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**Афанасьева Ольга Васильевна, Михеева Ирина Владимировна
Баранова Ксения Михайловна**

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В двух частях. Часть 1

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Редактор *Е. И. Бухарова*

Художественный редактор *Л. П. Копачева*. Художник *О. М. Войтенко*

Технический редактор *С. А. Толмачева*

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Step 1

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen,  (1), and say which sentences in A and B are true.

- A.**
- 1) The Barkers always go abroad together.
 - 2) Once the Barker children went abroad on their own.
 - 3) Richard, Margaret, John and Sally Barker wanted to go to Russia.
 - 4) The family wanted to see as many cities in Russia as they could.
- B.**
- 1) John wanted to take some pictures of the Moscow Kremlin.
 - 2) John wanted to take some pictures of St Petersburg.
 - 3) John wanted to take some pictures of his friend Yura.
 - 4) John wanted to take pictures of the best places in the two cities.

2 **A.** Read the text and give it a name.

B. Complete the questions after the text and answer them.

Summer was coming and the Barkers were thinking about their holidays. John and Sally decided to go to Russia and visit its famous cities — Moscow and St Petersburg. They travelled to Moscow by plane. The Smirnovs met them at the airport and they drove to the south of Moscow where the Smirnovs lived. In Moscow John and Sally stayed with the Smirnovs but in St Petersburg they had a room in a small hotel. John and Sally loved Moscow and they enjoyed St Petersburg very much.

In the two cities they saw a lot of wonderful places — streets and squares, museums and theatres, picture galleries and churches. They met some Russian people and made friends¹ with them. John spoke some Russian and could understand his new friends when they spoke it.



The Barkers did both² the cities and saw the Kremlin, Red Square and Moscow University. They saw a ballet in the Bolshoi Theatre. In St Petersburg they walked in the Summer Garden, visited the Russian Museum and had a boat trip under the beautiful bridges of the city. They decided that the Anichkov Bridge was their favourite.

John and Sally enjoyed their holidays a lot. They sent³ the Smirnovs an e-mail to thank them. They wrote they would like to see the Smirnovs in London soon.

- 1) Last summer the Barker children had wonderful holidays in Russia, ...?
- 2) They didn't travel to Russia by plane, ...?
- 3) The Smirnovs met John and Sally at the airport, ...?
- 4) The Barker children didn't stay at a hotel in St Petersburg, ...?

¹ to make friends — подружиться

² both — оба, обе

³ to send (sent) — посылать, отправлять

- 5) In Moscow John and Sally listened to an opera in the Bolshoi Theatre, ...?
- 6) In St Petersburg they had a boat trip, ...?
- 7) The Anichkov Bridge wasn't their favourite, ...?
- 8) John and Sally sent the Smirnovs an e-mail, ...?

3 Say in what cities these places are.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) the Kremlin | 4) Red Square |
| 2) the Pushkin Museum | 5) the Anichkov Bridge |
| 3) the Summer Garden | 6) the Bolshoi Theatre |

4 Say what John and Sally did when they were in St Petersburg last summer.

Example: John and Sally saw a lot of interesting places in St Petersburg last summer.

John and Sally

- to see a lot of interesting places
- to visit the Russian Museum
- to enjoy the Summer Garden
- to have a boat trip
- to go to the circus
- to meet Russian people
- to send a postcard to their parents
- to write an e-mail to their friends



Запомни форму прошедшего времени глагола:
understand — understood

5 Jerry speaks English and French. Did he understand these people at the party?

Example: Jerry understood Jenny.

Jenny is from London. She speaks English.
 Fiona is from Italy. She speaks Italian.
 Boris is from Russia. He speaks Russian.
 Alice is from France. She speaks French.
 Wendy is from Glasgow. She speaks English.
 Fred is from Leeds. He speaks English.
 Ken is from Paris. He speaks French.

Неопределённые местоимения, (2)

| | |
|--------------|---|
| every | everybody — каждый, всякий everything — всё Everybody knows this. Do you know everything? |
| no | nobody — никто nothing — ничто Nobody came in. There was nothing on the chair. |
| some | (+) в утвердительных предложениях somebody — кто-нибудь, кто-то something — что-нибудь, что-то Somebody came in. There is something on the chair. |
| any | (?) (в вопросах) anybody — кто-нибудь, кто-то anything — что-нибудь, что-то Did anybody come in here? Is there anything on the chair? |

Обрати внимание, что в отрицательных предложениях также можно употреблять **any, anybody, anything**. Однако чаще в отрицательных предложениях используются слова **nobody** и **nothing**:

There **isn't any** soup in the bowl.
There is **no** soup in the bowl.
I did **not** see **anybody** here.
I saw **nobody** here.
There is **not anything** in the box.
There is **nothing** in the box.

6 Complete the sentences. Use *nobody, anybody, something, anything, nothing*.

- 1) Would you like to buy ...?
- 2) ... wants to go to the circus with me. Will you come?
- 3) I'd like to have ... tasty for lunch.

- 4) Please open the box. There's ... for you in it.
- 5) ... in my family plays tennis. Please teach me.
- 6) ... must go and do the job.
- 7) They told me ... about their neighbours. Who are they?
- 8) Have you got ... interesting to read?
- 9) There was ... interesting in the show. We didn't like it at all.

7 Say it in a different way.

Example: Jim didn't have anything for lunch. Jim had nothing for lunch.

- 1) We didn't meet anybody in the street.
- 2) The boy didn't watch anything on TV yesterday.
- 3) The tourist didn't see anything interesting in the city centre.
- 4) There wasn't anything funny in his words.
- 5) They didn't tell us anything new.
- 6) My friends didn't have anything to do yesterday evening.
- 7) Molly doesn't cook anything for her family, her sister does it.
- 8) Mr Richardson didn't take anybody to the zoo in the morning.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Use the right forms to complete the sentences.

1) When I was in Great Britain, I often (understand) what English people were saying. 2) I know Bob (understand) my question yesterday. 3) They don't (understand) Italian. 4) Do you think Tom (understand) what he is doing? 5) Tanya spoke some English and she (understand) a lot.

9 Use *anybody, anything, nobody, nothing, everybody, everything* to complete the sentences.


1) There is ... in the garden. All the visitors are in the museum. 2) Is there ... in the bag? — No, there isn't. 3) Is there ... here who can speak English? 4) She doesn't know his address, his telephone number, where he works. She says she knows ... about him. 5) If ... is clear to you, begin doing the exercise. 6) Is ... in the classroom? — Yes, all the students are here.

- 10** Look at the map of Russia and write what cities are in the west of our country.



Step 2

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1** Listen,  (3), and say which sentences you hear.
- 1) a) Somebody can help us to do the job.
b) Anybody can help us to do the job.
 - 2) a) Is there everybody in the classroom?
b) Is there anybody in the classroom?
 - 3) a) There is nothing on the garden bench.
b) There is something on the garden bench.
 - 4) a) I know nobody here.
b) I don't know anybody here.
 - 5) a) The tourists liked everything they saw.
b) The tourists liked not a thing they saw.
 - 6) a) Did the pupils understand everything?
b) Did the pupils understand anything?

- 2** Say it in a different way.

1) I don't know anybody here. 2) I don't think anybody can help us. 3) I can't see anything behind the window. 4) We don't understand anything. 5) They couldn't buy anything in the supermarket. 6) We haven't got any money. 7) Don't ask anybody to help you. 8) He doesn't like anything on the menu.

- 3** Speak about your class. Use *everybody*, *not everybody*, *nobody*.

... speaks Italian.
... learns to play tennis.

- ... likes pop music.
- ... is a good football player.
- ... can sing or dance.
- ... plays golf.
- ... has a pet.
- ... wants to be an engineer.
- ... goes to the sea for holidays.
- ... travels about Russia.
- ... can draw or paint well.
- ... wants to speak good English.


4

Listen,  (4), and repeat. What do the new words mean?

column ['kɒləm]: a tall column, the column in the centre of the square. The Bolshoi Theatre has got eight columns. There is a tall column in the centre of Dvortsovaya Square in St Petersburg.

tsar (tzar) [zɑ:]: Tsar Peter the Great, Russian tsars. Which of Russian tsars do you know?

5

Listen,  (5), and read.

A.

appear [ə'piə] появляться

bank [bæŋk] берег (*реки*)

change [tʃeɪnʒ] 1) менять, изменять; 2) переодеваться

fast [fɑ:st] 1) быстрый; 2) быстро

found [faʊnd] основывать

monument ['mɒnjumənt] памятник

move [mu:v] 1) двигаться; 2) переезжать, перевозить

palace ['pælɪs] дворец

B.

appear: to appear in the hall, to appear in the city. When the lady appeared in the room, everybody got up.

bank: the bank of the river, the right bank, the left bank. A man was fishing on the opposite bank.

change: to change the name, to change the job, to change the dress, to change trains. Some things never change, do they? After a few days the weather changed.

fast: 1) fast trains, fast cars. It was a very fast trip. My watch is five minutes fast. 2) to drive fast, to walk fast, to run fast. Could you drive faster, please? Run as fast as you can.

found (founded): to found a city, to found a newspaper, to found a university. Mikhail Lomonosov founded Moscow

University. Who founded the Pushkin Museum in Moscow? — Ivan Tsvetaev did.

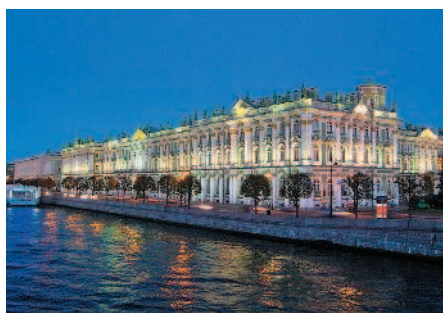
monument: a monument to Alexander Pushkin, a monument to the queen. There were some historic monuments in the square.

move: to move to a new place, to move the bookcase away from the wall, to move fast. Jill moved to Yaroslavl last month.

palace: Winter Palace, a beautiful palace, an old palace. Winter Palace is situated in Palace Square in St Petersburg.

6

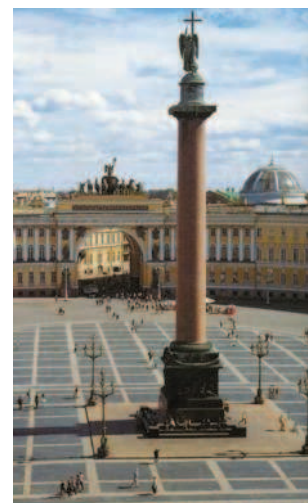
A. Read the text, give it a name. Say why many tourists would like to come to St Petersburg again.



St Petersburg is a famous Russian city situated on the Neva ['ni:və] River near the Baltic ['bɔ:ltɪk] Sea. The first name of the city was St Petersburg after Saint Peter. In 1914 the city got the name of Petrograd and changed it for Leningrad in 1924. It became St Petersburg again in 1991.

Peter the Great founded the city in 1703 and moved the capital from Moscow to St Petersburg in 1712. The new city became home of Russian tsars and began to grow fast. Soon beautiful Winter Palace appeared in Dvortsovaya (Palace) Square with a tall column in its centre. You can see the famous monument to Peter the Great on the bank of the Neva River.

St Petersburg is famous for its palaces and bridges (there are 342 bridges in the city), its churches, theatres and museums, its wonderful parks and gardens. The Summer Garden is one of them. Every year a lot of tourists come to see this beautiful city. They walk along the straight streets of St Petersburg, enjoy boat trips, take lots of pictures and often come back to it.



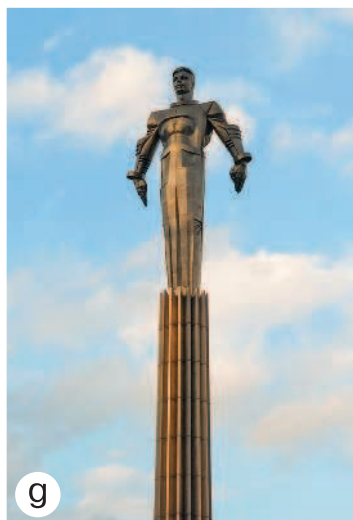
B. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about St Petersburg.

7

Match the pictures and the names.

- 1) The monument to Alexander Pushkin in Moscow.
- 2) The monument to Alexander Suvorov in St Petersburg.

- 3) The monument to Peter the Great in St Petersburg.
- 4) The monument to Ivan Fyodorov in Moscow.
- 5) The monument to Alexander Pushkin in St Petersburg.
- 6) The monument to Georgy Zhukov in Moscow.
- 7) The monument to Yury Gagarin in Moscow.
- 8) The monument to Catherine the Great in St Petersburg.



DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Complete the sentences with the new words.

moved, appear, changing, fast, banks, columns, monuments, founded

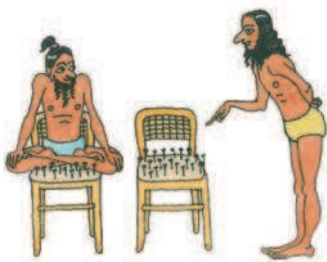
- 1) Every river has two
- 2) In 1703 Tsar Peter ... a new city near the Baltic Sea.
- 3) Moscow, the capital of the country, is ... very fast.
- 4) The tall ... make the theatre look very beautiful.
- 5) Do you know that there are ... to animals in different places of the world?
- 6) The capital ... from Moscow to St Petersburg and then back to Moscow.
- 7) More and more new theatres and museums ... in our city every year.
- 8) Everything around us changes very

9 Complete the sentences. Use *nobody*, *everybody*, *everything*.

- 1) ... is green and beautiful in spring.
- 2) ... likes cold and rainy days in autumn.
- 3) ... likes to stay at home on cold winter days.
- 4) ... is yellow, green and red in autumn forests.
- 5) ... was wet and cold from the rain.

10 Match the pictures with the sentences.

- a) I'm sorry, I'm late, nobody told me I was beginning the concert.
- b) No, no, Mr Perry, everybody thinks that your story is very interesting.
- c) Excuse me, is anybody sitting here?



1.



2.



3.

Step 3

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen, (6), and match the pictures (1—6) with the names of the places (a—e).

a) St Petersburg (2)
b) Moscow

c) Kazan
d) Kostroma

e) Holland



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

2 Read these words and word combinations.

beautiful columns
tall columns

to drive fast
to run fast

to found a town
to found a city

anybody
everybody

a fast train
a fast car

to move slowly
to move fast

to appear in the hall
to appear in the street

something
anything

wonderful palaces
old palaces

to change trains
to change planes

somebody
nobody

everything
nothing

- 3** Read the text and say why many people don't like the climate of St Petersburg.

St Petersburg, the City on the Baltic Sea



A lot of people think that St Petersburg is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Its straight streets, wonderful palaces, green parks and squares leave nobody cold. But at the same time not so many people would like to move to St Petersburg and live there. You can ask why. The answer is: because of the climate. The city is situated near the Baltic Sea. The winds often blow from the sea and bring¹ cold and rains. The weather in St Petersburg is

often nasty. There aren't many sunny days. The strong winds make autumns and winters very unpleasant. The Neva is one of the coldest rivers and only very brave people swim in it on hot days.

As you see, the climate in St Petersburg is far from good but it doesn't stop thousands of tourists who come from different places to see the city. People who live in St Petersburg usually say that their city is the best and they will never change it for any city of the world.

- 4** Speak about St Petersburg.

| 1. The name | 2. How it began |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the first name • got the name of Petrograd in 1914 • changed the name for Leningrad • became St Petersburg again | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • founded the city in 1703 • moved the capital to Petersburg in 1712 • became the home of Russian tsars • began to grow fast • Peter for short |

¹ to bring [brɪŋ] (brought) [brɔ:t] — приносить