

hello

how are you?



I'm great



I'm good
Not bad



I'm alright/ok
Can't complain



I'm ill
I feel sick



I'm ill
I've got a cold



I'm ill/I've got a
temperature



I'm angry
I'm fuming



I'm not ok



I'm stressed



I'm excited



I'm not so good



I'm hungry



I'm in love



I'm sad/upset



I'm tired



I'm thirsty

[ð]

Father, mother, sister, brother —
hand in hand with one another.

[θ]

I thought a thought. But the thought
I thought wasn't the thought
I thought I thought.



4. Fill the gaps with the correct adjective from the box.

• bald tall thin thick red

- a. You should eat more because you are too _____.
- b. Your eyes are _____. Have you been crying?
- c. He doesn't have much hair. He's almost _____.
- d. You can reach the top shelf because you are so _____.
- e. She has beautiful, _____, black hair.

5. Look at the pictures. Describe each person in a sentence.

- a. Kyle is tall and thin and has black hair.
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____



1. Do you have a pet? Imagine that your pet could speak for a day. What do you think it would say?
2. Write about your favorite animal. What would a day in the life of that animal be?
3. Imagine that you were a dog and that you have forgotten where you buried your bone. Write a story about how you finally find (or don't find) the bone.
4. Write a story about a dog that finds the biggest dinosaur bone of his life. What do you think the dog would do?
5. Write about a day in the life of your favorite dinosaur.

Мы используем инфинитив с *to*:

- когда говорим о цели.
He went **to buy** some bread.
- после **would love/like/prefer**.
I'd love **to see** you tonight.
- после прилагательных (**angry, glad, happy, sorry, pleased, annoyed, etc.**)
I'm glad **to see** you here.
- с **too** или **enough**.
He's too old **to drive**.
She's clever enough **to understand** it.
- после ряда глаголов (**advise, agree, appear, decide, expect, forget, hope, manage, offer, promise, refuse, seem, want, etc.**).
I hope **to meet** him again.
- после **where, how, what, who, which**, кроме **why**, после которого инфинитив с *to* не употребляется.
I don't know **what to do**.
НО Nobody knew **why** he was angry.

Мы используем инфинитив без *to*:

- после модальных глаголов (**can, must, etc.**)
We **must leave** soon.
- после **let/make/hear/see** + дополнение.
My dad **lets me use** his computer.

Мы используем герундий (*-ing form*):

- как **существительное**.
Smoking is dangerous.
- после **love, like, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer**.
I love **going** to the theatre.
- после **start, begin, stop, finish**.
He **started doing** his homework at 5:00 pm.
- после **go**, когда говорим о спорте.
She went **skiing** last Sunday.
- после ряда глаголов (**avoid, admit, confess to, deny, look forward to, mind, object to, prefer, regret, risk, spend, suggest, etc.**).
I don't mind **helping** you with the dishes.
- после выражений: **I'm busy, it's no use, it's (no) good, it's worth, what's the use of, be used to, there's no point (in)**.
It's worth **seeing** that film.
- после **предлогов**.
He left **without taking** his coat.
- после **hear, see**, чтобы сказать, что кто-либо слышал/видел только часть действия (интересует процесс).
I saw her **crossing** the street. (Я видел ее, когда она переходила улицу. Я видел часть действия в процессе совершения.)
Но: **hear, see** + инфинитив без *to* - законченное действие, которое кто-либо слышал/видел от начала до конца.
I saw her **cross** the street. (интересует факт)

Примечание: • После глагола *help* может стоять инфинитив как с *to*, так и без *to*.

She **helped** me **(to)** fix the bicycle.

• После ряда глаголов (**begin, hate, like, love, prefer, start** и т.д.) могут идти и инфинитив с *to*, и герундий, при этом значение не меняется.

He likes **to watch** / **watching** the birds.

• Если лицо/предмет, действие которого выражено инфинитивом, совпадает с подлежащим, то оно перед инфинитивом опускается. Если же они не совпадают, то тогда личное местоимение-дополнение (*me, you, him, etc.*)/ имя собственное (*Helen*)/сущест. (*a man*) ставятся перед инфинитивом.

Сравните: I want **to be** back by 10 o'clock. I want **him** to be back by 10 o'clock.
(Я сам хочу вернуться.) (Я хочу, чтобы он вернулся.)

2 Underline the correct item.

- 1 Penny loves visiting / visit museums.
- 2 Jane isn't used to get up / getting up early in the morning.
- 3 Nikos agreed buy / to buy my old laptop.
- 4 Swimming / To swim keeps you fit.
- 5 They decided selling / to sell their old car.
- 6 I'm busy to do / doing my homework at the moment.
- 7 His teacher made him apologise / to apologise for his bad behaviour.
- 8 The boys went hiking / to hike in the woods yesterday.
- 9 His parents let him to go / go to the party.
- 10 Joan spent all day to shop / shopping.
- 11 I'd love to visit / visiting India one day.

3 Fill in the gaps with a verb from the list below. Put it in the correct form.

- | post | finish | lend | need | take | borrow |
|--|--------|------|--|------|--------|
| 1 They managed <i>to finish</i> the project on time. | | | | | |
| 2 Linda may some help with the ironing. | | | | | |
| 3 Could you this parcel for me, please? | | | | | |
| | | | 4 Dad promised us to the circus on Sunday. | | |
| | | | 5 Bruno won't let me his car. | | |
| | | | 6 She refused him some money. | | |

Let's Talk

6 Books

<p>What was the last book you read?</p>	<p>If you don't like a book, do you still try to finish it?</p>
<p>Who is your favourite author?</p>	<p>What kind of books do you like to read?</p>
<p>Have you ever read a book that had a big effect on your life?</p>	<p>Do you have an eReader?</p>
<p>Do you sometimes reread your favourite books?</p>	<p>Can you judge a book by its cover?</p>
<p>Have you read a book that you thought was overrated?</p>	<p>How do you decide what books to read?</p>

It was two weeks before Christmas, and Mrs Smith was very busy. She bought a lot of Christmas cards to send to her friends and to her husband's friends, and put them on the table in the living-room. Then, when her husband came home from work, she said to him, 'Here are the Christmas cards for our friends, and here are some stamps, a pen and our book of addresses. Will you please write the cards while I am cooking the dinner?'

Mr Smith did not say anything, but walked out of the living-room and went to his study. Mrs Smith was very angry with him, but did not say anything either.

Then a minute later he came back with a box full of Christmas cards. All of them had addresses and stamps on them.

'These are from last year,' he said. 'I forgot to post them.'

When was Mrs Smith very busy ?

What did she do ?

Why did she buy the cards ?

Where did she put them ?

What did she say to her husband ?

What did Mr Smith say ?

What did he do ?

How did Mrs Smith feel ?

What did she say ?

What did Mr Smith do a minute later ?

What did he say ?

Listening!
(Open your copybooks , listen and write your answers!
The write your result in WhatsApp!)



PART 4

Questions 20–25

- Look at the six sentences for this part.
- You will hear a conversation between a young man, Mike, and his sister, Ann. They are talking about buying a wedding present for some friends of theirs.
- Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.
- If it is correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under **A** for **YES**. If it is not correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under **B** for **NO**.

- | | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 20 | Mike likes to plan ahead more than Ann does. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 21 | Ann thinks they should buy a useful present. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 22 | Mike thinks he should choose the present. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 23 | Mike has known Tony the longest. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 24 | Mike thinks he will enjoy the wedding. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 25 | Ann prefers large weddings. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

70 Complete the conversation between a travel agent and a woman,
using the infinitive or the -ing form.

A: Good morning, madam. Can I 1) ..*help*..... (help) you?

W: Yes. I'd like 2) (book) a holiday please.

A: Certainly. I must 3) (ask) you a few questions.

Now... where would you like 4) (go)? How long are you

going 5) (stay)? Would you prefer

6) (have) a relaxing beach holiday or 7) (go)

sightseeing? Which countries are you interested in 8)

(visit)? What means of transport do you prefer?

W: Well, young man. I don't know where 9) (go) or how

long 10) (stay). I hate 11) (go)

to the beach and I don't enjoy sightseeing. I don't want 12)

..... (visit) any foreign countries because foreign food

makes me 13) (feel) ill. As for means of transport, I'm too frightened 14) (fly)

in an aeroplane. I hate 15) (go) on boats, I don't like 16) (travel) by train

and 17) (travel) on a coach makes me 18) (feel) sick.

A: Well madam, I don't know what 19) (suggest). I don't want 20) (appear)

rude, but I really think you should 21) (stay) at home!!

