the party. |
| fasten (v) | застёгивать(ся) | This jacket is really small – I can't fasten it. |
| fit (v) | подходить (<i>по размеру</i>), быть впору | This shirt is too big. It doesn't fit me. |
| (hand)bag (n) | сумка | My mum puts her phone and her money in her handbag. |
| gloves (n) | перчатки | Wear gloves or your hands will get cold. |
| grow out of (v) | вырастать из | I grew out of my favourite jacket and I need to buy a new one. |
| hat (n) | шапка, шляпа | When it's cold I wear a hat. |
| hood (n) | капюшон | This jacket has a hood. It will keep your head warm. |
| jacket (n) | куртка, пиджак | Poppy always wears the same denim jacket. |
| jeans (n) | джинсы | I need a new pair of blue jeans. These are very old. |
| leather (adj) | кожаный | Li wears a leather jacket and trousers when she rides her motorbike. |
| loose (adj) | свободный, мешковатый (<i>об одежде</i>) | I prefer clothes that are loose. They feel more comfortable. |
| match (v) | подходить, сочетаться | Luca bought a blue shirt to match his blue trousers. |
| old-fashioned (adj) | старомодный | My clothes are a little old-fashioned but I don't care. |
| plain (adj) | простой, без рисунка | I wanted a plain shirt, not a striped or checked one. |
| pocket (n) | карман | I always keep my phone in my shirt pocket. |
| put on (v) | надевать | When it's cold, I put on a sweatshirt. |
| scarf (n) | шарф | Wear a scarf around your neck because it's very cold. |
| shirt (n) | рубашка | What do you think of my new shirt? Does it match my jacket? |
| shoes (n) | туфли, ботинки; обувь | Ed doesn't wear leather shoes to school. He always wears trainers. |
| silk (adj) | шёлковый | Ella bought a silk dress to wear to her sister's party. |
| skirt (n) | юбка | Madison never wears trousers. She always wears dresses or skirts. |

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| sleeve (n) | рукав | In the winter, I wear clothes with long sleeves to keep my arms warm. |
| socks (n) | носки | Hugh's feet are always cold so he wears his socks to bed. |
| spotted (adj) | в горошек | I love that spotted dress! Shall I buy it for you? |
| striped (adj) | полосатый, в полоску | Some people say that striped shirts make you look slim. |
| suit (n) | костюм | This jacket matches my trousers so it looks like one suit. |
| suit (v) | быть к лицу | That colour really suits you – it matches your eyes. |
| (sun)glasses (n) | (солнцезащитные) очки | Lucy wears sunglasses on sunny days. |
| sweatshirt (n) | толстовка | I wear T-shirts but when it's cold I put a sweatshirt on top. |
| take off (v) | снимать | When I take off my clothes I put them on the armchair. |
| tie (v) | завязывать | My little brother is three so he can't tie his shoes. |
| tight (adj) | тесный (об одежде и обуви) | These trousers are really tight. I can't put them on! |
| top (n) | топ, верхняя деталь одежды | Gracie wore a green skirt with a matching top. |
| trainers (n) | кроссовки | I need new trainers so I can play tennis at the weekend. |
| trousers (n) | брюки | Hannah wears jeans or trousers every day. She doesn't like skirts. |
| try on (v) | примерять | I tried the shirt on in the shop so I know it fits. |
| T-shirt (n) | футболка | When we do PE at school, we wear white shorts and a T-shirt. |
| watch (n) | наручные часы | He looked at his watch and saw he was late. |
| woollen (adj) | шерстяной | I like my woollen sweater - it's very warm. |

Unit 36

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| apply for (v) | подавать заявление (на работу) | My dad is a teacher and he's going to apply for a job at my school. |
| become (v) | становиться | I think I want to become a dentist when I finish studying. |
| boss (n) | начальник | My mum gets on very well with her boss at work. |
| business (n) | бизнес; дело | I'd like to study and have my own business one day. |
| clever (adj) | умный | You have to be clever and work hard to pass all your exams. |
| company (n) | компания | My mum works for a travel company in the city centre. |
| creative (adj) | творческий; изобретательный | Designers need to be creative – you have to have good ideas. |
| deal with (v) | иметь дело с | A police officer has to deal with difficult problems daily. |
| dentist (n) | стоматолог | I went to the dentist to check my teeth. |
| design (v) | проектировать | I want to design computer games when I finish school. |
| designer (n) | дизайнер | Designers work on many things. If you're creative, you will do well. |
| doctor (n) | врач | Being a doctor is good – you get a lot of money and you help people. |
| earn (v) | зарабатывать | Do you know how much money your dad earns from his job? |
| engineer (n) | инженер | I want to be an engineer. Then I will design a new car. |
| factory (n) | завод, фабрика | He works in a car factory. |
| freelance (adj) | внештатный, независимый | If you are a freelance designer, you can work for different companies. |
| full-time (adj) | занимающий полный рабочий день | A full-time job is usually about 40 hours a week. |
| full-time (adv) | (на) полный рабочий день | My mum works full-time so we help with the housework. |
| hairdresser (n) | парикмахер | A hairdresser cuts and styles people's hair. |
| help (v) | помогать | I'm looking for a job where I can help animals – I may become a vet. |
| journalist (n) | журналист | A journalist writes things for newspapers or websites. |
| lawyer (n) | юрист | You need to know the law very well if you want to be a lawyer. |
| manager (n) | управляющий, менеджер | I'd like to speak to the manager. |
| nurse (n) | медсестра | My aunt is a nurse. She works with doctors in the hospital in town. |
| office (n) | офис | I want to work outdoors. I think it'll be boring if I work in an office. |
| part-time (adj) | работающий неполный рабочий день | A part-time job may be 10 or 20 hours a week. |
| part-time (adv) | (на) неполный рабочий день | I'm a student so I work part-time to earn money. |
| pay (v) | платить; оплачивать | My parents pay the bills every month. |
| police officer (n) | полицейский | You need to be fit and healthy to be a police officer. It's a hard job. |
| receptionist (n) | портюе; секретарь | My sister works as a receptionist in an office. |
| responsible (adj) | ответственный | You must be responsible if you want to work with children. |
| serve (v) | подавать (еду, напитки); обслуживать | I work as a waiter at weekends. My job is to serve food and drinks. |
| (shop) assistant (n) | продавец | I work in a department store as a part-time shop assistant. |
| staff (n) | персонал, штат | We've got a big staff at my company – 100 workers. |
| teach (v) | учить, обучать; преподавать | I think I want to teach English one day. |
| teacher (n) | учитель | A teacher usually has to work after school too. |
| tour guide (n) | гид, экскурсовод | I work as a tour guide in Saint Petersburg. |

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| treat (v) | лечить | The doctor treated my dad for a bad cold. |
| useful (adj) | полезный | A good computer is very useful. |
| waiter / waitress (n) | официант / официантка | My elder brother has a part-time job as a waiter in our local café. |
| well-paid (adj) | высокооплачиваемый | A doctor has a well-paid job. They earn a lot of money. |
| work (n) | работа | It's important to have work but you need free time too. |

Unit 39

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| actor / actress (n) | актёр / актриса | The actors and actresses in that film were very good, weren't they? |
| anywhere (adv) | где-нибудь, куда-нибудь | Are you going to go anywhere nice after the end of term? |
| artist (n) | художник | Kandinsky was a brilliant artist who painted amazing pictures. |
| brilliant (adj) | отличный, великолепный | Come and see this new computer game. It's brilliant! |
| build (v) | строить | I wonder if it's hard to build a house. |
| building (n) | здание | There are lots of famous buildings in London. |
| castle (n) | замок | There are lots of old castles in Europe. |
| cathedral (n) | собор | A cathedral is a very big church. |
| create (v) | создавать | I'd like to create a new kind of mobile phone. |
| discover (v) | делать открытие, открывать | Do you know who discovered America? |
| explorer (n) | исследователь, путешественник | I want to be an explorer and discover new places. |
| fantastic (adj) | потрясающий, изумительный | The trip to the museum was fantastic. I really enjoyed it. |
| fast (adj) | быстрый | Are you a fast runner? |
| fast (adv) | быстро | My dad's car is OK but it doesn't go very fast. |
| go in (v) | входить | I didn't want to go in the classroom and write my exams! |
| great (adj) | замечательный, потрясающий | My grandfather tells some great stories about the past. |
| inventor (n) | изобретатель | Alexander Graham Bell was the inventor of the telephone, wasn't he? |
| king (n) | король | Who was the King of England in 1066? |
| museum (n) | музей | I love trips to the museum because History is my favourite subject. |
| palace (n) | дворец | We heard a story about a king who lived in a very big palace. |
| perform (v) | представлять; играть, исполнять (роль) | Do you think it is difficult to perform in front of people in a theatre? |
| play (v) | играть | What part are you going to play in the performance? |
| rule (v) | править | The queen ruled the country for many years. |
| politician (n) | политик | Politicians usually help rule a country. |
| prize (n) | приз, премия, награда | Did you win a prize for coming first in the race? |
| queen (n) | королева | Queen Victoria ruled Britain from 1837 until 1901. |
| rich (adj) | богатый | I want to become rich and buy lots of cars and houses! |
| singer (n) | певец | She wants to be a singer in a rap band. |
| sportsman / woman (n) | спортсмен / спортсменка | Can you earn a lot of money as a sportsman? |
| star (n) | звезда (о человеке) | I want to become a singer but not a star. I don't want to be famous. |
| statue (n) | статуя, памятник | One day, if you're famous, they'll build a statue of you! |
| successful (adj) | успешный | A successful student will get a certificate. |
| talented (adj) | талантливый | There are a lot of very talented actors and actresses in the theatre. |
| tourist attraction (n) | достопримечательность | Red Square is the biggest tourist attraction in Moscow. |
| tower (n) | башня | Some old castles have towers that you can climb up. |
| visit (v) | посещать | Which country are we going to visit next year? |
| walk around (v) | гулять, прогуливаться | It's nice to walk around the city at night. |
| well-known (adj) | известный, знаменитый | Buckingham Palace is a well-known building in London. |
| wonder at (v) | удивляться (чему-либо) | I always wonder at the beauty of Saint Basil's Cathedral. |
| world record (n) | мировой рекорд | Which athlete holds the world record for the 100-metre race. |
| writer (n) | писатель | I want to be a writer. I want to write stories like Turgenev. |

Unit 42

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| app (n) | мобильное приложение | You can get apps for your phone that help you learn English. |
| at once (adv) | немедленно, сразу | We met at a party and became good friends at once. |
| browse (v) | просматривать | I'm not doing anything special. I'm just browsing on the internet. |
| call (v) | звонить по телефону | I'll call you after school. We'll speak then. |
| chatty (adj) | болтливый, разговорчивый | I'm not a very chatty person. I don't like talking. |
| click (v) | щёлкать | Click on this link if you want to see my website. |
| digital (adj) | цифровой | I want a digital camera because they take great photos. |
| download / upload (v) | скачивать / загружать | I upload photos to social media so my friends can see them. |

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| downloadable (adj) | доступный для скачивания | This website has got downloadable exercises that you can do at home. |
| email address (n) | адрес электронной почты | Give me your email address so I can send you the homework. |
| immediately (adv) | сразу, непосредственно | I looked for the answer online and I found it immediately. |
| install (v) | устанавливать | You need to install a program on your computer to download music. |
| keyboard (n) | клавиатура | Most laptops have a compact keyboard. |
| laptop (n) | ноутбук | Would you prefer to have a laptop or a tablet? |
| log in(to) / log on(to) / log out (v) | входить в систему / выходить из системы (<i>при работе на компьютере</i>) | When you log into this website, they ask for your telephone number. |
| mouse (n) | мышь (<i>компьютерная</i>) | I use a mouse when I work on the computer. |
| online (adj) | онлайн | Online shopping is popular because you can order what you want from your home computer. |
| online (adv) | в Интернете, в режиме онлайн | You can study your school lessons online if you have a computer. |
| post (v) | оставлять сообщение на вебсайте | Don't post things that are not nice when you're using social media. |
| printer (n) | принтер | I haven't got a printer so I have to read things on the screen. |
| screen (n) | экран | Some people buy computers with really big screens. |
| send (v) | отправлять, посылать | Shall I send you an email when I get to Rome? |
| shy (adj) | застенчивый, стеснительный | I'm very shy so I don't like to see pictures of me on the screen. |
| smart (adj) | смарт- (<i>умный, компьютеризованный</i>) | I want to buy a smart TV – they're as good as a computer. |
| (smart)phone (n) | смартфон | A smartphone is more than just a phone. It's like a little computer in your pocket. |
| social media / network (n) | социальные сети (<i>в Интернете</i>) | Most young people chat to each other on social media. |
| software (n) | программное обеспечение | A piece of software is usually a program that you download. |
| subscribe to (v) | присоединяться к; подписываться на | Which blog do you subscribe to? |
| tablet (n) | электронный планшет | I like to read e-books on my tablet. |
| text (message) (n) | текстовое сообщение, смс | Sending a text message is often cheaper than making a phone call. |
| text (v) | отправлять смс | Don't forget to text me when you arrive in Madrid. |
| the internet (n) | Интернет | I love the internet and I go online every evening. |
| touchpad (n) | сенсорная панель | There's a touchpad on this laptop but you can use a mouse if you like. |
| website (n) | сайт в Интернете | Some of the websites I see online are really interesting. |

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| against the rules / the law | unit 21 | противозаконно | You can't use mobile phones in the classroom – it's against the rules. |
| all around the world | unit 39 | по всему миру | I've travelled all around the world and this is my favourite place. |
| answer the / your / etc phone | unit 42 | подходить к телефону, отвечать на звонок | I was calling you – why didn't you answer your phone? |
| be a big fan of | unit 39 | быть большим поклонником чего-либо | I'm a big fan of Selena Gomez. I think she's a great singer. |
| be born in (a place / year) | unit 12, 39 | родиться (где-либо, когда-либо) | I was born in Tomsk in 2004. |
| be famous for something | unit 39 | быть знаменитым благодаря чему-либо | Daniel Craig is famous for acting in James Bond films. |
| be good at something / doing something | unit 6 | быть способным к чему-либо | I enjoy learning Japanese but I'm not good at it. |
| be in / out of fashion | unit 33 | быть в моде / выйти из моды | These jeans are in fashion this year. |
| be in charge of | unit 36 | отвечать за что-либо | The manager is in charge of this office. Do you want to speak to him? |
| be interested in | unit 9 | интересоваться, увлекаться чем-либо | I'm very interested in music. |
| be late / in time (for) | unit 21 | опаздывать / приходить вовремя (куда-либо) | I'm never late for school. |
| be located in | unit 39 | находиться в | Novosibirsk is located in Siberia. |
| be the first person to do something | unit 39 | быть первым человеком, который совершил что-либо | Who was the first person to travel into space? |
| break (the rules / the law) | unit 21 | нарушать правила / закон | When we break the rules at our school, the teachers call our parents. |
| by bus / car / plane / taxi / train | unit 15 | на автобусе / машине / самолёте / такси / поезде | We always go to school by bus. |
| care about | unit 27 | заботиться, волноваться о чём-либо | Charlotte doesn't care about sport – she's not interested in it. |
| chat online | unit 12 | разговаривать в Интернете, в режиме онлайн | Last night I was chatting online with my uncle in the USA. |
| cheat in a test / an exam | unit 9 | пользоваться шпаргалками, списывать на контрольной работе / экзамене | Students who cheat in an exam will fail. |
| click on a link | unit 42 | щёлкнуть по ссылке | Be careful on the internet because when you click on a link, it may not be what it says it is. |
| comment on a post / video / etc | unit 42 | комментировать статью / видео / и т. п. | It's OK to comment on a post online but you must always be polite. |
| do (your) homework | unit 9 | делать домашнюю работу | I do my homework between 6 pm and 7 pm. |
| do gymnastics / karate / sport / yoga | unit 18 | заниматься гимнастикой / карате / спортом / йогой | My mum always does yoga after work. |
| do the cooking / ironing / shopping / vacuuming / washing / washing-up | unit 3, 24 | готовить / гладить / совершать покупки / пылесосить / стирать / мыть посуду | I do the washing in our house and my mum does the ironing. |
| fail / pass a test / an exam | unit 9 | провалиться на контрольной / экзамене, справиться с контрольной / экзаменом | I'm really happy when I pass a test at school. |
| feel bored | unit 6 | скучать | I feel bored when I watch a film and it's bad. |
| find / get / have a job | unit 36 | найти / получить / иметь работу | When I leave school, I'm going to find a job. |
| find something hard / easy | unit 9 | считать, что-либо сложным / лёгким | I find Geography easy. It's my favourite subject. |
| follow someone on Instagram / VK / etc | unit 42 | интересоваться кем-либо в Инстаграм / ВКонтакте / и т. п. | All my friends follow me on Instagram. |
| get / do some exercise | unit 18 | выполнять / делать физические упражнения | When you have studied for an hour, it's a good idea to get some exercise. |
| get / keep fit | unit 18 | обрести / поддерживать хорошую физическую форму | Playing a sport is a good way to keep fit. |
| get a good / bad mark | unit 9 | получать хорошие / плохие оценки | When we get a bad mark at school, our teachers call our parents. |
| get dressed | unit 3, 33 | одеваться | I can get dressed in two minutes when I'm late for school. |
| get ready (for school) | unit 3 | собираться (в школу) | We get up at 7.30 am and get ready for school. |
| get wet | unit 30 | промокнуть | Take your umbrella or you'll get wet. |
| go cycling / jogging / skating / skiing / surfing / swimming | unit 18 | ездить на велосипеде / бегать трусцой / кататься на коньках / кататься на лыжах / заниматься сёрфингом / плаванием | In the winter, we sometimes go skating on the lake. |
| go for a jog / run / walk | unit 18 | отправляться на пробежку / прогулку | When I want to get some exercise, I usually go for a jog. |
| go home / to bed | unit 3 | идти домой / ложиться спать | We go to bed at about 10 pm. |
| go on a bus / walking tour | unit 15 | отправляться на автобусную / пешеходную экскурсию | I went on a bus tour of the city – it was great! |
| go on a picnic | unit 24 | устраивать пикник | It's a nice day. Shall we have lunch in the garden? |

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| go online | unit 42 | заходить в Интернет | I've got a computer in my room but I don't go online every day. |
| go shopping | unit 24 | ходить за покупками | We usually go shopping for food on Saturday mornings. |
| go to school | unit 9 | ходить в школу; учиться в школе | My sister is only four. She doesn't go to school. |
| go to the cinema / theatre | unit 6 | ходить в кино / театр | Lexi often goes to the cinema to watch films with her friends. |
| have / take / do a test / an exam | unit 9 | писать контрольную работу / сдавать экзамен | Go to bed – you have a test in English tomorrow. |
| have / throw a party | unit 6 | проводить / устраивать вечеринку | We throw a big party every summer. All our friends come to our house. |
| have a conversation / chat with someone | unit 12, 42 | говорить, болтать с кем-либо | I had a chat with Jasmine yesterday. She told me to say hello to you. |
| have a good / nice time | unit 12, 15 | хорошо проводить время | Have a nice time at the party tomorrow! |
| have a good sense of humour | unit 27 | обладать хорошим чувством юмора | Owen's a funny boy. He has a good sense of humour. |
| have a lot of fun with | unit 27 | отлично проводить время с кем-либо | I have a lot of fun with my brother. We get on very well. |
| have a problem | unit 15 | столкнуться с проблемой | When I have a problem, I talk to my parents. That usually helps. |
| have a snack | unit 24 | подкрепиться, перекусить | We eat dinner late so when I come home from school I have a small snack. |
| have breakfast / lunch / dinner | unit 24 | завтракать / обедать / ужинать | We have lunch at school. It's usually very nice. |
| have fun | unit 6 | веселиться, хорошо проводить время | We usually have fun in our lessons. They aren't boring! |
| have short / long / straight / curly / wavy / dark / light / fair hair | unit 27 | иметь короткие / длинные / прямые / кудрявые / волнистые / тёмные / светлые волосы | I have short, dark, curly hair and my brother's got long, fair, wavy hair. |
| have something in common | unit 12 | иметь что-то общее | My brother and I have something in common – we both love rock music. |
| have time to do something | unit 6 | иметь время для какого-либо действия | I don't have time to eat breakfast before school. |
| help someone with | unit 3 | помогать кому-либо с чем-либо | My mum helps me with my homework. |
| hold the record for | unit 39 | держат рекорд, удерживать рекорд в чём-либо | Who holds the record for the most goals in a football match? |
| hope to meet / see / visit | unit 39 | надеяться встретить / увидеть / посетить | I hope to visit my cousins in Cyprus next year. |
| in (the) spring / summer / autumn / winter | unit 30 | весной / летом / осенью / зимой | It's beautiful here in the summer when all the trees are green. |
| in the country(side) | unit 30 | за городом | My family lives in the city so when we can, we go for a ride in the country. |
| in the sky | unit 30 | на / в небе | It was a beautiful spring day. There wasn't a cloud in the sky. |
| keep something clean | unit 30 | содержать что-либо в чистоте | Don't throw litter – we have to keep the countryside clean. |
| listen to music | unit 6 | слушать музыку | I listen to music on my phone in my room. |
| look different / great / the same | unit 27 | выглядеть по-разному / превосходно / одинаково | They are sisters but they look very different. |
| look good on someone | unit 33 | хорошо смотреться на ком-либо | That shirt looks good on you – where did you buy it? |
| look like someone | unit 12 | быть похожим на кого-либо | A lot of people say I look like my mum but I think I look like my dad. |
| look smart | unit 33 | выглядеть элегантно | You look smart in those clothes. You could wear them for a party. |
| make a cup of tea / a sandwich | unit 24 | приготовить чашку чая / бутерброд | When mum comes home from work, I usually make her a cup of tea. |
| make a mistake | unit 9 | ошибиться | I made a mistake in the test but I passed it. |
| make friends | unit 12 | подружиться | I moved to a new school but I soon made friends there. |
| make someone laugh | unit 27 | рассмешить кого-либо | Harrison makes me laugh – he's a funny guy. |
| make your bed / a mess / a snack | unit 3 | застелить постель / устроить беспорядок / приготовить что-нибудь перекусить | My brother makes a mess in our bedroom and I have to clean it. |
| no running / talking / etc (not) allowed to do | unit 21 | не бегать / не разговаривать / и т. п. (не) разрешать делать что-либо | No talking! This is an exam! We're not allowed to run in the school buildings. |
| on (the) Earth | unit 30 | на Земле | How many people live on Earth? |
| on a cold / frosty / nasty / rainy / sunny / wet day | unit 30 | в холодный / морозный / ужасный / дождливый / солнечный / сырой день | I love going for a walk on a cold, frosty day. |
| on a trip to | unit 15 | во время поездки, во время путешествия куда-либо | My parents are on a trip to Madrid. |
| on holiday | unit 15 | в отпуске, на каникулах | I'm on holiday in Italy. I love it here! |

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| on the ground | unit 30 | на земле | There's lots of snow on the ground. Let's make a snowman. |
| pay attention to | unit 9 | уделять внимание чему-либо / кому-либо | Please pay attention to me. What I'm saying is important. |
| pay for something in cash / by credit card | unit 24 | платить наличными / кредитной картой | I never pay for things by credit card. I always pay in cash. |
| play / have a game (of) | unit 6 | сыграть партию (в), сыграть (в) | Let's play a game of basketball! |
| play football / basketball | unit 18 | играть в футбол / баскетбол | My brother plays football every Saturday. |
| read a book | unit 6 | читать книгу | I go to bed and read a book at about 10 pm. |
| ride a bike / a horse / a scooter | unit 18 | ездить на велосипеде / лошади / самокате | Do you know how to ride a horse? |
| run a business / company / shop / etc | unit 36 | управлять, руководить бизнесом / компанией / магазином / и т. д. | My dad works hard – he runs a business and he is always at the office! |
| say sorry | unit 12 | извиняться, просить прощения | When I do something bad, I always say sorry. |
| score a goal | unit 18 | забивать гол | I scored a goal in the football match at school. |
| see the sights | unit 15 | осматривать достопримечательности | When I visit a new city, I always want to see the sights. |
| spend money | unit 24 | тратить деньги | I usually spend my money on sweets and books. |
| surf the internet | unit 42 | искать в Интернете | I was surfing the internet to find ideas for my homework. |
| take / post a selfie | unit 42 | сделать / разместить селфи | When I was in Rome, I took a selfie and posted it on Instagram for my friends to see. |
| take a picture / a photo of | unit 6, 15 | фотографировать что-либо | I haven't taken a photo with my new camera yet. |
| take care of | unit 27 | заботиться о ком-либо, ухаживать за кем-либо | My friend, Connor, takes care of my dog for me when I'm on holiday. |
| talk to | unit 12 | говорить, разговаривать с кем-либо | I talked to the new girl at school today. She's nice! |
| tell a lie | unit 21 | солгать | I can't tell a lie. I broke the window, not Josh. |
| tell someone to do something | unit 3 | сказать, попросить кого-либо сделать что-либо | My teachers told me to do a project. |
| tell the truth | unit 21 | говорить правду | I want you to tell the truth now. Did you cheat in the test? |
| the latest style | unit 33 | новейший стиль | I'm not interested in the latest style. I like old-fashioned clothes. |
| the right size | unit 33 | подходящий / нужный размер | I like these trousers but they're not the right size for me. |
| too big / small for someone | unit 33 | слишком большой / маленький для кого-либо | I've grown out of these dresses and they're too small for me now. |
| turn left / right | unit 21 | повернуть налево / направо | When you come out of the school, turn left and I'll meet you there. |
| wear a uniform | unit 36 | носить форму | Do pupils have to wear a uniform at your school? |
| wear something on top of / under something | unit 33 | надевать что-либо на / подо что-то | I usually wear a sweatshirt on top of my T-shirt. |
| work as a doctor / teacher / etc | unit 36 | работать врачом / учителем / и т. д. | My uncle works as a teacher at a school in Leeds. |
| work for a company | unit 36 | работать в компании | When you work for a company, you have to follow their rules. |
| work hard | unit 36 | работать усердно | If you work hard at this job, they'll give you more money. |
| work in a factory / office | unit 36 | работать на заводе, фабрике / в офисе | Roman works in a factory near Rostov-on-Don. |
| worry about | unit 27 | волноваться, беспокоиться о чём-либо | Please stay safe when you're travelling. You know I worry about you. |

Word formation

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| admire | admiration (n) | I have a lot of admiration for people who help others. It's a great thing to do. |
| agree | disagree (v) | We sometimes disagree but we never fight. |
| America | American (adj) | American English has different spelling to British English. |
| apology | apologise (v) | I apologise for what I said. I'm really sorry. |
| appear | appearance (n) | Your appearance is important if you want someone to give you a job. |
| argue | argument (n) | I had an argument with Anna but we're friends again now. |
| assist | assistant (n) | Mum works as an assistant to the manager. |
| attach | attachment (n) | I sent the picture as an email attachment. |
| Australia | Australian (adj) | The kangaroo and koala are typical Australian animals. |
| beauty | beautiful (adj) | This painting is beautiful. Did you paint it? |
| begin | beginning (n) beginner (n) | In the beginning, I didn't like my new school. I can't play the violin very well – I'm a beginner. |
| blog | blog (v) blogging (n) blogger (n) | Finley blogs about his life in Ireland. Blogging is a great way to write what you think. I'm not a blogger but I read what other people write in their blogs. |
| boss | bossy (adj) | She's really bossy – she always tells us to do things! |
| Britain | British (adj) | The American word 'color' is spelled 'colour' in British English. |
| busy | business (n) businessman/woman (n) | I want to have my own business. Sam is a businessman. He runs his own company. |
| care | care (v) careful (adj) careless (adj) caring (adj) carefully (adv) carelessly (adv) | I care what you do! Be careful when you walk near the road. Don't be careless at work. Mum's a very caring person. Hold that knife carefully. Don't cut your hand. I was playing carelessly and I broke the window. |
| chat | chat (v) chatty (adj) | The girls are chatting online now. Luke was very chatty – he didn't stop talking. |
| child | childhood (n) | Did you have a happy childhood? |
| China | Chinese (adj) | Have you ever eaten Chinese food? |
| choose | choice (n) | You have a choice for dinner – vegetables or pasta. |
| close | closed (adj) | The shop was closed so I didn't buy bread. |
| cloud | cloudy (adj) | It's cloudy and I think it's going to rain. |
| collect | collection (n) collector (n) | I have a big collection of songs – over 5,000. Dad loves old cars. He's a collector. |
| colour | colourful (adj) | That's a very colourful top you're wearing. |
| comfort | comfortable (adj) uncomfortable (adj) | My bed is very comfortable – it's pleasant to sit on. This chair is uncomfortable – can I sit there? |
| communicate | communication (n) | Online communication is fast – you can send a message very quickly. |
| compete | competition (n) | Did you win the chess competition? |
| cook | cooking (n) cooker (n) cook (n) | I love cooking – I always make dinner in my house. In the kitchen, there's a fridge, a cooker and a big table. My mum works as a cook in our school. |
| correct | incorrect (adj) | Sorry, but your answer is incorrect. Does anyone know the right answer? |
| cycle | cycling (n) cyclist (n) | Cycling is a good way to get fit. Drivers need to be careful of cyclists on the road. |
| danger | dangerous (adj) dangerously (adv) | This sport is dangerous. Don't do it. Dad never drives dangerously. |
| day | daily (adj) daily (adv) | Kieran takes the dog for its daily walk. I drink three glasses of water daily. |
| describe | description (n) | Can you give me a description of the man you saw? What was he wearing? |
| design | design (n) designer (n) | I like the design of this phone. It's attractive. I love fashion and I want to become a fashion designer. |
| differ | different (adj) | Our old teacher left. We have a different teacher now. |
| dirt | dirty (adj) | When my clothes are dirty, I wash them and iron them. |
| discover | discovery (n) discoverer (n) | The discovery of the old castle was very exciting. Who was the discoverer of America? |
| download | downloadable (adj) | The downloadable lessons on this website are free. |
| draw | drawing (n) | I did a drawing in my Art lesson. |
| drive | driver (n) | The driver of the car wasn't looking at the road. |
| dust | dust (v) dusty (adj) | I always dust the furniture in my room. The old house was very dusty and dirty. |
| educate | education (n) | You go to school to get an education. It's important to learn things. |
| enjoy | enjoyable (adj) | The trip was very enjoyable and I had a great time. |
| enter | entrance (n) | This is the entrance to the school – this is where we go in every day. |
| explore | exploration (n) explorer (n) | Exploration of a new city is always exciting. We learned about explorers in our History lesson. |
| fame | famous (adj) | Alexander Pushkin was a famous Russian writer. |

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| fashion | fashionable (adj) unfashionable (adj) | Heidi always wears fashionable clothes. I don't care if my clothes are unfashionable. I'm not interested in fashion. |
| fitness | fit (adj) | Exercise and you'll be fit and strong. |
| follow | follower (n) | I have 500 followers who read my posts on Instagram. |
| France | French (adj) | Jean-Pierre is a student at my school. He's French and he was born in Paris. |
| friend | friendship (n) friendly (adj) unfriendly (adj) | My friendship with Lydia is very important to me. If you are friendly to dogs, they won't hurt you. Lola was very unfriendly. She told me to leave! |
| fry | fried (adj) | We're having fried chicken for dinner. |
| fun | funny (adj) | You're funny! You make me laugh! |
| Germany | German (adj) | Hans is from Germany and he's looking for a shop where they sell German food. |
| happy | unhappy (adj) | Why are you frowning? Are you unhappy? |
| health | healthy (adj) unhealthy (adj) healthily (adv) | If you eat good food and exercise a lot, you'll stay healthy. Tia has a very unhealthy life – she eats all the wrong things and she never exercises. Leah is always unwell because she doesn't eat healthily. |
| heat | hot (adj) | It's very hot here in the summer. |
| help | helpful (adj) | Thanks for cleaning the house. You've been very helpful. |
| hunger | hungry (adj) | I'm hungry! Can we order a pizza? |
| invent | invention (n) inventor (n) | The computer is a great invention. My brother wants to be an inventor – he's always making things! |
| invite | invitation (n) | I have an invitation to go to Libby's party. |
| Japan | Japanese (adj) | We went to Tokyo and had Japanese food. It was very good. |
| kind | unkind (adj) kindness (n) | You were unkind to your aunt. You have to apologise. She bought me some flowers to thank me for my kindness. |
| know | knowledge (n) | I'm amazed by my dad's knowledge. He knows lots of things! |
| laugh | laughter (n) | I could hear laughter so I knew the children were happy. |
| law | lawyer (n) | My brother is studying law because he wants to become a lawyer. |
| lazy | laziness (n) | You haven't cleaned your room. I don't like your laziness! |
| lie | liar (n) | I know Kira is a liar because she said some things that were untrue. |
| listen | listener (n) | Good afternoon, listeners! Welcome to the programme! |
| long | length (n) | We need to know the length of the table before we buy it. It may be too big for the kitchen. |
| lose | loser (n) | It's great when you win a game but someone is always the loser. |
| luck | lucky (adj) | You were very lucky to find a good smartphone for that price. |
| manage | manager (n) | The manager of the company gave the workers more money. |
| meet | meeting (n) | My mum has a meeting with my teachers at the school tomorrow. |
| mess | messy (adj) | Your room is always messy. Why don't you clean it? |
| music | musician (n) musical (adj) | He's a great musician – he can play the guitar, violin and piano. I'm not very musical. I can't play the drums or the piano. |
| noise | noisy (adj) noisily (adv) | It's very noisy in our class because it's Friday! My sister walked in the room noisily and woke me up. |
| paint | painting (n) painter (n) | She didn't want to show the painting until it was finished. Marc Chagall was a famous Russian painter. |
| perform | performance (n) performer (n) | We went to the theatre to watch a performance. The performers made us laugh. |
| person | personality (n) | I think she has a great personality. |
| play | player (n) | Brandon is a great guitar player. I love listening to him. |
| polite | impolite (adj) | If you don't speak, people will think you are being impolite. |
| pollute | pollution (n) polluted (adj) | The factory is responsible for air pollution. The air in big cities is often polluted. |
| prefer | preference (n) | We can eat Indian or Chinese food tonight. Do you have a preference? |
| quick | quickly (adv) | Elliot was hungry so he ate very quickly. |
| quiet | quietly (adj) | Mum's sleeping so talk quietly. |
| rain | rain (n) rainy (adj) | There's a lot of rain here in the winter. I hate rainy days because I have to stay at home. |
| read | reading (n) reader (n) | Reading books is a great hobby. Does your blog have a lot of readers? |
| real | really (adv) | You're a great cook. That food was really good! |
| reception | receptionist (n) | When you get to my office, ask the receptionist to call me. |
| recycle | recycling (n) recyclable (adj) | Recycling is a good way to stop polluting the Earth. Paper, glass and plastic are all recyclable – don't just throw them away. |
| relax | relaxing (adj) | We didn't have school today so we had a relaxing afternoon in the sun. |
| reliable | unreliable (adj) | Logan's really unreliable. He says things and then he doesn't do them. |
| Russia | Russian (adj) | What is your favourite Russian food? |
| salt | salty (adj) | That pizza was very salty. I drank three glasses of water after eating it. |
| shop | shopping (n) shopper (n) | My favourite activity is shopping – I love buying things. There are a lot of shoppers in the town centre today. |
| sing | song (n) singer (n) | Can you play me a song on the piano? Adele is my favourite singer. |
| Spain | Spanish (adj) | Real Madrid and Barcelona are Spanish football teams. |

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| speak | speech (n) speaker (n) | Are you worried about giving your speech tomorrow? The manager was the first speaker at the meeting. |
| spell | spelling (n) | Spelling is important. You won't get good marks in the test if you spell words wrong. |
| storm | stormy (adj) | The weather has been stormy for a few days. There has been a lot of rain. |
| strong | strength (n) | I haven't got the strength to pick up that sofa. |
| study | student (n) | Matthew is an Art student. He wants to become a painter. |
| style | stylish (adj) | You're looking very stylish today. Are those new clothes? |
| subscribe | subscription (n) subscriber (n) | Do you have to have a subscription to that music website to listen to music? There are over 5,000 subscribers to this website. |
| success | successful (adj) | Nathan applied for the job and he was successful. He starts next week. |
| sun | sunny (adj) | My mum won't let us stay in on sunny days – she says we have to get some exercise. |
| talent | talented (adj) | Morgan is a talented violin player. He may become famous one day. |
| teach | teacher (n) | Pay attention to what your teachers tell you to do. |
| thirst | thirsty (adj) | After the race, I was really thirsty and I drank a litre of lemonade! |
| tour | tour (n) tourist (n) | Did you go on a bus tour in Ottawa? Millions of tourists visit Paris every year to see the sights. |
| train | trainers (n) | I wear trainers to school because my feet feel more comfortable in them. |
| trend | trendy (adj) | We went to a trendy café. It was a very fashionable place. |
| truth | true (adj) untrue (adj) | Stop telling lies! I want to hear what's true! What you said was untrue. It was a lie. |
| warm | warmth (n) | It was winter and I didn't want to get up and leave the warmth of my comfortable bed. |
| well | unwell (adj) | If you are feeling unwell, go and see the school nurse. |
| wide | width (n) | Can you tell me the length and the width of this carpet? |
| win | winner (n) | I'm the winner! I came first in the competition! |
| wind | windy (adj) | It was very windy and my hat blew off. |
| work | worker (n) | My dad is an office manager. There are 15 people working for him. |