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В двух частях. Часть 2

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Book Guide

UNIT 4. THE COUNTRY ACROSS THE OCEAN (pages 5—52)	
Talking Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The continents and oceans on our planet 2. Geographic discoveries, the discovery of America 3. The USA today: school sports, wildlife, holidays and traditions 4. Native Americans in olden times and now 5. New York City and places of interest in it 6. The US geography
Grammar Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The verb "shall" and how to use it 2. The prepositions "in" and "at" after the verb "to arrive" 3. Absence of future tenses in clauses of time and condition with "when", "if", "before", "after", "until", "till", "as soon as" 4. Different ways of speaking about the future 5. The adverb "so" and how to use it
Vocabulary Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vocabulary for the talking points 2. Compound words ("milkman", "sportsman" etc.) 3. Different ways of saying that you are sure or not sure 4. The words "bank" and "shore" and how to use them 5. The suffix "-an" to form words naming nationalities 6. Some new geographical names
Culture and History	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The past of the North American continent 2. American customs and traditions 3. Indian culture 4. Places to visit in New York 5. How New York and the Hudson River got their names
Enjoy Yourself	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A story of Chicago 2. An English limerick 3. An English tongue twister 4. The story "The English Roses" (part 4) 5. The song about the USA "This Land is Your Land" 6. The poem "I Meant to Do My Work Today" by Richard Le Gallienne 7. Some interesting facts
Round-up 4: pages 40—44	
Test Yourself 4: pages 44—48	
Project Work 4: page 52	
Workbook 6: Unit 4	
Reader 6: Section Four	
UNIT 5. FAVOURITE PASTIMES (pages 53—96)	
Talking Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Our pastimes in different seasons 2. The weather and how to describe it 3. Travelling abroad to see places of interest 4. Things to do in our free time 5. Different clothes for different pastimes 6. The clothes we choose

Grammar Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Different ways of speaking about the future 2. The expression "to be going to" and how to use it 3. Some English words used only in the plural 4. Present simple to speak about the future 5. Future or no future in sentences with "if" and "when"
Vocabulary Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vocabulary for the talking points 2. The words we use to ask the speaker to repeat what he or she said 3. Some English antonyms
Culture and History	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Different kinds of thermometers in different countries 2. E-mail messages and personal letters, how to write them 3. Why clothes are important 4. The popular musical "The Sound of Music"
Enjoy Yourself	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A mixed-up story about Sherlock Holmes 2. An English limerick 3. An English tongue twister 4. The story "The English Roses" (part 5) 5. The song "My Favourite Things" 6. The poem "John's Balloon" by Anne Commons 7. Some interesting facts
Round-up 5: pages 82—87	
Test Yourself 5: pages 88—91	
Project Work 5: page 96	
Workbook 6: Unit 5	
Reader 6: Section Five	
UNIT 6. WHAT WE ARE LIKE (pages 97—143)	
Talking Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The human body 2. Describing yourself and other people 3. A person's character 4. Why manners are important
Grammar Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The English modal verbs "can", "must" and their equivalents "to be able to" and "have to" 2. The modal verb "should" 3. The modal verb "may" compared with "can" 4. The uncountable noun "hair" and how to use it
Vocabulary Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vocabulary for the talking points 2. The English words "finger", "toe", "hand", "arm", "foot", "leg" and how to use them 3. Some ways of showing interest and surprise in English 4. Some English antonyms 5. The words "fairly", "rather" and "quite" and how to use them
Culture and History	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The English tradition of saying unpleasant things in a mild way 2. Some popular characters of books and films
Enjoy Yourself	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A story of a brave girl 2. An English tongue twister 3. The story "The English Roses" (part 6) 4. The song "Rock Around the Clock" 5. The poem "Why" by Raymond Wilson 6. Some interesting facts
Round-up 6: pages 131—135	
Test Yourself 6: pages 135—138	
Project Work 6: page 143	
Workbook 6: Unit 6	
Reader 6: Section Six	

- 2 A. Use some of the words and phrases from the box in the dialogues.

+	+/-	-
Great Wonderful Good Fine	Not (too) bad Fairly good	Fairly bad Bad Too bad Terrible

- 1) A: Do you know what? I have a new bike!
B: I'm happy for you.
- 2) A: They say it's going to rain next week.
B: What will I do in the country in rainy weather?
- 3) A: Polly is ill. She is staying at home from school.
B: I'm so sorry for her.
- 4) A: I'm going to the theatre next Saturday.
B: Enjoy the performance.
- 5) A: What's the food in this café like?
B: ..., but they don't cook my favourite dishes.
- 6) A: Did you enjoy the circus show?
B: It was ..., but I didn't like the trained animals.
- 7) A: How did you like the new film?
B: It's ..., but it's better than what I saw last week.

B. Make up your own dialogues with these words and phrases.

- 3 Listen,  (73), and read the sentences. What does the new word mean?

There are five continents on our **planet**.

Our **planet** is fairly old.

How many countries are there on the **planet**?

- 4 Listen,  (74), and read.

A.

discover [dɪ'skʌvə] — открывать

discovery [dɪ'skʌvəri] — открытие

gold [gəʊld] — 1) золото; 2) золотой

land [lænd] — 1) земля, суша; 2) страна

round [raʊnd] — круглый

sail [seil] — плыть на лодке, корабле, плыть под парусом
sure [ʃʊə] — 1) уверенный; 2) наверняка
voyage ['vɔɪdʒ] — морское путешествие

B.

discover: to discover a country, to discover a continent. Who discovered America? We discovered that Julia was our cousin. I discovered John's letter under yesterday's newspaper.

discovery: an important discovery, an interesting discovery, to make a discovery. The famous traveller Robert Scott had a ship whose name was "Discovery".

gold: 1) a lot of gold, little gold, to find gold. Gold is a yellow metal. 2) A gold medal, a gold ring. There was an ancient gold box on the table.

land: 1) rich land, hilly land, grassy land, to be on dry land. Some animals can live both on land and in water. 2) a foreign land. John travelled to many lands.

round: a round ball, a round table, a round tower. Our planet is round.

sail: to sail to Italy, to sail to Greece. Bill is learning to sail. We're going to sail to Rome tomorrow.

sure: to be sure (of/about something). I think Jane is in London but I'm not sure (of it). Will you come to my party? — Sure. They are sure to find gold there.

voyage: a long voyage, a voyage home, a sea voyage, an ocean voyage, to be on a voyage. During their voyage she saw a lot of sea animals. There were many schoolchildren on that voyage to France.

5 A. Match the pictures with the word combinations.

- a) a round tower
- b) a tall tower
- c) a gold coin
- d) an ancient coin
- e) hilly land
- f) grassy land



3.



4.



1.



2.



5.



6.

B. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

voyage, discovered, sailed, discovery, sure

1) I'm not ... they were on an ocean ... last month. 2) Who ... America? 3) They ... from St Petersburg on Monday and came to Helsinki ten hours later. 4) The ... of America was one of the most important discoveries of the 15th century.

6 Use the word *sure* to say the same.

Example: Your friends are certain to come to say happy birthday to you.

Your friends are sure to come to say happy birthday to you.

- 1) — Will you stay with us at the weekend, John?
— Certainly. We have so much to do together.
- 2) I think the new boy's name is Steve, but I am not certain of it.
- 3) Learn the new words for tomorrow and be quite certain about it.
- 4) Is Jane certain of the facts?
- 5) I feel certain that the trip will be great fun.
- 6) — Are you coming with us, Alice?
— Certainly. I want to see the new film too.
- 7) I think she was born in 1980 but I'm not certain.
- 8) My dad is certain to know all about this country.
- 9) — Will you play basketball with us, Alice?
— I'm not certain. I don't feel well.
- 10) Colin is certain to help you with your problem. Talk to him.

7 **A.** You will read the text about the discovery of America. Can you say

- 1) who discovered America;
- 2) when it was;
- 3) why people who lived in America got the name of Indians.

B. Now read the text to see if you were right.

The Discovery of America

Everybody knows that the word *America* can mean different things. First of all America is the name of the country whose

official [ə'fɪʃl] name is the United States of America. Then America is the name of the two continents — North America and South America.

Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492. A lot of people think he was the first man from Europe to get there.

Christopher was born in 1451 in Italy but he lived in Spain for many years. Columbus was a seaman and made a lot of sea voyages. In those days people in Europe were much interested in India and other countries which were situated in Asia because ships sailed east to Asia and brought gold and other riches from those places. A lot of seamen sailed east and came back rich people. Like many people of his time Columbus knew that our planet is round. He was sure he could also get to India if he sailed west.

In 1492 the King and Queen of Spain gave Columbus money and ships to make a voyage to India. So with three small ships Columbus and his men sailed west. They sailed for three weeks and then on October 12, they saw an island. It was situated in Central America. But Columbus didn't know that then. He thought he was in Asia and gave the people he met on the island the name of Indians. Altogether¹ Columbus made four voyages to America before he died in 1506. People began to speak about the new land as “the New World” saying that Columbus's discovery was one of the most important things in history. Many people know these words: “In fourteen hundred and ninety two Columbus sailed the ocean blue...”



¹ **altogether** [ɹ:ltə'geðə] — в целом

8 Remember¹ the text "The Discovery of America" and complete the sentences.

- 1) Christopher Columbus discovered America in the ... century.
 - a) 13th
 - b) 14th
 - c) 15th
- 2) Columbus was born in
 - a) Spain
 - b) America
 - c) Italy
- 3) He lived in ... for many years.
 - a) Europe
 - b) Asia
 - c) America
- 4) People in Spain were much interested in ... in the 15th century.
 - a) Europe
 - b) Asia
 - c) America
- 5) In 1492 Columbus decided to go ... to get to India.
 - a) west
 - b) south
 - c) east
- 6) Columbus discovered ... during his first voyage to the New World.
 - a) North America
 - b) Central America
 - c) South America

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

9 Write these sentences in the right order.

- 1) Columbus was sure he could get to India if he sailed west.
- 2) The King and Queen of Spain sent Columbus on his famous voyage.
- 3) Columbus made a lot of sea voyages before he sailed west.
- 4) Columbus was born in Italy but lived in Spain.
- 5) The seamen met some people on the new island.
- 6) It took Columbus and his men three weeks to get to the new land.

10 Make up 10—12 word combinations with these words.

Example: a gold watch

gold, dangerous, round,
famous, foreign, sea,
great, green

land, voyage, watch,
discovery, ring, column,
table, planet

11 Spell these words.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1) [lænd] | 4) [dɪ'skʌvəri] | 7) ['vɔɪtʃ] |
| 2) [raʊnd] | 5) [seɪl] | 8) [dɪ'skʌvə] |
| 3) [gəʊld] | 6) [ʊə] | 9) ['plænɪt] |

¹ to remember [rɪ'membə] — вспоминать

Step 2

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen,  (75), and say which of the sentences is not true.



- 1) Sport is very popular in the USA.
- 2) Basketball came to America from Europe.
- 3) They play games a lot in American schools.
- 4) If you want to do a sport in the USA, you can choose what you like.
- 5) Each school in the USA has its own team of young athletes.

2 A. You know the word *seaman*. Can you say what these words mean?



- 1) milkman
- 2) policeman
- 3) fisherman
- 4) sportsman
- 5) gentleman



- 6) Englishman
- 7) Frenchman
- 8) countryman
- 9) snowman



B. Give the plural of these words.

Example: milkman — milkmen

- 3 Complete the sentences in the two outlines¹.

Outline one

Christopher Columbus

Spain, seaman, Italy, discovered, voyages (2), died

- 1) The man who ... America was Christopher Columbus.
- 2) He was born in ... in 1451.
- 3) He lived in ... for a long time.
- 4) He was a ... and a traveller.
- 5) He made a lot of ... for Spain.
- 6) Columbus made four ... to America.
- 7) He ... in 1506.

Outline two

Columbus's discovery of America

Indians, Central, sailed, sure, island, land (2), round

- 1) In 1492 Columbus ... west to get to India.
- 2) He knew that our planet is
- 3) He was ... he could get to India.
- 4) After three weeks in the ocean Columbus and his seamen saw an
- 5) It was ... America.
- 6) On that ... Columbus met some people who lived there.
- 7) He gave them the name of
- 8) Soon people began to speak about the new ... as "the New World".

- 4 Choose one of the outlines (Exercise 3) and speak about a) Christopher Columbus or b) his discovery of America.

- 5 Listen to the poem,  (76), and read it.

Let's Remember Columbus

"In fourteen hundred and ninety-two
Columbus sailed the ocean blue..."
Let's sing together this old song
About the voyage that took him long,
About the sailors, those strong brave men.
Let's sing and remember them all again.



¹ an outline [ˈaʊtlaɪn] — план (ответа, рассказа)

1. Как ты уже знаешь, говоря о будущих событиях, в английском языке часто используют простое будущее время (*future simple*): You **will be** thirteen next week.

Обрати внимание, что после местоимений **I** и **we** в подобных предложениях можно также употреблять форму **shall**. Она обычно произносится без ударения [ʃəl].

I will (**shall**) do it. We will (**shall**) do it.

2. В отрицательных предложениях обычно используется сокращение **won't** [wəʊnt] от **will not**:

They **won't (will not)** come early.

Для местоимений 1-го лица **I** и **we** возможны также формы **shan't** [ʃɑ:nt] и **shall not**:

I **won't (shan't)** write to her.

We **won't (shan't)** go there.

Однако значительно чаще глаголы **will** и **shall** в речи сокращаются до **'ll**:

I'**ll** do it. = I will do it. = I shall do it.

We'**ll** go there. = We will go there. = We shall go there.

3. Простое будущее время (*future simple*) часто используется со словосочетаниями **I think, I don't think, Do you think**:

I think I'll be at home at 7.

I don't think they will come early.

Do you think it will rain tomorrow?

4. Когда нужно сообщить о каких-либо намерениях, время *future simple* не употребляется. В этих случаях часто используется оборот *to be going (to)*, например: We are going to travel to America soon.

6

Use *shall/shan't* where it is possible.

- 1) I think my parents will be at home this evening.
- 2) They won't write to you again, and I won't either.
- 3) I'm sure John will be in his office in the afternoon.
- 4) We won't go to North America, we will go to South America in June.
- 5) I'll buy some bread and milk on my way home.
- 6) You will read a fairy tale to me, won't you?
- 7) We will go to New York by car.
- 8) Are you sure it will rain?
- 9) They won't finish this work soon.

- 7 Say what you think (don't think) you or other people will do tomorrow, next week, next month, next year, soon.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8 Complete these sentences. Use *I shall*.

Example: I'm very tired. I think
I'm very tired. I think I shall go to bed.

- 1) I'm very hungry. I think
- 2) I'm thirsty. I think
- 3) I'm ill. I think
- 4) I'm cold. I think
- 5) I'm hot. I think

- 9 Write five sentences about what your family won't do next summer. Use *shan't*.


Example: We shan't go to America next summer.

- 10 Complete these sentences.

- 1) A (milkman/milkmen) brought milk to us when we lived in the country.
- 2) There was a lot of snow in the garden and we made two (snowman/snowmen).
- 3) I think my brother will become a (seaman/seamen).
- 4) There are a lot of (fisherman/fishermen) at the fish market.

Step 3

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 Listen,  (77), and say which sentences you could hear.

- 1) a) From this place you can see the Atlantic Ocean.
b) From this place you'll see the Atlantic Ocean.
- 2) a) You soon discover that it's better to tell the truth.
b) You'll soon discover that it's better to tell the truth.
- 3) a) I remember this day as long as I live.
b) She'll remember this day as long as she lives.
- 4) a) We make this voyage together.
b) We'll make this voyage together.
- 5) a) Your teacher tells you about our planet.
b) Your teacher'll tell you about our planet.

- 6) a) The brave sailors discover a new land.
b) The brave sailors'll discover a new land.
- 7) a) The land extended north and south.
b) The land'll extend north and south.
- 8) a) We sailed from Hull on July 15.
b) We'll sail from Hull on July 15.

Speech Patterns

Уверенность

Для того, чтобы выразить уверенность или неуверенность, можно воспользоваться следующими фразами:

+

Sure.
I'm sure (of/about) it.
Certainly.
I'm certain.
Positive ['pɒzɪtɪv].
I'm positive about it.

-

I'm not (so) sure (of/about) it.
I'm not certain (of/about) it.

- 1) Does Mike come from the USA? — I'm certain. I know that he lives in New York.
- 2) When was Columbus's second voyage to the New World? — I'm not so sure about (of) it.

Обратите внимание, что прилагательные **certain** и **positive** означают не просто «уверенный», а «полностью, совершенно уверенный».

Are you sure they'll help us? — I'm positive. (I'm certain about it.)

2

A. Say the same in a different way.

- 1) **Are you sure** your mum'll like this present?
- 2) Will it be cold tomorrow? — **I'm not sure of it.**
- 3) Would you like to play basketball with us today? — **Sure.**
- 4) Do you think the film is good? — **I'm positive.**
- 5) **I'm not certain** that I'll come here again.
- 6) Do you think Andrew will go to the restaurant with us? — **I'm sure of it.**

B. How can you complete these dialogues?

- 1) A: Will you stay with us for the weekend?
B: ...
A: Oh, I'm sorry. I hope your mum will be better soon.
- 2) A: Did Columbus discover America in 1492 or 1592?
B: In 1492, I think, but
A: Let's find out.
- 3) A: Victor speaks English and French, doesn't he?
B: I'm ... that he does.
- 4) A: Is Canada bigger or smaller than the USA?
B: ... I don't know geography very well.



Предлагая помощь, спрашивая, стоит ли говорящему что-то сделать, в английском языке часто пользуются конструкцией **Shall I...? Shall we...?**

Shall I open the window? — Открыть окно?

Shall we cook dinner? — Приготовить обед?

Shall I buy the tickets? — Купить билеты?

Когда человек не может решить, что ему делать, и спрашивает совет у собеседника, также используется **shall** после **we** и **I**:

What shall we do? — Что нам делать?

Where shall we go? — Куда нам идти?

How shall I get there? — Как мне добраться туда?

3 Say that you'd like to help.

Example: Shall I go to the shop? (1)



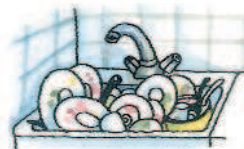
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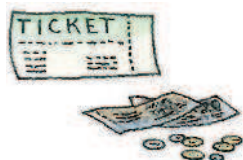
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