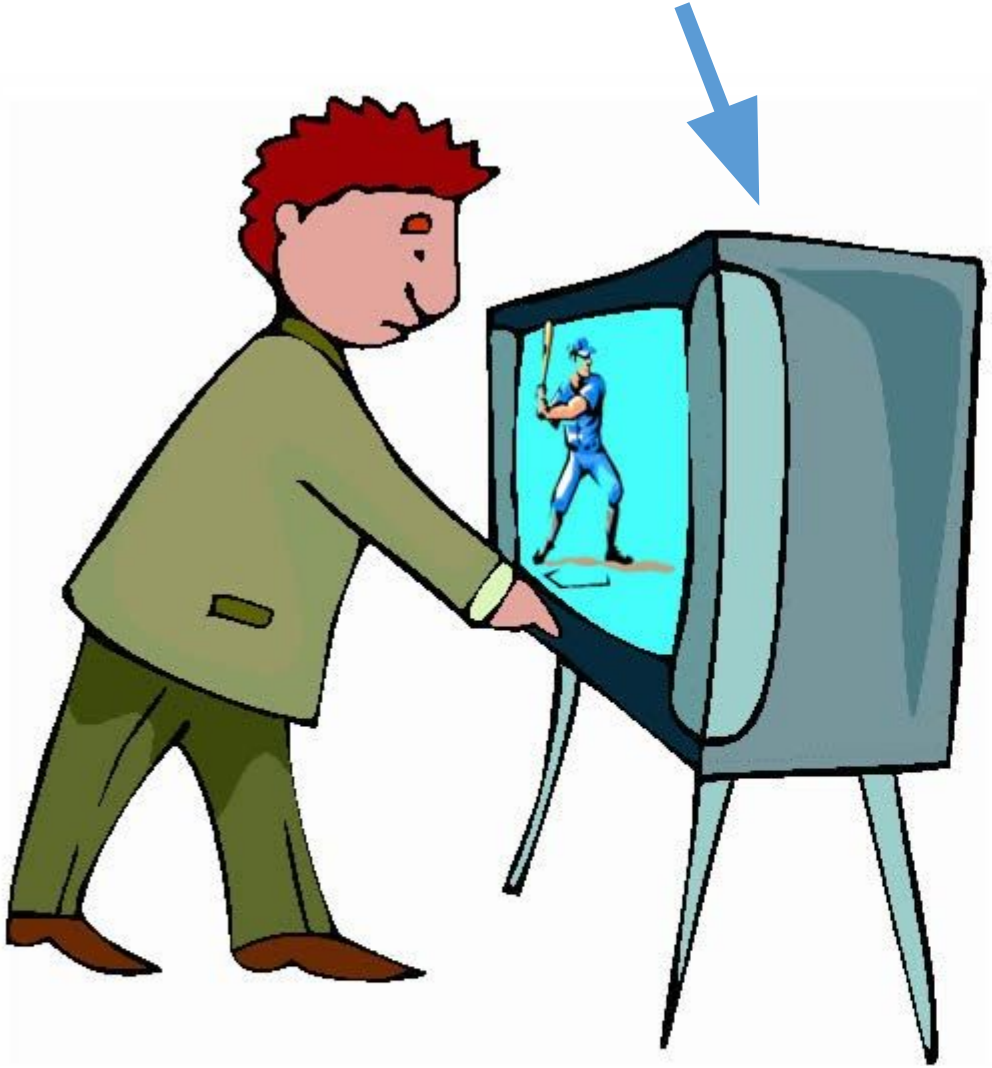
Better safe than sorry

Module 1 b

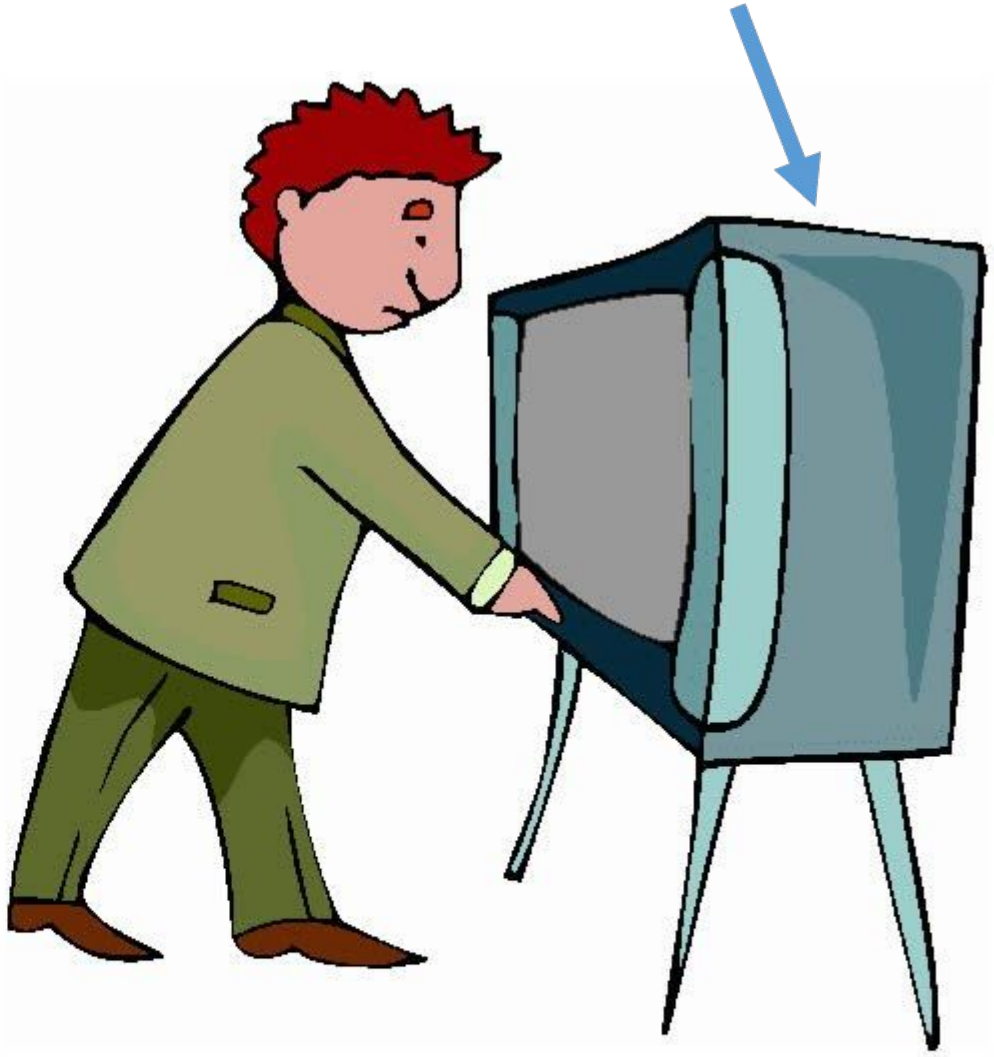
a) It is better to do something to protect yourself than to be sorry later.
b) Don't be sorry if you are safe.

peephole

switched on



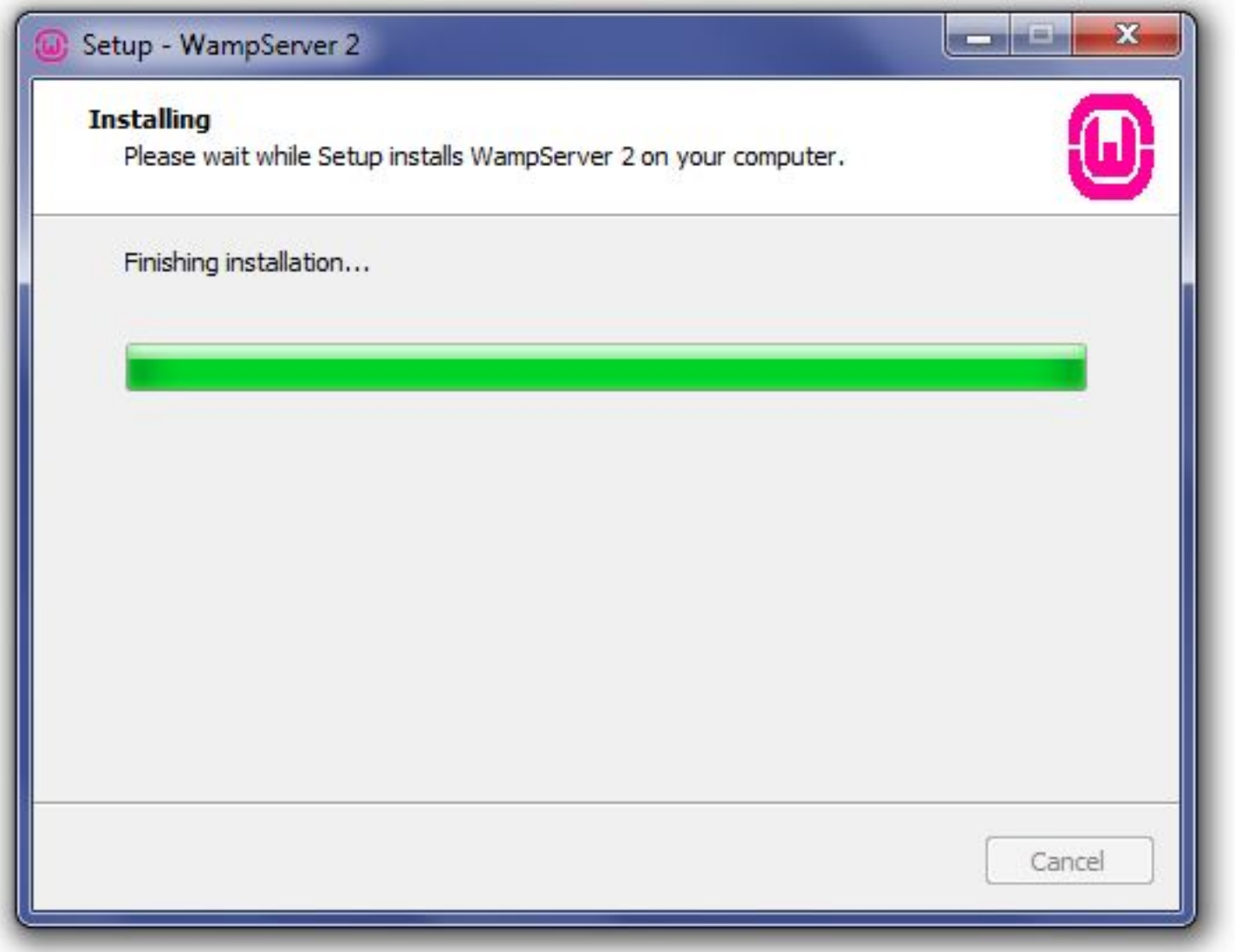
switched off



Identification (ID)

Alarm system

Install


Setup - WampServer 2
Installing
Please wait while Setup installs WampServer 2 on your computer.
Finishing installation...
Cancel

Hand over

FROM DUSK TO DAWN

Outside lights

1. give to someone — **hand over** — отдать кому-нибудь/передать
2. identification — **ID** — идентификация/ID
3. a small hole to look through — **peephole** — небольшая дырка, через которую можно глядеть/дверной глазок
4. machine that signals danger — **alarm system** — устройство, которое сигнализирует при опасности/ сигнализация
5. connect or fix something in position — **install** — соединить или зафиксировать что-нибудь в определенной позиции/установить
6. turned on — **switched on** — включена

Dan: Hi, Jo. What's your dad doing?

Jo: He's installing an alarm system.

Dan: What for?

Jo: Well, there are burglars around here. They're stealing things from people's houses.

Dan: Really?

Jo: Yes, you should tell your parents.

Dan: You're right. They should probably install an alarm, too.

Jo: And you should be careful with your keys. Don't lose them, or leave them near an open window.

Dan: I didn't think of that.

Jo: You know there's a lot of crime in cities these days.

Dan: I think you're right. We should be careful.

Jo: Yeah, better safe than sorry!

Where are the speakers?

The boys are probably in Jo's home.

1 What is Jo's dad doing?

2 What problems do the burglars cause?

3 What advice does Jo give Dan?

1 – Jo's dad is installing an alarm system.

2 – The burglars
are stealing things from people's home.

3 – Jo advises Dan to tell his parents about the burglars and to be careful with his keys.

Adjectives and Adverbs
(Прилагательные и наречия)

adjective + -ly = adverb
прилагательное + -ly = наречие

Spelling (Правописание) -ly

1. К большинству прилагательных добавляетя -ly:
fluent — fluently, complete — completely, special — specially

2. -y на конце прилагательных: ~~y~~ → i + -ly

sleepy — sleepily, happy — happily, easy — easily

3. -le на конце прилагательных: ~~e~~ → y

simple — simply, gentle — gently, terrible — terribly

4. -ic на конце прилагательных: -ic + -al + -ly

basic — basically, tragic — tragically, dramatic — dramatically

Исключение!

adjective = adverb

good (хороший) — **well** (хорошо)

a good singer — to sing well

Форма наречия совпадает с формой прилагательного:
hard, fast, early, late, high, low, straight, far.

adjectives (какой?) — adverbs (как?)	adjectives (какой?) — adverbs (как?)
hard work *(тяжёлая работа)* — to work hard *(работать усердно)*	a high mountain — to jump high
a fast car — to drive fast	a low hill — to fly low
an early bird — to get up early	straight hair — to go straight
a late visitor — to go to bed late	a far journey — to travel far

polite/politely

1. He is a very _____ man.
2. He speaks very _____.

happy/happily

3. She is smiling _____.
4. She looks very _____.

careful/carefully

5. He drives very _____.
6. He is a very _____ driver.

smart/smartly

7. She usually wears _____ dresses.
8. She always dresses very _____.

fluent/fluently

9. They are _____ in French.
10. They don't speak Italian _____.

easy/easily

11. He solved all the problems _____.
12. The exam was quite _____.

And remember that if a burglar **breaks in**, don't **put up** a fight. **Hand over** valuables. Never **run after** them.

Phrasal verb
Фразовый глагол

(глагол + частица)

Глагол + частица = другое значение

Значение фразового глагола отличается от основного глагола.
В словарях фразовые глаголы даются в алфавитном порядке по дополнительной частице

Run ≠ run after

Run – бежать
Run after –

Run out of — no more left — истощить свой запас (ничего больше не осталось)

Run into — meet by chance — столкнуться (встретиться случайно)

Run after — chase — преследовать (бежать за кем-то)

1 Dan ran ..... Jo on his way home.

2 He ran ..... milk, so he went to buy some.

3 The police are running ..... a robber.

1 – into; 2 – out of; 3 – after.

1) I've run *out/into* coffee.
2) Guess who I ran *out/into* in High Street this afternoon?
3) John grabbed his school bag and ran *into/after* the other children.
4) I've run *into/out* him once or twice.
5) They had run *after/out* of time.

1 – out; 2 – into; 3 – after; 4 – into; 5 – out.

Should
(Следует)

Should — модальный глагол. Он не меняется. Перед ним и после него не ставится ***to***. ***Should*** употребляется, чтобы дать совет.

I/He/She/It/We/You/They should V

I/He/She/It/We/You/They shouldn't V

Should I/he/she/it/we/you/they V ...?

*You are tired. You **should** have a rest!* *Ты устал. Тебе нужно отдохнуть!*

*You **shouldn't** eat so much. It's bad for you.* Ты не должен так много есть. Это плохо для тебя.

Найди и прочитай примеры с should в диалоге

1 a friend who has a splitting headache. (take a painkiller)

► *A: I've got a splitting headache.* - У меня голова раскалывается.

B: You should take a painkiller. Ты должен принять обезболивающее.

2 your brother who feels tired. (go to bed)

A: I'am so tired today — Я так сегодня устал.

B: You should go to bed — Тебе нужно пойти в кровать.

3 your sister who's got a toothache. (see a dentist)

A: Sorry, I can't go to cinema, because I've got a toothache — Извини, я не могу пойти в кино, потому что у меня болит зуб.

B: You should see a dentist — Тебе нужно показаться дантисту.

4 a friend who always loses his keys. (keep them in your pocket)

A: O, dear. I've lost my keys again. — О, боже. Я снова потерял свои ключи

B: You are always losing them! You shouldn't keep them in the pocket with your mobile phone or money — Ты всегда их теряешь! Ты не должен держать их в кармане вместе с твоим мобильным телефоном или деньгами.

5 a friend who is nervous about her exams. (not worry so much)

A: I have my exams next week. I'm so nervous about it. — У меня экзамены на следующей неделе. Я нервничаю по этому поводу.

B: You shouldn't worry about this. — Ты не должна беспокоиться об этом.

6 your aunt whose feet hurt. (take off your shoes)

A: Stop! Don't be so fast. My feet hurt. — Стой, пожалуйста. Не так быстро. У меня ноги болят.

B: You should take off your shoes. — Вам нужно снять туфли.

1) Jim doesn't lock the door when he is in. He also leaves his keys next to the door.

1 – Jim should lock the door when he is in. He shouldn't leave his keys next to the door.

2) Liz switches off her mobile phone and leaves it in her bag before going to bed.

2- Liz should keep her mobile phone switched on

3) Mr Cooper hasn't got any lights outside his house. It's very dark there at night.

3 – He should install dusk-to-dawn outside lights.

4) The Browns often travel and leave their flat for a week or longer. There isn't an alarm system in the flat.

4 – They should fit an alarm system in the flat.

– You're going to listen to a radio programme with a message from the police. Listen and say what its aim is:

a) to tell about crimes in the area;

b) to give the listeners some advice how to protect themselves.

- Walk in well-lit **1)** ..... .
- Always have your **2)** ..... with you.
- Keep your **3)** ..... close to you and don't carry a lot of cash.
- Don't leave expensive **4)** ..... or bags for all to see in your car.
- Join Neighbourhood Watch.[1]
- Get a **5)** ..... alarm.

well-lit (хорошо освещенный), *cash* (наличные деньги), *Neighbourhood Watch* (организация, аналогичная народной дружине в России).

Keys: 1 – areas; 2 – mobile phone; 3 – money; 4 – items; 5 – burglar.)

▶ *A: What should we do before answering the door?*

B: We should look through the peephole and put the chain on the door. etc

What should I/we do to ... ? (Что мне/нам делать, чтобы ... ?)
What's the best way to ... ? (Какой самый лучший способ ... ?)
How can I/we ... ? (Как/Каким образом я/мы могу/можем ... ?)
I think you should... (Я думаю, вам надо/следует...)
I don't think you should... (Я не думаю, что вы должны...)
You should... (Вам следует...)
You should not... (Вы не должны / Вам не следует...)
How about ... ? (Как насчет ... ?)
Why don't you ... ? (Почему бы тебе не ... ?)

№1. Выбрать подходящий вариант и переписать в тетрадь целиком предложения.

1 Always look through the **peephole / chain** before you open the door.
2 Don't **run after / hand over** the burglar!
3 A burglar **let / broke** into our house yesterday.
4 He is **installing / stealing** an alarm system.
5 Keep your mobile phone **switched / fitted on** at night.

№3. Подобрать подходящий фразовый глагол По смыслу и переписать предложения в тетрадь.

• run into • run after • run out

1 I tried to ..... the thief, but he was too fast for me.
2 Did you ..... Mr Jones the other day?
3 Oh, no! The guests will be here in a minute and we are ..... of coffee.

№2. Образовать из прилагательных наречия (- ly)
и вписать предложения по смыслу (перенести все предложения в тетрадь с переводом)

• safe • sure • real • bad • careful • proper

1 Read the leaflet ..... .
2 I'm sorry I behaved so ..... at your party last week.
3 Have a nice trip and drive ..... .
4 Make sure the lights work ..... .
5 Do you ..... like living in a big city?
6 I'm ..... sorry for being late.

№4. Составить 4 предложения со глаголом
Should / shouldn’t и данными фразами.
Записать и перевести на русский язык.

- carry a lot of money with you
- use a belt bag
- keep your wallet in your back pocket
- be careful in crowded places

№5. Выбрать подходящий вариант ответа, переписать в тетрадь с переводом.

1 A: What’s the best way to avoid pickpockets?
B: a You should look after your wallet.
b Don’t be so silly!

2 A: How about joining Neighbourhood Watch?
B: a Really?
b I didn’t think of that.

3 A: How can we protect our home?
B: a Why don’t you fit an alarm system?
b Walk in well-lit places.

4 A: What should we do before we leave the house?
B: a You should fit an alarm system.
b You should lock all the doors.