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ENGLISH 4

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Unit 1 It's Good To Be Together Again

WE SPEAK.

1. Do you remember the ABC?

Can you sing 'The ABC' now?



Unit 1 It's Good To Be Together Again

2. Answer the questions.

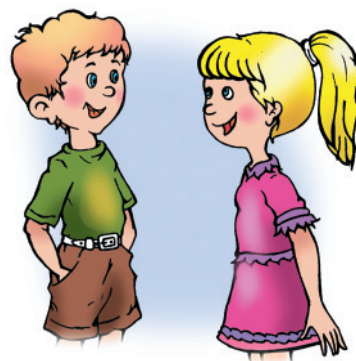
1. Is your family big or small?
2. Is your house big or small? Describe your room.
3. When do you get up in the morning?
4. What do you have for breakfast?
5. What subjects do you study at school?
6. Can you name the days of the week?
7. What sport do you like?
8. Have you got a pet? Tell about your pet.
9. What do you usually do in the evening?
10. Do you like weekends? What do you do at weekends?

3. Ask your friend questions about his family, his house, about his day, about school, sport, etc. Then tell about your friend.



4. Ask the questions.

- a) – ?
– Yes, I do. I read books.
- b) – ?
– Yes, I have. I have got books about animals.
- c) – ?
– Yes, I have. I have got a brown dog.
- d) – ?
– Yes, it is. My dog is very big.



Unit 1 It's Good To Be Together Again

WE READ.

5. Read the words.

[e] centre breakfast dress eggs	[ɔ] long cross watch coffee	[ɔ:] morning floor door small	[ʌ] country comfortable lunch jump	[a:] large bathroom carpet park
[u] book look foot hook	[u:] ruler juice soup food	[ɪ] fish kitchen chicken dinner	[i:] evening cheese teeth meat	[æ] salad sandwich flag camel

6. Match the rhyming words and read them.

Example: three – tree

three there

 play

boy picture

 door

teacher say

 toy floor

tree where

7. A joke.

Mother: Do you know the ABC?

Girl: Of course, I do.

Mother: Then tell me, please, which letter goes after A?

Girl: All the others.



Unit 1 It's Good To Be Together Again

WE SPEAK.

8. Look at the pictures and say what you can do and what you can't.



to run



to jump



to play football



to play volleyball



to play tennis



to play chess

9. Look at the picture and say where the toys are. Use *in*, *on*, *at*, *under*.



Unit 1 It's Good To Be Together Again

WE WRITE.

10. Fill in *to watch, to play, to write, to drink, to read.*

1. We always ... tea in the morning.
2. Jim ... computer games every day.
3. Mary ... English books.
4. I ... TV every evening.
5. They often ... tests.

11. Ask the questions.

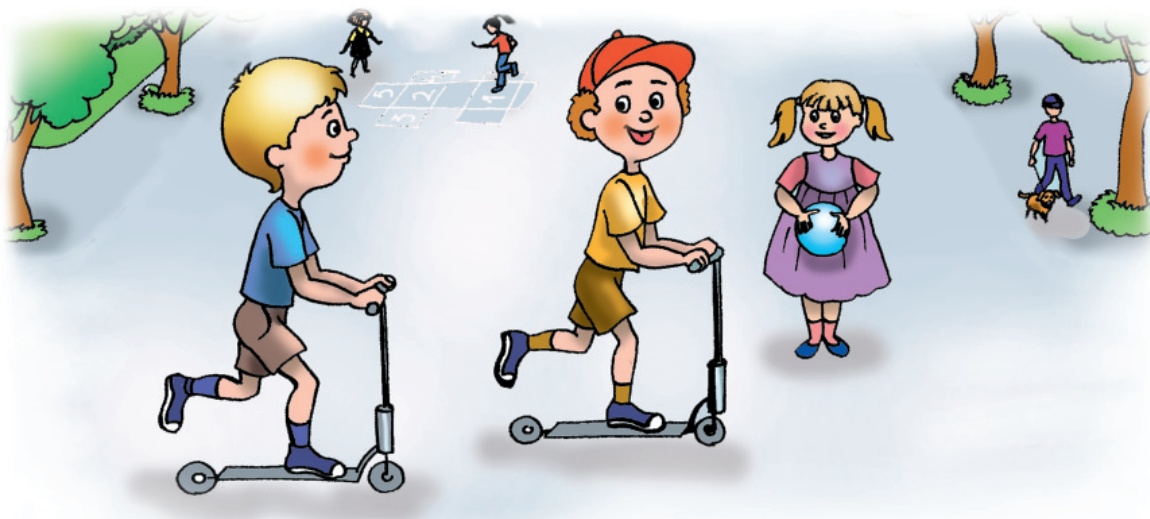
Example: *They go to the cinema every Sunday.*

Do they go to the cinema every Sunday?

1. They go to the cinema every Sunday.
2. She eats ice-cream in summer.
3. The boys play football in the yard.
4. The children have got five lessons at school.
5. Jane usually goes to bed at 10 o'clock.

12. Write the text again. Begin with: *He is from London.*

I am from London. I live in a big house. I like our house. It is comfortable. But I don't play in the house. I often play in our yard. I have got a brother. We play in the yard in the evenings.

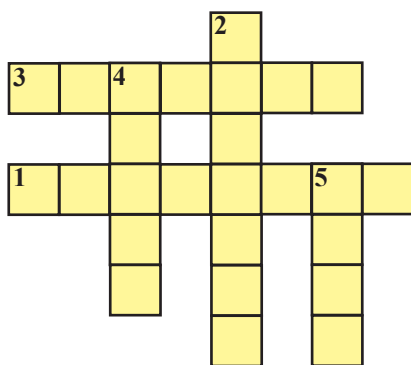


Unit 1 It's Good To Be Together Again

13. What are they doing? Look at the picture and make up sentences.



14. A Puzzle



1. We keep our books in the
2. We cook in the
3. We go to school every
4. We have got 4 ... in our house.
5. We eat ... for dinner.

Unit 2 Summer Holidays. Summer is Fun

WE SPEAK.

1. Say what you do in summer.



We play games.



We swim.



We go to the **forest** ['fɒrɪst].



We don't go to school.

Unit 2 Summer Holidays. Summer is Fun



2. Answer the questions.

1. Is summer a nice season?
2. Do you like summer holidays? Why?
3. What do you usually do in summer?
4. Do you read books in summer?
5. What games do you play in summer?
6. Can you swim? Do you swim in summer?
7. Is it fun to have holidays?

WE READ AND LEARN.

3. Listen and read the words.

- [i:] – eat, tea, sea, seaside, season
- [e] – breakfast, bread, weather, spend
- [ʌ] – fun, nut, sun, sunny
- [ɔ] – doll, holiday, forest, hot
- [ɔɪ] – boy, toy, enjoy
- [aʊ] – out, outdoors, mountains

Unit 2 Summer Holidays. Summer is Fun

4. Learn the words.

(the) **sea** [si:], (the) seas – He likes to swim in the sea.

(the) **seaside** ['si:saɪd] – We go to the seaside in summer.

weather ['weðə] – fine weather; The weather is fine in summer.

holidays ['hɒlɪdeɪz] – Holidays are fun. Summer holidays are long.

sunny ['sʌni] – sunny days; It is sunny in summer.

a lot of – a lot of flowers, a lot of books

a **forest** ['fɒrɪst], forests – There are a lot of trees and flowers in the forest.

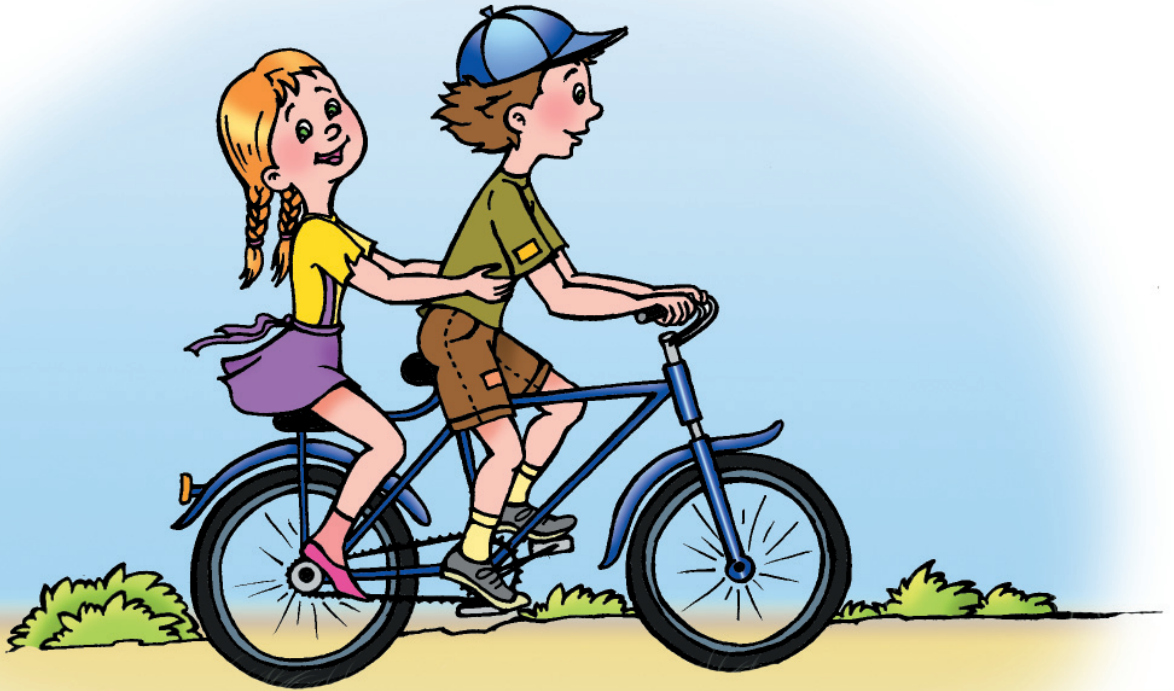
outdoors ['aʊtdɔ:z] – Children play games outdoors.

a **mountain** ['maʊntɪn], mountains – Mary goes to the mountains in summer.

to **enjoy** [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] – Children enjoy their summer holidays.



Unit 2 Summer Holidays. Summer is Fun



WE READ AND SPEAK.

5. Read the text and say what children do in summer.

SUMMER IS FUN

Summer is a nice season. The weather is fine. Days are long and sunny. It is hot in summer. Children spend their summer holidays at the seaside or in the country. There are a lot of interesting things to do. They swim in the sea, play games outdoors, they go to the forest and to the mountains, they go to the zoo in summer. They read a lot of interesting books and eat a lot of ice-cream.

Children enjoy their summer holidays because the weather is fine and there is no school.

Unit 2 Summer Holidays. Summer is Fun

6. Match the two parts.

1. We swim
2. We play
3. We spend
4. We go
5. We read

outdoor games.
to the forest and to the mountains.
interesting books.
in the sea.
summer holidays in the country.

7. Ask 5 questions to the text.

8. Complete the following statement:

I like summer holidays because

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Example: *I like summer holidays because I can play a lot of outdoor games.*

9. Make up sentences.

I

He

She

We

David

They

enjoy
enjoys

sunny days

outdoor games

hot weather

interesting books

my holidays

in summer.



Unit 2 Summer Holidays. Summer is Fun

10. Read the sentences again. Begin each sentence with *He/She/They*.

Example: I like summer.

He likes summer.

1. I spend my summer holidays at the seaside.
2. We swim in the sea.
3. I go to the forest in summer.
4. I don't go to the mountains.
5. We enjoy our holidays.

11. Complete the sentences.

It is nice to ...

It is fun to ...

It is interesting to ...

12. Read the dialogue and say where Bob often spends his summer holidays.

Bob: I like summer holidays very much.

Carol: Do you usually spend your summer holidays in London?

Bob: Oh, no. We often go to the seaside.

Carol: And do you go to the country in summer?

Bob: Yes, sometimes we go to the country. I often go to the forest with my friends.

Carol: And I go to the mountains in summer.



13. True or false.

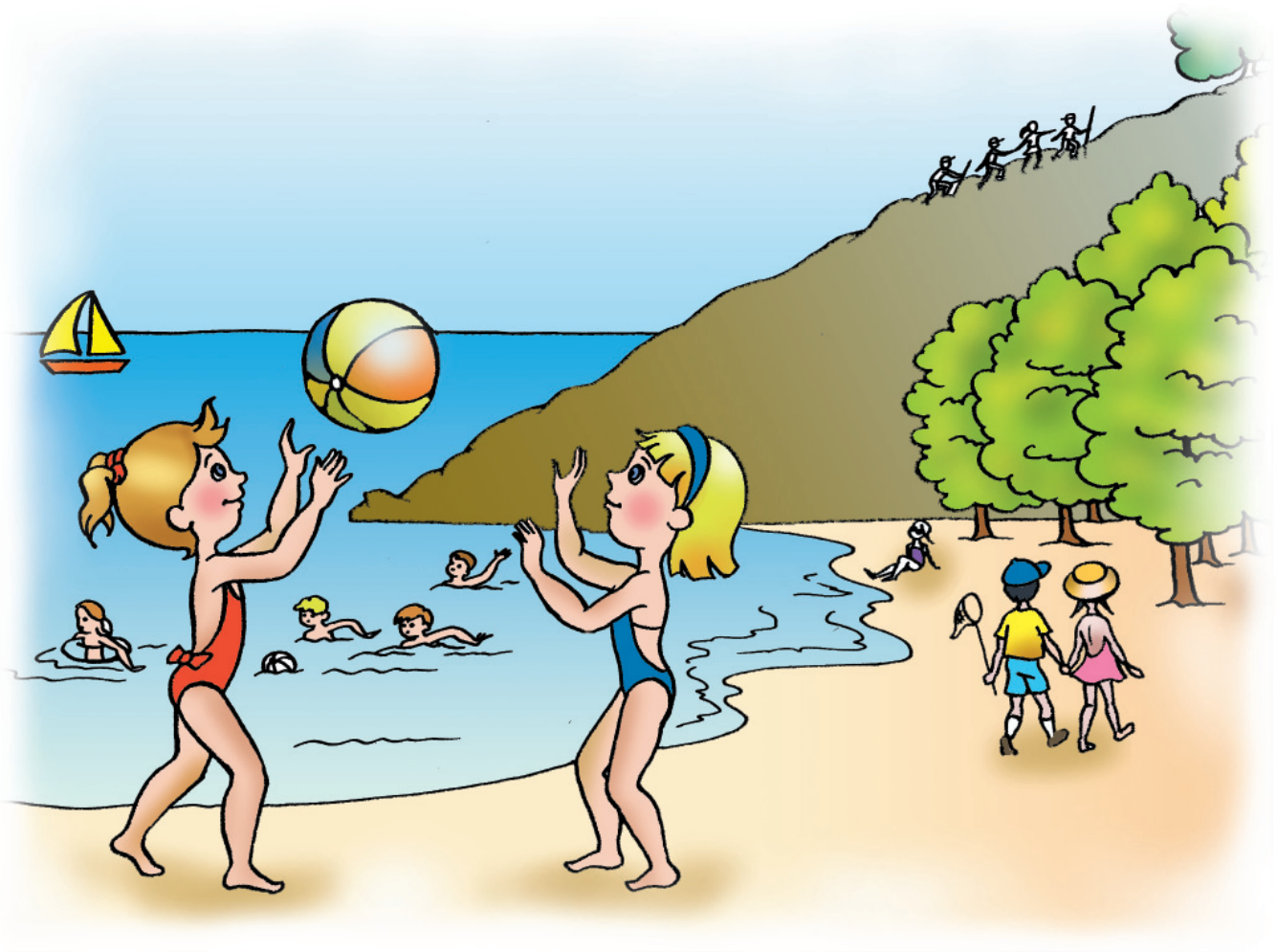
1. Bob likes summer holidays.
2. Bob enjoys his holidays in London.
3. Bob doesn't go to the country in summer.
4. Bob often goes to the forest with his friends.
5. Carol goes to the forest, too.

Unit 2 Summer Holidays. Summer is Fun

14. Answer the questions.

1. Does Bob like summer holidays?
2. Does he spend his summer holidays in London or at the seaside?
3. Does he go to the country in summer?
4. Where does Bob often go with his friends?
5. Does Carol go to the forest in summer?

15. Make up a story about summer holidays using *fine weather; to spend summer holidays; at the seaside; to swim in the sea; to go to the mountains; to go to the forest; to play games; to have fun; in the morning; in the afternoon; in the evening.*



Unit 2 Summer Holidays. Summer is Fun

WE WRITE.

16. Fill in do/don't, does/doesn't.

1. He ... go to the forest.
2. ... you enjoy your summer holidays?
3. We ... go to the mountains.
4. Jane and Mary ... swim in the sea.
5. I ... do lessons in summer.
6. ... Nick spend his holidays at the seaside?
7. She ... want to go to the country.
8. ... they play football in summer?



17. Make up sentences.

Example: to/the country/He/goes/in summer.

He goes to the country in summer.

1. often/We/in the sea/swim.

3. enjoy/holidays/summer/We.

2. Children/a lot of/read/books/in summer.

4. fine/The weather/is/in summer.

18. Fill in the missing letters.

Bill likes s-mmer hol-days. He often goes to the c-untry.

He pl-ys with h-s fr-ends. He goes to the for-st.

But he d-esn't go to the m-untains.

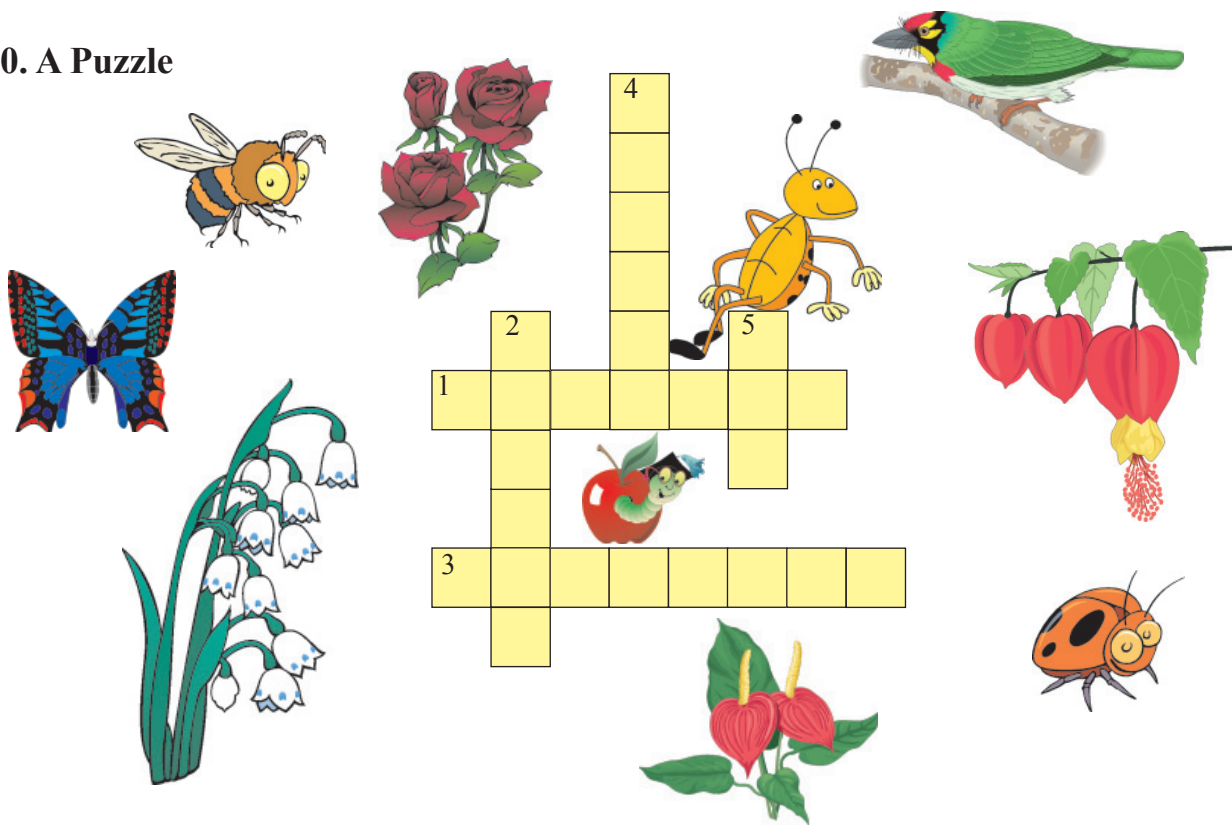
Bill -njoys his holid-ys because the we-ther is fine and there is no school.

Unit 2 Summer Holidays. Summer is Fun

19. Write about your summer holidays. The questions will help you.

- Do you like summer holidays?
- Where do you spend your summer holidays?
- What games do you play?
- Why do children enjoy summer holidays?

20. A Puzzle



1. The ... is fine in summer.
2. Summer is a nice
3. We have ... in summer.
4. We often go to the ... in summer.
5. We swim in the ... in summer.

THE WORDS WE KNOW

holidays **(the) sea** **(the) seaside** **weather**
sunny **a forest** **to enjoy** **outdoors**
a mountain **a lot of**

(the) sea
a forest
a mountain

**(the) seaside
to enjoy
a lot of**

**weather
outdoors**

Unit 3

School and School Yard



WE READ AND SPEAK.

1. Read the poem and say why children are happy to be at school.

WE ARE AT SCHOOL

Good morning, friends
and classmates.

Good morning everything.

We are happy to be here,
To learn, to play and sing.

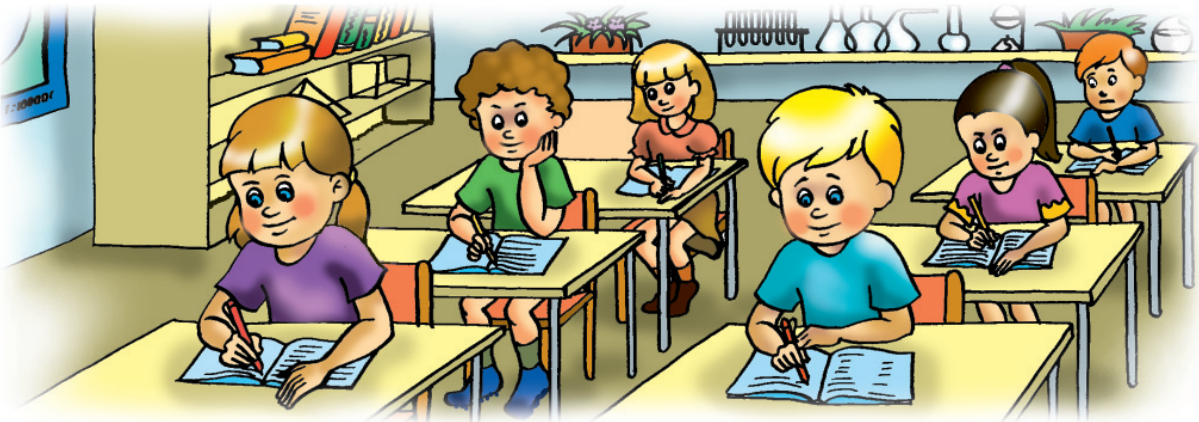
2. Answer the questions.

1. Do you like to go to school? Why?
2. What classes have you got at school?
3. What do you usually do at your English lessons?

Unit 3

School and School Yard

3. Look at the pictures and say *what he/she is doing, they are doing now.*
Use to read a text, to write a test, to answer at the blackboard.



Unit 3

School and School Yard

WE READ AND LEARN.

4. Listen and read the words.

[i:] – teeth, green, tree

[ʌ] – love, front

[au] – out, outdoors, mountains, ground

[auə] – our, flower

[e] – pet, spend, bench

[ei] – name, table, nature

[ɔ] – forest, holiday, often

[ɔ:] – all, small, always

5. Learn the words.

always ['ɔ:lwɪz] – He always helps his mother.

a tree [tri:], trees – green trees. Trees are green in spring.

a flower [flauə], flowers – nice flowers; a lot of trees and flowers

in front of [frʌnt] – in front of the school;
in front of the house;
There is a yard in front of the school.

a bench [bentʃ], benches – There are benches in the yard.



a sportsground ['spɔ:ts,graund], sportsgrounds – We often have our lessons of PE at the sportsground.

behind [bɪhaɪnd] – The sportsground is behind the school.

Unit 3

School and School Yard

WE READ AND SPEAK.

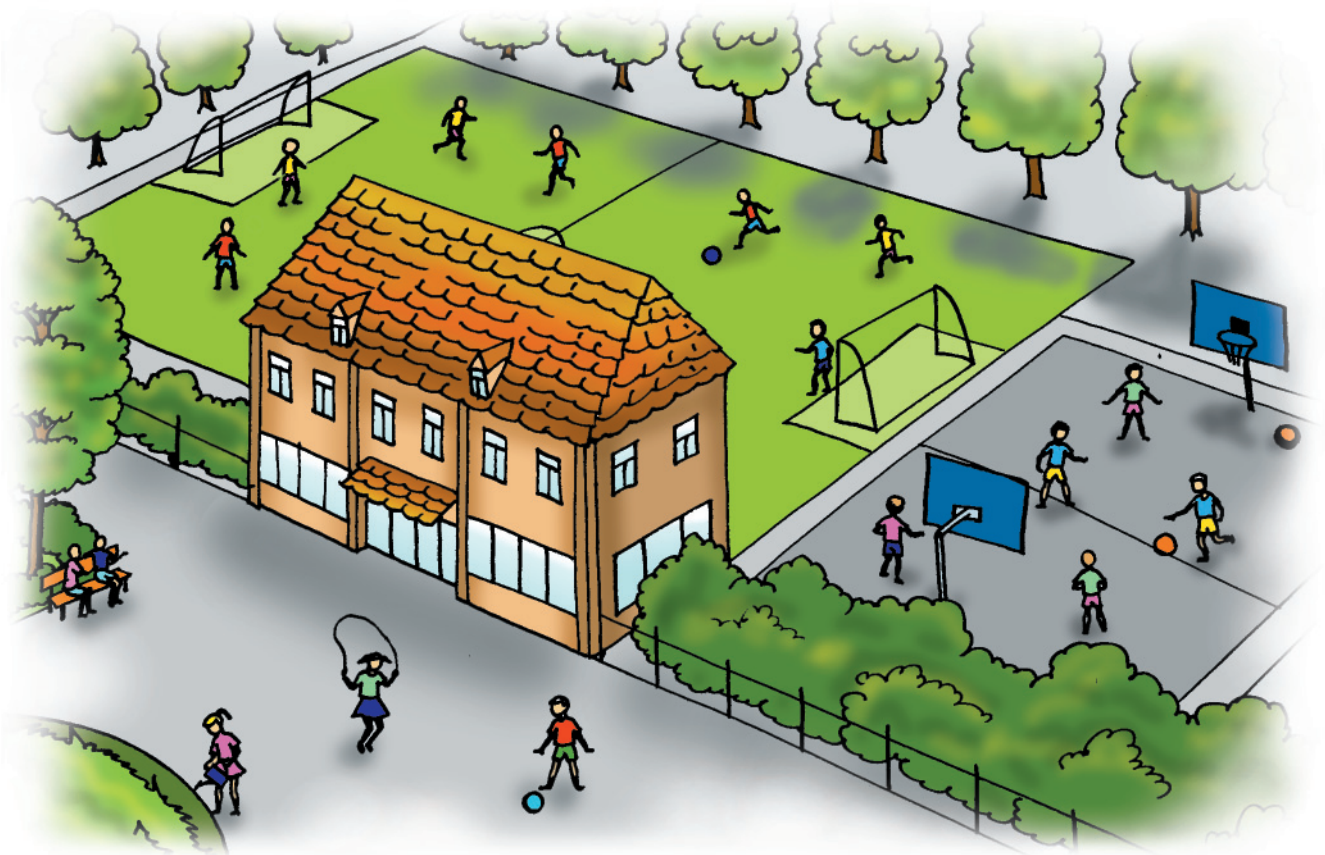
6. Read the text and describe the school yard.

OUR SCHOOL YARD

Our school is very big. There are a lot of classrooms in it.

There is a large yard in front of the school. There are a lot of trees and flowers in the yard. The children always water them. The pupils often do their lessons of Nature Study in the school yard. After classes they play games there or they sit on the benches under the trees and talk about their school life.

There is a large sportsground behind the school. The children do their lessons of PE at the sportsground where they can play basketball and football.



Unit 3

School and School Yard

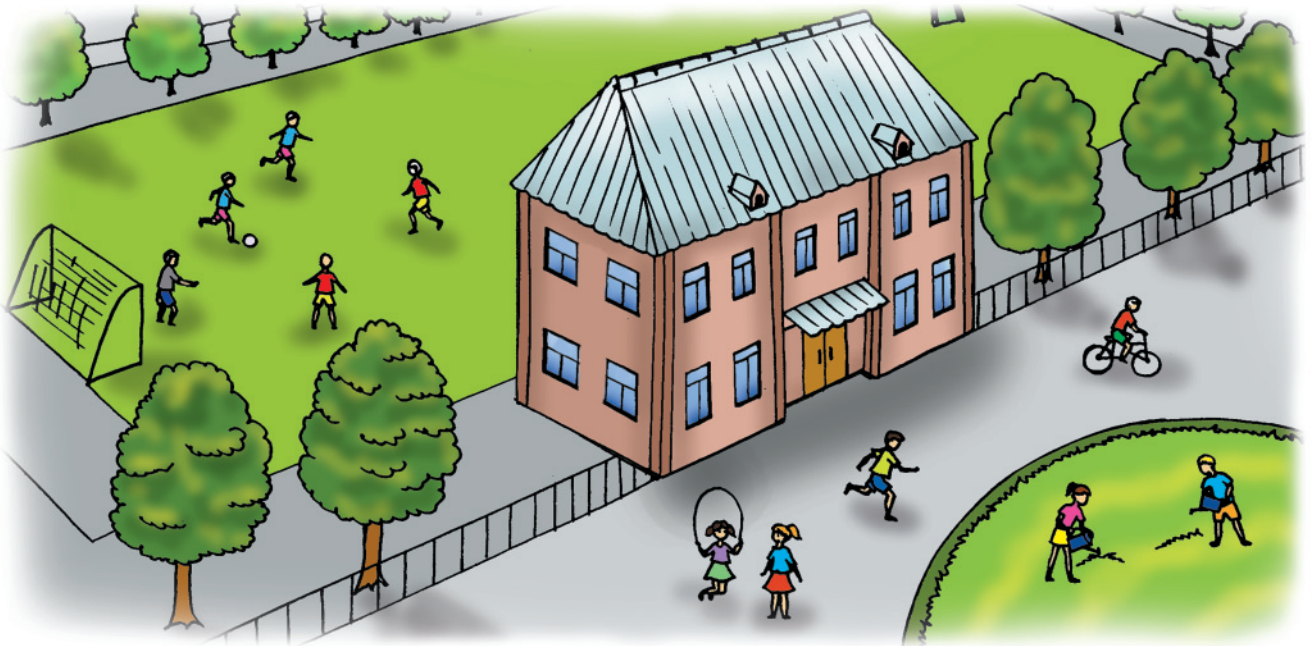
7. True or false.

1. Our school is small.
2. There are a lot of classrooms in our school.
3. There is a small yard in front of the school.
4. The children always do their lessons of Nature Study in the classroom.
5. The pupils play games in the yard after classes.
6. The children do their lessons of PE at the sportsground where they can play football and basketball.

8. Describe your school yard. The questions will help you.

1. Is there a school yard behind your school?
2. What have you got in your school yard? (trees, flowers, benches)
3. Do you play games in the school yard after classes?

9. Look at the picture and say what the children are doing now. Make up sentences using *to play football, to play games, to water the flowers, to run, to jump, to skip*. *Example: The boys are playing football now.*



Unit 3

School and School Yard

10. Read the dialogue and say who can help the boy with his Maths.

- Roy, can you help me with Maths?
- I'm afraid I can't. I'm not so **good at** Maths.
- It's a pity. And what about Jane? Is she **good at it**?
- Yes, she is. She is very **good at** Maths. I think she can help you.



11. Say what subjects you are good/bad at.

Example: I'm good at English.

But I'm bad at Maths.

Use: English, Armenian, Russian, Maths, Nature Study.

12. Make up dialogues saying:

- Are you good at ...?
- Yes, I am. (No, I am not.)

13. Do you remember your timetable? What classes have you got on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday?

14. Read the joke and say if Mike is good at English.

Mike: My English teacher always gives me a bad mark*.

Father: Do you understand her questions?

Mike: Of course, I do. It is she who doesn't understand my answers.



* mark [ma:k] – գնահատական

Unit 3

School and School Yard

WE WRITE.

15. Fill in the missing letters.

1. We -lways water the fl-w-rs and the tr-es.
2. There are ben-hes in our ya-d.
3. They are b-h-nd the h-use.
4. Children like the lessons of Na-ure St-dy.

16. Make up sentences.

I		playing tennis	
We		watering the flowers	
You	am	having dinner	
Ann	is	writing a dictation	now.
Bob	are	swimming in the sea	
The children		asking a question	
The teacher		drinking tea	

17. Change the sentences according to the example.

Example: *He often plays in the yard. He is playing in the yard now.*

1. They often go to the country.
2. She always helps her mother.
3. We go to school every morning.
4. They often play in the yard.
5. Tom doesn't play basketball.

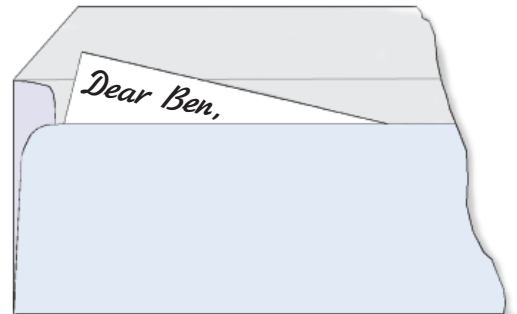
18. Fill in the proper tense form.

1. David (to play) in the yard now.
2. We usually (to have) dinner at home.
3. Kate (to water) the flowers every day.
4. Children (to sing) now.
5. Mike usually (to do) his homework in the evening.

Unit 3

School and School Yard

19. Write a letter to your friend about the subjects you have got at school. Say what subjects you are good/bad at.



THE WORDS WE KNOW

always behind a bench a flower in front of
a sportsground a tree to be good/bad at

It's Never Too Late To Learn.



Unit 4

Family

WE LEARN AND SPEAK.

1. Nick is from Great Britain. This is his family.

Say who they are.

Use father, mother, grandmother, grandfather, brother, sister.

Example: This is his ...

Nick



2. Who are they?

This is Nick's mother./This is his mother.



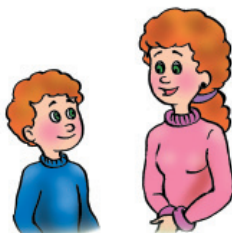
This is Nick's father./This is his father.



Nick's mother has got a sister. Her name is Mary. She is Nick's **aunt** [a:nt].



Nick's father has got a brother. His name is Ben. He is Nick's **uncle** [ʌŋkl].



Aunt Mary has got a **son** [sʌn]. His name is Pete. He is Nick's **cousin** ['kʌzn].

3. Speak about Nick's family.

Nick has got a big family.

Unit 4

Family

4. Say whose these things are.

*Example: – Whose dog is this?
– This is Jane's dog.*



Jane

Whose dog is this?



Pete

Whose cat is this?



Jack

Whose baloon is this?



Ann

Whose book is this?



Sally

Whose doll is this?

Mike



Whose toy is this?

WE READ AND SPEAK.

5. Read the poem and say if Kate's dog is clever.

KATE'S DOG

Kate's dog is little and white.
It is very clever and bright.
Kate's dog is her little friend.
From morning till going to bed.

6. Look at the pictures and say whose these things are.

*Example: – Whose bag is this?
– This is the boy's bag.*



WE READ AND LEARN.

7. Listen and read the words.

[æ] – parrot, cat, bag, gather

[eɪ] – name, nature, paper, newspaper

[ɔ:] – morning, small, floor, daughter

[n] – knife, know, knit

8. Learn the words.

to **know** [nou] – to know a lot of interesting things; My sister knows English.

to **knit** [nɪt] – to knit a sweater; My granny can knit.

to **gather** [ˈgæðə] – 1) to gather flowers, 2) to gather in the living-room; In the evening the Johnsons gather in the living-room.

a **daughter** [ˈdɔ:tə], daughters; – Mrs. Brown has got two daughters.

a **newspaper** [ˈnju:spɛɪpə], newspapers; – My father reads newspapers every evening.



Mr. [ˈmɪstə] Johnson

Mrs. [ˈmɪsɪz] Johnson

WE READ AND SPEAK.

9. Read the text and say what the Johnsons usually do in the evenings.

THE JOHNSONS

The Johnsons are a family of five. They are Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, their son, daughter and their grandmother.

The Johnsons live in London. Mr. Johnson is a doctor. Mrs. Johnson is a teacher. She works at school where her son Ted studies. Ted wants to be a doctor like* his father. He is good at Maths and Nature Study. He knows a lot of interesting things about animals and plants*. He likes sports and often plays basketball at the school sportsground.

Their daughter Jane doesn't go to school. She is three. She has got a lot of toys and she often plays with them.

Ted and Jane have got a cat. Its name is Snowy. It's white and very funny.

In the evening the Johnsons gather in the living-room. Mrs. Johnson usually watches TV, Mr. Johnson reads a newspaper, the granny knits, Ted and Jane play games.



10. True or false.

1. The Johnsons are a family of four.
2. Mr. Johnson is a doctor.
3. Mrs. Johnson doesn't work.
4. Ted is a pupil.
5. Jane is six. She goes to school.
6. Ted is good at English and Music.
7. In the evening the Johnsons gather in the kitchen.

* a plant [pla:nt] – բույս

* like [laɪ:k] – նման, ինչպես

11. What are the Johnsons doing now? Look at the picture and answer the questions.



1. What is Mr. Johnson doing?
2. Is Mrs. Johnson watching TV?
3. Where are the children sitting?
4. What are the children doing?
5. Is their grandmother reading or watching TV?

12. Do the exercise according to the example.

Example: *He is reading.*

Is he reading?

What is he doing?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She is writing.
Is?
What is? 2. They are playing.
Are?
What? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Ben is eating.
.....?
.....? 4. Jane is drinking.
.....?
.....? |
|--|---|

Unit 4

Family

WE LEARN AND SPEAK.

13. Read the dialogue and make up your own one using the photos you have got.

David: Who is this, Bob?

Bob: This is Tom, my cousin.

David: And who is the woman **on his right**?

Bob: My aunt. She has got a son and a daughter.



14. What is his/her job?

Example: He is a ...

She is a ...

Use *a doctor, a driver, a teacher, a **pilot** ['paɪlət], an **engineer** ['endʒɪniə], an actor.*



15. Make up dialogues using the pictures of Ex. 14.

Example: – What is his/her job?

– He is a doctor.

Unit 4

Family

WE WRITE.

16. Write whose these things are.

Example: Whose pen is this?

This is Bob's pen.

1. Whose car is this?

This is

2. Whose cat is this?

.....

3. Whose dog is this?

.....

17. Fill in on, at, in.

1. Ted and Jane play ... the carpet.

2. John's mother works ... school.

3. Pupils sit ... the benches and
chat after classes.

4. Mary is good ... English.

5. Children play outdoors ...
summer.

18. Disagree.

Example: She is a doctor.

She isn't a doctor.

1. She studies at school.

2. Kate is swimming in the river.

3. Aunt Mary has got a daughter.

4. The boys are playing in the yard.

5. They live in London.

6. The Browns have supper at home.

19. Make up sentences.

Pete

They

My brother

My mother and
father

know

knows

a lot of
interesting
things about

Great Britain.
animals.
music.
sports.



Bob



Tim



Nab



Pam

20. Do the exercise according to the example.

Example: *They are having lunch. Are they having lunch? They aren't having lunch.*

1. Father is reading newspapers.
2. The family are watching TV.
3. Paul's grandmother is knitting.
4. My cousin plays chess well.
5. They know interesting things about animals.
6. They are playing in the room.

21. Make up sentences.

Example: *knits/My/in the evenings/grandmother*
My grandmother knits in the evening.

1. have got/sons/They/a/two/and/daughter.

4. aunt/is/Bob's/teacher/a.

2. She/know/doesn't/English.

5. The children/in/play/the living-room.

3. cousin's/Jim/name/His/is.

6. father/Tom's/not/is/a doctor.

22. Write about your family. The questions will help you.

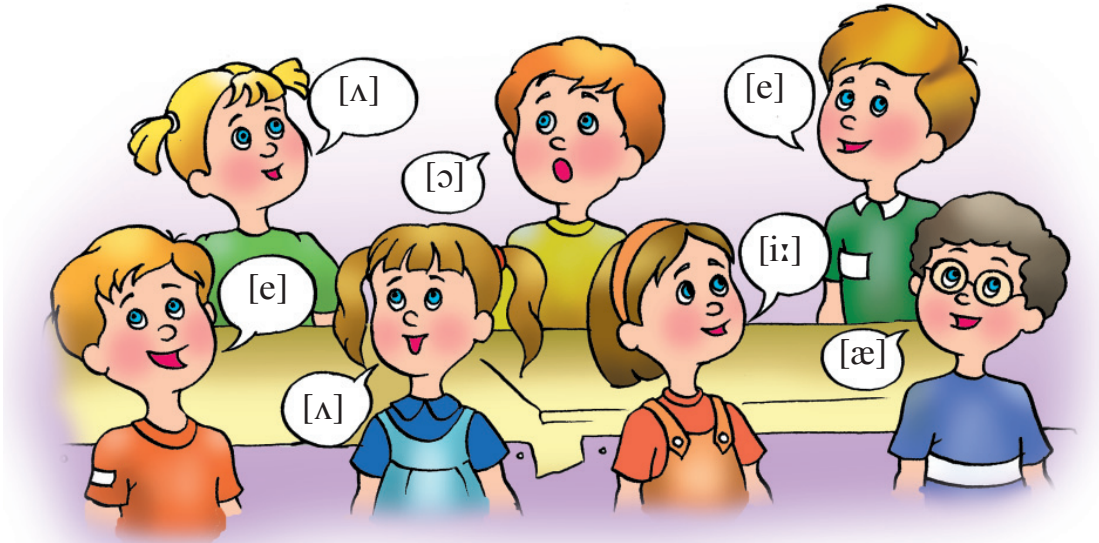
- a) Is your family big or small?
- b) Have you got a brother or a sister?
 What are their names?
- c) Are they pupils?
- d) What is your father's/mother's job?
- e) What do you usually do in the evening?
- f) Do you watch TV?
- g) When do you go to bed?

THE WORDS WE KNOW

an aunt, an uncle, a son, a daughter, a cousin, a newspaper, to gather, to knit, to know, on one's right/left, a pilot, an engineer

WE READ.

1. Read the words and name the missing sounds.



[] – spend, weather, bench, lesson, breakfast

[] – sunny, study, fun, nut, sun

[] – hot, forest, often, holiday, doll

[] – cat, gather, hat, bag, have

[] – tree, three, green, feet, teeth

2. In each line there is a word that does not go with the sound.

Example: nature, name, newspaper, lake, breakfast, favourite ____ breakfast

ground, front, out, outdoors, mouse, house

toy, play, enjoy, boy, schoolboy

flower, all, small, always, ball

eat, tea, sea, seaside, season, daughter

3. In each line there is an odd word.

Example: forest, school, flower, tree, lake,
mountains ____ school

uncle, aunt, brother, pupil, sister, cousin

Monday, Tuesday, holiday, Wednesday, Thursday

Maths, Nature Study, English, teacher, P.E.



WE SPEAK.

4. Complete the sentences.

My father's sister is my

My father's brother is my

My mother's mother is my

My mother's father is my

My aunt's son is my

5. Answer the questions.

1. Do you like holidays?
2. Do you go to the country with your family?
3. Do you go to the seaside or to the country in summer?
4. What do you do when you have holidays?
5. Do you play at home or in the yard?



6. If you arrange the sentences in the correct order you will have a story.

Retell the story.

They often take Nick and Mike to the country in summer.

Sometimes* they go to the forest.

Mr. Robson and Mrs. Robson have got two sons, Nick and Mike.

They have got a big house there.

They always have fun in the forest.

Nick and Mike help them about the house.

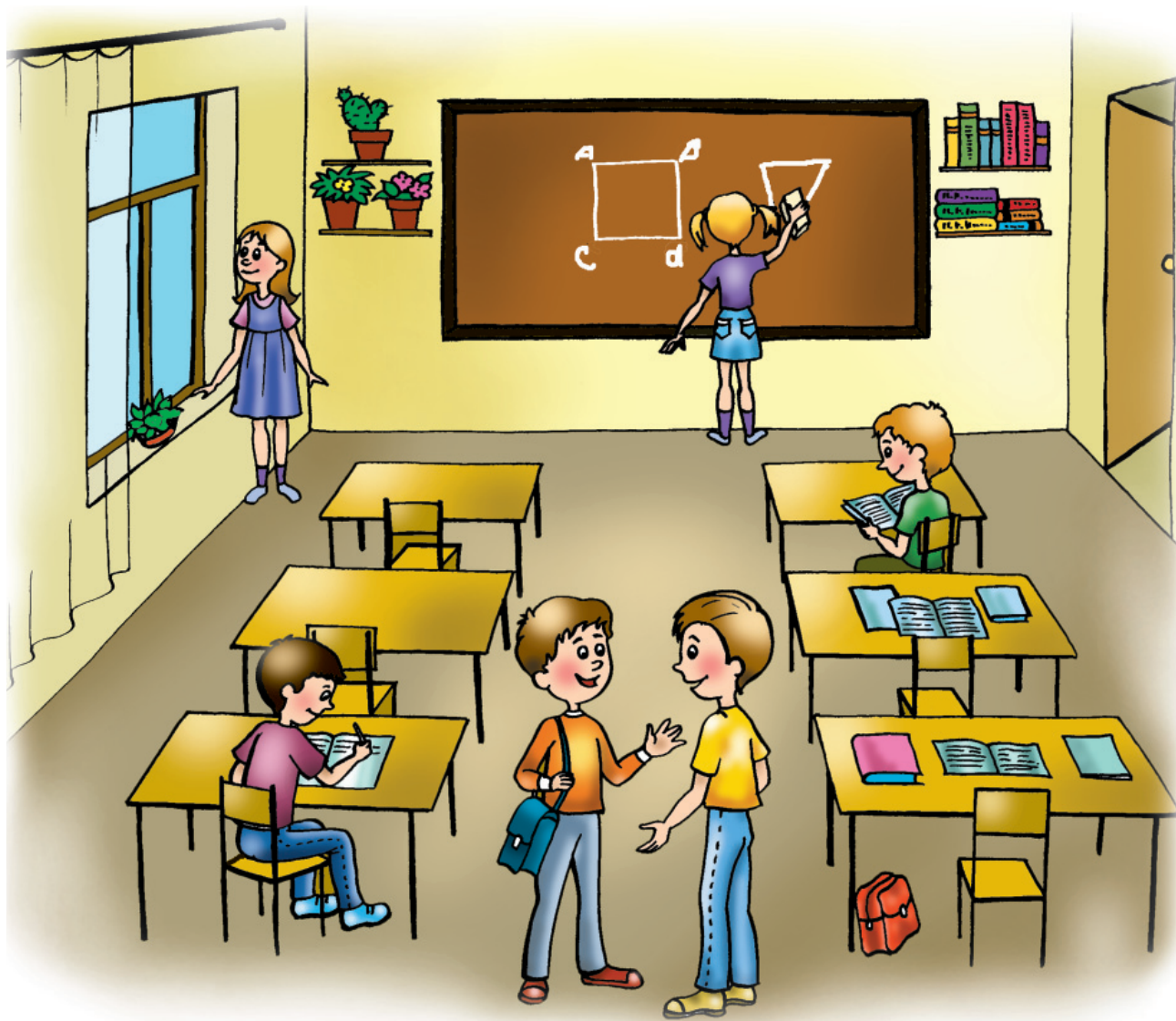


* sometimes [səm'taɪmz] – երբեմն

7. Describe the picture.

Begin with: *The children are in the classroom.*

Bob is sitting at the desk and reading his lesson.



8. Describe one of your English classes at school.

a) Use to read the lesson; to answer at the blackboard; to write exercises;
to write a test; to speak; to play; to sing; to make up dialogues; etc.

b) Say who is sitting on your left/right.

Example: Mike is sitting on my left/right.

WE WRITE.

9. Choose the correct verb form.

1. The children *are playing/play* in the yard now.
2. My sister *is watering/waters* the flowers every day.
3. Father *is reading/reads* newspapers in the evenings.
4. Della *is writing/writes* the exercises now.
5. They always *are swimming/swim* in the lake in summer.
6. Bob is at home now. He *is doing/does* his lessons.

10. Make up sentences in proper tense forms.

1. They/to write/a dictation/now.
2. He/to play/computer games/every day.
3. he/to watch TV/now?
4. What/he/to do/now?
5. We/not to go/to school/on Sundays.
6. They/not to listen/to music/now.

11. Ask the questions.

Example: *Ben is reading a funny story now.*
Is Ben reading a funny story?

1. The children are running in the yard.
2. We write tests on Tuesdays.
3. He is answering the questions now.
4. Kate's grandmother tells interesting stories.
5. My sisters water the flowers in the morning.
6. They have got a cat.
7. Pete has dinner at three o'clock.
8. My uncle can swim well.



12. Fill in *to, on, at* or *—*.

1. David is sitting ... my left.
2. The sportsground is behind ... the school.
3. They often go ... the mountains in summer.
4. She spends her summer holidays ... the seaside.
5. They often play ... outdoors.

13. Write the story again. Begin with: *Bill gets up at 8 o'clock.*

I get up at 8 o'clock. I have breakfast and at 9 o'clock I go to school. I often go to school with my friend, but now I am walking alone. I am walking and thinking about my English test. I like English but I don't like tests.

WE PLAY.

14. Can you find 5 words in the puzzle? (across or down) (*see The Words We Know.*)

B	F	Z	Y	K	L	R
P	S	E	A	T	H	G
C	E	N	R	D	E	X
N	E	J	D	G	M	V
J	F	O	S	O	N	O
I	T	Y	H	O	T	U

THE WORDS WE KNOW

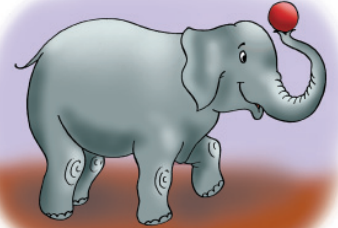
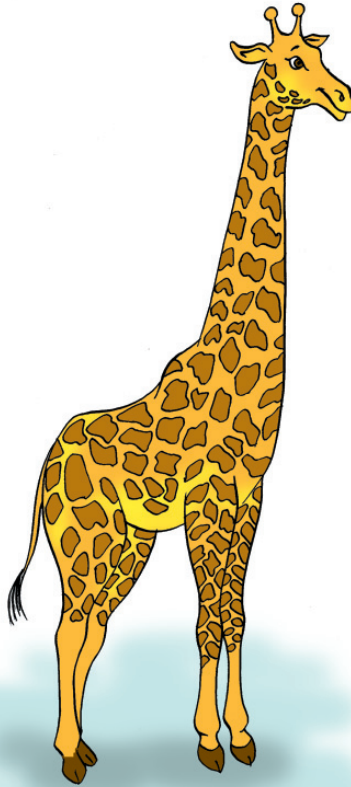
to enjoy, a mountain, a forest, (the) sea, (the) seaside, a lot of, weather, outdoors, sunny, holidays, always, a yard, a tree, a flower, in front of, behind, a sportsground, a bench, to be good/bad at, an aunt, an uncle, a son, a daughter, a cousin, to gather, to know, to knit, on one's right/left, a newspaper, a driver, a pilot, an engineer

Unit 6

Animal World. Pets

WE SPEAK.

1. What animals do you see in the picture?
What do you know about them?



2. Answer the questions.

1. Do you often go to the zoo?
2. What animals can you see at the zoo?
3. What animals do you like? Why?
4. Do you watch films about animals?
5. What films about animals do you know?
6. Do you read books about animals?



Unit 6

Animal World. Pets

WE READ AND SPEAK.

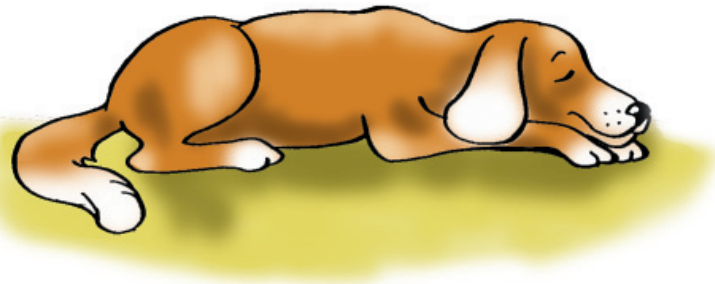
3. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



1. What is the cat doing?



4. What is the tiger eating?



2. What is the dog doing?



5. What is the bird drinking?



3. What are the elephants playing?



6. What are the monkeys doing?

Unit 6

Animal World. Pets

4. Read the poem and say why the children are going to the zoo.

WE ARE OFF TO THE ZOO! *

We're off to the zoo! We're off to the zoo.

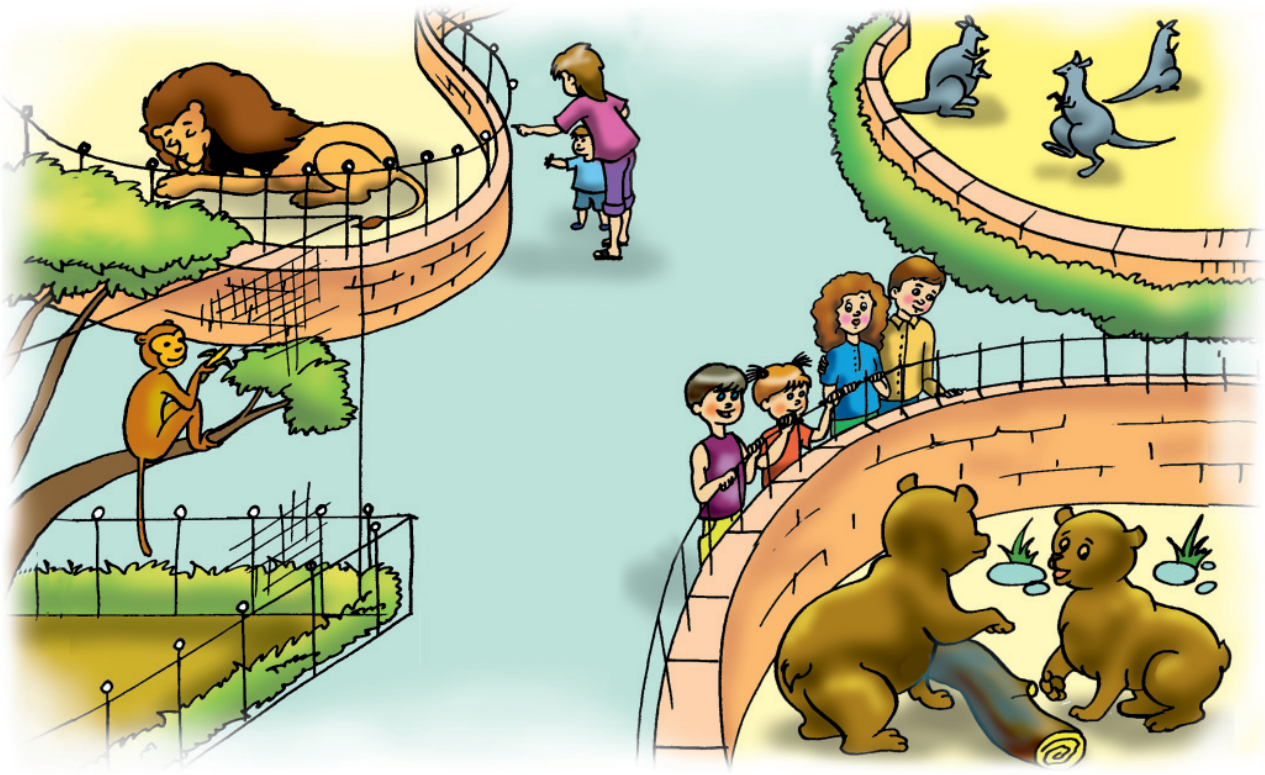
We haven't a moment to spare*.

We're going to see the kangaroo

And feed the big brown bear.

5. Read the text and describe the picture.

It is a sunny day. There are a lot of people at the zoo. Mike and Jane are at the zoo, too. They are with their mother and father. They are watching the animals. The lion is sleeping, the monkey is eating a banana, the bears are playing, the kangaroo is jumping. They are very funny. Mike and Jane like animals. They go to the zoo at weekends.



* We are off to the zoo. – Մենք գնում ենք կենդանաբանական այգի:

* to spare [ˈspeə] – (այստեղ) ժամանակ կորցնել

Unit 6

Animal World. Pets

6. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Are Mike and Jane at the zoo?
2. What are they doing?
3. Is the lion jumping or sleeping?
4. What is the monkey eating?
5. Are the bears running?
6. What is the kangaroo doing?
7. Do Mike and Jane like animals?

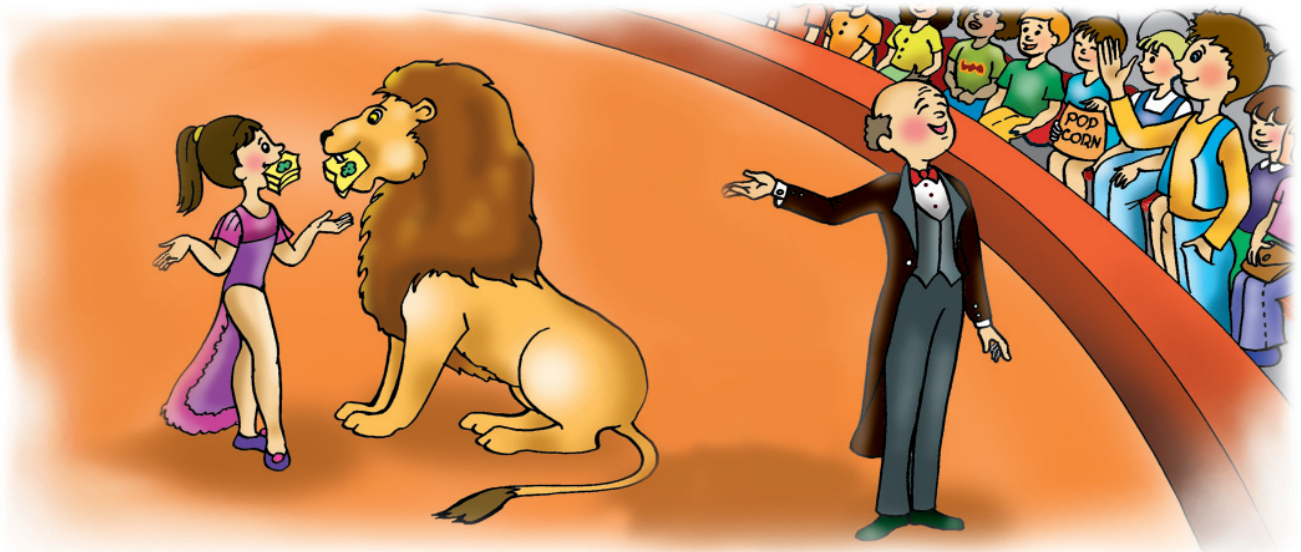
7. Complete the questions.

- a) 1. – What is the cat doing now?
– The cat **is eating** fish.
 2. – What ... now?
– The rabbits **are running**.
 3. – ... doing now?
– The lion **is drinking** water now.
- b) 1. ...?
The monkey **is eating** a banana.
 2. ...?
Mike and Jane **are watching** the animals.
 3. ...?
The bears **are playing**.

8. A joke.

The circus* is full of people. A beautiful young girl is standing with a cake in her mouth. A big lion comes up to her and takes the cake. A man in a beautiful suit* asks the people, 'Who can do the same thing? You will get 1000 dollars!'

At last a young man says, 'I can do it. Only take the lion away*!'



* a circus ['sə:kəs] – կրկես

* a suit [sju:t] – կոստյում

* Only take the lion away. – Միայն թե հեռու տարեք առյուծին:

Unit 6

Animal World. Pets

9. Read the poems and say what pets you like.

I've got a pet.
It's a cat.
Its name is Fred.
I love my cat.



Harry has a little dog.
Such a funny fellow.
But it is a wooden dog,
Brown, white and yellow.



10. Answer the questions.

1. Have you got pets?
2. What pet have you got?
3. What colour is it?
4. What is your pet's name?
5. Do you like it?
6. Do you play with it?

11. A joke.

'Father, there is a black cat in the dining-room.'
'Don't be afraid, my son! Black cats are lucky.'*
'This cat is: it is eating your dinner.'



* lucky ['lʌki] – բախտավոր

* Black cats are lucky. – Սև կատուները հաջողություն են բերում:

Unit 6

Animal World. Pets

WE READ AND LEARN.

12. Listen and read the words.

[ɔ]– holiday, forest, hot, shop

[e]– spend, pet, clever

[æ]– cat, parrot, pat

[u:]– moon, spoon, food

[i:]– tree, feet, feed

[ei]– nature, lake, favourite



13. Learn the words.

favourite ['feivərɪt] – a favourite book, a favourite pet; Dogs are my favourite pets.

clever ['klevə] – a clever dog; Dogs and horses are very clever.

food [fu:d] – tasty food; Every morning she gives food to her cat.

to feed [fi:d] – Linda feeds her little dog. He feeds his dog with meat.

a lake [leɪk], lakes – a beautiful lake; We swim in the lake.

to pat [pæt] – to pat the dog; She often pats her dog.

a shop [ʃɒp], shops – a big shop; Linda goes to the shop to buy food.

to look after – Linda looks after her dog.

Mother looks after her children.



Unit 6

Animal World. Pets

WE READ AND SPEAK.

14. Read the text and tell about Linda and her dog.



ROVER IS A FUNNY DOG

Linda lives in a big house with her mother and father. The house is comfortable. Linda has got a large room with a lot of toys in it. She plays with her toys and her dog. Little Rover is her favourite. She always pats it. The dog is white and black. Rover is a funny little dog. It is very clever. Rover is always with Linda. It is with Linda when she goes to school and when she is at home. Linda looks after Rover. They go for a walk, they swim in the lake. Linda feeds her dog and plays with it. Linda often goes to the pet shop to buy food for Rover. Rover likes sweets very much but it doesn't eat sweets every day. Rover is Linda's friend. It always helps her.

Unit 6

Animal World. Pets

15. Prove that:

- a) Linda loves her pet.
- b) Linda looks after her pet.
- c) Rover is always with Linda.
- d) Rover is Linda's friend.

Begin with: *I think that ... because ...*

Example: *I think that Linda loves her pet because she always goes for a walk with it.*

16. Ask 5 questions to the text.

17. Look at the picture. Make up a dialogue using a pet; to look after; to feed; to go for a walk; to play.



Unit 6

Animal World. Pets

WE READ AND LEARN.

18. Listen and read the words.

[ɪ] – children, with, give

[i:] – green, tree, feed, keep

[e] – pet, clever, together

19. Learn the words.

to **keep** [ki:p] – to keep a pet; They keep rabbits.

together [tə'geðə] – They often play together.

They go for a walk together.

WE READ AND SPEAK.

20. Read the text and tell your friends what pets the English keep.



A lot of families have got pets in England. The English keep dogs, cats, rabbits and birds. Children look after their pets. They go for a walk with them, they feed them, they give them water and milk. They teach them a lot of things to do. Some families keep dogs and cats together and they are good friends.

Unit 6

Animal World. Pets

21. Answer the questions.

1. What pets do the English have?
2. Do children look after their pets? How do they do it?
3. Do the English keep dogs and cats together?

22. What do they usually do?

What are they doing now?



to eat meat



to eat a sweet



to run



to walk



to drink water



to drink milk

Unit 6

Animal World. Pets

WE WRITE.

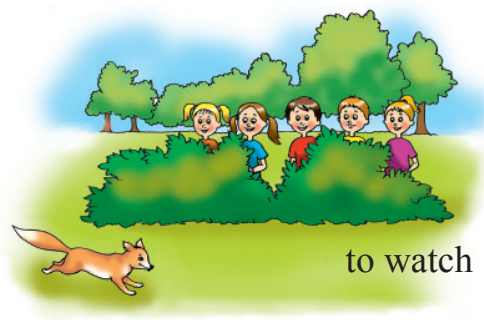
23. Make up questions and answer them.



to play

2. she/with/Is/her
cat/playing?

1. the children/
watching/the
fox/Are?



to watch

3. What/the/parrot/is/
doing?



to speak

24. If you write the sentences in the correct order you will have a story.

It is a white kitten.

Lucy has got a pet.

Its name is Petty.

Lucy buys fish for Petty every day.

Petty likes it very much.

25. Write about your (or your friend's) pet. The questions will help you.

- Have you got a pet? What is its name?
- Do you feed your pet?
- What does it eat?
- Do you often go for a walk with your pet?
- What can it do?

THE WORDS WE KNOW

favourite, clever, food, to feed, a lake, to pat, a shop,
to look after, to keep, together

Unit 7

The Place We Live In

WE READ AND LEARN.

1. Listen and then read yourself.

one – the **first**

two – the **second**

three – the **third**

twenty-one – the twenty-**first** (21st)

thirty-two – the thirty-**second** (32nd)

forty-three – the forty-**third** (43rd)

twenty – the twentieth (20th)

thirty – the thirtieth (30th)

forty – the fortieth (40th)

fifty – the fiftieth (50th)

sixty – the sixtieth (60th)

ninety – the ninetieth (90th)

one hundred – the hundredth (100th)

twenty-four – the twenty-fourth (24th)

thirty-five – the thirty-fifth (35th)

sixty-seven – the sixty-seventh (67th)

seventy-six – the seventy-sixth (76th)

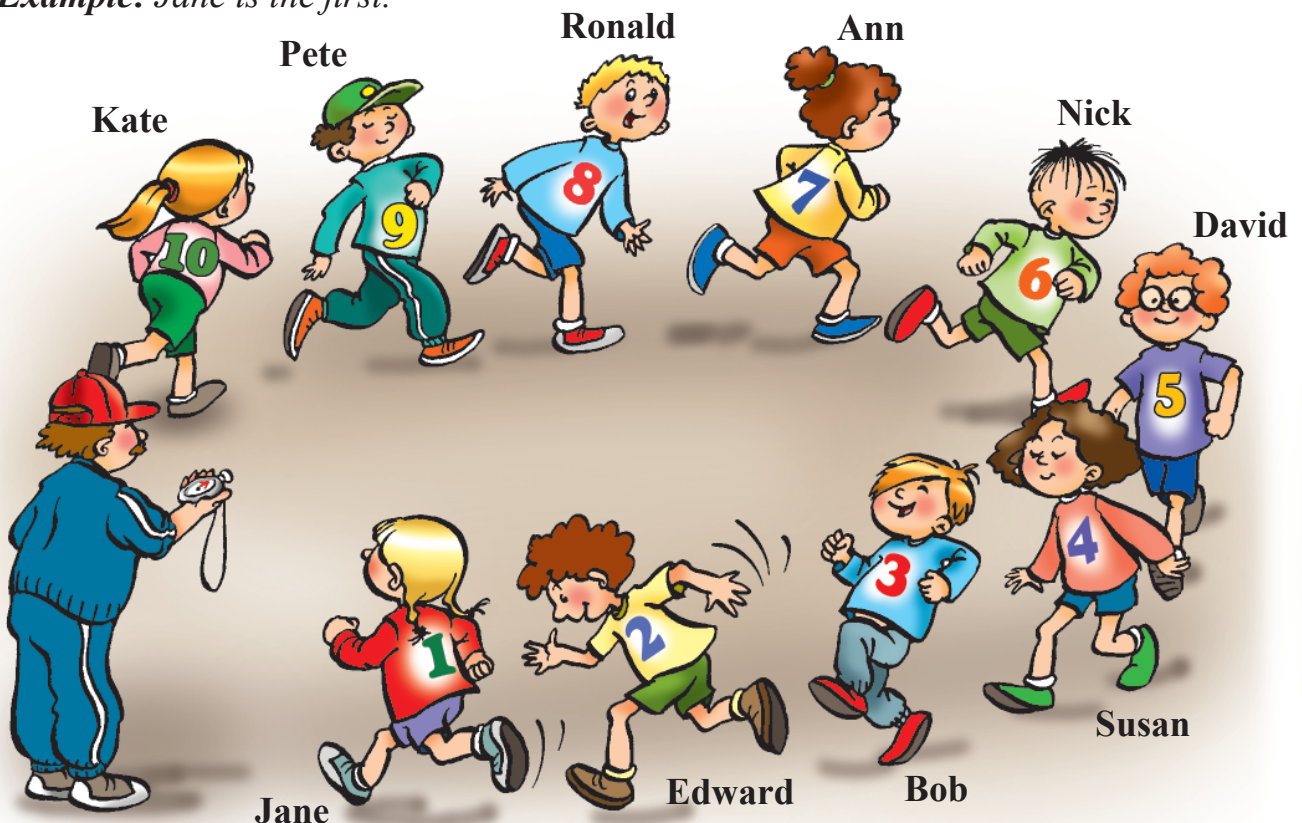
eighty-nine – the eighty-ninth (89th)

ninety-eight – the ninety-eighth (98th)

2. Look at the picture and say which one is

a) Jane b) Susan c) Bob d) Kate e) Ann f) Nick g) Pete h) David, etc.

Example: Jane is the first.



Unit 7

The Place We Live In

3. Listen and read the words.

- [æ] – bag, gather, flat, happy
- [ɔ:] – door, floor
- [ɔ:] – small, ball, wardrobe, corner
- [aɪ] – like, nine, light
- [ɪ] – pig, six, sink, visit, fridge
- [u] – book, look, cook, cooker
- [ɛə] – there, parent

4. Learn the words.

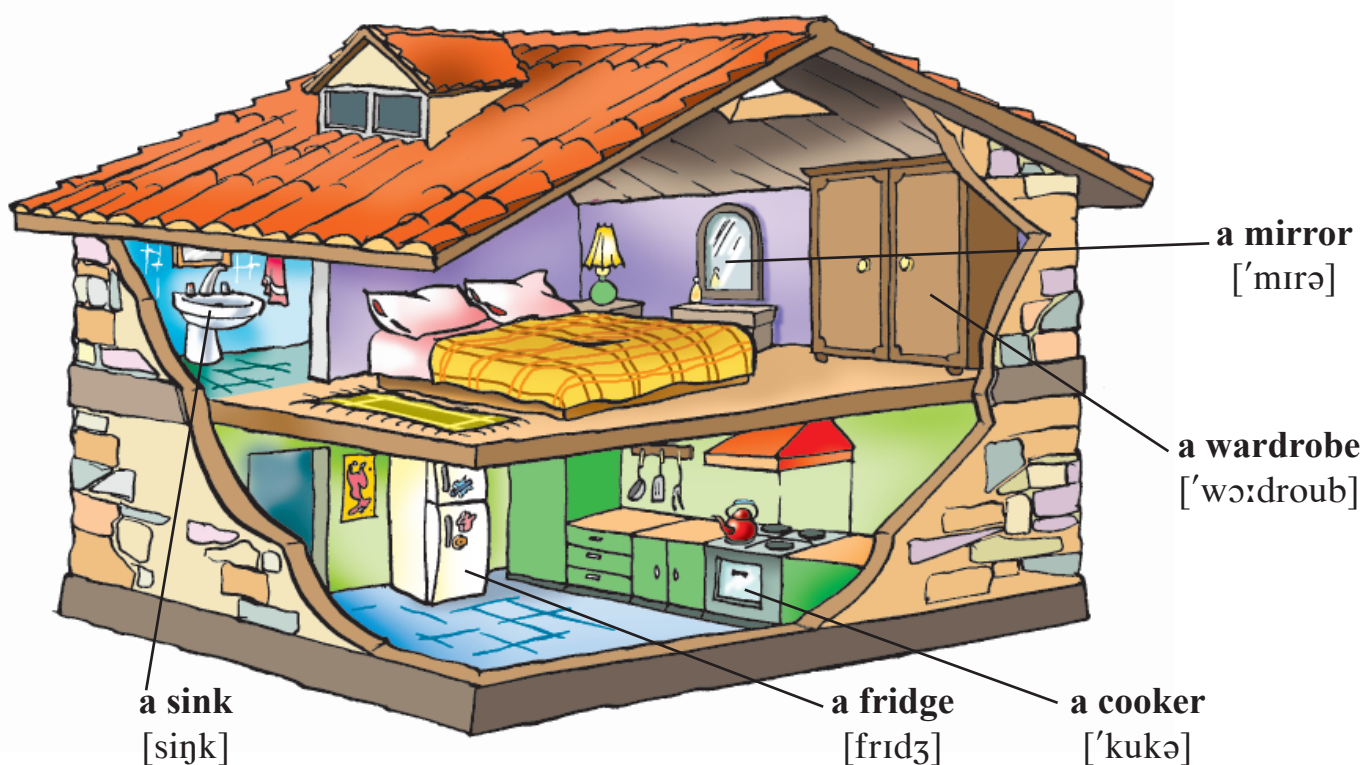
a **flat** [flæt], flats – a nice flat, a comfortable flat; My flat is very comfortable.

a **floor** [flɔ:], floors – We live on the second floor.

a **parent** ['pɛərənt], parents – My mother and father are my parents.

to **visit** ['vɪzɪt] – Ann visits her grandmother on Saturdays.

happy ['hæpi] – Pete is always happy when his friends visit him.



Unit 7

The Place We Live In

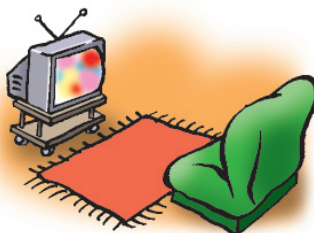
5. Look at the pictures and learn the words.

next to



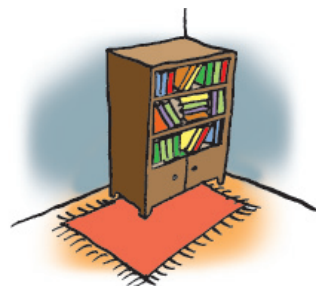
The sofa is **next to** the wardrobe.

opposite



The armchair is **opposite** the TV set.

in the corner of



The bookcase is **in the corner** of the room.

6. Do you remember?

the boy's ball



the boys' ball



WE READ AND SPEAK.

7. Read the text and describe Bill's flat.

BILL'S NEW FLAT

Bill has got a new flat. It is on the fourth floor. The flat is comfortable. There is a living-room, two bedrooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a toilet in it. The living-room is light because there are three windows in it. Bill's family usually have dinner and tea in the living-room.

There are two bedrooms in Bill's flat. His parents' bedroom is large. There are two beds, a mirror and a wardrobe in it. Bill's bedroom is not large. There is a bed, a table, a chair and a bookcase in it.

The kitchen is not very large. The cooker is next to the sink. The fridge is in the corner of the kitchen.

Bill likes his flat and is always happy when his friends visit him.

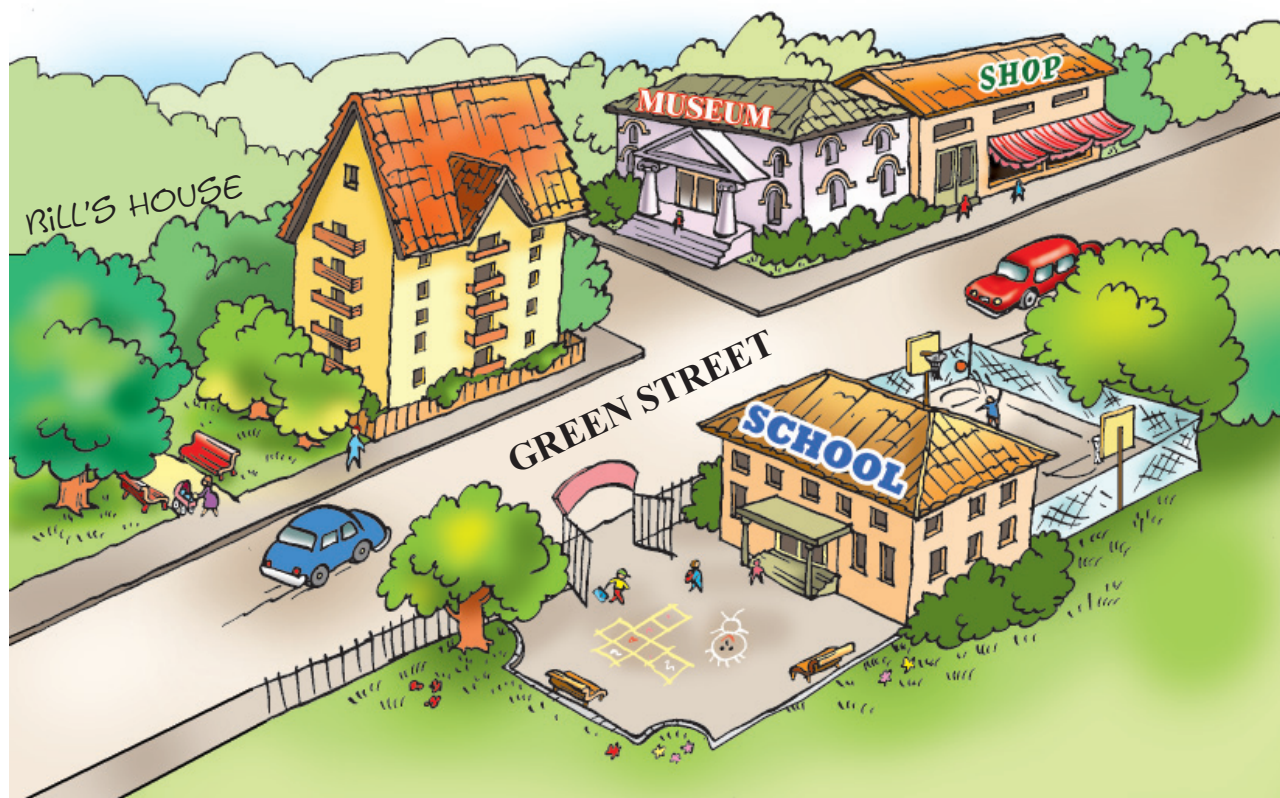
Unit 7

The Place We Live In

8. True or false.

1. Bill has got a new flat.
2. The flat is on the fifth floor.
3. There is a living-room, a bedroom, a kitchen, a bathroom and a toilet in it.
4. Bill's family have dinner and tea in the kitchen.
5. There are two beds, a mirror, a bookcase in his parents' bedroom.
6. The kitchen is not very large.
7. The cooker is next to the fridge.
8. Bill likes his flat.

9. Describe the picture using *next to*, *opposite*, *in front of*, *behind*.



1. Bill's house is opposite the museum.
2. The park is next to Bill's house.
3. The school yard is ... the school.
4. The sportsground is ... the school.
5. The shop is ... the museum.
6. The school is ... Bill's house.

Unit 7

The Place We Live In

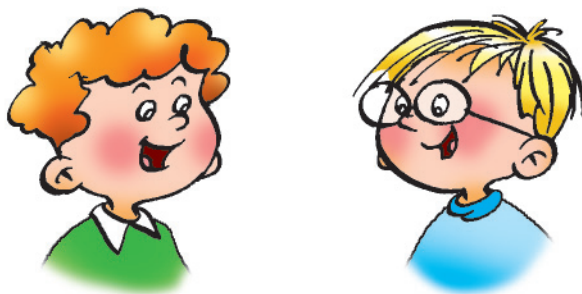
10. Read the dialogue.

John: Where do you live, Bill?

Bill: I live on the fourth floor of a big house in Green Street.

John: **How do you like it?**

Bill: I like it very much. It's nice and comfortable. Come and see our house some day.



11. Say what street you live in, what floor you live on.

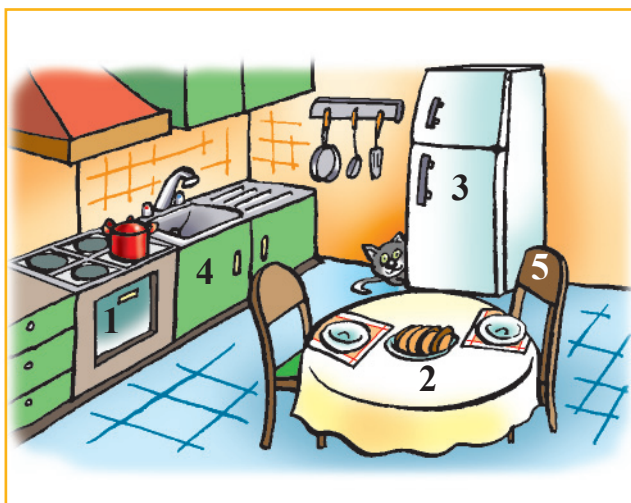
Example: I live in Oxford Street.

I live on the second floor.

12. Make up dialogues asking:

- What street do you live in?
- What floor do you live on?

13. Look at the pictures and name the pieces of furniture.



Unit 7

The Place We Live In

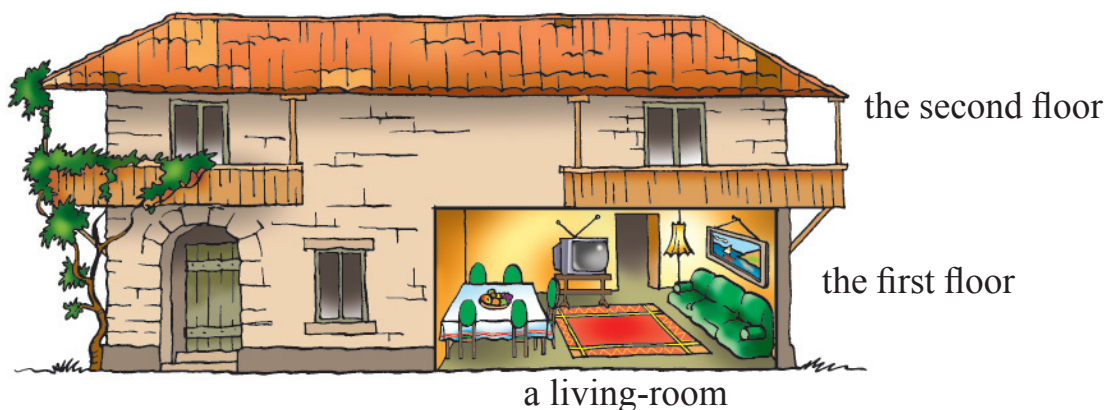
14.



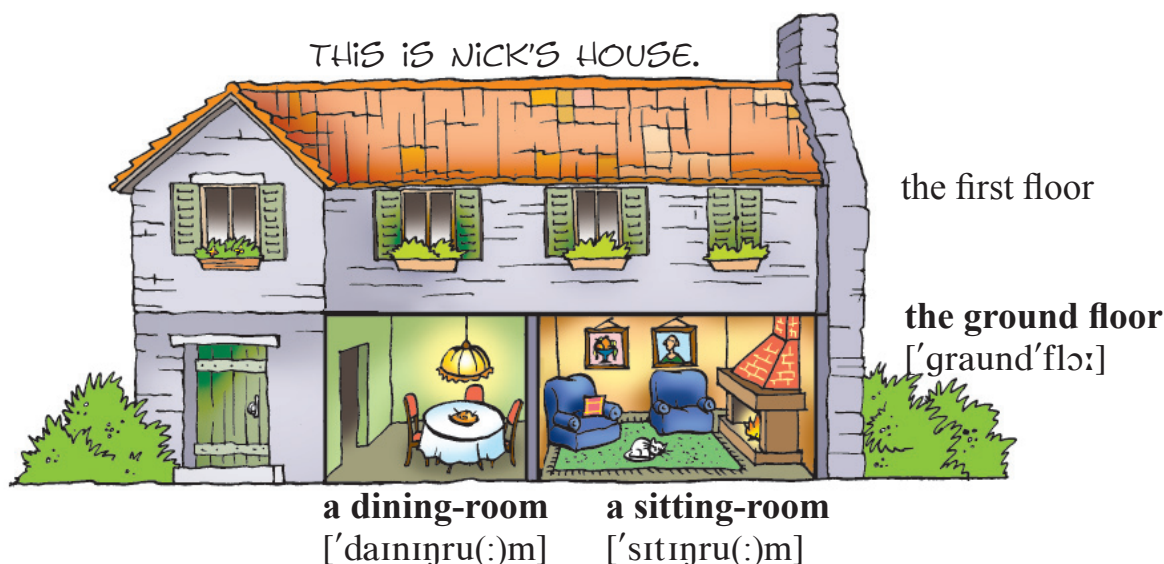
Many English families live in flats, but some people have got their own houses. There are usually two floors in a traditional English house: the ground floor and the first floor.

15. Describe the houses.

THIS IS NAREK'S HOUSE.



THIS IS NICK'S HOUSE.



Unit 7

The Place We Live In

16.



The sitting-room is usually very large in the English house. There is always a sofa, chairs and armchairs in it. English people watch TV, read books or listen to music in the sitting-room. They usually have dinner and tea in the dining-room.

17. Read Narek's letter and speak about his house.

Nick Dobson
9 Long Street
London, 03241
Great Britain

*Dear Nick,
Thank you for your letter. You ask me to write about the place I live in.
I live in Yerevan, in Saryan Street. My house is not big but it is very comfortable. Our living-room and kitchen are on the first floor. The living-room is large. We have dinner there. In the evening we watch TV. Our bedrooms are on the second floor. They are next to the bathroom and the toilet. I like my house very much.
Come and see it some day.*

*Love,
Narek*



Narek Davtyan
7 Saryan Street
Yerevan, Armenia

WE WRITE.

18. Write the date.

Example: January 21. It is the twenty-first of January.

1) March 30.

2) June 13.

3) August 29.

It is March.

It is

It is

19. Fill in the missing letters.

The kitchen is on the f-rst flo-r. There is a co-ker and a s-nk in it. The fr-dge is in the corner of the kitchen. The b-droom is on the second fl-or. There are two b-ds and a w-rdrobe in it. The mirr-r is opp-site the w-rdrobe.

Unit 7

The Place We Live In

20. a) Write a letter to your friend. Describe your flat/ house in it.

The questions will help you.

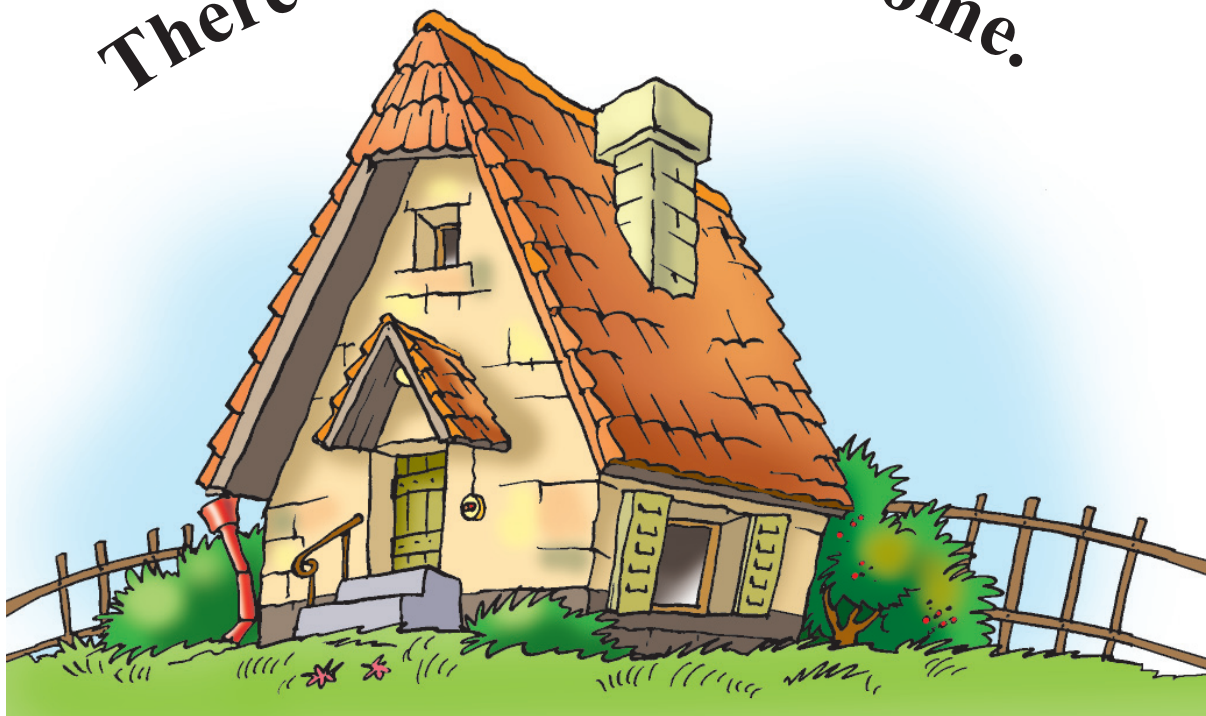
1. What country and city are you from?
2. What street do you live in?
3. Have you got a house or a flat?
4. What rooms are there in your flat/ house?
5. What floor do you live on?
6. Is your flat / house comfortable?

b) Write your address on the envelope.

THE WORDS WE KNOW

a flat	a floor	a sitting-room	a dining-room	a mirror
a wardrobe	a cooker	in the corner of	a sink	next to
opposite	a fridge	a parent	to visit	happy

There is no place like home.



We sing: 'There's No Place Like Home.'

Unit 8

Christmas

WE READ AND SPEAK.

1. Linda is writing a letter to Santa Claus.



Dear Santa Claus,

I am Linda from London. I am seven. I always get nice Christmas presents from you. Thank you very much, dear Santa. You are very kind. I have got a lot of toys in my room. I always play with my toys. I like them and they live with me in my room. My doll sleeps with me in my bed. But they are just toys, dear Santa.

I want to have a white puppy. I want to feed it and to go for a walk with it. I want to keep it in my room and pat it. I can look after it.

Thank you, dear Santa Claus. I love you very much.

Love, Linda



2. Choose the right answer.

a) Linda thanks Santa Claus because

- a) he always plays with her.
- b) he lives with her in her room.
- c) she gets nice Christmas presents from him.

b) Linda wants to have a white puppy because

- a) she doesn't like her toys.
- b) she likes animals very much.
- c) she wants to keep it in her room, to feed it and go for a walk with it.

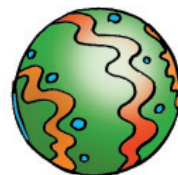
3. Tell about Linda and her letter to Santa.

Begin with: *Linda is from London. She is seven.*

4. Answer the questions.



Does Santa Claus give you presents?
 What presents do you get?
 Do you like them?
 Do you write letters to Santa?



Unit 8

Christmas

WE READ AND LEARN.

5. Let's learn the song.



We wish you a Merry Christmas,
We wish you a Merry Christmas,
We wish you a Merry Christmas
And a Happy New Year.

6. Listen and read the words.

[e] – spend, relative, send, decorate, celebrate, December

[a:] – yard, park, card

[aɪ] – light, night, bright

[ju:] – you, pupil, beautiful



7. Learn the words.

to **send** [send] – to send letters, to send presents

a **card** [ka:d], cards – Christmas cards; The English send Christmas cards to their friends.

a **night** [naɪt], nights – at night; Santa Claus comes to children at night.

to **celebrate** ['selɪbreɪt] – The English celebrate Christmas on the 25th of December.

beautiful ['bju:tɪfʊl] – a beautiful Christmas tree, a beautiful girl

Unit 8

Christmas

WE READ AND SPEAK.

8. Read the text and tell your friends how people celebrate Christmas in Great Britain.

CHRISTMAS

The 25th of December is Christmas Day. People in Great Britain love this holiday very

much. It is their favourite holiday. They buy Christmas presents  for their

family, they send Christmas cards  to their relatives and friends. They

decorate the Christmas tree.  It is bright and beautiful. They put their presents

under the tree. Children put their stockings on the chair or near their beds. At night

Santa Claus  comes and puts presents in their stockings. The English like

to be with their family at Christmas. They gather together to celebrate it. They eat

Christmas pudding or Christmas cake.  They have fun. All the English are

very happy that day.

9.

Do you know?



Armenians celebrate Christmas on the 6th of January.

They gather together on the 31st of December to see the New Year in*.

*to see the New Year in – դիմապրել Նոր տարին

Unit 8

Christmas

10. True or false.

1. The 6th of January is Christmas Day in Great Britain.
2. People buy Christmas presents and send Christmas cards to their relatives.
3. They put their presents under the table.
4. The children don't get presents.
5. They eat bacon and eggs at Christmas.

11. Answer the questions.

- a) What do you know about Christmas in Great Britain?
- b) What do you know about Christmas and New Year in Armenia?
- c) Describe the picture.

WE WRITE.

12. Write a letter to Santa Claus.

13. Write how you celebrate Christmas and New Year. The questions will help you.

1. When do you celebrate Christmas?
2. How do you celebrate it?
3. Can you decorate the New Year tree?
4. Where do you put the New Year presents?
5. Do you gather together to celebrate New Year? What do you do?



THE WORDS WE KNOW

to send
to celebrate

a card
beautiful

a night
Christmas

Santa Claus



WE READ.

1. Read the words.

[e]

decorate
celebrate
together
relative

[ɔ]

holiday
forest
hot
shop

[ɔ:]

talk
walk
floor
wardrobe

[ɪ]

give
sink
fridge
visit

[i:]

tree
feet
feed
keep

[u]

look
foot
cooker

[ɑ:]

yard
park
card

[ŋ]

feeding
decorating
celebrating
talking

2. Group the words according to the sounds.

[aɪ] [ju:] [eɪ] [ɛə] [ə] [æ]

beautiful, light, flat, nature, mirror, bright, pat,
favourite, parent, night, happy, cooker

3. In each line there is a word that does not go with the sound.

Example: camel, cat, pet, pat, happy, parrot ____ pet

decorate, celebrate, favourite, send, nature

relative, lake, together, clever, spend

4. Name the group of the words in each line with one word.

Example: 1. a wolf, a bear, a camel, a tiger, a fox ____ animals

2. a dog, a cat, a puppy, a rabbit, a parrot

3. a sitting-room, a bedroom, a bathroom, a dining-room

4. a sink, a fridge, a cooker, a table

5. Arrange the words in three groups.



a house



Christmas



pets

a sitting-room, to decorate, a wardrobe, a kitten, to feed, presents,
the ground floor, clever, to celebrate, to pat, bright, a mirror, a parrot

WE READ AND SPEAK.

6. Answer the questions.

1. Do you like pets? Why?
2. Do you keep a pet in your house/flat?
3. Is your house big or small? Describe it.

7. Read the text and say if Sister Hare is clever.



A BEAR AND A HARE

You see two friends: a bear and a hare. Brother Bear is on one side* of the river* and Sister Hare is on the other.

'Bear!' shouts* Sister Hare.

'What do you want?'

'Swim here!'

'Why! I don't want to!'

'Swim here. I want to tell you a very important thing.'

'All right.'

It is very difficult to swim. At last Brother Bear is on the other side of the river. He is very tired.

'What is it?' he asks.

'Look, there is a wonderful raspberry-cane* on the other side of the river!'

* a side [saɪd] — կողմ

* a river ['rɪvə] — գետ

* to shout [ʃaʊt] — քղաՎել

* a raspberry-cane ['rɑ:zbərikeɪn] — մորու բիւս

8. Answer the questions.

- Do you like the story? Is it funny?
- Do you read stories about animals?

WE WRITE.

9. Do the exercise according to the example.

Example: *The girl has got a pet.*

It is the girl's pet.

- The child has got a big toy.
It is ...
- Their sons have got a big room.
.....
- Marry has got a nice Christmas present.
.....
- The girls have got a white kitten.
.....

10. Do the exercise according to the example.

- Example:** – Which book is about Christmas?
– The fourth book is about Christmas.

b) Example: eleven – the eleventh

twenty-three –
forty-six –
sixty-two –
eighty-nine –
ninety-one –
one hundred –



11. Choose the proper tense form.

Alice (feeds/is feeding) her rabbits now.

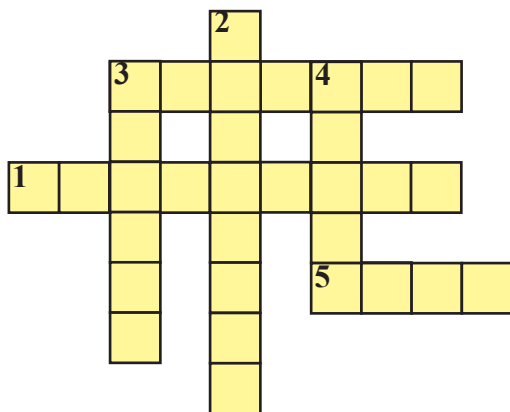
She always (feeds/is feeding) them in the morning. The rabbits (don't run/are not running) now. They (eat/are eating). They (drink/are drinking) water every day. But they (don't drink/are not drinking) water now.



12. A joke

Man: Is your father's work difficult*?
Little girl: Oh, no! He puts his head into the lion's mouth in the evening, and in the morning he doesn't do anything*.

13. A Puzzle



Across

Down

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. People celebrate ... on the 25 th of December. | 2. Children get a lot of ... at Christmas. |
| 3. Tom's mother and father are his | 3. A bird which can speak. |
| 5. We wash our hands in the... . | 4. All pets have |

THE WORDS WE KNOW

favourite, clever, food, to feed, a lake, to pat, a shop, to look after, to keep, together, a flat, a floor, a sitting-room, a dining-room, a mirror, a wardrobe, a cooker, a fridge, a sink, next to, opposite, in the corner of, a parent, to visit, happy, to send, a card, a night, to celebrate, beautiful, Christmas, Santa Claus

* difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt] – դժվար

* anything ['eniθɪŋ] – որևէ բան

Unit 10

Seasons

WE SPEAK.

1. Do you remember the names of the seasons?



1. Trees are green in
2. We celebrate Christmas in

3. It is hot and sunny in
4. It is cold in

Unit 10

Seasons

WE READ AND LEARN.

2. Listen and read the words.

[ou] – no, home, snow, cold, coat, overcoat

[e] – pet, spend, bench, sledge, sweater

[a:] – yard, park, card, scarf

[ɪ] – sink, fridge, visit, mittens

[i:] – tree, keep, tea, ski

[ei] – nature, favourite, lake, skate

3. Learn the words.

snow [snou] – There is a lot of snow in winter.

to **snow** – It often snows in winter.

to **sledge** [sledʒ] – Children sledge in winter.

to **ski** [ski:] – He can sledge but he can't ski.

to **skate** [skert] – We sledge, ski and skate in winter.

WE READ AND SPEAK.

4. Read the text and say why children like winter.

WINTER

It is usually cold in winter. It often snows. Children like to be outdoors. They sledge, ski and skate, play snowballs and make a snowman. Children have a lot of fun in winter. They like this season very much.

5. Look at the pictures and say what you can do in winter.

Use *to sledge, to ski, to skate, to play snowballs, to make a snowman.*



6. Answer the questions.

1. Is it cold in winter?
2. Does it often snow in winter?
3. Why do children like to be outdoors in winter?
4. Can you sledge/ski/skate?
5. Do you like winter? Why?

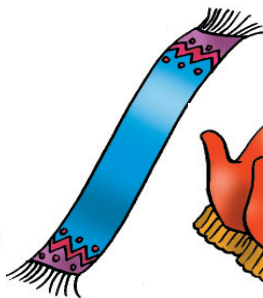
7. What do we wear in winter?



an **overcoat**
[ˈoʊvəkəʊt]



a **sweater**
[ˈswetə]



a **scarf**
[ska:f]



mittens
[mɪtnz]



a **hat**

8. A poem.

WINTER IS FUN

Jump out of bed
And take your sled*
This cold and frosty* day.
The sun is bright – the snow is white
For outdoor winter play.
Where is the cap?
My little cap,
My boots and mittens, too?
I want to go and play in the snow,
And have a lot of fun. Don't you?



* a sled [sled] – սահնակ

* frosty [ˈfrɒsti] – ցուրտ

Unit 10

Seasons

WE READ AND LEARN.

9. Read and remember.

	-er	-est
long	longer	the longest
short	shorter	the shortest
large	larger	the largest
nice	nicer	the nicest
big	bigger	the biggest
hot	hotter	the hottest
happy	happier	the happiest
tasty	tastier	the tastiest

10. Let's compare.

Example: The first snowman is bigger than the second one.



Unit 10

Seasons

11. Listen and read the words.

[ɔ:] – small, wardrobe, warm

[i:] – feet, ski, meat, leaf

[e] – spend, bench, sledge, melt

[eɪ] – favourite, lake, skate, rain

12. Learn the words.

a **leaf** [li:f], leaves – In autumn leaves are yellow, red and orange.

to **melt** [melt] – Snow melts in spring.

a **snowdrop** [snoudrɒp], snowdrops – The snowdrop is the first flower of spring.

rain [reɪn] – It often rains in autumn. She likes walking in the rain.

rainy – a rainy day

WE READ AND SPEAK.

13. Read the text and describe each season.

SEASONS

Winter is the beginning of a year. It is the coldest season of the year. Days are short and nights are long in winter. It often snows in winter.

Nature wakes up in spring. It's warmer in spring than in winter. Snow melts and birds begin to sing. You can see small green leaves in trees and the first flower of spring, the snowdrop.

Summer is the hottest season of the year. In summer days are longer and nights are shorter than in spring.

Autumn has got a lot of colours. Leaves are yellow, brown and red in autumn. It's colder in autumn than in summer. It isn't sunny in autumn. It often rains in autumn.

Nature is beautiful in winter and spring, summer and autumn.



14. Answer the questions.

1. Which is the coldest season of the year?
2. Is it colder in autumn than in winter?
3. What can we see in spring?
4. Which season comes after spring?
5. Is it hot in summer?
6. What colours can you see in autumn?
7. Which season do you like? Why?

WE READ AND LEARN.

15. There are twelve *months* in a year. Do you know them?

Winter months are: **December, January, February.**

Spring months are: **March, April, May.**

Summer months are: **June, July, August.**

Autumn months are: **September, October, November.**

16.



In Great Britain winter isn't very cold. In February it sometimes rains. In March you can see some flowers. It sometimes rains in summer. But the rain is warm. The weather is colder in October. It's foggy* in London. Sometimes you can't see a man or a car near you in the street.

* foggy [ˈfɒɡɪ] – մառախիլապատ

17. Read and remember.

sun – sunny
rain – rainy
wind* – windy

The sun is shining. It is a **sunny** day.
It is raining. It is a **rainy** day.
The wind is blowing*. It is a **windy** day.

WE READ AND SPEAK.

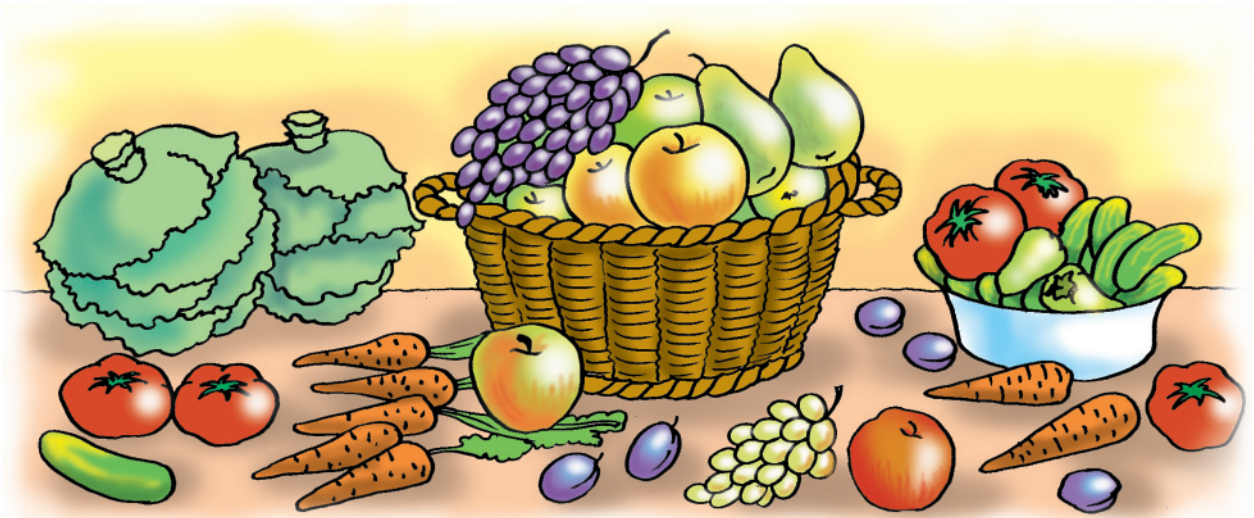
18. Read the dialogue and name Kate's and Ann's favourite seasons.

Kate: Do you like spring, Ann?

Ann: Oh, yes. I like it very much. Leaves are small and green. The grass is green, too. And what about you? Do you like spring?

Kate: Yes, I do. It's my favourite season because only in spring we can see snowdrops. I like them very much. And which is your favourite season?

Ann: My favourite season is autumn. I think it's very beautiful. You can see all colours in this season – leaves are green, yellow, red and orange. There are a lot of fruits and vegetables in autumn: grapes and plums, apples and pears, cucumbers and tomatoes, carrots and cabbages. I think it is the 'tastiest' season of the year.



* wind [wind] – քամի

* to blow [blou] – փչել

19. Complete the sentences.

1. Ann likes spring because
2. Kate's favourite season is spring because
4. Ann's favourite season is autumn because
3. My favourite season is ... because

20. Make up your own dialogues using (my) favourite season; sunny/windy/rainy days; the most beautiful season; trees and flowers; cold and windy.



WE WRITE.

21. Use *short, warm, hot, tasty* in the correct forms.

1. In winter days are ... than in summer.
2. It's ... in summer than in spring.
3. Summer is the ... season of the year.
4. Autumn is the ... season of the year. You can eat a lot of fruits and vegetables.

22. Write the names of the months.

1. The first month of the year is
2. The eleventh month of the year is
3. The month between July and September is
4. The month between November and January is
5. After March comes
6. The third month of spring is

23. Write the opposites.

Example: small – big

long

small

warm

Unit 10

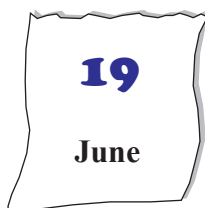
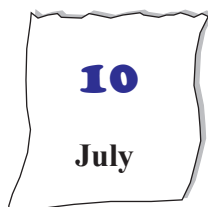
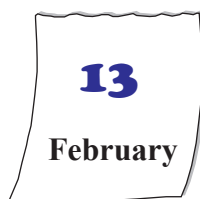
Seasons

24. Choose the right word.

1. It is a (sun/sunny) day.
2. The (wind/windy) is blowing.
3. It is cold and (rain/rainy) in autumn.
4. It is often (wind/windy) in autumn.
5. The (sun/sunny) is bright in summer.
6. She likes walking in the(rain/rainy).

25. Write the date using the pictures.

Example: It's the first of September.



26. Describe the seasons in Armenia. The questions will help you.

1. Is winter cold in Armenia?
2. Does it often snow in winter?
3. Is it warm or cold in spring?
4. Do you like spring? Why?
- 5) Is it hot in summer? Is it windy in the evenings?
- 6) Why do people say autumn is the most beautiful season in Armenia?

THE WORDS WE KNOW

snow, to snow, a snowdrop, to ski, to skate, to sledge, to melt, a leaf, an overcoat, a sweater, a scarf, mittens, rain, to rain, a wind, windy, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

WE READ AND SPEAK.

1. Read the poem and say where the cat is going. Does the cat look funny? Why?

‘Where are you going, my little cat?’
 ‘I am going to the shop to buy a hat.’
 How funny is the pussy cat*
 Who goes to the shop to buy a hat.



2. Answer the questions.

1. Do you often go shopping?
2. What do you like to buy?

3. Let's do shopping. Choose what you want.

Example: I want to buy this sweater.



* a pussy cat [ˈpusi ˈkæt] – փիսիկ

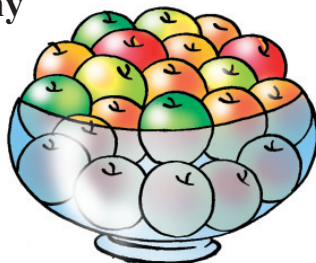
Unit 11

Shopping

WE READ AND LEARN.

4. Remember.

a) many



many apples



many sweets

b) much

much juice



much coffee

- a) many books, many friends, many rooms, many boys, many animals.
b) much tea, much water, much bread, much butter, much money, much time.

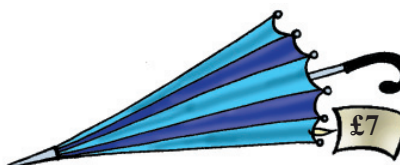
5. Answer the questions.

a) How many...?

1. How many sisters and brothers have you got?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat/house?
3. How many classes have you got every day?

b) How much ...?

1. How much is the dress?
2. How much are the shoes?
3. How much is the umbrella?



Unit 11

Shopping

6. Listen and read the words.

[e] – bedroom, present, spend, expensive

[i:] – meat, seaside, season, cheap

[aɪ] – fine, size. buy, try

7. Learn the words.

a **size** [saɪz], sizes

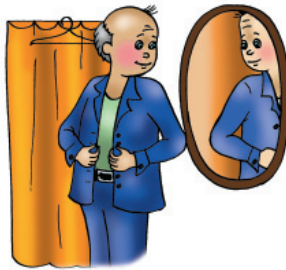


a big size



a small size

try on [ˈtraɪ ɒn]



cheap [tʃi:p]



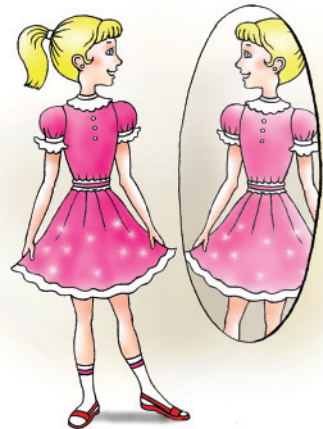
a cheap hat

expensive [ɪksˈpensɪv]



an expensive hat

to suit [sju:t] – This dress suits you.



WE READ AND SPEAK.

8. Read the dialogue and say why Mary likes the pink blouse.

Shop-girl: What can I do for you?

Mother: I want to buy that blue blouse for my daughter. Can she try it on?

Shop-girl: Oh, yes. Over there.

Unit 11

Shopping

Mary: I don't like the colour.
I like bright colours, Mum.
And it is small.

Mother: Please, show us a size bigger.
Perhaps* that pink blouse
on the left.

Shop-girl: Yes, this one is bigger.
How do you like it?

Mary: It's very beautiful.
It suits me.

Mother: How much is it?

Shop-girl: 19 pounds*.

Mother: Isn't it expensive?

Shop-girl: It isn't cheap.
But it is beautiful.



9. Choose *a*, *b*, or *c*.

1. *Mary doesn't want to take the blue blouse because*

- a) it is big.
- b) it is long.
- c) it is small and not bright.

2. *The pink blouse is*

- a) 19 dollars.
- b) 19 pounds.
- c) 19 drams.

3. *Mother thinks that the pink blouse is*

- a) very cheap.
- b) expensive.
- c) small.

10. Make up your own dialogues. You can buy a dress, trousers, a shirt, a skirt, etc.

* perhaps [pə'hæps] – գուցե

* a pound [paund] £ – ֆունտ (բրիտանական դրամ)

11. A joke.

A tourist goes to a shop in London. He wants to buy a hat. But he doesn't know English very well. So he says to the shop-girl, 'I want to buy a grey hut*. How much is it?'

'Why, we haven't got any huts', says the shop-girl. 'Go to the forest. You can find them in the forest'. 'Poor tourist', she thinks. 'What's the matter with him?'

"Poor shop-girl", he thinks. 'What's the matter with her?'

WE READ AND LEARN.

12. Learn the words.

a bottle ['bɒtl] of Coca-Cola



a loaf [ləʊf] of bread



a pound* [paʊnd] of sugar



a box of sweets



2 bars of chocolate ['tʃɒklɪt]



* a hut [hʌt] – խրճիթ

* a pound – ֆունտ (անգլ. կշռի միավոր = 453, 6 գր)

Unit 11

Shopping

13. Read and remember.

a loaf – loaves
a wolf – wolves
a knife – knives
a scarf – scarves
a leaf – leaves

WE READ AND SPEAK.

14. Read the dialogue and say what Mother asks Kate to buy.

Mother: Here is the shopping-list, dear.

Kate: But I can't read it, Mum.

Mother: A loaf of bread, a pound of sugar,
2 bottles of Coca-Cola and a box of
sweets.

Kate: And 2 bars of chocolate, please,
Mum.

Mother: And 2 bars of chocolate. Take the
money, Kate, and be a good girl.

Kate: Thanks, Mum.



15. Make up a bigger shopping list, including vegetables, fruit, meat and fish.

Example:



Unit 11

Shopping

16. Let's go to the supermarket.



Make up dialogues using *a bottle (two bottles) of ..., a box (three boxes) of..., a loaf (two loaves) of bread, a bar (four bars) of chocolate, a pound (2-3 pounds) of ..., etc.*

17. A joke.

HOW MUCH IS THE ZOO?

Once a rich man takes* his children to the zoo. His sons run and jump, cry and laugh all day. In the evening they say to their father, 'We like the zoo. Buy it for us!'

The man asks the zoo-keeper, 'How much does the zoo cost? My children like it very much. I want to buy the zoo'. 'We are not going to sell it*, but we can buy your children for the zoo', answers the zoo-keeper.



18. Answer the questions.

1. What do the children do at the zoo?
2. What do they tell their father in the evening?
3. Does their father buy the zoo?

* We are not going to sell it. – Մենք չենք պատրաստվում այն վաճառել:

* to take – տանել

WE WRITE.

19. Fill in *much/many*.

1. There are ... pencils on the desk.
2. There isn't ... coffee in the cup.
3. How ... pupils are there in your class?
4. How ... is your new dress?
5. How ... time have you got to write all the exercises?

20. Choose the right word.

1. Buy two (loaf/loaves) of bread, please.
2. Who is the (man/men) standing at the window?
3. How many (box/boxes) of sweets do you want to buy?
4. Are there (wolf/wolves) in that forest?
5. There is a (policeman/policemen) in the street.
6. This (blouse/blouses) is small.
7. Do you always brush your (tooth/teeth)?

21. Choose the right word.

1. This room is ... than your room.
a) large b) larger c) the largest
2. That dress is ... in this shop.
a) nice b) nicer c) the nicest
3. This blouse is ... than the pink one.
a) small b) smaller c) the smallest
4. This is ... story in the book.
a) funny b) funnier c) the funniest
5. The brown box is ... than the blue box.
a) big b) bigger c) the biggest.
6. February is ... month of the year.
a) short b) shorter c) the shortest.

Unit 11

Shopping

22. Match the words.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 1) cheap | 5) big | a) a dress | e) size |
| 2) expensive | 6) small | b) days | f) winter |
| 3) long | 7) cold | c) box | g) a blouse |
| 4) short | 8) warm | d) nights | h) spring |

2. Complete the dialogue. Write 4-5 sentences.

Shop-girl: What can I do for you?

Mrs. White: I want to buy

Shop-girl:

Mrs. White:



THE WORDS WE KNOW

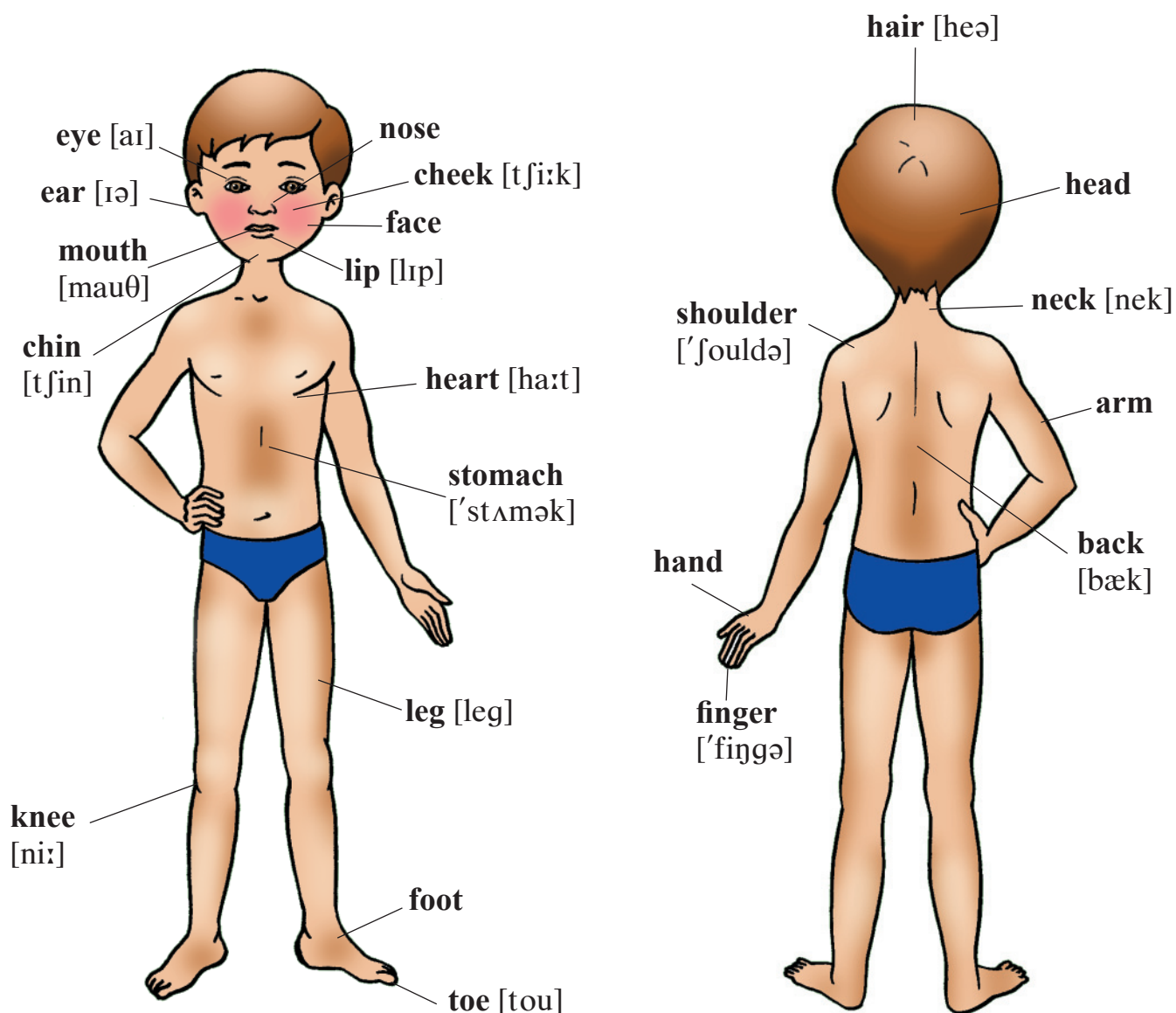
to buy, to go shopping, to do shopping, a shopping list, expensive, cheap, to try on, to suit, a size, a loaf, a bottle, a pound, sugar, much, many, a bar of chocolate

Unit 12

The Way We Look

WE LEARN.

1. Look at the picture and name the parts of the body.



Unit 12

The Way We Look

WE READ AND SPEAK.

2. Look at the picture and say what people do *to keep fit*.



3. What do you do to keep fit?

Use the words and expressions:

to do morning exercises, to run, to swim, to play tennis, football, to eat fruit and vegetables

Example: I swim every day to keep fit.

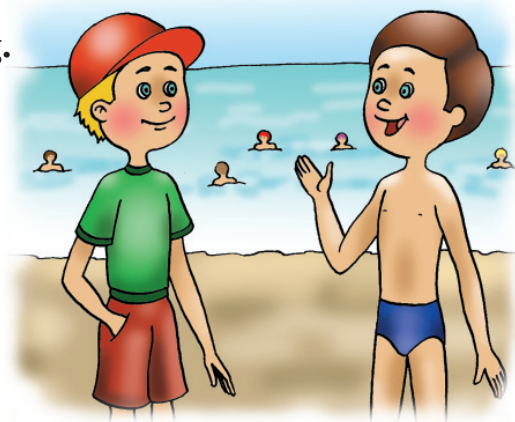
4. Read the dialogue and say why Ted likes swimming.

Frank: Let's go swimming, Ted. It is a fine day today and the water isn't cold.

Ted: With pleasure. I like swimming very much. It helps me to keep fit.

5. Make up dialogues. Begin with:

- What do you usually do to keep fit?
- I



Unit 12

The Way We Look

6. Read the poem and say why Robin has a stomachache. Does he try to keep fit?

ROBIN

Robin, Robin, what a man!
He eats as much as no one can*.
He eats a lot of fish,
He eats a lot of meat.
He eats a lot of ice-cream and a sweet.
He eats a lot of porridge and ten eggs
And all the cookies mother has.
He drinks a lot of juice,
He eats a cake,
Then says: 'I have a stomachache.'



WE READ AND LEARN.

7. Read and remember.

a)

beautiful – **more** beautiful – **the most** beautiful
interesting – **more** – interesting – **the most** interesting

b)

many > **more** – **(the) most**
much > **more** – **(the) most**
good – **better** – **the best**
bad – **worse** – **the worst**

8. Choose the right word.

1. This is ... story in the book.
a) interesting b) more interesting c) the most interesting
2. I am fond of cartoons. They are ... than films.
a) good b) better c) the best
3. This is ... flower in the garden.
a) beautiful b) more beautiful c) the most beautiful

* He eats as much as no one can. – Նա ուտում է այնքան, ինչքան որ ոչ ոք չի կարող ուտել:

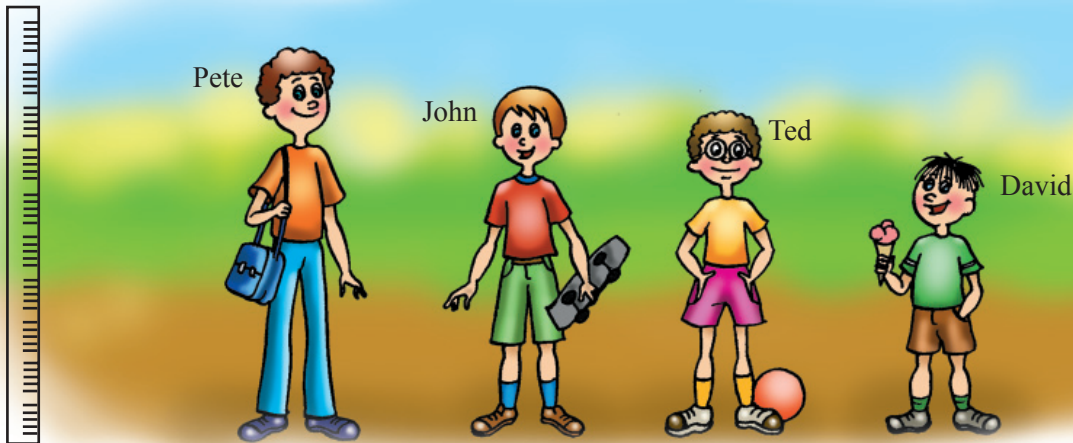
Unit 12

The Way We Look

WE READ AND SPEAK.

9. Compare the boys using the example.

*Example: Pete is **taller** than John. John is **shorter** than Pete.*



10. Read the joke and say why the girl is crying.

CUT IT LONGER

A girl comes to the hairdresser* and begins to cry*. 'What's the matter? Why are you here again?' 'Mother says my hair is too short', says the girl. 'Please, cut it longer.'



11. Read the text about Kate's cousin and then describe her.

My name is Kate. I am a schoolgirl. I have got a cousin. Her name is Jane. My cousin Jane is eleven. She is my school friend. We spend a lot of time together. We go for a walk, play and talk about our school life.

Jane is a kind girl. She has got a beautiful smile. Jane is taller than me. She has got brown hair and blue eyes.

Jane likes reading and drawing. She is good at English. She is my best friend.

* a hairdresser ['heədresə] — վարսավիր (կանանց)

* to cry [krai] — լաց լինել

Unit 12

The Way We Look

12. True or false.

1. Jane is fourteen.
2. Jane is Kate's cousin.
3. The girls are good friends and they spend a lot of time together.
4. Jane has got a beautiful smile.
5. Kate is taller than Jane.
6. Jane likes reading and drawing.
7. Jane is good at English.



WE LEARN AND SPEAK.

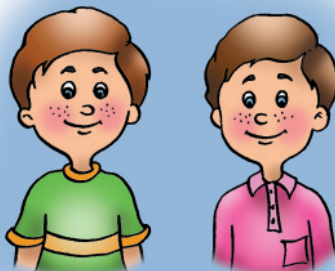
13. Look at the pictures and say who they look like.

Example: Bob looks like his father.

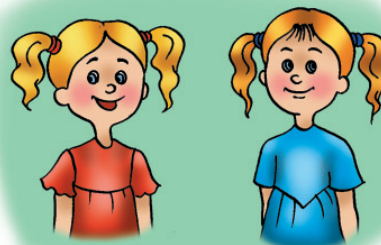
Ann



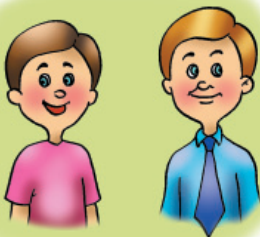
Ted



Mary



Bob



Pete



14. Say who you look like.

Example: I look like my mother.

15. Make up dialogues according to the example.

*Example: – Who do you look like?
– I look like ... (my brother).*

Unit 12

The Way We Look

16. Read the dialogue and say if the girls look nice.

Mary: What a beautiful dress! You look so nice in it.

Ann: Thanks, Mary. You look nice, too.

17. Make up dialogues paying compliments to your friends.

Example: – You look nice/great/wonderful today.

– Thanks/Thank you very much.

18. Read Aesop's* fable and say if you agree with the moral. Why?.

BROTHER AND SISTER

A brother and a sister find a mirror and look in it. The boy is very glad and says to his sister. 'What a nice face I have! I look nicer than you do!'

The girl doesn't like what her brother says and begins to cry. Their father says: 'My boy, your face is nice. It's true. But your heart isn't. You aren't always as good as you look*. Children know about it and don't want to make friends with you'.

Moral: It's better to be good than to be good-looking.

19. Answer the questions.

1. Why is the boy glad?
2. Does the girl like what her brother says?
3. What does the children's father teach them?
4. What do we mean when we say: 'It's better to be good than to be good-looking.'?



* Aesop [ˈiːsəp] – Եզոպոս (հին հունական առակագիր)

* You aren't always as good as you look – Դու ոչ միշտ ես այնքան լավը, որքան երևում ես:

Unit 12

The Way We Look

WE LEARN.

20. Read and remember the words describing people.

1. face:



round
[raʊnd]



oval
[ˈoʊvəl]



**beautiful,
pretty** [ˈprɪti]

2. nose:



small



large



long



snub [snʌb]



straight [streɪt]

3. eyes:



clear [klɪə]



bright



large



round



small

4. hair:



long



short



straight



curly
[ˈkɜːli]

5. clothes:

tidy [ˈtaɪdi]

untidy [ʌnˈtaɪdi]

6. manners:



nice, friendly



rude [ruːd]

Unit 12

The Way We Look

WE READ AND SPEAK.

21. Read the text about Ann's friend and say if you would like to have a friend like her.

MY FRIEND LILY

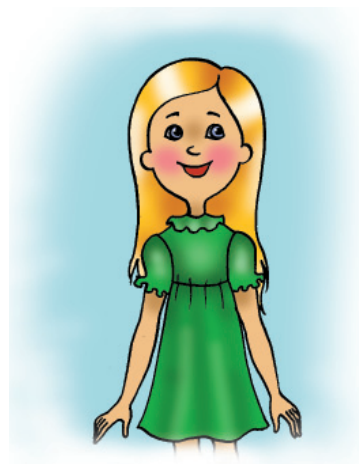
I have a friend. Her name is Lily. She is eleven. She has got a pretty face. Her nose is snub. Her eyes are clear and bright. She has got long and curly hair. Her hair is beautiful. Her clothes are always tidy. Lily likes sports. She plays tennis and volleyball. She runs every morning to keep fit. Lily is a friendly girl. She is kind. She always helps her friends.



22. True or false.

1. Lily is twelve.
2. She has got a pretty face.
3. Her nose is straight.
4. Her hair is short.
5. She is very untidy.
6. Lily likes sports.
7. She plays basketball to keep fit.
8. Lily is a friendly and kind girl.

23. Describe these children using the words of Ex. 20.



Unit 12

The Way We Look

24. Describe your classmates without naming them. Your friends will guess who they are.

WE WRITE.

25. Use the words in brackets in the correct form.

1. Ann is (good) at English than Tom.
2. Pete's work is (good) in the class.
3. Bill's bedroom is (comfortable) than Tom's.
4. Giraffes are (tall) than tigers.
5. I like snowdrops very much. I think they are (beautiful) flowers of spring.
6. This picture is bad. It is (bad) picture in the book.

26. Make up sentences.

I			my	aunt.
They			your	uncle.
You	look		their	grandmother.
John	looks	like	her	father.
Kate			his	mother.

27. Fill in the missing letters.

My fr-end Bill likes sports. He plays f--tball to k-ep fit. His h-ir is short. His nose is str-ight. Sometimes Bill is naughty* and his clothes are unt-dy.



* naughty [ˈnɔ:tɪ] – չարամճի, չլսող

Unit 12

The Way We Look

28. Write about your friend.

The questions will help you.

1. What's your friend's name?
2. How old is he/she?
3. Who does he/she look like?
4. What is he/she good at?
5. What does he/she do to keep fit?
6. Is he/she friendly?

THE WORDS WE KNOW

hair, an eye, a stomach, a heart, a mouth, an ear, a lip, a cheek, a chin, a neck, a shoulder, a back, a finger, a toe, a leg, a knee, to keep fit, to look like, friendly, rude, straight, curly, tidy, untidy, snub, clear, round, oval, pretty

It's Better To Be Good Than To Be Good-Looking.



WE READ.

1. a) Group the words according to the sounds.

1. [ɔ] [ɔ:] [ɔu]

hot warm nose

cold, shopping, chocolate, warm, loaf, autumn, hot, snow, nose, bottle

2. [ɪ] [i:]
winter green

winter, cheap, keep, spring, green, leaf, fit, keep, tree, season

3. [eɪ] [aɪ]
face buy

buy, try, straight, size, eye, face, day, night, bright, May, April, July

b) Think of your own examples for each sound.

WE SPEAK.

2. Match the word groups with the seasons in the pictures.

1. sunny days, hot weather, long days, short nights, a bright day, warm, etc.
2. cold weather, snow, to sledge, a snowman, short days, long nights, etc.
3. rain, grey sky, yellow and brown leaves, beautiful colours, windy, etc.
4. snowdrops, to melt, small green leaves, green grass, warm days, etc.



3. Describe your favourite season using the words of Ex. 2.

4. If you arrange the sentences in the correct order you will get a dialogue.

- We've got nice evening dresses. How do you like this one?
- Can I help you, Madam?
- Nice evening dresses are always expensive.
- Oh, yes. I want to buy an evening dress.
- Oh, it's beautiful. But it's too expensive.



Unit 13

Revision

5. Make up a shopping list for your birthday party.

6. Arrange the words in suitable pairs.

Example: a long nose, long hair

long blue
kind tall
 nice straight
naughty

eyes nose
hair heart
 boy man
face

7. Guess who he/she is. Describe a person we know without telling us his/her name.

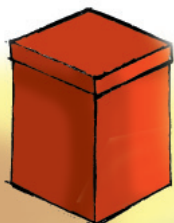
WE WRITE.

8. Let's compare.

Example: The green balls are smaller than the yellow ones.



small



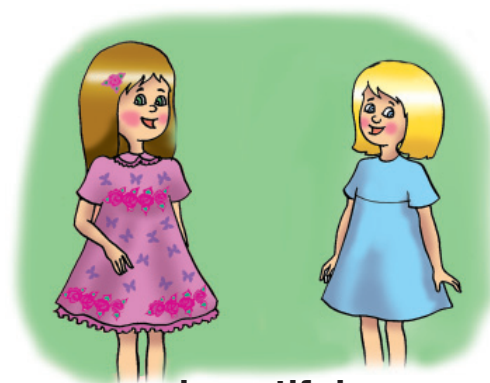
big



short



tall



beautiful

9. Open the brackets.

1. This story is (interesting) than that one.
2. This is (easy) exercise in the book.
3. He is (good) tennis player in England.
4. He has got (many) friends in England than in Scotland.
5. This picture is (bad) than that one.

10. Write a, many or much.

Example: ... toys – many toys

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| a) ... juice | d) ... trees | g) ... bread |
| b) ... cars | e) ... milk | h) ... dresses |
| c) ... money | f) ... dolls | i) ... children |

11. Choose the right tense form.

1. He often (buys/is buying) flowers for her.
2. Bill (plays/is playing) chess now.
3. They (don't drink/are not drinking) tea now.
4. She usually (doesn't have/isn't having) breakfast.
5. (Do you write/Are you writing) the exercise now?

THE WORDS WE KNOW

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, an overcoat, a sweater, a scarf, mittens, snow, to snow, a snowdrop, to sledge, to ski, to skate, to melt, a leaf, rain, to rain, a wind, windy, to buy, to go shopping, to do shopping, a shopping list, expensive, cheap, to try on, to suit, a size, a loaf, a bottle, a pound, sugar, a bar of chocolate, much, many, hair, an eye, a stomach, a heart, a mouth, an ear, a lip, a cheek, a chin, a neck, a shoulder, a back, a finger, a leg, a knee, a toe, rude, straight, curly, tidy, untidy, snub, clear, round, oval, to keep fit, to look like, friendly

Unit 14 Healthy Mind In A Healthy Body

WE READ AND LEARN.

1. What's the matter with her/him?



She **feels** [fi:z] well.



She feels bad.



He has got a **temperature** ['temprɪtʃə].



He looks **ill** [ɪl].

Unit 14 Healthy Mind In A Healthy Body

2. What's the matter with her/him?



She has got a **headache** ['hedeɪk].



He has got an **earache** ['ɪəreɪk].



He has got a **stomachache** ['stʌməkeɪk].



She has got a **toothache** ['tu:θeɪk].

3. Read the dialogues.

- a) – **What's the matter** with you, Ann?
– I have got a stomachache.
– You must see your doctor.

- b) – **What's the matter with** Bill?
– He has got an earache.
– He must call the doctor.

Unit 14 Healthy Mind In A Healthy Body

WE READ AND SPEAK.

4. Make up short dialogues according to the example.

- *What's the matter with ...?*
- *He has got ...*

5. Read the dialogue and say what Nick must do to recover*.

- What's the matter with Nick?
- He is ill.
- Has he got a temperature?
- Yes, he has. He must **stay in bed**.
He feels bad. He has got a headache.
- We must call the doctor.
- Yes, you are right.



6. Say what she/he must/mustn't do to recover.

Use: to go to bed; to stay in bed; to drink cold water; to call the doctor; to eat ice-cream; to go out; to keep warm; to drink a lot of tea.



* to recover [rɪ 'kʌvə] – առողջանալ

Unit 14 Healthy Mind In A Healthy Body

7. Read the dialogue and say what Nick mustn't do.

Doctor: How are you today, Nick?

Nick: Oh, I am better. Thank you, doctor.

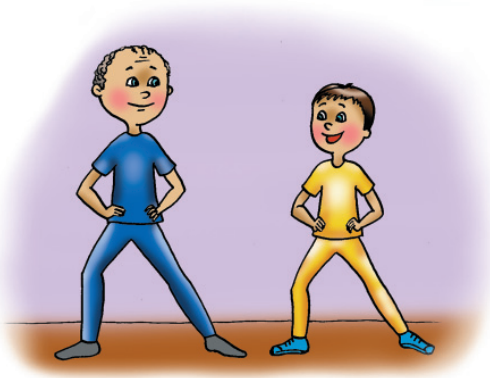
Doctor: Yes, you look better today. But you mustn't get up.

Nick: I am well, doc. I want to go out.

Doctor: You mustn't go to school today, Nick. You must stay in bed.

Nick: O.K., doctor.

8. Look at the pictures and say what we must do to be healthy.



do exercises



run and jump



play outdoors



walk

Unit 14 Healthy Mind In A Healthy Body

9. Read the text and say if you are fond of sports.

SPORT IS GOOD FOR HEALTH

Mike is 10. He is in the fourth form. He is fond of sports. He runs and does exercises every day. Mike goes in for swimming. He is one of the best swimmers at school. But he is not only a good swimmer. He is good at basketball and tennis as well*. His coach* says: 'Sport is important for your health. You must do exercises. You must go in for sport.'

10. Answer the questions.

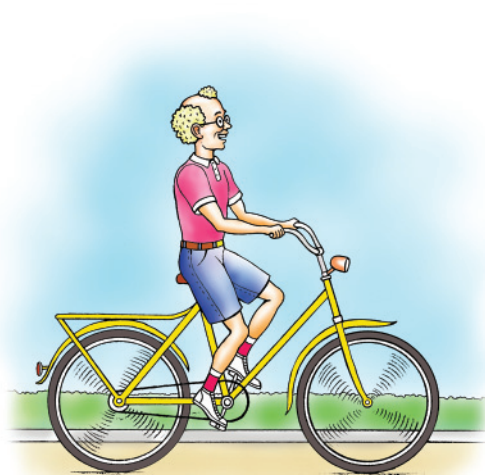
1. Is Mike fond of sports?
2. What sport does he go in for?
3. Is he good at basketball and tennis?
4. Do you go in for sport?
5. What sport are you good at?
6. What do you do to be healthy?



WE READ AND LEARN.

11. Read and say if Mr. Benson *was* fond of sports when he *was* young.

Mr. Benson is fifty. But he looks sporty. He is fond of riding a bicycle. But when he **was** young he **was** fond of football.



* to train [treɪn] – մարզվել

* important [ɪmˈpɔːtənt] – կարևոր

* as well – նաև

* a coach [kəʊtʃ] – մարզիչ

Unit 14 Healthy Mind In A Healthy Body

12. READ AND REMEMBER.

Now

I **am** at home today.
You **are** at the stadium.
He (She, It) **is** in the park.
We **are** at the cinema.
They **are** at the sportsground.

Yesterday

[ˈjestədi]

I **was** at home yesterday.
You **were** in the gym yesterday.
He (She, It) **was** in the yard yesterday.
We **were** at the theatre yesterday.
They **were** in the swimming-pool yesterday.

WE READ AND SPEAK.

13. Say what you were fond of (doing) when you were younger.

Example: When I was six I was fond of sports.

When I was five I was fond of swimming.

14. Say where you were yesterday.

Example: I was at the cinema yesterday.

WE READ AND LEARN.

15. Read the story and say why Lucy *wasn't* at school yesterday.

Lucy **wasn't** at school yesterday. She **was** ill.

She **was** in bed. Her parents **weren't** at work.

They **were** at home with Lucy.



16. Read and remember.

I/He/She/It **wasn't** (was not) at home.

We/You/They **weren't** (were not) at work.

Unit 14 Healthy Mind In A Healthy Body

WE SPEAK AND PLAY.

17. Play 'Never-end story' game.

Say only **was/wasn't** sentences about Lucy.

Example: *Lucy wasn't at school yesterday.*

Lucy was at home.

She wasn't at the cinema.

Use: at home, at school, at the cinema, at the theatre, at the stadium, in bed, in the park, in the garden, in the gym, in the swimming-pool.

18. 'Was!' Run forward.

Example: *Lucy was ill.*

Was Lucy ill?

Yes, she was.



WE LEARN AND SPEAK.

19. Read and remember.

yesterday, last (Sunday), (2 days) **ago**

We were at the theatre **yesterday**.

He wasn't at home **last** Sunday.

20. Do you like an active lifestyle?

Ask your friend **yes/no** questions.

Use: a) the words of Ex. 17: at home, at school,

b) the words **yesterday, last** (Saturday), (3 days) **ago**.

Example: – *Were you at the stadium last Sunday?*

– *Yes, I was.*

Unit 14 Healthy Mind In A Healthy Body

WE WRITE.

21. Fill in the words.

Mother: What's the m----- with you,
Tommy?

Tommy: I have got a t----- .

Mother: Have you got a h-----, too?

Tommy: No, I haven't. But I've got a
s-----.

Mother: I think we must call the doctor.
You must s--- in bed, Tommy.



22. Disagree.

Example: Mike is in bed.

No, he isn't. He isn't in bed.

1. Mike is in bed.
2. Jim likes tennis.
3. They go in for basketball.
4. Mary has got an earache.
5. Lucy was at school yesterday.
6. They were at the stadium last Friday.

23. Write the sentences with yesterday.

Example: I am at home today.

I was at home yesterday.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I am at home today. | 5. They are in the park. |
| 2. We are at school. | 6. Nick isn't in the swimming-pool. |
| 3. She is in the garden. | 7. My friends aren't in London. |
| 4. My sister is in the gym. | 8. Are you at the stadium? |

THE WORDS WE KNOW

health, healthy, temperature, a headache, a toothache,
a stomachache, an earache, ill, to feel, to be fond of,
to go in for sport, yesterday, last (year), (5 weeks) ago.

Unit 15

Travelling

WE SPEAK.

1. Say what you can see in London.



WE READ AND LEARN.

2. a) Read the dialogue and say where Hike was last summer.

Lilit: **Where** were you last summer?

Hike: I was in Great Britain.

Lilit: Were you in London?

Hike: Yes, I was.

b) Ask your friends where they were last summer.

Example:

– *Where were you last summer?*

– *Were you in ... ?*

Unit 15

Travelling

3. Listen and read the words.

[d] – stayed, enjoyed

[t] – liked, looked

[ɪd] – visited, wanted

4. Read and remember.

stay – stayed

enjoy – enjoyed

like – liked

look – looked

visit – visited

want – wanted

see – saw [sɔ:]

take – took [tuk]

go – went [went]

come – came [keɪm]

have – had [hæd]

5. Read and compare.

a) I **visit** my grandparents **every day**.

I **visited** my grandparents **yesterday**.

He **wants** to watch the film **today**.

He **wanted** to watch the film **last Tuesday**.

b) She **goes** to the swimming-pool **every Friday**.

She **went** to the swimming-pool **last Friday**.

Ben **usually comes** home at 6 o'clock.

Ben **came** home at 8 o'clock **yesterday**.

6. Learn the words.

a **trip** [trip], trips – a trip to London; Hike's trip to London was in summer.

a **monument** ['mɒnjumənt], monuments – the monument to M. Saryan; The monument to M. Saryan is in the centre of Yerevan.

a **square** [skweə], squares – Red Square, Trafalgar Square. There are a lot of people in the square.

a **hotel** [həʊ 'tel], hotels – Hike stayed in a comfortable hotel.

an **airport** [eəpɔ:t], airports – Heathrow ['hi:θrəʊ] Airport is one of the biggest airports in the world.

an **excursion** [ɪk 'skɜ:ʃn], excursions – to go on an excursion; Hike went on an excursion last Sunday.

* young ['jʌŋ] – երիտասարդ

7. Read the continuation of the dialogue and say what places Hike visited in London.

Lilit: How was your trip to London?

Hike: Oh, it was fantastic! I stayed in a hotel not **far** from the city centre. **It took me 15 minutes** to get there.

Lilit: I see you have got a lot of photos. Is this Trafalgar Square?

Hike: Yes, it is. Look, and this is the monument to Admiral ['ædmərəl] Nelson. It's in the middle of the square.

Lilit: Beautiful! What about Buckingham Palace?

Hike: I went there on the first day of my trip. I liked it very much. Then we went on an excursion to the Tower of London.

Lilit: And is this Heathrow Airport?

Hike: Yes, it is. It is one of the biggest airports in the world.

Lilit: I see you enjoyed your trip to London.

Hike: Yes, it was great. I saw a lot of nice places.



Unit 15

Travelling

WE READ AND SPEAK.

8. Match the two parts.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Hike stayed | a) in Trafalgar Square |
| 2. It took him | b) Buckingham Palace and the Tower |
| 3. The monument to Admiral Nelson is | c) one of the biggest airports in the world |
| 4. Hike visited | d) 15 minutes to get to the city centre. |
| 5. Heathrow is | e) in a hotel. |
| 6. Hike enjoyed | f) his trip. |

9. a) Say how long it usually takes you to get (to)

Example: It takes me 10 minutes to get home.



to get home



to get to school



to get to the airport



to get to the shop

10. a) Make up sentences. Begin with *It takes (me)...* / *It took (me)...*

It takes/took

me
you
him
her
us
them

(15 minutes) to get (to the hotel).

Unit 15

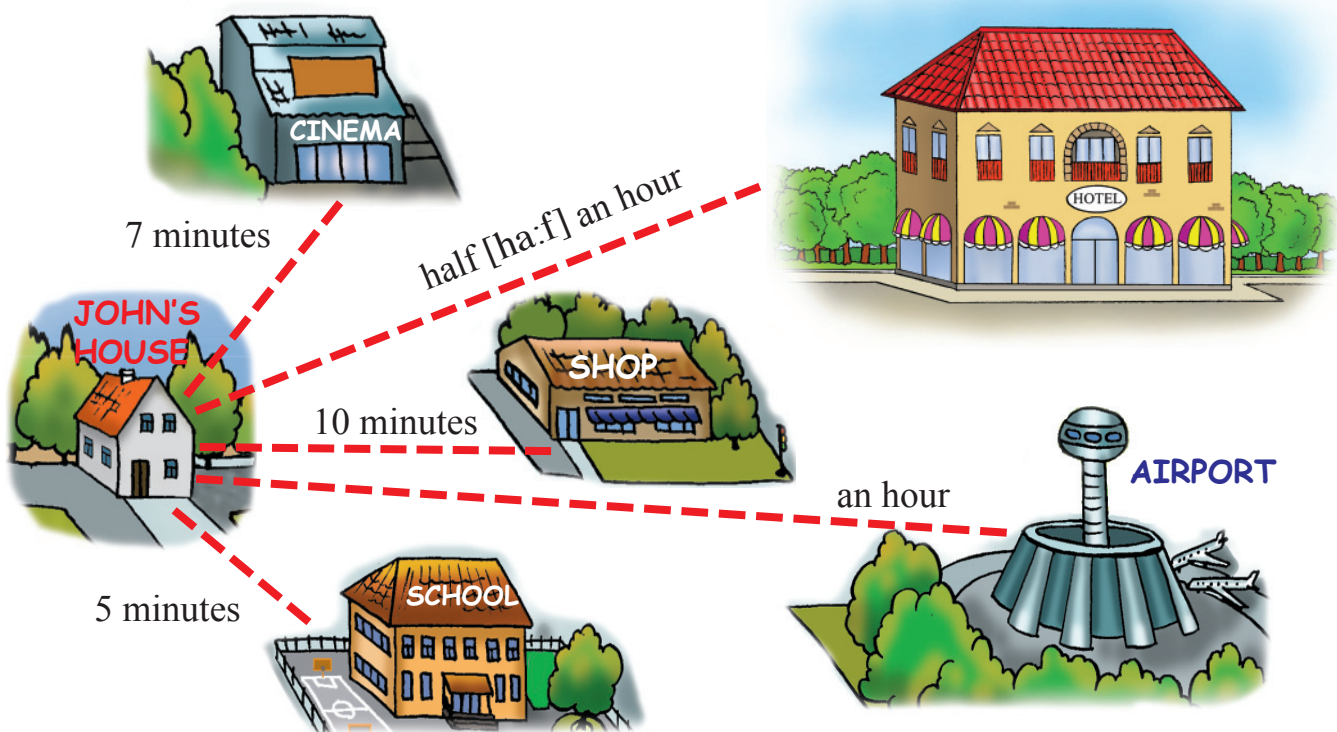
Travelling

b) Say how long it took you to get (to) ... yesterday.

Example: It usually takes me 10 minutes to get home. But it took me 15 minutes to get home yesterday.

11. Say how long it took John to get to school, to the airport, to the shop, to the hotel, to the cinema.

Example: It took him half an hour to get to the hotel.



WE READ AND LEARN.

12. Listen and read the words.

[æ] – bad, gather, travel

[ʌ] – but, buy, bus

[eɪ] – face, plane, train

Unit 15

Travelling

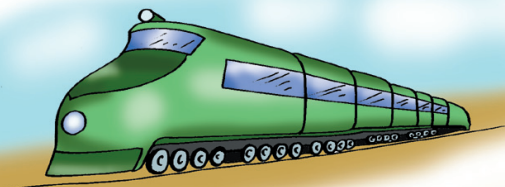
13. Learn the words.



a **bus** [bʌs]

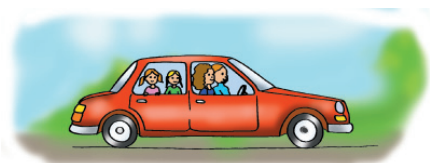


a **plane** [pleɪn]



a **train** [treɪn]

14. Say how you travelled using *a) by car, by bus, by bicycle, by train, by plane, on foot.*
b) yesterday, last summer, last month, last year, 3 weeks ago, 5 days ago.
Example: I travelled by car yesterday.



by car



by bicycle



on foot

15. Read and remember.

do – did [dɪd]
swim – swam [swæm]
ride – rode [rəʊd]

Unit 15

Travelling

WE READ AND SPEAK.

16. Read the text and say what Mr. Benson did in Brighton.

Mr. Benson is fifty but he looks younger. He hasn't got a car. He usually travels by bicycle or on foot.

Mr. Benson thinks it is good for his health.

He has got friends in Brighton. It is a nice place near London. Mr. Benson usually spends his weekends in Brighton.

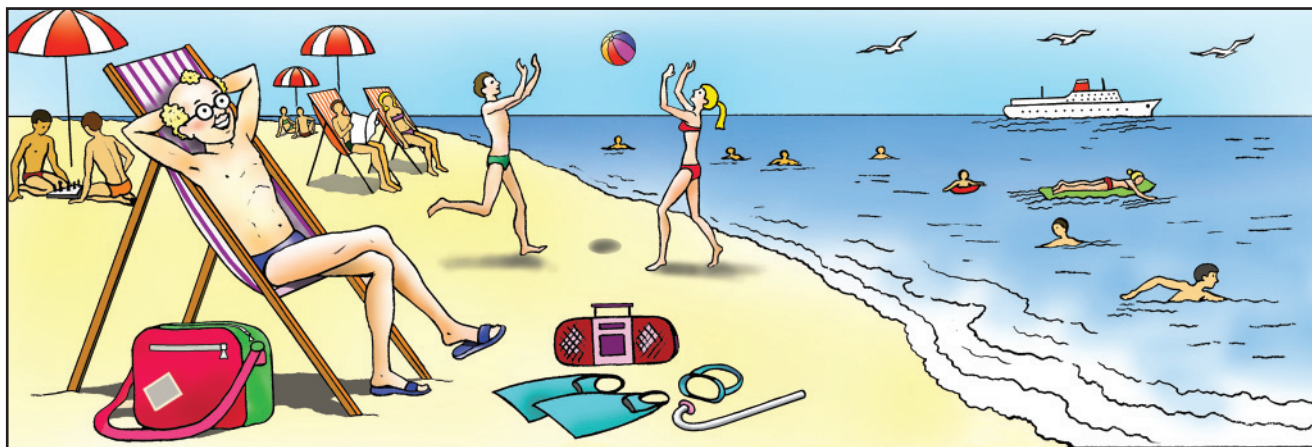
Last Saturday he **rode** his bicycle to Brighton again. It took him 8 hours to get there. He stayed at his friend's. Early in the morning Mr. Benson **did**

exercises. Then he **swam** in the sea, played volleyball with his friends, then he **had** a little rest and in the evening he travelled back to London. He enjoyed his weekend. He likes his active life and always says: 'My bike is my doctor'.



17. True or false.

1. Mr. Benson usually travels by car.
2. Brighton is a nice place near London.
3. It took him 8 hours to get to Brighton last Saturday.
4. Mr. Benson stayed in a hotel with his friends.
5. He played badminton and swam in the swimming-pool.
6. He enjoyed his weekend.

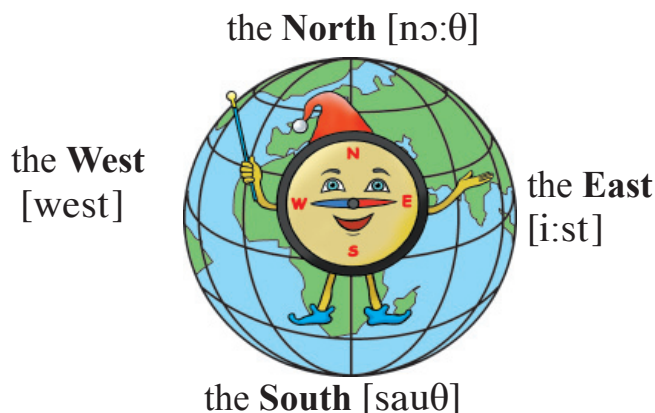


Unit 15

Travelling

WE LEARN AND SPEAK.

18. a) Look at the compass [*ˈkʌmpəs*] and learn its four points.



b) Say where Hike travelled to, where he stayed and what he saw there. Start your story in the following way:

Hike travelled to the West.

He visited Great Britain.

He saw ...

c) Say where Lilit, David and Sona travelled to, where they stayed and what they saw there. The words will help you:

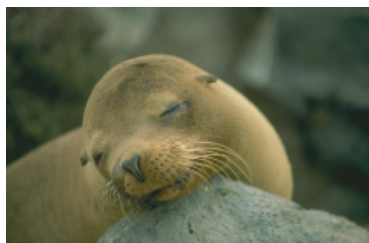


Unit 15

Travelling

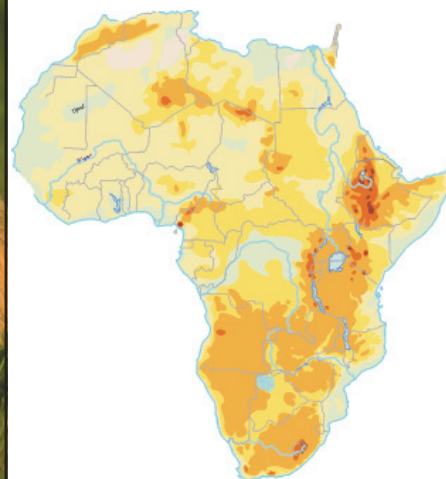
THE NORTH

cold, a polar bear, a **seal** [si:l]



THE SOUTH

Africa, hot, a tiger, a lion, a crocodile a **palm tree** ['pa:m tri:]



Unit 15

Travelling

THE EAST

India, Delhi ['delɪ], old, a country, history, a white elephant



THE WEST

Great Britain, Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square



d) Say where you travelled to;

e) Say where you would like to travel to.

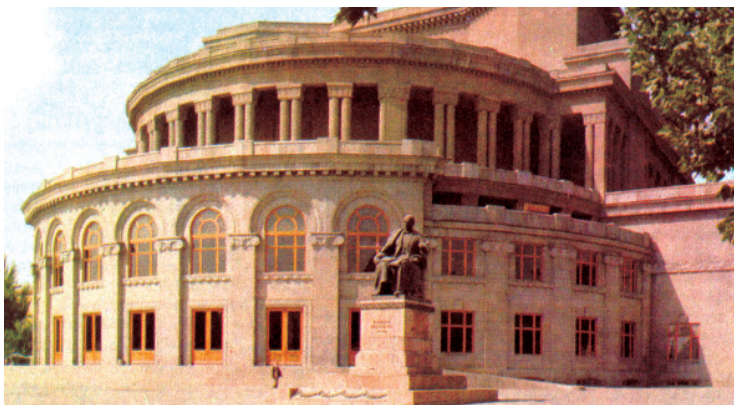
Example: I'd like to travel to the North.

I'd like to see polar bears and seals.

Unit 15

Travelling

19. Look at the pictures and say where Peter travelled and what he saw there.



WE WRITE.

20. Fill in *West, South, monument, planes, trip*.

1. The ... to Admiral Nelson is in Trafalgar Square.
2. You can see a lot of ... at the airport.
3. Tell us about your ... to Delhi.
4. Great Britain is in the
5. Africa is in the

21. Fill in *to, on, in, by, –* .

1. He likes travelling ... car.
2. Delhi is ... the East.
3. This is the monument ... A. Khachaturyan.
4. It took us five minutes to get ... home.
5. She always goes to school ... foot.

22. Fill in *me, us, you, him, her, them*.

1. Pete went to school by bus. It took ... 5 minutes to get there.
2. Ann visited her granny on Sunday. It took ... half an hour to get there.
3. The boys went to the stadium on Friday. It took ... 10 minutes to get there.
4. We had a test on Friday. It took ... half an hour to write it.
5. I go to school on foot. It takes ... 15 minutes to get there.

23. Write the sentences with yesterday.

Example: *It takes him 5 minutes to get to the shop.*

It took him 5 minutes to get to the shop yesterday.

1. The children watch cartoons.
2. I have breakfast in the kitchen.
3. She goes to the cinema with her friends.
4. Tom rides a bicycle in the park.
5. They are at home.
6. She is very happy.

24. Use the correct tense-form.

1. He ... his work yesterday evening.
a) does b) is doing c) did
2. They usually ... to the seaside in summer:
a) go b) are going c) went
3. The children ... the excursion last Sunday.
a) enjoy b) enjoys c) enjoyed
4. Look! The children ... in the lake.
a) swim b) are swimming c) swam

EAST OR WEST HOME IS BEST.



THE WORDS WE KNOW

a bus, a plane, a train, to travel, a trip, a hotel, an airport, a monument, a square, an excursion, far, half an hour, a seal, a palm-tree, the North, the South, the West, the East

Unit 16

What a Wonderful World



WE LEARN AND SPEAK.

1.

- **Did Hike go** to the USA last summer?
- No, **he didn't**. He **didn't go** to the USA last summer. He **went** to Great Britain.
- **Did he stay** in London?
- **Yes, he did**. He **stayed** in London.

2. Ask if Hike, Sone, David, Lilit went to Great Britain, India, Norway, Egypt last summer. Use the pictures of Ex. 18 (p. 116).

Example: – Did Hike go to Great Britain last summer?

– Yes, he did.

a) Did Sona go to ...?

b) Did David ...?

c) ... Lilit ...?

Unit 16

What a Wonderful World

3. Complete the questions.

1. – Did you go to the mountains last summer?
– Yes, I did. I went to the mountains last summer.
2.?
– Yes, he did. He saw the Statue of Liberty.
3.?
– Yes, they did. They came back yesterday.

4. Read and remember.

- **Where did you go** last summer?
– I **went** to the USA.



5. Read the dialogue and say where Pete went last summer.

Ann: Where did you go last summer?

Pete: I went to the USA?

Ann: Did you visit Los Angeles?

Pete: No, I didn't. I visited New York.

Ann: Did you see the Statue of Liberty?

Pete: Yes, I did. It is very beautiful.

6. Ask your friends where they went last summer.

Use the questions: a) Where did you go last summer?

b) What did you see there? c) Did you enjoy your trip?

WE READ AND LEARN.

7. Listen and read the words.

[æ] – map, lamp, magic, planet

[u:] – spoon, moon

[a:] – park, far, star

[ə:] – bird, girl, Earth, world

[aɪ] – kind, sky, eye-glasses, find

[u] – look, put

Unit 16

The World Of Fantasy

8. Learn the words.

a **planet** [plænɪt], planets – a small planet; The Earth is a planet.

magic ['mædʒɪk] – a magic lamp; He would like to have a magic lamp.

eye-glasses ['aɪglɑːsɪz] – My grandmother doesn't see well. She wears eye-glasses.

the **sky** [skaɪ] – in the sky; You can see the moon in the sky at night.

the **moon** [muːn] – The moon is bright at night.

a **star** [staː], stars – There are a lot of bright stars in the sky at night.

the **world** [wɜːld] – There are a lot of countries in the world. I'd like to travel round the world.

to **put** [put] - put – Put the book on the table, Tom; put on – put on a hat, put on glasses.

to **find** [faɪnd] - found – I found my keys yesterday.

9. Read and remember.

put – put [put]
find – found [faʊnd]

WE READ AND SPEAK.

10. Read the dialogue and say what Pete saw when he put on the magic glasses.

Ann: What is it in your hands?

Paul: Magic eye-glasses. I found them yesterday and put them on.

Ann: And what did you see through* them?

Paul: I saw the moon, the stars in the sky and travelled to beautiful planets. Then I came back to the earth and travelled round the world.



* through [θru] – օրհոյս

Unit 16

The World Of Fantasy

11. Imagine what countries and planets Pete visited with his magic eye-glasses on.

Example: He travelled to the South. He saw lions, crocodiles and tigers there. He travelled to a far planet. Its name is It is cold and dark there. There are There aren't



12. Say what you would like to see through magic eye-glasses?

Begin with: *I'd like to see...*

WE READ AND LEARN.

13. Listen and read the words.

[e] – pet, leg, protect

[i:] – meat, green, believe, dream

[ei] – take, eight, strange

[ɔɪ] – toy, enjoy, destroy

Unit 16

The World Of Fantasy

14. Learn the words.

strange [streɪndʒ] – a strange man; What's the matter with you?
You look strange.

to **believe** [bɪ'li:v] - believed – He is a strange man. I can't believe him.

to **protect** [prə'tekt] - protected – We must protect our planet.

to **destroy** [dis'trɔɪ] – We mustn't destroy our planet. We mustn't
destroy animals and birds.

a **dream** [dri:m], dreams – I had a strange dream last night.

WE READ AND SPEAK.

15. Read the story and say if Emma saw Amme in real life.

Emma finished her classes at school and went for a walk. She was in the street when suddenly* she saw a strange light.

– Hello, Emma!

– Hello! Who are you? You look strange, very strange. Do you live here?

– I am Amme. I lived on Adora. It was a big planet very far from the Earth.

– Why 'was'? Can't you go back to Adora?

– No. We destroyed it 3 years ago.

– But how? Why?

– We didn't protect it. It's a long story, Emma.

– Were there plants and animals on your planet?

– Yes, there were. They were so beautiful! But we destroyed everything*.

– Where are your friends, your family?

– Family... Friends... What strange words! I can't understand them.



* suddenly ['sʌdnli] – հանկարձ

* everything ['evriθiŋ] – ամեն ինչ

Unit 16

The World Of Fantasy

- And who did you live with?
 - We lived among robots.
 - Are you a robot, too?’
 - I am. I can do a lot of things you can’t do. As you see, I look just like you now.
 - I see, but I can’t believe it.
 - It took me three years to travel to the Earth. It’s so beautiful here. May I stay with you?
 - Yes, yes, yes!
- ‘Emma, are you OK?’ Mother asked from the kitchen.
‘Come here, Mum, I want to tell you my dream.’



16. Read and remember.

tell – told [təʊld]
say – said [sed]

17. Answer the questions.

- a) Where did Emma see Amme?
- b) What did Amme tell Emma about Adora?
- c) How long did it take her to travel to the Earth?
- d) Who did she live with on Adora?
- e) Why did Amme want to stay on the Earth?

Unit 16

The World Of Fantasy

WE LEARN AND SPEAK.

18. Read and remember.

- **Was there** life* on Amme's planet?
- Yes, **there was**./No, **there wasn't**.
- **Were there** plants and animals on that planet?
- Yes, **there were**./No, **there weren't**.

19. Draw the planet where Amme lived and describe it. Use: There was/wasn't; there were/weren't.

Example: There were beautiful flowers on Adora.

20. Ask questions to your friends about Adora. Answer them using your pictures.

*Example: – Were there birds on Adora?
– Yes, there were.*

21. Look at the picture and say what dream Kate had last night.

Use: to have a beautiful/interesting/strange dream.



* a life [laɪf] – կյանք

Unit 16

The World Of Fantasy

22. Say what dreams you had last night. Begin with: I had a beautiful/strange/interesting dream last night. I saw

WE WRITE.

23. Fill in *protect, destroy, find, the sky, the world*.

1. The stars are so beautiful in ... at night.
2. We must ... our planet. We mustn't ... it.
3. I'd like to travel round
4. I can't ... my key. Where is it?

24. Ask questions.

1. There were beautiful flowers and plants on Adora.
2. Adora was a big planet.
3. Little Amme lived among robots.
4. It took Amme 3 years to travel to the Earth.



25. Make up questions.

1. Where/you/did/go/last Friday?

2. When/back/you/yesterday/did/come?

3. Were/animals/there/on/Adora?

4. Was/on/Adora/there/life?

5. Did/like/the/Amme/Earth?

26. Write according to the example.

Example: Amme lived on the Earth.

Amme didn't live on the Earth.

1. Emma saw a strange light in her room.
2. The robots protected their planet.
3. Adora was a small planet.
4. Amme wanted to go to Adora.

Unit 16

The World Of Fantasy

27. Read the story and write what Tobor liked on the Earth. Add your own ideas.

This is Tobor. He came to the Earth last month to make friends with people. He saw a lot of interesting things on our planet. He was in the mountains, he went to the seaside. He saw beautiful flowers and birds in the forests

When he came back to his planet he said: 'The Earth is wonderful!'



Unit 16

The World Of Fantasy

WE SING.

28. What a Wonderful World!

I see trees of green, red roses too.
I see them bloom* for me and you.
And I think to myself*: ‘What a wonderful world!’

I see skies of blue and clouds of white.
The bright sunny day, the dark windy night.
And I think to myself: ‘What a wonderful world!’

The colours of the rainbow, so pretty in the sky.
Are also on the faces of people going by.
I see friends shaking hands*, saying: ‘How do you do?’
They’re really saying: ‘I love you.’

I see trees of green, red roses too.
I see them bloom for me and you.
And I think to myself: ‘What a wonderful world!’
Yes, I think to myself: ‘What a wonderful world!’



* to bloom [blu:m] – ծաղկել

* I think to myself [maɪ'self] – ինքս ինձ մտածում եմ

* to shake [ʃeɪk] hands– բարևել (ծեռքը սեղմելով)

Unit 16

The World Of Fantasy



SMILE AWHILE

Smile awhile*
While you smile.
Another smiles.
And soon there are
Miles* of smiles.
And life is worth-while*
Because you smile.

THE WORDS WE KNOW

strange, magic, eye-glasses, a planet, a dream, a star, the world,
to find, to believe, to destroy, to put, to put on, to protect, the moon,
the sky, the Earth

* awhile [ə'waɪl] – կարճ ժամանակով

* a mile [maɪl] – մղոն (1,6 կմ)

* worth-while [ˈwɜːθwaɪl] – արժեքավոր, կարևոր

WE READ AND SPEAK.

1. Read the words.

[ɪ] – milk, drink, interesting, trip

[i:] – feel, speak, dream, believe, East

[æ] – travel, magic, planet

[ɔ] – hot, doctor, fond, monument

[e] – West, temperature, headache, health, protect

[ə:] – girl, bird, turn, earth, world

[eɪ] – take, eight, make, strange

2. Group the words according to the sounds.

a) [eɪ]

[eə]

[ɪə]

[aɪ]

[au]

[ɔɪ]

train

bear

dear

kind

round

boy

airport, sky, South, plane, earache, destroy

b) [d]

[t]

[ɪd]

played, visited, helped, travelled, stayed, looked, enjoyed, liked, wanted, destroyed, protected, believed.

3. Find the odd word in each line.

a) temperature, headache, ill, strange, healthy, medicine

b) sky, star, planet, sun, moon, believe

c) travelling, destroy, trip, airport, plane



4. Read the dialogue and say where Ann was last summer.

Ann: I went to Paris last summer.

Bill: To Paris?

Ann: Yes, I went there with my mother.

Bill: Did you travel by plane?

Ann: Yes, we did.

Bill: How long did it take you to get* there?

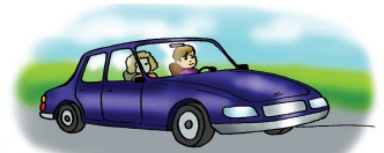
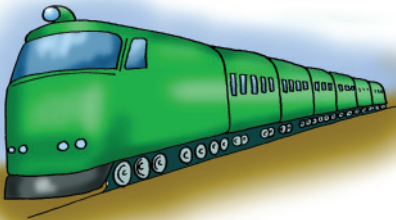
Ann: Three hours.

Bill: Where did you stay in Paris?

Ann: We stayed in a hotel.

Bill: Did you see the Eiffel Tower?

Ann: Of course, we did. It's very beautiful.



5. Answer the questions.

1. How did Ann travel?
2. How long did it take her to get to Paris?
3. Where did they stay?
4. What did they see in Paris?

6. Say how you usually travel (by bus, by car, by plane, by train, by bike, on foot).



* to get [get] – հասնել

7. Read the story and say a) why Betty didn't go on a trip; b) what she must do to recover.

The Millers wanted to go on a trip. But their daughter Betty was ill. She was in bed. Betty had a temperature and a bad headache. She didn't want to eat. She didn't want to drink tea. The doctor said: 'You must eat your soup and drink tea with lemon. You must stay in bed for two-three days'.



8. Look at the pictures and say what the children did last summer to be healthy.
Example: They did exercises to be healthy.



to do exercises



to play tennis



to walk



to play basketball



to swim in the river



to ride a bicycle

WE WRITE.

9. Fill in *by, to, in for, at, to*.

1. My sister doesn't go sport.
2. Robert is very good ... swimming.
3. I would like to travel ... the South.
4. He travels ... train every summer.
5. The monument ... W. Shakespeare is very beautiful.

10. Make up sentences.

It takes/took	me	10 minutes	to get to school.
	him	an hour	to do the housework.
	her	2-3 hours	to do the homework.
	Jane	20 minutes	to have breakfast.
	them	15 minutes	to do her English class.
	the children	a long time	to get to the supermarket.
	us	half an hour	to do all my shopping.

11. Ask the questions.

1. He must drink **tea**.
What ...?
2. It took him **20 minutes** to get to his office.
How long ...?
3. They went **to the North**.
Where ...?
4. I had a bad dream **last night**.
When ...?
5. They usually have breakfast **in the kitchen**.
Where ... ?
6. They **are playing football** now.
What ...?

12. Write the sentences with yesterday.

Example: *It takes him 10 minutes to get to school.*

It took him 10 minutes to get to school yesterday.

1. It takes him 10 minutes to get to school.
2. My friends are in London.
3. Kate isn't in the gym.
4. She goes to the theatre with her friends.
5. Does Tom play football at the stadium?
6. Where do you ride a bicycle?
7. There are a lot of nice birds in the sky.

13. Choose A, B or C.

1. They _____ by train last summer.
A. travel B. travelled C. are travelling
2. Bill _____ an interesting story now.
A. tells B. told C. is telling
3. She often _____ in the swimming-pool.
A. swims B. swam C. is swimming
4. Mary _____ to London 2 weeks ago.
A. goes B. went C. is going
5. Look! Tom _____ a bicycle.
A. rides B. rode C. is riding
6. They usually _____ volleyball or basketball.
A. play B. played C. are playing

THE WORDS WE KNOW

health, healthy, temperature, a headache, a toothache, a stomachache, an earache, ill, to feel, to be fond of, to go in for sport, yesterday, last (year), (5 weeks) ago, a bus, a plane, a train, to travel, a trip, a hotel, an airport, a monument, a square, an excursion, far, half an hour, the North, the South, the East, the West, strange, magic, eye-glasses, a planet, a dream, a star, the world, to find, to believe, to destroy, to put, to put on, to protect, the sky, the moon, the Earth

Tales And Stories

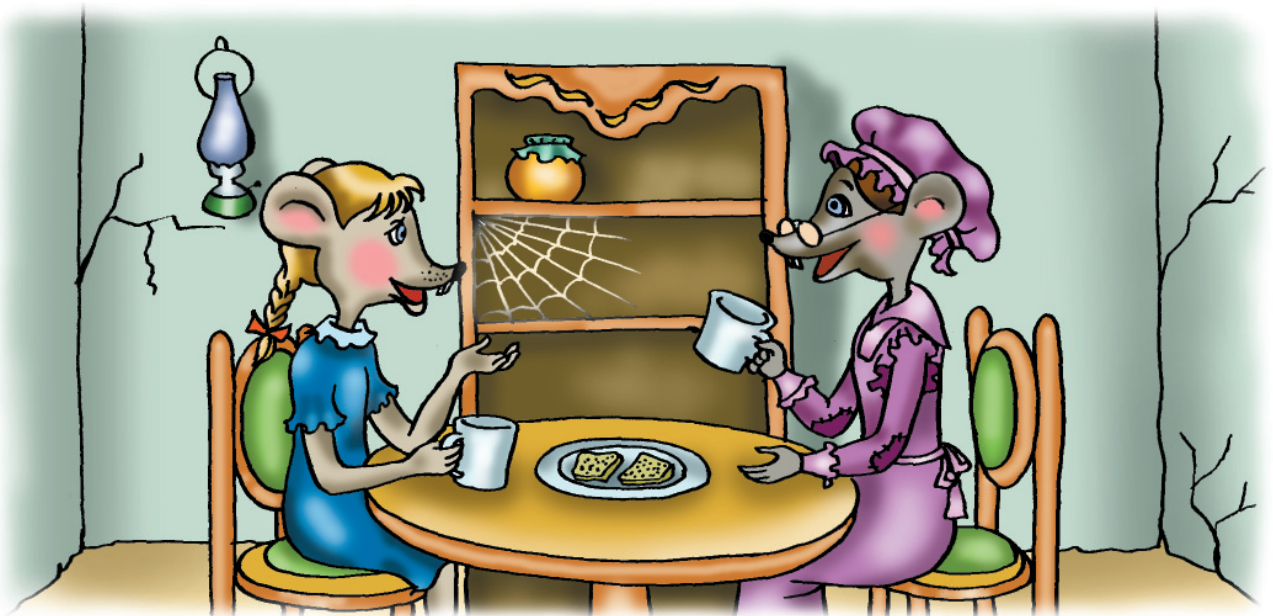
MINNY'S VISIT TO TOWN

One day Minny, a mouse, came to her friend. Her friend, an old gray mouse, asked her to sit down at the table and have some tea with her. She put two cups of tea and some bread on the table. She said she had no sugar and no cheese and butter to eat with the bread. But she said that there was a mouse in town* who had a lot of good things to eat.

Minny said that she often visited her cousin who lived in town. They had a lot of meat, butter, cheese and sugar in their house. They had sweets and chocolates, too. But there was a big animal with green eyes, a big mouth and very big teeth. He lived in that house. All the mice were afraid of that animal.*

‘I know, my dear, it is a cat. I am afraid of cats myself,’ said the old gray mouse.

‘Yes, that’s a cat,’ said Minny. ‘You see, my dear, they have a lot of good things to eat but they are afraid of that animal. I think it is better to have only bread and tea than to live in fear.’*



*a town [taun] – քաղաք

*to be afraid [ə'freɪd] of – վախենալ

*fear [fiə] – վախ

Tales And Stories

RED RIDING HOOD

Red Riding Hood was a little girl. She lived with her mother.

One day her mother said to her: ‘Red Riding Hood, your grandmother is ill. Take this basket* of food to her, please. Don’t run. And be careful!’*

Red Riding Hood took the basket and went to the forest. She met a wolf in the forest.

‘Where are you going, little girl?’ asked the wolf.

‘I am going to my grandmother. She is ill.’

‘What have you got in your basket?’

‘I have got some bread, a cake and a piece of butter?’

‘Where does she live?’

‘In the forest. Her house is under the big trees.’

‘Look at the flowers, Red Riding Hood! They are so nice! Why don’t you gather some flowers for your grandmother?’ asked the wolf.

‘What a good idea. My grandmother loves flowers’, said Red Riding Hood. And she began to gather flowers.

The wolf ran to the grandmother’s house.

The grandmother was in bed. The wolf ate her up.

When Red Riding Hood came into her grandmother’s house, she saw her in bed. She thought it was her grandmother. But it was not her grandmother. It was the wolf.

‘Please, come up to me, my little girl’, said the wolf.

‘What big eyes you have got, Granny!’ said Red Riding Hood.

‘The better to see you, my dear.’

‘What big ears you have got, Granny!’ said Red Riding Hood.

‘The better to hear* you, my dear.’

‘What big teeth you have got, Granny!’

‘The better to eat you!’ said the wolf.

He jumped out of bed and ate her up. But a hunter came in and killed the wolf. Red Riding Hood and her grandmother jumped out of the wolf’s stomach.

‘Thank you very much, sir’, they said to the hunter. Red Riding Hood and her grandmother were very happy to be together again.



*a basket [ˈbɑːskɪt]– qɑm̩pɹɒɹɪ

*to hear [hɪə] – ɹɪtɪ

*to be careful [ˈkeəfʊl]– qɑnɹɪʒ ɹɪnɪtɪ

Tales And Stories

GOLDILOCKS AND THE THREE BEARS

I

Goldilocks was a little girl. Her name was Goldilocks because her hair was golden*. She lived with her father and mother in a small house near the forest.

One day Goldilocks said: 'May I go for a walk, Mum?'

'Of course, dear. You may run and play in the forest near the house', said her mother.

Goldilocks puts on her hat, took a basket and ran to the forest. She jumped and sang there. She was happy. She picked* flowers for her mother. The flowers were red, yellow, white and blue. She played in the forest for a long time. Then she saw a house behind the trees.

'Whose house is that?' she said.

She went to the door and opened it.

'Who lives here?' asked Goldilocks.

There was no answer. She went to the kitchen. There she saw a large table and three chairs near it.

'Whose chairs are these?' she asked.

She sat on the first chair and said. 'This is a nice chair, but it is too big for me.' She sat on the second chair and said, 'I like this chair. It is nicer and smaller than the first one.' Then she sat on the third chair. It was the smallest and the nicest of the three.

She saw three plates on the table.

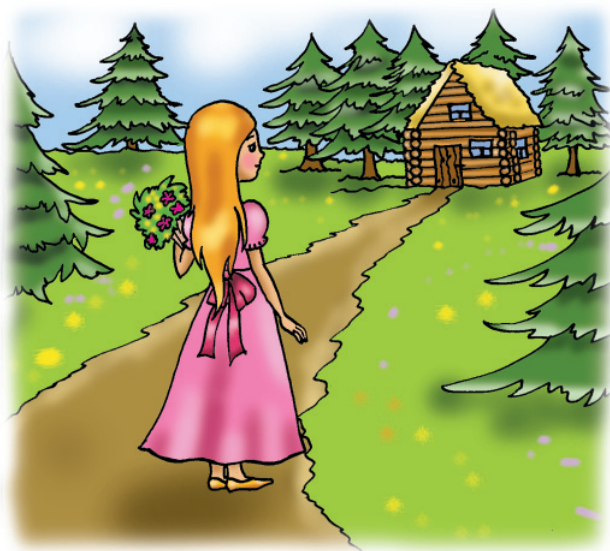
'Whose plates are these?' said Goldilocks.

The first plate was large. There was a lot of porridge in it. The second plate was smaller. And the third plate was the smallest of the three. Goldilocks took a spoon and tasted* the porridge of the first plate. 'Oh, it is good.'

Then she tasted the porridge of the second plate.

'This porridge is better', she said.

But she liked the small plate and tasted its porridge.



* golden ['gouldən]– ոսկեգույն

* to pick [pɪk]– քաղել

* to taste [teɪst]– համտես անել

Tales And Stories

‘It is the best porridge.’ And Goldilocks ate all the porridge of the third plate.

In the bedroom she saw three beds.

‘Whose beds are these?’ she said.

She jumped onto the largest bed.

But she didn’t like it. She jumped onto the second bed. It was smaller than the first one. But she liked the third bed and she slept in it for a long time...

GOLDILOCKS AND THE THREE BEARS

II

The three bears came home. The baby bear ran into the house and cried, ‘Look at my chair!’ Then the mother bear and the father bear saw their chairs.

The bears took their spoons to eat their porridge but they were surprised.* The baby bear cried, ‘There is no porridge in my plate. I am hungry.’

The mother bear and the father bear gave the baby bear some porridge. The bears ate the porridge and went into the bedroom to sleep. The baby bear saw Goldilocks in his bed. ‘Look!’ he cried. ‘There is a girl in my bed!’ Goldilocks opened her eyes and saw the three bears near her. She jumped out of the bed and off she ran. She came home, her father and mother were happy to see her. Little Goldilocks didn’t want to go to the forest any more.*



*to be surprised [sə'praɪzd] – գարնա

*any more – ալևս

Tales And Stories

THE FOX IN THE WELL

One day a red fox went for a walk. He came to a well*, but he did not see it. The fox fell* into the well.

A goat came to the well, too. He looked down and saw the fox.

‘Hello, Mr. Fox! What are you doing in the well?’ he said.

‘Hello, Mr. Goat. I am having a good time’, said the fox. ‘The grass* in the well is very good.’

‘Do you eat grass?’ asked the goat.

‘No, but I like this grass, it is very good. Come down and eat it.’

‘All right. Thank you’, said the goat. And he jumped down into the well. Then the fox jumped on the goat’s back, got out of the well and ran away.



*a well [wel] – ջրհոր

*to fall [fɔ:l] (fell) – ընկնել

*grass [gra:s] – խոտ

Tales And Stories

THE DOG AND THE CAT

(BY TUMANYAN)

(adapted)

Once the dog took a piece of fur* and went to Master Cat who sewed* hats.

‘My head feels cold, Master Cat’, said the dog. ‘Please, take this fur and sew a hat for me. But do not take long to finish it.’

‘With great pleasure, Uncle Dog. It is just a hat you want, not a coat. Come and take your hat on Friday’, said Master Cat. So the dog went to Master Cat on Friday. But when the cat saw the dog he got angry.* ‘It isn’t easy to sew a hat’, said the cat. ‘Your hat is not ready.’

‘Why are you angry?’ said the dog. ‘I gave you money to sew it up quickly. You promised* to sew a hat but you didn’t sew it. How many times must I come and go?’

Many times the dog came to Master Cat after that. But the cat didn’t give him his hat. And they cursed* each other* every time, and they cursed each other’s parents. But the cat didn’t give back the hat. And one night the cat ran away.

From that day on to this very day the dog remembers* his hat and Master Cat. When he sees the cat, he runs after him and says: ‘Give me my hat.’ But the cat doesn’t give him his hat. Perhaps that’s why dogs don’t like cats.



*fur [fə:] – մորթի

* to sew [sou] – կտրել

*to get angry [’æŋɡrɪ] – զայրանալ

*to promise [’prɒmɪs] – խոստանալ

*to curse [’kɜ:s] – հայհոյել

* each other [’i:tʃ ’ʌðə] – միմյանից

*to remember [rɪ’membə] – հիշել

KING MIDAS

Midas was a very rich king*. He had a lot of gold but he was not happy. Every day he counted his gold. He wanted more and more.

King Midas had a little daughter. Her name was Marygold. He loved her very much. He wanted to make her the richest girl in the world. But Marygold loved the sun and flowers more than all the gold in her father's house.

One day a man came into the king's room. The king looked at him and asked, 'Who are you?'

'I am Mercury*. You have got a lot of gold, king Midas', said Mercury.

'I haven't got so much as I wish', said the king.

'Aren't you happy, king Midas?' asked Mercury.

'I want to have a golden touch*', said the king.

So Mercury gave the king the golden touch. The next morning, when king Midas began to dress, his clothes became* gold. The chairs, the tables, everything he touched became gold. The bread became gold too, and the water in his glass.

Suddenly the door opened and Marygold came in. She had nice flowers in her hand. But they became gold too.

'Aren't they beautiful?' asked the king.

'No, no', cried Marygold, 'I don't like them'.

'Well, well', said the king, 'do not cry, eat your breakfast now'.

Marygold saw that the king looked very unhappy and she kissed him. But when she touched him, she became gold. She was not a little girl then. She was a golden doll.

Suddenly someone said: 'Are you happy now, king Midas?'

The king looked up and saw Mercury.

'I am the most unhappy man', he cried.

'But you have the golden touch', said Mercury.

'Oh, give me back my little girl', said the king, 'and take all the gold I have.'

'Well', said Mercury, 'I am taking the golden touch back.' And Mercury did it.

King Midas kissed Marygold and went to play with her in the garden.

They were very happy.



rich [rɪtʃ] – հարուստ

a king ['kɪŋ] – թագավոր

Mercury ['mɜːkjʊəri] – Մերկուրի (հռոմեական աստված)

a golden touch [tʌtʃ] – ոսկե հպում

to become [bɪ'kʌm], became – դառնալ

unhappy [ʌn'hæpi] – տխուր, դժբախտ

Riddles

1

My teacher writes on me with chalk,
My face is black, I cannot talk.
What am I?

(a blackboard)

2

I know everything,
I teach everybody.

But to make friends with me
You must first learn.

(a book)

3

A little old woman with twelve children:
Some short, some long, some cold, some hot.
What is it?

(a year)

4

Which month of the year is the shortest?

(May)

5

These two brothers
Live not very far apart;
One on the left,

One on the right;
But they never see each other.

(ears)

6

A thick* forest which grows as fast as it is cut down.

(hair)

7

Without it you can't say a word.

8

(a mouth)

Two mothers have five sons each, and all of them have the same name. What are they?

(feet and toes)

*thick [θɪk] – ʈʰɪk

9

A blue sheet* which covers* the whole world.

What is it?

(the sky)

10

Nobody sees it, but everybody hears it.

(the wind)

11

What is white and falls on the roof*?

(snow)

12

The animal that has a red bushy* tail is ...

(fox)

13

The animal that sleeps all winter is ...

(a bear)

14

The animal who can go without food and water for a long time is ...

(a camel)

15

The animal that has long hair around its neck is ...

(a lion)

16

We are twins,*

We never part,*

We walk together,

We make a pair forever.*

(shoes)

17

I go at night and all day,

And yet I never go away.

(a clock)

18

My uncle has a brother. He is not my uncle. Who is he?

(my father)

*a sheet [ʃi:t] – սավան

*to cover [ˈkʌvə] – ծածկել

*a roof [ru:f] – տանիք

*bushy [ˈbʊʃɪ] – բավ, բավամազ

*twins [ˈtwɪnz] – երկվորյակներ

*to part [pɑ:t] – բաժանվել

*forever [fəˈrevə] – ընդմիշտ

WHAT A WONDERFUL WORLD

Slowly

I see trees of green, red ro-ses too, I see them bloom
 for me and you, and I think to my-self: 'What a won-der-ful
 world.' I see skies of blue and clouds of white, the
 bright bless-ed day, the dark sa-cred night, and I think to my-self:
 'What a won-der-ful world. The co-lours of the rain-bow, so
 pret-ty in the sky are al-so on the fa-ces of peo-ple go-in' by, I see
 Friends sha-kin' hands, say-in': 'How do you do!' They're real-ly say-in':
 'I love you.' I see trees of green
 world.' Yes, I think to my-self: 'What a won-der-ful world.

Chords: F, Am, Bb, Am, Gm7, F, A7, Dm, Db, C11, C7, F, Bb, maj7, C7, F, Am, Bb, Am, Gm7, F, A7, Dm, Db, C11, C7, F, Bb, F, C7, F, C7, Dm, C/E, Dm/F, C/G, Dm/F, F#dim, Gm7, F#dim, C7, F, Am, F, Am7b5, D7, Gm7, F, Bb, F, F.

VOCABULARY

Aa

be afraid of – վախենալ
ago [ə'gəʊ] – առաջ
airport ['eəpɔ:t] – օդանավակայան
always ['ɔ:lweɪz] – միշտ
angry ['æŋɡrɪ] – զայրացած
anything ['eniθɪŋ] – որևէ բան
any more ['eni 'mɔ:] – այլևս
April ['eɪprɪl] – ապրիլ
as well – նաև, նույնպես
August ['ɔ:gəst] – օգոստոս
aunt [a:nt] – հորաքույր, մորաքույր
autumn ['ɔ:təm] – աշուն
awhile [ə'waɪl] – կարճ ժամանակով

Bb

back [bæk] – մեջք
bad [bæd] – վատ
be bad at – վատ (թույլ) լինել մի բանում
bar of chocolate ['bɑ:r əv 'tʃɔkəlɪt] – շոկոլադի սալիկ
basket ['bɑ:skɪt] – զամբյուղ
beautiful ['bjʊ:tɪfʊl] – գեղեցիկ
become [bɪ'kʌm] – դառնալ
behind [bɪ'hɑɪnd] – ետևում
believe [bɪ'li:v] – հավատալ
bench [bentʃ] – նստարան
bloom [blu:m] – ծաղկել
blow [bləʊ] – փչել
bottle [bɒtl] – շիշ
building ['bɪldɪŋ] – շենք, շինություն
bus [bʌs] – ավտոբուս
bushy ['bʊʃɪ] – թավ, թավամազ
buy [baɪ] – գնել

Cc

call [kɔ:l] – կանչել
car [kɑ:] – մեքենա
card [kɑ:d] – քացիկ
careful [ˈkeəfʊl] – զգույշ
celebrate [ˈselɪbreɪt] – տոնել
chalk [tʃɔk] – կավիճ
chat [tʃæt] – զրուցել
cheap [tʃi:p] – էժան
cheek [tʃi:k] – ալյու
chin [tʃɪn] – կզակ
Christmas [ˈkrɪsməs] – Քրիստոսի ծննդյան տոն
circus [ˈsə:kəs] – կրկես
clear [kliə] – պարզ, ջիմջ, մաքուր
clever [ˈklevə] – խելացի
clothes [klaʊðz] – հագուստ
coach [kəʊtʃ] – մարզիչ
coat [kəʊt] – վերարկու, վերնագգեստ
cold [kəʊld] – 1. ցուրտ, 2. սառը
column [ˈkɒləm] – սյուն
cooker [ˈkʊkə] – օջախ, կրակարան
corner [ˈkɔ:nə] – անկյուն
cousin [kʌzn] – մորաքրոջ, հորաքրոջ, քեռու, հորեղբոր տղա (աղջիկ)
cover [ˈkʌvə] – ծածկել
cry [kraɪ] – լաց լինել
curly [ˈkɜ:li] – գանգուր
curse [kɜ:s] – 1. անիծել, 2. հայհոյել

Dd

daughter [ˈdɔ:tə] – դուստր
December [dɪˈsembə] – դեկտեմբեր
destroy [dɪs ˈtrɔɪ] – քանդել, ոչնչացնել
difficult [ˈdɪfɪkəlt] – դժվար
dining-room [ˈdaɪnɪŋ(r)u:m] – ճաշասենյակ
dream [dri:m] – երազել

Ee

each other [ˈi:tʃ ˈʌðə] – միմյանց
ear [ɪə] – ականջ
earache [ˈɪərəɪk] – ականջի ցավ
earth [ə:θ] – երկիր, աշխարհ
East [i:st] – արևելք
eighth [eɪθ] – ութերորդ
engineer [endʒɪ ˈnɪə] – ինժեներ
enjoy [ɪn ˈdʒɔɪ] – վայելել, հաճույք զգալ
everything [ˈevrɪθɪŋ] – ամեն ինչ
excursion [ɪksˈkɜ:ʃn] – էքսկուրսիա
expensive [ɪksˈpensɪv] – թանկ
eye [aɪ] – աչք
eye-glasses [ˈaɪglɑ:sɪz] – ակնոց

Ff

face [feɪs] – դեմք
fall [fɔ:l] – ընկնել
fantastic [ˈfæn ˈtæstɪk] – ֆանտաստիկ, արտասովոր
far [fa:] – հեռու
fast [fa:st] – արագ
favourite [ˈfeɪvərɪt] – սիրելի
fear [fiə] – վախ
February [ˈfebruəri] – փետրվար
feed [fi:d] – կերակրել, կեր տալ
feel [fi:l] – զգալ
fifth [fɪfθ] – հինգերորդ
find [faɪnd] – գտնել
finger [fɪŋɡə] – մատ
first [fɜ:st] – առաջին
flat [flæt] – բնակարան
floor [flɔ:] – 1. հատակ, 2. հարկ
flower [ˈflaʊə] – ծաղիկ
be fond of [fɔnd] – սիրել
fog [fɔɡ] – մառախուղ

foggy [ˈfɒɡɪ] – մառախլապատ
be fond [fɒnd] of – սիրել
food [fuːd] – ուտելիք, սնունդ
forest [ˈfɒrɪst] – անտառ
forever [ˈfə ˈrevə] – ընդմիշտ
fourth [fɔːθ] – չորրորդ
fridge [frɪdʒ] – սառնարան
friendly [ˈfrendli] – բարյացակամ, սիրալիր
in front of [frʌnt] – առջևում, առաջը
frosty [ˈfrɒsti] – ցուրտ
fur [fəː] – մորթի

Gg

gather [ˈɡæðə] – հավաք(վ)ել
get [get] – հասնել
give [ɡɪv] – տալ
go in for sport [spɔːt] – զբաղվել սպորտով
golden [ˈɡouldən] – ոսկեգույն
good [ɡʊd] – լավ
be good at – լավ (ընդունակ) լինել մի բանում
grass [ɡrɑːs] – խոտ
ground [graʊnd] floor – ստորին հարկ

Hh

hair [heə] – մազեր
hairdresser [ˈheədresə] – վարսավիր (կանանց)
half [haːf] – կես
happy [ˈhæpi] – ուրախ, երջանիկ
headache [ˈhedeɪk] – գլխացավ
health [helθ] – առողջություն
healthy [ˈhelθɪ] – առողջ
hear [hɪə] – լսել
heart [haːt] – սիրտ
hockey [ˈhɒki] – հոկեյ
holiday [ˈhɒlɪdeɪ] – 1. տոն, 2. pl. արձակուրդներ

hook [huk] – կեռ
hotel [hou'tel] – հյուրանոց
be in a hurry ['hʌrɪ] – շտապել
hut [hʌt] – խրճիթ

Ii

ill [ɪl] – հիվանդ
important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt] – կարևոր

Jj

January ['dʒænjʊərɪ] – հունվար
job [dʒɔb] – աշխատանք
juice [dʒu:s] – հյութ
July [dʒu:'laɪ] – հուլիս
June [dʒu:n] – հունիս

Kk

keep [ki:p] – պահել
to keep fit [fɪt] – պահպանել լավ մարզական վիճակ
kill [kɪl] – սպանել
king [kɪŋ] – թագավոր
knee [ni:] – ծունկ
knit [nɪt] – գործել, հյուսել (գուլպա և ալյն)
know [nou] – իմանալ

Ll

lake [leɪk] – լիճ
last [la:st] – անցյալ
leaf [li:f] (pl. leaves) – տերև
left [left] – ձախ
leg [leg] – ոտք
life [laɪf] – կյանք
light [laɪt] – լույս, լուսավոր
lip [lɪp] – շուրթ
list [lɪst] – ցուցակ

loaf [louf] (pl. loaves) – բոբոն (հաց)
look [luk] – 1. նայել, 2. տեսք ունենալ
look after – հոգ տանել, խնամել
look like – նման լինել
a lot of – շատ
lucky [ˈlʌki] – բախտավոր

Mm

machine [ˈmæ ˈʃi:n] – մեքենա, սարք
magic [ˈmædʒɪk] – կախարդական
manners [ˈmænəz] – շարժումներ
many [ˈmeni] – շատ
March [mɑ:tʃ] – մարտ
mark [mɑ:k] – գնահատական
May [meɪ] – մայիս
may [meɪ] – կարողանալ, թույլտվություն ունենալ
medicine [ˈmedsɪn] – դեղ
take medicine – դեղ խմել (ընդունել)
melt [melt] – հալ(վ)ել
mile [maɪl] – մղոն (1,6 կմ)
mirror [ˈmɪrə] – հայելի
mister [ˈmɪstə] – (կճատ. Mr.) պարոն, միստեր
mittens [ˈmɪtənz] – թաթպաններ
monument [ˈmɒnjumənt] – հուշարձան
moon [mu:n] – լուսին
mountain [ˈmaʊntɪn] – սար
mouth [maʊθ] – բերան
Mrs [mɪsɪz] – տիկին (ամուսնացած)
much [mʌtʃ] – շատ
must [mʌst] – պետք է, պարտավոր է
myself [maɪself] – ինքս

Nn

naughty [ˈnɔ:tɪ] – չարաճճի, չլսող
neck [nek] – վիզ

newspaper [ˈnjuːspeɪpə] – լրագիր
next to [ˈnekst tu] – կողքին
night [naɪt] – գիշեր
ninth [naɪnθ] – իններորդ
North [nɔːθ] – հյուսիս
nose [nouz] – քիթ
November [nɒ ˈvembə] – նոյեմբեր

Oo

October [ɒkˈtəʊbə] – հոկտեմբեր
often [ɔːfn] – հաճախ
opposite [ˈɒpəzɪt] – հակադիր, հակառակ կողմում
outdoors [ˈaʊtdɔːz] – դրսում, բաց օդում
oval [ˈəʊvəl] – ձվաձև
overcoat [ˈəʊvəkəʊt] – վերաբեր
own [aʊn] – սեփական

Pp

palm tree [ˈpɑːm triː] – արմավենի
parent [ˈpeərənt] – ծնող
part [pɑːt] – բաժանվել
pat [pæt] – շոյել
perhaps [pə ˈhæps] – գուցե
pick [pɪk] – քաղել
pilot [ˈpaɪlət] – օդաչու
place [pleɪs] – տեղ, վայր
place of interest [ˈɪntrɪst] – տեսարժան վայր
plane [pleɪn] – ինքնաթիռ
planet [ˈplænɪt] – մոլորակ
plant [plɑːnt] – բույս
pleasure [ˈpleʒə] – հաճույք, բավականություն
pound [paʊnd] – 1. ֆունտ (453, 6 գ), 2. ֆունտ ստեռլինգ (անգլ. դրամ)
pretty [ˈprɪti] – սիրունիկ, լավիկ
promise [ˈprɒmɪs] – խոստանալ
protect [prə ˈtekt] – 1. պաշտպանել, 2. պահպանել

pussy [ˈpusɪ] – փիսիկ
put [put] – դնել
put on – հագնել

Rr

railway station [ˈreɪlweɪ ˈsteɪʃn] – երկաթուղային կայարան
rain [reɪn] – անձրև
rainy [ˈreɪnɪ] – անձրևային
raspberry-cane [ˈraɪzbərikeɪn] – մորու թփուտ
be ready [ˈredɪ] – պատրաստ լինել
recover [rɪˈkʌvə] – առողջանալ
remember [rɪ ˈmembə] – հիշել
rich [rɪtʃ] – հարուստ
ride [raɪd] – գնալ (հեծանիվով, ձիով)
right [raɪt] – 1. աջ, 2. ճիշտ, իրավացի
river [ˈrɪvə] – գետ
robot [ˈroubət] – ռոբոտ
roof [ru:f] – տանիք
round [raʊnd] – 1. կլոր, 2. շուրջը
rude [ru:d] – կոպիտ

Ss

Santa Claus [ˈsæntə ˈklɔːz] – Սանտա Կլաուս, Ջոնո պապի
say [seɪ] – ասել
scarf [ska:f] – շարֆ, կաշնե
sea [si:] – ծով
seal [si:l] – փոկ (կենդանի)
seaside [ˈsiːsaɪd] – ծովափ
second [ˈsekənd] – երկրորդ
sell [sel] – վաճառել
send [send] – ուղարկել
September [səpˈtembə] – սեպտեմբեր
seventh [sevnθ] – յոթերորդ
sew [sou] – կարել
sheet [ʃi:t] – սավան

shake [ʃeɪk] hands – բարևել (ձեռքը սեղմելով)
 shop [ʃɒp] – խանութ
 go shopping – գնալ գնումներ անելու
 do shopping [ˈʃɒpɪŋ] – գնումներ անել
 shoulder [ˈʃouldə] – ուս
 shout [ʃaʊt] – գոռալ, բղավել
 side [saɪd] – կողմ
 sink [sɪŋk] – լվացարանակոնք
 sitting-room [ˈsɪtɪŋru(:)m] – հյուրասենյակ, ընդունարան
 sixth [sɪksθ] – վեցերորդ
 size [saɪz] – չափ, չափս
 skate [skeɪt] – չմուշկ, չմուշկ քշել
 ski [ski] – դահուկ, դահուկ քշել
 skip [skɪp] – ցատկել
 sky [skaɪ] – երկինք
 sled [sled] – սահնակ
 sledge [sledʒ] – 1. սահնակով գնալ, 2. սահնակ
 smile [smaɪl] – ժպտալ
 snow [snəʊ] – ձյուն, ձույն գալ
 snowdrop [ˈsnəʊdrɒp] – ձնծաղիկ
 snub [snʌb] – վեր ցցված, կճատ (քթի մասին)
 something [ˈsʌmθɪŋ] – ինչ-որ բան
 sometimes [səmˈtaɪmz] – երբեմն
 son [sʌn] – որդի
 South [sauθ] – հարավ
 spare [ˈspeə] – տրամադրել (ժամանակ), ժամանակ վատնել
 go in for sport – սպորտով զբաղվել
 sportsground [ˈspɔ:tsgraʊnd] – սպորտաշին հրապարակ
 spring [sprɪŋ] – գարուն
 square [skweə] – հրապարակ
 star [staː] – աստղ
 stay [steɪ] – մնալ
 stomach [ˈstʌmək] – ստամոքս
 stomachache [ˈstʌməkeɪk] – ստամոքսի ցավ
 straight [streɪt] – ուղիղ
 strange [streɪndʒ] – օտար, զարմանալի

suddenly [ˈsʌdnli] – հանկարծ
sugar [ˈʃʊɡə] – շաքար, շաքարավազ
suit [sju:t] – 1. սագել, 2. կոստյում
summer [ˈsʌmə] – ամառ
sunny [ˈsʌni] – արևոտ
be surprised [səˈpraɪzd] – զարմանալ
sweater [ˈswetə] – սվիտեր
swimming pool [ˈswɪmɪŋpu:l] – լողավազան

Tt

table-tennis [ˈteɪblˈtenɪs] – սեղանի թենիս
taste [teɪst] – համտես անել
tell [tel] – պատմել, ասել
temperature [ˈtemprɪtʃə] – տաքություն, ջերմություն
tenth [tenθ] – տասներորդ
test [test] – տեստ, ստուգում, քննություն
thick [θɪk] – խիտ
third [θə:d] – երրորդ
through [θru:] – միջով
tidy [ˈtaɪdi] – մաքուր, կոկիկ
till [tɪl] – մինչև
toe [tu] – ոտքի մատ
together [tə ˈgeðə] – միասին
tooth [tu:θ] (pl. teeth) – ատամ
toothache [ˈtu:θeɪk] – ատամնացավ
tourist [ˈtuəɪst] – զբոսաշրջիկ
town [taun] – քաղաք
traditional [trə ˈdɪʃənəl] – ավանդական
train [treɪn] – 1. մարզվել, 2. գնացք
travel [ˈtrævəl] – ճանապարհորդել
tree [tri:] – ծառ
trip [trɪp] – կարճատև ճամփորդություն
try on [ˈtraɪ ɒn] – հագնելով փորձել
turn [tɜ:n] – թեքվել
twins [twɪnz] – երկվորյակներ

Uu

uncle [ʌŋkl] – քեռի, հորեղբայր

unhappy [ʌn'hæpi] – տխուր, դժբախտ

untidy [ʌn'taɪdi] – փնթի, թափթված

Vv

visit ['vɪzɪt] – այցելել

Ww

wardrobe ['wɔ:droub] – զգեստապահարան

warm [wɔ:m] – տաք

weather ['weðə] – եղանակ

well [wel] – 1. լավ, 2. ջրհոր

West [west] – արևմուտք

which [wɪtʃ] – որ, որը

whose [hu:z] – ում

wind [waɪnd] – քամի

windy ['waɪndi] – քամոտ

winter ['wɪntə] – ձմեռ

world [wɜ:ld] – աշխարհ

worth-while ['wɜ:θwaɪl] – արժեքավոր, կարևոր

Yy

yard [ja:d] – բակ

yesterday ['jestədi] – երեկ

young [jʌŋ] – երիտասարդ

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E N G L I S H

4

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