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8 класс. В двух частях. Часть 1

Учебник

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Book Guide

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Grammar Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Construction used to to describe past events Comparative degree of the adverb <i>little</i> Constructions <i>the more... the more, the longer... the more, the more... the less, etc</i> Past perfect (general information) Past perfect in time clauses (with prepositions <i>after, before, as soon as</i>)
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Vocabulary Points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Words for talking points 2. Verbs to introduce reported speech 3. The noun <i>ticket</i> and prepositions with it 4. Prepositions with nouns denoting places in the theatre 5. Lexical changes depending on the sequence of tenses 6. Time words in narration 7. Word building: suffixes <i>-ance</i>, <i>-ence</i>, <i>-ist</i> to form nouns 8. Phrasal verbs: <i>hold on</i>, <i>hold on to</i>, <i>hold out</i>, <i>hold up</i> 9. Confusable English: <i>like</i> versus <i>alike</i>; <i>at the end</i> versus <i>in the end</i>
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Sport and Outdoor Activities

Step 1

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1** Answer the questions about your summer.
- 1) Did you stay at home or go away for your holidays? Where did you go?
 - 2) Did you travel in summer? To what places?
 - 3) What was the weather like in June, July and August?
 - 4) Where did you stay in summer? Was it a hotel? a summer house? a summer camp? some other place?
 - 5) What new and interesting things did you see or learn?
 - 6) Did you play games? Did you do sports? What games and sports?
 - 7) Did you really enjoy your school holidays? What went wrong? What was good about them?



- 2** Listen to four people speaking about their holidays,  (1). Match the statements below (a—e) and the words of the speakers (1—4). There is one statement you don't have to use.

- a) The speaker says he spent his holiday together with his relative.
- b) The speaker says he went abroad during his summer holidays.
- c) The speaker says he began to like the Black Sea fauna.
- d) The speaker says he learnt a lot of new things about the Black Sea fauna.
- e) The speaker says that during his holiday he saw some ancient Russian buildings.

- 3** There are a lot of different kinds of holidays. Which kind do you prefer and why?

- a) lazy holidays at home
- b) seaside holidays (a holiday near the sea)
- c) family holidays in the country
- d) activity holidays (travelling in the country)
- e) camping holidays
- f) package holidays (holidays which travel agencies organize for you)

4

A. Read the title and answer the question it asks, then read the text to see how close it is to what you said.

How Do Russians Spend Their Holidays?



Statistics show that every second Russian spends summer holidays at home or stays at the dacha. Some people travel inside Russia on holidays. Others go to the country's Black Sea resorts. The number of people travelling abroad is not very big, only about five per cent.

Half of the people say that they are not often happy with their holidays because they can't spend them at the place they want or don't have enough time or money for good holidays.

Younger people have a **tendency** to spend their holidays in foreign countries, while older people prefer the Black Sea beaches or stay at home.

Most people **organize** their holidays themselves and only 22 per cent go to travel **agencies** ['ædʒənsɪz]. During their holidays people prefer to go out on **excursions** [ɪk'skɜːʃnz] or **laze about** on the beach.

Some Russians prefer activity holidays. They may go backpacking to the mountains, stay in a tent for a day or two or even for a week, sing songs around a **campfire**. Every fourth Russian likes **backpacking** and camping holidays.

Russian schoolchildren have three months summer holidays.

B. The marked words may be new to you. Do you understand what they mean? What helped you to understand them: a) the way they look and sound, b) the context in which you found them? c) both.

В английском языке существует конструкция **used to**, используемая чтобы рассказать о событиях, которые происходили в прошлом, однако в настоящее время не происходят.

I don't skate now but I **used to skate** a lot when I was a child. — Сейчас я не катаюсь на коньках, но я много катался, когда был ребёнком.
When my granny was younger, she **used to travel** to different places of our country in summer. — Когда моя бабушка была моложе, летом она много путешествовала по нашей стране.

Вопросы и отрицания с данной конструкцией образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **did**:

Did you use to work here?

We **didn't use to** read books about dinosaurs.

Обратите внимание на то, что после этой конструкции обычно употребляется инфинитив, но в некоторых случаях он опускается, при этом частица **to** остаётся.

I don't play the piano now, but I **used to (do it)**.

5

Mr Wilson is a very old man. Say what he used to do when he was a young boy. Begin like this: When a young boy, Mr Wilson used to...




- 6** Say how things happened some time ago and how they happen now.

Example: light their streets and houses with gas/use electricity
Some time ago people used to light their streets and houses with gas but now they use electricity.

- 1) travel on horseback/travel by car, train or bus
- 2) wash things by hand/wash things in washing machines [mə'ʃi:nz]
- 3) write letters/send e-mails
- 4) write books by hand/print¹ books
- 5) read more books/watch a lot of television
- 6) have big families with a lot of children/have smaller families
- 7) die early/live longer lives
- 8) walk upstairs and downstairs/use lifts

- 7** **A.** Read the words in the box and say which of them are the names of games and which are the names of sports.

athletics, football, tennis, gymnastics, cross-country skiing, skating, volleyball, judo, karate, basketball, ping-pong, horse riding, boxing

B. Listen,  (2), and match the names of sports and games with the pictures.

- a) windsurfing
- b) golf
- c) (ice) hockey
- d) rugby
- e) ski jumping
- f) surfing
- g) weightlifting
- h) water polo

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



¹ to print [prɪnt] — печатать

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8** Write 7 sentences about what you, your relatives or friends used to do but don't do anymore.

Example: My sister used to get up late but she doesn't any longer.

to take long walks, to live in the country, to go to the cinema, to watch television a lot, to work in the garden, to collect pictures, to write poems, to work on the computer, to read at night, to dance, to drive a car, other

- 9** Write the words in two columns: a) nouns, b) verbs.

athletics, surf, gymnastics, trainer, cycle, ride, skating rink, competition, swim, sportsman, organize, laze

- 10** Spell these words.

1) ['hɒki] 3) ['wɪndz:fiŋ] 5) ['s:fiŋ] 7) ['wɔ:tə ,pəʊləʊ]
2) ['rʌŋbi] 4) ['weɪt,lɪftɪŋ] 6) [gɒlf] 8) ['dʒu:dəʊ]

- 11** Get ready to speak about your summer holidays. To make your story more logical first write an outline of your story.

Step 2

DO IT TOGETHER



- 1** Listen, (3), and say which of the facts below are true, false or not stated.

- 1) Muhammad Ali is a famous boxer.
- 2) He has 9 children.
- 3) He doesn't like the idea of women boxers.
- 4) People were very interested in Laila's first fight.
- 5) Muhammad Ali came to see his daughter's first fight.
- 6) April Fowler was Laila's opponent during her first fight.
- 7) Laila's first fight lasted less than a minute.
- 8) Laila has a talent for boxing.





Сравнительной формой от наречия *little* является слово **less** — **меньше**:
Now I sleep less than I used to.

В английском языке часто встречаются конструкции **the more... the more, the longer... the more, the longer... the less, the more... the less etc.** Обратите внимание на употребление в них сравнительной степени прилагательных и наречий с определённым артиклем.

The more people you know, **the less** time you have to see them. — Чем больше людей ты знаешь, тем меньше времени у тебя на то, чтобы видеться с ними.

The longer I stay in Moscow, **the more** I love the city. — Чем дольше я живу в Москве, тем больше я люблю этот город.

2 Say the same in Russian.

A.

1) The more ecological organizations we have, the better. 2) The more people you meet, the more friends you get. 3) The fewer mistakes you make in your tests, the better mark you get. 4) The less we destroy our planet, the happier we will be. 5) The kinder you are to your pets, the more they love you. 6) The more you speak English, the better you do it. 7) The stronger you are, the better you play football. 8) The more you watch television, the less time you have for reading. 9) The more trees we plant, the cleaner the air we breathe. 10) The longer I collect badges, the more interesting it becomes.

B.

The more we learn, the more we know.
The more we know, the more we forget.
The more we forget, the less we know.
Then why study?

3 Listen,  (4), and read.

A.

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] — преимущество
climb [klaɪm] — лазить, подниматься
excited [ɪk'saɪtɪd] — возбуждённый, взволнованный
race [reɪs] — состязание в беге, в скорости; гонки

score [skɔ:] — выиграть очко, забить гол
taste [teɪst] — вкус
team [ti:m] — команда
though [ðəʊ] — хотя

B.

advantage: an advantage, a great advantage, to give an advantage, to get an advantage, to have an advantage over somebody. Quick thinking is an advantage in many professions. What gives Alice an advantage over the other students?

climb: to climb a mountain, to climb the tree, to go climbing. The little train slowly climbed the mountainside.

excited: to be excited about something. The excited children were opening their presents. Everyone was excited about the trip to the mountains.

race: a difficult race, famous motor races. Horse races can be very interesting to watch.

score: to score a point (some points), to score a goal (some goals). I scored twenty goals in the game. Who scored the goal in the first half?

taste: a sweet taste, a salty taste, not to everyone's taste. I love the taste of chocolate. The new film was not to everyone's taste.

team: a hockey team, the school's football team, to be in a team, to play for a team, a team member. Jack would like to play for the school's basketball team.

though: Though the weather was cold, we enjoyed our walk. The text was interesting, though I didn't quite understand some parts of it.

4 Complete the sentences with the new words.

1) My friend is very good at cycling, lately he's won an important
 2) In the second half our players ... two goals and won the game. 3) A ... of scientists made a very important discovery in physics. 4) I was late for school, ... I got up early. 5) Being tall is an ... for a basketball player. 6) The wall was high and it was not easy to ... over it. 7) The fans¹ were ... after the final game. 8) Among many shirts I couldn't find one to my

5 What do these words mean? Give the Russian for the sentences which follow.

A. **B.**

a race — to race

a taste — to taste

to climb — a climb

to score — a score

excited — to excite — excitement

1) I can race you to that oak tree. 2) Taste the soup to see if there is enough salt in it. 3) Their climb of the hill took an hour. 4) The final score was 5 to 4. 5) The team's great play excited the fans. 6) We could hardly sleep because of our excitement about starting the trip tomorrow.

6 **A.** Read the text and decide, which of these titles is the best for it.

- a) Sport and People
- b) Popular Sports
- c) Sport and Health

Sport is one of the most popular pastimes all over the world. Though a lot of people don't go in for sport themselves, they watch sports programmes on television, support their teams at stadiums ['steɪdɪəmz]. But

¹ a fan [fæn] — болельщик