

FORWARD

 | российский учебник



класс

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

**Учебник для учащихся
общеобразовательных организаций**

В двух частях

Часть первая

Под редакцией доктора филологических наук,
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Учебник для 7 класса серии «Forward» обеспечивает преемственность изучения английского языка со 2 по 11 класс общеобразовательных организаций. Учебник рассчитан на обязательное изучение предмета «Иностранный язык» в 7 классе в организациях, работающих по базисному учебному плану, а также в школах и классах с углублённым изучением английского языка.

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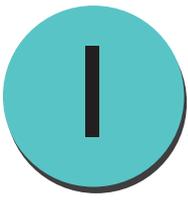
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© T001 Audio tracks.

P Listen and repeat, mind your pronunciation.



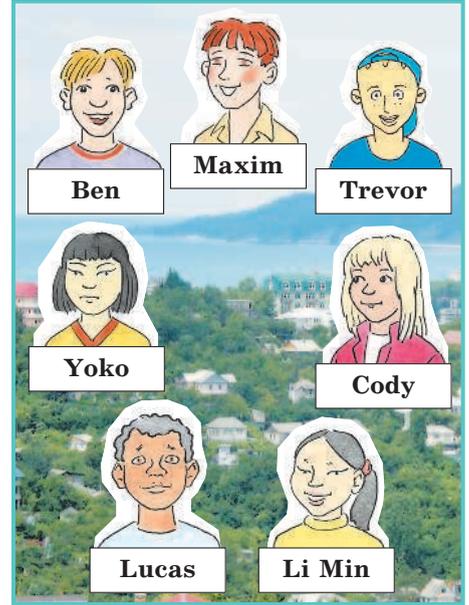
Comparing schools in different countries

Listening

1 Trevor's visiting the Forward International Holiday Camp not far from Sochi. He's interviewing kids from different countries for The RAP survey.

© T001 Listen without looking at the text and say what countries the kids interviewed by Trevor come from.

Trevor: When does school start where you live?
Ben: I'm Ben. I'm from the UK. We start school in September.
Maxim: My name's Maxim. I'm from Russia. We're back to school in September too, on the first of September. It's the same day for both schoolchildren and university students all over the country.
Trevor: Does anybody start school in spring?
Yoko: Yes, in Japan we start in April, and so do children in Thailand, I have a Thai friend. I'm Yoko from Japan.
Cody: In Australia we start in February, we live in the southern hemisphere — for us February is the last summer month! I'm Cody, my family has just moved from Australia to the UK.
Trevor: Do you all start school at 8.30, like they do in Russia?
Lucas: Oh, no! Lucky Russian students! In Brazil we start as early as 7 a.m.
Li Min: In China we also start quite early, but a little later than you do — 7.30.
Trevor: Oh, you must get hungry by noon, then. Do you have your lunch at school?
Lucas: In Brazil we have to go home to have lunch, we don't have it at school.
Li Min: In China we have lunch at school during a break which lasts two hours.
Yoko: There's a lunch break in Japan and we take turns to serve it to each other. It's fun!
Trevor: What about uniforms? Do you all have to wear uniforms at school?
Yoko: In Japan uniforms are required and there are also many rules for hair styles, shoes, socks, skirt length, make-up, accessories, and more.
Li Min: In China it's so different. Yes, there is a school uniform, but in some schools you don't have to wear it if you don't want to. A uniform for boys and girls is very much alike — it's a loose sports suit.
Trevor: So many countries, so many worlds, each one is different and fascinating! Do your schools have anything in common?
Everybody: Yes, they're our home away from home!



Vocabulary
 southern hemisphere
 to serve
 accessories
 to be required
 fascinating

- Listen again and fill in the table in your Workbook.
- P** Look at the text, listen and repeat.

Speaking

2 In pairs, choose a character and role-play Trevor's interview with him/her (you may use the table in your Workbook).

3 In groups, discuss the following questions. Then tell the class.

- 1 When do you start school?
- 2 What other countries start school the same month as you do?
- 3 When do other countries start school?
- 4 Do kids have lunch at school everywhere in the world?
- 5 Is school uniform a must all over the world?
- 6 What month would you like to start school? Why?
- 7 Is your school a home away from home for you? What's the meaning of this phrase? Can you think of a Russian equivalent?

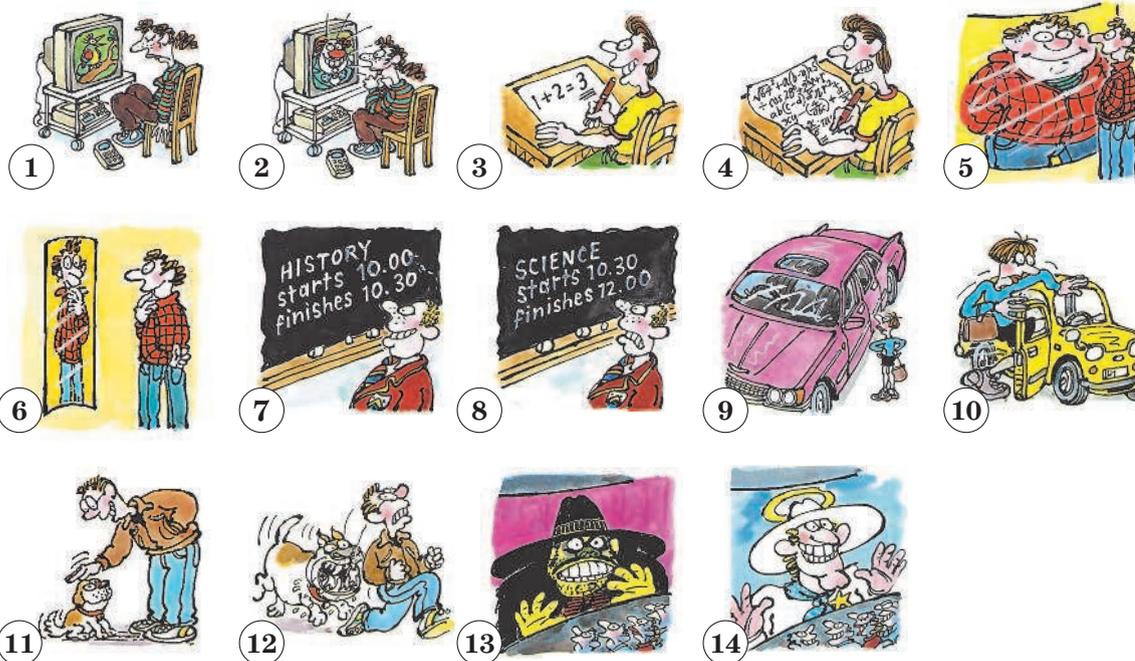
Vocabulary and grammar

4 Read the adjectives in the box and match them with the cartoons. Find antonyms and write them in your Workbook. Compare them with the antonymic pairs in the Russian language.

Example:

Fast is an antonym of *slow*. or *Fast* is the opposite of *slow*.

easy	fat	short	difficult	nasty	small	boring
thin	big	good	interesting	bad	nice	long



© T002 Listen and check.

P Listen and repeat.

5 Form the Comparative Degree of these adjectives and write them down.

Example:

short — shorter

short, long, small, nice, fat, big, thin, nasty, easy, interesting, difficult, boring, good, bad, happy, lucky, many, little, fascinating

© T003 Listen and check.

P Listen and repeat.

6 Read the conversation on page 4 again and find the phrase “home away from home”. What is a “home away from home” for you? Is it your school, or grandma’s home, or your sports club?

Listening and speaking

7 Rachel and Robert are at school. They are in their maths lesson. Robert doesn't like maths.

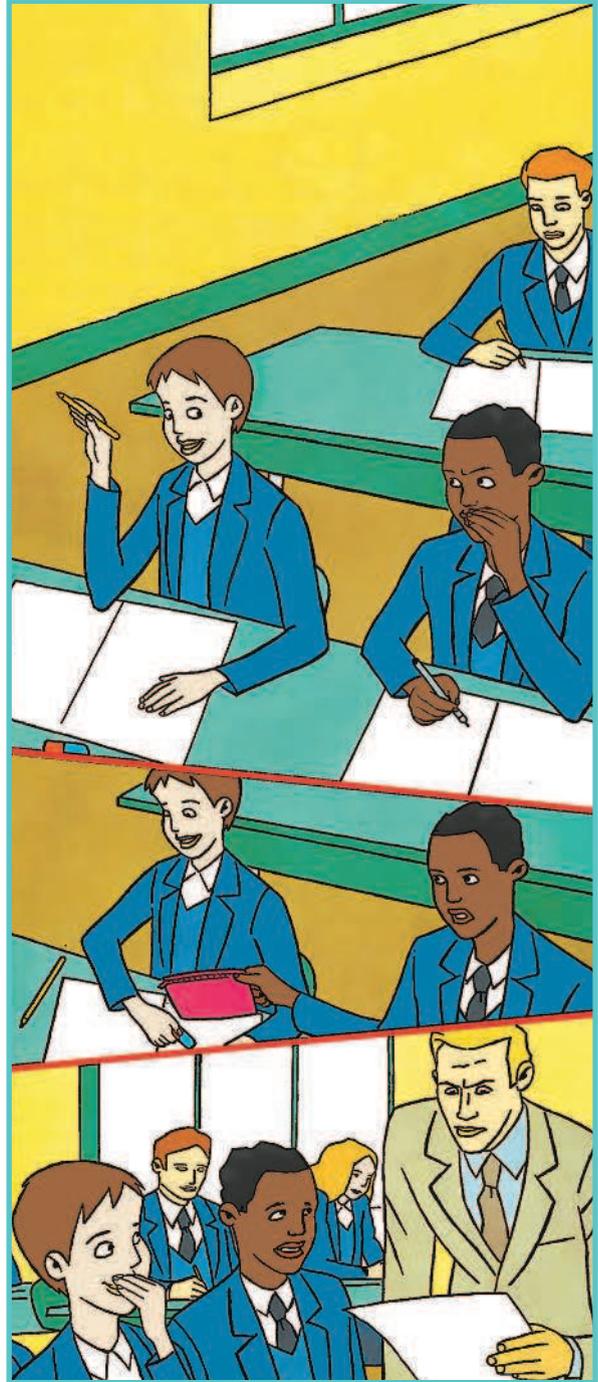
© T004 Listen without looking at the text and say who Mr Bell and Mrs Davis are.

- Robert:* Oh, I hate maths! It's so boring!
- Rachel:* It isn't as bad as history.
Pass me that ruler, please.
- Robert:* Here you are. Yes, it is.
It's worse than history.
It's more boring than anything.
- Rachel:* Oh, come on, Robert.
Maths is more interesting than history.
Remember that lesson on Napoleon?
- Robert:* Mmm ... Maybe you're right.
But maths is more difficult than history.
- Rachel:* For you maybe.
But then you aren't as intelligent as me.
I think maths is easier than history.
- Robert:* Huh! You're joking.
Lend me your rubber, please.
- Rachel:* Sorry, I'm using it. But at least history lessons are shorter than maths lessons.
Two hours! Pass me my pencil case, please.
- Robert:* Here. But Mr Bell isn't as nice as Mrs Davis, our history teacher.
- Mr Bell:* What did you say, Robert?
- Robert:* Oh, Mr Bell. I just said "Maths is nicer than history."
- Mr Bell:* Give me your exercise book, Robert.
- Robert:* Here you are, Mr Bell.
- Mr Bell:* Huh! Full of mistakes. Start again, Robert.
- Robert:* Yes, Mr Bell.
- Rachel:* Hahaha ...
- Robert:* Stop laughing, Rachel! Yes, he's definitely nastier than Mrs Davis.
- Mr Bell:* Robert! BE QUIET!

P Look at the text, listen and repeat.

8 Read the sentences. Are they *true* or *false*?

- 1 Robert doesn't like maths.
- 2 Rachel likes history more than maths.
- 3 Rachel finds history easy.
- 4 Robert likes his history teacher.
- 5 Robert is good at maths.
- 6 Robert doesn't like Mr Bell.
- 7 Robert's exercise book is full of mistakes.



Grammar and speaking

- 9 Find comparative forms of adjectives in the text of the conversation. Study the information in *the Think about grammar* section and explain how these comparatives were formed. Give comments on their spelling.

THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Comparative degree of adjectives

Прилагательные типа **short, good, interesting** называются качественными, они обозначают признак или свойство предмета, которые можно сравнивать по степени их проявления. Эти прилагательные могут образовывать степени сравнения.

Positive degree (Положительная степень)		Comparative degree (Сравнительная степень)	
strong	(сильный)	stronger	(сильнее)
good	(хороший)	better	(лучше)
interesting	(интересный)	more interesting	(более интересный)

Прилагательные в положительной степени (**Positive degree**) обозначают качественный признак предмета, который не связан со степенью его проявления. Это основная (словарная) форма прилагательного.

Прилагательные в сравнительной степени (**Comparative degree**) обозначают признак, который выражен в большей степени, чем тот, что обозначен положительной степенью.

В начальной форме (положительная степень):	Positive	Comparative
1) один слог 2) один слог, оканчивающийся на гласный + согласный Исключения: гласный + w 3) два слога, оканчивающихся на -y 4) два или больше слогов	long big new easy boring interesting	longer bigger newer easier more boring more interesting
Несколько прилагательных образуют сравнительную форму от другой основы слова:	good bad	better worse

Reading and speaking

- 10 Read the text about education in ancient times. How was it different from ours?

Education in Ancient Greece

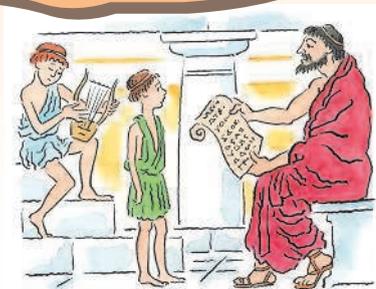
In ancient Athens, until the age of 6 or so, boys were taught at home by their mothers or by male slaves. From the age of 6 to 14 boys went to a local primary school or to a private school.

There were few books. Books were expensive. The teacher read the book out loud, and the boys had to memorize everything. In primary school they had to learn two important things — poems by Homer, a famous Greek poet, and how to play the lyre.

Girls didn't go to school. Some of them learned to read and write at home, but most of them were taught sewing and cooking.

The RAP

Did you know?



Vocabulary

ancient	slave
out loud	lyre
to memorize	to sew

- * 11 Find some information and get ready to speak on education in ancient Russia.



Grammar and vocabulary

LANGUAGE FOCUS: Comparing (1)

12 © T005 Listen and read.

Maths is **more** interesting **than** history.



Maths isn't **as** boring **as** history.

Mrs Davis is **nicer than** Mr Bell. = Mr Bell isn't **as nice as** Mrs Davis.
Maths is **worse than** history. = History isn't **as bad as** maths.

P Listen and repeat.

THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR:
Предложения со сравнительными конструкциями

Для выражения сравнения в английских предложениях используются сравнительные конструкции с союзами **than** и **as ... as**. С союзом **than** употребляются сравнительные формы прилагательных (**Comparative degree of adjectives**). С союзом **as ... as** надо использовать прилагательные в положительной степени (**Positive degree of adjectives**).

... comparative degree of adjectives + than as + positive degree of adjectives + as ...
Affirmative sentences (Утвердительные предложения)	
Robert is taller than Trevor. Роберт <i>выше</i> Тревоора.	Trevor is as nice as Rachel. Тревор <i>такой же хороший</i> , как Рейчел.
Negative sentences (Отрицательные предложения)	
Trevor is not (isn't) taller than Robert. Тревор <i>не выше</i> Роберта.	Mr Big is not (isn't) as nice as Sam. Мистер Биг <i>не такой хороший</i> , как Сэм.

13 Read sentences 1 – a, b and 2 – a, b. Match the sentences with the same meaning.

1 My computer is better than this computer.	a) My computer is as good as this one. b) This computer isn't as good as my computer.
2 Literature is not easier than history.	a) Literature is as difficult as history. b) History is not as easy as literature.

14 Complete the sentences with *than* or *as ... as*.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 My friends/are/strong/your brother. | 4 George/is/quicker/I. |
| 2 This book/isn't/more interesting/that book. | 5 Cats/are not/better/dogs. |
| 3 English/is/interesting/Russian. | 6 Tennis/is/good/football. |

Reading and speaking

15 Read Masha's letter to her American pen friend Vicky. What is the topic of the letter?

To ✕

Subject

Hi Vicky,
 Today was the first day of school, and the first day I had to wear our new school uniform. I hate it!
 Our uniform is awful. The fabric is scratchy, and the color is dirty brown. Yuk! What I really hate is that I can't wear any of the new clothes I bought this autumn. I'm crazy about some of the new fashions, what about you? I especially like anything with stripes. But I can't wear them to school.
 I can't remember, do you have to wear a uniform to school?

Write soon,
 Masha



16 Read Vicky's answer to Masha. What is her opinion on the topic under discussion?

To ✕

Subject

Hi Masha,
 Sorry you don't like your new uniform, but I have to confess — I love our uniform. I've always worn one, ever since the first grade, so I guess I'm just used to it. Here in the United States our local school districts make the decision about things like uniforms, and I guess ours decided it's a good thing. The idea is that this way all students look the same — rich kids, poor kids, cool kids, not-so-cool kids.
 Fortunately, we have some choices with our uniform, either dark grey trousers or a skirt, and then we have three different blouses we can mix them with. It's really not bad. It makes dressing every morning pretty simple!
 I figure I've got the weekend to let my style go wild. I agree — the new stripes are amazing!

Write and tell me more about what you're doing this year.
 Vicky



17 In pairs, discuss arguments for and against school uniforms. Fill in the table in your Workbook.

For	Against
All students look the same — rich kids and poor kids.	All students look the same, because they have no choice.

- 18 Read the text, add some arguments for and against school uniforms to the table (Exercise 17) and get ready to express your opinion on it.

School uniforms

Are school uniforms a good idea or a bad idea? It's a question that educators, parents and kids themselves often debate.

Supporters say that school uniforms improve classroom discipline and increase student safety, school pride and the public image of the school.

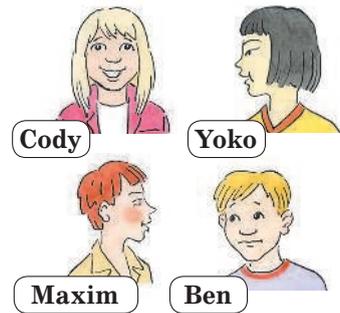
There are many, though, who think that uniforms are bad. Some parents complain that the cost of the uniforms is higher than regular store-bought clothes. Children psychologists say that students like to be creative with their clothing, and this is a good thing. According to one expert, through the clothes they wear children express who they are, and it's important to encourage differences, not hide them.

What do you think?

The RAP
Say what you think

Listening and writing

- 19 © T006 It's not easy to start a new school year after a long summer holiday. Trevor is going to write an article about going back to school. He decides to interview kids in the Forward International Holiday Camp. Listen to the interview and make notes in your Workbook.



Reading and speaking

- 20 Read Trevor's tips that may help kids to return to the school routine. Has Trevor used all the information from the interview? Has he added anything? Use your notes from the Workbook.

Back-to-school tips

- In summer, parents allowed you to go to bed later and to get up later. Try to get back into the routine a few days before school starts.
- If you're going to a new school, try to visit it before your classes begin. Have a look around, find your way to the gymnasium, library and computer class, draw a plan.
- If you don't have to wear a school uniform, think about your clothing for the first day at school. The key is to wear what makes you feel good. It may be a brand-new suit or an old sweater. Choose it and lay it out the night before.
- Get your backpack ready the night before school as well. Prepare notebooks, pens, pencils and a calculator. Having a day planner is a good idea. It will help you keep track of your classes, homework and activities.

- Which is the best and which is the worst tip in your opinion? What do you think is the biggest problem for you after the summer holidays?

The RAP
Photo essay



- * 21 Make a list of your back-to-school tips. You could make a poster and give some advice to your classmates.