

Английский язык / Англійская мова

Электронное приложение
к учебному пособию по английскому языку
для 5 класса гимназий
с белорусским и русским языками обучения

Часть 2

Минск
«Адукацыя і выхаванне»
2017

RESOURCE PACK

Scripts	3
Moving activities	30
Photocopiable materials	43
Grammar reference	55

SCRIPTS

UNIT 5. BE HEALTHY!

Unit 5. Lesson 6

Ex. 2a

Do you want to be healthy? This is the way!

Do the body rap every day!

Do it like me! Do it with me!

My head, shoulders, knees and toes!

My eyes, ears, mouth and nose!

And my hands clap!

And my feet stamp!

And my arms stretch!

And my legs stretch!

And my elbows move!

And my fingers move!

And I put my hands behind my neck!

And I put my hands behind my back!

Do you want to be healthy? This is the way!

Do the body rap every day!

Unit 5. Lesson 7

Ex. 2a

Kate: Good morning, Doctor.

Doctor: Hello, Kate! What's the matter?

Kate: I've got a headache and a stomachache.

Doctor: OK. Let's take your temperature. Well, you've got a temperature but it isn't very high!

Kate: Yes, I can't speak.

Doctor: Let me see. Open your mouth, please. Say "A-a-ah!"

Kate: A-a-ah!

Doctor: You've got a sore throat.

Kate: Ahchoo! Excuse me.

Doctor: Bless you! Have you got a cough?

Kate: Yes, a bit. I've got a runny nose and I'm sneezing all the time.

Doctor: Have you got a backache?

Kate: No, I haven't.

Doctor: Do your eyes hurt?

Kate: No, they don't. Do I have the flu?

Doctor: No, you've got a cold. You should stay at home, take this medicine and drink a lot of water and juice. You shouldn't exercise or go to school. Don't worry. You'll be alright soon!

Kate: Thank you, doctor!

Unit 5. Lesson 8

Ex. 1a

What do you do to keep yourself clean?

Do you take a shower?

And behind your ears?

Do you brush your teeth?

And between your toes?

Do you wash your hands and face?

Do you often tidy your place?

Unit 5. Lesson 10

Ex. 2a, b

Alex steps through the Magic Mirror and gets into a Scottish village of 1516.

1

It's morning.

Alex: Ahchoo! Ahchoo! Excuse me. Ahchoo! What a smell! Where am I?

Mrs McGregor: Good-morning, dear! Get up! Help me to cook breakfast!

Alex: What's for breakfast?

Mrs McGregor: Porridge, of course!

2

Alex: S-s-sorry, I can't make it.

Mrs McGregor: Are you ill? Have you got a cold?

Alex: No, I'm OK.

Mrs McGregor: Then, take the spurtle into your right hand and stir the porridge clockwise, not anticlockwise! I don't think you want to call the Devil!

Alex: Certainly not, Madam!

Mrs McGregor: Madam! I'm your mother! Stop making fun of me!

Alex: Sorry, m-m-mum!

3

Mrs McGregor: Breakfast is ready! Enjoy your meal!

Alex: Thank you.

Mrs McGregor: What are you doing again? Don't you remember how to eat porridge?

Alex: No, sorry.

Mrs McGregor: You're making me mad! You must stand when you are eating porridge! Look at me! Take some porridge with your spoon and put it into the milk. Do you understand?

Alex: Yes, mum.

4

Mrs McGregor: Now help me to put the rest of the porridge into the drawer.

Alex: Why are you doing that?

Mrs McGregor: What a silly question! This is your lunch in the field! When it becomes cold, I'll cut it into blocks and give one to you. You will take it with you when you go to work in the field.

Alex: I see. You mean 'packed lunch'!

Mrs McGregor: Packed lunch? Well, I like it.

5

It's evening. Alex is back from the hard day in the field.

Mrs McGregor: Are you tired, dear?

Alex: Yes, very tired. I've got a backache and a headache. My arms, neck and legs hurt!

Mrs McGregor: Don't worry. Now you'll get some energy! Let's have dinner!

Alex: What's for dinner?

Mrs McGregor: Your favourite porridge with vegetables!

6

It's morning. Alex is in his bed at home.

Mum: Good-morning, dear! Breakfast is ready!

Alex: What's for breakfast?

Mum: Porridge with bananas!

Alex: Oh my goodness!

Unit 5. Lesson 10

Ex. 4b

Porridge was born in Scotland hundreds of years ago. People lived in small houses with one room. It was a bedroom, a living-room and a kitchen. There was a big pot over the fire in the middle of the room. People cooked all their food in this pot. They ate porridge for every meal: for breakfast, lunch and dinner. They ate it with butter, milk, meat, nuts, beans, vegetables and fruit. When people cooked porridge, they stirred it clockwise with their right hand. That kept the Devil away. People always ate porridge standing up. Porridge was the first 'take-out' food or the first snack in Scotland. After breakfast the porridge was put in a drawer of a cupboard. When it became cold and dry, people cut it into blocks and took them to the field where they worked all day. Today, porridge is still popular in the United Kingdom. About 50 % of people eat porridge, 23 % eat it every day. If you eat porridge for breakfast, you can get energy until lunchtime. There are a lot of minerals and vitamins in it. It is delicious and very healthy!

UNIT 6. IN THE CITY

Unit 6. Lesson 1

Ex. 2a

A city is a place where many people live. A city is a place where many people work, shop, eat, learn new things and have fun. There are big cities and small towns. What is the difference between a city and a town? A city is a large town with a population of over 300,000 people or a town in the UK that has a cathedral. A cathedral is a big church. St David's in Wales is the smallest city in the UK. It has a cathedral but it only has a population of around 1,800 people.

The biggest city in the UK is London, the capital city with a population of about 8,500,000 people. London is a city of contrasts: poor and rich, hot and cold, pretty and ugly, clean and dirty, expensive and cheap, old and new, quiet and noisy. London is a city of churches, cathedrals, palaces, towers, bridges, parks and gardens. There are fountains, lakes and monuments. You can see small cottages and old buildings as well as modern skyscrapers in London.

Unit 6. Lesson 1

Ex. 6a

Ten great facts about The Gherkin

30 St Mary Axe, or The Gherkin as it is often called, is one of London's most well-known skyscrapers. This office building is 180 metres tall and has 41 floors. The 17th floor is the largest. The 18 lifts in the Gherkin can transport 378 people at a speed of 8 metres per second. If you want to take the stairs, there are 1,037 steps. There are 7,429 panes of glass and 770 opening windows. The top three floors are home to a very expensive club. A New Year's Eve ticket to the club is £ 290.

Unit 6. Lesson 2

Ex. 2a

Bob: I live in a lovely neighbourhood. There's a playground for kids in the yard. There's a post-office, a cinema, a hospital, the town park and a kindergarten. My classmate Kate is my neighbour. We live in the same block of flats: Kate lives on the second floor and my flat is on the third one.

Unit 6. Lesson 2

Ex. 3a

Kate: I'm very happy with my new flat. It's super! It's on the second floor of a block of flats in a quiet and nice neighbourhood. It's not big, but it's comfortable and I can see the town park from the balcony. There's a supermarket on the ground floor of our block of flats. There's also a kindergarten and a cinema nearby. I like watching films at the cinema! In the yard there is a playground for kids. My school is not far, just a 10-minute walk from home, so my new friends and I go to school together ... on foot! My parents are very happy too because they both can walk to work. Dad is a postman, and the post-office is just round the corner. Mum is a doctor and the hospital is not far from home.

Unit 6. Lesson 3

Ex. 2a

Alex: Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the City Hall?

Man: Sure. Walk straight ahead, along South Avenue past the museum. Then, cross Market Street...

Alex: Sorry, cross what?

Man: Market Street, then walk past the church and the theatre. Turn right into Tower Road, go over the bridge and you'll see the City Hall. It's next to the castle.

Alex: Is it far?

Man: Just 15 minutes.

Alex: Thank you.

Man: You're welcome.

Unit 6. Lesson 4

Ex. 2a, c

1

Tourist A: Excuse me, how do I get to the Hilton Hotel?

Woman: Take the Blue Line to Oak Station and then transfer to the Green Line. Get off at 14th Avenue.

Tourist A: How long will it take?

Woman: About half an hour.

Tourist A: Thanks a lot.

Woman: You're welcome.

2

Tourist B: Excuse me, which bus goes to the Art Museum?

Woman: To the Art Museum? Well, you'll have to change buses. Get on the 43rd and go two stops. Then, get off at Brighton Road and catch the 13th. Your stop is Picasso Street. It's just opposite the museum.

Tourist B: How long will it take?

Woman: About forty minutes.

Tourist B: Thank you for your help.

Woman: It was my pleasure.

3

Tourist C: Excuse me, how much is the fare to Victoria Square?

Driver: £ 3.50, please.

Tourist C: Here you are.

Driver: Thank you.

Tourist C: Excuse me, is this seat taken? May I sit here?

Woman: Sure, it's free. Please, sit down.

Tourist C: Thank you. What's the next stop?

Woman: Victoria Square.

Tourist C: Oh, dear! This is my stop! Excuse me, I'm getting off!

Woman: No problem.

Unit 6. Lesson 5

Ex. 1

Alex: Kate, would you like to see some pictures of Minsk?

Kate: Sure. Oh, Minsk is beautiful! What's that? A square?

Alex: Yes, it's Pobeda Square. War veterans come here.

Kate: I see. Are there many parks in Minsk?

Alex: Oh, yes, look! This is our Aqua park. There are a lot of water slides there.

Kate: I like playing on water slides. It's fun! And what's this?

Alex: It's Minsk Arena. It's the biggest sports complex and concert hall in Minsk.

Kate: Is that a railway station?

Alex: Yes, it's the Central Railway Station.

Kate: It looks modern. Are there any theatres in Minsk?

Alex: Oh, yes. This is the Opera and Ballet House. My parents often go there. And this is the National Library. It's in the shape of a diamond.

Kate: It's unusual!

Alex: This red church is St Simon and Alena's Church in the centre of Minsk.

Kate: Is there a cathedral in Minsk?

Alex: Yes, there is. Look! This is the Holy Spirit Cathedral.

Kate: Thank you Alex for showing me the photos. I'd like to visit Minsk some day.

Alex: You're welcome!

Unit 6. Lesson 7

Ex. 2a, b

Polotsk

Polotsk is often called 'the city of all Belarusian cities' as it was the first capital of Belarus. It was built in the 9th century but it had the greatest power in the 11th century when its ruler was Vseslav Charodei. Polotsk is famous for its churches. St Sofia Cathedral is one of the most famous.

It has a concert hall with an organ. Every year festivals of organ music take place here. The name of Efrosiniya of Polotsk is dear to all Belarusian people. Efrosiniya was born in a very rich family but she decided to live in the monastery. There she copied church books and then gave money to poor people. She built some churches and monasteries in Polotsk and opened a school for children in the monastery.

Nesvizh

Nesvizh was founded in 1446. In the 16th century Nesvizh became the residence of the Radzivil family — one of the biggest and richest families in Belarus. They lived in Nesvizh for more than 400 years. Mikalai Radzivil Sirootka changed the town greatly. He built many churches and the castle.

Nesvizh is also famous for its amazing park around the castle. The town is beautiful all year round and always full of tourists.

Novogrudok

Novogrudok was founded in the 11th century. It stands on Zamkovaya Hill, one of the highest points in Belarus — 323 metres high. The castle is an old centre of Novogrudok. It used to be one of the most beautiful castles with

seven towers in the 16th century. Unfortunately, it was destroyed and now we can only see the castle's ruins.

Many old churches and museums make Novogrudok attractive for tourists. Novogrudok is also famous for its knights' tournaments which take place on Zamkovaya Hill every year.

Unit 6. Lesson 10

Ex. 1b

Alex steps through the Magic Mirror and gets into London. He's on the London underground train.

1

Alex: Excuse me, what's the next station?

Londoner 1: Baker Street.

Alex: Thank you. Baker Street? Sherlock Holmes lived in Baker Street! I want to see his house. Excuse me, I'm getting off. It's my station.

Londoner 1: Sure.

2

Alex: Wow! This is a statue of the famous detective! I must take a selfie with it! Excuse me, how do I get to Sherlock Holmes' house?

Londoner 2: It's not far away. Turn right and go straight ahead along Baker Street. You'll see the Sherlock Holmes museum on your left. It's at 221b.

Alex: Thank you very much.

Londoner 2: You're welcome!

3

Boy: Hurry up! Mr Holmes wants to see us!

Alex: What? Are you kidding?

Boy: He sent a message! Follow me!

4

Boy: Good morning, Mr Holmes!

Sherlock: Good morning, agents. Here's a shilling for each of you.

Boys: Thank you, sir!

Sherlock: You must find the boat called the Aurora. It's on the river and it's black and red. You must find it. Now go!

5

Alex: Where are we?

Boy: At the Thames River! Now, you run up the river and we'll run down the river.

6

Alex: Look! What's that?

Boy: It's a boatyard.

Alex: I think there's a boat there, behind the trees!

Boy: Let's run and see!

Alex: Yes, that's the Aurora!

Boy: Sh-sh! Look there are three men on it.

Alex: We must tell Mr Holmes!

Unit 6. Lesson 10

Ex. 1c, d

Alex was on the London (1) **underground** train. He got (2) **off** the train at Baker Street station. Near the station he saw a big bronze (3) **statue** of Sherlock Holmes. He took a (4) **selfy** with it. Then, Alex asked a man the way to Sherlock Holmes' (5) **house**. The man said that the Sherlock Holmes Museum was at (6) **221b** Baker Street. Alex walked there but on the way to the museum he met a (7) **boy** in dirty clothes. The boy told Alex that (8) **Mr Holmes** wanted to see them. Alex was surprised but ran after the boy. It was true! Sherlock Holmes gave some money to the boys and asked them to find a boat called the (9) **Aurora**. The boat was (10) black and red and it was on the river. The boys ran to the Thames River. Suddenly, Alex saw a boatyard near the river and a boat behind the (11) **trees**. It was the Aurora! There were three (12) **men** on it. The boys were excited! They ran back quickly to tell Mr Holmes about the boat.

UNIT 7. IN THE COUNTRY

Unit 7. Lesson 1

Ex. 2a

Britain is famous not only for its great cities. For most people in the UK the countryside is an ideal place to live and relax. The most famous area of English countryside, the Lake District, is full of mountains, hills, valleys, lakes and forests. It is home to Scafell Pike, the highest mountain in England. It is 978 metres high [haɪ]. You can find big and small waterfalls in the mountains, see about 50 stone circles (*круги из камней*) and enjoy a walk or a bike ride along many paths in the district's forests. There are 16 lakes in the Lake District.

Unit 7. Lesson 1

Ex. 3b

Belarusian nature is very beautiful. Belarus is often called 'a blue-eyed' country because there are more than 10,000 lakes and 20,000 rivers in it. The biggest lake is Lake Naroch. There are about 260 lakes in Braslav National Park. People call it the Poozerie or the Belarusian Lake District.

There are no high mountains in Belarus but there are a lot of hills in the north of the country. The highest point of Belarus is Mount Dzyarzhynskaya (346 metres high).

You can see a lot of green fields, meadows and swamps. One third of the country is covered with forests or pushchas. Belarusian forests are home to many animals and birds.

Unit 7. Lesson 3

Ex. 2b

1. *Hiking*

Always go hiking with an adult. Never go into the woods alone.

2. Watch Out for Wildlife

Don't go near or try to feed a strange animal. To keep animals such as bears or wolves away from your campsite, keep it clean. The rule in the great outdoors is simple: "Don't touch or go near an animal". These animals aren't like regular pets. They may bite or attack if you come near them. If you see a wild animal, stand still or back off slowly.

3. Your Food and Water

When you're outdoors, eat or drink something only if an adult says it is safe. Even if rivers or lakes look crystal clear, they could contain germs and the water may not be safe to drink. Bring bottled water to drink.

4. Wild berries

Likewise, never eat wild berries. Some are poisonous and it may be tough to know which are safe. Good snacks for the outdoors include fruit, crackers, granola bars, bread, and peanut butter.

5. Your Campsite

Roasting potatoes and singing songs by an open fire are favourite camping activities. Adults, not kids, should start campfires. Adults also need to watch the fires and make sure they are out when you're done. Never leave a fire without anyone to watch it. Don't forget to put out your fire by dumping water or shoveling dirt on it when you sleep or leave your campsite.

6. The sun

If you go hiking on a hot day, a cap or hat, sunscreen and sunglasses will protect you from the sun.

7. Bugs

If insects bug¹ you, ask an adult to set up camp away from the water and build a small fire. The water attracts bugs, and the smoke from the fire will keep most of the bugs away.

8. Your Clothing

Keep your arms and legs covered while hiking to protect your body from ticks and other bugs and wear knee-high boots and long pants when you are in an area with snakes.

9. Check for ticks

Always check for ticks at the end of the day after your trip to the woods. Ticks can carry disease and germs. Some ticks are tiny, like the size of the head of a pin! You'll want an adult to help you inspect your body for ticks. Check behind your knees and ears, under your arms.

10. What if You Get Lost?

Stick with your group when you're in the forest. Carry a whistle and blow it if you get lost. If you have a cell phone and it's working, use it to make contact with your group. Wait in a safe place for an adult to find you.

¹ to bug — надоедать / надакучаць

Unit 7. Lesson 3

Ex. 4b

How to stop bees and wasps

- You should wear shoes outdoors.
- You shouldn't wear sweet-smelling perfume, lotions, or hair products.
- You shouldn't wear bright-coloured or flower-printed clothing.
- You should cover food when eating outdoors.
- You should be careful when outside with open soda cans because yellow jackets like to climb inside for a sip.
- If a bee or wasp flies around you, you should stay calm. You shouldn't hit it.
- If you get stung, you should tell an adult and go indoors right away.

Unit 7. Lesson 4

Ex. 1b

Mrs Clarke: Here we are! Now children we must find the campsite. There's a blue and red flag there. James, the route is on the map!

James: OK. First, go along the coast to the waterfall.

Kate: Oh, look! The waterfall! It's beautiful! OK James, what's next?

James: Now go past the waterfall.

Kate: Past the waterfall... I see a bridge! Must we cross the river?

James: Let me see. Yes, let's go over the bridge to the opposite bank.

Kate: So, we're on the opposite bank. Must we turn left or right now?

James: Turn right and walk along the river valley until you see a small village. Then turn left and go across the field.

Kate: Must we go into the forest?

James: Yes, walk along a path through the forest. Be careful! There's a swamp!

Kate: I see.

James: When we go out of the forest, we must see a blue and red flag. Can you see it somewhere?

Kate: Yes, I can! Come over here! It's near the ... lake!

Unit 7. Lesson 5

Ex. 1b

Звуки животных на ферме: корова, овца, пони, гусь, курица, петух, коза, индейка.

Unit 7. Lesson 5

Ex. 2a, b, c

Kate: Peter, could you tell us about your life in the country?

Peter: Yes, sure.

Kate: Do you live in the village?

Peter: No, we live on a small farm.

Kate: When do you and your family get up?

Peter: Well, my dad gets up at 6 o'clock and goes to the barn. He milks the cow and the goats and feeds hay to the ponies. Then he feeds grain to the hens, chickens, turkeys and geese.

Kate: Does Mrs Brown help your dad?

Peter: She makes breakfast. She cooks bacon and eggs and pancakes. Yummy!

Kate: I like pancakes!

Peter: Me too! When my dad comes back to the house, we have breakfast together.

Kate: What do you do after breakfast?

Peter: My sister Pam and I go to school on the school bus.

Kate: Where's your school?

Peter: It's in the village, 20 km away from the farm.

Kate: I see. Do your parents work on the farm?

Peter: Yes, they do. My dad drives a tractor in the field and collects hay for the animals. My mum works in the kitchen garden.

Kate: What does she grow?

Peter: Well, she grows tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbages, carrots, onions, courgettes, lettuce and other vegetables.

Kate: That's a lot! Have you got fruit trees in the garden?

Peter: Yes, we have apple and pear trees. My mum often makes an apple pie. It's delicious!

Kate: Do you and your sister help your parents to look after the farm?

Peter: At weekends and in our holidays. We feed and wash animals, clean the barn and the hen house, collect eggs, water the plants.

Kate: Do you like your life on the farm?

Peter: Yes, of course! I love animals and I want to become a vet when I grow up.

Kate: Do you have any fun here?

Peter: Yes, we do! My sister and I ride our ponies after school every day. It's so exciting! We also like swimming in the river and having picnics in the valley. There are often different festivals in the village, so life in the country isn't boring at all!

Kate: Thank you, Peter, for your answers. I'd like to live in the country, too!

Unit 7. Lesson 6

Ex. 2c

Cannon Hall Farm is a large farm attraction. It's home to hundreds of animals. There's always a chance of seeing lambs, goat kids and piglets born. You can also see llamas, donkeys, reindeer and ponies. There are usually baby rabbits and guinea pigs on show and if you're lucky hatching chicks too.

You can touch small animals and see cow and goat milking demonstrations. We have sheep racing in the school summer holidays. It's great fun! You can also have an enjoyable tractor ride around the farm.

There's one of the biggest and best adventure playgrounds in the north of England. The pyramid towers with their fantastic slides and the largest tube maze (*labyrinth*) in Europe are popular with all age groups. The older kids

and even adults love the climbing forest. For rainy days there's also an indoor playground.

There are two restaurants, The White Bull and The Hungry Llama, which offer hot and cold homemade food. Try our delicious sausages and bacon from the farm shop. Our huge tearoom seats 240 and has a large picnic area outside.

Cannon Hall Farm is the perfect day out!

Unit 7. Lesson 7

Ex. 2a.

1) a beaver; 2) a hare; 3) a bison; 4) a squirrel; 5) a lynx [lɪŋks] ; 6) a woodpecker; 7) a hedgehog; 8) an owl; 9) a deer; 10) a stork; 11) a wild boar; 12) an elk.

Unit 7. Lesson 7

Ex. 3

Song “Animals in action”

Run, run, run! Run like a pony,
Fly, fly, fly! Fly like a white stork,
Hop, hop, hop! Hop like a rabbit,
Shake, shake, shake! Shake like a goat.

Animals in action! Animals in action!

In the sky! In the forest!

In the lake! In the field!

Clap, clap, clap! Clap like an owl,
Climb, climb, climb! Climb like a squirrel,
Stamp, stamp, stamp! Stamp like a bison,
Swim, swim, swim! Swim like a beaver.

Animals in action! Animals in action!

In the sky! In the forest!

In the lake! In the field!

Unit 7. Lesson 7

Ex. 4b

The European bison is the largest animal on the continent. There are about 5000 bison in Europe. Most of them live in Belovezhskaya Pushcha in Belarus and Poland. Bison can be 180 cm tall and about 3 m long, and weigh 800–1000 kg. Bison eat grass, leaves, mushrooms and berries. Bison can't live without water. In winter they break ice on rivers and lakes to get water. They can live up to 27 years old. Bison can jump across 3 m wide streams and 2 m tall fences from a standing position.

Unit 7. Lesson 7

Ex. 5b

White storks are big birds. They can be 120 cm long. A stork has long legs, large wings and a long red beak. These beautiful birds live in Europe and they

spend winter in South Africa. They can fly more than 10 thousand km. Storks live in the fields near rivers, lakes and swamps and build their nests on top of trees and houses. One stork eats about 100 insects daily. A stork family needs about 200 kilograms of food in one season. Storks also eat mice, frogs, fish and earth-worms. In Belarus there are about 40 thousand storks. People call Belarus “the country under white wings” and believe that storks bring them luck and happiness.

Unit 7. Lesson 10

Ex. 2b

1

Aurelius: Uther!

Uther: Yes, brother!

Aurelius: I’m the saddest king in the world! 3,000 English knights died in the battle against the Saxons. What can I do now?

Uther: Why don’t you build a monument to your brave knights?

Aurelius: Yes, yes! That’s a great idea! I want to build a huge monument. And I know what I want. The Giants’ Dance rocks! Bring them to England!

Uther: Yes, brother!

2

Uther: Merlin! We’re going to Ireland.

Merlin: To Ireland? Why?

Uther: We need to bring the Giants’ Dance rocks to England.

Merlin: Those huge rocks that giants brought to Ireland from Africa?

Uther: Yes, they’re really huge. Some of them are more than 6 metres tall and weigh about 50,000 kilograms. I’m going to take 15,000 knights and my son Arthur.

3

Uther: Arthur, where are you? Arthur! I’m talking to you!

Alex: Me?

Uther: Yes, son. Tomorrow we’re going to Ireland.

Alex: Ireland?

Uther: You look tired. Go to bed and have a good sleep.

Alex: OK, father.

4

Uther: Merlin, look over there! Can you see the rocks on Mount Killaraus?

Merlin: Yes, I can. I can also see 7,000 Irish who don’t want to see us.

Uther: I know. We must go into battle with them and get the rocks. Arthur, watch the battle from here.

Alex: Can I go with you now?

Uther: No, Arthur, you’re too young. Next time you’ll fight with me!

Alex: OK, father.

5

Uther: Well, we’ve killed the Irish. Now, let’s take the rocks. Use the ropes and pull them! Arthur, help!

Knights: Pull! Pull! Pull!

Alex: Father, I'm sorry, but the rocks are too big. We can't move them.

Uther: We must do it. Merlin, could you help us, please?

6

Merlin: No problem, Uther! I just need to remember the magic words.

Uther: Do it, now!

Merlin: Touch the rocks! Forpfleoge!

Alex: Oh dear! The rocks are flying! We're flying, too! Look! Forests, fields, rivers, lakes, valleys, mountains, waterfalls! How beautiful!

Merlin: We'll be in England in 5 minutes. Have a safe landing!

Alex: Thank you, Merlin!

Unit 7. Lesson 10

Ex. 2c

The fifth-century king Aurelius Ambrosius lost 3,000 English knights in the battle against the Saxons at Salisbury. He was very sad and wanted to build a huge monument to his brave knights. The king sent Merlin, Uther Pendragon, Arthur's father, and 15,000 knights, to bring the Giant's Dance rocks from Ireland. The rocks were huge. Some of them were more than 6m tall and weighed about 50,000 kg. Giants had brought the rocks from Africa and put them on Mount Killaraus in Ireland long before.

When king Uther Pendragon came to the mountain, he went into battle with 7,000 Irish knights and won it. After the battle, the knights used ropes to pull the rocks, but they couldn't move them. Then the king asked Merlin to help him. The magician pulled out a hair from his beard, said the magic words and sent the rocks over to England together with the king and his knights. They flew over the forests, fields, rivers, lakes, valleys, mountains, waterfalls and landed on Salisbury plain, in the south of England.

UNIT 8. COUNTRIES AND CONTINENTS

Unit 8. Lesson 1

Ex. 1b, c

Asia, Africa, North and South America, Antarctica and Europe, and Australia.

Unit 8. Lesson 1

Ex. 2a, b

Teacher (Kate's father): Look at the map of the world. Can you point at where we live?

Student: Right here.

Teacher: Good. We live in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is in Europe. So, we live in Europe. What language do we speak?

Student: English.

Teacher: We speak British English. In the United States of America people speak English too, but it's American English. We say 'a lift'. They say 'an elevator'. We say 'sweets', they say 'candies'. People who live in Australia speak Australian English. We say 'a farm', they say 'a station'. We say 'a waterhole', they say 'a billabong'. But all people in English-speaking countries think that there are seven continents on our planet. I'll name them from the largest to the smallest: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia. People in India and some European countries think so, too.

Kate: You know, I've got a friend in Belarus. His name is Alex. He can speak English, but most people in his country speak Belarusian or Russian. Alex thinks that there are six continents.

Teacher: Right. People in other countries think that there are six continents on our planet. In Russia, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Belarus, for example, they say that Europe and Asia are one continent. In Italy and Brazil they think that North and South Americas are one continent.

Unit 8. Lesson 3

Ex. 2a

These are wild ocean animals. They live in schools — groups of 10–12 individuals. These animals are very smart, curious and playful — they like to play. They are quick learners — they learn new tricks very quickly. They can hear very well. Their eyes are very good — they can see well at night, like cats and dogs. They are very fast swimmers. They dive deep and swim really fast. They eat fish, but they are not dangerous for people. These animals are also quite noisy. They talk noisily to each other saying 'Click-click-click!'

Unit 8. Lesson 3

Ex. 4b

Father: The full name of this animal is rhinoceros. The short name for rhinoceros is rhino.

Kate: It's like my name is Katherine, but everyone calls me Kate.

Father: That's right!

Kate: Where do rhinos live?

Father: Rhinos live in Africa and in Asia. The African rhinos are the white and black rhinos. Both have two horns.

Kate: Like cows?

Father: Almost. Asian rhinos can have one or two horns. Some of them live on the islands of Java and Sumatra.

Kate: Wow! Look at this photo. This rhino is huge!

Father: They are very big indeed. The rhino is the second largest animal after the elephant.

Kate: Where do they live?

Father: They live in savannas and thick forests where there is a lot of food to eat and a lot of places for the rhinos to hide.

Kate: What do they eat?

Father: Rhinos only eat plants: grasses, leaves, shoots and sometimes fruit. White rhinos like grass. Other rhinos eat tree leaves.

Kate: Their eyes are so small! Can they see well?

Father: Rhinos can hear and smell very well, but their eyes are not very good — they can't see well. You can think that rhinos are slow and quiet animals. It's true that they usually walk slowly. But they can run very fast and attack lions, tigers and hyenas.

Kate: So, they are dangerous.

Father: No, they are in danger! Some people think that the rhino horn is the best medicine in the world, so they kill many rhinos every year. Poachers kill rhinos when they are drinking quietly from a waterhole.

Unit 8. Lesson 4

Ex. 1a, b

Listen! You mustn't whistle in the castle!

Unit 8. Lesson 4

Ex. 3c

Now listen to the rules for visitors to Antarctica.

Visitors must wash their boots before they start walking around. On your feet you can bring some plant seeds, which can be dangerous for the continent.

Visitors must walk around in groups. You must follow the instructions from your leaders. You must use small boats or other transport quietly, because animals don't like noisy tourists. You must stay away from animals and birds both on land and at sea. You mustn't feed or touch birds or seals or take photos of them, because they can get scared. If you come close to the wildlife, you must walk slowly and carefully. You mustn't bring plants or animals into the continent, such as dogs and cats or house plants.

You mustn't walk on large ice and snow fields. It is very dangerous for you.

You mustn't smoke, because Antarctica is very dry and you can easily start a fire. You mustn't drop litter or write graffiti on buildings.

And, finally, you mustn't take souvenirs from Antarctica with you like rock, bones or birds' eggs.

Antarctica welcomes you, but you must keep it safe!

Unit 8. Lesson 5

Ex. 3b

There are more than 1.2 billion English speakers in the world today. More than 350 million of them are native English speakers. For these people English is their mother tongue. 850 million of them speak it as a second language. Here are the most famous English speaking countries.

There are over 28 million people who speak English in Canada. English is the first language learned at home and in school by most Canadians. Canada is famous for ice-hockey.

The United Kingdom is the birthplace of the English language. It has over 59 million speakers of English. The UK is famous for the English language.

In India there are over 128 million English speakers. India is famous for music films.

In the USA over 298 million people speak English. Most of them use it as a first language. People from all over the world come to live in America every year, but most of them speak English.

And, of course, there are millions of native speakers of English in Australia, New Zealand and the South-African Republic.

Unit 8. Lesson 6

Ex. 6b

Many countries across the globe celebrate midsummer festivals. On the night of 6 and 7 July Belarus also celebrates such a festival: Kupala Night or Kupalle. This celebration is traditional not only for Belarus. People like this festival in Ukraine, Latvia, Lithuania and Russia.

Kupalle is a festival of the Sun. People also celebrate the Fire, the Water and the Earth during Kupalle. There are a lot of Kupalle legends. People think that on this night animals and plants can speak and the sun ‘plays’ very early in the morning. But you can only understand the language of animals and plants if you find a fern flower — “paparats-kvetka”.

On Kupalle night people get together on the banks of rivers and lakes. They go into the meadows to pick flowers and medicinal plants. Young people jump over Kupalle bonfires and burn the wheel — the symbol of the sun. People wear traditional clothes and girls put on flower wreaths. Later they throw them into the river. If the wreath travels a long way away, the girl will be lucky.

You can hear traditional Belarusian songs and see people dancing in national costumes during Kupalle. You can take part in noisy games and listen to fairy-tales. People eat traditional Kupalle food — fried eggs (the symbols of the sun) and vareniki with berries.

Unit 8. Lesson 7

Ex. 1b

Kate: I love souvenirs! My family members bring them from our travels. Look! This shell is from Egypt, from the Red Sea. The fan is from China. My uncle bought it for me. This mask is African. It’s so scary! It’s from Kenya. But there are other things in our house that are from all over the world. This TV is from Japan. The fridge is from Germany. The cheese in the fridge is from France. These oranges are from Spain.

Unit 8. Lesson 7

Ex. 2a

Kate: Planet Earth is so big and so small! My uncle Gareth lives in the United States. He is 5 and a half thousand miles away from me, but I can Skype him every week. Last year I went on holiday to Spain. It was great! I’ve got a pen-friend in the Philippines. Her name’s Amor de Torres. She’s coming over to visit me in summer. And what about you?

Unit 8. Lesson 7

Ex. 4d

1

In Germany ‘pudelhund’ is a puddle dog. These hunting dogs bring ducks and geese to hunters from the water. ‘Puddle’ changed into ‘poodle’ in English.

2

‘Batata’ was the sweet potato in Haiti, off the coast of America. Sweet potatoes travelled to Europe first, white potatoes came later. The name was used for them too. The word changed to ‘patata’ and later to ‘potato’.

3

These puzzles came into English from Japan. ‘Su’ means ‘number’, ‘duko’ means ‘single’, ‘one’. You can use only one number in a line.

4

The Vikings — people from old Scandinavia (now: Norway, Iceland, Sweden and Denmark) — brought the word ‘leg’ to Britain. It was ‘legg’ in their language.

5

This word comes from Turkey. The wild plants came from Ethiopia. Then people started drinking coffee in Arab countries. Later it became popular in Turkey.

6

‘Karwan’ were groups of people. They travelled together across the desert in Iran with lots of things to sell. A caravan became the name of a covered wagon carrying the bags.

7

This word comes from India. It means ‘clothes for legs’. In warm Asian countries men and women wore pajamas. Europeans started wearing them in bed.

8

The word came from China in the 17th century. In Chinese, ‘k’e chap’ means tomato juice, so tomato ketchup really means tomato tomato juice!

Unit 8. Lesson 7

Ex. 6a

It is 6 o’clock in the morning in Dakar, Senegal. Keita wakes up early to help his father count the fish caught during the night.

At the same moment in Paris, France, it is 7 o’clock in the morning and Benedict drinks hot chocolate before school.

At the same moment in Sophia, Bulgaria it is 8 o’clock in the morning when Mitko chases after the school bus.

At the same moment in Hanoi, Vietnam it is one o’clock in the afternoon. It is very noisy on the streets outside, but Khanka sleeps after lunch — he’s very tired after school.

At the same moment in Shanghai, China, it is 2 o’clock in the afternoon and Chen prepares for the New Year festival.

At the same time in Tokyo, Japan, it is 3 o'clock in the afternoon and Keiko looks at the koinobori — kites in the form of carp fish — blowing in the wind.

At the same time in Phoenix, Arizona in the USA it is 11 o'clock at night, and Samantha watches the desert pass by from the car.

At the same time in Anadyr, Russia, it is 6 o'clock in the evening when Ivan takes his dog for a walk around the neighbourhood.

Unit 8. Lesson 8

Ex. 2a, 5a

Look at the globe: there're **continents** — you **see**?

All of them are **there** in the **world** for you and **me**!

Hot-n-cold and **far-n-near**, also **dry-n-wet**,

With **Morocco** and **Alaska**, **Montenegro** and **Tibet**.

Look at the **globe** — there's **Asia** in the **East**

With **China** and **Japan** and **50 countries** more **at least**.

With the **highest** ever **mountains** on the **whole planet Earth**

Where **live** four million **Asians** — men and **women**, boys and **girls**.

Go down South: there's **Africa** — you **see**?

With **elephants** and **lions**, with **giraffes** and chimpanzees,

Where **live** a billion **Africans** — men, **women**, boys and **girls**,

They're **black** and white and **brown**, with **straight** hair and with **curls**.

Go further South: there's **Antarctica** — you **see**?

The **coldest** of the **continents**, as **dry** as it can **be**!

With an **ice cap**, funny **penguins** and a **herd** of naughty **seals**,

Antarctica is **freezing**, it's as **cold** as it **feels**.

Go down under: there's **Australia** — you **see**?

With koalas slowly **munching** leaves of **eucalyptus trees**,

With **twenty million people** on the **hot Australian land**,

With the **bush** and kangaroos and the **billabongs** and **sand**.

Go far West — two more **continents** are **there**:

North and **South Americas** where **animals** are **rare**.

With a **billion** of **Americans** or **less** or even **more**

In **Canada** and **Mexico**, **Peru**, **El Salvador**.

Look at the globe: you see — **Europe** is right **there**,

With my **country Belarus** which is so **green** and very **fair**

With the **other fifty different countries**, **large** and **small**

With **about** a billion **friendly Europeans** all in **all**.

Look at the globe — it's the **world** for you and **me**

We must visit every **continent** and **we** must **see**:

Whether **North** you go or **South**, travel **East** or **West** —

Quest for **continents** and **countries** is a **happy quest**!

Unit 8. Lesson 11

Ex. 2b

It is a warm day in September. It's five o'clock in the afternoon. Alex is reading a book for school. The radio is on too. There is a programme about the

migration of storks — ‘Why do birds fly South?’ It is about storks that winter in Africa. Alex is reading the book and watching the programme at the same time. Then, ...

Unit 8. Lesson 11

Ex. 4c

Journalist: Do Belarusian storks winter in Belarus or do they fly south for the winter?

Scientist: They do fly south for the winter. Belarusian winters are too cold for the storks to stay. Storks usually leave the country in August or September. They winter in Africa. Then they come back in late March or April.

Journalist: How fast do they fly?

Scientist: They fly south faster than they come back home. The way to Africa takes 26 days and the way back — 49 days.

Journalist: What countries do they fly across?

Scientist: They fly across many countries on their way to Africa. They fly across Ukraine, Russia and Turkey. They don't fly above seas. You see, above the Black Sea, for example, the air is cold. Storks need warm air, it helps them to fly.

Journalist: And after Turkey?

Scientist: They travel across Israel into Egypt, and then along the Eastern coast of Africa. They usually go down the Nile valley. On their way they can cross Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Botswana. And finally they arrive in South Africa.

Journalist: What places do they usually winter in?

Scientist: In open grasslands and farmlands, in the African savanna. They also love swamps.

Journalist: What do they eat?

Scientist: Practically everything: insects, fish, lizards, small animals and small birds. Sometimes they eat plastic. It is very dangerous for them.

Journalist: And, please, tell me the truth. Do storks really bring people babies?

Scientist: Maybe, it's a beautiful legend, but you never know...

UNIT 9. TRAVELLING

Unit 9. Lesson 1

Ex. 2a

Summer is **nearing**, and people start thinking about travel options.

Lots of people travel **abroad**. What can be more exciting than visiting places of interest and cultural and historical landmarks of different countries!

Choose a continent for learning about its nature and **wildlife**. Meet Asian tigers and koala bears. Go on a safari in Africa to **safely** see lions, giraffes, llamas and what not! Go to a rainforest to enjoy the colourful nature.

Lots of people travel **far and wide** (everywhere, for long distances) to come to the seaside. Why not enjoy the same kind of a relaxing holiday?

Do you think these places are not for you, because you need a lot of money? Don't worry. *Where there is a will, there is a way.*

You may be surprised that some people go **hitchhiking** whether they are in their (native) country or abroad. If you feel it's not safe or **dangerous**, you can always find cheap **airline tickets**. They are cheaper if you **buy them in advance**.

A lot of people can travel around their country. There's always something interesting to learn. What about **following in their footsteps**?

If you want adrenalin, why not travel to ... **space**, as a tourist. It's awfully expensive! So, why not make it a **dream**? One fine day your dream may **come true**.

Unit 9. Lesson 1

Ex. 3

I like travelling abroad. It's always enjoyable, educational and relaxing. I can see new places, cultural and historical landmarks, beautiful nature. I like wildlife, but I wouldn't like to go on a safari. I don't think it is safe.

Travelling abroad is realistic. We can always make it cheaper if we buy airline tickets in advance.

Unit 9. Lesson 2

Ex. 2a, b

Hi, Alex,

It's so nice to be on holidays! I spent a week at my granny's. I went there by train all on my own. Mum saw me off in London and granny met me at the railway station in Norwich and then we went by car to her village Alington. The trip took us half an hour. Great fun! There is almost no public transport. So, if you need to go somewhere even shopping you have to go by car or by bike. It takes ages if you go somewhere on foot. I love everything here — the nature, people in the village and most of all — my granny. Yesterday we took a boat trip. I never ever went anywhere by boat! I learnt that it is one of the oldest ways of travelling. Thousands of years ago people went by boats to sell and buy goods. Going somewhere by boat or ship is very exciting. How do you usually travel?

Hi, Kate,

We usually travel by train and by bus but I also like to travel on foot or riding a bike. Last year I went to London by plane. I loved the trip very much because the planes are so fast, faster than trains or buses and much faster than bikes. The trip which could take two days took only three hours!

When I was in England, I took lessons in horse riding. And I don't think I can travel by horse far but I know that in some countries they still do it. It's interesting that in some parts of the world people travel mostly on foot or by riding horses, donkeys and camels. They call camels "ship of the desert" because they need very little water and little food. In fact, camels can travel for a long time without drinking or eating!

Unit 9. Lesson 3

Ex. 1

Hello! Hello! I'm the best fortune telling machine in the world. Listen to me! I'll tell you all about your future. You'll go to very interesting places. You'll go to Europe. You'll see beavers, hedgehogs and bison there. You'll go to Africa. You'll ride camels in a desert. You'll swim with dolphins in a deep sea. You'll feed ostriches in the grasslands. You'll go to Australia. You'll climb trees with koalas in the jungle. Then you'll make friends with penguins in Antarctica.

If you want to know more about your future, pay 1 pound. Pay 1 pound ...

Unit 9. Lesson 3

Ex. 4a

Kate: Will I travel to space in the future?

Fortune telling machine: No, you won't. Sorry, you won't travel to space in the future.

Kate: Will cars fly in the future?

Fortune telling machine: Yes, they will. And there won't be any traffic jams.

Kate: Will I travel in an electric car in the near future?

Fortune telling machine: No, you won't. But you'll ride in an electrobus in Minsk.

Unit 9. Lesson 4

Ex. 1a, c

Mother: Summer is nearing, and in July and August we'll have holidays. Where would you like to travel, Kate?

Kate: We've travelled in the UK far and wide. I know a lot about the UK, its nature, wildlife, towns and cities, landmarks and people. I'd like to go abroad.

Mother: That's a good idea!

Kate: I want to see other English speaking countries.

Mother: Why not? Sounds great! Canada? Australia? New Zealand? India? The USA?

Kate: M-m-m ... India is too hot. I hate hot weather. And I don't like hot food! I visited my cousin in the USA last year. New Zealand and Australia are very far. And it's very hot there, too.

Mother: Oh, Kate! Don't you know it will be winter in July and August in Australia? Look, it's usually 18 in Sydney in July and August.

Kate: It's a bit chilly, isn't it? I can't choose where to go.

Mother: Let's see the blog. It says: "There's nothing more Canadian than being outdoors. Make Canada and its beautiful land part of your holiday".

Kate: And what about the weather?

Mother: Here. It's usually from 22 to 25 in British Columbia in July and August.

Kate: British Columbia is the right place to go! It has very comfortable weather. Hooray! Canada! Let's go to Canada.

Mother: Yes. Good choice!

Kate: How can we get there?

Mother: We are in Britain. Let's go to Ottawa by plane.

Kate: I don't mind. How can we get from Ottawa to Vancouver?

Mother: Let's go by ... Oh! Do you know that Ottawa is in the east of Canada, and Vancouver is in the west?

Kate: Really? How far are the cities from one another?

Mother: 4,363 km.

Kate: Are you joking, mum? It's a long journey!

Mother: No, I am serious. It takes 5 hours by plane or 42 hours by car to get there.

Kate: Canada is just a dream. One day it will come true. Now, let's choose something different.

Unit 9. Lesson 5

Ex. 1a, b

Alex: Hi, Kate! How are you?

Kate: Hello, Alex! I'm fine, thanks. And you?

Alex: I'm just great! Thank you. Summer is nearing. We're going to visit Notre Dame, Versailles, churches and castles. It's so exciting!

Kate: Are you going to France, Alex?

Alex: Sounds like France, doesn't it? Actually, it's all in Belarus.

Kate: Are you joking?

Alex: No, I'm serious. Come to Belarus and we'll go on this trip together.

Kate: OK. I'll come by plane. How shall we travel in Belarus?

Alex: Not a problem. We'll choose later.

Kate: OK. See you.

Alex: See you, Kate. Have a safe journey.

Kate: Thank you.

Unit 9. Lesson 5

Ex. 2

Belarusian Versailles in Mosar village

Mosar, a Belarusian village in Gluboksky district, Vitebsk region, is called Belarusian Versailles by tourists. Its history began in 1514. The village belonged to different noble families, and at the end of the 18th century Anna and Robert Bzhestovskys built there a magnificent Catholic church.

The village got its second life when priest Joseph Bulka (1925–2010) came in 1989. He organised work to rebuild the Catholic Church of St Anna and to plant a park around it. Visitors can see here a lot of flowers, trees and bushes, alpine gardens, ponds and sculptures on religious themes.

Mosar is also famous for its springs. Their water, which has a lot of minerals, is very healthy. These Mosar landmarks attract tourists from Belarus and from abroad.

The Trinity Church in Gervyaty, Grodno region, Notre Dame of Belarus

The Trinity Church in Gervyaty, Grodno region, is called Notre Dame of Belarus. The church, 61 metres high, was built in 1899–1903. It is beautiful both inside and outside. It stands among trees and colourful flowers. People come here on Sundays and religious holidays. They can listen to sermons in Belarusian, Polish and Lithuanian. Here, visitors are in a wonderful world, where there's only silence and beauty. It is relaxing and healing. But tourists should remember to take their picnic with them — there is no cafe in Gervyaty. It is only a small agro town.

Unit 9. Lesson 5

Ex. 4a

Dear mum and dad,

Yesterday we went to Belovezhskaya Pushcha.

It is near Brest, in the south of Belarus. We saw, did and learnt so many things!

It was a long trip and it was exciting. I enjoyed the views.

Alex's mum told me that Belovezhskaya Pushcha is the oldest forest in Europe and the world's oldest nature reserve — the official date of its foundation is 1409. Wildlife is rich here. We can't find some species anywhere else in the world, for example the European bison — named zubr in Belarus!

When we came to Belovezhskaya Pushcha, we went to the Nature Museum first. We saw a lot of animals and birds which live in Belovezhskaya Pushcha.

Then we rode bikes to the Zoo and saw bison there. They were fantastic! So big!

We also visited Father Frost's residence (called Father Christmas in England and Santa Claus in the US, also called Ded Moroz in Belarus).

We went to Father Frost's House, Snow Maiden's Tower and we saw the world's tallest and oldest New Year Tree. We took a lot of photos there.

At the end of the day we had dinner at a cafe. I enjoyed traditional Belarusian food.

Finally, we bought gifts at the gift shop.

It was a great day. I hope you will like the attached photos.

Best wishes,

Kate.

Unit 9. Lesson 6

Ex. 2b

1. Children and grown-ups must fasten seat belts when they ride in a car.
2. Babies and little kids must travel in car seats.
3. You shouldn't run in long grass or bushes in forests — they are high risk tick places.
4. After visiting parks, gardens and forests you should / must check your body for ticks.
5. You should always watch where you go when you are on a hike.
6. You should always watch where you go and what you take when you collect wood for camp fires.

7. You should / must put on plenty of sunscreen on your face and body and use it again after every swim in the sea, river or lake.

8. You should take a shower after every swimming in the sea to wash off salt and sand.

9. You should get some good sun shirts and caps when you travel in hot countries or in hot weather.

10. You shouldn't listen to loud music or speak loudly on a bus or train, because some people want to sleep or relax.

11. You mustn't throw litter out of car windows or on campsites.

12. You mustn't drink water from rivers and lakes.

13. You should / must always wash your hands before eating.

14. You shouldn't / mustn't go hitchhiking when you are alone.

Unit 9. Lesson 8

Ex. 2a, b

Europe. On 12 July 1994 Jason Lewis and Steve Smith began their adventurous journey from London, Britain. The men travelled south by bicycles — through France and Spain. They arrived in Lagos, Portugal, on 29 September 1994.

The Atlantic Ocean. Jason and Stevie then crossed the Atlantic Ocean by pedal boat, came to Miami, the USA, in 111 days.

North America. Jason and Stevie crossed the continent by bikes and on roller-blades.

The Pacific Ocean. In 1998–1999 Lewis and Smith spent 53 days pedaling their boat from San Francisco across the Pacific Ocean to Hawaii, where Stevie left the project. Jason biked and hiked across Hawaii then he pedaled his boat for 73 days across the Pacific Ocean and the Coral Sea to come to Australia. It was a very difficult part of the journey.

Australia. In 2001 Jason Lewis spent 88 days riding his bike across Australia and finished this part of the expedition in the port city of Darwin. In Australia Jason spent many years, collecting money to continue the expedition.

Indonesia. In 2005 Jason left Australia for Indonesia. In kayaks he went from island to island to Singapore, an island country in Asia.

Asia. In 2006 Jason Lewis biked from Singapore to the Himalayas, he hiked and biked through the Himalayas to the port of Mumbai, India.

The Arabian Sea. In early 2007 Jason and his friend Sher Dhillon crossed the Arabian Sea in his pedal boat in 46 days and came to Africa.

Africa. Jason rode a bike through the African continent, but he was arrested in Egypt, because the police thought he was a spy.

The Middle East. In July 2007 Jason Lewis crossed Syria and got to Europe.

Europe. He rode a bike across Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Austria, Germany, Belgium and France. On October 6, 2007, he was in London.

During the expedition a car hit Jason and broke both of his legs in Colorado, the USA. It took him 9 months to stand on his feet again. He twice had malaria and a crocodile attack near Australia in 2005.

Unit 9. Lesson 11

Ex. 3a, b

PART I

1

Museum guide: Here you can see the dinosaur collected from the bones which Charles Darwin found when he was travelling around the world on HMS Beagle.

2

Alex: Can I have a ticket to the HMS Beagle, please?

Ticket agent: Sorry, we haven't got any tickets. People usually buy tickets in advance.

Alex: I see. How can I get on the ship? H-m-m...

3

Alex: Excuse me, sir. Are you Charles Darwin, the famous naturalist?

Darwin: Famous?! Are you joking, young man?

Alex: No, no, sir. I'm serious. If you aren't famous today, you will be, one fine day. I know. I'm sure.

Darwin: You sound funny.

Alex: I know you're going to travel round the world. I'd like to help you.

Darwin: How can you help me, young man? What's your name?

Alex: Alex. My name's Alex. I'll help you to collect dinosaur bones.

Darwin: That's a good idea! Anything else?

Alex: I'll drive a car for you, I'll keep your diary on the computer! I — I ...

Darwin: A car?! A computer?! Sounds really-really amusing! I'll talk about you with Mr Fitzroy, the captain of the ship.

Alex: Hurray! I'll travel far and wide!

PART II

4

Knock-knock-knock!

Fitzroy: Come in, please.

Darwin: Good afternoon, Mr Fitzroy. My name's Charles Darwin. I'll be a naturalist on the HMS Beagle.

Fitzroy: I know, I know. Why do you want to go on a round-the-world voyage?

Darwin: My dream is to see a rainforest before I become a priest. I hope my dream will come true!

Fitzroy: Great! I have a lot of tasks: to collect information about the sea and islands near different coasts, to understand how coral reefs formed, to keep a weather diary in different parts of the world.

Darwin: That's a lot! I think I'll need an assistant. His name's Alex.

Fitzroy: Good! I don't mind. See you and Alex on board the ship on 27 December 1831.

5

Alex: I see land.

Darwin: Is this a desert island?

Alex: Why not go and see? Let's take a compass, some food, and a tent. And let's go by car.

Darwin: Right! Look! There's a town.

Alex: Let's go farther. I can see a valley. Let's put up the tent here.

Darwin: It's a wonderful place. Look at the rainforest! My dream has come true! I'll write it in my diary.

PART III

6

Darwin: It's a long time since we've been home.

Alex: It sure is. Almost four years! It's September 1835!

Darwin: Not now, my friend, hush! Look at that giant tortoise! Look! It's hiding! It's all in the shell now.

Alex: What about climbing on top of it?

Darwin: Sounds great! I'd like to ride a tortoise!

Alex: Look, Mr Darwin. Are they humming birds?

Darwin: Yes, they are. And they are not afraid of people! They don't fly away! It's so unusual!

7

Alex: Your collections, Mr Darwin, and your diary.

Darwin: Thank you, Alex. The last note in my diary says: "Falmouth, Cornwall, England, October 2, 1836."

Alex: One day I'll follow in your footsteps, Mr Darwin.

Darwin: Why not? But now we're back home!

8

Teacher: Wake up, Alex! We're back home!

MOVING ACTIVITIES

UNIT 5. BE HEALTHY!

Unit 5. Lesson 6



3. Read the body rap with movements.

Unit 5. Lesson 7



3. Read the body rap with movements.

Unit 5. Lesson 8



3. The “Dr Clean says” game.

The teacher is Dr Clean. She or He gives instructions and students follow them. If Dr Clean starts with “Don’t ...”, students stand still.

Example: *Cough! Don’t sneeze! Put your tissue in a waste basket, etc.*

Unit 5. Lesson 9



2. Do the exercises for your eyes.

Unit 5. Lesson 10



3. “True or false?”

Stand up. The teacher says sentences about Alex’s day in Scotland. If a sentence is true, make a step to the right. If it is false, make a step to the left.

Unit 5. Lesson 11



2. Read the body rap with movements.

UNIT 6. IN THE CITY

Unit 6. Lesson 1



4. “Agree or disagree.”

Student A: Say sentences about your city / town. The other students listen and make a step forward if they agree with you. If they don’t, they don’t move. In this case, they explain why they don’t agree with you.

Unit 6. Lesson 2



4. "What floor do you live on?" Find out which of your classmates lives the highest (выше всех).

Student A: Say a sentence as in the model. The other students jump as many times as the number of the floor where Student A lives.

Model: I live on the *third* floor of a *nine*-storey block of flats. (Students jump 3 times.)

Unit 6. Lesson 3



3. "Instructions".

Give instructions to other students.

Model: Masha, stand in front of the board. Kolya, turn left. Dima, walk past the teacher, etc.

Unit 6. Lesson 4



3. Work in groups of three. Act out Conversation 3 from ex. 2a.

Unit 6. Lesson 5

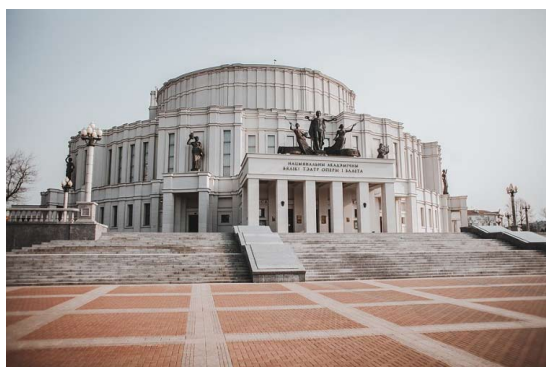


3. "Be a tour guide". Tell tourists about the landmarks.

The pictures / names of Minsk landmarks are on the walls of the classroom. Imagine you are in the city. Student A is a tour guide. Student B is a tourist. Walk around the classroom and stop at the landmarks.

Student A: speak about 3–4 landmarks.

Student B: listen and ask questions. Then, swap the roles.





Unit 6. Lesson 6



3. Game "Must or mustn't".

Student A says an instruction which is part of a traffic rule, e.g.: *"Be noisy on the bus."* The other students clap their hands if they must do it, and they stand still if they mustn't do it. After that Student A says the traffic rule: *"You mustn't be noisy on the bus."* Play several times.

Unit 6. Lesson 7



3. "True or false?"

Stand up. The teacher says sentences about old Belarusian towns. If a sentence is true, make a step to the right. If it is false, make a step to the left.

Unit 6. Lesson 8



3. "Find your match".

Students get straps of paper. Some of them have questions about Brighton Sea Life Centre and the others have answers. Students stand up and find their matches. They read out the questions and answers.

Unit 6. Lesson 9



2. "Make the words".

Each student gets a card with a letter. They have to stand in a line to make the word. Repeat the game several times.

Ideas for words:

A	V	E	N	U
E	B	R	I	D
G	E	T	R	O
L	L	E	Y	B
U	S	H	O	S
P	I	T	A	L

Unit 6. Lesson 10



2. "Find a story card".

There are cards with words around the classroom. Walk around the classroom and take a card with a word related to the story. Then make up a sentence with this word.

Unit 6. Lesson 11



2. The "Pass the envelope" game and BaoBao's adventures.



Show the picture of BaoBao-the-Panda. Ask students to make a story "BaoBao-the-Panda's adventures in the city". Play music and pass an envelope with "City" words. When the music stops, the student who has the envelope takes a word out of the envelope and makes a sentence with it about Panda. Each time students should continue the story.

Model:

S1: *Skyscraper. One day BaoBao climbed the tallest skyscraper in the city.*

S2: Avenue. He jumped down and ran along the avenue.

S3: Minibus. The panda got into the minibus and went to the aqua park, etc.

UNIT 7. IN THE COUNTRY

Unit 7. Lesson 1



4. "Pass the envelope".

Stand in a circle and pass the envelope while the music plays. When the music stops, the student with the envelope takes a card out of it and makes a true sentence with the word on it.

Model: Mountains. There are mountains in England.

Unit 7. Lesson 2



2. b) Match the parts of the sentences. Find your match.

Get a part of a sentence from the teacher, walk around the classroom and find your match.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. You can hide in ... | A. ... a long underground cave. |
| 2. The Dancing Bear is ... | B. ... a giant boggart hole. |
| 3. Boggarts are ... | C. ... goblin-like monsters living in the woods. |
| 4. White Scar is ... | D. ... clothes in White Scar Cave. |
| 5. You should wear warm ... | E. ... the name of a rock. |

Unit 7. Lesson 3



3. "Do / Don't".

Two chairs "Do" and "Don't" stand at the board. Students split into two teams and stand at the opposite wall of the classroom. The teacher says sentences with "do / don't" safety rules but doesn't pronounce these two words. If we must or should do it, the first players from each team run to the "Do" chair. The student who sits on the chair first, brings a point to their team. The same procedure happens to the 'Don't' rule.

Model: T: Take sunscreen.

S: Do!

T: Wear bright clothes to stop bees.

S: Don't.

Unit 7. Lesson 4



2. "Turn left! Turn right!"

There are cards with the letters "N", "S", "E" and "W" on the four walls of the classroom. Stand up. Listen to the teacher and turn according to instructions.

T: Look west! Look south-east! Look north! Etc.

Unit 7. Lesson 5



3. Put the sentences in the correct order.

Each student gets a card with a sentence. They have to stand in a line in the order their sentences go in the interview.

A. Pete and Pam go to school. **B.** Pete's dad feeds the ponies. **C.** Mrs Brown works in the kitchen garden. **D.** The children ride the ponies. **E.** Mr Brown milks the cow. **F.** Pete's mum cooks bacon and eggs and pancakes. **G.** Mr Brown drives a tractor in the field. **H.** There are often festivals in the village. **I.** Then, he feeds the hens, chickens, turkeys and geese. **J.** Pete and Pam help their parents.

Unit 7. Lesson 6



3. Miming game "On the farm".

Students get cards with activities they can do on the farm or use their own ideas and mime them. The rest are trying to guess: *Are you having a tractor ride? Are you eating sausages? Are you in the climbing forest? Etc.*

Ideas: have a tractor ride, eat sausages in the Hungry Llama restaurant, have a picnic, climb in a forest, go through the tube maze, go down a tower slide, touch baby rabbits, watch a sheep race, watch hatching a chicken.

Unit 7. Lesson 7



3. Song "Animals in action".

1. Hand out the lyrics with gaps. Students listen and fill in the gaps.

Run, run, run! Run like a ... ,
Fly, fly, fly! Fly like a ... ,
Hop, hop, hop! Hop like a ... ,
Shake, shake, shake! Shake like a
Animals in action! Animals in action!
In the sky! In the forest!
In the lake! In the field!
Clap, clap, clap! Clap like an ... ,
Climb, climb, climb! Climb like a ... ,
Stamp, stamp, stamp! Stamp like a ... ,
Swim, swim, swim! Swim like a

2. Students sing the song accompanying it with movements.

Lyrics.

Run, run, run! Run like a pony,
Fly, fly, fly! Fly like a white stork,
Hop, hop, hop! Hop like a rabbit,
Shake, shake, shake! Shake like a goat.

Animals in action! Animals in action!
In the sky! In the forest!
In the lake! In the field!
Clap, clap, clap! Clap like an owl,
Climb, climb, climb! Climb like a squirrel,
Stamp, stamp, stamp! Stamp like a bison,
Swim, swim, swim! Swim like a beaver.
Animals in action! Animals in action!
In the sky! In the forest!
In the lake! In the field!

Unit 7. Lesson 8



2. "True or false". Correct the false sentences.

Students stand up. If a sentence is true, they make a step to the right. If it is false, they step to the left and one student corrects the sentence.

1. "Belaya Vezha" is in Belovezhskaya Pushcha. 2. The wild boar lives in Belovezhskaya Pushcha. 3. Scarbnitsa is Ded Moroz's bedroom. 4. There are sculptures of different characters from horror stories in Ded Moroz's residence. 5. You can touch Ded Moroz and make a wish. 6. You can eat Belarusian national food there. 7. Ded Moroz's residence isn't open in summer.

Unit 7. Lesson 9



3. "Chinese whisper".

Students stand in two lines. Two students who stand in front come to the teacher and the teacher gives them two notes with the same sentence about Belarusian nature. They read the sentence, put the notes on the table and run to their teams. They whisper the sentence to the next player's ear. Students whisper the sentences to the person standing next to them. No one else must hear. The game goes on until the last person says whatever they heard aloud. If the sentence is correct, the team gets a point. If the sentence isn't correct, the other team has a chance to get a point.

Ideas: *You can walk along a path in Belovezhskaya Pushcha. There are a lot of green fields in Belarus. There are no waterfalls in Belarus. You can see a lynx in the forest. The European Bison is a symbol of Belarus. There are a lot of swamps and forests in Belarus. You can swim in the Braslav lakes. There are 20,000 rivers in Belarus. White storks live near rivers, lakes and swamps. Etc.*

Unit 7. Lesson 10



3. a) "Paper ball".

Teacher throws a paper ball to a student and says the present form of an irregular verb. The student catches the ball, says the past form and throws it back to the teacher.

lose — lost
send — sent
come — came
win — won
say — said

be — was / were
bring — brought
go — went
can't — couldn't
fly — flew

Unit 7. Lesson 11



2. Song "Animals in action".

Students sing the song accompanying it with movements.

Lyrics.

Run, run, run! Run like a pony,
Fly, fly, fly! Fly like a white stork,
Hop, hop, hop! Hop like a rabbit,
Shake, shake, shake! Shake like a goat.
Animals in action! Animals in action!
In the sky! In the forest!
In the lake! In the field!
Clap, clap, clap! Clap like an owl,
Climb, climb, climb! Climb like a squirrel,
Stamp, stamp, stamp! Stamp like a bison,
Swim, swim, swim! Swim like a beaver.
Animals in action! Animals in action!
In the sky! In the forest!
In the lake! In the field!

UNIT 8. COUNTRIES AND CONTINENTS

Unit 8. Lesson 1



3. b) "Run to the board!"

Divide into two teams. Line up in two columns. The teacher reads out names of countries. Take turns to run to the board. Touch the correct continent on the map. Get one point for each correct choice.

Unit 8. Lesson 2



2. "Clap, stamp and turn around".

Stand up. Read the rap from Lesson 1. 1) Clap your hands to the rhythm. 2) Stamp your feet. 3) Do both. 4) Do both and turn around.

Unit 8. Lesson 3



3. "Wild animals".

Divide into groups: continents and the oceans. When you hear the names of 'your' wild animals, stand up. Sometimes two continents must stand up.

Example: *Lions live there. — Africa.*

Unit 8. Lesson 4



3. a) "Must or mustn't".

Get cards with rules for visiting Antarctica from your teacher. Get into two groups: MUST and MUSTN'T.

Unit 8. Lesson 5



2. "A map of Europe".

Make a map of Europe. Get cards with the names of European countries from your teacher. Stand up. Ask the other students what countries 'they are'. Find your place 'on the map'. Shout the name of your country. Say where you are in Europe.

Example: *I'm Italy. I'm in the south of Europe.*

Unit 8. Lesson 6



3. "Miming game".

Stand up. Mime what children do during the festivals:

a) fly kites; **b)** throw coloured powders at each other; **c)** serve buns; **d)** dance; **e)** put on crowns; **f)** eat moon cakes.

Unit 8. Lesson 7



4. b) "Find your pair".

Get cards from your teacher. Match the words with their meanings. Find your pair.

A) a round vegetable which grows under ground; we use it for cooking; **B)** a logic puzzle which uses the digits 1–9; **C)** tomato sauce we eat with chips; **D)** one part of the body we use for walking or standing; **E)** trousers and top we wear in bed at night; **F)** a trailer we sleep in on holiday; **G)** a dark brown hot drink; **H)** a small dog with curly hair.

Unit 8. Lesson 8



3. "Clap, tap and stamp".

Stand up. Divide into three groups. Group 1 claps the rhythm. Group 2 — taps the rhythm, Group 3 — stamps the rhythm. Listen to the chant again. Clap, tap and stamp.

Unit 8. Lesson 9



4. "Circles".

Student 1 stands in the middle and says 'My house'.

Students 2 and 3 stand up holding hands around Student 1. They say 'My city'.

Students 4, 5 and 6 stand up holding hands around Students 2 and 3. They say 'My country'.

Students 7, 8, 9 and 10 stand up holding hands around Students 4, 5 and 6. They say 'My continent'.

Students 11, 12, 13 and 14 stand up holding hands around Students 7, 8, 9 and 10. They say 'My planet'.

Unit 8. Lesson 10



3. The "Alphabet" game.

Name the letters of the alphabet one by one. Add a word from the unit that begins with this letter. Stand up when you name your letter. Now, get alphabet cards from your teacher. Line up according to the order of the letters in the alphabet.

Unit 8. Lesson 11



3. "Is it true?"

How well do you remember the comics? If you hear a true fact, stand up.

1. Alex was reading a book about Swedish animals. 2. He was listening to a programme about storks. 3. Alex and Buslik flew to Africa together. 4. They flew across Ukraine. 5. They flew across Iran. 6. They flew above Israel. 7. They didn't fly across Egypt. 8. They made a stop in Kenya. 9. The giraffes looked like skyscrapers. 10. The elephant trumpeted loudly. 11. They had a souvenir from Kenya. 12. Buslik became Storkie in an English-speaking country. 13. Plastic is not dangerous for storks. 14. Alex saw a dream.

UNIT 9. TRAVELLING

Unit 9. Lesson 1



4. "Unscramble the word".

Each pupil chooses one of the words from exercise 1 and writes the word in a jumbled order on a sheet of paper. After that, pupils stand in a circle and pass their sheets of paper round from one to another, counting from 1 to 10 (15). Now pupils are to write down the unscrambled word. They might work in pairs. In 30 seconds they say their word.

Unit 9. Lesson 2



4. "Guess the transport".

Each pupil writes down one means of transport, e.g. *bus*. Then pupils stand up and walk round. When the teacher says "Stop!", pupils make a pair with the person who is nearest to them, and guess the transport, asking questions: "Is it safe / dangerous / comfortable / relaxing / expensive / fast/ slow?" and other questions based on ex/ 3, e.g. "Do you need to buy a ticket? Do you need to take a map?", etc.

Unit 9. Lesson 3



3. c) Guessing game "Where will I travel in summer?"

Each pupil thinks, where they will travel in summer, how they will travel and what they will do in that place. Pupils stand up and play the game in pairs. Each pupil mimes the way they will travel in summer and what they will do in that place (3–4 actions). The other one has to guess where their classmate will travel.

Unit 9. Lesson 4



3. "Two lines".

Pupils make up short dialogues, standing opposite each other in two lines. In the first round, they choose a country of their travelling, using different speech formulas from ex. 2B (Line 1) and arguments for or against the idea from ex. 2A (Line 2). After each short dialogue the first pupil in one of the lines moves to the left (to the right), and so do the others. The last pupil takes the place of the first one. The new pairs make up new dialogues. Each pupil, responding to suggestions, should equally agree and disagree, e.g. agree two times and disagree two times.

In the second round pupils in Line 2 say where they would like to travel (*I'd like to travel to the USA*) and suggest a way of travelling (*What about going there by ship?*), and pupils in Line 1 agree or disagree, giving arguments.

Unit 9. Lesson 5



5. b) "Shared writing of an email".

Each pupil gets a task (on a strip of paper) to write a sentence of an email according to its structure (see ex. 4b), e.g. if the task is *addressing somebody*, the pupil will write: *My dear granny and grandad*, 3–4 pupils will describe details. In a minute, everybody stands up in the order an email should be written and reads their sentences, taking turns. Does the email make sense?

Unit 9. Lesson 6



3. "Matching game".

Each pupil writes two sentences on two separate sheets of paper: one is about where they are going to travel (e.g. *I am going on a hike at the weekend*) and the other is a safety tip or a rule (e.g. *You should put on a lot of sunscreen. You mustn't throw litter on the campsite* — see ex. 2a.) Then pupils stand up and walk around the classroom, looking for a match:

Example:

P1: *Hello! I am going on a hike at the weekend.*

P2: *Oh, you should put on a lot of sunscreen.*

P1: *Sorry, I don't understand you. Good bye.*

P1: *Hello! I am going on a hike at the weekend.*

P3: *You mustn't throw litter on the campsite.*

P1: *You are right!*

The second dialogue is a match, and pupils put together the matching sentences on the teacher's table.

Set the time of the activity (4 minutes), and see how many matches there are.

Unit 9. Lesson 7



5. "Vote for the story".

Everybody likes telling stories about their travel adventures. Each pupil writes his very short one-sentence true or untrue story about their real travelling (e.g. *One day when I was abroad, I lost my suitcase at the airport.* — untrue). All pupils stand up and tell their 'stories', taking turns. If the others believe it is true, they 'vote' for the story, clapping their hands. If they don't believe it is true, they stamp their feet, voting against the story. The owner of the story shows to the class whether it's true or untrue.

Unit 9. Lesson 8.



3. "Miming game".

Listen to the teacher and mime how Lewis Jason travelled in those places (the correct order of his travelling):

France and Spain; the Atlantic Ocean; North America; the Pacific Ocean to Hawaii; Hawaii; Australia; Indonesia; from Singapore to the Himalayas; from the Himalayas to Mumbai; the Arabian Sea; Sudan and Egypt; Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Austria, Germany, Belgium and France.

Listen to the teacher, mime and say how Lewis Jason travelled in those places (the jumbled order of his travelling):

From Mumbai across the Arabian Sea; across North America; across the Pacific Ocean to Hawaii; through Sudan and Egypt; Hawaii; across Australia; through France and Spain; through Indonesia; from Singapore to the Himalayas; across the Atlantic Ocean; through the Himalayas to Mumbai; across Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Austria, Germany, Belgium and France.

Unit 9. Lesson 9



3. "Mime a story".

In pairs, decide which of the stories you would like to mime (see ex. 1b). The rest of the class have to 'word' the story (tell the story) and remember whose story it was.

Unit 9. Lesson 11



4. "Reach your destination".

Divide the class into three groups. Each group writes 2 true and 2 false sentences about each part (I, II, III) of Charles Darwin's expedition.

The whole class stands up at a starting line and decides where the finish line is.

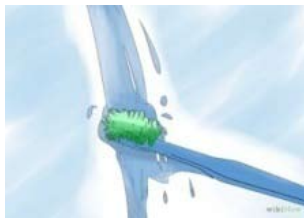
The teacher reads the true and false sentences. If the sentence is true, pupils make a step forward; if a sentence is false, pupils do not move. If they are mistaken, they take one step back.

PHOTOCOPIABLE MATERIALS

UNIT 5

Lesson 8 (optional)

4. a) Read Dr Clean's tips on how to look after your teeth and put the pictures in the correct order.



A



B



C



D

1. Brush your teeth well twice a day: after breakfast and before going to bed. Do it because germs grow on your teeth and around your gums every day. Brush each side of every tooth and the gums. It should take about 3 minutes to do them all.

2. After brushing, wash your toothbrush under running water. Keep your toothbrush in a clean place. Wash your hands after going to the toilet and before using your toothbrush. Replace your toothbrush every three months. It is also important to buy a new toothbrush after you've had a cold, the flu, a mouth infection or a sore throat.

3. Finish a meal with a drink of water — this washes your teeth and mouth. Don't have lots of sugary fizzy drinks because they are bad for your teeth and you can have toothache. Milk and cheese are tooth-friendly foods. There are minerals in them which are good for tooth enamel.







4. Did you know? The first toothbrush was made in 1770 by William Addis in England. Before that many people didn't look after their teeth. Even kings and queens had brown teeth. Some people rubbed their teeth with a piece of cloth and used toothpicks to clean out their teeth.

a tooth — teeth

b) Explain why ...

1. You should brush your teeth after breakfast and before going to bed. 2. You should brush each tooth for 3 minutes. 3. You should finish each meal with a drink of water. 4. You shouldn't drink fizzy drinks. 5. You should eat milk foods. 6. People had brown teeth in the past.

Lesson 9 ex. 1

<p><i>Ben Stevenson, 34</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stomachache • backache • sore throat • can't eat 	<p><i>Fred Strong, 18</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legs hurt • feet hurt • can't do exercises • stomachache 	<p><i>Nina Prima, 56</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cough • runny nose • sneezing • eyes hurt 
<p><i>Jenny Lombard, 45</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cough • high temperature • earache • headache 	<p><i>Anita Benz, 28</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • temperature • toothache • headache • can't sleep 	<p><i>Kevin Smith, 70</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bad cough • can't sleep • temperature • headache 

Lesson 9 ex. 2

Ideas for words:

A	V	E	N	U
E	B	R	I	D
G	E	T	R	O
L	L	E	Y	B
U	S	H	O	S
P	I	T	A	L

Lesson 11 ex. 1



Boardgame. Настольная игра в виде 10 ступенек

Rules: Work in small groups. Put your counters at the bottom of the stairs. Throw a coin in turn. If the coin lands heads up, move your counter two spaces up. If the coin lands tails up, move your counter one space up. Then do the test task.

⊛ 10: Tell the story of porridge.

⊛ 9: Give an expert's advice on how to be healthy.

⊛ 8: Give advice on how to say 'No' to germs.

⊛ 7: Help a patient to become healthy.

⊛ 6: Read the body rap. Everyone moves.

🌟 5: Show your health diary. Was your week healthy?
🌟 4: Tell the story “Two Raccoons”.
🌟 3: Explain how to make a zucchini cake.
🌟 2: Speak about meals in your family. Do you have a healthy diet?
🌟 1: Give your friend advice on healthy eating.

UNIT 6

Lesson 4 (optional)

1. a) Read a brochure and match the paragraphs to the photos in exercise 1a in your SB.

1. This landmark is the biggest and the most beautiful theatre in Belarus. It was built in 1920. The best singers, dancers and musicians from Belarus and other countries perform here.

2. It is one of the biggest ice arenas in Europe. It was built in 2009. It is a sports centre and a concert hall which seats 15, 000 people. Belarusian people often come here to watch ice-hockey, tennis, basketball matches, different concerts and shows.

3. This beautiful cathedral was built in 1642. It is in the centre of Minsk, in Svoboda Square. A lot of people come here at Christmas and Easter.

4. This church in Nezavisimost Square is often called the Red Church because it is made of red brick. It was built in 1910 by a famous Belarusian aristocratic family.

5. This park opened its doors to the public in 2014. It is the fifth largest park in Europe. There is an open-air children’s water town with a swimming pool and 13 water slides. The longest slide is 200 metres long.

6. This modern building was built in 2001. It’s in Privokzalnaya Square. Its front wall is made of dark glass. There are always a lot of people here.

7. The new building of the library opened its doors in 2006. It’s in the shape of a diamond. The library is 72 metres tall and has 22 floors, 20 reading rooms, the Book Museum and a glass lift. The library is especially beautiful at night when it is lit up with thousands of colourful lights.

8. This famous landmark in Pobeda Square is a monument to those Belaruisian people who died in World War II. It was built in 1954. It’s 38 metres tall. There’s an eternal flame (*вечный огонь*) in front of the monument. War veterans come here on Victory Day, May 9th. You can always see flowers at the monument.

b) Read the brochure again. Are these sentences true or false?

1. The Opera and Ballet House is 100 years old. 2. The Red Church is older than the Holy Spirit Cathedral. 3. The National library is in the shape of a book. 4. Lebyazhy aqua park is the largest water park in Europe. 5. The Railway Station is a modern building. 6. The Victory Monument is a monument to the people who died in World War I. 7. You can see a concert at Minsk Arena. 8. The Red Church was built by a famous family.

c) Read the years and match them with the places.

1642 1910 1920 1954 2001 2006 2009 2014

d) What do these numbers mean. Make up sentences about Minsk landmarks using these numbers.

9 13 20 22 38 72 15,000 200

2. Be a tour guide. Tell tourists about the landmarks.

Lesson 5 (optional)

Read about the London underground. How is it different from the Minsk underground?



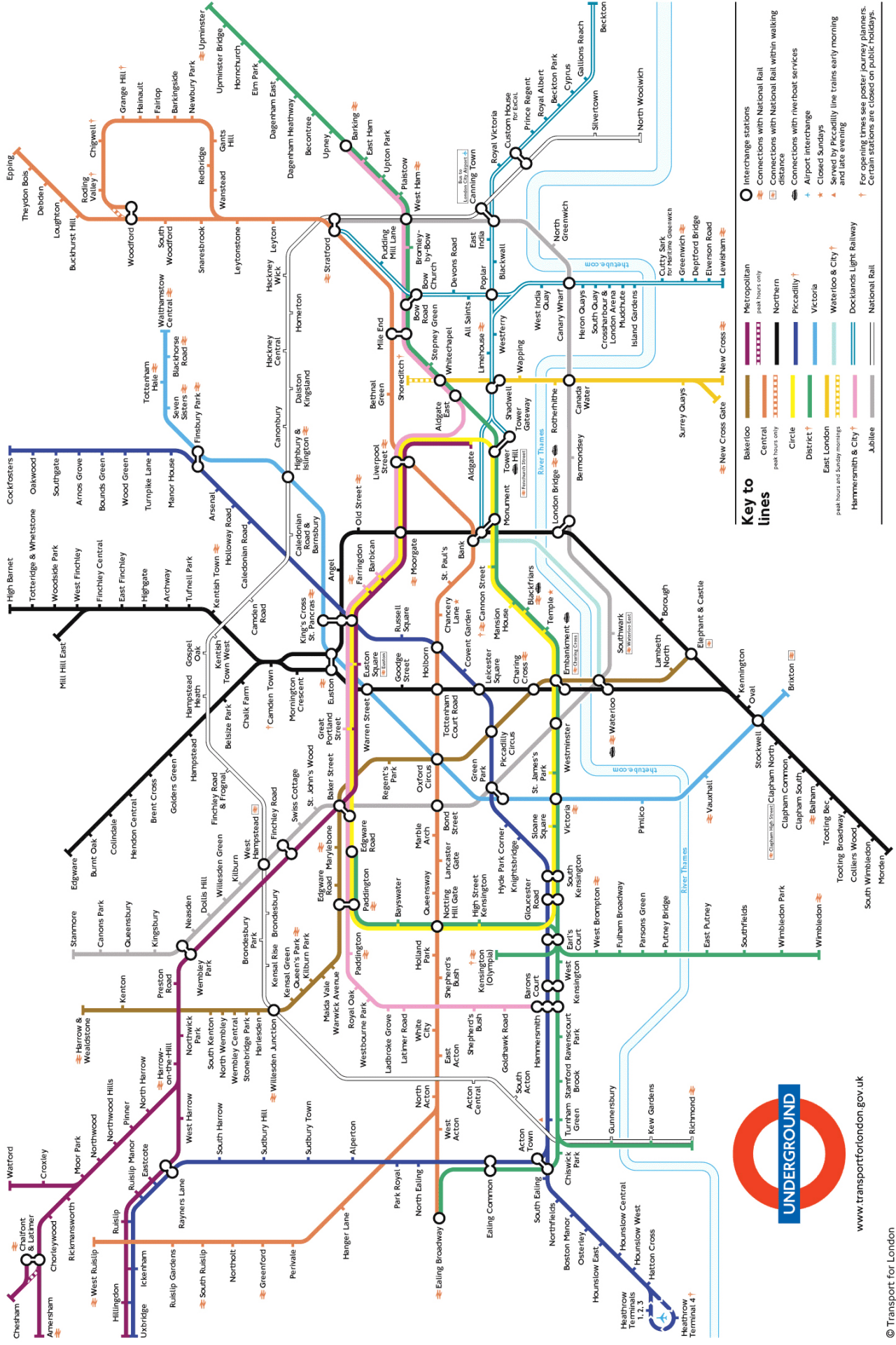
Did you know?

The quickest way to get around London is no doubt¹ the Tube², the London underground. It is the oldest metro system in the world. The first tube line opened in 1863. The Tube has 11 lines and 270 stations. About 2.5 million passengers use the tube each day.

Look at the map of the London Tube and act out conversations. S1 is a tourist. S2 is a Londoner.

¹ no doubt ['nəʊ'daʊt] — без сомнения / без сомнения

² Tube = underground — метро



www.transportforlondon.gov.uk

Key to lines

	Bakerloo		Metropolitan
	Central		Northern
	Circle		Piccadilly
	District		Victoria
	East London		Waterloo & City
	Hammersmith & City		Docklands Light Railway
	Jubilee		National Rail






	Interchange stations
	Connections with National Rail
	Connections with National Rail within walking distance
	Connections with riverboat services
	Airport interchange
	Closed Sundays
	Served by Piccadilly line trains early morning and late evening
	Fast opening times see poster journey planner
	Certain stations are closed on public holidays

Lesson 6 ex. 2b



Boardgame. What other traffic rules do you know? Fill in must or mustn't.

START

<p>1. If you are in a town, you ... walk on the pavement.</p>	<p>2. You ... be very careful when you are crossing the street.</p>	<p>3. If you cross the street, you ... cross it at the traffic lights.</p>	 <p>4. Go to Number 7.</p>
<p>8. You can cross the street at the traffic lights when the lights are green. You ... cross the street when the lights are red.</p>	<p>7. If there are no traffic lights, go over the zebra crossing. You ... look, look and look!</p>	 <p>6. Miss your turn.</p>	<p>5. First look left, then look right and then once again you ... look left before you cross the road.</p>
<p>9. You ... run across the road.</p>	<p>10. You ... cross the street between parked cars.</p>	<p>11. You ... play on the road or near the road.</p>	<p>12. Go to Number 9.</p> 
<p>16. You ... use your mobile phone or headphones when you are crossing the street.</p>	 <p>15. Go to Number 17.</p>	<p>14. You ... listen to the traffic.</p>	<p>13. You ... wear bright or reflective clothes when it is dark or the weather is bad.</p>
 <p>17. Miss your turn.</p>	<p>18. You ... run on the bus.</p>	<p>19. You ... be noisy on the bus.</p>	<p>20. When you get off the bus, you ... cross the street until the bus leaves.</p>

FINISH

Lesson 11 ex. 1



Boardgame.

Rules: Work in small groups. Put your counters at the ground floor of the skyscraper. Throw a coin in turn. If the coin lands heads up, move your counter two spaces up. If the coin lands tails up, move your counter one space up. Then do the test task.

<p>❖ 10: Look at the map in Lesson 9 and help a tourist to get from the railway station to the post-office.</p>
<p>❖ 9: Your British friend is visiting you. You're taking him / her to your favourite place. Speak about it.</p>
<p>❖ 8: You're a tourist guide. Invite guests to an old Belarusian town.</p>
<p>❖ 7: Your classmate is going to visit you. Say your address and describe the route from the school to your place.</p>
<p>❖ 6: What traffic rules do you know? Teach them to your little brother.</p>
<p>❖ 5: Help a tourist to get from the Central Railway Station to the Holy Spirit Cathedral in Minsk.</p>
<p>❖ 4: You're a travel agent. Invite guests to Minsk.</p>
<p>❖ 3: Your new friend is going to visit you. Explain to him / her how to get from the nearest bus stop to your place.</p>
<p>❖ 2: What can you see in your neighbourhood? What do you and your group-mates have in common?</p>
<p>❖ 1: What buildings are there in a city? Say words in turn. The pupil who says the last word is the winner.</p>

UNIT 7

Lesson 7 (optional)

Play the “Crocodile” game.

Split into two teams. Take a card with the name of an animal. Describe it for your team to guess. The team has three tries. After that the other team has a chance to guess. If a team guesses the animal, it gets a point.

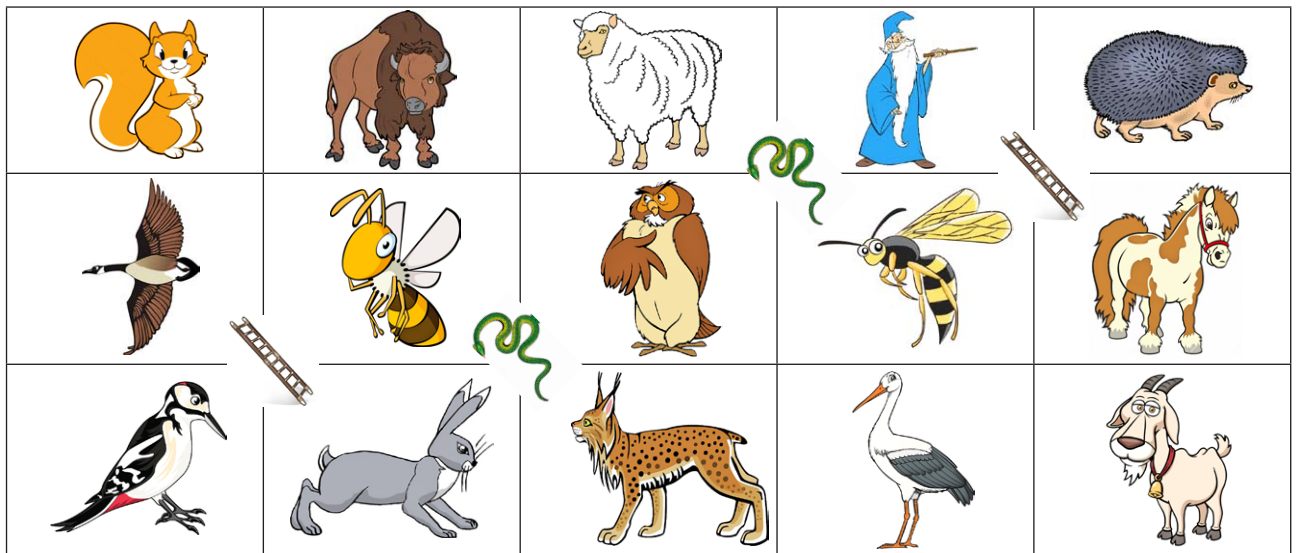
Lesson 11



1. Boardgame. You are animals from Britain and Belarus. At night, animals get together at Stonehenge to play their favourite boardgame “Snakes and Ladders”.

1. Squirrel: *Why do you like the Lake District?* **2.** European bison: *What can you see in Belovezhskaya Pushcha?* **3.** Sheep: *What can you do in the Cannon Farm Park?* **4.** Merlin helps you. **5.** Hedgehog: *What interesting places are there in the British countryside?* **6.** Pony: *Answer the questions about life on the farm.* **7.** A wasp stings you. **8.** Owl: *Makes riddles about animals and birds.* **9.** Bee: *What countryside safety rules do you know?* **10.** You fly with a goose. **11.** Woodpecker: *What is Stonehenge?* **12.** Hare: *Can you tell me the way from the cave to the village?* (See the map on p. 50) **13.** You meet a lynx. **14.** Stork: *What do you like doing in the country?* **15.** Goat: *Why do you like living in the country?*

START



FINISH

UNIT 8

Lesson 1 ex. 2

Choose the best answer:

- Who says 'a station' for a farm?
a) Indians; b) Australians; c) Americans
- What language do people in the United States speak?
a) Canadian English; b) Australian English; c) American English
- In which country do people think there are six continents?
a) Bulgaria; b) the United Kingdom; c) the USA
- In which country do people think there are seven continents?
a) Bulgaria; b) Belarus; c) Canada
- In which country do people think North and South America make up one continent?
a) Italy b) Russia; c) the USA
- In which country do people think that Europe and Asia make up one continent?
a) Australia, b) the USA; c) Bulgaria

Lesson 1 ex. 6

Write about your likes and dislikes. Use the ideas from the box.

American films, Asian clothes, Belarusian weather, African elephants, Asian clothes, Canadian ice-hockey, Australian animals, Indian songs, Italian food, Russian cartoons, Brazilian weather, European cars, Bulgarian beaches

Example: *I like European cars. I don't like / dislike Indian films.*

Lesson 2 ex. 5

Write 6-8 sentences about Belarus.



Lesson 3 (optional)

Write about one of the animals from ex.1.

They are ... They live in ... They eat ... They can ...

- Look at the photo in ex. 1a. Read the caption.
- Make a caption for the photo below. Use one of these words: slowly, fast, well, quietly, noisily, beautifully, angrily, happily, kindly, lazily, sadly



Lesson 4 (after ex.2)

Guess which laws are true and which are false. Work in pairs.

a) Student A: Read the laws out to your partner.

Student B: Guess if the law is true or false.

b) Change roles. Student B: Read the laws ...

Student A:

You must step on money in Thailand. (False — you mustn't do that)

You mustn't chew gum in Singapore. If you do, you must pay \$1000. If you do it again, you must pay \$2000 and you must clean the city for a day. (True)

Children mustn't visit their parents often in China. (False, they must)

A man mustn't forget his wife's birthday in Samoa. (True)

In Turin, Italy, you must take your dog for a walk at least¹ three times a day. (True)

Children of 15 older must go to prison² if they cheat at their exams. (True)

You must feed pigeons on the streets of San Francisco, in the USA. (False, you mustn't do that)

Student B:

You mustn't take pictures in and around airports in Kazakhstan. (True)

You mustn't kiss or hug anyone in the United Arab Emirates. (True)

In Alaska you must wake up a sleeping bear to take its photo. (False, you mustn't do that, because its' dangerous!)

You must be fat in Japan. (False, you mustn't.)

You mustn't name a pig Napoleon in France. (True)

You mustn't fall asleep in a factory where they make cheese in Ferrara, Italy. (True)

You must bring potatoes to England only if they are from Poland. (False, you mustn't bring them into the country, if they are from Poland.)

Lesson 5 ex. 6c

Write a paragraph with your ideas about ex.6.

Lesson 6 ex. 7

Write a paragraph about Kupalle. Use the new words of the lesson.

Lesson 7 ex. 4e

Answer the questions:

1. What Indian word went to bed? 2. What word started in the desert? 3. How did 'puddle' become 'poodle? 4. What is the English name of the Haitian 'batata'? 5. Why is asking for tomato ketchup so funny? 6. What part of the body did the Vikings give the English? 7. What word travelled from Ethiopia in Africa to Turkey in Asia? 8. What word did the country of karaoke, manga and sushi give the English language?

¹ at least — по меньшей мере, хотя бы / на меньшей меры, хоть бы

² prison — тюрьма / турма

Lesson 10 ex. 4b

Instructions:

The whole class: a) clap the rhythm; b) recite the first verse

Asia group: recite your chant (the other groups clap the rhythm)

Africa: recite your chant (the other groups clap the rhythm)

Antarctica: recite your chant (the other groups clap the rhythm)

Australia: recite your chant (the other groups clap the rhythm)

America: recite your chant (the other groups clap the rhythm)

Europe: recite your chant (the other groups clap the rhythm)

The whole class: recite the last chant.

UNIT 9

Lesson 9



Play the 'It can't be true' board game in pairs.

Rules:

Roll the dice for questions 1 — 10. Move your counter to the corresponding option. Read the question and give your answer.

Take turns.

In every move repeat the previous (предыдущий / папярэдні) story and add the new answer.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Where did you go? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Africa• Asia• South America• North America• Antarctica• Australia | 2. When did you go there? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• in summer• last September• in August• in winter• at Easter• two years ago |
| 3. Who did you go there with? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a cosmonaut• a famous traveller• your pet• your friend• your parents• your English teacher | 4. How did you go there? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• by pedal boat• by ship• by hitchhiking• by spaceship• by car• by bike |

5. What did you do on the way to your destination (место назначения / места назначения)?

- read a book and slept
- looked at the clouds
- played computer games
- did crosswords and puzzles
- wrote notes in diary
- dreamt about new places

6. Where did you stay there?

- in a hotel
- in a cave
- with relatives
- in a supermarket
- on a mountain
- in a tree

7. What did you do there?

- wore Asian clothes
- danced Russian dances
- sang Canadian songs
- played Australian games
- rode African elephants
- climbed American mountains

8. What did you enjoy doing there?

- lying on the beach
- eating fresh fruit and vegetables
- collecting sea shells
- watching wildlife and sea life
- swimming in hot springs
- pedalling a boat

9. What happened during the trip?

- I lost my bag.
- I had a headache.
- I got sunburns.
- I lost my way in the mountains.
- There was a strong storm.
- Our plane was late.

10. What lesson did you learn?

- we must finish what we start
- where there is a will there is a way
- travelling opens our eyes wide
- most people do not travel for adrenalin, but for impressions
- problems make travelling adventurous
- the world is a small place

11. What do you think about your travelling?

- adventurous
- dangerous
- expensive
- exciting
- relaxing
- educational

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

ЧАСТЬ 2

Countable and uncountable nouns

Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные

Имена существительные делятся на две группы:

– **исчисляемые** существительные (их можно посчитать) имеют форму единственного и множественного числа. Например, a sandwich — sandwiches (бутерброд — бутерброды); an orange — oranges (апельсин — апельсины);

– **неисчисляемые** существительные (их нельзя посчитать) не имеют формы множественного числа. Например, jam (варенье), milk (молоко).

В предложении-просьбе «Я хотел бы...» исчисляемые существительные обычно употребляются в единственном числе с неопределённым артиклем **a**, например, I'd like **a sandwich**. Неисчисляемые существительные употребляются со словом **some**, например, I'd like **some jam**.

Some, any / несколько, некоторое количество

Слово **some** используется в утвердительных предложениях, слово **any** — в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях.

	Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Question (?)
Countable nouns, singular / Исчисляемые существительные, единственное число	There's a biscuit in the box.	There isn't a sweet in the box.	Is there a sweet in the box?
Countable nouns, plural / Исчисляемые существительные, множественное число	There are some biscuits in the box.	There aren't any sweets in the box.	Are there any sweets in the box?
Uncountable nouns / Неисчисляемые существительные	There's some tea in the cup.	There isn't any water in the cup.	Is there any water in the cup?

a lot of / much / many / много

Countable nouns исчисляемые существительные	Uncountable nouns неисчисляемые существительные
+ a lot of – many ? many	+ a lot of – much ? much

The verb «should» / Глагол «следует»

Глагол «**should**» [ʃʊd] / «**shouldn't**» употребляется для того, чтобы дать совет или попросить совета. Например, I've got toothache! What **should** I do? — You **should** take some pills. You **shouldn't** drink hot or cold drinks.

The verb «must» / Глагол «должен»

Глагол «**must**» употребляется в приказаниях и инструкциях, обязательных для выполнения, например, You **must** stop when the traffic lights are red.

Отрицательная форма глагола «**must**» — **must not** = **mustn't** [mʌsnt] — обозначает 'нельзя', например, You **mustn't** cross the street when the traffic lights are red.

Articles with geographical names Артикли с географическими названиями

the	zero article
rivers: <i>the Thames</i> seas: <i>the Black Sea</i> oceans: <i>the Atlantic Ocean</i>	continents: <i>Asia</i> countries: <i>India</i> (but: the UK, the USA, the Philippines) cities: <i>Minsk</i> streets: <i>Lincoln Street</i> squares: <i>Trafalgar Square</i> parks: <i>Central Park</i> bridges: <i>London Bridge</i> lakes: <i>Lake Naroch</i> (but: the Naroch)

the USA [ðə ju: es 'eɪ] = the United States of America (Соединённые Штаты Америки)

the UK [ðə ju: 'keɪ] = the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Соединённое Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии)

Adverbs / Наречия

Наречие — часть речи, которая отвечает на вопрос «как?», «каким образом?». Наречие, как правило, употребляется после глагола, к которому относится.

Наречия в английском языке образуются от прилагательных с помощью суффикса **-ly**. Например, Tortoises are slow. (Черепашки «какие?» — медлительные). They walk slowly. (Они ползают «как?» — медленно).

Если прилагательные оканчиваются на букву **-y**, то при образовании наречий **-y** меняется на **-i**:

easy — easily (лёгкий — легко), happy — happily (счастливый — счастливо).

Прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на **-le**, приобретают окончание **-y**, буква **-e** опускается:

simple — **simply** (простой — просто).

Некоторые наречия составляют исключение, так как не имеют суффикса **-ly**. Например, **Penguins are good swimmers. They swim very well.** / **Cheetahs are fast animals. They run fast.** / **It's late autumn. I get up late.**

The Future Simple / Будущее простое время

Будущее простое время используется для того, чтобы сказать или спросить о том, что, по нашему мнению, возможно, произойдёт в будущем. Для образования будущего простого времени используется глагол **will**, который после местоимений часто употребляется в сокращённой форме **'ll**. Например, **I think Sam and Bill will get home. I don't think they'll get home.**

Отрицательная форма глагола **will** — **will not** или **won't** [wəʊnt]. Например, **I won't eat many crisps.**

Для образования вопросительного предложения в будущем простом времени глагол **will** ставится перед подлежащим.

Yes / No question (?)	Short answer	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will you turn left?	Yes, I will . Yes, we will .	No, I won't . No, we won't .
Will he cross the field?	Yes, he will .	No, he won't .
Will she see a crocodile?	Yes, she will .	No, she won't .
Will it help the monsters?	Yes, it will .	No, it won't .
Will they go by bike?	Yes, they will .	No, they won't .

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

ЧАСТКА 2

Countable and uncountable nouns

Падлічвальныя і непадлічвальныя назоўнікі

Назоўнікі падзяляюцца на дзве групы:

– **падлічвальныя** назоўнікі (іх можна падлічыць) маюць форму адзіночнага і множнага ліку. Напрыклад, a sandwich — sandwiches (бутэр-брод — бутэрброды); an orange — oranges (апельсін — апельсіны);

– **непадлічвальныя** назоўнікі (іх нельга падлічыць) не маюць формы множнага ліку. Напрыклад, jam (варэнне), milk (малако).

У сказе-просьбе «Я хацеў бы...» падлічвальныя назоўнікі звычайна выкарыстоўваюцца ў адзіночным ліку з неазначальным артыклем **a**, напрыклад, I'd like **a sandwich**. Непадлічвальныя назоўнікі выкарыстоўваюцца са словам **some**, напрыклад, I'd like **some jam**.

Some, any / некалькі, нейкая колькасць

Слова **some** выкарыстоўваецца ў сцвярдзальных сказах, слова **any** — у адмоўных і пытальных сказах.

	Positive (+)	Negative (–)	Question (?)
Countable nouns, singular / Падлічвальныя назоўнікі, адзіночны лік	There's a biscuit in the box.	There isn't a sweet in the box.	Is there a sweet in the box?
Countable nouns, plural / Падлічвальныя назоўнікі, множны лік	There are some biscuits in the box.	There aren't any sweets in the box.	Are there any sweets in the box?
Uncountable nouns / Непадлічвальныя назоўнікі	There's some tea in the cup.	There isn't any water in the cup.	Is there any water in the cup?

a lot of / much / many / шмат

Countable nouns падлічвальныя назоўнікі	Uncountable nouns непадлічвальныя назоўнікі
+ a lot of – many ? many	+ a lot of – much ? much

The verb «should» / Дзєяслоў «should»

Дзєяслоў «**should**» [ʃʊd] / «**shouldn't**» выкарыстоўваецца для таго, каб даць параду ці папрасіць парады. Напрыклад, I've got toothache! What **should** I do? — You **should** take some pills. You **shouldn't** drink hot or cold drinks.

The verb «must» / Дзєяслоў «павінен»

Дзєяслоў «**must**» выкарыстоўваецца ў загадах і інструкцыях, абавязковых для выканання, напрыклад, You **must** stop when the traffic lights are red.

Адмоўная форма дзєяслова «**must**» — **must not** = **mustn't** [mʌsnt] — азначае 'нельга', напрыклад, You **mustn't** cross the street when the traffic lights are red.

Articles with geographical names Артыклі з геаграфічнымі назвамі

the	zero article
rivers: <i>the Thames</i> seas: <i>the Black Sea</i> oceans: <i>the Atlantic Ocean</i>	continents: <i>Asia</i> countries: <i>India</i> (but: the UK, the USA, the Philippines) cities: <i>Minsk</i> streets: <i>Lincoln Street</i> squares: <i>Trafalgar Square</i> parks: <i>Central Park</i> bridges: <i>London Bridge</i> lakes: <i>Lake Naroch</i> (but: the Naroch)

the USA [ðə, ju: es 'eɪ] = the United States of America (Злучаныя Штаты Амерыкі)

the UK [ðə ju: 'keɪ] = the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Злучанае Каралеўства Вялікабрытаніі і Паўночнай Ірландыі)

Adverbs / Прыслоўі

Прыслоўе — часціна мовы, якая адказвае на пытанне «як?», «якім чынам?». Прыслоўе, як правіла, ужываецца пасля дзєяслова, да якога адносіцца.

Прыслоўі ў англійскай мове ўтвараюцца ад прыметнікаў з дапамогай суфікса **-ly**. Напрыклад, Tortoises are slow. (Чарапахі «якія?» — марудлівыя). They walk slowly. (Яны поўзаюць «як?» — павольна).

Калі прыметнікі заканчваюцца на літару **-y**, то пры ўтварэнні прыслоўяў **-y** мяняецца на **-i**:

easy — easily (лёгка — лёгка), happy — happily (шчаслівы — шчасліва).

Прыметнікі, якія заканчваюцца на **-le**, набываюць канчатак **-y**, літара **-e** апускаецца:

simple — simply (просты — проста).

Некаторыя прыслоўі з’яўляюцца выключэннямі, бо не маюць суфікса **-ly**. Напрыклад, Penguins are **good** swimmers. They swim very **well**. / Cheetahs are **fast** animals. They run **fast**. / It’s **late** autumn. I get up **late**.

The Future Simple / Будучы прасты час

Будучы прасты час выкарыстоўваецца для таго, каб сказаць ці спытаць пра тое, што, на нашу думку, можа адбыцца ў будучым. Для ўтварэння будучага простага часу выкарыстоўваецца дзеяслоў **will**, які пасля займеннікаў часта ўжываецца ў скарачанай форме **’ll**. Напрыклад, I think Sam and Bill **will** get home. I don’t think they **’ll** get home.

Адмоўная форма дзеяслова **will** — **will not** или **won’t** [wəʊnt]. Напрыклад, I **won’t** eat many crisps.

Для ўтварэння пыталнага сказа ў будучым простым часе дзеяслоў **will** ставіцца перад дзейнікам.

Yes / No question (?)	Short answer	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will you turn left?	Yes, I will . Yes, we will .	No, I won’t . No, we won’t .
Will he cross the field?	Yes, he will .	No, he won’t .
Will she see a crocodile?	Yes, she will .	No, she won’t .
Will it help the monsters?	Yes, it will .	No, it won’t .
Will they go by bike?	Yes, they will .	No, they won’t .