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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

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

Пособие может служить дополнением к учебнику 8-го 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 некоторых тем даны тренировочные задания, знакомящие с новыми лексическими единицами.

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. ABOUT THE UK

Lesson 1 Numerals

1. Прочитай.

a symbol (СИМВОЛ) — a symbol, 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.

shamrock (трилистник). A shamrock is a three-leaved plant. The shamrock is the national flower of Ireland. Every Irishman wears a shamrock (the national emblem) on St. Patrick's Day.

a Saint — saints (snt, 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 — twenty-two	101 — one hundred and one
3 — three	15 — <u>fifteen</u>	30 — thirty	200 — two hundred
4 — four	16 — sixteen	33 — thirty-three	225 — two hundred and
5 — five	17 —	40 — forty	twenty-five
6 — six	seventeen	44 — forty-four	307 — three hundred and
7 — seven	18 — eighteen	55 — fifty-five	seven

8 — eight	19 — nineteen	61 — sixty-one	1000 — one thousand
9 — nine		76 — seventy-six	1004 — one thousand and four
10 — ten		87 — eighty-seven	3245 — three thousand two hundred and forty-five
11 — eleven		90 — ninety	25.702 — twenty five thousand seven hundred and two
12 — twelve		99 — ninety-nine	100.000 — one hundred thousand
			244.000 — two hundred and forty-four thousand
			1.000.000 — one million

2. Напиши цифры словами.

- 536 — *five hundred and sixty three*
- 1.450 — _____
- 203 — _____
- 1.376 — _____
- 10.003 — _____
- 389 — _____
- 52.108 — _____
- 201 — _____
- 4.125 — _____
- 2,784 000 — _____

3. Напиши цифры вместо слов.

- nine hundred and fifty seven **957**
- one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and seventy five **1,225,375**
- seven hundred and thirty two _____
- four thousand and seventy five _____
- one (a) thousand two hundred and forty three _____
- three million five hundred and twenty nine _____
- seven hundred and five _____
- two thousand one hundred and fifty seven _____
- eighty-nine _____
- one hundred thousand _____

4. Переведи.

1. The area of the UK is two hundred and forty two thousand five hundred and thirteen square kilometers.

2. The population of the UK was sixty three million eight hundred and forty three thousand eight hundred and fifty six people.

3. The population of London was thirteen million six hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and nine people.

4. The population of Birmingham was one million ninety two thousand three hundred and thirty people.

5. The population of Manchester was five hundred and two thousand nine hundred people.

6. The population of the capital of Scotland was four hundred and eighty seven thousand five hundred people.

7. The population of the capital of Wales was three hundred and forty-six thousand one hundred people.

8. The population of the capital of Northern Ireland was two hundred and eighty-six thousand people.

9. The area of the Republic of Belarus is two hundred and seven thousand five hundred and sixty square kilometers.

10. The population of Belarus is nine million and forty-eight thousand people.

5. Исправь ошибку.

1. Three hundred seventy-five students took part in the meeting.

2. The population of Tokyo was 12 millions 5 hundred people.

3. It is two thousands and twenty six kilometers from here to Paris.

4. The population of my native town is four hundreds fifty thousand people.

5. More than thirteen million six hundred and fourteen thousand two hundreds twenty-two rare plants have already disappeared on the Earth.

6. The six hundred and forty-five pupils study at our school.

7. The population of Minsk is over two hundred million people.

Lesson 2

Articles with Geographical names

(повторение)

.....

6. Прочитай.

to separate (отделять) — separated, to separate countries. The mountains separate the two countries. What separates England from France? What does the sea separate? England is separated from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills.

narrow (узкий) — a narrow forehead, narrow streets, a narrow place. What is the narrowest part of the English Channel? How do we call the narrowest part of the English Channel?

link (соединять). This bridge links the old and the new parts of the city. The two towns are linked by a railway. What links the UK with France?

to surround (окружать) — surrounded by the water. The house is surrounded with trees. The children are surrounded with love and care. What surrounds this village?

location (местонахождение) — to locate (находиться), located. The UK is located on the British Isles. Belarus is located in the centre of Europe. Where is the location of your country?

to make up of (состоять из) — The committee is made up of 10 members. The British Isles are made up of two big islands. How many regions is Belarus made up of?

a border (граница) — borders, land borders, water borders. What is the length of Belarusian borders?

to border on (граничить). Belarus borders on 5 countries. What countries does France border on? The USA borders on Canada in the north.

	Без артикля	С артиклем <i>the</i>	Исключения
Континенты	Europe, Asia, North America		the South American <u>continent</u>
Страны	France, Great Britain, Denmark	The Kingdom, the States, the Republic, the Federation	The Philippines, the Netherlands
Города	London, Paris, Dover, Manchester		The Hague
Острова	Ireland, Great Britain	The British Isles, the Shetland Islands	
Реки, моря, озера, океаны, водопады	Lake Naroch, Lough Ness	The Irish sea, the Atlantic ocean, The English channel	
Горы	Ben Nevis, Snowdon	The Himalayas, the Cambrian mountains	

7. Поставь артикль *the*, где необходимо.

1. *The* Urals divide — Asia and — Europe.
2. _English Channel separates _Great Britain and _France.
3. We spent our holidays in _Caucasus.
4. _Chicago River flows towards _Gulf of _Mexico.
5. _Volga flows from _Valdai Hills to _Caspian Sea.
6. _Alaska is the biggest state in _USA.
7. I went to _France last year, but I haven't been to _Netherlands yet.
8. _Thames flows through _London.
9. _Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
10. _United Kingdom includes _Great Britain and _Northern Ireland.

8. Подчеркни правильный вариант.

1. (the/-) Japan is a country of (the/-) Asia in the north of (*the*/-) Pacific Ocean.
2. (the/-) USA is the fourth largest country in the world after (the/-) Russia, (the/-) Canada and (the/-) People's Republic of (the/-) China.

3. As a student, Tom spent 2 years in (the/-) Africa.
4. Show me (the/-) Canary Islands on the map.
5. Although the north of (the/-) Scotland is called (the/-) Highlands the mountains aren't high there. (the/-) Ben Nevis is the highest peak.
6. (the/-) Lake Baikal is the deepest one in the world.
7. I've made up my mind to go to (the/-) Black Sea next summer.
8. We set tea mostly from (the/-) China and (the/-) India.
9. Where are (the/-) British Isles situated?
10. Many people enjoy skiing in (the/-) Alps and (the/-) Pyrenees.

9. Исправь ошибку.

1. Belfast is the capital of the Northern Ireland and Dublin is the capital of the Republic of Ireland.
2. The highest mountain in the world is the mountain Everest in the Himalayas.
3. Canada is situated in northern part of the North America.
4. London is the capital of the Great Britain ,the full name of which is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
5. Irish Sea is to the south-west of Great Britain.
6. The largest islands of the UK are Great Britain, the Ireland, the Orkney Islands, the Shetland Islands and Hebrides.
7. Both the North America and South America are washed by the Atlantic Ocean.

Lesson 3

The Present Simple Active and the Present Simple Passive

(повторение)

Present Simple Active	Present Simple Passive
We eat apples every day.	Apples are eaten by us every day.
Do we eat apples every day?	Are apples eaten by us every day?
How often do we eat apples?	What is eaten by us every day?

10. Подчеркни правильный вариант *Present Simple Active* или *Present Simple Passive*.

1. A rose ***is known***/***knows*** as the emblem of England.
2. The UK ***washes***/***is washed*** by four seas.
3. The UK ***borders***/***is bordered*** on only one land country — the Republic of Ireland.

4. The USA **makes up/is made up** of 50 states.
5. English **speaks/is spoken** in many countries of the world.
6. Belarus **occupies/is occupied** the territory of 207.6 thousand square kilometers.
7. The English Channel **links/is linked** the UK with France.
8. The British Isles **surrounded/are surrounded** by water.
9. England **separates/is separated** from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills.
10. The lakes of Scotland **call/are called** “lochs”.

11. Поставь глагол в *Present Simple Active* или *Present Simple Passive*.

1. Many languages (to speak) in India.
Many languages are spoken in India
2. People (to watch) many interesting programmes on TV.

3. The UK (to visit) by millions of tourists every year.

4. Big Ben (to know) all over the world.

5. Churches (not to build) everywhere nowadays.

6. Officially Belarus (to call) the Republic of Belarus.

7. Coffee (not to grow) in Scotland.

8. They usually (to spend) hot summer days on a small green island.

9. We (to clean) our classroom after class.

10. These newspapers (to write) in English.

12. Исправь ошибку.

1. All the rules learn by the pupils.

2. French is not teach in our school.

3. Are you always give good marks?

4. The streets of Minsk are usually crowding with cars and buses.

5. The forest is surrounded the village.

6. Gomel is situated in the south of the Belarus.
-
7. A monument to Nelson built in the middle of Trafalgar square.
-
8. The animals are feed in winter.
-
9. What are stories tourists told in the Tower of London?
-
10. Many Belarusian towns described in this book.
-

Lesson 3

Adjectives

13. Прочитай.

landscape (ландшафт) — a type of landscape, the landscape of Belarus, the British landscape, a mountainous landscape, a picturesque landscape. What makes Belarusian landscape beautiful? What a wonderful landscape!

a plain (равнина) — plains, grassy plains. There are no plains in this place. Let's go down the plain. The river crosses the plain. A plain is a large area of land with very few trees on it.

highlands (горная местность). Highlands are lands in the mountains. Highlands turn into lowlands, hills turn into plains very quickly in the UK.

lowlands (низина). The island of Ireland is compared to a bowl (чаша, миска) with lowlands in the centre and highlands around. The central lowlands are crossed by the rivers.

a hill (холм) — hills. There are no high hills in our district. Scotland is a very hilly country. There are a lot of hills there.

a valley (долина) — valleys, a low valley, a beautiful valley, a green valley, a valley in the mountains, down in the valley. They live in the valley among the mountains. The boys are playing on the hill in the valley. The civilization of Egypt was born in the Nile valley.

a moorland (болотистая местность, покрытая вереском) — moorlands. Wales is a small country of mountains, lakes, valleys and moorlands.

a swamp (болото) — **swampy** (болотистый). It is dangerous to walk across the swamp. People gather cranberries (клюква) in swamps. Long ago the whole country was forests and swamps.

to range (from ... to) (простирается от ... до). It ranges from amazing mountains to picturesque lakes.