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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Основная цель данного пособия — помочь учащимся 8 класса в освоении грамматики английского языка, в развитии и автоматизации навыков чтения и умения правильно употреблять грамматические формы в устной и письменной речи.

Пособие может служить дополнением к учебнику 8 класса и использоваться как на уроках и факультативах, так и для самостоятельной работы дома. В конце книги даны ключи к упражнениям.

Лексический материал сгруппирован по темам разделов (Units). В начале каждой темы даются новые лексические единицы, затем предлагаются задания, направленные на закрепление изучаемой лексики.

Каждый грамматический раздел содержит краткую теоретическую часть, представленную в виде схем, таблиц с примерами, и тренировочные упражнения для развития и совершенствования грамматических навыков.

Приступая к работе, необходимо внимательно прочитать задание к упражнению и пример его выполнения.

Успехов в изучении английского языка!

UNIT 1. THE BEGINNING OF UK'S TRADITIONS

Lesson 1

Numerals

1. Прочитай.

a symbol (*символ*) — symbols, the national symbol. Every country has its symbols. What are the national symbols of the UK? The national symbols of Belarus are its national flag, national emblem, and anthem.

an emblem (*эмблема*) — emblems, emblems of peace, an emblem of independence. Is the national emblem of England a rose? The symbols of many countries are flowers.

a rose (*роза*) — roses. The rose is a symbol of beauty and love. The roses smelt fantastic! My mother likes red roses very much.

thistle (*чертополох*) — The thistle has thorns (*колючки*). The Scottish people chose the thistle as their national emblem, because this plant saved their land.

a daffodil (*нарцисс*) — daffodils, beautiful daffodils. Daffodils are spring flowers. The daffodil is a plant with long leaves and yellow or white flowers. Have you ever seen a field of daffodils? The daffodil is closely associated with St David's Day.

a shamrock (*трилистник*) — a plant with three leaves on each stem. The shamrock is the national flower of Ireland. Every Irishman wears a shamrock (the national emblem) on St Patrick's Day.

a Saint — saints (S, St) (*святой*) — Do you know any saints of the Russian church? St George is the patron saint (*святой покровитель*) of England. St Andrew is the patron saint of Scotland. St Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland. St David is the patron saint of Wales.

Numerals			
1—12	13—19	20—99	100 and more
1 — one	13 — <u>thirteen</u>	20 — twenty	100 — a (one) hundred
2 — two	14 — <u>fourteen</u>	22 — <u>twenty-two</u>	101 — one hundred and one
3 — three	15 — <u>fifteen</u>	30 — <u>thirty</u>	200 — two hundred
4 — four	16 — <u>sixteen</u>	33 — <u>thirty-three</u>	225 — two hundred and twenty-five
5 — five	17 — <u>seventeen</u>	40 — <u>forty</u>	307 — three hundred and seven
6 — six	18 — <u>eighteen</u>	44 — <u>forty-four</u>	
7 — seven		50 — <u>fifty</u>	
		55 — <u>fifty-five</u>	

Lesson 8

Past Simple Active and Past Simple Passive (повторение)

Past Simple Active	Past Simple Passive
I asked the question. <i>Я задал вопрос.</i>	The question was asked . <i>Вопрос был задан.</i>
The boys wrote the exercises. <i>Мальчики написали упражнения.</i>	The exercises were written by the boys. <i>Упражнения были написаны.</i>
Did I ask the question? Did the boys write the exercises?	Was the question asked? Were the exercises written?
I didn't ask the question. The boys didn't write the exercises.	The question was not asked . The exercises were not written .

30. Переведи.

- The Giant's Causeway was known as the Eighth natural Wonder of the World from the 1700s.
С 1700-х годов Трона Великанов стала известна как восьмое природное чудо света.
- She jumped into the lake.
Она прыгнула в озеро.
- His hair was covered with snow.
- When a young man saw the girl, he fell in love with her.
- The small boy was found by the dog.
- Its beauty was opened by the Bishop (епископ).
- The Causeway was discovered in 1692.
- The Bishop brought knowledge of the Causeway to the world.
- The hunters saw the Causeway during their travels.
- The Loch Ness monster was seen first more than 1,400 years ago.

31. Подчеркни правильный вариант.

- The scientists began / **were begun** to watch Loch Ness in the 1960s.

UNIT 2. SCHOOL IS NOT ONLY LEARNING

Lesson 1

Word Formation. Suffixes of Nouns

34. Прочитай.

a timetable (*расписание*) — How many subjects do you have on the timetable now? According to our timetable, we have 6 lessons every day. Our timetable has changed. Look at it!

a rule (*правило*) — rules, school rules. What are the school rules in your school? There are many silly rules in this school. The teacher is explaining a new rule now.

a break (*перерыв*) — breaks, a short break, a long break, a ten-minute break, a twenty-minute break. Time between lessons is called a break. I don't go to the canteen during breaks. During breaks we can have a rest, play different games.

a boarding school (*школа-интернат, пансион*) — Boarding schools are very expensive. Are there any boarding schools in our country? I know that pupils of Suvorov Military school live and study at their school. Minsk Suvorov Military school is a boarding school for boys from 12 to 17.

an aim (*цель*) — a clear aim, a common aim, your aim, a noble aim. It is important to have a clear aim. What is your aim in life? Her aim is to make a good career. The aim of our school is to help students develop their abilities. What is your aim?

to aim at (*стремиться к чему-то*) — Mike aimed at becoming a programmer. What does your school aim at?

to develop (*развивать*) — develop knowledge, develop abilities. Our town developed out of a small village. These exercises develop our memory. Does school help young people develop their talents?

to offer (*предлагать*) — She was offered a good job last week. The shop assistant offered us a wide choice of new dresses. The school offers its students modern facilities for learning. What does your school offer?

to achieve (*достигать*) — achieve success, achieve one's purpose. He has achieved his aim (goal). Our plan was achieved. Did he achieve everything? The students achieved the best results.

to encourage (*поддерживать, поощрять*) — Pupils should be encouraged to work harder. Who encouraged you to take up (*заниматься*) sport seriously? I am encouraged by the progress I have made. This school encourages honesty and respect for each other.

Lesson 4

Special Questions, Questions to the Subject

53. Прочитай.

after-school activities (*внеурочная деятельность*) — After-school activities are an opportunity for pupils' development. After-school activities challenge children. After-school activities are a fun way to learn. Do you have a wide range of after-school activities in your school?

an opportunity (*возможность*) — opportunities. Different clubs offer opportunities to develop talents. Does your club give opportunities to do better in school subjects? You have the opportunity to learn to do things.

a skill (*навык*) — skills. What skills can pupils learn in different clubs? The club develops our logical and thinking skills. People get skills after training, learning to do things.

an event (*событие*) — events. What school events do you have? You can test your skills in different school events, competitions, concerts.

to challenge (*раскрывать свои таланты, проявить себя*) — challenge talents and skills. What school clubs challenge you? This job doesn't really challenge her.

Special Questions	
What?	What do you usually do after lesson? What club does he visit?
When?	When do you have lunch?
Why?	Why do you choose this club?
Where?	Where do you do your homework?
How?	How do you get to school?
How many?	How many lessons do you have every day?

54. Поставь специальные вопросы.

1. There are a lot of societies and clubs at my school.

What *is there at my school*? _____

Where *are there a lot of societies and clubs*? _____

2. The club helps me do better at school.

What _____ ?

Where _____ ?

UNIT 3. MEALS

Lesson 1

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

74. Прочитай.

to boil (*варить, кипятить*) — **boiled** (*вареный*) — boiled potatoes. You can boil potatoes in boiling water. People boil carrots in water for about 10–15 minutes. She likes hard-boiled eggs and I like soft-boiled eggs.

a bowl (*миска, глубокая тарелка*) — a big bowl, a salad bowl, a cereal bowl, a bowl of fruit. I need a big bowl to mix the salad. My breakfast usually consists of a bowl of cornflakes.

to fry (*жарить*) — **fried** (*жареный*) — fried eggs, fried meat. You can fry meat in a frying pan. My mother usually fried pancakes on Sundays. Which of you likes fried eggs? Carrots can be boiled, fried and eaten raw.

to roast (*жарить, запекать*) — roast beef, roast chicken, roast potatoes. You cook roast chicken in an oven. A typical Christmas meal in Britain is roast turkey or chicken and roast potatoes.

meal (*время приема пищи; еда*) — I have three meals a day: breakfast, dinner and supper. Do you have a meal in school? Breakfast is the first meal of the day.

to mash (*раздавливать; разминать*) — mashed potatoes (*картофельное пюре*). If you want to prepare mashed potatoes, you should boil them. Bangers and mash (*сосиски с картофельным пюре*).

to try (*пробовать, отвеживать*) — Try this dish. It is very delicious! Would you like to try fish and chips? The students would like to try roast chicken with boiled potatoes. I would like to try fruit salad because I like fruit.

Lesson 3

Quantifiers (указатели количества)

84. Прочитай.

a piece (*кусок*) — pieces, a piece of paper, a piece of advice, a piece of cake. There are pieces of a broken cup on the floor. Give me a piece of pie, please!

a slice (*тонкий кусочек*) — slices, **to slice** (*нарезать тонкими кусочками*). Take two slices of bread, butter and put some slices of cheese on them. Your sandwiches are ready! How many slices of toast do you want?

a pot (*горшок*) — pots, a pot of tea (*чайник с заваренным чаем*), a pot of soup, a pot of porridge. Pass me a pot of tea, please.

a tin (*консервная банка*) — a tin of fruit, a tin of meat. Open a tin of sardines!

a can (*консервная банка для напитков*) — cans, a can of lemonade, a can of Pepsi, a can of Coca-Cola. We need three cans of cola. We are thirsty.

a bowl (*миска*) — bowls, a salad bowl, a bowl of cereal, a bowl of fruit. We need a big bowl to mix the salad. His breakfast consists of a bowl of cornflakes.

a loaf (*буханка, булка*) — loaves. She went to the baker's and bought a loaf of brown bread.

a glass of a bottle of a cup of	water, milk, juice, tea, ...
a slice of a piece of a chunk of (<i>толстый ломоть</i>)	cheese, meat, bread, pie, ...
a kilo of a gram of a pound of (<i>фунт</i>)	cheese, meat, butter, flour, sugar, ...
a can of a tin of a jar of	lemonade, meat, fruit, jam, honey, coffee, ...

85. Переведи.

1. a packet of tea — *пачка чая* _____
2. a bottle of oil — _____
3. a jar of jam — _____
4. a tin of sprats — _____
5. a loaf of bread — _____

UNIT 4. MONEY

Lesson 1

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

107. Прочитай.

money (*деньги*) — a means of payment (*оплата*), pocket money. Children usually don't have much money. Yesterday I spent all my money in a bookshop. How much money have you got? We use money every day to pay for things we buy. We pay with coins or paper money. Another kind of money includes credit cards, cheques, travellers' cheques.

a banknote (*банкнота, купюра*) — paper money. The first banknotes weren't made and controlled by the government. Where do you put your banknotes? Belarusian banknotes show national sights.

a coin (*монета*) — coins. Coins were first used in China. The first coins were made from gold and silver. How many coins are there in your pocket? How many different coins are there in English money?

currency (*валюта*) — currencies. Currency is a type of money used in a country. Every country has its own special currency. What currencies are used in Australia, India and Belarus? Is the currency in America called a dollar? The currency in Belarus is a Belarusian rouble. Many countries in Europe have the same currency — euros. How many currencies are there in the world?

a credit card (*кредитная карта*) — It's a piece of plastic that you can use like money to pay for goods. Where do people use credit cards? Do you prefer to pay in cash or by credit card? My family uses credit cards to pay for things.

cash (*наличные деньги*) — money in coins, banknotes, not cheques. I have cash in my wallet. In a shop I can pay in cash or by credit card. My brother never uses cash when he travels.

a wallet (*бумажник*) — wallets. It is a case for men, for carrying money, credit cards. My husband doesn't keep his money in a purse, he keeps his coins and banknotes in a wallet.

a purse (*женский кошелек*) — purses. It is a small bag for women, for carrying money, documents, credit cards. Have you got a purse or a wallet? How much money is there in your purse now? My sister has some paper money — banknote, coins and a credit card in her purse.

a cash machine (*банкомат*) — We usually take money out of the cash machine. We can take money from the cash machine at any time. Is it convenient to take money out of the cash machine?

Lesson 3

115. Прочитай.

fair (*справедливый, честный*) — unfair, fair rules, unfair marks, unfair laws. I always get bad marks in physics, I think my teacher is not fair to me.

to argue (*спорить, убеждать*) — School children sometimes argue with their teachers and friends. When she was arguing with her husband, her neighbours began to knock on the door. I don't like to argue with my parents. He has never argued with his best friend.

to decide (*решать*) — What have you decided about holiday? It is not easy for pupils to decide what profession to choose. He can't decide where to spend his holidays. Have you already decided how to earn extra money? I have decided to see my grandmother on Sunday.

extra (*дополнительный*) — If I need extra money, I usually ask my parents about it. When students need extra money, they try to earn it.

expensive (*дорогой*) — **cheap** (*дешевый*). This watch was cheap. My suit was quite expensive. These gloves are quite expensive. Let's wait a few days, they will be cheaper. I never buy expensive clothes. I can't afford them. It is very expensive to travel around the world. The most expensive thing we have bought is our house.

116. Запиши предложения в *Present Perfect* или *Present Perfect Continuous*.

1. They (*to repair*) the bridge the whole month, but they (*to finish*) it yet.
They have been repairing the bridge the whole month, but they haven't finished it yet.

2. I am very sorry, but I (*to break*) this chair.

3. This is my friend Mike. He (*to work*) as a driver for the last 3 years.

4. What's the matter? You (*to lose*) anything?

5. My mother (*to work*) in a bank all her life.

6. He (*to plan*) to visit Japan since 2010.

7. How long they (*to argue*)? — Oh, they (*to argue*) for an hour, I think.
