

LUSINE GRIGORYAN

# English 5

ՀԱՆՐԱԿՐԹԱԿԱՆ ԴՊՐՈՑԻ  
5-ՐԴ ԴԱՍԱՐԱՆԻ ԴԱՍԱԳԻՐՔ



ԶԱՆԳԱԿ  
ՀՐԱՏԱՐԱԿՉՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ



# UNIT 1

## Tell me about yourself

### Hello

#### Greeting People

Hello!

Hi!

How are you?



**WORD**  
shop

#### Introducing People

Let me introduce myself.

How do you do?

Nice to meet you.

#### Parting

See you.

See you soon.

See you later.

#### Gratitude

Thank you.

You're welcome.

My pleasure.

*First name*

*Surname /Last name*

*Date of birth (He was born in 1996)*

*Place of birth (I was born in Yerevan)*

*Address*

*Telephone number*

*Age*

*Appearance*

#### Requesting

May I come in?

May I go out?

#### Apologizing

Sorry.

Sorry, I'm late.

*Remember*



When you first meet someone say, **"It's nice to meet you"**.

(հաճելի է ծանոթանալ)

For future meetings say, **"It's nice to see you again"**.

(ուրախ եմ, որ Ձեզ նորից հանդիպեցի)

**How do you do?** is not a question. (ողջույն՝ ծանոթանալիս)

It is another, very formal way of saying "Hello." It is also very British. We only really use it the first time we meet someone.

The correct response is; **"I'm pleased to meet you"**.

or **"How do you do"** or just **"Hello"**.

**How are you?** is a question. (ինչպե՞ս եք)

A polite response is **"I'm fine thanks. And you?"** (լավ եմ, իսկ դուք)

**1. Listen and learn how to reply.**  
**Where's the stress? Up or Down?**

**LISTENING**  
**SPOT**

*Hello, Mike. I'm glad to meet you. How are you?*  
*Hi, how are you?*  
*I am fine.*  
*Thank you for your help. That was very kind of you.*  
*Thanks a lot.*  
*Tom, \*I'd like to introduce my friend Vardan.*  
*Fine thanks, Ann. Nice to see you again.*  
*Very well, thanks. How are you?*  
*You're welcome.*  
*My pleasure.*  
*Oh, hello. How do you do?*  
*How do you do?*

**2. Match the questions with the answers.**

**What do you say?**

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. When you want to know about someone's health. | a. Sorry, I'm late.     |
| 2. When you answer the question "How are you?"   | b. Nice to meet you.    |
| 3. If you are late for the lesson.               | c. How do you do?       |
| 4. If someone thanks you.                        | d. How are you?         |
| 5. If your friend introduces you to someone.     | e. I'm fine, thank you. |
|  | f. You're welcome.      |

\* I'd like= I would like - ես կցանկանայի



### 3. Choose the correct answer.

**1. Good morning.**

- a. Hello.
- b. Good afternoon.
- c. Good morning.

**2. How do you do?**

- a. How do you do?
- b. Fine thanks.
- c. I don't know.

**3. Nice to meet you.**

- a. Nice to meet you to.
- b. Nice to meet you two.
- c. Nice to meet you too.

**4. May I sit here?**

- a. Yes, you are.
- b. Sorry. No. This seat is busy.
- c. Yes, please.

**5. Thank you very much.**

- a. Please do.
- b. Not mention it.
- c. You're welcome.

**6. Goodbye**

- a. Goodbye. See you yesterday.
- b. Very good
- c. Goodbye

**7. \_\_\_ is his name?**

- a. What
- b. Which
- c. How

**8. \_\_\_ nationality are you?**

- a. What
- b. Which
- c. How

**9. When's your birthday?**

- a. November two.
- b. November twice.
- c. November second.

**10. Where are you from?**

- a. Yerevan.
- b. 1982.
- c. At school.

### 4. Can you match the expressions with the responses?

1. How are you?

2. How do you do?

3. Good night!

4. Thank you very much.

5. Hello, I'm David.

6. Hello, Jessica!

7. See you tomorrow!

a. You're welcome.

b. Hi, Jane!

c. Bye!

d. Good night!

e. How do you do?

f. Fine, thanks.

g. Nice to meet you, David.

## 5. What do you reply if someone says?

How are you? \_\_\_\_\_  
Thank you for your help. \_\_\_\_\_  
See you later. \_\_\_\_\_  
May I come in? \_\_\_\_\_  
Nice to meet you. \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Listen and repeat. Where's the stress? Up or Down?

## LISTENING SPOT



- A. Thanks a lot.
- B. Are you coming?
- A. We had a great dinner.

## 7. Study the example below. Fill in the form and talk about yourself.

|                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Name                  | <i>Aram</i>                |
| Surname               | <i>Valesyan</i>            |
| Age                   | <i>12</i>                  |
| Date of birth         | <i>20.04.1995</i>          |
| Place of birth        | <i>Yerevan</i>             |
| <i>Family members</i> |                            |
| Father                | <i>Mr. Valesyan</i>        |
| Mother                | <i>Mrs. Valesyan</i>       |
| Brothers/sisters      | <i>Lilit</i>               |
| Appearance            | <i>blond, blue eyes</i>    |
| Address               | <i>40 Moskovyan street</i> |
| Telephone number      | <i>587767</i>              |

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Name                  | _____ |
| Surname               | _____ |
| Age                   | _____ |
| Date of birth         | _____ |
| Place of birth        | _____ |
| <i>Family members</i> |       |
| Father                | _____ |
| Mother                | _____ |
| Brothers/sisters      | _____ |
| Appearance            | _____ |
| Address               | _____ |
| Telephone number      | _____ |



**In English first say the name and then the surname.**  
e.g. Aram Grigoryan

First name + surname      Mr.      + surname  
    Mrs.      /  
    Miss    /  
    Ms.    /

Mr. — պարոն՝ e.g. Mr. Black

Mrs. — տիկին՝ Mrs. Black (ամուսնացած կին)

Miss — օրիորդ՝ Miss Black (չամուսնացած կին)

Ms. — [mz]՝ Ms. Black (երես հայտնի չէ կինը ամուսնացած է, թե ոչ)

**8. Put Mr., Mrs., Miss, Ms. before the surnames under the photos.**



\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Black



Their granddaughter \_\_\_\_\_ Black



A young lady \_\_\_\_\_ Torosyan

### 1. Study the words

|                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| greedy - ժլատ             | to play a trick - կարասկ անել, |
| pie - կարկանդակ           | գլխին խաղ խաղալ                |
| selfish - եսասեր          | soap - օճառ                    |
| to sink - խորփակվել       | to pull out - դուրս բաշել      |
| tummy ache - սրամոքսի ցավ | to swallow - կուլ փալ          |

## Talking points

1. How do you imagine a greedy or selfish person?
2. Do you have greedy or selfish friends?
3. Are you selfish?
4. The greedy hippo is eating everything, and the other animals are angry. How can they stop the hippo eating all their food?



### THE GREEDY HIPPO

There was a greedy hippo. He ate everything in sight. From cheese to peas, chips and cake. Hippo was selfish. He ate everybody's food – the cat's, the dog's, the cow's. One morning after breakfast he jumped into the lake and couldn't get out. That was a big mistake. The hippo began to shout.

“Help, please, I'm sinking. Pull me out.”

The animals pulled and pulled as hard as they could and pulled him out. The hippo ran past all the animals and ate everything on their table. The animals were angry and decided to play a trick on him. They made a pie from fish and soap.

“We have made a pie especially for you.”

“Thanks,” he said, “I'll eat it now.”

Hippo swallowed the special pie and went back into the lake. He felt sick. He had a tummy ache. The cooks were happy. Hippo learnt his lesson and left the town.

## 2. Fill the gaps with the verbs from the box.

ran   jumped   pulled   made   learnt   was   ate   swallowed

1. The greedy hippo \_\_\_\_\_ a selfish animal.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ the cat's food, the dog's food and the cow's food too.
3. One morning he \_\_\_\_\_ into the lake.
4. The cat, the dog and the cow \_\_\_\_\_ him out.
5. Hippo \_\_\_\_\_ past them and ate everything on their table.
6. The animals were very angry and they \_\_\_\_\_ him a pie from fish and soap.
7. Hippo \_\_\_\_\_ the pie. Oh no! He had a tummy ache.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ his lesson and left the town. Bye, greedy Hippo!

## 3. Describe the key points of the story by asking **W** questions.

### *The 5 W's*

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>Who?</b>   |  |
| <b>When?</b>  |  |
| <b>Where?</b> |  |
| <b>What?</b>  |  |
| <b>Why?</b>   |  |

## 4. The animals make a horrible pie for Hippo - fish and soap! Imagine that you are one of the animals in the story and you have to make something horrible. Can you invent a horrible recipe?

1. Draw the ingredients (the things) that you are going to put into the stuff (what you are going to make).
2. Write the names of the ingredients in English.
3. How long will you cook the ingredients?
4. What's the name of your recipe?

# B My Friends

## Remember

Have = have got  
I've = I have  
I've got = I have got

He/ she's got ... (blue/green/ brown) eyes.  
His/ her... (hair/ eyes/nose)... is/are ... (green/blue/ brown/ red).

### 1. Read the descriptions of Lizzie, John and David. Then write about your best friend.

My friend Lizzie has got green eyes. She's got brown, curly hair and small ears. Her face is pink.

My friend David has got short, black wavy hair. His eyes are brown. He has got small ears and he wears glasses.

My friend John has got blue eyes and very short, blond straight hair. He has got big ears and a big red nose.



*My best friend has got*

---

---

---

---

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## 2. Listen and learn the rhyme.



## MAKE NEW FRIENDS



Make new friends,  
But keep the old.  
One is silver,  
And the other gold,

A circle is round,  
It has no end.  
That's how long,  
I will be your friend.

A fire burns bright,  
It warms the heart.  
We've been friends,  
From the very start.

You have one hand,  
I have the other.  
Put them together,  
We have each other.

Silver is precious,  
Gold is too.  
I am precious,  
And so are you.

You help me,  
And I'll help you.  
And together,  
We will see it through.

The sky is blue,  
The Earth is green.  
I can help,  
To keep it clean.

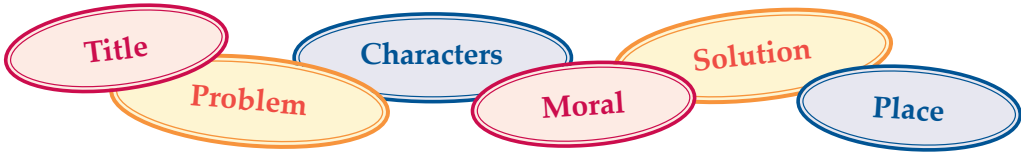
Across the land,  
Across the sea.  
Friends forever,  
We will always be.

## 1. Study the words.

to hunt - որսալ      to forgive - ներել  
trap - ծուղակ      worthwhile - գնահատելի, արժանի

## 2. Read and summarize the story. Speak about the title, place, characters, problem, solution and the moral of the story.

### THE LION AND THE MOUSE



One day a Lion lay asleep in the jungle. A tiny Mouse was playing in the grass and ran into the Lion. The Lion awoke with a loud roar. The great beast was about to open his huge jaws to swallow the tiny creature when the frightened Mouse cried “O King, forgive me this time, I shall never forget



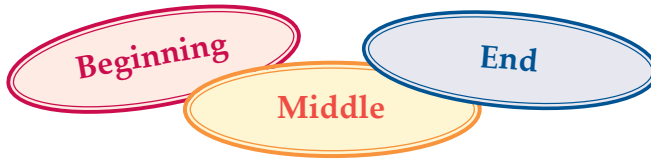
your kindness.” The Lion began to laugh, and he laughed and laughed. “How could a tiny creature like you ever do anything for me? And he shook with laughter. “Oh well,” said the Lion and looked down at the frightened Mouse.” He took his paw off the poor little Mouse and the Mouse quickly ran away. Some time after this the Lion who was hunting for some food in the jungle fell into the trap. He roared trying to free himself and thought he could never escape. The tiny Mouse heard the Lion’s roars. “That may be the Lion who once freed me,” he thought, and he ran to see whether he could help. “Stop, stop! You must not roar,” the Mouse said to the Lion, “If you make so much noise, the hunters will hear you. I’ll get you out of this trap.” With his sharp little teeth the Mouse chewed the ropes and freed the Lion. “Thank you, good Mouse,” said the Lion gently. “You helped me, though you are so little. I see now that kindness is always worthwhile.”

Moral of the story: Even the strong sometimes need the friendship of the weak.

Friends come in all sizes.



3. Write the summary of the story.



**WRITING**  
**SPOT**



**SIMILES**

A simile is a way of describing something by comparing it to something else, often using the word “like” or “as.” For example, “He is as brave as a lion.” The word simile is pronounced SIM-il-ee.

4. Use the similes below to make sentences. Compare two things using “like” or “as”.

busy as a bee      free as a bird      silly as a goose      sweet as honey  
wise as an owl      cold as a fish      brave as a lion      tall as a tree  
sleep like a baby      run like the wind

5. Listen and learn the song  
**Everything At Once** by Lenka,  
an Australian singer-songwriter.

**LISTENING**  
**SPOT**

6. Listen and repeat.

Pronounce relative, but relation.  
And say creature, but creation.

7. Match the syllables. Make and write new words.

kind      ship  
friend      ness  
sleep      self  
him      ing  
quick      er  
hunt      ly



1. Choose the correct question word.

1. - \_\_\_\_\_ is that?

- That's my mother.

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where

2. - \_\_\_\_\_ is she going?

- She's going home.

- a. What
- b. When
- c. Where

3. - \_\_\_\_\_ does he live?

- He lives in Armenia.

- a. Where
- b. Who
- c. What

4. - \_\_\_\_\_ do you love?

- I love my mother.

- a. What
- b. Who(m)
- c. Where

5. - \_\_\_\_\_ were you born?

- I was born in 2005.

- a. Where
- b. When
- c. What

6. - \_\_\_\_\_ can he do?

- He can cook very tasty.

- a. Who(m)
- b. When
- c. What

7. - \_\_\_\_\_ do you sleep?

- I sleep in the bedroom.

- a. When
- b. What
- c. Where
- d. Why

8. \_\_\_\_\_ friendly are you?

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is selfish in your family?

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is friendship?

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

11. \_\_\_\_\_ aren't you going to that party?

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When

12. - \_\_\_\_\_ is this lady?

- She's my favourite teacher.

- a. What
- b. Who
- c. Where
- d. Why
- e. When
- f. How

13. - \_\_\_\_\_ car is this?

- It is my father's car.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| a. What  | d. Why   |
| b. Who   | e. When  |
| c. Where | f. Whose |

15. - \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to school?

- By bus.

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| a. What  | d. Why  |
| b. Who   | e. When |
| c. Where | f. How  |

14. - \_\_\_\_\_ time is it now?

- It's seven o'clock.

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| a. What  | d. Why  |
| b. Whose | e. When |
| c. Where |         |

16. - \_\_\_\_\_ are you late?

- Because I missed my bus.

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| a. Where | c. When |
| b. Why   | d. How  |

## 2. Match the questions with the answers.

- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Where is your house?         | a. because I'm sick.     |
| 2. How are you?                 | b. spaghetti.            |
| 3. When is the school party?    | c. on Mashtotz Avenue.   |
| 4. Why are you home today?      | d. I'm great, thank you. |
| 5. Who is your best friend?     | e. Anna                  |
| 6. What is your favourite food? | f. on July 15th          |

## 3. Make questions from the words below. Example is provided.

does get up morning When Vardan in the?

*When does Vardan get up in the morning?*

1. got Have a dog you?
2. old your How father is?
3. your When birthday is brother's?
4. grandmother's What name is your?
5. you are from Where?
6. your was sister When born?
7. you do Where live?

# My Family Tree

mum (mother)

dad (father)

grandma (grandmother)

grandpa (grandfather)

aunt

uncle

brother

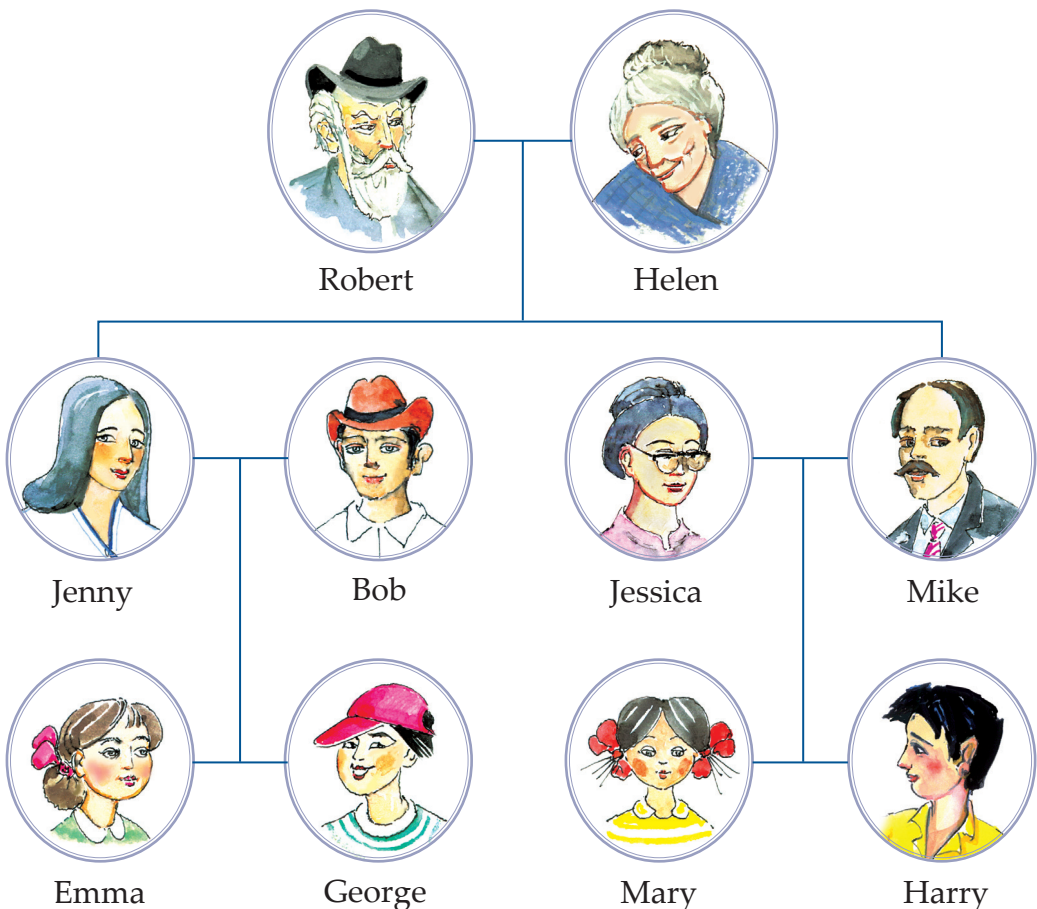
sister

son

daughter

**WORD**  
**shop**

1. This is my family tree. My name is George.  
Who's who in my family?



## Who's who in George's family?

My sister's name is \_\_\_\_\_.

Helen is my \_\_\_\_\_.

My dad's name is \_\_\_\_\_.

My mum's name is \_\_\_\_\_.

Mike is my \_\_\_\_\_.

Robert is my \_\_\_\_\_.

Mike is my mother's brother so he is my \_\_\_\_\_.

Jenny is Harry's \_\_\_\_\_.

Jenny is Helen's \_\_\_\_\_.

Harry is Mary's \_\_\_\_\_.

Mike is Robert's \_\_\_\_\_.



## 2. Read how Alice describes her family and write about your family.

## WRITING SPOT

My name is Alice. I've got a sister, Ann, and two brothers, Joe and Philip. We've all got fair hair and blue eyes, and we're all slim except Joe – he's very fat. Ann's very pretty.

I \*look like my father - I've got his long nose and big mouth – but I've got my mother's personality. Joe and Phil both look more like Mum.

We've got two uncles and an aunt. Uncle George and Aunt Agnes have got three young children. Uncle Edward is only thirteen, so he hasn't got any children, but he's got a rabbit.



\* look like – նման լինել

## 3. Mary is talking about her dad. Is your dad like Mary's dad?

## READING SPOT

### MY DAD

I live in England with my dad and sister. I am 10 years old. My dad's name is Harry. I look like my dad but I have green eyes and my dad has got blue eyes. My dad is a teacher. He often gets up early and goes to the library. He likes reading and music. He teaches maths. I don't like maths. Usually my dad helps me to do my homework. At weekends daddy makes breakfast and I sometimes help him to make tea.

**a. Are these sentences true or false?**

1. Mary is nine years old.
2. Mary lives with her mum and dad.
3. Mary's dad is Paul.
4. Harry has got blue eyes.
5. Mary has got green eyes.
6. Mary's sister makes her breakfast.
7. Harry teaches children.
8. Mary sometimes helps to cook the tea.
9. Mary doesn't like maths.
10. Harry likes reading and music.

| T | F |
|---|---|
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |



**b. Now find as many words from the story as you can.**

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | L | H | O | M | E | W | O | R | K |
| R | I | D | L | A | A | O | F | M | U |
| E | B | A | D | T | R | R | T | A | S |
| A | R | D | G | H | L | K | E | K | U |
| K | A | D | O | S | Y | E | N | E | A |
| F | R | Y | T | E | A | Y | O | U | L |
| A | Y | M | U | S | I | C | G | O | L |
| S | O | M | E | T | I | M | E | S | Y |
| T | L | O | O | K | L | I | K | E | T |
| W | E | E | K | E | N | D | S | G | O |

**WRITING  
SPOT**

**4. Write about a person in your family – your dad, mum, an aunt or uncle, or perhaps a brother or sister. Write about:**

their name and age \_\_\_\_\_

what they look like \_\_\_\_\_

what they do in the mornings, evenings and at weekends \_\_\_\_\_

their job \_\_\_\_\_

what they like doing \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Complete the sentences and write about your mother.**

**MY MOTHER**

- My mother likes to \_\_\_\_\_.
- My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ years old.
- My mother's favourite food is \_\_\_\_\_.
- My mother's favourite sport is \_\_\_\_\_.
- My mother's favourite color is \_\_\_\_\_.
- My mother's name is \_\_\_\_\_.
- I love when my mother \_\_\_\_\_.
- My mother is \_\_\_\_\_.
- My mother is good at \_\_\_\_\_.
- My mother and I like to \_\_\_\_\_.
- My mother likes when \_\_\_\_\_.
- My mother is great because \_\_\_\_\_.



**6. Choose the correct answer.**

1. My brother was \_\_\_\_\_ all the week.
- a. at home
  - b. in home
  - c. at the home
  - d. in the home
2. Their mother \_\_\_\_\_ 8:15 every morning.
- a. get up at the
  - b. does get up at
  - c. gets up at
  - d. get ups at
3. What time is it? It is 3:48.
- a. 3 to 48
  - b. 48 to 3
  - c. 48 minutes past 3
  - d. 3 past 48
4. Who is not a member of the family?
- a. butcher
  - b. sister
  - c. uncle
5. She doesn't talk much, \_\_\_\_\_?
- a. does she
  - b. doesn't she
  - c. did she

*It's twelve to three.*

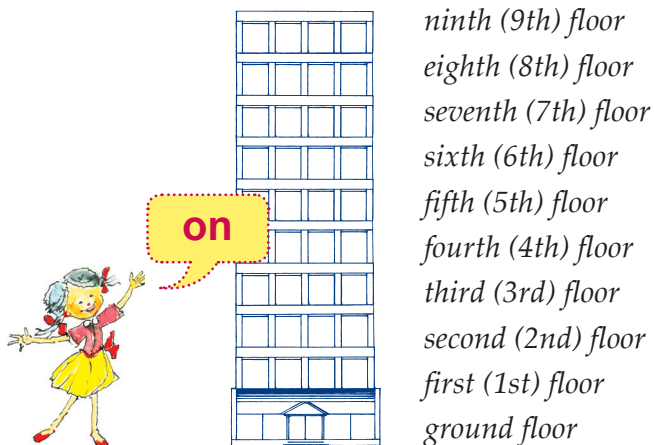
*It's forty eight past three.*



**in** the street, **in** Bagramyan Street, **at** 10 Bagramyan Street

**1. Fill in the gaps with prepositions *in, on, at*.**

1. My flat is \_\_\_\_\_ the fourteenth floor.
2. He lives \_\_\_\_\_ a big old house \_\_\_\_\_ Washington.
3. Where do you live? \_\_\_\_\_ 37 New Street.
4. I usually have lunch \_\_\_\_\_ one.
5. We live \_\_\_\_\_ a small flat \_\_\_\_\_ the ground floor.



**Don't forget!**



Adjectives are used to describe nouns.  
Adjectives make sentences more interesting.

**2. For each adjective below write a noun that the adjective might best describe. The first one is done for you.**

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| large       | <i>house</i> |
| true        | _____        |
| beautiful   | _____        |
| tasty       | _____        |
| interesting | _____        |



3. Use prepositions to rewrite the expressions below.

Example is provided.

- the pupil's pronunciation = *the pronunciation of the pupil*
- John's younger brother = \_\_\_\_\_
- my mother's car = \_\_\_\_\_
- the writer's address = \_\_\_\_\_
- the teacher's telephone number = \_\_\_\_\_
- the worker's tools = \_\_\_\_\_

*Remember* 

**FREQUENCY ADVERBS**

always usually often never

100%

0%

4. Take out a piece of paper. Compare your daily activities with what you did yesterday and what you will do tomorrow.

e.g. Usually I get up at seven, but yesterday I got up late.  
Tomorrow I am going to have a good sleep.

**Don't forget!**



We use the **Present Simple Tense** to express a habit (սովորություն) or a fact (փաստ).

*I live in Yerevan.* (փաստ)

We can also use adverbs of frequency if necessary.

**always often usually every day**

*I take a bath every morning.* (սովորություն)

**Don't forget!**



**Past simple = Regular Verb + (-ed)  
Auxiliary **did** (for questions and negatives)**

**Regular Verbs**

I worked.

Did you work?

Yes, I did.

No, I didn't.

I didn't (did not) work.

**Irregular Verbs**

I went home.

Did you go home?

Yes, I did.

No, I didn't.

I didn't (did not) go.



**Watch out!**

the spelling

**the difference**

*Present simple*

*Past simple*

signal words

always  
usually  
often  
every day

yesterday  
last week  
2 days ago

**5. Listen and repeat.**

work-worked [t]  
play-played [d]  
rest-rested [id]



I work every day.  
I often play the piano.

Yesterday I worked.  
Last week I played the piano.

**Don't forget!**



**Yes!**

Yes, I did.  
No, I didn't.

**No!**

We use short answers in spoken English because *yes* or *no* on its own can sound impolite.

## 6. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

**Example:**

Did you go to the bakery this afternoon?



No, we didn't. We went to the supermarket.



1. Did you go shopping yesterday afternoon?  
*play - played*



2. Did you brush your teeth this morning?  
*brush - brushed*



3. Did Mrs. Smith buy bananas yesterday?  
*buy - bought*



4. Did you buy food for dinner yesterday?  
*go - went*



5. Did you take a bus this morning?  
*take - took*



6. Did she make a sandwich?  
*do - did*

## 7. Listen and repeat.

**Where's the stress? Up or Down?**



A. You did!

B. I didn't!

A. You did!

B. I didn't!

A. You did! You did!

B. No, I didn't!

A. Ouch! You hit me!

B. I did!

## 8. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of these verbs is pronounced [id] at the end?

- a. drop – dropped
- b. paint – painted
- c. like – liked

2. Which sentence is correct?

- a. We use the present continuous for things you do every day / week ...
- b. We use the present simple for things you do every day / week ...
- c. We don't use the present simple for things you do every day / week ...

3. What time did she \_\_\_\_\_ this morning?

- a. get up
- b. gets up
- c. got up

4. Which of these verbs is irregular?

- a. run
- b. talk
- c. study

5. Which is a regular verb?

- a. hate
- b. think
- c. make

6. What are you doing?

- a. I'm eating.
- b. I ate.
- c. I have eaten.

7. What did you eat last night?

- a. Spaghetti.
- b. With my family.
- c. At home.

8. Where do you usually eat lunch?

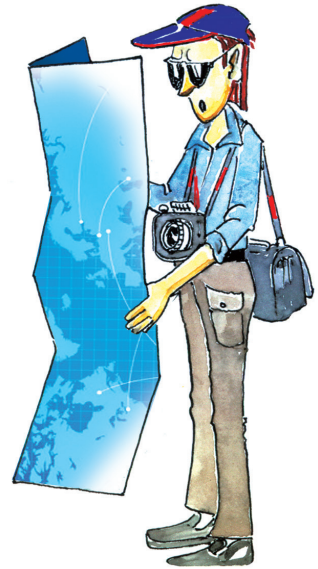
- a. With Jane.
- b. At 12:00.
- c. In the cafeteria.

9. What did you do yesterday?

- a. I swim.
- b. I will swim.
- c. I swam.

10. What are you going to do after dinner?

- a. I took a bath.
- b. I'll take a bath.
- c. I take a bath.



*“Somewhere with no irregular verbs”*

## *It's a long story*

### **Pre-reading task**

## **READING** **SPOT**

#### **1. Study the words.**

to swing [swig] v (swung; swung) – ճոճորվել

to be hungry – սոված լինել

to be brave – խիզախ լինել

to have fun – զվարճանալ

to jump – ցատկել, ցատկոտել

an island – կղզի

to arrive – ժամանել

to steal – գողանալ

to reach – հասնել

a storm – փոթորիկ

### **Talking points**

1. Do you like big or small families?
2. Are you brave?

#### **2. Read the story about Miko and his family and answer the questions.**

### **MIKO THE MONKEY** *(part 1)*

*By Sue Clarke*



Miko the monkey lives in the forest. He has a very big family. He lives with his seven brothers and six sisters, his mum and dad, his grandmother and grandfather, and his three aunts and four uncles. What a big family! But Miko is very unhappy. He is the smallest and youngest monkey in the family. His brothers and sisters laugh at him because he is so small. They swing around in the trees and Miko can't go fast. His brothers and sisters eat all the food. They eat the bananas and

fruits and nuts in the forest. When Miko arrives there is nothing. So he stays very, very small. Sometimes the monkeys go to the village near the forest to find food. There is a big house near the forest with fruit trees in the garden. The monkeys run into the garden and steal the bananas to have fun. But Miko gets no bananas.

One day there is a bad storm. It rains and rains and rains. Water fills the forest and the monkeys climb up the trees. Miko's family of monkeys must stay in the trees because the water becomes a river. The river goes faster and faster. The monkeys' small piece of forest becomes an island. There is water all around them. It rains for six days. The monkeys stay in the trees and eat the fruit in the small forest. After six days there is no more food. After seven days Miko's family is very hungry. There is no food to eat. They must find some.

Miko's big brother Uko thinks he is very brave. Uko climbs up the big tree near the water. He swings in the tree. He swings towards the tree on the other side of the river. Then he jumps. He reaches the big branch, but he is too big. He falls into the river.

"Oh, he is falling," cries his mother. But it is too late. The river takes Uko. All the family cries and cries. "What can we do?" says Miko's father. "We have no food, we will die here."



### Choose the correct answer.

**1. Miko lives in**

- a. a cave
- b. a forest
- c. a tree

**2. Miko is**

- a. a big monkey
- b. a young and big monkey
- c. a very small monkey

**3. Monkeys eat**

- a. bananas, fruits and nuts.
- b. only fruits
- c. only nuts

### 3. Choose the correct preposition.

**1. The monkeys swing around \_\_\_\_\_ the trees.**

- a. in
- b. on
- c. at

**2. The monkeys go \_\_\_\_\_ the village near the forest to find food.**

- a. in
- b. to
- c. at

**3. There is a big house \_\_\_\_\_ the forest.**

- a. in front of
- b. behind
- c. near

**4. Uko looks \_\_\_\_\_ the fast river.**

- a. in
- b. on
- c. at

**5. Uko falls \_\_\_\_\_ the river.**

- a. into
- b. to
- c. towards

## Talking points

---

- 1. Why is Miko so unhappy?
- 2. What do you think about the way Miko's brothers and sisters treat him?
- 3. What do you think will happen next in the story?

# D My Home

## WORD shop

1. Match the names of the rooms in a house with the pictures.



bathroom

kitchen

bedroom

living room

dining room

study

2. Now match the rooms with their descriptions.

1. guest room

a. a room where people eat

2. living room/sitting room

b. another name for living room

3. lounge

c. the entrance passage to a house

4. hall

d. a room where people have a rest

5. dining room

e. a room where guests sleep

3. Match the English expressions below with their Armenian equivalents.

take a shower

ուրնիք պարասարել

have a bath

թեյ պարասարել

have dinner

լոգանք ընդունել

make tea

լոգանք ընդունել

prepare food

ճաշել



**4. Can you make a list of things you have in each room given above?**

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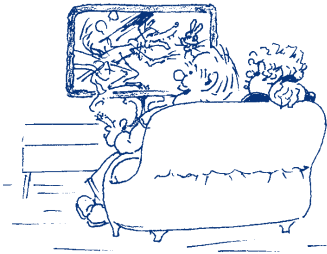
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**5. Match the things you do in different rooms with the right room?**

make coffee/tea  
take a shower  
cook a meal  
take off shoes  
read and work  
prepare food

have a bath  
watch TV  
read a book  
listen to music  
sleep  
brush teeth

get dressed/undressed  
have dinner  
receive friends  
relax on the sofa  
do the homework



**Things you do in the.....**

- |         |          |         |        |       |             |
|---------|----------|---------|--------|-------|-------------|
| kitchen | bathroom | bedroom | lounge | study | dining room |
|---------|----------|---------|--------|-------|-------------|

## 6. Fill in the correct preposition **on**, **to**, **at**, **in**.

a chair: something you sit ...

a picture: something you look ...

a radio: something you listen ...

a wardrobe: something you keep clothes ...

a bed: something you sleep ...

a table: something you put food ...



## 7. Answer the questions. Use the correct preposition.

Where do we sleep?

Where do we take a shower?

Where do we watch television?

Where do we eat?

Where do we have a rest?

## 8. Choose the best answer.

1. Which is not in the bathroom?

- a. mirror
- b. computer
- c. towel

4. Which is not very comfortable?

- a. an armchair
- b. a bed
- c. a chair

2. Which is not in the bedroom?

- a. a wardrobe
- b. a toaster
- c. a lamp

5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ the bathroom?

- a. is being
- b. is
- c. does

3. Which is not a piece of furniture?

- a. a sofa
- b. a desk
- c. a vase

# Talking points

1. What do you think is the most important room in your house?
2. Why is this room more important to you than any other room.

## 9. Listen and repeat. Where's the stress? Up or Down?

## LISTENING SPOT

- A. This is the furniture.
- B. Isn't it terrible?
- A. Terrible?
- B. Terrible.
- A. This is Aunt Agatha's furniture, Margery.
- B. She doesn't need it and neither do we.



- A. When are you bringing it?
- B. Saturday, probably.
- A. Saturday?
- B. Probably. When can you pay for it?
- A. Saturday.
- B. Saturday?
- A. Probably.
- B. Mm.

**1. Choose the correct option.**

**1. \_\_\_\_\_ hobbies does your friend have?**

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| a. What  | d. Why  |
| b. Who   | e. When |
| c. Where | f. How  |

**2. \_\_\_\_\_ do the Grigoryans live?**

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| a. What  | d. Why  |
| b. Who   | e. When |
| c. Where | f. How  |

**3. \_\_\_\_\_ colour is your new dress?**

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| a. What  | d. Why  |
| b. Who   | e. When |
| c. Where | f. How  |

**4. \_\_\_\_\_ subject does your father teach?**

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| a. What  | d. Why  |
| b. Who   | e. When |
| c. Where | f. How  |

**5. \_\_\_\_\_ time do you usually get up on Sundays?**

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| a. What  | d. Why  |
| b. Who   | e. When |
| c. Where | f. How  |

**6. \_\_\_\_\_ did you go last night?**

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| a. What  | d. Why  |
| b. Who   | e. When |
| c. Where | f. How  |

**7. \_\_\_\_\_ do you want to invite to your party?**

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| a. What  | d. Why  |
| b. Who   | e. When |
| c. Where | f. How  |

**8. \_\_\_\_\_ can I visit you?**

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| a. What  | d. Why  |
| b. Who   | e. When |
| c. Where | f. How  |

**9. \_\_\_\_\_ kind of music do you like?**

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| a. What  | d. Why  |
| b. Who   | e. When |
| c. Where | f. How  |

## 2. Match the questions below with the answers.

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. What are you doing?               | a. She likes reading story books.        |
| 2. Does Dad enjoy swimming?          | b. Yes, he does.                         |
| 3. What is he doing?                 | c. They are roaring.                     |
| 4. Do you like swimming?             | d. I am cleaning the room.               |
| 5. Is your father reading a book?    | e. No, I don't. I like playing football. |
| 6. What does your sister like doing? | f. He is crying.                         |
| 7. What are those lions doing?       | g. No, he is singing a song.             |

*It's a long story*

### Pre-reading task

**READING**  
**SPOT**

#### 1. Study the words.

to clap - ծափ փայլ

to throw - գցել

towards - դեպի

## Talking points

---

Do you think Miko is a brave monkey?

#### 2. Listen and repeat.

Please remember, say towards  
Just as if it rhymes with boards.



#### 3. Read the story about Miko and his family and answer the questions.

### MIKO THE MONKEY (part 2)

*By Sue Clarke*

Miko climbs slowly up the tree. He climbs to the big branch. He looks down at the river. Then he jumps and reaches a small branch. He catches it.

“Look!” shout his brothers and sisters. “Look at Miko!” They smile and clap as Miko climbs down the tree. Miko looks around. He sees some



banana trees and takes the bananas. He throws them across the water to his family. Then he finds more fruit and throws the fruit across to his family too. The monkeys eat - they are very hungry. Miko spends all day looking for food. He is very tired. His family is very happy. Now they are not hungry.

The next day Miko finds more food for all the monkeys. The next day he does the same. After six more days the water goes down and the monkeys can find their own food and when they look at Miko they smile.

“What a brave little monkey!” they say. Suddenly they see another monkey. He walks slowly towards them. It is Uko! The family tells Uko about Miko.

“You are a very brave monkey.” says Uko to Miko.

Miko is very tired but very very happy. All the family knows he is the bravest monkey... and they never leave him behind again.

#### 4. True or False?

1. Uko finds food for all the monkeys.
2. Miko steals bananas in the garden.
3. Miko is a brave monkey.

| T | F |
|---|---|
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |

#### 5. What happens when...?

1. When water fills the forest ...
2. When the river goes faster...
3. When Uko jumps and reaches the big branch...

#### 6. Why? Because...

1. Why do Miko's brothers and sisters laugh at him?
2. Why must Miko's family stay in the trees?
3. Why is Miko's family hungry?

**7. Choose the correct preposition.**

1. Miko lives \_\_\_\_\_ his big family of monkeys.  
a. in                      b. with                      c. at
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ six more days the water goes down.  
a. after                      b. for                      c. about
  
3. Miko climbs slowly \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.  
a. in                      b. on                      c. up
  
4. The family tells Uko \_\_\_\_\_ Miko.  
a. about                      b. on                      c. for
  
5. Miko's family never leaves him \_\_\_\_\_ again.  
a. after                      b. with                      c. behind

**8. Look at the pictures below. Make a list of the main events of the story.**

**WRITING  
SPOT**



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# E Sharing Duties at Home

1. Match the \*household appliances with the pictures.

refrigerator (fridge)  
washing machine

toaster  
an iron

hair dryer  
dishwasher

vacuum cleaner  
microwave oven



## LISTENING SPOT

1. Listen and tell how your family members help about the house.  
*Do you help about the house?*



\* household appliances — կենցաղային փոխանակ



2. Below you can read the names of the tasks family members usually perform. Tell who does each chore in your family.

|           |         |        |      |           |         |
|-----------|---------|--------|------|-----------|---------|
| laundry   | ironing | dishes | beds | housework | lunch   |
| breakfast | dinner  | supper | food | shopping  | nothing |

e.g. My mother does the ironing.

3. Work with a partner. Ask each other about the chores in the family. Compare your chores. The list of possible chores is given below.

- Sweep the floor
- Clean your room
- Look after pets
- Look after younger sister/brother
- Water flowers
- Help with cooking
- Help about the house
- Do some shopping
- Make your bed
- Do the washing up



4. Choose the correct pronoun.

**Personal and Possessive pronouns**

|      |      |       |
|------|------|-------|
| I    | me   | my    |
| you  | you  | your  |
| he   | him  | his   |
| she  | her  | her   |
| it   | it   | its   |
| we   | us   | our   |
| you  | you  | your  |
| they | them | their |

1. - I've got two sisters.  
How old are \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Harry and Alice are tall, and all \_\_\_\_\_ children are tall, too.
3. Sam is fair, but \_\_\_\_\_ sister is dark.
4. Hello. My name's Susan, \_\_\_\_\_ 'm English.
5. My wife and I are tall but \_\_\_\_\_ children are short.
6. - Is she \_\_\_\_\_ sister?  
- No, she's my mother.
7. - Excuse me, how old are \_\_\_\_\_?  
- I'm fifteen.

## 5. Do the quiz and count the points.

### HOW HELPFUL ARE YOU? HOW OFTEN DO YOU...

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>1. Help about the house?</b><br>a. always (2)<br>b. sometimes (1)<br>c. never (0) | <b>6. Do some shopping?</b><br>a. always (2)<br>b. sometimes (1)<br>c. never (0)                  |
| <b>2. Feed your pet?</b><br>a. always (2)<br>b. sometimes (1)<br>c. never (0)        | <b>7. Look after younger sister/brother?</b><br>a. always (2)<br>b. sometimes (1)<br>c. never (0) |
| <b>3. Make your bed?</b><br>a. always (2)<br>b. sometimes (1)<br>c. never (0)        | <b>8. Boil an egg?</b><br>a. always (2)<br>b. sometimes (1)<br>c. never (0)                       |
| <b>4. Take out the rubbish?</b><br>a. always (2)<br>b. sometimes (1)<br>c. never (0) | <b>9. Sweep the floor?</b><br>a. always (2)<br>b. sometimes (1)<br>c. never (0)                   |
| <b>5. Water the plants?</b><br>a. always (2)<br>b. sometimes (1)<br>c. never (0)     | <b>10. Make a cup of tea?</b><br>a. always (2)<br>b. sometimes (1)<br>c. never (0)                |



### Now score your points and see how helpful you are.

14-20 – your parents are proud of you (հպարտանում են քեզանով)

7-13 – you should help more

0-6 – poor parents, they have a baby.

## 6. Choose the correct answer.

1. The dishes are dirty, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. weren't they
- b. isn't they
- c. aren't they

2. You will help me to do the dishes, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. won't you
- b. will you
- c. aren't you

3. You must make your bed, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. must you
- b. mustn't you
- c. won't you

4. She always looks after her younger brother, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. doesn't she
- b. does she
- c. do she

5. Father never does cooking, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. do he
- b. does he
- c. doesn't he

## 1. Study the words.

to pick flowers — ծաղիկ հավաքել

to catch butterflies — թիթեռ բռնել

to gather berries — հափապարուղ հավաքել

gentle — նուրբ

cheerful — ուրախ

hand in hand — ձեռք ձեռքի

**READING**  
**SPOT**

## 2. Read the story and ask the **Five W's** to describe the key points.

### SNOW WHITE AND ROSE RED



Once there lived a poor woman. There was a garden in front of her house. Two roses grew in it. One was white and the other red. She had two children, who were just like the two roses. One was called Snow White and the other Rose Red. They were the sweetest and best children in the world, always happy and cheerful. Snow White was quieter and more gentle than Rose Red. Rose Red loved to run about the fields, pick flowers and catch butterflies. Snow White didn't like to go out.



She loved to stay at home with her mother and help her. The two children loved each other very much. They always walked hand in hand whenever they went out together. They often walked in the woods and gather berries or fed a cabbage leaf to the little hare. The deer liked to sit beside them. The birds sang merrily to them. And all the animals loved them and were very friendly to them.

### 3. Choose the correct preposition.

1. There was a garden \_\_\_\_\_ the woman's house.  
a. behind      b. in front of      c. near
2. Snow White loved to stay at home \_\_\_\_\_ her mother.  
a. by      b. with      c. in front of
3. The girls often walked \_\_\_\_\_ the woods.  
a. in      b. near      c. behind

4. The girls walked hand \_\_\_\_\_ hand.

- a. in                      b. with                      c. for

5. The deer liked to sit \_\_\_\_\_ them.

- a. beside                      b. with                      c. behind

**4. Match the syllables. Make new words.**

|        |      |       |
|--------|------|-------|
| sweet  | ful  | _____ |
| quiet  | ly   | _____ |
| cheer  | est  | _____ |
| friend | er   | _____ |
| chee   | ever | _____ |

**5. Find the missing letters in the following words:**

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| butterfl_es | fi_lds |
| fr_endly    | w_ite  |
| fl_wers     | wa_k   |
| merr_ly     | pi_k   |
| qu_et       | lit_le |
| g_rls       | w_rld  |
| b_rds       | ca_ch  |

**6. Match the opposite adjectives.**

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| best  | white |
| quiet | rich  |
| happy | more  |
| poor  | sad   |
| less  | noisy |
| black | worst |



# My hobby – something I like to do most of all

## Hobbies

cooking  
dancing  
fishing  
sports  
gardening  
singing  
travelling

## Activities

watching TV  
watching cartoons  
listening to music  
playing computer games  
playing with toys  
collecting stamps  
walking the dog



do cooking – խոհարարությամբ զբաղվել  
go dancing – պարի գնալ  
go fishing – ձկնորսության գնալ  
do sports – սպորտով զբաղվել  
do gardening – այգեգործությամբ զբաղվել

**1. There is a list of hobbies above. Find activities to match the pictures. Then write about your hobby and compare it with your friends' or family members' hobbies.**

*e.g. I like to watch cartoons but my brother doesn't.  
He likes to watch video clips.*



## 2. Work with a partner. Interview your friend.

1. What do you like to do most of all?
2. What TV programmes do you watch?
3. How often do you play computer games?
4. Do you play a musical instrument?
5. What games do you play?
6. What TV programmes do you like to watch?

- a. music programmes
- b. cartoons
- c. video clips
- d. films
- e. wildlife



*e.g. I like to do sports.*

*He likes playing computer games.*

## 3. Choose the correct answer.

1. She says she can play \_\_\_\_\_ piano.

- a. the
- b. no article
- c. a

2. \_\_\_\_\_ did you watch on television last night?

- a. What
- b. Which
- c. How

3. How many hours a day do you sleep?

- a. I am sleeping 7 hours.
- b. I slept 7 hours.
- c. I sleep 7 hours.

**Don't  
forget!**



**Present Continuous = be+ing**

*She is watching TV now. Don't ask her any questions.*

**We use the Present Continuous Tense to express:**

1. An action that is happening (now) at the moment of speech.

(գործողություն, որն ընթացքի մեջ է խոսելու պահին)

*Look, the boys are playing football.*

2. If we want to talk about something that we plan to do in the

future (պլանավորված գործողություն ապագայում),

*My parents are coming tomorrow morning.*

(Ծնողներս գալիս են վաղն առավոտյան:)

If we intend to do something in the future, we use

**to be going to do something**

(գործողություն կատարելու մտադրության նշանակությամբ)

*I am going to take a bath.*

(Ես մտադիր եմ լոգանք ընդունել:)

**4. Choose a verb and a noun from the lists below to describe Serop's actions. Example is provided.**

**Verbs in action**

*e.g. Serop is cooking hamburgers.*

**Verb list**

carrying  
cooking  
riding  
reading  
driving  
eating

**Noun list**

hamburgers  
car  
apple  
horse  
boxes  
book





**5. Listen and repeat.**  
**Where's the stress? Up or Down?**

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. Is it there?  | B. By the door?  |
| B. Is it where?  | A. On the floor. |
| A. On the chair. | B. On the floor? |
| B. On the chair? | A. On the bed.   |
| A. By the door.  | B. On your head! |

**LISTENING**  
**SPOT**



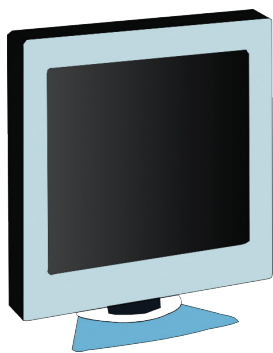
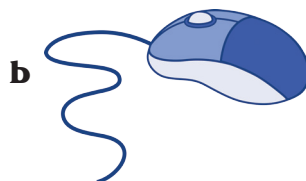
**6. Match the English sentences below with their Armenian translations.**

1. David is walking the dog this evening.
2. David is going to walk the dog this evening.
3. Father is having a bath now.
4. I don't want to go shopping now. I am listening to music.
5. I don't want to go out. I am going to listen to music.
6. My brother is cooking tomorrow.
7. My brother is going to cook tomorrow.
8. I am going to brush my teeth.
9. I am brushing my teeth now.
10. Father is watching TV now.
11. Father is going to watch TV this evening.
12. Father is watching TV this evening.
13. There is an interesting football match.
  - a. Նայրս հեռուստացույց է նայելու այս երեկո:
  - Ներաբրբիր ֆուբրոլի խաղ կա:
  - b. Ես հիմա արամներս եմ լվանում:
  - c. Վաղը եղբայրս է խոհարարությամբ զբաղվելու:
  - d. Նայրս մրադիր է հեռուստացույց նայել այս երեկո:
  - e. Դավիթը մրադիր է շանը դուրս րանել այսօր երեկոյան:
  - f. Եղբայրս մրադիր է վաղը խոհարարությամբ զբաղվել:
  - g. Նայրիկը լոզանք է ընդունում այս պահին:
  - h. Ես հիմա չեմ ուզում գնումների գնալ:
  - Ես երաժշտություն եմ լսում:
  - i. Այսօր երեկոյան Դավիթն է շանը դուրս րանելու:
  - j. Ես չեմ ուզում րնից դուրս գալ:
  - Ես մրադիր եմ երաժշտություն լսել:
  - k. Ես մրադիր եմ արամներս լվանալ:
  - l. Նայրս հեռուստացույց է նայում այս պահին:

# I LIKE PLAYING COMPUTER GAMES MOST OF ALL

1. Match the computer words below with the pictures.

1. mouse
2. mouse mat
3. keyboard
4. screen
5. speaker



*British (BrE)*  
mouse mat

*American (AmE)*  
mouse pad

## 2. Listen and learn the poem.



## MY COMPUTER MOUSE

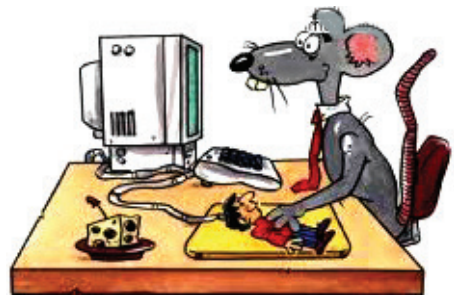
I've got a mouse  
I play with every day  
It runs across the mat  
And its tail is long and grey.

It doesn't like cheese  
It likes playing games  
It's not afraid of cats  
It hasn't got a name.

It's my computer mouse  
It's my double click, single click  
Run around the mat computer mouse  
Left click, right click, double click. OK!

I've got a keyboard  
I use it every day  
It's got a lot of letters  
I've got a lot to say.

I write a lot of e-mails  
Because I've got a lot of friends  
When I write my e-mails  
The mouse clicks on send again.



It clicks on my screen  
And I turn my speakers on  
It opens up the programmes  
On my CD Rom.

Then I turn up the sound  
And turn off the lights  
And play lots of games  
And chat with friends all night.

# I LIKE WATCHING CARTOONS ABOUT MONSTERS

1. Have you heard about the Loch Ness monster? Nessie is a famous monster who lives in a deep lake in Scotland. Fill the gaps with the words from the box below.



Scotland   dinosaur   body   animal   lake   years   called   really

- Loch Ness is a big lake in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Loch Ness is the biggest \_\_\_\_\_ in the United Kingdom.
- In 1933 two people saw a big \_\_\_\_\_ in the water.
- The animal was \_\_\_\_\_ 'Nessie' or the Loch Ness monster.
- People say Nessie is a big water reptile like a \_\_\_\_\_.
- People say she has a long \_\_\_\_\_ like a snake, and a long neck.
- People have looked for Nessie for many \_\_\_\_\_ but nobody has found her.
- Do you think there \_\_\_\_\_ is a Loch Ness monster?

## 2. Choose the correct answer.

### 1. Where were you?

- I'm in Scotland.
- I was in Scotland.
- It was yesterday.

### 2. Was there a monster?

- Yes, he was.
- No, it wasn't.
- Yes, there was.

### 3. Loch Ness is a big lake, \_\_\_\_\_?

- is it
- isn't it
- doesn't it

3. Listen and learn the poem about a monster.

**LISTENING**  
**SPOT**



A monster lives on a star  
He travels in a spaceship  
And a little green car  
He doesn't like bananas  
He doesn't like cheese  
He never says thank you  
He never says please

**Don't forget!**



**GRAMMAR**  
**SPOT**

1. Questions can begin with question words.

(Նարգերը կարող են սկսվել հարցական բառերով)

Use auxiliary verb after them.

(Դրանցից հետո դրեք օժանդակ բայ)

**what where when why**  
**who which whose how**

*e.g. Where is the bookshop?*

2. Questions can begin without question words.

The answer to these questions is *Yes* or *No*.

*e.g. - Is the bookshop near the school?*

*- Yes, It is./No, it is not*

4. Listen and repeat.  
Where's the stress? Up or Down?

A. Where? Where?

B. There. There.

A. When? When?

B. Now. Now.

A. Who?

B. You.

A. Me?

B. You.



## 5. Complete the conversations below with **yes/no** short answers.

1. - Are you Armenian?  
- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. - Is she Swiss?  
- No, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. - Does your brother like to play tennis with you?  
- No, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. - Would you like a piece of cake?  
- No, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. - Do you want to come to my party tomorrow?  
- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. - Have you got any brother or sister?  
- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
7. - Do you play a musical instrument?  
- No, \_\_\_\_\_.
8. - Can you help me?  
- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
9. - Am I right?  
- No, \_\_\_\_\_.
10. - Are your parents coming tomorrow?  
- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

## 6. Complete the sentences below with the correct verb tense.

1. Father always goes to work by car.  
Yesterday he \_\_\_\_\_ to work by bus.
2. They always get up early.  
This morning they \_\_\_\_\_ up late.
3. My younger brother often loses his key.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ one last Saturday.

4. I meet my sister's classmates every day.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ them yesterday, too.
5. Father usually reads two newspapers every day.  
Yesterday he \_\_\_\_\_ only a newspaper.
6. We usually go to the cinema on Sunday.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema last Sunday, too.
7. Father always has a shower in the morning.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ a shower this morning, too.
8. I eat a banana every day.  
Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ two bananas and an orange.
9. We usually do our shopping on Monday.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ our shopping last Monday, too.
10. We leave at 8.30 every morning.  
Yesterday we \_\_\_\_\_ at 8.00.
11. I often take photos.  
Last weekend I \_\_\_\_\_ some photos too.
12. My cousins visit us every Friday.  
Last Friday they \_\_\_\_\_ us, too.

## 7. Choose the correct option.

1. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ in Gyumri.
  - a. live
  - b. lives
  - c. living
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you want a cup of tea?
  - a. Do
  - b. Does
  - c. Is

3. We do \_\_\_\_\_ like our maths teacher.

- a. not
- b. isn't
- c. no

4. The stars \_\_\_\_\_ at night.

- a. shine
- b. shines
- c. shined

5. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ very big.

- a. are
- b. is
- c. am

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ sure you are right.

- a. are
- b. 'm
- c. is

7. Where \_\_\_\_\_ your father work?

- a. do
- b. does
- c. is

8. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ English lessons?

- a. like
- b. likes
- c. is like

9. We \_\_\_\_\_ go shopping at the weekend.

- a. donot
- b. do'nt
- c. don't

10. Which question is correct?

- a. Was Karen's father bought a car?
- b. Did Karen's father bought a car?
- c. Did Karen's father buy a car?



**11. Which question is correct?**

- a. Who did to the store go?
- b. Who did went to the store?
- c. Who went to the store?

**12. Which question is correct?**

- a. Why she went home early?
- b. Why did she go home early?
- c. Why did she goes home early?

**13. Which question is correct?**

- a. Where the family had dinner?
- b. Where did the family have dinner?
- c. Where did the family was have dinner?

**14. Which sentence does NOT use the present continuous in the correct way?**

- a. Father is working at the moment.
- b. Father is arriving at 6 tomorrow.
- c. We are taking the bus to school every day.

**15. Which sentence is correct?**

- a. I am visit my granny this weekend.
- b. I'm visiting my granny this weekend.
- c. I'll go to visit my granny this weekend.

**16. Which words complete this question correctly?**

What time \_\_\_\_\_ coming?

- a. you are
- b. she's
- c. is he

**17. Which question is correct?**

- a. Who did he talk to?
- b. Who did he talk?
- c. Who he talked to?
- d. Whom he talked?

## 8. Choose the correct adjective.

1. As \_\_\_\_\_ as a bat.

- a. blind
- b. old
- c. busy
- d. quiet

2. As \_\_\_\_\_ as a bee.

- a. blind
- b. old
- c. busy
- d. quiet

3. As \_\_\_\_\_ as a feather.

- a. cunning
- b. old
- c. light
- d. stubborn

4. As \_\_\_\_\_ as a fox.

- a. cunning
- b. old
- c. light
- d. stubborn

5. As \_\_\_\_\_ as the hills.

- a. cunning
- b. old
- c. light
- d. stubborn

6. As \_\_\_\_\_ as a mouse.

- a. cunning
- b. old
- c. light
- d. quiet



7. As \_\_\_\_\_ as a mule.

- a. cunning
- b. old
- c. light
- d. stubborn

# I LIKE TRAVELLING MOST OF ALL

1. Work with a partner. Use the questions below to interview your foreign friends.

## Interviews around the world

What's your name?  
Where are you from?  
Where do you live?  
What languages do you speak?  
What do you do?  
When were you born?  
Where were you born?

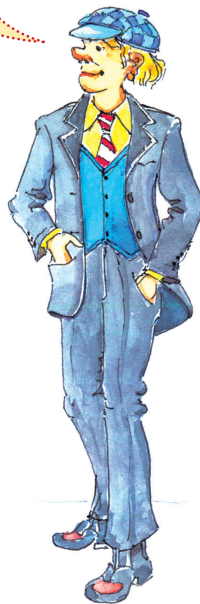
*I'm from  
India.*



*I'm from  
Paris.*



*My name's Fabian. I'm  
from Switzerland. I  
speak German, French  
and a little English.  
And you?*



*I'm from Africa.*





*I'm from Russia.*

*I'm from  
Japan.*



*May I introduce myself?  
My name's  
Mary Parker.  
Where are you from?*

*Oh, hello,  
I'm Karen Grigoryan.  
I'm from Armenia.*

*I'm from  
Ashtarak.*



*\*Whereabouts  
in Armenia?*

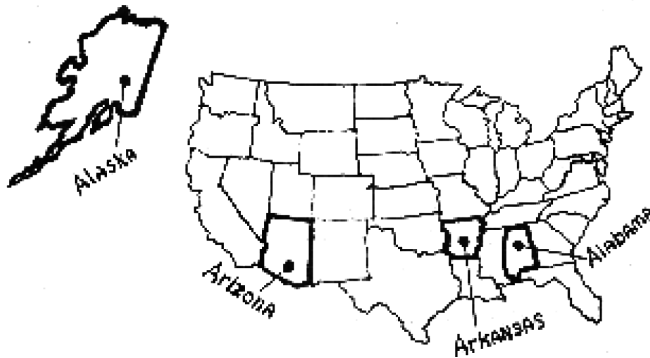


*\*whereabouts – որ շրջանից, մասից*

from **A to Z**  
(part I)

1. Let's travel in alphabetical order and answer the questions.

**HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT  
THE UNITED STATES?**



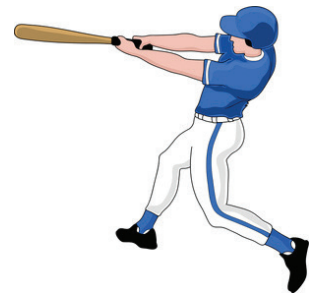
**A** America is a really big country. There are more than fifty states in the United States of America. **Alaska** is the biggest state of the USA. **Arkansas** and **Alabama** are in the South. Eskimos live in Alaska. Cowboys and Indians live in **Arizona**.

**B** Baseball is the American national sport.

**C** **California** is the golden state of the USA. It has mountains, forests, beaches and a desert.

**D** Disneyland is a famous amusement park. Walt Disney is an American cartoonist. He created Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck. There is Disneyland in California, Disney World in **Florida** (another state of the USA), France, Japan and in many other countries.

**E** Elvis Presley was a famous rock-and-roll singer. He lived in Memphis, state **Tennessee**. He died years ago, but Americans still listen to and love his music. Here are some lines from one of his famous songs:



## Listen to the song.



Love me tender  
Love me true  
All my dreams fulfill  
For my darling, I love you  
And I always will

**F Florida** is called the sunshine state. It has beaches, jungles and a famous resort called Miami Beach.

**G Georgia** is another state in the South. Atlanta is the capital of Georgia. "Gone with the Wind" is a famous book about Georgia during the Civil War.

**H Hollywood** is in Los Angeles, California. American movies and TV shows are made in Hollywood. Many movie stars live near Hollywood, in Beverly Hills.

**I** Indians lived in America before Columbus arrived from Europe. There were many tribes in America. Today many Indians still live in the West.

## 2. True or false?

1. Alaska is the smallest state of the USA.
2. Arkansas and Alabama are in the West.
3. Basketball is the American national sport.
4. Nevada is the golden state of the USA.
5. Walt Disney is an American pianist.
6. Elvis Presley was a famous jazz singer.
7. Miami Beach is in Florida.
8. Memphis is the capital of Georgia.
9. Hollywood is a state.
10. Indians lived in Europe.

| T | F |
|---|---|
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## 3. Choose the correct answer.

1. It will soon be cold in the \_\_\_\_\_ states.
  - a. northern
  - b. north

2. If you want to go to California, you need to go to the \_\_\_\_\_ part of the United States.

- a. west
- b. western

4. Read the story. Then close your eyes and imagine a planet. Work with a partner. Interview your friend.

**READING**  
**SPOT**

## THE STRANGE PLANET



Joshua and his dog Simba are sitting in the sun on the beach. It is very hot. Joshua closes his eyes and sees a dream. An ice-cream like\* spaceship takes him to a strange planet. The planet is small. It is dark and cold and far from the Earth.

“Wow, everything is made of ice-cream,” says Joshua. Simba licks his paw. They meet a girl. Her name is Fiona.

“The ice-cream never melts, and nobody eats it. It’s too cold here,” she says.

\* like — նման

“It will melt in my tummy,” says Simba.

Fiona is very sad. She needs sunshine. The spaceship takes Joshua, Simba and Fiona back to the Earth. Joshua opens his eyes. A girl is sitting near him enjoying a big ice-cream.

### Interview your friend.

1. What is the name of your planet?
2. What is it like? (big, small, light, dark, cold, hot, colour?)
3. What is it made of? (ice-cream, cheese, stones?)
4. Does it have anything special?
5. What is there on the planet? (jungle, desert, mountains, forests, beaches?)
6. Who lives on the planet?  
(monsters, people, aliens?)
7. Describe the creatures who live on the planet.
  - a. What colour are they?
  - b. How many noses, eyes, arms, legs do they have?



### 5. Match the prepositions **in**, **on**, **up**, **at** in the balloons with the places. Make sentences for each place.

- \_\_\_\_\_ the planet
- \_\_\_\_\_ the forest
- \_\_\_\_\_ the beach
- \_\_\_\_\_ the mountain
- \_\_\_\_\_ the jungle
- \_\_\_\_\_ the desert
- \_\_\_\_\_ home





from **A** to **Z**  
(part II)

1. Let's travel in alphabetical order and answer the questions.

**HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT  
THE UNITED STATES?**



**J** Jazz is music invented by African-Americans. It came from church music and African music. New Orleans is famous for jazz music. Jazz can be happy or sad. Sad music is called "blues". Old-fashioned jazz is called "Dixieland".

**K** **Kansas** is the state right in the middle of America. "Kansas" is an old Indian word.

**L** Los Angeles is the second biggest city in America. People who live in Los Angeles call it L.A. Los Angeles means "The Angels" in Spanish. Las Vegas is the city of entertainment in the state **Nevada**.

**M** Mississippi is a very long word for a very long river. It is an old Indian word. The river goes into the middle of the USA and comes out at New Orleans. The famous American writer, Mark Twain, wrote about life on the Mississippi.



**N** New York is the biggest city in America. It has very tall buildings called skyscrapers. A famous statue, the Statue of Liberty stands in the port. There is a famous street called Broadway in New York. People say that “New York never sleeps”.

**O** “Okay” is America’s favourite word. It means “no problem”.

**P** Pizza is the favourite food in America. Americans love to eat fast food at fast food restaurants. They like to eat hamburgers and French fries at McDonalds and pizza at Pizza Hut. Many high school students work in fast food restaurants to make extra money.

**Q** Quakers are a religious sect who started the state of **Pennsylvania**. They are against war.

**R** Rock-and-roll is a very popular kind of American music. It came from African-American music and country-western music. It is usually very loud and has a strong rhythm. Michael Jackson and Madonna are rock-and-roll stars.



## 2. True or false?

1. Jazz is sad music.
2. Kansas is in the centre of America.
3. Los Angeles is a big state.
4. Las Vegas is in California.
5. Mississippi is a lake.
6. New York is the second biggest city in America.
7. “Okay” means “good”.
8. Americans don’t like to eat fast food.
9. Pennsylvania is a big city.
10. Rock-and-roll is folk music.

| T | F |
|---|---|
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|   |   |
|   |   |

### Remember



You can join two nouns and make new words, called compound nouns.

e.g. notebook, blackboard, pencil box.



bag  
friends  
objects  
subjects  
teachers  
things

be good at - լավ լինել  
be bad at - վատ լինել

e.g. I am good at maths.

### 1. Can you name and write all the things you carry in your school bag? What's in your school bag?

In my school bag I have got \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Can you unjumble\* the school things you carry in your school bag?

cpniel

nep

relru

srerea

tnobkoe



\* unjumble - ճիշտ Կերտադրել Կարտերը

3. Names of some school subjects are given in the box. What other subjects do you study at school? Complete the timetable below with the subjects you study at school.

English Maths History Geography Physical Education (PE)

### My timetable

| Days of the week | 1st lesson<br>8.30 – 9.10 | 2nd lesson | 3rd lesson | 4th lesson | 5th lesson | 6th lesson |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Monday           | <i>English</i>            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Tuesday          |                           |            |            |            |            |            |
| Wednesday        |                           |            |            |            |            |            |
| Thursday         |                           |            |            |            |            |            |
| Friday           |                           |            |            |            |            |            |
| Saturday         |                           |            |            |            |            |            |



**Watch out!**

once a week - շաբաթը մեկ անգամ  
 twice a week - շաբաթը երկու անգամ  
 three times a week - շաբաթը երեք անգամ

4. Work with a partner. Interview your friend.

1. What are your favourite school subjects?
2. Who is your favourite school teacher?
3. How many school friends do you have?
4. How many times a week do you have the subjects you study at school?

*e.g.* - How many times a week do you have maths?  
 - We have maths three times a week.

**5. Match the words in British English with the words in American English.**

| <i>British (BrE)</i> | <i>American (AmE)</i> |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| timetable            | grade                 |
| form                 | math                  |
| maths                | favourite             |
| favourite            | schedule              |

**6. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Do you like school? \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Not many
- b. Yes, I do
- c. Yes, it is

2. Mathematics and Science were my favourite \_\_\_\_\_ at school but now I like studying English.

- a. items
- b. topics
- c. subjects

3. Where do you do your homework? \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. With John.
- b. In the evening.
- c. At home.

4. Where's Mike? \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. At school.
- b. In home.
- c. At park.

5. How do you get to school? \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. With train.
- b. In train.
- c. By train.

6. The maths test was very difficult, \_\_\_\_\_?
- a. wasn't it
  - b. isn't it
  - c. weren't they
7. My friend didn't make \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes on the exam.
- a. some
  - b. any
  - c. no
8. I'm sure I made \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes on the exam.
- a. some
  - b. any
  - c. much
9. John is upset because he has a lot of homework and he \_\_\_\_\_ like to do homework.
- a. isn't
  - b. aren't
  - d. doesn't
10. \_\_\_\_\_ you study English a lot?
- a. Does
  - b. Are
  - c. Do
11. Mary and John \_\_\_\_\_ doing their homework.
- a. are
  - b. is
  - c. be
12. I speak Armenian, some English and some Russian.  
I like to study \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. subjects
  - b. languages
  - c. topics

13. Which sentence is correct?

- a. Are there any pencil on the desk?
- b. Are there any pencils on the desk?
- c. Is there any pencils on the desk?

14. \_\_\_\_\_ go to school yesterday morning?

- a. Does Helen
- b. Do Helen
- c. Did Helen

15. They do \_\_\_\_\_ homework every day.

- a. their
- b. theirs
- c. there

7. Listen to the information and answer the questions.

## LISTENING SPOT

---



8. Give short Yes / No answers to the questions below.

## WRITING SPOT

---

- 1. Are you a student?
- 2. Do you like studying?
- 3. Did you do your homework at home yesterday?
- 4. Do you go to school every day?
- 5. Do you speak English?
- 6. Is there a good playground in your school?
- 7. Is there a library in your school?

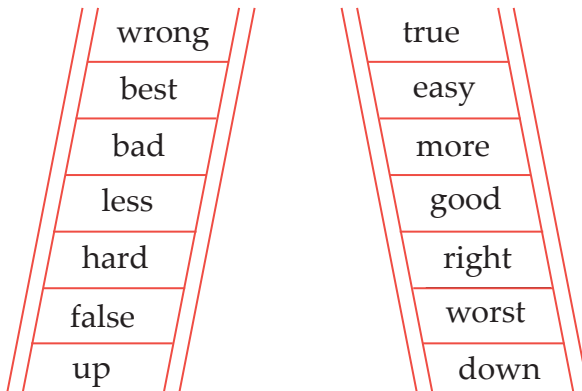
9. Write the plural of the nouns below.

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| pen     | boy      |
| library | language |
| box     | pencil   |

## 10. Answer the questions below. Use the prepositions in brackets.

1. When is your birthday? (on)
2. What year were you born? (in)
3. What month were you born? (in)
4. What year did you begin school? (in)
5. What time does your English class begin? (at)
6. What day of the week is your English class? (on)
7. When do you go to bed? (at)

## 11. Match the opposites.



**Don't  
forget!**



**GRAMMAR  
SPOT**

## Comparative and superlative adjectives

1. We use comparatives to compare people, things or actions.  
(մարդկանց, իրերը կամ գործողությունները համեմատելու համար)  
We use *than* after a comparative adjective.  
*e.g. She is shorter than me.*
2. We use superlatives to say that things, people or actions are the best.  
(ասելու, որ մարդիկ, իրերը կամ գործողությունները լավագույնն են)  
We use *the* before superlative adjectives.  
*e.g. She is the shortest in the class.*



| Adjective      | Comparative        | Superlative          |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. old         | older<br>elder     | oldest<br>eldest     |
| young          | younger            | youngest             |
| short          | shorter            | shortest             |
| tall           | taller             | tallest              |
| cheap          | cheaper            | cheapest             |
| cool           | cooler             | coolest              |
| 2. fat         | fatter             | fattest              |
| thin           | thinner            | thinnest             |
| 3. happy       | happier            | happiest             |
| easy           | easier             | easiest              |
| 4. late        | later              | latest               |
| fine           | finer              | finest               |
| 5. good        | better             | best                 |
| bad            | worse              | worst                |
| far            | farther<br>further | farthest<br>furthest |
| 6. interesting | more interesting   | most interesting     |
| beautiful      | more beautiful     | most beautiful       |
| difficult      | more difficult     | most difficult       |

## IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES



**Watch out!**

**We have special forms of comparison**

|           |        |       |
|-----------|--------|-------|
| good      | better | best  |
| bad       | worse  | worst |
| little    | less   | least |
| many/much | more   | most  |

## 1. Which is the correct adjective?

1. All my friends know English \_\_\_\_\_ than me.
  - a. better
  - b. good
  - c. best
2. One of my friends is the \_\_\_\_\_ student in the class. He doesn't like to study.
  - a. bad
  - b. worse
  - c. worst
3. My school bag is \_\_\_\_\_ than my friend's bag.
  - a. heavy
  - b. heavier
  - c. heaviest
4. I am the \_\_\_\_\_ dancer in the world.
  - a. bad
  - b. worse
  - c. worst
5. I am good at the \_\_\_\_\_ school subjects.
  - a. many
  - b. more
  - c. most

## 2. Choose the correct answer.

1. Jack is writing \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. out of pen
  - b. with a pen
  - c. by a pen



2. Sit down and please be quiet.

Did you bring your homework to \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. cinema
- b. school
- c. supermarket
- d. library

**Don't  
forget!**



3. Where \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturdays?

- a. do go John
- b. does John go
- c. John does go
- d. John goes

4. His children are \_\_\_\_\_ students.

- a. good
- b. well

5. Which is a day of the week?

- a. Sunday
- b. May
- c. March

6. Which is a language?

- a. Spain
- b. French
- c. Germany

7. Which is not a part of the day?

- a. morning
- b. evening
- c. tomorrow

8. How often do you write letters?

- a. Two pages.
- b. Two times a week.
- c. Two people.
- d. Two hours.

*Sunday*

*Monday*

*Tuesday*

*Wednesday*

*Thursday*

*Friday*

*Saturday*

## Remember

Use **as... as** and **not so ... as** to make comparisons  
(համեմատություն անելու համար).

Use **as... as** in positive sentences (+).  
(պատմողական նախադասություններում)  
*I am **as** good at maths **as** at other subjects.*

Use **as... as** or **not so ... as** in negative sentences (-).  
(ժխտական նախադասություններում)  
*Reading is **not so** interesting **as** watching TV.*  
*Reading **is not as** interesting **as** watching TV.*

- 3. There are seven questions for you below. Can you match the questions with the subjects you are good/bad at. Then write five sentences to compare your results with your partner's results. Example is provided.**

Use *excellent, good, quite good, bad and terrible*.

|                                   | Me | My Friend |
|-----------------------------------|----|-----------|
| Are you good at maths?            |    |           |
| Do you like history?              |    |           |
| Are you good at geography?        |    |           |
| Do you get good marks in English? |    |           |
| Do you like studying languages?   |    |           |
| Which subjects do you like?       |    |           |
| Which subjects do you dislike?    |    |           |

*e. g. My friend is not so good at maths as me.*

### 4. Listen and repeat. Say as quickly as possible.

Good better best  
Never let it rest  
Till your good is better  
And your better best



**Don't forget!**



### Disjunctive questions (or tail questions, or tag questions)

*Affirmative sentence + negative tag*

----- + ----- - -----

*Negative sentence + affirmative tag*

----- - ----- + -----

e.g. You don't like tea, do you? No, I don't.

----- - ----- + ----- - -----

You like tea, don't you? Yes, I do.

----- + ----- - ----- + -----

### 5. Match the tail questions in the picture with the sentences below.

1. You can't answer all the questions, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. The teacher should explain the lesson, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. The boy didn't know the lesson, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. You can speak English well, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. There are seven days in a week, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. I'm not late, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. There were a lot of books on the table, \_\_\_\_\_?



**6. How often do you do the activities below?  
The adverbs in the box will help you to answer.**

always

never

usually

often

sometimes

|               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| go shopping   | go to bed late   |
| go swimming   | go to the cinema |
| go for a walk | go to school     |

**7. Add tag questions.**

1. Father sometimes reads the newspaper, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. You are Armenian, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. The teacher didn't use the pencil, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. The boy is from England, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. She wasn't listening, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Mother isn't sleeping, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. Dogs like meat, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. There are some bananas left in the fridge, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. We often watch TV in the afternoon, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. You have cleaned your bike, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. John and Max don't like maths, \_\_\_\_\_?
12. He played handball yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?
13. They are going home from school, \_\_\_\_\_?
14. Henry didn't do his homework last Monday, \_\_\_\_\_?
15. She will come tonight, \_\_\_\_\_?
16. She looks tired, \_\_\_\_\_?
17. That dog's very noisy, \_\_\_\_\_?
18. He's a doctor, \_\_\_\_\_?
19. Your mother works in a bank, \_\_\_\_\_?
20. It is not raining, \_\_\_\_\_?
21. You can swim, \_\_\_\_\_?
22. Our car is not cheap, \_\_\_\_\_?
23. This was an interesting exercise, \_\_\_\_\_?

## 8. Complete the sentences below with **as** or **than**.

1. I can't sing better \_\_\_\_\_ you.
2. My father is taller \_\_\_\_\_ my mother.
3. Armenian is more difficult \_\_\_\_\_ English.
4. Is life less expensive in the country \_\_\_\_\_ in the city?
5. I am as cool \_\_\_\_\_ a cucumber.
6. She isn't as tall \_\_\_\_\_ her brother.
7. Your problems aren't as important \_\_\_\_\_ mine.
8. Cats are as intelligent \_\_\_\_\_ dogs.
9. You're as beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ your sister.
10. Come as quickly \_\_\_\_\_ you can.

## 9. Choose the correct article.

1. I'd like to introduce you to Nare. She is \_\_\_\_\_ very nice person.  
a. no article      b. a      c. an      d. the
2. Kids shouldn't talk to \_\_\_\_\_ strangers.  
a. no article      b. a      c. an      d. the
3. I'm studying \_\_\_\_\_ English in school right now.  
a. no article      b. a      c. an      d. the
4. You should go to \_\_\_\_\_ bed if you feel sick.  
a. no article      b. a      c. an      d. the
5. She usually goes to \_\_\_\_\_ school on foot.  
a. no article      b. a      c. an      d. the

**1. Study the words.**

- article - հոդված
- headline - թերթի վերնագիր
- publisher - հրատարակիչ
- reporter - թղթակից

**2. Read how to make a newspaper.**  
**Can you create your own newspaper?**

A newspaper is a daily or weekly publication that contains news articles. The owner of a newspaper is called the **publisher**. **Reporters** write the articles. Each newspaper article has a title (called the **headline**). The most important news articles are on the first page. Write articles for the first page of a newspaper. It can be an article on sports, weather, interesting things that have happened in the classroom or school, or in the family. For example, an article on going camping, stamp collecting, someone’s birthday party, cooking, puzzles, etc. You can put the articles of all the students in the classroom together to make your own classroom newspaper.



*Remember* 

Some expressions of time and place with articles **a** and **the**.

**with the**

- the 23 rd of February
- go to the bookshop
- in the morning
- in the afternoon
- in the daytime
- in the evening

**without the**

- February 23
- go to school
- go to church
- go home
- go to bed
- at night

**with a**

- go for a walk
- a lot of
- have a good time
- have a bath
- take a shower



### 3. Can you choose the correct article?

1. School begins on \_\_\_\_\_ September 1.  
a. the                      b. a                      c. no article
2. My classes begin at 9.00 in \_\_\_\_\_ morning.  
a. the                      b. a                      c. no article
3. I go \_\_\_\_\_ home after classes and study.  
a. the                      b. a                      c. no article
4. I don't go to \_\_\_\_\_ bed early.  
a. the                      b. a                      c. no article
5. Usually I have \_\_\_\_\_ lot of homework to do.  
a. the                      b. a                      c. no article
6. My dad and I like to go for \_\_\_\_\_ walk in \_\_\_\_\_ evenings.  
a. the                      b. a                      c. no article
7. On Sundays we sometimes go to \_\_\_\_\_ church.  
a. the                      b. a                      c. no article
8. We usually have \_\_\_\_\_ good time at our school parties.  
a. the                      b. a                      c. no article

**Don't  
forget!**



*September*

*January*

*May*

*October*

*February*

*June*

*November*

*March*

*July*

*December*

*April*

*August*

*from A to Z*  
*(part III)*

**1. Let's travel in alphabetical order and answer the questions.**

*How much do you know about the United States?*

S San Francisco is in California. It is a port town. It has a famous bridge, the Golden Gate Bridge.

T Texas is another state in the USA. Dallas and Houston are cities in Texas.

U Utah is the state in the West. There is a Great Salt Lake in Utah.

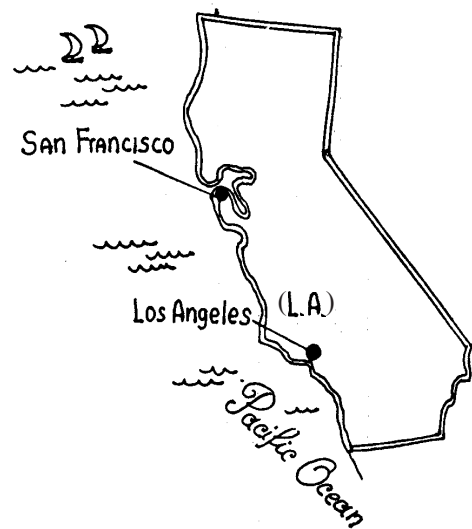
V Virginia is a Southern state. Many famous Americans came from Virginia, for example George Washington, the first president of the USA.

W Washington is the capital of the USA. The President lives in the White House.

X The Xerox machine is an American invention. Chester Floyd Carlson invented it in 1938. Americans like to invent. Thomas Edison invented the light bulb. Wilbur and Orville Wright invented the airplane. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

Y Yellowstone was the first national park in America. It is a wild and beautiful place.

Z Zorro is an American folk hero, the Robin Hood of old California. Americans sing songs, write stories and make movies about folk heroes.



## 2. Listen and learn the song.

Oh, Susanna!

Oh, I come from Alabama,  
With my banjo on my knee,  
And I'm going to Louisiana,  
My true love for to see.

*Chorus:* Oh, Susanna!  
Now don't you cry for me,  
For I come from Alabama  
With my banjo on my knee.



Oh, it rained all night the day I left  
The weather was so dry.  
The sun so hot, I froze to death.  
Susanna, don't you cry!

*(Chorus)*

## 3. True or false?

1. San Francisco is in Pennsylvania.
2. Dallas is in Texas.
3. Mississippi is a long river in Utah.
4. Virginia is a Northern state.
5. Washington is the capital of America.
6. The Xerox machine was invented in the USA.
7. Yellowstone is a city in the mountains.
8. Robin Hood is an English folk hero.
9. George Washington was the first president of the USA.
10. The first president of the USA came from Virginia.

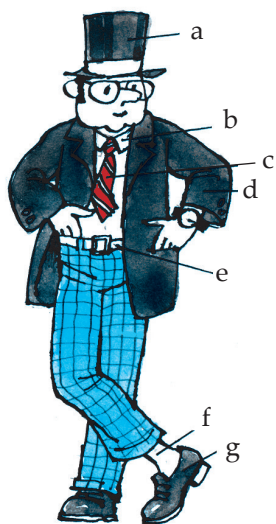
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|---|---|
|   |   |
|   |   |
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|   |   |
|   |   |

# UNIT 3

# Clothes

## WORD shop

1. Match the words with the pictures.



*jacket*

*stocking*

*hat*

*tie*

*shirt*

*blouse*

*shoe*

*sock*

*belt*

*skirt*

*jeans*

*raincoat*

*boot*

*coat*

*suit*

*cap*

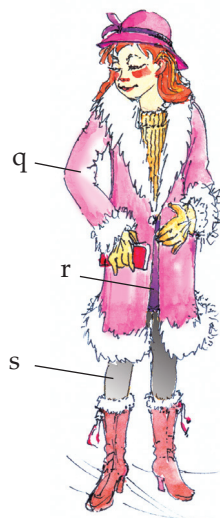
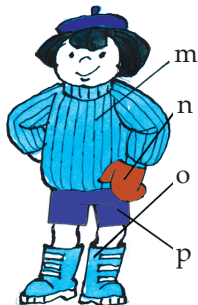
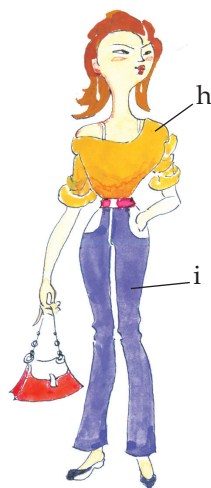
*pullover*

*glove*

*dress*

*shorts*

*mitten*



## 2. Choose the correct answer.

### Where do I wear it?

1. I wear a hat on my

- a. nose
- b. head
- c. hand

2. I wear gloves on my

- a. eyes
- b. hands
- c. feet

3. I wear shoes on my

- a. knee
- b. feet
- c. face

4. I wear a belt around my

- a. shoulders
- b. waist
- c. foot

5. I wear a scarf around my

- a. legs
- b. neck
- c. knees

6. Which word is different in the following group?

- a. tie
- b. suit
- c. trousers
- d. tea

7. I put my jeans in the wardrobe with my other \_\_\_\_.

- a. cloths
- b. wears
- c. clothes
- d. dresses

8. I like blue and I like purple, but I don't really have a favourite \_\_\_\_.

- a. fabric
- b. clothes
- c. colour
- d. colours

9. Which can you not buy at a clothes shop?

- a. a dress
- b. a hairdryer
- c. a shirt

10. Which can you not wear?

- a. a pair of scissors
- b. a pair of gloves
- c. a pair of shoes

11. This shirt is too big for me, \_\_\_\_?

- a. isn't it
- b. doesn't it
- c. does it

12. These colours are pretty, \_\_\_\_?

- a. aren't they
- b. isn't it
- c. are they

### 3. Fill the gaps with clothes items.

- a \_\_\_\_\_ with big buttons
- a \_\_\_\_\_ with a lot of pockets
- a \_\_\_\_\_ with a picture on it

**Don't forget!**



### Modal auxiliaries

*can may must*

1. They help another verb.  
*e.g. She can dance well.*
2. There is no do/does in the questions (?) and negatives (-) with modals.  
*e.g. Can she dance well?  
She can't dance well.*
3. They have no plural.  
*e.g. She can dance well.  
They can dance well.*
4. There is no to after them.  
*e.g. She can study hard.  
She must study hard.  
You may go out.*



**can** – ability (ֆիզիկական և մտավոր կարողություն)

We use *could* in the past.

*e.g. Can you use the modal verbs can, may, must?*

(մտավոր կարողություն)

*I could read and write when I was five.*

**may** – permission (թույլտվություն)

*e.g. May I go out?*

**must** – necessity, obligation (անհրաժեշտություն, պարտավորություն)

*e.g. She is not very good at English. She must study hard.*

#### 4. Fill the gaps with **can, may, must**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you stand on your head?
2. It looks like raining . You \_\_\_\_\_ take your
3. umbrella.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ play the piano well.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ I see your mother?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ he sing well?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ I sit here?
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ be more careful about your health.



#### 5. Choose the correct modal.

1. - \_\_\_\_\_ I go out, mummy?  
- No, you \_\_\_\_\_, you \_\_\_\_\_ do your homework.  
a. can            b. may            c. must            d. can't
2. The doctor says I \_\_\_\_\_ stay in bed.  
a. can            b. may            c. must
3. - \_\_\_\_\_ you play the piano?  
- Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ play it very well.  
a. can            b. may            c. must
4. - \_\_\_\_\_ I sit here?  
- Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_ sit anywhere you like.  
a. can            b. may            c. must
5. - \_\_\_\_\_ I turn on the TV?  
- No, you \_\_\_\_\_, everybody is sleeping?  
a. can            b. may            c. must            d. mustn't        e. can't
6. - \_\_\_\_\_ I go to the cinema?  
- Yes, but you \_\_\_\_\_ get home before six.  
a. can            b. may            c. must
7. I am afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ help you now.  
a. can            b. may            c. must            d. can't            e. mustn't

## 6. Choose the correct possessive.

1. Parents pay a lot for their \_\_\_\_\_ babysitting.

- a. baby's
- b. babys'
- c. babies'

2. Could you tell me if \_\_\_\_\_ date is the 21st?

- a. today's
- b. todays
- c. todays'

3. Abraham Lincoln was \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Americas 16th President
- b. Americas's 16th President
- c. America's 16th President

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ ears are huge.

- a. elephant's
- b. elephants'

5. My \_\_\_\_\_ rooms are always a mess.

- a. sister's
- b. sisters'

6. The three \_\_\_\_\_ shirts were all the same colour.

- a. friend's
- b. friends'

7. We play jokes on people on April \_\_\_\_\_ Day.

- a. Fools'
- b. Fool's

8. We are going out on New \_\_\_\_\_ Eve.

- a. Year's
- b. Years'



9. When she came back we found \_\_\_\_\_ broken.

- a. the room's window
- b. the window of the room
- c. the room window
- d. the room of the window

10. \_\_\_\_\_ are going to have a trip abroad.

- a. The Grigoryans
- b. The Grigoryan's
- c. The Grigoryans'
- d. The Grigoryanes

7. Write the names of the clothes starting with the letter **S**.



8. Listen, learn and role play the rhyme.

**LISTENING**  
**SPOT**



**THREE LITTLE KITTENS**



Three little kittens,  
They lost their mittens,  
And they began to cry,

Oh mother dear,  
We sadly fear,  
That we have lost our mittens.



What! Lost your mittens,  
You naughty kittens!  
Then you shall have no pie.

Mee-ow, mee-ow, mee-ow,  
No, you shall have no pie.

The three little kittens,  
They found their mittens,  
And they began to cry,

Oh, mother dear,  
See here, see here,  
We have found our mittens.



What! Found your mittens,  
You silly kittens!  
Then you shall have some pie.

Purr-r, purr-r, purr-r,  
Oh, let us have some pie.  
The three little kittens,  
Put on their mittens,  
And soon ate up the pie;



Oh, mother dear,  
We greatly fear,  
That we have soiled\* our mittens.

What! Soiled your mittens,  
You naughty kittens!

Then they began to sigh\*,

Mee-ow, mee-ow, mee-ow.  
Then they began to sigh.



The three little kittens,  
They washed their mittens,  
And hung them out to dry;

Oh mother dear,  
Look here, look here,  
We have washed our mittens.



What! Washed your mittens,  
You're good little kittens.  
But I smell a mouse close by!  
Hush! Hush! Hush!  
I smell a mouse close by.

\* soil - կեղտորել

\* sigh - հոգոց հասնել

**9. Here are definitions of clothes and things to wear. Can you find ten words hidden in the puzzle and match them with their definitions?**

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | O | C | K | S | C | S | G | R | J |
| T | H | O | D | M | B | W | L | A | E |
| O | C | A | P | T | I | E | A | I | A |
| C | B | T | U | I | D | A | S | N | N |
| K | E | I | L | T | R | T | S | C | S |
| I | L | E | L | T | E | E | E | O | O |
| N | T | S | O | E | S | R | S | A | K |
| G | L | O | V | E | S | H | O | E | S |
| S | T | I | E | N | S | U | I | T | J |
| H | A | T | R | S | B | O | O | T | S |

1. You wear them on your feet to protect them.
2. You wear it to keep your body warm.
3. You wear it over your clothes when you go outside.
4. Some men wear it at work.
5. Women wear it to keep their legs warm.
6. You wear them on your hands.
7. Men usually wear them on their feet.
8. You wear them on your feet to keep them warm.
9. You use it to keep your trousers or skirt from falling off.
10. You wear it on your head to protect it from the sun.

**10. Now group the articles of clothing into two groups.**

Clothes you wear above the belt

Clothes you wear below the belt

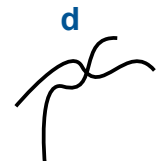
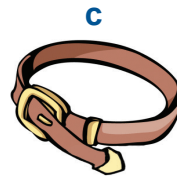
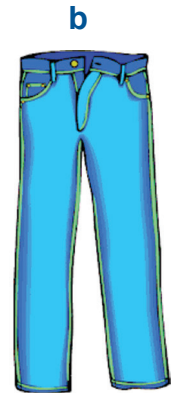
**11. The verbs below describe Jack's actions when he gets dressed. Match the actions in English with their Armenian equivalents.**

|                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| get dressed       | շղթան վեր բարձրացնել |
| put on            | հագնվել              |
| take off          | կոճակները կոճկել     |
| pull up the jeans | հագնել               |
| fasten the belt   | հանել                |
| do up the buttons | ամրացնել գոտին       |
| zip up            | ջինսերը վեր բաշել    |

**12. What order does Jack put on his clothes?  
Can you match the sentences with the pictures?**



1. Puts on his pants.
2. Puts on his coat.
3. Pulls up his jeans.
4. Fastens the belt.
5. Puts on his socks.
6. Puts on his shirt.
7. Does the buttons up.
8. Ties the laces.
9. Puts on his shoes.
10. Zips up his jeans.



**13. Now Jack is going to do opposite actions.  
Can you match the opposite actions?**

**Jack is going to**

get undressed

take shoes off

undo the buttons

pull the jeans down

unfasten the belt

unzip the jeans

do the buttons

pull the jeans up

fasten the belt

zip the jeans up

get dressed

put the shoes on

**GRAMMAR  
SPOT**

*Remember*



**The difference between adjectives and adverbs**

**Adjectives** are like salt and pepper.

They add flavour to nouns.

**Adverbs** describe verbs.

Adverbs tell you *where, when, how, why* and *to what extent* an action takes place.

Many adverbs end in *-ly*.

*quick - quickly*

*slow - slowly*

*It is a slow train.*

*He dresses quickly.*

both adverbs *too* and *also* = նույնպես

Use *too* at the end of the sentence (նախադասության վերջում)

Generally use *also* with the verb, but never at the end of the sentence.

*e.g. He is also wearing a cap.*

*She is wearing a hat too.*



14. Here you have seven characters. Match the characters with the pictures and name them. Complete the descriptions with the adverbs **too** and **also**.

**Sharlotte** is wearing a dress with a belt, a waistcoat and long gloves. She is wearing a hat and cowboy boots \_\_\_\_\_.



**Nare** is wearing a long-sleeved dress with red shoes. She is \_\_\_\_\_ wearing a scarf and a red hat.



**David** is wearing a T-shirt, shorts and \_\_\_\_\_ a pair of roller-skates.

**Ashot** is wearing trousers and a short-sleeved shirt. He is \_\_\_\_\_ wearing sunglasses.



**Jessica** is wearing shorts and a shirt. She is wearing a pair of long socks and trainers\* \_\_\_\_\_.

*British (BrE)*  
\*trainers

*American (AmE)*  
sneakers

Nicole is wearing a skirt and a blouse.  
She is \_\_\_\_\_ wearing a long jacket.



Vardan is wearing a long-sleeved  
T-shirt and \_\_\_\_\_ jeans with  
a pair of brown shoes.



15. You are going to get some help  
to write about your favourite clothes.

**WRITING**  
**SPOT**

### My favourite clothes

*I love clothes. I like to dress \_\_\_\_\_*

*My favourite item of clothing is my \_\_\_\_\_*

*It has got a fantastic \_\_\_\_\_*

*For school I usually wear \_\_\_\_\_*

*with \_\_\_\_\_*

*and a pair of \_\_\_\_\_*

*Usually I like wearing \_\_\_\_\_*

*I don't like wearing \_\_\_\_\_*

*Sometimes I like wearing \_\_\_\_\_*

*I never wear \_\_\_\_\_*

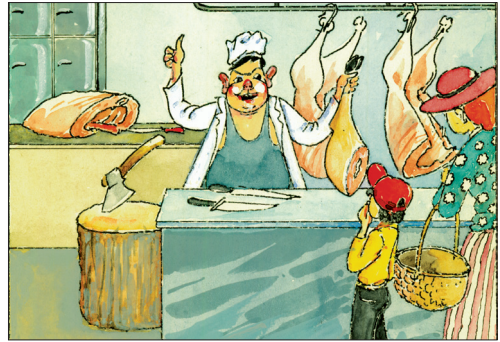


# UNIT 4 Shopping

1. Here are some names of the shops. Match the names of the shops in English with the Armenian equivalents.

## WORD shop

1. Gift shop
2. Dairy
3. Supermarket
4. Butcher's shop
5. Baker's shop/Bakery
6. Bookshop
7. Florist's
8. Grocer's/Grocery
9. Newsagent's
10. Appliance shop



- a. Թերթի կրպակ
- b. Նացի խանութ
- c. Ծաղկի խանութ
- d. Նվերների խանութ
- e. Մթերք
- f. Նանրախանութ
- g. Գրախանութ
- h. Կաթնամթերք
- i. Մսի վաճառք
- j. Կենցաղային փեխանիկայի խանութ

2. Match the names of the shops above with their descriptions.

1. The shop that sells different kinds of food.
2. The shop that sells all kinds of bread.
3. The shop that sells different kinds of meat.

4. The shop that sells newspapers and magazines.
5. The shop that sells books of all kinds.
6. This shop is a very big building which sells all kinds of things.
7. This is where you go when you want to buy someone a bunch of flowers.
8. This is where you go when you want to buy a gift.
9. This is where you go when you want to buy milk and yogurt.
10. This shop sells refrigerators, dishwashers, microwaves and other kitchen appliances.

### 3. Choose the correct answer.

#### Places around town.

1. **You are looking at many different animals in cages.**  
You are visiting a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. museum                      b. zoo                      c. park
2. **You are buying a TV, a refrigerator or a washing machine.**  
They are in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. appliance shop              b. book shop              c. dairy
3. **She is buying food for her family.**  
She is in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. toy shop                      b. butcher's              c. grocery
4. **I am buying cake or bread or cookies.**  
I am in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. bakery                      b. butcher's              c. greengrocer's
5. **They are learning and listening to their teacher.**  
They are at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. school                      b. supermarket              c. bank

6. She is buying a book or a magazine.

She is in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. bookshop    b. toy shop    c. appliance shop

7. I'm afraid we don't have it in size ten now, but we'll have some more next week.

In a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. fruit market    b. clothes shop    c. baker's    d. butcher's

8. Where do you hear it? I'll have a pound of onions and five apples, please.

In a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. butcher's    b. baker's    c. greengrocer's    d. newsagent's

**4. Study the list of shops. What can you buy in these shops?  
Match the shops with the things you can buy in them?**

1. Meat
2. Bread
3. Sugar
4. Milk
5. Flowers
6. Presents
7. Books
8. Newspapers
9. Vacuum cleaner
10. Onions



- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. Gift shop      | f. Florist's      |
| b. Dairy          | g. Grocery        |
| c. Butcher's shop | h. Newsagent's    |
| d. Bakery         | i. Greengrocer's  |
| e. Bookshop       | j. Appliance shop |

### 5. Listen and repeat the conversations. Role play the conversations in Armenian.



#### At the Greengrocer's

- Salesman** Good morning, madam! What can I do for you?
- Jane** I want a large cabbage, please and half a kilo of carrots.
- Salesman** Yes madam, anything else?
- Jane** Some fruit, please. Six of these oranges and a kilo of those apples.
- Salesman** Any grapes, madam?
- Jane** No, nothing else, thank you.



- A.** There is a little flour left. Will you go to the grocer's and buy a bag of flour and some sugar, please?
- B.** Shall I also buy a bag of sugar?
- A.** Could you buy two and a packet of tea? We haven't got any rice, too. And you could buy two bottles of oil.  
Is that OK?



#### Making a Purchase

- Joan** How much is this?
- Salesman** You mean the large one or the small one?
- Joan** The large one.
- A.** I'm going to the supermarket.  
Can I get anything for you?
- B.** Yes, I need some bread.
- A.** How many loaves of bread do you need?
- B.** Just one loaf, please.

- Salesman** Can I help you?
- Joan** No, thank you. I'm just looking.

## Remember

**We can't count most of the nouns about food.**

So we have to add a counting word.

*a lump of sugar*

*a glass of milk*

Instead of the number 12 we often say **a dozen** and instead of the number 6 - **a half dozen**.

*12 eggs = a dozen eggs*

*6 eggs = half a dozen eggs*

6. Write on the shopping list what food you bought the last time you went shopping. Choose from the list of foods given below.

## WRITING

### SPOT

a bunch of bananas

a loaf of bread

a bottle of juice

butter

candies

coffee

coke

cheese

eggs

jam

milk

potatoes

sugar

sweets

sausages

yogurt

7. Listen and repeat.  
Where's the stress? Up or Down?

## LISTENING

### SPOT



A. Valerie, when did you buy it?

B. How do you like it?

A. Where did you buy it?





**Watch out!**

**Do – անել, կարարել**  
do the shopping

**Make – պարարասել**  
make breakfast

### 8. Group the nouns in the box below into two groups.

|              |         |               |
|--------------|---------|---------------|
| the ironing  | coffee  | dinner        |
| the homework | nothing | the housework |
| tea          | lunch   | a sandwich    |
| Make         |         | Do            |

### 9. Would you like to play a game?

Now, when you know a lot of words, perhaps you would like to play this “shopping” game.

The first player begins by saying “I went to the market and bought (for example) some apples”. The second player repeats this, and adds another item. For example, “I went to the market and I bought some apples and some potatoes”. The third player has to repeat this sentence and add another item, and so it continuous round until no one can remember any more.



**GRAMMAR**  
**SPOT**

Can we count\* eggs (one egg, two eggs, etc.)? Yes, we can.  
Can we count milk (one milk, two milks, etc.)? No, we can't.

We **can** say *three eggs, two apples, four bananas*, because we can count them. But we **can't** count *milk, butter, bread, water* or *money*.

If we **can** count the nouns we **can** use them with the articles *a* or *an* and **make them plural**.

*e.g. I want to eat an egg.*

*I bought ten eggs.*

If we **can't** count the nouns we **can't** use them with the articles *a* or *an* and **make them plural**.

*e.g. Yesterday I bought tea, sugar and cheese.*

\*count – հաշվել

**Don't  
forget!**



We use **many** and **much** in questions (?) and negatives (-).

We use *many* with the nouns that we **can** count

*e.g. How many eggs do we need? (?)*

*We don't need many eggs today. (-)*

We use *much* with the nouns that we **can't** count

*e.g. How much milk do we need? (?)*

*We don't need much milk today. (-)*

We use *some* a) if we can count the nouns (*some eggs*).

b) if we can't count the nouns. (*some milk*)

We use *some* in positive sentences (+)

*any* in questions (?) and negatives (-).

| <i>some</i> (պատճեններով<br>ևսխաղասուդյուններով)                          | <i>any</i><br>(հարցով)  | <i>not any/no</i><br>(ժխտով)  |
|---|---|---|
| There are <i>some</i> eggs at home.<br>There is <i>some</i> food at home. | Are there <i>any</i> eggs<br>at home?<br>Is there <i>any</i> food<br>at home? | There are <i>not any/</i><br><i>no</i> eggs at home.<br>There is <i>not any/no</i><br>food at home. |

We also use **some** in questions that are requests or offers.

*e.g. Would you like to buy some cakes?*

## 1. Can you find the correct answer?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. _____ juicy fruit<br>a. a    b. an    c. some            | 6. _____ jar of jam<br>a. a    b. an    c. some          |
| 2. _____ delicious food<br>a. a    b. an    c. some         | 7. _____ bottle of coke<br>a. a    b. many    c. much    |
| 3. _____ homemade biscuits<br>a. a    b. an    c. some      | 8. _____ loaves of bread<br>a. a    b. many    c. much   |
| 4. _____ tomatoes<br>a. a    b. an    c. some               | 9. _____ fresh juice<br>a. a    b. many    c. much       |
| 5. _____ gifts for the holidays<br>a. a    b. an    c. some | 10. _____ bunch of bananas<br>a. a    b. many    c. much |

## 2. Fill the gaps with **some**, **any** or **no**.

1. Do you need \_\_\_\_\_ help?
2. I have \_\_\_\_\_ money.
3. He doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ problems.
4. I have \_\_\_\_\_ homework for today.
5. I have \_\_\_\_\_ brothers and sisters.
6. She is unhappy because she doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
7. I can't make a sandwich because there isn't \_\_\_\_\_ bread in the house.

## 3. David's mother wants David to go to the shop and do some shopping. Complete the conversation with the things David is going to buy. Add **some** or **any** if necessary.

**Mum:** David, will you go to the shop and do some shopping?

**David:** Yes, mum. What do we need?

**Mum:** We have got some \_\_\_\_\_ but there aren't \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
And buy some \_\_\_\_\_, please.

**David:** How much \_\_\_\_\_ do we need? And how many \_\_\_\_\_ do we need?

**Mum:** Buy a bottle of milk and six bananas, please.

And you can buy some \_\_\_\_\_ if you like.

Oh, David, wait, wait, I forgot to give you money.



**4. Think of as many nouns as possible to go with the following adjectives.**

e.g. delicious food

*adjectives*

*nouns*

expensive

\_\_\_\_\_

cheap

\_\_\_\_\_

juicy

\_\_\_\_\_

delicious

\_\_\_\_\_

fresh

\_\_\_\_\_

## Talking points

---

1. Do you like shopping?
2. Who does the shopping in your family?
3. How often do you go shopping?
4. Who buys your clothes?
5. Do you usually help your parents to do the shopping?

**5. Listen and repeat.**

**Where's the stress? Up or Down?**

**LISTENING**  
**SPOT**

---

*Don't* [dɒnt]



**A.** Don't open that, please.

**B.** Oh.

**A.** And please don't do that.

**B.** Don't do what?

**A.** That. If you don't mind.

**B.** And this?

**A.** Don't please.

**B.** Don't, don't, don't. Don't you ever say "do"?

Well, I don't want to stay here any longer! I shall leave!

**A.** Do.

## 6. Choose the correct answer.

1. Do you like crisps\*?

- a. Yes, they do.
- b. No, you don't.
- c. Yes, I do.

2. Are you going to eat your biscuits?

- a. Yes, you are.
- b. No, they aren't.
- c. Yes, I am.

3. Have you got any juice?

- a. No, I haven't.
- b. Yes, there is.
- c. No, there isn't.

4. Have you got a banana?

- a. Yes, I have.
- b. Yes, it is.
- c. Yes, there are.

5. Can I have your cake?

- a. Yes, here you are.
- b. No, thank you.
- c. Yes, I can.

6. He eats bananas every day.

It's the only \_\_\_\_\_ he likes.

- a. fruit
- b. vegetables
- c. vegetable
- d. foods

7. - Can we go shopping now?

- No \_\_\_\_\_ too early."

- a. that's
- b. it's
- c. it will be
- d. this is

8. Which can you not eat?

- a. sandwich
- b. sausage
- c. glass

9. Are you hungry?

- a. A few
- b. Not many
- c. Just a bit
- d. Not any

10. There is some milk in the refrigerator, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. isn't there
- b. isn't it
- c. doesn't it

11. She didn't eat anything, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. doesn't she
- b. doesn't she
- c. did she

12. \_\_\_\_\_ much did you pay for it?

- a. What
- b. Which
- c. How

13. \_\_\_\_\_ is cheaper, the fish or the chicken?

- a. What
- b. Which
- c. How

14. \_\_\_\_\_ is your shoe size?

- a. What
- b. Which
- c. How

## GRAMMAR

### SPOT

---

### 1. A, an, some or nothing?

1. Please get \_\_\_\_\_ bread from the baker's.

- a. nothing
- b. a
- c. an
- d. some

2. We need \_\_\_\_\_ money to buy \_\_\_\_\_ present for mother's birthday.

- a. nothing
- b. a
- c. an
- d. some

3. Dad, there are \_\_\_\_\_ letters for you.

- a. nothing
- b. a
- c. an
- d. some

4. Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ milk, please?

- a. nothing
- b. a
- c. an
- d. some

5. David will invite \_\_\_\_\_ girls and boys from his class to his party.

- a. nothing
- b. a
- c. an
- d. some

6. Mother needs \_\_\_\_\_ eggs to bake a cake.

- a. nothing
- b. a
- c. an
- d. some

7. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people at the front door.

- a. nothing
- b. a
- c. an
- d. some

**2. Complete the conversation below with some, any or no.**

- Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ biscuits?

- a. some      b. any      c. no

- No, thank you. But I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice, please.

- a. some      b. any      c. no

- I'm sorry. I have \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice. And there is hardly \_\_\_\_\_ apple juice there, either. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ milk?

- a. some      b. any      c. no

- I never drink \_\_\_\_\_ milk. Could I just have \_\_\_\_\_ water?

- a. some      b. any      c. no

- Of course. But why don't you want \_\_\_\_\_ biscuits?

- a. some      b. any      c. no

- I'm not hungry. I had eaten \_\_\_\_\_ sandwiches just before I came here.

- a. some      b. any      c. no

- I see, but I will put \_\_\_\_\_ on the table, anyway.

- a. some      b. any      c. no

- Thanks a lot. But can I have \_\_\_\_\_ water first?

- a. some      b. any      c. no

### 3. Listen and learn the Tongue Twister.



## She Sells Seashells

She sells seashells,  
By the seashore.  
The shells she sells,  
Are surely seashells.  
So if she sells shells,  
On the seashore,  
I'm sure she sells,  
Seashore shells.



## *It's a long story*

### **Pre-reading task**

**READING**  
**SPOT**

#### **1. Study the words.**

cave - քարանձավ  
camera - լուսանկարչական  
սարք  
sales - զեղչ  
special - յուրահատուկ

spider - սարդ  
web - ցանց, սարդոսպայն  
latest fashion - վերջին ճիշդ  
a lot of - շատ  
monster - հրեշ

### **Talking points**

1. Do you like to give presents?
2. Who do you give presents to?
3. Do you like to get presents?
4. Who do you get presents from?

#### **2. Read the story about a nice monster's birthday party and answer the questions.**

### **MONSTER SHOPPING TRIP**

*By Sue Clarke*

Hairy Henry is a handsome green monster. He lives in a small house in the forest. All his friends live nearby. Loony Lou lives in a cave round the corner and Gorgonzola lives in a cave near a large tree. Gorgonzola thinks she is Hairy Henry's girlfriend. She's a big, purple monster with pink spots and one eye.

Soon it is Hairy Henry's birthday. The only problem is that he can't remember how old he is. Loony Lou and Gorgonzola decide to buy him a present.

“What shall we buy him?” they ask.

“What about a camera?”

“No, he has already got a camera.”

“How about a big box of chocolates?”

“No, he’s too fat.”

“Well, let’s buy him a new pair of shorts.”

“No, he has already got new shorts.”

Loony Lou and Gorgonzola don’t know what to buy him. “I know!” said Loony Lou.

Let’s go shopping in London. We can visit Hairy Henry’s cousin Big Ben and ask him what to buy.” So they took the train to London. Big Ben met them at the station and they went shopping.

“It’s a very good time to go shopping for presents. The sales are starting in the shops. We can buy lots of presents for Hairy Henry,” said Big Ben.

First they went to Oxford Street. There are lots of big shops there. They went into a computer shop. “Wow! What a lot of computers and games!” said Big Ben, who loves computer games. They bought a very special monster computer game for catching horrible humans. Hairy Henry will love it.

Next they went to a shop called ‘Harrods’. It’s a really big shop. They went to the special floor for monsters. There were spiders web shirts (the latest fashion), and dragon shorts for holidays. Everything was monstrously monstrous. Gorgonzola bought him a tie which sings a monster Happy Birthday song.

Finally they went to an amazing cake shop. They bought the biggest, most monster cake they could find. It was green and had lots of birthday candles on it.

The next day Loony Lou, Gorgonzola and Big Ben took the train back home. They were very happy. They bought many presents for Hairy Henry. There will be monsters from everywhere in the forest. Everybody is going to enjoy the birthday party! Hairy Henry deserves it. He is such a nice monster.



### Choose the correct answer.

**1. Hairy Henry lives in**

- a. a cave
- b. a tree
- c. a house

**2. Gorgonzola is**

- a. big and green
- b. purple and pink
- c. small and yellow

**3. How did they go to London?**

- a. by bus
- b. by car
- c. by train

**4. Harrods is**

- a. a very big shop
- b. a hotel for monsters
- c. a cake shop

**5. The birthday cake was**

- a. small with lots of candles
- b. very big and green
- c. tasty and yellow

**6. The monsters were happy because**

- a. it was Hairy Henry's birthday party
- b. they were going back home
- c. they bought lots of presents

### 3. What happened when...?

1. When Loony Lou and Gorgonzola got to London...
2. When Loony Lou, Gorgonzola and Big Ben went to a shop called 'Harrods'....
3. When they went to an amazing cake shop....

### 4. Why? Because...

1. Why did Loony Lou and Gorgonzola go to London?
2. Why did Loony Lou and Gorgonzola decide to buy a present for Hairy Henry?
3. Why did Loony Lou, Gorgonzola and Big Ben go to a computer shop?



## 5. True or False?

1. Hairy Henry is a nice pink monster.
2. Soon it is Hairy Henry's birthday. He is going to be twelve years old.
3. Loony Lou and Gorgonzola are going to buy him a box of chocolates.
4. There will be many monsters at Hairy Henry's birthday.
5. Loony Lou, Gorgonzola and Big Ben bought a few presents for Hairy Henry.

| T | F |
|---|---|
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |

## 6. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs **to be** and **to have**.

1. Who \_\_\_\_\_ Big Ben? He \_\_\_\_\_ Hairy Henry's cousin.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Big Ben in Manchester? No, it \_\_\_\_\_ in London.
3. Does Hairy Henry \_\_\_\_\_ a camera? Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Did the cake \_\_\_\_\_ lots of birthday candles? Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_ lots of birthday candles.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the birthday cake green? Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_.

## 7. Can you finish the fairy tale about a princess and a dragon.

**WRITING**  
**SPOT**

### THE PRINCESS AND THE DRAGON

Once upon a time there was a king and a queen who lived in a golden castle with their beautiful daughter. One night an ugly monster locked the princess in his tower. The king promised to give a bag of gold to the knight that rescued the princess. All the knights rode to the monster's tower. When they saw the ugly monster they ran away as fast as they could.

The next day a friendly dragon who was flying by the tower saw the princess in the tower.

He killed the monster, put the princess on his back and flew into the sky.

1. Can you match the names of the animals with the pictures?

**WORD**  
shop



parrot  
penguin  
pig  
polar bear  
seal

sheep  
shark  
deer  
chicken  
duckling

hippo  
horse  
kangaroo  
lion  
monkey



**Watch out!**

**Animals make distinct sounds, some of these sounds have their own word.**

Bees *buzz*.

Cows *moo*.

Cats *meeow*.

They *purr* when they're happy.

Cockerels *cock-a-doodle-do*.

Dogs *bark* or go *woof woof*.

Ducks *quack*.

Frogs *croak*.

Goats *bleat*.

Hens *cluck*.

Horses *neigh*.

Mice *squeek*.

Pigs *oink*.

Sheep *bleat* or go *baa*.

## 2. Match the animals with the noises they make?

woof  
woof

baa  
baa

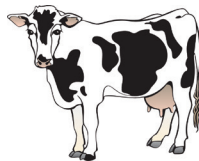
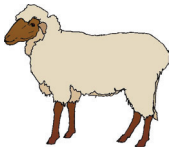
neigh  
neigh

moo  
moo

quack  
quack

oink  
oink

meeow  
meeow



## 3. Look at the above list of animals. Can you group the animals into two categories?

Domestic animals

Wild animals

**4. Now match the animals with their babies.**

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. cat   | a. piglet   |
| 2. dog   | b. kitten   |
| 3. pig   | c. duckling |
| 4. duck  | d. calf     |
| 5. hen   | d. puppy    |
| 6. cow   | e. gosling  |
| 7. goose | f. chicken  |



*Remember* 

**GRAMMAR**  
**SPOT**

We never change our number



*sheep*

The sheep *is* black.  
The sheep *are* black.

*deer*

The deer *is* beautiful.  
The deer *are* beautiful.



**5. Can you match the information below with the animals?**

*Do you know*

- Lions are cleverer than tigers and leopards.
- Among domestic animals the cleverest are the horse and the dog. Animals can talk to one another expressing joy, fear and anger by their calls.
- A baby crocodile is three times as large as the egg it has come from.
- A seal can live without food longer than a camel.



5. Mice can sing. Some mice make sounds like the sounds which birds make.
6. A kangaroo runs faster than a horse.
7. Elephants are very good swimmers.
8. There once lived a tortoise in America with a flower growing on its back.



**We are special in plural**

|               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| goose – geese | tooth – teeth    |
| mouse – mice  | child – children |
| louse – lice  | man – men        |
| ox – oxen     | woman – women    |

**6. Give plural English equivalents for the Armenian nouns below?**

|           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| կանայք    | ոջիւներ  |
| աքամներ   | երեխաներ |
| տղամարդիկ | բաղեր    |
| մկներ     | ոչխարներ |
| եզներ     | եղնիկներ |

**LISTENING**  
**SPOT**

**7. Listen and repeat.**



Little Tommy Tittlemouse  
Lived in a little house.  
He caught fishes  
In other men's dishes.



## PETS

1. Would you like to have a pet? Read about the pets and write about the pet you would like to have. The words in the box below will help you.



Cats love their homes more than people. When people move with their cat to a new home, the cat often runs back to its old home and lives there.

Turtles live for 40 years. They eat insects, worms or fish. A little turtle can grow larger than a dinner plate.

clean  
loyal  
pretty

catch mice  
learn tricks  
show love

friendly  
easy to train  
protect the family

2. If you put the sentences below in correct order you will get a joke about a parrot.

### THE PARROT



1. "I'd like a parrot that talks," he said.
2. "Food!"
3. "My parrot is dead," he said.
4. "Really? Which word was that?"
5. "That's a shame. Buy this mirror. He'll look at himself and talk."
6. So he chose a parrot and took it home with him.
7. The man bought the mirror and went away.
8. "I'm sorry, Sir, but you have to teach your parrot to speak."
9. A man went into a pet shop one day.
10. "My parrot still doesn't speak," he said.
11. "I'm sorry, Sir, but tell me, before he died did he say anything?"

### 3. Can you make a logical sentence?



**Don't forget!**



**Modals are auxiliary verbs. They do not need an additional auxiliary in negatives or questions.**

*For example: Can you speak English?*

| <b>Modal</b> | <b>Meaning</b>               | <b>Example</b>                       |
|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| can          | <i>ability</i>               | I <i>can</i> speak a little Russian. |
| can          | <i>permission</i>            | <i>Can</i> I open the window?        |
| may          | <i>permission</i>            | <i>May</i> I sit down, please?       |
| must         | <i>necessity, obligation</i> | I <i>must</i> go now.                |



Birds can fly.



Horses can't fly, but they can run very fast.

### 4. Divide the activities below into two groups.

#### How to look after a dog.

- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| sleep with it               | feed it               |
| clean its ears              | wash it               |
| brush its teeth             | train it              |
| clean after it              | play with it          |
| take it to the vet          | walk the dog often    |
| give it sweets or chocolate | give it too much food |

*You must*

*You mustn't*

5. Listen and learn the rhyme.

LISTENING  
SPOT

Oh Where, Oh Where has My Little Dog Gone?

|                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Oh where, oh where,           | With his ears cut short,      |
| Has my little dog gone?       | And his tail cut long,        |
| Oh where, oh where can he be? | Oh where, oh where can he be? |

6. Looking after pets is a big responsibility. Pets need lots of care and attention. They need a secure home and special food, too. They also need regular check-ups at the vet's\*. Here are some things you need to consider when looking after pets. Read the descriptions of the pets. Can you identify them?

|     |     |         |        |      |        |
|-----|-----|---------|--------|------|--------|
| cat | dog | hamster | lizard | fish | parrot |
|-----|-----|---------|--------|------|--------|

It is a good friend. Take it out for walks every day. Feed it meat and give it water to drink.



It needs an aquarium to swim. Change the water and clean the aquarium regularly. Feed your pet special food once a day.



It needs a warm home. It needs rocks and plants to climb on. Feed it insects, spiders, mice or rats and give it water to drink.



It is very friendly and likes to play outside. It sleeps a lot and needs quiet and warm place to rest. Feed it special biscuits, meat or fish and water to drink.

It needs a cage where it can run around and a box to sleep in. Feed your pet seeds, nuts, fruit and vegetables and give water to drink.



It needs a big cage. Don't forget to clean the cage. Let your pet fly outside the cage regularly. Feed your pet seeds and give water to drink.



\*vet – uŋuufiupni:d

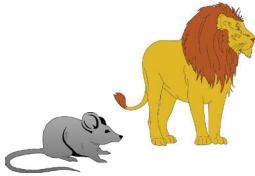


# Remember

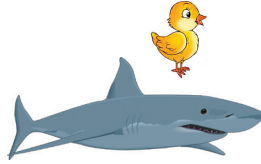
## Opposites

Opposites (antonyms) are things that are very, very different from each other. Some examples of opposites are: **left** and **right**, **big** and **small**, **up** and **down**, **tall** and **short**.

### 7. Can you match the animals with the opposite adjectives?



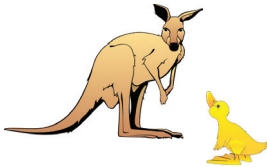
Small, Big



Long, Short



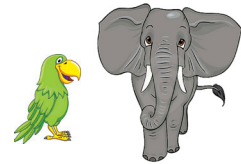
Fast, Slow



Short, Tall



Noisy, Quiet



Light, Heavy

### 8. Complete the article about Koala with the correct word below.

What do you know about Koala? She's 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Australia. She always wears T-shirts because it's very hot in Australia. Her house is in a tree. She 2. \_\_\_\_\_ like housework and her house is very messy. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ favourite food is leaves. She eats them for breakfast, lunch, 4. \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. Koala doesn't do any sports. She's very lazy and she sleeps for 20 hours a day. She loves playing computer games. She likes going 5. \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema too, but sometimes she goes to sleep when she's watching a film.



1. a. from      b. on      c. at
2. a. doesn't      b. isn't      c. don't
3. a. her      b. his      c. our
4. a. but      b. a      c. and
5. a. in      b. for      c. to

## 9. Read the joke. Can you create a new and unusual end for the joke?

### A PENGUIN JOKE!

One day a man and his wife were walking down the street when they saw a penguin.

“Oh!” exclaimed the man, “What a surprise! What shall we do with it?”

“I know”, said his wife. “We’ll ask a policeman”.

So they found a policeman and the policeman said:“ I think the best thing is to take it to the zoo!”

“What a good idea!” – said the woman.

The next morning the policeman was walking down the same street when he saw the man and his wife again with the penguin. “I thought you took the penguin to the zoo,” the policeman said.

“Well, we did, we took it to the zoo and we all had a really good time. So this afternoon we are taking it to the cinema, and this evening we are going to take it to have dinner in a fish restaurant.”

## 10. Which is the best question for the following sentences?

1. **They were walking down the street when they saw a penguin.**
  - a. Where they were going?
  - b. What were they doing when they saw a penguin?
  - c. Where were they going?
  - d. Did they see a penguin?
  
2. **No, they didn't. They didn't know what to do with it.**
  - a. Did they know what to do with it?
  - b. What did they do?
  - c. They knew what to do with it, did they?
  - d. Did they see a penguin in the street?
  
3. **They took the penguin to the zoo.**
  - a. Where did they take the penguin?
  - b. They took the penguin to the zoo, did they?
  - c. Did they took the penguin to the zoo or to the cinema?
  - d. Who they took to the zoo?

**1. Read the story about the lazy bear and choose the correct answer.**

**THE LAZY BEAR**

Animals do different things in different seasons. When the weather is cold, it is more difficult for animals to find food and they change the things they do. Some animals 'migrate' - they move to a warmer place. Some animals 'hibernate' - they sleep while it's cold. Some animals stay awake during the winter but they make some changes - they grow thick fur for example.



It is spring in the forest. The snow has gone. Leaves are growing and the animals are waking up. But Bruno the bear is still asleep. He doesn't know that it's spring. It's summer. It's warm and the animals are having lots of fun. Bruno is still asleep. He doesn't know that it's summer.

It's autumn. The leaves are turning red, yellow and orange. The animals are getting ready for winter. But where is Bruno? Bruno is still asleep. He doesn't know that it's autumn. It's winter. You can't see the animals. They are all asleep in their warm homes. Bruno is also asleep. What a nice long sleep! It's spring again. The animals are very happy. They are having a party. But where's Bruno? He is awake at last. Now he knows that it's spring.

**Choose the correct answer.**

**1. The word migrate means**

- a. run
- b. move
- c. change

**3. Bruno is a**

- a. lazy bear
- b. doesn't like to sleep
- c. likes to work

**2. The word hibernate means**

- a. stay awake
- b. sleep
- c. wake up

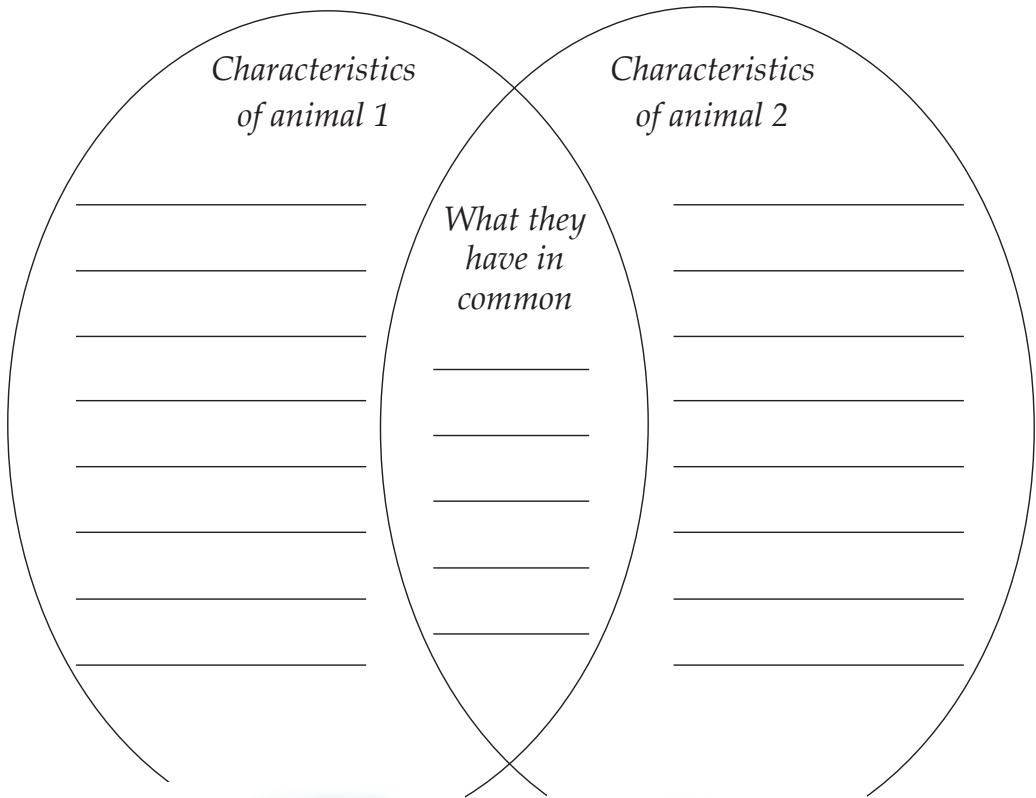
**4. The animals are getting ready for**

- a. autumn
- b. winter
- c. summer

**5. What animals move to warmer places in winter?**

- a. bears
- b. birds
- c. penguins

**2. Pick two animals. Compare and contrast them. Write on the diagram what things they have in common, and what things are different about them?**



### 3. Listen and learn the Tongue Twister.



Swan swam over the sea,  
Swim, swan, swim!  
Swan swam back again  
Well swum, swan!



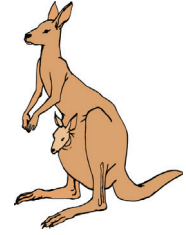
### 4. Choose the correct answer.

1. When I was younger I wanted a dog or a cat,  
but my mother hates \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. objects
  - b. people
  - c. animals
  - d. collections
2. Which is a pet?
  - a. hamster
  - b. lion
  - c. crocodile
3. Which is very tall?
  - a. a giraffe
  - b. a monkey
  - c. a wolf



## Do you know

- Kangaroos are big animals which live in Australia and only in Australia. If you meet one, be careful! They are very good boxers.
- The English word “cuckoo” also means “foolish”.
- The penguin walks like a man. It looks like a man dressed in a suit with a black coat, white shirt and a black tie.
- The albatross has the longest wings. It is a sea-bird. It is a strong bird. The albatross lays only one egg.
- Crows eat corn, fruit, the eggs of other birds and young birds. That’s why people make scarecrows to scare crows.



### 5. What’s wrong? Change one word.

1. A kangaroo is a very small animal.
2. Kangaroos live in Canada.
3. The French word “cuckoo” also means “foolish”.
4. The penguin walks like a man. It looks like a man dressed in a suit with a white coat.
5. The albatross has the shortest wings.
6. Crows eat corn, fruit, the eggs of other birds and old birds.
7. That’s why children make scarecrows to scare crows.

## 1. Singular or plural?

1. My Mum bought some \_\_\_\_\_ in the supermarket yesterday.
  - a. vegetable
  - b. tomatoes
  - c. potatos
  - d. meats
4. I'd like to make \_\_\_\_\_ with you.
  - a. friend
  - b. a friend
  - c. friends
  - d. the friend
5. Homework \_\_\_\_\_ boring.
  - a. is
  - b. are
6. \_\_\_\_\_ birthdays both come in April.
  - a. My brother and sister's
  - b. My brother and my sister
  - c. My brothers and sisters
  - d. My brother's and sister's
7. \_\_\_\_\_ turn yellow in Autumn.
  - a. Leaf
  - b. Leaves
  - c. Leafs
  - d. Leave
8. There are four \_\_\_\_\_ in our class.
  - a. Ann
  - b. Ann's
  - c. Anns'
  - d. Anns
9. The furniture in our classroom \_\_\_\_\_ uncomfortable.
  - a. is
  - b. are
10. The plural of *tooth* is
  - a. tooths
  - b. toots
  - c. teeth
  - d. teeths
11. Where \_\_\_\_\_ my jeans.
  - a. is
  - b. are
12. New York is one of the most fascinating \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
  - a. city
  - b. cities
  - c. citys
  - d. citis

13. Everybody knows that vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ very healthy.

- a. is
- b. are

15. The plural of *mouse* is

- a. mouses
- b. mices
- c. mice

14. The plural of *child* is

- a. children
- b. childs
- c. cheeld
- d. child

16. All the kids \_\_\_\_\_ to school.

- a. go
- b. goes

## 2. Choose the correct modal.

1. I have got a bad cold, so I \_\_\_\_\_ swim today.

- a. can
- b. may
- c. must
- d. can't

2. There's a bridge over the river, so we \_\_\_\_\_ swim across.

- a. can
- b. may
- c. must
- d. can't

3. Mother \_\_\_\_\_ walk because she broke her leg.

- a. can
- b. may
- c. must
- d. can't



**1. Read about the chameleon and choose the correct answer.**



A chameleon is a type of lizard. It can change the colour of its skin. It may be green, yellow or white and then change its colour to brown or black. Chameleons can also become spotted. People think that chameleons change colour to blend with the environment or when they are frightened or when the light or temperature changes. It is fun to watch how a chameleon changes colour. If you keep a chameleon as a pet in a box with leaves it will be difficult to see him among the leaves. He will take the colour of the leaves. You must be careful not to lose it.

**Choose the correct answer.**

**1. A chameleon is**

- a. a lizard
- b. a fly
- c. a kind of lizard

**2. Chameleons change colour**

- a. to frighten other animals
- b. to blend with the environment
- c. to change the temperature

**3. *to be frightened* means**

- a. to be careful
- b. to be afraid
- c. to be difficult

2. Listen, learn and role play the rhyme.



**PRECOCIOUS\* PIGGY**

*by Thomas Hodd*

Where are you going to, you little pig?

"I'm leaving my mother, I'm growing so big!"

So big, you young pig.

So young, so big!

What! leaving your mother, you foolish young pig?

Where are you going to, you little pig?

"I've got a new spade, and I'm going to dig!"

To dig, little pig!

A little pig dig!

Well, I never saw a pig with a spade, that could dig!

Where are you going to, you little pig?

"Why I'm going to have a nice ride in a gig!"

In a gig, little pig!

What! a pig in a gig!

Well, I never yet saw a pig ride in a gig!

Where are you going, you little pig?

"I'm going to the barber's to buy me a wig."

A wig, little pig!

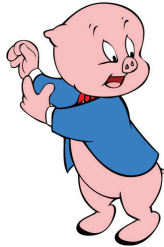
A pig in a wig!



Why, whoever before saw a pig in a wig?  
Where are you going, you little pig?

"I'm going to the ball to dance a fine jig\*!"

A jig, little pig!  
A pig dance a jig!  
Well, I never before saw a pig dance a jig!



\*precocious - շուր հասունացած, շուր մեծացած (պարիքի համեմատ)

\*gig - երկանիվ կառք

\*jig - ջիգ (պարի տեսակ)

### 3. Read the description of a panda and describe your favourite zoo animal.

**WRITING**  
**SPOT**

#### Pandas

#### My favourite zoo animal

Pandas come from China. \_\_\_\_\_

They are black and white. \_\_\_\_\_

And have big bodies and legs. \_\_\_\_\_

But they have small ears. \_\_\_\_\_

Pandas eat bamboo leaves. \_\_\_\_\_



4. Is there an animal you don't much like? Write about an animal you don't like. Give reasons. The words below will help you.

loud                      dangerous                      expensive  
it's dirty                it bites                      it barks  
frightens people      hurts people                makes trouble

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

5. Listen and repeat.  
Say as quickly as possible.

**LISTENING**  
**SPOT**



There was a young lady of Niger  
Who smiled when she rode on a tiger  
They returned from the ride  
With the lady inside,  
And the smile on the face of the tiger.



# UNIT 6

## Seasons and Weather

1. Words and expressions associated with weather are given below. Can you find their Armenian equivalents?



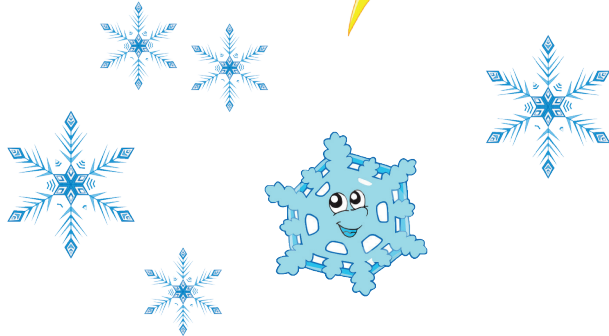
### WORD shop

**Nouns** associated with weather

weather forecast    sunshine  
raindrops            hail  
snowflakes            frost flood  
lightening

**Verbs** associated with weather

shine                    pour  
blow                    snow  
rain                      freeze



## Adjectives associated with weather

warm

cloudy

rainy

cold

windy

frosty

cool

foggy

snowy

hot

mild

dry

sunny

damp

wet

### Describing weather

It is fine.  
It is dull.  
It is snowing.  
It's hot.  
It's cloudy.  
It looks like rain.  
It's stormy.



### How to ask about weather?

What's the weather like?  
Is it raining?

## 2. Find English equivalents for the Armenian expressions below.



Կարծես անձրև է գալու:

Փոթորիկ է:

Անպամած է:

Մռայլ եղանակ է:

Շոգ է:

Տիանալի եղանակ է:

Հյուն է գալիս:



**3. Listen to the conversations and find English equivalents for the Armenian expressions below.**

**LISTENING  
SPOT**



- Hi, Jack. This is Jim.  
I'm calling from Miami.
- From Miami?  
What are you doing in Miami?
- I'm on holiday.
- How's the weather in Miami?  
Is it sunny?
- No, it isn't. It's cloudy.
- Is it hot?
- No, it isn't. It's cold.
- Are you having a good time?
- No, I'm not. I'm having a terrible time.  
The weather is terrible here.
- I'm sorry to hear that.
- Do you like it when it rains?
- Yes, I do. I like rainy weather.
- Do you really like it?
- Of course, I do. It's my favourite weather.
- How much do you like it?
- I like it very much. It's really very good.

*Ես արձակուրդի մեջ եմ:  
Լա՛ս Ժամանակ ես անցկացնում:  
Այսրեղ սիւսվոր եղանակ է:  
Դա ին՝ սիրած եղանակն է:  
Այն իսկապե՛ն՝ ձեզ դուր է գալիս:*



**4. Listen and learn the Tongue Twister.**

Whether the weather is fine,  
Or whether the weather is not,  
Whether the weather is cold  
Or whether the weather is hot,

We'll weather\* the weather  
Whatever the weather,  
Whether we like it or not.

\*to weather – դիմանալ

5. Can you find the weather words?

loud stormy hail stormy loud snow flakes rain drops sunshine lightning frost floods snow mild forecast

6. Can you match the weather descriptions below with the four seasons of the year?

It's cold and foggy. Trees lose their leaves.

It's rainy and wet. Trees and flowers begin to grow.

It's very cold. It often snows. Christmas is in this season.

It's hot and sunny. People go on holiday.



winter



spring



summer



autumn



## Why Do We Have Seasons?

We have seasons because the sun's rays hit the earth at an angle\*. This angle changes during the year and this produces the seasons. We divide the year into seasons. The seasons are usually based on the weather. If you live in more northern or southern countries then you probably have four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. But in some parts of the world the temperature doesn't change much. If you live nearer the equator you probably have a rainy and a dry season. In some places there are also special seasons, for example, 'hurricane' season.

### 1. True or false?

1. The weather produces seasons.
2. If you live near the equator you probably have a rainy and a dry season.
3. In some parts of the world the temperature doesn't change much.
4. We have seasons because the earth has an angle\*.
5. Countries in the north have sunshine 24 hours a day in winter.

| T | F |
|---|---|
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |

### 2. Answer the questions and fill in the table.

*What seasons do we have in our country?*

*When are they?*

*What activities are special for each season?*

| Country | Seasons | When? | Activities |
|---------|---------|-------|------------|
|---------|---------|-------|------------|

\*angle – անկյուն

**3. Match the adjectives in the box with suitable weather nouns.**

**heavy      high      light      loud      strong      thick**

wind                  shower  
snow                  fog  
thunder              clouds  
rain                    breeze

**4. Fill in the gaps with one of the verbs below.**

**blow                  fall                  shine                  strike**

1. I watched the snow \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.
2. Can you hear the wind \_\_\_\_\_ outside?
3. Did the lightning \_\_\_\_\_ our school during the storm last night?
4. The sun didn't \_\_\_\_\_ during our two-week holiday.

**5. Listen to the conversation.  
Make a similar one.**

**LISTENING**  
**SPOT**

*Lucy*                  Hello, Margaret.

*Margaret*          Hello, Lucy.

*Lucy*                  How are you?

*Margaret*          Fine, thank you.

Are you taking a holiday this year?

*Lucy*                  Oh, yes.

In September I'm going abroad with my family.

Greece, may be or Spain or Italy.

Somewhere to be hot and sunny.

*Margaret*          I think I'll stay at home and have some days in the country.



## 6. Listen and learn the rhyme.



## RAIN

Rain, rain, go away,  
Come again some other day.  
Little Johnny wants to play.

## 7. Choose the correct answer.

1. - How often does it rain here?

- It usually rains here \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. two times in week
- b. twice a week
- c. two a week
- d. two each week

2. Tomorrow, if \_\_\_\_\_ we can go for a picnic on the beach.

- a. there's sunny
- b. it's sunny
- c. it's sun
- d. we have sun

3. Birds fly \_\_\_\_\_ for the winter.

- a. south
- b. southern

4. Which is not a season?

- a. Autumn
- b. Spring
- c. weekend

5. Which is not very cold?

- a. ice
- b. snow
- c. rain

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the weather like in Yerevan in spring?

- a. How
- b. What

7. It isn't very cold today, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. is it
- b. isn't it
- c. doesn't it



## Name the colours

### 8. Do the puzzle.

1. The colour of leaves in autumn.
2. The colour of the sea and the sky.
3. The colour of ripe cherries.
4. The colour of grass in spring.
5. Some bears are...
6. The colour of the snow.

|   |   |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 1 |   | L |   |   |  |
|   |   | 2 |   | U |  |
|   |   |   | 3 |   |  |
|   | 4 | R |   |   |  |
|   | 5 |   |   | W |  |
|   | 6 | H |   |   |  |

### 9. Write what the weather is like in Armenia.

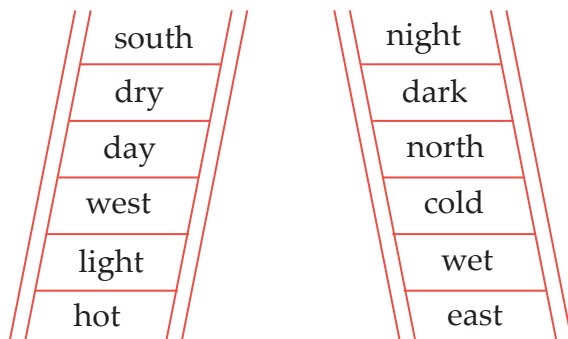
In Spring it's \_\_\_\_\_

In Summer it's \_\_\_\_\_

In Autumn it's \_\_\_\_\_

In Winter it's \_\_\_\_\_

### 10. Match the opposites.



### 11. Listen and repeat. Say as quickly as you can.



March winds  
 April showers  
 Will bring  
 May flowers

**Don't  
forget!**



**Future Indefinite (Simple)** = shall/will (I'll/He'll) + verb

*It's my mother's birthday. I'll buy her flowers.*

We use the **Future Indefinite Tense** to express:

1. A future decision or intention at the moment of speaking.

(մտադրություն որոշումը կայացնելու ժամանակ)

*It's hot here. I will (I'll) open the window.*

2. A future fact, a wish, a prediction.

(կանխատեսում, խոսքում)

*Tomorrow's weather will be warm and sunny.*

**1. Fill the gaps with prepositions in, at, on.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ summer we go \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday.
2. I think I'll stay \_\_\_\_\_ home.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ September I'm going abroad with my family.
4. What are you doing \_\_\_\_\_ Paris?
5. What do you do \_\_\_\_\_ weekends?

**2. Complete the sentences below with the tail questions in the picture.**

1. That's your umbrella, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. It's a nice day today, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. It isn't cold today, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. He likes to walk in the rain, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. She doesn't like winter, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. The weather will be terrible tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_?



3. Fill the gaps. Change the verb **go** if necessary.

go shopping    go swimming    go sailing    go riding    go skiing

1. He lives by the sea and has a boat, so he often \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When the day is hot we often \_\_\_\_\_ in the river.
3. She likes horses. She often \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The shops are closed now. It's too late to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. There's plenty of snow in the mountains so we'll be able to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Don't forget!**



We are special in plural.



*child-children  
man-men  
woman- women  
foot-feet  
tooth-teeth*



4. Find plural English nouns for the Armenian nouns below.

երեխաներ

կանայք

ուրբեր

ապամներ

եղնիկներ

տղամարդիկ

եզներ

մկներ

### 1. Study the words

- handsome – գեղեցկասարես արդամարդ  
to take a train – նստել գնացք  
to be tired – հոգնած լինել  
to appear – հայտնվել

2. **Hairy Henry is a big green monster. Now he's tired and it's time for his holidays. He's on holiday in London, visiting his cousin, Ben, the Clock Monster - he's also called Big Ben. Read the story about a nice monster and answer the questions.**

## HAIRY HENRY'S HOLIDAY (part 1)

*By Sue Clarke*

Hairy Henry is a very nice monster. He is called Hairy Henry because he is very hairy and green. Some people think he is quite handsome for a monster. He is usually very happy but one day last week he was very tired. "I must have a holiday," he said. "I know, I'll go and visit my cousin in London!"

The next day Hairy Henry took a plane and went to London. He took a train to the centre of the city.

"I'll go and find my cousin," said Hairy Henry.



There were lots of tall buildings and people everywhere. He looked up into the sky and saw Big Ben. Big Ben is the name of a very famous clock in London.

"Ah, that's where he is," said Hairy Henry. He went to the clock tower and climbed up the stairs. He was very tired when he got to the top. He looked at the clock face. It was five minutes to twelve.

Suddenly a round, fat, purple body appeared. It was his cousin Ben. Now some people think that 'Big Ben' is the name of the clock. But we all know that 'Big Ben' is really Hairy Henry's cousin, the Clock Monster.

"Hello," said Ben. "What are you doing here?"

"I'm on holiday," said Hairy Henry.

"Hold on a minute," said Ben.

He banged the huge metal bells twelve times. The noise was horrible. Hairy Henry couldn't hear anything. "OK," said Big Ben. "Let's go and see London!"

### Choose the correct answer.

**1. Why is the monster's name Hairy Henry?**

- a. because he is handsome.
- b. because he is green.
- c. because he has a lot of hair.

**2. Why did the monster decide to visit his cousin?**

- a. because he was happy.
- b. because he was very tired.
- c. because he must have a holiday.

**3. Hairy Henry went to London?**

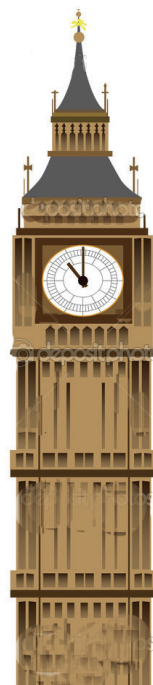
- a. by bus
- b. by air
- c. by train

**4. Hairy Henry couldn't hear anything because**

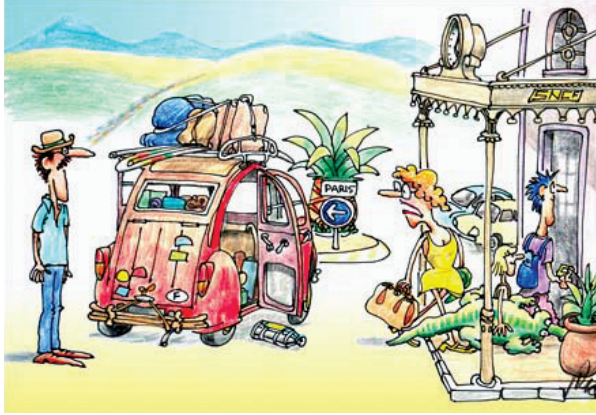
- a. his cousin spoke loudly.
- b. it was noisy.
- c. the bells made noise.

**5. Hairy Henry climbed up**

- a. the stairs of the clock tower.
- b. the mountain.
- c. the stairs of his house.







**1. People like holidays. Tastes differ. You are going to read how three different people describe their favourite day. Write about your favourite day.**

My favourite day is Christmas. On Christmas day I am very happy. I stay with my family and get many presents from Santa Claus. In the morning the whole family opens the presents. We dance, sing and enjoy music. We eat Christmas sweets and much special food. We decorate our house with colorful lights.

My favourite day is New Year. We celebrate the New Year on the 31st of December at midnight. Father Frost comes with his granddaughter Snegoorochka (Snowgirl) on the New Year Eve. He puts his presents under the New Year Tree. We have a party and stay up until midnight to see the New Year in and the Old Year off. We cook tasty food for party. On the 13th of January we also celebrate Old New Year in our country.

My favourite day is my birthday. On this day I usually invite my cousins and my friends to my house. We have a fun party. My grandmother and my mother cook tasty food and make a birthday cake. We sing a song "Happy birthday to you" and blow the candles. Then we eat the cake,

candies, fruit, drink Coca-cola and play interesting games. I get many presents. This year my grandparents bought me a computer. My parents presented me new clothes. I got an interesting computer game from my best friend. On my birthday I feel very happy. Thanks everyone.

## Talking points

---

1. What's your favourite day?
2. What happens on the day?
3. Where do you go?
4. What do you do?
5. Do you eat special food?
6. Do you wear special clothes?
7. Do you give presents?
8. Who do you give presents to?
9. Do you get any presents?
10. Do you decorate your house?



### 2. Choose the correct preposition.

1. I go to the beach \_\_\_\_\_ holiday.
  - a. on
  - b. in
  - c. at
  
2. I go to the beach \_\_\_\_\_ summer.
  - a. on
  - b. in
  - c. at
  
3. I go to the beach \_\_\_\_\_ August.
  - a. on
  - b. in
  - c. at



**3. Read the postcard.**

**Write a similar holiday postcard to a friend.**

*Dear Mary,*  
*Well, here we are at Miami Beach. At last! Our hotel is very nice and the food's good. We're on the 14th floor. Our room is small, but it's clean and quiet. There are some nice people from Manchester in the next room..*

*Love, Carol and Sam*

*Mrs. Mary Anderson*  
*14, Park road*  
*Ealing*  
*London*  
*Great Britain*

**4. You have been on holiday for a week now and have written this postcard to a friend. Some words are missing. Choose them from the list below and write the address in correct order.**

*Dear \_\_\_\_\_,*  
*I thought I \_\_\_\_\_ send you a card to \_\_\_\_\_ you know how I \_\_\_\_\_. The weather has been \_\_\_\_\_. It has rained \_\_\_\_\_ every day! But we are having lots of \_\_\_\_\_, canoeing and \_\_\_\_\_. I hope to see you next \_\_\_\_\_. All the \_\_\_\_\_,*

\_\_\_\_\_

- River Road
- walking
- week
- Max Green
- England
- fun
- terrible
- would
- best
- let
- am
- almost
- Colchester
- 19
- C03 90W
- Essex
- Max

**1. Complete the sentences below with the correct form of the verb to be.**

1. Today, I \_\_\_\_\_ happy.
2. Yesterday, they \_\_\_\_\_ at home.
3. Now, we \_\_\_\_\_ playing football.
4. Last week, she \_\_\_\_\_ on holidays.
5. Today, you \_\_\_\_\_ the best student.
6. Last year, you \_\_\_\_\_ the tallest child in the school.
7. Now, he \_\_\_\_\_ at the library.
8. Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ at the swimming-pool.
9. Today, it \_\_\_\_\_ raining.
10. Last sunday, it \_\_\_\_\_ sunny.
11. Now, they \_\_\_\_\_ cleaning the windows.
12. Yesterday, we \_\_\_\_\_ at the cinema.

**2. Here is what a stupid fortune teller told Vahe's elder brother about his future. Make the verbs in brackets future simple.**

1. You (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very happy.
2. You (get) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.
3. You (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful house.
4. You (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of friends.
5. You (meet) \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful girl.
6. You (marry) \_\_\_\_\_ her.
7. You and your wife (travel) \_\_\_\_\_ around the world.
8. You (have) \_\_\_\_\_ four kids.
9. They (not/make) \_\_\_\_\_ you happy.
10. But all this (happen / only) \_\_\_\_\_ when you are 70 years old.

**3. Choose the correct option for the simple future.**

1. a. I will go to the park tomorrow.  
b. I will going to go to the park tomorrow.
2. a. She will play baseball tomorrow.  
b. She will plays baseball tomorrow.

3. a. Is they going to work tonight?  
b. Are they going to work tonight?
4. a. He willn't bring his book to class.  
b. He won't bring his book to class.
5. a. Will it rains next week?  
b. Will it rain next week?
6. a. Are we going to have a break today?  
b. Is we going to have a break today?
7. a. They's going to drive to work.  
b. They're going to drive to work.
8. a. Will the children plays hockey next weekend?  
b. Are the children going to play hockey next weekend?
9. a. He is going to take a shower.  
b. He is goings to take a shower.
10. a. When will she start the test?  
b. When will she start the test?

#### 4. Choose the correct modal.

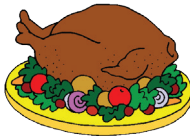
1. You \_\_\_\_\_ cross the street when the light is red.  
a. may            b. must            c. can            d. mustn't
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ cross the street here - there is no crossing here.  
a. may            b. mustn't        c. can't
3. I am afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ help you now.  
a. can            b. may            c. must            d. can't

# CHRISTMAS IS MY FAVOURITE HOLIDAY

1. Match the pictures with the Christmas words.

**WORD**  
**shop**

Santa  
presents  
Christmas tree  
turkey  
bells  
crackers  
snowman  
stocking  
star  
lights



2. Can you unjumble the words?

krutye    ckcrare    kaec    srt    sight    teer    ckingost

3. Find as many Christmas words as you can and win.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | R | A | C | K | E | R | S | S |
| H | T | U | R | K | E | Y | A | N |
| R | B | E | L | L | S | E | N | O |
| I | H | O | L | L | Y | L | T | W |
| S | T | A | R | C | A | L | A | M |
| T | R | E | E | R | D | S | S | A |
| M | C | A | N | D | L | E | T | N |
| A | S | N | O | W | F | L | A | K |
| S | T | O | C | K | I | N | G | E |

#### 4. Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

Santa    lights    presents    stockings    mince pies

1. At Christmas people put colourful \_\_\_\_\_ in their houses.
2. On Christmas Eve children put \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of their bed.
3. When the children wake up the stockings are full of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Who are the presents from? People say they're from \_\_\_\_\_.
5. People eat special hot fruit cakes – they're called \_\_\_\_\_.



**WRITING**  
**SPOT**

5. Many children write a letter to Santa before Christmas. They tell him what presents they want. Here are Katie's, Robin's and Michael's letters to Santa. Read them and write your own letter to Santa. Tell him what presents you would like to get for Christmas.

*Dear Father Christmas,  
How are you? I hope you are well. For Christmas this year  
I would like a new coat and a scarf. I'd also like some chocolates.  
Thank you.  
Best wishes,  
Robin.*

*Dear Santa,  
I'm writing to tell you what a good boy I am.  
I always clean my teeth and make my bed.  
I often help my family with the shopping and  
I walk the dog every morning. At school I am a perfect student.  
I always do my homework and never get into fights.  
May I have a computer for Christmas?  
Thank you very much and Merry Christmas.  
Warm wishes,  
Michael.*

*Dear Santa,  
Thank you for my presents last year. I loved my doll's house and  
I play with it every day! This year I'd like some new furniture for  
my doll's house – I broke the fridge. I'd also like some things to do  
crafts – some new pens and glue. If you have got room in your sack,  
can you bring me some new computer game CDs?  
Love,  
Katie.*

*P.S.\* I have been a good girl this year!*

**6. Read the story and fill the gaps  
with the verbs from the box below.**

**READING**  
**SPOT**

**woke up      ran      stopped      made      waved      gave**

## THE SNOWMAN

It was nearly Christmas. Katie \_\_\_\_\_ and found that the world was white and magical. "Snow," she shouted, "snow for Christmas". She \_\_\_\_\_ outside and danced in the snow. Her brother came out too. They \_\_\_\_\_ a big round snowball and a small one. They put them together

\* P.S. (լուր. post scriptum) Տ.Գ. (հետգրություն)



and made a huge snowman. On Christmas Eve they looked at the snowman.

“Hello,” he said, “It’s Christmas. Would you like a present?”

“Yes, please!”

The snowman \_\_\_\_\_ his arms. Silver crystal snowflakes filled the sky. It was so beautiful.

“We must give you a present too,” said Katie.

They \_\_\_\_\_ the snowman a carrot for a nose, a scarf for his neck, and a hat for his head.

“Happy Christmas!” they said.

The snow \_\_\_\_\_ and the sun came out. The snowman started to melt.

“Goodbye,” he said. “Build me again next year!”



**READING**  
**SPOT**

### 1. Read and answer the question.

## MOTHER’S DAY IN BRITAIN

If you are in the UK you can’t forget Mother’s Day. It is on the second Sunday in March. Card shops and TV advertisements will remind you. On that day English children do something special for their mothers to show how much they love them.

In the past it was a church holiday and was called Mothering Sunday. Children went to church and brought flowers for their mothers from there. That was great because they didn’t have money and so they didn’t pick flowers from the parks and gardens on Saturdays.

Nowadays most families get together and take their mother out for a meal in a restaurant or buy chocolates and flowers. Flowers are very expensive on the Mother’s Day. Children usually give their mothers special attention on



this day. The younger children often prepare breakfast in bed for their mother, and the mother must eat it no matter how badly burnt the toast is, or how cold the tea is.

**Answer the question. Use frequency adverbs in the box.**

usually

often

sometimes

always

**What do you do on Mother's Day to surprise your mother?**

- a. bake a cake
- b. do housework
- c. buy flowers and chocolate
- d. write a card
- e. make breakfast



**2. Choose the correct answer.**

1. - It's my birthday today.

- \_\_\_\_\_!

- a. Thanks a lot
- b. Congratulations
- c. Good

2. Santa Claus lives at the \_\_\_\_\_ Pole.

- a. North
- b. Northern

3. Which can you send?

- a. a cupboard
- b. an arm
- c. a postcard

**3. Write and send postcards:**

- a. Congratulate your mother on Mother's Day.
- b. Congratulate somebody on his birthday.



**4. Draw a flower. Write your mother's name in the center. Choose the adjectives from the box to describe your mother. Then use each adjective in a sentence.**

|           |             |         |
|-----------|-------------|---------|
| kind      | wonderful   | pretty  |
| young     | interesting | serious |
| beautiful | boring      | funny   |
| loving    | nice        | nervous |
| wise      | tall        | brave   |

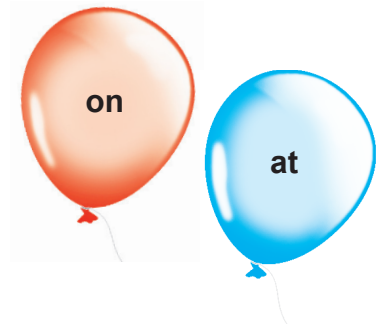


5. Match the words in British English with the words in American English.

| British (BrE) | American (AmE) |
|---------------|----------------|
| autumn        | apartment      |
| holiday       | fall           |
| shop          | vacation       |
| flat          | candy          |
| sweets        | store          |

6. Fill the gaps with prepositions **on**, **at**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas Day
2. \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's Eve
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas



7. Make the nouns below plural.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| baby    | boy   |
| lady    | girl  |
| woman   | child |
| snowman | hero  |
| wife    |       |

8. Write the opposites (antonyms) of the words in bold.

1. My house isn't **big**. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He doesn't have **short** hair. He has \_\_\_\_\_ hair.
3. We like **good** films. We don't like \_\_\_\_\_ films.
4. You're beautiful. You aren't \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It's an **old** pen. It isn't a \_\_\_\_\_ pen.
6. They have a **slow** computer. I have a \_\_\_\_\_ computer.
7. He's **short**. She's \_\_\_\_\_.
8. It's **hot**. It isn't \_\_\_\_\_.
9. They're **rich**. They aren't \_\_\_\_\_.
10. He's **fat**. He isn't \_\_\_\_\_.

**1. Read the story about the nice monster and answer the questions.**

**HAIRY HENRY'S HOLIDAY**  
*(part 2)*

*By Sue Clarke*



So Hairy Henry and Ben the Clock Monster went to see London. First, they went to see 'The London Eye'. 'The London Eye' is a big wheel in the centre of London. It's the highest wheel in the world.

"Wheee..." shouted Hairy Henry. "I can see the river, and the Palace. This is great!"

But then the wheel started to go faster and faster. "Aaagh!" shouted Hairy Henry.

Hairy Henry was usually a green colour, but now he went very pink. Suddenly a boy on the ground looked up. "Look, a monster! There's a monster on the London Eye." he shouted. People were scared and ran away.

"Come on," said Big Ben. "Let's go."

Next, they went to a very special museum called 'Madame Tussaud's'. It has figures of famous people made of wax like pop stars, or footballers or Kings and Queens. Hairy Henry and Big Ben went to the Chamber of Famous Monsters. They saw many monsters like dragons and dinosaurs. Then Hairy Henry was tired so he sat down on a chair. Just then some tourists came. They looked at the wax monsters and they looked at Hairy Henry.

"Look at him!" said one tourist. "He looks just like a real monster." Then Hairy Henry moved. "Aaagh!" shouted the tourists. "The monster is alive!" They ran out of the museum. "Monster!" they shouted, "It's a monster - run! quick!"

“Come on!” said Big Ben, “That’s enough! You scared the people on the London Eye. You scared the people in the museum. Let’s go home.”

So Big Ben and Hairy Henry went back to Ben’s Clock Tower. They had a cup of tea and ate cheese on toast and they talked a lot about all the monsters in their family.

The next day Hairy Henry said goodbye to Big Ben and went home. He felt very tired after his holiday.

### **Choose the correct answer.**

#### **1. Your father’s mother is your**

- a. cousin
- b. aunt
- c. granny

#### **2. Your father’s daughter is your**

- a. sister
- b. brother
- c. son

#### **3. Hairy Henry’s uncle’s son is his**

- a. brother
- b. cousin
- c. grandfather

### **2. What happened when...?**

1. When the wheel started to go faster and faster ...
2. When a boy on the ground looked up....
3. When the tourists looked at Hairy Henry ....

### **3. Why? Because...**

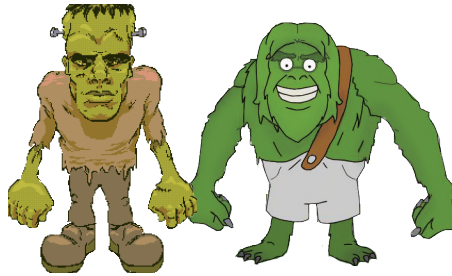
1. Why is the monster’s name Hairy Henry?
2. Why were people scared and ran away?
3. Why did Hairy Henry sit on the chair?

#### 4. True or False?

1. Hairy Henry went to see the highest wheel in the world.
2. Hairy Henry was not scared when the wheel started to go faster and faster.
3. Hairy Henry was usually a pink colour.
4. The tourists thought that Hairy Henry was a wax monster.
5. Big Ben is Hairy Henry's uncle.

| T | F |
|---|---|
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |

#### 5. Read the story. Describe the key points of the story by asking the 5W's: **who, when, where, what, and why.**



## GRAMMAR REVISION

#### 1. Choose the correct verb tense.

1. What tense is the verb in the sentence below?

Michael likes music.

- a. present simple
- b. present continuous

2. What tense is the verb in the sentence below?

I'm listening to music now.

- a. present simple
- b. present continuous

3. What tense is the verb in the sentence below?

Do you like oranges?

- a. present simple
- b. present continuous

4. The present continuous can have a future meaning.

- a. True
- b. False

5. Listen! Laura \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. sing
- b. sings
- c. is singing

6. Mum is very tired. She \_\_\_\_\_ to go to bed.

- a. is wanting
- b. want
- c. wants

7. Be quiet! I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.

- a. am doing
- b. are doing
- c. do

8. Janet usually \_\_\_\_\_ to school.

- a. walks
- b. is walking
- c. walk

9. I \_\_\_\_\_ vegetable soup.

- a. don't like
- b. isn't liking
- c. doesn't like

10. \_\_\_\_\_ tennis after school?

- a. We play
- b. Do they play
- c. Are they play

11. \_\_\_\_\_ now?

- a. Is your mother cooking
- b. Your mother is cooking
- c. Does your mother cook

12. What \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow evening?

- a. do they do
- b. is they doing
- c. are they doing

13. How often \_\_\_\_\_ shopping?

- a. does your mother go
- b. is your mother go
- c. do your mother go

14. She \_\_\_\_\_ her teeth at the moment.

- a. clean
- b. is cleaning
- c. cleaned

15. The sun \_\_\_\_\_. It's a beautiful day!

- a. shine
- b. is shining
- c. shines

16. The kangaroo always \_\_\_\_\_ its baby.

- a. carry
- b. carried
- c. carries
- d. is carrying



**2. Rewrite the sentences. Use modal verbs can, may or must or their negative forms or the past tense of can. The first one is done for you.**

**1. Read this book!**

**You must read this book.**

2. Maybe she will return tonight.

She \_\_\_\_\_ return tonight.

3. Don't stand up!

You \_\_\_\_\_ stand up!

4. I'm sure they will finish it in a minute.

They \_\_\_\_\_ finish it in a minute.

5. There is no need to answer the letter.

You \_\_\_\_\_ answer the letter.

6. Please, do it for me.

\_\_\_\_\_ you do it for me?

7. I'd like to see your children.

\_\_\_\_\_ I see your children?

8. I am not good at football.

I \_\_\_\_\_ play football.

9. Do your homework!

You \_\_\_\_\_ do your homework.

10. Let's take a taxi.

We \_\_\_\_\_ take taxi.

### 3. Choose the correct option.

1. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ policemen in the street.  
a. some      b. any
2. He needs to make \_\_\_\_\_ friends.  
a. some      b. any
3. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ idea why he is always alone?  
a. some      b. any
4. Charley doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ friends.  
a. some      b. any
5. My sister has got \_\_\_\_\_ interesting books about history.  
a. some      b. any
6. My mum doesn't read \_\_\_\_\_ poetry.  
a. some      b. any
7. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ interesting news for you.  
a. some      b. any
8. \_\_\_\_\_ the picture, I can see a family \_\_\_\_\_ a kitchen.  
a. in          b. on          c. at
9. There is a picture \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.  
a. in          b. on          c. at
10. The woman is looking \_\_\_\_\_ her daughter.  
a. in          b. on          c. at
11. - What time are you leaving?  
- I am leaving \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon. May be \_\_\_\_\_ three o'clock.  
a. in          b. on          c. at

12. I am coming back \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday evening.  
a. in                    b. on                    c. at
13. I'll catch the half past seven train \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday.  
a. in                    b. on                    c. at
14. I'll be here \_\_\_\_\_ nine o'clock.  
a. in                    b. on                    c. at
15. I bought \_\_\_\_\_ pair of shoes.  
a. the                    b. an                    c. a                    d. nothing
16. \_\_\_\_\_ price of gas keeps rising.  
a. the                    b. an                    c. a                    d. nothing
17. I read \_\_\_\_\_ amazing story yesterday.  
a. the                    b. an                    c. a                    d. nothing
18. Sara can play \_\_\_\_\_ guitar.  
a. the                    b. an                    c. a                    d. nothing
19. My brother doesn't eat \_\_\_\_\_ chicken.  
a. the                    b. an                    c. a                    d. nothing
20. Drivers must drive \_\_\_\_\_ in this road. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ road?  
a. slow, dangerous  
b. slowly, dangerously  
c. slowly, dangerous
21. She smiled \_\_\_\_\_. She had a \_\_\_\_\_ face.  
a. happy, happily  
b. happily, happy  
c. happily, happily

## EVERYTHING AT ONCE

*by Lenka (an Australian singer-songwriter, known for her song "The Show")*

As sly as a fox, as strong as an ox  
As fast as a hare, as brave as a bear  
As free as a bird, as neat as a word  
As quiet as a mouse, as big as a house

All I wanna be, all I wanna be, oh  
All I wanna be is everything

As mean as a wolf, as sharp as a tooth  
As deep as a bite, as dark as the night  
As sweet as a song, as right as a wrong  
As long as a road, as ugly as a toad

As pretty as a picture hanging from a fixture  
Strong like a family, strong as I wanna be  
Bright as day, as light as play  
As hard as nails, as grand as a whale

All I wanna be oh, all I wanna be, oh  
All I wanna be is everything  
Everything at once  
Everything at once, oh  
Everything at once

As warm as the sun, as silly as fun  
As cool as a tree, as scary as the sea  
As hot as fire, cold as ice  
Sweet as sugar and everything nice

As old as time, as straight as a line  
As royal as a queen, as buzzed as a bee  
Stealth as a tiger, smooth as a glider  
Pure as a melody, pure as I wanna be

All I wanna be oh, all I wanna be, oh  
All I wanna be is everything  
Everything at once

*Page 37*

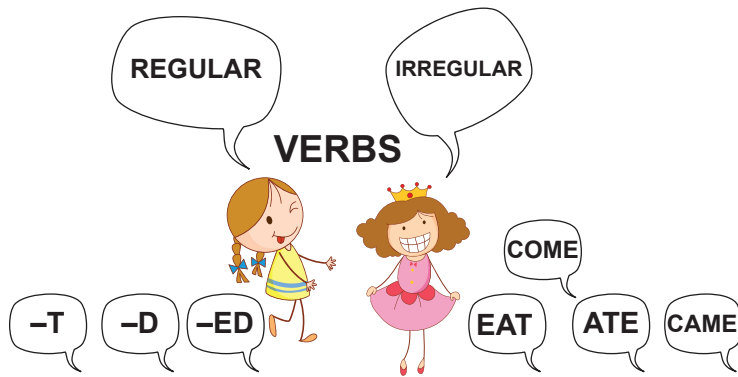
Usually we have a lot of work about the house. My mum cooks, does the washing and cleans the house. My sister and I help her. We clean our rooms, wash the dishes and water flowers. Our parents do the shopping. We like going shopping with them. Our dad likes working in the garden and he feeds our dog.

*Page 67*

In Britain schools have names. In my area we have such schools as  
Abbey Road School and Manchester School.  
What about schools in Armenia?

At my school if children are absent from school they must bring a note  
from one of their parents when they come back to school.  
What about your school?

At English schools children usually answer from their places without  
standing up. Students call the male teachers Mr. and the female teachers  
Miss or Mrs. with the surname. What about schools in Armenia?



## IRREGULAR VERBS

| Infinitive      | Simple Past         | Past Participle    |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| be [bI]         | was [w{z}, were [w] | been [bIn]         |
| beat [bIt]      | beat [bIt]          | beaten [ˈbItn]     |
| become [biˈkVm] | became [biˈkeim]    | become [biˈkVm]    |
| begin [biˈgin]  | began [biˈgWn]      | begun [biˈgVn]     |
| bite [bait]     | bit [bit]           | bitten [bitn]      |
| blow [blu]      | blew [blU]          | blown [blun]       |
| break [breik]   | broke [br}uk]       | broken [ˈbr}ukn]   |
| bring [briN]    | brought [br[t]      | brought [br[t]     |
| build [bild]    | built [bilt]        | built [bilt]       |
| burn [b}n]      | burnt [b}nt]        | burnt [b}nt]       |
| buy [bai]       | bought [b[t]        | bought [b[t]       |
| catch [kWtS]    | caught [k[t]        | caught [k[t]       |
| choose [tSUz]   | chose [tS}uz]       | chosen [ˈtS}uzn]   |
| come [kVm]      | came [keim]         | come [kVm]         |
| cost [k{st]     | cost [k{st]         | cost [k{st]        |
| cut [kVt]       | cut [kVt]           | cut [kVt]          |
| do [dU]         | did [did]           | done [dVn]         |
| draw [drf]      | drew [drU]          | drawn [drn]        |
| dream [drIm]    | dreamt [dremt]      | dreamt [dremt]     |
| drink [driNk]   | drank [drWNk]       | drunk [drVNk]      |
| drive [draiv]   | drove [dr}uv]       | driven [ˈdrivn]    |
| eat [It]        | ate [et]            | eaten [ˈItn]       |
| fall [fll]      | fell [fel]          | fallen [ˈflln]     |
| feed [fld]      | fed [fed]           | fed [fed]          |
| feel [fil]      | felt [felt]         | felt [felt]        |
| find [faind]    | found [faund]       | found [faund]      |
| fly [flai]      | flew [flU]          | flown [flun]       |
| forget [f}get]  | forgot [f}g{t]      | forgotten [f}g{tn] |
| get [get]       | got [g{t]           | got [g{t]          |
| give [giv]      | gave [geiv]         | given [ˈgivn]      |
| go [gou]        | went [went]         | gone [g{n]         |
| grow [gr}u]     | grew [grU]          | grown [gr}un]      |
| have [hWv]      | had [hWd]           | had [hWd]          |
| hear [hi}r]     | heard [h}d]         | heard [h}d]        |

hide [haid]  
hit [hit]  
hold [h]uld  
hurt [h]t  
keep [kIp]  
know [n]u  
lead [lId]  
learn [l]n  
leave [lIv]  
lend [lend]  
let [let]  
lie [lai]  
lose [lUz]  
make [meik]  
mean [mIn]  
meet [mIt]  
pay [pei]  
put [put]  
read [rId]  
ride [raid]  
ring [riN]  
rise [raiz]  
run [rVn]  
say [sei]  
see [sI]  
sell [sel]  
send [send]  
set [set]  
shake [Seik]  
shine [Sain]  
shoot [SUt]  
show [S]u  
shut [SVt]  
sing [siN]  
sit [sit]  
sleep [slIp]  
smell [smel]  
speak [spIk]  
spell [spel]  
spend [spend]  
spill [spil]  
stand [stWnd]  
strike [straik]  
swim [swim]  
take [teik]  
teach [tItS]  
tear [te](r)  
tell [tel]  
think [TiNk]  
throw [Tr]u  
understand [Vnd]'stWnd]  
wake up ['weik'Vp]  
wear [we](r)  
win [win]  
write [rait]

hid [hid]  
hit [hit]  
held [held]  
hurt [h]t  
kept [kept]  
knew [njU]  
led [led]  
learnt [l]nt]  
left [left]  
lent [lent]  
let [let]  
lay [lei]  
lost [l]st]  
made [meid]  
meant [ment]  
met [met]  
paid [peid]  
put [put]  
read [red]  
rode [r]ud]  
rang [rWN]  
rose [r]uz]  
ran [rWn]  
said [sed]  
saw [s]  
sold [s]uld]  
sent [sent]  
set [set]  
shook [Suk]  
shone [S]n  
shot [S]t]  
showed [S]ud]  
shut [SVt]  
sang [sWN]  
sat [sWt]  
slept [slept]  
smelt [smelt]  
spoke [sp]uk]  
spelt [spelt]  
spent [spent]  
spilt [spilt]  
stood [stud]  
struck [strVk]  
swam [swWm]  
took [tuk]  
taught [t]t]  
tore [t](r)  
told [t]uld]  
thought [T]t]  
threw [Tr]U  
understood [Vnd]'stud]  
woke up ['w]uk'Vp]  
wore [w](r)  
won [wVn]  
wrote [r]ut]

hidden ['hidn]  
hit [hit]  
held [held]  
hurt [h]t  
kept [kept]  
known [n]un]  
led [led]  
learnt [l]nt]  
left [left]  
lent [lent]  
let [let]  
lain [lein]  
lost [l]st]  
made [meid]  
meant [ment]  
met [met]  
paid [peid]  
put [put]  
read [red]  
ridden ['ridn]  
rung [rVN]  
risen ['rizn]  
run [rVn]  
said [sed]  
seen [sIn]  
sold [s]uld]  
sent [sent]  
set [set]  
shaken ['Seikn]  
shone [S]n  
shot [S]t]  
showed/shown [S]un]  
shut [SVt]  
sung [sVN]  
sat [sWt]  
slept [slept]  
smelt [smelt]  
spoken ['sp]ukn]  
spelt [spelt]  
spent [spent]  
spilt [spilt]  
stood [stud]  
struck [strVk]  
swum [swVm]  
taken ['teikn]  
taught [t]t]  
torn [t]n]  
told [t]uld]  
thought [T]t]  
thrown [Tr]un]  
understood [Vnd]'stud]  
woken up ['w]ukn'Vp]  
worn [w]n]  
won [wVn]  
written ['ritn]

# GLOSSARY

## A

**ability** [ə'bilɪti] *n.* ընդունակություն, կարողություն  
**abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] *n.* արտասահման  
**absent** ['æbsənt] *a.* բացակա  
**accept** [ək'sept] *v.* ընդունել  
**accident** ['æksɪdənt] *n.* դժբախտ դեպք, դժբախտ պատահար, վթար  
**ache** [eɪk] **1.** *n.* ցավ **2.** *v.* ցավել  
**achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] *v.* ձեռք բերել, նվաճել  
**acquaint** [ə'kweɪnt] *v.* ծանոթացնել  
**get acquainted** ծանոթանալ  
**acquaintance** [ə'kweɪntəns] *n.* ծանոթ  
**active** ['æktɪv] *a.* գործունյա, եռանդուն  
**activity** [æk'tɪvɪti] *n.* գործունեություն  
**actor** ['æktə] *n.* դերասան  
**actress** ['æktrɪs] *n.* դերասանուհի  
**add** [æd] *v.* **1.** ավելացնել, լրացնել **2.** գումարել  
**address** [ə'dres] **1.** *n.* հասցե **2. *v.* հասցեագրել, դիմել  
**adjective** ['ædʒɪktɪv] *n.* *բեր.* ածական անուն  
**admirable** ['ædmərəbəl] *a.* հիանալի, սքանչելի  
**admire** [əd'maɪə] *v.* հիանալ  
**adult** ['ædʌlt] *n.* չափահաս մարդ  
**adventure** [əd'ventʃə] *n.* արկած, արկածախնդրություն  
**adverb** ['ædvə:b] *n.* *բեր.* մակբայ  
**against** [ə'ge(i)nst] *prep.* դեմ  
**age** [eɪdʒ] *n.* տարիք, հասակ  
**agree** [ə'gri:] *v.* համաձայնվել  
**alien** ['eɪliən] *a.* օտար, խորթ  
**alive** [ə'laɪv] *a.* ողջ, կենդանի  
**allow** [ə'laʊ] *v.* թույլ տալ, թույլատրել  
**amaze** [ə'meɪz] *v.* զարմացնել, ապշեցնել  
**amount** [ə'maʊnt] *n.* գումար, քանակ  
**amusing** [ə'mju:zɪŋ] *a.* զվարճալի  
**ancient** ['eɪnʃənt] *a.* հին, հնադարյան  
**angry** ['æŋɡri] *a.* բարկացած, զայրացած  
**animal** ['ænɪməl] *n.* կենդանի, անասուն  
**ant** [ænt] *n.* մրջյուն  
**anxious** ['æŋkʃəs] *a.* մտահոգ, անհանգիստ  
**apartment** [ə'pɑ:tmənt] *n.* բնակարան  
**apologise** [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz] *v.* ներողություն խնդրել  
**appear** [ə'pɪə] *v.* հայտնվել, երևալ  
**appointment** [ə'pɔɪntmənt] *n.* ժամադրություն  
**apron** ['eɪprən] *n.* զոզնոց  
**approve** [ə'pru:v] *v.* հավանություն տալ**

**arrange** [ə'reɪndʒ] *v.* կարգի բերել  
**arrive** [ə'raɪv] *v.* ժամանել, գալ  
**article** ['ɑ:tɪkl] *n.* **1.** հոդված, **2.** առարկա, իր **3.)** քեր. հոդ  
**ashamed** [ə'ʃeɪmd] *a.* անոթահար  
**assignment** [ə'saɪnmənt] *n.* հանձնարարություն  
**astonish** [ə'stɒnɪʃ] *v.* զարմացնել, ապշեցնել  
**attractive** [ə'træktɪv] *a.* գրավիչ, հրապուրիչ  
**awake** [ə'weɪk] *a.* կայտառ, առոյգ  
**aware** [ə'weə] *a.* իրազեկ, տեղյակ  
**away** [ə'wei] *adv.* հեռու  
**awful** ['ɔ:ful] *a.* սարսափելի, սուկալի

## B

**bacon** ['beɪkən] *n.* խոզապուխտ  
**bake** [beɪk] *v.* թխել  
**baker** ['beɪkə] *n.* հացթուխ, հացագործ  
**bakery** ['beɪkəri] *n.* հացի խանութ  
**bald** [bɔ:ld] *a.* ճաղատ  
**banana** [bə'nɑ:nə] *n.* բանան  
**bark** [bɑ:k] **1.** *n.* հաշոց **2.** *v.* հաշել  
**beach** [bi:tʃ] *n.* ծովափ, ծովեզր  
**bean** [bi:n] *n.* լոբի  
**bear** [beə] *n.* արջ  
**beard** [biəd] *n.* մորուք  
**beast** [bi:st] *n.* գազան, գիշատիչ կենդանի  
**eat** [i:t] *v.* **1.** խփել, ծեծել, հարվածել **2.** հաղթել  
**beautiful** ['bjʊ:tɪfʊl] *a.* գեղեցիկ  
**beauty** ['bjʊ:tɪ] *n.* **1.** գեղեցկություն  
**2.** գեղեցկուհի  
**become** [br'kʌm] *v.* դառնալ  
**bee** [bi:] *n.* մեղու  
**beer** [biə] *n.* գարեջուր  
**beet** [bi:t] *n.* ճակնդեղ  
**beetle** ['bi:tl] *n.* բզեզ  
**behave** [br'heɪv] *v.* պատշաճ վարք դրսևորել  
**behaviour** [br'heɪvjə] *n.* վարք, վարքագիծ  
**being** ['bi:ɪŋ] *n.* էակ  
**belief** [br'li:f] *n.* հավատ  
**believe** [br'li:v] *v.* **1.** հավատալ **2.** կարծել, համարել, ենթադրել  
**bell** [bel] *n.* զանգ  
**belong** [br'lɒŋ] *v.* պատկանել  
**beloved** [br'ləvɪd] *a.* սիրելի  
**below** [br'ləʊ] *adv.* ստորև, ներքևում  
**belt** [belt] *n.* գոտի



**bench** [bentʃ] *n.* նստարան  
**berry** [ˈberi] *n.* հատապտուղ  
**birthday** [ˈbɔːθdeɪ] *n.* ծննդյան օր  
**birthplace** [ˈbɜːθpleɪs] *n.* ծննդավայր  
**biscuit** [ˈbɪskɪt] *n.* թխվածքաբլիթ  
**blanket** [ˈblæŋkɪt] *n.* վերմակ, ծածկոց  
**blond** [blɒnd] *a.* շիկահեր  
**blood** [blʌd] *n.* արյուն  
**blossom** [ˈblɒsəm] *v.* ծաղկել  
**blow** [ˈbləʊ] **1.** հարված **2.** *v.* (**blew**, **blown**) փչել  
**boat** [bəʊt] *n.* նավակ, նավ  
**body** [ˈbɒdi] *n.* մարմին  
**boil** [bɔɪl] *v.* եռացնել, եփել  
**bone** [bəʊn] *n.* ոսկոր  
**boring** [ˈbɔːrɪŋ] *a.* ճանճրալի, տաղտկալի  
**bottom** [ˈbɒtəm] *n.* հատակ  
**bow** [bəʊ] *v.* խոնարհվել, զլուխ տալ  
**bowl** [bəʊl] *n.* թաս, զավաթ, աման  
**bow tie** [ˈbəʊtaɪ] *n.* փողկապ-թիթեռնիկ  
**brain** [breɪn] *n.* ուղեղ  
**branch** [brɑːntʃ] *n.* **1.** ճյուղ **2.** մասնաճյուղ, բնագավառ  
**brave** [breɪv] *a.* քաջ, արի  
**break** [breɪk] *v.* շարդել, կոտրել  
**breed** [briːd] *v.* (**bred**, **bred**) պահել, մեծացնել, կրթել  
**breeze** [briːz] *n.* զեփուռ  
**bridge** [brɪdʒ] *n.* կամուրջ  
**brief** [brɪːf] *a.* սեղմ, հակիրճ, կարճ  
**bright** [braɪt] *a.* **1.** պայծառ **2.** փայլուն  
**3.** խելամիտ, սրամիտ, աշխույժ  
**brilliant** [ˈbrɪljənt] *a.* փայլուն, աչքի ընկնող, հիանալի  
**bring up** դաստիարակել  
**broad** [brɔːd] *a.* լայն, ընդարձակ  
**broom** [brʌm] *n.* ավել, ցախավել  
**build** [bɪld] *v.* կառուցել  
**building** [ˈbɪldɪŋ] *n.* շենք, շինություն, կառույց  
**bulb** [bʌlb] *n.* էլեկտրական լամպ  
**bush** [bʊʃ] *n.* թուփ, թփուտ  
**busy** [bɪzi] *a.* զբաղված  
**butcher** [ˈbʊtʃə] *n.* մսավաճառ  
**butter** [ˈbʌtə] *n.* կարագ  
**butterfly** [ˈbʌtəflaɪ] *n.* թիթեռ  
**button** [ˈbʌtn] *n.* կոճակ  
**buy** [baɪ] *v.* գնել  
**buzz** [bʌz] *v.* բզբզել

## C

**cabbage** [ˈkæbɪdʒ] *n.* կաղամբ  
**cage** [keɪdʒ] *n.* վանդակ  
**cake** [keɪk] *n.* տորթ, քաղցր կարկանդակ  
**calculate** [ˈkælkjuleɪt] *v.* հաշվել

**call** [kɔːl] *v.* **1.** կանչել **2.** անվանել  
**3.** զանգահարել  
**calm** [kɑːm] *a.* հանգիստ, հանդարտ, խաղաղ  
**camel** [ˈkæməl] *n.* ուղտ  
**camera** [ˈkæmərə] *n.* լուսանկարչական սարք  
**camping** (holiday) [ˈkæmpɪŋ] *n.* արշավ  
**candle** [ˈkændl] *n.* մոմ  
**candy** [ˈkændi] *n.* **1.** սառնաշաքար  
**2.** *ամերիկ.* կոնֆետ, քաղցրավենիք  
**care** [keə] *n.* խնամք, հոգատարություն  
**take care of** խնամել  
**careful** [ˈkeəfʊl] *a.* **1.** հոգատար, ուշադիր  
**2.** զգույշ  
**careless** [ˈkeəls] *a.* անփույթ, անուշադիր, անհոգ  
**carrot** [ˈkærət] *n.* զագար, ստեպլին  
**carry** [ˈkæri] *v.* կրել, տանել  
**cartoon** [kɑːtuːn] *n.* **1.** ծաղրանկար  
**2.** մուլտիպլիկացիոն ֆիլմ  
**case** [keɪs] *n.* **1.** դեպք **2.** *թեր.* հոլով  
**cave** [keɪv] *n.* քարայր, քարանձավ  
**ceiling** [ˈsiːlɪŋ] *n.* առաստաղ  
**celebrate** [ˈselɪbreɪt] *v.* տոնել  
**chat** [tʃæt] *v.* զրույցել, շաղակրատել  
**chatter** [ˈtʃætə] **1.** *n.* շաղակրատանք **2.** *v.* ծվվլալ  
**cheap** [tʃiːp] *a.* էժան, էժանագին  
**cheek** [tʃiːk] *n.* այտ  
**cheerful** [ˈtʃiːəfʊl] *a.* ուրախ, զվարթ  
**cheers** [tʃiːəz] *n.* ողջ լինենք (կենաց)  
**cheese** [tʃiːz] *n.* պանիր  
**chemistry** [ˈkemɪstri] *n.* քիմիա  
**chemist's** [ˈkemɪsts] *n.* դեղատուն  
**cherry** [ˈtʃeri] *n.* բալ, կեռաս  
**chess** [tʃes] *n.* շախմատ  
**chew** [tʃuː] *v.* ծամել  
**chewing gum** [ˈtʃuːɪŋ ɡʌm] *n.* ծամոն  
**chore(s)** [tʃɔː] *n.* տնային գործեր  
**climate** [ˈklaɪmɪt] *n.* կլիմա  
**climb** [klaɪm] *v.* մագլցել  
**close** [kləʊs] **1.** *a.* մոտ, մոտիկ, մտերիմ  
**2.** *v.* փակել  
**clothes** [kləʊðz] *n.* հագուստ, զգեստ  
**cloud** [klaʊd] *n.* ամպ  
**cloudy** [ˈklaʊdi] *a.* ամպամած  
**coast** [kəʊst] *n.* ափ, ծովափ  
**cockoo** [ˈkʊkuː] *n.* **1.** կլու **2.** *խսկ.* հիմար  
**cold** [kəʊld] *n.* **1.** ցուրտ **2.** մրսածություն  
**3.** *a.* սառը, պաղ, ցուրտ  
**comfortable** [ˈkɒmfətəbl] *a.* հարմար  
**common** [ˈkɒmən] *a.* սովորական  
**complaint** [kəmˈpleɪnt] *n.* զանգատ  
**confectionery** [kənˈfekʃnəri] *n.* **1.** հրուշակարան  
**2.** հրուշակեղեն  
**confuse** [kənˈfjuːz] *v.* շփոթեցնել, խառնել  
**cook** [kʊk] **1.** *n.* խոհարար **2.** *v.* եփել, պատրաստել (կերակուր)

**cool** [ku:l] *a.* հով, զով  
**cottage** [ˈkɒtɪdʒ] *n.* խրճիթ, ամառանոցային տուն  
**cousin** [ˈkaʊnz] *n.* զարմիկ, զարմուհի  
**cover** [ˈkʌvə] *n.* 1. ծածկոց 2. խուփ  
3. *v.* ծածկել  
**cow** [kau] *n.* կով  
**creature** [ˈkri:tʃə] *n.* արարած, կենդանի էակ  
**crow** [krəʊ] *n.* ագռավ  
**crowd** [kraʊd] *n.* ամբոխ, մարդկանց խումբ  
**cruel** [kruəl] *a.* դաժան  
**cry** [krai] *v.* 1. ճչալ, բղավել 2. լաց լինել,  
արտասովել  
**cucumber** [ˈkju:kʌmbə] *n.* վարունգ  
**cup** [kʌp] *n.* գավաթ  
**cupboard** [ˈkʌbəd] *n.* պահարան (ամանեղենի,  
սննդամթերքի)  
**custom** [ˈkʌstəm] *n.* սովորույթ  
**cut** [kʌt] *v.* կտրել, կտրատել  
**cycle** [ˈsaɪkl] *v.* հեծանիվ թշել

## D

**dairy** [ˈdeəri] *n.* կաթնեղենի խանութ  
**damage** [ˈdæmɪdʒ] 1. *n.* վնաս 2. *v.* վնասել  
**damp** [dæmp] *a.* խոնավ, թաց  
**dance** [da:ns] 1. *n.* պար 2. *v.* պարել  
**danger** [ˈdeɪndʒə] *n.* վտանգ  
**dangerous** [ˈdeɪndʒərəs] *a.* վտանգավոր, սպառնալի  
**dear** [diə] *a.* թանկագին, սիրելի, հարգելի  
**death** [deθ] *n.* մահ  
**debt** [det] *n.* պարտք  
**deceive** [diˈsi:v] *v.* խաբել  
**decide** [diˈsaɪd] *v.* որոշել, վճռել  
**decision** [diˈsɪʒn] *n.* որոշում, վճիռ  
**deep** [di:p] *a.* 1. խոր 2. մուգ (գույնի մասին)  
3. թավ, խուլ (ձայնի մասին)  
**deer** [diə] *n.* եղջերու, եղնիկ  
**delicate** [ˈdelɪkət] *a.* նուրբ, նրբագեղ  
**delicious** [diˈlɪʃəs] *a.* համեղ  
**department** [diˈpɑ:tmənt] *n.* բաժին  
**department store** հանրախանութ  
**depend** [diˈpend] *v.* կախում ունենալ,  
կախված լինել  
**describe** [disˈkraɪb] *v.* նկարագրել  
**desert** [ˈdezət] *n.* անապատ  
**desperate** [ˈdespərt] *a.* հուսահատված,  
հուսալքված  
**dessert** [diˈzɔ:t] *n.* աղանդեր, քաղցրավենիք  
**develop** [diˈveləp] *v.* զարգանալ, զարգացնել  
**dictionary** [ˈdɪkʃənəri] *n.* բառարան  
**die** [dai] *v.* մեռնել, վախճանվել  
**diet** [ˈdaɪət] *n.* սննդակարգ, դիետա  
**differ** [ˈdɪfə] *v.* տարբերվել, զանազանվել  
**difference** [ˈdɪfərəns] *n.* տարբերություն

**different** [ˈdɪfərənt] *a.* տարբեր, զանազան  
**difficult** [ˈdɪfɪkəl] *a.* դժվար  
**dimple** [ˈdɪmpəl] *n.* այտափոսիկ  
**disappear** [dɪsəˈpɪə] *v.* անհետանալ, կորչել  
**disappointment** [ˈdɪsəˈpɔɪntmənt] *n.*  
հիասթափություն  
**dive** [daɪv] *v.* սուզվել  
**do one's best** ամեն ինչ անել, ամեն ճիգ  
գործադրել  
**doughnut** [ˈdəʊnʌt] *n.* փքարիթ  
**drawer** [ˈdraʊə] *n.* դարակ  
**dream** [dri:m] 1. *n.* երազ, երագանք  
2. *v.* երազ տեսնել, երագել, ցանկանալ  
**drive** [draɪv] *v.* վարել (ավտոմեքենա և այլն)  
**driver** [ˈdraɪvə] *n.* վարորդ  
**drop** [drɒp] 1. *n.* կաթիլ 2. *v.* վայր գցել  
**during** [ˈdʒuəriŋ] *prep.* ընթացքում  
**dust** [dʌst] *n.* փոշի  
**dusty** [ˈdʌsti] *a.* փոշոտ  
**duty** [ˈdju:ti] *n.* պարտք, պարտականություն

## E

**eagle** [i:gl] *n.* արծիվ  
**early** [ˈɜ:li] *a., adv.* 1. վաղ առավոտյան  
2. վաղաժամ, շուտ  
**earn** [ɜ:n] *v.* վաստակել  
**earth** [ɜ:θ] *n.* 1. Երկիր, Երկրագունդ  
2. ցամաք, հող, գետին  
**east** [i:st] *n.* արևելք  
**eastern** [ˈi:stən] *a.* արևելյան  
**easy** [ˈi:zi] *a.* հեշտ  
**effort** [ˈɛfət] *n.* ճիգ, փորձ  
**elephant** [ˈelɪfənt] *n.* փիղ  
**embarrass** [ɪmˈbærəs] *v.* շփոթեցնել, շփոթվել  
**encourage** [ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ] *v.* քաջալերել, խրախուսել  
**enemy** [ˈenəmi] *n.* թշնամի  
**enjoy** [ɪnˈdʒɔɪ] *v.* բավականություն ստանալ,  
գվարճանալ  
**even** [ˈi:vən] 1. *a.* հարթ, հավասար  
2. *adv.* անգամ, նույնիսկ  
**excite** [ɪkˈsaɪt] *v.* զրգռել, հուզել  
**exclaim** [ɪksˈkleɪm] *v.* բացականչել  
**excuse** [ɪksˈkju:s] *n.* ներում, արդարացում  
**excuse** [ɪksˈkju:z] *v.* ներել  
**expensive** [ɪksˈpensɪv] *a.* թանկ, թանկարժեք

## F

**fairy-tale** [ˈfeəri:teɪl] *n.* հեքիաթ  
**faithful** [ˈfeɪθfʊl] *a.* հավատարիմ, նվիրված  
**fall** [fɔ:l] *n.* 1. անկում 2. ջրվեժ  
3. *ամերիկ.* աշուն 4. *v.* ընկնել, իջնել

**fall asleep** քնել, քուն մտնել  
**fall behind** հետ մնալ, ուշանալ  
**false** [fə:ls] 1. *a.* կեղծ, արհեստական  
2. *n.* սուտ, սխալ  
**familiar** [fə'miljə] *a.* 1. ծանոթ, սովորական  
2. իրագել, տեղյակ  
**family** ['fæmili] *n.* ընտանիք  
**famous** ['feiməs] *a.* հռչակավոր, մեծահռչակ  
**fan** [fæn] *n.* 1. երկրպագու, սպորտի մղի սիրահար  
2. հովհար  
**fantastic** [fæn'tæstik] *a.* հիանալի, հիասքանչ  
**far (farther, farthest)** [fɑ:] *a., adv.*  
1. հեռու 2. հեռավոր  
**fashion** ['fæʃən] *n.* նորաձևություն, մոդա  
**fasten** ['fɑ:sn] *v.* կապել, ամրացնել  
**favourite** ['feivərit] *a.* սիրելի, սիրած  
**fear** [fiə] *n.* վախ  
**feast** [fi:st] *n.* խնջույք, տոն  
**feather** ['fedə] *n.* փետուր  
**feed** [fi:d] *v.* (**fed, fed**) սնել, կերակրել  
**feel** [fi:l] *v.* 1. զգալ 2. շոշափել  
**feeling** ['fi:liŋ] *n.* զգայում, զգայմունք  
**fellow** ['feləu] *n.* մարդ, երիտասարդ տղա  
**fence** [fens] *n.* 1. ցանկապատ  
2. սուներամարտ  
**field** [fi:ld] *n.* 1. դաշտ 2. բնագավառ  
**fill** [fil] *v.* 1. լցնել 2. պլոմբել (ատամը)  
**fill in** լրացնել  
**find** [faɪnd] *v.* (**found, found**) գտնել  
**find out** պարզել  
**fishmonger** ['fiʃmɔŋgə] *n.* ձկնավաճառ  
**flavour** ['fleivə] *n.* բուրմունք, բույր  
**florist** ['flɔrist] *n.* ծաղկավաճառ  
**fly** [flai] 1. *n.* ճանճ 2. *v.* բռչել  
**fog** [fɔŋ] *n.* մառախուղ, մշուշ  
**foggy** ['fɔŋgi] *a.* մառախլապատ, մշուշապատ  
**folk** [fɔ:k] ժողովրդական  
**follow** ['fɔləu] *v.* 1. հետևել 2. հետապնդել  
3. հաջորդել  
4. բխել, հետևել  
**footwear** ['fʊtweə] *n.* կոշիկերեն  
**force** [fɔ:s] *n.* ուժ  
**foreign** ['fɔriŋ] *a.* 1. օտարերկրյա, օտար,  
արտասահմանյան 2. արտաքին  
**fossil** [fɔsl] *n., a.* քրածո  
**found** [faʊnd] *v.* հիմնադրել  
**fragrance** ['freigrəns] *n.* բույր, բուրմունք  
**freckle** [freckl] *n.* պեպեն  
**freeze** [fri:z] *v.* 1. սառեցնել, 2. սառել, սառչել,  
ցրտահարվել  
**frightened** ['fraɪnd] *a.* վախեցած  
**frog** [frɔŋ] *n.* գորտ  
**full** [fʊl] *a.* 1. լի, լիքը 2. ամբողջ, լրիվ  
**fun** [fʌn] *n.* ուրախություն, զվարճություն,  
կատակ

**for fun** կատակի համար  
**have fun** զվարճանալ  
**make fun of** ծաղրել  
**funny** ['fʌni] *a.* 1. զվարճալի, ծիծաղելի  
2. տարօրինակ, զարմանալի  
**fur** [fɜ:] *n.* մորթի  
**furious** ['fjuəriəs] *a.* կատաղի, մոլեգին  
**furniture** ['fɜ:nitʃə] *n.* կահույք

## G

**gentle** ['dʌdntl] *a.* 1) մեղմ, հեղ 2) կիրթ, բարեկիրթ  
**giant** ['dʒaɪənt] *a., n.* հսկա, աժդահա  
**gift** [gift] *n.* 1. նվեր 2. տաղանդ, ծիրք  
**gifted** ['giftid] *a.* տաղանդավոր, շնորհալի  
**glad** [glæd] *a.* ուրախ  
**glove** [glɒv] *n.* ձեռնոց  
**go by** կողքով անցնել  
**go on** շարունակել  
**gold** [gəʊld] 1. *n.* ոսկի 2. *a.* ոսկյա, ոսկե  
**golden** ['gəʊldən] *a.* 1. ոսկեգույն  
2. քանկարծեք  
**good-looking** ['gʊd'lʊkiŋ] *a.* գեղեցիկ,  
գեղեցկադեմ  
**graceful** ['grɛisfʊl] *a.* նագելի, նրբագեղ  
**grammar** ['græmə] *n.* քերականություն  
**granny** ['græni] *n.* խսկյ. տատիկ  
**grapes** [greɪps] *n.* խաղող  
**grasshopper** ['grɑ:s'hɔ:pə] *n.* մորեխ  
**grateful** ['grɛɪtʃʊl] *a.* երախտապարտ,  
շնորհակալ  
**great** [greɪt] *a.* 1. մեծ 2. վեհ  
**a great deal of** շատ  
**greedy** ['gri:di] *a.* ագահ, աչքածակ  
**greengrocery** ['gri:n.greʊsəri] *n.* մրգի  
և բանջարեղենի խանութ  
**greet** [gri:t] *v.* բարևել, ողջունել  
**greeting** ['gri:tiŋ] *n.* բարև, ողջուն  
**grocery** ['grəʊsəri] *n.* պարենային խանութ  
**grow** [grəʊ] *v.* 1. աճել, մեծանալ  
2. աճեցնել, մեծացնել 3. դառնալ

## H

**hail** [heɪl] *n.* կարկուտ  
**handkerchief** ['hæŋkətʃɪf] *n.* քաշկինակ  
**handle** ['hændl] *n.* բռնակ, կոթ  
**handsome** ['hænsəm] *a.* գեղեցիկ (սովորաբար՝  
տղամարդու մասին)  
**handwriting** ['hændraɪtɪŋ] *n.* ձեռագիր  
**happy** ['hæpi] *a.* 1. երջանիկ 2. գոհ, ուրախ  
**hard** [hɑ:d] *a.* 1. կարծր, սիւնդ 2. դժվար, ծանր  
**work hard** եռանդով աշխատել

**hardly** [ˈhɑːdli] *adv.* հազիվ, հազիվ թե  
**hardworking** [ˈhɑːdˈwɔːkɪŋ] *a.* աշխատասեր  
**hare** [heɪ] *n.* նապաստակ  
**harm** [hɑːm] *1. n.* վնաս, կրուստ *2. v.* վնասել  
**head** [hed] *1. n.* գլուխ, ղեկավար, պետ  
*2. v.* գլխավորել, ղեկավարել  
**headache** [ˈhedɪk] *n.* գլխացավ  
**headmaster** [ˈhedˈmɑːstə] *n.* դպրոցի տնօրեն  
**health** [helθ] *n.* առողջություն  
**healthy** [ˈhelθi] *a.* առողջ  
**hear** [hiə] *v.* լսել  
**heart** [hɑːt] *n.* *1.* սիրտ *2.* միջուկ, կորիզ  
**heel** [hiːl] *n.* կրունկ  
**height** [haɪt] *n.* *1.* բարձրություն, հասակ  
*2.* բարձունք  
**helicopter** [ˈhelɪkɔːptə] *n.* ուղղաթիռ  
**help** [help] *1. n.* օգնություն *2. v.* օգնել  
**help yourself** համեցեք,  
հյուրասիրվեք  
**helpful** [ˈhelpfʊl] *a.* օգտակար  
**helpless** [ˈhelpɪs] *a.* անօգնական, անճար, անզոր  
**hibernate** [ˈhaɪbərneɪt] *v.* ձմեռել  
**hiking** [ˈhaɪkɪŋ] *n.* *1.* ոտքով զբոսանք  
*2.* զբոսաշրջություն  
**hire** [haɪə] *1. n.* վարձում, վարձակալություն  
*2. v.* վարձել  
**hit** [hɪt] (**hit**, **hit**) *v.* հարվածել  
**hobby** [ˈhɒbi] *n.* սիրելի զբաղմունք  
**hockey** [ˈhɒki] *n.* սպորտ. կոկեյ  
**holiday** [ˈhɒlədeɪ] *n.* *1.* տոն *2.* արձակուրդ  
**honest** [ˈɒnɪst] *a.* *1.* ազնիվ, անկեղծ  
*2.* ճշմարտացի, ուղղամիտ  
**honey** [ˈhʌni] *n.* *1.* մեղր *2.* փղբշկ. քաղցրիկս  
**honour** [ˈɒnə] *n.* *1.* պատիվ, փառք  
*2.* բարի համբավ *3.* հարգանք  
**hope** [həʊp] *1. n.* հույս *2. v.* հուսալ  
**hopeful** [ˈhəʊpfl] *a.* հույսով լի  
**horrible** [ˈhɒrəbəl] *a.* ահավոր, սոսկալի,  
սարսափելի  
**household** [ˈhaʊshəʊld] *1. n.* տնային  
տնտեսություն *2. a.* տան, տնային  
**huge** [hjuːdʒ] *a.* հսկայական, վիթխարի  
**hunger** [ˈhʌŋgə] *n.* քաղց, սով  
**hungry** [ˈhʌŋgrɪ] *a.* քաղցած, սոված  
**hunt** [hʌnt] *1. n.* որս *2. v.* որսալ  
**hunter** [ˈhʌntə] *n.* որսորդ  
**hunting** [ˈhʌntɪŋ] *n.* որսորդություն  
**hurricane** [ˈhʌrɪkən] *n.* փոթորիկ, մրրիկ

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**ice** [aɪs] *n.* սառույց  
**ice-cream** [ˈaɪsˈkriːm] *n.* պաղպաղակ  
**icy** [ˈaɪsi] *a.* սառցե, սառը

**idea** [aɪˈdɪə] *n.* գաղափար, մտահղացում  
**identify** [aɪˈdentɪfaɪ] *v.* ինքնությունը հաստատել,  
ճանաչել  
**illusion** [ɪˈluːʒn] *n.* պատրանք  
**imagine** [ɪˈmædʒɪn] *v.* երևակայել,  
պատկերացնել, ենթադրել  
**immediately** [ɪˈmiːdɪjətli] *adv.* անմիջապես  
**important** [ɪmˈpɔːtənt] *a.* կարևոր  
**independent** [ɪnˈdɪpəndənt] *a.* անկախ  
**infinitive** [ɪnˈfɪnɪtɪv] *n.* քեր. բայի անորոշ ձևը  
**influence** [ˈɪnfluəns] *1. n.* ազդեցություն  
*2. v.* ազդել  
**inform** [ɪnˈfɔːm] *v.* տեղեկացնել, հաղորդել  
**information** [ɪnfəˈmeɪʃn] *n.* տեղեկություն, լուր,  
հաղորդում  
**innocent** [ɪˈnɒsənt] *a.* անմեղ  
**inquire** [ɪnˈkwaɪə] *v.* հարցնել, հարցում անել  
**insect** [ˈɪnsekt] *n.* միջատ  
**intelligence** [ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns] *n.* խելք,  
ընդունակություն  
**intelligent** [ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt] *a.* խելացի  
**invent** [ɪnˈvent] *v.* հայտնագործել, գյուտ անել,  
հնարել, ստեղծել  
**investigation** [ɪnˈvestɪˈɡeɪʃn] *n.*  
*1.* ուսումնասիրություն *2.* հետազոտություն  
**invitation** [ɪnvɪˈteɪʃn] *n.* հրավեր  
**invite** [ɪnˈvaɪt] *v.* հրավիրել  
**iron** [ˈaɪə] *n.* արդուկ  
**ironing** [ˈaɪəɪŋ] *n.* արդուկում  
**island** [ˈaɪlənd] *n.* կղզի

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## J

**jacket** [ˈdʒækt] *n.* բանկոնակ  
**jam** [dʒæm] *n.* մուրաբա, ջեմ  
**jar** [dʒɑː] *n.* բանկա  
**jelly** [ˈdʒeli] *n.* դոնդոլ  
**jeweller** [ˈdʒuːələ] *n.* ակնագործ, ոսկերիչ  
**jewelry, jewellery** [ˈdʒuːələri] *n.* զարդեղեն,  
ոսկերչական իրեր  
**join** [dʒɔɪn] *v.* *1.* միացնել, միանալ, միավորվել  
*2.* ընդունվել  
**joke** [dʒɔk] *n.* կատակ  
**journey** [ˈdʒɔːni] *n.* ճանապարհորդություն,  
ուղևորություն  
**joy** [dʒɔɪ] *n.* ուրախություն  
**juice** [dʒuːs] *n.* հյութ  
**juicy** [ˈdʒuːsɪ] *a.* հյութալի, հյութել  
**jump** [dʒʌmp] *1. n.* ցատկ, թռիչք *2. v.* ցատկել,  
թռչել  
**jungle** [ˈdʒʌŋgl] *n.* ջունգլի  
**just** [dʒʌst] *1. a.* արդար *2. adv.* ճիշտ, հենց  
**justice** [ˈdʒʌstɪs] *n.* արդարություն

## K

**key** [ki:] *n.* բանալի  
**keyboard** [ki:bɔ:d] *n.* ստեղնաշար  
**kill** [kɪl] *v.* սպանել  
**kind** [kaɪnd] **1.** *n.* տեսակ **2.** *a.* բարի, սիրալիք  
**kind-hearted** ['kaɪnd'hɑ:tɪd] *a.* բարեսիրտ, ազնվահոգի  
**king** [kɪŋ] *n.* թագավոր, արքա  
**kingdom** ['kɪŋdɒm] *n.* թագավորություն  
**kiss** [kɪs] **1.** *n.* համբույր **2.** *v.* համբուրել  
**kitchen** ['kɪtʃɪn] *n.* խոհանոց  
**kitten** ['kɪtn] *n.* կատվի ձագ  
**knee** [ni:] *n.* ծունկ  
**knife** [naɪf] *n.* դանակ  
**knit** [nɪt] *v.* գործել, հյուսել  
**knitted** ['nɪtɪd] *a.* գործած, հյուսած  
**knock** [nɒk] **1.** *n.* հարված, թխկոց, թակոց **2.** *v.* ծեծել, թակել  
**know** [nəʊ] *v.* իմանալ, գիտենալ  
**knowledge** ['nɒlɪdʒ] *n.* գիտելիք  
**known** [noun] *a.* հայտնի, ծանոթ

## L

**lace** [leɪs] *n.* ժանյակ, կոշկակապ  
**ladder** ['lædə] *n.* ձեռնասանդուղք  
**language** ['læŋɡwɪdʒ] *n.* լեզու  
**lap** [læp] **1.** *n.* լափ (շան կերակուր) **2.** *v.* լակել  
**late** [leɪt] *a.* ուշ **be late** ուշանալ  
**lately** ['leɪtli] *adv.* վերջերս  
**laugh** [lɑ:f] **1.** *n.* ծիծաղ **2.** *v.* ծիծաղել  
**laundry** ['lɔ:ndri] *n.* վիպք  
**lawyer** ['lɔ:jə] *n.* իրավաբան, փաստաբան  
**lazy** ['leɪzi] *a.* ծուլ  
**lead** [li:d] *v.* առաջնորդել, ղեկավարել  
**leader** ['li:də] *n.* ղեկավար, առաջնորդ  
**leaf** [li:f] *n.* **1.** տերև **2.** թերթ (գրքի)  
**learn** [lɔ:n] *v.* սովորել, իմանալ  
**leather** ['leðə] *n.* կաշի  
**leisure** ['leɪzə] *n.* ազատ ժամանակ  
**liar** ['laɪə] *n.* ստախոս  
**lick** [lɪk] *v.* լպստել, լիզել  
**lie I** [laɪ] **1.** *n.* սուտ, ստախոսություն **2.** *v.* ստել  
**lie II** *v.* (**lay, lain**) պառկել  
**life** [laɪf] *n.* կյանք  
**liquid** ['lɪkwɪd] *n.* հեղուկ  
**list** [lɪst] *n.* ցուցակ  
**listen** ['lɪsn] *v.* լսել, ունկնդրել  
**load** [ləʊd] *v.* բեռնել  
**lonely** ['ləʊnli] *a.* առանձին, միայնակ  
**look** [lʊk] *n.* **1.** հայացք **2. տեսք **3.** *v.* նայել  
**looking-glass** ['lʊkɪŋɡlɑ:s] *n.* հայելի**

**lose** [lu:z] *v.* կորցնել  
**loss** [lɒs] *n.* կորուստ  
**lounge** [laʊndʒ] *n.* հանգստի սենյակ  
**lovely** ['lʌvli] *a.* գեղեցիկ, սիրուն  
**loyal** [lɔ:əl] *a.* հավատարիմ, անձնվեր  
**luck** [lʌk] *n.* բախտ  
**good luck** բարեբախտություն, հաջողություն  
**bad luck** դժբախտություն, անհաջողություն  
**luckily** ['lʌkɪli] *adv.* բարեբախտաբար  
**lucky** ['lʌki] *a.* բախտավոր  
**luggage** ['lʌɡɪdʒ] *n.* ուղեբեռ  
**lunch** [lʌntʃ] *n.* երկրորդ նախաճաշ, թեթև ճաշ, ընդմիջման նախաճաշ

## M

**manage** ['mænɪdʒ] *v.* ղեկավարել  
**mark** [mɑ:k] **1.** *n.* գնահատական **2.** *v.* նշել  
**market** ['mɑ:kɪt] *n.* շուկա  
**master** ['mɑ:stə] *v.* տիրապետել  
**mat** [mæt] *n.* փոքրիկ գորգ  
**meadow** ['medəʊ] *n.* մարգագետին  
**meal** [mi:l] *n.* ուտելիք, կերակուր  
**measure** ['meɪʒə] **1.** *n.* չափ **2.** *v.* չափել  
**melon** ['melən] *n.* սեխ  
**melt** [melt] *v.* հալչել, հալեցնել  
**member** ['membə] *n.* անդամ  
**message** ['mesɪdʒ] *n.* հաղորդագրություն, տեղեկություն  
**migrate** [maɪ'ɡreɪt] *v.* տեղափոխվել  
**mistake** [mɪs'teɪk] *n.* սխալ, սխալմունք  
**mitten** ['mɪtn] *n.* ձեռնոց (առանց մատների)  
**mixture** ['mɪksʃə] *n.* խառնուրդ  
**mole** ['məʊl] *n.* **1.** խուրդ **2.** խալ  
**monster** ['mɒnstə] *n.* հրեշ  
**moody** ['mu:di] *a.* տրամադրության մարդ  
**mosquito** [mɒs'ki:təʊ] *n.* մոծակ, մեծեղ  
**moth** [mɒθ] *n.* ցեյ  
**murder** ['mɜ:ðə] **1.** *n.* սպանություն **2.** *v.* սպանել  
**mushroom** ['mʌʃrʊm] *n.* սունկ  
**mustard** ['mʌstəd] *n.* մանանեխ  
**mystery** ['mɪstəri] *n.* գաղտնիք

## N

**nationality** [næʃə'næli:ti] *n.* ազգություն  
**native** ['neɪtɪv] *a.* **1.** քնիկ, տեղափյ  
**2.** հարազատ, հայրենական  
**native land** հայրենիք, հայրենի երկիր  
**natural** ['nætʃrəl] *a.* բնական  
**nature** ['neɪtʃə] *n.* **1.** բնություն **2.** բնավորություն, խառնվածք

**naughty** [ˈnɔ:tɪ] *a.* չար, չարածնի  
**necessary** [ˈnesɪsəri] *a.* 1. անհրաժեշտ  
 2. անխուսափելի  
**neck** [nek] *n.* վիզ, պարանոց  
**need** [ni:d] 1. *n.* կարիք 2. *v.* կարիք ունենալ  
**negative** [ˈnegətɪv] *a.* մխտական, բացասական  
**neighbour** [ˈneɪbə] *n.* հարևան  
**nephew** [ˈnevju:, nefju:] *n.* եղբոր կամ քրոջ որդի  
**nerve** [nɜ:v] *n.* նյարդ, ջիղ  
**nest** [nest] *n.* բույն  
**news** [nju:z] *n.* լուր, նորություն  
**newsagent's** [ˈnju:z.eɪdʒ(ə)nts] *n.* թերթի կրպակ  
**newspaper** [ˈnju:z.peɪpə] *n.* լրագիր  
**niece** [ni:s] *n.* եղբոր կամ քրոջ աղջիկ  
**nightingale** [ˈnaɪtɪŋgeɪl] *n.* սոխակ  
**noisy** [ˈnɔɪzi] *a.* աղմկոտ  
**noon** [nu:n] *n.* կեսօր, միջօրե  
**north** [nɔ:θ] *n.* հյուսիս  
**northern** [ˈnɔ:ðən] *a.* հյուսիսային  
**nut** [nʌt] *n.* պնդուկ

## O

**occasionally** [ɔˈkeɪzɪnəli] *adv.* պատահմամբ, պատահաբար  
**offer** [ˈɔ:fə] 1. *n.* առաջարկ 2. *v.* առաջարկել  
**office** [ˈɔ:fɪs] *n.* գրասենյակ, հիմնարկ  
**olive oil** [ˈɔ:lɪv ɔɪl] ձիթապտղի յուղ  
**omelet(te)** [ˈɔ:mlɪt] *n.* ձվածեղ  
**onion** [ˈɒnjən] *n.* սոխ  
**opinion** [ɔˈpɪnjən] *n.* կարծիք  
**opportunity** [ɔ.pəˈtju:nɪti] *n.* առիթ, հնարավորություն  
**opposite** [ˈɔ:pəzɪt] *a.* հակադիր, հանդիպակալ, դիմացի  
**orange** [ˈɔrɪndʒ] *n.* նարինջ  
**origin** [ˈɔrɪdʒɪn] *n.* սկիզբ, ծագում  
**owl** [aʊl] *n.* քու

## P

**pack** [pæk] 1. *n.* կապոյ 2. *v.* փաթաթել, կապկաթել (իրերը)  
**pain** [peɪn] 1. *n.* ցավ 2. *v.* ցավել  
**painful** [ˈpeɪnfʊl] *a.* ցավոտ  
**paint** [peɪnt] 1. *n.* ներկ 2. *v.* ներկել, նկարել  
**painter** [ˈpeɪntə] *n.* նկարիչ  
**painting** [ˈpeɪntɪŋ] *n.* նկար, պատկեր  
**pair** [peə] *n.* գույգ  
**palace** [ˈpælɪs] *n.* պալատ  
**parcel** [ˈpɑ:səl] *n.* ծանրոց  
**pardon** [ˈpɑ:dən] *n.* ներողություն

**parent** [ˈpeərənt] *n.* ծնող  
**parrot** [ˈpærət] *n.* բուրձակ  
**participle** [ˈpɑ:tɪsɪpl] *n.* դերբայ  
**particle** [ˈpɑ:tɪkl] *n.* մաս, մասնիկ  
**parting** [ˈpɑ:tɪŋ] *n.* հեռացում, հրաժեշտ  
**partner** [ˈpɑ:tnə] *n.* 1. գործընկեր 2. խաղընկեր  
**pass** [pɑ:s] *v.* 1. անցնել 2. փոխանցել  
**passenger** [ˈpæsɪndʒə] *n.* ուղևոր  
**passive** [ˈpæsɪv] *a.* քեթ. կրավորական (սեռ)  
**past** [pɑ:st] *n.* անցյալ  
**patient** [ˈpeɪʃənt] 1. *n.* հիվանդ  
 2. *a.* համբերատար  
**patiently** *adv.* համբերատար ձևով  
**pavement** [ˈpeɪvmənt] *n.* մայթ  
**paw** [pɔ:] *n.* թաթ  
**pay** [peɪ] *v.* վճարել  
**peace** [pi:s] *n.* խաղաղություն  
**peach** [pi:tʃ] *n.* դեղձ  
**pear** [peə] *n.* տանձ  
**pearl** [pɜ:l] *n.* մարգարիտ  
**pen-friend** [ˈpenfrend] *n.* նամակագրության ընկեր  
**penknife** [ˈpennaɪf] *n.* գրպանի դանակ  
**pepper** [ˈpepə] *n.* պղպեղ  
**personality** [ˌpɜ:sənəˈlæɪti] *n.* բնավորություն, անհատականություն  
**pick** [pɪk] *v.* հավաքել  
**picnic** [ˈpɪknɪk] *n.* զբոսախնջույթ  
**pie** [paɪ] *n.* կարկանդակ  
**pigeon** [ˈpɪdʒɪn] *n.* աղավնի  
**pillow** [ˈpɪləʊ] *n.* բարձ  
**pink** [pɪŋk] *a.* վարդագույն  
**plain** [pleɪn] 1. *n.* հարթավայր  
 2. *a.* ուղիղ, հարթ  
**planet** [ˈplænɪt] *n.* մոլորակ  
**plant** [plɑ:nt] 1. *n.* բույս 2. *v.* տնկել  
**player** [ˈpleɪə] *n.* խաղացող  
**pleasant** [ˈpleznt] *a.* հաճելի, դուրեկան  
**pleasure** [ˈplezə] *n.* հաճույթ, բավականություն  
**plenty** [ˈplenti] *n.* առատություն  
**plenty of** շատ  
**plum** [plʌm] *n.* սալոր  
**plural** [ˈpluərə] *n.* քեթ. հոգնակի թիվ  
**pocket** [ˈpɒkɪt] *n.* գրպան  
**poem** [ˈpəʊm] *n.* բանաստեղծություն, ոտանավոր  
**pool** [pu:l] *n.* ջրափոս, փոքրիկ լճակ  
**popular** [ˈpɒpjələ] *a.* ճանաչված, հայտնի, հանրաճանաչ  
**precious** [ˈpreʃəs] *a.* թանկարժեք  
**publish** [ˈpʌblɪʃ] *v.* հրատարակել  
**prepare** [prɪˈpeə] *v.* պատրաստել, պատրաստվել  
**presence** [ˈprezns] *n.* ներկայություն  
**present** [ˈpreznt] 1. *n.* նվեր



*a. 2. քեր.* ներկա (ժամանակ)  
**present** [prɪˈzent] *v.* նվիրել  
**pronoun** [ˈprəʊnaʊn] *n.* դերանուն  
**pronounce** [prəˈnaʊns] *v.* արտասանել  
**pronunciation** [prəˈnʌnsɪˈeɪʃn] *n.* արտասանություն  
**proud** [ˈpraʊd] *a.* հպարտ  
**proudly** [ˈpraʊdli] *adv.* հպարտորեն  
**prove** [pruːv] *v.* ապացույցել  
**pumpkin** [ˈpʌmpkɪn] *n.* դդում  
**punish** [ˈpʌnɪʃ] *v.* պատժել  
**puppet** [ˈpʌpɪt] *n.* տիկնիկ  
**puppet-show** [ˈpʌpɪtʃəʊ] *n.* տիկնիկայի խմբակայացում  
**puppy** [ˈpʌpi] *n.* շան ձագ, լակոտ  
**purchase** [ˈpɜːtʃəs] **1.** *n.* գնում **2.** *v.* գնել, գնումներ անել  
**pure** [pjʊə] *a.* մաքուր, անարատ  
**purple** [ˈpɜːp(ə)] *a.* մանուշակագույն

## Q

**quality** [ˈkwɒləti] *n.* որակ  
**quantity** [ˈkwɒntəti] *n.* քանակ, քանակություն  
**quarrel** [ˈkwɒrəl] **1.** *n.* վեճ, կռիվ **2.** *v.* վիճել, կռվել  
**question** [ˈkwɛstʃən] **1.** *n.* հարց **2.** *v.* հարցնել, հարցաքննել  
**quickly** [ˈkwɪkli] *adv.* արագ  
**quiet** [ˈkwaɪət] *a.* հանգիստ, խաղաղ  
**quietly** [ˈkwaɪətli] *adv.* հանգիստ ձևով

## R

**race** [reɪs] *n.* **1.** մրցում (վազքի) **2.** ծխարշավ  
**3.** *v.* մրցել, մասնակցել ծխարշավի  
**raise** [reɪz] *v.* **1.** բարձրացնել **2.** աճեցնել, բուծել  
**realize** [ˈriəlaɪz] *v.* հասկանալ, գիտակցել  
**reason** [riːzn] *n.* պատճառ  
**recover** [riˈkʌvə] *v.* առողջանալ  
**reflexive** [riˈfleksɪv] *a.* քեր. անդրադարձ  
**refrigerator** [riˈfrɪdʒərətoʊ] *n.* սառնարան  
**regular** [ˈregjʊlə] *a.* կանոնավոր  
**relative** [rɪˈleɪtɪv] բարեկամ, ազգական  
**relax** [riˈlæks] **1.** թուլացնել, թուլանալ  
**2.** հանգստանալ  
**remedy** [ˈremɪdi] *n.* դեղ, բուժամիջոց  
**remember** [riˈmembə] *v.* **1.** հիշել, մտաբերել  
**2.** բարևներ հաղորդել  
**repair** [riˈpeə] **1.** *n.* վերանորոգում  
**2.** *v.* վերանորոգել  
**reply** [riˈplai] **1.** *n.* պատասխան  
**2.** *v.* պատասխանել

**report** [riˈpɔːt] **1.** *n.* զեկույուն, հաշվետվություն  
**2.** *v.* զեկույել, հաշվետվություն տալ  
**reporter** [riˈpɔːtəː] *n.* թղթակից  
**resort** [riˈzɔːt] *n.* առողջարան  
**ride** [raɪd] (**rode**, **ridden**) *v.* ձիավարել  
**ripe** [raɪp] *a.* հասած  
**river** [ˈrɪvə] *n.* գետ  
**roar** [rɔː] *n.* մռնչյուն, գոռոց, ոռնոց (քամու), դղրդյուն  
**roast** [rəʊst] *a.* տապակած, խորոված, բոված  
**roast beef** ռոստբիֆ (տապակած միս)  
**robin** [ˈrɒbɪn] *n.* շիկահավ  
**rod** [rɒd] *n.* կարթ  
**rough** [rʌf] *a.* **1.** կոպիտ **2.** անհարթ, խորդուբորդ  
**rule** [ruːl] **1.** *v.* կառավարել **2.** *n.* կանոն  
**rush** [rʌʃ] *v.* սլանալ

## S

**sad** [sæd] *a.* տխուր, տրտուն  
**safe** [seɪf] *a.* անվնաս, ապահով, անվտանգ  
**sail** [seɪl] *v.* նավարկել  
**saint** [seɪnt] *n. a.* սուրբ  
**sake** [seɪk] *n.*  
**for the sake of** ի սեր, հանուն  
**salad** [ˈsæləd] *n.* սալաք  
**salary** [ˈsæləri] *n.* աշխատավարձ, ռոճիկ  
**sale** [seɪl] *n.* վաճառք  
**sand** [ˈsænd] *n.* ավազ  
**sandwich** [ˈsænwɪdʒ] *n.* սենդվիչ, բուտերբրոդ  
**satisfaction** [ˌsætɪsˈfæksjən] *n.*  
 բավարարվածություն  
**satisfy** [ˈsætɪsfaɪ] *v.* բավարարել  
**saucepan** [ˈsɔːspæn] *n.* կաթսա  
**saucer** [ˈsɔːsə] *n.* փսե, պնակ (թեյի)  
**sausage** [ˈsɔːsɪdʒ] *n.* երշիկ, մրբերշիկ  
**scare** [skeə] *v.* վախեցնել, վախեցնալ  
**scissors** [ˈsɪzəz] *n.* մկրատ  
**screen** [skriːn] *n.* էկրան  
**seal** [siːl] *n.* **1.** փոկ **2.** դրոշմ, կնիք  
**search** [sɜːtʃ] **1.** *n.* որոնում **2.** *v.* որոնել, փնտրել  
**selfish** [ˈselfɪʃ] *a.* եսասեր, եսապաշտ  
**sell** [sel] *v.* վաճառել  
**sew** [səʊ] *v.* կարել  
**sewer** [ˈseʊə] *n.* կոյուղի  
**shadow** [ˈʃædəʊ] *n.* ստվեր  
**shark** [ʃɑːk] *n.* շնամուկ  
**ship** [ʃɪp] *n.* նավ  
**shoemaker** [ˈʃuːmeɪkə] *n.* կոշկակար  
**shop-assistant** [ˈʃɔːpˈsɪstənt] *n.* գործակատար, վաճառող  
**shoulder** [ˈʃəʊldə] *n.* ուս  
**shower** [ˈʃaʊə] *n.* հորդ անձրև  
**shy** [ʃaɪ] *a.* ամաչկոտ, անթխած

**sick** [sɪk] *a.* հիվանդ  
**sigh** [saɪ] *v.* հոգոց հանել  
**sight** [saɪt] *n.* տեսարան  
**sign** [saɪn] **1.** *n.* նշան **2.** *v.* ստորագրել  
**silly** [ˈsɪli] *a.* հիմար, անհեթեթ  
**singular** [ˈsɪŋɡjʊlə] *a.* եզակի  
**sink** [sɪŋk] *v.* սուզվել, խորտակվել  
**skate** [skeɪt] **1.** *n.* չմուշկ  
**2.** *v.* չմուշկներով սահել  
**ski** [ski:] **1.** *n.* դահուկ **2.** *v.* դահուկներով սահել  
**skin** [skɪn] *n.* մաշկ, կեղև  
**skyscraper** [ˈskaɪ.skreɪpə] *n.* երկնաքեր  
**slipper** [ˈslɪpə] *n.* տնային մաշիկ  
**smart** [smɑ:t] *a.* սրամիտ, խելոք  
**smell** [smel] **1.** *n.* հոտ, հոտառություն  
**2.** *v.* հոտ քաշել  
**smile** [smaɪl] **1.** *n.* ժպիտ **2.** *v.* ժպտալ  
**smoke** [sməʊk] **1.** *n.* ծուխ **2.** *v.* ծխել  
**snake** [sneɪk] *n.* օձ  
**sneakers** [ˈsni:kəz] (AmE) *n.* սպորտային կոշիկներ  
**sneeze** [sni:z] *v.* փռշտալ  
**snore** [snɔ:] *v.* խռմփալ  
**soap** [səʊp] *n.* օճառ  
**sock** [sɒk] *n.* գուլպա  
**soft** [sɒft] *a.* **1.** փափուկ **2.** նուրբ  
**soil** [sɔɪl] *v.* կեղտոտել  
**solve** [sɒlv] *v.* լուծել  
**sorry** [ˈsɔ:ri] *a.* **1.** տխուր, տրտուն **2. ներեցեք  
**soul** [səʊl] *n.* **1.** հոգի **2.** մարդ, էակ  
**sound** [saʊnd] **1.** *n.* հնչյուն **2.** *v.* հնչել  
**It sounds interesting** հետաքրքիր է թվում  
**soup** [su:p] *n.* ապուր  
**sour** [ˈsauə] *a.* թթու  
**south** [saʊθ] *n.* հարավ  
**spaceship** [ˈspeɪsˈʃɪp] *n.* տիեզերանավ  
**spare** [ˈspeə] *a.* ազատ, ավելորդ  
**spare time** ազատ ժամանակ  
**sparrow** [ˈspærəʊ] *n.* ճնճողուկ  
**spectacles** [ˈspektəklz] *n.* ակնոց  
**speed** [spi:d] *n.* արագություն  
**spider** [ˈspaɪdə] *n.* սարդ  
**spit** [spɪt] *v.* (**spat, spat**) թքել  
**spit it out** [spɪt ɪt aʊt] շնոտ ասա, մի՛ ծամծմի  
**splendid** [ˈsplendɪd] *a.* հիանալի, սքանչելի  
**spoil** [spɔɪl] *v.* փչանալ, փչացնել  
**sponge** [spʌndʒ] *n.* սպունգ  
**spoon** [spu:n] *n.* գդալ  
**spray** [spreɪ] *n.* ջրափռչի  
**spring** [sprɪŋ] *v.* ցատկել  
**stare** [steə] *v.* աչքերը չռել, սևեռում նայել  
**starling** [ˈstɑ:lɪŋ] *n.* սարյակ  
**startle** [stɑ:tɪl] *v.* ցնցել, վախեցնել  
**state** [steɪt] **1.** *n.* պետություն  
**2.** *a.* պետական**

**stationery** [ˈsteɪʃənəri] *n.* գրենական պիտույքների խանութ  
**steal** [sti:l] *v.* (**stole, stolen**) գողանալ  
**stiff** [stɪf] *a.* քանձր, խիտ, պինդ  
**stomach** [ˈstʌmək] *n.* ստամոքս, փոր  
**strange** [streɪndʒ] *a.* տարօրինակ, օտար  
**stream** [stri:m] *n.* հոսանք (ջրի)  
**strike** [straɪk] *v.* (**struck, struck**) հարվածել  
**struggle** [ˈstrʌɡl] **1.** *n.* պայքար  
**2.** *v.* պայքարել  
**stupid** [ˈstju:pɪd] *a.* հիմար, տխմար մարդ  
**succeed** [səkˈsi:d] *v.* հաջողության հասնել  
**suddenly** [ˈsʌdnli] *adv.* հանկարծակի  
**suffer** [ˈsʌfə] *v.* տառապել  
**suffix** [ˈsʌfɪks] *n.* վերջածանց  
**sugar** [ˈʃʊɡə] *n.* շաքար, շաքարավազ  
**suggest** [səˈdʒest] *v.* առաջարկել, խորհուրդ տալ  
**suitcase** [ˈsju:tkeɪs] *n.* ճամպուկ  
**summarize** [ˈsʌməraɪz] *v.* ամփոփել  
**sure** [ʃʊə] **1.** *a.* վստահ **2.** *adv.* անկասկած  
**surprise** [səˈpraɪz] *n.* անակնկալ  
**swallow** [ˈswɒləʊ] *v.* կուլ տալ  
**sweep** [swi:p] *v.* (**swept, swept**) ավել  
**swimming-pool** [ˈswɪmɪŋˈpu:l] *n.* լողավազան  
**swing** [swɪŋ] *v.* (**swung, swung**) ճոճվել  
**switch** [swɪtʃ] *n.* էլեկտր. անջատիչ  
**syllable** [ˈsɪləbl] *n.* վանկ  
**sympathy** [ˈsɪmpəθi] *n.* կարեկցանք  
**system** [ˈsɪstɪm] *n.* կառույցվածք, համակարգ

## T

**tail** [teɪl] *n.* պոչ  
**tale** [teɪl] *n.* **1.** պատմվածք **2.** հեքիաթ  
**talk** [tɔ:k] **1.** *n.* գրույց, խոսակցություն  
**2.** *v.* խոսել, գրույցել  
**talkative** [ˈtɔ:kətɪv] *a.* շատախոս  
**tall** [tɔ:l] *a.* բարձր, բարձրահասակ  
**task** [tɑ:sk] *n.* **1.** առաջադրանք  
**2.** հանձնարարություն  
**taste** [teɪst] *n.* **1.** ճաշակ **2.** համ  
**3.** *v.* ճաշակել, համոտեսել  
**tasty** [ˈteɪsti] *a.* համեղ  
**teach** [ti:tʃ] *v.* սովորեցնել, դաս տալ  
**teapot** [ˈti:pɔt] *n.* թեյաման  
**tear** [teə] *v.* (**tore, torn**) պատռել  
**tell** [tel] *v.* **1.** ասել **2.** պատմել  
**temper** [ˈtempə] *n.* **1.** քնակորություն  
**2.** տրամադրություն  
**terrible** [ˈterəbl] *a.* սարսափելի, սոսկալի  
**thick** [θɪk] *a.* **1.** հաստ **2.** խիտ **3.** քանձր



**thin** [θɪn] *a.* 1. բարակ, նուրբ 2. նիհար  
**thing** [θɪŋ] *n.* իր, առարկա  
**thirsty** [θɜːsti] *a.* ծարավ  
**thrashing** [ˈθræʃɪŋ] *n.* ծեծ, դնգատոյ  
**throw** [θrəʊ] *v.* (throw, thrown) գցել  
**thunder** [ˈθʌndə] *n.* որոտ  
**tiny** [ˈtaɪni] *a.* շատ փոքր, պստիկ  
**tired** [taɪəd] *a.* հոգնած  
**title** [ˈtaɪtl] *n.* վերնագիր  
**toast** [ˈtəʊst] *n.* բոված հապի շերտ  
**tomato** [təˈmɑːtəʊ] *n.* լուլիկ  
**tongue** [tʌŋ] *n.* լեզու  
**mother tongue** մայրենի լեզու  
**tortoise** [ˈtɔːtɔːs] *n.* կրիա  
**tool** [tuːl] *n.* գործիք  
**tooth** [tuːθ] *n.* ստամ  
**toothache** [ˈtuːθeɪk] *n.* ստամնայավ  
**torch** [tɔːtʃ] *n.* ջահ  
**toward(s)** [təˈwɔːd(z), [tɔːdz] prɛp. դեպի  
**trader** [ˈtreɪdə] *n.* առևտրական  
**tragedy** [ˈtrædʒɪdi] *n.* ողբերգություն  
**train** [ˈtreɪn] *v.* մարզել, սովորեցնել, վարժեցնել  
**trainers** [ˈtreɪnəz] (BrE) *n.* սպորտային կոշիկներ  
**transfer** [ˈtrænsfɜː] *v.* տեղափոխել, փոխադրել  
**translate** [trænsˈleɪt] *v.* թարգմանել  
**trap** [træp] *n.* թակարդ  
**travel** [ˈtrævl] 1. *n.* ճանապարհորդություն  
 2. *v.* ճանապարհորդել  
**traveller** [ˈtrævlə] *n.* ուղևոր, ճանապարհորդ  
**tray** [treɪ] *n.* սկուտեղ  
**treasure** [ˈtreʒə] *n.* զանձ  
**treat** [tri:t] 1. *n.* հյուրասիրություն  
 2. *v.* հյուրասիրել  
**tremble** [ˈtrembl] *v.* 1. դողալ 2. փխր. ցնցվել  
**trick** [trɪk] *n.* հնարք, խորամանկություն  
**trot** [trɒt] *v.* շտապել, վազել  
**trouble** [ˈtrʌbl] *v.* անհանգստացնել  
**tummy** [ˈtʌmi] *n.* խսկ. փորիկ  
**trousers** [ˈtraʊzəz] *n.* անդրավարտիք

## U

**ugly** [ˈʌɡli] *a.* տգեղ, գարշելի  
**umbrella** [ʌmˈbrelə] *n.* հովանոց  
**underground** [ˈʌndəgraʊnd] 1. *n.* մետրո  
 2. *a.* ստորերկրյա  
**understand** [ʌndəˈstænd] *v.* հասկանալ, ըմբռնել  
**university** [juːniˈvɜːsɪti] *n.* համալսարան  
**useful** [ˈjuːsfʊl] *a.* օգտակար, պիտանի  
**useless** [ˈjuːslɪs] *a.* անօգուտ, ասպարդյուն  
**usual** [ˈjuːʒʊəl] *a.* սովորական

## V

**vacant** [ˈveɪkənt] *a.* դատարկ, ազատ, թափուր  
**vacation** [vəˈkeɪʃn] *n.* արձակուրդ  
**valuable** [ˈvæljuəbl] *a.* քանկարժեք, արժեքավոր  
**vegetable** [ˈvedʒɪtəbl] *n.* բանջարեղեն  
**verb** [vɜːb] *n.* բայ  
**verse** [vɜːs] *n.* պոեզիա  
**vertical** [ˈvɜːtɪkl] *n. a.* ուղղահայաց  
**village** [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] *n.* գյուղ  
**violin** [vaɪəˈlɪn] *n.* ջութակ  
**visit** [ˈvɪzɪt] 1. *n.* այցելություն, այց  
 2. *v.* այցելել  
**visitor** [ˈvɪzɪtə] *n.* այցելու, հյուր  
**vocabulary** [vəʊˈkæbjʊləri] *n.*  
 1. բառարան 2. բառապաշար  
**voice** [vɔɪs] *n.* 1. ձայն 2. քեր. սեռ  
**volleyball** [ˈvɒləbɔːl] *n.* սպորտ. վոլեյբոլ

## W

**wag** [wæg] *v.* պոչը դետուղեն շարժել  
**wage** [weɪdʒ] *n.* աշխատավարձ  
**waist** [weɪst] *n.* գոտկատեղ, մեջք  
**waistcoat** [weɪskəʊt, weɪskət] *n.* բանկոնակ  
**wait** [weɪt] *v.* սպասել  
**waiter** [ˈweɪtə] *n.* մատուցող  
**waitress** [ˈweɪtrɪs] *n.* մատուցողուհի  
**wake** [weɪk] *v.* արթնանալ, արթնացնել  
**walk** [wɔːk] *v.* քայլել, ոտքով գնալ, զբոսնել.  
**go for a walk** գնալ զբոսանքի  
**wallet** [ˈwɒlɪt] *n.* դրամապանակ  
**wander** [ˈwɒndə] *v.* թափառել, շրջել  
**wardrobe** [wɔːdrəʊb] *n.* զգեստապահարան  
**warm** [wɔːm] *a.* տաք, ջերմ  
**warn** [wɔːn] *v.* զգուշացնել, նախազգուշացնել  
**warning** [ˈwɔːnɪŋ] *n.* զգուշացում, նախազգուշացում  
**wash** [wɔʃ] *v.* լվանալ, լվայվել  
**wash up** լվանալ (սամանները)  
**washing machine** *n.* լվայքի մեքենա  
**waste** [weɪst] *v.* վատնել  
**watch** [wɒtʃ] *v.* հետևել, դիտել  
**wax** [wæks] *n.* մոմ  
**way** [weɪ] *n.* ճանապարհ, ուղի  
**weak** [wi:k] *a.* տկար, թույլ  
**wear** [weə] *v.* հագնել, կրել  
**web** [web] *n.* ցանց, սարդոստայն  
**weekday** [ˈwiːkdeɪ] *n.* աշխատանքային օր  
**weekend** [ˈwiːkˈend] *n.* շաբաթ և կիրակի օրվա հանգիստ

**welcome** [ˈwelkəm] **1.** *n.* ողջույն, բարի  
գալուստ **2.** *v.* ողջունել

**you are welcome** բարով եկաք

**well** [wel] *n.* ջրհոր

**whale** [weɪl] *n.* կետ (ծուկ)

**wheel** [wi:l] **1.** *n.* անիվ **2.** *v.* պտտ(վ)ել, գլոր(վ)ել

**whisper** [ˈwɪspə] **1.** *n.* փսփսուց, շշուկ **2.** *v.* շշուկալ

**whistle** [ˈwɪsl] **1.** *n.* սուլոյ **2.** *v.* սուլել

**wise** [waɪz] *a.* իմաստուն

**witch** [wɪtʃ] *n.* կախարհ, վհուկ

**woodpecker** [ˈwʊd.pɛkə] *n.* փայտփորիկ

**wool** [wʊl] *n.* բուրդ

**world** [wɜ:ld] *n.* աշխարհ, երկիր

**worm** [wɜ:m] *n.* որդ

**wrap** [ræp] *v.* փաթաթել

**writer** [ˈraɪtə] *n.* գրող

**wrong** [rɒŋ] *a.* սխալ, ոչ ճիշտ

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## X

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**Xerox** [ˈzɛrɔks] *n.* պատճենահանող մեքենա

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## Y

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**yet** [jet] *adv.* դեռ, դեռևս, արդեն,  
այնուամենայնիվ

**young** [jʌŋ] *a.* երիտասարդ

**youth** [ju:θ] *n.* **1.** երիտասարդություն

**2.** երիտասարդ, պատանի

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## Z

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**zipper** [ˈzɪpə] *n.* հագուստի շղթա, ճարմանդ

**zoo** [zu:] *n.* կենդանաբանական այգի

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LUSINE GRIGORYAN

# English 5

ՀԱՆՐԱԿՐԹԱԿԱՆ ԳԳՐՈՑԻ  
5-ՐԴ ԴԱՍԱՐԱՆԻ ԴԱՍԱԳԻՐԸ

ԼՈՒՄԻՆԵ ԳՐԻԳՈՐՅԱՆ

# ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ 5