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Учебно-методический комплект Enjoy English / «Английский с удовольствием» для 8 класса состоит из следующих компонентов:

- учебника
- книги для учителя
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Учебно-методический комплект Enjoy English / «Английский с удовольствием» (8 класс) является частью учебного курса Enjoy English / «Английский с удовольствием» для 2–11 классов общеобразовательных организаций.

Учебник основывается на современных методических принципах и отвечает требованиям, предъявляемым к учебникам начала третьего тысячелетия. Тематика и аутентичный материал, используемые в учебнике, отобраны с учётом интересов восьмиклассников, ориентированы на выбор будущей профессии и продолжение образования.

Учебник состоит из четырёх разделов, каждый из которых рассчитан на одну учебную четверть. Разделы завершаются проверочными заданиями (Progress Check), позволяющими оценить достигнутый школьниками уровень овладения языком. Учебник обеспечивает подготовку к итоговой аттестации по английскому языку, предусмотренной для выпускников основной школы.

Учебник соответствует Федеральному государственному образовательному стандарту основного общего образования.

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1

WE BELONG TO THE UNIVERSE

SECTION 1

What Is the Weather Like?



1 Listen to the short dialogues.
Say what they are about.

2 Listen to the dialogues again.
Fill in the missing phrases.
Act out the dialogues.

- Nick: Hello, Mrs Green! ... !
Mrs Green: Hi, Nick! What a lovely day!
Nick: Yes, ... , isn't it?
- Jenny: Good morning, Mr Smith!
Mr Smith: Good morning, Jenny! It was raining cats and dogs all night!

Jenny: ... ? I was asleep all night. ... !
Mr Smith: Yes, isn't it?

3 Read why people talk about the weather so often. Tick the most realistic ideas. Do you know any other reasons?

- People don't know how to start a conversation.
- Everyone is interested in weather.
- The weather changes very often, and everyone wants to find out about it.
- It's a common topic for all of us.
- They don't have the Internet to look it up.
- It's a matter of custom.

4 Look through the list of words. Find the words that can be used to describe the weather.

windy, sunny, lovely, quickly, cloudy, bright, stormy, rainy, very, difficult, wet, snowy, cool, warm, boring, humid, misty, fine, nice, closely, thunder, snowfall, noisy

5 Work in pairs. Discuss the weather. Tell each other what the weather is like in different places today. Use the map.

Example: It's sunny in London today, isn't it?
— Yes, it's lovely, isn't it?

6 Say how the weather changes your mood.

Example: If the weather is rainy, I feel sad.

7 Listen to the poem about the weather. Say what the main idea of the poem is.

8 Look at the pictures and say what kind of weather is typical in different parts of the Russian Federation in different seasons. Use the example and the words below.

Example: It's hot and sunny in the southern part of Russia in summer.

- dry and cloudy
- hot and sunny
- sunny and icy
- stormy and windy
- snowy and stormy
- warm but stormy
- wet and warm
- cool and cloudy
- humid but warm
- warm but windy
- icy and snowy
- wet and cloudy



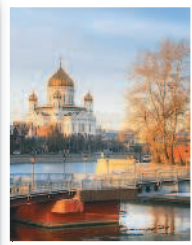
The central part of Russia



The northern part of Russia



The southern part of Russia



The place where you live

9 Listen and repeat the names of some countries.

Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, China, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, England, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Scotland, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK

10 Read the ironic advice of an English writer on how to be polite in Britain. What is the advice?



The weather is the most important topic in the land. In Europe if you want to describe someone very dull, you say: 'He is a person who would discuss the weather with you.' But in Britain this is always interesting, and you must be good at discussing the weather.

You should know that you must never contradict anybody when discussing the weather. Should hurricanes and tornadoes uproot the trees from the sides of the road, if someone remarks to you: 'Lovely day, isn't it?', your answer should be, without hesitation: 'Yes, isn't it nice?'

Before you go to Britain, learn the conversations below by heart. If you are not good at English or if you have a poor memory, learn at least one conversation. It will really help you on any occasion. If you do not even say anything else for the rest of your life, just repeat this conversation. And you have a good chance of being remembered as a man of sharp intellect and extremely pleasant manners.

WORD FOCUS

11 Read and remember.

Did you know that in Britain people often start conversations by talking about the weather?

In your answer you should agree with the speaker but try to use a different word with the same meaning:

It's a nice morning, isn't it? — Yes, lovely, isn't it?

Remember the words which are commonly used for:

good weather

nice, lovely, beautiful, wonderful, gorgeous

bad weather

awful, terrible, miserable, dreadful

12 Listen to the dialogues. Read them and act out.

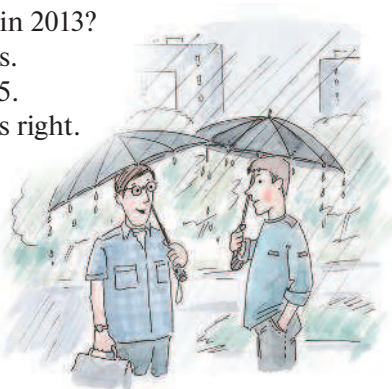
If the weather is good

- A: Lovely day, isn't it?
 B: Yes, isn't it beautiful?
 A: The sun is shining.
 B: Isn't it gorgeous?
 A: Wonderful, isn't it?
 B: It's so nice and hot.
 A: Personally, I think it's so nice when it's hot, isn't it?
 B: I adore it, don't you?



If the weather is bad

- A: Nasty day, isn't it?
 B: Isn't it dreadful?
 A: I don't like it all. Do you?
 B: Fancy having such a day in July. Rain in the morning, then a bit of sunshine, and then rain, rain all day long.
 A: I remember exactly the same thing happened in July in 2011.
 B: Yes, I remember it too.
 A: Or was it in 2013?
 B: Yes, it was.
 A: Or in 2015.
 B: Yes, that's right.



If the weather is cold

- David: It's a lovely morning, isn't it?
 Lisa: Yes, isn't it?
 David: Look, it's so beautiful! Let's go skating!
 Lisa: Let me see. I'm afraid it's too cold to go skating today. It's minus 20.

- David: Really? I was sure that it's about minus 10. We could go to the school club then.
 Lisa: Good idea! Come on.



13 Work in pairs. Discuss with your partner what you can do on a winter / summer day. How does it depend on the weather?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

14 Review the cases when *It's* is used.

- To describe the weather:
It's snowy in St Petersburg today, isn't it?
 To identify the time of the day:
It's five o'clock.
 To identify the season:
It's spring.
 To make a statement:
It's time to have lunch.
It's too late!
 To express an opinion:
It's not dangerous.
It's wonderful! **It's** fantastic!

15 Look back at the dialogues in Ex. 12. Find examples of using *It's* in them.

16 Work in pairs. Make up a short dialogue about the weather with your partner. Use the dialogues in Ex. 12 as a model. Invite your partner to one of the following places.

- to the cinema
- to the football match
- to play volleyball
- to go bowling
- to the fitness centre
- to go for a walk in the park
- to the skating rink
- to go for a bicycle ride
- to go roller skating



17 Read the text. Choose a title for it.
Explain your choice.

1. Talking about the Weather
2. English Weather — No Problem!
3. A Bad Reputation of British Weather
4. A Foggy Country

Typical British weather is quite comfortable. It's not usually as cold in Britain as it is in northern countries like Russia or Canada. In some parts of Britain, people are happy to see snow in the winter. But usually the winter passes without any snow or frosts at all.

In the central and southern parts of Britain it doesn't usually get very cold in the winter or very hot in the summer.

Most British people wouldn't agree that Britain is a wet and foggy country. It may not rain very much but you can never be sure of a dry day. But why do the British say, 'It's raining cats and dogs'? Because in some parts of Britain it sometimes rains very heavily.

That is the reason people say, 'Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather.' In fact the weather in England changes very quickly. It doesn't happen often, but sometimes the British have weather from each season, all in one day.

If you were in Britain, you would notice that the British talk about the weather all the time. Why not? It's certainly true that the weather is a good way to start a conversation with your old friend, your neighbour or a person you don't know. Because of the changeable weather in Britain there is always something to talk about even with a stranger.



18 Read the sentences and mark them as T (true — if the sentence agrees with the information in the text in Ex. 17)), F (false — if the sentence contradicts the information in the text), or NS (not stated — if there is no information in the text).

1. According to the text, British winters are frosty and snowy.
2. British people often get bad colds because of the country's climate.
3. 'It's raining cats and dogs' means that it is raining hard at the moment.
4. According to the text, British weather is very changeable.
5. It rains every day in the spring and the autumn in Great Britain.
6. British people hate talking about their country's weather.

WORD FOCUS

19 Read and remember.

People use different scales of temperature: either **Centigrade** ['sentigrɛɪd] / **Celsius** ['selsiəs](C) or **Fahrenheit** ['færənhart](F).

Celsius is a scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100°.

32° Fahrenheit is equal to **0° Celsius**.

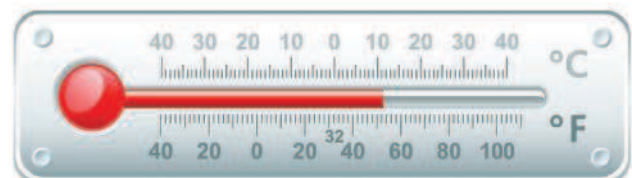
In the USA, temperatures are measured in Fahrenheit. In Britain, both scales are in use: Celsius and Fahrenheit. In Russia temperatures are measured in Celsius.

$$40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} = (40 - 32) : 1.8 = 4.4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Yesterday it was 8 below zero =
It was minus 8 degrees Centigrade.

Today it is 11 above zero =
It is plus 11 degrees Centigrade.

It will be +75° Fahrenheit tomorrow.



20 Listen to the weather forecast for tomorrow. Tick the right boxes.

In the morning

Weather	Temperature
Cloudy and dry	+36—38°F
Windy and rainy	+63—68°F
Cloudy and wet	+75—80°F

In the afternoon

Weather	Temperature
Sunny and cloudless	+45—48°F
Sunshine and clouds	+71—75°F
Rainy and foggy	+63—68°F

21 Invite your foreign partner to a picnic. Remember the typical weather in your area.

Use: I'd like to invite you ..., But I'm afraid it will be ... / I'm sure it will be a nice day, We should take raincoats / hats ...



22 Read the English proverbs and sayings. Choose one of them. Try to explain its meaning. Think of a Russian equivalent of it.

1. A little rain must fall in every life.
2. It never rains but it pours.
3. After rain comes fine weather.
4. If there were no clouds, we should not enjoy the sun.

23 Guess what English-speaking countries were visited by Carol, Kristina and Paul. Match the texts with the cards.



1 Dear Timothy,
 I'm writing you from the Lucky Country. Can you imagine that it's very hot here? There is hardly a cloud in the sky. January is the hottest month here — it's mid-summer! It's about +37 °C today. People are used to such a temperature. But all houses and cars have air conditioning. People usually spend every free minute on the beach, especially at weekends. Water sports are very popular here. Young and even old people swim, dive and go surfing. The beaches are crowded. They are an important part of country's life. There are also people who prefer playing sports or just walking. The words 'Life is a beach' mean that everything is great.
 Best wishes,
 Carol

2

Dear Elena,
 You know, I have always dreamed of coming to North America! But I couldn't imagine that the winter here would be as cold and frosty as in Russia. Our English teacher once told us about the famous writer Stephen Leacock who said that life in this country consisted of preparing for winter, enduring winter and recovering from winter. Looking around, I think he was right. Everything here is adapted for winter: nature, houses, means of transport, public places. There are many more indoor and underground centres in the cities. When it's cold outside, you can go to the shops, see a film or have a meal without going outside. Because of the snow, some parts of the country are cut off. People can only get there by air and dog sled. I hope I can do it sometime. I love dogs, frost and winter!
 Love and kisses,
 Kristina

3

Dear Patrick,
 My dream has come true! At last I'm here! I have been dreaming of visiting the country since I started learning English. I was planning to go for a walk on my first day here. The weather was wonderful in the morning. It was sunny and warm. I knew that the weather can change very quickly here but didn't take an umbrella with me. At midday the weather started to change. A cold wind began to blow. In half an hour the rain started. I was soon getting very wet and cold. Fortunately I saw a red double-decker with tourists at a bus stop. And I had a pleasant tour for nearly an hour. When I arrived to the hotel, the sun was shining brightly again. I have read that the weather is changeable here and I had a chance to see it myself.
 Yours,
 Paul

24 Look through the texts again. Find and make a list of the word combinations that can be used for the descriptions of weather and climate in the English-speaking countries.

Example: can change quickly

25 Read the texts in Ex. 23 again. Find the sentences with the verbs in the passive voice. Translate the sentences into Russian. Use the Grammar Reference if necessary.



26 Work in pairs. Speak on Skype with your imaginary partner from any English-speaking country. Compare the weather and climate in your countries.

Useful language

You can never be sure of a dry / sunny day.

It rains heavily every day / week.

It doesn't usually get too hot or too cold in ...

It looked like rain in the morning.

It often gets hot in ...

It's never as cold in ... as it is in ...

Because of changeable weather ...

You should have your umbrella / raincoat.

The weather is miserable / awful / wonderful.

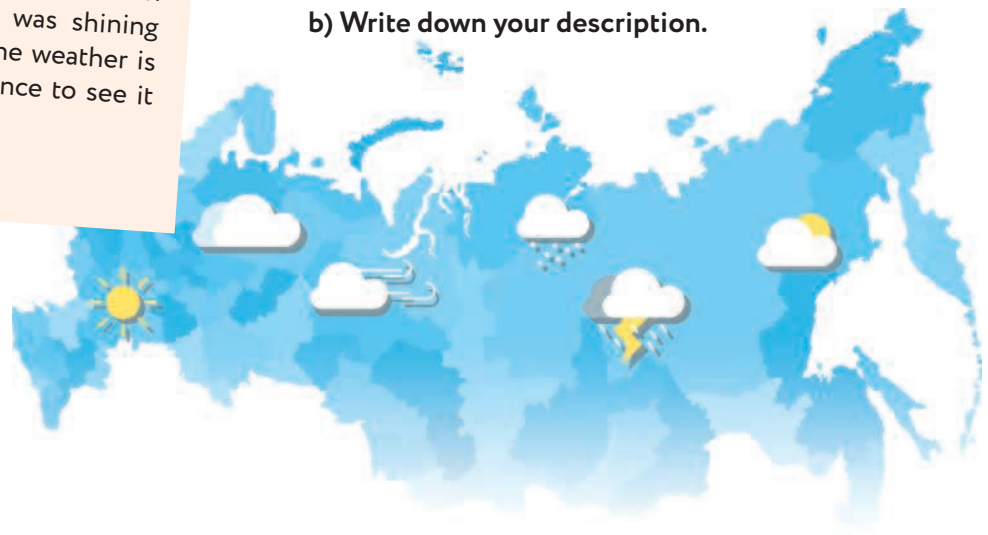
It's better to stay at home / go outdoors today.



27 a) Describe the climate and weather in your area. Use the list you have made (Ex. 24). Follow this plan.


- Name the region you live in.
- Say what typical weather is in your region in different seasons.
- Explain how people adapt themselves and their environment for such weather.
- Say what season you think is the best for visiting your region / city / town. Why?

b) Write down your description.



SECTION 2


“Nice to Meet You, Dear Earth”

 **28** Listen to a short interview with Neil Crane, a British writer. Complete the sentences.

1. The book ‘Nice to Meet You, Dear Earth’ has been written by ...
 - a) a writer and an astronaut.
 - b) a writer and a scientist.
 - c) two professional writers.
2. The book ‘Nice to Meet You, Dear Earth’ is a collection of ...
 - a) fairy tales for children.
 - b) scientific articles for adults.
 - c) science fiction stories for teenagers.

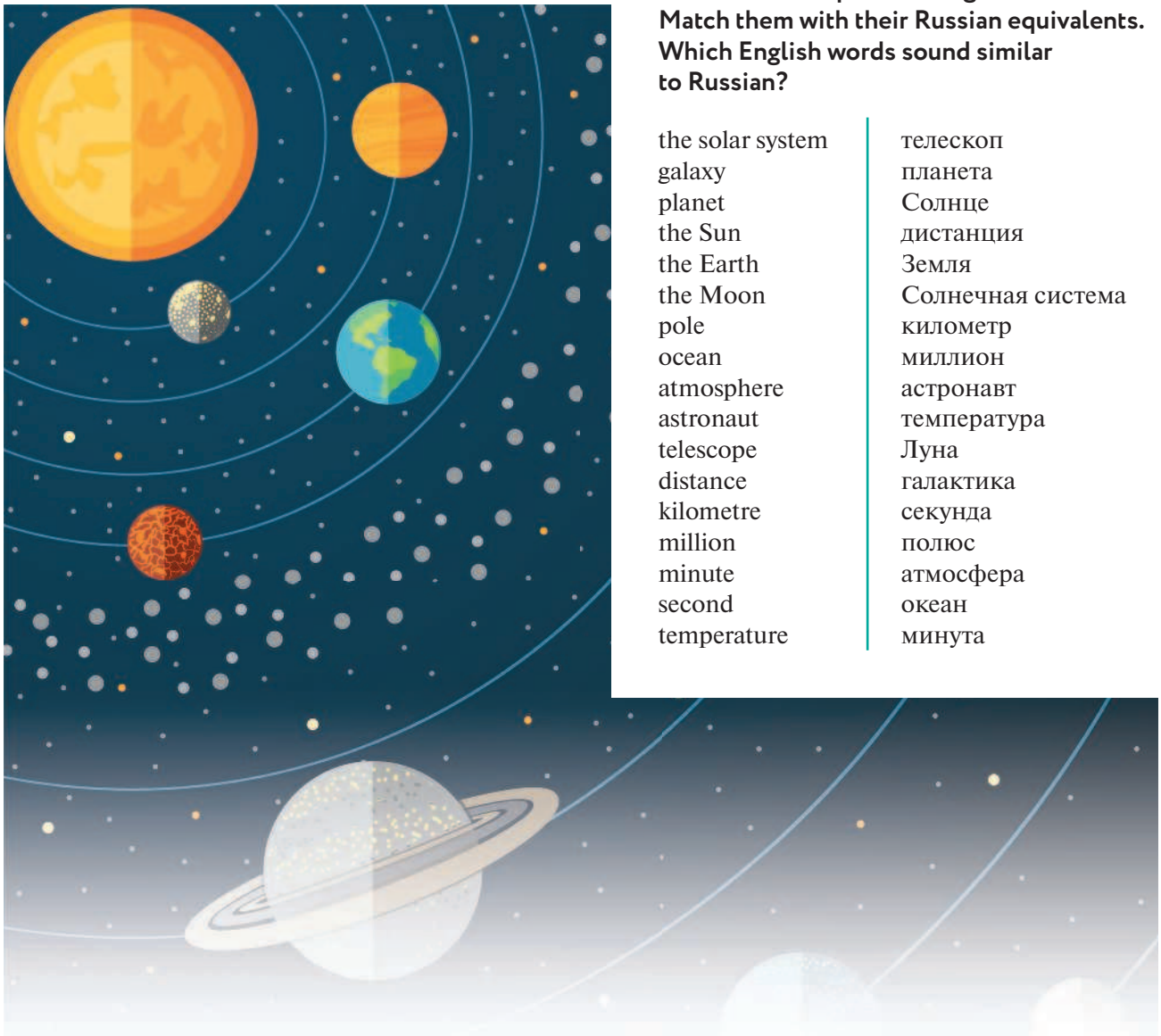
29 Would you like to read Neil Crane’s book ‘Nice to Meet You, Dear Earth’? Explain why / why not?

Use: I think / believe that ..., be full of interesting information, talk about our solar system in a simple way, learn something new, enjoy reading popular science books, be a funny book, improve my English; (not) like books for children, (not) like reading popular science books, prefer science-fiction novels and stories, be indifferent to space travel, prefer watching popular science-fiction films or cartoons to reading books.

 **30** Listen and repeat the English words. Match them with their Russian equivalents. Which English words sound similar to Russian?

the solar system
galaxy
planet
the Sun
the Earth
the Moon
pole
ocean
atmosphere
astronaut
telescope
distance
kilometre
million
minute
second
temperature

телескоп
планета
Солнце
дистанция
Земля
Солнечная система
километр
миллион
астронавт
температура
Луна
галактика
секунда
полюс
атмосфера
океан
минута



GRAMMAR FOCUS

31 Read and remember.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1,000 — one thousand
1,000,000 — one million
1,000,000,000 — one billion
1,000,000,000,000 — one trillion
365 — three hundred and sixty-five
728,439 — seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand, four hundred and thirty-nine
149,597,891 — one hundred and forty-nine million, five hundred and ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-one 2. 1/2 — one half
1/3 — one third
3.5 — three point five
2.76 — two point seven six 3. 50% — fifty per cent [pə'sent]
59% — fifty-nine per cent
97% — ninety-seven per cent | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. 60 m — sixty metres
20,000 km — twenty thousand kilometres
[ˈkɪləˌmi:təz]
30 km/h — thirty kilometres per hour
108,000 km/h — one hundred and eight thousand kilometres per hour 5. 100 tonnes — one / a hundred tonnes [tʌnz] 6. -14 °C — minus fourteen degrees Centigrade / Celcius / fourteen degrees below zero
-87.8 °C — minus eighty-seven point eight degrees Centigrade / eighty-seven point eight degrees below zero
20 °C — (plus) twenty degrees Centigrade / twenty degrees above zero
57.8 °C — (plus) fifty-seven point eight degrees Centigrade / fifty-seven point eight degrees above zero |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

32 Find in the table (Ex. 31) an example of how we measure:

- speed
- temperature
- distance

33 Read the Earth fact file. Complete the text with the sentences a–f.**EARTH FACT FILE**

Mass: 597 thousand million, million, million tons. (1) _____

Distance from pole to pole: 20,000 kilometres. (2) _____

Temperature: -87.8 °C (min), 57.8 °C (max)

Length of day: 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4 seconds. (3) _____

Speed: an orbital speed of around 108,000 km/h.

Age: 5 billion years old.

However, life has been present on the planet for the last 150 to 200 million. (4) _____

Distance from the Sun: 149,597,891 km. (5) _____

Closest neighbours: the Moon. (6) _____



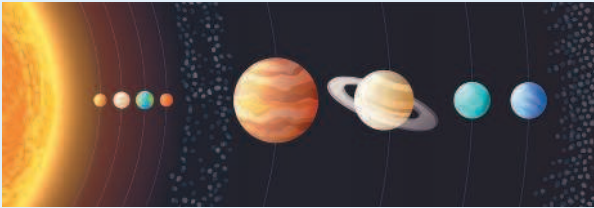
- a) It is the time that the Earth takes to turn around its axis¹.
- b) It takes 8 minutes and 20 seconds for light to travel from the Sun to the Earth.
- c) The Earth gets 100 tonnes heavier every day because of falling space dust.
- d) They say it would take twelve and a half million people holding hands to reach from pole to pole.
- e) From the Earth, only 59% of the Moon's surface is visible.
- f) The Earth is the only astronomical body in the entire galaxy which is proven to support life.

¹ **an axis** [ˈæksɪs] — ось

34 Say what facts from Ex. 33 were new to you.

Use: I'm surprised that ..., I didn't know that ..., I have never read about the fact that ..., I had never heard that ..., That's the first time I've heard of it.

35 Work in pairs. Do the quiz.



1. How many main planets are there in the solar system?
2. What is the biggest planet in the solar system?
3. Which planet is the closest to the Earth?
4. What days of the week were named after Saturn, the Sun and the Moon?
5. Which planet's year is almost 84 Earth years long?
6. What was the first animal that orbited the Earth?

36 Now listen and find out if you were right.

37 Match the words with the descriptions.

1. The Universe	a) ... is the Sun together with the planets going round it.
2. A galaxy	b) ... is a huge group of stars and planets.
3. The solar system	c) ... is the star which provides light and heat for the Earth.
4. A planet	d) ... is the round object that moves in the sky around the Earth.
5. The Sun	e) ... is all space and everything that exists in it.
6. The Moon	f) ... is a large, round object that goes round a star.

GRAMMAR FOCUS: "THE" WITH THE UNIQUE THINGS AND OBJECTS

38 Read and remember.

We use **the** when there is only one of something (unique): **the Sun, the Moon, the Earth, the galaxy, the solar system** etc:

The Earth is the fifth largest planet in **the solar system**.

The Moon was formed 4.5 billion years ago, not long after **the Earth**.

The galaxy is a large group of stars which the Sun and its planets belong to.

We say: **the sky / the sea / in the country**:

The scientist went up to the telescope and looked at **the sky**.

Where did you spend your summer holidays? — **In the country**, as usual.

Sochi is situated by **the sea**.

We say **space** (without **the**) when we mean 'place far above the Earth where there is no air':

Alexei Leonov was the first man who walked **in space**.

But: Write your answers in **the space** provided.



39 Put *the* where necessary.

Example: ... Earth goes round ... Sun. — **The** Earth goes round **the** Sun.

1. ... Sun is the star at the centre of ... solar system.
2. Her aunt lived in ... country to the north of Liverpool.
3. The famous Russian traveller Fyodor Konyuhov crossed ... Pacific Ocean by himself in 200 days.
4. The astronaut climbed into his spacesuit and in a few minutes he was out in ... space.
5. Look at ... sky! ... Moon is full, isn't it? — Yes, it looks like it.
6. It is called the Milky Way, or just ... galaxy.

40 Read the text about the Earth.

Match the titles with the paragraphs.

1. Wearing a Coat of Water
2. Inaccurate Name
3. Special Event for the Planet
4. Getting an Extra Day

**The Planet We Live on**

A. The Earth is the fifth largest of the eight main planets in the solar system. It is the only planet that was not named after an imaginary god like Neptune or Saturn. The word *Earth* came from the Anglo-Saxon word *erda* which means *ground* or *land*. Although the planet is called *Earth*, only 29% of the surface is land. The rest of its surface is made up of water. But only 1% of this water is drinkable.

B. From a distance, in space, the Earth is the brightest planet in the solar system. This is because a large amount of sunlight is reflected by the water on the planet. There are four large oceans on the Earth: the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian and the Arctic. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean, meeting the Arctic in the north and Antarctica in the south. The oceans contain 97% of all the water on the planet.

C. It takes the Earth 365 and a quarter days to move round the Sun. As we don't count an extra quarter of the day at the end of a year, we have an additional day every four years, 29th February. These years are called leap years.

D. In 1970, on the 22nd of April, people started to celebrate Earth Day. Nowadays people from over 192 countries show their love and care for the planet on that day. They plant trees, pick up roadside trash and take part in 'green' projects. Thousands of different activities and celebrations to honour our home planet are held all over the world.

41 Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. What does the name of our planet mean?
2. What makes the Earth the brightest planet in the solar system?
3. Where is most of the Earth's water located?
4. Why do we have an additional winter day every four years? What do we call a year containing 366 days?
5. Is Earth Day an international holiday?
6. What do people usually do on Earth Day? Do you and your classmates celebrate this holiday? Why?
7. What do the following numbers in the text stand for: 4, 22, 29, 192, 365?

42 Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. What can you see in the picture?
2. Why do you think people like to watch the stars?
3. Would you like to take part in a trip to other planets / galaxies? Why? / Why not?



WORD FOCUS

43 Read and remember. Note the different meanings of *space* and *star*.

space

She managed to park her car in a small **space** between the house and the fence.
Vostok 1 with Yuri Gagarin on board was launched into **space** on 12th April 1961.
 In his novel the writer described a huge **spaceship** that took the astronauts to Mars.

When astronauts go outside a **space station**, they have to wear **spacesuits**.
 Have you read about his fourth **space flight**?

star

We can see a lot of **stars** in the summer night sky.
 Now **stars** are awarded to hotels: from one **star** for the cheapest hotel up to five **stars** for the most comfortable hotels.
 He is a world-famous tennis **star**.

44 Read the text and find out whether the statements given after the text are true, false or not stated.



Galaxies

All of us like watching the stars in the night sky. Do you know that all of them, and the Sun too, belong to a great group of stars that travel through space together? Such a group is called a galaxy. The word ‘galaxy’ comes from the Greek word *galaxias* which means ‘milky’. That’s why the star group to which our system belongs is called the Milky Way, or just the galaxy. There are about 100,000,000,000 stars in the galaxy, or about 20 stars for each human being on planet Earth. The galaxy is like a huge disc with a bulge in the middle. The galaxy is about 100,000 light years in diameter. This means that it takes a beam of light 100,000 years to travel from one edge of the disc to the other.

