

1 - 12	13 - 19	20 - 90	100...
1 - one 2 - two 3 - three 4 - four 5 - five 6 - six 7 - seven 8 - eight 9 - nine 10 - ten 11 - eleven 12 - twelve	13 - thirteen 14 - fourteen 15 - fifteen 16 - sixteen 17 - seventeen 18 - eighteen 19 - nineteen	20 - twenty 21 - twenty-one 22 - twenty-two 23 - twenty-three... 30 - thirty 31 - thirty-one 40 - forty 41 - forty-one... 50 - fifty 60 - sixty 70 - seventy 80 - eighty 90 - ninety	100 - a (one) hundred 101 - a (one) hundred and one... 200 - two hundred 300 - three hundred 400 - four hundred... 1000 - a (one) thousand 1001 - a (one) thousand and one 1350 - a (one) thousand three hundred and fifty 2000 - two thousand 3000 - three thousand... 100000 - a (one) hundred thousand... 1000000 - a (one) million 1000000000 - a (one) milliard (UK) a (one) billion (USA)

4 SPELLING AND NUMBERS

a Continue the series.

1 nine, ten, eleven, twelve

2 fifteen, sixteen, _____, _____

3 sixty, seventy, _____, _____

4 ninety-eight, ninety-nine, _____, _____

5 six hundred, seven hundred, _____, _____

6 three hundred and fifty, four hundred, _____, _____

7 one thousand, three thousand, _____, _____

8 ten thousand, twenty thousand, _____, _____

b **iChecker** Listen and write the words.

1 _____ *parents* _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

Dates

Когда мы по-английски говорим о датах, обычно мы используем порядковые числительные.

- 1st – first
- 2nd – second
- 3rd – third
- 4th – fourth
- 5th – fifth
- 6th – sixth
- 7th – seventh
- 8th – eighth
- 9th – ninth
- 10th – tenth

При образовании последующих числительных с 11 по 19 используется та же конструкция – в конце числительного прибавляется -th:

- 11th – eleventh
- 12th – twelfth (буква v меняется на букву f)
- 13th – thirteenth
- 14th – fourteenth
- 15th – fifteenth
- 16th – sixteenth
- 17th – seventeenth
- 18th – eighteenth
- 19th – nineteenth

У числительных с окончанием на -ty, таких, как например, 20 или 30, конечное -у меняется на -i, после чего следует -eth.

- 20 – twentieth
- 30 – thirtieth
- 21st – twenty-first
- 22nd – twenty-second
- 23rd – twenty-third
- 24th – twenty-fourth
- 25th – twenty-fifth
- 26th – twenty-sixth
- 27th – twenty-seventh
- 28th – twenty-eighth
- 29th – twenty-ninth
- 30th – thirtieth
- 31st – thirty-first

Months

- ① January – /'gian.iu.e.ri/ — январь
- ② February – /'fe.bru.e.ri/ — февраль
- ③ March – /'ma:tc/ — март
- ④ April – /'ei.pril/ — апрель
- ⑤ May – /'mei/ — май
- ⑥ June – /'giun/ — июнь
- ⑦ July – /giu'lai/ — июль
- ⑧ August – /'o:.gust/ — август
- ⑨ September – /sep'tem.ba/ — сентябрь
- ⑩ October – /ok'tou.ba/ — октябрь
- ⑪ November – /nou'vem.ba/ — ноябрь
- ⑫ December – /di'sem.ba/ — декабрь

New Year's Day is on 1st January. (произносится как 'on the first of January')



5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a conversation between two people at a party. Why does Ben leave?

b Listen again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1 Sandra is a nurse. | <u>T</u> |
| 2 Ben is a doctor. | — |
| 3 Sandra likes dance music. | — |
| 4 Sandra didn't go to the Muse concert. | — |
| 5 Sandra plays tennis. | — |
| 6 Ben plays football. | — |

Interview

- 1.Full name
- 2.Age
- 3.Date of birth
- 4.Place of birth
- 5.Place of living
- 6.Occupation
- 7.Family
- 8.Pets
- 9.Phone number
- 10.Free time activities
- 11.Likes
- 12.Dislikes
- 13.Languages
- 14.Appearance
- 15.personality

G present simple

V describing people: appearance and personality

P final -s / -es

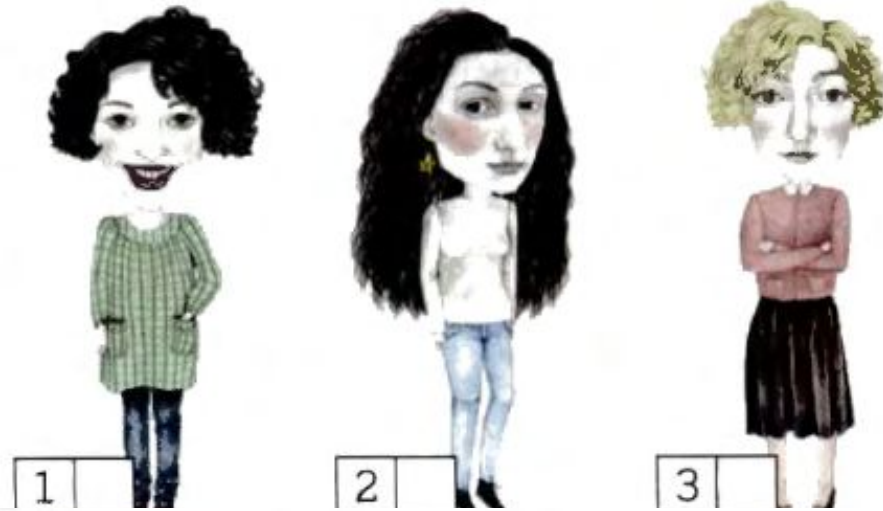
I like good books.

He doesn't like sport.

1B Charlotte's choice

1 VOCABULARY describing people

- a 19))) Listen to a man describing his girlfriend and tick (✓) her picture.



- b Listen again. What two questions does Luke's friend ask him? How does Luke answer the second question?



What does she look like? What is she like?

What does she look like? = Tell me about her appearance
(Is she tall / short? What colour hair does she have?).

What is she like? = Tell me what kind of person she is
(Is she friendly? Is she shy?).

Describing people

1 APPEARANCE

What does he / she look like?

She has curly red hair.

She has long straight hair.

|streɪt|

She has big blue eyes.

She has dark wavy hair.

He has a beard and a moustache.

|biəd|

|mə'sta:ʃ|

He's bald. |bɔ:ld|

He's very tall and thin.

He's quite short and a bit overweight.

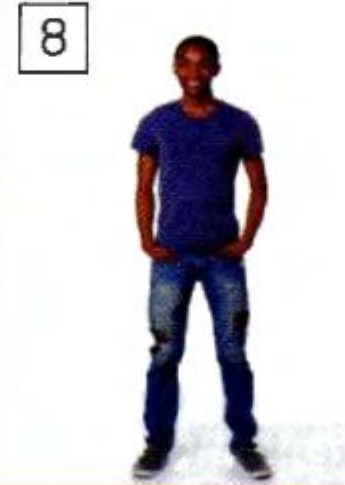
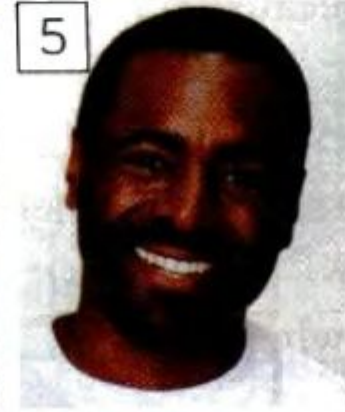
|,əʊvə'weɪt|

He's medium height and quite slim.

|'mi:diəm| |haɪt|

Describing people

1 APPEARANCE



2 PERSONALITY

- a Match the adjectives with the definitions.

What's he like? What's she like?

clever /'kleɪvə/ friendly /'frendli/ funny /'fʌni/ generous /'dʒenərəs/
kind /kaɪnd/ lazy /'leɪzi/ shy /ʃaɪ/ talkative /'tɔːkətɪv/

extrovert /'ekstrəvɜːt/ hard-working /hɑːd 'wɜːkɪŋ/
mean /miːn/ quiet /'kwaɪət/ serious /'sɪəriəs/
stupid /'stjuːpɪd/ unfriendly /ʌn'frendli/ unkind /ʌn'kaɪnd/

Personality

c Complete the opposites.

1 talkative _____ *quiet*

2 shy _____

3 generous _____

4 friendly _____

5 hard-working _____

6 kind _____

7 serious _____

8 stupid _____

In pairs, ask and answer about a member of your family or a good friend.

A *What does your sister look like?*

B *She's quite tall and she has short dark hair.*

A *What's she like?*

Vowels



парные	отсутствующие в русском языке	непарные	дифтонги
[<u>i</u>] – [<u>i:</u>] fill -feel [<u>ɔ</u>]- [<u>ɔ:</u>] pot-port [<u>ʌ</u>] - [<u>a:</u>] duck -dark [<u>u</u>]- [<u>u:</u>] <u>pull</u> -pool	[<u>æ</u>]man [<u>ɜ:</u>] turn	[<u>ə</u>] driver [<u>e</u>]men	[<u>ai</u>] style [<u>ei</u>] fail [<u>ɔi</u>] oil [<u>au</u>] now [<u>ou</u>] open [<u>eə</u>] air [<u>iə</u>] near [<u>uə</u>] cure

Consonants

парные	отсутствующие в русском языке	непарные
[p]- [b]- pea - <u>bea</u> [t]- [d]- try-dry [k]- [g]- key-game [f]- [v] – fan-very [s]- [z] - docks-dogs [ʃ]- [ʒ] -shoot -decision [tʃ]-[dʒ]-chain-gym	[h]-hand [θ] -[ð]- thought -that [ŋ]-going <u>[w]</u> -win	[m]-morning [n]-nose [l]-lamp [r]-run [j]-yet

Test

1. Отсутствующие гласные и согласные и дифтонги
2. Парные гласные и непарные гласные и согласные