

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

UNIT 1. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS	5
Lesson 1.....	5
Lesson 2.....	8
Lesson 3.....	12
Lesson 4.....	15
Lesson 5.....	18
Lesson 6.....	21
UNIT 2. INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS	23
Lesson 1.....	23
Lesson 2.....	27
Lesson 3.....	30
Lesson 4.....	33
Lesson 5.....	35
Lesson 6.....	39
UNIT 3. HEALTHY LIFESTYLE	43
Lesson 1.....	43
Lesson 2.....	45
Lesson 3.....	48
Lesson 4.....	50
Lesson 5.....	53
Lesson 6.....	57
UNIT 4. THE WORLD OF FASHION	59
Lesson 1.....	59
Lesson 2.....	62
Lesson 3.....	64
Lesson 4.....	66
Lesson 5.....	69
Lesson 6.....	71
Lesson 7.....	74
UNIT 5. WEATHER.....	77
Lesson 1.....	77
Lesson 2.....	79
Lesson 3.....	83
Lesson 4.....	86
Lesson 5.....	87
Lesson 6.....	91
Lesson 7.....	94
UNIT 6. CLIMATE	98
Lesson 1.....	98
Lesson 2.....	100
Lesson 3.....	103
Lesson 4.....	107

Lesson 5.....	111
Lesson 6.....	117
Lesson 7.....	121
Lesson 8	124
Lesson 9.....	126
UNIT 7. LEISURE TIME.....	130
Lesson 1.....	130
Lesson 2.....	132
Lesson 3.....	135
UNIT 8. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.....	139
Lesson 1.....	139
Lesson 2.....	142
Lesson 3.....	146
UNIT 9	150
Lesson 1.....	150
Lesson 2.....	153
Lesson 3.....	156
Lesson 4.....	158
KEYS	160

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Основная цель данной работы — помочь ученикам 9 класса в освоении грамматики английского языка, в развитии навыков и умений правильно употреблять грамматические формы.

В книге представлен материал, соответствующий школьной программе, который может служить дополнением к учебнику для 9 класса и использоваться как на уроках и факультативах, так и для самостоятельной работы дома. В конце книги даны ключи.

Каждый урок в данной книге содержит тренировочные упражнения, которые дополняют учебник, что позволит учащемуся закрепить полученные на уроке знания, а учителю использовать данную книгу как дополнительный источник для подготовке к урокам.

Каждое упражнение имеет образец выполнения для самостоятельного развития и совершенствования грамматических навыков.

Приступая к работе, ученик должен внимательно прочитать задание к упражнению и пример его выполнения. Желательно не только выполнить упражнение письменно, но и проговорить всё вслух.

Успехов в изучении английского языка!

UNIT 1. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Lesson 1

.....

1. Прочитай.

1) **a nuclear** [ˈnju:kliə] **family** (малая семья) — a husband and wife and their children are a nuclear family. A nuclear family isn't very big. There are 4 members in my nuclear family — my mum, dad, my sister and me.

2) **an extended** [ɪkˈstendɪd] **family** (расширенная семья) — Extend — extended — extension; Several generations of relatives: uncles, aunts, grandparents, cousins are an extended family. How many members are there in your extended family? Do you often meet the members of your extended family? The meeting of all the relatives of the extended family is called a family reunion.

3) **a single-parent family** (семья, в которой ребёнок живёт только с мамой или только с папой) — a family where there is a mother and a child or children, or where there is only a father and a child or children.

4) **to rely** [reˈlaɪ] **on smb.** (полагаться на кого-либо) — You can always rely on your family in difficult moments of your life. It's nice if you have someone to rely on.

5) **a close-knit** [ˌkləʊsˈnɪt] **family** (сплочённая семья) — We are a close-knit family — we are always very friendly.

6) **a shoulder** [ˈʃəʊldə] **to cry on** (кто-то, кто выслушивает твои проблемы, “жилетка”, чтобы поплакаться) — Nick gave me a shoulder to cry on. My sister always comes when I need a shoulder to cry on.

7) **to deal with** (иметь дело с кем-либо, справиться с чем-либо) — In a close-knit family you can deal with your problems better. And if you deal with your problems you feel happy. Nick spent the morning dealing with his emails.

8) **to support smb.** (поддерживать кого-либо) — To support somebody means to give or be ready to give help to somebody if they need it. My parents always support me. My Granny supported us through many difficult times.

9) **to feel secure** [sɪˈkjʊə] (чувствовать себя защищённым) — Supportive family and friends make you feel secure. To feel secure means to feel safe and protected.

10) **to feel confident** (чувствовать себя уверенно) — The best way to start feeling confident is to stand with your shoulders back and chin up. It is easy to feel confident when your family support you.

11) **to get on/along** (ладить с кем-либо) — If two or more people get along, they like each other and are friendly to each other. Nick doesn't really get along with my sister's husband.

12) **siblings** (братья или сёстры) — A brother and a sister are my siblings. I have four siblings: three brothers and a sister. None of my siblings are married yet.

2. Переведи.

1. But the truth is that I had a very happy childhood, full of laughter and love, in a very **close-knit** family.

Но правда в том, что у меня было очень счастливое детство, полное смеха и любви, в очень дружной семье.

2. In all cases it is essential to keep **siblings** together.

3. I told you, Nick, you can't force them **to get along**.

4. What do you need to **feel confident** at the lesson?

5. My Mum wants me **to feel secure** and safe when I stay at home alone.

6. Nick said he was ready **to support** me with my plan to redecorate my room.

7. My parents welcomed my sincere efforts **to deal with** the problem of organizing an interesting workshop for my groupmates.

8. If you need **a shoulder to cry on**, I've got two right here.

9. If you can't **rely on** others, you have to rely on God.

3. Ответь на вопросы.

1. What is a nuclear family?

2. Are there many single-parent families in your city?

3. Do you have an extended family?

4. Do you feel support of your parents in difficult situations?

5. Who do you rely on if you have a problem at school?

6. Does your friend give you a shoulder to cry on when you have difficulties?

7. Do you get on well with your groupmates?

8. What subjects do you feel yourself confident at?

9. Do you feel secure when you find yourself in an unknown place?

10. Do you have siblings?

11. How can people deal with the quarrels in an extended family?

4. Заполни пропуски следующими словами.

siblings, get on, extended, feel secure, single-parent, a shoulder to cry on, deal with, close-knit, support, rely on, nuclear, feel confident

1. Tom has a brother and a sister. His siblings are both schoolchildren.
2. My family is a _____ one: mother, father and me.
3. We _____ well with my sister.
4. I always _____ when my Mum is near.
5. The Johnsons are a _____ family.
6. My parents always _____ me in difficult situations.
7. Sam knows he can _____ me if necessary.
8. Do you _____ when you answer the teacher's questions?
9. My sister often gives me a _____.
10. Ann is the easiest to _____ in our family.
11. How many members are there in your _____ family?
12. Mike grew up in _____ family.

5. Исправь ошибку.

1. Nelly can rely with her parents.

2. Your friends always give you a hand to cry on.

3. In our family we do a lot of things together and care for one another because we are a close-sewn family.

4. People who have a strong family behind them feel more securence.

5. If you are confidence you feel sure about your skills and abilities.

6. We can deal about life better if we are supported by our relatives.

7. Tom has a lot of relatives: parents, siblings, aunts, uncles, cousins and grandparents. He comes from a nuclear family.

Lesson 2

.....

6. Прочитай.

- 1) face: oval, round, angular, square, long
- 2) hair: wavy, straight, curly, going bald, spiky
- 3) cheeks: round, rosy, chubby, with dimples, with freckles
- 4) eyebrows: arched, thick, thin, bushy
- 5) eyes: blue, grey, brown, hazel, green, big, almond-shaped
- 6) eyelashes: thick, long short
- 7) nose: straight, crooked, snub, pointed, button, hook
- 8) mouth: small, wide, full lips, thin upper/lower lip
- 9) chin: pointed, double, square
- 10) forehead: wide, low
- 11) moustache: big, thin, thick
- 12) beard: long, short
- 13) height/build: tall, slim, skinny, muscular, broad-shouldered
- 14) age: a baby, a child, a teenager, in his/her early twenties, in his/her mid-thirties, in his/her late forties, middle-aged

7. Переведи.

1. У него широкий лоб с тонким шрамом в виде молнии.

2. Его отец носит короткую бородку.

3. Её дедушка высокий худощавый мужчина лет семидесяти пяти.

4. У этого подростка широкий лоб, курносый нос и светло-коричневые глаза.

5. Высокий лысеющий мужчина средних лет вошёл в здание.

6. Эта юная девушка с длинными ресницами и большими миндалевидными глазами моя двоюродная сестра.

7. Мальчишка с колючими волосами, овальным лицом и большим ртом оказался нашим соседом.

8. Кто из твоих подруг носит яркий макияж?
-
9. У моего старшего брата короткая борода и усы.
-
10. Какой у твоей сестры нос: прямой, курносый или заострённый?
-

Grammar Revision:

The Future Simple Tense:

will + bare infinitive (will + инфинитив без частицы to)

Мы используем **the Future Simple Tense**:

- для предсказаний будущего, основанных на том, что мы думаем, во что верим или что ожидаем, особенно после фраз и глаголов **I am sure, I am afraid, I don't know, think, believe, expect, etc**:

*I am sure Mike **will get** the job;*

- для выражения решений, принятых в момент речи:

*I like this dress. I **will buy** it;*

- для того чтобы выразить обещание (promise), угрозу (threat), предупреждение (warning), просьбу (request), надежду (hope) или предложение (offer):

*I promise I **will learn** the rules;*

- для выражения действий, событий, ситуаций, которые произойдут в будущем и которые мы не можем контролировать:

*Sam **will be** twelve years old in December.*

8. Объясни употребление Future Simple.

1. The temperature **will reach** 35°C tomorrow.
 2. I think it'll **rain** tomorrow.
 3. It is cold. I **will put on** a warm sweater.
 4. We hope Nick **will help** us.
 5. I like these shoes. I **will buy** them.
 6. Mike promises he **will visit** us.
 7. We believe he **will win** the race.
 8. I am sure he **will give** you a lift.
 9. Jane **will be** five in December.
 10. **Will you help** me with maths?
- a) предсказание, основанное на том, что мы думаем;
- b) решение, принятое в момент речи;
- c) действие, которое мы не можем контролировать;
- d) выражение обещаний, угроз, надежд, просьб и т. д.

9. Поставь глагол в скобках в Future Simple и объясни его употребление.

- a) предсказание, основанное на том, что мы думаем;
- b) решение, принятое в момент речи;
- c) действие, которое мы не можем контролировать;
- d) выражение обещаний.

1. I think I need a new dress. I (to go) _____ shopping tomorrow.

I think I need a new dress. I will go hopping tomorrow. (b)

2. I am sure they (to appear) _____ in some minutes.

3. I am afraid Tom (not come) _____ to school today.

4. My mother hopes Mary (to study) _____ hard this year.

5. We believe we (to have) _____ our vacation in May.

6. It's too late now. I (to call) _____ him tomorrow.

7. Snow (to melt) _____ in spring.

8. I am afraid we (not be) _____ on time for the meeting.

9. I don't understand this task. You (to help) _____ me with it?

10. Certainly. I (to explain) _____ it to you.

11. My watch is being repaired and I don't know when it (to be) _____ ready.

10. Прочитай ответы на вопросы, а затем вставь соответствующее вопросительное слово.

1. _____ will you go after classes? — To the library.

Where will you go after classes? — To the library.

2. _____ will they arrive? — At six p.m.

3. _____ will you buy at the Department store? — A pair of shoes.

4. _____ will they not come? — They are ill.

5. _____ will your lessons begin? — At 9 o'clock.

6. _____ will you get to London? — By air.
7. _____ will you go there? — To have a rest.
8. _____ will they come there? — Twice a week.
9. _____ will your sister send you a parcel? — Next Tuesday.
10. _____ will you invite to your birthday? — My friends.

11. Переведи.

1. Я думаю, что мой брат поддержит мою идею ремонта кухни.

2. Кто-то стучит в дверь. Я пойду и открою.

3. Я боюсь, что не встречу с Томом завтра.

4. Ты сможешь мне подготовить вечеринку на будущей неделе?

5. Возможно, мы поедem на юг на поезде.

6. Я думаю, что этот крем поможет ей избавиться от веснушек.

7. Я уверен, что фильм тебе понравится.

8. Ты голоден? Я приготовлю что-нибудь поесть.

9. Она, возможно, пострижёт волосы до плеч.

10. Скоро здесь наступит зима.

12. Исправь ошибку.

1. I promise I am on time tomorrow.

2. Nina will probably dyed her hair for the party.

3. I am sure he will laughing when he learns about it.

4. I am afraid it won't to stop raining soon.

5. I hope they recognize you at the station tomorrow. You've changed a lot.

6. We believe they will have get on well after all.

7. My sister Ann is 15 years old tomorrow.

8. I am sure we will visit Italy and Egypt recently.

9. I don't think you have problems with your beard at the party on Sunday.

Lesson 3

.....

13. Прочитай.

1) **take after somebody** — БЫТЬ ПОХОЖИМ НА: Children always take after their parents. I know that I take after my father. My sister takes after our Granny — she looks and behaves like Granny.

2) **to be strict** — БЫТЬ СТРОГИМ: Our teacher is very strict. She makes us behave well and follow the rules.

3) **to be sentimental** — БЫТЬ СЕНТИМЕНТАЛЬНЫМ: Our Granny often gets sentimental, especially when she tells us how she was bringing her children up with love and care. Jenny saved her wedding dress for sentimental reasons.

4) **to be sensible** — БЫТЬ БЛАГОРАЗУМНЫМ: Tom is very sensible — he will never do anything stupid.

5) **to be full of beans** — БЫТЬ ОЖИВЛЁННЫМ; БЫТЬ В ПРИПОДНЯТОМ НАСТРОЕНИИ: My cousin John is a very energetic person, full of beans.

6) **to be the breadwinner** — БЫТЬ КОРМИЛЬЦЕМ: Who is the breadwinner in your family? Today it often happens that mother is the breadwinner in the family.

7) **charming** — очаровательная: Ann is in her mid-twenties, very sensible, attractive and charming young lady.

8) **down-to-earth** — реалистичный, приземлённый: Ted is down-to-earth, I mean he is always very practical.

9) **broad-minded** — широкомыслящий: A broad-minded man is always willing to accept behaviour or beliefs that are different from his own.

10) **hot-tempered** — вспыльчивый: Greg frequently disagrees with what other people say. He is very hot-tempered.

Grammar Revision:

Be going to

Мы используем конструкцию **be going to**:

- для выражения планов и честолюбивых намерений на будущее:
I am going to become a famous singer one day;
- для выражения действий, которые мы решили совершить в ближайшем будущем, но ещё их ни с кем не согласовывали:
I am going to leave for London;
- для предсказаний будущего, когда тому есть свидетельства, факты:
Look at this cloud! It is going to rain.

14. Переведи.

1. I am going to visit my dentist.

2. We are going to play tennis with Nick.

3. They are going to get married soon.

4. I am going to have a garden party next week.

5. She is going to take up dancing.

6. I am going to get rid of my freckles.

7. Sam is going to change his haircut.

8. Look! She is going to cut all your flowers.

9. Mike is going to become a doctor when he finishes medical school.

10. Are you going to support your friends if they need it?

15. Подчеркни правильный вариант.

1. — What are you doing this afternoon?
— I will/am going to meet Tom for a coffee. Would you like to join us?
2. — We haven't got any milk.
— OK. I am going to/ will go and buy some.

3. — Did you return the book to the library?
— Oh no, sorry. I **will/am going to** bring it back tomorrow.
4. — What are you going to wear to Nick's garden party?
— I don't know. Probably I **am going to/will** put on my jeans.
5. — The sky is very dark today, isn't it?
— Yes, I am sure it **is going to/will** rain.
6. — Watch out! You **will/are going to** hurt yourself.
— Oh, thank you. I didn't realise the door threshold was so high.
7. — Is Nick driving into town?
— Yes, I am sure he **is going to/will** give you a lift if you ask him.
8. — I don't want to miss the start of the film.
— I am sure we **are going to/will** be on time.
9. — Listen! Sue is playing the piano.
— Yes, she **will/is going to** be a musician.

16. ВСТАВЬ *will* ИЛИ *be going to*.

1. — Would you like tea or coffee?
— Oh, I _____ have a cup of tea, please.
2. — Your hair needs cutting.
— I know. I _____ visit my hairdresser tomorrow.
3. — Have you decided which dress to buy?
— Yes, I _____ buy the blue one.
4. — Sam is half an hour late.
— I think I _____ give him a call.
5. — Your trousers are dirty.
— I know. I _____ wash it.
6. — You look very tired.
— I know. I _____ have a rest.
7. — You have to be early tomorrow.
— I _____ get up early tomorrow.
8. — I have decided what to wear for the party.
— Really? What _____ wear, then?
9. — Are you going to the city centre?
— Yes, I _____ give you a lift if you like.
10. — Watch out! You _____ knock the chair down.
— Oh, I didn't realize it was on the way.

11. — Look at that dog!
— Oh, yes. It _____ swim across the river.
12. — I'm hungry.
— Me too. I _____ make us something to eat.

17. Исправь ошибку.

1. She has bought a kilo of sugar. She will make a cake.

2. I don't know how to switch on this oven. — OK. I am going to show you.

3. Oh, I forgot my pen at home. — Don't worry! I will be give you one.

4. Why are there a lot of people? — The President will open the new hospital.

5. How can we take this fridge home? — I think, I am going to call the taxi.

6. What's that on your shirt? — It's a stain. I am going to wash it.

7. I can't lift this heavy suitcase. — I carry it for you.

8. Why don't you mop the floor? — I will write a report, so I don't have time.

Lesson 4

.....

Grammar Revision:

Мы используем **the Present Simple** и **the Present Continuous** для выражения будущего в следующих случаях:

- **the Present Continuous** — для действий, которые запланированы на ближайшее будущее и всё готово для их выполнения:
e. g. **I am leaving for** Warsaw tomorrow morning;
- **the Present Simple** — для действий, которые относятся к расписаниям и программам:
e. g. The bus arrives in London at 8.30.
* **the Present Simple** — для выражения будущего после следующих слов и фраз: **when, while, before, after, until/till, as, unless, whenever, if, as soon as, in case**, и т. д.: