

MACMILLAN

Exam Skills for Russia

Грамматика и лексика Уровень А2

Справочный материал
по грамматике и лексике
к онлайн-версии упражнений



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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 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.

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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

Present simple, *there is / there are, it's*

Present simple

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I / you / we / they talk ...	I / you / we / they don't talk ...	Do I / you / we / they talk ...? Yes, I / you / we / they do. No, I / you / we / they don't.
	He / she / it talks ...	He / she / it doesn't talk ...	Does he / she / it talk ...? Yes, he / she / it does. No, he / she / it doesn't.

Употребляется для описания:

повторяющихся действий в настоящем
типичных ситуаций
чувств, мыслей, состояний
общеизвестных фактов

Примеры

*Adam **walks** to school every morning.*
***Do** the twins **live** in a large house?*
*Sandra **doesn't look** like her cousin.*
*Birds **teach** their children how to fly.*

Watch out!

I / you / we / they **go** – he / she / it **goes**
I / you / we / they **do** – he / she / it **does**
I / you / we / they **watch** – he / she / it **watches**
I / you / we / they **study** – he / she / it **studies**

Watch out!

Формы глаголов *to be* и *to have* приведены на с. 182.

Helpful hints

Present simple обычно употребляется с:

наречиями

- always
- usually
- regularly
- often
- sometimes
- never

Как правило, эти наречия ставятся перед смысловым глаголом, но после глагола *to be*:

*Tessa **often visits** her grandma.*
*We're **always** glad to see our aunt.*

фразами

- every day / week / year и т. д.
- on Mondays и т. д.
- in the summer / autumn и т. д.
- at weekends / the weekend / 6 pm / two o'clock

Как правило, эти фразы ставятся в начале или в конце предложения:
*I go out with my friends **at weekends.***
***At weekends,** I go out with my friends.*

There is / There are

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

Употребляется для описания:

существования
или местонахождения
кого-то или чего-то
в определённом месте

Примеры

***There is** a bicycle in the street.*
***There are** two men in the photo.*

Helpful hints

There is / There are употребляется при первом упоминании о человеке или предмете. В дальнейшем используются местоимения *it* и *they*.

***There is** a bicycle in the street. **It is** my sister's bicycle.*
***There are** two men in the photo. **They're** my uncles.*

It's

Употребляется для обозначения:

состояния погоды
времени, дней недели
расстояния
привычных ситуаций / состояний

Примеры

***It's** so cold in Siberia in the winter.*
***It isn't** nine o'clock yet. / At last, **it's** Friday!*
***Is it** far from your home to the school?*
***It's** great to see you again.*

Helpful hints

It вводит безличное предложение и выполняет роль формального подлежащего. На русский язык в этом случае *it* не переводится.

Grammar

2 Unit

Present continuous, stative verbs

Present continuous

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

Употребляется для описания:

действий, происходящих в момент речи
действий, происходящих в течение ограниченного периода времени
действий, происходящих на рисунках и фотографиях

Примеры

I'm writing to my pen-friend at the moment.
Frank's staying at his aunt's house because his parents are away this week.
In the photo, Diane's wearing a blue dress.

Watch out!

He often **reads** stories to his younger brother.
At the moment, he **'s reading** a magazine.
Формы и случаи употребления *present simple* приведены на с. 6.

Helpful hints

Present continuous обычно употребляется с:

- at the moment
- now
- right now
- today
- this week / month и т. д.

Stative verbs

Stative verbs – это глаголы, которые описывают чувства, мысли, состояния. Как правило, эти глаголы не употребляются в *present continuous*.

✓ *I want to speak to Dad now.*

✗ *I'm wanting to speak to Dad now.*

Наиболее распространённые глаголы состояния:

<i>belong to</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>see</i>
<i>feel</i>	<i>look</i>	<i>seem</i>
<i>hate</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>smell</i>
<i>hear</i>	<i>need</i>	<i>taste</i>
<i>have</i>	<i>prefer</i>	<i>think</i>
<i>know</i>	<i>remember</i>	<i>understand</i>
		<i>want</i>

Watch out!

Некоторые глаголы, например *have*, *think*, могут использоваться в *present continuous* в том случае, если они описывают процесс.

Ken **has** dark hair.

Jan **is having** a party.

I **think** she's my best friend.

I **'m thinking about** my family.

Unit **3****Vocabulary****Family and friends****Nouns**

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 184

aunt	daughter	husband	secret
best friend	grandchild / granddaughter /	neighbour	son
cousin	grandfather / grandmother /	parent	surname
curly / dyed / straight /	grandparent / grandson	pen friend	uncle
light / dark hair		people	wife

Verbs

admire	believe	miss	share
annoy	chat	prefer	wave
argue	fight	realise	wonder

Phrasal verbs

bring up	grow up
get on (well / badly) (with)	look after
go on (= happen)	

Phrases

agree with (someone / something)	in love with (someone)
at present	look like (someone / something)
belong to (someone)	talk about (someone / something)
group of friends	talk to (someone)
have a chat / discussion	think about (someone / something)
have a great / good time	

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	married	skinny	Adverbs
alike	only	slim	occasionally
clever	overweight	special	rarely
good-looking	pale	tanned	regularly
lazy	similar	thin	

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
agreement	agree disagree		
description	describe		
discussion	discuss		
friend		friendly unfriendly	
friendship			
happiness		happy unhappy	happily
help	help	helpful unhelpful	helpfully
	like dislike	alike	
mess		messy	
person		personal	personally
personality			
reality	realise	real unreal	really
	tidy	tidy untidy	tidily untidily

Unit **4****Grammar****Past simple 1****Past simple: regular verbs**

Form

Утвердительная формаI / you / he / she / it / we / they **walked** to the park.**Отрицательная форма**I / you / he / she / it / we / they **did not (didn't) walk** to the park.**Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ****Did** I / you / he / she / it / we / they **walk** to the park?
Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they **did**.
No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they **didn't**.**Употребляется для описания:**

законченных действий

Примеры*Phoebe **played** a lovely song on her guitar last night.*

последовательных действий в прошлом

*Alan **picked up** his violin, **played** for five minutes and then **decided** to stop.*

повторяющихся действий в прошлом

*My mum **acted** and **danced** in the school play every year when she was a teenager.***Helpful hints**

Past simple обычно употребляется с:

- yesterday
- yesterday morning / evening
- last night / week
- a year / two months ago
- this morning / afternoon
- on Monday
- at six o'clock
- in 2014 / January

Watch out!

В отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях смысловой глагол употребляется в неопределённой форме.

✓ We **didn't visit** our friend last week.✗ We **didn't visited** our friend last week.**Особенности правописания глаголов в past simple**

К большинству глаголов прибавляется -ed.

finish **finished**walk **walked**

К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на -e, прибавляется -d.

live **lived**taste **tasted**

К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на -ie, прибавляется -d.

die **died**lie **lied**

К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на согласную + -y, прибавляется -ed, при этом -y меняется на -i.

cry **cried**marry **married**

К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на гласную + -y, прибавляется -ed.

annoy **annoyed**enjoy **enjoyed**

К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на одну гласную и одну согласную, прибавляется -ed, при этом конечная согласная удваивается.

stop **stopped**plan **planned**

К многосложным глаголам, которые оканчиваются на ударный гласный и одну согласную, прибавляется -ed, при этом конечная согласная удваивается.

prefer **preferred**permit **permitted**

К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на -l, прибавляется -ed, при этом буква l удваивается.

travel **travelled**cancel **cancelled**

Grammar

5 Unit

Past simple 2

Past simple: *to be*

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

Watch out!

В *past simple* форма глагола, как правило, не зависит от местоимения или существительного, с которым он употребляется. Исключение составляет глагол *to be*, который имеет две формы: *was* и *were*.

Past simple: common irregular verbs

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

Глаголы, у которых изменяется гласная

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

Другие изменения

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

Глаголы, которые не изменяются

Bare infinitive	Past simple
<i>beat</i>	<i>beat</i>
<i>cut</i>	<i>cut</i>
<i>hit</i>	<i>hit</i>
<i>let</i>	<i>let</i>
<i>put</i>	<i>put</i>

Формы неправильных глаголов приведены на с. 183.

Unit **6**

Vocabulary

Leisure time

Nouns

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 185

activity	cinema	film	MP3 (player)
art	club	free time	music
bicycle / bike	concert	guitar	piano
camera	drum	magazine	television / TV
CD (player)	DVD (player)	member	theatre

Verbs

act	fix	perform	visit
collect	improve	play	watch (TV / a programme)
dance	join	sing	

Phrasal verbs

dress up (in fancy dress)	hang around (a place)
go out (with)	laze around
hang out / around (with)	take up

Phrases

be good at (something)	go to the cinema
belong to (a club / etc)	listen to (something)
enjoy myself / yourself / etc	look at (someone / something)
go horse-riding	ride a bike
go skateboarding	write a blog

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	pop	Adverbs
beautiful	rock	indoors
classical	weekly	outdoors
great		recently

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective
actor	act	
actress		
acting		
art		artistic
artist		
camp	camp	
camper		
camping		
campsite		
collection	collect	
collecting		
collector		
competition	compete	competitive
entertainment	entertain	entertaining
entertainer		

Noun	Verb	Adjective
dance	dance	
dancing		
dancer		
drawing	draw	
interest		interesting
		interested
paint	paint	
painting		
painter		
photograph	photograph	
photographer		
photography		
singer	sing	
song		

Unit **7**

Grammar

Past continuous

Past continuous

Form

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
<i>I / he / she / it was playing.</i>	<i>I / he / she / it was not (wasn't) playing.</i>	Was <i>I / he / she / it playing?</i> Yes, <i>I / he / she / it was.</i> No, <i>I / he / she / it wasn't.</i>
<i>You / we / they were playing.</i>	<i>You / we / they were not (weren't) playing.</i>	Were <i>you / we / they playing?</i> Yes, <i>you / we / they were.</i> No, <i>you / we / they weren't.</i>

Употребляется для описания:

действий, которые происходили в определённый момент или период времени в прошлом

действий, которые происходили в прошлом одновременно

Примеры

*What **were you doing** at four o'clock?*
*I **was having** a tennis lesson.*
*Dean **was playing** basketball at four o'clock.*

*I **was reading** a book while you **were doing** the washing up.*
*Some children **were swimming**, but the others **were sunbathing**.*
*While the music **was playing**, they **were dancing**.*

действий, которые происходили в прошлом и были прерваны другим действием в прошлом

*Teresa **was kicking** the ball when she fell over.*
*The players **were training** when it began to rain.*
*Joe **was swimming**. His coach shouted to him.*

Helpful hints

Past continuous обычно употребляется с:

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

Watch out!

Past simple и past continuous часто используются вместе, когда нужно показать, что одно действие произошло в процессе совершения другого действия:

✓ Our pizza **arrived** while we **were watching** the game on TV.

В таких предложениях часто используются:

- when
- while
- as

*Teresa was playing football **when** she broke her leg.*

***While** the players were training, it began to rain.*

***As** Joe was swimming, his coach shouted to him.*

Helpful hints

Past continuous никогда не используется для описания законченных или повторяющихся действий в прошлом. Для описания этих действий употребляется past simple.

✗ *Peter **was falling** off his bicycle three times last month.*

✓ *Peter **fell** off his bicycle three times last month.*

Формы неправильных глаголов приведены на с. 183.

Grammar

Imperative, infinitive, -ing form

Imperative

Form

Утвердительная форма

Hit the ball to me!

Отрицательная форма

Don't hit the ball to me – hit it to Ivana!

Употребление

Повелительное наклонение употребляется для выражения приказа, просьбы или совета.

Infinitive

Form

После ряда глаголов используется инфинитив с частицей *to*. К таким глаголам относятся:

agree
ask

choose
decide

forget
hope

offer
plan

promise
refuse

seem
want

-ing form

Form

После ряда глаголов используется форма глагола с окончанием *-ing*. К таким глаголам относятся:

enjoy
finish
hate

like
love
miss

remember
stop
suggest

Watch out!

✓ He decided **to do** judo.
✓ I like **playing** football.

-ing form or full infinitive

Form

После некоторых глаголов может использоваться как форма глагола с окончанием *-ing*, так и инфинитив с частицей *to*. К таким глаголам относятся:

*begin**continue**start*

Watch out!

Во временах группы *continuous* после глаголов *begin*, *continue*, *start* всегда используется инфинитив с частицей *to*:

✓ It's starting **to rain**.

✗ It's starting **raining**.

-ing form or bare infinitive

Form

После ряда глаголов может следовать дополнение и инфинитив глагола без частицы *to* или дополнение и форма глагола с окончанием *-ing*. К таким глаголам относятся:

*hear**listen to**notice**see**watch*

Употребление

Примеры

Законченное действие

*I saw the man **fall off** his horse.* (действие целиком, от начала до конца)

Незаконченное действие

*In this photo, you can see the man **falling off** his horse.* (действие в развитии)

Watch out!

✓ We saw her **walk** down the street. (Мы видели, как она прошла по улице.)

✓ We saw her **walking** down the street. (Мы видели, как она шла по улице.)

Unit 9

Vocabulary

Sport

Nouns

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 186

basketball	goal	prize	stadium
captain	gym	race	swimming
coach	hockey	racket	table tennis
competition	ice skating	skiing	team
fan	player	snowboarding	tennis player
football	practice	sports centre	ticket

Verbs

cancel	encourage	ride	skate
catch	end	roll	throw
cycle	enter (a competition / race)	score	touch
deserve	push	select	watch (a game / match)
drop	reach	shove	

Phrases

congratulate someone on (something)	lose a match / game / competition
do judo / tae kwon do / karate / etc	on TV
football boots	play golf / football / baseball / etc
go skiing / snowboarding / surfing / etc	take part in (something)
in the end	win a match / game / competition

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	indoor	Adverbs
exciting	outdoor	fast
fantastic	popular	last
fast	strong	well

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective
congratulations	congratulate	
danger		dangerous
entrance	enter	
excitement	excite	exciting excited
fame		famous
loser	lose	
player	play	
practice	practise	
skiing	ski	
training	train	
trainer		
winner	win	

Unit **10****Grammar****Present perfect 1****Present perfect**

Form

*have / has + past participle***Утвердительная форма***I / you / we / they **have ('ve)** taken the book.***Отрицательная форма***I / you / we / they **have not (haven't)** taken the book.***Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ*****Have** I / you / we / they **taken** the book?**Yes, I / you / we / they **have**.**No, I / you / we / they **haven't**.**He / she / it **has ('s)** taken the book.**He / she / it **has not******(hasn't)** taken the book.****Has** he / she / it **taken** the book?**Yes, he / she / it **has**.**No, I / you / we / they **hasn't**.*

Watch out!

Для образования времени *present perfect* используется глагол *to have* в настоящем времени и причастие прошедшего времени смыслового глагола. Причастия прошедшего времени правильных глаголов оканчиваются на *-ed*. Формы причастия прошедшего времени неправильных глаголов необходимо знать наизусть.

Bare infinitive

be
become
begin
buy
come
do
give
know
make
put
read
speak
take
teach
understand
write

Past participle

been
become
begun
bought
come
done
given
known
made
put
read
spoken
taken
taught
understood
written

Полный список неправильных глаголов приведён на с. 183.

Употребляется:

для описания действия, без указания (точного) времени его совершения

для описания результата действия

в вопросах о приобретённом опыте в прошлом и ответах на них

для описания действий или состояний, которые начались

в прошлом и продолжают до настоящего момента

Примеры

*I've **finished** my school history project.*

*David **has lost** his school bag.*

***Have** you ever **cheated** in a test?*

*No, I've never **cheated** in a test.*

*We've **been** at school for 6 hours.*

*Mrs Clark **has worked** at this school since 2012.*

Helpful hints

Present perfect обычно употребляется с:

- *yet* *We haven't checked the answers **yet**.*
- *already* *We have **already** done this exercise.*
- *just* *We have **just** done this exercise.*
- *since (last week / 2013 и т. п.)* *Mr Gray has taught English here **since** 2013.*
- *for (a year / two days и т. п.)* *She's taught French here **for** a year.*
- *ever* *Have you **ever** had guitar lessons?*
- *never* *I've **never** understood why they give us so much homework!*

Grammar

11 Unit

Present perfect 2

Present perfect and past simple

Form

Образование времени *present perfect* приведено на с. 42Образование времени *past simple* приведено на с. 18 и 21

Время	Употребляется:	Примеры
present perfect	для описания результата совершённого действия	<i>She's taken photos for her geography project.</i> (Теперь у неё есть фотографии, которые она может использовать в своём проекте.)
past simple	для описания законченного действия в прошлом	<i>She took photos for her geography project.</i> (Действие совершилось, но результат нам неизвестен. Например, мы не знаем, существуют ли эти фотографии сейчас.)
present perfect	для описания действия, время совершения которого неизвестно либо не указано	<i>She's finished her geography project.</i>
past simple	для описания действия, время совершения которого известно либо указано	<i>She finished her geography project last night.</i>

Helpful hints

Существуют указатели времени, которые подсказывают, какое грамматическое время необходимо употребить.

Past simple

- *ago* *Robbert took his driving test a year **ago**.*
- *yesterday* *We had our biology test **yesterday**.*
- *last week* *Jack started guitar lessons **last week**.*
- *a few days ago* *I saw the new documentary a **few days ago**.*
- *on Sunday* *Tom did his English homework **on Sunday**.*
- *at eight o'clock* *They arrived at school **at eight o'clock**.*
- *in 2013* *She started teaching **in 2013**.*

Present perfect

- *already* *We have **already** done this exercise.*
- *ever* *Have you **ever** had guitar lessons?*
- *for* *She has taught German here **for** over five years.*
- *just* *We have **just** done this exercise.*
- *never* *I have **never** understood why they give us so much homework.*
- *since* *Mr Gray has taught French here **since** 2006.*
- *yet* *We haven't checked the answers **yet**.*

Unit **12****Vocabulary****School****Nouns**

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 188

board	IWB (interactive white board)	report	History / IT (Information Technology) / Literature /
class(room)	language	ring	Maths / Music / PE
desk	lesson	school trip	(Physical Education) /
dictionary	library	school uniform	Physics / RE (Religious Education) / Social Science
exam	notebook	student	term
head teacher	project	subjects: Art / Biology /	timetable
homework	pupil	Chemistry / Geography /	

Verbs

answer	mark	read	understand
fail	match	remember	write
know	mean	teach	
learn	pass	tick	

Phrasal verbs

cross out	put up (your hand)
give / hand in	rub out
give / hand out	write down

Phrases

arrive at school	get a good / bad mark
at breaktime	get to school
correct / make a mistake	have a break / lesson
do homework	in ink / pencil
do your best	pay attention
drive (someone) to school	take the register

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	favourite	right	Adverbs
absent	important	serious	right
complicated	intelligent	wrong	wrong

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
apology	apologise		
beginner	begin		
beginning			
correction	correct	correct	correctly
		incorrect	incorrectly
education	educate	educational	
encouragement	encourage	encouraging	
importance		important	
		unimportant	
meaning	mean		
spelling	spell		
student	study		
studies			
teacher	teach		

Unit **13****Grammar****will and be going to****will***will* + инфинитив без частицы *to*

Form

Утвердительная форма*I / you / he / she / it / we / they***will ('ll) work** tomorrow.**Отрицательная форма***I / you / he / she / it / we / they***will not (won't) work** tomorrow.**Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ****Will** *I / you / he / she / it / we / they***work** tomorrow?Yes, *I / you / he / she / it / we / they* **will**.No, *I / you / he / she / it / we / they* **won't**.**Употребляется для описания:**

действий и событий в будущем

предположений

просьб и предложений

спонтанных решений

ПримерыThe hotel **will have** ten employees.It **will be** a great job! You **will enjoy** working there.**Will** you **help** me? Of course **I will!**Okay. **I'll ask** Mike to help me.**Helpful hints**Форма глагола *will* не изменяется по лицам и числам.

- **Will** you **work** in London?
- Yes, **I will**. (Yes, **I'll work** in London).
- Tom **won't work** in London. He **'ll work** in Vladivostok.
- My friends **will not work** in London. They **will work** in Moscow.

Watch out!Для выражения вежливого предложения с местоимениями *I* и *we* используется вопросительная форма *Shall I (we) ...?***Shall I** tidy the office?**be going to***be going to* + инфинитив

Form

Утвердительная форма**I am ('m) going to work**

tomorrow.

He / she / it is ('s) going to work

tomorrow.

*You / we / they are ('re)***going to work** tomorrow.**Отрицательная форма****I am not ('m not) going to work**

tomorrow.

*He / she / it is not (isn't, 's not)***going to work** tomorrow.*You / we / they are not***(aren't, 're not) going to work** tomorrow.**Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ****Am I going to work** tomorrow?Yes, **I am**. / No, **I'm not**.**Is** *he / she / it going to work* tomorrow?Yes, *he / she / it is*.No, *he / she / it isn't*.No, *he / she / it's not*.**Are** *you / we / they going to work* tomorrow?Yes, *you / we / they are*.No, *you / we / they aren't*.No, *you / we / they're not*.**Употребляется для описания:**

намерений и планов

будущих действий, признаки которых очевидны

действий или событий в будущем

Примеры**I am going to go** to university when I leave school.Greta **is going to be** late for work.The hotel **is going to have** ten employees.**Watch out!**Довольно часто предложения с *will* и *be going to* не имеют значительных различий.✓ The hotel **will have** thirty employees. They **'re going to be** well-trained.✓ The hotel **is going to have** thirty employees. They **'ll be** well-trained.

Grammar

Pronouns and possessive determiners

Subject pronouns

Form

I / you / he / she / it / we / they

Личные местоимения употребляются в качестве подлежащего.

Примеры Jack is a chef. **He** works in a Chinese restaurant. **It's** the best restaurant in town.

Object pronouns

Form

me / you / him / her / it / us / them

Личные местоимения в объектном падеже употребляются в качестве дополнения.

Примеры Give **him** the book. Give the book to **him**.

Possessive determiners

Form

my / your / his / her / its / our / their

Притяжательные местоимения выражают принадлежность предмета / предметов тому или иному лицу.

Примеры Anna is **our** French teacher. **Her** office is upstairs.

Watch out!

It's – сокращённая форма **It is**. **Its** – притяжательное местоимение.
 ✓ **It's** an exciting career. (It is ...) ✓ The hotel lost **its** best chef.

Helpful hints

Притяжательное местоимение всегда стоит перед определяемым им 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. Часто абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений употребляется при повторном упоминании предмета / предметов или при указании на предмет / предметы.

Примеры Is it Kate's bag? No, it's **mine**. The black bags are **ours**.

Watch out!

После абсолютной формы притяжательного местоимения существительное не ставится.
 ✓ This bag is **hers**. ✗ This is **hers** bag.

Helpful hints

У местоимения *it* абсолютной формы нет.

Reflexive pronouns

Form

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

Возвратные местоимения употребляются:

для описания действия, направленного на его исполнителя

для указания на то, что подлежащее или дополнение совершают действие без посторонней помощи

с некоторыми глаголами, такими как: *behave* и *enjoy*

Helpful hints

Возвратное местоимение в сочетании с предлогом *by* означает «в одиночестве» или «без посторонней помощи».
 I prefer studying at home **by myself**.

Примеры

I surprised **myself** when I passed the test.

He cleaned the office **himself**.

They'll really **enjoy themselves** on the trip.

Unit **15****Vocabulary****Work****Nouns**

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 189

boss	driving licence	journalist	occupation
career	effort	manager	office
chance	engineer	mechanic	police officer
company	factory	meeting	staff
difficulty	job	money	type
		newspaper	work

Verbs

accept	complete	finish	speak
build	create	lift	start
call	drive	manage	train
carry	earn	please	try

Phrasal verbs

get back	tidy up
get up	wake up

Phrases

at work	earn money
be able to do (something)	make a living
by myself / yourself / etc	make money
decide on (something)	on business
earn a living	on time

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	daily	Adverbs
bored	difficult	alone
boring	necessary	certainly
busy	wonderful	daily
		hard

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
ability		able unable	
arrangement	arrange		
choice	choose	certain	certainly
day		daily	daily
decision	decide		
difficulty		difficult	
engine			
engineer			
engineering			
manager	manage		
management			
music		musical	
musician			
suit	suit	suitable unsuitable	

Unit **16**

Grammar

Present simple and present continuous to talk about the future

Present simple to talk about the future

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I / you / we / they go ...	I / you / we / they do not (don't) go ...	Do I / you / we / they go ...? Yes, I / you / we / they do . No, I / you / we / they don't .
	He / she / it goes ...	He / she / it does not (doesn't) go ...	Does he / she / it go ...? Yes, he / she / it does . No, he / she / it doesn't .

Употребляется:

для описания действий, которые происходят или произойдут по расписанию

после *when, while, before, after, as soon as, until*

Примеры

The department store **closes** at seven o'clock.

The train **arrives** at midnight.

My school **starts** at 8.30.

I'll spend all my money **when I go** shopping tomorrow!

You can borrow my umbrella **until** you **find** yours.

As soon as I am free, I'll help you.

Watch out!

В придаточных предложениях времени после слов *when, while* и т. д. будущее время не используется.

✓ Let's buy Jim a present **when we're** in town on Saturday.

✗ Let's buy Jim a present **when we will be** in town on Saturday.

Present continuous to talk about the future

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I am visiting ...	I am not ('m not) visiting ...	Am I visiting ...? Yes, I am . / No, I am ('m) not .
	You / we / they / are visiting ...	You / we / they are not (aren't) visiting ...	Are you / we / they visiting ...? Yes, you / we / they are . No, you / we / they aren't .
	He / she / it is visiting ...	He / she / it is not (isn't) visiting ...	Is he / she / it visiting ...? Yes, he / she / it is . No he / she / it isn't .

Употребляется:

для описания запланированных действий в будущем, обычно при наличии договорённостей

Примеры

Mark **is helping** his grandmother with her shopping this afternoon.

I **am visiting** the Louvre tomorrow.

What **are you doing** this evening?

Watch out!

В случаях, когда важно привлечь внимание к факту намерения совершить действие, вместо *present continuous* можно употребить оборот *be going to*.

✓ We're **going to visit** the street market tomorrow.

✓ We're **visiting** the street market tomorrow.

Grammar

Modal verbs

Introduction to modal verbs

Модальные глаголы не обозначают действие, а выражают отношение к нему. Модальные глаголы не изменяются по лицам и числам, употребляются с инфинитивом глагола без частицы *to*, не имеют неопределённой формы. К модальным глаголам относятся *can, could, must, should, may, might*.

Watch out!

Глагол *have to* имеет модальное значение, но в отличие от модальных глаголов используется в разных временных формах и изменяется по лицам и числам.

✓ *I have to buy some new jeans tomorrow.* ✓ *She has to buy some new jeans tomorrow.*

Ability and permission: *can, could*

Form	Случаи употребления	Модальные глаголы	Примеры
	Способность совершать действие	<i>can / can't</i> <i>could / couldn't</i>	<i>I can / can't help you with the shopping.</i> <i>I could / couldn't write when I was four.</i>
	Разрешение / запрет	<i>can / can't</i>	<i>You can / can't use my credit card.</i>
	Вопросы с просьбой о разрешении	<i>can / could</i>	<i>Can / Could I try on this dress?</i>

Obligation: *must, have to*

Form	Случаи употребления	Модальные глаголы	Примеры
	Обязанность / запрет	<i>must / mustn't</i>	<i>You must / mustn't save money.</i>
	Необходимость совершения действия	<i>have to</i>	<i>She has to save money.</i>

Watch out!

Have to и *must* имеют близкие значения: *I have to / must buy a present for my sister.*

Однако *don't have to* выражает отсутствие необходимости, а *mustn't* – запрет:

You don't have to buy your teacher a present. = Ты можешь сделать это, если у тебя есть желание.

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

Advice: *should*

Form	Случай употребления	Модальные глаголы	Пример
	Выражение совета	<i>should / shouldn't</i>	<i>You should / shouldn't change the ticket.</i>

Possibility and probability: *may, might, could, should*

Form	Случаи употребления	Модальные глаголы	Примеры
	Вероятность совершения действия в настоящем или будущем	<i>may / may not</i> <i>might / might not</i> <i>could</i>	<i>They may / may not visit the street market.</i> <i>She might / might not open a baker's.</i> <i>I could pay for it in cash.</i>
	Вероятность совершения действия	<i>should</i>	<i>Mum should come back from the bank soon.</i>

Watch out!

Couldn't не является отрицательной формой *could*, если речь идёт о возможности совершения действия.

Если вы хотите высказать предположение, что действие не будет совершено, используйте *might not* или *may not*.

✓ *Li has a cold so she might not come tomorrow.*

✗ *Li has a cold so she could not come tomorrow.*

Unit **18****Vocabulary****Shopping****Nouns**

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 191

advert	customer	greengrocer's	shop assistant
butcher's	baker's	online shopping	shopping centre
cash	bill	pocket money	shopping mall
changing room	bookshop	present	street market
chemist's	department store	price	supermarket
credit card	gift	queue	

Verbs

buy	close	open	return
change	cost	order	sell
charge	decide	pay	spend
			wrap

Phrasal verbs

come / go down	take back
go up	take down
make up your / her / etc mind	wrap up

Phrases

a couple of (things)	in cash
difference between (two things)	it costs
for sale	go shopping
get a refund	made of (something)
go with (someone)	pay for (something)

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	Adverbs
brand-new	extremely
cheap	fairly
expensive	quite
open-air	

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
assistant assistance	assist		
centre		central	centrally
	close	closed	
difference	differ	different	differently
		extreme	extremely
feeling	feel		
		perfect	perfectly
sale seller	sell		
shop shopper shopping	shop		

Unit **19****Grammar****The passive****The passive***be* в соответствующей форме + past participle

Form

Утвердительная форма**Отрицательная форма****Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ***The street **is decorated** every year.**The street **isn't (is not)******Is** the street **decorated** every year?**The streets **are decorated** every year.****decorated** every year.**Yes, it **is**. / No, it **isn't**.**The streets **aren't (are not)** decorated every year.****Are** the streets **decorated** every year?**Yes, they **are**. / No, they **aren't**.***Грамматическое время****Действительный залог****Страдательный залог**

Present simple

*They **hold** the party every summer.**The party **is held** every summer.*

Past simple

*Two boys **played** the drums.**The drums **were played** by two boys.*

will

*Our parents **will make** the costumes.**The costumes **will be made** by our parents.*

Модальные глаголы

*People **can buy** balloons there.**Balloons **can be bought** there.**You **should tell** everyone to come at 8 o'clock.**Everyone **should be told** to come at 8 o'clock.**They **might serve** food.**Food **might be served**.**We **must give** every child a present.**Every child **must be given** a present.***Helpful hints**

Для того чтобы правильно построить предложение в страдательном залоге, сначала составим предложение в действительном залоге.

Действительный залог: *Children visit houses in the neighbourhood.*

Страдательный залог: *Houses in the neighbourhood are visited by children.*

- В предложении в действительном залоге *visit* – сказуемое, *a houses in the neighbourhood* – дополнение.
- В предложении в страдательном залоге дополнение *houses in the neighbourhood* становится подлежащим.
Houses in the neighbourhood ...
- Далее ставим глагол *to be* в соответствующую временную форму. В данном примере используется *present simple*, поэтому глагол *to be* следует употребить в форме *are*.
Houses in the neighbourhood are ...
- Далее прибавляем *past participle* смыслового глагола, в данном случае – *visited*.
Houses in the neighbourhood are visited ...
- Прибавляем *by children*, чтобы показать, кто совершает действие, и предложение закончено!
Houses in the neighbourhood are visited by children.

Helpful hints

(1) Страдательный залог в предложении употребляется тогда, когда говорящий либо не знает, кто совершает действие, либо не придаёт этому значения:

*Prizes **will be given** to the best dancers.* (Неважно, кто будет вручать призы.)

*His camera **has been stolen**.* (Неизвестно, кто украл фотоаппарат.)

(2) Если есть необходимость подчеркнуть, кем совершается действие, используется предлог *by*:

*The street performers were watched **by** the mayor.*

Watch out!

Если неизвестно, кто совершает действие, предлог *by* не используется:

✓ *The photo was taken last year.*

✗ *The photo was taken **by someone** last year.*

Grammar

20 Unit

Articles

Indefinite article

Form

Формы неопределённого артикля употребляются:

a – перед словом, которое начинается с согласного звука

We're having a party.

an – перед словом, которое начинается с гласного звука

He wrote an article about the event in the newspaper.

Неопределённый артикль употребляется:

с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе в значении «один», «любой»

Примеры

Let's buy her a birthday present.
It was an interesting day.

Watch out!

Выбор формы неопределённого артикля зависит от слова, которое следует сразу за ним. Это может быть не только существительное, но и прилагательное или наречие:

✓ *It was an interesting celebration.*

✓ *It was an incredibly good event.*

Helpful hints

Использование **a** или **an** зависит не от буквы, с которой начинается слово, а от звука, который она даёт. Будьте внимательны, используя артикль со следующими словами:

✓ *an hour*

✓ *a euro*

✓ *a uniform*

Definite article

Определённый артикль употребляется:

с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе и с неисчисляемыми существительными в значении «конкретный»

с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе в значении «конкретные»

с существительными, обозначающими единственные в своём роде предметы и явления

Примеры

The village has an interesting history.

The boys were having a race.

the Earth, the Moon, the Sun, the sky

No article

Артикль не употребляется:

с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе

с именами людей

с названиями населённых пунктов (деревень, городов и т. д.)

с названиями улиц и площадей

с материками

с озёрами

Примеры

People travel for miles to watch the event.

You can buy tickets at the entrance.

Shakespeare, Ann Black, Fred Jones

London, Moscow, Toronto

Newton Street, Trafalgar Square

Africa, Asia, Europe

Lake Ontario

Special rules

	Артикль	Случаи употребления	Примеры
Местонахождение	Нулевой артикль	С названиями большинства стран; отдельных гор и горных вершин; отдельных островов	Australia, Brazil, Fiji, Mount Etna
		С названиями стран, включающими такие слова, как: <i>republic, union, kingdom, states, emirates</i>	the UK, the USA
	<i>the</i>	С названиями стран во множественном числе	the Philippines, the Netherlands
		С названиями групп островов	the Canary Islands
		С названиями рек, морей, океанов и пустынь	the Nile, the Caspian Sea, the Pacific, the Sahara Desert
Род деятельности	<i>a/an</i>	С профессиями	<i>Tina is a teacher.</i>
		С местом работы	<i>I work in a huge factory.</i>
	<i>the</i>	С названиями организаций и учреждений	<i>Liz joined the police.</i>
Национальность	Нулевой артикль	С национальностью, для причисления человека к определённой национальности	<i>Kira is Japanese.</i>
	<i>the</i>	Для обозначения всех людей одной национальности	The Japanese eat a lot of fish.
Язык	Нулевой артикль	С названиями языков	<i>Can you speak Japanese?</i>

Unit **21****Vocabulary****Customs and traditions****Nouns**

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 192

cardboard	festival	organiser	speech
circus	fun	parade	sword
costume	habit	reason	town hall
decoration	mood	scream	treasure
fair	noise	show	voice

Verbs

amaze	invite	prepare	scream
burst	joke	pretend	smile
continue	judge	report	spray
guess	organise	return	

Phrasal verbs

go on (= continue)	put up (= hang, mount)	run after (someone / something)
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Phrases

as soon as	laugh at (someone / something)
fancy dress costume / party	look forward to (something)
fight against (something)	of course
have a party	take photo(graph)s
invite someone to something	take place
kind of	walk past

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	curious	Adverbs	forwards
common	strange	backwards	indeed
crowded	traditional	especially	
	whole		

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
amazement	amaze	amazing	amazingly
attention	attend		
crowd		crowded	
decoration	decorate		
direction	direct	direct	directly
	frighten	frightened	
		frightening	
fun		fun	
		funny	
laugh	laugh		
laughter			
luck		lucky	luckily
		unlucky	
noise		noisy	noisily
organiser	organise		
organisation			
preparation	prepare		
report	report		
reporter			
tradition		traditional	traditionally

Unit **22****Grammar****Countable and uncountable nouns 1****Countable nouns**

Исчисляемые существительные употребляются как в единственном, так и во множественном числе и согласуются с соответствующей формой глагола.

Form

Единственное число

a shirt
an anorak

Множественное число

shirts
two anoraks

Существительные

Исчисляемые в единственном числе

Примеры

*I would love to go to a **fashion show**.*

*The **fashion show** I went to was fantastic!*

Исчисляемые во множественном числе

***Fashion shows** are exciting.*

*The **fashion shows** in Paris are the best in the world.*

Watch out!

Форма глагола *to be* зависит от числа, в котором употребляется исчисляемое существительное.

*The **dress is** beautiful.*

*The **dresses are** beautiful.*

Helpful hints

Неопределённые местоимения *some* и *any* употребляются с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе. *Some* используется в утвердительных предложениях, а *any* – в вопросительных и отрицательных.

*There **are some** T-shirts in the drawer.*

*There **aren't any** T-shirts in the drawer.*

***Are there any** T-shirts in the drawer?*

Uncountable nouns

Существительные, обозначающие вещества и абстрактные понятия, называются **неисчисляемыми**. Они употребляются только в единственном числе и согласуются с глаголами в единственном числе.

Form

<i>art</i>	<i>food</i>	<i>jewellery</i>	<i>music</i>	<i>shampoo</i>
<i>bread</i>	<i>fruit</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>news</i>	<i>sugar</i>
<i>butter</i>	<i>furniture</i>	<i>milk</i>	<i>perfume</i>	<i>travel</i>
<i>cheese</i>	<i>hair</i>	<i>make-up</i>	<i>rice</i>	<i>water</i>
<i>electricity</i>	<i>information</i>	<i>money</i>	<i>scenery</i>	<i>work</i>

Некоторые существительные могут быть как исчисляемыми, так и неисчисляемыми.

cake *chocolate* *light* *noise* *paper* *room* *time*

Watch out!

Неисчисляемые существительные всегда согласуются с глаголами в единственном числе.

*Make-up **changes** the way you look.*

*Her news **was** really good!*

Helpful hints

Неопределённые местоимения *some* и *any* употребляются с неисчисляемыми существительными. *Some* используется в утвердительных предложениях, а *any* – в вопросительных и отрицательных.

*There is **some jewellery** in the box.*

*There **isn't any** jewellery in the box.*

***Is there any** jewellery in the box?*

Watch out!

Некоторые существительные имеют только форму множественного числа и согласуются с глаголами во множественном числе.

*These **glasses are** mine.*

*Whose **trousers are** these?*

*Those **scissors are** sharp.*

*Your **jeans have** got holes in.*

*Those **shorts are** lovely!*

Grammar

Countable and uncountable nouns 2

a lot of and lots of

Form

A lot of и *lots of* означают одно и то же. Их можно использовать с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе и с неисчисляемыми существительными.

	Случаи употребления	Примеры
<i>a lot of / lots of</i>	С исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе	<i>She's got a lot of bags.</i> <i>She's got lots of sweaters.</i>
	С неисчисляемыми существительными	<i>She's got a lot of perfume.</i> <i>She's got lots of jewellery.</i>

Helpful hints

Мы также используем *lots of* и *a lot of* в отрицательных предложениях в значении «not many» или «not much».

I haven't got lots of jewellery.

He hasn't got a lot of hair on his head!

(not) many, (not) much

Form

Many и *much* означают «много». *Many* используется только с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе, а *much* – только с неисчисляемыми существительными.

	Случаи употребления	Примеры
<i>many</i>	С исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе	<i>There aren't many dresses in her wardrobe.</i>
<i>much</i>	С неисчисляемыми существительными	<i>She doesn't wear much make-up.</i>

Watch out!

Many и *much* используются в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях. Мы не используем *many* и *much* в утвердительных предложениях – вместо них мы используем *a lot of* или *lots of*.

✓ *He hasn't got much chocolate.*

✗ *He has got much chocolate.*

✓ *He has got a lot of chocolate.*

✓ *She hasn't got many bags.*

✗ *She has got many bags.*

✓ *She has got a lot of bags.*

a few, a little

Form

A few и *a little* означают «некоторое количество», но *a few* используется только с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе и переводится «несколько, немного», *a little* – только с неисчисляемыми существительными и переводится «немного».

	Случаи употребления	Примеры
<i>a few</i>	С исчисляемыми существительными	<i>I'm taking a few T-shirts with me.</i>
<i>a little</i>	С неисчисляемыми существительными	<i>Put a little shampoo on your hair.</i>

Unit **24****Vocabulary****Fashion****Nouns**

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 193

accessory / accessories	dress	shampoo	suit
anorak	fashion (show)	shirt	sweatshirt
belt	handbag	shoe	trainers
boot	jacket	size	trend
button	jewellery	(skinny) jeans	trousers
cardigan	make-up	skirt	T-shirt
clothes	perfume	style	

Verbs

borrow	fit	match	tie
dress	fold	measure	undo
fasten	follow	suit	wear

Phrasal verbs

do up	hang up	take off
dress up (in)	put on (= start wearing)	try on
go with (= match)	put on (=organise, eg a show)	zip up

Phrases

as well as	in front of
gain weight	keep fit
get dressed	put on make-up
have a / the feeling (that)	the same as

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	(extra) large	shiny	Adverbs
casual	leather	smart	casually
check(ed)	medium	spotted	comfortably
cotton	modern	striped	smartly
denim	old-fashioned	tight	
dyed	plain	trendy	

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
blog	blog		
blogger			
comfort	comfort	comfortable uncomfortable	comfortably uncomfortably
fashion		fashionable	
length		long	
meeting	meet		
model	model		
modelling			
thought	think	thoughtful thoughtless	thoughtfully thoughtlessly
trend		trendy	
trainers	train		
wool		woollen	

Unit **25****Grammar****Comparatives****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>	двойная конечная согласная + -er	<i>bigger</i>
	Двусложные, оканчивающиеся на -y	<i>easy</i>	замена -y на -ier	<i>easier</i>
	Многосложные	<i>difficult</i>	more + прилагательное	<i>more difficult</i>
	Исключения	<i>good</i> <i>bad</i> <i>far</i> <i>little</i> <i>many</i> <i>much</i>		<i>better</i> <i>worse</i> <i>farther / further</i> <i>less</i> <i>more</i> <i>more</i>

Сравнительная степень употребляется:

при сравнении двух предметов / людей / явлений

Примеры

The town is **bigger** than it was twenty years ago.

Modern cafés are **more colourful** than traditional coffee shops.

The new museum is different from the **older** buildings in the town.

The weather is **worse** today than it was yesterday.

Helpful hints

Прилагательные в сравнительной степени часто употребляются с союзом *than*.

Moscow is bigger than Saint Petersburg.

Союз *than* не употребляется в следующих случаях:

*That's his **younger** sister.* (сравнительная степень является определением существительного)

*In the north, the winter is usually **colder**.* (= холоднее, чем в других местах)

Other ways of comparing**Form**

as + прилагательное + as

Употребление

чтобы подчеркнуть сходство двух предметов / людей

Пример

*Your hands are **as cold as** ice!*

Form

not as / so + прилагательное + as

Употребление

чтобы подчеркнуть различия между двумя предметами / людьми

Примеры

*In the 1960s, buildings were **not so tall as** they are today.*

*There aren't **as many** shops in this town **as** there are in the city.*

Grammar

26 Unit

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>	двойная конечная согласная + -est	<i>biggest</i>
	Двусложные, оканчивающиеся на -y	<i>easy</i>	замена -y на -iest	<i>easiest</i>
	Многосложные	<i>difficult</i>	most + прилагательное	<i>most difficult</i>
	Исключения	<i>good</i> <i>bad</i> <i>far</i> <i>little</i> <i>much / many</i>		<i>best</i> <i>worst</i> <i>farthest / furthest</i> <i>least</i> <i>most</i>

Превосходная степень употребляется:

при сравнении трёх и более предметов / людей / явлений

Примеры

*It's the **longest** river in the country.*

*That's the **most beautiful** lake in the area.*

*The **best** way to get there is by train.*

Watch out!

Прилагательные в превосходной степени обычно употребляются с определённым артиклем *the*.
*Those are **the highest** buildings I've ever seen!*

Helpful hints

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

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

*This tree is **tall**.* (положительная степень)

*This tree's **taller** than that tree.* (сравнительная степень)

*Of all the trees in the garden, this tree is **the tallest**.* (превосходная степень)

*These are **the tallest trees** I've ever seen!* (превосходная степень)

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

- **in the world**

*The Pacific is the deepest ocean **in the world**.*

- **on Earth**

*Oymyakon is the coldest place **on Earth**.*

Unit **27**

Vocabulary

Places

Nouns

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 194

art gallery	car park	flat	post office
bank	castle	guesthouse	shopping centre
building	city / town centre	museum	square
bus / metro / petrol / police / railway / train station	cottage	office block	variety
	countryside	population	village

Verbs

cover	doubt	offer	recognise
cross (the bridge / street / road)	excuse	park	recommend
discover	hear	pass (the bank / supermarket / etc)	refuse
divide	hurry		rent
	notice		

Phrasal verbs

find out	knock down (eg a wall, a building)	knock down (eg a person in the street)
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Phrases

bad / good weather	in a hurry
block of flats	on the right / left(-hand side)
go straight ahead / on	one-way street
go / walk past	turn right / left

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	quiet	Adverbs
central	narrow	anywhere
foggy	tiny	nowhere
huge	wide	
icy	windy	

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
building	build		
builder			
crossing	cross		
doubt	doubt	doubtful	doubtfully
flash	flash	flashing	
fog		foggy	
ice		icy	
rain	rain	rainy	
		quiet	quietly
width	widen	wide	widely
wind		windy	

Unit **28****Grammar****Adverbs****Adverbs**

Большинство наречий образуется от прилагательных при помощи суффикса *-ly*.

Form

Прилагательное

slow
simple
careful
happy

Наречие, образуемое по правилу

slowly
simply
carefully
happily

Прилагательное

good
hard
fast
late
early

Наречие (исключение)

well
hard
fast
late
early

Функции наречий

Характеристика или оценка действия
(в предложении может стоять перед или после глагола)

Время совершения действия
(в предложении может стоять перед или после глагола)

Частота совершения действия
(в предложении может стоять перед или после глагола)

Мера или степень чего-либо
(в предложении обычно стоит перед определяемым словом)

Примеры

They **slowly** walked along the beach.
They walked **slowly** along the beach.
They walked along the beach **slowly**.

We'll arrive at the hotel **soon**.
We'll **soon** arrive at the hotel.
Soon we'll arrive at the hotel.

She **rarely** travels by train.
She travels by train **rarely**.
We were **really** tired by the end of the journey.
She drives **very** fast!

Watch out!

Слово *friendly* оканчивается на *-ly*, но при этом является прилагательным, а не наречием. От прилагательного *friendly* нельзя образовать наречие, вместо этого мы можем использовать фразу *in a friendly way*. Некоторые наречия, как, например, *very*, не имеют однокоренных прилагательных.

Adverbs: degrees of comparison

Form

Степени сравнения наречий, образуемые по правилу

Положительная степень

loudly

Сравнительная степень

more loudly

Превосходная степень

the most loudly

Исключения**Положительная степень**

hard
early
well
badly
far

Сравнительная степень

harder
earlier
better
worse
farther / further

Превосходная степень

the hardest
the earliest
the best
the worst
the farthest / furthest

	Употребление	Примеры
Сравнительная степень	Обозначает большую или меньшую степень проявления признака	<i>Cars and trains travel more slowly than aeroplanes.</i>
Превосходная степень	Обозначает наибольшую или наименьшую степень проявления признака	<i>Andy drove the fastest of all the racing drivers.</i>

Grammar

Prepositions of place, movement and time

Prepositions of place

Предлоги места	Примеры
above / over	above the door, over your head
at	at home, at work, at school, at the airport, at the hospital, at the festival, at someone's house
behind	behind the petrol station
below / under	below the bridge, under the desk
in	in the car park, in the town centre, in Paris, in Russia, in hospital, in the world, in the bag
in front of	in front of the hotel
inside / outside	inside the hotel room, outside the train station
near	near the harbour
next to	next to the café
on	on the bridge, on the road, on the bus
opposite	opposite the reception desk

Watch out!

В устойчивом сочетании *at home* никогда не используется притяжательное местоимение.

✓ Jenny is not **at home** today.

✗ Jenny is not **at her home** today.

Helpful hints

Выбор предлога, который употребляется со словом *hospital*, зависит от того, о ком идёт речь: **in hospital** (о пациенте), **at the hospital** (о посетителе или сотруднике).

✓ Kelly is **in hospital** with pneumonia.

✓ Philip is **at the hospital** visiting his mother.

Prepositions of movement

Предлоги движения	Примеры
by	by car / bike / train / bus etc
into	(go / walk / etc) into the room, (put something) into a suitcase
on	on foot, (ride) on a camel
out of	(go / walk / etc) out of the kitchen, (take something) out of a box
to	(go / walk / come / etc) to school / work / the cinema / etc

Watch out!

В устойчивых сочетаниях *go home* и *come home* никогда не употребляются притяжательное местоимение и/или предлог *to*:

✓ I **came home** at two o'clock.

✗ I **came to my home** at two o'clock.

✗ I **came to home** at two o'clock.

Helpful hints

Предлог *to* обычно употребляется с глаголами движения и указывает на направление.

✓ She **drove to** Berlin last summer.

✓ I'm **walking to** school this morning.

Предлог *in* указывает на нахождение предмета внутри чего-либо.

✓ She **lives in** Berlin.

✓ The travel agent **is in** Oxford.

Prepositions of time

Предлоги времени	Примеры
at	at three o'clock, at night, at the weekend, at Christmas / Easter, at the age of 5
during	during the week
for	for three hours, for a day, for the first time
in	in five minutes, in May, in the morning / afternoon, in (the) winter / summer, in 2015, in the holidays
on	on Monday, on 15th February, on Saturday morning

Watch out!

Предлог *in* используется в словосочетаниях *in the morning / afternoon / evening* и т.п.

Предлог *on* используется в словосочетаниях *on Tuesday morning / on Saturday evening* и т.п.

Are you going shopping **in the morning**? We're going shopping **on Saturday afternoon**.

Unit **30****Vocabulary****Travel****Nouns**

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 196

airport	hostel	plane	tourist information centre
coach	journey	platform	traffic jam
delay	luggage	seatbelt	traffic lights
flight attendant	package holiday	ship	train station
guest	passenger	suitcase	travel agent
hotel	passport	tour guide	trip

Verbs

arrive	land	relax
camp	leave	stay
delay	pack	travel
		unpack

Phrasal verbs

check in / out	get in	put up (a tent)
get off	hurry up	take off
get on	slow down	travel around (by car, a place, etc)

Phrases

at ... km per hour	go camping	on board
by air / sea / rail / road	go on holiday	on foot
by bus / car / plane / taxi / train	on a journey / trip	see the sights

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	cool	Adverbs
afraid	dirty	abroad
brilliant	early	again
careful		

Word formation

Noun	Verb
arrival	arrive
departure	depart
explorer	explore
drive	drive
driver	
flight	fly
parking	park
sailing	sail
sailor	
tour	tour
tourist	
travel	travel
traveller	
visit	visit
visitor	

Unit **31****Grammar****First conditional****Introduction to conditionals**

Условное предложение обычно вводится союзом *if* и выполняет функцию придаточного предложения в составе сложноподчинённого предложения.

First conditional**Form**

If + present simple, *will* + инфинитив без частицы *to*

Употребление

реальное или вероятное условие в настоящем или будущем

Примеры

If you **eat** too fast, you **’ll be** sick.

If you **don’t exercise**, you **won’t feel** healthy.

If mum **is tired** tonight, **I’ll cook** dinner.

Watch out!

В отрицательных предложениях вместо *if not*, можно использовать *unless*:

If you **don’t go** to bed early, you **’ll be** tired tomorrow.

Unless you **go** to bed early, you **’ll be** tired tomorrow.

Helpful hints

Условное предложение состоит из двух частей: придаточного предложения условия и главного предложения. Если придаточное предложение условия предшествует главному предложению, оно отделяется запятой.

If you eat too fast, you will feel ill.

If you join the gym, I’ll join too.

Если придаточное предложение условия следует за главным предложением, запятая не ставится:

You will feel ill if you eat too fast.

I’ll join the gym if you join the gym.

Watch out!

В условном предложении вместо *will* можно использовать модальный глагол, например *can*, *might* или *should*.

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

✓ *If I like the first lesson, I **might** go every week.*

✓ *If you want to be healthy, you **should** stop eating junk food.*

В главном предложении можно использовать повелительное наклонение.

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

Grammar

Second conditional, *wish*, *if only*

Second conditional

Form

If + past simple, *would* + инфинитив без частицы *to*

Условное предложение второго типа употребляется для выражения:

нереального условия в настоящем

маловероятного условия в будущем

совета

Примеры

If I **had** more free time, I'd go swimming every day.

If my legs **were** longer, I **would be** a much faster runner.

It **would be** great if they **opened** a new gym round here, but it's not likely to happen.

If I **were** you, I **would see** a doctor.

Helpful hints

Сравните употребление условных предложений первого и второго типов.

Условное предложение первого типа: *If she has enough money, she'll buy a new bike.*
(Возможно, у неё будет достаточно денег.)

Условное предложение второго типа: *If she had enough money, she'd buy a new bike.* (У неё нет достаточного количества денег, и поэтому она не может купить велосипед.)

Подробная информация об условном предложении первого типа приведена в Unit 31.

Watch out!

В условном предложении второго типа вместо *would* можно использовать *could*.
*If you **went** to bed earlier, you **could** go for a run every morning.*

wish и *if only*

Структуры

wish / if only + someone + *could* + инфинитив без частицы *to*

wish / if only + someone + past simple

wish / if only + someone + *would* + инфинитив без частицы *to*

Употребление

сожаление, относящееся к настоящему

сожаление, относящееся к настоящему

недовольство / неудовлетворённость сложившейся ситуацией или критика поведения другого человека

Примеры

If only I had an exercise bike.

If only I could buy an exercise bike.

I **wish I had** an exercise bike.

I **wish I could buy** an exercise bike.

I **wish my finger would stop hurting**.

If only she'd see a doctor.

Watch out!

Для выражения сожаления в структуре *wish* + someone + *to be* в *past simple* можно использовать как *was*, так и *were*: *I / he / she / it was...* или *I / he / she / it were...*. Форма *were* используется в официальной речи.

✓ I wish I **was** taller.

✓ I wish I **were** taller.

Вместо *wish* можно использовать *if only*.

✓ **If only** I was / were taller.

Unit **33**

Vocabulary

Health and fitness

Nouns

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 197

amount	fitness	large / double / small / etc	result
balanced diet	fizzy drink	helping (of something)	skin
contents	fresh / frozen / health food	medical advice	spot
exercise	height	miracle	temperature
fault	hospital	quality	way
fever	improvement	quantity	

Verbs

allow	contain	hurt	plan
break	cough	include	rest
burn	exercise	insist	sneeze
check	feel	join	weigh

Phrasal verbs

eat out	lie down	stay up (late)
---------	----------	----------------

Phrases

as a result	have / take a shower	once / twice a day / week / month / year
deal with	lose weight	take your / someone's temperature
have a rest		

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	general	regular	Adverbs
dizzy	medical	sugar free / sugar-free	generally
fit	normal	(un)healthy	normally

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
balance	balance	balanced	
container	contain		
contents			
energy		energetic	
fitness		fit	
		general	generally
health		healthy	healthily
		unhealthy	unhealthily
height		high	
improvement	improve		
		normal	normally
strength	strengthen	strong	strongly
weight	weigh		

Unit **34****Grammar****so and such, either and neither****so**

so ... that	Структуры	Примеры
используется для описания результата действия или сложившейся ситуации	so + прилагательное + <i>that</i>	<i>That MP3 player is so expensive that I can't buy it.</i>
	so <i>much</i> + неисчисляемое существительное + <i>that</i>	<i>He spent so much time on his invention that he didn't have time to do his homework.</i>
	so <i>many</i> + существительное во множественном числе + <i>that</i>	<i>She bought so many DVDs that she couldn't carry them all.</i>

such

such ... that	Структуры	Примеры
используется для описания результата действия или сложившейся ситуации	<i>such a / an</i> + прилагательное + существительное в единственном числе + <i>that</i>	<i>My laptop has got such a big memory that I can store sixty films on it!</i>
	<i>such</i> + прилагательное + существительное во множест- венном числе / неисчисляемое существительное + <i>that</i>	<i>She got such good marks in her IT test that she came top of her class!</i> <i>My uncle made such good lemonade that we always loved visiting him.</i>
	<i>such a lot of</i> + существительное во множественном числе / неисчисляемое существительное + <i>that</i>	<i>I got such a lot of emails this morning that I didn't have time to read them all.</i> <i>He's got such a lot of money that he always buys the latest new technology.</i>

either

either ... or	Структуры	Примеры
используется, когда есть выбор между двумя предметами, свойствами, действиями	<i>either</i> + существительное + <i>or</i> + существительное	<i>I'll either buy a tablet or a digital camera.</i> <i>I'll buy either a tablet or a digital camera.</i>
	<i>either</i> + прилагательное + <i>or</i> + прилагательное	<i>She's either sad or tired – I'm not sure which.</i>
	<i>either</i> + глагол + <i>or</i> + глагол	<i>You should either save your project or print it.</i>

neither

neither ... nor	Структуры	Примеры
используется, когда оба отрицательных высказывания верны	<i>neither</i> + существительное + <i>nor</i> + существительное	<i>She has neither a mobile phone nor a tablet.</i> <i>Neither mobile phones nor calculators are allowed in the exam room.</i>
	<i>neither</i> + прилагательное + <i>nor</i> + прилагательное	<i>Mrs Carter is neither polite nor friendly.</i>
	<i>neither</i> + глагол + <i>nor</i> + глагол	<i>You neither fixed nor cleaned the laptop – it's dirty and broken!</i>

Grammar

35 Unit

Question tags

Question tags

Form	Разделительные вопросы	Примеры
	Вопросы с глаголом <i>to be</i>	You are a computer programmer, aren't you? The smartphone wasn't cheap, was it? You were absent, weren't you?
	Вопросы во временах <i>present continuous</i> и <i>present perfect</i>	She has sent the email, hasn't she? The program hasn't downloaded yet, has it? You 're talking about the last science project, aren't you? You aren't talking about this science project, are you?
	Вопросы с модальными глаголами	I can delete this file, can't I? Mark can't use the printer, can he? He will send a text message, won't he? The earphones won't work , will they? Jan should be here by now, shouldn't she?
	Вопросы во временах <i>present simple</i> и <i>past simple</i>	She likes computers, doesn't she? You don't have a tablet, do you? They downloaded the program, didn't they? They didn't send an email, did they?

Разделительные вопросы употребляются:

для подтверждения справедливости высказывания

для получения согласия с высказанной точкой зрения

Примеры

Your phone number **is** 260998, **isn't** it?

You **aren't** on this course, **are** you?

It's difficult, **isn't** it?

It **isn't** very difficult, **is** it?

Helpful hints

В разделительных вопросах грамматическое время глаголов в основной и краткой частях всегда совпадает.

Если первая часть разделительного вопроса утвердительная, то глагол во второй части стоит в отрицательной форме.
He **is** interested in robotics, **isn't** he?

Если первая часть вопроса отрицательная, то во второй части употребляется утвердительная форма глагола.
He **isn't** interested in robotics, **is** he?

Watch out!

Если вопрос начинается с *I'm*, то краткая часть содержит *aren't I*.
Если вопрос начинается с *I'm not*, то краткая часть содержит *am I*.

✓ *I'm late again, aren't I?*

✓ *I'm right, aren't I?*

✓ *I'm not the only one, am I?*

✓ *I'm not stupid, am I?*

Unit **36****Vocabulary****Technology****Nouns**

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 198

app	email	mobile (phone)	screen
article	episode	mouse	serial
channel	information	PC	signal
documentary	keyboard	program	tablet
dot	laptop	programme	text message
earphones / headphones	memory	smartphone	website

Verbs

charge (a phone / battery)	delete	reply	text
click	download	save	upload
contact	phone	stream	use

Phrasal verbs

fill in	switch / turn on	turn down
switch / turn off	turn up	

Phrases

be / get / keep / stay in touch	check your email	look for
be / go online	get / send a text message	on the phone
chat (with someone) online	learn about	

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	free	Adverbs	nearly
advanced	main	actually	really
digital	multimedia	afterwards	

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
communication	communicate		
connection	connect		
		easy	easily
invention	invent	inventive	
inventor		polite	politely
		impolite	impolitely
possibility		possible	
		impossible	
printer	print		
use	use	useful	
user		useless	
view	view		
viewer			
writer	write		
writing			

Unit **37**

Grammar

Relative pronouns and relative clauses

Relative pronouns

Относительные местоимения вводят определительные придаточные предложения. Относительные местоимения обычно выступают в роли подлежащего или дополнения.

This animal lives in the desert. It is called a sand cat.

*This animal, **which** lives in the desert, is called a sand cat.*

Относительное местоимение	Функция	Примеры
<i>who</i>	Относится к одушевлённым предметам	<i>We met a woman who is a wildlife photographer.</i>
<i>which</i>	Относится к неодушевлённым предметам	<i>The photos which she takes appear in magazines.</i>
<i>where</i>	Относится к месту	<i>These plants grow in countries where the weather is hot.</i>
<i>whose</i>	Отражает принадлежность	<i>He's the journalist whose article is about climate change.</i>

Watch out!

При наличии относительного местоимения определяемое слово в придаточном предложении не используется.
 ✗ *We met a woman **who she** is a wildlife photographer.*

Non-defining relative clauses

Определительное придаточное предложение называется неограничительным, если содержит дополнительную информацию о лице или предмете, которую можно опустить без ущерба для смысла главного предложения.

Siberian tigers live in the east of Russia.

*Siberian tigers, **which are usually larger than Bengal tigers**, live in the east of Russia.*

Функция	Пример
Вводит дополнительную информацию	<i>My cousin Joe, who is a farmer, gives us fresh eggs every day.</i>

Helpful hints

Неограничительное придаточное предложение на письме выделяется запятыми.

The highest mountain in the world, which is nearly 9000 metres above sea level, is Mount Everest.

Defining relative clauses

Определительное придаточное предложение называется ограничительным, если сообщает существенную информацию о лице или предмете, без которой главное предложение утрачивает смысл.

*The person **who spoke to our class** was a scientist.*

(Недостаточно информации о человеке.)

Функция	Примеры
Вводит уточняющую, существенную информацию	<i>The trees which were burnt will take years to grow again.</i> <i>The person who I saw in the forest was a hunter.</i>

Helpful hints

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

✓ *The person **who / that** I saw in the forest was a hunter.*

✓ *The photos **which / that** were in the magazine were taken on Everest.*

В неограничительном придаточном предложении использовать *that* нельзя.

✗ *My cousin Joe, **that** is a farmer, gives us fresh eggs every day.*

✓ *My cousin Joe, **who** is a farmer, gives us fresh eggs every day.*

Grammar

Past perfect

Past perfect

Form

had + past participle

Утвердительная формаI / You / He / She / It / We /
They **had started**.**Отрицательная форма**I / You / He / She / It / We /
They **had not (hadn't) started**.**Общие вопросы и краткие ответы****Had** I / you / he / she / it / we / they **started**?
Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they **had**.
No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they **hadn't**.

Watch out!

Список неправильных глаголов приведён на с. 183.

Употребляется для описания:действия, которое произошло
до определённого момента в прошлом**Примеры**

We'd finished our picnic before the rain started.
(= действие: *we finished the picnic*, момент в прошлом: *the rain started*)

George went out for a walk after he had eaten his lunch.
(= действие: *he ate his lunch*, момент в прошлом: *he went for a walk*)

The park looked much nicer because the children had cleaned it.

результата действия, которое произошло
до определённого момента в прошлом

Watch out!

В зависимости от того, какое время (*past perfect* или *past simple*) мы используем, значение высказывания может меняться.

- ✓ The fire **started** when they went into the forest. (= действия *they went into the forest* и *the fire started* начались одновременно)
- ✓ The fire **had started** when they went into the forest. (= одно действие *the fire had started* началось раньше другого *they went into the forest*)

Helpful hints

Время *past perfect* часто используется со следующими словами и фразами:

by	<i>They'd planted the trees by two o'clock.</i> <i>I'd finished my homework by midday.</i>
by the time	By the time the rain stopped, the river had flooded the town. By the time they came home, the rain had stopped.
before	<i>We had cleaned the beach before we went for a swim.</i> <i>I had never heard about that scientist before I watched that documentary.</i>
after	<i>She saw the crocodile after she had swum across the river.</i> <i>I left after I had finished the test.</i>
when	When we had found the path, we walked up the hill. When he had heard the news, he emailed to his friend.
already	<i>I'd already heard the news before it was on TV.</i> <i>I'd already bought the computer game when I saw it was cheaper in another shop.</i>
just	<i>He had just got home when the rain started.</i> <i>The shop had just opened and we were the first visitors.</i>
because	<i>They got lost because they had lost the map.</i> <i>He couldn't leave the room because somebody had locked it.</i>
yet	<i>I didn't go out because I hadn't finished my project yet.</i> <i>We didn't buy a present because we hadn't decided yet.</i>

Unit **39****Vocabulary****Nature****Nouns**

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 200

beach	fence	litter / recycling bin	path
climate change	field	motorway	pollution
creature	flood	mountain	rainforest
depth	forest fire	mud	silence
environment	global warming	oxygen	wildlife
fresh air	island		

Verbs

annoy	complain	flood	remain
blame	destroy	hope	remove
bother	dig	litter	slip
cause	disappear	protect	sting
			waste (water / energy / etc)

Phrasal verbs

clear / clean up	put out (a fire)
go out (= stop burning)	throw away

Phrases

(on) a clear day	instead of
in the distance	worry about

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	impossible	simple	Adverbs
awful	shallow	sudden	suddenly
electric	silent	wooden	(un)fortunately

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
complaint	complain		
depth	deepen	deep	deeply
distance		distant	distantly
electricity		electric	
flood	flood	flooded	
hope	hope	hopeful	hopefully
mud		muddy	
	please	pleasant unpleasant	pleasantly unpleasantly
pollution	pollute	polluted	
silence		silent	silently
		simple	simply
wood		wooden	

Unit **40****Grammar****Reported speech****Reported speech: tense changes**

При преобразовании предложения из прямой речи в косвенную производится согласование времён.			
Form	Прямая речь	Косвенная речь	
Present simple	'It is cold.'	Past simple	She said (that) it was cold.
	'Factories pollute the air.'		They said (that) factories polluted the air.
	'I don't like earthquakes.'		She said (that) he didn't like earthquakes.
Present continuous	'The climate is changing .'	Past continuous	He said (that) the climate was changing .
	'The river isn't flooding .'		I said (that) the river wasn't flooding .
Past simple	'The fire burnt the house.'	Past perfect	He said (that) the fire had burnt the house.
	'She didn't collect the litter.'		I said (that) she hadn't collected the litter.
can	'You can change the world!'	could	He said (that) I could change the world.

Косвенная речь используется

для передачи чужого высказывания

ПримерThe scientist **said that** global warming **was** a huge problem.**Watch out!**

При передаче чужого высказывания в косвенной речи может быть использован союз *that*. Использование союза не влияет на смысл предложения.

✓ John **said that he** recycled his newspapers.

✓ John **said he** recycled his newspapers.

Reported speech: other changes

При преобразовании предложений из прямой речи в косвенную требуется замена ряда слов.				
Form	Прямая речь	Косвенная речь		
Местоимения	Примеры	Местоимения	Примеры	
	<i>I</i>	'I like Geography.'	<i>she / he</i>	She said she liked Geography.
	<i>we</i>	' We are learning about the weather.'	<i>they</i>	She said they were learning about the weather.
	<i>you</i>	' You're destroying the ozone layer!'	<i>I / we</i>	He said I was destroying the ozone layer.
	<i>my</i>	'It's my environment project.'	<i>his / her</i>	He said it was his environment project.
	<i>our</i>	' Our street is full of litter.'	<i>their</i>	She said their street was full of litter.
	<i>your</i>	'You need your boots in the snow.'	<i>my / our</i>	He said I needed my boots in the snow.
Обстоятельства времени	Примеры	Обстоятельства времени	Примеры	
	<i>today</i>	'It's hot today .'	<i>that day</i>	She said it was hot that day .
	<i>tomorrow</i>	'It's hot tomorrow .'	<i>the next / following day</i>	She said it was hot the next day .
	<i>yesterday</i>	'It was hot yesterday .'	<i>the day before</i>	She said it had been hot the day before .
	<i>next week</i>	'I can come next week .'	<i>the next / following week</i>	She said she could come the following week .
	<i>now</i>	'We are cleaning the beach now .'	<i>then, at that time, at that moment</i>	They said they were cleaning the beach then . They said they were cleaning the beach at that moment .
	<i>ago</i>	'The river flooded two days ago .'	<i>before</i>	He said the river had flooded two days before .

Grammar

41 Unit

Tenses: revision

Talking about the present

Употребление

Время *present simple* употребляется для описания привычных, регулярно повторяющихся действий, а время *present continuous* – для описания действий, совершающихся в момент речи.

Пример

*Gemma usually **does** her homework in her bedroom but this afternoon she's **doing** it in the kitchen.*

Helpful hints

Некоторые слова и фразы могут подсказать, какое грамматическое время необходимо употребить.

Present simple: *always, never, sometimes, every day* и т. д.

Present continuous: *now, at the moment, this week* и т. д.

Talking about the past

Употребление

Время *past simple* употребляется для описания законченных действий в прошлом, а время *past continuous* – для описания действий в процессе их совершения в определённый момент в прошлом. Два времени часто используются вместе.

Время *past perfect* употребляется для описания действий, которые совершились до определённого момента в прошлом. Такой момент часто выражен временем *past simple*.

Время *present perfect* употребляется для описания факта совершения действия в прошлом, когда время и обстоятельства не известны или не важны, а также для описания результата совершившегося действия.

Примеры

*The family **were sleeping** when the fire **started**.*

*We **had left** the house before the earthquake **happened**.*

*I've **seen** that documentary about hungry children in Somalia.*

*Andrea **has given** her pocket money to charity.*

Helpful hints

Некоторые слова и фразы могут подсказать, какое грамматическое время необходимо употребить.

Past simple: *last week, yesterday, two weeks ago* и т. д.

Past continuous: *while, when, as* и т. д.

Past perfect: *before, after, by the time* и т. д.

Present perfect: *yet, already, just, ever, since* и т. д.

Talking about the future

Употребление

Оборот *be going to* и время *present continuous* могут употребляться для выражения запланированных действий или намерений совершить действия в будущем.

Оборот *be going to* может также употребляться для прогнозирования действий в будущем, когда их признаки очевидны в настоящем.

Для выражения предсказаний употребляется *will*.

Мы также употребляем *will* для выражения вероятности совершения какого-либо действия, события или состояния в будущем.

Мы также употребляем *will* для выражения решения совершить будущее действие, принятое в момент речи.

Время *present simple* может употребляться для выражения действий по расписанию или заранее спланированных действий

Время *present simple* может также употребляться в придаточных предложениях после таких слов, как: *when, while, before, after, as soon as, until*.

Примеры

*We're **going to study** climate change next term.*

*We're **studying** climate change next term.*

*Temperatures are rising and global warming **is going to get** worse.*

*I don't know why but I think the war **will** end soon.*

*With no food, the people **will** starve.*

*I don't know the answer to that question so I'll **go** online find out.*

*The meeting **starts** at 7 o'clock.*

*I'll call you as soon as I **have** some news.*

Unit **42****Vocabulary****Global problems****Nouns**

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 201

army	famine	panic	soldier
bomb	fear	peace	solution
campaign	government	poverty	terrorism
charity	hope	race	terrorist
conditions	immigrant	racism	war
disease	pain	safety	

Verbs

beg	donate	guard	punish
burn	escape	hurt	save
cure	fear	panic	solve

Phrasal verbs

fall down	go down	go up
get out	go off	run away (from someone / something)

Phrases

be on fire	forgive for (doing something)	give (money) to charity
care about	frightened by / of	make a plan
depend on	get better / worse	tell a lie / the truth
escape from		

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	poor	Adverbs	perhaps
homeless	rich	everywhere	soon
illiterate	safe	immediately	
overcrowded	terrible	maybe	

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
advice	advise		
anger		angry	angrily
care	care	careful careless	carefully carelessly
death	die	dead	
harm	harm	harmful harmless	
health		healthy	healthily
hunger		hungry	hungrily
illness		ill	
loss	lose	lost	
medicine		medical	
safety	save	safe	safely
science		scientific	
scientist			
society		social	
survivor	survive		
survival			

Irregular present forms

to be

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

to have

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма	Краткий ответ
<i>I / You / We / They have a sister.</i>	<i>I / You / We / They do not have a sister.</i> <i>I / You / We / They don't have a sister.</i>	<i>Do I / you / we / they have a sister?</i>	Yes, <i>I / you / we / they do.</i> No, <i>I / you / we / they don't.</i>
<i>He / She / It has a sister.</i>	<i>He / She / It does not have a sister.</i> <i>He / She / It doesn't have a sister.</i>	<i>Does he / she / it have a sister?</i>	Yes, <i>he / she / it does.</i> No, <i>he / she / it doesn't.</i>

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	learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned
blow	blew	blown	let	let	let
break	broke	broken	lose	lost	lost
bring	brought	brought	make	made	made
build	built	built	meet	met	met
burn	burnt / burned	burnt / burned	pay	paid	paid
buy	bought	bought	put	put	put
catch	caught	caught	read	read	read
choose	chose	chosen	ride	rode	ridden
come	came	come	run	ran	run
cut	cut	cut	say	said	said
do	did	done	see	saw	seen
draw	drew	drawn	sell	sold	sold
drink	drank	drunk	send	sent	sent
eat	ate	eaten	sing	sang	sung
fall	fell	fallen	sit	sat	sat
feel	felt	felt	sleep	slept	slept
fight	fought	fought	speak	spoke	spoken
find	found	found	spend	spent	spent
forget	forgot	forgotten	stand	stood	stood
forgive	forgave	forgiven	swim	swam	swum
fly	flew	flown	take	took	taken
get	got	got	teach	taught	taught
give	gave	given	tell	told	told
go	went	gone, been	think	thought	thought
grow	grew	grown	understand	understood	understood
have	had	had	wake	woke	woken
hear	heard	heard	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

admire (v)	восхищаться	I admire my mum because she is good at her job.
alike (adj)	похожий	She and her dad are very alike. They have the same interests.
annoy (v)	раздражать	It annoys me when my brother takes my toys.
argue (v)	спорить; ссориться	I'm upset because I argued with my friend.
aunt (n)	тётя	We only have one aunt – my mum's sister.
believe (v)	верить	He says his dad's a footballer, but I don't believe him.
best friend (n)	лучший друг / подруга	I met my best friend when we were five.
chat (v)	болтать, непринуждённо разговаривать	He chats with his friends about football.
clever (adj)	умный	Jim's very clever and always gets good marks.
cousin (n)	двоюродный брат; двоюродная сестра	My aunt's children are my cousins.
curly hair (n)	кудрявые волосы	Her sister has curly hair, but hers is straight.
dark hair (n)	тёмные волосы	My brother has dark hair, but mine is fair.
daughter (n)	дочь	They have two sons and one daughter.
dyed hair (n)	окрашенные волосы	Look at that boy's dyed hair – it's red and green!
fight (v)	драться	Don't fight with your brother. Try to be friendly.
good-looking (adj)	красивый, привлекательный	That film star is really good-looking.
grandchild (n)	внук, внучка	Our son got married, and we'll have a grandchild soon.
granddaughter (n)	внучка	The old man looked after his granddaughter every summer.
grandfather (n)	дедушка	Is the grandfather staying with you your father's father?
grandmother (n)	бабушка	Their grandmother taught them to swim.
grandparent (n)	бабушка; дедушка	My grandparents are coming to stay at Christmas.
grandson (n)	внук	Their son is having a boy – their first grandson!
husband (n)	муж	Where did you and your husband get married?
lazy (adj)	ленивый	His dog is so lazy – it sleeps all the time.
light hair (n)	светлые волосы	Your dad and mum have dark hair, but you have light hair.
married (adj)	женатый; замужняя	Is your brother married to that woman?
miss (v)	скучать	I miss my friends during the summer holidays.
neighbour (n)	сосед; соседка	Peter kicked his ball into the neighbours' garden.
occasionally (adv)	изредка; время от времени	We occasionally go to London to see my aunt.
only (adj)	единственный	John is an only child and wants a brother or sister.
overweight (adj)	с избыточным весом	My uncle is overweight and needs to do more exercise.
pale (adj)	бледный; светлый	Don't stay long in the sun if you have pale skin.
parent (n)	отец, мать; <i>мн.</i> родители	Children usually ask their parents for advice.
pen friend (n)	друг по переписке	I write to my pen friend every week.
people (n)	люди	There are many people in the park today.
prefer (v)	предпочитать	I prefer pizza to hamburgers.
rarely (adv)	редко	It rarely snows in the Sahara.
realise (v)	понимать, осознавать	Do you realise how important this exam is?
regularly (adv)	регулярно	We go to the cinema regularly – about twice a month.
secret (n)	секрет	I can tell my best friend all my secrets.
share (v)	делиться (<i>с кем-л. что-л.</i>)	Share your chips with your brother!

similar (adj)	похожий, подобный	My sister and I look similar, but have different characters.
skinny (adj)	исхудавший	I'm very skinny because I was ill.
slim (adj)	стройный	The model was tall and slim.
son (n)	сын	John's son is six and his daughter is eight.
special (adj)	особенный	Your birthday is a special day.
straight hair (n)	прямые волосы	Anne has straight hair, not curly hair!
surname (n)	фамилия	I know your first name's Tony, but what's your surname?
tanned (adj)	загорелый	By the end of the beach holiday, we were all tanned.
thin (adj)	худой	He's good at basketball because he's tall and thin.
uncle (n)	дядя	We only have one uncle – my mum's brother.
wave (v)	махать	As we were leaving, we waved goodbye.
wife (n)	жена	Michael's wife Judy works and he looks after their kids.
wonder (v)	интересоваться	I wonder why Aunt Judy didn't visit this year.

Unit 6

act (v)	играть (<i>роль</i>)	Who acts in this film?
activity (n)	занятие	Fishing is an activity anyone can do.
art (n)	искусство	I love all art, but painting most of all.
beautiful (adj)	красивый	The country is beautiful, with lots of forests and rivers.
bicycle / bike (n)	велосипед	Do you ride your bike to school?
camera (n)	фотоаппарат	Can I take your picture with my new camera?
CD player (n)	проигрыватель CD-дисков	My CD player doesn't play this pop music CD.
cinema (n)	кино, кинотеатр	John went to the cinema to watch a film on Friday.
classical (adj)	классический	I went to a classical music concert with my dad.
club (n)	клуб, кружок	My sister is in the chess club and plays every lunchtime.
collect (v)	собирать, коллекционировать	Lee collects coins and has ones from all over the world.
concert (n)	концерт	My favourite band gave a concert in my town yesterday.
dance (v)	танцевать	Nobody at the party is dancing because they dislike the music.
drum (n)	барабан	The job of the drum is to keep the beat.
DVD player (n)	проигрыватель DVD-дисков	The DVD player is broken so we can't watch the film.
film (n)	фильм	My favourite kind of film is romantic comedy.
fix (v)	ремонтировать	My dad fixes my bike when it has a problem.
free time (n)	свободное время	Do you do any sports in your free time?
great (adj)	замечательный, прекрасный	A great way to get fit is running – it's even better than cycling.
guitar (n)	гитара	My sister plays guitar in a rock band.
improve (v)	улучшать(ся)	You can improve at tennis if you practise a lot.
indoors (adv)	в помещении	It's too hot out here – let's go indoors.
join (v)	вступать	It costs £10 to join the karate club.
magazine (n)	журнал	Do you know any good fishing magazines I can read?
member (n)	член, участник	Every member of the club must come to the meeting.
MP3 player (n)	MP3-проигрыватель	How many songs have you got on your MP3-player?
music (n)	музыка	What kind of music do you prefer, pop or rock?
outdoors (adv)	на открытом воздухе	The band are playing their last concert outdoors, in the park.

Topic vocabulary

perform (v)	представлять, исполнять; играть (<i>роль, музыкальное произведение</i>)	They performed the play in front of 200 people.
piano (n)	фортепьяно, рояль	Joanne plays the piano beautifully.
play (v)	играть	Can you play any musical instrument?
pop (adj)	поп-: <i>первая часть сложных слов; вносит значение: «популярный», «относящийся к стилю поп»</i>	Young people like pop music because it's easy to listen to.
recently (adv)	недавно	The actor lived in London until recently, but he moved to LA.
rock (adj)	рок-: <i>первая часть сложных слов; вносит значение слова: «рок»; относящийся к рок-н-роллу</i>	I like rock music because I love the electric guitar.
sing (v)	петь	She takes voice lessons to help her sing better.
television / TV (n)	телевидение / ТВ	Is there any good comedy on TV tonight?
theatre (n)	театр	The actor first performed in the theatre when she was ten.
visit (v)	посещать; навещать	How often does your aunt from Miami visit you?
watch (TV/a programme/etc) (v)	смотреть (телевизор / программу/ и т. д.)	I don't want to watch TV again tonight.
weekly (adj)	еженедельный	I listen to a weekly radio show about sailing every Sunday.

Unit 9

basketball (n)	баскетбол	It's good to be tall if you play basketball.
cancel (v)	отменять	They cancelled the football match because it was raining so hard.
captain (n)	капитан	Joe's the captain of the team, so on the pitch you listen to him.
catch (v)	ловить	You throw the ball and I'll catch it.
coach (n)	тренер; инструктор	The coach told me I have to be fitter to get on the team.
competition (n)	соревнование	Her grandson came first in the swimming competition.
cycle (v)	ездить на велосипеде	The plan was to cycle 50 miles, but my bike had a problem.
deserve (v)	заслуживать	You were unlucky to lose. You deserved to win.
drop (v)	ронять; бросать	I threw the ball to him but he dropped it.
encourage (v)	ободрять; помогать, поддерживать	Our coach encouraged us to try a little harder.
end (v)	оканчиваться	The match starts at five and ends at six forty-five.
enter (a competition / race / etc) (v)	участвовать в (соревновании / гонке / и т. д.)	You have to be under 16 to enter the race.
exciting (adj)	захватывающий	What an exciting game! I don't know who's going to win!
fan (n)	фанат, поклонник	He is a huge fan and goes to every game they play.
fantastic (adj)	фантастический, превосходный	The team was fantastic and won 5:0.
fast (adj)	быстрый	Oscar's very fast and usually wins running races.
first (adj)	первый	The team that comes first in the competition wins a cup.
football (n)	футбол	Football is the most popular team sport in the world.
goal (n)	гол	I scored a goal at the end of the game, so we won 1:0.
gym (n)	спортивный зал	Sue goes to the gym to build up her muscles after the accident.

hockey (n)	хоккей	In hockey, you can't raise your stick above the shoulder.
ice skating (n)	катание на коньках	I never go ice skating because I'm scared of slipping over.
indoor (adj)	в закрытом помещении	The hotel has an indoor swimming pool, which is good when it's winter.
last (adj)	последний	She hurt her leg and came last in the race.
outdoor (adj)	на открытом воздухе	I like to get fresh air so I prefer outdoor sports.
player (n)	игрок	The best player on the team is Simon and he scores all the goals.
popular (adj)	популярный	Football is a popular sport, with many people playing it or watching it.
practice (n)	практика	It takes practice to shoot baskets from so far away.
prize (n)	приз	The winner of the bike race won a prize of £5000.
push (v)	толкать	The other player pushed me away from the ball and I fell down.
race (n)	соревнование в беге; гонки	Ten runners are taking part in this ten-mile race.
racket (n)	ракетка	The tennis player hit the ball so hard that he broke his racket.
reach (v)	достигать	Tony was tired when he reached the end of the race.
ride (v)	ехать верхом	The first time you ride a horse can be scary because they're big animals.
roll (v)	катить(ся); вертеть(ся)	The ball rolled slowly across the line and into the net. Goal!
score (v)	забивать (гол)	Sharon's our best player – she scored fifteen goals last year.
select (v)	отбирать; подбирать	I'm playing well at the moment so the coach selected me for the team.
shove (v)	толкать, пихать	You can't shove the other player out of the way to get to the ball.
skate (v)	кататься на коньках	The ice hockey player skated fast towards the goal.
skiing (n)	катание на лыжах	Lots of people come to this mountain village in winter for the skiing.
snowboarding (n)	сноуборд (вид спорта)	Snowboarding is a popular winter sport among skateboarders.
sports centre (n)	спортивный центр	Liam joined the sports centre and goes there every day to use the gym or pool.
stadium (n)	стадион	The stadium was full of fans enjoying the match.
strong (adj)	сильный	He's a strong swimmer who wins all the races that he enters.
swimming (n)	плавание	Swimming is great exercise because it's hard to get injured in the water.
table tennis (n)	настольный теннис	Table tennis is a great indoor sport played with two bats and a ball.
team (n)	команда	There are five players on a basketball team.
tennis player (n)	теннисист; теннисистка	The biggest competition for a tennis player is probably Wimbledon.
throw (v)	бросать	The basketball player threw the ball towards the basket.
ticket (n)	билет	How much is a ticket for the football match tomorrow?
touch (v)	(при)касаться	Only the goalkeeper can touch the ball with their hand in football.
watch (a game / match) (v)	смотреть (игру / матч)	Let's go and watch the match in the stadium, not on TV.
well (adv)	хорошо	Wendy got on the team because she plays well.

Topic vocabulary

Unit 12

absent (adj)	отсутствующий	Carl was absent from school again today – is he sick?
answer (n)	ответ	Does anyone know the answer to the second question?
Art (n)	ИЗО (изобразительное искусство)	We learned how to draw faces in Art today.
Biology (n)	биология	The Biology teacher is telling us about how plants grow.
board (n)	доска	The teacher wrote the homework up on the board.
Chemistry (n)	химия	Do you do real experiments in Chemistry?
class(room) (n)	класс, учебный кабинет	The kids had covered the walls of the classroom with their work.
complicated (adj)	сложный; запутанный	A good teacher knows how to explain a complicated subject simply.
desk (n)	парта, письменный стол	The students were sitting at their desks writing an essay.
dictionary (n)	словарь	Look up any words you don't know in your dictionary.
exam (n)	экзамен	You must get 55% to pass the exam.
fail (v)	провалить(ся) (на экзамене)	Students who fail the test must take it again.
favourite (adj)	любимый	English is my favourite subject – I love it!
Geography (n)	география	I'm learning the capital cities of the world for a Geography test.
head teacher (n)	директор школы	His teacher sent him to the head teacher for talking in class.
History (n)	история	We're doing the Second World War in History at the moment.
homework (n)	домашняя работа	Our teacher asked us to do some research on the Internet for homework.
important (adj)	важный	Catherine the Great is an important figure in Russian history.
intelligent (adj)	умный	John's intelligent and always gets high marks.
IT (Information Technology) (n)	информационные технологии	Do you learn how to program in IT?
IWB (interactive white board) (n)	интерактивная доска	Our teacher made Julie go to the front of the class and write the answer on the IWB.
know (v)	знать	I don't know the answer to that question.
language (n)	язык	The English language is the language of business.
learn (v)	учиться; учить (что-л.)	Our teacher makes us learn ten new verbs every week.
lesson (n)	урок	Our Maths lesson can be quite boring sometimes.
library (n)	библиотека	We can borrow three books from the library every week.
Literature (n)	литература	We are studying Tolstoy's <i>Anna Karenina</i> in Literature.
mark (n)	отметка, оценка	How did you get such high marks in the exam? You didn't study!
match (v)	подбирать (пару); находить соответствие	The exercise asks students to match pictures to vocabulary.
Maths (n)	математика	We did some geometry in Maths today.
mean (v)	значить, означать	Find out what the word means by looking it up in a dictionary.
Music (n)	музыка	We're learning about opera in Music at the moment.
notebook (n)	блокнот	Write down these nouns in your notebooks.
pass (v)	сдавать (экзамен)	If I pass all my exams, my mum will buy me a new jacket.
PE (Physical Education) (n)	физкультура	In PE today, we played a game of football.

Physics (n)	физика	I'm learning Newton's laws for my Physics test.
project (n)	проект	Ivan is doing a project on growing fruit this term.
pupil (n)	ученик	All the pupils in the class helped to get the class ready for parents' evening.
RE (Religious Education) (n)	основы религиозных культур	We learned about the biggest church in Russia in RE today.
read (v)	читать	I love to read comics and magazines.
remember (v)	помнить	We have to remember a lot of important dates for the History exam.
report (n)	отчёт об успеваемости (в школе)	Peter's parents were pleased with his report – he got all A's!
right (adj)	правильный	Does anyone know the right answer?
right (adv)	правильно	Question 3 was really difficult, but I think I got it right.
school trip (n)	школьная поездка	The class went on a school trip to the science museum.
school uniform (n)	школьная форма	The school uniform is black trousers, a white shirt and a blue tie.
serious (adj)	серьёзный	My best friend is sick today. I hope it's nothing serious.
Social Science (n)	обществознание	Social Science teaches us how people live with one another.
student (n)	студент; ученик	There are thirty students in my class.
teach (v)	учить; обучать; преподавать; давать уроки	Our English teacher taught us the past tenses today.
term (n)	семестр	At the end of Christmas term, we always give our teacher a present.
tick (v)	ставить значок ✓	Our teacher puts a tick if we get an answer right.
timetable (n)	расписание	Ronny's timetable is hard on Tuesdays – he has Maths and Physics.
understand (v)	понимать	I still don't understand how to make programs in IT.
write (v)	писать	We have to write an essay discussing a book we read in Literature.
wrong (adj)	неверный, неправильный	I was so embarrassed when I gave the wrong answer to an easy question.
wrong (adv)	неверно, неправильно	If you get an answer wrong, you get zero.

Unit 15

accept (v)	принимать	They offered me the job and I accepted – I start on Monday!
alone (adv)	один	I prefer to work alone as I don't like to depend on others.
bored (adj)	скучающий	The students were bored with doing Maths problems on a warm summer day.
boring (adj)	скучный	When you do the same job for years, it gets boring.
boss (n)	шеф; руководитель; начальник	Sean asked his boss if he could take Friday off work.
build (v)	строить	Our company is building 100 new houses.
busy (adj)	занятый; беспокойный; суетливый	The high street is always busy on Saturdays, full of shoppers.
call (v)	звонить	Olive's not here yet – can you call her and see if she's all right?
career (n)	карьера	You have to study hard if you want to go on to a career in law.
carry (v)	нести; носить	Can you carry some of these files? They're very heavy.
certainly (adv)	конечно	Yes, Kelly is certainly in a good position to get the job.

Topic vocabulary

chance (n)	шанс; возможность	Is there any chance of me getting a pay rise?
company (n)	компания	The company Frank works for makes sports equipment.
complete (v)	заканчивать; завершать	When we complete the project, I can relax.
create (v)	создавать; творить	My brother's job is to create websites for small companies.
daily (adj)	ежедневный	Liam gets a daily wage of £60, but he doesn't work every day.
daily (adv)	ежедневно	The shop doesn't add up its profits daily, but at the end of the week.
difficult (adj)	трудный	I'm so tired – I had a difficult day at work.
difficulty (n)	трудность	You won't have any difficulty with the work. It's very simple.
drive (v)	везти, ехать; управлять (автомобилем)	Steven can drive a car and he's learning to drive a van now.
driving licence (n)	водительское удостоверение	The driving license for a lorry is much harder to get than the one for a car.
earn (v)	зарабатывать	Do you earn more money in your new job than in the old one?
effort (n)	усилие; попытка	If we make a real effort, we can get the work finished by Friday.
engineer (n)	инженер	The engineer who designed that machine did a wonderful job.
factory (n)	фабрика; завод	Yuri works in the paint shop of a car factory.
finish (v)	заканчивать(ся)	We can leave when we finish the work.
hard (adv)	усердно; энергично	There were very few customers in the shop today, so we didn't have to work very hard.
job (n)	работа	His father's first job was cooking in a café.
journalist (n)	журналист	Roger works as a journalist for the local newspaper.
lift (v)	поднимать	Don't lift that heavy box or you'll hurt your back!
manage (v)	управлять	How does she manage a company and bring up three kids?
manager (n)	управляющий, менеджер	I asked the manager for a day off on Monday.
mechanic (n)	механик	A mechanic is looking at my car at the moment.
meeting (n)	встреча; собрание	The boss held a meeting in his office this morning, but I was late!
money (n)	деньги	She makes very good money in her new job.
necessary (adj)	необходимый, нужный	It's necessary to get very high marks to get into medical school.
newspaper (n)	газета	I read about the fire in the newspaper.
occupation (n)	занятие; профессия	A good occupation for a caring person is nurse.
office (n)	офис	I work in an office and wear a suit and tie to work.
please (v)	нравиться; радовать	It pleases me to see your work is getting better.
police officer (n)	офицер полиции	The police officer stopped the car and asked for the driving license.
speak (v)	говорить	Can you speak to Janine about her lateness, please?
staff (n)	штат; персонал	The restaurant staff are friendly and helpful.
start (v)	начинать	The manager asked me if I could start the job on Monday!
train (v)	учить; тренировать	I have to train three new members of staff this week.
try (v)	пробовать; пытаться	She's trying hard to get the work finished on time.
type (n)	тип	What type of person are we looking for to fill the position?
wonderful (adj)	чудесный	Teaching is the most wonderful job in the world – I love it!
work (n)	работа	Joe can't find work – do you know of a job he can do?

Unit 18

advert (n)	реклама	There was an advert for coffee on the side of the bus.
baker's (n)	булочная	I went to the baker's to buy some bread.
bill (n)	счёт	Let me pay the bill for the meal this time.
bookshop (n)	книжный магазин	Alex went into the bookshop to buy a book.
brand-new (adj)	совершенно новый	She's got a brand-new mobile phone – it was her birthday last week.
butcher's (n)	мясной магазин	Go to the butcher's and get me some sausages.
buy (v)	покупать	Jane went shopping but she didn't buy anything.
cash (n)	наличные деньги	They don't accept credit cards in that shop – only cash.
change (v)	менять(ся), изменять(ся)	I want to change this top because it's too small for me.
changing room (n)	примерочная	Where are the changing rooms? I want to try on these trousers.
charge (v)	назначать цену	How much do they charge for a haircut here?
cheap (adj)	дешёвый	The clothes are so cheap – I bought all these for £10!
chemist's (n)	аптека	When you're at the chemist's, will you get me some aspirin?
close (v)	закрывать(ся)	Do the shops close at 5 pm or 6 pm today?
cost (v)	стоить	How much does a loaf of bread cost?
credit card (n)	кредитная карта	Can I pay by credit card here?
customer (n)	покупатель; клиент	He's the shop's best customer. He comes in and buys something nearly every day.
decide (v)	решать	I can't decide which shirt to buy.
department store (n)	универмаг; универсальный магазин	You can buy nearly anything in a department store.
expensive (adj)	дорогой	The clothes there are too expensive for her to buy.
extremely (adv)	крайне; чрезвычайно	Mark always takes an extremely long time to choose clothes.
fairly (adv)	довольно	The shoes were fairly expensive, but not too much.
gift (n)	подарок	Fred bought his dad a gift for his birthday.
greengrocer's (n)	овощной магазин	I bought some bananas and apples at the greengrocer's.
online shopping (n)	покупка товаров через Интернет	Online shopping is much easier than going out to the shops.
open (v)	открывать(ся)	What time do the shops open here in the morning?
open-air (adj)	на открытом воздухе; уличный	We visited an open-air market while we were in Thailand.
order (v)	заказывать	Well, I know what I want to eat – are you ready to order?
pay (v)	платить	Ruth's dad always pays for the meal when they go out.
pocket money (n)	карманные деньги	Do your parents give you pocket money every week?
present (n)	подарок	Yvonne bought her mother a lovely present for Mother's Day.
price (n)	цена	All the shops bring their prices down after Christmas.
queue (n)	очередь	There was a long queue in the bank, so I went to do my shopping instead.
quite (adv)	довольно; вполне	It's quite cheap to eat in that restaurant, but the food's great.
return (v)	возвращать(ся)	Henry returned the MP3 player because it stopped working.
sell (v)	продавать	They sell great steaks in that butcher's.
shop assistant (n)	продавец	The shop assistant in the clothes shop asked Greg if he needed any help.
shopping centre / mall (n)	торговый центр	They go to the shopping mall every weekend to shop and eat.
spend (v)	тратить	Julie spent all her pocket money on one top.

Topic vocabulary

street market (n)	уличный рынок	Tourists love shopping in this street market in Istanbul.
supermarket (n)	супермаркет	He went to the supermarket with his mum to help with the shopping.
wrap (v)	упаковывать; заворачивать	Did you get paper to wrap the Christmas presents with?

Unit 21

amaze (v)	изумлять	That magician's tricks always amaze me.
backwards (adv)	назад	He fell over backwards and bumped the back of his head.
burst (v)	лопаться; взрываться	The balloon burst and made a loud bang.
cardboard (n)	картон	The boy's mother cut him a mask out of cardboard.
circus (n)	цирк	My favourite act in the circus are the clowns.
common (adj)	обычный; распространённый	It's very common for American boys to dress up as cowboys.
continue (v)	продолжать(ся)	The parade goes through the square and continues up the hill.
costume (n)	костюм	What costume will you dress up in at Halloween?
crowded (adj)	переполненный; многолюдный	It was so crowded on the bus that we couldn't get on.
curious (adj)	любопытный	I'm curious to see who wins the prize.
decoration (n)	украшение	There were balloons hanging everywhere as decoration.
especially (adv)	особенно	She loves all parties, but especially fancy dress parties.
fair (n)	ярмарка; выставка	Her favourite ride at the fair is the carousel.
festival (n)	фестиваль	They have a spring festival here every year.
forwards (adv)	вперёд	The parade stopped and then moved forwards again.
fun (n)	веселье, забава	We had a lot of fun at the fair – it was great!
guess (v)	отгадывать, угадывать	Can you guess where we're going on holiday this year.
habit (n)	привычка	It's Grandad's habit to take a walk every morning.
indeed (adv)	действительно; в самом деле	Their mother promised to take them fishing and indeed she did.
invite (v)	приглашать	If Laura invites you to her party, will you go?
joke (v)	шутить	My dad jokes about his weight, but he's worried really.
judge (v)	судить	Who is judging the best costume?
mood (n)	настроение	Why are you in a bad mood? Did something go wrong?
noise (n)	шум	The children are making a lot of noise. Tell them to be quiet.
organise (v)	организовывать; устраивать	Do you know a good company that organises children's parties?
organiser (n)	организатор	The mayor is a good organiser so the carnival went perfectly.
parade (n)	парад	We watched the dancers in the parade go by.
prepare (v)	готовить(ся), приготавливать(ся)	It took hours to prepare all the food for fifty guests.
pretend (v)	притворяться	The footballer pretended to be hurt, but he was fine.
reason (n)	причина	The reason for the festival is to welcome the return of spring.
report (v)	рассказывать, сообщать	The newspaper reported the discovery of a 1000-year-old sword.
return (v)	возвращать(ся)	We leave for France on the 8th and return on the 17th.
scream (n)	крик	The screams of the fans got louder and louder.
scream (v)	кричать	The children screamed with excitement when they saw the elephants.

show (n)	шоу	Let's go in and sit down, because the show's about to start.
smile (v)	улыбаться	The clowns always make me smile.
speech (n)	речь	The mayor made a speech to the people of the town.
spray (v)	распылять; опрыскивать	The gardener sprayed his plants with water.
strange (adj)	странный	It was such a strange show that I couldn't understand it.
sword (n)	меч	That sword was carried by a king in the past.
town hall (n)	администрация города; здание муниципалитета	The mayor's office is in the town hall.
traditional (adj)	традиционный	It's a traditional festival that first took place 500 years ago.
treasure (n)	сокровище	The two boys were looking for pirates' treasure on the beach.
voice (n)	голос	He was shouting so much that he lost his voice.
whole (adj)	целый, весь; полный	The whole town takes part in the parade – men, women and children.

Unit 24

accessory / accessories (n)	аксессуары	The shop sells accessories like belts and bags.
anorak (n)	анорак; куртка с капюшоном	I need to buy an anorak – it's going to be a rainy winter.
belt (n)	ремень	You need to buy a brown belt to go with those brown trousers.
boot (n)	сапог; ботинок	She was wearing a pair of leather boots that came up to her knees.
borrow (v)	занимать; брать на время	Can I borrow your suit? I have to go to a wedding.
button (n)	пуговица	One of the buttons came off the front of my shirt.
cardigan (n)	кардиган	My granddad was wearing a woolly cardigan buttoned all the way up.
casual (adj)	повседневный	You don't have to wear a suit – just casual clothes.
casually (adv)	неформально	He was casually dressed in jeans and a polo shirt.
check(ed) (adj)	клетчатый	Do you prefer this checked shirt to the striped one.
clothes (n)	одежда	He's got so many clothes that they don't fit in his wardrobe.
comfortably (adv)	удобно	She was comfortably dressed in a sweatshirt and old jeans.
cotton (adj)	хлопчатобумажный	I prefer cotton socks because they're cooler than woolen ones.
denim (adj)	джинсовый	Her blue denim jacket exactly matched her jeans.
dress (n)	платье	Kate is wearing a long flowery summer dress.
dress (v)	одеваться	Can you children dress on their own yet?
(extra) large (adj)	(очень) большой	My son's so big now that he wears tops that are extra large.
fashion (n)	мода	She loves fashion and spends all her money on clothes.
fasten (v)	застёгивать(ся)	The dress fastens with buttons all the way up the side.
fit (v)	подходить (<i>по размеру</i>)	Those shoes don't fit you – they're too big.
fold (v)	складывать, сгибать	If you fold your clothes, they won't need ironing all the time.
follow (v)	следовать; следить за	Carl follows all the latest fashions.
handbag (n)	сумка	She was carrying a small black leather handbag under her arm.
jacket (n)	пиджак; жакет	The trousers of the suit fit you, but the jacket's too small.
jewellery (n)	ювелирные украшения	The shop sells jewellery like necklaces and rings.
leather (n)	кожа	Are those boots made of real leather or plastic?

Topic vocabulary

make-up (n)	макияж	My mum doesn't put on much make-up – just lipstick.
match (v)	подходить; сочетать(ся)	I bought you a blue tie to match your eyes.
measure (v)	мерить, измерять	They measured my feet at the shoe shop and they were two sizes bigger!
medium (adj)	средний (<i>о размере</i>)	Do you wear a medium shirt or a large one usually?
modern (adj)	современный	That shop sells really modern clothes – nothing old-fashioned.
old-fashioned (adj)	старомодный	Those trousers are so old-fashioned. My granddad has a pair!
perfume (n)	духи	Your perfume smells beautiful – what's it called?
plain (adj)	простой; гладкий, без рисунка (<i>о ткани</i>)	He wears a plain white T-shirt and blue jeans every day.
shampoo (n)	шампунь	Your hair's so shiny! What shampoo do you use?
shiny (adj)	блестящий	Her leather handbag is so shiny that I can see my face in it!
shirt (n)	рубашка	Why don't you buy a brown tie to wear with that yellow shirt?
shoe (n)	обувь	I have to take off these shoes because they're hurting my feet.
size (n)	размер	What size shoes do you take – ten?
(skinny) jeans (n)	(зауженные) джинсы	He was wearing a pair of skinny jeans in black denim.
skirt (n)	юбка	What top are you thinking of wearing with that skirt?
smart (adj)	нарядный; элегантный; модный	You look very smart in that suit, Gerry!
smartly	нарядно; элегантно; модно	Why can't you dress smartly and throw away those old jeans?
spotted (adj)	в горошек (<i>о ткани</i>)	You can't wear a spotted tie with a striped shirt!
striped (adj)	полосатый	His team wears a red and white striped shirt and white shorts.
style (n)	стиль	She says I've got no style, but I think her clothes look bad.
suit (n)	костюм	My brother has to wear a suit and tie to work every day.
suit (v)	подходить; быть к лицу	That scarf really suits you – the colour goes with your eyes.
sweatshirt (n)	толстовка	Put a sweatshirt on after your run so you don't get cold.
T-shirt (n)	футболка	Most teenagers wear jeans and T-shirts.
tie (n)	галстук	Many companies ask men to wear a shirt and tie to work.
tight (adj)	узкий; тесный; обтягивающий	This shirt's too tight around the neck – I can't breathe.
trainers (n)	кроссовки	He wears basketball trainers on and off the court.
trend (n)	мода; тенденция; направление	Spiky hair is the trend in hair styles these days.
trendy (adj)	модный	He always looks trendy, like he stepped out of a fashion magazine.
trousers (n)	брюки	The trousers on this suit fit well and are the right length.
undo (v)	расстёгивать, развязывать, раскрывать	It was hot so I undid the top button on my shirt.
wear (v)	носить	In this photo, I'm wearing a fancy dress costume.

Unit 27

anywhere (adv)	где-нибудь, куда-нибудь	Are you going anywhere this weekend or staying at home?
art gallery (n)	картинная галерея	There were some beautiful paintings at the art gallery.
bank (n)	банк	I went into the bank to take out some money.
building (n)	здание	I live on the fourth floor of that building on the corner.

bus / metro / petrol / police / railway / train station (n)	остановка автобуса / станция метро / бензоколонка / полицейский участок / железнодорожная станция	Kate handed in the handbag she found at the police station.
car park (n)	парковка	The car park was full so she had to park on the street.
castle (n)	замок	At the top of the hill is a 500-year-old castle.
central (adj)	центральный	The central street in the town is the shopping street.
city / town centre (n)	центр города	No cars are allowed in the city centre on Saturdays so shoppers can walk around freely.
cottage (n)	коттедж	Our grandma lives in a tiny cottage in the Welsh countryside.
countryside (n)	сельская местность	The countryside around here is full of rivers and forests.
cover (v)	закрывать, покрывать	Snow covers the top of the mountain in winter.
cross (the bridge / street / road) (v)	перейти (мост / улицу / дорогу)	Look right and left before you cross the road.
discover (v)	делать открытие; открывать; обнаруживать	We got lost in Paris yesterday and discovered a lovely café.
divide (v)	делить(ся); разделять(ся)	A wide river divides the two halves of the town.
doubt (v)	сомневаться	I doubt I can come to Spain with you, I'm afraid.
excuse (v)	извинять, прощать	Excuse me, sir, do you know where the town hall is?
flat (n)	квартира	They live in a flat on the fifth floor.
foggy (adj)	туманный	It was foggy and we couldn't see ten feet in front of the car.
guesthouse (n)	гостиница; пансион	We stayed in a little guesthouse run by a German couple.
hear (v)	слышать	Can you hear the sound of water? We're near the river!
huge (adj)	огромный	A huge rock came down the mountain and nearly crushed the car!
hurry (v)	торопить(ся); спешить	We have to hurry because the show's about to start.
icy (adj)	ледяной; покрытый льдом	I slipped over on the icy street.
museum (n)	музей	The children went to the castle museum to see the exhibits.
narrow (adj)	узкий	The road is too narrow for more than one car here.
notice (v)	замечать	Did you notice how tall that woman was?
nowhere (adv)	нигде, никуда	There's nowhere better than London to visit, I think.
offer (v)	предлагать	My aunt offered to show me around the city while I was there.
office block	офисное здание; административное здание	John works on the sixteenth floor of that office block.
park (n)	парк	She takes her dog to the park to run every day.
pass (the bank / museum / etc) (v)	пройти мимо (банка / музея / и т. д.)	To get to the museum, pass the bank and take the first right.
population (n)	население	The population of the town is 255,000.
post office (n)	почта	Can you go to the post office and send a parcel for me?
quiet (adj)	тихий; спокойный	It's a quiet town with not much going on.
recognise (v)	узнавать	I recognise this building from the magazine article about the town.
recommend (v)	рекомендовать	If you visit the town, I recommend that you visit the museum.
refuse (v)	отказываться	I refuse to walk another step – I'm exhausted.
rent (v)	нанимать; сдавать в аренду	They rent a house in town for £500 a month.

Topic vocabulary

shopping centre (n)	торговый центр	We go to the shopping centre once a month and do all our shopping.
square (n)	площадь	There was only one hotel in the village and it was in the square.
tiny (adj)	очень маленький; крошечный	Just 50 people lived in the tiny mountain village.
variety (n)	разнообразие	The shop offers a great variety of different clothes.
village (n)	деревня	Only 100 people still live in the village.
wide (adj)	широкий	It takes five minutes to cross the wide river.
windy (adj)	ветренный	It was so windy that I could hardly stand up.

Unit 30

abroad (adv)	за границей	This is my first holiday abroad – my other holidays were in the UK.
afraid (adj)	испуганный	I'm afraid of dogs. They really scare me.
again (adv)	снова, опять, ещё раз	Let's go to Rome again. Last time it was great.
airport (n)	аэропорт	The plane landed in Athens airport right on time.
arrive (v)	прибывать, приезжать	The train leaves London at 6pm and arrives in Edinburgh at 10.30.
brilliant (adj)	блестящий	That's a brilliant idea! Let's go camping!
camp (v)	проводить отдых на свежем воздухе (в палатке)	I prefer to camp on holiday because I love sleeping in a tent.
careful (adj)	внимательный; осторожный	Be careful when you cross the road because the cars go very fast.
coach (n)	автобус (междугороднего сообщения)	We're going to Manchester by coach since it's cheaper than the train.
cool (adj)	прохладный	Even though it's summer, it's still quite cool in the morning.
delay (n)	задержка; отсрочка	Our plane left after a short delay because of a late passenger.
delay (v)	задерживать; откладывать	The coach was delayed by an hour because of engine trouble.
dirty (adj)	грязный	Our hotel room was dirty so mum asked them to clean it.
early (adj)	ранний	I've got an early flight tomorrow so I'm going to bed.
flight attendant (n)	бортпроводник	The flight attendant said the plane was ready to take off.
guest (n)	гость	Guests in this hotel come here to relax and enjoy themselves.
hostel (n)	хостел, общежитие	The students are staying in hostels as they tour Europe to save money.
hotel (n)	отель; гостиница	We don't have enough money to stay in a five-star hotel.
journey (n)	поездка	The train journey from London to Edinburgh takes 4–5 hours.
land (v)	приземляться	The plane landed in Paris right on time and we got off.
leave (v)	оставлять; покидать	Oh no! I left our suitcases in the taxi!
luggage (n)	багаж	The only luggage I have is a small suitcase that I can take on the plane with me.
pack (v)	упаковывать, запаковывать	When you pack your suitcase, put in a warm top.
package holiday	тур	We went on a package holiday to Egypt and it was so cheap!
passenger	пассажир	One of the passengers was so ill that the plane had to turn back.
passport (n)	паспорт	We showed our passports and then went to get our luggage.
plane (n)	самолёт	The plane landed in Gatwick Airport.

platform (n)	платформа	What platform does the train to Glasgow leave from?
relax (v)	отдыхать	I work very hard and go on holiday to relax.
seatbelt (n)	ремень безопасности	The police officer stopped the driver for not wearing her seatbelt.
ship (n)	корабль	The ship crosses the Atlantic Ocean from Southampton to New York.
stay (v)	остановиться, жить, гостить	We are staying in a lovely hotel near the sea.
suitcase (n)	чемодан	You have too many things in your suitcase – it won't close.
tour guide (n)	гид, экскурсовод	The tour guide showed us the best sights of the city.
tourist information centre (n)	центр туристической информации	We got a map of the town at the tourist information office.
traffic jam (n)	дорожная пробка	They got stuck in a traffic jam and missed their flight.
traffic lights (n)	светофор	The traffic lights turned green and the cars started moving.
train station (n)	вокзал; железнодорожная станция	When we get to the train station, what platform do we go to?
travel (v)	путешествовать	I love to travel, especially to countries that are far away.
travel agent (n)	турагент; сотрудник бюро путешествий	The travel agent booked me a holiday in Italy.
trip (n)	поездка	We're going on a three-day trip to Paris.
unpack (v)	распаковывать	I unpacked my suitcase and put my clothes in the wardrobe.

Unit 33

allow (v)	позволять, разрешать	His doctor doesn't allow him to eat much sugar.
amount (n)	количество	What is a healthy amount of food for an adult?
balanced diet (n)	сбалансированная диета	Eat a balanced diet to stay healthy.
break (v)	ломать(ся); разбивать(ся); рвать(ся)	John broke his leg while skiing.
burn (v)	гореть; жечь; обжигать	Wait till the food cools or you'll burn your tongue.
check (v)	проверять	Get a dentist to check your teeth every six months.
contain (v)	содержать (в себе)	This chewing gum doesn't contain any sugar.
contents (n)	содержание	I looked through the contents page of the book.
cough (v)	кашлять	Why are you coughing – is something stuck in your throat?
dizzy (adj)	испытывающий головокружение	Your face has gone white – do you feel dizzy?
exercise (n)	упражнение; занятие	I'm going to the gym to do some exercise.
exercise (v)	тренировать(ся)	If you exercise, you'll get fitter.
fault (n)	ошибка; промах; вина	It's your fault that we missed the bus – you're so slow.
feel (v)	чувствовать	Your cheek is very hot – do you feel ill?
fever (n)	лихорадка, жар	The thermometer says 39 °C – you've got a fever.
fit (adj)	здоровый; бодрый; находящийся в хорошей физической форме	She's very fit – she goes running every day.
fitness (n)	фитнес	I joined a gym because fitness is important to me.
fizzy drink (n)	газированный напиток	Ivan doesn't like the bubbles in fizzy drinks.
fresh / frozen / health food (n)	свежая / замороженная / здоровая еда	You need to eat more fresh food – go to the market.
general (adj)	общий	I read some books to get a general idea about diets.
generally (adv)	вообще; в общем смысле; в общих чертах	Generally, I eat healthily, but I like a burger now and then.

Topic vocabulary

healthy (adj)	здоровый	A healthy diet must include fruit and vegetables.
height (n)	высота; вышина; рост	His dad was very tall but he's of medium height.
(large / double / small / etc) helping (of something) (n)	(большая / двойная / маленькая) порция (чего-нибудь)	That dessert looks great – give me a large helping.
hospital (n)	больница	Henry is in hospital because he had a car crash.
hurt (v)	причинять боль; ушибить, повредить	I fell over and hurt my arm.
improvement (n)	улучшение	That hair style is a great improvement on your last one.
include (v)	включать; заключать	A healthy diet includes fish.
insist (v)	настаивать	I didn't want to try the dish, but the chef insisted.
join (v)	присоединять(ся); вступить в; записываться в	You need to join a gym and get fit again.
medical (adj)	медицинский	Go and see a doctor at the medical centre.
medical advice (n)	медицинская рекомендация	I heard you're a doctor and I need medical advice.
miracle (n)	чудо	It's a miracle – my mum was so ill and now she's better.
normal (adj)	нормальный; обычный; обыкновенный	After so long in hospital, she just wants a normal life again.
normally (adv)	нормально; как правило, обычно, обыкновенно	Normally, I don't like fish, but this is so tasty!
plan (v)	планировать	If you want to lose weight, you need to plan your diet.
quality (n)	качество	Make sure the food you eat is top quality, not junk.
quantity (n)	количество	When you eat that quantity of food, you'll gain weight.
regular (adj)	регулярный	Take regular exercise – every two days at least.
rest (v)	отдыхать	Don't go to the gym every day – rest every other day.
result (n)	результат	Did you get the results of your medical tests?
skin (n)	кожа	I stayed in the sun too long and my skin is red.
sneeze (v)	чихать	Use a tissue when you sneeze, please.
spot (n)	пятно; прыщ	He has bad skin and his face is covered in spots.
sugar-free (adj)	без сахара	What makes sugar-free drinks sweet?
temperature (n)	температура	You feel hot – I'm going to take your temperature.
unhealthy (adj)	вредный (для здоровья); нездоровый	Eating burgers every day is unhealthy, you know.
way (n)	способ; образ действий	Swimming is a great way to get fit.
weigh (v)	весить; иметь вес	My mum weighs the same as when she was 20 – she hasn't put on weight.

Unit 36

actually (adv)	фактически; на самом деле; действительно	Programming sounds difficult but actually it's not.
advanced (adj)	продвинутый; самый современный	This is the most advanced computer on the market.
afterwards (adv)	после	He showed me how to do it and afterwards I tried.
app (n)	приложение для мобильных устройств	This is an app for a smartphone that finds you a taxi.
article (n)	статья	I read an article in a magazine about laptops.
channel (n)	канал	Can you change the channel? I don't want to watch this.
charge (a phone / battery / etc) (v)	зарядить (телефон / аккумулятор / и т. д.)	I need to charge my phone – it's got no battery left.

click (v)	щёлкать	Click on the icon to open the file.
contact (v)	связаться	You need to contact your mother – she called twice.
delete (v)	удалять	If you deleted the file recently, it'll still be in the recycling bin.
digital (adj)	цифровой	Digital cameras are great because you see the photo immediately.
documentary (n)	документальный фильм	I saw a documentary about future technology.
dot (n)	точка	The company website is K-L-M dot R-U.
download (v)	скачать; загрузить	He's downloading a program from the Internet.
earphones / headphones (n)	наушники	She can't hear you as she's wearing headphones.
email (n)	сообщение электронной почты	Send me an email with details of the party.
episode (n)	серия; эпизод	I can't come out – the final episode of my favourite show's on.
free (adj)	бесплатный	The basic software is free and you pay for the advanced program.
information (n)	информация	The article had some great information about new apps.
keyboard (n)	клавиатура	I spilled juice on the keyboard and now the keys stick.
laptop (n)	портативный компьютер	A laptop is good because you can carry it around.
main (adj)	главный	There are around fifty computers in the main office.
memory (n)	память	My new computer has 500 GB of memory.
mobile (phone) (n)	мобильный телефон	I dropped my mobile in the water and now it won't turn on.
mouse (n)	мышь	This mouse isn't working – nothing happened when I clicked.
multimedia (adj)	мультимедийный	The shop sells multimedia devices like smartphones.
nearly (adv)	почти; приблизительно	I nearly have enough money for a new mobile.
PC (n)	персональный компьютер	I opened the tower of my PC to clean it.
phone (v)	звонить	Jim phoned me on my mobile.
program (n)	программа (компьютерная)	He writes programs for a software company.
programme (n)	программа (ТВ)	There's a great programme on TV tonight.
really (adv)	действительно; на самом деле	That's a really cool phone! Is it yours?
reply (v)	отвечать	I sent her a message but she didn't reply.
save (v)	сохранять	Save any files on a memory stick too.
screen (n)	экран	The TV screen has a big crack in it!
serial (n)	сериал	I watch this TV serial every Tuesday night.
signal (n)	сигнал	Have you got a strong signal on your mobile?
smartphone (n)	смартфон	He uses his smartphone for surfing the net and sending messages.
stream (v)	слушать или смотреть онлайн; транслировать онлайн	This website streams TV programmes from all over the world.
tablet (n)	планшет	Tablets are better than laptops because you can hold them in one hand.
text (v)	отправлять смс-сообщение	He texted his best friend, asking him to come over.
text message (n)	смс-сообщение	Jimmy sent the text message to my old mobile.
upload (v)	загружать	I uploaded a new picture onto my profile page.
use (v)	использовать; пользоваться	Most people use a computer for the job nowadays.
website (n)	сайт	The website has 10,000 visitors a day.

Topic vocabulary

Unit 39

annoy (v)	раздражать	Your behaviour is annoying me, so stop it.
awful (adj)	ужасный	The smell of the polluted river was awful.
beach (n)	пляж	We lay on the beach getting dry from our swim in the sea.
blame (v)	обвинять; считать виновным	We must find who is to blame for the pollution.
bother (v)	беспокоить	Doesn't the rubbish on the beach bother you? It makes me angry.
cause (v)	вызывать, производить; влиять (<i>быть причиной</i>)	Pollution has caused many problems for the fish in the river.
climate change (n)	изменение климата	Climate change creates extreme weather all over the world.
complain (v)	жаловаться; подавать жалобу	They complained to the police about the noise.
creature (n)	создание; живое существо	The dolphin is a beautiful sea creature.
depth (n)	глубина	The depth of the water is about 10 metres.
destroy (v)	разрушать; уничтожать, истреблять	The fire destroyed huge areas of forest.
dig (v)	копать, рыть	Let's dig here to try and find some potatoes.
disappear (v)	исчезать, пропадать, скрываться	Many of the birds have disappeared from this forest.
electric (adj)	электрический	I got an electric shock from the wire.
environment (n)	окружающая среда	Saving the environment is an important thing to do.
fence (n)	ограда; изгородь, забор	The fence between the gardens was blown down in the storm.
field (n)	поле	There were twenty cows eating grass in the field.
flood (n)	наводнение; половодье	The flood left the village under water.
flood (v)	затоплять, наводнить; заливать	The river overflowed and flooded the town.
forest fire (n)	лесной пожар	The fire fighters fought the forest fire for days.
fortunately (adv)	к счастью	Fortunately, nobody was hurt in the fire.
fresh air (n)	свежий воздух	Go out for a walk and get some fresh air.
global warming (n)	глобальное потепление	Global warming is turning huge areas into desert.
hope (v)	надеяться	We hope we can stop the damage before it's too late.
impossible (adj)	невозможный	It's impossible to know how long we have to change the planet.
island (n)	остров	They live on a tiny island off the coast of Wales.
litter (n)	мусор	The children were picking up litter from the school field.
litter / recycling bin (n)	мусорное ведро / мусорный бак	Put glass in the recycling bin.
motorway (n)	автострада; автомаги- страль; автотрасса	It takes an hour to drive to London on the new motorway.
mountain (n)	гора	We live in a village near the top of the mountain.
mud (n)	грязь, слякоть	The floods left the fields full of thick mud.
oxygen (n)	кислород	Trees take in carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.
path (n)	тропа, тропинка, дорожка	We walked along a path in the forest.
pollution (n)	загрязнение; выбросы	Factories produce a lot of air pollution.
protect (v)	защищать; охранять	It is up to us to protect the environment from harm.
rainforest (n)	тропические леса	Thousands of birds and animals live in the Amazon rainforest.
remain (v)	оставаться	Nothing remained of the building after the fire.

remove (v)	уносить; убирать	We removed most of our furniture from the house.
shallow (adj)	мелкий; мелководный; поверхностный	The water was very shallow – it came up to my knees.
silence (n)	тишина	There was complete silence in the forest – not even a bird sang.
silent (adj)	тихий; безмолвный	Everyone had gone and the village was silent.
simple (adj)	простой	They have a very simple diet – mostly vegetables.
slip (v)	поскользнуться, оступиться	I slipped in the mud and fell down.
sting (v)	жечь; обжигать; причинять или испытывать острую боль	My arm really stings where that ant bit me.
sudden (adj)	внезапный; неожиданный	I felt a sudden pain in my arm.
suddenly (adv)	вдруг, внезапно	Suddenly, water began to come into the room.
unfortunately (adv)	к сожалению	Unfortunately, the flood washed away our car.
waste (water / energy / etc) (v)	тратить (воду / энергию / и т. д.)	Don't waste water – turn off that tap.
wildlife (n)	живая природа	The wildlife in the areas needs protecting.
wooden (adj)	деревянный	The wooden furniture was all destroyed in the fire.

Unit 42

army (n)	армия	The army are helping villages damaged in the fire.
beg (v)	нищенствовать; побираться	I gave some money to an old man begging in the street.
bomb (n)	бомба	Luckily, the police found the bomb.
burn (v)	жечь; обжигать	I touched the hot oven and burned my finger.
campaign (n)	кампания	The charity started a campaign to end famine.
charity (n)	благотворительность; благотворительное общество	We always donate to charity at Christmas.
conditions (n)	обстановка	Conditions in the town are getting better.
cure (v)	лечить; вылечивать	They may have found a medicine that cures the cold.
disease (n)	болезнь	He caught the disease and was very ill, but he's better now.
donate (v)	жертвовать	How much money do you donate to charity?
escape (v)	избежать (<i>опасности</i>), спастись; отделаться	Everyone managed to escape the fire.
everywhere (adv)	(по)всюду, везде	There's water everywhere – what happened?
famine (n)	голод	The charity brought food to the area where the famine was.
fear (n)	страх, боязнь	My greatest fear is getting lost in the mountains.
fear (v)	бояться	We feared for their lives, but they were all right.
government (n)	правительство	The government says it will build the villages again.
guard (v)	охранять, защищать	There were ten men guarding the bank.
homeless (adj)	бездомный	The charity helps homeless people to get off the streets.
hope (n)	надежда	Our hope is that the government will help.
hurt (v)	причинять боль; ранить, повредить	The fire destroyed houses but luckily no one was hurt.
illiterate (adj)	неграмотный; необразованный	He teaches illiterate adults to read and write.
immediately (adv)	немедленно	We need the police to come here immediately.

Topic vocabulary

immigrant (n)	иммигрант; переселенец	The immigrants left their home country to find a better life.
maybe (adv)	возможно	Maybe I helped, but I'm not sure.
overcrowded (adj)	переполненный	The tent was overcrowded, with three families sleeping in it.
pain (n)	боль	Cream made the pain from the burn a little less.
panic (n)	паника	In the panic, some children lost their parents.
panic (v)	впадать в панику	Don't panic! Leave the building calmly.
peace (n)	мир, мирное время	After years of war, there is peace in the country.
perhaps (adv)	может быть, возможно	Perhaps I'll come back one day, but I don't know.
poor (adj)	бедный	The people here are very poor and often hungry.
poverty (n)	бедность	There's a lot of poverty in this area – they have nothing.
punish (v)	наказывать	The teacher punished the boys by making them clean the desks.
race (n)	раса	It was the first time he'd seen someone not of his race.
racism (n)	расизм	Racism is terrible – everyone is the same underneath.
rich (adj)	богатый	Rich people should give money to charity.
safe (adj)	целый, невредимый; безопасный	You're safe now – the danger has passed.
safety (n)	безопасность	The army moved everyone to a place of safety.
save (v)	спасать	We saved the girl from the water.
soldier (n)	солдат; военный, военнослужащий	The army sent in hundreds of soldiers to help.
solution (n)	решение	We have to find a solution to the problem – fast!
solve (v)	решать, разрешать (проблему, вопрос)	I solved our problem – you can thank me later.
soon (adv)	скоро, в скором времени; вскоре	Soon the rains will come and end the dry spell.
terrible (adj)	страшный, ужасный	We had a terrible year, but the next one will be better.
terrorism (n)	терроризм	The government works hard to fight terrorism.
terrorist (n)	террорист	The police caught the terrorists before they could act.
war (n)	война	The war is finally over and we have peace.

Phrasal verbs

bring up	unit 3	воспитывать	My parents worked, so my grandma brought me up.
check in / out	unit 30	регистрироваться / выписываться; освободить номер в гостинице	When you get to the airport, you have to check in.
clear / clean up	unit 39	прибирать, убирать	The group cleans up beaches along the coast.
come / go down	unit 18	падать, снижаться	Wait for the prices to go down in the sales.
cross out	unit 12	вычёркивать	When you make a mistake, just cross it out neatly.
do up	unit 24	застёгивать	Do up your coat to the top – it's cold out.
dress up (in)	unit 6 unit 24	одевать(ся), наряжать(ся)	I'm dressing up as a rock star for the fancy dress party. Weddings are a chance to dress up in smart clothes.
eat out	unit 33	есть в кафе или ресторане	I want to eat out tonight in that new French restaurant.
fall down	unit 42	упасть; рухнуть	Many buildings fell down in the earthquake.
fill in	unit 36	заполнять; вписывать, вносить	You have to fill in a form online to join the site.
find out	unit 27	(раз)узнать, выяснить; понять; обнаружить, открыть	Where did you find out about this wonderful restaurant?
get back	unit 15	вернуться	Their dad gets back from work at 8 pm.
get in	unit 30	влезть, войти	The taxi stopped and I got in.
get off	unit 30	выходить из транспорта	The coach arrived at the station and the passengers got off.
get on	unit 30	садиться	We got on the train at Coventry and travelled north.
get on (well / badly) (with)	unit 3	ладить	I get on well with my sister – we have a great relationship.
get out	unit 42	выходить, вылезать	'Get out of the house!' shouted the policeman.
get up	unit 15	вставать; подниматься	He works as a milkman, and gets up at 5 in the morning.
give / hand in	unit 12	вручать, подавать, сдавать	Hand in your homework to me at the end of the lesson.
give / hand out	unit 12	раздавать	The teacher handed out exam papers to the class.
go down	unit 42	спускаться	We went down the mountain to the river.
go off	unit 42	взорваться, выстрелить	Luckily, there was no one in the building when the bomb went off.
go on (= continue)	unit 21	продолжаться	The festival goes on for three days.
go on (= happen)	unit 3	происходить	There's a lot of noise next door – I wonder what's going on?
go out (= stop burning)	unit 39	погаснуть	The forest fire went out on its own.

Phrasal verbs

go out (with)	unit 6	проводить время вне дома (<i>чтобы развлечься</i>)	Do you go out with your friends on Friday nights?
go up	unit 18	повышаться (<i>о ценах</i>)	Prices always go up before Christmas.
go up	unit 42	подниматься, восходить (<i>на гору</i>)	Let's go up to the top floor of the house.
go with	unit 24	соответствовать; подходить; сочетаться	No, blue shoes do not go with green socks.
grow up	unit 3	вырастать, становиться взрослым	I grew up in a small town and left the minute I turned 18.
hang out / around (with)	unit 6	проводить время, тусоваться	Marie always hangs out with boys.
hang around (a place)	unit 6	слоняться	The girls hung around outside, waiting for the others.
hang up	unit 24	развесить; повесить	Don't leave your shirt on the floor – hang it up.
hurry up	unit 30	поторопись!	Hurry up or we'll miss the plane!
knock down (eg a person in the street)	unit 27	сбить с ног	The car was going too fast and knocked down a cyclist.
knock down (eg a wall, a building)	unit 27	сломать, снести (<i>стену, дом</i>)	They must knock the building down because it's dangerous.
laze around	unit 6	бездельничать	Ivan just lazed around doing nothing all Sunday.
lie down	unit 33	ложиться; прилечь	You look tired. You should go and lie down.
look after	unit 3	присматривать за (<i>кем-л., чем-л.</i>); заботиться	Can you look after the baby while I go to the shops?
make up your / her / etc mind	unit 18	решать	I can't make up my mind – which shirt is better?
put on (= start wearing)	unit 24	надевать	I put on my pyjamas and went to bed.
put on (=organise, eg a show)	unit 24	поставить (<i>на сцене</i>)	The designer put on a very successful fashion show.
put out (a fire)	unit 39	тушить, гасить	The fire fighters managed to put the fire out.
put up (= hang, mount)	unit 21	вывешивать; устанавливать	The organisers put decorations up everywhere.
put up (a tent)	unit 30	ставить (<i>палатку</i>)	You can't go camping. You can't put up a tent!
put up (your hand)	unit 12	поднимать (<i>руку</i>)	Put up your hand if you know the answer – don't shout it out.
rub out	unit 12	стирать	Rub out the word that is spelled wrong and write it correctly.
run after (someone / something)	unit 21	бегать за (<i>кем-л., чем-л.</i>)	They run after the horses shouting and screaming.
run away (from someone / something)	unit 42	убегать (<i>от кого-л. / чего-л.</i>)	Animals running away from the fire came through the village.
slow down	unit 30	замедлять(ся)	Slow down! You nearly crashed!
stay up (late)	unit 33	(поздно) не ложиться спать	How late do you stay up on a Friday night?
switch / turn off	unit 36	выключить	Turn off the computer – time for bed!
switch / turn on	unit 36	включить	Switch on the TV – it's time for my show!

take back	unit 18	вернуть, возвратить	That dress doesn't fit. You should take it back.
take down	unit 18	снимать (с полки, с вешалки и т. п.)	He took the teddy bear down from the shelf for his daughter.
take off	unit 24	снимать (одежду)	He took off his pyjamas and got dressed for school.
take off	unit 30	взлетать, отрываться от (земли, воды)	The plane took off and flew up into the sky.
take up	unit 6	браться за	If you're bored, take up a new hobby.
throw away	unit 39	выбрасывать	Let's throw away all this old furniture.
tidy up	unit 15	убирать, приводить в порядок	She can't find anything on her desk, so she's tidying it up.
travel around (by car, a place, etc)	unit 30	путешествовать, разъезжать (на автомобиле, по каким-л. местам)	I'm flying to Cuba and travelling around the country for a month.
try on	unit 24	примерять	Do you have a changing room where I can try on this shirt?
turn down	unit 36	убавлять (свет, звук); делать тише	Turn that music down! I've got a headache!
turn up	unit 36	делать громче; прибавлять громкость	Can you turn the TV up – I can't hear a thing.
wake up	unit 15	просыпаться; пробуждаться	He wakes up at 6 so he can catch the 7.30 train to work.
wrap up	unit 18	завёртывать; упаковы- вать; запаковывать	Let's wrap up the presents and put them under the tree.
write down	unit 12	записывать	Write down these adjectives in your notebooks.
zip up	unit 24	застёгивать молнию	Zip up your jacket – it's very cold outside.

Phrases database

a couple of (things)	unit 18	пара (вещей)	Can you get a couple of things for me at the supermarket?
agree with (someone / something)	unit 3	соглашаться с (кем-л., чем-л.)	I agree with Owen that we should go to the cinema.
arrive at school	unit 12	приходить в школу	I arrive at school at nine in the morning.
as a result	unit 33	в результате	He fell on the stairs and hurt his back as a result.
as soon as	unit 21	как только	As soon as we get home, I'm calling your father!
as well as (someone / something)	unit 24	не только ... но и; помимо	As well as coats, this shop has some nice handbags.
at ... km per hour	unit 30	со скоростью ... км/ч	This car can go at 180 km per hour.
at breaktime	unit 12	во время перемены	At breaktime, my friends and I usually play football.
at present	unit 3	теперь, в данное время	At present, my sister is at university, but it's her final year.
at work	unit 15	на работе	Don't call him at work – he's usually too busy to talk.
bad / good weather	unit 27	плохая / хорошая погода	We can't play tennis today because of the bad weather.
be able to do (something)	unit 15	мочь, быть в состоянии сделать (что-л.)	I'm afraid I won't be able to finish the work on time.
be / get / keep / stay in touch with someone	unit 36	находиться на связи / связаться, созвониться / оставаться на связи с кем-л.	Text messages make it easier to keep in touch with my friends.
be / go online	unit 36	быть в сети / выйти в сеть, выйти в Интернет	She went online to check her emails.
be good at (something)	unit 6	быть способным к (чему-л.)	Pat's very good at tennis and always beats me.
be on fire	unit 42	быть в огне; гореть	The forest is on fire – I can see the flames.
belong to (a club / etc)	unit 6	быть членом (клуба / и т. п.)	We belong to a cycling club and go out on our bikes every Sunday.
belong to (someone)	unit 3	принадлежать (кому-л.)	Does this phone belong to you or is it Jane's?
block of flats	unit 27	жилой многоэтажный / многоквартирный дом	We live on the fifth floor of a block of flats.
by air / sea / rail / road	unit 30	по воздуху / морем / по железной дороге / автомобильной дороге	The fastest way to travel is by air.
by bus / car / plane / taxi / train	unit 30	на автобусе / машине / самолёте / такси / поезде	There's no time for a bus. We have to go by taxi.
by myself / yourself / etc	unit 15	самостоятельно	Did you do the work by yourself or did you have help?
care about (someone / something)	unit 42	заботиться, проявлять заботу о (ком-л., чём-л.)	We care about these people, so we want to help them.
chat (with someone) online	unit 36	болтать с (кем-л.) в Интернете	They chatted online for months before meeting.
check your email	unit 36	проверять электронную почту	You didn't send me anything – I checked my email a minute ago.
congratulate someone on something	unit 9	поздравлять кого-л. с чем-л.	The coach congratulated the team on winning the cup.

correct / make a mistake	unit 12	исправлять / делать ошибку	I made a mistake and answered the wrong question in the exam.
deal with (someone / something)	unit 33	иметь дело с (кем-л. / чем-л.)	It's not easy to deal with Paul when he's angry.
decide on (something)	unit 15	сделать выбор в пользу чего-л.; определиться	We need to decide on which chairs to buy.
depend on (someone / something)	unit 42	зависеть от (кого-л., чего-л.)	These people are depending on us to help them.
difference between (two things)	unit 18	разница, различие между (двумя вещами)	There's no difference between those two shirts – buy either.
do homework	unit 12	делать домашнюю работу	Do you do your homework as soon as you get home?
do judo / tae kwon do / karate / etc	unit 9	заниматься дзюдо / тейквондо / карате / и т. п.	I do judo and I've got a black belt.
do your best	unit 12	(с)делать всё возможное	You don't have to get the top mark – just do your best.
drive (someone) to school	unit 12	возить (кого-л.) в школу на машине	Does your mother drive you to school every morning?
earn a living	unit 15	зарабатывать на жизнь	Mike earns a living as a taxi driver.
earn money	unit 15	зарабатывать деньги	Do you earn a lot of money in your job?
enjoy myself / yourself / etc	unit 6	веселиться	I really enjoyed myself at the pool – let's go again soon!
escape from (someone / something)	unit 42	сбежать / скрыться от (кого-л., чего-л.)	The animals crossed the river to escape from the fire.
fancy dress costume / party	unit 21	маскарадный костюм / костюмированный праздник	Who are you dressing up as for the fancy dress party?
fight against (something)	unit 21	бороться против (чего-л.)	They had to fight against the crown to get out of the circus tent.
football boots	unit 9	футбольные бутсы	My old football boots have got a hole near the toe.
for sale	unit 18	в продаже, продаётся	The coat on the counter wasn't for sale – it was the shop assistant's.
forgive for (doing something)	unit 42	прощать за (что-л.)	Forgive me for scaring you – I didn't mean to.
frightened by someone / of something	unit 42	напуганный (кем-л. / чем-л.)	Children are often frightened of the darkness.
gain weight	unit 24	набирать вес	I gained weight and now I can't zip up these jeans.
get / send a text message	unit 36	получать / отправлять сообщение	Paul got a text message from his mother telling him to come home.
get a good / bad mark	unit 12	получить хорошую / плохую оценку	I got a bad mark in Maths – just 45%.
get a refund	unit 18	получать деньги обратно; возмещать расходы	Bring the DVD player back and get a refund – it doesn't work.
get better / worse	unit 42	поправляться (после болезни); улучшаться / ухудшаться	Things are getting better for the area where the famine was.
get dressed	unit 24	одеваться	Go and get dressed for school, kids.
get to school	unit 12	добираться до школы	How do you get to school in the morning – by bus or car?
give (money) to charity	unit 42	жертвовать (деньги) на благотворительность	The school children raised £500 to give to charity.

Phrases database

go / walk past	unit 27	пройти мимо	Go past the post office and take the first left.
go camping	unit 30	жить в палатках; проводить отпуск на свежем воздухе	Let's just throw a tent in the car and go camping.
go horse-riding	unit 6	кататься на лошади; совершать конную прогулку	Joan doesn't want to go horse-riding as she thinks she'll fall off.
go on holiday	unit 30	ездить в отпуск	We go on holiday to France every summer.
go shopping	unit 18	ходить по магазинам; ходить за покупками	Do you go shopping in town every Saturday?
go skateboarding	unit 6	заниматься скейтбордингом	Go skateboarding every weekend and you'll soon learn to go really fast.
go skiing / snowboarding / surfing / etc	unit 9	кататься на лыжах / сноуборде / доске для сёрфинга / и т. д.	We'll go skiing this weekend if it snows in the mountains.
go straight ahead / on	unit 27	пройти прямо / вперёд	To find the museum, go straight on through the square.
go to the cinema	unit 6	ходить в кино	Can we go to the cinema and watch that new action film?
go with (someone)	unit 18	ходить с (кем-л.)	Go with your father to the supermarket, Diane.
group of friends	unit 3	группа друзей, компания друзей	Is it better to have a big or small group of friends?
have / take a shower	unit 33	принимать душ	After going to the gym, I always take a shower.
have a / the feeling (that)	unit 24	такое чувство, что	I have a feeling that something great will happen today.
have a chat / discussion	unit 3	поболтать, поговорить, побеседовать	I had a discussion with my parents about my future.
have a great / good time	unit 3	отлично / хорошо проводить время	We had a great time at the party – it was so much fun!
have a party	unit 21	устраивать праздник	I always have a party for my birthday.
have a rest	unit 33	отдохнуть	I don't want to do anything this weekend, just have a rest.
in a hurry	unit 27	торопиться, спешить; второпях; наскоро	He was in a hurry and didn't see the car coming.
in cash	unit 18	наличными	Are you paying by credit card or in cash.
in front of (someone / something)	unit 24	перед (кем-л. / чем-л.)	Joan stood in front of the shop window, looking at the jacket.
in ink / pencil	unit 12	чернилами, ручкой / карандашом	When you write in ink, you can't rub out your mistakes.
in love with (someone)	unit 3	влюблённый в (кого-л.)	He is still in love with his wife after all these years!
in the distance	unit 39	на расстоянии; вдали	In the distance, you can just see the island.
in the end	unit 9	в конечном счёте, в результате	In the end we won the game, though it was really hard.
instead of (something)	unit 39	взамен, вместо (чего-л.)	Instead of going away this weekend, let's help clean up the forest.
invite someone to something	unit 21	приглашать кого-л. куда-л.	My cousin invited me to his summer house this weekend.
it costs	unit 18	это стоит	It costs £15 to watch a film in that cinema.
keep fit	unit 24	быть в форме; поддерживать хорошую форму	He goes running three times a week to keep fit.

kind of (something)	unit 21	вид, тип, сорт (чего-л.)	A pavlova is a kind of dessert.
laugh at (someone / something)	unit 21	смеяться над (кем-л. / чем-л.)	We laughed at the clowns at the circus.
learn about (someone / something)	unit 36	узнавать о (ком-л. / чём-л.)	I learned about computers from my older brother.
listen to (something)	unit 6	слушать (что-л.)	What music are you listening to on your MP3 player?
look at (someone / something)	unit 6	смотреть, обращать внимание на (кого-л. / что-л.)	Look at Natasha running! Isn't she fast!
look for (someone / something)	unit 36	искать (кого-л. / что-л.)	I'm looking for Harriet – have you seen her?
look forward to (something)	unit 21	ожидать, предвкушать	I'm looking forward to the parade next week – it'll be great!
look like (someone / something)	unit 3	быть похожим на (кого-л. / что-л.)	Peter looks like his dad – they both have dark hair and brown eyes.
lose a match / game / competition	unit 9	проиграть матч / игру / соревнование	We lost the match when the other team scored near the end.
lose weight	unit 33	худеть; терять вес, сбрасывать вес	After ten weeks on the diet, I started losing weight.
(be) made of (something)	unit 18	сделан из (чего-л.)	What is this shirt made of – cotton or polyester?
make a living	unit 15	зарабатывать на жизнь	I don't want a job that makes me rich. I just want to make a living.
make a plan	unit 42	составлять план; разработать план	The army made a plan to save the trapped villagers.
make money	unit 15	зарабатывать деньги	He chose that career because he wants to make money.
of course	unit 21	конечно	Of course I'm coming to the party. I wouldn't miss it!
on a clear day	unit 39	в ясный, безоблачный день	On a clear day, you can see the sea from this mountain.
on a journey / trip	unit 30	в поездке	His wife's Chinese – they met on a trip of his to Hong Kong.
on board	unit 30	на борту	Once all the passengers are on board, we can leave.
on business	unit 15	по делу; в командировке	Michelle isn't in this week – she's in Paris on business.
on foot	unit 30	пешком	I had no money for a bus, so I got here on foot.
on the phone	unit 36	по телефону	I talk to my grandma on the phone every week.
on the right / left(-hand side)	unit 27	справа / слева	The bank is on the right-hand side of the street.
on time	unit 15	вовремя	The manager told the staff to get to work on time in the morning.
on TV	unit 9	по телевизору	Is the match on TV tonight?
once / twice a day / week / month / year	unit 33	один / два раза в день / неделю / месяц / год	I go swimming twice a week to keep fit.
one-way street	unit 27	улица с односторонним движением	You can't drive down there – it's a one-way street!
pay attention	unit 12	обращать внимание	I didn't pay attention to the teacher in class, so I couldn't do my homework.

Phrases database

pay for (something)	unit 18	оплачивать (что-л.)	Pay for lunch today and I will tomorrow.
play golf / football / baseball / etc	unit 9	играть в гольф / футбол / бейсбол / и т. д.	Can you play golf? It looks very hard.
put on make-up	unit 24	наносить макияж	She put on her make-up in front of the mirror.
ride a bike	unit 6	ездить на велосипеде	Everyone falls off a few times while they're learning to ride a bike.
see the sights	unit 30	осматривать достопримечательности	On our first day in Paris, we went to see the sights.
take part in (something)	unit 9	принимать участие в (чём-л.)	Fifty runners are taking part in the race.
take photo(graph)s	unit 21	фотографировать, снимать	She took some lovely photos of the dancers for the newspaper.
take place	unit 21	иметь место	The festival takes place on the last weekend in November.
take the register	unit 12	регистрировать / отмечать присутствующих	The teacher takes the register every morning to see who's absent.
take your / someone's temperature	unit 33	измерять температуру	The nurse took his temperature with a thermometer.
talk about (someone / something)	unit 3	говорить о (ком-л. / чём-л.)	Are you talking about the film last night? Wasn't it great!
talk to (someone)	unit 3	разговаривать с (кем-л.)	I want to talk to you about your bad behaviour yesterday.
tell a lie / the truth	unit 42	говорить неправду / лгать / говорить правду	The newspapers should tell people the truth about the famine.
the same as	unit 24	такой же, как	Your dress is exactly the same as mine.
think about (someone / something)	unit 3	думать о (ком-л. / чём-л.)	You're smiling – are you thinking about your holiday?
turn right / left	unit 27	повернуть направо / налево	Turn left at the lights and the bank is on your left.
walk past	unit 21	пройти мимо	A man just walked past me dressed as a monkey!
win a match / game / competition	unit 9	выиграть матч / игру / соревнование	We rarely win our matches, but we enjoy playing anyway.
worry about (something / someone)	unit 39	беспокоиться о (чём-л., ком-л.)	I worry about what future our children will have.
write a blog	unit 6	делать запись в блоге; вести блог	Harry writes a blog about fishing and he has 500 readers!

Word formation

able	ability (n) unable (adj)	I don't think he has the ability to do the job, unfortunately. After my illness, I was unable to get out of bed by myself.
act	actor (n) actress (n) acting (n)	My favourite actor plays in this film. Jenny's an actress on TV. Most of the acting in the show was excellent.
advice	advise (v)	I advise you to come here in spring – it's the best season.
agree	agreement (n) disagree (v)	Paul has an agreement with his mum to do the dishes every day. My brother says it's the best film ever but I disagree.
amaze	amazement (n) amazing (adj) amazingly (adv)	We looked at the sight with amazement – we couldn't believe it. What an amazing show! Amazingly, no one got hurt when the lions escaped.
angry	anger (n) angrily (adv)	His face went red with anger. She shouted angrily that the people there needed help.
apologise	apology (n)	I think you should make an apology to your teacher for your rudeness.
arrange	arrangement (n)	Can you make the arrangements for our trip to New York?
arrive	arrival (n)	Our arrival in London was delayed by bad weather.
art	artist (n) artistic (adj)	The art gallery offered to put on the artist's first show. Ursula's very artistic and loves painting.
assist	assistant (n) assistance (n)	She works as a shop assistant in a clothes shop in the mall. Can I give you any assistance with choosing a suit, sir?
attend	attention (n)	Please pay attention to the rules that I'm telling you.
balance	balanced (adj)	It's important to eat a balanced diet and exercise.
begin	beginner (n) beginning (n)	I'm only a beginner at tennis, so I'm not very good yet. Tell me the story from the beginning. How did it start?
blog	blogger (n)	She's a blogger who writes about fashion shows.
build	building (n) builder (n)	The bank is the biggest building in town. He works as a builder, mostly building office blocks.
camp	camper (n) camping (n) campsite (n)	Campers must not light fires near the tents. My family always goes camping because it's cheap. The campsite could fit 500 tents and 100 caravans.
care	careful (adj) careless (adj) carefully (adv) carelessly (adv)	Be careful – the buildings are ready to fall down. Some careless smoker started the fire. We walked carefully across the old bridge. If you act carelessly, you will get hurt.
centre	central (adj) centrally (adv)	The shop does well because it's in a central part of the city. Restaurants that are centrally located do better.
certain	certainly (adv)	Sergei will certainly help if you ask. He's a great worker.
choose	choice (n)	You can't do both jobs so you need to make a choice.
close	closed (adj)	We got to the shop at 5.30 and it was closed.
collect	collection (n) collecting (n) collector (n)	Can I look at your stamp collection? Collecting toy cars is something I did as a child. A serious collector can have coins worth thousands.
comfort	comfortable (adj) uncomfortable (adj) comfortably (adv) uncomfortably (adv)	I don't care about style – I just want to be comfortable. These shoes are really uncomfortable – do you have a bigger size? He was comfortably dressed in jeans and a sweatshirt. She slept uncomfortably and woke with a pain in her back.
communicate	communication (n)	Text messages make communication easier and cheaper.

Word formation

compete	competition (n) competitive (adj)	The winner of the competition gets a medal. Roger's very competitive and always wants to win.
complain	complaint (n)	We made a complaint about the pollution from the factory.
congratulate	congratulations (n)	Congratulations on winning the prize!
connect	connection (n)	How fast is your Internet connection?
contain	container (n) contents (n)	Put any food that's left in a plastic container. The contents of the food are written on the packet.
correct	correction (n) incorrect (adj) correctly (adv) incorrectly (adv)	There are too many corrections on your homework – you need to spend more time on it. That's incorrect, Martin – the right answer is 25. A tick shows you answered the question correctly. Of course the program doesn't work – you installed it incorrectly.
cross	crossing (n)	The crossing of the river takes about twenty minutes on the boat.
crowd	crowded (adj)	It was so crowded in the tent that we couldn't get in.
dance	dancing (n) dancer (n)	I like pop music because it's good for dancing. Kate's sister is a dancer who performs in music videos.
danger	dangerous (adj)	Snowboarding can be dangerous if you fall while going fast.
day	daily (adj) daily (adv)	I don't get a daily newspaper, but I always read one on Sunday. Phil earns over £200 daily, but he doesn't get work every day.
decide	decision (n)	It was a difficult decision to make, but I chose Sam.
decorate	decoration (n)	They put up decorations all over the town – it was beautiful!
deep	depth (n) deepen (v) deeply (adv)	The water has a depth of 10 metres here. The flood waters continue to deepen. I'm deeply worried about what will happen to the wildlife.
depart	departure (n)	The time of departure is 7.30, but from which platform?
describe	description (n)	Can you give me a description of your sister so I know which girl she is?
die	dead (adj) death (n)	The police don't know whether he's alive or dead. Some people were hurt, but there were no deaths.
differ	difference (n) different (adj) differently (adv)	What's the difference between a grocer's and a greengrocer's? She's tired of wearing the same old clothes – she wants something different. The two sisters are dressed very differently, but their hair is the same.
difficult	difficulty (n)	Dawn had great difficulty in finishing the work on time.
direct	direction (n) directly (adv)	What direction is the food tent in? I went directly home after the show because I was tired.
discuss	discussion (n)	Let's have a discussion about where to go on holiday.
distant	distance (n) distantly (adv)	In the distance, we could see the forest burning. I am distantly related to the king.
doubt	doubtful (adj) doubtfully (adv)	I am doubtful that I could live in such a tiny village. I looked doubtfully at my friend – I didn't think we could make it up the mountain.
draw	drawing (n)	The artist did a drawing of me and my dog in pencil.
drive	driver (n)	The driver of the coach had to stop and ask for directions!
easy	easily (adv)	I can communicate with my American pen friend much more easily by email.

educate	education (n) educational (adj)	He got a good education in one of the best schools in the country. We brought the children on an educational trip to the Science Museum.
encourage	encouragement (n) encouraging (adj)	Children need the encouragement of their parents to do well. I try to be encouraging of my son's plans, even if I don't agree with them.
energy	energetic (adj)	I feel much more energetic since I started exercising.
engine	engineer (n) engineering (n)	Her dad's an engineer who designs motors for cars. She works in engineering – mostly factory machinery design.
enter	entrance (n)	The entrance to the stadium was full of fans.
entertain	entertainment (n) entertainer (n) entertaining (adj)	What's your favourite form of entertainment? Mine's the cinema. We called a children's entertainer to hire him for the birthday party. It was an entertaining film that made me laugh quite often.
excite	excitement (n) exciting (adj) excited (adj)	The fans were full of excitement as the teams came out. It was an exciting game, with four goals before the end of the first half. I'm very excited – I'm taking part in my first swimming competition today.
explore	explorer (n)	He was an explorer who travelled through the Amazon.
extreme	extremely (adv)	We were extremely unhappy about how rude the waiter was.
fame	famous (adj)	He's a famous football player who has won every cup you can imagine.
fashion	fashionable (adj)	Maurice wears fashionable clothes but they never look good on him.
feel	feeling (n)	Finding exactly the right dress for the party was a great feeling.
fit	fitness (n)	Fitness is easy when you live next to a gym.
flash	flashing (adj)	We saw some flashing lights ahead and stopped the car – it was the police.
flood	flooded (adj)	The entire farm is flooded with water.
fly	flight (n)	What airport does your flight to Paris leave from?
fog	foggy (adj)	The road was so foggy that we couldn't keep driving.
friend	friendship (n) friendly (adj) unfriendly (adj)	My friendship with John began when we were in school together. Don't be scared of the dog – it's very friendly. That boy is very unfriendly – I said hello and he walked away.
frighten	frightened (adj) frightening (adj)	The children were frightened by the strange people. Grandpa told us a frightening story about ghosts.
fun	funny (adj)	The joke was so funny that I couldn't stop laughing.
general	generally (adv)	I generally don't enjoy exercise, but swimming's great.
happy	happiness (n) unhappy (adj) happily (adv)	The girl smiled with happiness when she saw her present. Your teacher is unhappy with your low mark in the test. The children laughed happily as they played in the garden.
harm	harmful (adj) harmless (adj)	The snake is not harmful to people. Don't be scared of the spider – it's harmless.
health	healthy (adj) unhealthy (adj) healthily (adv) unhealthily (adv)	A salad is a very healthy meal. Burgers and chips every day is unhealthy. I need to eat more healthily and lose some weight. If you eat so unhealthily, you'll start to gain weight.
health	healthy (adj) healthily (adv)	The people are poor but healthy. They live very healthily, working hard on their farms.

Word formation

help	helpful (adj) unhelpful (adj) helpfully (adv)	My aunt was very helpful when I had a problem with maths. The map you drew me was completely unhelpful and I got lost. Helpfully, John left instructions about how to turn on the computer.
high	height (n)	The height of the door is 2.5 metres.
hope	hopeful (adj) hopefully (adv)	They are hopeful that the floods won't get worse. Hopefully, the fire will go out on its own.
hungry	hunger (n) hungrily (adv)	You could see the hunger on the children's faces. The children ate the food hungrily.
ice	icy (adj)	Be careful driving – the roads are icy.
ill	illness (n)	The doctor gave him some medicine for the illness.
important	importance (n) unimportant (adj)	An education is of great importance to a child. Your mark is unimportant to me as long as you do your best.
improve	improvement (n)	You're not so ill – you've made an improvement.
interest	interesting (adj) interested (adj)	Tell me more about the book – it's very interesting. Our son is interested in photography, so we bought him a camera.
invent	invention (n) inventor (n) inventive (adj)	Was the computer the most important invention ever? The inventor of the telephone was Alexander Graham Bell. You have to be inventive to find solutions to problems.
laugh	laughter (n)	The laughter of the kids told me they were having a great time.
like	dislike (v) alike (adj)	I dislike people telling me what to do – it's so annoying! Alex and Sam are so alike – they both love singing and dancing.
long	length (n)	Those trousers aren't the right length – they're too short.
lose	loser (n)	The winner of the final gets £300,000, but the loser gets some money too.
lose	lost (adj) loss (n)	The boy was lost in the forest for days, but lived. The loss of their homes didn't stop the people smiling.
luck	lucky (adj) unlucky (adj) luckily (adv)	One lucky woman won £300. You were very unlucky to break your leg. Luckily, someone found my bag and gave it to a policeman.
manage	manager (n) management (n)	The manager told Gerry that he could take Friday off work. The management of the company is poor so everything's badly organised.
mean	meaning (n)	What is the exact meaning of the word?
medicine	medical (adj)	That man needs medical care immediately.
meet	meeting (n)	The boss called a meeting at work today so I have to wear a suit.
mess	messy (adj)	Your room's very messy. Go and tidy it up.
model	modelling (n)	She would like a career in modelling.
mud	muddy (adj)	The fields were muddy from the rain.
music	musician (n) musical (adj)	How many musicians are there in the orchestra? Can you play a musical instrument?
noise	noisy (adj) noisily (adv)	Don't be so noisy while I'm trying to sleep. Someone in the cinema was eating crisps noisily.
normal	normally (adv)	I normally exercise five times a week, but I'm sick this week.
organise	organiser (n) organisation (n)	The organisers of the festival did a great job. The organisation of the parade was terrible and nobody knew where to go.
paint	painting (n) painter (n)	There was a colourful painting of some flowers on the wall. Picasso was probably the greatest painter of the 20th century.
park	parking (n)	Parking at the airport is free for the first 30 minutes.

perfect	perfectly (adv)	That shirt fits you perfectly – you have to buy it!
person	personality (n) personal (adj) personally (adv)	Jenny's got a great personality – she's so warm and friendly. I never talk to people I don't know about my personal life. Personally, I think you need to find a new job.
photograph	photographer (n) photography (n)	The photographer told us to smile so he could take our picture. Photography is a cheap hobby now that there are digital cameras.
play	player (n)	There are eleven players on a football team.
please	pleasant (adj) unpleasant (adj) pleasantly (adv) unpleasantly (adv)	We had a pleasant evening eating and singing. What an unpleasant men! He was so rude! I was pleasantly surprised by the results of the exam. The woman spoke to us very unpleasantly, saying we were not welcome there.
polite	impolite (adj) politely (adv) impolitely (adv)	You didn't say hello – how impolite! I politely told him I didn't want the job. Don't speak so impolitely to your teacher!
pollute	pollution (n) polluted (adj)	The pollution from the factories means you can't drink the water. The air is very polluted and makes you cough.
possible	possibility (n) impossible (adj)	There is a good possibility that I will study Computer Science. It's impossible to win at this computer game.
practice	practise (v)	She's the best tennis player because she practises every day.
prepare	preparation (n)	We finished the preparations for the party just before the kids arrived.
print	printer (n)	There's some paper stuck in the printer.
quiet	quietly (adv)	He came into the room so quietly that I didn't notice him.
rain	rainy (adj)	I'm tired of the rainy weather – I want to see some sun.
real	reality (n) realise (v) unreal (adj) really (adv)	In reality, the actor is very nice, but he always plays bad characters. I realise you worked very hard on this homework. It feels unreal that I no longer have to go to school. He looks unfriendly but he's really nice.
report	reporter (n)	He works as a reporter for the town newspaper.
sail	sailing (n) sailor (n)	Sailing across the Atlantic in a small boat is difficult even today. He works as a sailor of a passenger ship.
save	safety (n) safe (adj) safely (adv)	The monkey went back into the safety of the forest. I'm so glad you're safe! I was so worried! The girl came safely back just before night.
science	scientist (n) scientific (adj)	Scientists are trying to find a way to fight the illness. A scientific study found the people were surprisingly healthy.
sell	sale (n) seller (n)	We made three sales in the car showroom today. The seller is not allowed to lie to the buyer.
shop	shopper (n) shopping (n)	The mall is full of shoppers on Saturdays. I hate shopping with my mum because she takes me to about fifty different shops.
silent	silence (n) silently (adv)	There was complete silence. All the wildlife was gone. I walked as silently as I could so as not to scare the animals.
simple	simply (adv)	The people here live simply from farming.
sing	singer (n) song (n)	Their brother is the singer in a rock band. Do you write all the songs for your band?
ski	skiing (n)	Skiing is a very popular winter sport.

Word formation

society	social (adj)	Their social system keeps those poor people alive because they all help one another.
spell	spelling (n)	This word has a different spelling in American and British English.
strong	strength (n) strengthen (v) strongly (adv)	Lifting weights will improve your strength. Walking up and down the stairs will strengthen your legs. 'I strongly advise you to do some exercise,' the doctor said.
study	student (n) studies (n)	Over 10,000 students attend that university. He's going to an American university to continue his studies.
suit	suitable (adj) unsuitable (adj)	We believe you are the suitable person for the job – do you want it? He's unsuitable as a manager – he's much too young, for one thing.
survive	survivor (n) survival (n)	The army found a survivor under the fallen tree. The survival of the village after the fire depends on the government.
teach	teacher (n)	His mother's a teacher at his school.
think	thought (n) thoughtful (adj) thoughtless (adj) thoughtfully (adv) thoughtlessly (adv)	You have clearly put a lot of thought into your costume. She's a very thoughtful girl and always remembers my birthday. It was thoughtless of you to lose my jacket! She stood in front of the mirror, looking thoughtfully at the dress. Thoughtlessly, I went out without a jacket and got very cold.
tidy	untidy (adj) tidily (adv) untidily (adv)	Why is your bedroom so untidy? Pick up those clothes! She put her clothes away tidily in the wardrobe. He went to school so untidily dressed that the head teacher sent him home.
tour	tourist (n)	Millions of tourists visit Greece every year.
tradition	traditional (adj) traditionally (adv)	Traditional Japanese swords are so beautifully made. Traditionally, the women dress in white and enter the village singing songs.
train	training (n) trainer (n) trainers (n)	When Joe arrived late at training, the coach shouted at him. Paula's a trainer at a local gym. Put on your trainers before you play football in the garden.
travel	traveller (n)	She's a real traveller and has been to over fifty countries.
trend	trendy (adj)	She always wears trendy clothes from the most fashionable shops.
use	useful (adj) user (n)	A smartphone is very useful when you're travelling. They ask users to create a password 14 characters long.
view	viewer (n)	The TV show has millions of viewers.
visit	visitor (n)	We've got visitors from abroad staying with us at the moment.
weigh	weight (n)	What's the weight of your cat?
wide	width (n) widen (v) widely (adv)	The width of the road is 10 metres. They are going to widen the river to let bigger boats down. They speak Spanish widely in South America.
win	winner (n)	The winner of the competition held the cup above his head.
wind	windy (adj)	You can't go out in the boat – it's too windy.
wood	wooden (adj)	The houses are wooden and burn easily.
wool	woollen (adj)	I don't like woollen clothes because they make me too hot.
write	writer (n) writing (n)	He works as a writer for a TV show. Her writing is good, but it's not good enough to write for this serial.