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Рабочая тетрадь является составной частью УМК по английскому языку для 6 класса серии «Rainbow English» и соответствует ФГОС основного общего образования. Пособие предназначено для самостоятельной работы учащихся в школе и дома и содержит задания для повторения и закрепления изученного по учебнику материала.

Специальными значками отмечены задания, направленные на формирование метапредметных умений и личностных качеств учащихся.

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Unit One

Two Capitals

4

Unit 1

I. Listening

1 Listen,  1, and decide which of the four statements is true. Circle¹ its number.



1. Mr Brown knows what places in Russia he wants to visit.
2. Andrey names some places in St Petersburg that make it a beautiful city.
3. St Petersburg was the capital of Russia for three centuries.
4. Andrey only likes St Petersburg in fine weather.




2 Listen,  2, choose and circle the right answers (a—d) to these questions.



1. How long is Nevsky Prospect?
a) 3,5 km b) 4 km c) 4,5 km d) 5 km
2. What is the Russian Museum famous for?
a) its architecture c) its collection of pictures
b) its history d) its collection of Russian paintings
3. How long did it take to build Kazan Cathedral?
a) seven years c) nine years
b) eight years d) ten years
4. How many times did they rebuild the bridge in the place where the Anichkov Bridge is situated now?
a) once c) three times
b) two times d) four times


¹ to circle ['sɜ:kəl] — обвести

3 Listen,  3, and decide which of the facts (1—4) are true, false or not stated. Write the numbers of the statements in the table.

1. Tourists visit metro stations in Moscow to look at their architecture.
2. Ploshchad Revolutsii Metro Station has a lot of sculptures.
3. The colour of the columns in Mayakovskaya Metro Station is red and white.
4. Komsomolskaya Metro Station has mosaics but it has no sculptures.



True	False	Not stated

4 Listen,  4, and answer the questions. Write down the appropriate names.



the Eiffel Tower



the Ostankino Tower



the Berlin TV Tower

1. Which of the three towers is the oldest?

2. Which of the three towers is the tallest?

3. Which of the three towers was built in five years?

4. Which of the three towers was the tallest building in the world for a long time? _____

II. Reading

5 Read these words in transcription.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. [ə'piə] | 9. [daʊn] |
| 2. [fɑ:st] | 10. ['stætʃu:] |
| 3. [kə'ti:drɪ] | 11. [mu:v] |
| 4. ['nʌθɪŋ] | 12. [ˌʌndə'stʊd] |
| 5. [tʃemɔ̃ʒ] | 13. [brɔ:t] |
| 6. ['eniθɪŋ] | 14. [stri:t] |
| 7. ['ɑ:kɪtekt] | 15. ['evrɪ'bɒdi] |
| 8. ['kɒləm] | |

6 Read the words, word combinations and sentences.

A.

Road, cathedral, building, move, fast, nothing, column, century, other, architect.

B.

To build roads, to miss a train, to take a bus, to found a city, to listen to pupils, to defend from the enemies, a monument to a king, to move to a new place.

C.

Suddenly a beautiful lady appeared in the hall.

We know nothing about it.

Peter the Great, the famous tsar [zɑ:] of Russia, founded St Petersburg.

I made friends with the new girl.

What is there on the opposite bank of the river?

There are a lot of marble statues in the Summer Garden in St Petersburg.

What other places of interest do you know?

By and by he began to be interested in the history of the 19th century.

7 Read the text and match its parts (1—3) with their names (a—d). There is one name you don't have to use.



- A Great Place for Sports
- A Legend That May Be Not at All True
- Some Facts from History
- A Place of Wonderful Natural Beauty

Zvenigorod

- Zvenigorod stands on the River Moskva 65 km to the west of Moscow. It is one of the oldest cities situated near Moscow. People think that Prince Yury Dolgoruky

founded Zvenigorod in 1152 just as he founded Moscow in 1147. As well as Moscow, the city has its Kremlin (Gorodok) with a beautiful 14th century cathedral. There is also a big monastery ['mɒnəstri] in Zvenigorod which once was a residence of Tsar Alexei. The monastery has a long and interesting history.



2. We don't know why this city has the name of Zvenigorod. One of the stories says that in the days of old there were many churches in the city. The bells of the churches rang and people could hear their ringing far from the city. They said, "Gorod zvenit" ("the city is ringing"), which gave the name to the city.
3. Zvenigorod has the nickname of Russian Switzerland¹ because it is situated in a beautiful ecologically clean area ['eəriə] with great pine² forests around it.

1	2	3	extra

8 Read the text and complete the sentences after it with *a*, *b* or *c*.

The Clean Ponds

Chistye Prudy (The Clean Ponds) is a large pond situated in the centre of Moscow. The place is popular with Muscovites ['mʌskəvɑɪts] and visitors of the capital. It may be interesting to know that in the 17th century the name of the ponds was the Dirty Ponds. And they were really as dirty as dirty could be because the people who lived in the neighbourhood used the ponds as a dump³. In 1703 Prince Menshikov bought the ponds and the territory around them. He ordered⁴ to clean the ponds. After that people gave them the name of the Clean Ponds.



¹ **Switzerland** ['swɪtsələnd] — Швейцария

² **a pine** [paɪn] — сосна

³ **a dump** [dʌmp] — свалка

⁴ **to order** ['ɔ:də] — приказывать

Nowadays the ponds are a home to swans¹ and ducks. In winter the ponds become a skating rink. Hundreds of people, children and grown-ups, skate on the ponds to music. People come here not only to look at the waterbirds in summer or skate in winter. The ponds are a favourite meeting place of young people.



They often come here to listen to buskers (street musicians). One of the most popular Moscow theatres “Sovremennik” is situated in this area too. Every evening you can see theatregoers coming to the theatre to watch one of its plays.

1. In the 18th century the pond became _____.

- a) popular with young people
- b) more pleasant to visit
- c) a big city dump

2. The Clean Ponds in Moscow are a good place for _____.

- a) fishing and boating
- b) skateboarding
- c) feeding birds

3. People often associate² the Clean Ponds with _____.

- a) famous sportsmen and sportswomen
- b) works by great architects
- c) actors and acting

9 Read the text and decide which of the facts (1—4) are true, false or not stated. Write the answers down.



Tsarskoe Selo. The Town of Pushkin

Part 1

The town of Pushkin is situated 25 kilometres south of St Petersburg. It first appeared as the summer residence

¹ a swan [swɒn] — лебедь

² to associate [ə'səʊʃieɪt] — ассоциировать

[ˈrezɪdəns] of the Russian tsars and had the name of Tsarskoe Selo. In 1918 the town got a different name — Detskoe Selo. Then in 1937 it became Pushkin. The history of the town of Pushkin goes back to early 18th century. At that



time Tsar Peter I (1682—1721) gave this land to his favourite, Prince Alexander Menshikov, but later took his present back¹ and gave it to his wife, Ekaterina Alekseevna, the future Empress² Catherine I (1684—1727). In 1724 the first palace appeared. From that time people began to name the place “Tsarskoe Selo”.

The town of Pushkin got its name much later to honour³ Russia’s great poet. It has a lot of places of interest. One of them is the Lycee [ˈliːseɪ] Museum. The Lycee was the school where Alexander Pushkin spent six years, made some good friends and wrote a lot of poems.

1. The first name of the town of Pushkin was Tsarskoe Selo. _____
2. The Lycee where Alexander Pushkin was a student was situated in St Petersburg. _____
3. The Lycee opened its doors to the first students in 1811. _____
4. During its history the town of Pushkin changed its name three times. _____

10 Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a—d). Fill in the chart⁴ after the text.

- a) large gardens around the palaces
- b) St Petersburg’s Winter Palace
- c) has not very many places of interest
- d) can see beautiful paintings

¹ **back** [bæk] — обратно, назад

² **Empress** [ˈemprəs] — императрица

³ **to honour** [ˈɒnə] — почитать

⁴ **a chart** = a table

Tsarskoye Selo. The Town of Pushkin

Part II

During the 18th century the Romanov tsars built two wonderful palaces at Tsarskoye

Selo. There are (1) _____. Bartolomeo Rastrelli, the ar-

chitect of (2) _____ built the so-called Catherine ['kæθrɪn] Palace. It is really very big.



Visitors (3) _____ on the walls of the palace's large halls.

The Alexander Palace appeared later. Catherine the Great (1729—1796) decided to build it for her grandson, the future Tsar Alexander I (1777—1825). This neoclassical palace was the favourite home of the last Russian Tsar Nicolas II and his family. The Alexander Park around the

palace (4) _____. The Catherine Park is richer and more interesting for tourists and it is very pleasant to be there in summer.

1	2	3	4

III. Speaking

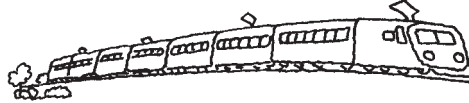
11 Speak about your summer trip. Think about the following:

- where you went;
- what the place was like;
- how long you stayed there;
- what the weather was like;
- who your holiday partners were;
- what you did there;
- if you wrote to your friends;
- if you went to museums, theatres, etc.;
- if you liked your trip;
- when you came back.

12 People spend their holidays in different ways. Read the word combinations (a—e) and say what kind of holiday you would like to have next summer.



- a) have a trip to the mountains, ride a mountain bike, go down mountain rivers, sleep in a tent, ride a horse, cook in the open, go fishing¹;
- b) stay in a comfortable hotel, eat good food, sleep long hours, swim in a good swimming pool, go to shops, meet famous people;
- c) go on a trip, travel abroad, visit new towns and cities, do museums, see new things, meet new people, take pictures;
- d) have a holiday at the sea, stay all day in the open, swim in the warm water, play with a ball, eat in cafés;
- e) stay at home, watch television, sleep after dinner, speak on the telephone, have evenings at home.



13 You are going to have a trip to St Petersburg. In pairs complete the dialogue and act it out.



A: You know, I'm going to visit St Petersburg soon and I'm planning my trip.

B: Wonderful. _____

A: I'm leaving at the end of the week.

B: _____

A: I hope to stay there for a week or ten days. There are so many places to see.

B: _____

A: I'll go to Dvortsovaya Square first of all. I would like to see Winter Palace and visit the Hermitage.

B: And I can understand why. Any visits to other museums or theatres?

A: _____

B: And when are you planning to come back?

A: _____

¹ to go fishing — ловить рыбу

- 14** Comment on the proverb. Work in groups and make up a short story to illustrate it.


- *Seeing once is better than hearing twice¹.*

IV. Use of English

- 15** Spell these words.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. [ə'piə] <u>appear</u> | 9. [bæŋk] _____ |
| 2. ['kɒləm] _____ | 10. ['nəʊbədi] _____ |
| 3. [neim] _____ | 11. ['ɔ:təm] _____ |
| 4. [mu:v] _____ | 12. [brɪŋ] _____ |
| 5. [fɑ:st] _____ | 13. ['pælis] _____ |
| 6. [faʊnd] _____ | 14. ['wʊdn] _____ |
| 7. ['pɪktʃə] _____ | 15. [rəʊd] _____ |
| 8. [streɪt] _____ | 16. ['ɑ:kɪtekt] _____ |

- 16** Complete the sentences with the derivatives² of the words on the right.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p> 1. People often want to <u>rebuild</u> their houses.</p> <p>2. Yesterday the weather was cold but _____.</p> <p>3. We _____ spend our holidays in the country.</p> <p>4. I know the name of the architect but I don't know the names of the _____s.</p> <p>5. At the _____ of the 12th century all the buildings were on the territory of the Kremlin.</p> <p>6. People built the first _____ wall around the Kremlin to defend Moscow from the enemies.</p> | <p>build</p> <p>sun</p> <p>usual</p> <p>build</p> <p>begin</p> <p>wood</p> |
|---|--|

¹ **twice** [twais] — два раза, дважды

² **a derivative** [dɪ'rɪvətɪv] — производное слово, образованное при помощи суффикса или приставки

7. Sergey is interested in sports. He is a good _____ and he plays football fairly well.

swim

8. They were walking very _____ and I told them they could miss their train.

slow

17 Complete the sentences in writing.

A. How much do you know about Moscow?

1. Red Square had several names in its history. Its first name was Torg, or market place. After the fire in 1493 people called it _____, then _____ Square. In the



17th century it became Red Square, red meaning beautiful.

2. The big museum in Red Square is the _____, the famous cathedral in it is _____.

3. The Kremlin Clock is situated on the _____.

4. Yury Dolgoruky founded Moscow in _____.

5. There are many theatres in Moscow. Some of them are the _____.

B. How much do you know about St Petersburg?

1. St Petersburg is situated on the banks of the _____.

2. Peter the Great _____ the city in 1703.

3. Peter the Great _____ the capital of Russia to St Petersburg in _____.



4. Winter Palace is situated in _____.
5. There are more than 342 _____ in St Petersburg.

18 Complete the sentences with the function words from the box.

by, from (2), of, on (2), over, out, to (3), up

1. The young men were moving the bookcase away from the wall.
2. Are there any monuments _____ Peter the Great in Moscow?
3. St Petersburg is situated _____ the banks _____ the Neva River.
4. They are building a new bridge _____ the river.
5. Stand _____, please, and go _____ the blackboard.
6. The tall white building stood _____ from the low wooden houses.
7. What is there _____ the opposite side of the road?
8. We must defend our country _____ all enemies.
9. _____ and by they began to understand French fairly well.
10. I'm listening _____ you but I don't understand what you are saying.

19 Choose the necessary words from the wordbox in your textbook (part 1, p. 42) and complete the text.

Cambridge

Cambridge is one of the best-known towns of the world. Ask (1) anybody what the town is famous for. The answer is always the same — for its university. (2) E_____ knows it. But (3) n_____ can tell you who (4) f_____ed it. It started during the 13th (5) c_____ and grew (6) f_____ on the (7) b_____s of the River Cam.

There are more than twenty colleges in Cambridge. Many of the (8) b_____s are very old and beautiful. You can meet visitors from (9) o_____ countries there



but in summer English people often (10) m_____ from their home towns to Cambridge for one of the biggest festivals of folk¹ music in England.

20 Choose the right words in brackets to complete the sentences. Write the words in the gaps.

1. The Alps² are not very (tall/high) high.
2. Nobody knows (anything/nothing) _____ about this fact.
3. If you walk fairly fast, you won't (take/miss) _____ your train.
4. The walls around the Kremlin helped (to defend/to rebuild) _____ it.
5. The first houses in St Petersburg were (wooden/stone) _____ buildings.
6. Can you (hear/listen to) _____ everything the speaker is saying?
7. I know (nothing/nobody) _____ about this palace.
When did it (appear/appeared) _____?
8. Are there (much/many) _____ cathedrals in the centre of the city?
9. There are (few/little) _____ statues in the hall.
10. Who (found/founded) _____ Moscow?

¹ **folk** [fɒk] — народный

² **the Alps** [ælpz] — Альпы (горная цепь в Европе)