

GRAMMAR

Words

- Argue with your friend
- Eat too much ice cream
- Take care of your pet
- Spend too much time in front of the TV
 - Get enough sleep
 - Get regular exercise

4



Should



To give advice

Use **should** - **shouldn't** and the ideas below to make sentences about each picture.

1. You shouldn't argue with your friends.

2. You shouldn't eat too much ice cream.

3. You shouldn't spend too much time in front of the TV.

4. You should get enough sleep.

5. You should get regular exercise.

6. You should take care of your pet.

Rewrite the sentences using *unless*.

unless = if not

1. I won't take you to the party if you don't tidy your room.

I won't take you to the party unless you tidy your room.

2. If the children don't behave themselves, they won't go to the zoo.

Unless the children behave themselves, they won't go to the zoo.

3. If Jim doesn't pay the electricity bill, it will get cut off.

Unless Jim pays his electricity bill, it will get cut off.

4. If the students don't study, they won't pass their exams.

Unless the students study, they won't pass their exams.

Use the notes to make sentences.

Coping with Tests. Don't Stress.

- Do you have an important test? Don't go to bed late.
- Do you want to do well? Revise early!
- Do you forget easily? Make notes as you read.
- Do you have a lot to study? Make a plan.

(If you), [you should].

If you have an important test,
you shouldn't go to bed late.



Use the notes to make sentences.

Coping with Tests. Don't Stress.

- Do you have an important test? Don't go to bed late.
- Do you want to do well? Revise early!
- Do you forget easily? Make notes as you read.
- Do you have a lot to study? Make a plan.



(If you), [you should].

If you want to do well,
you should revise early.



Coping with Tests. Don't Stress.

- Do you have an important test? Don't go to bed late.
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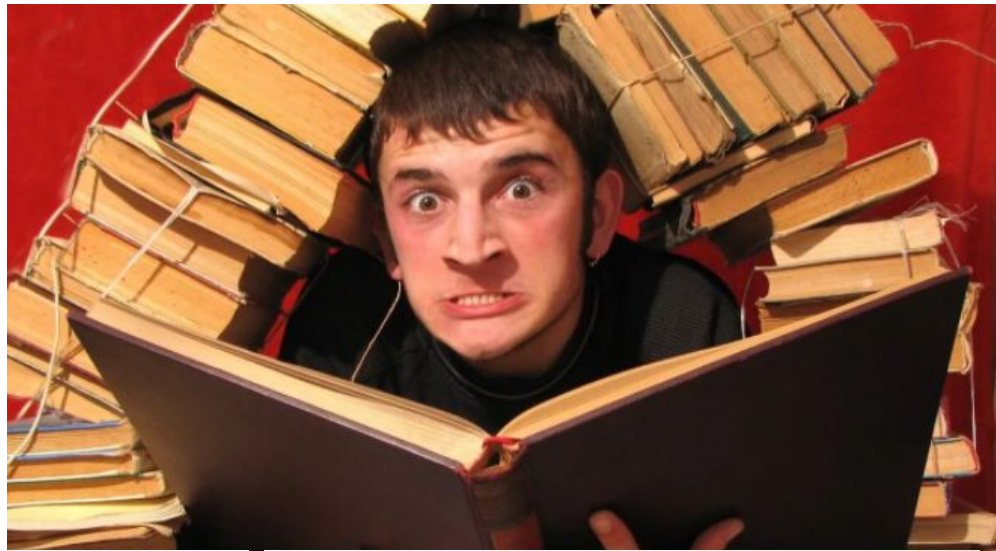


If you forget easily,
you should make notes.

Use the notes to make sentences.

Coping with Tests. Don't Stress.

- Do you have an important test? Don't go to bed late.
- Do you want to do well? Revise early!
- Do you forget easily? Make notes as you read.
- Do you have a lot to study? Make a plan.



(If you), [you should].

If you have a lot to study,
you should make a plan.





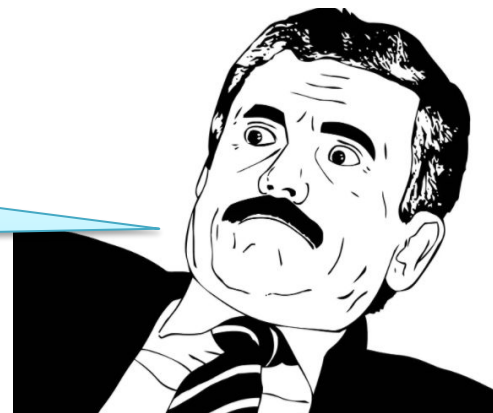
Do you know t
ach

een



Let's learn!

No!



Ache



Употребление: в роли существительного слово «**ache**» используется для обозначения ноющей, **продолжительной** или «тупой» боли.

Таким образом, оно часто употребляется в сочетаниях: «**headache**» (головная боль), «**stomachache**» (боль в животе), «**backache**» (боль в спине), «**heartache**» (боль в сердце), «earache» (ушная боль).

У меня **болит** живот. – I have a **stomachache** (продолжительная боль, но сносная).

My **backache** is killing me! – **Боль в спине** просто убивает меня!

I've had a terrible **headache** since morning. – У меня ужасная **мигрень** с утра.

Sore

Произношение и перевод: [sɔ:r] – больной, воспаленный, рана, язва, нарыв.

Значение: чувствительное или пораженное инфекцией место на теле.

Употребление: может выступать как **прилагательное** (больной, чувствительный) и как **существительное** (рана, язва, воспаление). Оба случая указывают на **внешнее повреждение** кожи или тканей.

He has a big **sore** on his arm. – У него большая **рана** на руке.

I had a **sore throat** and aching limbs. – У меня была **боль** в горле и ломота в конечностях.

The patient has a **sore** throat. – У пациента **болит** горло (больное, чувствительное горло).



Ache or **sore**? Complete the gaps. Which are one word? Check in your dictionaries.

1. Headache

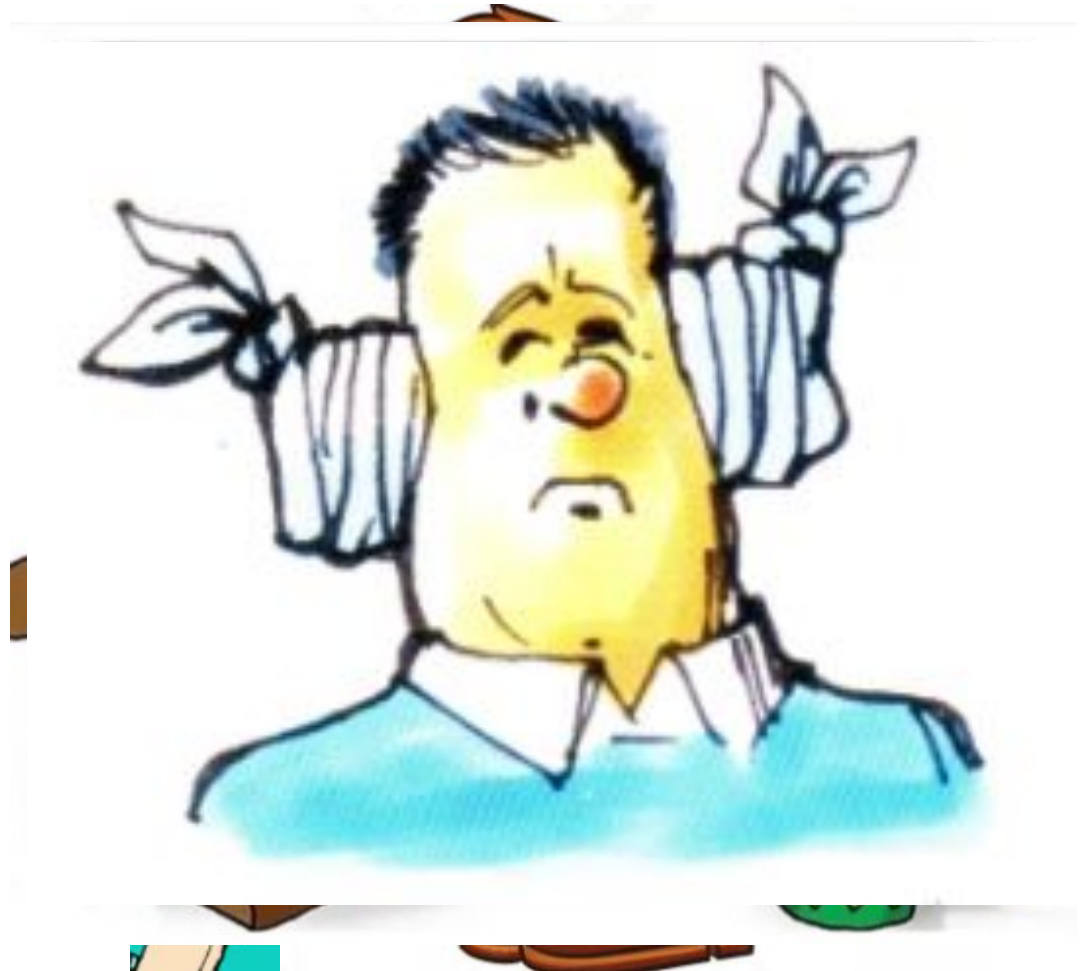
2. Toothache

3. Stomachache

4. Sore throat

5. Backache

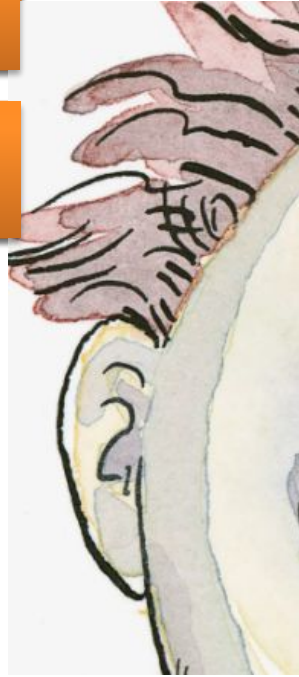
6. Earache



Ache or **sore**? Complete the gaps. Which are one word? Check in your dictionaries.

7. Sore eyes

8. Sore thumb



Learn phrasal verbs.



(to collapse)

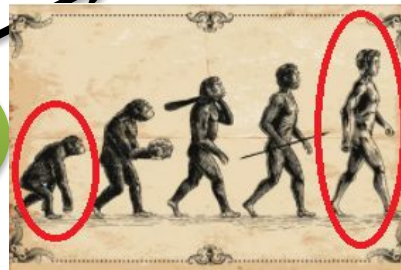
apart



Fall

(not able to do
sth on time)

behind



out with sb

(to quarrel and stop
being friends)



Match.

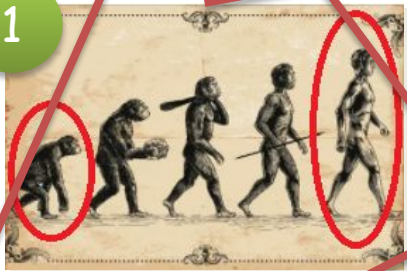
To fall apart

To fall out with sb

To fall behind

ДВИЖ
ENGLISH

1



2



3



8



5



6



7



4



Fill in the gaps with the appropriate particles. Make your own sentences.

1. She has fallen .. **out with** John because he lied to her.
2. He had to stay in hospital for two weeks, so he fell ... **behind** ... with his lessons.
3. I've had this toy train since I was a child, but now it's falling
- apart**
4. You're falling .. **behind** . with your rent.
5. My old briefcase is falling .. **apart** ... I'll have to buy a new one.
6. He left home after falling ... **out with** . his parents.