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В двух частях. Часть 2

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Учебник

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After School

Step 1

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 Listen to the dialogues, (81), and match the names with the answers.



1) Antonio



2) Tom



3) Mark

- He is not interested in it.
- He doesn't like it.
- He can't do it.

- 2 Answer these questions about your free time.

- Do you like to stay at home or go out after school?
- Do you like to be on your own or to have company?
- Do you usually spend your free time with your family or your friends?
- What do you spend more time on: watching TV, reading books, sport and games, other activities¹?
- If you meet your friends after school, where do you go and what do you do?
- Do you find time to help your parents with housework? What do you do?
- Do you have any pets you look after? What pets?
- What activity or hobby would you like to take up?

¹ activity [ə'ktiviti] — деятельность, занятие

Ты уже умеешь задавать вопросы на английском языке. Вопросы бывают разными. Если ты задаёшь вопрос ко всему предложению и ответом на него являются слова "Yes" и "No", такие вопросы называются общими. Вспомни, как они строятся в разных временах и с разными глаголами.

- 3** Ask the same about the past and the future¹. Answer the questions.

Example: Does your friend go boating in summer?
 Did your friend go boating last summer?
 Will your friend go boating next summer?

1) Does your friend play basketball in summer? 2) Does your best friend swim a lot in summer? 3) Do your friends lie in the sun in summer? 4) Does your best friend travel in summer? 5) Do your friends go to the country in summer? 6) Does your best friend ride his bike in summer? 7) Do your friends go roller-skating in summer?

- 4** **A.** Read the questions John Barker's grandfather asked him.

1) Can you play tennis?
 2) Can pupils do athletics in your school?
 3) Are you and your sister good swimmers?
 4) Are you good at cycling?
 5) Do you have an interesting hobby?
 6) Are you interested in photography?
 7) Do you have a pet?
 8) Can you cook?

B. John wanted to know the same about his grandfather when he was young. What are John's questions? What, do you think, his grandfather answered? Work in pairs.

Example: — Could you play tennis, Grandfather?
 — No, I couldn't. But I could play football well.

- 5** You have a new friend. You want to know a lot of things about him/her. What questions will you ask?

Example: often/to go to the cinema
 Do you often go to the cinema?

to play any games	to be interested in animals
to enjoy reading books	to watch a lot of television
to like travelling	often/to visit your grandparents

¹ **future** ['fju:tʃə] — будущее

to go to a sports club
to be a good skier
can roller-skate

to be a good friend
have got a hobby

6 **A.** Look at the pictures of these pets. Repeat their names,  (82).



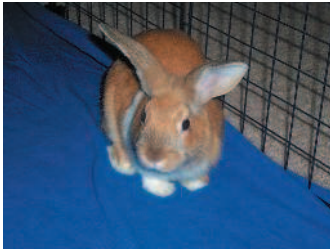
kitten ['kɪtn]



puppy ['pʌpi]



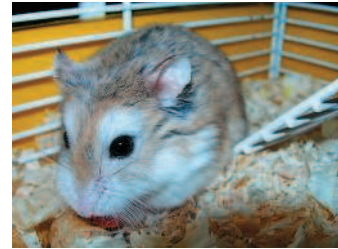
budgie ['bʌdʒi]



rabbit ['ræbɪt]



goldfish ['gəʊldfɪʃ]



hamster ['hæmstə]



guinea pig ['ɡɪniˌpɪɡ]



parrot ['pærət]



rat [ræt]



canary [kə'neəri]

B. What colour are the pets in the pictures?

C. Do you like any of them? Do you or did you keep any? Would you like to have any of them?

- 7 In pairs speak about your pet or a pet you would like to have.

Example:

A: Have you got a pet?

B: Yes, I have. (No, I haven't but I'd like to have one.)

A: What is (will be) its name?

B: Bunny.

A: What is it (will it be) like?

B: It (he/she) is (will be) small, cute and funny.

A: What makes it (him/her) a good pet?

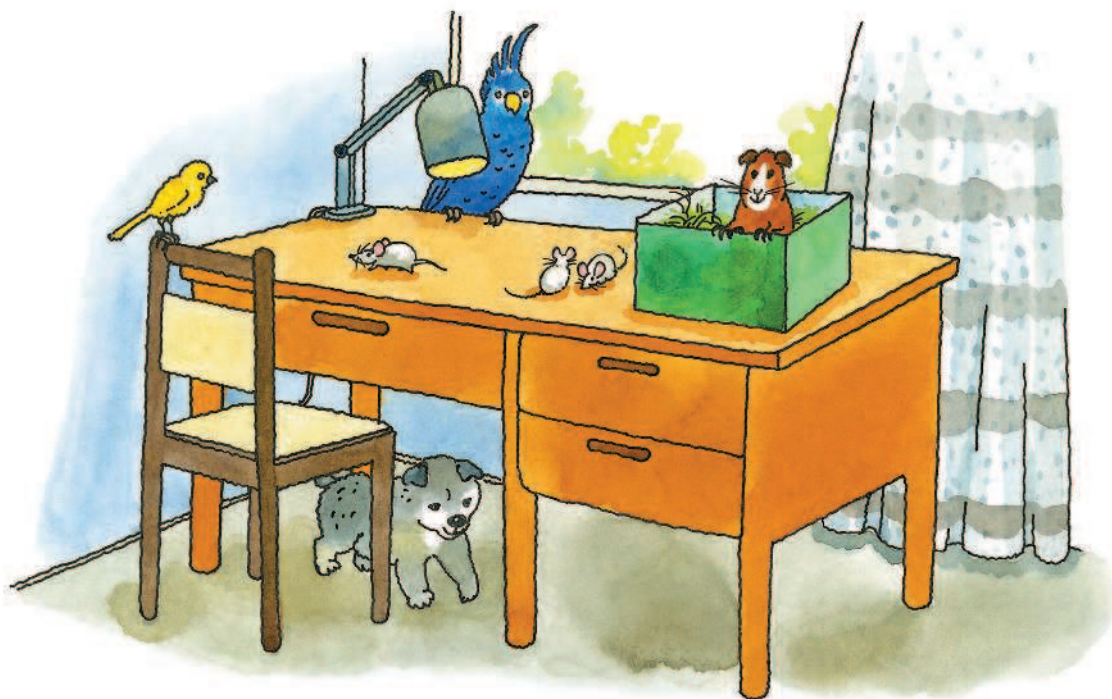
B: It (he/she) is fun to play with.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8 Make up questions and write them down.

- 1) your friend / any pets / got / has /?
- 2) look after / well / you / can / your pet /?
- 3) in winter / feed / do / birds / your friends /?
- 4) are / good / hamsters / pets /?
- 5) like / to the zoo / do / to go / children /?

- 9 Look at the picture and write where Jack's pets are.



The mice

The puppy

The guinea pig

The parrot

The canary

10 Continue the lists.

Our pets

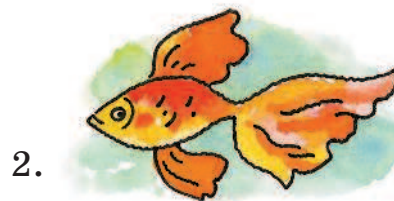
- 1) These pets live in water: frogs, ...
- 2) These pets can fly: canaries, ...
- 3) These pets are very cute: kittens, ...
- 4) These pets make good friends: horses, ...
- 5) These pets can learn to talk: budgies, ...

Step 2

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen,  (83), and match the names with the pictures.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Mike has got | c) Vickie has got |
| b) Kate has got | d) Denis has got |



2 Read the word combinations and sentences.

funny little budgies

cute little rabbits

playful little kittens

my favourite hamster

his new guinea pig

her beautiful goldfish

a kitten and a puppy

a hamster and a guinea pig

a rat and a mouse

to have pets

to keep pets

to enjoy having pets

Rabbits can hop.

Canaries can sing.

Parrots and budgies can learn to talk.

Dogs can learn to do a lot of things.

Pets can make your life happier.

Ещё одним видом вопросов в английском языке являются вопросы, которые называют альтернативными. Альтернатива — это выбор. В этих вопросах предлагается выбор между двумя или несколькими возможностями. По форме альтернативные вопросы похожи на общие, и в них всегда есть союз **or** (или):

Does your friend have a puppy or a kitten?
(See Grammar Reference, p. 157.)

3 Ask questions to match these answers.

Example: ...? — I like cats. Do you like dogs or cats?

- 1) ...? — They live in a cage.
- 2) ...? — My friend has got a goldfish.
- 3) ...? — This bird is a canary.
- 4) ...? — I'd like to have a kitten.
- 5) ...? — They aren't mice, they're rats.
- 6) ...? — He walks his dog in the evening.
- 7) ...? — The parrot has a short tail.
- 8) ...? — This goldfish is white.

4 Listen,  (84), and read.

- A.** **bowl** [bəʊl] — миска
cage [keɪdʒ] — клетка
clever ['klevə] — умный
companion [kəm'pænjən] — попутчик, спутник, товарищ
fishbowl ['fɪsbəʊl] — аквариум
friendly ['frendli] — дружелюбный
grass [grɑ:s] — трава
seed [si:d] — зёрнышко
teach tricks ['ti:tʃ 'triks] — научить трюкам, фокусам
- B.** **bowl:** a small bowl, a bowl of soup, a bowl of fruit, a bowl of salad. Where are the apples? They are in the bowl.
cage: a big cage, a cage for animals, a birdcage. When I travel, my canary travels with me in a cage.
clever: a clever dog, a clever answer, clever children. That's a clever idea. Tom is a clever young man.
companion: a good companion, a clever companion, to have a companion. The dog soon became my true companion.

fishbowl: a big fishbowl, a glass fishbowl. I keep my goldfish in the fishbowl.

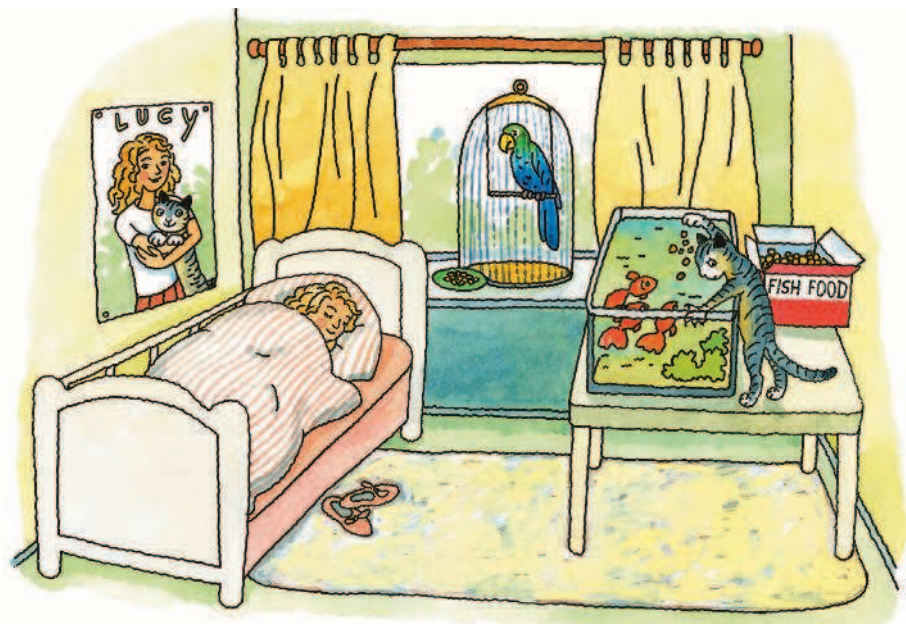
friendly: a friendly dog, friendly companions, to be friendly to somebody. John enjoys working here, the people are so friendly to him.

grass: green grass, in the grass, to walk on the grass. Who lives in the grass? Grasshoppers do.

seed: a lot of seeds, a bowl of seeds, to eat seeds, to grow from seed. Last year I grew a sunflower¹ from seed.

teach tricks: My puppy knows some tricks. I'd like to teach him new tricks.

5 A. Look at the picture and say:



- 1) what Lucy is doing;
- 2) where the birdcage is;
- 3) what bird it is;
- 4) where the bowl of seeds is;
- 5) where the fishbowl is;
- 6) where the goldfish are;
- 7) where the fish food is;
- 8) what the kitten is doing.

B. Answer the questions.

- 1) Is the kitten clever or not?
- 2) Is the kitten friendly to the fish?
- 3) Is the kitten Lucy's companion?
- 4) Is the kitten the fish's companion?

¹ a sunflower ['sʌnfloʊə] — подсолнух

В предложении инфинитив (неопределённая форма глагола) часто используется в таких конструкциях: **easy to keep, difficult to teach, funny to watch** и т. д.

Turtles are easy to keep. — Черепах легко содержать.
Chimps are funny to watch. — За шимпанзе забавно наблюдать.

Cats are difficult to teach tricks. — Кошек трудно обучить трюкам.

Kittens are fun to play with. — С котятами весело играть.

6 Make up new sentences. Follow the example.

Example: They are turtles. It is easy to feed them.
Turtles are easy to feed.

- 1) They are puppies. It is wonderful to play with them.
- 2) These are rabbits. It is nice to watch them.
- 3) They are dogs. It is easy to teach them tricks.
- 4) These are kittens. It is fun to keep them as pets.
- 5) These are parrots. It is interesting to teach them to talk.
- 6) They are horses. It is useful to keep them.
- 7) These are dogs. It is pleasant to have them as companions.

7 In pairs read the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues and act them out.

— Why are you sad?	puppy
— My little hamster is ill.	kitten
— Oh, I'm sorry ¹ . I hope ²	guinea pig
it'll get better soon.	rabbit
	canary
	budgie
	rat
	mouse
	parrot

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Complete the sentences.

Example: ... make wonderful pets.
Guinea pigs make wonderful pets.

- 1) ... are interesting to play with.
- 2) ... can learn to speak.

¹ I'm sorry ['sɒri]. — Мне жаль.

² I hope [həʊp] — Я надеюсь.

- 3) ... are easy to teach tricks.
- 4) ... are fun to play with.
- 5) ... make good companions.

9 Write questions with these word combinations.

Example: modern or not modern
Is your town modern or not?

- 1) friendly or not friendly;
- 2) clever or not clever;
- 3) healthy or not healthy;
- 4) useful or not useful;
- 5) pleasant or not pleasant.

10 Write the names of these things.



1.



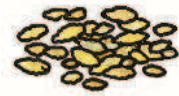
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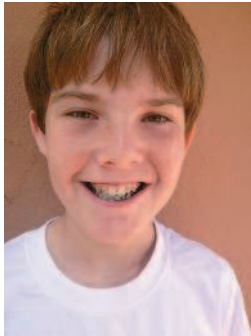


5.

Step 3

DO IT TOGETHER

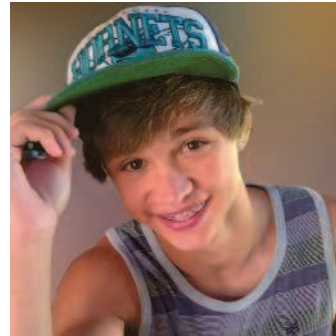
1 Listen,  (85), and say who is interested in cars, who loves playing hockey and who has a lot of pets at home.



1) Jeff



2) Larry



3) Simon

2 Jenny is speaking on the phone. Her sister can hear Jenny's answers. What are the questions?

Example: I didn't come home at 4, I came at half past three.
Did you come home at half past three or at four?

- 1) I didn't have potatoes for lunch, I had a salad.
- 2) We didn't play basketball, we played badminton.
- 3) I didn't talk to Mary, I talked to Sally.
- 4) I didn't visit granny, I visited Aunt Meg.
- 5) We didn't have four classes, we had five.
- 6) My day wasn't easy, it was difficult.
- 7) I didn't meet Alan, I met Alex near the school.
- 8) I didn't feel sad, I felt happy.

3 Listen to the text,  (86), then read it and complete the sentences after it.

In the Pet Shop



Mr Johnson: Hello! Could you help me? I want to get a pet for my daughter, but I can't choose. They all look nice and friendly.

Shop assistant: Get a hamster or a guinea pig. They are easy to keep. A lot of people keep them.

Mr J.: What do they eat?

Do they sleep in a nest or in a little house?

S. A.: They eat grass and seeds and sleep in their cages.

Mr J.: In cages? I don't want a pet in a cage. I think animals are born to be free.

S. A.: Pets can't be free. They can't live without people looking after them.

Mr J.: I understand. But I don't want any pets in a cage.

S. A.: Would you like to get a kitten? We have six wonderful healthy kittens to choose from.

Mr J.: I don't know. Cats are not always friendly. They scratch¹.

S. A.: A puppy? Dogs make wonderful companions for children.

Mr J.: Yes, but who will take the dog out for a walk? I don't think my daughter will do it.

S. A.: Let's see. You don't want a parrot, a budgie or a canary as they live in cages. Would you like to look at these goldfish? They are really beautiful and fun to watch.

Mr J.: Goldfish? That's not a bad idea. Could you tell me about them?

¹ to scratch [skrætʃ] — царапаться

S. A.: They are not difficult to keep at all. Just feed them at regular hours and keep the water clean. If you look after them well, they can live a long life.

Mr J.: I think I'll get one and a fishbowl for it. Thanks for your help.

- 1) Mr Johnson has a
a) son b) daughter
- 2) It's ... for Mr Johnson to choose a pet.
a) difficult b) easy
- 3) Mr Johnson ... what hamsters and guinea pigs eat.
a) knows b) doesn't know
- 4) Mr Johnson ... a pet in a cage.
a) wants b) doesn't want
- 5) Mr Johnson's daughter ... take the dog out.
a) will b) won't
- 6) Mr Johnson chooses a ... for his daughter.
a) goldfish b) canary

4 In pairs act out the dialogue "In the Pet Shop".

5 Listen,  (87), and read.

A. **because** [bɪ'kɒz] — потому что
certainly [ˈsɜːtənli] — конечно
collect [kə'lekt] — собирать
collection [kə'leɪʃn] — коллекция
famous [ˈfeɪməs] — известный
proud [praʊd] — гордый

B. because: Why are you late? — Because I got up at 8. Why didn't she come? — Because she was busy.

certainly: You're certainly right. He'll certainly do it. Will you come? — Certainly.

collect: to collect coins, to collect disks, to collect toys. My brother is interested in books and collects them. I collected books about animals when I was young.

collection: a big collection, a wonderful collection. I've got a very big collection of coins.

famous: a famous collection, a famous writer, a famous film star, to be famous for something. There are a lot of famous parks in Moscow. John Lennon is famous for his songs.

proud: a proud man, a proud woman, to be proud of something. We are proud of Moscow. Henry is proud of his collection of old coins.