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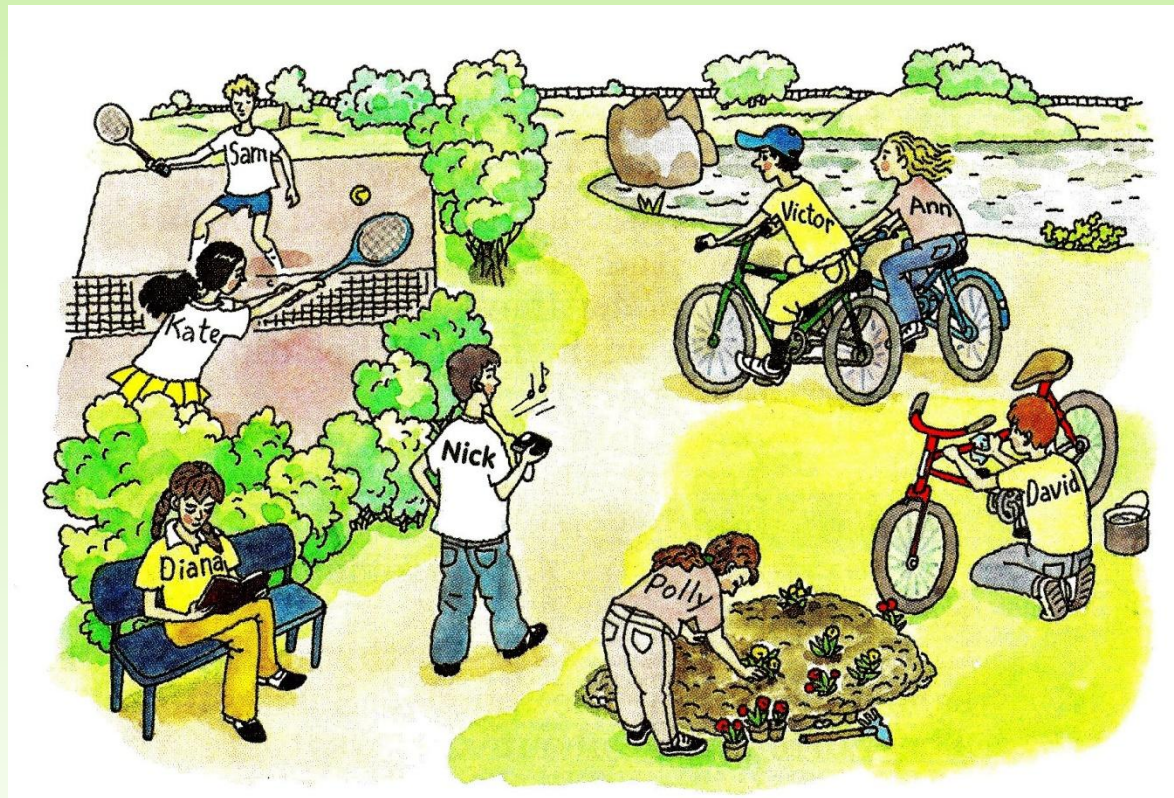
класс

# Step 7





# *At the Weekend*



# Запомнил ли ты новые слова

decide

[dɪ'saɪd]

решать

invite

[ɪn'vaɪt]

приглашать

join

[dʒɔɪn]

присоединяться

talk

[tɔːk]

разговаривать

travel

['trævl]

путешествовать

try

[traɪ]

пытаться, стараться

visit

['vɪzɪt]

посещать, навещать

# Запомнил ли ты новые слова

country  
holiday

['kAntri]  
['hPlIdeI]

страна  
выходной день,  
праздник


next  
people  
place  
soon  
tomorrow

[nekst]  
['pJpl]  
[pleIs]  
[sHn]  
[tq'mPrqV]

следующий  
люди  
место  
вскоре  
завтра





В русском языке глаголы в прошедшем времени имеют специальный суффикс -л: прыгал, играла, гуляли. Такой же приметой для многих английских глаголов в прошедшем времени является окончание **-ed**, которое может произноситься по-разному. Всё зависит от того, какой звук ему предшествует. Послушай, как звучат глаголы в прошедшем времени,  (144).

1. Если это гласный звук или звонкий согласный (кроме [d]), окончание **-ed** читается [d]: played, enjoyed, showed, opened, closed.


2. После глухих согласных звуков (кроме [t]) **-ed** произносится как [t]: watched, jumped, looked, walked, dressed, finished.

3. После звуков [t], [d] **-ed** произносится как [ɪd]: counted, hated, wanted, skated.







Ты уже знаешь, как построить вопросы в настоящем времени (present simple) и как кратко ответить на них. Если же речь идёт о прошлом, в вопросах и ответах вместо вспомогательного глагола **do/does** употребляется **did**,  (150).


Did the children play volleyball yesterday? — Yes, they did.

Did they work a lot last winter? — No, they didn't.

Did she sleep well last night? — Yes, she did.

Did he swim in the lake last summer? — No, he didn't.

В отрицательных предложениях в прошедшем времени также используется вспомогательный глагол **did**:

**did + not = did not (didn't)**,  (150).



...at my friend yesterday.

...ome to school in the morning.

...ask her questions.

...like the film at all.



Запомни, как сказать по-английски:

to travel by bus — путешествовать на автобусе

to travel by car — путешествовать на машине

to travel by plane — путешествовать на самолёте

to travel by train — путешествовать на поезде

to travel by ship — путешествовать на корабле





В английском языке, так же как и в русском, глаголы могут использоваться в неопределённой форме. Но если в русском языке на неопределённую форму глагола указывают такие суффиксы, как -ать, -ять, -ить, -еть, то в английском языке на неё указывает частица **to** перед глаголом. Ср.:

видеть — to see

показать — to show

брать — to take

бежать — to run

Он решил брать уроки французского. — He decided to take French lessons. Она постаралась прийти вовремя. She tried to come on time.



По-английски о будущих событиях и действиях часто говорят, используя вспомогательный глагол **will** и инфинитив смыслового глагола без частицы **to**.

+ I will go there on Monday.

Jane will be fine in June.

В современном языке вспомогательный глагол **will** обычно сокращается до формы **'ll**.

I'll do it. We'll come at 6. They'll visit us.

В отрицательных предложениях после **will** следует частица **not**.

– He will not go there.

Отрицательная форма **will not** часто сокращается до **won't** [wəʊnt].

– I won't go there. You won't play tennis.

We won't buy it. He won't come.





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В будущем времени в общих вопросах глагол **will** стоит на первом месте. Will you come? — Yes, I will./No, we won't.

Will they visit you? — Yes, they will./No, they won't.

Will she/he see? — Yes, she will./No, he won't.

Will it be sunny? — Yes, it will./No, it won't.

В специальных вопросах перед вспомогательным глаголом ставится вопросительное слово.

When will you come?

Why will she go?

What will he see?

Who will do it?

Where will they meet?

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Для того чтобы рассказать о каком-то действии в будущем, в английском языке часто используется оборот **to be going to**, который напоминает типичное для русского языка выражение **собираться сделать что-то**.

**I am/I'm going to read. We are/We're going to cook.**

**He is/He's going to play. You are/You're going to swim.**

**She is/She's going to sing. They are/They're going to travel.**

**It is/It's going to close.**





# Упражнение 3

Прочитай три текста об одном человеке по имени Мартин Росс (Martin Ross) и выбери для каждого из них подходящий заголовок



A. ?

Martin Ross is going to Scotland for the weekend. He is going to visit his friend Peter who lives in Glasgow. Martin will live in Peter's house. The house is big, with four bedrooms upstairs. The friends are going to travel about Scotland.

B. ?

Last weekend was Mr Ross's birthday. A lot of his friends wanted to say "Happy Birthday" to him. So there were a lot of people in Mr Ross's house last Saturday. They danced, played games and watched a new video film. The food was wonderful. It was tasty. There were a lot of vegetables, fruit, cakes and sweets on the table.

C. ?

Mr Ross is on holiday. He is not in town. He is near the lake with his family. The weather is wonderful. It is not hot, it is not cold. It is warm and sunny. There are no clouds and it is not windy. The children are playing at the water. Mr Ross and his wife are going to swim. It's a very happy day Martin is having.

- a) Now
- b) Yesterday
- c) Soon



Maximum result	3
Your result	?



# Упражнение 4

А. Прочитай текст и скажи, куда Вера (Vera) и её брат Виктор (Victor) собираются поехать летом.

In Russia we have school holidays in spring, in summer, in autumn and in winter. Our summer holidays are the longest. They usually begin in June or July and finish in August. School begins in September.

Russian children say that they like their summer holidays very much. Some boys and girls travel in Russia a lot. They travel by car, by bus, by train and by plane. Russia is a big country and it has a lot of interesting places to see. Many people come to Moscow. Moscow is very green and beautiful in summer.

This summer Vera and her brother Victor are going to Lake Baikal. They know this is one of the most beautiful places in Russia. This lake is the deepest in the world. The water in the lake is very clean. The brother and sister are going to travel by plane, and then by car. They say they are going to have a very good time there. They are going to swim and walk in the forest.

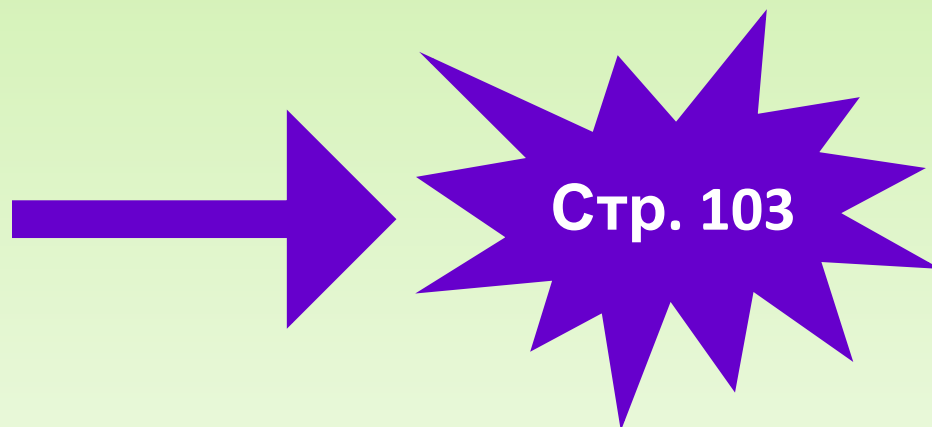
# Упражнение 4

В. Заверши эти предложения, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов.

- 1) In Russia summer holidays ... .
  - a) are longer than in England
  - b) always begin in June
  - c) are not longer than winter and spring holidays
  - ☒ d) are longer than school holidays in autumn
  
- 2) Lake Baikal ... .
  - a) is the cleanest lake in Russia
  - b) is the most beautiful place in Russia
  - ☒ c) is in Russia
  - d) is bigger than Lake Seliger



Maximum result	2
Your result	?





# Упражнение 5

Ответь на вопросы о своих летних каникулах.

- 1) Where do you usually go for your summer holidays?
- 2) Where were you last summer?
- 3) Where are you going this summer?
- 4) What are you going to do there?
- 5) How will you travel to this place — by train, by plane, by bus or by car?
- 6) Do you like to travel?
- 7) What can you do when you are on the train?
- 8) Is the place you live in an interesting place?
- 9) What can you do in this place in summer?

# Упражнение 6

Прочитай, что Джон говорит о своих летних каникулах, и расскажи о своих, используя рассказ Джона в качестве образца.



**John**

I always enjoy my summer holidays.  
My sister and I usually go to our  
grandfather's farm.

We have a good time there: we meet  
our old friends and help our grandparents.

Last summer I travelled to Scotland  
with my family. We travelled by train.

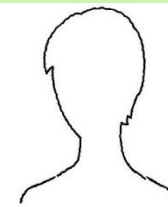
I liked Scotland very much.

This summer I'm going to visit York.

York is very old, it has a lot of  
interesting places.

I'm going to see them all.

Some day\* I'd like to go to Russia,  
the USA or Canada.



**You**

...

...

...

...

...

...

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\* **some day** — когда-нибудь