

FOR BEGINNERS and PRE-INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS

Т. Ю. Дроздова

Elementary VOCABULARY + Grammar

*WITH A SEPARATE
KEY VOLUME*

- ✓ We Read and Count
- ✓ Personal Data
- ✓ Meeting and Greeting People
- ✓ Family and Friends
- ✓ Describing People and Things
- ✓ Clothes. Buying Clothes
- ✓ Daily Life
- ✓ Houses and Homes
- ✓ Food. Buying Food
- ✓ Keeping House
- ✓ The English Meals
- ✓ Fit and Healthy
- ✓ People at Work
- ✓ Life in a City and in the Country
- ✓ Getting from A to B
- ✓ The World around Us
- ✓ Seasons and Weather
- ✓ It's Time to Relax



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Отличительной особенностью издания является «параллельное» изучение лексики и грамматики. Грамматические пояснения даются на русском языке, в простой и доступной форме и располагаются именно там, где лексический материал главы диктует необходимость использования данной грамматической конструкции.

К пособию прилагаются ответы-ключи, изданные отдельной книгой, и МРЗ-диск с аудиоматериалом, что позволяет с успехом использовать его для самостоятельной работы.

Современный материал и оформление книги, а также аудиовизуальные «опоры», делают работу с пособием приятной и эффективной.

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ОТ АВТОРА

“Elementary VOCABULARY + Grammar” – новое учебное пособие для людей с начальным уровнем подготовки. Оно предназначено для всех, кто уже сделал первый шаг к изучению английского языка и преодолел «нулевой» барьер.

Если Ваш словарный запас ещё невелик и требует значительного расширения и активизации, то это пособие для Вас.

Эта книга содержит **18 тематических глав**, в которых представлена базовая лексика – слова и выражения, связанные с основными видами деятельности человека и мира вокруг него. Новая лексика вводится постепенно, небольшими блоками, с использованием слуховых и визуальных «опор».

Знакомство с изучаемыми словами происходит в связном тексте, что не только способствует их лучшему запоминанию, но и помогает освоить сочетаемость лексических единиц.

Каждая глава состоит из нескольких разделов: **изучение тематического словаря и основных грамматических конструкций, тренировка понимания речи на слух, чтение и воспроизведение текста**. Все материалы взаимосвязаны и тесно переплетены между собой.

Предлагаемое пособие отличается иной подход к подаче грамматического материала: изучение словаря и грамматики соединены в единое целое так же, как они существуют в языке. Грамматические пояснения даются на русском языке, в простой и доступной форме и располагаются именно там, где лексический материал главы диктует необходимость использования данной грамматической конструкции. Упражнения такого типа можно назвать лексико-грамматическими.

Поскольку грамматические упражнения базируются исключительно на лексике, изучаемой в данной главе, всё внимание учащихся может быть сосредоточено на овладении грамматическими структурами, что значительно повышает эффективность работы.

В пособии более 400 упражнений. Из них около 40% представлены в звуковой форме, что является несомненным преимуществом данной книги. Кроме имитационного метода обучения произношению, учащимся также предлагаются таблицы с правилами чтения основных сочетаний гласных и согласных звуков. Многочисленные примеры этих сочетаний можно также прослушать.

Последний раздел каждой главы *Reader's Corner* помогает ещё раз повторить изучаемую лексику и познакомиться с замечательными образцами английского короткого рассказа. Все рассказы и статьи представлены также в аудиозаписи.

Упражнения этого раздела в той или иной форме направлены на передачу содержания прочитанного, что является первым шагом в формировании собственных высказываний.

К пособию прилагаются ответы-ключи, изданные отдельной книгой, и MP3-диск с аудиоматериалом, что позволяет с успехом использовать его для самостоятельной работы.

Учитывая особенности работы памяти, в пособии особое внимание уделяется повторению изученных слов и выражений. Каждая третья или четвертая глава работы завершается разделом *Revision*, в котором в разнообразных упражнениях, диалогах и переводах происходит повторение и контроль усвоения лексики пройденных глав.

Современный материал и оформление книги, а также аудиовизуальные «опоры», делают работу с пособием приятной и эффективной.

Продолжить изучение лексики на более продвинутом уровне (Intermediate) Вы можете с помощью пособия "Everyday Vocabulary + Grammar".

Желаю успеха!

Т. Ю. Дроздова

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WE READ and COUNT

1.1 The English Alphabet

The first thing we learn about a language is the alphabet. **The English alphabet** is made up of **twenty-six letters**. Five of these letters are **vowels** (гласные): **a, e, i, o, u**. The other twenty-one letters are **consonants** (согласные): **b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z**. The letter **y** can act as a vowel and a consonant depending on (в зависимости от) its position in a word.



Ex 1. Listen and read the alphabet.

Прослушайте и назовите буквы английского алфавита.

The English Alphabet

Aa	[ei]	Jj	[dʒei]	Ss	[es]
Bb	[bi:]	Kk	[kei]	Tt	[ti:]
Cc	[si:]	Ll	[el]	Uu	[ju:]
Dd	[di:]	Mm	[em]	Vv	[vi:]
Ee	[i:]	Nn	[en]	Ww	[ˈdʌblju:]
Ff	[ef]	Oo	[əv]	Xx	[eks]
Gg	[dʒi:]	Pp	[pi]	Yy	[wai]
Hh	[eitʃ]	Qq	[kju:]	Zz	[zed]
Ii	[ai]	Rr	[ɑ:]		

NOTE

letter – буква

spell – называть по буквам

sound – звук

Ex 2. Spell your name, the name of your country, of your town/city, of your street, the words: Switzerland, automobile.

Назовите по буквам: свое имя, название своей страны, города, улицы, слова: Switzerland и automobile.

.....

.....

1.2 From Letters to Sounds



Ex 3. Study the rules, listen and read the words.

Изучите правила чтения, прослушайте и прочтите данные слова.

Чтение ударных гласных

В английском алфавите пять гласных: **a, e, i, o, u**, каждый из них имеет два способа произнесения – долгий в открытом слоге¹, и краткий – в закрытом².

Aa	открытый слог	[ei]	cage, game, name, baby, awake, face, make, take, place, case
	закрытый слог	[æ]	fact, sad, sand, rabbit, napkin, smack, tact, panda, tank, map
Ee	открытый слог	[i:]	Peter, even, recent, evening, evil, eve, female, detail
	закрытый слог	[e]	tender, member, pencil, network, next, text, them, theft
Ii	открытый слог	[ai]	lion, nice, refine, hike, five, mile, polite, silent, ride, side, time
	закрытый слог	[ɪ]	mix, miss, mister, list, link, infant, hinder, hippie, rich, sick, strict
Oo	открытый слог	[əʊ]	hope, mode, rope, close, go, motion, Pope, slope, home, note
	закрытый слог	[ɒ]	dog, mop, smog, concert, drop, golf, God, got, pond, shop
Uu	открытый слог	[ju:]	tube, pupil, duke, cute, duel, resume, super, uniform, tutor
	закрытый слог	[ʌ]	cut, shut, dump, slums, duck, drunk, lunch, sunny, muzzle
Yy	открытый слог	[ai]	type, my, cyclone, cycle, myself, rhyme, sly, style, tyrant
	закрытый слог	[ɪ]	system, cyst, cynic, mystery, rhythm, dynasty



¹ Открытый слог заканчивается на гласный

² Закрытый слог заканчивается на согласный.



Ex 4. Study the rules, listen and read the words.
Изучите правила чтения, прослушайте и прочтите данные слова.

Сочетания согласных

ck [k]	luck, duck, Nick, dick, heckle, lock, back	ph [f]	phone, physics, phrase, photo, phase
sh [ʃ]	ship, shop, flash, bush, push, share, dashing	qu [kw]	quiet, quick, question, equation, square
ch [tʃ]	chunk, chop, chicken, bachelor, chip, touch	kn [n]	knee, know, knife, knob, knit, knight
tch [tʃ]	catch, switch, match, batch, watch, fetch	ng [ŋ]	thing, bring, swing, king, pang, song
th [θ]	thick, think, theory, theatre, theft, theme		
th [ð]	this, that, though, their, then, they, bathe		



Ex 5. Listen and read the words.
Прослушайте и прочтите эти слова.

Согласные буквы, имеющие 2 варианта чтения

C	[s] перед e, i, y :	nice, ice, city, celery, cylinder, cycle, mice, civil, dice, cinema
	[k] в остальных случаях:	come, catch, cook, copy, close, cat, clear, cry, cunning
G	[dʒ] перед e, i, y :	large, engine, gym, general, gentleman, bridge, engine, energy
	исключения:	get, begin, give
	[g] в остальных случаях:	good, go, goose, gale, group, peg, regret, segment



[kæt]



[ˈsel(ə)rɪ]



[qu:s]



Ex 6. Listen and read *The Alphabet Poems*.
 Прослушайте и прочтите *The Alphabet Poems*.

The Alphabet Poems

Aa

A is for **a**pples.
 A is for **a**nts.
 A is for **a**lligators
 on my pants.



Dd

D is for **d**onut.
 D is for **d**og.
 D is for **d**inosaurs
 in the fog.

Gg

G is for **g**ate.
 G is for **g**oat.
 G is for **g**irl
 in my boat.



Jj

J is for **j**elly
 J is for **j**am.
 J is for **j**ello
 on my tam.

Mm

M is for **m**onkey.
 M is for **m**itten.
 M is for **m**ilk
 for my kitten.



Pp

P is for **p**encils.
 P is for **p**an.
 P is for **p**ickles
 in my can.

Ss

S is for **s**alamander.
 S is for **s**nailed.
 S is for **s**pider
 in my pail.



Vv

V is for **v**anilla.
 V is for **v**an
 V is for **v**iolins
 in my pan.



Yy

Y is for **y**ellow.
 Y is for **y**arn
 Y is for **y**o-yo
 in my barn.

Bb

B is for **b**ox.
 B is for **b**ell.
 B is for **b**ucket
 in my well.



Ee

E is for **e**lephant.
 E is for **e**ggs.
 E is for **e**xercise
 for my legs.

Hh

H is for **h**ippo.
 H is for **h**en.
 H is for **H**arry
 in my den.



Kk

K is for **k**etchup.
 K is for **k**ey.
 K is for **k**itten
 just for me.



Nn

N is for **N**an.
 N is for **n**est.
 N is for **n**othing
 on my vest.

Qq

Q is for **Q**uincy.
 Q is for **q**uail.
 Q is for **q**uarters
 in my pail.



Tt

T is for **t**eddy bear.
 T is for **t**ie.
 T is for **t**affy
 in my pie.



Ww

W is for **w**heels.
 W is for **w**ings.
 W is for **W**endy
 on my swings.

Cc

C is for **c**ap.
 C is for **c**at.
 C is for **c**ookies
 on my mat.

Ff

F is for **F**red.
 F is for **f**ish.
 F is for french fries
 in my dish.

Ii

I is **I**nside.
 I is for **i**nk.
 I is for **I**ce-cream
 in my drink.

Ll

L is for **l**emon.
 L is for **l**ease.
 L is for **l**ollipop
 up my sleeve.

Oo

O is for **O**ctober.
 O is for **o**x.
 O is for **o**ranges
 in my box.

Rr

R is for **r**ain.
 R is for **r**ose.
 R is for **r**abbit
 on my nose.

Uu

U is for **u**mbrella.
 U is for **u**p.
 U is for **u**nicorn
 in my cup.

Xx

X is for **x**-ray.
 Xylophone too.
 X is for **k**isses.
 I have for you!

Zz

Z is for **Z**elda.
 Z is for **Z**ipper.
 Z is for **z**ebra
 in my slipper.

*Use these poems
 for making an alphabet
 book or just reading fun!*



Ex 7. Read the story. Then listen and correct your mistakes, if any.

Прочтите рассказ, затем прослушайте и исправьте, если есть, свои ошибки.

Andrew was in the third grade. He loved his teacher. His teacher was young. She was pretty. She was friendly. She helped Andrew add numbers. She helped Andrew draw dogs and cats. She helped Andrew learn to spell. Andrew gave his teacher an apple one day. He gave her an orange another day. He gave her a peach another day. His teacher thanked him. "Thank you for the apple," she said the first day. "Thank you for the orange," she said the second day. "Thank you for the peach," she said the third day. Each day Andrew said, "You're very welcome."

**ГЛАСНЫЙ + r /
ГЛАСНЫЙ + r + СОГЛАСНЫЙ**

a + r [ɑ:]	car, bar, tardy, sari, scar, target, far, party, smart
e + r [ɜ:]	her, serf, wert, term, berth, fern, mercy, hermit
i + r [ɜ:]	girl, first, dirt, circle, Sir, birthday, virgin, virtue
u + r [ɜ:]	burn, turn, curd, murder, lurch, fur, gurgle, hurdler
o + r [ɔ:]	short, born, corn, formal, morning, lord, pork, reform



Ex 8. Listen and read the words.

Прослушайте и прочтите эти слова.

Чтение некоторых сочетаний гласных

ee [i:]	see, knee, meet, deep, fleet, feeling, needle, keep, feed,
ea [i:]	defeat, feast, heap, heat, peak, peace, peanut, reason, tea
oo [u]	cooking, look, book, shoot, hook, hood, took, soot, good, foot
oo [u:]	cool, pool, room, fool, moon, loop, roof, doom, zoo, too, noon, spoon
ai [eɪ]	main, faint, fail, sail, rain, pain, maize, laid, nail, paint, tai, bail, bait
ay [eɪ]	day, way, say, pay, May, maybe, ray, stay, bay, hay, gay
ey [eɪ]	they, hey, grey, convey, obey, survey, heyday
ei [eɪ]	neighbour, eight, reign, freight, rein, weight
ie [i:]	achieve, believe, brief, chief, thief, field, grief, piece, shield, siege
ei [i:]	ceiling, deceive, conceit, receive, perceive, seize, deceit
ou [aʊ]	found, foul, hound, house, lousy, sound, round, south, ground
ow [aʊ]	down, town, frown, how, scowl, wow, shower, now, gown, crown



[pu:l]

[fi:ld]



[taʊn]





Ex 9. Listen and read the words.
Прослушайте и прочтите эти слова.

Чтение некоторых сочетаний «гласная + согласная/ые»

[ɑ:]	a + ss, a + st, a + sk, a + sp, a + lm	grass, class, last, cast, mast, past, grasp, calm
[ɔ:]	a + ll, a + lk, wa + r	wall, call, ball, tall, walk, talk, salt, war, warn, warm
[aɪ]	i + gn, i + gh, i + nd, i + ld, i + nd	sign, high, light, right, night, child, wild, mild, mind, kind, blind



Ex 10. Listen and read the words with silent letters. Then read the short text.
Прослушайте и прочтите слова с немymi буквами. Затем прочтите короткий текст.

«Немые» буквы

B	(перед m)	lamb, bomb, comb, thumb, climb
E	(в конце слова)	hate, make, take, tube, note, mobile, palace, some
G	(перед n)	gnat, gnome, sign, foreign, gnaw
GH	(в конце слова или перед t)	high, weigh, through, eight, night, light, flight, daughter
H	(в начале слова или после r)	honest, hour, heir, rhubarb, rhyme, rhinoceros, а также whip, whisky
	(wh + гласная, кроме o)	what, where, when, why, BUT! (wh+o) [hu:] who
K	(всегда перед n)	knot, knee, knob, knife, know, knit, knight, knock
L	(перед f, m, k)	half, calm, talk, walk
N	(после m)	autumn, solemn, hymn, condemn
P	(всегда перед s, n, t . Эти слова обычно заимствованы из греческого.)	pneumatik, pneumonia, psalm, pterodactyl
S		island, isle
T	(обычно после s)	whistle, castle, listen, rustle, often
W	(перед r или h)	wrong, write, wrap, who, whose, whom, whole

Silent Letters

English words are full of silent letters¹. These letters are not pronounced² but must always be written. Why are they there? The answer is that they used to be pronounced³ in the Middle Ages⁴. Gradually, as pronunciation changed, some of the letters became silent. Many words have a silent “e” at the end. The silent “e” usually makes the previous⁵ vowel long.

¹ немые буквы
² не произносятся
³ раньше произносились
⁴ Средние века
⁵ предыдущий

Ex II. Which letters are silent in these words? Underline them, read the words.
Какие буквы в этих словах не читаются, подчеркните их, прочтите эти слова.

Thought, doubt, wrench, daughter, knight, where, who, would.



Reader's corner

It is interesting to know! Listen to the text and then read it. The words in the Memory Box will help you understand the text.

Прослушайте и прочтите текст. Слова в Memory Box помогут вам понять смысл.

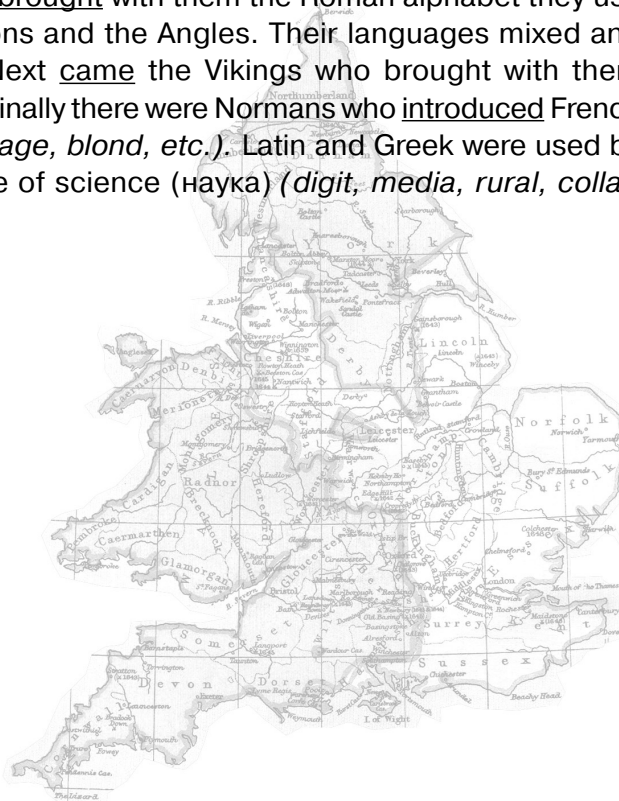
Where Do the Words Come from?

English is used in many countries, yet it is a very difficult language to learn. There is no logical pattern (модель) as to the way English words are spelt and pronounced. The reason is that it is a mixture of many languages. The Ancient Britons spoke a language called Celtic.

Long ago The British Isles were occupied by many different races which contributed words to the language the English now speak. The Romans brought with them the Roman alphabet they use today. Then Britain was occupied by the Saxons and the Angles. Their languages mixed and formed the basis of the English language. Next came the Vikings who brought with them Scandinavian words (*knife, box, big, sky, etc.*). Finally there were Normans who introduced French into the language (*art, bar, advice, button, voyage, blond, etc.*). Latin and Greek were used by educated people, Latin was the only language of science (*наука*) (*digit, media, rural, collar, library, etc.*)

MEMORY BOX


use – использовать
learn (learnt) – изучать, учить
spell (spelt) – писать по буквам
pronounce – произносить
speak (spoke) – говорить
contribute – вносить вклад
bring (brought) – приносить
come (came) – приходить
introduce – вводить
educate – дать образование



1.3 The Numeral

Cardinal Numbers

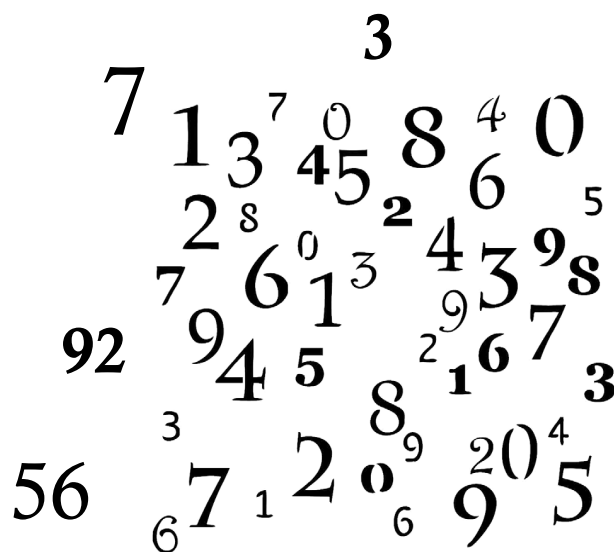
Количественные числительные

Cardinals	Cardinals	NOTES:
1 one	16 sixteen	 <p>1. Между десятками и следующими за ними единицами ставится дефис (-). <i>Sixty-three, forty-seven</i></p> <p>2. Обратите внимание на правописание этих числительных: <i>Fourteen – <u>for</u>ty</i> <i>Five – <u>fi</u>fteen – <u>fi</u>fty</i></p>
2 two	17 seventeen	
3 three	18 eighteen	
4 four	19 nineteen	
5 five	20 twenty	
6 six	21 twenty-one	
7 seven	22 twenty-two	
8 eight	30 thirty	
9 nine	40 forty	
10 ten	50 fifty	
11 eleven	60 sixty	
12 twelve	70 seventy	
13 thirteen	80 eighty	
14 fourteen	90 ninety	
15 fifteen	100 a hundred	

Ex 12. Spell these numbers.

Напишите эти числительные.

14 ... fourteen ...
 89
 11
 52
 15
 33
 19
 98



Ex 13. Read the text. Do the sums and write the numbers, as Maria did it.

Прочтите текст. Решите примеры и напишите цифры словами, как это сделала Мария.

Maria was learning **to add numbers**. She likes to add numbers. It is easy to add numbers. She can add one and one. She knows that one and one are two. She knows that **two and two are four**. She knows that **three and three are six**. But that she doesn't know what four and four are. She asks her mom. Her mom tells her that **four and four are eight**. "Oh, now I know," Maria said. "I am four years old now. In four more years, I will be eight." Maria is a fast learner.



$$9 + 7 = \dots \text{sixteen} \dots$$

$$4 + 17 = \dots$$

$$32 + 25 = \dots$$

$$47 + 12 = \dots$$

$$68 + 13 = \dots$$

$$16 + 83 = \dots$$

MEMORY BOX

do sums – решать примеры
add numbers – складывать числа

Big numbers

100 – **a/one** hundred
200 – two hundred
210 – two hundred **and** ten
225 – two hundred **and** twenty-five
1000 – **a/one** thousand
2010 – two thousand **and** ten
1350 – one thousand three hundred **and** fifty

NOTES:

- Числительные 100, 1000, 1000000 употребляются с неопределённым артиклем **"a"** или числительным **"one"**.
- Перед десятками, а если их нет, то перед единицами, ставится союз **and**.
*2005 – two thousand **and** five.*

Ex 14. Write the numbers.

Напишите цифры словами.

- He lives 378 Oak Drive. ... *three hundred and seventy-eight* ...
- My phone number is 470-71-28.
- There are 365 days in a year.
- There are 1286 pupils at our school.
- I'd like to go to the Olympic Games in 2014.
- The Second World War started in 1939.
- An elephant weighs about 7500 kg.



The Calendar Year



1997 = *nineteen ninety-seven*

Telephone Number

каждая цифра в номере телефона
произносится отдельно:

48-92-76 = *four – eight – nine –
two – seven – six*



2008 = *two thousand and eight*

Ex 15. What is your telephone number? What is your friend's telephone number? When were you / was your mother born? Write them down and spell them.

Какой у тебя номер телефона? Какой номер телефона у твоего друга? Когда родились вы/ваша мама? Напишите их цифрами и словами.

.....

.....

.....

Ordinal Numbers Порядковые числительные

Ordinals	Ordinals
1st first	16th sixteenth
2nd second	17th seventeenth
3rd third	18th eighteenth
4th fourth	19th nineteenth
5th fifth	20th twentieth
6th sixth	21th twenty-first
7th seventh	22nd twenty-second
8th eighth	30th thirtieth
9th ninth	40th fortieth
10th tenth	50th fiftieth
11th eleventh	60th sixtieth
12th twelfth	70th seventieth
13th thirteenth	80th eightieth
14th fourteenth	90th ninetieth
15th fifteenth	100th hundredth



Grammar

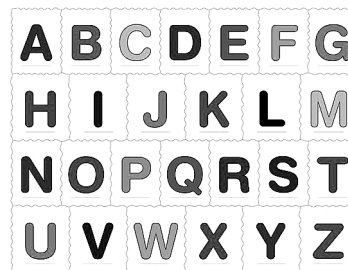


- Для образования порядкового числительного к количественному числительному добавляется окончание **-th**:
six – **sixth**, ten – **tenth**.
- Первые три числительных имеют особую форму, которую нужно запомнить:
one – **first**, two – **second**, three – **third**.
- Обратите внимание на правописание некоторых порядковых числительных:
eight – **eighth**, twelve – **twelfth**.
- При добавлении окончания **-th** к числительным, оканчивающимся на **-y**, конечное **-y** меняется на **-ie**:
twenty – **twentieth**, fifty – **fiftieth**, ninety – **ninetieth**.

Ex 16. Write what place in the English alphabet take the following letters.
 Напишите, какое место в английском алфавите занимают указанные буквы.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. E ... the fifth ... | 9. W |
| 2. N | 10. O |
| 3. G | 11. R |
| 4. L | 12. D |
| 5. I | |
| 6. S | |
| 8. H | |

NOTE
 Порядковые числительные всегда употребляются с определённым артиклем THE.
A is the first letter of the alphabet.
Friday is the fifth day of the week.



Ex 17. Write the letters in the boxes and you will read a sentence.
 Напишите в рамках требуемые буквы и вы прочтете предложение.

- The third letter of the tenth month of the year.
- The second letter of the fourth day of the week.
- The fourth letter of the fourth month of the year.
- The sixth letter of the third day of the week.
- The third letter of the fifth day of the week.
- The fifth letter of the eighth month of the year.
- The seventh letter of the twelfth month of the year.
- The seventh letter of the sixth day of the week.
- The sixth letter of the third day of the week.
- The eighth letter of the second month of the year.

2011

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
January	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
February	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
March	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
April	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
May	29	30	31				
June							
July							
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							

The sentence is

NOTE

DATES

Даты пишутся и читаются по-разному.

Мы пишем: *on 29th March / on March 29th;*

on July 4th / on 4th July

Мы говорим: *on the 29th of March; on the 4th of July*

Ex 18. Amy is visiting Mike. She's looking at his Calendar and reading the dates and events he has marked. Write them down.

Эми в гостях у Майка. Она читает, какие даты и события он отметил в своём календаре. Запишите эти даты и события.

February	March	April	May	June	July	August
6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
2 9 16 23	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26

party (March 8) picnic (May 2) football match (July 10)

Adam's birthday (Feb 25) holidays (Apr 22) mother's birthday (June 15) trip/mountains (Aug 5)

1. Adam's birthday is on the 25th of February.

2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

NOTE
Обратите внимание на употребление предлогов:
In May, in 2010
On Monday,
on the 22nd of March



Listening

Bob listens to the radio announcement about football matches. He takes the dates down. Write the dates.

Боб слушает радио объявления о футбольных матчах. Он записывает даты. Запишите эти даты.

1. April the 2nd / the 2nd April

2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

NOTE
meet – встречать(ся)
field – поле
team – команда

2

PERSONAL DATA



A good name is better than riches.
Доброе имя лучше богатства.
(proverb)



2.1 What's Your Name?



Ex 1. Listen and read the words of the song.
Прослушайте и прочтите слова песни.

What's your name? I've seen you before.
What's your name? May I walk¹ you to the door?
It's so hard² to find a personality with charms like
yours for me.
Ooh-Ooh, ooh-ooh, ooh-ee!

What's your name? Is it Mary or Sue?
Do I stand a chance with you?
It's so hard to find a personality with charms like
yours for me.
Ooh-ee, ooh-ee, ooh-ee!
(a song by Don & Juan)

¹ провожать
² трудно


MEMORY BOX

NAME

name/first name – имя
middle name – второе имя
surname/last name/
family name – фамилия
maiden name – девичья фамилия
nickname – (n) прозвище, (v) давать прозвище
pen-name – псевдоним
pet name – ласкательное имя
call/name (v) – называть
name after smb – назвать в честь кого-либо
call by first name – называть по имени
spell one's name – назвать имя по буквам
unusual/rare/strange name – необычное/редкое/странное имя

Ex 2. Make up two short dialogues using the following variations.

Составьте два коротких диалога, используя предложенные варианты.

- What is your *sister* called? - Her name is *Hannah*.
elder brother *Oscar*.
friend *Ivor*.
 - Your *sister* has an *unusual* name, hasn't she?
brother *rare*
younger sister *strange*
 - Yes, she was named after *our grandmother*.
his grandfather.
our mother's sister.
 - Oscar is a very *serious* name, isn't it? - Right, at home we call him *Carick*. It's his *pet name*.
strange *Osa* *nickname*.
funny
- 



Listening

Listen to the story and choose the answers (a–c) for the questions (1–4).

Прослушайте рассказ и выберите ответы (а–с) к вопросам (1–4).

1. Why does the boy want to change his name?
 - a) It sounds German.
 - b) He doesn't like it.
 - c) It is too long.
2. Why can't he change his name?
 - a) It is not allowed (разрешать).
 - b) His mother likes the name.
 - c) It is too late.
3. What does the mother suggest (предлагать)?
 - a) She will call him by his middle name (второе имя).
 - b) Use the old name, it is nice.
 - c) Change only the first letter.
4. What does the mother say to the father?
 - a) Herman has changed his name.
 - b) They have a new son Adam.
 - c) She is angry (сердиться) with Adam.

Ex 3. Translate the joke from Russian into English.
Переведите эту шутку на английский язык.

- Сколько тебе лет?
- 12 лет, сэр.
- Как тебя зовут?
- Джордж, сэр.
- Как твоя фамилия?
- Стивенсон, сэр.
- Очень известная фамилия, мой друг.
- И неудивительно, сэр, я разношу молоко в этом районе уже 6 месяцев.
No wonder, Sir. I've been delivering milk in this area for six months already.



WISHING SOMEONE HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Tom's mother: Ah, there he is. Good morning, Tom, and **a very happy birthday to you.**
 Tom's father: Yes, Tom, **many happy returns.**
 Kate: **Happy birthday, dear brother.** Come here and open all of your cards and presents.
 Tom: Wow, thank you all very much. Gosh! So many presents, I don't know which one to unwrap (развернуть) first.

Grammar



THE VERB "TO BE": FORMS and MEANINGS

ФОРМЫ и ЗНАЧЕНИЯ ГЛАГОЛА "TO BE"

«быть», «являться»,
«находиться»

Краткие формы

I – AM ⇒ I'm
 He/she /it – IS ⇒ he's
 We/you/they – ARE ⇒ you're

Глагол TO BE используется когда мы:

- называем имя:
♦ I **am** Jenny. His name **is** Paul.
- говорим о возрасте, работе:
♦ My mother **is** thirty. She **is** a teacher.
- указываем национальность:
♦ She **is** Italian.

Ex 4. Fill in the right forms of the verb TO BE.
Вставьте соответствующие формы глагола TO BE.

Today ⁽¹⁾..... Tom's birthday. He ⁽²⁾..... twelve years old today. All his friends
⁽³⁾..... there. His sister ⁽⁴⁾..... there too. Her name ⁽⁵⁾..... Kate.

She ⁽⁶⁾ eleven years old. Only Jenny, his girlfriend ⁽⁷⁾ there. Where ⁽⁸⁾ she? She ⁽⁹⁾ ill. They ⁽¹⁰⁾ all in the kitchen; it ⁽¹¹⁾ full of children. Tom's parents and grandparents ⁽¹²⁾ not in the kitchen, they ⁽¹³⁾ in the garden. They are having tea. Tom's little brother Timmy ⁽¹⁴⁾ in his bed. It ⁽¹⁵⁾ his time to sleep.

YES/NO QUESTIONS WITH THE VERB "TO BE"

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ОБЩЕГО ВОПРОСА С ГЛАГОЛОМ "TO BE"

В повествовательном предложении глагол TO BE (как и все остальные глаголы) стоит после подлежащего.

Для образования вопроса он выносится на первое место – перед подлежащим. Изменяется и интонация предложения.

Mary **is** at home. ⇨ **Is** Mary at home?
Yes, she **is**. / No, she **isn't**.

The children **are** happy. ⇨ **Are** the children happy?
Yes, they **are**. / No, they **aren't**.

Ex 5. Read the text in ex 4 again and give short answers.

Прочитайте снова текст упр. 4 и дайте краткие ответы на вопросы.

1. Is it Timmy's birthday? – ... No, it **isn't**. ...
2. Is Jenny there? –
3. Is Tom eleven years old? –
4. Is Jenny Tom's mother? –
5. Is Kate Tom's sister? –
6. Are the children in the garden? –
8. Are the parents in the kitchen? –
9. Are the grandparents there, too? –



SHORT ANSWERS YES/NO КРАТКИЙ ОТВЕТ ДА/НЕТ

1. Существительные ⇨ местоимение:
 - Is **Monika** your sister? – Yes, **she is**.
2. Сокращённая форма глагола используется только в отрицательных ответах:
 - Is she a teacher? – Yes, she **is**. / No, she **isn't**.

NOTE

Местоимение **IT** обозначает любой неодушевленный предмет, оно также используется, когда мы говорим о животных и младенцах (babies).

- ♦ *The baby is new-born, it is only two weeks.*
- ♦ *You've got a nice dog. How old is it?*
- ♦ *Rodger is a good dog, he is my best friend.*

(Здесь используется "he", т.к. это любимое животное (a pet), «член семьи».)



Ex 6. Fill in the right pronouns.

Вставьте соответствующие местоимения.

1. am Clair. And what is name?
2. The Browns are neighbours (соседи). Have you seen before?
3. Whose cat is that? – Thank is cat.
4. John is here. wants to see you. – Please, come in.
5. Amalia is colleague. is a very good doctor.
6. My mother and are in London for the first time. like it very much.
7. The cat drank milk.
8. This is George – son. father, Mr Davis, is in London now.
9. I know the boy, lives in this house.
10. Nina, I know these people, but I don't know address.

When were you born?

Where were you born?



PERSONAL and POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

ЛИЧНЫЕ и ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

Мы используем местоимения вместо ранее упомянутых предметов и лиц, или чтобы лично обратиться к кому-либо.

- ♦ *I know his sister. She is a nice girl.*
- ♦ *John has got a book. It is very interesting.*
- ♦ *Are you Mary, Mike's sister? – And I'm Mike, his friend.*

I	–	my	You	–	your
You	–	your	We	–	our
He	–	his	They	–	their
She	–	her			
It	–	its			

В английском языке нет отдельных форм для местоимений «ты» и «вы». Эту роль исполняет одно местоимение YOU. Используя YOU, мы можем обращаться к незнакомым, к старшим и близким людям. В английском языке вежливость и фамильярность обращения выражаются другими способами.

- ♦ *Ann, dear, you are a good girl.*
- ♦ *Mr Right, thank you very much for your kindness (доброта).*

I was born on the 22nd of March, 1972.

I was born in St. Petersburg, Russia.