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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Основная цель данного пособия — помочь учащимся 4 класса в освоении правил чтения и грамматики английского языка, помочь им развить и автоматизировать навыки чтения и умения правильно употреблять грамматические формы в устной и письменной речи.

Данное пособие может служить дополнением к учебному пособию для 4 класса и использоваться как на уроках и факультативах, так и для работы дома. В конце книги даны ключи.

Лексический материал в пособии сгруппирован по темам (Units). В начале каждой темы даны тренировочные тексты, знакомящие с новыми лексическими единицами. Затем предлагаются тексты и задания к ним, направленные на закрепление изучаемой лексики.

Каждый грамматический раздел содержит краткую теоретическую часть, представленную в виде схем или таблиц с примерами, и тренировочные упражнения для развития и совершенствования грамматических навыков. Приступая к работе, учащийся должен внимательно прочитать задание к упражнению и пример его выполнения. Желательно не только выполнить упражнение письменно, но и проговорить его вслух.

Успехов в изучении английского языка!

The ABC

Aa Bb Cc

Dd Ee Ff

Gg Hh Ii Jj

Kk Ll Mm

Nn Oo Pp

Qq Rr Ss Tt

Uu Vv Ww

Xx Yy Zz

Особые значки транскрипции

Гласные		Двугласные	
i:	долгое И	eɪ	ЭЙ
ɪ	краткое И	oɪ	ОУ
e	Е (как шЕрсть)	aɪ	АЙ
æ	Э открытое	aʊ	АУ
ɑ:	долгое А	ɔɪ	ОЙ
ʌ	краткое А	ɪə	И(а)
ɔ	краткое О	ɛə	Э(а)
ɔ:	долгое О	uə	У(а)
ʊ	краткое У		
u:	долгое У		
ə	неясный безударный гласный		
ɛ:	долгое Ё (как свЁкла)		

Согласные	
w	краткое У
θ	межзубное С
ð	межзубное З
ʃ	мягкое Ш
ʒ	мягкое Ж
tʃ	Ч
dʒ	слитное мягкое ДЖ
j	слабое Й
ŋ	n с призвуком g

UNIT 1. MY FRIEND

Урок 1

.....

Глагол-связка <u>to be</u>			
Полная форма	Сокращённая форма	Полная форма	Сокращённая форма
I am He is She is It is	I'm He's She's It's	We are You are They are	We're You're They're

1. Напиши полную форму.

Образец. They're happy. — *They are happy.*

- 1) I'm nine. — I _____ nine.
- 2) He's fine. — He _____ fine .
- 3) She's Helen. — She _____ Helen.
- 4) You're pupils. — You _____ pupils.
- 5) We're friends. — We _____ friends.

2. Напиши краткую форму.

Образец. We are happy. — *We're happy.*

- 1) You are from Belarus. — You _____ from Belarus.
- 2) They are nice girls. — They _____ nice girls.
- 3) I am eleven. — I _____ eleven.
- 4) She is my friend. — She _____ my friend.
- 5) He is my brother. — He _____ my brother.

3. А. Вставь is, am или are.

- 1) She is from Belarus.
- 2) They _____ my friends.
- 3) You _____ happy.
- 4) Liz _____ my sister.
- 5) The dogs _____ funny.

3. В. Вставь is, am или are.

- 1) He _____ seven.
- 2) We _____ pupils.
- 3) Bob and Tom _____ friends.
- 4) My Granny _____ old.
- 5) I _____ a good pupil.

Глагол-связка <u>to be</u>		
Утверждение	Вопрос	Отрицание
I am fine. He is fine. She is fine. It is fine.	Am I fine? Is he fine? Is she fine? Is it fine?	I am not fine. He isn't fine. She isn't fine. It isn't fine.
We are fine. You are fine. They are fine.	Are we fine? Are you fine? Are they fine?	We aren't fine. You aren't fine. They aren't fine.

4. Вставь Is или Are.

- 1) Is he a pupil?
- 2) _____ we from Belarus?
- 3) _____ it a brown lion?
- 4) _____ she nice?
- 5) _____ you kind?
- 6) _____ they good friends?
- 7) _____ Ann beautiful?
- 8) _____ Ann and Nina sisters?
- 9) _____ your granny fine?
- 10) _____ her brothers naughty?

5. Обведи глагол-связку. Задай вопрос.

Образец. He (is) a teacher. *Is he a teacher?*

- 1) She is kind. _____ kind?
- 2) We are good friends. _____ good friends?
- 3) I am fine. _____ fine?
- 4) It is a big school. _____ a big school?
- 5) They are from London. _____ from London?

6. Напиши отрицание.

О б р а з е ц. We are happy. — We aren't happy.

- 1) Mike is clever. — Mike _____ clever.
- 2) The boys are naughty. — The boys _____ naughty.
- 3) I am lazy. — I _____ lazy.
- 4) His uncle is kind. — His uncle _____ kind.
- 5) Sam and Pam are bad pupils. — Sam and Pam _____
_____ bad pupils.

7. Задай вопрос и дай краткий ответ.

О б р а з е ц. He is fine. — Is he fine? — Yes, he is.

- 1) Tom is a pupil. —
_____ a pupil? — Yes, _____.
- 2) Liz is from London. —
_____ from London? — No, _____.
- 3) They are clever. —
_____ clever? — Yes, _____.
- 4) Her sons are naughty. —
_____ naughty? — No, _____.
- 5) Polly and I are good friends. —
_____ good friends? — Yes, _____.

8. Переведи. Обведи глагол-связку (am, is или are).

- 1) Я ученик. _____
- 2) Она учительница. _____
- 3) Они счастливы. _____

9. Прочитай.

nice (*милый*), a nice girl, a nice woman, a nice doll * My mother is a nice woman. She has got long fair hair and big blue eyes. Is your sister nice, too?

clever (*умный*), a clever boy, a clever girl * My father is clever, he reads a lot (*много*).

Mike is a **good** pupil, he is very clever * Sam isn't clever, he is a **bad** pupil.

naughty (*непослушный*), a naughty boy, a naughty baby, a naughty puppy * Nick has got a new friend. It's a puppy. It's

very naughty, but very nice and **funny**. Nick likes his naughty puppy very much. My teacher doesn't like naughty pupils.

lazy (*ленивый*), a lazy girl, a lazy pupil * Nina is a bad pupil. She is clever, but very lazy. Pam is lazy, she doesn't want to read.

kind (*добрый*), a kind woman, a kind old man * My granny is kind. She gives me a cake. The man is kind — he gives meat to his dog. My friend is very kind.

10. Вставь is, am или are.

- 1) She _____ six.
- 2) He _____ happy.
- 3) I _____ a pupil.
- 4) Sam _____ clever.
- 5) Her sons _____ naughty.
- 6) They _____ friends.
- 7) You _____ from Minsk.
- 8) My mum _____ a teacher.
- 9) Sam and Tim _____ funny.
- 10) His grandad _____ kind.

11. Соедини предложения по смыслу.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) My mother is nice. | He doesn't read books. |
| 2) This baby is naughty. | She has got long fair hair. |
| 3) Her brother is lazy. | It wants to play. |
| 4) His family is happy. | She gives milk to the kitten. |
| 5) Her granny is kind. | They have got a funny puppy. |
| 6) Tom is clever. | He is a good friend. |
| 7) This ball is bad. | He reads a lot. |
| 8) Mike is my friend. | We can't play football. |

12. Исправь ошибки.

- 1) His school are big.
- 2) I is a good pupil.
- 3) They isn't friends.
- 4) Her sister aren't lazy.
- 5) Am her sons naughty?
- 6) Is his brothers clever?

Урок 2

.....

13. Прочитай.

girl (*девочка*), one girl, two girls, a kind girl, a clever girl, a naughty girl; **boy** (*мальчик*), a boy — boys, a funny boy * She is a nice girl. This girl is lazy. Mike is a funny boy. These naughty boys are my friends. Boys like to play football. Girls like to play with nice dolls.

eye (*глаз*), an eye — eyes, blue eyes, brown eyes, green eyes * His mum has got fair hair and blue eyes. Her cat has got green eyes. My eyes are grey. Her eyes are blue.

ear (*ухо*), an ear — ears, long ears, short ears, big ears * A mouse has got little ears. Elephants have got big ears. Snakes haven't got ears.

nose (*нос*), a nose — noses, my nose, his nose, her nose, your nose * It's an elephant, its nose is long.

mouth (*рот*), a red mouth, a big mouth * What animal has got a big mouth? — A crocodile has got a big mouth.

hair (*волосы*), **fair** (*светлый*), fair hair, long hair, short hair * I have got long fair hair. Her uncle has got short fair hair. Frogs haven't got hair; **dark** (*тёмный*), dark hair, dark eyes * Polly has got fair hair and dark eyes. Are her eyes dark? — Yes, they are. Has she got dark hair? — No, she hasn't.

long (*длинный*), long ears, long hair; **short** (*короткий, низкий*), short hair, a short boy * The girl has got long dark hair. Boys haven't got long hair. Sam is short. He has got short hair. This dog has got short ears.

tall (*высокий*), a tall boy, a tall girl * My father is tall. Liz isn't a tall girl, she is short.

Глагол have (<i>иметь</i>)	
Полная форма	Сокращённая форма
I have got	I've got
You have got	You've got
We have got	We've got
They have got	They've got
He has got	He's got
She has got	She's got
It has got	It's got

14. Напиши сокращённую форму.

Образец. He has got blue eyes. — He's got blue eyes.

- 1) She has got dark hair. — _____ dark hair.
- 2) We have got fair hair. — _____ fair hair.
- 3) You have got two eyes. — _____ two eyes.

15. Напиши полную форму.

Образец. She's got green eyes. — She has got green eyes.

- 1) They've got long hair. — _____ long hair.
- 2) He's got short hair. — _____ short hair.
- 3) I've got two ears. — _____ two ears.

Глагол <u>have</u> (иметь)		
have not = haven't has not = hasn't		
Утверждение	Вопрос	Отрицание
I have got a dog. We have got a dog. You have got a dog. They have got a dog.	Have I got a dog? Have we got a dog? Have you got a dog? Have they got a dog	I haven't got a dog. We haven't got a dog. You haven't got a dog. They haven't got a dog.
He has got a dog. She has got a dog. It has got a dog.	Has he got a dog? Has she got a dog? Has it got a dog?	He hasn't got a dog. She hasn't got a dog. It hasn't got a dog.

16. Вставь have got или has got.

Образец. Mike has got a pet.

- 1) I _____ dark hair.
- 2) Liz _____ green eyes.
- 3) We _____ fair hair.
- 4) The cat _____ little ears.
- 5) The boys _____ short hair.
- 6) They _____ a tall father.
- 7) The boy _____ got a big nose.
- 8) The girl _____ long hair.
- 9) You _____ a little mouth.
- 10) Liz and Ann _____ a tall brother.

17. Напиши отрицание.

Образец. We have got a friend.

We *haven't got* a friend.

1) The dog has got big ears.

The dog _____ big ears.

2) The boys have got short hair.

The boys _____ short hair.

3) Dave has got a little mouth.

Dave _____ a little mouth.

4) You have got a red nose.

You _____ a red nose.

18. Задай вопрос и дай краткий ответ.

Образец. I have got fair hair. —

Have you got fair hair? — *Yes, I have.*

1) The boys have got a tall father.

_____ a tall father? — Yes, _____.

2) We have got dark hair.

_____ dark hair? — No, _____.

3) They've got little ears.

_____ little ears? — Yes, _____.

4) Liz has got a pink mouth.

_____ a pink mouth? — Yes, _____.

5) He's got a long nose.

_____ a long nose? — No, _____.

19. Переведи. (Запомни: по-русски «У меня / У него есть...», а по-английски «Я / Он имеет...»; по-русски «У меня / У неё нет...», а по-английски «Я / Она не имеет...»)

1) У меня есть высокий брат.

2) У него голубые глаза и короткие светлые волосы.

3) У её щенка нет длинных ушей.

20. Исправь ошибки.

1) Frogs hasn't got hair.

2) Tim has got a blue eyes.

- 3) Have the snake got ears?
- 4) Mike haven't got a red mouth.
- 5) My sisters has got long hair.
- 6) Has your friends got dark hair?

Урок 3

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21. Прочитай.

ski and skate (*ходить на лыжах и кататься на коньках*) * Children ski and skate in winter. My father likes to ski. He can ski very well. Does your mother like to ski? — No, she doesn't. But she likes to skate very much. I like to skate, too. We can skate well.

roller-skate (*кататься на роликовых коньках*), to roller-skate * In winter I like to skate and in summer I like to roller-skate. My brother can roller-skate very well. Can you roller-skate?

ride (*кататься, ехать верхом*), to ride, like to ride * His uncle can ride a horse very well. Can this girl ride a pony? They can ride an elephant in India.

bike (*велосипед*), a bike — bikes, one little bike — two big bikes * Her little sister has got a pink bike. I want to have a big bike.

to ride a bike (*кататься на велосипеде*) * I like to ride a bike very much. I ride a bike in spring, in summer and in autumn. My friend can ride a bike very well. It's fun to ride a bike! Let's ride a bike or roller-skate! That's a good idea!

Глагол <u>can</u> (<i>мочь, уметь</i>)		
		cannot = can't
Утверждение	Вопрос	Отрицание
I can play.	Can I play?	I can't play.
We can play.	Can we play?	We can't play.
You can play.	Can you play?	You can't play.
They can play.	Can they play?	They can't play.
He can play.	Can he play?	He can't play.
She can play.	Can she play?	She can't play.
It can play.	Can it play?	It can't play.