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ENGLISH

6



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A man in a dark kilt and cap is playing bagpipes. In the background, the Big Ben clock tower is visible against a blue sky with white clouds.

Welcome

Back to school again

You are back to school again Do you remember your English?
Let us speak about your summer holidays. Where and how did
you spend your holidays.





Focus on holidays

Speaking and writing

People usually enjoy their vacations because, being tired of work, they need a good rest. Some of them spend their holidays travelling to different places or countries.

Schoolchildren are fond of vacations because they do not go to school and have a good rest either at home or somewhere they leave for. They like especially summer holidays, because they enjoy both the season and the longest vacation they have.

Though winter holidays are much shorter they have their season advantages too as children can ski, skate, play snowballs or just walk and enjoy white big snowflakes slowly falling and covering all around.

Thinking it over

- Why do people need holidays?
- Why are schoolchildren fond of holidays?

Words and word combinations you may need in this unit

to be on holiday to go on holiday to go camping
 package holiday to receive twins a trip a surprise an idea
 a pen pal a pen-friend a farm cheap expensive

Make a list of the words and word combinations you do not know and learn them.

to go camping		
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Read the text aloud. Remember what you can.

TWINS FROM MANCHESTER



Jack and Betty Collins are twins. They're twelve years old. They live in Manchester. They live with their parents, their little sister and their grandfather.

Every day the twins go to school in a big red bus. Their mother and father go to work in a little blue car. Mr. Collins is a factory worker. Mrs. Collins is a teacher. Her school is not far from the factory.

Mr. and Mrs. Collins have a big surprise for their children. They are going on a holiday trip to Blackpool. Aunt Gloria and Uncle James live there. "Blackpool!" the twins shout. "A fine idea!"

Check up

1. Answer the questions.

1. How old are Jack and Betty?
2. Where do they live?
3. How many people are in the Collins family?
4. How do the twins go to school?
5. How do their parents go to work?
6. What do Mr. and Mrs. Collins do for a living?
7. Where are they going on holiday?

Talking it over

- Where did you spend your summer holidays?
- How did you spend your summer holidays?

2. Use the questions to complete the dialogue. Work in pairs.

- A. When do you go on holiday? A. How do you get there?
B. B.
A. Where do you usually go? A. How long do you usually
stay there?
B. B.

3. Do you know how to write a letter?

Read the text aloud. Remember what you can.

Address	[	1239 Lincoln Boulevard Fairbanks Alaska 99806 USA
Date	[	December 8, 1998
Greeting	[	Dear Robert,
Body	[	I was very happy to receive your letter. Thank you. I want to be pen pals with you. I know your country; my Uncle Jack works there. He is a driver at a big farm. His family lives there, too.
	[	It is not large. My uncle's wife Mary is a housewife. Their children Bob and Ann are schoolchildren. Next summer I shall visit them. I shall see my uncle, my aunt and my cousins. I hope I shall see you, too.
	[	My family is not large, either. It is very different from your family. I live with my mother and father. My mother is a teacher. She teaches History at school. My father is a policeman. He is a very busy man. I haven't got any brothers or sisters. I have a grandmother and a grandfather. They live in Boston. We don't see them often.
	[	I am thirteen years old. I have brown hair and blue eyes. I study at school.
	[	I like reading, dancing and singing. I have two cats. We do not have a dog, because our flat is not large.
Ending	[	I hope you will write more about your family in your next letter.
Signature	[	Best wishes, Sara Paylor

Remember

You write your address and the date in the upper right corner of your paper.

At the end of your letter you write "Best wishes", or "Best regards".

Check up

1. Robert wrote a letter to Sara.
 2. Sara was happy to receive Robert's letter.
 3. Sara doesn't want to be pen pals with Robert.
 4. Sara's uncle is a driver at a big farm.
 5. Sara's uncle has a very large family.
 6. Uncle Jack's wife is a housewife.
 7. They have four children.
 8. Bob and Ann are schoolchildren.
 9. Sara's family is large.
 10. Sara's mother is a teacher.
 11. Sara's father is a baker.
 12. Sara's grandmother and grandfather live in New York.
 13. Sara is ten years old.
 14. Sara likes reading, dancing and singing.
 15. Sara has three cats.
 16. Sara doesn't have a dog because their family is not large.
- Take turns. You ask a question based on a sentence of the text. Your classmate answers and then asks another classmate a question based on a different sentence. The exercise continues until all of the sentences of the text are used.

Remember

When you talk about places you use these prepositions:

in: a country, a city, a village, a street

on: a boulevard, a road

at: home, work, school



4. Make as many sentences as you can. Choose *in, on, or at* for the sentences:

Robert			Alaska.
Sara			the United States.
Mrs. Paylor			the office.
Mr. Brown	lives	in	Lincoln Boulevard.
She	works	on	a farm.
They		at	Queen Street.
We			Boston.
He			school.

5. Copy the following letter. Fill in the blanks.

Dear ... ,

I am very happy to My name is I live in I want to be ... with you. I am ... years old. I am My eyes are My hair is I like to My mother is a My father is a I have Their names are I have Our flat is

Please write and tell me about your family.

Best wishes,

.....

Read the text aloud. Remember what you can.

We go camping every summer. We get a lot of fresh air and can travel and stop where we want. There are five of us in our family, and so camping is much cheaper than other types of holidays.

In winter we always go on a package holiday. They are really the best holidays to take. It's so easy – you pay your money and everything is organized for you. You don't have to think about anything at all.

- Work with your classmate to make a list of disadvantages of camping or package holidays.
- Compare the list with the others in your class.

- Work in groups of five. One of you will tell the others about his/her last holiday. The rest will ask questions about:
 - the way you travelled
 - where you stayed
 - the things you liked most about the holidays

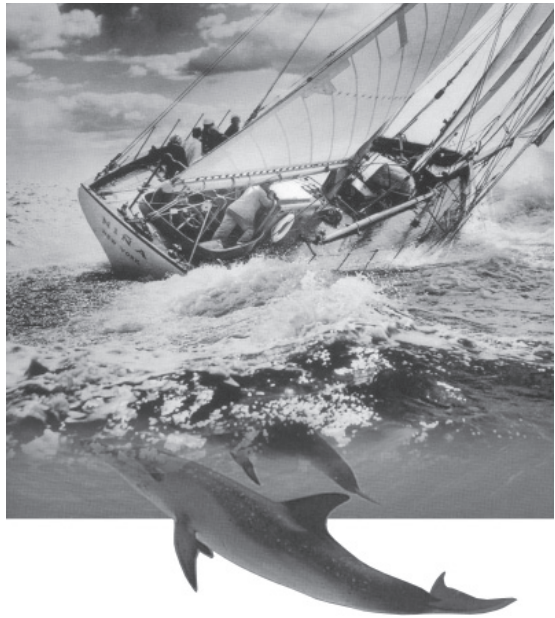
Follow up

Write a letter to your pen pal. Use the two letters as a model.
Read the letters aloud and discuss them in class.

Reading for fun

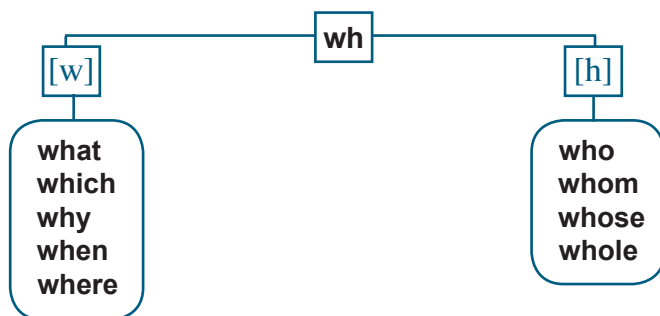
THE SAILOR'S FRIEND

There are very dangerous reefs near the Northern coast of New Zealand. In the summer of 1871, a ship called The Brindle was moving slowly through a fog near the reefs. Some sailors on the ship suddenly saw a big white dolphin in the water. It swam towards them and then turned and swam in front of the ship. The dolphin seemed to lead the ship and swam on and on until the ship had passed the dangerous reefs. Then it swam away, and the ship, led by the dolphin into open water, continued its way.



From that time on, every ship that sailed to the coast of New Zealand was met by the white dolphin. It continued to serve as a ship's pilot until 1912.

Of course, no one could be sure that it was the same dolphin, and no one has ever discovered what made the white dolphin (or dolphins) pilot ships past the reefs for forty years.



Study the words.

- to have a cold* – The boy is ill. He has a cold.
to miss – Mother went away. I miss her very much.
an envelope – We put letters into envelopes.
to post a letter – to send a letter

Pre-reading task

1. What do you do when you are ill?
2. Do you miss your friends when you stay at home?
3. Do you like writing letters?
4. Which do you like more: writing letters or getting letters? Why?

JIM AND THE POSTMAN

Jim had a cold, so he did not go to school. He was ill and he stayed at home for four days. On the second day he asked his mother, “Can I go to school today?”

“No,” said his mother, “not today. But the sun is shining. Your cold is better today, so you may go outside and wait for the postman.” Jim went out and sat on the steps. Soon he saw the postman who came down the street. He stopped at the green house, then he stopped at the red house. At last he came to Jim’s house. “Hello, Jim!” said the postman. “Hello,” said

Jim. "Have you any letters for us today?" The postman looked in his bag. He took out some letters and asked, "Does Mrs. Brown live here?" "That is my mother!" said Jim. "Does Mr. Brown live here?" asked the postman. "That is my father!" said Jim. Jim took the letters to his mother. "One is for you," he said, "and one is for Father."



The next morning Jim asked his mother. "Can I go to school today?" "Not today," said his mother, "but you may go out and wait for the postman."

Again Jim sat on the steps. He saw the postman. "Hello!" said Jim. "Do you have any letters for us?" The postman took a letter out of his bag. He looked at it and said, "Does Jim Brown live here?" The postman gave the letter to Jim. "A letter for me? Thank you!" said Jim and ran into the house. "Mother!" he cried, "a letter for me! There is my name on the envelope." Jim opened his letter and said, "Listen, Mummy, I shall read it to you."

Dear Jim,
We are sozzy that you are ill. We leazn new lessons and play new games. We miss you very much. We have a new school friend. He is a boy from another city. He knows lots of new games. His name is George. Come back to school soon.
Glazzy, Dick, Lili, Bob, Jane, Jill, Tom, Jack.

"How nice!" said Jim's mother. "It is from your schoolfriends." Jim said, "This is my first letter. Mother, may I write and answer them? I want to tell them when I shall go back to school." Mother laughed and said, "Yes, you may answer your friends' letter. But you will not post your letter because you will be well tomorrow, and you will take the letter to your friends."

Check up

1. Complete the statements correctly.

1. *Jim didn't go to school as*

- a. he was busy
- b. he was on holiday
- c. he had a cold

2. *Jim went out and sat on the steps as*

- a. he was waiting for his mother
- b. he was waiting for his friend
- c. he was waiting for the postman

3. *When the postman gave Jim the letter he was*

- a. happy
- b. sad
- c. angry

4. *Jim's friends wrote to him about*

- a. their new teacher
- b. their new schoolfriend
- c. a new game

5. *Jim's mother told him not to post the letter as*

- a. his friends were going to visit him the next day
- b. he was going to school the next day
- c. she wanted to post the letter

2. What happened when...?

Finish the sentences.

- 1. When Jim got ill, he ...
- 2. When the postman gave him the letter for his mother, he ...
- 3. When the postman gave Jim a letter, ...
- 4. When he read the letter, ...
- 5. When he was going to post the letter, ...

3. RIGHT or WRONG

1. Jim's brother had a cold and Jim stayed at home.
2. Jim saw the postman who brought some bread.
3. Jim took the letter to his brother.
4. Jim's friends were happy to have a new boy in their class.
5. Jim's friends were sad as he was not with them.

4. Why? because...

1. Why didn't Jim go to school?
2. Why did he go out and sit on the steps?
3. Why was he happy?
4. Why didn't he post the letter?

5. Things to think about.

1. Jim couldn't go to school as ...
2. The next morning he went out and sat on the steps as ...

6. Complete the sentences.

1. Jim had a cold, so he
2. Soon he saw the postman who
3. He stopped at the green house, then
4. At last he came

7. Make up sentences with the mined words.

1. Jim, steps, on, the, sat, and, out, went
2. The, bag, postman, his, in, looked
3. Again, steps, Jim, the, on, sat
4. The, letter, bag, postman, his, took, of, a, out



Revision: present simple and present continuous tenses.

Do you remember the present simple and the present continuous?

Present continuous:

I am doing

You (we, they) are doing

He (she, it) is doing

Present simple:

I (you, we, they) do

He (she, it) does

Exercises

1. Put the infinitives in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

1. Grandmother (to tell) us nice stories when we go to see her.
2. Mother is busy in the kitchen. She (to make) a cake.
3. Jill (not to like) cheese, but she (to like) jam.
4. Look at Dave. He (to climb) that big tree.
5. Bill cannot play with you now; he (to do) his exercises.

2. a) Write a question before each answer. When you finish you will have a dialogue.

A: ...

B: Yes, we have a very large family.

A: ...

B: Yes, I have three brothers and five sisters.

A: ...

B: Yes, I have three dogs and three cats.

A: ...

B: Yes, my grandparents live with us.

- A: ...
 B: Yes, everyone in the family has a hobby.
 A: ...
 B: Yes, we have a TV-set in each room.
 A: ...
 B: Yes, we have ten rooms in our house.
 A: ...
 B: Yes, our house is very large.
 A: ...
 B: Yes, our neighbours are very angry.

b) Act the dialogue with a partner.

3. Look at the schedule. It's a work plan for a family. Write sentences, saying how often each person works (always, usually, sometimes, often, seldom).

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Cook the dinner	Dad	Mother	Mother	Mother	Mother	Mother	Dad
Tidy the rooms	Mother	Jane	Jane	Jane	Jane	Dad	Mother
Vacuum the carpet	Mother	Mother	Mother	Mother	Mother	Dad	Mother
Wash the dishes	Jane	Jane	Jane	Jane	Jane	Jane	Jane

7 days a week – always

5-6 days – usually

4 days – often

2-3 days – sometimes

1 day – seldom

4. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of these verbs: close, drink, go, have, like, meet, speak, teach, wash.

1. She is very clever. She ... four languages.
2. Steve ... four cups of coffee a day.
3. We usually ... dinner at 7 o'clock.
4. I ... horror films. I often ... to the cinema with my friends.
5. The museum ... at 5 o'clock on Saturdays.

6. She is a teacher. She ... Mathematics to young children.
7. Your job is very interesting. You ... a lot of people.
8. Peter ... his hair every day.

5. Put in the correct verb forms.

1. John ... breakfast at half past seven. (have/has)
2. Karen does not ... breakfast. (have/has)
3. How does Karen ... to work? (go/goes)
4. John ... to work by bus. (go/goes)
5. My father ... in Cardiff. (work/works)
6. He does not ... travelling. (like/likes)
7. He ... at six o'clock every day. (get up/gets up)
8. He does not ... on Saturday. (work/works)
9. What does your father ... ? (do/does)

Just a rhyme

Johny is over the ocean,
Johny is over the sea;
If you can catch Johny
You can catch me.
Johny over the ocean,
Johny over the sea,
You may catch Johny
But you can't catch me.



All children go to school at the age of five or six. They spend twelve years at school until eighteen and if they do not want to stop they can continue their education at a university. At school they study different academic subjects such as history, geography, languages, literature, mathematics, physics, biology, arts, sport.

School year usually begins on the first of September. It is the day of knowledge. Schoolchildren look so nice and happy on the first school day.

Thinking it over

- Why do children go to school?
- Is school a “must” or a “fun” for children?

Look at the pictures and read out the words below



a textbook



a copy-book



a note-book



an exercise book



a pen



a pencil



crayon



chalk



a book case



a desk



a table



a chair



glue



rubber



a sketch-book



a ruler



a chalkboard



a map



a wall chart



a pointer



paper



a felt-tip pen



a computer



a bag



a teacher



a schoolboy



a schoolgirl



schoolchildren



a group



a class



a classmate



a school



a classroom



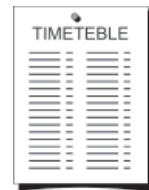
a computer class



a laboratory



a library



a timetable

2. Answer the questions

1. What school does William attend?
 2. Where is Eton College?
 3. Is Eton College for both boys and girls?
 4. What do parents do to send their sons there?
 5. What does William wear?
 6. Why doesn't he like his uniform?
 7. What day is the 4th of June?
 8. Why does William love this day so much?
 9. Which are William's favourite school subjects?
- Compare William's school with your own school. Speak about five things which are different.
 - Take turns. You ask a question based on a sentence of the text. Your classmate answers and then asks another classmate a question based on a different sentence. The exercise continues until all of the sentences of the text are used.

Go on with talking it over

- Do you think schools must be private or free? Why?
- Do you think schools must be for one sex only? Why?
- Do you think schoolchildren must wear uniforms? Why yes/why no?

Follow up

- Write a short story "This is my school".
- Read it out and discuss it in class.

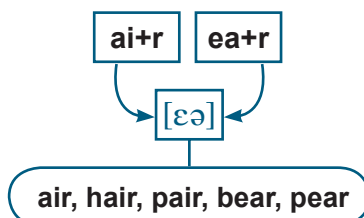
Remember

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the full name of the country that you know as Britain. It consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. People who live there are the English, the Scots, the Welsh and Irish.

B



Practise the sound



Study the words.

to catch – to stop and hold something or somebody

Our cat caught three mice yesterday.

The policeman caught the thief.

to arrest – to seize by authority or law

The police arrested a man yesterday.

to attack – to start by fighting against someone

The enemy attacked us at night.

to be dressed in – to have something on

The woman was dressed in black.

to rob – to steal from others or take things from them by force

They robbed the bank and got away with five thousand pounds.

Pre-reading task

1. Do you like to read historical stories?
2. Do you think the story is going to be: funny? sad? happy?
3. Here is the story of Robin Hood. Do you think he is: brave? clever? rich? funny? old? stupid? poor? young?

ROBIN HOOD AND HIS MERRY MEN

There are many legends and songs about Robin Hood. The legends say that he and his three hundred men lived in Sherwood Forest, not far from the town of Nottingham. His men dressed in green and were good at shooting with bows and arrows.

Robin Hood and his merry men attacked and robbed the rich and helped the poor as much as they could.

More than once the Sheriff of Nottingham tried to catch Robin and his merry men, but he couldn't. Robin always fooled his enemies.

Once Robin played a trick on one of the Sheriff's men whom he met in the forest. The man had orders to arrest Robin Hood. But he did not know who he was talking to.

"Help me to find Robin," he said to Robin Hood, "and I shall give you half the money that I'll get for his head."

"All right," said Robin, "let's go to Nottingham. We shall find Robin Hood there. I know him, and I'll help you to catch him."

When they came to the town, Robin gave the man so much drink that he fell asleep. After that Robin walked off, and the man had to pay the bill.

Some time after, Robin and his friends

came to Nottingham to take part in a shooting contest held there by the Sheriff. The prize, an arrow of gold, was for the best shot. Robin, who was dressed like a beggar, won the prize.

The next evening as the Sheriff was going to bed, an arrow with a letter on it suddenly whistled through the open window of his bedroom.

The Sheriff read, "Thank you for the golden arrow. It was a good prize for my shooting. Robin Hood."



Check up

1. Complete the statements correctly.

1. Robin Hood and his merry men lived in the forest as
 - a. they liked nature
 - b. the Sheriff wanted to arrest them
 - c. it was not far from the town of Nottingham

2. Robin Hood and his merry men attacked the rich as
 - a. they wanted to give the money to the poor
 - b. they wanted to become rich
 - c. they were robbers

3. Once Robin Hood met one of the Sheriff's men
 - a. who wanted to help him
 - b. who tried to catch him
 - c. who liked shooting

4. When they came to the town
 - a. Robin gave the man so much drink that he got happy
 - b. Robin gave the man a comfortable bed to sleep in
 - c. Robin gave him so much drink that he fell asleep

Remember

the rich	=	rich people
the poor	=	poor people
the young	=	young people
the old	=	old people

2. What happened when...? Finish the sentences.

1. When one of the Sheriff's men came to the forest ...
2. When Robin came to the town with one of the Sheriff's men ...
3. When Robin walked off ...
4. When Robin and his merry men came to take part in a shooting contest...
5. When the Sheriff was going to bed ...

3. RIGHT or WRONG

1. Robin and his merry men always fooled the Sheriff.
2. One of the Sheriff's men wanted to help Robin to win the prize.
3. Robin wanted to please one of the Sheriff's men and gave him a lot of drink.
4. The prize, an arrow of gold, was for the best shot.
5. Robin won the prize as he was dressed like the Sheriff.

4. Why? because...

1. Why did Robin Hood and his merry men attack the rich?
2. Why did the Sheriff try to catch Robin Hood?
3. Why did Robin Hood and his merry men come to the town?
4. Why did Robin give one of the Sheriff's men so much drink?
5. Why was the Sheriff angry?

5. Things to think about.

1. The Sheriff couldn't catch Robin Hood as ...
2. The soldier didn't know who he was talking to as ...
3. The Sheriff's soldier had to pay the bill as ...
4. The Sheriff had to give the prize to Robin as ...

6. What's the word for?

to rob	to seize by authority or law.
to be dressed in	to stop and hold something or somebody.
to attack	to steal from others or take things from them by force.
to arrest	to have something on.

7. Fill in the missing words.

robbed, was dressed, catch, caught, attack, arrest

ANOTHER STORY ABOUT ROBIN HOOD

One bright summer day the Bishop and a group of soldiers were carrying money through Sherwood Forest to a monastery. The Bishop hoped to ... Robin on his way, ... him and bring him to the Sheriff. At the same time Robin was walking in the forest alone, listening to the birds

singing. Before he realised that the soldiers were in the forest, they saw him and tried to ... him. Robin ran as fast as he could till he reached the house of a poor woman. He changed clothes with her and walked out of the house. As he ... like a woman the soldiers didn't know who they were talking to.

They went into the house, ... the old woman in Robin's clothes and carried her away. But soon they met Robin Hood and his merry men, who freed the old woman, ... the Bishop of his money and gave it to the poor.





Revision: the past simple tense

Do you remember the past simple tense?

I	→	
you	→	watched
he/she/it	→	
we	→	
you	→	watched
they	→	

Exercises

1. Complete these sentences with one of these verbs in the past simple.

to live
to hear
to pass
to have
to run

to look
to walk
to help
to meet

1. Many years ago there ... in England a brave fellow whose name was Robin Hood.
2. Robin Hood ... the poor as much as he could.
3. The Sheriff ... about this strange young robber.
4. The man ... orders to arrest Robin Hood.
5. Just then a fat deer ... in front of them.
6. One day Robin Hood ... a young man who ... very unhappy.
7. Robin Hood ... out of the house dressed like a woman.
8. Robin ... as fast he could.

2. The paragraph below talks about heroes and tall stories. Rewrite the paragraph, changing all the verbs from present to past.

HEROES AND TALL STORIES

Heroes grow very big and they become very strong. They do wonderful things.

They drink more and eat more than other people do. They swim better, run faster, throw farther, and hit harder. They don't say much, but they do a lot. Of course, the stories about heroes aren't really true. Tall stories about heroes are just tales that people tell for fun.

3. You are asking somebody questions.

Example: *I read a story about Robin Hood last night. What about you? Did you read a story about Robin Hood last night?*

a) Write questions with Did...?

1. I had a good holiday. What about you?
2. I slept well last night. What about you?
3. Robin helped the poor. What about you?
4. Robin loved his people and his country. What about you?
5. I liked the story very much. What about you?

b) Write questions with wh-words:

1. Where/arrive/Robin the next day?
2. Who/he/meet in the forest?
3. Why/the Bishop/try/to find/Robin?
4. What/he/tell/the old woman?
5. When/see/he/the Bishop?

4. Make negative sentences.

Example: *She liked classical music. (rock)
She didn't like rock music.*

1. Mark studied French at school. (English)
2. Her mother and father were farmers. (factory workers)
3. They wore sweaters. (jackets)
4. Helen was hungry. (thirsty)
5. She had big blue eyes. (black eyes)

5. Answer the questions write “yes”.

Example: – Did you sit down?
– Yes, I sat down

1. Did Kate sing a song?
2. Did you sleep well last night?
3. Did you have a good holiday?
4. Did your lesson begin at 9 o'clock yesterday?
5. Did you understand what I said?

Just a rhyme

Tongue-twisters

When a twister twisting would twist him a twist,
For twisting a twist three twists he will twist;
But if one of the twists untwists from the twist,
The twist untwisting untwists the twist.

She sells shells on the sea shore,
The shells she sells are sea-shells I'm sure,
For if she sells sea-shells on the sea-shore,
Then I'm sure she sells sea-shore shells.



Focus on day activities

Speaking and writing

Different people spend their day differently, but there are some activities that all people do every day. They all get up in the morning, wash, brush their teeth, comb their hair, have breakfast. Some people do morning exercises every day. Some people like to have a shower in the morning, others in the evening. Children usually go to kindergarten, schoolchildren go to school, their parents go to work. They usually get together at dinner time. In the evening they watch TV, read books or go for a walk. After supper they go to bed.

Thinking it over

- Why do people plan the day's work?
- Why do children like weekends?

Words and word combinations you may need in this unit

- to get up
- to do morning exercises
- to brush one's teeth
- to have a shower
- to comb one's hair
- to make one's bed
- to have breakfast
- to have lunch
- to have dinner
- to have supper
- to go to kindergarten
- to go to school
- to go to work
- to be busy
- to get together
- to watch TV
- to do gardening
- to go for a walk
- to have a rest
- to go to bed

Make a list of the words and word combinations you do not know and learn them.

to brush one's teeth

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Talking it over

- What do you usually do when you get up in the morning?
- What do you do after school?
- What do you do in the evening?

Read the text. Remember what you can.

TOM'S SCHOOL-DAY

Tom's school-day begins early. Usually he gets up at 7 o'clock. He opens the window and makes his bed, he does his morning exercises and goes to the bathroom. He washes with cold water, brushes his teeth and combs his hair. In half an hour he is ready for breakfast. For breakfast he usually has tea or milk with bread, butter and eggs. Sometimes he drinks tea with a piece of cake.

After breakfast he goes to school. As he lives not far from the school he walks there. The classes start at half past 8. They have six classes every day. They have short breaks between the classes, but at 12 o'clock they have a long break. They usually go to the canteen to have lunch. After the classes Tom goes to the playground to play football with his friends. When he comes home he has dinner at 3 o'clock. Then he has a short rest and does his lessons.

In the evening Tom usually reads books, watches TV or plays computer games. Sometimes he goes for a walk or visits his friends.

At 8 o'clock he has supper. Sometimes Tom plays chess with his brother after supper. At half past 9 he goes to bed.

Check up

RIGHT or WRONG

1. Usually Tom gets up at 9 o'clock.
2. He opens the window and makes his bed.
3. Tom never does morning exercises.
4. He washes with cold water, brushes his teeth and combs his hair.
5. For breakfast he usually has coffee with a piece of cake.
6. After breakfast the Tom goes to the playground to play football with his friends.
7. The classes at school start 8 o'clock.
8. They have five classes every day.
9. They have lunch at home.
10. After the classes Tom goes to the swimming pool.
11. When he comes home he has dinner at 3 o'clock.

12. He does his lessons in the evening.
13. At 8 o'clock he has supper.
14. After supper Tom plays chess with his father.
15. He goes to bed at 11 o'clock.

- Take turns. You ask a question based on a sentence of the text. Your classmate answers and then asks another classmate a question based on a different sentence. The exercise continues until all of the sentences of the text are used.
- Work in pairs. Ask your friend as many questions as you can about his/her school-day and write down all the answers and make a list of your friend's day activities. Read it aloud. The rest of the class will choose the best to use as a model for a composition "My school-day".

MODEL

- A. When does your school-day begin?
 B. My school-day begins at 8 o'clock in the morning?
 A. Do you do morning exercises when you get up?
 B.
 A.
 B.

Read the texts. Remember what you can.

AT HOME IN THE YARD

The Smith family is at home in the garden today. The sun is shining and the birds are singing. It's a beautiful day. Mr. Smith is watering the flowers. He always waters the flowers on Sundays. Mrs. Smith is drinking lemonade. Mary and Billy Smith are playing with their dog. Sam Smith is sleeping. He likes to sleep in the garden. The Smith family is very happy today. It's a beautiful day and they are at home in the garden.

IN THE PARK

The Jones family is in the park today. The sun is shining and the birds are singing. It's a beautiful day.

Mr. Jones is reading. He always reads when he is not busy. Mrs. Jones is listening to the radio. She likes to listen to the radio. Sally and Patty

Jones are doing their homework together. Tommy Jones is playing football. He likes to play football in the park. The Jones family is very happy today. It's a beautiful day and they are in the park.

Check up

TRUE or FALSE

1. The Smith family is very happy today.
 2. The Jones family is at home in the garden today.
 3. Mr. Jones is playing football.
 4. Mr. Smith is watering the flowers.
 5. Mr. Smith always waters the flowers on Saturdays.
 6. Sally Jones is studying English.
 7. Billy Smith is reading a book.
 8. Sam Smith is sleeping in the garden.
 9. The Smith family is singing in the park.
 10. Mr. Jones is listening to the radio.
 11. The Jones family and the Smith family are very happy today.
- Take turns. You ask a question based on a sentence of the text. Your classmate answers and then asks another classmate a question based on a different sentence. The exercise continues until all of the sentences of the two texts are used.

Go on with talking it over

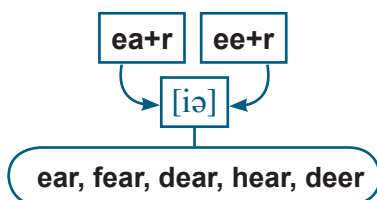
- How do you usually spend your week-ends? Describe your usual day activities.
- How does your family spend week-ends?
- Do you like to spend your week-end with your family or with your friends?

Follow up

- Write a short story "My school-day".
- Read it out and discuss it in class.

Just a proverb

Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

Practise the sound.**Study the words.**

bare – uncovered

I like walking on the warm sand with bare feet.

to wish – to want, to have a desire

She wishes to be free.

She wishes to go now.

to drop – to fall suddenly

The teapot dropped out of her hand.

to cut – to make a hole with something sharp

He cut his fingers on the broken glass.

– to slice into pieces, to divide or break into smaller pieces

If you cut the bread, we'll make some toast.

good-natured – kind, ready to help

The King's daughter was good-natured and everybody liked her.

Pre-reading task

1. Do you often help your friends?
2. Are all your friends like you?
3. How do you feel when you help somebody?

THE WELL AT THE WORLD'S END

(A Scottish folk-tale)

There was once a King and a Queen. The King's daughter was good-natured and everybody liked her. The Queen's daughter was ill-natured

and nobody liked her. The Queen hated the King's daughter and did not want her to live with them. So she sent her to the Well at the World's End to bring her a bottle of water, thinking that she would never return.

The King's daughter took a bottle and went away. Far she went, till she came to a pony tied to a tree and the pony said to her,

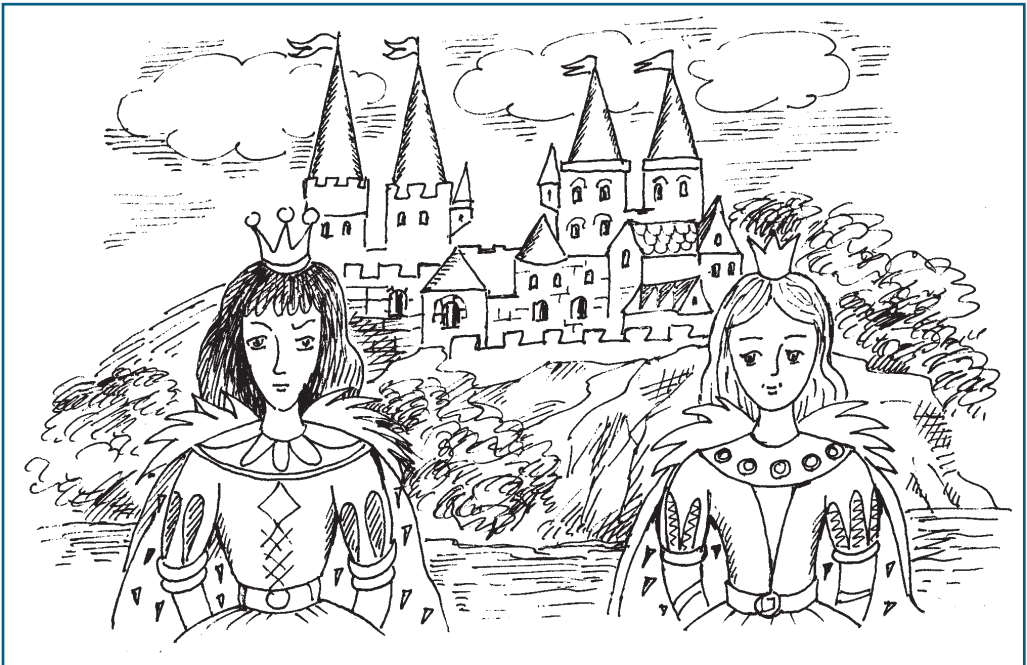
“Free me, my little girl and I'll carry you over the river.”

The King's daughter freed the pony and it took her over the river. So she went farther than I can tell, till she came to the Well at the World's End.

The well was very deep and she couldn't take water out of it. As she was looking down, she saw three dirty men's heads. They looked up at her, and said,

“Wash us, our little girl, and dry us with your clean apron.”

She washed the three dirty heads, and dried them with her clean apron. Then the creatures took her bottle and brought the water for her. The three men's heads said to each other.



“Wish, brother, wish! What will you wish?”

“If she was beautiful before, she'll be ten times more beautiful now,” said the first.

“Every time she speaks, a ruby, a diamond and a pearl will drop out of her mouth,” said the second.

“Every time she combs her hair, she’ll comb a piece of gold and a piece of silver out of it,” said the third.

The King’s daughter went home and now she was ten times nicer.

The Queen was so angry, she didn’t know what to do. She decided to send her own daughter to the Well at the World’s End. She gave her a bottle and sent her to fill it with the water from the well.

The Queen’s daughter went on and on till she came to the pony tied to the tree, and the pony said, “Free me, my little girl, and I’ll carry you over the river.”

The Queen’s daughter didn’t free the pony and it didn’t carry her over the river.

So the Queen’s daughter had to go on her bare feet and she could hardly walk at all.

She went farther, till she came to the Well at the World’s End. But the well was so deep that she couldn’t take water out of it. As she sat there three men’s heads looked up at her and said,

“Wash us, our little girl, and dry us with your clean apron.”

But the Queen’s daughter did not wash their heads and so they did not bring water for her. They said to each other,

“Wish, brother, wish! What will you wish?”

“If she was ugly before, she’ll be ten times uglier now,” said the first.

“Every time she speaks, a frog will drop out of her mouth,” said the second.

“Every time she combs her hair, she’ll comb a peck of lice out of it,” said the third.

So the Queen’s daughter went home with an empty bottle.

Nobody can say how angry the Queen was. Her daughter was ten times uglier now and the Queen had to send her daughter away from the Court.

Check up

1. Complete the statements correctly.

1. The King’s daughter was
 - a. unkind and nobody liked her

- b. unkind and everybody liked her
- c. kind and everybody liked her

2. The Queen's daughter was

- a. a merry girl and told funny stories
- b. a kind girl and helped everybody
- c. unkind and nobody liked her

3. The King's daughter could take water out of the well as

- a. the well was not very deep
- b. she had very long arms
- c. she washed and dried the three men's heads.

4. When the King's daughter returned home she was

- a. as ugly as her father
- b. happy, as she could drink as much water as she wanted
- c. ten times more beautiful

5. The Queen was angry as

- a. she was thirsty and there was no water for her to drink
- b. she had no money to buy a golden comb
- c. the King's daughter was happy, rich and beautiful

6. The Queen sent her own daughter to the Well at the World's End as

- a. she was angry with her and didn't want to see her any more
- b. she wanted her to be as beautiful and rich as the King's daughter
- c. there was no water in the Kingdom

7. When the Queen's daughter returned home

- a. she had a bottle full of water
- b. she was more beautiful than the King's daughter
- c. she was uglier than before.

2. What happened when...?

1. When the King's daughter took a bottle and went away she ...
2. When the King's daughter came to a pony tied to a tree ...

3. When the King's daughter came to the well ...
4. When the Queen's daughter came to a pony tied to a tree ...
5. When the Queen's daughter came to the well ...
6. When the King's daughter went home ...
7. When the Queen's daughter went home ...

3. RIGHT or WRONG

1. The Queen sent the King's daughter to the Well at the World's End as she was thirsty.
2. The Queen was very happy when she saw the King's daughter.
3. The Queen's daughter went home with an empty bottle.
4. The Queen's daughter didn't free the pony as it could run away.
5. The Queen's daughter couldn't get water out of the well as there were three big heads there and she was afraid of them.
6. The Queen and her daughter lived happily till the end of their lives.

4. Why? because...

1. Why didn't the Queen want the King's daughter to live with them?
2. Why didn't the Queen's daughter help the pony and the three heads?
3. Why couldn't the Queen's daughter get water out of the well?
4. Why did the Queen's daughter go home with an empty bottle?
5. Why did the pony and the three heads help the King's daughter?

5. For each word in Column A, find a word in Column B that has the opposite meaning.

Column A

good-natured
to look down
dirty
beautiful
come
full
like

Column B

ill-natured
hate
empty
go
ugly
clean
to look up

6. Things to think about.

1. The King's daughter had to go to the Well at the World's End as ...
2. The Queen's daughter had to go on her bare feet as ...
3. The Queen had to send her daughter away from the Court as ...

7. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Queen's daughter was ... and nobody liked her. (good-natured, ill-natured)
2. The Queen ... the King's daughter and didn't want her to live with her. (hated, liked)
3. The King's daughter took a bottle and ... away. (went, came)
4. As she was looking down, she saw three ... men's heads. (dirty, clean)
5. The Queen's daughter went home with an ... bottle. (full, empty)

8. What's the word for?

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| to wish | – to fall suddenly |
| to cut | – to want, to have a desire |
| good-natured | – uncovered |
| to drop | – to slice into pieces, to divide, to break into smaller pieces |
| bare | – kind, ready to help |

9. Fill in the missing words.

cut, bare, dropped, wished

Once I was at home alone. As I liked walking with ... feet, I quickly took off my shoes and began jumping, dancing and running all over the place. I ... to do as many crazy things as possible. But all of a sudden, just as I was trying to jump over the armchair, I fell down. To my horror I hit the table, my mother's favourite vase ... onto the floor and broke into pieces. Stupid? Yes! But it was not the end of the story as I ... my foot and could hardly walk for two days.



The passive voice

The chair **is broken** today.
 The chair **was not broken** yesterday.
 Somebody broke **the chair**. (active)
The chair is broken. (passive)

The passive voice = to be + Past Participle

Present = $\begin{cases} \text{am} \\ \text{are (not)} \\ \text{is} \end{cases} + \begin{cases} \text{cleaned, broken,} \\ \text{made, produced} \end{cases}$

Past = $\begin{cases} \text{was} \\ \text{(not)} \\ \text{were} \end{cases} + \begin{cases} \text{cleaned, broken,} \\ \text{made, produced} \end{cases}$

The past participle of regular verbs is – ed.
The past participle of irregular verbs – see Appendix.

passive + by...

My grandfather built this house 50 years ago.
 This house was built **by my grandfather** 50 years ago.

Exercises

1. Which of these sentences are passive? Copy the sentences and underline the passive forms.

1. The Queen hated the King's daughter.
2. She was sent to the Well at the World's End to bring a bottle of water.
3. The King's daughter took a bottle and went away.
4. Each time she combed her hair, a piece of gold was combed out of it.
5. She was caught and carried into the house.

2. Complete this table.

Tense	Active	Passive
Present Simple	1) They speak English in India. 2) She cleans the rooms every day. 3) He doesn't use his car very often.	

Tense	Active	Passive
Past Simple	1) Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876. 2) Somebody built this church many years ago. 3) Tim broke his neighbour's window last night.	

3. Write sentences using the verbs in brackets.

- Ann's bicycle (steal) last week.
- What this machine (use) for?
- Paper (make) from wood.
- The whole pie (eat) yesterday.
- Halloween (celebrate) every year on October 31.

4. Write questions using the passive.

- Ask about the telephone (when/invent?)
- Ask about America (when/discover?)
- Ask about glass (how/make?)
- Ask about the letter (when/post?)
- Ask about paper (how/make?)

5. a) Look at the map and say if these sentences are right or wrong. Correct them if they are wrong.

- Oil is produced in Texas.
- Cars are manufactured in Montana.
- Wheat is grown in Kansas.



4. Paper is made in Utah.
5. Rice is grown in Oregon.
6. Maize is grown in Nebraska.
7. Oranges are grown in California.
8. Silver is mined in Washington.

b) Write more true sentences.

Just a rhyme

Tongue-twisters

Oh, swing the king and swing the queen,
Oh, swing the king and swing the queen,
Oh, swing 'em round and round the green .
Oh, swing 'em round the green .

Whether the weather be fine
Or whether the weather be not,
Whether the weather be cold
Or whether the weather be not,
We'll weather the weather
Whatever the weather
Whether we like it or not.

UNIT 4

A



Focus on animals

Speaking and writing

Children like circus and zoo because they see different animals there and learn a lot about them.

At the circus you can see trained animals. Many of them are clever and can do tricks. You can even be the star of the show. A real clown will paint your face, and you can be a clown for a day. An animal trainer will help you to ride a donkey or a bear.



At the zoo you can see lots of animals. You can feed the animals yourself. You can see how the animals are washed and how their cages are cleaned. You can see different animal shows.



Thinking it over

- Why is circus a wonderland?
- What attracts you there?
- Why do children like to go to the zoo?

Words and word combinations you may need in this unit

a wonderland a trick a clown a reporter a dining-car
a conductor a gorilla a monster a film-maker fir
a background giant to train to scream to kick to film

Make a list of the words and word combinations you do not know and learn them.

a trick _____

DO YOU REMEMBER THESE ANIMALS

Wild animals:

wolf , tiger, lion, black bear, leopard, polar bear, zebra.

Domestic animals:

pig, cat, cow, dog, rabbit, sheep, donkey, goat, horse, pony



Read the text aloud. Remember what you can.

LIONS FOR LUNCH

This is a story which Mr. Tim Jones told the reporters.

Two lions broke out of their cages on a London train yesterday. I went to the dining-car to have lunch. The dining-car was full of passengers. I took a seat next to the door. I drank a cup of tea and waited for my lunch. Suddenly, I felt something against my leg. I looked down. There was a lion under the table!

Just then another lion came from under another table. The conductor ran to the door. But the lion got to the door first. The other lion walked to the other door.

The passengers stopped eating. When the train stopped the lion trainer ran into the dining-car. He couldn't understand why everybody was so frightened.

"They are only babies!" he said. Maybe! But they were the biggest babies I ever met!



Talking it over

- Take turns. You ask a question based on a sentence of the text. Your classmate answers and then asks another classmate a question based on a different sentence. The exercise continues until all of the sentences of the text are used.
- Imagine you are in the same dining-car. Make up a dialogue with your classmate. Find out how he/she could behave in such a situation.

MODEL
MODEL

A: Have you heard the story of two lions that broke out of their cages on a London train yesterday?

B: I was on the train.

A: Oh, really? What happened?

B: I went to the dining-car to have lunch. I drank a cup of tea. Suddenly

A:

B:

Read the text. Remember what you can.

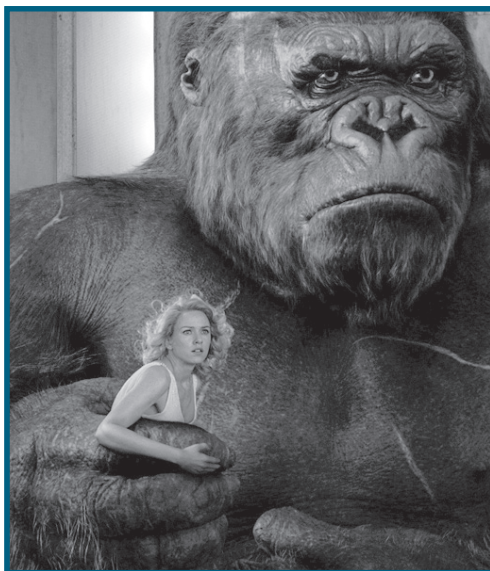
KING KONG – A FILM MONSTER

King Kong picked the girl up in his giant hand. The frightened girl screamed and screamed. She hit him. She kicked him with her feet. She tried to bite him with her teeth. But the gorilla didn't want to hurt her. King Kong was really a friendly monster.

The film-makers had to work very hard to make King Kong. He was as tall as seven men. Inside, he was full of metal. The film-makers made his fur out of thousands of horse tails from Argentina.

King Kong was so big that they had to film him in pieces. First they filmed his hands and the girl. Then they filmed his head. They added the background later.

People who saw the film didn't think about these things. King Kong looked very real and very frightening. And that's what film-makers wanted!



Check up

What do you remember about King Kong?

1. Why did the girl scream?
2. What did she try to do?
3. Did King Kong want to hurt her?
4. How tall was King Kong?
5. What was he full of?
6. What did the film-makers make his fur out of?
7. How did they film King Kong?
8. How did he look in the film?

Talking it over

- How will you behave if you meet a monster in the street?
- Describe the monster and speak about your and other people's reaction.

Follow up

- Write a short story "A day at the zoo".
- Retell your story and discuss it in class.

Just a rhyme

If all the seas were one sea –
What a great sea that would be!
If all the trees were one tree –
What a great tree that would be!
And all the axes were one axe,
What a great axe that would be!
And if all the men were one man,
What a great man he would be!
And if the great man
Took the great axe
And cut down the great tree
And let it fall into the great sea
What a splish-splash
That would be!

Pre-reading task

1. Do you believe in magic?
2. What will you wish if you have a magic bottle?
3. Do you think the story is going to be sad or funny?

THE STORY OF BOTTLE HILL

(An Irish legend)

Once upon a time, a farmer lived in a little cabin. His name was Mick. He worked very hard, but he was very poor. His wife did what she could to help him, as their children were too young to work in the fields. At the end of the summer they had no money to pay the landlord.



So Mick and his wife decided to take the cow to the market and sell it.

Early next morning Mick took his stick in his hand and drove his cow slowly along the road. It was a fine day and the sun shone brightly on the fields. After six long miles the farmer came to the top of the hill, which is now called Bottle Hill, but that was not the name of it at that time.

Just then he met a man.

“Good morning,” the man said.

“Good morning,” said the farmer, looking at the stranger who was very small. He drove his cow faster along the road, but the little man followed him. Suddenly he heard the little man’s voice,

“Where are you going with the cow, my honest man?”

“To the market,” said Mick.

“Will you sell her to me?”

Mick was afraid to talk to the little man, but he was more afraid to say no.

“What will you give for her?” he asked.

“I’ll give you this bottle,” said the little man, pulling a bottle from under his coat.

The farmer looked first at him and then at the bottle, and began to laugh.

“Laugh if you wish,” cried the little man angrily. “I tell you, this bottle is better for you than all the money you will get for your cow at the market. I like you, Mick. Do as I tell you, or you may be sorry for it. Your cow may die before you get to the market. So when you come home, ask your wife to put a clean table-cloth on the table. Then put the bottle on the floor and say these words, “Bottle, do your duty.”

“Is that all?” asked Mick.

“Yes,” said the stranger, “say that and you will be rich. Good-bye.”

When Mick arrived home he told Molly of his meeting with the strange little man. At first she looked at him in surprise but when he finished his story, Molly stood up without saying a word and put a clean table-cloth on the table. And Mick, putting the bottle on the floor, cried, “Bottle, do your duty!”

In a moment two tiny fairies rose from the bottle and climbed up on to the table. They covered the table with dishes and plates, made of gold and silver, full of the richest food. When all was ready, the fairies went back into the bottle again.

The farmer and his wife looked at each other in surprise.

Check up

1. Complete the statements correctly.

1. The farmer decided to sell his cow as
 - a. they needed money to buy new land
 - b. his wife needed a new dress
 - c. they needed money to pay the landlord

2. Mick met the stranger

- a. before he came to the top of the hill
- b. after he reached the top of the hill
- c. when he reached the market

3. Mick agreed to sell his cow to the stranger as

- a. he was a silly man
- b. he liked the bottle
- c. he believed the old man

4. When Mick said the words "Bottle, do your duty!"

- a. two tiny fairies rose from the bottle and covered the table with dirty dishes
- b. two tiny fairies rose from the bottle and put much food on the table
- c. two tiny fairies rose from the bottle and covered the table with a table-cloth made of gold

2. What happened when...?

1. When the farmer came to the top of the hill ...
2. When the little man asked Mick to sell him the cow ...
3. When Mick told his wife the whole story ...
4. When the fairies rose from the bottle ...

3. RIGHT or WRONG

1. Mick was poor as he was very lazy.
2. Mick needed the bottle as he wanted to fill it with water.
3. When Mick finished his story, Molly stood up and put a clean table-cloth on the table.
4. Molly was very sad as they had nothing to eat.

4. Why? because...

1. Why did the farmer go to the market?
2. Why did he decide to sell his cow to the little man?
3. Why did the little man give Mick the bottle?
4. Why did the farmer and his wife look at each other?
5. Why was Molly so happy?

5. Things to think about.

1. The farmer had to work hard but ...
2. Mick was afraid to speak to the little man but ...

6. Fill in the missing words.

was afraid, way, road (2), sold, picked up, dropped (2)

One hot summer day a farmer and his young son were walking along a dusty ... to a town several miles from their home. They came upon an old horseshoe lying by the ...

“Pick it up,” said the farmer. “It may be useful some time.”

“Oh, Father,” answered the boy, “why should I pick up such an old horseshoe?”

The farmer picked it up himself. Reaching the town, he ... the horseshoe for a few pence and bought some cherries. The boy wanted to have some cherries but he ... to ask his father to give him some.

On their ... home the farmer ... a cherry on the ground. The boy picked it up and ate it. A few minutes later, the father ... another, and again the boy ... the cherry and ate it. This continued until all the cherries were gone. The boy was really sorry that he hadn't picked up the horseshoe himself.

7. make? or do?

- a. Nick had a dream. In his dream fairies came to him and promised to do some magic for him.

When Nick woke up in the morning he ran to his mother to tell her about the fairies. But the moment he saw his mother's angry face he realised it was a dream and he had to live a real life. Poor Nick!

The fairies could not ... his duties and now he had to ... his bed, to ... his morning exercises and then ... his homework.

- b. I am not an artist with pencil and pen. But I ... portraits of women and men, of all the people I ever see.

Come, tell me truly what can I be?



Revision: irregular verbs, passive voice.

1. Regular past forms and past participles.

wait	agree	play	look
wash	arrive	try	jump
want	beg	carry	stay

What are the past forms and past participles of the words above? Use three of them in sentences of your own.

2. Irregular past forms and past participles.

Take turns to play this verb game.

A: Choose a verb from the box and make a sentence in the past. Say “**buzzed**” instead of the verb you chose.

B: Give the past forms of the missing verb.

see	write	eat	bring	wear
tell	wake	drink	buy	go
take	fly	leave	read	drive
make	give	have	come	got
lose	find	meet	sing	break

Examples: **A.** Yesterday I **buzzed** a good film.

B. **Saw.**

A. One day she **buzzed** some gold in the garden.

B. **Found.**

3. Answer the questions as in the examples.

Example: Who writes poems?

Poems are written by poets.

1. Who drives buses? (driver)

2. Who gives out books at a library? (librarian)

3. Who sells fruit? (fruit-seller)
4. Who keeps the house? (mother)
5. Who grows corn in Iowa? (people)

Example: Who wrote that poem?

That poem was written by my friend.

1. Who dropped the cup? (Timmy)
2. Who took the book from the library? (Kathy)
3. Who built that house? (my grandfather)
4. Who made the pie? (Alice)
5. Who taught that course last year? (Prof. Adams)

Do you remember?

Use **some** in positive sentences.
I'm going to buy some cheese.

Use **any** in negative sentences.
I'm not going to buy any cheese.

Use **any** and **some** in questions.

1. In most questions we use **any**.
Did you make any mistakes in your test?
2. Use **some** if you
 - a. offer things
Would you like some ice-cream?
 - b. ask for things
Can I have some ice-cream?

4. Circle the right word.

1. I can't see (any, some) words on the blackboard.
2. Did you take (any, some) books from the library yesterday?
3. I've got (some, any) new friends at school. Have you got (any, some)
4. Don't buy (some, any) bread. We don't need (some, any)

5. a. Complete the sentences using **some** or **any**.

1. Don't buy ... rice. We have plenty of it.
2. We don't have ... bread, so I'm going to buy ...
3. I don't have ... stamps, but Ann has got ...
4. "Would you like ... tea?" – "Yes, please."
5. I'm thirsty. Can I have ... water, please?

6. There are ... beautiful flowers in the garden.
7. I wanted to buy ... milk, but they didn't have ... in the shop.
8. I've just made ... a cake. Would you like ... ?

b. not any = no

He doesn't have **any** money = He has **no** money.

1. There aren't **any** good hotels here.
2. There are **no** buses today.
3. I didn't write letters last night.
4. There are restaurants in this part of town.
5. She can't speak foreign languages.
6. Don't buy food. We don't need
7. My brother is married, but he has children.
8. I'm afraid there's coffee. Would you like some tea?
9. "Look at those birds!" "Birds? Where? I can't see birds."
10. The man asked me for advice, but I couldn't give him

c. Complete the sentences using any or no + one of these words.

difference film friends furniture money photographs
questions sugar swimming pool work

1. I'm not going to do **any work** this evening.
2. I didn't put in my coffee this morning.
3. They want to take a holiday, but they have
4. It's a nice hotel, but there's
5. I'm not going to answer
6. He's always alone. He has
7. There is between these two machines. They are the same.
8. I can't take There's in the camera.
9. There wasn't in the room. It was completely empty.



Speaking and writing

Focus on food and drinks

People cannot do without food and drinks. In different countries people like different food and drinks. But there are some things which are common for all people and all countries. These are bread, butter, cheese, milk, tee or coffee and so on. Coke, chips and ice-cream are very popular with all children in all countries.

Thinking it over

- Why cannot people do without food and drinks?
- What do children like to eat and to drink? Why?

Words and word combinations you may need in this unit

meat beef steak pork lamb barbecue fish chicken turkey
 eggs rice omelette spaghetti pasta mushrooms bread
 butter cheese sausages ham bacon toast rolls chips
 sandwich hot dog hamburger soup salad porridge pudding
 marmalade jam cookies cake biscuit sweets candy
 chocolate ice-cream milk yogurt juice lemonade coke
 mineral water tea coffee

Make a list of the words and word combinations you do not know and learn them.

steak		

Remember

fried potatoes fried fish grilled chicken roast beef
 mashed potatoes boiled eggs scrambled eggs

Do you remember the names of fruits and vegetables?

Look at the pictures and read the words below.



apple



pear



plum



grapes



melon



watermelon



banana



pineapple



lemon



orange



tangerine



apricot



peach



cherry



strawberry



pomegranate



tomato



cucumber



potatoes



carrot



cabbage



beans



corn



onion



garlic

Make a list of the words and word combinations you do not know and learn them.

strawberry

Talking it over

- Talk about your favourite food.
- What kind of food is considered to be nourishing?

Mind

nourishing – good, making people healthy

Read the text. Remember what you can.

PIZZA PARTY

Mary is giving a pizza party. She invited three of her best friends to her place. They could go to a cafe, but it costs too much.

Mary brings the hot pizza to the table. Besides she brings some salad, cheese and fruit, orange juice, lemonade and coke.

“Oh, boy!” says Paul. “My favourite kind of pizza!”

“And my favourite salad with mushrooms and garlic sauce!” says Bess.

“And my favourite Cheddar cheese!” says Jim.

“That’s great!” says Mary. “I hope we shall enjoy the dinner. Besides we shall have ice-cream and some fruit, apricots and cherries.”

Later they will go for a walk, but they can’t stay out late. Mary must be home by nine o’clock.

Check up

RIGHT or WRONG

1. Mary wants to go to a cafe.
2. Mary’s three friends are at her place.
3. Mary brings soup to everyone.
4. The pizza is hot.
5. Paul doesn’t like pizza.
6. Jim likes salad with mushrooms and garlic sauce.
7. Mary brings Bess’s favourite kind of cheese.
8. Later they will go for a walk.
9. Mary can stay out late.

Answer the questions. Choose the correct answer from the list.

Answer list

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Where is the party? | a. three |
| 2. Who is giving the party? | b. at Mary's place |
| 3. How many friends did Mary invite? | c. go for a walk |
| 4. Why didn't they go to a cafe? | d. by nine o'clock |
| 5. What will they do? | e. Mary |
| 6. When must Mary be home? | f. it costs too much |

- Work in pairs. Talk to your classmate about food and drinks, and make a list for both of you.

1. your favourite food
2. something to eat you that you don't like
3. a drink that you like best of all
4. a drink that you don't like
5. something to eat that you like best of all

Me

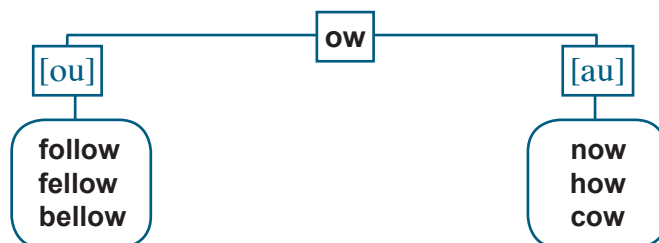
My classmate

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- Compare the list with the others' in your class.

Follow up

- Write a short story "My Mummy is the best cook".
- Read it out and discuss it in class.



Study the words.

- to decide* – to make up one's mind
I must decide which magazine to buy this week.
- to agree* – to say yes to
He agreed to come to the party.
- to use* – You use your legs when you walk.
You use a knife to cut bread.
- to reach* – to get to a place
They reached London on Thursday.
- to offer* – to be willing to give
The landlord offered him a lot of money for the bottle.

Pre-reading task

1. Look at the picture. Describe what is going on.
2. What do you think is going to happen in the story?
3. Is the story going to be sad or funny?

THE STORY OF BOTTLE HILL

(Continued)

Next day Mick went to the market, sold a gold dish and gave the money to the landlord.

The landlord asked Mick how he had become so rich, and the farmer told him about the fairies and the magic bottle. The landlord offered him

a lot of money for the bottle, but Mick did not want to sell it. At last the landlord offered to give him his farm for the bottle. Mick agreed.

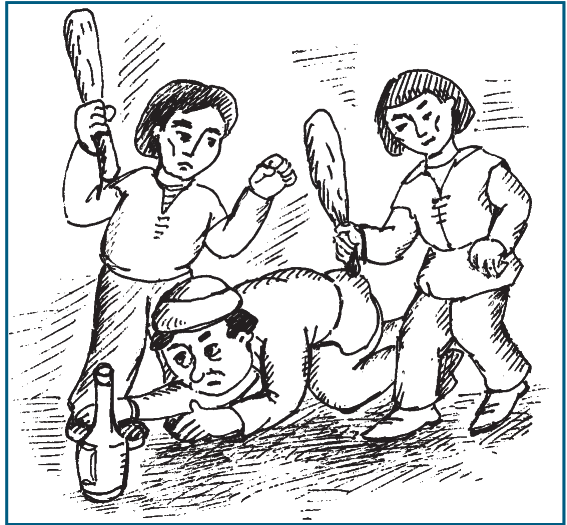
But the farm was not very good. Mick became poorer and poorer, till at last he had nothing but one poor cow.

One morning he drove his cow to the market again. When he reached the top of the hill he met the little man again.

“Well, Mick,” said the little man. “I told you that you would be a rich man.”

“Indeed, I was rich, but now I am poor again,” he said. “If you have another bottle here is the cow for you.”

“And here is the bottle,” said the old man, smiling. “You know what to do with it. And now good-bye.”



“Good-bye,” said the farmer. “Good luck to you! Good luck to the big hill! It has no name, so we’ll call it Bottle Hill!”

He reached his cabin and as soon as he saw Molly, he cried, “I have another bottle!”

In a moment Molly put a clean table-cloth on the table, and Mick, looking at the bottle, cried,

“Bottle, do your duty!”

At once two big men with big sticks came out. They beat poor Mick and his wife, and even the children, till they fell on their knees and begged for mercy. Then they hid in the bottle again.

Slowly the farmer rose to his feet, took the bottle and decided to go to the landlord.

That night the landlord was having supper with some of his friends. When he heard that the farmer wanted to see him, he came to the door.

“Well, what do you want now?”

“Nothing, sir,” said Mick, “only I have another bottle.”

“All right,” said the landlord. He led Mick into the hall and asked him to show him the bottle.

Mick put it on the floor and said,

“Bottle! Do your duty!”

The next moment the men with the sticks jumped out of the bottle. The landlord and his guests were thrown to the floor and beaten.

“Stop these two men, Mick,” cried the landlord.

“First you will give me back my bottle,” answered Mick.

“Give it to him, quickly, before we are all killed,” cried the landlord.

Mick took his bottle. The two men jumped into their bottle again and Mick quickly ran off.

When the farmer had his bottle again, he did not spend his money foolishly. At the end of his life, the bottle was broken and nobody could use it. But the hill, where the farmer first met the strange little man, is called Bottle Hill even to this day.

Check up

1. Complete the statements correctly.

1. Mick could pay the landlord as

- he worked hard
- he sold the gold dish
- he sold the gold stick

2. Mick agreed to give the landlord the bottle as

- the landlord offered him a lot of money
- the landlord offered him a cow for it
- the landlord offered him his farm for it.

3. Mick went to the market again as

- he wanted to buy a gold dish
- he wanted to sell his cow
- he wanted to buy a new cow

4. When the little man gave Mick another bottle

- Mick and his wife had supper with their friends
- two big men came out of the bottle and beat Mick, his wife and his children
- two big men came out of the bottle and had supper with Mick and his wife

5. The landlord had to give the bottle back to Mick as

- a. Mick threw the landlord and his guests to the floor and beat them
- b. the men with the sticks threw the landlord and his guests to the floor and beat them
- c. the men with the sticks threw Mick and his guests to the floor and beat them

2. What happened when ... ?

1. When Mick saw the little man ...
2. When he came back home and told Molly that he had another bottle ...
3. When the landlord knew that Mick had another bottle...
4. When Mick put the bottle on the floor ...
5. When the farmer had his bottle again ...

3. RIGHT or WRONG

1. Mick became very rich and never needed any more money.
2. The two big men came out of the bottle and beat poor Mick and his wife.
3. When the landlord heard that the farmer wanted to see him, he asked him to have supper with them.
4. When the farmer had his bottle again, he broke it.
5. The hill, where the farmer first met the strange little man, is called Bottle Hill.

4. Why? because ...

1. Why did the landlord want to have the magic bottle?
2. Why did Mick go to the landlord's house?
3. Why did Mick want to have his bottle back?
4. Why were the landlord and his guests afraid?
5. Why couldn't anybody use the magic bottle any more?

5. Things to think about.

1. Mick had to sell his cow as ...
2. Mick had to get his bottle back as ...

6. Complete the sentences.

1. The landlord offered him a lot of money for the bottle, but ...
2. Mick became poorer and poorer, till ...
3. Slowly the farmer rose to his feet, took the bottle and ...
4. But the hill, where the farmer first met the strange little man, ...

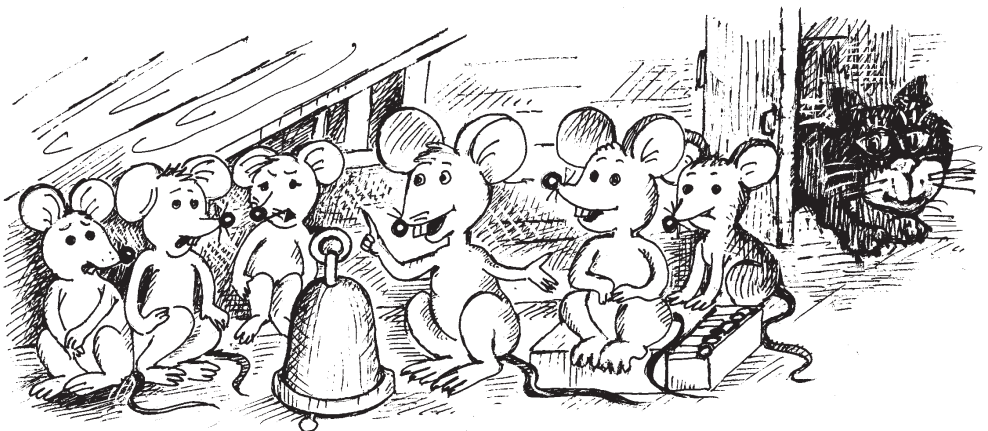
7. Make up sentences with the mixed words.

1. Suddenly, voice, little, he, the, man's, heard.
2. Just, man, he, a, then, met.
3. He, but, poor, worked, was, he, very, very, hard.
4. The, surprise, his, in, each, farmer, and, looked, other, at, wife.

8. Fill in the missing words.

rose, agreed, decided, happy

Once upon a time there lived a number of mice in a house. Unfortunately a cat also lived in the same house, so they were not ... The mice ... to do something about it. They had many plans but they were not good. At last a young mouse had an idea. "We can hang a bell round the cat's neck," he said. "If the cat comes we can run away because we'll hear the ringing of the bell." All the mice ... that the plan was excellent. Then the old mouse ... and said, "The problem ... is, which of us will tie the bell to the cat's neck?" Silence was the only answer to her words.





Reflexive pronouns

I	me	myself
He	him	himself
She	her	herself
It	it	itself
You	you	yourself yourselves
We	us	ourselves
They	them	themselves

I am looking at her.
She is looking at **herself**.

Mind

I looked at Jane and Jane looked at me.
We looked at each other. (one another)

Exercises

1. What are these people saying or doing?

Be careful to use the right reflexive pronoun.

1. Have you hurt ..., Dad?
2. Terry is teaching ... to play the piano.
3. Alan and I are teaching to ski.
4. Well, I'm really enjoying.
5. We've got lots of food. Please, help ...

2. Animals: be careful – some of the verbs need a reflexive pronoun.

1. Did Mike's dog (teach) to open doors?
2. Our cat Susie is a clever animal. She always (clean) after her meals.

3. Of course, a baby animal can't (look after).
4. Do you know that some animals run away when they (see) in the mirror?
5. Our dog is happy again today. I'm sure he didn't (feel) well yesterday.

3. Two rock fans: *themselves or each other?*

Andy and Sheila are good friends. They like ... very much. They are both big rock fans and often give ... rock records for their birthdays. Last week they went to a rock festival. They decided to meet there an hour before to buy the tickets. But there were so many people there already that they could not find So they both bought tickets and went in. Inside they found ... at last. They were happy and did not want to lose ... again that evening. They liked the music and enjoyed ... a lot. The following day they decided to teach ... to play the guitar like rock stars.

4. Complete the sentences with *myself, yourself ...*

1. Mum and Dad didn't buy any skirts for us yesterday. Perhaps we can find some ...
2. Did Susan make that dress ... ?
3. What a nice hat! Did you buy it ... ?
4. Do you see these beautiful pullovers? My brother made them
5. Is Robert really so untidy? Can't he look after his shoes ... ?

5. Fill in the blanks with a personal pronoun (*me, you...*), a reflexive pronoun or *each other*.

Mrs. Potter and her new friends.

Sharon: Look, there's Mrs. Potter. She's carrying lots of bags.
Let's help

Andrew: Wait a minute, Mrs. Potter. You can't carry all this
Can we help ... ?

Mrs. Potter: Oh, you're so nice to ..., but you've done enough for ... already. Go home now. Young people need some time for And you must do your homework.

Sharon: No, we needn't go now. We'll do our homework later and we'll help ... with it.

Mrs. Potter: But your parents will ask ... where you are.

Andrew: No, that's all right. They know that we want to visit

Mrs. Potter: Well, then, I'll make a cup of tea for all of You can sit down in the living-room and talk to ... for a minute.

6. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb and a reflexive pronoun.

1. Don't play with the knife. You can ... (hurt)
2. Did you at the party last night? (enjoy)
3. We always ... our breakfast ... (make).
4. What a nice dress! Did you ... it (make).
5. I need your help. I ... it ... (can do).

Just a smile

Tommy came home from his first day at school and said, "The teacher spoke to me."

"Well," said the father, "what did she say?"

"She told me to sit still," answered Tommy.

"I don't know why I must wash my hands before school," said Tommy.

"Why not?" said his mother.

"I never raise them in class."



Focus on meals

People usually have meals three or four times a day. The usual meals are breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper. Sometimes they may be breakfast, dinner and supper or tee. Schoolchildren usually have lunch at school during the long break. They go to the canteen and have some sandwiches with cheese or sausage, a cup of tee or a glass of juice. Some people have lunch in a cafe. People usually have dinner and supper at home. But sometimes especially on Sundays some of them go to a restaurant. In summer some people like to have lunch or dinner in the open air.

Thinking it over

- Which are the usual meals in our country?
- Where do children like to have their meals?

Words and word combinations you may need in this unit

to have breakfast to have lunch to have dinner to have supper
 to have tee to have meals in the open air a picnic a cafe
 a restaurant a bistro a snack bar a course for the first/second
 course dessert a continent Continental breakfast a cook
 a chat to chat chief

Make a list of the words and word combinations you do not know and learn them.

a course		
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Read the text. Remember what you can.

MY MEALS

I have four meals a day. In the morning I have breakfast. For breakfast I usually have a boiled egg, some cheese and butter and tea with a piece of cake.

I have lunch at school. I have a glass of juice and a sandwich with cheese or sausage.

At five o'clock we usually have dinner. For dinner we have soup for the first course, meat, chicken or fish with rice, either mashed or fried potatoes, spaghetti, vegetables, some salad for the second course, cheese and fruit for the third course. Salad is always a necessary part of our dinner. I am very fond of ice-cream, this is why in summer I usually have ice-cream for dessert.

For supper we usually have tea with sandwiches and some sweets or cookies. In summer we have yoghurt instead of tea. Sometimes I prefer cold juice. I like orange and apricot juice with salty cheese and salad.

My mother is a good cook. She always cooks tasty things. Besides, she is sure that fruit and vegetables keep people healthy. This is why she buys them every day. Mother says that soup also keeps people healthy. And, though I don't like soup, I have it every day.

My favourite meal is supper. You don't have to eat much, and generally you have whatever you like.

Check up

RIGHT or WRONG

1. I have three meals a day.
2. For breakfast I usually have soup and salad.
3. I have lunch in a restaurant.
4. For lunch I have a glass of juice boiled eggs and ice cream.
5. At five o'clock we usually go to a cafe to have dinner.
6. We have three courses for dinner.
7. Salad is always a necessary part of our dinner.
8. In winter I usually have ice cream for dessert.
9. For supper we usually have tea with sandwiches and some sweets or cookies.

10. In summer we have coffee instead of tea.
 11. Mother says that soup, fruit and vegetables keep people healthy.
 12. My favourite meal is breakfast.
- Take turns. You ask a question based on a sentence of the text. Your classmate answers and then asks another classmate a question based on a different sentence. The exercise continues until all of the sentences of the text are used.
 - Look at the pictures of people who are eating something. They are not at home. Where are they? Write A, B, C, D.



1. _____ in a canteen.
2. _____ in a park.
3. _____ in the street.
4. _____ in a restaurant.

Talking it over

- Talk about the differences between the places, food, cost and comfort of A, B, C, D.
- Do you ever eat in places like these?
- Where do you usually eat? Why?
- Tell your classmates five facts about last breakfast, lunch, dinner you had. The facts must be about:

What? When? Where? Why? With who?

Read the text. Remember what you can.

ENGLISH MEALS

The usual English meals are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner, or in some homes breakfast, dinner, tea and supper.

Breakfast in England is generally a bigger meal than on the Continent, though some English people like a “continental breakfast” of rolls, butter and coffee. But the usual English breakfast is porridge, bacon and eggs, marmalade (made of oranges) with butter, toasts, tea or coffee. For a change, they can have a boiled egg, cold ham or fish.

The English usually have lunch at about one o'clock. The businessman in London usually finds it impossible to come home for lunch so he goes to a café or a restaurant, but if he is having lunch at home he has cold meat, potatoes, salad, pudding or fruit. Some people like to have chips, cheese, biscuits and a glass of beer for lunch.

At afternoon tea the English people usually like to meet for a chat while they have their cup of tea, cake or biscuit.

In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. But in the most English homes the midday meal is the chief one of the day.

In the evening there is usually a simpler supper: an omelette or sausages, sometimes bacon and eggs and sometimes bread and cheese, a cup of coffee and fruit.

Check up

Answer the questions

1. Which are the usual English meals?
2. Which is the usual English breakfast?
3. Which is the difference between English and Continental breakfast?
4. What do the English usually have for lunch?
5. Where does a businessman have his lunch? Why?
6. What is an afternoon tee?
7. Which is the biggest meal of the day in England?
8. What do the English usually have for dinner?
9. What do they have in the evening for supper?

- Compare English meals with the meals you have.
- Make a list of differences between your and English meals.
- Read out the differences and discuss them with your classmates.

Follow up

- Write a short story "My meals".
- Read it out and discuss it in class.

Just a smile

Teacher: This is the fifth time I have punished you this week.
What have you to say?

Boy: I am glad it's Friday, sir.

B



Practise the sound

qu

[iə]

quick, quite, quiet, queen

Study the words.

- a dream* – the things we see when we are asleep
Tell me about the dream you had last night.
- to look for* – to try to find
Can you help me look for my keys?
- to search* – to look for, to try to find
We searched the room but couldn't find the ring anywhere.
- to plant* – to put trees, flowers etc. in the ground to grow
If you plant these flowers, your garden will be very beautiful.
April is a good time to plant.
- ripe* – ready for gathering
She brought in a basket full of ripe apples.
- to lend* – to give something for a certain time
Please, lend me your pencil.
- to borrow* – to take something, promising to give it back.
May I borrow your bicycle for an hour?
- to arrive in* – to come to a place
He arrived in London at 5 o'clock.

Pre-reading task

1. Look at the picture on page 80. What do you think the Scotsman is telling the young lady?
2. Have you got a girlfriend (a boyfriend)?
3. What would you like your girlfriend (boyfriend) to be like? tall? beautiful? handsome? clever? rich? honest? good-natured? brave? serious?
4. Do you like reading stories with happy endings?

THE SCOTSMAN AND THE LONDON JUDGE'S DAUGHTER

(A Scottish folk-tale)

Once a young Scotsman fell in love with a lady he saw in a dream. He told his father about her.

"I will marry no one else," he said, "even if I have to search the whole world for her."

"Go if you like," said his father, "and I'll give you some money to take with you."

So the lad took the money and went to France, to Spain, and all over the world, but he could not find his lady anywhere. When he arrived in London, he met an old woman who offered to help him.

When he was walking along a city street on the next day he saw a beautiful young woman at a window. He knew at once that she was the girl he was looking for, but he didn't approach her because his clothes were very dirty. So he went to the old woman and told her everything.

"That was the London Judge's daughter," she said. "I was her nurse, so perhaps I can help you. I'll give you fine Scottish clothes. When you see her walking along the street, you have to step on her dress. When she turns round, speak to her."

The lad thanked her, and did this. He went out, saw the lady and stepped on her dress. At once she turned round and he told her his story.

"I saw you in a dream on the same night," she said.

"Will you marry me?" he said.

"Come back here in a year and a day. In this city the Judge, my father, must put my hand in yours before we can marry."

So the lad returned to Scotland.



After a year, his father gave him some good oatcakes and he went to London.

On the road he met an Englishman.

“What will you do in London?” asked the Englishman.

“When I was there last, I planted a tree in a street,” said the lad. “If it is ripe, I’ll take it with me; if not, I’ll leave it.”

“Well,” said the Englishman, “that’s a stupid thing to do. As for me, I’m going to marry the London Judge’s only¹ daughter.”

They walked on together. At last the Englishman felt hungry. He had no food with him, so he turned to the lad, and asked him for some food.

“I can give you some, but if I were a gentleman like you, I should never² travel without my mother,” said the lad.

“What a foolish idea!” said the Englishman.

They had not gone far when it began to rain. The Scotsman had a raincoat, but the Englishman had none.

“Lend me your raincoat!” he said.

“I’ll lend you part of it,” said the lad, “but if I were a gentleman like you, I should never travel without my house.”

“You are indeed a fool!” said the Englishman. “My house is very large, so how could I bring it with me?”

At last they came to London.

(to be continued)

Check up

1. Complete the statements correctly.

1. Once a young Scotsman fell in love with a lady and said to his father

- “If I marry the lady, I’ll become very rich.”
- “I’ll marry the lady if I find no one else.”
- “She is the only girl I’m going to marry.”

2. The young Scotsman didn’t approach the lady as

- his clothes were very dirty
- she was very ugly
- he was poorly dressed

¹ the only – միակ

² if I were a gentleman like you, I should never – եթե ես ձեզ պես ջեներմեն լինեի, ես երբեք չեի ...

3. The old woman told the young Scotsman

- a. to step on the lady's dress
- b. to step on the lady's foot
- c. to push the lady

4. The young Scotsman came back to London

- a. to find a good job there
- b. to grow beautiful flowers
- c. to see if the lady was in love with him

2. What happened when...?

1. When the young Scotsman saw a lady in a dream ...
2. When the young Scotsman arrived in London ...
3. When he was walking along the street ...
4. When the young Scotsman stepped on the lady's dress ...
5. When he told the lady about his dream ...
6. When the young Scotsman met an Englishman ...
7. When the Englishman felt hungry ...
8. When it began to rain ...

3. RIGHT or WRONG

1. The young Scotsman went to France and found the lady there.
2. The old woman could help the young Scotsman as she was the nurse of the London Judge's daughter.
3. The young Scotsman stepped on the lady's dress as he was impolite.
4. After a year, his father gave him some money and he went to London.

4. Why? because ...

1. Why did the young Scotsman go to France, Spain and all over the world?
2. Why did he tell the old woman his story?
3. Why did the young Scotsman come to London again?
4. Why did the Englishman ask the young Scotsman for food and the raincoat?

Things to think about.

1. The young Scotsman had to search the whole world ...
2. The young Scotsman had to return to Scotland ...
3. The young Scotsman had to come back to London ...

5. What's the word for?

- to borrow – to come to a place.
to lend – to put trees flowers etc. in the ground to grow.
ripe – the things we see when we are asleep.
a dream – ready for gathering.
to arrive – in to try to find.
to look – for to give something for a certain time.
to plant – to take something promising to give it back.

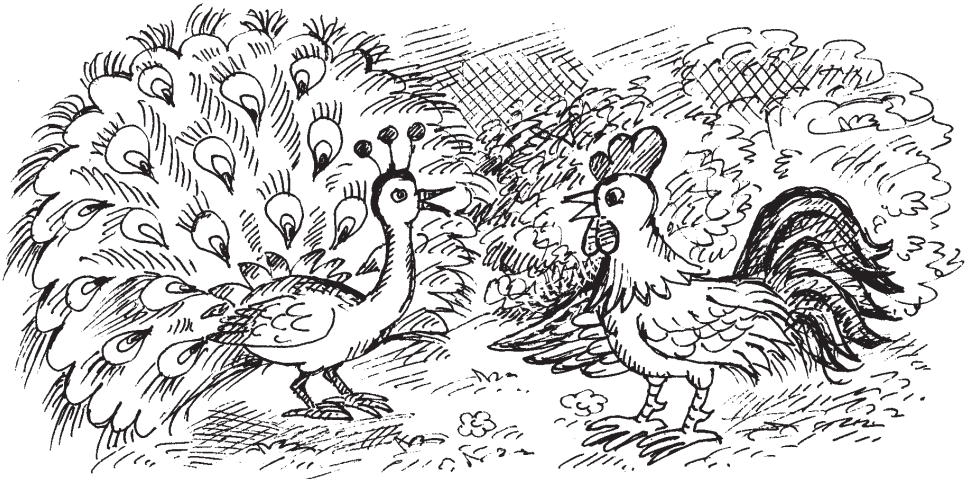
6. Fill in the missing words.

decided	lend (2)	agreed	searched	borrowed	marry
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THREE TIMES A DAY

Once upon a time the Cock was the most handsome among birds. One day the Peacock ... to get married. As he wanted to be handsome, he asked the Cock to ... him his beautiful suit.

“... me your nice suit for only one day. I'll ... and bring it back.” The Cock was not only a handsome bird, but he was very kind and ... to give him his suit.



The Peacock said, “If I don’t return in time, call me.”

A day passed but the Peacock didn’t bring back the suit that he had ... from the Cock.

Next morning the Cock ... the whole place but didn’t find the Peacock. He called the Peacock in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening, but the Peacock didn’t answer. That’s why the cock crows loudly three times a day.

Mind

crow – cock – a – doodle – doo

Just a rhyme

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow;
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go.

He followed her to school one day,
Which was against the rule;
It made the children laugh and play
To see a lamb at school.

And so the teacher turned him out,
But still he lingered near,
And waited patiently about
Till Mary did appear.



The present perfect tense

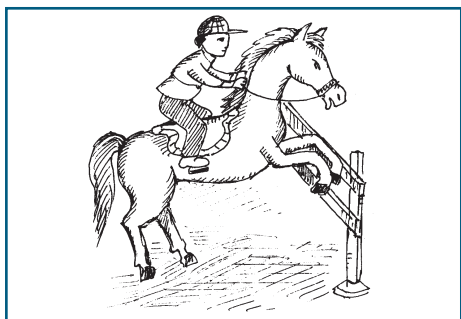
Look at the pictures and read the sentences.



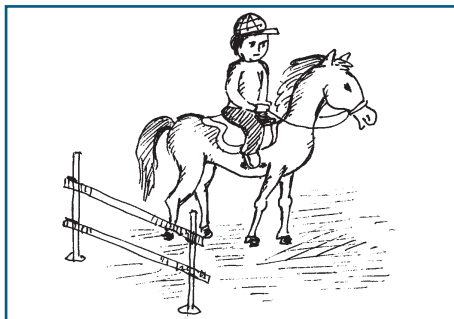
1. Mary **is drinking** a glass of milk.



2. Mary **has drunk** a glass of milk.



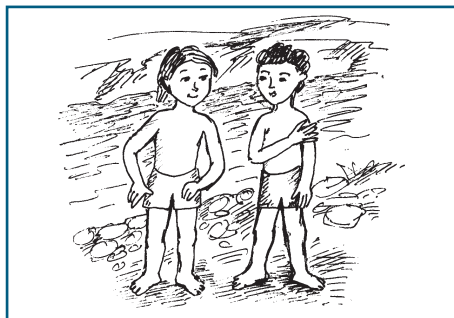
3. The horse **is jumping** over the gate.



4. The horse **has jumped** over the gate.



5. Jack and Tom **are swimming** across the river.



6. Jack and Tom **have swum** across the river.

The present perfect tense = **“have/has” + past participle**:

“has drunk”, “has jumped”, “have swum” are in the present perfect tense.

I we you they	} have ('ve) have not (haven't)	washed played jumped drunk rung	have { I we you they	washed? played? jumped? drunk? rung?
he she it	} has ('s) has not (hasn't)	swum taken begun been done	has { he she it	swum? taken? begun? been? done?

We use **the present perfect** for an **action in the past** with a result **now**.

We have bought a new car. (We have a new car **now**.)

She's gone to bed. (She is in bed **now**.)

Past participle of regular verbs is formed by adding **-ed**.

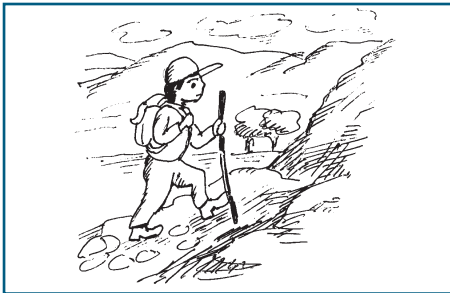
wash – **washed** – washed

Past participle of irregular verbs is sometimes the same as the simple past and sometimes different.

have – had – had
write – wrote – written

Exercises

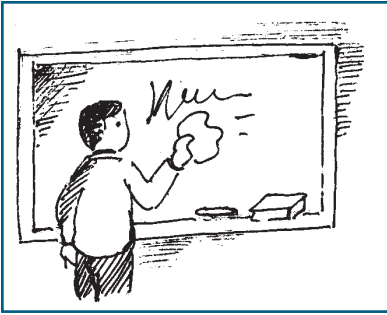
1. Look at the pictures. What has happened?



1. This man (to climb) to the top of the hill.



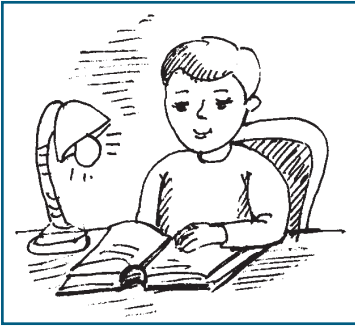
2. Two little girls (to fall) into the river.



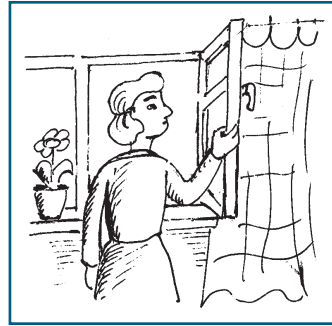
3. The teacher (to clean) the blackboard.



4. The dog (to bite) the boy's leg.



5. Jack (to do) his homework.



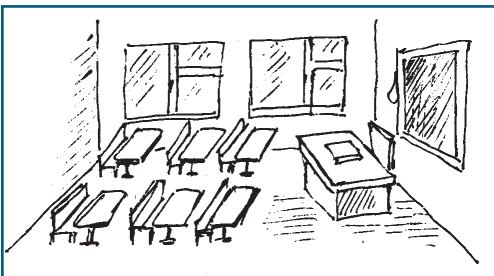
6. The woman (to open) the window.



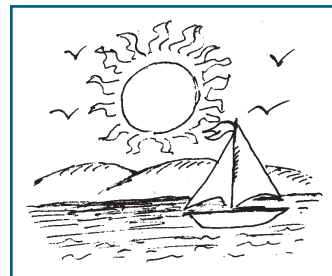
7. Mary (to wash) her hands.



8. Mother (to break) the jug.



9. The classroom is empty and the pupils (to go) home.



10. The sun (to rise).

2. a. Make sentences.

John Bill Peter I Helen My friends My parents	have been to has	Great Britain the seaside the Zoo the History Museum the Opera House the Children's Theatre	this month this wee this year
---	---------------------	---	-------------------------------------

b. Where have you been?

Say where *you have been* and where your friend (sister, brother) *has been this month, this week, this year.*

3. a. Make sentences.

We I The boys My friend	have seen has	Mike's my Ann's my friend's	collection of	stamps coins toy cars toy animals dolls badges
----------------------------------	------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------	---

b. What have you seen?

Say whose collection *you have seen* and what collection you want to see or to have.

4. a. Make sentences.

I My sister Ann Michael All my friends and I	have read has	a lot of	interesting funny English Russian beautiful nice old	books stories fables fairy-tales poems jokes
---	------------------	----------	--	---

b. What have you read?

Say what books *you have read and enjoyed.*

5. Use the correct form of the verb.

1. We (to take) a lot of pictures for our album this year.
2. He (to leave) for London, we won't see him for a month.
3. I (to read) this story twice; it's very interesting.
4. The weather (to change) greatly; it's so cold now.
5. We (to buy) Granny a nice present for her birthday. We think she will like it.
6. It (to be) very warm in Yerevan this week.
7. Where's the picture? I (to give) it to Bob.
8. Jane isn't at home now. She (to go) to the playground.
9. They (to do) all their work. They are free to play now.
10. Look! Somebody (to break) the window.

6. a. Read the dialogues and answer the questions.

A: Let's go for a walk, Ann.

B: No, I can't. I'm busy now. I'm doing my lessons. I haven't written the exercise yet.

A: Jane, can you go for a walk?

B: All right! I have done my lessons and I want to go to the park.

1. Why can't Ann go for a walk?

2. Why can Jane go for a walk?

A: Can you give me this book, Mike?

B: No, I can't. I'm reading it now. But Nick has got these stories too.

A: Nick, may I have these stories?

B: Of course, you can. I've read them. They are interesting.

1. Why can't Mike give the book to his friend?

2. Why can Nick give him the book?

b. Make up your own dialogues.



Focus on home and houses

From the very ancient times people began to look for places to live in not to get cold in winter and not to stay in the sun in summer.

Home is not only a place to live. It is something that any person wishes to have and enjoy with his/her family to feel safe and comfortable.

Houses may be of different types. There are blocks of flats, detached houses, caravans and even houseboats.

Thinking it over

- Why do people live in houses?
- What is home and why do people feel comfortable at home?

Words and word combinations you may need in this unit

**a block of flats a detached house a caravan a houseboat
 a building a storey a floor a flat a room a corridor
 a kitchen a bathroom a living-room a dining-room a bedroom
 a balcony a bathtub a shower a sink a tap**

Make a list of the words and word combinations you do not know and learn them.

<u>a detached house</u>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Talking it over

- Describe your flat/house.
- Describe your room.
- Work in groups of six. Five of you will ask questions your classmate's house/flat. One will answer the questions. Ask as many questions as you can. Write down the answers and compare them with other groups.

Read the text. Remember what you can.

GEORGE'S FLAT

George lives in a block of flats. It is a nine-storeyed building. There is a beautiful garden in front of it. Their flat is on the third floor. They have three rooms, a wide corridor, a kitchen and a bathroom. The flat has all the modern conveniences.

There is a mirror on the wall and a carpet on the floor in the corridor.

The living-room is the largest. You can see a sofa, two armchairs, a TV-set and a piano there. There is also a big table with chairs there. Though usually they have their meals in the kitchen, when they have guests for dinner, they dine here.

There are two beds with night tables, a wardrobe and a big mirror in George's parents' bedroom.

The kitchen where the mother does cooking is not large. There is a cup-board, a refrigerator, a gas-stove, a sink with two taps, a small table and four chairs there.

In the bathroom you can see a bathtub, a shower, and a shelf for the toilet articles.

George's room is not very large. At the window there is a big desk. To the left, there is a bookcase. There is also a bed with a night-table and a wardrobe there. Besides, George has a computer and a DVD player with a lot of CDs in his room. George likes his room very much. There he does his lessons, reads books, listens to music, plays computer games.

Check up

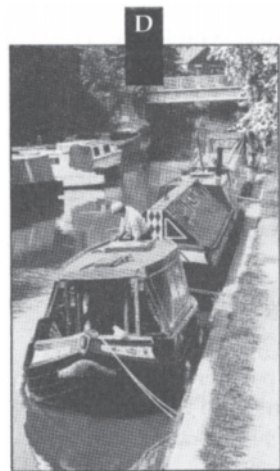
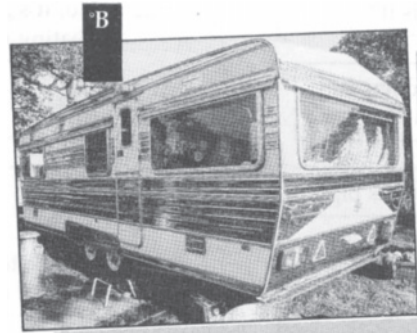
RIGHT or WRONG

1. George lives in a houseboat.
2. They have three rooms, a wide corridor, a kitchen and a bathroom.
3. There is a table and two armchairs in the corridor.
4. The living-room is the largest.
5. They have their meals in the living-room.
6. When they have guests for dinner, they dine in the kitchen.
7. The kitchen is not very large.
8. There is a big sofa and two armchairs in the kitchen.

9. There is only a shelf for toilet articles in the bathroom.
10. There is a bed with a night-table in George's room.
11. George does his lessons in the living-room.
12. George keeps his books in a box.

- Take turns. You ask a question based on a sentence of the text. Your classmate answers and then asks another classmate a question based on a different sentence. The exercise continues until all of the sentences of the text are used.
- Make a list of furniture and other articles in George's flat. Compare it with your classmates and complete the list with as many pieces of furniture as you can.
- Look at the pictures and write A, B, C, D here:

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____



- Work in pairs. Continue the list of advantages and disadvantages of living in each of these places.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
the house	It's big there's a garden	
the caravan		
the houseboat		
the flat		

- Would you like to live in the places in the photos? May be you would like to live in one of them in summer, but not in winter. Or you would like to stay in one of them for a holiday but not to live there all the time. Talk about the four places.
- Work with a dictionary. Find and learn all the words you do not know. Write the number of each word next to the correct word.

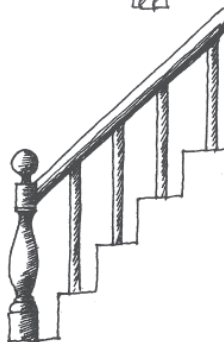
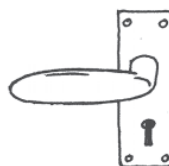
- coat hanger
- potato peeler
- lightbulb
- broom
- plate
- egg slicer
- dustpan
- carpet beater
- scrubbing brush
- tea towel



- bowl
- tray
- briefcase
- tea strainer
- bottle opener
- suitcase
- ladle



- banister
- curtains
- door handle
- doorbell
- pillow
- dustbin
- umbrella
- cushion



Follow up

- Write a short story "My house/flat".
- Read it out and discuss it in class.



Practise the sound

ng

[ŋ]

song, thing, long, finger, swing, fang, morning

Study the words.

to understand – to know the meaning

I don't understand this word.

to realise – to understand clearly

We realise that you can not do the work alone.

to be wise – to understand things and decide well

She is a wise woman and knows what to do in a difficult situation.

to believe – to be certain about something

I believe my friends will do everything to help me.

to visit – to go to see

Aunt Jane usually visits us for 2 or 3 weeks in the spring.

Pre-reading task

1. What do you think is going to happen in the story?
2. Who do you like more: the Scotsman or the Englishman? Why?
3. Who, in your opinion, will the London Judge's daughter marry?

THE SCOTSMAN AND THE LONDON JUDGE'S DAUGHTER

(Continued)

In London the Englishman, who was going to marry the London Judge's daughter, went to the Judge's house.

"On the way I met a Scotsman, a most stupid lad," he said to the Judge. "He was coming to London for a tree he planted a year ago. He

told me I must never travel without my mother and my house. However, he gave me his food, and his raincoat.”

“I think he is a wise man and you must believe him,” said the Judge. “The tree is the girl he has left in London. If she loves him he will take her with him. By your mother he means the food you have to take with you and by your house he means a coat. He is a good lad, I should like to meet him.”

Next day the Scotsman visited the Judge.

“I know it is a custom in this city,” said the lad, “that a man can marry only if the Judge gives him the girl by the hand. Will you give me the hand of the girl I have come to marry?”

“I’ll do that,” said the Judge, not realising that the girl was his own daughter.

Next day the Judge’s daughter changed into her old nurse’s clothes and went with the Scotsman to the Judge. The Judge, when he came, did not recognise her.

“It’s an honour for you to marry such a fine lad. Give him your hand,” he said. He put her hand into the lad’s and they were married.

The Judge went home. He remembered he had to give his daughter’s hand that day to the Englishman. Just then the Scotsman came in with his daughter and the Judge understood everything.

“I’ve given you my daughter by the hand,” said the Judge, “and I’m glad she has a fine young lad like you for a husband.”

And they lived happily ever after.

Check up

1. Complete the statements correctly.

1. The Englishman told the Judge that
 - a. the Scotsman was coming to London to see its places of interest
 - b. the Scotsman was coming to London for the money hidden under the tree
 - c. the Scotsman was coming to London for a tree he planted a year ago

2. The Englishman also told the Judge that
 - a. the Scotsman took his food and his raincoat
 - b. the Scotsman gave him a tree to plant in London
 - c. the Scotsman gave him his food and his raincoat

3. The Judge understood that by the tree the Scotsman meant
 - a. the girl he wanted to marry
 - b. the apples he was going to take to Scotland
 - c. the beautiful flowers he was going to present to the girl

4. The Judge didn't recognise his daughter as
 - a. she had other clothes on
 - b. he was old and didn't recognise anybody
 - c. he was angry with her and didn't want to see her again

2. What happened when ... ?

1. When the Englishman told the Judge all about the Scotsman ...
2. When the Scotsman visited the Judge ...
3. When the Scotsman asked the Judge to give him the hand of the girl, he ...
4. When the Judge's daughter went to the Judge in her old nurse's clothes ...
5. When the Scotsman came in with the Judge's daughter ...

3. RIGHT or WRONG

1. In London the Englishman went to the market to buy some new clothes.
2. The Scotsman was coming to London to marry the girl he saw in his dream.
3. By "house" the Scotsman meant the palace the Englishman was going to live in.
4. The Scotsman and the London Judge's daughter lived happily till the end of their lives.

4. Why? because...

1. Why did the Scotsman say that the Englishman must never travel without his mother and his house?
2. Why did the Englishman think that the Scotsman was a stupid lad?
3. Why did the Judge think that the Scotsman was a wise lad?
4. Why did the Scotsman visit the Judge?
5. Why was the Judge happy?

5. Things to think about

1. The Englishman couldn't marry the girl as ...
2. The Judge's daughter had to change her clothes as ...

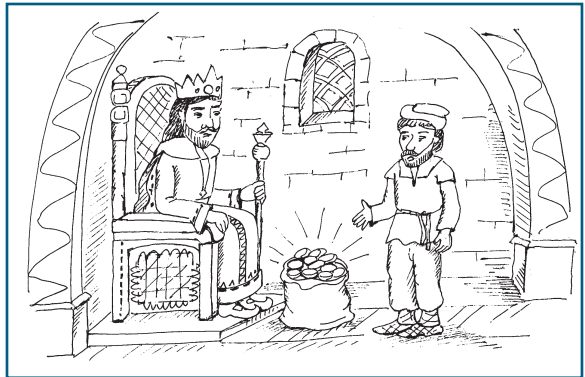
6. What's the word for.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------|
| to visit | – | to know the meaning |
| to believe | – | to go to see |
| to understand | – | to be certain about something |

7. Fill in the missing words.

believe, wisest, understood, promised

Once upon a time there lived a king who ... to give half of his kingdom to the one who would tell a lie and make the king believe him. He also promised to honour that man and make him his best friend. All the people tried hard to tell lies but the king didn't ... them. He only laughed and said he was the ... king in the world.



Some time passed and then a poor man came to the palace and said that the king owed him a sack of gold. It made the king so angry that he cried, "You are telling a lie! I don't owe you anything."

The poor man laughed and the king understood everything.



The present perfect tense

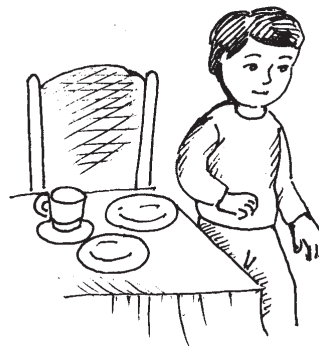
Exercises

1. a. Look at the pictures and say what these people are going to do, are doing, have done.

Example: Bill *is going to eat* his breakfast.

Bill *is eating* his breakfast.

Bill *has eaten* his breakfast.



Use the following:

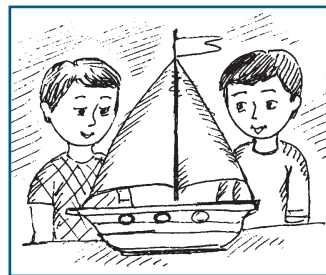
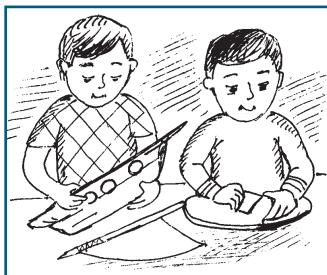
to catch a butterfly



to draw a picture



to make a model boat



b. Make up sentences. Use 'going to', present continuous and present perfect.

2. Read the dialogues, match them to the pictures and find the right answers.

a. "Can I see Mike? Has he come home from school?"

"Yes, he has. But he has gone to the playground."

"When did he go?"

"Right after school. He'll be back soon."

1. Can Tom see Mike?

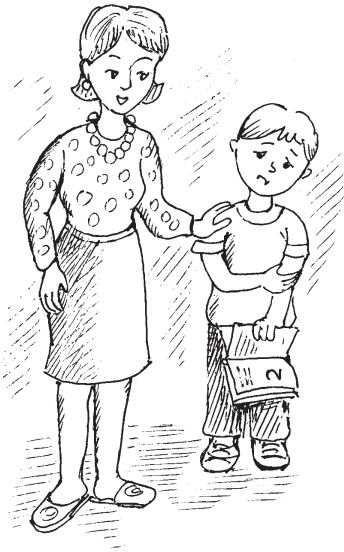
2. Why can't he see Mike?

a. Mike has not come home from school.

b. Mike has not done his lessons.

c. Mike has gone to the playground.





b. "Mummy ..."

"Yes, dear. Why are you so unhappy?"

"You see, I ..."

"What's the matter, dear?"

"I've got a bad mark."

"Again? Why?"

"I made a lot of mistakes in my dictation."

"That's because you didn't do your home work well."

1. Why is the boy unhappy?
2. Why has he got a bad mark?
 - a. He didn't answer the teacher's questions.
 - b. He made a lot of mistakes in his dictation.
 - c. He didn't learn the new rules well.
3. Why did the boy make a lot of mistakes in his dictation?
 - a. His friend took his books and he didn't learn his lessons.
 - b. He didn't do his homework well.

- c. "I'd like to go and play football."
"But you must do your lessons first, Mike."
"I can't. Nick has taken my pen."
"Has he? You can have my pen."
"All right, then."



1. Does Mike want to do his lessons?
2. Why can't Mike do his lessons?
 - a. He has given his pen to his friend.
 - b. Nick has taken Mike's pen.
 - c. Mike wants to play football.

- d. "Have you given some milk to the kitten?"
"Not yet."
"Why not?"
"I didn't have time after school."
"Did you give anything to the kitten this morning?"
"Of course, I did. I gave her a toy mouse."



1. Is the kitten hungry?
2. Why is the kitten hungry?
 - a. The girl was late for school in the morning.
 - b. The girl has come home late.
 - c. The girl hasn't given the kitten anything to eat.

- e. "Have the children already gone to bed?"
"Yes, they have. They went to bed at 9 o'clock, as usual."
"I've bought some nice books for them."
"Well, they'll see them tomorrow."



1. Does the father want to see his children?
2. Why does he want to see them?
 - a. Father wants to give them a lot of nice sweets.
 - b. Father wants to play with his children.
 - c. Father has bought some nice books and wants to show them to the children.

3. Read the joke. Does Mother guess who has eaten the jam tarts?

SOMETHING VERY TASTY

“Have you eaten those jam tarts that I left on the table, Sheila?” asked the girl’s mother.

“I haven’t eaten one of them, Mummy,” said Sheila.

“That’s very strange,” said the mother. “I’m sure that I left six of them on the table and now there is only one.”

“You are quite right,” said Sheila. “That’s the one I haven’t eaten.”



Why do you think the girl has eaten the tarts that her mother left on the table?

Mind

We often use these words with the present perfect.

ever	Have you ever been to Great Britain?
never	They have never seen a lion.
just	They have just come back.
already	I have already done my homework.
yet	I haven’t done my homework yet .
today	We haven’t seen her today .
this week	She has not come here this week .

4. Have you ever?

a. Answer these questions with complete sentences, using *the present perfect* and “*never*”:

1. Have you ever ridden on an elephant?
2. Have you ever spoken to a king?
3. Have you ever climbed a mountain?
4. Have you ever driven a car?
5. Have you ever been in a plane?

b. Now write questions for these answers using *the present perfect* and “*ever*”.

Example: *Yes, I have visited the zoo several times.
Have you ever visited the zoo?*

1. No, Jack has never forgotten to do his homework.
2. No, I have never broken my arm.
3. No, the baby has never been ill.
4. Yes, I have often drunk tea without sugar.
5. Yes, Mary has been to London once.
6. No, the old man has never travelled by air.

c. Here is a list of things you can do during the day. Say which of them you have already done today and which of them you haven't done yet.

Example: *I have already done my lessons today.
I haven't taken my dog for a walk yet.*

have breakfast	read an interesting story
watch television	go shopping
talk to a friend	write some exercises
go for a walk	have dinner
learn some new English words	play some games

d. Use the correct form of the verb.

1. Those poor children (eat) nothing today.
2. We (to have) three English lessons this week.
3. Jack (to be) absent from school only once this month.
4. Nobody (to come) to see me this evening.
5. I (to write) three letters this afternoon.

6. The lazy boy (to do) very little work today.
7. It (to rain) nearly every day this autumn.
8. My friend (to read) three books this month.

5. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense (present perfect or past simple).

A: I'm looking for Susan. – you – (to see) her?

B: I – (see) her yesterday, but not today. – you – (look) in the ...?

A: Yes, I – (go) there before. I – (to ask) you.

6. Complete the sentences matching a line from column A with a line from column B.

A

- a) Jack is angry because
- b) Susan is happy because
- c) My room looks nice because
- d) Marry is worried because
- e) Tom is crying because

B

1. I've tidied it up.
2. He has broken his mother's favourite cup.
3. She has won first prize in a competition.
4. He has made many mistakes in the test.
5. Her brother hasn't come home yet.

Reading for fun

BOTH MISTAKEN

In the bus a well-dressed man missed his silk handkerchief and accused his neighbour, an old man, of having stolen it. But after some time the well-dressed man found the handkerchief in his pocket and apologised for having accused the old man.

“Never mind,” said the latter. “You thought I was a thief, and I thought you were a gentleman, and we were both mistaken.”



Focus on seasons and weather

There are four seasons in a year. They are spring, summer, autumn, winter. Every season is beautiful and pleasant in its own way.

Winter is the coldest season in the year. Summer is the hottest season. Spring is warmer than winter, but colder than summer. Autumn is also colder than summer, but its warmer than winter.

Every season is good in its own way. There is much snow in winter. In spring we enjoy the green leaves and grass and the first flowers. The sun shines brighter and the days become longer. Summer is the hottest season. Autumn comes after summer. It brings rains and cold weather. The leaves are red, green and yellow and they fall down from the trees.

Thinking it over

- Which is the best season in your native town?
- Why do children like winter and summer best of all?

Words and word combinations you may need in this unit

climate weather changeable nasty rainy windy
 foggy frosty freezing icy snowy misty sunny sunshine
 temperature cloud rain fog wind hot warm cool cold
 damp to rise to drop to fall to melt to freeze to clear
 to blow to shine

Make a list of the words and word combinations you do not know and learn them.

freezing _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Talking it over

- Describe your favourite season.
- Describe your favourite weather.

Read the text. Remember what you can.

ENGLISH WEATHER

The weather in England is very changeable. A fine morning can change into a wet afternoon and evening. And a nasty morning can change to a fine afternoon. That is why it is natural for the English to use the comparison “as changeable as the weather” of a person who often changes his opinion about something. The English often say: “Other countries have climate, in England we have weather”.

The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long.

The weather is the favourite conversational topic in England. When two Englishmen meet, their first words will be: “How do you do?” or “How are you?” And after the reply: “Very well, thank you, how are you?” the next remark to be about the weather.

The best time of the year in England is spring though it rains in spring too.

The two worst months in Britain are January and February. They are cold, damp and unpleasant. The best place in the world then is at home by the big fire.

Summer months are rather cool and there can be a lot of rainy days. So most people who look forward to summer holidays plan to go abroad for the summer. The most unpleasant aspect of English weather is fog and smog, especially in London. Cars move along slowly. People cannot see each other. They walk along the houses touching them with their hands not to lose their way.

Mind

opinion reply aspect

Check up

RIGHT or WRONG

1. The weather in England is always fine.
 2. The English say that they have two variants of weather.
 3. The weather is the favourite conversational topic in England.
 4. The best time of the year in England is spring.
 5. The two worst months in Britain are June and July.
 6. Summer months are rather hot.
 7. Most people plan to go abroad for the summer.
 8. The most unpleasant aspect of English weather is fog and smog.
 9. Fog is mostly unpleasant in London.
- Take turns. You ask a question based on a sentence of the text. Your classmate answers and then asks another classmate a question based on a different sentence. The exercise continues until all of the sentences of the text are used.
 - Complete the dialogue below and act it in class.

What is the weather like?

- A. It's often very **sunny** in my country.
B. We have a lot of **sunshine** in my country, too.
A. In winter it's quite **icy**.
B. We have a lot of _____, too.
A. And it's **snowy** at that time, too.
B. We also have a lot of _____.
A. In the morning, it's _____ and cold.
B. Yes, we have a lot of **frost**, too.
A. In autumn it's often **rainy**.
B. We often have a lot of _____, too.
A. And sometimes it's very _____.
B. We get some very strong **winds**.
A. In the morning it's sometimes **misty**.
B. Oh, we see some _____, too at that time of year.
A. But it isn't often **foggy**.
B. No, we don't have much _____, either.
A. Today, it's just _____.
B. Yes, there are a lot of grey clouds in my country, too.

- Read what grandmother tells her grandson and answer the questions with the name of a month.

When I was young, winters were very cold and summers were very hot.

Autumn in September and October was beautiful but it was always foggy in November.

It always snowed a lot in January and February.

It was windy in March, it rained in April, and it was always sunny in August.

Now the weather is different. It's always changing. It sometimes snows in April, rains in August and it is warm and sunny December.

1. When was it always foggy? _____
2. When did it always snow? _____
3. When was it windy? _____
4. When did it rain? _____
5. When was it always sunny? _____
6. When does it sometimes snow now? _____

- Complete the extract below using one of the verbs for each space.

rises drops falls melts freezes blows clear shines

When the wind _____ from the east, rain often _____ during the day. At night the temperature _____ and the water _____.

In the morning when the clouds _____ and the sun _____ the temperature _____ and the ice _____.

- Complete the text about the climate in your country.

The climate in _____ is _____. In winter it _____ and the temperature is about _____.

In spring it _____ and _____.

In summer the weather is usually _____ and the temperature is about _____.

Autumn is usually a _____ season in my country but sometimes _____.

Follow up

- Write a short story "My favourite season".
- Read it out and discuss it in class.



nk

[ŋ]

think, ink, bonk, plonk, clink, drink, sink

Study the words.

- creature** – an animal or human being
The poor creature had no home, family or friends.
- to slip** – to move quietly and quickly
I slipped past without her seeing me.
- to hold** – to take something and keep it for some time
He held the flowers while she cut some more.
- to lie** – to be in a certain position
Take the book that is lying on the table.

Pre-reading task

1. Do you like going hunting?
2. How do you feel when people kill animals?

RED-HAT OTTER

(A Welsh legend)

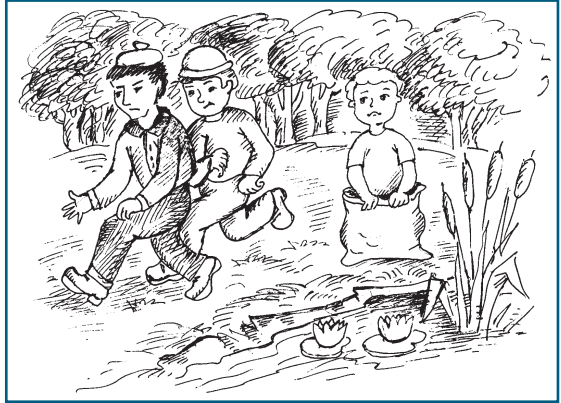
Mind

otter – an animal with beautiful brown fur

One fine day not so very long ago, two friends set off to hunt otters on the banks of the river Pennat. They were still some distance from the river when they saw a small creature of a red colour running quickly in front of them. Without a word they ran after it, but before they could catch it, it reached the river bank and slipped under the roots of a big tree there and was hidden from their sight.

It couldn't be a squirrel and it couldn't be a fox, so they decided that it must be an otter. As they wanted to catch it alive, one of them went to the nearest farm to borrow a sack. Meanwhile his friend carefully looked at the tree roots.

When the first man returned, his friend told him that there were only two holes under the roots, into which the other could run. So while the first man held the sack over one hole, his friend put his stick into the other hole to drive the creature forward. Suddenly something came out and fell into the sack.



The two men were very pleased with themselves and started off home. But before they went a few steps, they heard a voice which spoke out of the sack. "My mother is calling me. Must she come and take me?"

They dropped the sack as if it had burnt them. As it lay on the ground, a tiny boy, whose cap, jacket, trousers and shoes were red, jumped out of the sack and ran towards the river, looking just like a red otter again.

However, this time the two hunters did not run after the little creature but went home.

Since then nobody has ever seen them hunting in that part of the river.

This is one of the tales that was once told in England about the "Wise Men of Gotham".

"To act like a pure Gotham fool" is an expression; it means "to act foolishly".

Check up

1. Complete the statements correctly.

- Once two friends set off
 - to catch and punish the boy who wanted to kill animals
 - to catch an animal with beautiful brown fur
 - to catch an animal and take it to the zoo

2. They were some distance from the river when they saw
 - a. an animal of a red colour running quickly in front of them
 - b. a boy dressed in red clothes running quickly in front of them
 - c. a beautiful flower of red colour

3. Before they could catch it
 - a. it got to the river bank and hid under the roots of a tree
 - b. it got to the river and had a good swim there
 - c. it got to the river and caught some fish there

4. One of the friends put his stick into the hole
 - a. as he wanted to make the creature come out of the hole
 - b. as he wanted to punish the naughty boy
 - c. as he wanted to plant a beautiful flower there

5. They dropped the sack
 - a. as it burnt their hands
 - b. as they were surprised at hearing the boy's voice
 - c. as they thought a dangerous animal was in it

2. What happened when ... ?

1. When the two friends saw a small creature ...
2. When the creature reached the river bank ...
3. When one of the friends went to the nearest farm to borrow a sack ...
4. While the first man held the sack over one hole, his friend ...
5. As the sack lay on the ground ...

3. RIGHT or WRONG

1. One fine day two friends went to the bank of the river to have a swim there.
2. The two hunters caught an animal with a red coat and got a lot of money for it.
3. A little boy in red clothes jumped out of the sack and ran towards the river.
4. The two hunters didn't run after the little boy but went home.

4. Why? because...

1. Why did the two friends run after the small creature?
2. Why did they think it was an otter?
3. Why did one of the friends run to the farm?
4. Why didn't they run after the little creature after it spoke to them?

5. Things to think about.

1. The two men couldn't catch the small creature as ...
2. The two friends dropped the sack as ...

6. Make up sentences with the mixed words.

1. Meanwhile, roots, his, the, carefully, tree, at, friend, the, looked
2. The, home, two, off, and, men, very, started, themselves, pleased, were, with
3. They, them, burnt, dropped, the, had, as, if, it, sack

7. What's the word for?

to lie – to move quietly and quickly

to hold – to be in a certain position

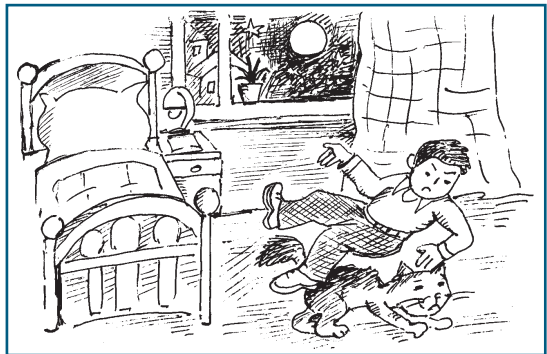
to slip – an animal a human being

creature – to take something and keep it for some time

8. Fill in the missing words

angry, dropped, decided, creature, lay, fell, slipped, held

Once I came home late and was very much afraid that my mother would be angry with me. So I ... not to switch on the light and to make as little noise as possible. I took off my shoes, ... them in my hands (so as not to make a noise) and ... into my room. Just when I was going to bed I stepped on something that ... on the ground. The poor ... gave such a loud "Mew!" that I ... my shoes and ... down. I made such a noise that my mother woke up and was very ... with me.





Present perfect and past simple

- **Have** you **read** many stories in English?
- Yes, I **have**. I **have read** a lot of different stories in English.
- When **did** you **read** them?
- I **read** many stories **last year**.

Mind

Don't use the present perfect with:

yesterday
two years ago
in 1998
last week
when I was a child

Exercises

1. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. Jane (finished, has finished) all her homework an hour ago.
2. They (haven't seen, didn't see) their toys yet.
3. They (heard, have heard) some strange noises early in the morning.
4. Look at Alex! He (grew, has grown) taller than his father.
5. Jane and Sally (went, had gone) to the picture gallery yesterday.
6. She (visited, has visited) London during the holidays.
7. My father is not here; he (has gone, went) to the airport to meet my aunt.
8. Look at the stamp. I think the letter (come, has come) from France.

2. Use the words in brackets to answer the questions.

Example: *Have you seen Bob? (yesterday) Yes, I saw him yesterday.*

1. Have the children had dinner? (at 7 o'clock)
2. Have you lost your book? (yesterday)
3. Has she finished her work? (an hour ago)
4. Have you painted your room? (last year)
5. Has Jane gone to London? (on Friday)
3. Are these verbs right or wrong?

3. Correct the verbs that are wrong.

Example: Tom **arrived** last week – right.
Have you **seen** Tom yesterday? – wrong.
Did you **see** Tom yesterday?

1. I **have finished** my work at 2 o'clock.
2. George **went** to the picture gallery yesterday.
3. The weather **has been** very bad last week.
4. We **have lived** in France six years ago.
5. We **haven't seen** George this week.
6. Kathy loves travelling. She **visited** many countries.
7. We **have had** a party last Saturday.
8. Oh look! The rain **stopped**.
9. **Have** you ever **been** to the USA?
10. It is a very hot day and I **drank** six glasses of water already.

4. Present perfect? or past indefinite?

Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. Lewis (changed, has changed) his clothes three times today.
2. It is early autumn but many birds (left, have left) for warmer countries already.
3. We (walked, have walked) to the park yesterday.
4. Jane (did, has done) her homework after dinner.
5. We (hurried, have hurried) to the bus stop because we did not want to be late.
6. Already this spring, my grandparents (planted, have planted) many kinds of flowers and vegetables in their garden.
7. We (watched, have watched) TV in the evening, and then went to bed.
8. Where is Nancy? – She (went, has gone) to the shop for milk and eggs.

9. We (learned, have learned) a lot of English words already.
10. The campers (saw, have seen) a family of deer in the forest last Sunday.
11. In October the days (became, have become) much colder.
12. John (came, has come) back at 8 o'clock.

Revision

Present indefinite? or present continuous?

Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. This train always (leaves, is leaving) at seven.
2. Helen (skates, is skating) in the park every afternoon.
3. My father (reads, is reading) newspapers every day.
4. Our dog (barks, is barking) at strangers.
5. Suzanna (collects, is collecting) stamps from different countries of the world.
6. Strong winds (blow, are blowing) in March.
7. Rudy (watches, is watching) television only on Saturdays and Sundays.
8. They always (walk, are walking) to school together.
9. Nick (feeds, is feeding) his pet himself.
10. Babies (sleep, are sleeping) most of the day.
11. Mother is now in the kitchen. She (cooks, is cooking) dinner.
12. We (wash, are washing) our clothes once a week.
13. Don't wake him up. He is tired. He (sleeps, is sleeping) now.

Just a smile

"Are you feeling very ill?" asked the doctor. "Show me your tongue."

"It's no use, doctor," said the sick man. "No tongue can tell how ill I feel."

– I say, Victor, I read about one Englishman who is very unusual.

– Why is he unusual?

– He does not like to talk. He knows seven languages and can be silent in seven languages.

GRAMMAR REVISION

The verb

Exercise 1

Put in *do*, *don't*, *does* or *doesn't*.

- 1) " — you like fish?" "Yes, I —."
- 2) Where — Sally live?
- 3) I'm sorry, I — know.
- 4) " — your mother work?" "No, she —"
- 5) What newspaper — you read?
- 6) What newspaper — your father read?

Exercise 2

Make questions.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) you/tired? | 5) Alex and Jimmy/like skiing? |
| 2) Lucy/like/dolls? | 6) she/German? |
| 3) Where/your father/work? | 7) What time/you/stop work? |
| 4) they/work/on Saturdays? | 8) your sister/pretty? |

Exercise 3

Example: *she/morning* *often/dust/the sideboard*

What does she do in the morning?

She often dusts the sideboard in the morning.

Now do the same.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) she/morning | always/make/the bed |
| 2) he/morning | always/shave |
| 3) they/evening | sometimes/listen to/the radio |
| 4) he/every day | always/clear/the blackboard |
| 5) they/evening | sometimes/watch/television |
| 6) she/every day | usually/wash/the dishes |
| 7) they/night | always/go/to bed early |
| 8) it/every day | usually/wash/the dishes |
| 9) she/afternoon | always/go/to bed early |
| | usually/drink/some milk |
| | always/eat/her lunch |
| | often/read/his newspaper |

Exercise 4

Put in the correct verb tense.

- 1) Can you help me for a minute? - I'm sorry, (I work/I'm working)
- 2) How many languages ...? (do you speak/are you speaking)
- 3) Why ... a coat? It isn't cold? (do you wear/are you wearing)
- 4) Robert ... football on Sundays. (plays/is playing)
- 5) "What ...?" - "Chocolate." (do you eat/are you eating)
- 6) "Is John here?" - "No, ... football." (he plays/he's playing)
- 7) "What time ...?" - "At seven o'clock, usually." (do you get up/are you getting up)
- 8) I — on Saturdays. (usually work/am usually working)

Exercise 5

Example: *they/every day go/to school by car*

What do they usually do every day?

They usually go to school by car every day

today

go/to school on foot

What are they doing today?

They are going to school on foot today.

Now you do the same.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) she/morning
this morning
drink/tea
drink/coffee | 2) they/afternoon
this afternoon
play/in the garden
swim/in the river |
| 3) I/evening
this evening
watch/TV
read/a book | 4) We/night
tonight
listen to/the radio
read/a newspaper |

Exercise 6

Put in the correct verb tense.

- 1) (play) Elizabeth — the piano well. She — it now.
- 2) (drive) My father — to his office every day. He — there now.
- 3) (rain) It — today. It usually — in winter.

- 4) (make) Mother — toast in the kitchen just now. She usually — toast for breakfast.
- 5) (ring) The telephone — again. It sometimes — twenty times a day.
- 6) (do) John — his homework now. He usually — it in the morning.
- 7) (write) “What is the teacher doing?” “He — on the blackboard.”
- 8) (sit) (read) (smoke)
“What is your father doing?” “He — in an armchair — his paper and — a cigarette.”
- 9) (spend) (go)
We — a short holiday on Scotland. We — there almost every year.
- 10) (go) (give)
Whenever we — to my aunt’s house, she always — us a good tea.

Exercise 7

Put the verbs into the past tense.

- 1) My sister ... me with my homework. (help)
- 2) The school year ... three months ago. (begin)
- 3) My brother never ... football when he was a child. (play)
- 4) Her grandmother ... ten children. (have)
- 5) Ann ... at home when I got there. (be)
- 6) I ... mushrooms when I was a child. (like)

Exercise 8

Four friends wrote letters on the same day.

Jane wrote to Alice
 Alice wrote to Mary
 Mary wrote to John
 John wrote to Jane

Ask and answer questions about the letters.

Who wrote to Alice? – Jane did.

Whom did Alice write to? – She wrote to Mary.

Exercise 9

Example:

a) look at the photograph/an hour ago

When did you look at the photograph?
I looked at the photograph an hour ago.

Now you do the same.

- 1) walk across the park/last week
- 2) wash your hands/a minute ago
- 3) ask a question/five minutes ago
- 4) dust the sideboard/three days ago
- 5) talk to your friend/last week
- 6) play a game/yesterday afternoon

Example:

b) she/air the room/yesterday

What did she do yesterday?
She aired the room yesterday.

- 1) she/turn on the television/yesterday evening
- 2) he/call the doctor/last night
- 3) she/turn on the television/yesterday evening
- 4) he/stay in bed/the day before yesterday
- 5) they/clean their shoes/yesterday
- 6) she/listen to the news/last night

Exercise 10

Read the examples and change all the sentences in the same way:

Example:

Every day I write a letter.

Every day I wrote a letter.

- 1) Every day he comes to school.
- 2) Every day she goes home.
- 3) Every day she drinks a glass of milk.
- 4) Every day the teacher rings the bell.
- 5) Every day we read a page.
- 6) Every day he eats an apple.
- 7) Every day we see a plane.
- 8) Every day I draw on the blackboard.
- 9) Every day he sits on this chair.
- 10) Every day she buys some fruit.

Exercise 11

Make questions beginning with why. Then write answers using because.

Example:

He is washing his hands. **Why?** They are dirty.

Why is he washing his hands?

He is washing his hands because they are dirty.

- 1) He is looking under the desk. Why? He has lost his book.
- 2) They stood up. Why? The teacher came into the room.
- 3) She wants some money. Why? She wants to buy some sweets.
- 4) The girls don't want to swim. Why? It's too cold.
- 5) The men stopped work. Why? It was five o'clock.
- 6) They are catching a train. Why? They want to go to London.

Exercise 12

Make the following sentences (a) negative; (b) interrogative.

- 1) I have finished the work.
- 2) He has written a letter.
- 3) The cat has drunk its milk.
- 4) They have understood the lesson.
- 5) Richard has gone to the Zoo.
- 6) I finished the work yesterday.
- 7) He wrote a letter last week.
- 8) Richard went to the Zoo last week.

Exercise 13

Put the verbs either in the present perfect tense or in the past tense.

- 1) I just (tell) you the answer.
- 2) I (tell) you the answer yesterday.
- 3) John and Richard just (go) away.
- 4) She already (answer) the letter.
- 5) She (answer) it on Tuesday.
- 6) John and David (go) away five minutes ago.
- 7) I (read) that book in the summer holidays.
- 8) He (she) the last one half an hour ago.

Exercise 14

Put the verbs in the correct tense.

- 1) He usually (live) with his daughter for six months every year.
- 2) I first (meet) George a month ago.
- 3) What's your brother doing? - He (do) a crossword in the newspaper. He (do) it every day.
- 4) He often (read) detective stories; he (read) a very good one now.
- 5) It's 3 p. m. and he (not eat) anything today, but he (eat) a good dinner last night.
- 6) He's a night watchman. He (work) at night and (sleep) in the daytime. It's 12 o'clock now and he still (sleep).
- 7) I (read) this book many times. I first (read) it in my childhood.
- 8) We (miss) the bus. Now we'll be late.
- 9) You (be) here before? - Yes, I (spend) my holidays here last year.
- 10) The newspaper (come)? - Yes, Ann is reading it.
- 11) You (see) the moon last night?
- 12) The play just (begin). You are a little late.
- 13) The clock is slow. It isn't slow. It (stop).
- 14) You (meet) him last June.
- 15) When he (come)? He (come) late at night.

The Pronoun

Exercise 1

Put in I, my, you, your, he, his, she, her, we, our, they, their.

- 1) "I've got two sisters." "How old are —?"
- 2) Harry and Jane are tall, and all — children are tall, too.
- 3) Polly is fair, but — sister is dark.
- 4) My name is Armen. — am Armenian.
- 5) My wife and I are tall, but — children are short.
- 6) "Is that — sister?" "No, she is — mother."
- 7) John and — father are both doctors.
- 8) This is Alice. — is a photographer.

Exercise 2

Put in the right word.

- 1) Can you show — that book? (I/me/my)
- 2) I can't remember — name. (she/her)
- 3) When is — birthday? (you/your)
- 4) Andrew lost — bag yesterday. (he/him/his)
- 5) Can you help — ?(we/us/our)
- 6) I like — very much. (she/her)
- 7) Can you tell — your name? (we/us/our)
- 8) I like these shoes. How much are — ? (thus/they/their)

Exercise 3

Put in the missing forms.

I	-----	-----	-----
-----	us	-----	-----
-----	-----	your	-----
-----	-----	-----	theirs
she	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	his

Exercise 4

Put in possessive pronouns.

- 1) I own this cat. This cat is — .
- 2) You own that cat. That cat is — .
- 3) He owns that dog. That dog is — .
- 4) She owns this car. This car is — .
- 5) They own that house. That house is — .

Exercise 5

Put in possessive pronouns.

- 1) I've eaten all — sandwiches. Can I have one of —?
- 2) Tell Richard not to forget — book.
And you mustn't forget —.
- 3) George has lost — pen. Ask Mary if she will lend him —.

- 4) We've had dinner; have they had — ?
- 5) We are going to London to stay with an English friend of —.
- 6) This is — book. It has my name written on it.
Is — name written in your book?
- 7) "Will you lend me a book? I can't find —."
"I have two books. This one is mine. That one must be —."
- 8) Mary has done — homework, John has done — but I haven't done — yet.
- 9) Everyone likes his own school. We like — and you like —.
- 10) Look! The firemen are running to — engine.

Exercise 6

Use is, his and her.

Example: *shirt/Jim*

Whose is this shirt? It's Fem's. It's his shirt.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1) handbag/Jane | 5) dress/my daughter |
| 2) car/Pane | 6) suit/my father |
| 3) umbrella/Mr. Ford | 7) tie/my brother |
| 4) pen/my son | 8) shirt/my sister |

Exercise 7

Put in reflexive pronouns.

- 1) Father cut — when he was shaving.
- 2) Mary saw — in the mirror.
- 3) I taught — to play the piano.
- 4) You can easily lose — in the forest.
- 5) We lost — when we went walking there.
- 6) The boys helped — to the cakes.

Exercise 8

Put in emphasising pronouns.

- 1) He did the work all by —.
- 2) Jane, you must tidy the room —. I'm not going to help you.
- 3) We cooked the dinner —.
- 4) This machine works by —.
- 5) You and Richard can do the work —.
- 6) Mary made this doll's dress —.

- 7) He learned English all by —.
- 8) The Prince — danced with Cinderella.

Adjective or adverb?

Exercise 1

- 1) I'm very — with you. (angry/angrily)
- 2) She spoke to me — .(angry/angrily)
- 3) I don't think your mother drives very. (good/well)
- 4) You've got a — face .(nice/nicely)
- 5) I play the guitar very — .(bad/badly)
- 6) It's — cold. (terrible/terribly)
- 7) Your father has got a very — voice. (loud/loudly)
- 8) You speak English very —. (good/well)

Exercise 2

- 1) He has always been very (kind, kindly) to his pet.
- 2) You can do this work (easy, easily), I'm sure.
- 3) He climbed the wall (easy, easily).
- 4) Dogs and cats are (wonderful/wonderfully) house pets.
- 5) You speak (wonderful/wonderfully). I like to listen to you.
- 6) This story is very (unusual/unusually).
- 7) The weather is (unusual/unusually) hot today.
- 8) I have never seen her so (happy/happily).
- 9) There were a lot of cars in the street and they moved (slow, slowly).
- 10) The tortoise is a very (slow, slowly) animal.

Comparison of Adjectives

Exercise 3

Put the adjectives in their correct forms.

- 1) Tom is (old) than Richard.
- 2) John is the (clever) boy in the class.
- 3) The weather is (fine) today than it was yesterday.
- 4) London is one of the (big) cities in the world.
- 5) My dog is as (good) as yours.

- 6) My dog is (good) than yours.
- 7) My dog is the (good) of the three.
- 8) The cat will be much (happy) in her new house.
- 9) Mr, Robinson is (rich) than Mr. Green, but I don't think he is (happy) than Mr. Green.
- 10) I'm (bad) today than I was yesterday.

Exercise 4

Put in the missing words.

- 1) Fred is not—old—Tony.
- 2) Tom is — oldest — the three.
- 3) This book is better — that.
- 4) This book is not — good — that.
- 5) This book is — best — the three.
- 6) That exercise is more difficult — this one.
- 7) The weather today is — worst — the week.
- 8) The weather is worse today — it was yesterday.
- 9) Betty is (good) at English than her sister.
- 10) Bert's shirt is (dirty) than Franks.

Exercise 5

Complete the sentences.

- 1) This house is big, but the house in the village is ... than this one.
- 2) Betty is tall, but John is ... than Betty.
- 3) Bread is nice, but cake is ... than bread.
- 4) I have two brothers, one is older than I am and the other is ...
- 5) Jill has a long rope, but Jane has a ... one.
- 6) Sam's father is rich, but Fred's father is ... than Jim's.
- 7) Dan is poor, he has not much money, but Bill is ..., he has no money at all.
- 8) It is hot in the mountains, but it is ... near the sea.

Nouns and Articles

Exercise 1

Make the following sentences plural.

- 1) A rose is a flower.

- 2) A mouse is a small animal.
- 3) There is a horse in the field.
- 4) Mary gave me a book for my birthday.
- 5) There is an apple and an orange on the plate.
- 6) An apple grows on a tree.
- 7) A child isn't always careful on the road.
- 8) An oak is a big tree.

Exercise 2

Put in "a" or "an" where necessary.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) That is – man. | 5) – flower grows in the garden. |
| 2) These are – men. | 6) – flowers grow in the garden. |
| 3) – cow is – animal. | 7) – house can be built of stone. |
| 4) – cows are – animals. | 8) – window is made of glass. |

Exercise 3

Make the following sentences singular.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Books are on my desk. | 6) Oaks are big trees. |
| 2) Roses are flowers. | 7) Horses are useful to farmers. |
| 3) Dogs are animals. | 8) Careful pupils are good pupils. |
| 4) Houses are buildings. | 9) Bridges are often made of stone. |
| 5) Dogs have tails. | 10) Jackets are made of cloth. |

Exercise 4

Example: *pen on the desk/red*
There is a pen on the desk.
The pen is red.

Now you do the same.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) cup on the table/clean | 5) bottle in the refrigerator/full |
| 2) box on the floor/large | 6) book on the shelf/interesting |
| 3) glass on the sideboard/empty | 7) tie on the chair/yellow |
| 4) knife on the plate/sharp. | 8) chair in the room/comfortable |

Good bye!



*Have a nice
summer!*

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive participle	Simple past	Past
(to) be	(I) was, (you) were	(I've / she has) been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed, dreamt	dreamed, dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got

Infinitive participle	Simple past	Past
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay (for)	paid (for)	paid (for)
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shine	shone	shone

Infinitive participle	Simple past	Past
show	shown	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake up	woke up	woken up
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

VOCABULARY

A

- about** [ə'baʊt] adv մոտավորապես, մոտ, prep մասին
- above** [ə'baʊv] adv վերևում, prep վրա
- absent** /'æbs(ə)nt/ adj բացակա
- academic** /,ækədemi:k/ adj 1. ուսումնական, ակադեմիական
- according to** [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] համաձայն, ըստ
- acrobat** ['ækrəbæt] ակրոբատ
- across** [ə'krɔ:s] prep մյուս կողմում, մյուս կողմը
- act** [ækt] v 1. վարվել, գործել
2. կատարել (դերը)
- action** ['ækʃn] n գործողություն
- activity** /æk'tɪvəti/ n 1. գործունեություն, գործողություն.
2. հաճելի՝ հետաքրքիր զբաղմունք
- actor** [æktə] n դերասան
- add** [æd] v ավելացնել
- advantage** /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ n առավելություն, բարենպաստ դրություն
- adventure** [əd'ventʃə] n արկած
- advice** [əd'vaɪs] n խորհուրդ
- advise** [əd'vaɪz] v խորհուրդ տալ
- afraid** [ə'freɪd] adj predic վախեցած
- be afraid of** վախենալ
- afternoon** [ˈɑ:ftənu:n] n կեսօրից հետո
- again** [ə'geɪn, ə'gen] adv նորից, դարձյալ
- against** [ə'geɪnst, ə'genst] prep 1. հակառակ, դեմ 2. նշում է հենարան
- age** /eɪdʒ/ n տարիք, հասակ
- ago** [ə'ɡəʊ] adv առաջ
- agree** [ə'ɡri:] v համաձայնվել
- agronomist** [əɡ'rɒnəməɪst] n գյուղատնտես
- air** [eə] n օդ
- airport** ['eəpɔ:t] n օդանավակայան
- album** ['ælbəm] n ավբոն
- alive** [ə'laɪv] adj կենդանի, ողջ
- all** [ɔ:l] n, adj բոլորը, ամենը
- all right** [ɔ:l raɪt] շատ լավ, լավ
- almost** [ɔ:lmoʊst] adv գրեթե, համարյա
- alone** [ə'ləʊn] adj մենակ, միայնակ
- along** [ə'lɔŋ] adv երկարությամբ, երկայնքով
- aloud** [ə'ləʊd] adv բարձր, բարձրաձայն
- already** [ɔ:l'reɪdɪ] adv արդեն
- always** [ˈɔ:lwəz] adv միշտ
- ambulance** ['æmbjʊləns] n շտապ օգնություն
- ancient** ['eɪnʃənt] adj հին, հնադարյան

angrily adv գայրույթով,
բարկացած
angry [æŋɡrɪ] adj բարկացած
animal [ˈæniməʊl] n կենդանի
another [əˈnʌðə] pron ուրիշ, մի
այլ, ևս մեկ
answer¹ [a:nsə] n պատասխան
answer² [a:nsə] v պատասխանել
ant [ænt] n մրջյուն
any [ˈeni] pron որևէ
anything [ˈeniθɪŋ] pron որևէ բան
anywhere [ˈeniweə] adv 1. որևէ
տեղ, 2. ամենուրեք
appetite [ˈæpɪtaɪt] n ախորժակ
apple [æpl] n խնձոր
approach [əˈprəʊtʃ] v մոտենալ
apricot /ˈeɪprɪˌkɒt/ n ծիրան
April [eɪprəl] n ապրիլ
apron [ˈeɪprən] n գոգնոց
armchair [ˈɑ:mʃɛə] n բազկաթոռ
arrest¹ [əˈrest] n ձերբակալություն
arrest² [əˈrest] v ձերբակալել
arrow [ˈærou] n նետ
art [ɑ:t] n արվեստ
arts [ɑ:ts] n հումանիտար գիտու-
թյուններ
artist [ˈɑ:tɪst] n նկարիչ
ask [ɑ:sk] v հարցնել, խնդրել
asleep [əˈsli:p] adj predic., adv
քնած
be asleep քնած լինել
associate [əˈsəʊʃɪeɪt] v միացնել,
միավորել

attack [əˈtæk] v գրոհել
հարձակվել
attend /əˈtend/ v մասնակցել,
ներկա լինել
attentive [əˈtentɪv] adj ուշադիր
attract [əˈtrækt] v գրավել,
հրապուրել
August [ˈɔ:gəst] n օգոստոս
autumn [ˈɔ:təm] n աշուն
away [əˈweɪ] adv արտահայտում
է շարժում, հեռացում տվյալ
առարկայից

B

baby [ˈbeɪbɪ] n երեխա
back [bæk] n մեջք, ետև, adv ետ,
հետ
background /ˈbæk,graʊnd/ n
1 նախնական տեղեկություն. 2
հետին պլան. 3 ընդհանուր մթնո-
լորտ՝ իրավիճակ
bacon /beɪkən/ n խոզի ապխտած
կրծքամիս՝ լանջամիս
badge [bædʒ] n կրծքանշան
bag [bæg] n պայուսակ
baker [ˈbeɪkə] n հացթուխ,
հացավաճառ
bakery [beɪkəri] n հացի խանութ
balance [ˈbæləns] v հավասարակշռել, հավասարակշռությունը
պահպանել

balcony /'bælkəni/ n պատշգամբ
ball [bɔ:l] n գնդակ
balloon [bəlʉ:n] n օդապարիկ
banana [bə'na:nə] n բանան,
ադամաթուզ
band [bænd] n նվագախումբ
bang [bæŋ] v խփել, հարվածել
banister /'bænistə/ n ճաղաշար,
բազրիք
bank [bænk] n գետափ
bar [ba:] n ձող, սալիկ, վաճառա-
սեղան
barbecue /'bɑ:bi:kju:/ n դրսում
մատուցվող խորոված
bare [bɛə] adj մերկ, մերկացած,
բաց
bark ['bɑ:k] n հաշոց
bark [ba:k] v հաշել
basin [beɪsn] n լվացարան,
ավազան
basket [ba:skɪt] n զամբյուղ
basketball ['bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] n
բասկետբոլ
bathe [beɪð] v լողանալ, լողացնել
bathing suit [beɪðɪŋ sju:t] n
լողազգեստ
bathroom /'bɑ:θ,rʉ:m/ n լոգա-
սենյակ, լոգարան
bath tub /'bɑ:θ,tʌb/ n լոգատաշ-
տակ, լոգարան
bay [beɪ] n ծովածոց
beach [bi:tʃ] n ծովափ, լողափ

beads [bi:dz] n ուլունք
beak [bi:k] n կտուց
bean [bi:n] n լոբի
bear [biə] n արջ
polar bear [poulə biə] n
բևեռային արջ
beard [biəd] n մորուք
beat ['bi:t] v խփել, ծեծել
beautiful [bjʉtɪfʉl] adj գեղեցիկ
because [bi'kɔ:z] conj. որովհետև
become [bi'kʌm] v դառնալ
bed [bed] n մահճակալ
bedroom [bedrum] n ննջասենյակ
bee [bi:] n մեղու
beef /bi:f/ n տավարի միս
beg [beg] v խնդրել, աղաչել
beggar ['begə] n մուրացկան
belief [bi'li:f] n հավատ
believe [bi'li:v] v հավատալ,
վստահել
bell [bel] n զանգակ
belong [bi'ləŋ] v պատկանել
below [bi'ləʉ] adv ներքևում, prep
ցած
belt [belt] n գոտի
bench [bentʃ] n նստարան
behave [bi'heɪv] v իրեն պահել,
վարվել
berry ['berɪ] n հատապտուղ
besides [bi'saɪdz] adv բացի այդ,
բացի prep բացի
between [bitwi:n] prep, adv միջև

bicycle [ˈbaɪsɪkl] n հեծանիվ
big [bɪg] adj մեծ
bike [baɪk] n հեծանիվ
bill [bɪl] n հաշիվ
biology /baɪˈɒlədʒi/ n կենսաբանություն
bird [bɜːd] n թռչուն
birthday [ˈbɜːθdeɪ] n ծննդյան օր
biscuit [ˈbɪskɪt] n թխվածքաբլիթ
bishop [ˈbɪʃəp] n եպիսկոպոս
bison [baɪsn] n բիզոն. ամերիկյան վայրի ցուլ
bistro /ˈbiːstrəʊ/ n բիստրո, փոքրիկ սրճարան՝ ռեստորան
bite [baɪt] (past tense bit; past participle bitten) v կծել
black [blæk] adj սև
block /blɒk/ n բազմահարկ շենք
blond [blɒnd] adj շիկահեր
blouse [blaʊz] n կանացի վերնաշապիկ
blow [bləʊ] v փչել
blue [bluː] adj կապույտ
boat [bəʊt] n նավակ, նավ
boil [bɔɪl] v եռալ, եռացնել
bone [ˈbəʊn] n ոսկոր
boo [buː] ֆու
bookcase /ˈbʊkˌkeɪs/ n գրասեղան
bookshop [bʊkʃɔːp] n գրախանութ
boot [buːt] n կոշիկ
border on [bɔːdə] սահմանակից լինել

boring [bɔːrɪŋ] adj ճանճրալի, տաղտկալի
borrow [ˈbɒrəʊ] v պարտք վերցնել
both [bəʊθ] pron երկուսը, թե՛ մեկը, թե՛ մյուսը
bottle [bɒtl] n շիշ
boulevard [ˈbuːlvaː] n զբոսայգի
bow [bəʊ] n աղեղ
bow [bəʊ] v խոնարհվել, գլուխ տալ
bowl [bəʊl] n գավաթ. թաս, ծաղկաման
box [bɒks] n արկղ
boy [bɔɪ] n տղա, պատանի
bracelet [breɪslɪt] n սալարանջան
bracket [ˈbrækɪt] n փակագիծ
branch [brɑːntʃ] n ճյուղ
brave [breɪv] adj քաջ, խիզախ
break¹ [breɪk] v կոտրել, ջարդել
break² [breɪk] n ընդմիջում
breakfast [ˈbreɪkfəst] n նախաճաշ
bridge [brɪdʒ] n կամուրջ
briefcase [ˈbriːfkeɪs] n ձեռքի ճամպրուկ
bright [braɪt] adj պայծառ
brilliant [ˈbrɪljənt] adj փայլուն
bring [brɪŋ] v բերել
broom [brʊːm] n ցախավել, ավել
brother [ˈbrʌðə] n եղբայր
brown [braʊn] adj դարչնագույն
brush [brʌʃ] v խոզանակով մաքրել

build [bɪld] (past tense and past participle built) v կառուցել

building [ˈbɪldɪŋ] n շենք, շինություն

bus [bʌs] n ավտոբուս

busy [ˈbɪzi] adj զբաղված

butcher [ˈbʊtʃə] n մսագործ, մսավաճառ

butcher's [bʊtʃəz] n մսամթերքների խանութ

butter [ˈbʌtə] n կարագ

butterfly [ˈbʌtəflaɪ] n թիթեռ, թիթեռնիկ

button [ˈbʌtn] n կոճակ

buy [baɪ] (past tense and past participle built bought) v գնել

C

cabbage [ˈkæbɪdʒ] n կաղամբ

cabin [ˈkæbɪn] n տնակ, խրճիթ

cage [keɪdʒ] n վանդակ

cake [keɪk] n տորթ, թխվածք

calendar [ˈkælɪndə] n օրացույց

call [kɔ:l] v անվանել

camel [kæml] n ուղտ

camera [ˈkæmərə] n լուսանկարչական ապարատ

camping /ˈkæmpɪŋ/ n վրանում՝ ժամանակավոր օթևանում

ապրելը

candle [kændl] n մոմ

candy /ˈkændi/ n կոնֆետ, քաղցրավենիք

canteen /kænˈti:n/ n ճաշարան

capital [ˈkæpɪtl] n մայրաքաղաք

captain [ˈkæptɪn] n կապիտան

car [kɑ:] n վագոն, ավտոմեքենա

caravan /ˈkærəˌvæn/ n 1. անվավոր շարժատնակ: 2. քարավան

care [keə] n խնամք, հոգատարություն

careful [keəfʊl] adj հոգատար, ուշադիր

carnival [ˈkɑ:nɪvəl] n կառնավալ

carpenter [ˈkɑ:pɪntə] n հյուսն

carpet [kɑ:pɪt] n գորգ

carriage [ˈkærɪdʒ] n կառք, վագոն

carrot [ˈkærət] n գազար

carry [ˈkæri] v կրել, տանել

cart [kɑ:t] n սայլ

cartoon [kɑ:ˈtu:n] n

- 1) մուլտիպլիկացիոն ֆիլմ,
- 2) ծաղրանկար

catch [kætʃ] (past tense and past participle caught) v բռնել

ceiling [ˈsi:lɪŋ] n առաստաղ

celebrate [ˈselɪbreɪt] v տոնել

centimetres [ˈsentɪmi:tə] n սանտիմետր

certain [sə:tn] adj 1. որոշակի, 2. որոշ

chair [tʃeə] n աթոռ

chalk [tʃɔ:k] n կավիճ
change [tʃeɪndʒ] v փոխել
changeable /'tʃeɪndʒəb(ə)/ adj
փոփոխական
chart /tʃɑ:t/ n ցանկ, դիագրամ,
աղյուսակ
chase¹ [tʃeɪs] n հետապնդում,
հալածում
chase² [tʃeɪs] v հետապնդել,
հալածել
chat¹ /tʃæt/ v շաղակրատել,
խոսել դեսից-դենից
chat² /tʃæt/ n մտերմիկ՝
ընկերական զրույց՝
խոսակցություն.
cheap [tʃi:p] adj էժան, էժանագին
check¹ [tʃek] n ստուգում
check² [tʃek] v ստուգել
cheese [tʃi:z] n պանիր
cherry ['tʃerɪ] n բալ, կեռաս
chest [tʃest] n մեծ արկղ
chicken ['tʃɪkɪn] n ճուտ (թռչնի)
chief /tʃi:f/ adj գլխավոր, ամենա-
կարևոր
child ['tʃaɪld] n երեխա
children ['tʃɪldrən] n pl.
երեխաներ
chimney ['tʃɪmni:] n ծխնելույզ
chimpanzee [tʃɪmpən'zi:] n
շիմպանզե
chips [tʃɪps] n բարակ տապակած
կարտոֆիլի շերտեր

chocolate [ˈtʃɒkəlɪt] n շոկոլադ
choose [tʃu:z] (past tense chose;
past participle chosen) v ընտրել
chop [tʃɒp] v կտրել, կտրել
church [tʃɜ:tʃ] n եկեղեցի
cinema ['sɪnəmə] n կինոթատրոն
circle [sə:kl] n շրջան, խմբակ
circus ['sə:kəs] n կրկես
city ['sɪti] n քաղաք
class [kla:s] n դասարան, խումբ
classmate ['klɑ:smet] n
դասընկեր
clean [kli:n] adj մաքուր
clean [kli:n] v մաքրել
clear /kliə/ v մաքրել
clever ['klevə] adj խելոք,
ընդունակ, շնորհալի
climate /'klaɪmət/ n կլիմա,
կլիմայական պայմաններ
climb [klaɪm] v մագլցել,
բարձրանալ
clock [klɒk] n ժամացույց
close [kləʊs] v փակել
closed [kloʊzd] adj փակ
cloth [klɒθ] n սփռոց
clothes [kloʊðz] n հագուստ
cloud [klaʊd] n ամպ
clown [klaʊn] n ծաղրածու
club [klʌb] n ակումբ
coach [kəʊtʃ] n կառք
coast [kəʊst] n ափ, ծովափ
coat [kəʊt] n վերարկու

cock [kɒk] n արլոր

coffee /'kɒfi/ n սուրճ

coin [kɔɪn] n մետաղադրամ

cold [kəʊld] adj ցուրտ, սառը, պաղ

collect [kə'lekt] v հավաքել

collection [kə'lektʃn] n
հավաքածու, ժողովածու

colour ['kʌlə] n գույն

comb¹ [kəʊm] n սանր

comb² [kəʊm] v սանրել

come [kʌm] (past tense came; past
participle come) v գալ, մոտենալ,
ժամանել

comfortable [kʌmfətəb'l] adj
հարմար, հարմարավետ

common /'kɒmən/ adj
հաճախակի հանդիպող,
սովորական, համատարած

communication [kəmjʊnɪ'keɪʃn]
n հաղորդակցություն

complete [kəm'pli:t] v լրացնել,
վերջացնել

computer [kəm'pjʊ:tə] n համա-
կարգիչ

conductor [kən'dʌktə] n
տոմսավաճառ

continent ['kɒntɪnənt] n
մայրցամաք

continue [kən'tɪnju:] v
շարունակել

contrary ['kɒntrəri] adj հակառակ

on the contrary ընդհա-
կառակն

control [kəntroʊl] v 1. կառա-
վարել, ղեկավարել, 2. իշխել,
տիրապետել

convenience /kən'vi:niəns/ n
հարմարություն

convenient [kən'vi:njənt] adj
հարմար

cook¹ [kʊk] n խոհարար

cook² [kʊk] v եփել

cookie [kʊki] n թխվածքաբլիթ

cool [ku:l] adj զով, սառը

corn [kɔ:n] n հացահատիկ

corner [kɔ:nə] n անկյուն

correct¹ [kə'rekt] adj ճիշտ

correct² [kə'rekt] v ուղղել

corridor /'kɔ:ri,dɔ:/ n միջանցք

cost [kɒst] n արժեք, գին

count [kaʊnt] v հաշվել

country [kʌntri] n երկիր, գյուղ

course [kɔ:s] n 1. կուրս,
դասընթաց, 2. ընթացք, 3. ճաշա-
տեսակ (ճաշի բաղկացուցիչ մաս)

of course անշուշտ, իհարկե

court [kɔ:t] n արքունիք

cousin [kʌzn] n մորաքրոջ տղա
(աղջիկ), զարմիկ, զարմուհի

cover ['kʌvə] v ծածկել

cow [kaʊ] n կով

crayon /'kreɪɔn/ n [C]

գունամատիտ, գունավոր կավիճ

crazy [kreɪzi] adj խելագար,
ցնորված

cream [kri:m] n սեր, սերուցք
create [kri:'eit] v ստեղծել, ստեղծագործել
creature [kri:tʃə] n էակ, արարած
cross¹ [krɒs] n խաչ
cross² [krɒs] v կտրել-անցնել
crow¹ [krou] n 1. ագռավ, 2. արլորականչ
crow² [krou] v կանչել (արլորի մասին)
crown [kraun] n թագ
cruel [kruəl] adj դաժան
cry¹ [krai] n ճիչ
cry² [krai] v ճչալ, լաց լինել
cucumber /'kju:,kʌmbə/ n վարունգ
culture [kʌltʃə] n մշակույթ
cup [kʌp] n գավաթ
cupboard ['kʌbəd] n սպասարանահարան
curtain [kə:tn] n վարագույր
cushion [kʌʃən] n բարձ
customer ['kʌstəmə] n գնորդ
cut [kʌt] (past tense and past participle cut) v կտրել

D

Dad [dæd] n հայրիկ
damp /dæmp/ adj խոնավ, թաց
dance [da:ns] n պար
dancer [da:nsə] n պարող

dangerous [ˈdeɪndʒərəs] adj վտանգավոր
dark [da:k] adj մուգ, մութ
date [deɪt] n ամսաթիվ
daughter [ˈdɔ:tə] n դուստր
day [deɪ] n օր
dead [ded] adj մահացած
dear [dɪə] adj 1. սիրելի, թանկագին, 2. թանկարժեք
decide [dɪ'saɪd] v որոշել, վճռել
deed [di:d] n գործ, արարք
deep [di:p] adj խոր
deer [dɪə] n եղնիկ, եղջերու
delicious [dɪ'liʃəs] adj համեղ
dentist [ˈdentɪst] n ատամնաբույժ
department [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt] n բաժին, բաժանմունք
department store [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt stɔ:] n հանրախանութ
departure [dɪ'pɑ:tʃə] n մեկնում
describe [dɪs'kraɪb] v նկարագրել, բնութագրել
description [dɪs'krɪpʃn] n նկարագրություն
desert [ˈdezət] n անապատ
desire [dɪ'saɪə] n ցանկություն
desk [desk] n գրասեղան
dessert /dɪ'zɜ:t/ n դեսերտ, անուշեղեն
detached /dɪ'tætʃt/ adj առանձին, մեկուսացված, ոչ կից
dialogue [ˈdaɪələg] n երկխոսություն

- diamond** [ˈdaɪəmənd] n ադամանդ
- dictionary** [ˈdɪkʃənri] n բառարան
- die** [daɪ] v մահանալ, մեռնել
- differ** [ˈdɪfə] v տարբերվել
- different** [ˈdɪfərənt] adj տարբեր
- difficult** [ˈdɪfɪkəl] adj դժվար
- dig** [dɪg] (past tense and past participle dug) v փորել
- dining carriage** [daɪnɪŋ kærɪdʒ] n վագոն-ռեստորան
- dinner** [ˈdɪnə] n ճաշ
- direct** [dɪˈrekt] adj ուղիղ
- dirty** [ˈdɜːti] adj կեղտոտ
- discover** [dɪsˈkʌvə] v հայտնաբերել
- discuss** [dɪskʌs] v քննարկել, քննել
- dish** [dɪʃ] n սկուտեղ, աման, pl. ամանեղեն
- distance** [ˈdɪstəns] n տարածություն, հեռավորություն
- at a distance** որոշ հեռավորության վրա
- doctor** [ˈdɒktə] n բժիշկ
- dog** [dɒg] n շուն
- doll** [dɒl] n տիկնիկ
- dolphin** [ˈdɒlfɪn] n դելֆին
- domestic** /dəˈmestɪk/ adj ընտանի, տանը՝ ազարակում պահվող
- donkey** [ˈdɒŋki] n ավանակ
- door** [dɔːr] n դուռ
- doorbell** /ˈdɔː,bel/ n դռան զանգ
- downstairs** [ˈdaʊnstəʊz] adv ներքև, ցած
- draw** [drɔː] (past tense drew; past participle drawn) v 1. գծել, նկարել, 2. քաշել, ձգել
- drawer** [drɔːə] n նկարիչ, գորոց
- drawing** [ˈdrɔːɪŋ] n գծանկար, նկարչություն
- dream¹** [dri:m] n երազ, երազանք
- dream²** [dri:m] v երազել
- dress¹** [dres] n զգեստ
- dress²** [dres] v հագնել
- drink¹** [drɪŋk] n խմիչք
- drink²** [drɪŋk] v խմել
- drive** [draɪv] v քշել, հետապնդել
- driver** [draɪvə] n վարորդ
- drown** [draʊn] v խեղդվել
- drop** [drɒp] v գցել
- dry¹** [draɪ] adj չոր
- dry²** [draɪ] v չորացնել
- dry-cleaner's** [draɪ kliːnə] n քիմիական մաքրման կետ (արհեստանոց)
- duck** [dʌk] n բադ
- dustbin** /ˈdʌs(t)bɪn/ n աղբարկղ
- dustpan** /ˈdʌs(t)pæn/ n գոգաթիակ (աղբ հավաքելու համար)
- duster** [ˈdʌstə] n ջնջոց
- duty** [djuːti] n պարտք, պարտականություն

do one's duty պարտքը կատարել

on duty հերթապահության լինել

E

ear [ɪə] n ականջ

earn [ə:n] v վաստակել

earring [ˈɪərɪŋ] n ականջօղ, գինդ

earth [ə:θ] n հող, գետիկ

easy [i:zi] adj հեշտ

eat [i:t] v ուտել

edge [ˈedʒ] n ծայր, եզր

education /,edʒʊˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/ n

կրթություն, կրթական համակարգ

egg [eg] n ձու

elbow [elbou] n արմունկ

elephant [ˈelɪfənt] n փիղ

empty [emptɪ] adj դատարկ

end [end] n վերջ, ծայր

enemy [ˈenɪmi] n թշնամի

engine [ˈendʒɪn] n մեքենա, շարժիչ

enjoy [ɪnˈdʒɔɪ] v բավականություն ստանալ

enough [ɪnʌf] adj բավական

envelope [ˈenvɪləʊp] n ծրար

equal [ˈiːkwəl] adj հավասար

especially /ɪˈspeʃ(ə)li/ adv 1. հատկապես. 2 շատ, առանձնապես. 3 մասնավորապես

everybody [ˈevrɪbɒdi] pron յուրաքանչյուր ոք, բոլորը

excellent [ˈeksələnt] adj գերազանց

excuse¹ [ɪksˈkju:z] n ներում

excuse² [ɪksˈkju:z] v ներել

exercise [ˈeksəsaɪz] n վարժություն

expensive [ɪksˈpensɪv] adj թանկարժեք

explain [ɪksˈpleɪn] v բացատրել, մեկնաբանել

F

fable [feɪbl] n առակ, առասպել

face [feɪs] n դեմք

factory [ˈfæktəri] n գործարան

fairy [ˈfeəri] n փերի

fairy [ˈfeəri] adj կախարդական, հեքիաթային

fairy tale [feəriˈteɪl] n հեքիաթ

fall [fɔ:l] (past tense fell; past participle fallen) v ընկնել

fall asleep [fɔ:l əˈsli:p] քնել, քուն մտնել

family [ˈfæmɪli] n ընտանիք

famous [feɪməs] adj հայտնի, հռչակավոր

fan [fæn] n սիրող, երկրպագու

far [fa:] adj հեռու

farm [fa:m] n ֆերմա, ագարակ

farmer [ˈfa:mə] n ֆերմեր, ագարակատեր

fashion [ˈfæʃən] n նորաձևություն
fashionable [fæʃnəbl] adj
նորաձև, շքեղ
fast [fa:st] adj արագ
fat [fæt] adj գեղ, չաղ
father [ˈfa:ðə] n հայր
fault [fɔ:lt] n սխալ
favourite [feɪvərɪt] adj սիրելի
fear¹ [fiə] n վախ
fear² [fiə] v վախենալ
feed [fi:d] v կերակրել
feel [fi:l] (past tense and past participle felt) v զգալ
feeling [fi:lɪŋ] n զգացմունք
fellow [feləʊ] n երիտասարդ
felt-tip pen n ֆետրե գրչածայրով գրիչ:
fence [fens] n ցանկապատ, պարիսպ
festival [ˈfestəvəl] n 1. փառատոն, 2. տոնակատարություն
few [fju:] adj քիչ
field [fi:ld] n դաշտ
fight¹ [faɪt] n կռիվ
fight² [faɪt] (past tense and past participle fought) v կռվել
fill [fɪl] v լցնել, լրացնել
film¹ /fɪlm/ n ֆիլմ, կինոնկար
film² /fɪlm/ v նկարահանել
film-maker n ֆիլմի ռեժիսոր
find [faɪnd] v գտնել
find out [faɪnd aʊt] v պարզել, հայտնաբերել

fine [faɪn] adj հիանալի, սքանչելի
finger [ˈfɪŋɡə] n մատ
finish [fɪnɪʃ] v ավարտել, վերջացնել
fir /fɜ:/ n սոճի, եղևնի
fire [faɪə] n կրակ
fish [fɪʃ] n ձուկ
fishmonger [ˈfɪʃmɒŋɡə] n ձկնավաճառ
flag [flæɡ] n դրոշ
flat [flæt] n բնակարան
flat [flæt] adj հարթ, տափակ
flight [flaɪt] n թռիչք
floor [flɔ:] n 1. հատակ, 2. հարկ
flour [fləʊə] n ալյուր
flower [fləʊə] n ծաղիկ
fly [flaɪ] n ճանճ
fly [flaɪ] (past tense flew; past participle flown) v թռչել
focus [ˈfəʊkəs] (on) v կենտրոնանալ
fog /fɔɡ/ n մառախուղ, մշուշ
follow [fɒləʊ] v հետևել, հետևից գնալ
fond [fɒnd] adj քնքուշ, սիրող
be fond of v սիրել
food [fu:d] n կերակուր, սնունդ
fool¹ [fu:l] adj հիմար
fool² [fu:l] v հիմարացնել, խաբել
foolish [ˈfu:lɪʃ] adj հիմար, խենթ
foot [fʊt] n ոտք
force [fɔ:s] n ուժ, զորություն, v ստիպել, հարկադրել

by force բռնություն, ուժով
foreign [ˈfɔɪn] adj օտար,
օտարերկրյա
forest [ˈfɔɪst] n անտառ
forget [fəˈget] v մոռանալ
fork [fɔ:k] n պատառաքաղ
forward [ˈfɔ:wəd] adv առաջ,
դեպի առաջ
fountain [ˈfaʊntɪn] n շատրվան
fox [fɒks] n աղվես
free¹ [fri:] adj ազատ, անկախ
free² [fri:] v ազատել,
ազատություն տալ
freeze [fri:z] (past tense froze;
past participle frozen) v սառչել,
սառցակալել
freezing /ˈfri:zɪŋ/ adj շատ ցուրտ,
փայտացնող
fried /fraɪd/ adj տապակած
frighten [fraɪtn] v վախեցնել
frightened [fraɪtnd] adj
վախեցած, տհաբեկված
frightening [fraɪtnɪŋ] adj
վախեցնող, սարսափազդու,
տհաբեկ
frog [frɒg] n գորտ
front [frʌnt] n առջևի մաս, առջևի
կողմ
in front of առջևում
frosty /ˈfrɒsti/ adj սառնամա-
ցիքային, ցուրտ
fruit [fru:t] n միրգ

frying pan [ˈfraɪɪŋpæn] թավա
full (of) [ful] adj լի, լիքը
fun /fʌn/ n ուրախություն,
զվարճանք
funny [ˈfʌni] adj զվարճալի,
ծիծաղելի
fur [fə:] n մորթի
furniture [ˈfɜ:nɪtʃə] n կահույք
future [ˈfju:tʃə] n ապագա, գալիք

G

garage [ˈgæɪrɑ:ʒ] n ավտոտնակ
garden [gɑ:dn] n պարտեզ
garlic /gɑ:lɪk/ n սխտոր
gate [geɪt] n դարպաս
gather [ˈgæðə] v հավաքել
general [ˈdʒenərəl] adj
ընդհանուր, սովորական
geography [dʒɪˈɔgrəfi] n աշխարհ-
ագրություն
get [get] (past tense and past partici-
ple got) v 1 ստանալ, ձեռք բերել.
2 գնել
get together հավաքվել (համա-
տեղ գործ անելու, ժամանակ
անցկացնելու)
get up քնից վեր կենալ
ghost [gəʊst] n ուրվական
giant [ˈdʒaɪənt] n հսկա
giraffe [dʒɪˈrɑ:f] n ընձուղտ
girl [gɜ:l] n աղջիկ

glad [glæd] n ուրախ, գոհ
be glad գոհ լինել, ուրախ լինել
glass [glɑ:s] n բաժակ, ապակի
glasses [glɑ:sɪz] n ակնոց
globe [gloub] n գլոբուս
glove [glʌv] n ձեռնոց
glue¹ [glu:] n սուսինձ
glue² [glu:] v սոսնձել
goat [gout] n այծ
gold [ˈgould] n ոսկի
golden [ˈgouldən] adj 1. ոսկեգույն,
2. ոսկե
good [gud] adj լավ
good-natured [ˈgudˈneɪtʃəd] adj
բարեսիրտ, բարեհոգի
goods [gudz] n ապրանք
goose [gu:s] n սագ
gorilla [gəˈri:lə] n գորիլա
(կապիկ)
government [ˈgʌvəmənt] n
կառավարություն, ղեկավարություն
governor [ˈgʌvənə] n
նահանգապետ
gown [gaun] n զգեստ (կանացի)
grandfather [ˈgrænfɑ:ðə] n պապ
grandmother [ˈgrænmʌðə] n
տատ
grape [greɪp] n խաղող
grass [ˈgrɑ:s] n խոտ
gray [greɪ] adj գորշ, մոխրագույն
great [greɪt] adj մեծ
green [gri:n] adj կանաչ

greengrocer [ˈgri:ngrouəs] n
մրգավաճառ
grey [greɪ] adj գորշ, մոխրագույն
grill /grɪl/ v խորովել (ջեռոցում,
էլեկտրական գրիլով, մետաղյա
ցանցով)
grocer [ˈgrouəs] n նպարավաճառ
grocery [ˈgrouəsəri] n նպարեղենի
խանութ
ground [graund] n գետին, հող
group [gru:p] n խումբ
a group of մի խումբ
grow [grəʊ] (past tense grew; past
participle grown) v աճել, աճեցնել
grown-up [ˈgrəʊnˈʌp] n adj
չափահաս, մեծահասակ
guess [ges] v կռահել, գուշակել
guitar [gɪˈta:] n կիթառ
gun [gʌn] n հրացան, ատրճանակ
gymnastics [dʒɪmˈnæstɪks] n
մարմնամարզություն

H

hair [heə] n մազ
half [hd:f] n կես
hall [hɔ:l] n սրահ
ham [hæm] n խոզապուխտ
hamburger /ˈhæm,bɜ:ɡə/ n
համբուրգերի մսի շերտը
hammer [ˈhæmə] n մուրճ
hand [hænd] n ձեռք

handkerchief [ˈhæŋkətʃɪf] n
թաշկինակ

handsome [ˈhænsəm] adj
գեղեցիկ, վայելչակազմ, բարեսեռ

hang [hæŋ] (past tense and past
participle hung) v կախել

hanger /hæŋə/ n կախիչ
(հագուստի). coat hanger

happen [ˈhæpən] v պատահել,
տեղի ունենալ

happy [hæpi] adj երջանիկ

hard [hɑ:d] adj ծանր, դժվար

hardly [hɑ:dlɪ] adv հազիվ,
դժվարությամբ

hat [hæt] n գլխարկ

hate¹ [heit] n ատելություն

hate² v ատել

hay [heɪ] n չոր խոտ, հարդ

head [hed] n գլուխ

hear [hiə] (past tense and past parti-
ciple heard) v լսել

heat [hi:t] n տաքություն, շոգ

helpful [ˈhelpfʊl] adj օգտակար

hen [hen] n հավ

hero [ˈhɪərəʊ] n հերոս

hide [haɪd] (past tense hid; past parti-
ciple hidden) v թաքնվել, թաքցնել

high [haɪ] adj բարձր

hill [hɪl] n բլուր

history [ˈhɪstəri] n պատմություն

hit [hɪt] (past tense and past partici-
ple hit) v խփել, հարվածել

hobby [ˈhɒbi] n սիրած զբաղմունք

hold¹ [ˈhould] n գրավում, զավթում,
բռնում

hold² [hould] (past tense and past
participle held) v բռնել

hole [houl] n անցք, ճեղք

holiday [ˈhɒlədeɪ] n տոն,
արձակուրդ

home [houm] n տուն, օջախ

homework [ˈhəʊmwɜ:k] n
տնային աշխատանք

honest [ˈɒnɪst] adj ազնիվ

honour [ˈɒnə] v հարգել, պատիվ
տալ

hop [hɒp] v թռչկոտել

hope¹ [həʊp] n հույս

hope² [həʊp] v հույս ունենալ

horn [hɔ:n] n փող

horrid [ˈhɒrɪd] adj սուկալի,
սհավոր

horror [ˈhɔ:rə] n սուկում, սհ,
սարսափ

horse [hɔ:s] n ձի

horseshoe [ˈhɔ:sʃu:] n պայտ

hospital [ˈhɒspɪtəl] n հիվան-
դանոց

hot [hɒt] adj տաք, շոգ

hot dog n տաք նրբերշիկ (հացի
մեջ)

hotel [houˈtel] n հյուրանոց

hour [ˈaʊə] n ժամ

house [haus] n տուն, շենք

houseboat /'haʊs,bəʊt/ n նա-
վակ-տուն
housewife ['haʊswaɪf] n տնայի
տնտեսուհի
however [haʊ'evə] ինչքան էլ որ,
որքան էլ որ
human ['hju:mən] adj մարդկային
human being [hju:məm bi:ɪŋ] n
մարդկային էակ
hundred ['hʌndrəd] num հարյուր
hungry ['hʌŋgrɪ] adj քաղցած
hunt [hʌnt] n որս, որսորդություն
go hunting [hʌntɪŋ] գնալ
որսորդության
hunter [hʌntə] n որսորդ
hurry ['hʌrɪ] v շտապել
hurt [hɜ:t] (past tense and past parti-
ciple hurt) v ցավեցնել, վիրավորել
husband ['hʌzbənd] n ամուսին
hut [hʌt] n խրճիթ

I

ice [aɪs] n սառույց
ice-cream ['aɪskri:m] n պաղ-
պաղակ
icy /'aɪsi/ adj սառը, սառցային,
սառցապատ
idea [aɪ'diə] n միտք, գաղափար
ill [ɪl] adj հիվանդ
be ill հիվանդ լինել
ill-natured ['ɪl'neɪtʃəd] adj չար,
չարամիտ, կոպիտ

imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn] v
պատկերացնել, երևակայել
impolite [ɪmpəlaɪt] adj
անքաղաքավարի, անկիրթ
in [ɪn] prep մեջ
indeed [ɪn'di:d] adv իսկապես
independent [ɪndɪ'pendənt] adj
անկախ, ինքնուրույն
information [ɪnfə'meɪʃn] n
տեղեկություն, ինֆորմացիա
inside ['ɪn'saɪd] adv, prep ներսը,
ներսում
instead [ɪnstəd] adv փոխարեն
instead of փոխարեն
instrument ['ɪnstrʊmənt] n
գործիք, սարք
interested [ɪ'ʌntrɪstɪd] adj հե-
տաքրքրված
interesting [ɪntrɪstɪŋ] adj
հետաքրքիր, հետաքրքրական
interview ['ɪntəvju:] v
հարցազրույց ունենալ
into [ɪntu:] prep մեջ, ներս
invent [ɪn'vent] v 1. հնարել, 2.
հորինել
invite [ɪn'vaɪt] v հրավիրել
iron¹ ['aɪən] n երկաթ, արդուկ
iron² v արդուկել
irregular [ɪ'regjulə] adj անկանոն,
ոչ կանոնավոր
island [aɪlənd] n կղզի

J

- jacket** [ˈdʒækɪt] n ժակետ
jam [dʒæm] n մուրաբա, ջեմ
jam tart [tɑ:t] n մուրաբայով կարկանդակ
jar [dʒɑ:] n սափոր
jeans [dʒi:nz] n բամբակե գործվածքի հագուստ
jewels [ˈdʒu:əlz] n ակնեղեն
job [dʒɒb] n աշխատանք, գրադմունք
join [dʒɔɪn] v միանալ
joke [dʒɔuk] n կատակ, սրամտություն
joy [dʒɔɪ] n զվարճություն, ուրախություն
judge¹ [dʒʌdʒ] n դատավոր
judge² v դատել
judo [ˈdʒu:dɔ] n ձյուդո
jug [dʒʌg] n կուժ, սափոր
juggler [ˈdʒʌglə] n ձեռնաձուլ
juice /dʒu:s/ n հյութ
jump [dʒʌmp] v ցատկել
just [dʒʌst] adj արդարացի, արդար,
just [dʒʌst] adv հենց, ճիշտ, ուղղակի

K

- kangaroo** [kæŋgəˈru:] n կենգուրու
kettle [ketl] n թեյաման

- key** [ki:] n բանալի
kick [kɪk] v ոտքով հարվածել
kill [kɪl] v սպանել
king [kɪŋ] n թագավոր
kingdom [ˈkɪŋdəm] n թագավորություն
kitchen [ˈkɪtʃən] n խոհանոց
kitten [ˈkɪtən] n կատվի ձագ
knee [ni:] n ծունկ
knife [naɪf] n դանակ
knit [nɪt] (past tense and past participle knitted կամ knit) v գործել, հյուսել
knock¹ [nɒk] n հարված
knock² [nɒk] v թակել
know [nou] (past tense knew; past participle known) v իմանալ, ճանաչել
knowledge /ˈnɒlɪdʒ/ n գիտելիք

L

- laboratory** /ləˈbɔrət(ə)ri/ n լաբորատորիա, աշխատանոց
lace [leɪs] n բարակ երիզ, ժանյակ
lad [læd] n երիտասարդ, տղա
ladle /leɪd(ə)l/ n շերեփ
ladder [ˈlædə] n սանդուղք
lady [leɪdi] n տիկին, տիրուհի
lake [leɪk] n լիճ
lamb /læm/ n գառ, գառնուկ, գառան միս

lamp [læmp] n լամպ
land [lænd] n երկիր, ցամաք
landlord [lændlɔ:d] n տանտեր
language [læŋgwɪdʒ] n լեզու
lantern [ˈlæntən] n լապտեր
large [la:dʒ] adj մեծ, ընդարձակ
last [la:st] adj վերջին
at last վերջապես
late [leɪt] adj ուշ
laugh [la:f] v ծիծաղել
lazy [ˈleɪzi] adj ծուլ, ալարկոտ
lead [li:d] (past tense and past participle led) v առաջնորդել
leader [li:də] n առաջնորդ
leaf [li:f] n տերև
learn [lɜ:n] v սովորել
leave [li:v] (past tense and past participle left) v թողնել, հեռանալ, մեկնել
left [left] adj ձախ
leg [leg] n ոտք
legend [ledʒənd] n լեգենդ, ավանդագրույց
lemon /ˈlemən/ n կիտրոն
lemonade [leməneɪd] n լիմոնադ
lend [lend] (past tense and past participle lent) v պարտք տալ
leopard [ˈlepəd] n ընձառյուծ
let [let] (past tense and past participle let) v թույլատրել
letter [ˈletə] n , տառ, նամակ
librarian [laɪbrɛəriən] n գրադարանավար

library [laɪbrəri] n գրադարան
lid [lɪd] n կափարիչ
lie¹ [laɪ] n սուտ
tell a lie սուտ ասել, ստել
lie² [laɪ] v ստել
lie³ [laɪ] (past tense lay; past participle lain) v պառկել
life [laɪf] n կյանք
lift up [lɪft] v բարձրացնել
light [laɪt] n լույս
light bulb n էլեկտրական լամպ
like¹ [laɪk] prep նման
like² v սիրել
lion [laɪən] n առյուծ
lip [lɪp] n շրթունք
list [lɪst] n ցուցակ
listen [lɪsn] v լսել
litter [lɪtə] v կեղտոտել
live [lɪv] v ապրել
living [lɪvɪŋ] n կյանք, ապրելակերպ, կենցաղ, ապրուստ
for a living ապրուստի համար
living-room [lɪvɪŋru:m] n հյուրասենյակ
log [lɒg] n գերան, կոճղ
long [lɒŋ] adj երկար
look [lʊk] (**at**) v նայել
look after [lʊk a:ftə] v հոգ տանել
look for [lʊk fɔ:] v փնտրել
look out v զգուշանալ
lorry [ˈlɔ:ri] n բեռնատար մեքենա
lose [lu:z] (past tense and past participle lost) v կորցնել

lots of [lɒts əv] մի քանի, ասիական
քանակության

loud [laʊd] adj բարձրաձայն

loudly [laʊdli] adv բարձրաձայն

louse [laʊs] n ոջիլ

pl. lice [laɪs] ոջիլներ

low [ləʊ] adj ցածր

luck [lʌk] n բախտ, հաջողություն

luggage [ˈlʌɡɪdʒ] n ուղեբեռ

lunch [lʌntʃ] n կեսօրյա նախաճաշ

M

machine [məˈʃiːn] n մեքենա,
սարք

magazine [ˌmæɡəˈziːn] n ամսագիր

magic [mædʒɪk] n կախարհություն

magic [mædʒɪk] adj հմայիչ,
դյուբիչ, կախարհական

magician [mæˈdʒɪʃən] n կախարհ

maize [meɪz] n եգիպտացորեն

make [meɪk] (past tense and past
participle made) v պատրաստել

man [mæn] n տղամարդ, մարդ

manufacture [ˌmænjʊˈfæktʃə] v
արտադրել, մշակել, ստեղծել

many [ˈmeni] adj շատ

map [mæp] n քարտեզ

marble [mɑːbl] n մարմար

mark [mɑːk] n 1. նշան 2. թվա-
նշան, գնահատական

market [ˈmɑːkɪt] n շուկա

marmalade /ˈmɑːməˌleɪd/ n [C/
U] մարմելադ

marry [mæri] v ամուսնանալ

be married [mæriɪd]

ամուսնացած լինել

mash /mæʃ/ v հարել, խառնել

mask [mɑːsk] n դիմակ

match [mætʃ] n 1. լուցկի, 2.

մրցում, խաղ

mathematics /ˈmæθəˌmætiks/ n
մաթեմատիկա

maths [mæθs] n մաթեմատիկա

may /meɪ/ mod v 1. հնարավոր

է, հավանական է. 2. կարելի՞

է (թույլտվություն). 3. կարելի՞

է, կարո՞ղ եմ (խնդրանք կամ

առաջարկություն)

meal [miːl] n ուտելիք, կերակուր,
կերակրածամ

mean [miːn] (past tense and past
participle meant) v 1. ենթադրել,
նկատի ունենալ, 2. նշանակել,
իմաստ ունենալ

meaning [ˈmiːniŋ] n իմաստ,
նշանակություն

means of [miːnz] n միջոց

by means of միջոցով

meantime [ˈmiːnˈtaɪm] adv

միևնույն ժամանակ

meat /miːt/ n միս

medicine [ˈmedɪsn] n դեղ

meet [mi:t] (past tense and past participle met) v հանդիպել
melon /'melən/ n սեխ
melt /melt/ v հալվել, հալչել
mercy ['mɜ:si] n գթություն, կարեկցություն
beg for mercy գթություն հայցել, խնդրել
merry ['meri] adj ուրախ, զվարթ
metal [metəl] n մետաղ
midnight ['miðnaɪt] n կեսգիշեր
mile [maɪl] n մղոն
milk [mɪlk] n կաթ
mine [maɪn] n հանք
mineral water n հանքային ջուր
mirror [mɪrə] n հայելի
miss [mɪs] v 1. բաց թողնել, 2. կարոտել
missing [mɪsɪŋ] adj թերի, պակաս, բացակա, կորած
mist /mɪst/ n մշուշ, մառախուղ
mistake [mɪsteɪk] n սխալ, վրիպակ
make a mistake v սխալվել
misty /'mɪsti/ adj մշուշապատ, միգամած
mitten [mɪtn] n թաթման
mix [mɪks] v շփոթել, խառնել
model [mɒdl] n օրինակ, նմուշ, կաղապար
monastery [mɒnəstri] n վանք, մենաստան

money ['mʌni] n դրամ, փող
monkey [mɒŋki] n կապիկ
monster ['mɒnstə] n հրեշ
mood [mu:d] n տրամադրություն
moon [mu:n] n լուսին
moreover [mɔ:'rouvə] n բացի այդ, դեռ ավելին
mother ['mʌðə] n մայրիկ
motor ['məʊtə] n շարժիչ
mountain ['maʊntɪn] n սար, լեռ
mouse [maʊs] n մուկ
pl. mice [maɪs] մկներ
mouth [maʊθ] n բերան
move [mu:v] v շարժվել
mud [mʌd] n ցելի
mushroom ['mʌʃru:m] n սունկ
must¹ /mʌst/ modal verb պետք է, անհրաժեշտ է
must² /mʌst/ n a must անհրաժեշտություն

N

nail [neɪl] n 1. մեխ, 2. եղունգ
nasty /'nɑ:sti/ adj գարշելի, սարսափելի
native /'neɪtɪv/ adj բնիկ, տվյալ տեղում ծնված
nature [neɪtʃə] n բնություն
near [nɪə] adj մոտ
nearly [nɪəli] adv 1. գրեթե, համարյա, 2. մոտավորապես

neck [nek] n պարանոց
necklace [ˈneklɪs] n մանյակ
need [ni:d] v կարիք ունենալ
in need կարիքի մեջ
needle [ni:dl] n ասեղ
negative [ˈnegətɪv] adj
ժխտական, բացասական
neighbour [ˈneɪbə] n հարևան
nephew [ˈnevju:] n եղբոր կամ
քրոջ որդի
net [net] n ցանց, ուռկան
never [ˈnevə] adv երբեք
new [nju:] adj նոր
newspaper [ˈnju:spetə] n թերթ,
լրագիր
nice [naɪs] adj գեղեցիկ
niece [ni:s] n եղբոր կամ քրոջ
դուստր
night [naɪt] n գիշեր
nobody [ˈnɒbədəɪ] pron ոչ ոք
noise [nɔɪz] n աղմուկ
make a noise v աղմկել
noisy [ˈnɔɪzi] adj աղմկոտ
nose [nouz] n քիթ
notebook [ˈnəʊtbʊk] n ծոցա-
տետր
nourishing /ˈnʌrɪʃɪŋ/ adj
սննդարար
nothing [ˈnʌθɪŋ] ոչինչ
number [ˈnʌmbə] n թիվ, համար
nurse [nɜ:s] n դայակ, բուժքույր
nut [nʌt] n ընկույզ

O

oatcakes [ˈaʊtketk] n վարսակի
բլիթ
ocean [ouʃn] n օվկիանոս
offer [ˈɔfə] v առաջարկել
often [ɔ:fn] adv հաճախ
oil [ɔɪl] n ձեթ, յուղ, նավթ
old [əʊld] adj հին
omelette /ˈɔmlət/ n [C] ձվածեղ
once [wʌns] n մի անգամ
onion [ˈʌnjən] n սոխ
only [ˈəʊnli] adj միակ, եզակի
open [əʊpən] v բացել
opener /ˈəʊp(ə)nə/ n բացիչ
orange [ˈɔrɪndʒ] adj նարնջագույն
orange [ˈɔrɪndʒ] n նարինջ
orchard [ˈɔ:tʃəd] n պտղատու
այգի
order¹ [ˈɔ:də] n 1. հրաման, 2.
պատվեր
order² [ˈɔ:də] v 1. հրամայել, 2.
պատվիրել
ordinary [ˈɔ:dnrɪ] adj սովորական,
հասարակ
otter [ˈɔtə] ջրասամույր
out [aʊt] adv դուրս
over [ˈəʊvə] adv վերևում
oversleep [əʊvəˈsli:p] v քնով
անցնել, չափից ավել քնել
owe [əʊ] v մեկին պարտք լինել
owl [aʊl] n բու

own¹ [oun] adj անձնական, սեփական

own² [oun] v ունենալ

P

package holiday n ճամփորդական փաթեթ (ուղևորության, հյուրանոցի, սննդի և այլ ծախսեր ներառող)

paddle [pædl] v թիավարել

paint [peɪnt] v ներկել, նկարել

painter [ˈpeɪntə] n նկարիչ

pair [peə] n զույգ

a pair of մի զույգ

in pairs զույգերով

palace [pælɪs] n պալատ

pansy [ˈpænzɪ] n եռագույն մանուշակ

pants [pænts] n վարտիք

paper [peɪpə] n թուղթ

parade [pəˈreɪd] n շքերթ

parcel [pɑːsl] n ծանրոց

parent [ˈpeərənt] n 1. ծնող, 2. pl. ծնողներ

park [pɑːk] n զբոսայգի

parrot [pærət] n թութակ

part¹ [pɑːt] n մաս, բաժին

part² [pɑːt] v բաժան(վ)ել, անջատ(վ)ել

pass [pɑːs] v անցնել, գնալ, շարժվել

passenger [ˈpæsiŋdʒə] n ուղևոր

pasta /ˈpæstə/ n մակարոնեղեն

path [pɑːθ] n արահետ

paw [pɔː] n թաթ

pay [peɪ] (past tense and past participle paid) v վճարել

pay a bill վճարել հաշիվը

peach [pi:tʃ] n դեղձ

peacock [ˈpi:kɔk] n սիրամարգ

pear /peə/ n տանձ

pearl [pɜːl] n մարգարիտ

peck [pek] n մեծ քանակություն

a peck of բազմաթիվ

pen [pen] n գրիչ

pen friend n նամակագրության ընկեր, նամակագրությամբ ծանոթ

pencil [pensl] n մատիտ

peninsula [pɪˈnɪnsjələ] n թերակղզի

people [ˈpiːpl] n ժողովուրդ, մարդիկ

pepper [pepə] n պղպեղ

perform [pəˈfɔːm] v ներկայացնել

perhaps [pəˈhæps] adv հավանաբար

pet [pet] n սիրելի (մարդ կամ կենդանի)

photograph [ˈfəʊtəgrɑːf] n լուսանկար

physics /ˈfɪzɪks/ n ֆիզիկա

piano [pjænoʊ] n դաշնամուր

pick [pɪk] v հավաքել, քաղել
pick up [pɪk ʌp] v բարձրացնել
(գետնից, հատակից)
picnic /ˈpɪknɪk/ n դաշտախնջույք
picture [pɪktʃə:] n նկար
pie [paɪ] n կարկանդակ
pig [pɪg] n խոզ
pillow [ˈpɪləʊ] n բարձ
pilot [ˈpaɪlət] n օդաչու
pineapple /ˈpaɪnˈæp(ə)l/ n
անանաս, արքայախնձոր
pink [pɪŋk] adj վարդագույն
pipe [paɪp] n ծխամորճ, շվի, խողովակ
plain [pleɪn] adj պարզ, ակնհայտ
plan [plæn] n 1. պլան, 2. ծրագիր
plane [pleɪn] n ինքնաթիռ
plant [plɑːnt] v տնկել (բույսեր)
plaster [ˈplɑːstə] n սվաղ, ծեփ
plate [pleɪt] n ափսե
play [pleɪ] v խաղալ
playground [ˈpleɪgraʊnd] n խաղահրապարակ
please [pliːz] v գոհացնել
pleased [pliːzd] adj գոհ
pleasure [ˈpleʒə] n հաճույք, բավականություն
plenty [ˈplenti] n լիառատություն
plenty of շատ
plum [plʌm] n սալոր
pocket [pɒkɪt] n գրպան
poem [ˈpəʊɪm] n բանաստեղծություն

poet [ˈpəʊɪt] n բանաստեղծ, պոետ
point¹ [pɔɪnt] n կետ
point² [pɔɪnt] v նշել, մատնանշել
pointer /ˈpɔɪntə/ n ցուցափայտ
policeman [pəˈliːsmən] n ստիկան
polish [ˈpɔːlɪʃ] v փայլեցնել
polite [pəˈlaɪt] adj քաղաքավարի
pomegranate /ˈpɒmɪ,grænət/ n
նուռ
pond [pɒnd] n լճակ, ավազան
pony [ˈpɒni] n պոնի
(կարճահասակ ցեղի ձի)
pool [puːl] n ջրավազան
poor [pʊə] adj աղքատ, չքավոր
the poor [pʊə] adj աղքատներ
(դասը)
popcorn [ˈpɒpkɔːn] n եգիպտացորենի բոված հատիկներ
(աղիբուդի)
popular [ˈpɒpjulə] adj
հանրաճանաչ, ծանոթ
pork /pɔːk/ n խոզի միս
porridge /ˈpɔːrɪdʒ/ n վարսակի
շիլա
portrait [ˈpɔːtrɪt] n նկար, դիմանկար
position [pəˈzɪʃn] n 1. տեղ, 2. դիրք,
3. վիճակ, դրություն
positive [ˈpɒzətɪv] adj դրական
post [pəʊst] v ուղարկել (նամակ)
postman [pəʊstmən] n փոստատար

potato [pə'teɪtəʊ] n կարտոֆիլ

pour [pɔː] v լցնել

practice ['præktɪs] n 1 պարապմունք, վարժանք. 2 սովորություն, ընդունված՝ սահմանված կարգ

practise ['præktɪs] v պրակտիկա ձեռք բերել, վարժվել, մարզվել

prefer [prɪ'fɜː] v 1. գերադասել, նախընտրել

present¹ /prez(ə)nt/ adj ներկա (որևէ տեղում)

present² /prɪ'zent/ v 1. հանձնել, տալ. 2. ներկայացնել

present³ /prez(ə)nt/ n նվեր

present ['prezənt] n 1. նվեր, 2. ներկա

primary ['praɪməri] adj հիմնական

prince [prɪns] n արքայազն

princess ['prɪnsɪz] n արքայադուստր

prison [prɪzn] n բանտ

prize [praɪz] n մրցանակ

win the prize մրցանակ, պարգև շահել

problem ['prɒbləm] n խնդիր, հարց

produce [prə'djuːs] v արտադրել, պատրաստել

programme ['prɒɡræm] n ծրագիր, պլան

promise ['prɒmɪs] v խոստանալ

proud [praʊd] adj հպարտ

prove [pruːv] v ապացուցել

pudding [pʊdɪŋ] n քաղցր ճաշատեսակ

pull [pʊl] v ձգել, քաշել

pullover ['pʊl'əʊvə] n պոլոկեր, սվիտեր

pumpkin ['pʌmpkɪn] n դդում

punish [pʌnɪʃ] v պատժել

puppy ['pʌpɪ] n շան ձագ

purple [pɜːpl] n 1. ծիրանագույն, 2. մուգ կարմիր գույն

purse [pɜːs] n քսակ, դրամապանակ

push [pʊʃ] v հրել

Q

quarter [kwɔːtə] n քառորդ

queen [kwiːn] n թագուհի

question [kwɛstʃn] n հարց

quiet [kwaɪət] adj հանգիստ, լուռ

quiz [kwɪz] n ստուգարք

R

rabbit ['ræbɪt] n ճագար

race [reɪs] n մրցավազք, մրցարշավ

radio ['reɪdɪəʊ] n ռադիո

railway ['reɪlweɪ] n երկաթուղի

rain¹ [reɪn] n անձրև

rain² [reɪn] v անձրևել

rainbow [ˈreɪnbəʊ] n ծիածան
raincoat [ˈreɪnkəʊt] n անձրևանոց
rainy /ˈreɪni/ adj անձրևային
raise [reɪz] v բարձրացնել
rat [ræt] n առնետ
reach [ri:tʃ] v հասնել
reaction [ri:ækʃn] n ռեակցիա, փոխազդեցություն
read [ri:d] v կարդալ
reading [ri:diŋ] n ընթերցանություն
ready [redɪ] adj պատրաստ
be ready պատրաստ լինել
real [riəl] adj իսկական, իրական
realise [ˈri:əlaɪz] v հասկանալ, ըմբռնել, գիտակցել
really [ri:li] adv իսկապես
reason [ri:zn] n պատճառ, փաստարկ, բացատրություն
receive [rɪˈsi:v] v 1. ստանալ, 2. ընդունել
recognise [ˈrekəɡnaɪz] v ճանաչել, իմանալ
record-player [ˈrekɔ:d pleɪ(r)ə] n ձայնագրիչ
red [red] adj կարմիր
refrigerator [reˈfrɪdʒəreɪtə] n սառնարան
relax [rɪˈlæks] v հանգստանալ
reply¹ [rɪplai] n պատասխան
reply² v պատասխանել
reporter [rɪˈpɔ:tə] n լրագրող, թղթակից

rest /rest/ v հանգստանալ, հանգիստ առնել
restaurant [ˈrestərɔ:ŋ] n ռեստորան
return¹ [rɪˈtə:n] n վերադարձ
return² [rɪˈtə:n] v վերադառնալ
revise [rɪˈvaɪz] v վերանայել
revision [rɪˈvɪʒn] n վերանայում
ribbon [ˈrɪbən] n ժապավեն
rice [raɪs] n բրինձ
rich [rɪtʃ] adj հարուստ
ride¹ [raɪd] n զբոսանք, ճանապարհորդություն
ride² [raɪd] (past tense rode; past participle ridden) v հեծնել
riding [raɪdɪŋ] n ձիավարություն
right [raɪt] adj 1. աջ, 2. ճիշտ, 3. ճշմարիտ
ring¹ [rɪŋ] n մատանի
ring² [rɪŋ] (past tense rang; past participle rung) v զանգահարել
ripe [raɪp] adj հասած
rise [raɪz] (past tense rose; past participle risen) v բարձրանալ
river [ˈrɪvə] n գետ
road [ˈrəʊd] n ճանապարհ
roast¹ /rəʊst/ v տապակել ջեռուցում
roast² /rəʊst/ adj տապակած. roast beef
rob [rɒb] v կողոպտել, թալանել
robber [rɒbə] n կողոպտիչ

robot [ˈroubɒt] n ռոբոտ,
մարդ-մեքենա
rocket [ˈrɒkɪt] n հրթիռ
roll¹ [rɔʊl] v փաթաթել, գլորել
roll² [rɔʊl] n բուլկի, կլոր հացիկ
roof [ru:f] n տանիք
root [ru:t] n արմատ
rope [roup] n պարան
round [raund] adj կլոր
round [raund] prep ?????????
rub [rʌb] v շփել
rubber [ˈrʌbə] n ռետիկ
ruby [ˈruːbi] n սուտակ
rule [ru:l] n կանոն
ruler [ru:lə] n քանոն
run [rʌn] (past tense ran; past participle run) v վազել
running [rʌnɪŋ] n վազք

S

sack [sæk] n տոպրակ, պարկ
sad [sæd] adj տխուր
safe [seɪf] adj ապահով
sailor [ˈseɪlə] n նավաստի
salad [ˈsæləd] n սալաթ
sale [seɪl] n վաճառք
salesman [ˈseɪlzmən] n վաճառող
salespeople [ˈseɪlzpi:pl] n վաճառողներ
salt [sɔ:lt] n աղ
same [seɪm] adj նույն, միևնույն

sandal [sændl] n սանդալ
(ոտնաման)
sandwich [ˈsænwɪdʒ] n սենդվիչ,
բուտերբրոդ
sauce [sɔ:s] n սոուս
saucepan [ˈsɔ:spən] n կաթսա
saucer [ˈsɔ:sə] n պնակ
sausage [ˈsɔ:sɪdʒ] n երշիկ,
նրբերշիկ
save [seɪv] v 1. փրկել, 2. խնայել
saw [sɔ:] n սղոց
say [seɪ] (past tense and past participle said) v ասել
scale [skeɪl] n կշեռք
scare [skeə] v վախեցնել,
սարսափեցնել
scared [skeəd] adj վախեցած
scarf [ska:f] n շարֆ
school [sku:l] n դպրոց
science [saɪəns] n գիտություն
scissors [ˈsi:zəz] n մկրատ
scrambled eggs /,skræmb(ə)ld
ˈegz/ n [pl] ձվածեղ
scream [skri:m] v ճչալ, գոռալ
screw [skru:] n պտուտակ
scrub /skrʌb/ v խոզանակով
մաքրել
sea [si:] n ծով
search [ˈsə:tʃ] v փնտրել
seaside [si:saɪd] n ծովափ, ծովեզր
season [ˈsi:zən] n տարվա
եղանակ

second [ˈsekənd] n վայրկյան

second num երկրորդ

secret [ˈsi:kri:t] n գաղտնիք

see [si:] (past tense saw; past participle seen) v տեսնել

seed [si:d] n սերմ

seem [si:m] v թվալ

seize [ˈsi:z] v բռնել, ճանկել

sell [sel] (past tense and past participle sold) v վաճառել

send [send] (past tense and past participle sent) v ուղարկել

sentence [ˈsentəns] n
նախադասություն

serious [ˈsɪəriəs] adj լուրջ,
ծանրակշիռ

servant [ˈsɜ:vənt] n ծառա

serve [sɜ:v] v 1. ծառայել, 2.
մատուցել, սպասարկել

set off [set] v
ճանապարհորդության մեկնել

seven [sevən] num յոթ

seventeen [sevənˈti:n] num
տասնյոթ

seventy [ˈsevntɪ] num
յոթանասուն

several [ˈsevrəl] pron մի քանի

sew [sou] (past tense sewed; past participle sewn) v կարել

shame [ˈʃeɪm] n ամոթ, ամոթի
զգացում

shape [ʃeɪp] n ձև

share [ʃeə] v կիսել

sharp [ʃɑ:p] adj սուր

sheep [ʃi:p] n ոչխար

sheet [ʃi:t] n սավան

shield [ʃi:ld] n վահան

shine [ʃaɪn] (past tense and past participle shone) v փայլել, շողալ

shining [ˈʃaɪnɪŋ] adj փայլուն,
շողշողուն, պայծառ

ship [ʃɪp] n նավ

shirt [ʃɜ:t] n վերնաշապիկ

shiver [ˈʃɪvə] v դողալ

shoe [ʃu:] n կոշիկ

shoot [ʃu:t] (past tense and past participle shot) v կրակել, արձակել
(հրացանով և այլն)

shooting [ˈʃu:tɪŋ] n հրաձգություն

shop [ʃɒp] n խանութ

shop-assistant [ʃɒpəˈsɪstənt] n
գործակատար

shopkeeper [ˈʃɒpkɪ:pə] n
խանութպան

shopping [ˈʃɒpɪŋ] n

do shopping գնումներ անել

go shopping գնալ գնումներ
անելու

short [ʃɔ:t] adj կարճ

shorts [ʃɔ:ts] n կարճ
անդրավարտիք

shoulder [ˈʃouldə] n ուս

shout [ʃaʊt] v գոռալ, բղավել (**at**),
բարձրաձայն ասել (**to**)

shower [ˈʃaʊə] n ցնցուղ
have a shower ցնցուղ ընդունել
shut [ʃʌt] (past tense and past participle shut) v փակել
sick [sɪk] adj հիվանդ
side [saɪd] n կողմ
sight [saɪt] n 1. տեսողություն, 2. տեսադաշտ
sign [saɪn] n նշան
silence [ˈsaɪləns] n լռություն, խստադուրություն
silly [ˈsɪlɪ] adj հիմար
silver [ˈsɪlvə] n արծաթ
sincere [sɪnˈsɪə] adj անկեղծ
sincerely [sɪnˈsɪəli] adv անկեղծորեն
sing [sɪŋ] (past tense sang; past participle sung) v երգել
singer [ˈsɪŋə] n երգիչ, երգչուհի
sink /sɪŋk/ n լվացարան
sister [ˈsɪstə] n քույր
sit [sɪt] (past tense and past participle sat) v նստել
situated [ˈsɪtʃueɪtɪd] adj տեղավորված, տեղադրված
size [saɪz] n չափ, մեծություն
skate [skeɪt] v չմուշկով սահել
sketch /sketʃ/ n էսքիզ, ուրվանկար
ski [ˈski] v դահուկով սահել
skip [skɪp] v ցատկոտել
skirt [skɜːt] n կիսաշորջագեստ

sleep [sli:p] (past tense and past participle slept) v քնել
slide [slaɪd] (past tense and past participle slid) v սահել
slip¹ [slɪp] n սահում
slip² [slɪp] v սահել
slipper [ˈslɪpə] n հողաթափ
slow [sləʊ] adj դանդաղ
small [smɔːl] adj փոքր
smart [smɑːt] adj խելացի
smell [smel] n հոտ
smile [smaɪl] n ժպիտ
smoke¹ [sməʊk] n ծուխ
smoke² [sməʊk] v ծխել
snack /snæk/ n թեթև՝ հապճեպ ուտելիք
snail [sneɪl] n խխունջ
snake [sneɪk] n օձ
snap [snæp] v շրխկացնել
snow [snəʊ] n ձյուն
snowy /ˈsnəʊi/ adj ձնառատ, ձյունաշատ
so [səʊ] adv 1. այսպես, այդպես, 2. այնքան՝ այնպես
soap [səʊp] n օճառ
sock [sɒk] n կիսագուլպա
soft [sɒft] adj փափուկ
soldier [ˈsouldʒə] n զինվոր
son [sʌn] n որդի
soon [suːn] adv շուտով
sorry [sɔːri] adj ցավով, ափսոսանքով լի

sound¹ [saund] n հնչյուն
sound² [saund] v հնչել
soup [su:p] n սպուր
spaghetti [spə'geti] n սպագետի
(մակարոն)
speak [spi:k] (past tense spoke; past
participle spoken) v խոսել, ասել,
գրուցել
special ['speʃəl] adj հատուկ,
առանձնահատուկ
spend [spend] (past tense and past
participle spent) v 1. անցկացնել 2.
ծախսել
spice [spais] n համեմունք
spoon [spu:n] n գդալ
sport [spɔ:t] n սպորտ
spring [sprɪŋ] n գարուն
square [skwɛə] adj քառակուսի
square [skwɛə] n հրապարակ
squirrel ['skwɪrəl] n սկյուռ
stairs [steəz] n աստիճաններ
stamp [stæmp] n նամականիշ
stand [stænd] (past tense and past
participle stood) v կանգնել
star [sta:] n աստղ
start [start] v սկսել
statement ['steɪtmənt] n
հաղորդում, հայտարարություն
station ['steɪʃən] n կայարան
stay [steɪ] (**at home**) v մնալ
տանը
stay up late ուշ պառկել քնելու

steal [sti:l] v գողանալ
steak /steɪk/ n բիֆշտեքս
step ['step] n քայլ
step on կոխ տալ, ոտքը մի բանի
վրա դնել
make a steps քայլեր անել
stick [stɪk] n փայտիկ
still [stɪl] adv դեռ, մինչև այժմ, 2.
այնուամենայնիվ, սակայն
stocking ['stɔ:kɪŋ] n գուլպա
stone [stoun] n քար
store [stɔ:] n խանութ
storey /'stɔ:ri/ n հարկ (շենքի)
story ['stɔ:ri] n պատմվածք,
պատմություն
stove [stouv] n վառարան
strange ['streɪndʒ] adj
տարօրինակ
stranger ['streɪndʒə] n անծանոթ,
օտարական
strainer /'streɪnə/ n քամիչ,
փլավքամիչ
strawberry /'strɔ:b(ə)ri/ n ելակ
stream [stri:m] n հոսանք
street [stri:t] n փողոց
study ['stʌdi] v 1. ուսումնասիրել,
զննել, 2. սովորել
stupid ['stju:pɪd] adj բթամիտ,
հիմար
subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ n առարկա
sudden ['sʌdn] adj հանկարծակի

suddenly [ˈsʌdnli] adv հանկարծ, հանկարծակի
sugar [ˈʃʊgə] n շաքար
suitcase [ˈsju:tkeɪs] n ճամպրուկ
summer [ˈsʌmə] n ամառ
sums [sʌmz] n թվաբանական գործողություն
sun [sʌn] n արև
sunny [ˈsʌni] adj արևոտ, պայծառ
sunrise [ˈsʌnraɪz] n արևածագ
sunshine /ˈsʌn ˌʃaɪn/ n արևի լույս՝ շող
supper [ˈsʌpə] n ընթրիք
supply [səˈplaɪ] n 1. պաշար, 2. pl. մթերք
sure [ʃʊə] adj համոզված
be sure համոզված լինել
surprise¹ [səˈpraɪz] n զարմանք, անակնկալ
surprise² [səˈpraɪz] v զարմացնել
in surprise զարմանքով
sweater [ˈswetə] n սվիտեր
sweet [swi:t] adj քաղցր
sweets [swi:ts] n քաղցրավենիք, քաղցրեղեն
swim /swɪm/ (past tense swam; past participle swum) v լողալ, լող տալ
swimming [ˈswɪmɪŋ] n լող
swimming-pool [ˈswɪmɪŋˈpu:l] n լողավազան
switch on [swɪtʃɔn] v միացնել
sword [sɔ:d] n թուր

T

table [teɪbl] n սեղան
tadpole [ˈtædpəʊl] n շերեփուկ
tail [teɪl] n պոչ
take [teɪk] (past tense took; past participle taken) v վերցնել, առնել
take [teɪk] **off** v 1. հանել 2. թռչել, օդ բարձրանալ
take part in [teɪk pa:t] v մասնակցել
tale [teɪl] n պատմվածք, պատմություն, հեքիաթ
talk [tɔ:k] v զրուցել
tall [tɔ:l] adj բարձրահասակ
tangerine /ˌtændʒəˈri:n/ n [C] մանդարին
tap [tæp] n 1 ծորակ, փական. 2 թեթև թխկոց, բախոց
tape-recorder [ˈteɪprɪkɔ:də] n մագնիսոֆոն
task [tɑ:sk] n առաջադրանք, հանձնարարություն
taste [teɪst] n համ
tasty [teɪsti] adj համեղ, համով
tea [ti:] n թեյ
teach [ti:tʃ] (past tense and past participle taught) v սովորեցնել, դասավանդել
teacher [ˈti:tʃə] n ուսուցիչ
teapot [ˈti:pɒt] n թեյաման
teaspoon [ˈti:spu:n] n թեյի գդալ

technical [ˈteknɪkəl] adj
տեխնիկական
teenager [ˈtiːneɪdʒə] n պատանի,
դեռահաս
telephone [ˈtelɪfəʊn] n հեռախոս
ten [ten] num տասը
tennis [ˈtenɪs] n թենիս
terrible [ˈterəbl̩] adj սարսափելի,
սուկալի
test¹ [test] n ստուգում,
փորձարկում
test² [test] v ստուգել
textbook /ˈtekst.bʊk/ n
դասագիրք
thief [θiːf] n գող
thin [θɪn] adj բարակ, նիհար
thing [θɪŋ] n իր, առարկա
think [θɪŋk] (past tense and past
participle thought) v մտածել
thirsty [ˈθɜːsti] adj ծարավ
thirteen [ˈθɜːtiːn] num տասներեք
thirty [ˈθɜːtri] num երեսուն
though [ðəʊ] conj չնայած
three [θriː] num երեք
through [θruː] prep միջով,
միջոցով
throw [θrou] (past tense threw; past
participle thrown) v նետել, շարժել
thumb [θʌm] n բթամատ
ticket [ˈtiːkɪt] n տոմս
tie¹ [taɪ] n փողկապ
tie² [taɪ] v կապել

tiger [taɪgə] n վագր
till [tɪl] prep մինչև
time [taɪm] adj ժամանակ
tiny [ˈtaɪni] adj շատ փոքր, պստիկ
tired [ˈtaɪəd] adj հոգնած
remember [rɪˈmembə] v հիշել,
մտաբերել
toast [təʊst] n 1. բոված հացի
կտոր՝ շերտ, 2. կենաց
today [təˈdeɪ] adv այսօր
toe [təʊ] n ոտքի մատ
together [təˈgeðə] adv միասին,
միատեղ
toilet [ˈtɔɪlɪt] n գուգարան
tomato [təˈmɑːtəʊ] n պոմիդոր,
լոլիկ
tomorrow [təˈmɔːrəʊ] n վաղը
tongue [tʌŋ] n լեզու
too [tuː] adv 1. չափազանց, 2.
նույնպես
tooth [tuːθ] n ատամ
toothbrush [ˈtuːθbrʌʃ] n ատամի
խոզանակ
toothpaste [ˈtuːθpeɪst] n ատամի
մածուկ
top [tɒp] n գագաթ
touch [tʌtʃ] v շոշափել, դիպչել,
ձեռք տալ, հպվել
tournament [ˈtuənəmənt] n մրցա-
խաղ
towards [təːdz, təˈwɔːdz] prep
դեպի, ուղղությամբ, 2. հանդեպ,
նկատմամբ

towel [ˈtauəl] n սրբիչ
town [taʊn] n քաղաք
toy [tɔɪ] n խաղալիք
toyshop [ˈtɔɪʃɒp] n խաղալիքի
խանութ
trade [ˈtreɪd] n առևտուր
traffic [ˈtræfɪk] n երթևեկություն
train¹ [treɪn] n գնացք
train² [treɪn] v մարզել, վարժեցնել
trained [treɪnd] adj մարզված
trainer [ˈtreɪnə] n մարզիչ, վարժեց-
նող
transportation [ˌtrænsˈpɔːteɪʃn]
n փոխադրում, տեղափոխում,
փոխադրամիջոց
travel¹ [trævl] n
ճանապարհորդություն
travel² [trævl] v ճանապարհորդել
travelling [trævlɪŋ] n
ճանապարհորդություն
tray [treɪ] n սկուտեղ
tree [triː] n ծառ
trick [trɪk] n խորամանկություն,
խորամանկ արարք
play a trick գլխին խաղ խաղալ,
խաբել
trip [trɪp] n կարճատև ճանապար-
հորդություն
trouble [ˈtrʌbl] n անհանգստու-
թյուն
trousers [ˈtraʊzəz] n անդրա-
վարտիք

true [truː] adj ճիշտ, ճշմարիտ
truth [truθ] n ճշմարտություն
try [traɪ] v փորձել
turkey [ˈtɜːki] n հնդկահավ
turn [tɜːn] v պտտ(վ)ել, թեք(վ)ել,
շրջ(վ)ել.
turn round [tɜːn] v շրջվել
twelve [twelv] num տասներկու
twenty [ˈtwenti] num քսան
twins [twɪnz] n երկվորյակներ
two [tuː] num երկու

U

ugly [ˈʌɡli] adj գարշելի, սոգեղ
umbrella [ʌmˈbrelə] n հովանոց
uncle [ˈʌŋkl] n քեռի, հորեղբայր
under [ʌndə] prep տակ
underground [ˈʌndəgraʊnd] n
մետրո
understand [ʌndəˈstænd] (past
tense and past participle understood) v
հասկանալ
uniform [ˈjuːnɪfɔːm] n
համագոյես
unit [ˈjuːnɪt] n միավոր
unknown [ˈʌnˈnəʊn] անհայտ, ոչ
հայտնի, անծանոթ
unusual [ʌnˈjuːʒʊəl] adj անսովոր,
արտասովոր
upper [ˈʌpə] վերին, վերևի
upset [ˈʌpˈset] adj
անհանգստացած, հուզված

upstairs [ˈʌpstɛəz] n վերին հարկում
use [ju:z] v օգտագործել, կիրառել
useful [ˈju:sf(u)l] adj օգտակար, պիտանի
usual [ju:ʒuəl] adj սովորական
usually [ˈju:ʒuəl] adv սովորաբար

V

vacation [vəˈkeɪʃn] n արձակուրդ
valley [ˈvæli] n հովիտ
van [væn] n վագոն, ֆուրգոն
vase [va:z, veɪz] n ծաղկաման
vegetable [ˈvedʒɪtəbl] n բանջարեղեն
very [ˈveri] adv շատ, սաստիկ
village [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] n գյուղ
visit¹ [vɪzɪt] n այցելություն
visit² [vɪzɪt] v այցելել
voice [vɔɪs] n ձայն
volleyball [ˈvɒlɪbɔ:l] n վոլեյբոլ

W

wait [weɪt] v սպասել
waiter [weɪtə] n մատուցող
wake [weɪk] (past tense woke; past participle woken) **up** v արթնանալ, գարթնել
walk [wɔ:k] v քայլել
wall [wɔ:l] n պատ

want [wɔnt] v ցանկանալ, ուզենալ
wardrobe [ˈwɔ:droub] n զգեստապահարան
warm [wɔ:m] adj տաք
wash [wɔʃ] v լվանալ
watch¹ [wɔ:tʃ] n ձեռքի ժամացույց
watch² [wɔ:tʃ] v դիտել, նայել
water¹ [wɔ:tə] v ջրել
water² [wɔ:tə] n ջուր
waterfall [ˈwɔ:təfɔ:l] n ջրվեժ
watermelon /ˈwɔ:tə,melən/ n ձմերուկ
way [weɪ] n ճանապարհ, ուղի
wear [weə] (past tense wore; past participle worn) v հագնել, կրել
weather [weðə] n եղանակ
week [wi:k] n շաբաթ
weekend /,wi:kˈend/ n ուիքենդ, հանգստյան օրեր (շաբաթ, կիրակի)
weigh [weɪ] v կշռել
well [wel] adv լավ
well [wel] n ջրհոր
wet [wet] adj խոնավ
whenever [wenevə] adv ամեն անգամ, երբ; հենց որ
where [weə] pron 1. ուր, 2. որտեղ
which [wɪtʃ] pron որ
whistle¹ [wɪsl] n սուլոց
whistle² [wɪsl] v սուլել
white [waɪt] adj սպիտակ
whole [houl] n ամբողջ, լրիվ

whom [hu:m] pron ում
(օբյեկտային հոլով)
whose [hu:z] pron ում, որի, որոնց
why [wai] pron ինչու, ինչի համար
wife [waɪf] n կին (ամուսին)
wild /waɪld/ adj վայրի (կենդանի, բույս)
willing [wɪlɪŋ] adj (սիրով)
պատրաստ (մի բան անելու),
հոժարակամ
win [wɪn] (past tense and past participle won) v հաղթել
wind [waɪnd] n քամի
window [ˈwɪndəʊ] n պատուհան
windy [ˈwaɪndɪ] adj քամոտ
wine [waɪn] n գինի
wing [wɪŋ] n թև
winner [ˈwɪnə] n հաղթանակող,
հաղթող, շահող
winter [ˈwɪntə] n ձմեռ
wise [waɪz] adj 1. իմաստուն, 2.
խոհեմ
wish¹ [wɪʃ] n ցանկություն
wish² [wɪʃ] v ցանկանալ
without [waɪðaʊt] prep առանց
wolf [wʊlf] n գայլ
woman [wʊmən] n կին
wonder¹ [ˈwʌndə] n զարմանք

wonder² [wʌndə] v զարմանալ
wonderful [ˈwʌndəfʊl] adj
հիանալի, հրաշալի
wood [wʊd] n 1. անտառ, 2. փայտ
wool [wu:l] n բուրդ
work¹ [wɜ:k] n աշխատանք
work² [wɜ:k] v աշխատել
worker [wɜ:kə] n բանվոր
world [wɜ:ld] n աշխարհ
worried [ˈwʌrɪd] adj
անհանգստացած
worry [ˈwʌrɪ] v անհանգստացնել
write [raɪt] (past tense wrote; past participle written) v գրել
wrong [rɒŋ] adj սխալ

Y

year [jɜ:] n տարի
yellow [ˈjeləʊ] adj դեղին
yesterday [ˈjestədi] adv երեկ
yoghurt [ˈjɔʊgə:t] n մածուն
young [jʌŋ] adj երիտասարդ

Z

zebra [ˈzi:brə] n զեբր
zoo [zu:] n կենդանաբանական
այգի

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ԳԱՄՊԱՐՅԱՆ ԳԱՅԱՆԵ
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ՔԱՋԲԵՐՈՒՆԻ ՀԱՍՄԻԿ

Անգլերեն 6

Հանրակրթական դպրոցի 6-րդ դասարանի դասագիրք

«Մակմիլան-Արմենիա» հրատարակչություն,
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