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Rainbow English

Учебное издание

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7 класс

В двух частях. Часть 1

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Schools and Schooling¹

Step 1

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1** Listen,  (1), and read. Say if you feel the same.

School, Family and Friends

School, family and friends
 Help me to have a happy day,
 I always do remember them
 When I'm far away.
 School, family and friends
 Are always in my heart
 And I'm never sad
 When we are still apart².
 This year we shall have
 A new successful start.



- 2** **A.** Answer these questions about your school.

- 1) Where is your school situated? Is it far from the place where you live? How long does it take you to get to school? Do you walk there? Do you take a bus?
- 2) Do you have a playground outside your school? Do you have classes there? What games do you play there?
- 3) What do you usually put on when you go to school? What do you take with you?
- 4) What is your school like? What are your classrooms like? Do you have school clubs? What are they? What are they like?
- 5) Do you like your school? Do you want to change anything in it?

B. Work in pairs and discuss your own school. Mention the following:

- its location and building;
- the clubs and activities you have in your school;
- the changes you would like to see there.

¹ schooling — обучение в школе

² apart [ə'pɑ:t] — разлучены, в разлуке

3

A. Read the title of the text, look at the picture and say what the text is going to be about.

B. Read the text to see if you were right and complete the sentences after it.



The First Days at School

It's September, the first week of it. It's time to go back to school.

What do pupils feel when they are at school again? Jason Ronald goes to school in the city where he lives. It's Chicago, situated in the north of the USA. Jason is fourteen. He is fond of athletics [æθ'letiks] and swimming. This is what Jason says about the first days of school.

"I love the long summer vacation¹ and never want to go back to school when it finishes. I have to be at school at 9.00 a.m. on the first day, but I always leave my house late and I have to run. I try to arrive at school before the bell rings and find my friends. On the first day at school they usually tell each other what they did in summer. We all go to our classroom. Our teachers tell us about our new classes and what we are going to do this year. Then we have real classes. The first days of school are like a big party because everybody sees their friends again. I usually like these days the best."

- 1) School in America begins
 - a) at the beginning of September
 - b) at the end of August
 - c) on the second week of September
- 2) Jason doesn't like it when
 - a) summer holidays finish
 - b) autumn comes
 - c) he comes to school early
- 3) Jason lives in
 - a) a big European city
 - b) a big American city
 - c) a big English city
- 4) On the first days of school pupils
 - a) talk a lot
 - b) play games a lot
 - c) run a lot
- 5) Jason's classes begin at 9 a.m.
 - a) every day
 - b) on the 1st of September
 - c) on the first day of school
- 6) Jason thinks the first days of school after holidays are
 - a) the worst
 - b) as good as all other days
 - c) his happiest days at school

4

A. Say what you think about your first days at school. Use the word combinations from the box. Start like this:

I like/don't like going back to school because

¹ vacation [və'keɪʃn] (AmE) = holidays

to be able to see my friends again, to have to get up early, to play and do sports together, to have to do homework, to learn new things, not to be able to play much, to think that holidays are boring, not to be able to go to bed late

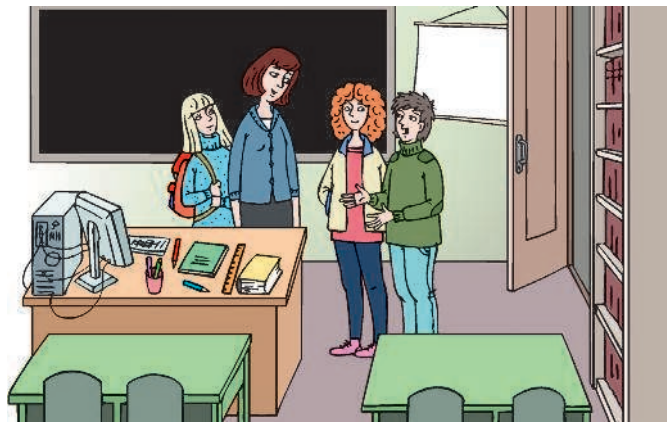
B. Do you think that summer holidays are better than school? Why? Why not?

C. What do you think Jason is like?

5 Work in pairs. Look at the picture. Complete the questions and answer them.

Example: — This school is new, isn't it?

— Yes, it is. It looks new.



- 1) The classroom in the picture isn't small, ...?
- 2) You can't see any desks in the picture, ...?
- 3) There are a lot of pupils in the classroom, ...?
- 4) There is no teacher in the classroom, ...?
- 5) The pupils are sitting at their desks, ...?
- 6) The teacher is not writing on the blackboard, ...?

6 Look around and describe your classroom. What would you like to change in it?

Example: I'd like to have a bigger cupboard. I'd like to have bright yellow walls.

7 Say what teachers and pupils have to do and don't have to do during school hours.

Pupils	come to the lessons on time teach things learn things keep their classrooms tidy bring their books to classes learn English
Teachers	stay after classes if necessary help each other with difficult problems do a lot of work do sports and play games

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Read Jason's story and write what you think about the first day at school.



Jason

You?

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1) I love long summer holidays. | _____ |
| 2) I never want to go back to school. | _____ |
| 3) On the first day I have to be at school at 9:00 a.m. | _____ |
| 4) I leave my house late and I have to run. | _____ |
| 5) I talk to my friends until the bell rings. | _____ |
| 6) Our teachers tell us about our new classes and what we are going to do. | _____ |
| 7) On the first day we have some real classes too. | _____ |
| 8) I usually like the first day at school. | _____ |

9 Complete the sentences. Make them true.

1) During the new school year I (will/won't) have to work hard. 2) My friends and I (will/won't) have to learn a lot of things. 3) I (will/won't) have to get up earlier than in summer. 4) I (will/won't) be able to spend as much time outdoors as in summer. 5) But I (will/won't) be able to see my friends nearly every day. 6) I (will/won't) be able to wear everyday clothes to school.

10 Use the verbs in the right forms to complete the text.

Summer is over, autumn is here. But I still remember my summer holidays. I can say that I enjoyed them a lot. In June I (1) ... at home, (2) ... my friends and (3) ... to different places of interest in my home town. I (4) ... some good books too. In July my parents (5) ... me to the south, to the sea. It (6) ... the best part of my summer holidays: I (7) ... in the sea and (8) ... in the sun on the beach. In August we (9) ... back home. I (10) ... the last summer month with my grandparents in their country house.

stay, meet
go
read
take, be
swim
lie, come,
spend

- 4) Homecoming is
 5) During Homecoming people


C. What American English words can you find in the text? Read out the sentences with them.

3 A. Say what you can about Homecoming in American schools.

B. Do you think it is a good idea to celebrate the beginning of a school year? Why? Why not?

If you say yes,

- when do you think schools should celebrate it?
- who would you like to invite?
- what would you like to have on this day (a concert, a game/match, a performance, a visit to some place of interest, a party etc)?
- have you got such celebrations in your own school, would you like to have them?
- in what way would you like to (do you usually) organize them?

4 Listen,  (3), read and remember some useful words.



1) backpack ['bækpæk]



6) exercise book ['eksəsaɪz ,bʊk]



11) pencil case ['pensəl ,keɪs]



2) brush [brʌʃ]



7) felt-tip (pen) [ˌfelt'tɪp]



12) pencil sharpener ['pensəl ʃɑ:pneɪ]



3) chalk [tʃɔ:k]



8) glue [glu:]



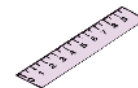
13) rubber ['rʌbə]



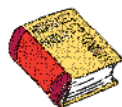
4) daybook ['deɪbʊk]



9) paints [peɪnts]



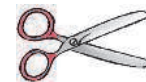
14) ruler ['ru:lə]



5) dictionary ['dɪkʃnəri]



10) paper ['peɪpə]



15) scissors ['sɪzəz]

5 A. Name these things.

- 1) You use them when you draw pictures.
- 2) You use them when you paint pictures.
- 3) You use it to draw a straight line.
- 4) You use it to see what a new word means.
- 5) You do your homework in them.

- 6) You use it to sharpen pencils.
- 7) You keep your pens and pencils in it.
- 8) You write with it on the blackboard.
- 9) You use them to colour pictures.
- 10) You use it to take away pencil lines from paper.
- 11) You cut paper with them.

B. Say what you've got in your schoolbag/backpack today.



The Noun (Имя существительное)

Имена существительные в английском языке делятся на исчисляемые и неисчисляемые. По-английски они называются **countables** (исчисляемые существительные) и **uncountables** (неисчисляемые существительные).

Перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе используются артикли **a/an** или **the**. Перед исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе используются слова **some, any**, нулевой или определённый артикль.

Неисчисляемые существительные:

- не имеют формы множественного числа (butter, milk, water);
- сочетаются с глаголом в единственном числе (Snow is white.);
- не употребляются с неопределённым артиклем, вместо него часто используются слова **some** и **any** (I'd like some soup. I don't want any tea.);
- сочетаются со словами **much** и **little**, а не **few** и **many**, которые сочетаются с исчисляемыми существительными (Have you got much information? They have got little money.).

6 Complete the sentences. Use *a (an), some, any* or no article.

1) There are ... new felt-tips in my pencil case. 2) Have you got ... English dictionary at home? 3) I'd like to buy ... colour paper and ... brush. 4) I haven't got ... glue, please give me yours. 5) Are there ... rulers on the teacher's desk? 6) I couldn't see ... good paints in the shop. 7) We want ... chalk to write with it on the blackboard. 8) You must bring ... daybooks to school every day. 9) There are ... rubbers of different colours in this box. 10) Please bring ... water for the pot plants. 11) Parents teach little children to use ... scissors.

7 Work in groups. Find out how often your friends use these things. Every day? From time to time? Not often? Never?

rulers	felt-tips	colour paper
rubbers	glue	pens and pencils
exercise books	pencil sharpeners	colour pencils
dictionaries	paint brushes	pencil cases
chalk	paints	backpacks
colour chalk	scissors	schoolbags

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Choose the right words to complete the sentences.

1) Where (is/are) the glue? 2) Can you give me (a/some) chalk? 3) Are there (little/few) rulers on the table? 4) Is there (a/any) paper here?

5) Are there (many/much) brushes in the box? 6) This is (a/-) glue, and that is (a/-) water. 7) This (is/are) a pencil case, these (is/are) pencils. 8) Give me (a/-) felt-tip pen, please.

9 Spell these words.


- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1) [pɛmt] | 4) ['ru:lə] | 7) [tʃɔ:k] | 10) [felt'tɪp] |
| 2) ['dɪkʃnri] | 5) ['rʌbə] | 8) [glu:] | 11) ['sɪzəz] |
| 3) [brʌʃ] | 6) ['peɪpə] | 9) ['bækpæk] | 12) ['pensəl ,keɪs] |

10 Write what you've got in your schoolbag now (5 sentences with new words).

Example: There is a pen and some exercise books in it.
There are some brushes and some paper in it.

Step 3

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen,  (4), and say whose schoolbags they are. Which bag is Julia's and which is Liza's?



1.



2.

2 Say which of these words are countables, which are uncountables?

chalk, water, backpack, rubber, dress, brush, cheese, glue, dictionary, paper, pencil sharpener, felt-tip

3 What are they like? Describe them:

- 1) your desk at home;
- 2) your desk in the classroom before (after) the lesson;
- 3) your desk at an English lesson;
- 4) your teacher's desk;
- 5) your schoolbag/backpack before going to school;
- 6) your pencil case;
- 7) your English room;
- 8) your shelf (or bookcase) at home.

Example: My desk at home is seldom tidy. There are a lot of exercise books and textbooks on it. I've got a thick dictionary on it too. There's always a bottle of glue, some pens and pencils there.

5 Listen, (5), and read these word combinations aloud.

a piece of work	a piece of bread
a piece of music	a piece of butter
a piece of paper	a piece of cheese
a piece of chalk	a piece of sugar
a pair of stockings	a pair of spectacles
a pair of mittens	a pair of scissors
a pair of shorts	a pair of hands
a pair of jeans	a pair of feet

6 Complete the sentences with the words *pair* or *piece* in the right forms.

1) May I ask for a ... of this wonderful cake? 2) We have a lot of work to do and so we'd like to have one more ... of hands. 3) This ... of chalk is very small, I cannot write with it. 4) Helen took a ... of paper and drew a beautiful flower on it. 5) I think you should wear the new ... of shoes to the party. 6) There were three thick ... of bread on the plate. 7) That day I bought six ... of beautiful Christmas socks. 8) Peter was wearing a warm jacket and a strong ... of boots¹. 9) Sara couldn't see well and wore a ... of heavy specs². 10) Listen! This is my favourite ... of music.

7 A. Listen to the dialogue, (6). Repeat it and then act it out.

At the Shop

- What can I do for you?
- We would like some brushes and paints. I think we shall buy some paper and pencils too.
- Any felt-tip pens?
- No, thank you. But I want a pencil sharpener and a pencil case, please.
- Here you are.
- Thank you.

pencils/scissors, glue/chalk
pens/exercise books
rubbers/rulers
pencil sharpeners/dictionaries
ruler/backpack
felt-tip pen/book of poems

B. Make your own dialogues with the words on the right. Act the dialogues out.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Write what they are.

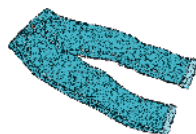
Example: 1) a pair of spectacles (specs)



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.

¹ a strong pair of boots = a pair of strong boots

² specs = spectacles

9 Choose the right words and complete the sentences.


1) (This/These) trousers (is/are) too long for me. 2) (That/Those) gloves (was/were) not very warm. 3) Where (is/are) my new pair of stockings? 4) There (was/were) a pair of old scissors under the sofa. 5) I don't like (this/these) pair of leggings. 6) I saw a pair of bright blue jeans that (was/were) in the shop window.

10 Write answers to these questions.

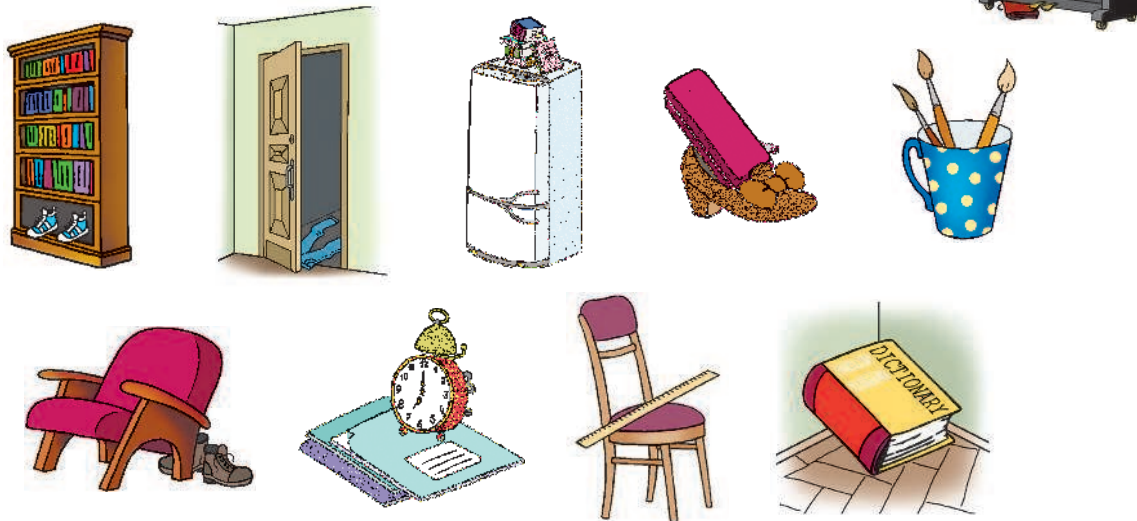
- 1) What can we write with?
- 2) What can we paint with?
- 3) Where can we find what English words mean?
- 4) Where do we write our English exercises?
- 5) What do we write on the blackboard with?
- 6) Where do you keep your pens and pencils?
- 7) What do you like more: schoolbags or backpacks?

Step 4

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Peter never puts his things in the right places. Where did Peter find them yesterday morning? Look at the pictures, listen,  (7), and say what is wrong¹ in the pictures.

Example: Peter found his schoolbag behind the piano but not under it.



2 Say where you keep these things.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) exercise books? | 6) your books? |
| 2) rubbers? | 7) your daybook? |
| 3) rulers? | 8) your pencil sharpener? |
| 4) felt-tips, pens and pencils? | 9) glue and paper? |
| 5) paints and brushes? | 10) your backpack or school bag? |

¹ **wrong** [rɒŋ] — неправильно, неверно

3 Listen,  (8), and read.

A.

age [eɪdʒ] — возраст
break [breɪk] — перемена
college ['kɒlɪdʒ] — колледж
education [ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn] — образование
pay [peɪ] — платить
subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] — учебный предмет
term [tɜ:m] — четверть
uniform ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] — форма
primary ['praɪməri] **school** — начальная школа
secondary ['sekəndəri] **school** — средняя школа
be over [ˈəʊvə] — заканчивать(ся)

B.

age: an early age, an old age, at the age of five. In Russia children go to school at the age of six. At what age does school begin in England?

break: a long break, a lunch break, a coffee/tea break, to take a break, to work with a break. At one o'clock we had a lunch break.

college: to go to college, to be at college. Nansy is a student at the College of Music.

education: primary education, secondary education, higher education, to have a good education, to get a good education. Universities in Britain give students higher education. Mrs Morrison wants to give her children a university education.

pay (paid): to pay for dinner, to pay in dollars, to pay in roubles, to pay the bill. Can I pay you for this? He is going to pay in dollars. We should remember to pay this bill.

subject: school subjects, university subjects, to do a subject. English is my favourite subject. How many subjects do you have at school?

term: a school term, a university term. When does the second term begin?

uniform: a school uniform, a student uniform. Jack was still wearing his old uniform.

be over: When are your classes over today? The lesson isn't over.

primary school, secondary school: Are you in primary or in secondary school now?

4 Which of these words can come together?

Example: a short term

A. easy	early	coffee
difficult	long	tea
free	lunch	the first
short		school

B. education	subject
break	term
age	uniform

5 What does Grace have to pay for in the shop?

Example: Grace has to pay for the felt-tip pens and rubbers.