**Healthy Food**

1. Eating is fun, especially when you are hungry. Most people have a favourite food. Some people enjoy eating sweet things like cakes, chocolates and ice cream. Other people enjoy savoury foods like cheese and meet. Enjoying eating is our body’s way of making sure that is gets the things it needs to work properly.

2. Food helps us to keep warm, talk, run and do all the other things we do. It helps us to grow and stay healthy.

3. Vitamins also help us to be healthy. Scientists name vitamins after the alphabet. All of them are very important, for example: vitamin C keeps our skin and gums healthy. It is found in fresh fruit and green vegetables, such as oranges, blackcurrants, lettuce. Brussels sprouts and spinach also contain a lot of vitamin C.

4. Vitamin D helps our bones to grow strong and hard, and we are able to make it for ourselves if our skin gets enough sunlight. But we can also get vitamin D if we eat fish, milk, butter, cheese and margarine. Some people buy pills and tablets containing vitamins. But most of us get more than enough of them from our food.

**1) Прочитай текст (1-4) и найди соответствия с заголовками (A-D).**

A. Витамины и алфавит. С. Ты не можешь жить без еды.

B.О вкусах не спорят. D. Укрепляющий витамин.

**2)Закончи предложения, выбрав правильный вариант.**

1. Food helps us 2. Vitamins are called after 3. We can get vitamin D

a) to keep fit a) the colors a)in oranges

b) to be healthy b) fruits and vegetables b)in milk

c) to get fun c) the alphabet c) in juice

**3) Переведи на русский язык.**

Hungry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Stay healthy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Important\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Fresh fruit\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Sunlight\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

CHRISTMAS

         The 25th of December is Christmas Day. It’s a happy holiday for many people in different countries.

         Some week before Christmas English people are busy. They send greeting cards to all their relatives and friends. You can buy Christmas cards or you can make them. Many children make their cards at school.

         People buy a Christmas tree and decorate it with toys, coloured balls and little coloured lights.

         On Christmas Eve people put their presents under the tree. When children go to bed, they put their stockings near their beds.

         At night Father Christmas comes. He has got a big bag of presents for children. He puts the presents in the children’s stockings.

         Every year there is a very big Christmas tree in the centre of London, in Trafalgar Square. This is a present from the people of Norway to the people of Great Britain. They send it to Londoners every year and Londoners decorate the Christmas tree.

         In the evening before Christmas people like to come to Trafalgar Square to look at the tree. On Christmas Eve streets in London are decorated, too.

         The shops are very busy at Christmas. People want to buy presents for their family and friends (for their nearest and dearest). And they buy a lot of food and drink for all the Christmas parties.

         People open their presents on Christmas morning and they all are happy with what they get.

         For Christmas lunch people eat turkey, potatoes and green vegetables. Then they have the Christmas pudding. At five o’clock it’s time for tea and Christmas cake.

           On Christmas people wish their nearest and dearest a merry Christmas.

         The day after Christmas is Boxing Day. People usually visit their relatives and friends. They do not work on that day.

**1.   Answer the questions.**

      1) Why are people busy some weeks before Christmas?

2) Where can people get Christmas cards?

     3)  Where is a Christmas tree from?

     4) What are the traditional Christmas dishes?

     5) What is Boxing Day?

     6) Do English people like Christmas?

**2. Complete the sentences**

1. Many children make their cards at …….

2. Father Christmas puts the presents in the children’s ………..

3. There is a very big Christmas tree in the centre of ………

4. On Christmas people wish their nearest and dearest a ……….

5. They do not………. on that day.

**Passive Voice**

**I VARIANT**

**Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в соответствующую видовременную форму:**

1. 1. Usually many folk tales (read) to babies before sleeping. 2. Many forests (put) on fire by tourists last summer. 3. His clothes (iron) always perfectly. 4. Much litter (collect) by voluntaries in the national park yesterday. 5. He (give) never bad marks. 7. She (betray) by her friend the other day.

**Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в соответствующую форму по образцу, переведите предложения:**He**(tell)**thestory**:**He **tells**the story. – He **is told**the story. (Он рассказал рассказ. – Ему рассказали рассказ.)

1. 1. She (ask) to help the lonely. 2. They (allow) to make a fire. 3. He (tell) not to shout in the forest. 4. At night the baby (read) the fairy tale. 5. Sometimes the headmaster (send) many letters.

**Passive Voice**

**II VARIANT**

**Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в соответствующую видовременную форму:**

1. 1. Sometimes they (ask) to help the elderly. 2. The day before he (help) in English. 3. The rubbish (take) out every day. 4. A week ago the pupils (take) to the park. 5. Some money (raise) by the children for the concert last month. 6. Many nursing homes (visit) by different charities regularly.

**Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в соответствующую форму по образцу, переведите предложения:**He**(tell)**thestory**:**He **tells**the story. – He **is told**the story. (Он рассказал рассказ. – Ему рассказали рассказ.)

1. 1. The teacher always (listen) attentively. 2. The son (ask) to help about the house. 3. She (teach) English well. 4. They (allow) to plant trees in the park. 5. He often (support) (by) everybody.

**Passive Voice**

**III VARIANT**

**Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в соответствующую видовременную форму:**

1. 1. This year many beasts (feed) in the forest by special guard. 2. Last winter many birds (save) from starvation. 3. Last two years Disney Land (visit) by 40 million people. 4. The Moscow Metro (use) by thousands of people. 5. The beauty of the nature (enjoy) by everybody. 6. The other day they (tell) not to disturb birds.

**Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в соответствующую форму по образцу, переведите предложения:**He**(tell)**thestory**:**He **tells**the story. – He **is told**the story. (Он рассказал рассказ. – Ему рассказали рассказ.)

1. 1. He (read) many folk tales. 2. He (listen) attentively. 3. The pupils (read) the reports. 4. The boys (ask) to help the girls. 5. They (send) telegrams before each holiday.

**Passive Voice**

**IV VARIANT**

**Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в соответствующую видовременную форму:**

1. 1. Everyone (tell) not to leave litter in the forest. 2. Last Saturday the game (play) well. 3. Very often voluntaries (ask) to support the disabled. 4. The war veterans’ stories (listen) always attentively. 5. Last year Easter (celebrate) in the beginning of April. 6.*Cadbury*chocolate (love) by all children.

**Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в соответствующую форму по образцу, переведите предложения:**He**(tell)**thestory**:**He **tells**the story. – He **is told**the story. (Он рассказал рассказ. – Ему рассказали рассказ.)

1. 1. She (write) a long letter. 2. They (allow) to raise money to save animals. 3. Tom (ask) to write the poem. 4. She (leave) some money. 5. He (tell) to take litter home.

*I.***Complete the sentences with the words:**

**envies, ignore, supports, appreciate, find a compromise**

1.My friend always … me in difficult situations. 2. If we don’t agree with each other, we can ….

3. Kate always … her classmates when they are more successful. 4. I … your advice.

5.If you don’t want to hear their advice, just … it.

**Reading** Read the text and do the task.

 Lord Byron was an aristocrat and a fashionable man. His personality attracted Britain and all Europe. He brought to his poetry romanticism of his times. He was talented and handsome, noble and brave. George Gordon Byron was born on January 22nd 1788. He spent his early years outside the capital. He lived in the north. Later his mother took him to Aberdeen. There they lived for several years. George went to Aberdeen Grammar School and there is a monument to him outside the school. Later he studied at Harrow School and Cambridge University.

 When Byron was 19, he came to London. One day the poet wrote, “I woke up and found myself famous”. It happened after the publication of his autobiographic poem “Childe Harold” in 1812. In summer of 1816 Byron left Britain forever. He travelled around Europe and soon he became a member of the Greek liberation movement, for which he died. But he did not lead the Greeks in battle as he wished. He died of fever.

Choose the correct answer.

1. George Gordon Byron was ….

a) a famous English poet b) an English dramatist c) an actor d) an alchemist

2. When Byron was a boy, he lived …

a) in London b) in Aberdeen c) in Liverpool d) in Sheffield

3. Byron studied …

a) at Aberdeen Grammar School b) at Oxford University. c) at Harrow School

d) at Aberdeen Grammar School, Harrow School and Cambridge University.

4. The text is about …

a) a famous English poet b) an English dramatist c) a famous University d) a famous book

5. George Gordon Byron died …

a) in battle b) of fever c) of tuberculosis d) of flu

1. **Read the text and write whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).**
2. Summer vacation in Australian schools is from June to August.
3. Students in the United States do not wear uniforms in schools.
4. Australian students living not far from the city mail their completed homework to the teacher.
5. It isn’t compulsory to go to the kindergarten in the United States.
6. Australian students have school meal.
7. Children ages 5 ton 16 attend school in the United States.
8. One-teacher schools are near the house in Australia.

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| --- |
| **Education in Australia vs. Education in the United States.** Each state and territory in Australia makes its own laws about education. This is also true in the United States. Both Australia and the United States have private schools available in addition to public schools. In the United States, children between the ages of five and sixteen are required to attend school. In Australia children between the ages of six and fifteen are required to attend school with the exception of Tasmania. In Tasmania children attend school until the age of sixteen. Kindergarten is required in the United States, but not in Australia. Australia’s four-term school year begins in February with a two week holiday between terms. The fourth and final term ends around December 20. The Christmas holiday coincides with the end of school and the beginning of the summer vacation. The students return to school in February. In the United States, children have their summer vacation from June to August.Australia’s primary or elementary school consists of grades one through six. Secondary school consists of grade seven through twelve. All secondary students wear uniforms to school. Students in public schools in the United States do not wear uniforms at school. Students in the United States eat a hot lunch at school. Australian students do not. In Australia large schools are found in cities along the coast. One-teacher schools are located farther out in the countryside. A teacher in the country may teach all grades, with only one or two students in a grade. Students living far from the city attend «Schools of the Air». They listen to the teacher on the radio each day when it’s time for school. Students have their own books. They answer questions over the microphone. The teacher assigns homework to do. The completed homework is mailed to the teacher. It is discussed over the microphone, corrected and mailed back. In the United States some children attend school at home. Their parents are their teachers! |
| *Glossary****vs. =versus*** *– в сравнении* ***available*** *- доступный, иметься в наличии****in addition*** *– в дополнение* ***to coincide*** *– совпадать* ***to assign*** *- определять* |