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 | российский учебник

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК



Учебник

В двух частях. Часть 2

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Учебное издание

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7 класс

В двух частях. Часть 2

Учебник

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Unit 4



Living Things Around Us

5

Step 1

Step 1

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen, (59), and complete the statements.

- 1) Alaska is ...
 - a) larger than Canada
 - b) the biggest state of the USA
 - c) not so big as Canada
- 2) In the past ...
 - a) Alaska had colder winters than now
 - b) the climate in Alaska was warmer
 - c) people came to Alaska because they wanted to become rich
- 3) These days ...
 - a) people from other parts of the USA come to live in Alaska
 - b) tourists are not interested in Alaska
 - c) all people in Alaska grow vegetables and catch fish
- 4) These days Alaska is ...
 - a) a developing state of the USA
 - b) a free state of the USA
 - c) an empty territory of the USA



2 Use the verbs in *past simple* or *present perfect* to complete the dialogues, then read the dialogues in pairs.

- 1) — You ever (1 be) to Australia?
— Yes. Several times.
— When you (2 be) there last?
— I (3 be) there in 2011.
— What places you (4 visit)?
- 2) — You (1 buy) the dictionaries yet?
— Yes.
— When you (2 buy) them?
— Yesterday.
— Where you (3 buy) them?
— In the book shop near my house.

- 3) — Where is John now?
 — He (1 go) to the bank.
 — Why he (2 go) there?
 — He (3 go) there to take some money out of it.



Irregular Verbs (Неправильные глаголы)

Запомните, что у следующих глаголов вторая и третья формы совпадают.

I	II	III
burn	burnt	burnt
dream	dreamed/dreamt [dremt]	dreamed/dreamt [dremt]
hear	heard	heard
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt
let	let	let
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
say	said	said
tell	told	told
spell	spelt	spelt
stand	stood	stood
strike	struck	struck
understand	understood	understood
win	won	won

- 3 Work in pairs. Ask questions and answer them. Begin your questions with "Have you ever...?"

Example: Have you ever written a poem? — Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) write a poem | 1) tell lies |
| 2) win chess games | 2) learn French |
| 3) make a cake | 3) hear "The Beatles" |
| 4) send e-mails | 4) spell your name in English |
| 5) spend your holidays abroad | 5) dream of going to China or Japan |
| 6) buy a pet | 6) fall off a bike |
| 7) teach any school subject | 7) read poems by John Keats |
| 8) grow vegetables | 8) buy brown rice or brown sugar |
| 9) speak German | 9) build a house |
| 10) burn your hand | 10) eat mangos |

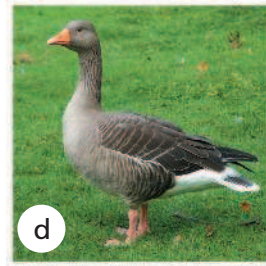
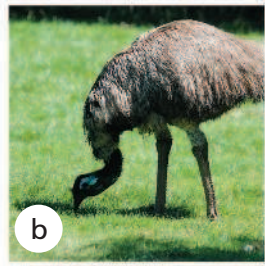
- 4 Work in pairs. Make up dialogues and act them out.

Example: to drive (my new car)/last Sunday
 A: I have already driven my new car.
 B: When did you drive it?
 A: I drove my car last Sunday.

- 1) to cook (lunch)/an hour ago
- 2) to begin reading (a Harry Potter book)/last week
- 3) to leave (for Moscow)/two weeks ago
- 4) to choose (a present)/a minute ago
- 5) to ride (my new bike)/last weekend


- 6) to speak (to our new teacher)/last Friday
- 7) to send (a birthday card to mum)/three days ago
- 8) to learn (the poem by heart)/yesterday
- 9) to do (exercise ten)/last evening
- 10) to make (a dress)/a few days ago

5 A. Match the names with the pictures.



- 1) a sparrow
- 2) a parrot
- 3) a swan
- 4) a budgie
- 5) an emu
- 6) a kookaburra
- 7) a canary
- 8) a turkey
- 9) a goose
- 10) a duck



B. Listen,  (60), and learn some new names.



1) an ostrich
[ˈɒstrɪtʃ]



2) a magpie
[ˈmæɡpaɪ]



3) a woodpecker
[ˈwʊdˌpekə]



4) a crow
[krəʊ]



5) an owl
[aʊl]



6) a pigeon
[ˈpiʒən]



7) a seagull
[ˈsiːɡʌl]



8) a swallow
[ˈswɒləʊ]



9) a starling
[ˈstɑːlɪŋ]



10) a nightingale
[ˈnaɪtɪŋgeɪl]

6

A. Say:

- which of these birds you have seen and in what season you saw them;
- which of the birds you have never seen;
- about what birds you have never heard;
- which of these birds you can keep as a pet;
- which of these birds have become domestic¹.

B. Choose one of the birds from Exercise 5 and say what you know about it. Mention:

- where it lives;
- what colour it is;
- if it is big/small, strong/weak etc.;
- what it feeds on;
- what makes it different from other birds.

7

Name the bird.

- It's a small bird. People usually say that it can sing better than any other. It usually sings at night or in the early hours of the morning.
- This bird lives in Africa, Australia and South America. People often keep them as pets and teach them to talk.
- This bird is larger than a sparrow but smaller than a crow. It can be blue-grey, grey, sometimes white or brown. Some time ago people used them to carry short letters.
- This is a sea bird. It feeds mostly on fish and often follows ships.
- This black-and-white bird lives in the woods and forests, but people often see it near their houses. The bird has a long tail and a loud cry.
- A bird with a strong narrow beak. People sometimes call it the "doctor" of trees.
- A large water bird, usually white, sometimes black in colour, it has a long neck and flies to the south in autumn.
- A night bird with large round eyes, it hunts and eats small animals.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8

Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in *past simple* or *present perfect*.

- He (say) it just now.
- Jack (tell) me about it the other day.
- I know that they (win) the game.
- Yesterday I (buy) a very fashionable blouse and (pay) one thousand roubles for it.
- I never (hear) anything about it.
- The clock just (strike) seven.
- Last Tuesday I (mean)

¹ domestic [dəˈmestɪk] — домашний

what I (say). 8) Chris already (make) two mistakes in the exercise. 9) We (learn) a lot of interesting things lately. 10) John just (put) the bowl of salad on the table.

9 Remember and write down some names of birds under these categories.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| a) water birds | d) town birds | g) talking birds |
| b) song birds | e) wild birds | h) birds that make good pets |
| c) forest birds | f) domestic birds | |

10 Write 6—10 sentences about any bird.

9

Step 2

Step 2

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen,  (61), and complete the sentences.

- 1) The nightingale lives in England from
- 2) The nightingale never visits
- 3) The nightingale sings at night and at
- 4) The nightingale's songs are beautiful, but its body
- 5) The nightingale builds its home



2 Put together the information about the nightingale and speak about this bird. Mention:

- where the nightingale lives;
- what countries on the British Isles it never visits;
- during what months you can hear the nightingale's songs;
- during what parts of the day the bird sings its songs;
- why it is difficult to hear its songs during the day;
- if the bird's songs are beautiful;
- if its body is beautiful;
- where the nightingale builds its nest.

3 **A.** Read the title of the text and its first paragraph. What do you think the text is going to be about?

B. Read the text to the end. What new things did you learn from it?

They Are So Much Like Us

Many people think that penguins ['pɛŋgwɪnz] live in the places where it is very cold. But we can find them not only along the Antarctic [ænt'ɑ:ktɪk] continent (not the Arctic!) and islands. They also live in Peru [pə'ru:], Brazil [brə'zɪl], Southwest Africa, New Zealand and in the south of Australia.



The penguin is famous because it can stand up straight and walk. When they walk, they look funny to us. They look like people wearing black coats and white shirts.

Ages ago, the penguins were about 2 metres tall and could fly as well as any other bird. But today their wings are short and useless for flying. How did it happen? Many scientists say that it happened because penguins had very few enemies. They lived on the territories where there was practically nobody dangerous for them. So they could safely spend all the time on land or in the water. They stopped using their wings. In time those wings became very small, until today they are useless for flying. But penguins are fantastic swimmers. Penguins also developed a thick coat of fat to protect them from the icy cold of the territories where they live.

4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about penguins. Ask about:

- where penguins live;
- if they live near the North or the South Pole;
- in what penguins are different from other birds;
- what they look like;
- what they were like long ago;
- how it happened that they can't fly;
- what they can do very well;
- why penguins don't feel cold.



Confusable Words (Слова, которые следует различать)

В английском языке есть два похожих слова **other** и **another**, которые следует различать.

1. Another означает 1) «другой», «ещё один», «дополнительный» (I'd like another cup of tea, please.) и 2) «другой», «иной» (My cousin lives in another part of the country.). Местоимение **another** используется только с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе: another day, another place, another man.

2. Other означает 1) «другие», «дополнительные» (You are my good friend. I have no other friends.) и 2) «другие», «иные» (Let's go to the zoo. — Thanks, but we have some other plans.).

3. Слово **other** обычно используется с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе: other pupils, other places, other traditions. Однако оно может сочетаться и с неисчисляемыми существительными: Come some other time, please.

4. Сочетание *other* + *существительное* в речи часто заменяется словом **others**: Some people like singing, others (other people) like dancing.

5 Complete the sentences. Use *another*, *other*, *others*.

1) I can't talk to you now. Come ... day, please. 2) I have just had one sandwich. May I have ... one? 3) This is a very bad road. Are there ... roads to the castle? 4) Some people like fish and ... don't. 5) There is ... big river in this part of Scotland. 6) Are there any ... mountains in Wales? 7) I can carry this bag and some ... too. 8) Tomorrow will be ...

sunny day. 9) We are going to visit France and some ... countries too. 10) If you don't like these postcards, I can bring some 11) Where are my ... exercise books? I can't find them. 12) Some people travel by train, ... like travelling by car. 13) "Tom Sawyer" is a book about a young boy. ... book about a boy is "Oliver Twist". 14) After going to New York, I'd like to see some ... cities in the USA.

6 Ask for more things. Use the words from the box.

box, bag, cup, carton¹, jug, plate, piece

1) Can I have another ... of coffee? 2) Can we ask for another ... of milk? 3) I'd like another ... of sugar, please. 4) May I have another ... of chalk, please? 5) I'd like to buy another ... of pears. 6) Will you give me another ... of orange juice? 7) I'd like another ... of ham and eggs, please. 8) Could I have another ... of chocolates? 9) Could you give me another ... of tea? 10) Have you got another ... of pencils?



Irregular Verbs (Неправильные глаголы)

Запомните третью форму следующих глаголов, (62):

I	II	III	
blow	blew	blown [bləʊn]	дуть, надуть
draw	drew	drawn [drɔ:n]	рисовать
fly	flew	flown [fləʊn]	летать
forget	forgot	forgotten [fə'gɒtɪn]	забывать
grow	grew	grown [grəʊn]	расти, выращивать
know	knew	known [nəʊn]	знать
wear	wore	worn [wɔ:n]	носить, быть одетым

7 Say what Mr Andrew Morgan a) has never done, b) has just done.

A.

- 1) to blow up a balloon
- 2) to know this rule
- 3) to wear shorts
- 4) to forget what he must do
- 5) to fly by plane
- 6) to grow vegetables
- 7) to draw animals

B.

- 1) to blow on his hot soup
- 2) to draw a castle for his little son
- 3) to fly to Helsinki
- 4) to grow a new kind of flower
- 5) to wear a clown's costume²



balloons

¹ a carton ['kɑ:tn] — пакет (картонная упаковка для продуктов)

² a costume ['kɒstju:m] — маскарадный или театральный костюм

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Spell these words.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1) [aʊl] | 4) ['nɑ:tɪŋgeɪl] | 7) ['pɪtʃən] |
| 2) ['wʊd,pɛkə] | 5) [gʌl] | 8) ['mægpɑɪ] |
| 3) [krəʊ] | 6) ['swɒləʊ] | 9) ['stɑ:lɪŋ] |

9 Choose the right words to complete the sentences, then write the sentences down.

1) I like apples and I like some (other/others) fruit as well. 2) (Other/Another) country that we visited was Australia. 3) Some of us like big cities, (other/others) prefer the country. 4) I'd like to read (other/others) books by this writer. 5) Swans don't stay here in winter, they fly away to (other/others) places. 6) Some days in February were cold, (other/others) quite warm and pleasant. 7) I'm still hungry; may I have (another/other) sandwich? 8) Some go out in the evening, (other/others) stay at home.

10 Complete the rows of verbs with their forms and write them down.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) see — saw — seen | 5) forget — ? — forgotten |
| 2) wear — ? — worn | 6) ? — understood — understood |
| 3) ? — struck — ? | 7) grow — ? — ? |
| 4) draw — drew — ? | 8) fly — flew — ? |

Step 3

DO IT TOGETHER

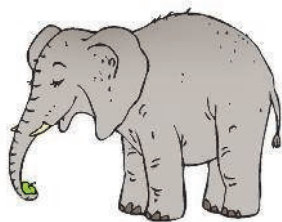
1 Four people speak about the animals that live in Africa. Listen, (63), and say what animals they mean. There are two animals they don't speak about.

Speaker 1

Speaker 2

Speaker 3

Speaker 4



1.



2.



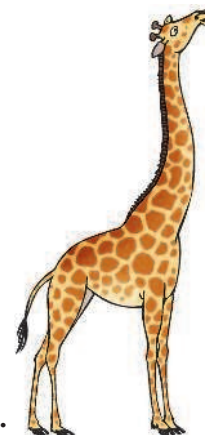
3.



4.



5.



6.



Confusable Words (Слова, которые следует различать)

Следует различать два похожих по форме английских глагола:

to fly — flew — flown (летать)

to flow — flowed — flowed (течь)

Обратите внимание на то, что лишь один из них относится к разряду неправильных.

2

Choose the right verb forms to complete the sentences.

1) The waters of the river (flew/flowed) slowly. 2) Jill was writing a poem and the words just (flew/flowed) from her pen. 3) The other day my parents (flew/flowed) to the Far East. 4) They have never (flowed/flown) in a hot-air balloon. 5) His speech (flew/flowed) freely. 6) Would you like (to fly/to flow) to Sydney with us?



Articles (Артикли)

Известные вам слова **other** и **others** могут употребляться в таких ситуациях, когда речь идёт об определённых людях или предметах. В этих случаях необходимо использование определённого артикля. Сравните:

Wendy has got two dresses. One is red, the other dress is blue.

Vera has been to Canada, but she has never been to the other English-speaking countries.

Обратите внимание, что сочетание *the other* + существительное в единственном числе в речи часто заменяется единицей **the other**.

There are two armchairs in the room. One is high, the other is low (the other = the other chair).

Сочетание *the other* + существительное во множественном числе часто заменяется единицей **the others**.

There were five children in the house. One of them was a girl, the others were boys. (the other children = the others)

3

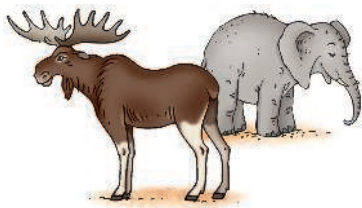
Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box.

another, other, the other, others, the others

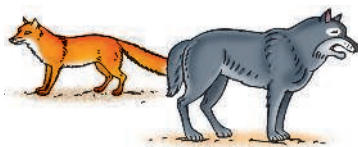
1) There are three cakes on the plate. I'd like to have one and you may take 2) One boy fell off the chair and ... laughed. 3) This pencil belongs to Betty, ... pencil is mine. 4) Mrs Smith, Mr Jones and ... teachers were there. 5) Some people like it when it is hot, ... like it when it is not. 6) Jane's house is on ... side of the street. 7) Some books are better than 8) We must all know this. I'll call Ann. Will you tell ...? 9) Come ... day. 10) I wanted to spend our holidays in California, but Roland had ... ideas. 11) Not now. We'll talk about it some ... time.

12) One of the children was Rob, what was ... boy's name? 13) I can't find my ... shoe.

4 What are they?



1) This is an elk.
What is the name of the other animal?



2) The wolf is grey.
What colour is the other animal?



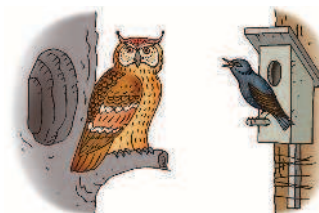
3) The squirrel is in the tree. Where is the other animal?



4) The nightingale is singing. What are the other birds doing?



5) The sparrow is a small bird. The other bird is big. What is it?



6) The owl lives in trees and hunts at night. Where does the other bird live? Does it hunt small animals?

5 Listen,  (64), and read.

A.

breathe [bri:ð] — дышать

common ['kɒmən] — 1. общий 2. часто встречающийся, обычный

hide [haɪd] — 1. прятать 2. прятаться

include [ɪn'klu:d] — включать

including [ɪn'klu:dɪŋ] — включая

insect ['ɪnsekt] — насекомое

soil [sɔɪl] — почва, земля

species ['spi:ʃi:z] — вид, род

support [sə'pɔ:t] — 1. поддерживать 2. содержать

B.

breathe: to breathe in, to breathe out. Fish cannot breathe out of water. Breathe in deeply. The air we breathe should be clean. Now breathe out slowly.

common: 1. a common language, to have something in common. The English and Americans have a common language. I have a lot in common with my brother. 2. to become common, a common thing, common people. It was common for our children to spend a lot of time swimming in the ocean. It has become common for us to use the Internet. In the 15th century common people could not read or write. Rabbits and foxes are common in Britain.

hide (hid, hidden): 1. to hide something somewhere. I decided to hide the money in the box. 2. to hide in some place, to hide from somebody. Jane ran and hid behind the tree.

include: to include something/somebody, to include on the list. The class of twenty includes seven girls. Did you include me when you were making the list?

including: including me (us etc.), not including. Seven schools, including ours, decided to join the meeting. The box was heavy, about 15 kilograms, not including the two books I had to put there.

insect: a small insect, an unusual insect. An insect is a small animal with six legs. Ants, bees, grasshoppers and flies are insects. What other insects do you know?

soil: the dry rocky soil, to grow in (the) soil. Plants grow well in good soil.

species (pl species): one species, many species, unusual species. There are more than 120 species of birds in New York Central Park.

support: 1. to support a plan. Jane always supported my ideas. 2. to support a family. Her father supported her till she was twenty-five.

6 Complete the sentences with the new words.

1) I'm sure that my friends will always s... me. 2) Bees and ants, as people think, are i...s that live in big groups. 3) Doctors say it is very good to b... sea air. 4) Rabbits and hares look very much the same, but in fact they are different s...s. 5) My favourite subjects i... biology and geography. 6) Cactuses ['kæktəsɪz] can grow in dry s..., practically without any water. 7) It's not always easy for me to find a c... language with Paul. We are different people. 8) Emma liked to h... from her brother among the bushes. 9) All of us, i... me, were not sure of the facts.

7 **A.** Read the text and say in what way animals are different from plants.

Animals and Plants

As scientists say, an animal is any living thing (including people) that is not a plant. Nobody knows how many different species of wild plants and animals there are on our planet. People discover hundreds of new kinds every year. In what way are animals different from plants? This question is not always easy to answer. Animals and plants get their food differently: animals eat plants or other animals, while plants get their food from the air and soil with the help of their leaves and roots. But we know that some plants can catch and “eat” insects. Also animals can move about and hide while plants grow in the same place. But there are some plants that can travel and there are some that never leave their place. As you see plants and animals have much in common.

There are more than 300,000 different species of plants on the Earth. Some plants grow very tall and live a very long life. Other plants are so small that you can see them only through a microscope ['maɪkrəskəʊp]. The same is true about animals. You can find plants and animals in the oceans and deserts, in mountains and in cold tundra ['tʌndrə] plains. When people first learned to cultivate ['kʌltɪveɪt] plants and domesticate animals, our civilization [ˌsɪvəlaɪ'zeɪʃn] began. We can't live without them. Plants are able to use sunlight to grow. They “breathe in” carbon diox-