

LUSINE GRIGORYAN

English 7

ՀԱՆՐԱԿՐԹԱԿԱՆ ՀԻՍՆԱԿԱՆ ԴՊՐՈՑԻ
7-ՐԴ ԴԱՍԱՐԱՆԻ ԴԱՍԱԳԻՐՔ



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ՀՐԱՏԱՐԱԿՉՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

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Գ 888

Խմբագիր՝ Անուշ Խաչիկյան

Նկարիչ՝ Արա Բաղդասարյան

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UNIT 1

Me in the World

A

It Takes a Variety of People
To Make the World

*Every one is special
by being different*

WORD

BANK

People can be different in

*Every person goes through
different stages in his life*

a baby
a teenager
an adult
an elderly person

appearance
personality
opinion
taste
education
behaviour
manners
clothes
likes
dislikes



1. Listen and learn the song.



(soundtrack 1)

IT'S A SMALL WORLD

It's a world of laughter, a world of tears*,
 It's a world of hopes and a world of fears*.
 There's so much that we share*
 That it's time we're aware* —

It's a small world after all.
 It's a small world after all.
 It's a small small world.

There's just one moon and one golden sun,
 And a smile means friendship to everyone.
 Though the mountains divide and the oceans are wide,
 It's a small world after all.

* tear — արցունք

* fear — վախ

* there's so much that we share — մենք այնքան ընդհանուր բան ունենք

* it's time we're aware — ժամանակն է գիտակցենք



DAYS AND DATES

How we ask about the day and date

What day is it today?	<i>It's Tuesday.</i>
What date is it today?	<i>It's the 3rd of April.</i>
What's the date today?	<i>It's the 2nd of January.</i>

How we write the date

April 15, 1981
September 1st
On April 24th

How we say the date

April the 15th, 1981
September the first
On April the twenty-fourth
(on the twenty-fourth of April)

I was born on the 7th of September.
I was born in September 2007 (two thousand seven).
My birthday is on September the 7th.

When writing the date as numbers British and American English differ.

<i>BrE</i>	<i>AmE</i>
dd/mm/yy	mm/dd/yy
<i>e.g.</i> 07/09/07	<i>e.g.</i> 09/07/07



Watch out!

Talking points

- What do you think the statement *It takes a variety of people to make the world means?*
 - people are similar*
 - people are different*
 - various people live in the world*
 - people are friendly*
- Discuss the quotation *Every one is special by being different.* Can you translate the quotation into Armenian? Do you agree or disagree with it?

2. Group the adjectives in the boxes below into two categories.

adjectives describing appearance

adjectives describing personality

What am I like?



absent-minded
attractive
attentive
beautiful
boring
charming
cheerful
childish
devoted
enthusiastic
friendly
good-looking
grateful
greedy
handsome
honest

lazy
loyal
lucky
pale
patient
pretty
polite
reliable
round-faced
self-confident
selfish
serious
shy
sociable
sporty
stubborn



3. Now group the personality describing adjectives into two categories.

positive

negative

Talking points

1. What can you tell about yourself ?
2. What things do you think are the most important about you?
3. What do you enjoy doing most of all?
4. What do you hate doing?
5. Are you attentive to the people around you?

4. Listen to the conversation between a teacher and a parent of a teenager and try to guess the meaning of the words and expressions below. Match the English and Armenian meanings.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. planning | a. խորհուրդ տալ |
| 2. behaviour | b. մարզել, մարզվել |
| 3. develop | c. գործել |
| 4. exercise | d. վարքագիծ |
| 5. advise | e. դատողություն |
| 6. perform | f. լուծել |
| 7. judgement | g. տրամաբանում |
| 8. reasoning | h. պլանավորում |
| 9. solve | i. զարգանալ |

LISTENING

SPOT



(soundtrack 2)

WORD

BUILDING

a. Use the words above to complete the table below.

VERB	NOUN
behave	–
–	development
reason	–
judge	–
–	solution
plan	–
–	performance
–	exercise
–	advice

b. Use the table above to answer the questions below.

- How do we form words?
- Which nouns have similar suffixes?
- Which word doesn't change?
- Which word changes one letter to become a different part of speech?

c. Listen and discuss the conversation between a teacher and a parent.

GRAMMAR

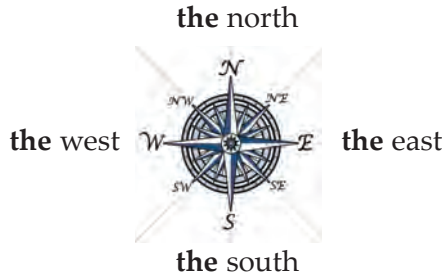
SPOT

Don't forget!



Use **the** with the nouns describing unique objects.

the sun
the earth
the sky
the equator
the North Pole
the internet



the world
the moon
the sea
the ocean
the world
the universe

5. Complete the sentences below with the correct article if necessary.

1. ____ earth is ____ planet.
2. Planets go around ____ suns, and moons go around ____ planets.
3. ____ ocean is big and ____ sky is blue.
4. Look at ____ sky and ____ moon.
5. Climate change threatens ____ Earth.
6. There is at least ____ Sun in every galaxy.
7. I like ____ sun, but I don't like ____ rain.
8. Is ____ internet connection good?
9. The most popular ____ Internet service is e-mail.
10. ____ Internet began in the United States in 1969 as a military experiment.

LISTENING

SPOT

6. Listen and learn the poem.

He loves the ocean.

She loves the sky.

He loves to travel.

She loves to fly.

He likes the country.

He loves the clouds.

She likes the city.

She loves the crowds.

She loves the telephone.

She loves to talk.

He loves the mountains.

He loves to walk.

I love the sun.

I love the sea.

I love the north.

I love the world.



(soundtrack 3)

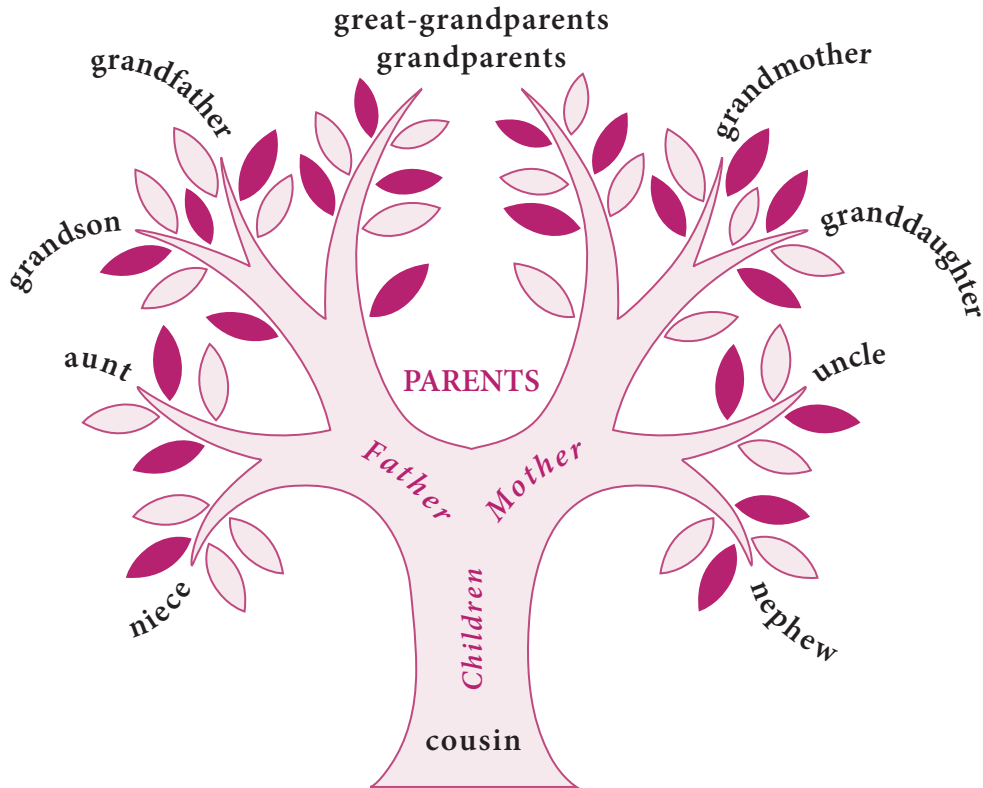
B

Me and My Family

1. Give the Armenian equivalents for the family words below.

WORD

BANK



2. Describe one of your family members.

Name _____

Age _____

Appearance _____

Job _____

Personality _____

Likes _____

Dislikes _____

WRITING

SPOT

3. An English teacher is trying to create effective ways of talking about a family.

The paragraphs of the article are mixed.

Put the paragraphs into the correct order.

READING

SPOT



1. Here's a really strange one. A Londoner is telling someone how to get a new passport. "Get four pictures taken, hand it in with your old passport and ... **Bob's your uncle**". It means "*the problem is solved*". I would like to know who the original Bob was, and why he was such a useful uncle to have.
2. You might affectionately talk about your brother, your sister or your folks (parents). You can discuss the benefits of the nuclear family: a small family, just parents and children living in the same house. If grandparents or other relatives live there too, then you have an extended family.
3. I'm an English teacher, and for some reason I really don't like that classroom topic - Talk About Your Family. So all the students say, My family consists of five members. Me, my mother, my father, my brother and my dog... As if all families are exactly the same.
4. Families are unique. All families have their stories, their dramas, their private jokes, nicknames and phrases. They're the place where our personalities are made.
5. To go back to that English class then, let's get rid of the phrase "my family consists of..." and look at some more interesting ways to talk about families. English is rich in idioms to talk about family life. We've mentioned *the black sheep of the family* — that's someone who didn't fit in, or caused a family scandal. If you're loyal to your family, you can say *blood is thicker than water* or keep it in the family. If you share a talent with another family member, you can say *it runs in the family*. You might have your father's

eyes or your mother's nose. If you're like one of your parents, you can say *like father, like mother*. *Who wears the trousers in your family?* (*Who's the head of your family?*)

6. Well, our families are so ordinary to us that we even think they're boring. Not a bit of it! Families are the most exotic things on earth. If you dig enough in your own family, you'll certainly find surprising characters, dramatic or funny stories, or someone or something unique to your family, or even *a black sheep of the family* who left his wife and children and disappeared.

Use the information in the article to choose the correct answers.

1. The idiom *Who wears the trousers in your family?* means

- a. Who is your father?
- b. Who is the head of your family?
- c. Who puts on the trousers in your family?

2. Nuclear family is

- a. a large family
- b. just parents and children
- c. an extended family

3. The idiom *Bob's your uncle* means

- a. you have an uncle called Bob
- b. you have a very useful uncle
- c. the problem is solved

4. An extended family consists of

- a. just parents
- b. just parents and children
- c. parents, children and other relatives

5. An English teacher talks about families

- a. in a boring way
- b. in a traditional way
- c. in an interesting way



4. Listen and guess who the poem is about.

We never saw him in the mornings
And he always came home late
Then he sat and read the paper
And did the crossword while he ate

He was always very gentle
Nothing ever made him mad
He was never rich or famous
But I was proud of my old _____.

LISTENING

SPOT



(soundtrack 4)

5. Choose the correct option.

- 1. The daughter of your brother or sister is your _____**
 - a. cousin
 - b. uncle
 - c. nephew
 - d. niece
- 2. The son of your brother or sister is your _____**
 - a. grandson
 - b. cousin
 - c. nephew
 - d. niece
- 3. How many people _____ there in your family?**
 - a. were
 - b. was
 - c. are
 - d. will
- 4. The black sheep of the family is someone who _____.**
 - a. runs in the family
 - b. is unique
 - c. didn't fit in
 - d. is Bob's uncle

WRITING

SPOT

- 6. Imagine that you are writing a letter to a visitor from another planet who understands English but knows very little about our world. Tell him/her about your family or other families you know.**



It's a long story

Pre-reading task

READING

SPOT

7. Listen and learn.



(soundtrack 5)

Pronunciation Poem

Please remember to say iron
So that it'll rhyme with lion.
Advertisers advertise.
Advertisements will put you wise.

8. Listen to the story about Mary Poppins and try to guess the meaning of the words and expressions below. Match the English and Armenian meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. waste time | a. վայրէջք կատարել |
| 2. make money | b. փողերը մսխել |
| 3. at the front door | c. գովազդել |
| 4. land | d. հերթ կանգնել |
| 5. waste money | e. փող վաստակել |
| 6. queue | f. ժամանակը վատնել |
| 7. advertise | g. մուտքի դռան մոտ |

MARY POPPINS

East Wind (part 1)

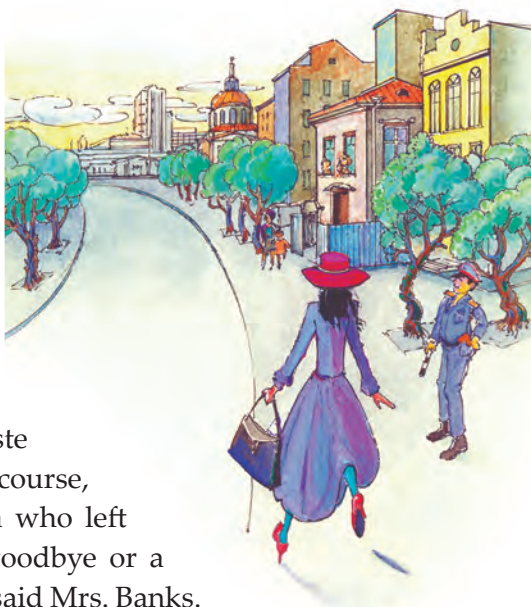


by Pamela L. Travers

If you want to find Cherry Tree Lane ask the policeman at the crossroads. And if you follow his directions exactly you will be right in the middle of Cherry Tree Lane where the cherry-trees go dancing right down the middle.

If you are looking for Number Seventeen you will very soon find it. It is the smallest house in the Lane. And besides that, it is the only one that needs painting. But Mr. Banks, who owns it, said to Mrs. Banks that she could have either a nice, clean, comfortable house or four children.

Mrs. Banks decided to have Jane, who was the eldest, and Michael, who came next, and John and Barbara, who were twins and came last of all. That was how the Banks family came to live at Number Seventeen, with Mrs. Brill to cook for them, and Ellen to lay the tables, and Robertson to cut the lawn and clean the knives and polish the shoes and as Mr. Banks always said, "to waste his time and my money". And, of course, besides these there was Katie Nanna who left Number Seventeen without saying goodbye or a word of warning. "What am I to do?" said Mrs. Banks.



"Advertise, my dear. Put in the Morning Paper the news that Jane and Michael and John and Barbara Banks (to say nothing of their mother) require the best possible nannie at the lowest possible wage at once. Then wait for the nannies to queue up outside the front gate", said Mr. Banks. Then he looked out of the window and said: "East Wind. There is frost in my bones. I shall wear two overcoats". And he kissed his wife absent-mindedly on one side of her nose and waved to the children and went away to the City. The City was a place where Mr. Banks went every day (except Sundays, of course, and Bank Holidays), sat on a large chair in front of a large desk and made money.

Mrs. Banks started to write letters to the papers. And upstairs in the nursery, Jane and Michael looked out of the window and wondered who could come. They never liked Katie Nanna and were happy she left them. She was old and fat.

After supper Jane and Michael sat at the window waiting for Mr. Banks to come home and listening to the sound of the east wind blowing through the branches of the cherry-trees.

"There he is"! said Michael, pointing to a shape that banged heavily against the gate.

"That's not Daddy", she said. "It's somebody else".

The shape belonged to a woman, who was holding her hat with one hand and carrying a bag in the other. As soon as the shape was inside the gate the wind lifted her and threw her at the front door. The children heard a terrific bang and when she landed the whole house shook.

Use the information in the story to choose the correct answers.

1. It is easy to find the Banks' house because

- a. it is very big
- b. it needs painting
- c. it is the only one in the street

2. How many children do the Banks have?

- a. They have two twins.
- b. They have three sons.
- c. They have four children.

3. To waste time means

- a. to lose time
- b. to spend time
- c. to have time

4. Mrs. Banks put an advertisement

- a. in the magazine
- b. in the shop
- c. in the newspaper

5. The passage is about

- a. cherry trees
- b. the Banks' family
- c. Katie Nanna

6. To waste money means

- a. to lose money
- b. to use money carelessly
- c. to have money

9. What happened when...?

- 1. When Mrs. Banks decided to have children ...
- 2. When Mr. Banks kissed his wife and waved to the children
- 3. When the shape landed

10. Why? Because...

- 1. Why was Mrs. Banks looking for a nurse?
- 2. Why did Mrs. Banks start to write letters to the papers?
- 3. Why were the children happy when Katie Nanna left them?

11. True or False?

- 1. John and Barbara were the youngest in the family.
- 2. The policeman at the cross-roads lives near the Banks' house.
- 3. The twins were boys.
- 4. The Banks need a nurse.
- 5. The children liked their nurse very much.

T	F

Գ Me and My Friends

1. Match the English and Armenian meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. hard worker | a. ընկերանալ |
| 2. be on one's own | b. կապված լինել |
| 3. get upset | c. ազնիվ լինել |
| 4. be attached to | d. աշխատասեր |
| 5. share the problems | e. տխրել |
| 6. be faithful to | f. մենակ մնալ |
| 7. be honest | g. իրար օգնել |
| 8. make friends | h. նվիրված լինել |

WORD

BANK

2. Read the article about friendship and make a list of the most important feelings you think should exist between friends. What does a friend mean to you?

Everybody has friends, because every person needs communication and contacts. But people are unique creatures of nature, all of them have their own habits, opinions, judgements which differ from others. That's why it is hard to find common interests.

Friendship can be compared to a tree. Its seed should find good soil and under good conditions it will grow into a tree. As the years go by the tree stands firmer and firmer on the ground. And if it is strong enough, it will survive all the storms and winds. But to help it, we should take care of it and love it.

The most important feeling that exists between friends is trust. Respect and tolerance, honesty, sincerity, and faith, are also very important.

A true friend is a priceless gift. Lucky are those people who have friends. The best way to have a friend is to be one. Be polite, helpful, attentive and friendly with people, and, I'm sure, they will appreciate this.



WRITING

SPOT

3. Work with a partner. Use the questions below to interview your partner. Add your own questions. Create a written description of your partner based on the information collected while interviewing each other. The written description should allow classmates to successfully identify the student.

1. Have you got many friends?

How do you usually spend time with your friends?
What games do you play?

2. Do you like school?

Who is your favourite teacher? Why?
What is your favourite subject? Why?

3. What do you do in your spare time?

Have you got a hobby?
Do you do sport?

4. How old were you when you began to talk?

What were your first words?
How old were you when you began to walk?
How old were you when you started school?



Describe your partner.

4. Listen and repeat.

Where's the stress? Up or Down?

A. Carolyn. Christopher.

Where are my spectacles?

B. Here are your spectacles.

A. Where were you hiding them?

B. Hiding them?

A. Hiding them.

B. I wasn't hiding them.

A. Where's my new pullover?

B. Find it yourself.

LISTENING

SPOT



(soundtrack 6)

5. Here is a quiz for you to find out if you are a good friend. Score your points and see.

Are you a good friend?



1. Your friend hasn't done the homework. What do you do?

- a. tell the teacher (0)
- b. laugh (0)
- c. help your friend to complete the homework quickly (2)

2. It's your friend's birthday. Did you

- a. forget (0)
- b. sing "Happy Birthday" (1)
- c. buy a present (2)

3. Your friend has forgotten his/her lunch. Do you

- a. eat yours alone (0)
- b. lend your friend money (1)
- c. share yours with him (2)

4. Your friend phones you while you are watching your favourite TV programme. What do you do?

- a. ask your mother to tell him you are busy (0)
- b. tell him to call later (1)
- c. talk to him (2)

5. You are good at maths and your friend is not. What do you do?

- a. tell him he is stupid (0)
- b. nothing (1)
- c. help him (2)

6. Your friend falls down the school stairs. What do you do?

- a. laugh (0)
- b. pass by (0)
- c. stop and help (2)

7. If you borrow money do you?

- a. forget to pay it back (0)
- b. never pay it back (0)
- c. give it back soon (2)

8. Your friend drops his school bag. Do you...

- a. kick the bag (0)
- b. wait till he picks it up (0)
- c. pick it up (2)

9. Your best friend is sick and has to stay at home for a week.

What do you do?

- a. phone him sometimes (0)
- b. phone him every day (1)
- c. visit him every day after classes (2)

10. How many friends do you have?

- a. no friends (0)
- b. a lot of friends (1)
- c. a few special friends (2)



Now score your points.

11–20 points = You are a very good friend.

6–10 points = You could be a much better friend.

1–5 points = Have you got any friends?

6. Some tips can help to make new friends.
Write tips you think can help to make new friends.
An example is provided below.

WRITING

SPOT

In a new place don't talk to the same person all the time.
Walk around and say a word or two to other people and you'll have
tons of friends!

7. Listen and learn.

LISTENING

SPOT

PRONUNCIATION POEM

(a joke)

Study English pronunciation.
I will teach you in my verse

Sounds like river, bomb, comb,
Horse, and worse, sword and word,

Doll and roll and some and home.
Your pronunciation's OK

When you correctly say
George ate late and

Wear a boot upon your foot.
Root can never rhyme with tooth.

Just compare heart and heard,
Break and lake and

How and low,
Show, poem, law and toe.



(soundtrack 7)

Talking points

1. Have you got many friends?
2. Do you make friends easily?
3. Do you feel nervous when you talk to new people?

It's a long story

Pre-reading task

READING

SPOT

8. Listen to the story about Mary Poppins and try to guess the meaning of the words and expressions below. Match the English and Armenian meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. breath | a. որոշել |
| 2. obey | b. շնչել |
| 3. folding armchair | c. կնձիռ |
| 4. swallow | d. երկվորյակներ |
| 5. make up one's mind | e. շունչ |
| 6. breathe | f. ենթարկվել |
| 7. wrinkle | g. ըմբոստանալ |
| 8. label | h. կոլ տալ |
| 9. twins | i. պիտակ |
| 10. protest | j. ծալաթոռ |



(soundtrack 8)

MARY POPPINS

East Wind (part 2)

by Pamela L. Travers

"Let's go and see who it is!" said Jane. They saw their mother and a visitor following her to the Nursery upstairs. The newcomer had shiny black hair. She was thin, with large feet and hands, and small blue eyes.

"You'll see, they are very nice children", said Mrs. Banks. "And they give no trouble at all", continued Mrs. Banks uncertainly, as if she herself didn't really believe what she was saying.

"This is your new nurse, Mary Poppins. Jane, Michael, say how do you do!"

Mary Poppins looked at them from one to the other as if she was making up her mind whether she liked them or not. When mother left Jane asked: "How did you come? It looked just as if the wind blew you here".

"It did", said Mary Poppins briefly.

"What a funny bag!" said Michael when she started to undo her bag. The bag was completely empty.

"Nothing in it", said Michael.

"What do you mean nothing?" said Mary Poppins and took out from the empty bag a white apron, a piece of soap, a toothbrush, a small folding armchair and a large bottle labeled "One tea-spoon to be taken at bed-time".



“Is that your medicine”? inquired Michael, looking very interested.

“No, yours”, said Mary Poppins.

Michael wrinkled up his nose and began to protest. “I don’t want it. I don’t need it. I won’t”!

But suddenly Michael understood that he could not look at Mary Poppins and disobey her. There was something strange and extraordinary about her. The spoon came nearer. He held his breath, shut his eyes and swallowed, and a happy smile ran round his face. Then Jane tasted it, then the twins and then Mary Poppins took it herself. Then she began to undress the children and in less than a minute they found themselves in bed. It was all so surprising that they could find nothing to say. But they knew, both of them, that something strange and wonderful had happened at Number Seventeen, Cherry Tree Lane.

“Mary Poppins”, cried Michael, “you’ll never leave us, will you”?

“One word more from that direction and I’ll call the policeman. I’ll stay till the wind changes”, she said shortly, blew out her candle and got into bed.

And that is how Mary Poppins came to live at Number Seventeen, Cherry Tree Lane. Everybody, on the whole, was glad of Mary Poppins’s arrival. But nobody ever knew what Mary Poppins felt about it, for Mary Poppins never told anybody anything...

9. Describe the key points of the story by asking questions.



10. Match the clauses to make logical sentences.

SENTENCE
BUILDING

1. If you follow the policeman's directions exactly
 2. I'll stay with you
 3. If you are looking for Number Seventeen
 4. Nobody knew what Mary Poppins felt
 5. It was all so surprising
- a. you will very soon find it.
 - b. for she never told anybody anything.
 - c. till the wind changes.
 - d. that they could find nothing to say.
 - e. you will be right in the middle of the Lane.

11. Match the words in the columns below.

WORD
BUILDING

Make new words. The first one is done for you.

new
tooth
arm
police
extra
dis
no
some
wonder
up

ful
thing
stairs
body
comer
brush
chair
man
ordinary
obey

newcomer

12. Match the expressions with their definitions.



1. make up one's mind
 2. found themselves in bed
 3. could find nothing to say
 4. he held his breath
 5. following her to the nursery
- a. didn't breathe
 - b. taking her to the nursery
 - c. decide
 - d. got into bed
 - e. didn't know what to say

Don't forget!



Adjectives are like salt and pepper.

They add flavour to nouns and are used before them

e.g. beautiful girl

Adverbs describe verbs and are used after them.

Adverbs tell how, when or where an action takes place.

Many adverbs end in -ly,

e.g. the girl sings beautifully.

Verbs *smell, sound, taste, look* are followed by adjectives

e.g. smell good

13. Adjective or adverb?

1. She skates very ____.

- a. graceful
- b. gracefully

7. Food tastes ____ when we are hungry.

- a. good
- b. well

2. You have done this work ____.

- a. well
- b. good

8. He looked ____ after the operation.

- a. bad
- b. badly

3. The flowers smell ____.

- a. sweet
- b. sweetly

9. That news sounds ____.

- a. good
- b. well

4. The boy spoke ____.

- a. polite
- b. politely

10. The chicken smells ____.

- a. good
- b. well

5. The music is too ____.

- a. loud
- b. loudly

11. My granpa walks very ____.

- a. slow
- b. slowly

6. She writes very ____.

- a. bad
- b. badly

12. ____ the wind changed directions.

- a. Sudden
- b. Suddenly

Numerals!

Let's count from 100 to 2 000 000

101: one hundred and one

210: two hundred and ten

399: three hundred and ninety-nine

1 000: one thousand

2 250: two thousand two hundred and fifty

3 894: three thousand eight hundred and ninety-four

1 000 000: one million

2 000 000: two million



Watch out!



For numbers in the hundreds, the British usually say *and* while the Americans usually don't

British English (BrE)

120 = one hundred *and* twenty

- How many friends do you have?
- 101 (a hundred and one)

- Which bus goes to the Cherry Tree Lane?
- 109 (a hundred and nine)

American English (AmE)

120 = one hundred twenty

- What is your house number?
- One-oh-one.

- Which bus goes to the High street?
- One-oh-nine.

14. Match the prepositions below with the pictures. Make sentences.



up
down
between
among
through
with
into
out of
behind
in front of



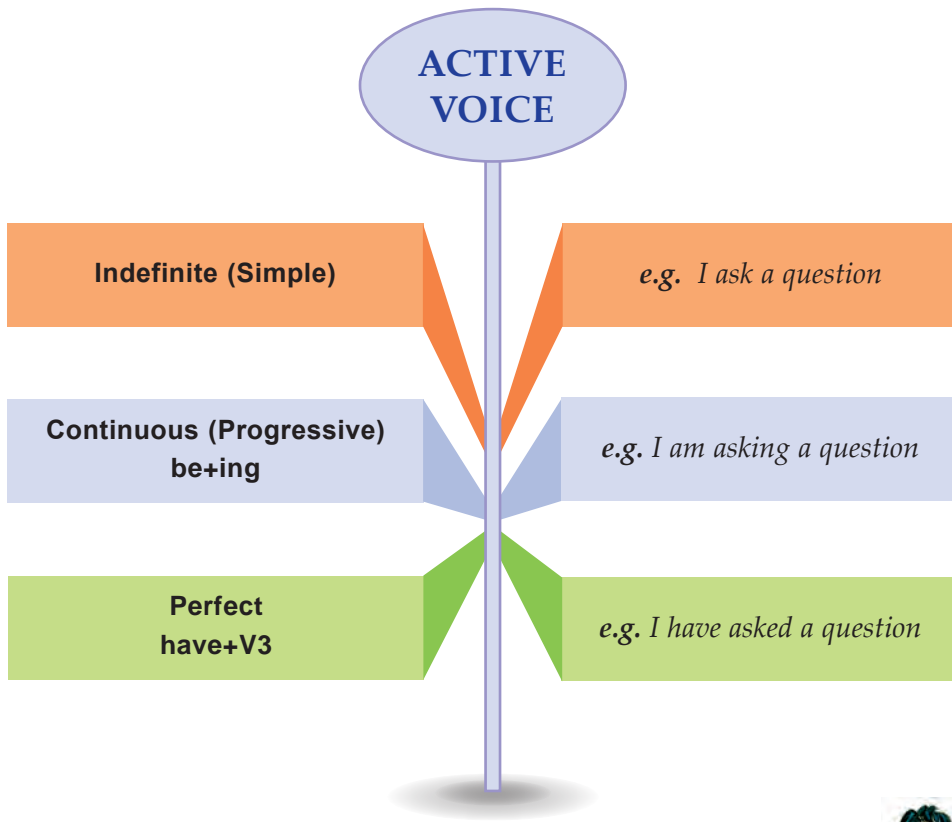
15. Can you read the poem?

LOVE POEM

rəʊzɪz a: red
ðə skai ɪz blu:
ðə wɜ:ld ɪz wʌndəfʊl



VERB TENSES



Remember



Present perfect = *have / has + past participle (V3)*
have / has + worked / done

Present perfect

PAST _____ NOW _____ FUTURE _____

Simple past

I worked with your sister. (I don't work with your sister now.)

I have worked with your sister. (I work with your sister now.)

Do you ever ...?

Did you ever ...?

Have you ever ...?

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Signal words



just	up to now
yet	since
already	for
never	recently
ever	lately
so far	this week/month etc.

Watch out!

He hasn't finished his homework <i>yet</i> .	(-)
Has he finished his homework <i>yet</i> ?	(?)
Has he <i>already</i> finished his homework?	(?)
He has <i>already</i> finished his homework.	(+)

the difference

Past simple

I broke the chair
yesterday.
Mother prepared
dinner **last night**.

Present perfect

I have broken the chair.
(*it is broken now*)
Mother has already prepared dinner.
(*dinner is ready now*)

16. Complete the sentences below with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. Did you see John yesterday? No, I _____ him for a long time (see, not).
2. She _____ to sleep while I _____ her about my holidays. (go, tell)
3. I'm not hungry. I _____ (eat, already).
4. Hello, Mike. I _____ you since September (see, not).
5. _____ you ever _____ to Armenia (be)?
6. _____ you ever _____ in the evenings (walk)?
7. Bob is my best friend. I _____ him for two years (know).

17. Tick the correct answers.

1. What are typical signal words for the Simple Present?

- a. yesterday
- b. just
- c. sometimes
- d. every day
- e. at the moment
- f. often

2. What are typical signal words for the Simple Past?

- a. yesterday
- b. ever
- c. now
- d. three days ago
- e. in 1995
- f. last month

3. What are typical signal words for the Present Perfect?

- a. so far
- b. already
- c. yet
- d. up to now
- e. usually
- f. two hours ago

4. What are typical signal words for the Present Progressive?

- a. next week
- b. often
- c. never
- d. at the moment
- e. yesterday
- f. now

18. Listen to people talking about what they have and haven't done during their busy day and answer the questions below.

- 1. What have they already done?
- 2. What haven't they done yet?

LISTENING

SPOT



(soundtrack 9)

19. The Word Clock adds suffixes to root words with its minute hand.
Move the minute hand and make new words.

WORD

BUILDING



2 ³⁰	3 ⁰⁰	7 ⁰⁰	7 ⁰⁵	8 ⁴⁵	10 ²⁵	10 ³⁰	11 ²⁰
-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

20. Listen and learn.

LISTENING

SPOT

PRONUNCIATION POEM

(a joke)



(soundtrack 10)

Hear me say, daughter,
Father, war and grand,
Kitchen, German, wind and mind.

Blood and flood are not like food,
Nor is proud like should and would.

Stranger does not rhyme with anger,
But Hairy does rhyme with very.

D My Interests

1. What do you like to do most of all in your spare time?

What do you like to do most of all?



I like watching cartoons.



I love roller skating.



I play the violin.



I like playing computer games.



I can't live without music.

2. What is your favourite music genre? Use the adjectives on the CD below to describe your favourite type of music. Example is provided.

- _____ *boring*
- _____ *cheerful*
- _____ *fantastic*
- _____ *slow*
- _____ *fast*
- _____ *calm*
- _____ *loud*
- _____ *relaxing*
- _____ *sad*



*e.g. I like listening to jazz. It's fantastic.
I don't like listening to classical music. It's boring.*

3. Work with a partner. Use the questions below to interview your partner. Add your own questions.

What are your musical habits?

- How often do you listen to music?
- Do you sing in the bath?
- Do you study music?
- Do you wake up to music?
- Do you watch TV music programmes?
- Have you ever done karaoke?
- Have you ever played a musical instrument?



4. Match the pictures with the film genres.

a



b



c



d



e



f

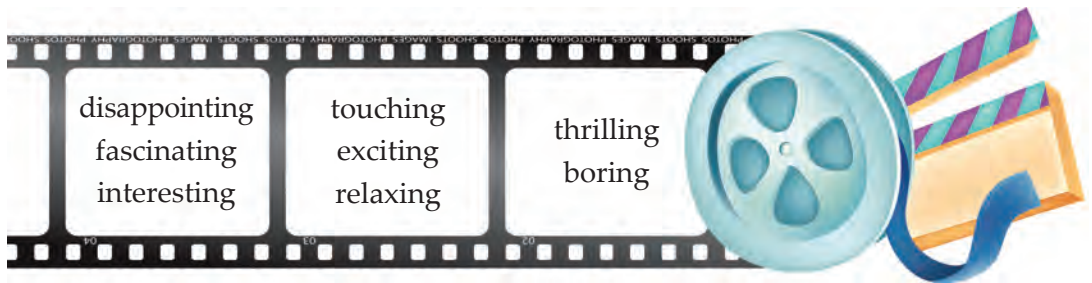


1. cartoon
2. science fiction
3. love story
4. historical film
5. comedy
6. western

5. Find the Armenian equivalents for the film genres below.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. an adventure film | 5. a horror film |
| 2. a cartoon | 6. a science fiction film |
| 3. a detective story | 7. a thriller |
| 4. a documentary | 8. a western |

6. Use the adjectives on the tape to speak about your favourite film.



7. Find the English equivalents for the adjectives below.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. ձանձրալի | 6. կլանող |
| 2. հետաքրքրաշարժ | 7. հուզիչ |
| 3. հրապուրիչ | 8. ծիծաղելի |
| 4. հետաքրքիր | 9. հիասթափեցնող |
| 5. գրավիչ | 10. հանգստացնող |

8. Agree or disagree with the statements below.

1. Cartoons are just kids' stuff.
2. Cartoons are usually funny — usually but not always.
3. Computer animation is really great.
4. Cartoon music is lovely.
5. It is extremely exciting when there are real actors in cartoons.
6. Drawings in cartoons are made by animators.



agree

disagree

9. Use the information in the article about the great producer Steven Spielberg to answer the questions.

STEVEN SPIELBERG

The stars are usually actors and actresses. Most people do not even look at the name of the director* or producer*, except one — Steven Spielberg. When he was a little boy, his father showed him how to use a camera. Later he got his own camera and started to film things like train crashes, stories about monsters and horrible murders. His three younger sisters were always the victims. Later he made his first film at home at the age of twelve. It was a cowboy film three and a half minutes long. When he was sixteen, he made a science-fiction film more than two hours long. Making films was his great hobby — much more fascinating for him than school. Of course, Steven wanted to go to film school. But his high school grades were not good enough! So he just went to Universal Studios and asked for a job.



Spielberg sometimes uses a lot of complicated effects — in the Indiana Jones films, for example. He can create a fantastic atmosphere even without special effects. In 1994 he won the most important film prize, the Oscar. The secret of Spielberg's success is that the stories in many of his films somehow look as if they could happen to ordinary people like you and me.

True or False?

1. Steven Spielberg started filming at the age of 16.
2. His first film was no longer than 3 1/2 minutes.
3. His marks at school were too bad to go to film school.
4. In some films there are no special effects.
5. Indiana Jones was such a great success that he got the film prize, the Oscar, for it.

T	F

* producer — ֆիլմի բեմադրությունը հովանավորող անձ

* director — բեմադրող ռեժիսոր

10. Write the review of a film you have seen recently.
The outline below will help you.

WRITING
SPOT

1. Introduction (title, type of film, director, actors).
2. The plot (place and time, characters and events).
3. Opinion (likes/dislikes about the film, the acting, the story).
4. Would you recommend it to other people.

11. Listen and learn.

LISTENING
SPOT

PRONUNCIATION POEM
(a joke)



(soundtrack 11)

Now first say finger,
 And then singer, hunger,
 Real, clear, marriage and age.
 Ear, earn and wear and tear
 Do not rhyme with here.
 Though the differences seem little,
 Compare library, allowed, wise, people,
 Alien, Italian, chair, tour, our and four,
 Sea, idea, Korea, area, seven, even,
 Nephew Stephen,
 Monkey, donkey,
 Ask and work.
 Finally, which rhymes with enough?
 Youth, south, southern, and clean?
 Though, thorough, through, or cough?
 My advice is that's enough!

12. Match the opposite personality adjectives.

active	special
friendly	loud
cheerful	dishonest
honest	moody
quiet	unfriendly
ordinary	lazy

13. Nowadays young people are addicted to computer games. Read the article and try to guess the meaning of the words and expressions below. Match the English and Armenian meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. communicate with | a. խորասուզվել (խաղերի, մտքերի մեջ) |
| 2. date | b. պոկ չգալ (համակարգչից, հեռուստացույցից) |
| 3. be addicted to | c. հաղորդակցվել, շփվել |
| 4. be absorbed in | d. տարվել (համակարգչով, հեռուստացույցով) |
| 5. be hooked on | e. ժամադրվել |

14. The paragraphs of the article are mixed. Put them into the correct order.

Computer Games and The Internet

1. Finally, violent video games make children violent. According to recent research, the longer children play violent video games, the more violent they become. I believe parents should limit the time of their children's playing video games.



2. Computer games are causing several problems among young people, especially boys. They are hooked on them all the time. The most serious problem is that playing computer games too much result in the inability to communicate with other people. They are absorbed in games without speaking to each other for a long time.
3. The internet made a lot of new things possible. You live many aspects of your life through your computer. You can chat on the net, you can date on the net, you can even buy animals on the net. The internet broke down barriers between people, companies and countries. With all the new technology, the English language seems to gain new vocabulary every minute.
4. Secondly, children and young people should spend their time playing sports or training themselves physically. Nowadays many of them do not play outside. They get together at their friend's homes and play video games for many hours. This situation weakens their physical strength.

What does *be addicted to* mean?

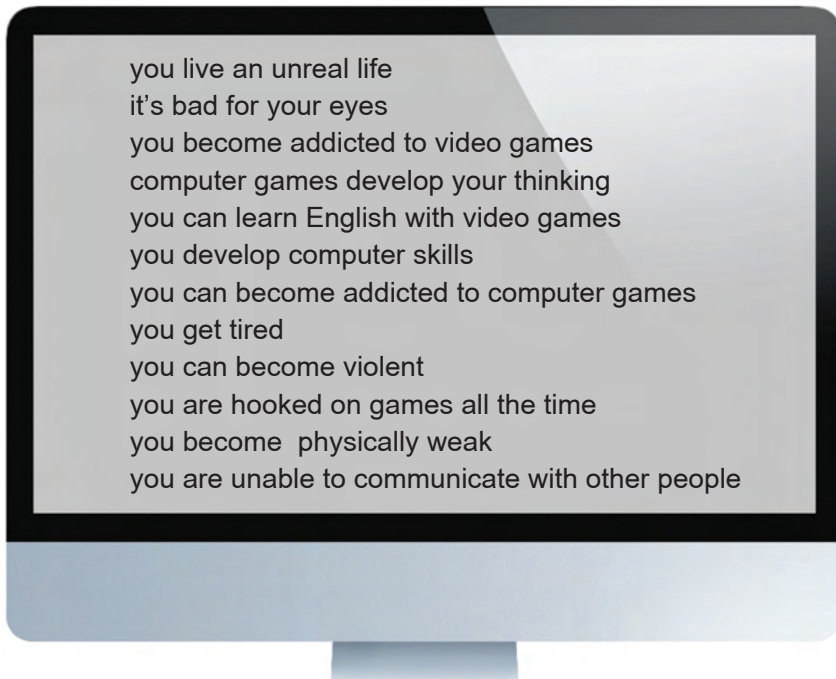
- a. love playing video games very much
- b. cannot stop doing something
- c. to communicate with

15. Right or Wrong?

1. an addicted player
2. a teenager addicted to playing computer games.
3. He spends so much time on the computer that we hardly ever see him.
4. Some teenagers become addicted to playing computer games.
5. Some addicted teenagers play computer games for almost the whole day.
6. Computer games make children violent.
7. Hooked teenagers are absorbed in video games.
8. If he gets hooked on another game we won't see him.
9. The game has got lots of action.
10. You can fly in a spaceship and shoot all the enemies.

R	W

16. What are the *advantages* and *disadvantages* of playing computer games. Group the ideas on the screen into two categories.



17. Tomorrow is Vardan's birthday. Nare and Vahan want to buy a present for him. Can you translate their conversation into English?

Վահան Վաղը Վարդանի ծննդյան օրն է:
Ի՞նչ նվիրենք:

Նարե Արի՛ մի որևէ բան գնենք նրա համակարգչի համար, օրինակ՝ համակարգչային խաղ: Մի լավ խաղ կա: Մեջը շատ գործողություններ կան: Նրան դուր կգա: Կարող ես թռչել տիեզերանավով և սպանել տիեզերքի բոլոր թշնամիներին: Լավ միտք է, չէ՞:

Վահան Համոզված չեմ: Դա նրա մայրիկին դուր չի գա: Վարդանն այնքան շատ ժամանակ է անցկացնում համակարգչի մոտ, որ համարյա ոչ մեկի հետ չի շփվում: Եթե հիմա էլ նոր խաղով տարվի, լավ չի լինի:

Նարե Արի՛ լավ ֆիլմերով սկավառակ գնենք: Մենք էլ կնայենք:

Վահան Ո՛չ, դու այնպիսի բա՛ն մտածիր, որ նրան ստիպի դուրս գալ իր սենյակից և շարժվել:

18. Choose the correct adjective.

1. This is the _____ of all the books I have read.

- a. duller b. dullest

2. Which is the _____ of the two brothers?

- a. younger b. youngest

3. I think John is _____ than you.

- a. taller b. tallest

4. Who is _____ musical?

- a. more b. most

5. She is the _____ of the two women.

- a. stronger b. strongest

6. This is the _____ season of the year for the farmers.

- a. busier b. busiest

7. I think my room is _____ than yours.

- a. brighter b. brightest

Watch out!



We use a comparative if we have only two people.

Prince William is the older of the two sons of Prince Charles.

We use a superlative if we have more than two people.

The youngest of the three kings went in to see the child.

UNIT 2

Present Past Future

A School Is My Present

LISTENING

SPOT

1. Listen and learn the poem.

WHAT DID YOU LEARN IN SCHOOL TODAY?



(soundtrack 12)

What did you learn in school today,
Dear little boy of mine?
I learned that Washington never told a lie,
I learned that soldiers seldom die,
I learned that everybody's free,
That's what teacher said to me.

I learned that the policemen are my friends,
I learned that justice never ends,
I learned that murderers die for their crimes,
Even if we make a mistake sometimes.

I learned our government must be strong.
It's always right and never wrong.
Our leaders are the finest men,
And we elect them again and again,
And that's what I learned in school today.



2. Listen and repeat the names of the school subjects and tell what your favourite subject is.

3. Listen to the students who share ideas about how they feel about school and tell how you feel about school.

HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT SCHOOL?



(soundtrack 13)

Teacher Michael, how do you feel about school?

Michael I like some bits of it, and I don't like other bits.

Teacher Which bits do you like, and which you don't?

Michael You know, I like having friends, and some of the teachers are all right. I like some lessons, but some are really boring. Some teachers don't explain anything.

Teacher Which lessons do you like?

Michael English and maths.

Teacher How will you change it if you have the power to change something?

Michael I'll keep school down to one day a week, or have private lessons at home. That's better.

4. Use the information about how Tom spends his schooldays to tell how you spend your schooldays.

Tom is fourteen years old. He goes to a private school in the north of England. He studies maths, physics, chemistry, biology, English, French, German, Latin, geography and history. He does not do music or cooking. He does much sport - from two to three-thirty every afternoon except Saturdays. He has lessons on Saturday mornings, but he is free on Saturday afternoons and evenings. On Sundays he goes to church in the morning, and plays games in the afternoon. He can do what he likes in the evening.

In the evenings he watches TV, does homework, or his own hobbies. Tom is interested in photography. Sometimes he spends his free time playing computer games.

5. Add more rules to the list of school rules below.

Students must be on time and present for all their classes.

Students shouldn't talk during class time.

Don't talk when someone else is talking.

Treat everyone and everything with respect.

Don't bring mobile phones and other electronic equipment to school.

No food or drink in the classroom.

Do not chew gum in class.

6. How do you feel about school uniform? Use the information in the article below to discuss the *advantages* and *disadvantages* of school uniform.

SCHOOL UNIFORM



Students at school have to wear a school uniform. This usually means a white blouse for girls with a dark-coloured skirt and a pullover.

Boys wear a shirt, dark trousers and dark-coloured pullovers. Shoes should be sensible* — no high heels.

Young people don't often like their school uniform. Sometimes they do not wear the right clothes. Schools often give them a warning. Most students in British schools wear school uniform. The favourite colours for school uniform are blue, grey or black.



advantages

disadvantages

7. Some tips about how to keep good relationship in class are given below. Add your own tips to the list below.

1. Try to be honest.
2. We all have good days and bad days.
3. Apologize if you feel you are guilty.
4. Be attentive to the people around you.
5. Don't do to others what you don't want to be done to you.

Talking points

1. What common problems worry you and your classmates?
2. Which of them do you consider the most and the least important?
3. Physical Education (PE) must be an everyday school subject.
4. Schools in the past and today.
5. Punishment is a quick and easy way to discipline students.
6. Punishment makes students aggressive.
7. Punishment helps students to study better.
8. Punishment must not be used.
9. Do you think boys and girls should sit together? Is it good or bad?
10. Attitude to new students.

* sensible (clothes) — разумный

8. Match the paragraphs with the headings.

1. Free time
2. Clothes and Looks
3. School
4. School Uniform
5. Mobile phones

What is it like being a teenager?

b. Teenagers spend most of their time at school. They spend most of their time on homework.

a. Although a school uniform has its advantages, by the time most teenagers are fifteen or sixteen they are tired of wearing it.

c. Teenagers love to chat. The mobile phone is an essential thing for most teenagers. Most of them have one.

d. Music is the number one interest for teens. They certainly don't like the same music. Teenagers like going out too.

e. Teenagers worry about their looks and their weight. Girls are mostly on a diet though very few of them are overweight. They judge you by what you wear.

9. Use the information in the paragraphs above to complete the table below.

<i>School</i>	time spent at school	
	number of school subjects	
	time spent on homework	
	attitude to a school uniform	
<i>Clothes</i>	attitude to clothes	
<i>Technology</i>	the role of a mobile for you	
<i>Looks</i>	feelings about looks	
	attitude to diets	
<i>Free time</i>	the activity you like most	



Remember

How to do sums

9 times 9 is 81 $9 \times 9 = 81$

11 multiplied by 9 equals 99 $11 \times 9 = 99$

Symbols

We say

+	plus /and
–	minus /take away
x	multiplied by /times
÷	divided by
=	equals /is
.	point
%	percent

$(1 + 6 - 2) \times 2 \div 2,5 = 4$ One plus six minus two multiplied by two divided by two point five equals four

or

One and six take away two times two divided by two point five is four

$10 \% 100 = 10$ Ten percent of one hundred equals ten.



10. Complete the sentences with the prepositions from the box.

1. How much time do you usually spend _____ your homework?
2. Are you tired _____ wearing a school uniform?
3. Do you judge people _____ their behaviour or clothes?
4. Do you worry _____ your weight?
5. Why are you eating so little? Are you _____ a diet?
6. What do you spend money _____?
7. Do you like going _____ at the weekend?

out
on
about
by
of

11. Adjective or Adverb?

1. A teenager's brain grows _____. (quick, quickly)
2. If you exercise your brain _____, you will be able to do many tasks better. (regular, regularly)
3. Do you play computer games _____? (good, well)
4. Teenagers like listening to _____ music. (loud, loudly)
5. This is the most _____ computer game I've ever played. (interesting, interestingly)

12. Which sentence is correct?

1. a. Don't talk to Peter during the lesson, do you?
b. Don't talk to Peter during the lesson, will you?
c. Don't talk to Peter during the lesson, won't you?
2. a. We must be at school at 8 o'clock, aren't we?
b. We must be at school at 8 o'clock, mustn't we?
c. We must be at school at 8 o'clock, needn't we?
3. a. They have finished their homework, have they?
b. They have finished their homework, haven't they?
c. They have finished their homework, do they?
4. a. I'm late, am I not?
b. I'm late, aren't I?
c. I'm late, are I?
5. a. I'm your English teacher, aren't I?
b. He's your English teacher, aren't I?
c. You are my English teacher, aren't I?
6. a. The teacher was late for school, wasn't he?
b. The teacher was late for school, isn't he?
c. The teacher was late for school, was he?



Watch out!

Place of the adverbs **recently**, **lately**, **still**, **yet** in a sentence.

(Recently) I've (recently) joined a rock band and it takes all my free time (recently).

(Lately) I've started taking my music lessons seriously (lately).

Use **yet** at the end of a negative sentence.

Use **still** in a positive sentence.

I haven't changed my haircut yet. (-)

I'm still a good listener. (+)

WRITING

SPOT

13. Use the ideas below to write about the things that have changed in you recently or haven't changed yet but you would like to change them. Examples are provided.

become taller

like my character

become thinner

like my appearance

understand my parents

take my lessons seriously

grow up

e.g. I've started to take my lessons seriously lately.

I am still cheerful and creative.

I haven't changed my style yet but I'd like to change it.

14. Write a paragraph.

It is amazing how much I have changed

It's a long story

Pre-reading task

READING

SPOT

Talking points

1. What do you know about William Saroyan?
2. What do you think *school of thought* may mean?
3. Look at the pictures on page 48. What do you think is happening?



Watch out!

no **to** after *let* and *make*

let smb do smth — allow, permit

Let me do the teaching of ancient history in this class.

make smb do smth — to force to act in a certain way, to compel.

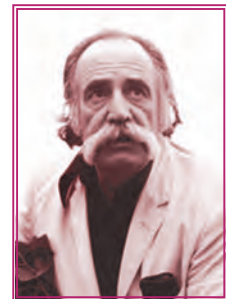
She made me run.

15. Listen to the story by William Saroyan and try to guess the meaning of the words and expressions below. Match the English and Armenian meanings.



(soundtrack 14)

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. accept | a. զարմացնել |
| 2. ancient | b. հանգստանալ |
| 3. approve | c. վնաս |
| 4. astonish | d. բաժանել |
| 5. calm down | e. ստիպել |
| 6. common | f. բավարար |
| 7. compel | g. հինավուրց |
| 8. damage | h. հավանություն տալ |
| 9. distribute | i. ընդունել |
| 10. satisfactory | j. սովորական |



William Saroyan

MY NEW SCHOOL OF THOUGHT*

(part 1)

by William Saroyan

It was in ancient history that I first astonished my class by my truly original mind. It happened that this was the first class on the very first day.

Ancient history books were distributed to the class and Miss Shenstone (our teacher of history) asked us to turn to page 192 for our first lesson.

I remarked, "It will seem more in order if we turn to page one for the first lesson".

She asked my name, and I was only too glad to say honestly, "William Saroyan".

"Well, William Saroyan", Miss Shenstone said, "I might say, Mister Saroyan, just shut up and let me do the teaching of ancient history in this class".

On page 192, I remember quite clearly, was a photograph of two rather common looking stones which Miss Shenstone said were twenty thousand years old.

If I didn't say anything, probably nothing would happen.

But it was at this point that my school of thought started.

"How do you know"? I said.

This was a blow to the old school of thought in which the teachers asked the questions and the students tried to answer them.

The truth of the matter was that neither Miss Shenstone nor Mr. Monsoon, the principal, had a satisfactory answer to any question of that sort, for they had always accepted what they found in the textbooks.

The entire class expressed its approval and enthusiasm. Instead of trying to answer the question, Miss Shenstone compelled me to run. She flung* herself at me with such speed that I was scarcely able to get away. For a moment she held on to my sweater and damaged it before I could get away. The chase was an exciting one, but I succeeded in getting out of the room safely. The class approved of my behaviour unanimously.

Five minutes later, believing that the teacher had calmed down, I opened the door, but again she flung herself at me and again I was compelled to run.



* My new school of thought — նոր մտածելակերպ

* fling (flung, flung) — հարձակվել

Talking points

1. What was a blow to the old school of thought?
 - a. Saroyan's behaviour
 - b. Saroyan's question *How do you know the stones are twenty thousand years old?*
 - c. The teacher's approval of Saroyan's behaviour
2. How does the headline *My New School of Thought* provide the main idea of the story?
3. How old do you think the writer was at the time of the story?
A boy in his teens? In his twenties? Middle-aged? Older? Why?
4. Have you ever behaved that way?
5. Which of the adjectives below do you think describe the boy's behaviour.

stupid	exciting	silly	brave	active
decisive	clever	important	honest	passive

16. True or False?

1. It was in mathematics that I first astonished my class by my truly original mind.
2. Miss Shenstone and Mr. Monsoon never accepted what they found in the textbooks.
3. The entire class didn't approve of my behaviour.
4. Miss Shenstone liked my behaviour very much.

T	F

17. Match the words with the meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. perhaps | a. ancient |
| 2. surprise greatly | b. distribute |
| 3. make somebody do something | c. probably |
| 4. divide among several or many | d. astonish |
| 5. old | e. compel |
| 6. ordinary, popular | f. satisfy |
| 7. agree | g. approve |
| 8. cause harm | h. accept |
| 9. make happy, please | i. damage |
| 10. like | j. common |

18. What happened when...?

1. When Miss Shenstone asked us to turn to page 192...
2. When she held on to my sweater...
3. When five minutes later I opened the door...

19. Why? because...

1. Why did Saroyan say *How do you know?*
2. Why didn't the teacher answer Saroyan's question?
3. Why did the class express its approval and enthusiasm?
4. Why did Saroyan open the door of the classroom five minutes later?

GRAMMAR

SPOT

Don't forget!



Use Present Simple when talking about timetables, programmes, public transport, cinemas, etc.

When an event is on a timetable (BrE) or a schedule (AmE), for example the take-off time for a plane, we often use the present simple to express the future. We usually use a future word (expressed or understood) like *tomorrow, at 6.30 pm, next week.*

Only a few verbs are used in this way: *be, open, close, begin, start, end, finish, arrive, come, leave, return*

*e.g. The train leaves London at 9 pm tonight.
John starts work next week.
Tomorrow is Thursday.*

20. Choose the correct answer.

1. The bus _____ at 7:30 sharp.
a. arrives b. is arriving
2. My plane _____ at 3:00 PM on Sunday.
a. leaves b. is leaving
3. The concert _____ at 7:30 this evening.
a. starts b. will start
4. The art exhibition _____ in May and finishes in July.
a. opens b. will open
5. What time _____?
a. does the film begin
b. the film begins
6. Christmas holidays _____ next week.
a. are b. will be

B Interesting Facts From the Past

1. Read the article about dinosaurs. Do you know any other animal that lived many years ago and died out?

DINOSAURS LIVED MANY YEARS AGO

Dinosaurs lived on the earth for 135 million years. They appeared 200 million years ago and they disappeared 65 million years ago. They were the largest animals ever to live on earth and they ruled the earth for a very long period of time.

Dinosaurs lived in North America, in Africa and in Europe. During that time the land in North America was under a large shallow sea. Many dinosaurs lived in the water that helped them to hold up their great weight. The early dinosaurs walked on two feet and they ate meat. The late dinosaurs were large and walked on four feet. Some of the later dinosaurs only ate plants.

Why did the dinosaurs die out? Nobody knows for certain. Probably a change in the weather made serious problems for them. About 70 million years ago, the Rocky Mountains formed in North America. The plant life and the weather changed. Perhaps the dinosaurs couldn't change fast enough.

People who like dinosaurs can see fossils in Dinosaur National Park. This park is in Utah and Colorado. Fossils are bones which have become stone. Fossils have taught us a lot about these great animals of the past.

Use the information in the article to choose the correct answers.

1. Dinosaurs

- a. lived on the earth
- b. live on the earth
- c. rule the earth

2. Why did the dinosaurs die out?

- a. because the weather changed
- b. because the climate changed
- c. nobody really knows

3. The late dinosaurs

- a. walked on two feet
- b. ate only meat
- c. walked on four feet

4. Fossil

- a. is a stone
- b. is a bone
- c. is a bone which has become a stone

2. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about the article.

- e.g. — How long did dinosaurs live on the earth?
— For 135 million years.

It's a long story

Pre-reading task

READING

SPOT

3. Listen to the story by William Saroyan and try to guess the meaning of the words and expressions below. Match the English and Armenian meanings.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. be amazed | a. վերականգնել |
| 2. brute | b. դիմել |
| 3. sympathy | c. գարշանք |
| 4. weary | d. ծեծ |
| 5. restore | e. զարմանալ |
| 6. disgust | f. կարեկցանք |
| 7. replace | g. պատժել |
| 8. thrashing | h. փոխարինել |
| 9. turn to | i. կոպիտ |
| 10. punish | j. հոգնած |



(soundtrack 15)

MY NEW SCHOOL OF THOUGHT

(part 2)

by William Saroyan

Under the circumstances I decided to turn to Mr. Monsoon himself, but when I did so, I was amazed to find that his sympathies were with Miss Shenstone. He looked upon me with disgust.

"She said the rocks were twenty thousand years old", I said. "All I said was, "How do you know"? I didn't mean they weren't that old. I meant that may be they were older. How old is the earth? Several thousand years old, isn't it? If the book can say the rocks are twenty thousand years old, somebody can ask how the book got that figure. I came here to learn. I don't expect to be punished because I want to learn". "Your name, please", Mr. Monsoon said.

"William Saroyan", I said.

"You are..."? Mr. Monsoon said.

"Eleven", I said.

"No. I don't mean that".

"One hundred and three pounds". (Such was my weight.)

"Nationality", Mr. Monsoon said.

“Armenian”, I said proudly.

“Just as I thought”, said the principal.
“An American will never ask a question like that”.

“How do you know”? I said.

“Nobody did”, the principal said.
“Does that answer your question”?

“Only partly”, said I. “How do you know somebody else has never asked it”?

“In all the years I have been connected with the public school system of California, no one has asked such a question”.

“Yes”, I said quickly, “and in all the years before Newton wanted to know what made the apple fall, nobody wanted to know what made it fall”.

Mr. Monsoon chose not to continue the discussion. He just sat and looked at his shoes.

“How about that”? I said.

“Well”, he said rather wearily, “I must give you a thrashing. How about that”?

“For what”? I said.

I got to my feet and before he was able to block my way, I was at the door and out of the room.

Another man soon replaced Mr. Monsoon. It was expected of him to put down the new school and restore the old one.

He tried the method of brute force, thrashing as many as three dozen boys a day. I don’t know, however, if the method worked, because I soon left the school.



Talking points

1. Who do you think can be called *a truly original mind* in your class and why?
2. Is it polite to say *shut up*?
3. Are you usually satisfied with your behaviour?
4. Do you think W. Saroyan was right?
5. Would you act differently?
6. What do you like or dislike about your teachers?
7. How do you feel about your school?

4. What happened when...?

1. The boy decided to turn to Mr. Monsoon...
2. When Saroyan said he didn't expect to be punished because he wanted to learn...
3. When Mr. Monsoon asked Saroyan about his nationality...
4. When Mr. Monsoon told Saroyan he must give him a thrashing...
5. When Mr. Monsoon was replaced by another man...

5. True or False?

1. Mr. Monsoon's sympathies were with Saroyan.
2. "The rocks were thirty thousand years old," said Miss Shenstone.
3. The principal said that an Armenian would never have asked a question like that.
4. Mr. Monsoon wanted to continue the discussion with Saroyan.
5. The new principal was a kind and progressive man.

T	F

6. Why? because...

1. Why did Saroyan decide to turn to Mr. Monsoon?
2. Why didn't Saroyan expect to be punished.
3. Why did Mr. Monsoon ask Saroyan about his nationality?
4. Why did Mr. Monsoon want to give Saroyan a thrashing?
5. Why did Saroyan leave the school.

7. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. discipline, teach a lesson | a. weary |
| 2. cruel, violent | b. disgust |
| 3. understanding between people | c. thrash |
| 4. greatly surprised, astonished | d. punish |
| 5. strike, beat | e. sympathy |
| 6. strong dislike | f. brutal |
| 7. tired, exhausted | g. amazed |

8. Guess the missing word.

1. The headmaster of a school is called _____.
2. The medicine had such an unpleasant smell that the child turned away in _____.
3. I had no other choice but to _____ his proposal.
4. The test-papers were _____ among the students.



Remember

We use the Present Continuous Tense 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 **be going to do something**

(գործողություն կատարելու մտադրության նշանակությամբ)

I am going to take a bath.

(Ես մտադիր եմ լոգանք ընդունելու:)

9. Match the English and Armenian sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. David is walking the dog this evening. 2. David is going to walk the dog this evening. 3. I don't want to go shopping now. I am listening to music. 4. I don't want to go out. I am going to listen to music. 5. My brother is cooking tomorrow. 6. My brother is going to cook tomorrow. 7. I am going to brush my teeth. 8. I am brushing my teeth now. 9. Father is going to watch TV this evening. 10. Father is watching TV this evening. There is an interesting football match. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Հայրս հեռուստացույց է նայելու այս երեկո: Հետաքրքիր ֆուտբոլային խաղ կա: b. Ես հիմա ատամներս եմ լվանում: c. Վաղը եղբայրս է խոհարարությամբ զբաղվելու: d. Հայրս այս երեկո մտադիր է հեռուստացույց նայելու: e. Դավիթը մտադիր է շանը դուրս տանելու այսօր երեկոյան: f. Եղբայրս մտադիր է վաղը խոհարարությամբ զբաղվելու: g. Ես հիմա չեմ ուզում գնալ գնումների: Ես երաժշտություն եմ լսում: h. Այս երեկո Դավիթն է շանը զբոսանքի տանելու: i. Ես չեմ ուզում տնից դուրս գալ: Ես մտադիր եմ երաժշտություն լսելու: j. Ես մտադիր եմ ատամներս լվանալու: |
|--|---|

10. Fill in the gaps with *the* if necessary.

1. Mandy plans to go to _____ college _____ next year.
2. He'll go to _____ school in _____ autumn.
3. The first term begins on _____ September 15th and lasts until _____ middle of January.
4. The second term begins at _____ end of January and continues until _____ 20th of May.
5. At _____ first Mandy will be very busy getting used to her new timetable.
6. Her classes begin at 8.00 in _____ morning and last until _____ noon.
7. At _____ noon he'll go to _____ cafeteria and eat a quick lunch.
8. Then she'll go to _____ work.
9. Later she'll go _____ home and study.
10. Does your grandma often go to _____ church?
11. We spent a lot of time swimming in _____ sea on holiday.
12. My brother's birthday is on _____ fourth of April.
14. _____ roses are my favourite flowers.
15. We usually have _____ breakfast early in the morning.

11. Fill the gaps with the verb in the Past Simple or Present Perfect.

1. Look! Somebody _____ my bike. (break)
2. I _____ my mobile phone two days ago. (lose)
3. My English teacher _____ yesterday. (not come)
4. – How many exercises _____ today? (do, you)
– Only two, but I _____ ten last week. (do)
5. The weather _____ very nice this week. (be)
7. My cousin _____ in France all her life and she still lives there. (live)
9. When we _____ on holiday the weather was awful. (be)
10. _____ any good films recently? (see, you)

12. Choose the correct option.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Ago</i> is a signal word for _____ . | 2. <i>Yet</i> is a signal word for _____ . |
| a. Simple Present | a. Simple Present |
| b. Simple Past | b. Simple Past |
| c. Present Continuous | c. Present Continuous |
| d. Past Continuous | d. Past Continuous |
| e. Present Perfect | e. Present Perfect |

3. *Yesterday* is a signal word for _____ .

- a. Simple Present
- b. Simple Past
- c. Present Continuous
- d. Past Continuous
- e. Present Perfect

4. *Already* is a signal word for _____ .

- a. Simple Present
- b. Simple Past
- c. Present Continuous
- d. Past Continuous
- e. Present Perfect

5. *Usually* can NOT be a signal word for _____ .

- a. Simple Present
- b. Simple Past
- c. Present Continuous
- d. Present Perfect

6. *Now* can NOT be a signal word for _____ .

- a. Simple Present
- b. Simple Past
- c. Present Continuous
- d. Present Perfect

7. *This week* is a signal word for _____ .

- a. Simple Present
- b. Simple Past
- c. Present Continuous
- d. Past Continuous
- e. Present Perfect

8. *Sometimes* can NOT be a signal word for _____ .

- a. Simple Present
- b. Simple Past
- c. Present Continuous
- d. Present Perfect

9. *At the moment* is a signal word for _____ .

- a. Simple Present
- b. Simple Past
- c. Present Continuous
- d. Past Continuous
- e. Present Perfect

10. *Last month* is a signal word for _____ .

- a. Simple Present
- b. Simple Past
- c. Present Continuous
- d. Past Continuous
- e. Present Perfect

11. *Just* is a signal word for _____ .

- a. Simple Present
- b. Simple Past
- c. Present Continuous
- d. Past Continuous
- e. Present Perfect

12. *So far* is a signal word for _____ .

- a. Simple Present
- b. Simple Past
- c. Present Continuous
- d. Past Continuous
- e. Present Perfect

C

Future Predictions



A fantasy city

Talking points

1. Group the predictions below into *for* and *against*.

1. Everybody will speak the same language.
2. Books will no longer exist.
3. People will be taller and stronger.
4. There will be no money.
5. There will be no shops.
6. Nobody will work.
7. The world's climate will change.
8. Robots will replace people.

Useful language

I think ...

I don't think ...

It's possible that ...

It's impossible that ...

For

Against

2. Listen to the football commentary.
Find the English equivalents for the Armenian words and expressions below.

LISTENING

SPOT

վայրէջք կատարել
հարձակվող
տիեզերանավ

Ես պետք է պարզեմ՝ ինչ է կատարվում:
Կարո՞ղ եմ ձեզ մի քանի հարց տալ:



(soundtrack 16)

Brian Carter of BBC radio news is running the football match commentary when...

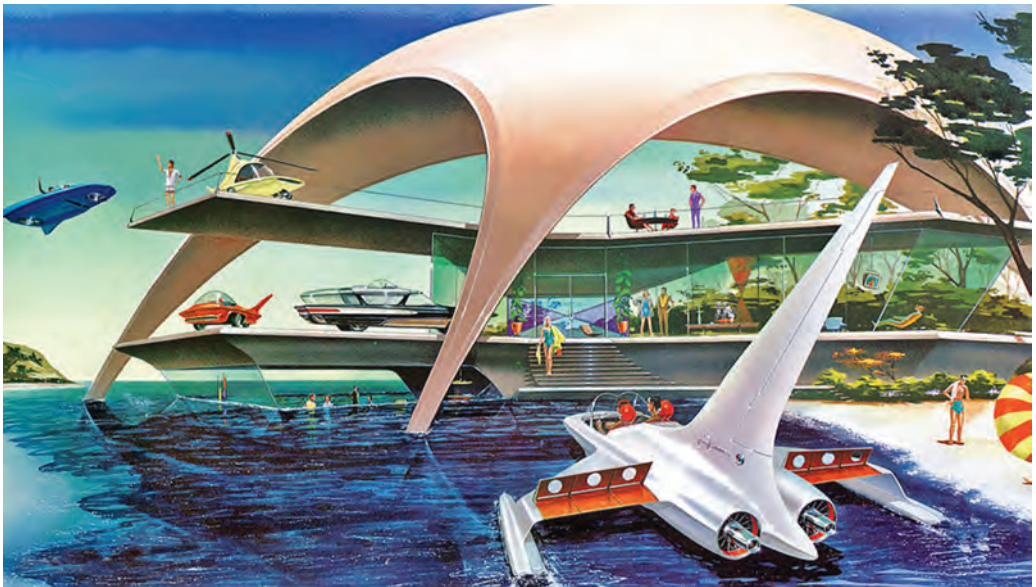
There's a very strange light in the sky. A strange red light. Everybody's looking up. And I think — I think I can see — yes, the light's coming from a strange machine. Not an airplane — it's round, and very big — very big indeed. It's coming down very low now, and — yes — it's landing. This is amazing. Now a door's opening in the top, and a strange thing is getting out. And another. Three strange things are getting out. They're wearing green suits, and they've got — just a moment — yes, six arms and three eyes. Now they're walking across the field towards the centre. And now — one of them has taken hold of Evans, the England striker — yes, he's pulling him over to the spaceship. He's taking him inside. I must find out what's going on. I'm going down to have a word with our visitors. ... Excuse me, sir, er, madam, er, sir — I'm Brian Carter of BBC radio news. I wonder if I might ask you a few questions. Oh — it's taking out a gun. It's holding it up in its left hand — it's pointing it at me — Aaagh!



3. Use the words and the questions below to make a plan of your future imaginary house. Think how to furnish it. Include all the following: kitchen, bathroom, toilet, bedrooms, living room, dining room, study, playroom, and whatever you can imagine.

a skyscraper comfortable cosy quiet noisy modern up-to-date

1. What kind of a house will it be (a skyscraper, a houseboat, a palace etc.)
2. What things are important to feel comfortable in your fantasy house?
3. How many rooms will it have?
4. What size?
5. How many windows, if any, will it have?
6. What kind of lighting will it have?
7. What colour will the rooms be?
8. What kind of furniture will there be? Make a list of pieces of furniture.



4. Write a paragraph to describe your future imaginary house.

WRITING

SPOT

What a house to live in

5. Complete the table with the predictions below.
 Add your own predictions. An example is provided below.

People will live on the moon.

All transport will be underground.

People will have food pills.

People won't read books.

New animals will appear.

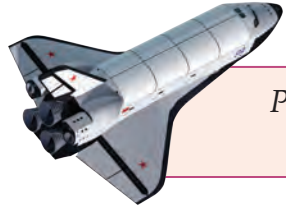
<i>In the past</i>	<i>In the future</i>	<i>Today</i>
--------------------	----------------------	--------------



People used to travel by coach.



People travel by train, car and plane.



People will travel by spaceships.



The Future Indefinite tense is not used in conditional and time clauses, the Present Indefinite tense is used instead.

A time clause begins with conjunctions of time

when, before, after, as soon as, until/till

A conditional clause begins with **if**.

I'll send you a postcard when I'm on holiday.

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

1. Before you (leave), don't forget to shut the windows.
2. I (phone) you as soon as I (arrive) in London.
3. Please, don't touch anything before the police (come).
4. Everyone (be) very surprised if he (pass) the examination.
5. When you (see) him again you (not/recognize) him.
6. When I (see) her tomorrow, I (invite) her to our party.
7. If I (need) any help, I (ask) you.
8. Come on! Hurry up! Mother (be) annoyed if we (be) late.
9. If I (have) enough money I (go) to Japan.

7. What parts of speech are the coloured words?

1. This was a **blow** to the old school of thought.
2. The wind **blows** hard.
3. It was at this point that my school of **thought** started.
4. I **thought** he was right.
5. I was glad to tell my teacher everything **honestly**.
6. Saroyan was an **honest** boy.
7. The **truth** was that the teachers always accepted what they found in the textbooks.
8. This was a **true** story.
9. The class expressed its **approval** and enthusiasm.
10. The class **approved** of my behaviour.
11. Please, **behave** yourself.
12. The teacher didn't get a **satisfactory** answer to any of her questions.
13. The answer didn't **satisfy** the teacher.
14. To my **satisfaction** the teacher didn't ask me any questions.
15. I remember quite **clearly** the photo of two stones.





Don't forget!



e.g. *Clothes are old.*

We have no singular!

bread — a loaf of bread
advice — a piece of advice
sugar — a lump of sugar
gloves — a pair of gloves
trousers — a pair of trousers

We have no plural!



e.g. *News is interesting.*



Watch out!

8. Choose the correct verb.

1. The news is/are interesting.
2. His trousers was/were old.
3. The furniture is/are made of wood.
4. Your information is/are wrong.
5. The scissors is/are not sharp.
6. The police was/were in time.
7. Your advice was/were very useful.



Watch out!

Expressions

with the

the past
the present
the day after tomorrow
the other day
on the right
on the left
on the one hand ...
on the other hand...

without the

by taxi
by bus
by plane
on foot
at first
at first sight
from shop to shop
by mistake

9. Choose the correct option.

1. _____ my father is thinking of buying a new car, _____ the old one still works, so he can still use it for a couple of years.
 - a. On one hand, for other hand
 - b. On the one hand, on the other hand
 - c. In one hand, in the other hand
 - d. For one hand, on other hand

 2. _____, you complain that you're lonely, and _____ you won't come to parties with me.
 - a. On one hand, for other hand
 - b. On the one hand, on the other hand
 - c. In one hand, in the other hand
 - d. For one hand, on other hand

 3. _____ is Monday.
 - a. A day after tomorrow
 - b. The day after tomorrow
 - c. Day after tomorrow

 4. Sorry, I've chosen _____ wrong road _____.
 - a. a, on mistake
 - b. the, on mistake
 - c. the, by mistake
 - d. the, by the mistake

 5. Go straight ahead, _____ you can see the Eiffel Tower.
 - a. in the right
 - b. on right
 - c. on the right
 - d. to right

 6. I saw one of your books in our school library _____.
 - a. the other day
 - b. other day
 - c. another day

 7. The park is not far, let's go _____.
 - a. by the foot
 - b. on the foot
 - c. on foot
-

8. The teacher came into the classroom with a new girl. She was shy _____.
Then she became friendlier.

- a. for the first
- b. at first
- c. at the first

9. _____ Present and _____ Past is a novel written by Dame Ivy Compton-Burnett, an English novelist.

- a. No article, no article
- b. A, a
- c. The, the

10. People often go _____ in search of cheap things.

- a. from shop to shop
- b. from a shop to the shop
- c. from the shop to the shop
- d. from a shop to a shop

11. Which of the following is NOT possible?

John usually goes to work by _____.

- a. bus
- b. car
- c. foot
- d. train

12. She's always on the phone — who's she talking _____?

- a. about
- b. at
- c. to
- d. for

13. Which is NOT correct? How many _____ are there?

- a. chairs
- b. furnitures
- c. tables
- d. sofas

- 14. Which of the following questions is NOT correct?**
- a. Do you usually have a dinner with your family?
 - b. Do you often have lunch at school?
 - c. Do you usually have dinner at home?
 - d. Would you like to have a cup of tea with me?
- 15. _____ my friend goes on holiday, I'll look after his dog.**
- a. If
 - b. After
 - c. As soon as
- 16. _____ we got home, it started to rain heavily.**
- a. If
 - b. Unless
 - c. As soon as
- 17. Until the rain _____, I will stay inside.**
- a. is stopping
 - b. will stop
 - c. stops
- 18. I don't know when the party _____.**
- a. starts
 - b. will start
 - c. is starting
 - d. start
- 19. I think that _____ homework our English teacher gave us is too difficult.**
- a. the
 - b. a
 - c. no article
- 20. You should clean your teeth twice a day with _____ toothpaste.**
- a. the
 - b. a
 - c. no article
- 21. I don't like _____ toothpaste I bought last week. It tastes of onions!**
- a. the
 - b. a
 - c. no article

UNIT 3

Telephone Conversations

TELEPHONE LANGUAGE

WORD

BANK

Don't forget!



You can join two nouns and make new words.
e.g. phone call

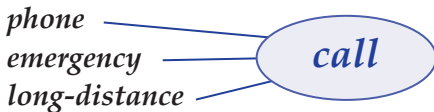


Nouns associated with telephone conversations

- subscriber
- smartphone
- roaming
- SIM card (subscriber identification module)
- touch screen
- charger
- directory
- receiver
- extension
- switchboard
- tone (dial tone)
- number (wrong number)
- line (busy line)
- operator
- answering machine
- text message

Verbs associated with telephone conversations

- phone (BrE) back call (AmE) back
- insert a SIM card
- answer the phone
- connect/put through
- wait for the dial tone
- make a phone call
- get a phone call
- pick up the phone
- ring up
- hang up
- hang on/hold on
- leave a message
- take a message
- dial the number
- top up



1. Find the English equivalents for the Armenian expressions below.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. միջբաղաբային խոսակցություն | 8. լսափողը վերցնել |
| 2. շտապ կանչ | 9. սխալ եք զանգահարել |
| 3. հեռախոսը գրադված է | 10. միացնել |
| 4. հետ զանգահարել | 11. հաղորդագրություն թողնել |
| 5. ներքին համար | 12. միանալ |
| 6. սպասեք | 13. լիցքավորել բջջային հեռախոսը |
| 7. լսափողը դնել | 14. լիցքավորիչ |

2. Match the telephone language words and expressions with their definitions.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. call | a. connect |
| 2. cell phone | b. phone |
| 3. pick up | c. phone book |
| 4. call back | d. answer a call |
| 5. hang up | e. money to make calls |
| 6. answering machine | f. add credit to the mobile phone |
| 7. call display | g. using the mobile phone in another country |
| 8. put through | h. a screen that shows who is calling |
| 9. get through | i. a device which records telephone calls while you are out |
| 10. hang on | j. mobile phone |
| 11. directory | k. wait |
| 12. top up | l. end a call |
| 13. smartphone | m. contact |
| 14. roaming | n. a mobile phone with many extra functions |
| 15. credit | o. return a phone call |

3. Find 15 telephoning words and expressions hidden in the word square?

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

4. Choose the correct answer.

1. When you pick up the phone to call someone you hear a ____.

- a. receiver
- b. operator
- c. dial tone



2. If I'm not home leave a message on my ____ machine.

- a. directory
- b. answering
- c. dial

3. Nare must be talking to her mother because I am getting a ____.

- a. answer
- b. chat
- c. busy signal

4. I never answer my ____ while I'm driving.

- a. cell phone
- b. operator
- c. line

5. Vardan always turns his ____ off when he studies.

- a. mobile
- b. other line
- c. call display

6. I'm busy right now. Can you ____ later.

- a. hang up
- b. call back
- c. dial



7. You have to ____ "9" for the operator.

- a. hold on
- b. dial
- c. hang up

8. I know it was my friend who called because I have _____.
 a. dial tone
 b. call display
 c. directory
9. _____ I speak to Mrs. Grigoryan?
 a. Must
 b. Can
 c. Shall
10. You say hang on _____.
 a. to put an end to a conversation
 b. to say you are waiting
 c. to say you are tired
11. Please _____ on and I'll put you through.
 a. stop
 b. stay
 c. hold
12. What is the expression used to connect two people on the telephone?
 a. I'm taking you through
 b. I'm putting you through
 c. I'm asking you through
13. Hang on for _____.
 a. a second
 b. an hour
 c. a week
14. Please hold on and I'll _____ you through.
 a. give
 b. put
 c. ask
15. I need to go to the shop and _____ my mobile phone.
 a. hold on
 b. top up
 c. hang up

Talking points

1. Mobile phones are not necessary at school.
2. You mustn't use a mobile phone while talking to other people.
3. You must use a mobile phone only for important calls.
4. Using mobile phones can cause health problems.
5. There are too many mobile phones around and that is not necessary.
6. Talking on a mobile phone disturbs people around you.
7. Mobile phones are becoming more important than face-to-face conversations.
8. How have mobile phones changed since the 80s?
9. What do you think mobile phones will be like in 20 or 100 years' time?
10. What will you be able to do with your phone?
11. How big will it be and what will it look like?

5. Work in a group to design a mobile phone of the future.



Remember



The interesting number "0"

What could possibly be interesting about nothing?
There are a number of ways you can say 0 in English.

	<i>When we use it</i>	<i>For example:</i>
0 = o (oh)*	after a decimal point	9,02 = nine point oh two
	in bus or room numbers	Room 101 = room one oh one Bus 602 = bus six oh two
	in phone numbers	9130472 = nine one three oh four seven two
	in years	1906 = nineteen oh six
0 = nought	before a decimal point	0,06 = nought point oh six
0 = zero	in temperature	– 10°C = 10 degrees below zero
	US English for the number	0 = zero
0 = nil	in football	Chelsea 2 Manchester United 0 = Chelsea two Manchester United nil
0 = love	in tennis	20 – 0 = twenty love

The figure 0 is normally called nought in British English and zero in American English.

When numbers are said figure by figure, 0 is often called like the letter **o**.

e.g. My number is four one three two six o six nine (41326069)

* we can also write (oh) to avoid confusion with the number 0



What's your phone number?

My number is 094580898



6. Work with a partner. Take turns asking the phone numbers of your friends sitting next to you. An example is provided below.

- Excuse me. What's your phone number?
- Three one four double two o seven.
- Three one four double two o seven?
- Yes, that's right.
- Thanks.

LISTENING

SPOT

7. Listen to the telephone conversations below. Role play similar conversations with a friend sitting next to you. Find the English equivalents for the Armenian words and expressions in the box.



(soundtrack 17)

փրկարարական ծառայություն
 շտապօգնություն
 Ուզո՞ւմ եք որևէ հաղորդագրություն թողնել:
 վերցնել օդանավակայանից

Mike Hello.

Serge Hello. Could I speak to Sona, please?

Mike I'm sorry. She's not home. Can I take a message?

Serge Yes, please.

Could you tell her that Serge called?

Mike Yes, of course.

Serge Thanks very much. Goodbye.

Mike You're welcome.
Goodbye.



A long-distance telephone call

- Sona** Hello Mum.
- Mother** Hello darling. How are you?
- Sona** Fine. I'm having a wonderful time. And you?
- Mother** Fine, thank you.
- Sona** I'm just phoning to see if you can pick me up at the airport tomorrow?
- Mother** Well, it depends on the time.
- Sona** My plane is at seven forty in the evening. Flight 952.
- Mother** That's fine. OK darling, I'll be there.
- Sona** Thank you, Mum. Bye.
- Mother** Bye-bye darling.

True or False?

1. Sona calls her mother to learn about her health.
2. Sona is not having a good time.
3. She is coming back home.
4. Sona wants her mother to meet her at the airport.
5. Her mother can't meet her at the airport.

T	F

An emergency call

- Father** Emergency?
Ambulance service, please.
- Officer** Ambulance service.
Can I help you?
- Father** My son has fallen off a wall and I think he broke his leg.
- Officer** Your name and address, please.
- Father** Michael Jackson. 7 Park Street.
- Officer** All right, Mr. Jackson, we'll be right there.
- Father** Thank you.



**8. Discuss the polite ways of talking on the phone.
Add your own ideas.**

READING

SPOT

TELEPHONE ETIQUETTE

The technique of telephoning is very much the same in all countries. Do try to follow good telephone manners.

1. When talking on the phone speak clearly, don't shout.
2. Make sure that your conversation with a busy person is as brief as possible.
3. When calling a friend who doesn't recognize you don't play: "Guess who"? Just introduce yourself.
4. When you get a wrong number don't ask: "What number is this"? It is good manners to ask "Is this two three four five six"? If not — apologize.
5. If a wrong number call comes through don't lose your temper. Simply say: "Sorry, wrong number" and hang up.
6. If you have a visitor, do not carry on a long chat while your visitor tries hard to avoid listening to your conversation.
7. The best thing to do is to say you are busy at the moment. "May I call you back in a little while"? But never forget to do so.
8. When inviting friends to a party, or other places like that, do not ask: "What are you doing Saturday night"? or "Will you be busy on Saturday night"? The correct way is to say: "We'd like to have you over for dinner on Saturday".

Use the information above to answer the questions below.

- 1. What should you do when talking on the phone?**
 - a. have long chats
 - b. speak and eat
 - c. never lose your temper
- 2. What should you do when you get a wrong number?**
 - a. apologize politely
 - b. get angry
 - c. hang up the receiver
- 3. What should you do if a wrong number call comes through?**
 - a. hang up
 - b. hang on
 - c. say *Sorry, wrong number*

4. What should you do if you have a guest and a phone call comes through?

- a. have a long chat on the phone
- b. make him wait until you finish your conversation
- c. wouldn't carry on long conversations

5. What should you say if you want to invite somebody to a dinner party?

- a. What are you doing tonight?
- b. Are you busy tonight?
- c. I'd like to invite you to dinner tonight.

9. Choose the correct option.

GRAMMAR

REVISION

1. I'd like to _____ a message.

- a. call
- b. ask
- c. leave

2. We _____ the chance to visit many museums in Paris last year.

- a. had
- b. had had
- c. have had

3. He _____ to class this morning because he was sick.

- a. didn't come
- b. hadn't come
- c. hasn't come

4. _____ any good films recently?

- a. Have you seen
- b. Did you see
- c. Did you saw

5. While the reporter _____ the policeman, the robber escaped.

- a. interviewing
- b. was interviewing
- c. had been interviewing

6. _____ opens next year.
a. New school
b. The new school
7. Travel _____ was quite different from now.
a. in the 19th century
b. in 19th century
8. What are we having for _____ tonight?
a. dinner
b. the dinner
c. a dinner
9. It is _____ film I have ever seen.
a. funniest
b. the funniest
d. funnier
10. My father never listens to _____ hard rock.
a. the
b. a
c. no article
11. Our apartment is on _____ second floor.
a. the
b. a
c. no article
12. I don't think people will ever live on _____ moon because there is no air up there.
a. the
b. a
c. no article
13. Did you see the film on _____ TV last night?
a. the
b. a
c. no article
14. I don't know anywhere in _____ world quite as beautiful as my motherland.
a. the
b. a
c. no article

15. There were no buses so we had to take _____ taxi.
- a. the
 - b. a
 - c. no article
16. _____ I don't know when I last saw a film that good.
- a. What amazing a film!
 - b. What a amazing film!
 - c. What the amazing film!
 - d. What an amazing film!
17. Which of the following is a countable noun?
- a. music
 - b. money
 - c. job
 - d. information
18. I've got _____ to tell you. Father has bought a new computer for me.
- a. some good newes
 - b. a good news
 - c. some good news
 - d. the good news
19. Every night at nine my parents watch _____ news on TV.
- a. no article
 - b. a
 - c. an
 - d. the
20. We usually visit our grandparents on _____ Sunday.
- a. no article
 - b. a
 - c. an
 - d. the
21. _____ teacher must have patience.
- a. no article
 - b. A
 - c. An
 - d. The

UNIT 4

Travel and Transport

WORD

BANK

Nouns associated with travel

journey
voyage
trip
flight
drive
ride
tour

Expressions associated with travel

take a taxi
take off
to land
get on the bus
get off the bus
catch a train
miss a train
leave for some place
leave some place



Nouns associated with transport

means of *transport*

public

underground

tube (BrE)

coach

fare

single (BrE)

one way (AmE)

return

ticket

traffic

jam

regulations

lights

1. In the word bank above, find the English equivalents for the Armenian words and expressions below?

1. տաքսի նստել

2. թռիչք

3. վայրէջք

4. որևէ տեղ մեկնել

5. մեկնել որևէ տեղից

6. գնացքից ուշանալ

7. գնացքին հասնել

8. նստել ավտոբուս

9. իջնել ավտոբուսից

10. ծովային

11. ճանապարհորդություն

12. ճանապարհորդություն

13. շրջագայություն

14. ուղևորություն

15. մեքենա վարել

16. հեծանիվ / ձի քշել

Don't forget!



Two nouns can go together.
The stress is usually on the first word.

traffic jam

2. Can you join the nouns to make new words?

city	fare
traffic	park
rush	transport
car	hour
public	lights
underground	tour

3. Match the words associated with transport with their definitions?

1. a bus with two levels
2. going somewhere for a short period
3. London taxi
4. long distance bus
5. going somewhere by ship
6. London underground
7. going from one place to another
8. too many cars in the street
9. going a long distance perhaps by land
10. the busiest time to travel

a. travel	f. coach
b. journey	g. cab
c. voyage	h. double-decker
d. trip	i. rush hour
e. tube	j. traffic jam



4. Complete the sentences with the words from the box below?

travel voyage journey trip flight drive ride tour

1. How are you going to _____? By train or by plane?
2. The _____ over the mountains took two days.
3. Would you like to go on a long ocean _____?
4. We went on a guided _____ of the city.
5. I took my grandparents on a nice _____ in my car.
6. British Airways has a _____ from Athens to London early tomorrow morning.
7. The orchestra is going on a _____ of cities in Asia, Europe and the United States.
8. Can you _____ a car?
9. Can you _____ a bike?

LISTENING

SPOT

5. Listen to the conversation.

Work with a partner.

Make conversations for asking directions.



(soundtrack 18)

Excuse me,
could you
tell me how to get
to the cathedral?

Yes... er... go right, left, and,
then left, no right, again,
and... er ... no — go left
then then ask again...



Don't forget!



by car by air
by bus by underground but on foot
by train by bicycle

6. Listen to the conversation. Answer the questions.



(soundtrack 19)

Tourist Excuse me, I was wondering if you could help me.
Resident Well, I'll try.
Tourist I need to find out where the city centre is.
Resident Well, let me see. It all depends if you're on foot or going by car.
Tourist Oh, no, I'm walking.
Resident Well, then turn to the right and carry straight on.
Tourist Could you please, tell me if the Art Gallery is in the city centre.
Resident Oh, let me think a moment ... yes, it is. It is in the Republic Square.
Tourist And I wonder if you could tell me how to get there.
Resident Um, walk straight down Abovyan Street and turn left.
Tourist I see. Could you tell a bit more about it? Is it interesting?
Resident I'm not really sure. I've never been there myself. But I think it's quite interesting.
Tourist Worth visiting, you think?
Resident Well, it's one of the tourist attractions of our city.
Tourist Well, I think I'll manage to find it.

True or False?

1. The resident visited the Art Gallery.
2. The tourist wanted to take a taxi to get to the city centre.
3. The tourist didn't want to walk.
4. The tourist was looking for a good hotel.
5. The resident couldn't help the tourist.

T	F

7. Do you know that the noun *way* can have different meanings? Match the English and Armenian sentences.

1. There are many ways of using the noun *way*.
2. Look this way.
3. Look both ways before crossing the street.
4. Is this the right way to the station?
5. I lost my way.
6. We walked a long way.
7. He helped me in many ways.
8. Do it this way. Don't do it this way.
9. You are doing the translation the wrong way.
10. It's a long way from my home to the airport.

- a. Իմ տնից օդանավակայան ճանապարհը երկար է:
- b. Թարգմանությունը սխալ ես անում:
- c. Այսպե՛ս արա: Այսպես մի՛ արա:
- d. Նա ինձ շատ օգնեց:
- e. Մենք երկար քայլեցինք:
- f. Ես կորցրի ճանապարհը:
- g. Ճի՞շտ ենք գնում կայարան:
- h. Փողոցն անցնելուց առաջ երկու կողմն էլ նայե՛ք:
- i. Այս կո՛ղմ նայիր:
- j. «Ուղի» գոյականը գործածելու շատ ձևեր կան:

8. Choose the correct answer.

1. He's interested in buses, cars, trains and all types of _____.
 - a. transports
 - b. vehicles
 - c. transportations
 - d. traffics
2. She often goes _____ on foot.
 - a. into home
 - b. in home
 - c. home
3. _____ you ride a motorbike?
 - a. Why
 - b. Can
 - c. Have
4. Which of the following is NOT possible?

John usually goes to work by _____.

a. bus	c. foot
b. car	d. train



Remember



MODAL AUXILIARIES

can $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a. ability} \\ \text{b. informal permission} \\ \text{c. informal polite request} \end{array} \right.$

*My mother can drive a car.
You can take my pen.
Can I take your pen?*

could = formal polite request

Could you tell me where the bank is please?

may, must = degrees of probability.

may = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a. permission} \\ \text{b. possibility (քիչ հավանականություն) — less than 50\%} \end{array} \right.$
You may take my book.
He may be home = (less than 50% sure that he is home)

must = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a. necessity, obligation} \\ \text{b. 95 \% possibility (մեծ հավանականություն)} \end{array} \right.$
You must obey your parents.
He must be home = (very probable (95% sure) that he is home)

should = advice (խորհուրդ), a good idea (լավ միտք է)

You should take a taxi.

9. Fill the gaps with can, may, must.

- Where is he? He _____ be on holiday.
- They _____ be friends.
- You _____ see the doctor immediately.
- We _____ go to England for our holidays.
We don't know yet.
- _____ I speak to you for a moment?



10. Choose the correct modal.

1. She has lived in England for five years, so now she _____ English fluently.
 - a. may speak
 - b. must speak
 - c. can speak

 2. I'm not sure what we'll do tomorrow. We _____ a picnic if the weather is nice.
 - a. may have
 - b. must have
 - c. can have

 3. You _____ vote until you're 18.
 - a. may not
 - b. mustn't
 - c. can't

 4. This is the pilot speaking. We're about to take off so please ensure your mobile phones are switched off. You _____ make or receive calls during take off.
 - a. must
 - b. couldn't
 - c. can't

 5. He _____ be Armenian, judging by his accent.
 - a. may not
 - b. must
 - c. can

 6. They're always going on exotic holidays. They _____ be really rich.
 - a. may not
 - b. must
 - c. can't
 - d. mustn't

 7. — Is that your brother over there?
— No, it _____ my brother. He's on holiday in Tzakhadzor just now.
 - a. may be
 - b. must be
 - c. can't be
-

8. Phone her now. She _____ home.
- a. may not be
 - b. must be
 - c. can't be
9. You _____ eat so much chocolate. It's not good for you.
- a. couldn't
 - b. shouldn't
 - c. can't
 - d. may not
10. I'm so hungry I _____ eat a horse.
- a. must
 - b. should
 - c. can
11. You _____ tired. You've only just got out of bed.
- a. mustn't be
 - b. shouldn't be
 - c. can't be
 - d. may be
12. Don't ring the doorbell when you get there. Her little baby _____ sleeping.
- a. must be
 - b. should be
 - c. can't be
 - d. may be
13. I don't know if I will go to see a film tonight. I _____ to see one.
- a. must go
 - b. should go
 - c. can go
 - d. may go
14. Everyone is wearing a thick jacket. It _____ cold outside.
- a. must be
 - b. should be
 - c. can be
 - d. may be
15. You _____ eat and drink in class.
- a. must
 - b. mustn't
 - c. have to

It's a long story

Pre-reading task

READING

SPOT

11. Listen to the story about a boy who meets an alien and try to guess the meaning of the words and expressions below. Match the English and Armenian meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. alien | a. փոթկալ |
| 2. spaceship | b. թռիչք կատարել |
| 3. flying saucer | c. թեքվել ձախ |
| 4. burst out laughing | d. այլմոլորակային |
| 5. manage to | e. վերջում |
| 6. take off | f. տիեզերանավ |
| 7. at the end | g. հաջողվել որևէ բան անել |
| 8. turn left | h. թռչող ափսե |



(soundtrack 20)

ALAN AND THE ALIEN (part 1)

by Sue Clarke

Alan was asleep in his bed dreaming. He always had strange dreams about horrible things like monsters and maths tests. Tonight he was having a horrible dream about the maths test at school the next day. He had got all the answers wrong and the teacher was going to shout at him when suddenly... he woke up.

He looked around his bedroom. It seemed very strange. Where was he? A light was shining outside his window, filling the room with red and orange light. There was also a strange noise. Slowly he got out of bed and went to the window. He pulled back the curtains and looked out. He could see that it was a spaceship with many windows — yes it was a flying saucer!

He rubbed his eyes to make sure he wasn't dreaming. No, it was still there!

Alan froze with fear. Very strange people were coming out of the spaceship. They had huge heads and very tall, long bodies. Their legs were very thin but



their feet were enormous. They each had four arms! And their faces were a sort of green colour but they had no noses or ears, just very big eyes. Aliens! The aliens walked slowly down the silver walkway.

At the end there was a smaller one. Maybe he was a baby? He didn't look as dangerous or frightening as the others.

The spaceship took off into the sky. Its lights were flashing and the noise was deafening. Alan slowly woke up. He sat up in his bed and switched on the light.

"AAAgh!" he screamed.

Right in front of him was an alien.

It was green with purple spots on its body. It had huge eyes and a long metal antenna coming out of its head. The alien looked at Alan and smiled. What horrible teeth it had! The alien tried to speak. Alan couldn't understand. The alien looked hurt. Alan wasn't frightened any more.

Suddenly he had an idea. Maybe they could use his computer. Alan got out of bed and went to his desk. He switched on the computer. The little alien followed him and looked at Alan's computer. The alien pressed all the keys on the keyboard and stared at the screen. Then suddenly he began to talk.

"Where are you from?" asked Alan.

"I am from the Planet Pegasi 5. It is very far from Earth".

"Come on!" said Alan, "I want to show you everything on Earth".

They walked along Alan's street and turned left into the High Street. There were a lot of shops there. Zogol stood in front of the greengrocer's shop and looked at the fruit and vegetables. He picked up an apple and threw it into the air. The apple fell to the ground. Then he picked up a potato and put it in his mouth.

"Ugh! Not good", he said.

Then he pointed to a banana and burst out laughing.

"Very, very funny", he said.

Just then a large, yellow double-decker bus came along the High Street. It stopped at the bus stop and lots of people got on.

"What is it?" asked Zogol.

"That's a bus", said Alan.

"What's it for?"

"It's for people to travel on".

"Travel? Why don't they fly or teletransport?"

"We can't do that on Earth".



"I will teach you. Take my hand".

Alan took hold of Zogol's hand. They flew into the air vertically!

"Wow", cried Alan. "This is fantastic"!

"I can see everything from here...my house, my school, the park..".

They came down slowly and landed in Alan's garden. Alan's dog Spot ran into the garden.

"Oh, hello Spot", said Alan. "This is my friend Zogol".

Alan looked round. Zogol was in a tree.

"What are you doing up there"?

"That monster.... What is it"?

"Oh, this is just Spot, my dog. Don't worry, he won't hurt you. He's very friendly".

Zogol climbed down from the tree.

"No dogs on Pegasi 5".

Alan managed to get Zogol back into the house without his mother and father or sister seeing him. At night they watched the television in Alan's room and talked about their families. Alan told Zogol about his little sister Sally. She was only five and was always singing. Zogol told Alan about his parents and started to cry.

"I lost them last night", he said. "The spaceship has gone back to Pegasi 5 without me! I'll never see them again". And Zogol started to cry even more.

Suddenly they heard a noise.

"That's them"! cried Zogol. "They've come back for me"!

Zogol and Alan ran out of the house towards the spaceship. When they reached it Zogol stopped and turned to Alan.

"You come too"?

"OK", said Alan.

12. Describe the key points of the story by asking W-questions.

13. Match the nouns in the columns below to make new words.

walk	room
tele	grocer
space	way
green	transport
bed	ship

WORD
BUILDING

14. Read the traffic regulations and test yourself.

HOW MUCH DO YOU FOLLOW THE TRAFFIC REGULATIONS?

READING

SPOT

When walking ...

Always obey traffic signals, road signs.
Cross the road at subways, zebra and traffic light crossings.
Where there is a pavement or footway, use it.
Where there is no pavement, walk on the right hand side of the road to face the traffic coming towards you.



Crossing the road...

*Use your eyes and ears.
Wait until it's safe to cross.*

Listen carefully because you can sometimes hear traffic before you can see it.
If traffic is coming, let it pass.
If you are not sure, don't cross.
Always walk across, never run.
Try not to cross between parked cars.

If you are looking after somebody younger than you, always hold their hand when using the road.
Look around and listen.
Look in every direction.

Never cross on sharp bends.
Do not start to cross if the green light is not showing.
You should still keep looking for traffic while you cross.
Drivers need plenty of time to slow down and stop, especially in wet weather.

Riding in Cars...

The law says that seat belts must be worn at all times.
Never lean or wave out of the window, or throw or hang anything out.

Do not block the driver's view in the mirror.

Only open doors or windows if it is safe.

Keep your hands away from the door handles while the car is moving.

When you get in or out of the car, use the door on the pavement side.

Only get out when you are sure it is safe.

Drivers need to concentrate on what they are doing, make sure that you do not distract the driver, no matter what vehicle you are travelling in.

Now test yourself. Choose the correct option.

1. Why should you look and listen as you cross the road?

- a. because you might see a friend
- b. because you hope to hear a motorbike
- c. because sometimes you can hear traffic approaching

2. What does a red traffic light mean?

- a. traffic, including cycles, should stop and wait behind the stop line
- b. go if it is safe to do so
- c. red cars and bikes go first

3. Where there is no pavement, where should you walk?

- a. down the middle of the road where cars can see you
- b. on the right facing oncoming traffic
- c. on the left in the same direction as the traffic

4. What do you need to do if you want to cross the road after getting off a bus?

- a. wait until the bus moves away
- b. stand on the pavement
- c. wait until people get on the bus

5. What should you always wear in the car?

- a. gloves
- b. T-shirt
- c. seat belt

6. Where is it safer to cross the road?

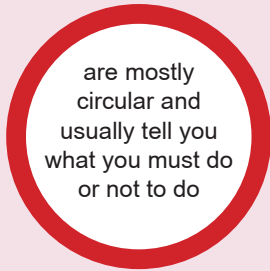
- a. at a zebra crossing
- b. on sharp bends
- c. between parked cars

Road signs

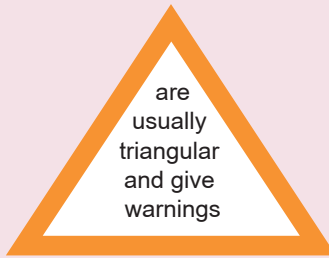
Remember



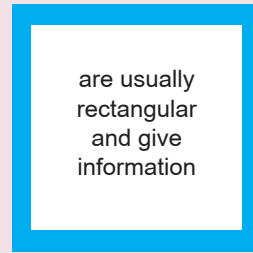
signs giving orders



warning signs



information signs



15. Choose the correct answer.

1. What does the sign on the right mean?

- a. no entry for vehicles
- b. cars, cycles and other traffic must travel in the direction indicated.
- c. you have to give way



2. What do information signs mean?









- a. they tell you what to do
- b. they warn you
- c. they give you information

3. Warning signs are usually

- a. triangular
- b. rectangular
- c. circular



16. Group the signs below into three categories.

<i>information</i>	<i>warning</i>	<i>orders</i>	
			
Children going to or from school	No pedestrians	No entry for vehicles	Crossroads
			
One way street	Tourist attraction	Turn left	Stop and give way

LISTENING

SPOT

17. Listen and learn the poem.

Do you know how to cross the road safely?
 Stop! Look! Listen! Think!
 Everyone repeat!
 Stop! Look! Listen! Think!
 When you cross the street!
 Look to the right, look to the left
 Look to the right again
 Keep on looking right and left
 Thinking all the way
 Is it safe to cross the street?
 Is it safe to go? NO!
 Find a place where you can see
 Up and down the road.



(soundtrack 21)

**18. Everybody must know the common traffic regulations.
Can you match the traffic signs with their descriptions?**

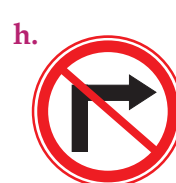
*How much do you know about
traffic regulations?*

1. Drivers must stop completely.
2. Drivers can drive only one way.
3. Drivers can drive both ways.
4. Drivers must not turn left.
5. Drivers must not turn right.
6. Drivers can not make a turn.
7. Drivers must travel clockwise.
8. Drivers must limit the speed.
9. Drivers must not enter the road.
10. Drivers can't park their car.
11. Drivers must drive slowly and carefully.
12. Drivers and pedestrians must follow the traffic lights.

Which light tells you **Don't walk**?

Which light tells you **Walk**?

Which light tells you **Get ready to go**?



19. Use the information in the article to choose the correct answers.

TRAFFIC LIGHTS

The first traffic signal was invented by a railway signalling engineer. It was installed outside the Houses of Parliament in 1868. It looked like any railway signal of the time, and was operated by gas. However, it exploded and killed a policeman, and the accident discouraged further development until cars became common. Modern traffic lights are an American invention. Red-green systems were installed in 1914. Three-colour signals, operated by hand from a tower in the middle of the street, were installed in New York in 1918. The first lights of this type in Britain were in London on the junction between St. James's Street and Piccadilly, in 1925.



In the past, traffic lights were special. In New York, some lights had a statue on top. In Los Angeles the lights did not just change silently but rang bells to wake the sleeping motorists of the 1930s. These are gone and have been replaced by standard models, which are universally adopted.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is true?

- a. The first traffic signal was the cause of death of a British policeman.
- b. The first traffic signal was invented in the Houses of Parliament.
- c. The first traffic signal didn't look like the traffic lights of today.
- d. The first traffic signal was placed near the Palace of Westminster.

2. What are traffic lights for?

- a. controlling road traffic by coloured lights
- b. movement of cars along roads
- c. official controlling over the movement of cars

3. Why did traffic lights ring bells in 1930s?

- a. to break the silence of Los Angeles at night
- b. to wake the sleeping drivers
- c. to replace the standard models of the time
- d. to keep step with the time

4. The word *junction* means:

- a. a narrow country road
- b. the main public road, main route
- c. a paved way at the side of a street for people on foot
- d. a place where roads meet or diverge

20. Match the words in British English with the words in American English.

<i>BrE</i>	<i>AmE</i>
phone	one way ticket
tube	sidewalk
pavement	underground
single ticket	call

21. Choose the correct answer.

1. I've been to London, Paris, New York and lots of other _____.

- a. towns
- b. cities
- c. countries
- d. villages

3. — Is this the first time you are in Britain?

— _____.

- a. Yes, I am
- b. Yes, it is
- c. No, I am not

2. I think it is interesting to visit different _____ like France and Spain.

- a. areas
- b. countries
- c. towns

4. _____ is bigger, Canada or the United States?

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

22. Use the information about public transport in London to speak about public transport in Yerevan.

LONDON TRANSPORT

Public transport in London is expensive. The fare depends on the length of the journey. The London Underground or *tube* was the world's first urban underground railway. Buses in London are not as popular as the Tube because of the traffic jams. Most London buses are red *double-deckers*. They are one of the most wonderful sights in London. Coaches are long distance buses.



Travelling by coach is cheaper than by train. When you are in London you can also take a taxi, which is called a cab. Most London citizens have private cars, so they don't have to use public transport.

23. Use the questions in the box to compare different means of transport.

WRITING

SPOT

Which means of transport is

more convenient?
less expensive?
the most frequent?
the safest?
the noisiest?
the best/worst for the environment



a. Write a paragraph about the most comfortable means of transport for you. The beginning of the paragraph is provided.

The most comfortable means of transport

A good public transport system must be easy and convenient to use, fast, safe, clean and affordable.

b. Describe the public transport system in Yerevan considering the key issues below. An example is provided.

noise

cost

convenience

frequency

safety

pollution

e.g. The most frequent means of transport in Yerevan is the mini-bus.

24. Choose the correct option.

1. A vehicle that takes people to and from hospitals.

- a. coach
- b. ambulance
- c. emergency

2. A person who rides a bicycle.

- a. cyclist
- b. driver
- c. motorcyclist

3. A system of transportation for trains that pull passengers or freight.

- a. station
- b. railway
- c. towns

4. A motor vehicle with two wheels and a strong frame.

- a. tram
- b. motorcycle
- c. bicycle

5. A wheeled vehicle that has two wheels and is moved by foot pedals.

- a. tram
- b. motorcycle
- c. bicycle

6. A small vessel for travel on water.

- a. ship
- b. steamer
- c. boat

7. A vehicle carrying many passengers, used for public transport.

- a. taxi
- b. bus
- c. cab



few — քիչ

a few — մի քանի

little — քիչ

a little — մի քիչ

The book has few pages and a few are left to finish it.

I have little beer in my glass, give me a little more, please.

25. Fill the gaps with few/a few, little/a little.

1. I'd like to ask you _____ questions.
2. He tasted the soup and added _____ salt and pepper.
3. I usually add _____ salt to my food.
4. I was hungry, so I ate _____ nuts.
5. There is _____ cocoa in my glass, pour _____ more, please.
6. Could you bring us _____ water?
7. Could you possibly lend me _____ potatoes until tomorrow?
8. There is _____ cheese in the fridge, if you're hungry.
9. Have you got _____ minutes? I'd like to talk to you.
10. I'd like _____ salad, please.

26. Choose the correct option.

1. _____ students can answer this question.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| a. A little | c. A few |
| b. Little | d. Few |

2. There are _____ boys in the school yard, so we can't play football.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| a. a little | c. a few |
| b. little | d. few |

3. How _____ chairs do we need for the party?

- a. many
- b. much
- c. few
- d. little
- e. a few

4. Which of the following sentences is NOT correct?

- a. Mathematics are hard.
- b. Mathematics is hard.
- c. Mathematics were hard.

5. Which syllable is stressed in the word *traffic*?

There is a lot of traffic in the streets of Yerevan every morning.

- a. traffic
- b. traffic

6. Which two-syllable word has a different stress pattern from the others?

- a. police
- b. mother
- c. student
- d. money

7. _____ any good films recently?

- a. Did you see
- b. Have you seen
- c. Have you saw
- d. Did you saw

8. The flight number 707 _____ at 11.15.

- a. leave
- b. leaves
- c. is leaving
- d. have left

9. Sorry, what time _____ the museum _____?

- a. does, open
- b. is, opening
- c. do, open
- d. do, opening

10. Which word does NOT go with the word PHONE to make a new word?

- a. call
- b. number
- c. book
- d. emergency

UNIT 5

How Much Do You Know About Other Countries?

Don't forget!



In English all countries and adjectives describing the countries or people from that country are proper nouns and start with a capital letter.

e.g. Ireland – Irish, Belgium – Belgian

The capital city of a country is the most important city of a country. It is usually the seat of government and administrative centre, the place where the leaders of a country or state meet and work.

1. How much do you know about other countries?

Match the capital cities with the countries and nationalities?

City	Country	Nationality
Wellington	The Uk	Ausralian
Yerevan	Switzerland	Armenian
Rome	Australia	Japanese
Ottawa	The USA	French
London	Canada	New Zealander
Paris	Russia	British
Moscow	New Zealand	Swiss
Canberra	France	Armerican
Bern	Italy	Canadian
Washington D.C	Japan	Russian
Tokyo	Armenia	Italian

Do you know...

Canada is a country in North America where people speak English and French. It is eighteen times bigger than France, about ten million square kilometres, but it has a population of only twenty-five million people.

A Canadian has forty times more space to live in than a Frenchman has.

2. What's wrong? Read the information above to correct the sentences below. Change one word.

1. Canada is in South America.
2. France is bigger than Canada.



3. Listen to the joke. Use the information in the joke to answer the questions.

LISTENING



SPOT (soundtrack 22)

"Where are you from?" asked the passenger sitting next to me on the train.

"Chicago", I said.

"That's nice. I'm from Mapleton. It's a small town in northern Michigan".

"Oh yes. I've heard of it", I said. "Michigan is a beautiful state. I've been there on holidays many times".

"Were you in Michigan on holiday this year"?

"No. I went far away from home this year. I went to India", I replied.

"Oh, that's nice. Is it a long drive from Chicago to India"? he asked me.

My mouth fell open. I didn't know how to respond. Some people certainly need to study geography.



True or False?

1. The author is from Michigan.
2. Michigan is a city.
3. The author went to India on holidays.
4. He drove from Michigan to India.
5. The passenger didn't know where India was.

T	F

4. How do you understand the idiom *I'm feeling a bit under the weather*? Can you find the Armenian equivalents for the English sentences below?

Cloudy skies slow down reflexes.

Weather really can be responsible for moods.

5. Read the article about weather and try to guess the meaning of the words and expressions below. Match the English and Armenian meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. humidity | a. բողոք |
| 2. slow down | b. թեթևացնել |
| 3. be responsible for | c. դյուրագրգիռ |
| 4. relieve | d. դանդաղեցնել |
| 5. irritable | e. խոնավություն |
| 6. complaint | f. պատասխանատու լինել |

WEATHER

It's hardly surprising that weather is a favourite topic for so many people around the world — it affects where we choose to live, what we wear, our moods, and perhaps even our national characteristics. A sunny day can relieve the deepest depression, while extreme weather can destroy homes and take lives.

I'm feeling a bit under the weather is a common complaint in Britain, especially on Monday mornings, and it seems that weather really can be responsible for moods. Studies have shown that changeable weather can make it hard to concentrate, cloudy skies slow down reflexes, and high humidity with hot, dry winds makes many people irritable.

Talking points

1. Why do you think weather is a favourite topic for conversation?
2. When do people speak about weather?
3. Does the weather affect your mood?

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

- A. Well, Anthony, how was the trip?
B. Fine, Valerie. Fine.
A. Good.

LISTENING

SPOT



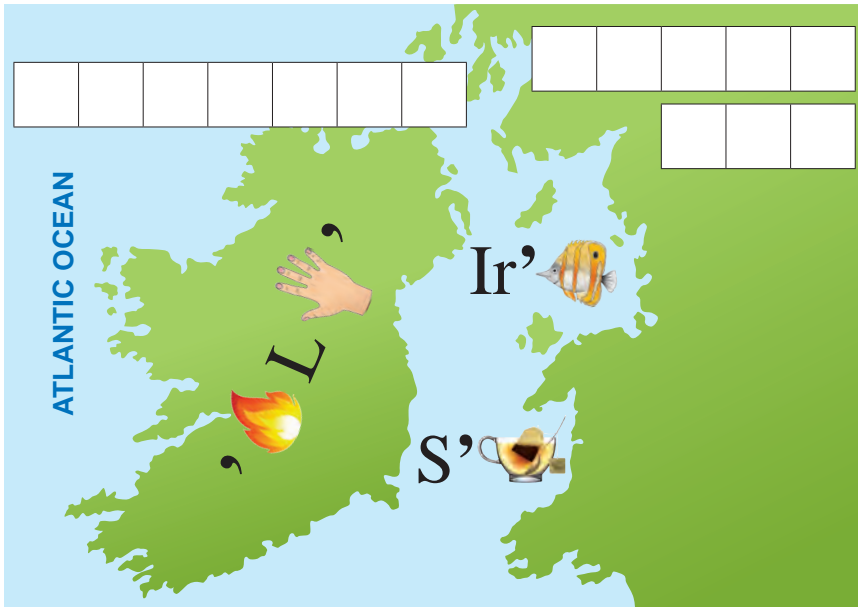
(soundtrack 23)

7. Write the name of a country or city for each letter of the alphabet. You may use a dictionary or an atlas.

Alphabet places.

Begin like this:
 A – Australia
 B – Belgium
 C – Canada

8. Can you write the name of the island and the sea?



9. What is written on the compass?



Remember



When describing the flag of a particular country use the adjective that describes nationality.

10. Can you match the countries with their flags?

<i>Country</i>	<i>Description</i>
Australia	The Ausralian flag
Canada	The Canadian flag
England	The English flag
Armenia	The Armenian flag
Ireland	The Irish flag
Russia	The Russian flag
Scotland	The Scottish flag
The Uk	The Union flag
The USA	The American flag
Wales	The Welsh flag
New Zealand	The New Zealand flag



11. Here you have some famous foreign cities. Can you match the cities with their descriptions?



1. A European city where you can visit the Eiffel Tower, Notre Dame Cathedral and the Louvre museum?
2. A famous Italian city where you can travel around the canals in a special boat called a "gondola".
3. A South American city famous for its carnivals.
4. An American city famous for its welcoming statue and huge skyscrapers.
5. A Russian city where you can visit the Hermitage art museum.

12. Can you make a list of English-speaking countries?

13. Study the table below. Compare the number of English-language speakers in the countries listed below. Example is provided.

WRITING

SPOT

Countries with the most English-language speakers

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of English Speakers</i>
USA	237.7 million
UK	58 million
Canada	18 million
Australia	15,5 million
Ireland	3,72 million
South Africa	3,7 million
New Zealand	3,3 million

e.g. There are more English speakers in the USA than in the UK.

14. Use the information in the article about Australia to choose the correct answers.

READING

SPOT

AUSTRALIA

Australia is a country, an island and a continent. It is the world's smallest continent and the sixth largest country. It is located between the Indian Ocean and the Southern Pacific Ocean. Capital of Australia is *Canberra*. Australia has about 20 million people. Sydney is the largest city in Australia.



15. Choose the correct answer.

1. What is the capital city of Australia?

- a. Sydney b. Canberra

2. What is the official language of Australia?

- a. English b. Portuguese

3. What is the capital of the UK?

- a. Edinburgh b. London

4. What is the name of the country that borders Canada to the south?

- a. the USA b. Alaska

5. What ocean borders the USA on the west?

- a. Pacific b. Atlantic

6. What ocean borders the USA on the east?

- a. Pacific b. Atlantic

7. Australia is

- a. an island b. a country, an island and a continent



16. Listen and learn.

LISTENING

SPOT

Here is more pronunciation.
Ration never rhymes with nation.

Relative, but relation.
And say creature, but creation.

A moth is not a moth in mother,
Nor both in bother, brought, or brother.

And here is not a match for there,
Nor dear and fear for bear and pear.

And then there's doze and rose and lose —
Just look them up — and goose and choose,

And fork and work and card and bored
And font and front and word and sword,

And do and go and heart and cart —
Come, I've hardly made a start!



(soundtrack 24)

It's a long story

READING

SPOT

17. Listen and read the story about a boy who meets an alien. Use your imagination to create your own different ending for the story.



(soundtrack 25)

ALAN AND THE ALIEN (part 2)

by Sue Clarke



I am Zogol

And they both ran into the shining spacecraft to take a journey to the stars. After a while Alan saw a strange yellow and blue planet. Zogol said, "That is Pegasi 5. It is my home".

The spaceship landed. Alan looked around him. Everything was strange. The sky was yellow and blue.

There were two suns — one red and one green. The colours were amazing. They went to Zogol's house. It was very strange, like a large, metal cube. They went inside. All the walls inside were made of glass. The doors opened automatically. There was a big room downstairs with a huge screen on one wall. Zogol touched a button. The screen came to life. Zogol could use the screen to talk to his friends and family.

"Wow"! thought Alan, "that's amazing"!

Suddenly Alan heard a noise. It sounded like 'Meow' in a high voice. He turned round and saw a cat. But it was no ordinary cat. It was purple with silver eyes.

"This is Zippi. He's a cybercat".

"A cybercat.. What's that"?

"Well, he's just like an Earth cat, only he can fly around in space".

Zippi looked at Alan and then flew into the air vertically. He went to sleep on the ceiling.

Outside the house there was an amazing garden. All the trees and flowers had strange colours like blue or silver.

"Come on, let's go and see my friends"! said Zogol.

They landed in front of a long silver-grey building. They went inside.

"This is our fun club", said Zogol. They went into a large room. It was filled with creatures of every shape, colour and size. Some of them were fat and hairy. Others were tall and thin with several antennae. They had different coloured arms and legs which were long or short. They had no ears, or five ears, or ten

ears. They had purple faces and orange toes. They had one large eye, or six eyes all around their heads! They were one colour or multicoloured. It was just an incredible sight.

“These are my friends Spookle and Globo”, said Zogol. Alan shook hands with a very large green spiky alien with three eyes and a small purple-coloured creature with five arms.

“Pleased to meet you”, said Alan. Spookle and Globo smiled at him.

The aliens danced around to strange music and chatted to each other. Alan watched in amazement. He had never seen dancing like this! After a while Zogol said it was time to go home. They went back to his house in the flying silver car.

They went into the house and Zogol switched on the large screen. There was a message. It said *Alan, come home wherever you are*. Zogol pressed another button and Alan saw a picture of his parents. His mum was crying and his dad looked terrible.

“This is Earth TV”, said Zogol. “They are looking for you”.

Alan wanted to cry. “I must go home”, he said.

“Yes, I know”, said Zogol.

They took the flying silver car back to the spaceship and in no time at all the spaceship landed back on Earth.

Alan walked down the silver walkway for the last time with a tear in his eye.

“Goodbye Zogol”!

He could see Zogol’s face looking out of the window of the spaceship. There was a tear rolling down his face.

“Come back one day”, called Alan.

“Yes, I will”, replied Zogol.

Alan set off towards the garden of his house and saw his dog Spot running towards him and barking happily.



18. Write the summary of the story. Summarize the beginning, the middle, and the end of the story.

WRITING

SPOT

Beginning

Middle

End

UNIT 6

Welcome to Armenia

A How Much Do You Know About Armenia?

We are few but we are called Armenians
Paruyr Sevak

1. Match the pictures with the places of interest.

1. Statue of Saint Mesrop Mashtots, founder of the Armenian alphabet
2. Echmiadzin Cathedral
3. Garni Temple, Kotayk
4. Statue of Alexander Tamanian, Yerevan
5. Geghard, Kotayk
6. Ruins of the Zvartnots Temple in Armavir
7. Statue of David of Sasun, Yerevan



a.



b.



c.



e.



d.



f.



g.



in time = not late (ժամանակին)

on time = at exactly the right time (ըստ ժամանակացույցի)

e.g. He didn't come in time.

The train didn't come on time

2. You are going to laugh now because everything you are going to read below is true about Armenians. Can you think of similar statements true for other nations?

Are you an Armenian?

You know you're Armenian when...

Your last name ends in *-ian* or *-yan*.

If there is a sale on any item, you buy hundred of them.

You call an older person you've never met before "uncle" or aunty".

You do all the housework and cooking if you are a female.

Your relatives alone can populate a small city.

Everyone is a family friend, or somehow related to you.

Instead of cooking a meal for four people you cook for ten.

When you have a dinner party there is enough food to last for the next two months.

You fight over who pays the dinner bill.

You're about to leave someone's house and you have another hour long conversation at the door.

You ask your dad a simple question and he tells you the story of how he had to walk miles to get to school.

Your mum seems to think her future lies at the bottom of a little coffee cup.

Your parents compare you with all their friends' kids.

No one ever calls before coming for a visit.

Getting somewhere two hours late is considered getting there *on time*.

Getting somewhere on time is considered getting there *early*.

When you want to show your love you sacrifice yourself or *eat* your body parts.

e.g. I will die for your height (բոյնի վնասել), your head, your eyes, your nose, etc. or make me blind (վայ քոնսնսն ի՛նձ), etc.



B

The Place I Live In

HOME, SWEET HOME

1. The proverb says *There is no place like home*. Listen and learn the poem. Is the poem in tune with your feelings for your native places?

LISTENING**SPOT**

(soundtrack 26)

MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS

Robert Burns

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,
My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing the deer,
A-chasing the wild deer, and following the roe,
My heart's in the Highlands wherever I go.

Farewell to the Highlands, farewell to the North,
The birthplace of valour, the country of worth.
Wherever I wander, wherever I rove,
The hills of the Highlands for ever I love.

Farewell to the mountains high covered with snow,
Farewell to the straths and green valleys below,
Farewell to the forests and wild-hanging woods,
Farewell to the torrents and loud-pouring floods.

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,
My heart's in the Highlands, a-chasing the deer,
A-chasing the wild deer, and following the roe,
My heart's in the Highlands wherever I go.



Watch out!

the difference

home

the place where a person was born or raised, a family or household, a place of comfort and security
e.g. I want to go home

a house

a building where people live
e.g. He has a house in Venice.

Talking points

Talk about the place you live in.

streets	quiet, safe, clean, wide, busy...
buildings	high, modern, pretty...
weather	cold, warm, rainy, snowy...
people	friendly, nice, polite, honest, busy, happy, hospitable, talkative, healthy, wealthy, poor...
city in general	large, interesting, lively, exciting, expensive...

2. Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Narek** Since you (leave) school, you (travel) a lot, haven't you?
- Jessica** Yes, so far I (live) in eight countries, but, of course, I (visit) more than that.
- Narek** What is the most interesting place you (be) to?
- Jessica** It's hard to say. I (be) in Paris a few years ago and I really (enjoy) it.
- Narek** (you do) a lot of sightseeing while you (be) there?
- Jessica** Yes, I (do).
- Narek** Where (you go)?
- Jessica** I (go) up the Eiffel Tower.
- Narek** (you ever be) to Armenia?
- Jessica** No, I (not have) the chance to go there yet, but I (hear) a lot about it and I hope to go there next year.

3. Read what some people think about country life and city life. Where would you rather live? Make a list of adjectives describing the city life and the country life.

READING

SPOT

adjectives describing city life

adjectives describing country life

When you live in a busy city with lots of noise, dust and smoke, the countryside is really a paradise for you: fresh air, green fields, lovely animals and scarecrows. What could be better than flying a kite, going fishing in the sunset, boating in a peaceful river and listening to the birds singing in the trees every morning?



It's wonderful to live in the country. Living in a big city is not easy. There are too many things to worry about: noise, air pollution, the cost of living, etc. Now I live in the suburbs. That is the best place for me and my family to live in. I think if you have a chance you should buy a house in a country or in suburbs to relax.

*Away, away, from men and towns,
To the wild woods, and the downs*.*

P.B Shelly



The proverb says: "The people inside want to go outside, the people outside want to go inside". I think that sooner or later people get bored with living either in the country or in a city. So it's difficult to say which place is better to live in. Each one has its advantages. Perhaps the best solution is to alternate between the two.

4. Write about the place you live in.

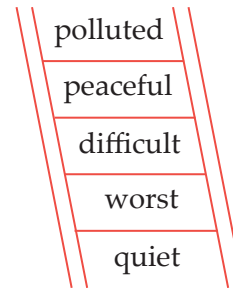
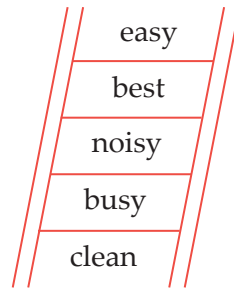
Where I live ...

WRITING

SPOT

* down [daun] *n.* — ալազարլուր

5. Match the opposite adjectives in the ladders?



6. Listen and learn.

LISTENING

SPOT

Say prefer, but preferable,
Comfortable and vegetable.

B must not be heard in doubt,
Debt and dumb both leave it out.

Beware of heard, a dreadful word
That looks like beard and sounds like bird.

And dead, is said like bed, not feed -
for goodness' sake don't call it 'deed'!

Watch out for meat and great and threat.

A dreadful language? Man alive*!
I learned to speak it when I was five!

And yet to write it, the more I try,
I won't learn how until the day I die.



(soundtrack 27)

Talking points

1. What are the most interesting tourist attractions for visitors in Armenia? (museums, monuments, churches, etc.)
2. What are the most interesting holiday places?
3. What is the most popular car in Armenia?
4. What is the most popular sport?
5. What is the funniest TV programme?
6. What is the most popular food?
7. Who are the wealthiest people in Armenia?

* Man alive! — Աստված իմ

UNIT 7

How Fair We Are To Animals

1. Look at the picture of the zoo and discuss the arguments *for* animal rights and *against*. The words and expressions below will help you.

WORD

BANK

hunt
fur
innocent
helplessly dependent
attitude to animals
treat animals humanely
be on constant display

exhibit animals
appreciate animals
keep in very small cages
lose freedom of movement
lose the ability to control their lives
watch videos of wild animals
zoos exist to make money



Talking points

1. Animals should not be kept in zoos.
2. It's wrong to hunt animals.
3. People shouldn't buy clothes made of animal fur.
4. It's wrong to kill animals for food.
5. People shouldn't go to the zoo to look at animals.

2. Use the information in the article about how British people feel about animals to answer the questions below.

ANIMALS

The British are crazy about animals. They race them, catch them, train them and breed them. They like to hear stories about them on television news programmes and they like reading books about them. Many families have a pet animal. It could be a dog or a cat, a goldfish or a bird. Some lonely old people love their cat or dog as much as a human friend. Racing animals is another very popular activity. Some people, called *pigeon fanciers**, race pigeons. They keep the birds in their own gardens or on their own balconies and train them to fly home. You do not have to be rich to race your own pigeons, but it is different with horses.

Looking after and being kind to animals is only one part of the story. Catching and hunting them is another great British hobby. Fishing, for example, is the most popular sport in the country. And, there still are people who enjoy hunting foxes or shooting deer or catching rabbits.

Why are the British so interested in animals? Perhaps it's because they are rather shy and reserved people.

"It's like this", said one old lady. "I can say anything I like to my cat, but she never thinks I'm silly".



1. Do you like animals?
2. How do people in Armenia feel about animals?



* pigeon fancier — a person who keeps and breeds pigeons

Talking points

3. What kind of story do you think it might be?
4. Who do you think it might be about?
5. Have you read any other stories by Jack London?
6. What do you know about the writer?



(soundtrack 28)

3. Listen to the story and try to guess the meaning of the words and expressions below. Match the English and Armenian meanings.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. bring up | a. լիզել |
| 2. disappear | b. շտապել |
| 3. in vain | c. դաստիարակել, մեծացնել |
| 4. lick | d. ցատկել |
| 5. rush | e. իզուր |
| 6. spring | f. անհետանալ |



BROWN WOLF

by Jack London

Once John Smith and his wife Mary, who lived in a small cottage in the mountains, found a dog. He was a very wild and strange dog. He was weak and hungry, but he would not let them touch him and only ate the food they gave him after they had gone away.

When he was strong again he disappeared.

A few months later, when Smith was on a train, he saw the dog running along the road. He got off the train at the next station, bought a piece of meat, caught the dog and brought him home again. There he was tied up for a week.

At the end of the week Smith tied a metal plate round the dog's neck with the words:

"Please return to Smith in Ellen, California", and set the dog free. He disappeared again.

This time he was sent back by the express train, was tied up for three days, was set free on the fourth and disappeared again.

As soon as he received his freedom he always ran north. He always came back hungry and weak and always ran away fresh and strong.

At last the dog decided to stay at the cottage, but a long time passed before Smith and his wife could touch him. They called him Wolf.

One summer day a stranger came to the cottage. As soon as the dog saw him he rushed to the stranger and licked his hands with his tongue and barked. Then the stranger said, "His name isn't Wolf. It's Brown. He was my dog".

"Oh", cried Mary, "you are not going to take him away with you, are you? Leave him here, he is happy".

The stranger shook his head and said, "His mother died and I brought him up on condensed milk. He never knew any mother but me. Do you think he wants to stay with you"?

"I am sure of it".

"Well", said the stranger, "he must decide himself. I'll say goodbye and go away. If he wants to stay, let him stay. If he wants to come with me, let him come. I won't call him to come and don't call him to come back".

For some time Wolf watched the man go, waiting for him to return. Then he sprang after him, overtook him, caught his hand between his teeth and tried in vain to stop him. Then the dog ran back to Smith and his wife. He wanted to be with the old master and the new one at the same time. Meanwhile the stranger had disappeared. The dog lay down at the feet of Smith. Mary was happy, but a few minutes later the dog got up on his feet and ran away. He never even turned his head. Faster and faster he ran along the road and in a few minutes was gone.

Use the information in the story to choose the correct answers.

1. John Smith and his wife

- a. had a dog.
- b. found a dog.
- c. didn't like animals.

2. The dog left John Smith and his wife because

- a. they treated him cruelly.
- b. they didn't feed him.
- c. the dog had another owner.

3. Which adjective does NOT describe the dog?

- a. wild
- b. devoted
- c. strong
- d. unreliable

4. What did the dog decide to do at last?

- a. to stay with Smith and his wife.
- b. to live alone.
- c. to return to the owner who brought him up.

4. What happened when...?

- 1. When the Smiths found a dog...
- 2. When the dog was strong again...
- 3. When a few months later Smith was travelling by train...
- 4. When the dog received his freedom...
- 5. When one summer day a stranger came to the cottage...
- 6. When the stranger left...

5. True or False ?

1. The Smiths lived in a big house.
2. The dog was brought up by the Smiths.
3. The stranger wanted to steal the dog.
4. The dog wanted to be with the old master and the new one at the same time.
5. The dog stayed with the Smiths.

T	F

6. Why? because...

1. Why did the dog often disappear?
2. Why did Smith bring the dog back home?
3. Why did Smith set the dog free?
4. Why did the stranger come to the cottage?
5. Why did the dog want to be with both masters?
6. Why did the dog choose the stranger.

7. Match the words with the meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. raise | a. disappear |
| 2. become unseen | b. spring |
| 3. come back | c. lick |
| 4. jump up suddenly | d. bark |
| 5. move the tongue over something | e. return |
| 6. make the sound a dog makes | f. bring up |

Talking points

1. Do you like dogs?
2. Have you got a dog?
3. What interesting stories could you tell about dogs?
4. Did you like the story?

8. Use your imagination to create your own different ending for the story.

WRITING

SPOT

UNIT 8

Sport and Games

1. In the box below, find the sports to match the pictures.

WORD

BANK

ping pong
fitness
training
aerobics
bowling
karate
athletics
hockey
rugby
fencing
wrestling
skating
ice skating
swimming
running
jumping
boxing
skiing
weightlifting
rowing
throwing the javelin
discus throwing






Remember



*a game of chess
a game of tennis*



2. Fill in the table below with the right sport.

Ball games	Team sports	Outdoor sports	Sports done to music	Other sports
				

3. How many compound nouns can you make using the words **ball** and **game**?

e.g. *ball game, football.*

4. Make a list of sports. Number the sports in order from the sport you enjoy most to the sport you enjoy least.

WORD

— **KNOWLEDGE**



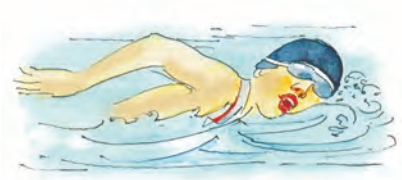
Confusing words **do**, **go** or **play**?

Watch out!

Word	Usage	Example
play	1. with team sports and sports using a ball 2. with competitive games where we play against another person	<i>play football</i> <i>play tennis</i> <i>play cards</i>
go	with activities and sports that end in -ing except for do boxing do bodybuilding	<i>go shopping</i> <i>go skiing</i> <i>go sailing</i>
do	1. with recreational activities 2. with individual sports or with any kind of an exercise we do in a gym	<i>do a crossword puzzle</i> <i>do martial arts*</i> <i>do aerobics</i>

* martial arts (judo, karate, kung fu, etc.) — մարտարվեստ (ձյուդո, կարատե, քունգ ֆու և այլն)

5. Choose the correct verb *play*, *go* or *do* with the nouns below.



... *swimming*



... *tennis*



... *climbing*



... *football*



... *athletics*



... *running*

... *bodybuilding*

... *boxing*

... *sports*

... *surfing*

... *snowboarding*

... *fishing*

... *judo*

... *hiking*

... *a crossword*

... *a game*

... *exercises*



NUMERALS

We often use **a** instead of **one**.

For example we say

100 = A hundred

$1/2$ = A half

$1\frac{1}{2}$ — One and a half

When pronouncing decimals we use the word **point** to represent the dot. The numbers following the dot are pronounced separately.

For example we say

1,36 = One point three six

6. Ordinal numbers are often used in fractions. Match the symbols with the pronunciation.

Symbol

Pronounce it

- | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| 1. $1/8$ | a. a half |
| 2. $1/5$ | b. two thirds |
| 3. $1/4$ | c. one third |
| 4. $3/4$ | d. one eighth |
| 5. $1/3$ | e. a quarter/one fourth |
| 6. $2/3$ | f. one fifth |
| 7. $1/2$ | g. three quarters/three fourths |

Zero scores in team-games are usually called *nil* in British English, *zero* in American English. In tennis, table-tennis and similar games, the word *love* is used. This is derived from the French *l'oeuf*, meaning the egg, presumably because zero can be egg-shaped (0).

e.g. Manchester three; Ararat nil.
Five — love; your service.

7. Match the words in British English with the words in American English.

<i>BrE</i>	<i>AmE</i>
soccer	zero
sneakers	football
nought	trainers

8. Choose the correct option.

What are you doing this afternoon?

- a. I play football.
- b. I played football.
- c. I'll play football.
- d. I was playing football.
- e. I am playing football.



9. True or False? How well do you know the football game?

Try this test to find out if you are a football expert.

1. Football is a team sport with 11 players.
There are 2 teams in each game.
2. There's a referee*, who controls the game and 2 coaches.
3. Balls are round and made of leather or plastic.
4. The aim of the game is for each team to kick the ball into the other team's goal.
5. Except the goalkeepers, players must not touch the ball with their hands, arms or body.
6. The goalkeeper may touch the ball with his hands, but only in the penalty area.
7. If a player touches the ball with his hands or pushes another player, the opposing team gets a free kick.
8. The referee may give a player a green card, or a red card.
9. A red card means that the game is over.
10. A football match lasts 90 minutes.
There's a break after 30 minutes.

T	F

* referee [ˌrɛf(ə)ri:] — մրցավար

Talking points

1. Do you do sports?
2. Do you like playing or watching any sport or game?
3. What is your favourite sport?
4. Are you a football fan?
5. Do you like winter sports?
6. What winter sports do you prefer?
7. What is the difference between a team sport and an individual sport?

10. Choose the correct verb.

GRAMMAR

REVISION

1. Your clothes is/are very dirty.
2. The news is/are good.
3. The lumps of sugar is/are hard.
4. The scissors was/were sharp.
5. Mathematics is/are an easy subject for some students.
6. Several boxes of sweets was/were on the shelf.
7. There is/are a piece of information for you.

11. Choose the correct answer.

1. Harry _____ to play football tomorrow.

- a. can
- b. is going
- c. shall

4. I played chess when I was young, but now I don't really like _____

- a. sports
- b. activities
- c. games

2. She says she can play _____ football.

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

5. The plural of *deer* is _____.

- a. deers
- b. deeres
- c. deer

3. _____ is your favourite sport?

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

6. Which breed of _____ produces the finest wool?

- a. sheep
- b. sheeps

UNIT 9

Health is above Wealth

WORD

BANK

Expressions associated with health

consult a doctor
run a temperature
keep a diet
catch a cold
do exercises
take medicine

My $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{foot} \\ \text{knee} \\ \text{arm} \end{array} \right. \text{hurts}$

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.



have

a nosebleed
a headache
a toothache
a sore throat
a bad tooth
a bad eye

five aches

backache
toothache
earache
stomach ache
headache

1. Find the English equivalents for the Armenian expressions below.

1. ջերմություն ունենալ
2. դիտա պահպանել
3. մրսել հիվանդանալ
4. մարզանք անել
5. այցելել բժշկի
6. դեղեր ընդունել
7. քթից արյուն է գալիս
8. գլխացավ ունեն
9. ատամն ցավում է
10. աչքս ցավում է
11. փչացած ատամ ունեն
12. կոկորդս ցավում է



Hakob had his yearly check-up. The doctor told him he's a little too heavy and gave him this diet:



HAKOB'S DIET	
<p>—</p> <p>bread biscuits chocolate potato chips other snack foods</p>	<p>+</p> <p>fish vegetables fruit</p>

2. Look at Hakob's diet above. True or False?

He must eat

- a. less bread
- b. less fish
- c. fewer biscuits
- d. more vegetables
- e. more chocolate
- f. less fruit
- g. more potato chips and other snack foods

T	F

3. Listen to the jokes and tell them in Armenian.



(soundtrack 29)

LISTENING

SPOT

But doctor, are you sure I'll be better? I've heard of cases when the doctor treated someone for appendicitis who afterwards died of pneumonia.



Nonsense. When I treat a patient for appendicitis, he dies of appendicitis.

It's a pity you haven't got appendicitis — I'm rather good at that.

4. Listen to the joke *Doctor's Advice*. Use the information in the joke to answer the questions below.

1. How does a doctor usually examine a patient?
2. What did the doctor advise the old gentleman?
3. How did the old gentleman look a month later?
4. Do you think the doctor was really a good doctor?

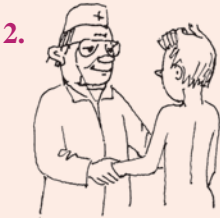
5. Match the pictures with the actions.

THE CHECK-UP



Hello, Mary. Maybe you can help me. I want to get a medical check-up, but my doctor moved away.

You should go to my doctor Dr. Peterson. He'll give you a very complete examination.



a. Then he'll take your blood pressure.

b. He'll examine your eyes, ears, nose, and throat.

c. After he takes your blood pressure, he'll take some blood for a blood analysis.

d. You'll take off your clothes and put on a hospital gown.

e. Dr. Peterson will come in, shake your hand, and say Hello.

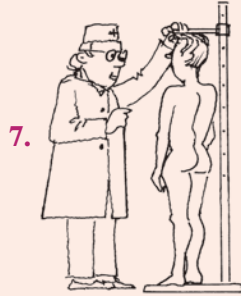
f. The nurse will lead you into one of the examination rooms.

g. He'll take your pulse.

h. He'll listen to your heart with a stethoscope.

i. Then he'll take a chest X-ray and do a cardiogram (EKG).

j. You'll stand on his scale so he can measure your height and your weight.



6. Can you match the problems with the specialists?

What specialist you consult when

1. you have a bad eye
2. you have a bad tooth
3. you are to be operated on

- a. surgeon
- b. ophthalmologist
- c. dentist

7. Match the emergency service with the definitions?

Which emergency service you call if

1. you have to get to a hospital quickly
2. your house is on fire
3. robbers broke into your house

- a. fire service
- b. police
- c. ambulance

8. Match the English and Armenian meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. take regular exercise | a. դիետա պահել |
| 2. eat good quality food | b. կանոնավոր մարզանք անել |
| 3. gain weight | c. լավորակ սնունդ ուտել |
| 4. lose weight | d. մշտապես ստուգվել |
| 5. have regular check-ups | e. նիհարել |
| 6. keep a diet | f. գիրանալ |

LISTENING

SPOT

9. Listen to the conversation.

Find the English equivalents for the Armenian sentences below.

Ինչո՞ւ չե՞իր կարողանում քնել:

Մտադիր եմ ատամս հանել:

Այն այլևս քեզ ցավ չի պատճառի:



(soundtrack 30)

David You look rather tired this morning, father.
Aren't you feeling well?

Mr. Black Not very well, David. I'm tired. I slept badly last night.

David I'm very sorry. Dad. What kept you awake?

Mr. Black Oh, it's nothing much. Only a bad tooth. I'm going to have it out this afternoon.

David That's the best thing to do and it won't hurt you again.

Mr. Black You're right about that, David. A friend of mine had all her teeth out a few years ago. Her new teeth never worry her.

Talking points

1. Is medical treatment in Armenia free or paid?
2. Do you often consult a doctor?
3. What do you do to keep healthy?
(take medicine, do exercises, keep a diet, etc.)
4. Do you do your best to take care of your health?
5. Do you usually eat very quickly?



Remember

GRAMMAR

SPOT

Much and **many** are used most often in questions (?) and negative sentences (-).

In affirmative sentences (+) they are not so common. We generally use expressions like **lots (of)**, **a lot (of)** and **plenty (of)**

- *Did you have much trouble with the customs?*
- *Rather a lot.*

10. Make the sentences below interrogative and negative.

1. I usually take a lot of pills when I have a sore throat.
2. I have no temperature.
3. You have to stay in bed when you are running a high temperature.
4. I feel better today.
5. I often fell ill when I was a child.
6. I slept badly last night.

11. Match the opposite adjectives.

poor	happy
short	rich
sad	high
low	tall
light	hot
cold	heavy
old	lazy
unpleasant	young
hardworking	pleasant

12. Choose the correct option.

1. Three of the words below make a new word with the word *HEAD*.
Which word does NOT make a new word?

- a. ache
- b. line
- c. master
- d. point

2. Which word does NOT go with the word *ACHE* to make a new word?

- a. tooth
- b. ear
- c. stomach
- d. throat

3. Which word does NOT go with the word *BALL* to make a new word?

- a. foot
- b. basket
- c. hand
- d. skate

4. Which word does NOT go with the word *TRAFFIC* to make a new word?

- a. lights
- b. jam
- c. regulations
- d. fare

5. Three of the words below make a new word with the word *POLICE*.
Which word does NOT make a new word?

- a. person
- b. woman
- c. dog
- d. force

6. Which answer is NOT correct?

The doctor says my father _____ be careful about his weight and diet because he has a history of heart disease in his family.

- a. must
- b. has to
- c. should
- d. can

7. Could you give some _____ on your project?
a. information
b. informations
8. Which is NOT correct? How many _____ are there?
a. chairs
b. furnitures
c. tables
d. sofas
9. Most basketball players are 6 _____ tall or more.
a. foot
b. feet
10. Mathematics _____ easy for her.
a. is
b. are
11. He's in _____ health.
a. good
b. a good
c. the good
12. We have _____ lunch at midday.
a. no article
b. a
c. an
d. the
13. Which of the following is NOT correct? Would you like _____ wine?
a. a little
b. a glass of
c. some
d. a
14. He can play _____ piano.
a. no article
b. a
c. an
d. the
15. He teaches _____ piano.
a. no article
b. a
c. an
d. the

It's a long story

Pre-reading task

READING

SPOT



Watch out!

for the difference

besides — includes(+)

Besides doing the cooking mother does ironing and washing.

except — excludes(-)

Nobody knew the way except Tom.

beside = by, near (մոտ) *beside a lake*

besides = as well as (ներառյալ, այդ թվում նաև)

except = but (բացառությամբ)

13. Fill in the prepositions **beside**, **besides**, **except**.

1. One of my patients died this morning, and _____ I have two new typhoid cases.
2. He thinks of others _____ himself.
3. We ate lunch _____ the river.
4. Who is the girl sitting _____ Tom?
5. _____ English, we study Russian and Armenian languages.
6. I like all fruits _____ bananas.
7. Who was at the party _____ Laura and Jack?
8. I don't like these shoes, _____, they are too expensive.
9. Everybody answered the questions _____ him.
10. Nobody wanted to do anything to save the people _____ Andrew and Denny.

for the difference

Watch out!

hard — դժվար, քրտնաջան

It's a hard job.

hardly — հազիվ թե

Andrew hardly knew what to say.



14. **Hard** or **hardly**.

1. He worked _____ the whole year.
2. It _____ rained last summer.

3. It was _____ work to blow up the sewer.
4. Andrew stood at the door _____ knowing what to say.
5. He is a _____ working person.

Talking points

1. What do you know about the writer of the story?
2. What do you think the story might be about?

15. Listen to the story and try to guess the meaning of the words and expressions below.

Match the English and Armenian meanings.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. quietly | a. հիվանդը |
| 2. stream | b. հանկարծ |
| 3. tremble | c. պարզել |
| 4. immediately | d. հոսանք |
| 5. patient | e. պայթեցնել |
| 6. blow up | f. մասնակցել |
| 7. whisper | g. առողջանալ |
| 8. crime | h. անհապաղ |
| 9. suddenly | i. հանցանք |
| 10. take part in | j. լուռ |
| 11. find out | k. դողալ |
| 12. recover | l. շնչալ |



(soundtrack 31)



AN EXPLOSION AT NIGHT

(Extract from "The Citadel")

by A. J. Cronin

All that month Andrew worked from early morning till late at night. He loved his work. His patients had already almost recovered. The results of his work were even better than those of Denny's. The epidemic was coming to an end.

On the tenth of November Denny suddenly rang him up.

"Manson! I'd like to see you. Can you come here at three o'clock? It's important".

"Very well. I'll be there"!

When Andrew entered Denny's room he saw immediately that something was wrong. Denny was very sad. After a moment he looked up.

"One of my patients, a boy, died this morning", he said coldly. "And besides, I have two new typhoid cases. What shall we do"?

Andrew stood at the door hardly knowing what to say.

“We have to do something about it”, he began. “We must write to the Ministry of Health”.

“We could write a dozen letters but it won’t help much, I tell you. No! There’s only one way to make them build a new sewer”.

“How”?

“Blow up the old one. And let’s do it tonight”!

“But there will be a lot of trouble if we are found out”.

Denny looked up angrily.

“You needn’t take part in it if you don’t want to”.

“I’ll go with you”, Andrew answered. He knew it was a

crime, a dangerous game with the police. He might even be struck off at the very beginning of his splendid career. But he did not see how he could refuse.

At eleven o’clock that night he and Denny started in the direction of Glydar Street. It was very dark. There was nobody in the street. The town was sleeping. The two men moved quietly. In the pocket of his coat Denny had six small boxes of dynamite: each box had a hole in it and a fuse. There was an electric torch in Andrew’s hand.

Soon they reached the first manhole of the sewer in Glydar Street. Andrew’s heart was beating fast. It was very difficult for them to open the cover but after a short struggle it was done. Andrew took the electric torch out of his pocket. They saw a dirty stream running on the broken stone floor.

“Nice, isn’t it”? Denny whispered. “Take a look at the terrible holes in the floor. Take a last look, Manson. People are dying because of this, but the Council doesn’t want to do anything”.

No more was said. Andrew’s hands trembled but he worked quickly. They lit the fuses, then threw the boxes one by one into the dirty stream, put the manhole cover back in its place and ran into the darkness.

They heard an explosion, two, three, four, five and then the last one.

“By God”! Andrew shouted. “We have done it, Denny”. He felt it was the best moment in his life. He almost loved the other man now. Andrew’s blood tingled with a sense of triumph. Walking home by the back ways they saw people running out of their houses. The construction of the new sewer was begun in Blaenelly on the following Monday.



Use the information in the story to choose the correct answer below.

The construction of the new sewer was begun because

- a. Andrew and Denny blew up the old one.
- b. the Ministry of Health solved the problem.
- c. people died from the typhoid epidemic.

16. What happened when...?

1. When Denny rang Manson up...
2. When Andrew entered Denny's room...
3. When they did their job and ran into the darkness...
4. When they were walking back home...
5. When they blew up the old sewer...

17. Why? because...

1. Why did Denny ring Manson up?
2. Why was Denny sad?
3. Why didn't they write a letter to the Ministry of Health?
4. Why did they want to blow up the old sewer?
5. Why were the friends happy?

18. Match the words with the meanings.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. to be calm, make little noise | a. immediately |
| 2. dreadful | b. quiet |
| 3. at once | c. terrible |
| 4. a person under medical care and treatment | d. crime |
| 5. to become healthy again | e. patient |
| 6. criminal activity, activity against the law | f. recover |
| 7. to speak in a low voice | g. tremble |
| 8. running water | h. whisper |
| 9. to shake with fear or cold | i. stream |

Talking points

1. Did you like the story?
2. Do you think it was a criminal deed to blow up the sewer?
3. What kind of people do you think Andrew and Denny are?
4. If you were then would you do the same?
5. Have you ever done a brave deed?

UNIT 10

Famous People

1. Use the information under the pictures to answer the questions below.

Do you know...



a. In 1492 Christopher Columbus discovered America.



b. Later, a lot of English people lived in North America. It was an English colony.



c. The Americans declared their independence in 1776. Then the French helped the Americans in a war against the English.



d. For many years the Americans killed Indians and took their land.



e. From 1861 to 1865, the Americans had a war, the Civil War. It was between the North and the South. The North won.

True or False?

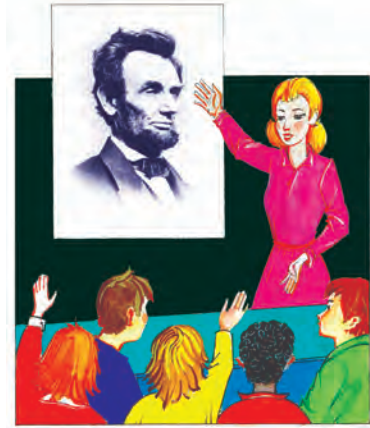
- a. Christopher Columbus lived in America.
- b. England was an American colony.
- c. The French hated the Americans.
- d. The Americans lived in America before the Indians.
- e. The Civil War was between the East and the West.

2. Use the information in the article to choose the correct answers. Discuss the issue.

READING

SPOT

Sometimes people get the impression that there are many dishonest people in the world. But there are many more who are honest. When Abraham Lincoln was a young man he worked in a shop. One day he overcharged one of his customers by mistake. When he realized his mistake, he found the man's house and returned the change. The man was surprised and told everyone about Lincoln's honesty. It was because of deeds like this that Lincoln became known as "Honest Abe".



Lincoln came from a poor family but his parents taught him the importance of being honest and the lesson served him well. Years later Lincoln became the president of the United States.

People shouldn't forget that their reputation is worth more than money.

Choose the correct answer.

1. The text is about

- a. Abraham Lincoln
- b. famous people
- c. honesty
- d. money

2. The word *honest* is

- a. a noun
- b. an adjective
- c. a verb
- d. an adverb

3. The word *overcharged* means

- a. to charge less
- b. buy something very expensive
- c. to take more money
- d. to cost more money

4. According to the article

- a. there are many dishonest people in the world
- b. there are many honest people in the world
- c. there are more honest than dishonest people in the world

5. Lincoln became known as "Honest Abe"

- a. because of his honest deeds
- b. because he was poor
- c. because he was the president of the United States

Do you know...

3. Match the information below with the pictures.

1. Christopher Columbus was the man who discovered America on October 12, 1492. He thought he was in India. That's why he called the people he met Indians!

2. "Robinson Crusoe" is a book by Daniel Defoe which tells the story of a man who lived for twenty-eight years on a desert island. His only friend was a man whose name was Friday because Robinson met him on Friday.

3. Neil Armstrong was the American astronaut who first walked on the moon on July 20, 1969.

4. Picasso was born in 1881 in Spain. When he started work, the great painters of the impressionist movement were still alive. His early pictures — done mainly in blue — showed the poverty he saw around him. Later, he moved to Paris. He became more deeply involved in politics, especially during the Spanish Civil War. The great painter died in France in 1973.

5. William Shakespeare, Britain's greatest playwright was born in Stratford-on-Avon in England. Stratford is now the second most visited town in Britain. People come to see his plays at the theatre named after him and to see his tomb. Shakespeare set up his own theatre, the Globe. During his lifetime, most of his plays were performed at the Globe Theatre, a wooden theatre in London.

a.



b.



c.

d.



e.

What's wrong? Use the information above to correct the sentences below. Change one word.

1. Christopher Columbus wanted to discover America.
2. Neil Armstrong was an Australian astronaut.
3. Robinson met Friday on Saturday.
4. Christopher Columbus discovered America in the 14th century.
5. Neil Armstrong walked on the sun in 1969.
6. Daniel Defoe was a farmer.
7. Picasso was born in England.
8. He became less deeply involved in politics.
9. Stratford is now the first most visited town in Britain.
10. During his lifetime, few of his plays were performed at the Globe.

4. Use the information about the famous presidents of the USA to answer the questions.

READING

SPOT

FAMOUS PRESIDENTS

George Washington was the first President of the United States from 1789 to 1796. He is often called “the father of Our Country”. Before the United States won independence from British rule, George Washington was a farmer in the colony of Virginia. He served as a military leader in the Revolutionary War. The colonists trusted him because he did not want power for himself. He wanted all the states and people to work together as one. He wanted the government to serve the people well.

Washington said that power should belong to institutions, not to men. He also said that people could understand the U.S. Constitution in many ways, not just one. He did not think that the United States should have strong ties with other countries.





Thomas Jefferson was the third president of the United States, from 1801 to 1809. As President, Jefferson bought the huge Louisiana Territory for the United States from France.

Thomas Jefferson could do many things, as a young man, he was a farmer and a lawyer in Virginia. He was also a scientist, an inventor, a philosopher, and an architect. He could communicate in French, Italian, Spanish, Latin and Greek.

Many of Jefferson's ideas became basic principles of the government of the United States. For example, he believed that "all men are created equal" (are born the same and should receive the same treatment under the law). He also said that power must come from "the consent of the governed" (the voters, not the leaders). He wanted free elections, a free press and free speech.



In 1861 **Abraham Lincoln** became the sixteenth President of the United States. Abraham Lincoln was a lawyer. Friends called him "Honest Abe". Lincoln was against slavery and made some famous speeches about his ideas when he was running for the Senate. He was assassinated. In 1865 an actor named John Wilkes Booth shot Abraham Lincoln.



John F. Kennedy was President for only three years, from 1961 to 1963, but his personality and ideas changed America. He was both the first Roman Catholic and the youngest President in the history of the country. He set clear goals for America. For example, he promised that the United States would land a man on the moon before 1970. Kennedy fought for civil rights, fair housing, and programmes to stop poverty. He asked Congress for more money, for education and medical care for elderly people.

Kennedy was a man for the future. He worked to stop the testing of nuclear weapons, but on November 22, 1963, he was assassinated*.

* assassinate [ə' sæsɪneɪt] — սպանել

Choose the correct answer.

1. Who was the first president of the USA?

- a. John F. Kennedy
- b. Thomas Jefferson
- c. Abraham Lincoln
- d. George Washington

2. Whose ideas became basic principles of the government?

- a. John F. Kennedy's
- b. Thomas Jefferson's
- c. Abraham Lincoln's
- d. George Washington's

3. Who was the sixteenth president of the USA?

- a. John F. Kennedy
- b. Thomas Jefferson
- c. Abraham Lincoln
- d. George Washington

4. Who was the youngest president of the USA?

- a. John F. Kennedy
- b. Thomas Jefferson
- c. Abraham Lincoln
- d. George Washington

5. Which president was a lawyer?

- a. John F. Kennedy
- b. Thomas Jefferson
- c. Abraham Lincoln
- d. George Washington

5. Put the words into the correct order to make logical sentences.

1. be I'm going late tomorrow to.
2. They hotel like aren't to cheap going that.
3. to That have accident an going car is.
4. rain tonight going It's to.
5. out to isn't She weekend go going this.
6. that new film going love You're to.
7. lot of drinks of coffee Harry a.
8. There's milk a of quite lot.



Talking points

1. Do you like detective stories?
2. Do you prefer reading detective stories to watching murder films?
3. What murder film have you seen recently?

6. Listen to the story and try to guess the meaning of the words and expressions below. Match the English and Armenian meanings.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. anonymously | a. հերթով |
| 2. attractive | b. անմեղ |
| 3. bullet | c. կալվածք |
| 4. creature | d. դաժան |
| 5. estate | e. վախ |
| 6. fear | f. ստորագրել |
| 7. frightened | g. վատնել |
| 8. harm | h. սրիկա |
| 9. governess | i. հրազենի գնդակ |
| 10. innocent | j. գրավիչ |
| 11. in turn | k. վախեցած |
| 12. sign | l. արարած |
| 13. suspect | m. անանուն |
| 14. temper | n. տնային դաստիարակչուհի |
| 15. villain | o. վնաս |
| 16. violent | p. բնավորություն |
| 17. waste | q. կասկածել |



(soundtrack 32)

WORD

BUILDING

7. Use the words above to complete the table below.

VERB
–
govern
attract
–
–

NOUN
violence
–
–
harm
–

ADJECTIVE
–
–
–
–
innocent

THE MYSTERY OF THOR BRIDGE

by Arthur Conan Doyle

It was a cold morning in October. I went down to breakfast and found that Sherlock Holmes had already finished his meal. He looked bright and happy.

“I am going to have a visitor”, my friend said. “It’s Neil Gibson, the Gold King. He wants to speak to me about the tragic end of his wife. You have probably read about it in the papers. The man is an American. He bought a large estate in Hampshire some years ago. Here is the letter I received from him this morning”.

I took the letter and read the following:



Dear Mr. Sherlock Holmes,

I can't see the best woman I have ever met go to her death. I must try to save her. I can't explain what has happened. But I know Miss Dunbar is innocent. She has a kind heart, she has never harmed a fly. I'll come at eleven tomorrow. I shall give you all the money I have, if only you can save her.

Yours truly, J. Neil Gibson

“Now Watson”, said Sherlock Holmes, “a few words about the story. This man is a great financier and a man of violent temper. He had a wife, a middle-aged woman, who died tragically some weeks ago. There was also a young and very attractive governess in the house who looked after the two small children. These are the three people who are connected with the tragedy. And the place where the woman met her death is an English estate. The wife was found in the garden nearly half a mile from the house, late at night, with a revolver bullet through her brain. No revolver was found near her. No revolver near her. Watson — remember that”.

“But why suspect the governess?” I asked.

“A revolver was found on the floor of her wardrobe with one bullet missing”. He paused and repeated slowly, “On the floor of her wardrobe”. Then he was silent for some time. “Yes, Watson, it was found. What do you say to that?”

Then the dead woman had a note asking her to come to that place in the garden near the bridge.

The note was signed by the governess. What do you think of that? And at last, there is the motive. Gibson is a millionaire. If his wife dies, the governess will have everything — love, money, power. Remember Watson, she is young and beautiful”.



“Anything else against her”?

“She could not give an alibi.

She herself said she had been near Thor Bridge, the place where the woman was killed. A passing villager had seen her there, too, at about eleven o’clock. And here is our client, I think”.

But it was not the client.

The man who entered the room was Mr. Marlow Bates. We had never heard of him before. He was a thin, nervous man with

frightened eyes. He told us that he was the manager of Mr. Gibson’s estate, that Mr. Gibson was a villain and a hard man, that he had treated his wife cruelly and she had been very unhappy, that she had been a Brazilian, a creature of the Tropics and she had loved him as such women could love.

“We all liked her and were sorry for her”, he said, “and we hated him. He didn’t love her. And one thing more. He is a liar. Don’t believe anything he says. That’s all I have to say. Now I must go. I don’t want him to see me here”.

With a frightened look our strange visitor ran to the door and disappeared.

At eleven o’clock we heard heavy steps upon the stairs and the famous millionaire entered the room. As I looked at him I understood the fear and dislike of his manager. He was very tall, his face was hard and cruel with deep lines upon it. Cold grey eyes looked at each of us in turn.

“Let me tell you, Mr. Holmes”, he began, “that money is nothing to me in this case. This woman is innocent and this woman must be cleared. You must do it. Name the sum”.

“I am not interested in money”, my friend answered coldly.

“Well, if dollars are nothing to you, think of your reputation. Your name will be in every paper in England and America”.

“Thank you, Mr. Gibson. It may surprise you to know that I prefer to work anonymously and that it is the problem itself which attracts me. But we are wasting time. Let us get down to the facts.

8. The story is incomplete. Use your imagination to create a written ending for the detective story.

WRITING

SPOT

Talking points

1. Did you like the story?
2. Who do you think killed the woman?
3. If you were Sherlock Holmes would you take the money?
4. How does the headline provide the main idea of the story?

9. What happened when...?

1. When Sherlock Holmes had already finished his meal...
2. When Holmes had finished reading the letter...
3. When the woman was killed...
4. When the manager of Mr. Gibson's estate came to Sherlock Holmes...
5. When the famous millionaire entered the room...

10. Why? because...

1. Why did Neil Gibson write a letter to Sherlock Holmes?
2. Why was the governess suspected?
3. Why did Mr. Bates come to visit Holmes?
4. Why did Mr. Bates hate Mr. Gibson?

11. Match the words with the meanings.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. any animal or person, any living being | a. reputation |
| 2. someone who is bad or evil, a scoundrel or criminal | b. creature |
| 3. what is generally said about a person | c. villain |
| 4. something fired from a gun or revolver | d. estate |
| 5. a large area of private land, often with a large house on it | e. bullet |
| 6. free from guilt | f. harm |
| 7. to damage | g. innocent |
| 8. to distrust, to think that somebody is guilty | h. governess |
| 9. a woman who looks after the children in a private house | i. frightened |
| 10. afraid of something | j. suspect |

12. Fill in the prepositions if necessary.

1. A very attractive governess looked _____ the two small children.
2. These are three people who are connected _____ the tragedy.
3. The note was signed _____ the governess.
4. The man who entered _____ the room was Mr. Marlow Bates.
5. He treated _____ his wife cruelly.
6. I am not interested _____ money.

13. Choose the correct option.

1. The *traffic* during rush hour is really horrible.

- a. countable
- b. uncountable

2. The _____ are in the cupboard on the left.

- a. beans
- b. milk
- c. rice
- d. bread

3. Which of the following is NOT correct?

Would you like another slice of _____?

- a. bread
- b. cake
- c. milk
- d. ham

4. There were _____ mistakes in my homework this week.

- a. fewer
- b. less
- c. much
- d. little

5. Which of the following is NOT correct?

The guidebook was full of useful _____.

- a. advices
- b. pieces of advice
- c. tips and advice
- d. advice

6. What kind of _____ do you like?

- a. a music
- b. musics
- c. music
- d. the music

7. William Shakespeare was born in 1564. How do you say 1564?

- a. Fifteen six four
- b. Fifteen sixty-four
- c. One thousand five hundred and sixty-four
- d. One five six four

8. My favourite teacher's classes are always full because she's a _____.
a. very well teacher
b. very good teacher
c. teacher very well
d. teacher very good
9. We went to England on holidays _____.
a. next year
b. last year
c. tomorrow
d. every day
10. If you say *He's as clever as his sister* what do you mean?
a. He is less clever than her.
b. She is more intelligent than him.
c. He is more intelligent than her.
d. Both of them are equally clever.
11. In the UK, children usually start school _____ the age of 4 or 5.
a. at
b. on
c. in
d. to
12. I love having breakfast _____ bed on Sunday mornings.
a. at
b. on
c. in
d. to
13. There are a few English speakers _____ the students.
a. between
b. among
14. Do you know the difference _____ right and wrong?
a. between
b. among
15. The wolf ran _____ the forest and reached the Little Red Riding Hood's grandmother's cottage before her.
a. across
b. over
c. in front of
d. through

What makes teenagers different from adults?

Teacher Your son's behaviour is too childish. We must think of how to make him develop faster. Most teenagers are not good at reasoning, judgement or planning. They are very emotional.

Parent Yes, they are. What can I do about it?

Teacher It's hard to say. But one thing I am sure about is that the brain needs exercise, just like any other part of the body in order to develop.

Parent But how can I make him exercise his brain? How can I help him?

Teacher Well, try to make him learn a foreign language, develop his vocabulary, solve interesting problems, play an interesting game or play a musical instrument. Anything that makes the brain work hard. If teenagers use their brain in this way, they will perform better when they are adults.

Parent That's really good advice! Thanks a lot.

Teacher It was a pleasure.

— It was a busy day. What have you done?

— I have cleaned my room.

— Have you cleaned the room?

— No, I cleaned it yesterday.

— Has dad fed the dog? I think he is hungry.

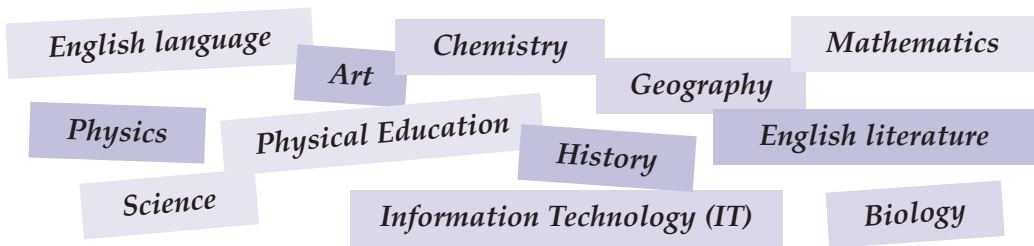
— No, he hasn't fed him yet. I'll do it in a minute.

— Have you bought the food yet?

— Yes, my mum has just come home. She has bought everything.

— Has dad repaired the TV?

— No, he hasn't repaired it yet. He is doing it now.



How do you feel about school?

I don't like school very much. I have some problems with maths. I am always nervous when we have a test. Besides, I hate homework. I think that everything is boring at school. School is a waste of time. I can get information from books, TV and my computer but I can't do without my friends. I am glad I see them every day at school.

Our school is not the best but I like it. It's big and new. I'm good at a lot of subjects. I've got three favourite subjects: science, history and IT. Most of my teachers are nice. Some are strict but fair.

The doctor's advice

Once an old gentleman went to see a doctor. The doctor examined him, listened to his lungs and heart, felt the pulse and blood pressure, took his temperature and said that medicine wouldn't help the old gentleman. The doctor asked him to go to a quiet country place for a month and have a rest.

"Your illness is not serious, so don't worry", continued the doctor, "Go to bed early, drink milk, walk a lot, smoke just one cigar a day and you'll recover pretty soon". The old gentleman nodded and said: "Thank you very much, doctor. I shall do everything you say".

A month later the same gentleman came to see the doctor again.

"How are you"? said the doctor, "I am very glad to see you. You look much younger. How do you feel"?

"Oh, doctor", said the gentleman, "I feel quite all right now. I had a good rest. I went to bed early. I drank a lot of milk. I walked a lot. Your advice, certainly helped me but you told me to smoke one cigar a day and that one cigar a day almost killed me at first. It's not a joke to stop smoking at my age".

APPENDIX

STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR

WORDS

MORPHOLOGY

Parts of speech

NOUNS

VERBS

ADJECTIVES

ADVERBS

PRONOUNS

NUMERALS

PREPOSITIONS

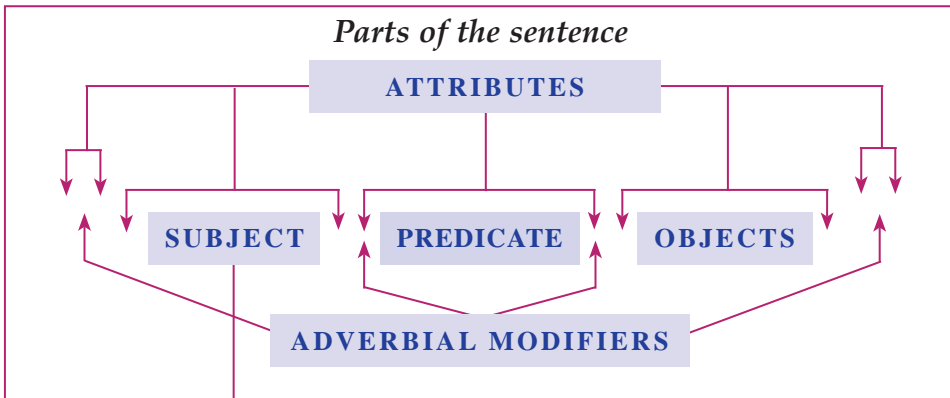
CONJUNCTIONS

INTERJECTIONS

SENTENCES

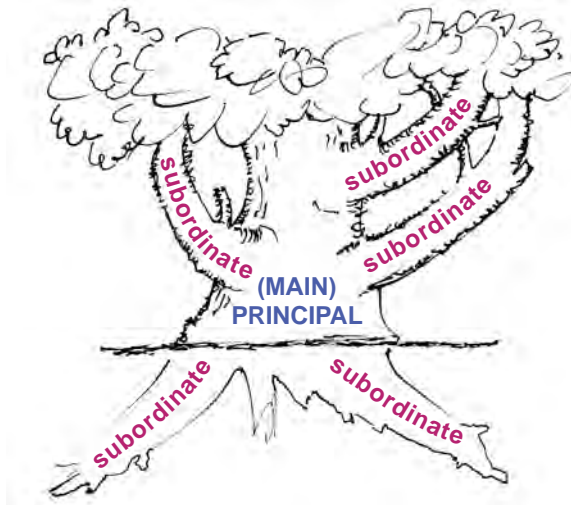
SYNTAX

Parts of the sentence

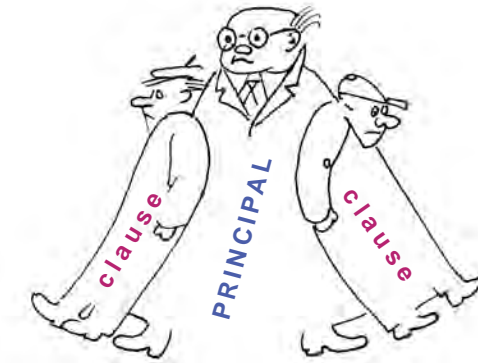


FORMAL SUBJECT

1. It (is)	It is cold.
2. One (can) (may) (must)	One can do it. One may do it. One must do it.
3. There (is)	There is a paper on the table.



A complex sentence contains one principal and one or more subordinate clauses

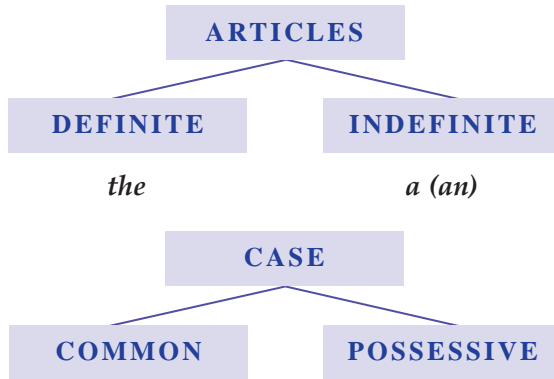


Clauses cannot stand alone

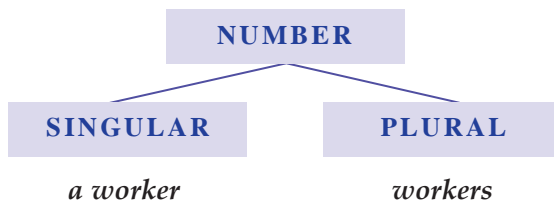


Adverb clauses

NOUN



<i>singular</i>	
the girl	the girl's book
Tom	Tom's brother
my wife	my wife's mother
<i>plural</i>	
the girls	the girls' books
their wives	their wives' hats
my children	my children's toys



<i>Irregular plural forms</i>	
man — men	ox — oxen
woman — women	mouse — mice
child — children	louse — lice
foot — feet	goose — geese
tooth — teeth	

<i>Plural compounds</i>	
family name — family names	
passer-by — passers-by	
commander-in-chief —	
commanders-in-chief	

We can change nouns from their singular form to their plural form in several ways:

1. by adding s (pilot-pilots, boy-boys)
2. by adding es (box-boxes, church-churches)
3. by changing y to i and adding es (berry-berries)
4. by changing f to v and adding es (calf-calves)

Singular

Plural

■ ■ [z] ■ ■

room
table
chair
boy
family
secretary

rooms
tables
chairs
boys
families
secretaries

■ ■ [s] ■ ■

bank
flat
artist
parent
bath
shop

banks
flats
artists
parents
baths
shops

■ ■ [iz] ■ ■

address
watch
dish
place
village
fridge

addresses
watches
dishes
places
villages
fridges

■ ■ [irregular] ■ ■

man
woman
child
person
wife
a sheep
a deer

men
women
children
people
wives
sheep
deer

ADJECTIVE

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Positive

Comparative

Superlative

Adjectives with one syllable

long	longer	the longest
large	larger	the largest

Adjectives with two or more syllables

beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
impossible	more impossible	the most impossible

Irregular comparative forms

good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
little	less	the least
many	more	the most
much		
far	farther	the farthest
	further	the furthest
old	older	oldest
	elder	eldest

MAKING COMPARISONS

than _____ The result of the experiment is much better than that _____
_____ of the previous one.

as...as _____ This result is as good as that one. _____

not so...as _____ This result is not so good as that one. _____

the...the _____ The more we study the less we know. _____

like _____ Your pen is like my pen. _____

alike _____ Our pens are alike. _____

less/more...than _____ This book is less expensive than that book. _____

ADVERB

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Positive

Comparative

Superlative

Adverbs with one syllable

fast	faster	fastest
late	later	latest
early	earlier	earliest

Adverbs with two or more syllables

slowly	more slowly	most slowly
beautifully	more beautifully	most beautifully

Irregular comparative forms

well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most
far	farther	the farthest
	further	the furthest
old	older	oldest
	elder	eldest

ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB

An adjective
describes a noun.

*He is a **fast** driver.
She is a **good** writer.*

An adverb describes
the action of a verb.

*He drives **fast**.
She writes **well**.*

Some adjectives and adverbs have the same form.

<i>hard</i>	<i>hard</i>
<i>early</i>	<i>early</i>
<i>late</i>	<i>late</i>

NUMERALS

CARDINAL NUMERALS

1. one	11. eleven	21. twenty-one
2. two	12. twelve	22. twenty-two
3. three	13. thirteen	30. thirty
4. four	14. fourteen	40. fourty
5. five	15. fifteen	50. fifty
6. six	16. sixteen	60. sixty
7. seven	17. seventeen	70. seventy
8. eight	18. eighteen	80. eighty
9. nine	19. nineteen	90. ninety
10. ten	20. twenty	100. a/one hundred

101	a/one hundred (and) one
200	two hundred
1000	a thousand
2000	two thousand
100000	a/one hundred thousand
1000000	a/one million

ORDINAL NUMERALS

1 st	first	11 th	eleventh	21 st	twenty-first
2 nd	second	12 th	twelfth	22 nd	twenty-second
3 rd	third	13 th	thirteenth	30 th	thirtieth
4 th	fourth	14 th	fourteenth	40 th	fourtieth
5 th	fifth	15 th	fifteenth	50 th	fiftieth
6 th	sixth	16 th	sixteenth	60 th	sixtieth
7 th	seventh	17 th	seventeenth	70 th	seventieth
8 th	eighth	18 th	eighteenth	80 th	eightieth
9 th	ninth	19 th	nineteenth	90 th	ninetieth
10 th	tenth	20 th	twentieth	100 th	a/one hundredth

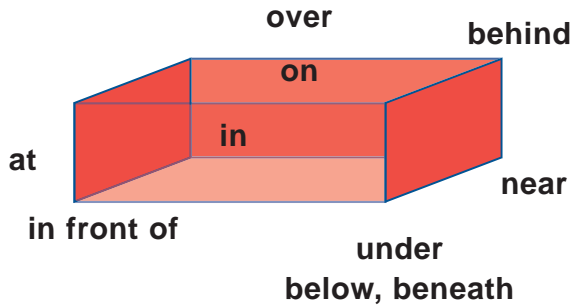
FRACTIONAL NUMBERS

$\frac{1}{2}$ a/one half
 $\frac{2}{5}$ two fifths
 $\frac{1}{3}$ one third
 $\frac{23}{7}$ two and three sevenths

0.3 nought (zero) point three (point three)
 2.35 two point three five (thirty five)
 32.305 three two (thirty two) point three zero (nought) five

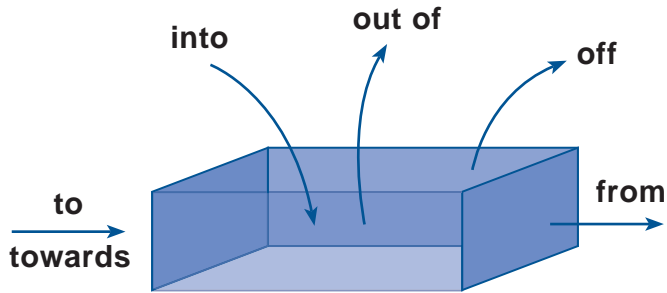
PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions of Place



on	on the box
in	in the box
at	at the box
under	} under the box
below	
beneath	
over	over the box
near	near the box
in front of	in front of the box
behind	behind the box
across	across the street
through	through the window
between	between two windows
among	among the students

Prepositions of Direction

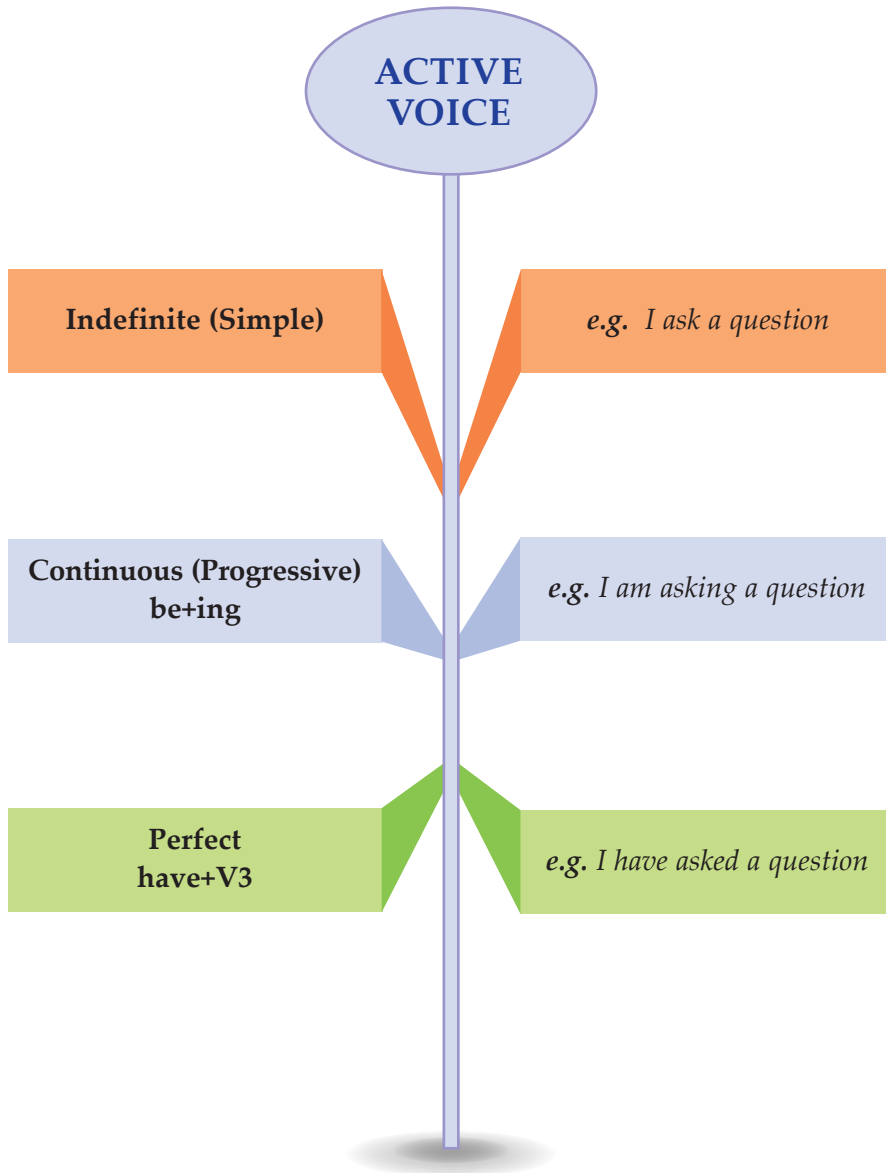


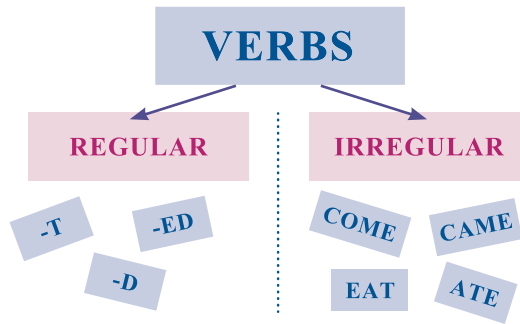
to	to the house
towards	towards the house
from	from the house
into	into the house
out of	out of the house
off	off the house

Prepositions of Time

on	on Saturday
	on the first of May
in	in March
	in a month
at	at 7 o'clock
by	by 3 o'clock
from...till	from...till from 3 till 5 o'clock
since	since 5 o'clock
for	for an hour
during	during the lecture
before	before the lecture
after	after the lecture
till	till June
until	until we meet
between	between one and two o'clock

Verb Tenses





IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
be [bi:]	was [wɔz], were [wə:]	been [bi:n]
beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten [ˈbi:tɪn]
become [bɪˈkʌm]	became [bɪˈkeɪm]	become [bɪˈkʌm]
begin [bɪˈɡɪn]	began [bɪˈɡæn]	begun [bɪˈɡʌn]
bite [baɪt]	bit [bɪt]	bitten [bɪtɪn]
blow [bləʊ]	blew [blu:]	blown [bləʊn]
break [breɪk]	broke [brəʊk]	broken [ˈbrəʊkən]
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]
burn [bɜ:n]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	burnt [bɜ:nt]
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]
catch [kætf]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃəʊz]	chosen [ˈtʃəʊzn]
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]
cost [kɔst]	cost [kɔst]	cost [kɔst]
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]
dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt]	dreamt [dremt]
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]
drive [draɪv]	drove [drəʊv]	driven [ˈdrɪvn]
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten [ˈi:tɪn]
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen [ˈfɔləʊn]
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [fləʊn]
forget [fəˈget]	forgot [fəˈɡɒt]	forgotten [fəˈɡɒtɪn]
get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]
give [ɡɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given [ˈɡɪvn]
go [ɡəʊ]	went [went]	gone [ɡɒn]
grow [grəʊ]	grew [gru:]	grown [grəʊn]
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]
hear [hɪə(r)]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]
hide [haɪd]	hid [hɪd]	hidden [ˈhɪdn]
hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]

hold [həʊld]	held [held]	held [held]
hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]
know [nəʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [nəʊn]
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]
learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	learnt [lɜ:nt]
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]
lend [lend]	lent [lent]	lent [lent]
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]
lie [lai]	lay [lei]	lain [lein]
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]
pay [pei]	paid [peɪd]	paid [peɪd]
put [put]	put [put]	put [put]
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]
ride [raɪd]	rode [rəʊd]	ridden [ˈrɪdn]
ring [rɪŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]
rise [raɪz]	rose [rəʊz]	risen [ˈrɪzn]
run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]
say [sei]	said [sed]	said [sed]
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]
sell [sel]	sold [səʊld]	sold [səʊld]
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]
set [set]	set [set]	set [set]
shake [ʃeɪk]	shook [ʃuk]	shaken [ˈʃeɪkn]
shine [ʃaɪn]	shone [ʃɔn]	shone [ʃɔn]
shoot [ʃu:t]	shot [ʃɒt]	shot [ʃɒt]
show [ʃəʊ]	showed [ʃəʊd]	showed/shown [ʃəʊn]
shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]
sing [sɪŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]
sit [sɪt]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]
smell [smel]	smelt [smelt]	smelt [smelt]
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spəʊk]	spoken [ˈspəʊkn]
spell [spel]	spelt [spelt]	spelt [spelt]
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]
spill [spɪl]	spilt [spɪlt]	spilt [spɪlt]
stand [stænd]	stood [stud]	stood [stud]
strike [straɪk]	struck [strʌk]	struck [strʌk]
swim [swɪm]	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]
take [teɪk]	took [tuk]	taken [ˈteɪkn]
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]
tear [teə(r)]	tore [tɔ:(r)]	torn [tɔ:n]
tell [tel]	told [təʊld]	told [təʊld]
think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]
throw [θrəʊ]	threw [θru:]	thrown [θrəʊn]
understand [ʌndə'stænd]	understood [ʌndə'stud]	understood [ʌndə'stud]
wake up [ˈweɪk'ʌp]	woke up [ˈwəʊk'ʌp]	woken up [ˈwəʊkn'ʌp]
wear [weə(r)]	wore [wɔ:(r)]	worn [wɔ:n]
win [wɪn]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]
write [raɪt]	wrote [rəʊt]	written [ˈrɪtn]

GLOSSARY

A

ability [ə'bilɪti] *n.* ընդունակություն, կարողություն
abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *n.* արտասահման
absent ['æbsənt] *a.* բացակա
absent-minded ['æbsənt'maɪndɪd] *a.* ցրված, մտային
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'kwɛɪnt] *v.* ծանոթացնել
get acquainted ծանոթանալ
acquaintance [ə'kwɛɪntəns] *n.* ծանոթ
active ['æktɪv] *a.* գործունյա, եռանդուն
activity [æk'tɪvɪti] *n.* գործունեություն
actor ['æktə] *n.* դերասան
actress ['æktɪs] *n.* դերասանուհի
add [æd] *v.* **1.** ավելացնել, լրացնել **2.** գումարել
addicted [əd'ɪktɪd] *a.* հակված (հաճախ վատ սովորության)
addition [əd'ɪʃən] *n.* **1.** ավելացում, լրացում **2.** գումարում
in addition բացի դրանից
address [əd'res] **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 ['ædvɜ:b] *n.* *բեր.* մակբայ
advertise ['ædvɜ:təɪz] *v.* **1.** հայտարարել, **2.** գովազդել
advertisement [əd'vetɪsmənt] *n.* հայտարարություն, գովազդ, ազգ
advice [əd'vaɪs] *n.* խորհուրդ
advise [əd'vaɪz] *v.* խորհուրդ տալ
affect [ə'fekt] *a.* ազդել
affectionate [ə'fekʃənɪt] *a.* սիրող, քնքուշ
age [eɪdʒ] *n.* տարիք, հասակ
aged ['eɪdʒd] *a.* տարեց
agree [ə'ɡri:] *v.* **1.** համաձայնվել **2.** համապատասխանել
alien ['eɪliən] *a.* օտար, խորթ
alibi ['ælibaɪ] *n.* **1.** ալիբի, այլուրեքություն **2.** արդարացում
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
amuse [ə'mju:z] *v.* զվարճացնել
amusing [ə'mju:zɪŋ] *a.* զվարճալի
ancestor ['ænsɪstə] *n.* նախնի**

ancient ['eɪnfənt] *a.* հին, հնադարյան
anger ['æŋɡə] *n.* զայրույթ, բարկություն
angry ['æŋɡri] *a.* բարկացած, զայրացած
animal ['ænɪmə] *n.* կենդանի, անասուն
animation [ˌænɪmeɪʃən] *n.* կենդանություն
anniversary [æni'versəri] *n.* տարեդարձ
announce [ə'naʊns] *v.* ազդարարել, հայտարարել
announcement [ə'naʊnsmənt] *n.* հայտարարություն
anonymously [ə'nɒnɪməslɪ] *adv.* անանուն, անստորագիր
anxious ['æŋkʃəs] *a.* մտահոգ, անհանգիստ
apartment [ə'pɑ:tmənt] *n.* բնակարան
apologize [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz] *v.* ներողություն խնդրել
apology [ə'pɒlədʒɪ] *n.* ներողություն, ներում
appear [ə'piə] *v.* հայտնվել, երևալ
appearance [ə'piərəns] *n.* արտաքին տեսք
appendix [ə'pendɪks] *n.* կույրաղիք
appointment [ə'pɔɪntmənt] *n.* ժամադրություն
appreciate [ə'pri:ʃɪet] *v.* գնահատել
approve [ə'pru:v] *v.* հավանություն տալ
arrange [ə'reɪndʒ] *v.* կարգի բերել
arrival [ə'raɪvəl] *n.* ժամանում
arrive [ə'raɪv] *v.* ժամանել, գալ
ashamed [ə'ʃeɪmd] *a.* անոթահար
astonish [ə'stɒnɪʃ] *v.* զարմացնել, ապշեցնել
attentive [ə'tentɪv] *a.* ուշադիր, հոգատար
attractive [ə'træktɪv] *a.* գրավիչ, հրապուրիչ
attitude ['ætɪtju:d] *n.* վերաբերմունք
awake [ə'weɪk] *a.* կայտառ, առույգ
aware [ə'weə] *a.* իրազեկ, տեղյակ
be aware of իրազեկ լինել
away [ə'weɪ] *adv.* հեռու
be away բացակայել
go away հեռանալ
far away շատ հեռու
awful ['ɔ:ful] *a.* սարսափելի, սուկալի

B

bald [bɔ:ld] *a.* ճաղատ
bear I [beə] *n.* արջ
bear II (bore, borne) *v.* տանել, հանդուրժել
bear III (bore, born) *v.* ծնել
bearable ['beərəbəl] *a.* տանելի, հանդուրժելի
beast [bi:st] *n.* գազան, գիշատիչ կենդանի
beat [bi:t] *v.* **1.** խփել, ծեծել, հարվածել **2.** հաղթել
beautiful ['bjʊ:təfʊl] *a.* գեղեցիկ
beauty ['bjʊ:ti] *n.* **1.** գեղեցկություն **2.** գեղեցկուհի
become [br'kʌm] *v.* դառնալ
bee [bi:] *n.* մեղու
behave [br'heɪv] *v.* պատշաճ վարք դրսևորել
behaviour [br'heɪvɪə] *n.* վարք, վարքագիծ
being ['bi:ŋ] *n.* էակ

belief [bi'li:f] *n.* հավատ
believe [bi'li:v] *v.* **1.** հավատալ **2.** կարծել, համարել, ենթադրել
bell [bel] *n.* զանգ
belong [bi'lɔŋ] *v.* պատկանել
beloved [bi'lʌvd] *a.* սիրելի
below [bi'ləu] *adv.* ստորև, ներքևում
belt [belt] *n.* գոտի
bench [bentʃ] *n.* նստարան
birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ] *n.* ծննդյան օր
birthplace ['bɜ:θpleɪs] *n.* ծննդավայր
bit [bit] *n.* կտոր, մաս
biscuit ['bɪskɪt] *n.* թխվածքաբլիթ
bleed [bli:d] *v.* (**bled, bled**) արյունահոսել
blind [blaɪnd] *n. a.* կույր
blond [blɒnd] *a.* շիկահեր
blood [blʌd] *n.* արյուն
blossom ['blɒsəm] *v.* ծաղկել
blow ['bləu] **1.** *n.* հարված **2.** *v.* (**blew, blown**) փչել
blow up պայթեցնել
boat [bəʊt] *n.* նավակ, նավ
body ['bɒdi] *n.* մարմին
boil [bɔɪl] *v.* եռացնել, եփել
bone [bəʊn] *n.* ոսկոր
border [bɔ:də] *n.* սահման
boring ['bɔ:ɪŋ] *a.* ճանճրակի, տաղտկալի
borrow ['bɒrəʊ] *v.* պարտք վերցնել
bottom ['bɒtəm] *n.* հատակ, ներքևի մաս
bow [bəʊ] *v.* խոնարհվել, գլուխ տալ
boxing ['bɒksɪŋ] *n.* բռնցքամարտ
brain [breɪn] *n.* ուղեղ
branch [brɑ:ntʃ] *n.* **1.** ճյուղ **2.** մասնաճյուղ, բնագավառ
brave [breɪv] *a.* քաջ, արի
break [breɪk] *v.* ջարդել, կոտրել
breath [breθ] *n.* շունչ
breathe [bri:z] *v.* շնչել
breathing ['bri:zɪŋ] *n.* շնչառություն
breathless ['breθlɪs] *a.* շնչակտուր, շնչասպառ
breed [bri:d] **1.** *v.* (**bred, bred**) պահել, մեծացնել, կրթել
breeze [bri:z] *n.* զեփյուռ
bridge [brɪdʒ] *n.* կամուրջ
brief [bri:f] *a.* սեղմ, հակիրճ, կարճ
bright [braɪt] *a.* **1.** փայծառ **2.** փայլուն
3. խելամիտ, սրամիտ, աշխույժ
brilliant ['brɪljənt] *a.* փայլուն, աչքի ընկնող, հիանալի
bring up դաստիարակել
broad [brɔ:d] *a.* լայն, ընդարձակ
broom [brʊm] *n.* ավել, ցախավել
brute ['bru:t] *a.* **1.** կոպիտ **2.** դաժան
build [bɪld] *v.* կառուցել
building ['bɪldɪŋ] *n.* շենք, շինություն
bullet ['bulɪt] *n.* գնդակ (հրացանի)
bump [bʌmp] *n.* **1.** ուռուցիկ տեղ
2. ուռածություն, էլուճ
3. բախում
bush [bʊʃ] *n.* թուփ, թփուտ
business ['bɪznɪs] *n.* գործ, գրադմունք

busy [bɪzi] *a.* **1.** զբաղված
2. աշխույժ (փողոցի մասին)
button ['bʌtn] *n.* կոճակ
buy [baɪ] *v.* գնել

C

cage [keɪdʒ] *n.* վանդակ
calculate ['kælkjuleɪt] *v.* հաշվել, հաշվարկել
call [kɔ:l] *v.* **1.** կանչել **2.** անվանել **3.** զանգահարել
calm [kɑ:m] *a.* հանգիստ, հանդարտ, խաղաղ
camel ['kæməl] *n.* ուղտ
camera ['kæməɾə] *n.* լուսանկարչական սարք
camping (holiday) ['kæmpɪŋ] *n.* արշավ
candle ['kændl] *n.* մոմ
care [keə] *n.* խնամք, հոգատարություն
careful ['keəfʊl] *a.* **1.** հոգատար, ուշադիր **2.** զգույշ
carry ['kæri] *v.* կրել, տանել
cartoon [kɑ:'tu:n] *n.* **1.** ծաղրանկար
2. մուլտիպլիկացիոն ֆիլմ
case [keɪs] *n.* **1.** դեպք **2.** թեր. հոլով
in any case բոլոր դեպքերում
ceiling ['si:lɪŋ] *n.* առաստաղ
celebrate ['selɪbreɪt] *v.* տոնել
challenge ['tʃælɪndʒ] **1.** *n.* կանչ, մրցահրավեր
2. *v.* կանչել, հրավիրել
charming ['tʃɑ:mɪŋ] *a.* հմայիչ
chase [tʃeɪs] **1.** *n.* հետապնդում, որս
2. *v.* հետապնդել, որսալ
chat [tʃæt] *v.* զրույցել, շաղակրատել
cheap [tʃi:p] *a.* էժան, էժանագին
check-up [tʃek'ʌp] *n.* ստուգում
cheek [tʃi:k] *n.* այտ
cheer [tʃiə] *v.* ողջունել բարձրաձայն
բացականչություններով
cheer up քաջալերել, խրախուսել
cheerful ['tʃiəfʊl] *a.* ուրախ, զվարթ
chemistry ['kemɪstrɪ] *n.* քիմիա
chemist's ['kemɪsts] *n.* դեղատոմ
chess [tʃes] *n.* շախմատ
childish [tʃaɪldɪʃ] *a.* երեխայի խելք ունեցող
climate ['klaɪmɪt] *n.* կլիմա
climb [klaɪm] *v.* մագլցել
close [kləʊs] **1.** *a.* մոտ, մոտիկ, մտերիմ **2.** *v.* փակել
closely [kləʊslɪ] *adv.* **1.** սերտորեն **2.** ուշադիր, ուշադրությամբ
clothes [kləʊðz] *n.* հագուստ, զգեստ
cloud [klaʊd] *n.* ամպ
cloudy ['klaʊdi] *a.* ամպամած
coach [kəʊtʃ] **1.** *n.* մարզիչ **2.** *v.* մարզել, սովորեցնել
coast [kəʊst] *n.* ափ, ծովափ
cuckoo ['kuku:] *n.* **1.** կկու **2.** *խսկյ.* հիմար
cold [kəʊld] *n.* **1.** ցուրտ **2.** մրսածություն
3. *a.* սառը, պսղ, ցուրտ
to catch a cold մրսել հիվանդանալ
comfortable ['kɒmfətəbəl] *a.* հարմար
common ['kɒmən] *a.* **1.** սովորական **2.** ընդհանուր
communicate [kə'mju:nɪkeɪt] *v.* հաղորդակցվել

communication [kə,mjɪ:ni'keɪʃn] *n.*
 հաղորդակցություն
compel [kəm'pel] *v.* հարկադրել, ստիպել
complaint [kəm'pleɪnt] *n.* գանգատ,
 դժգոհություն
confuse [kən'fju:z] *v.* շփոթեցնել, խառնել
conquer ['kɔŋkə] *v.* հաղթել, նվաճել
conqueror ['kɔŋkərə] *n.* հաղթող, նվաճող
construction [kən'strʌkʃən] *n.* **1.** շինարարություն
2. կառույց, շենք
contact ['kɒntækt] *n.* շփում, կապ
convenience [kən'vi:niəns] *n.* հարմարություն
cool [ku:l] *a.* հով, զով
cost ['kɒst] *n.* արժեք
cosy ['kəʊzi] *a.* հարմարավետ
cottage ['kɒtɪdʒ] *n.* խրճիթ, ամառանոցային տուն
cousin ['kaʊzn] *n.* զարմիկ, զարմուհի
cover ['kʌvə] *n.* **1.** ծածկոց, **2.** խուփ **3.** ծածկել
cow [kau] *n.* կով
crane [kreɪn] *n.* կռունկ
creature ['kri:tʃə] *n.* արարած, կենդանի էակ
crime [kraɪm] *n.* հանցանք
criminal ['krɪmɪnəl] *n.* հանցագործ
crow [krou] *n.* ագռավ
crowd [kraʊd] *n.* ամբոխ, մարդկանց խումբ
crowded ['kraʊdɪd] *a.* լիքը լցված, լեփ-լեցուն
cruel [kruəl] *a.* դաժան
crush [krʌʃ] *v.* ջախջախել, ոչնչացնել
cry [krai] *v.* **1.** ճչալ, բղավել **2. լաց լինել,
 արտասվել
cucumber ['kju:kʌmbə] *n.* վարունգ
cup [kʌp] *n.* գավաթ
cupboard ['kʌpbɔ:d] *n.* պահարան (ամանեղենի,
 սննդամթերքի)
cure [kjʊə] *v.* բուժել
curly ['kɜ:li] *a.* գանգուր
custom ['kʌstəm] *n.* սովորույթ
cut [kʌt] **1.** *n.* կտրվածք, վերք **2.** *v.* կտրել, կտրատել
cycle ['saɪkl] *v.* հեծանիվ քշել**

D

damage ['dæmɪdʒ] **1.** *n.* վնաս **2.** *v.* վնասել
damp [dæmp] *a.* խոնավ, թաց
dance [dɑ:ns] **1.** *n.* պար **2.** *v.* պարել
danger ['deɪndʒə] *n.* վտանգ
dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] *a.* վտանգավոր, սպառնալի
date [deɪt] *v.* ժամադրվել
deaf [def] *n.* խուլ
dear [dɪə] *a.* թանկագին, սիրելի, հարգելի
death [deθ] *n.* մահ
debate [di'beɪt] **1.** *n.* քանավեճ **2.** *v.* վիճել,
 քննարկել
debt [det] *n.* պարտք
deceive [di'si:v] *v.* խաբել
decide [di'saɪd] *v.* որոշել, վճռել
decimal ['desɪməl] *a.* տասնորդական
decision [di'sɪʒn] *n.* որոշում, վճիռ

deep [di:d] *n.* գործ, արարք
deep [di:p] *a.* **1.** խոր **2. մուգ (գույնի մասին)
3. թավ, խուլ (ձայնի մասին)
deer [dɪə] *n.* եղջերու, եղնիկ
delicate ['delɪkət] *a.* նուրբ, նրբագեղ
delicious [dɪ'li:ʃəs] *a.* համեղ
delightful [dɪ'laɪtful] *a.* հիանալի, սքանչելի
dentist ['dentɪst] *n.* ատամնաբույժ
department [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt] *n.* բաժին
depend [dɪ'pend] *v.* կախում ունենալ,
 կախված լինել
depict [dɪ'pɪkt] *v.* պատկերել, նկարագրել
describe [dɪs'kraɪb] *v.* նկարագրել
description [dɪs'krɪpʃn] *n.* նկարագրություն
desert ['dezət] *n.* անապատ
desert island անմարդաբնակ կղզի
desperate ['despəɪt] *a.* հուսահատված, հուսալքված
dessert [dɪ'zɜ:t] *n.* աղանդեր, քաղցրավենիք
develop [dɪ'veləp] *v.* զարգանալ, զարգացնել
devoted [dɪ'vəʊtɪd] *a.* նվիրված, անձնվեր
dictionary ['dɪkʃənəri] *n.* բառարան
die [daɪ] *v.* մեռնել, վախճանվել
diet ['daɪət] *n.* սննդակարգ, դիետա
differ ['dɪfə] *v.* տարբերվել, զանազանվել
difference ['dɪfrəns] *n.* տարբերություն
different ['dɪfrənt] *a.* տարբեր, զանազան
difficult ['dɪfɪkəl] *a.* դժվար
dimple ['dɪmpəl] *n.* փոսիկ
disappear [dɪsə'pɪə] *v.* անհետանալ, կորչել
disappointment ['dɪsə'pɔɪntmənt] *n.*
 հիասթափություն
disgust [dɪs'gʌst] *n.* զզվանք, նողկանք
distract [dɪ'strækt] *v.* շեղել
distribute [dɪs'trɪbjʊ:t] *v.* բաշխել, բաժանել
do one's best ամեն ինչ անել, ամեն ճիգ գործադրել
drag [dræɡ] *v.* քաշել
drain [dreɪn] *v.* ցամաքեցնել, դատարկել
drawer ['dreɪə] *n.* դարակ
dream [dri:m] **1.** *n.* երագ, երագանք
2. *v.* երագ տեսնել, երագել, ցանկանալ
drip [drɪp] **1.** *n.* ընկնող կաթիլների ձայնը
2. *v.* կաթել, կաթեցնել
drive [draɪv] *v.* վարել (ավտոմեքենա և այլն)
driver ['draɪvə] *n.* վարորդ
drop [drɒp] **1.** *n.* կաթիլ **2.** *v.* վայր գցել
during ['djʊəɪŋ] *prep.* ընթացքում
dust [dʌst] *n.* փոշի
dusty ['dʌstɪ] *a.* փոշոտ
duty ['dju:tɪ] *n.* պարտք, պարտականություն**

E

eagle [i:ɡl] *n.* արծիվ
early ['ɜ:li] *a., adv.* **1.** վաղ առավոտյան
2. վաղաժամ, շուտ
earn [ɜ:n] *v.* վաստակել
earnest ['ɜ:nɪst] *a.* լուրջ
earth [ɜ:θ] *n.* **1.** երկիր, երկրագունդ
2. ցամաք, հող, գետին

earthquake [ˈɜːθkweɪk] *n.* երկրաշարժ
east [iːst] *n.* արևելք
eastern [ˈiːstən] *a.* արևելյան
easy [ˈiːzi] *a.* հեշտ
education [ˌedjuˈkeɪʃən] *n.* կրթություն
effort [ˈɛfət] *n.* ճիգ, փորձ
elderly [ˈɛldəli] *a.* տարեց
elephant [ˈɛlɪfənt] *n.* փիղ
embarrass [ɪmˈbærəs] *v.* շփոթեցնել, շփոթվել
emergency [ɪˈmɜːdʒənsi] *a.* վթարային
encourage [ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ] *v.* քաջալերել, խրախուսել
enemy [ˈɛnəmi] *n.* թշնամի
enjoy [ɪnˈdʒɔɪ] *v.* բավականություն ստանալ, զվարճանալ
enthusiastic [ˈɪn.θjuːzɪˈæstɪk] *a.* խանդավառ, եռանդուն
epidemic [ˌɛprɪˈdemɪk] *n.* համաճարակ
estate [ɪsˈteɪt] *n.* կալվածք
even [ˈiːvən] **1.** *a.* հարթ, հավասար **2.** *adv.* անգամ, նույնիսկ
everlasting [ˌɛvəˈlɑːstɪŋ] *a.* հավիտենական
excite [ɪkˈsaɪt] *v.* զրգռել, հուզել
exclaim [ɪksˈkleɪm] *v.* բացականչել
excuse [ɪksˈkjuːs] *n.* ներում
excuse [ɪksˈkjuːz] *v.* ներել
exercise [ˈɛksəsaɪz] *v.* մարզել, մարզվել
expensive [ɪksˈpensɪv] *a.* թանկ, թանկարժեք
explosion [ɪksˈpləʊʒən] *n.* պայթյուն
extended [ɪkˈstendɪd] *a.* ընդլայնված

F

fair [feə] *n.* տոնավաճառ
fairy-tale [ˈfeəriːteɪl] *n.* հեքիաթ
faith [ˈfeɪθ] *n.* հավատ
faithful [ˈfeɪθfʊl] *a.* հավատարիմ, նվիրված
fall [fɔːl] **1.** անկում **2.** ջրվեժ **3.** *ամերիկ.* աշուն *v.* ընկնել, իջնել
fall asleep քնել, քուն մտնել
fall behind հետ մնալ, ուշանալ
fall ill հիվանդանալ
false [fɔːls] **1.** *a.* կեղծ, արհեստական **2.** *n.* սուտ, սխալ
familiar [fəˈmɪljə] *a.* **1.** ծանոթ, սովորական **2.** իրազեկ, տեղյակ
family [ˈfæmɪli] *n.* ընտանիք
famous [ˈfeɪməs] *a.* հռչակավոր, մեծահռչակ
fan [fæn] **1.** երկրպագու, սպորտի մոլի սիրահար **2.** հովիար
fantastic [fænˈtæstɪk] *a.* հիանալի, հիասքանչ
far (farther, farthest) [fɑː] *a., adv.* **1.** հեռու **2.** հեռավոր
fare [feə] *n.* ճանապարհածախս, տոմսի արժեք
fashion [ˈfæʃən] *n.* նորաձևություն
fate [feɪt] *n.* քախտ, ճակատագիր
favourite [ˈfeɪvərɪt] *a.* սիրելի, սիրած
fear [fiə] *n.* վախ
feast [fiːst] *n.* խնջույք, տոն
feed [fiːd] *v.* (**fed, fed**) սնել, կերակրել

feel [fiːl] *v.* **1.** զգալ **2.** շոշափել
feeling [ˈfiːlɪŋ] *n.* զգացում, զգացմունք
fellow [ˈfeləʊ] *n.* մարդ, երիտասարդ տղա
fence [fens] *n.* **1.** ցանկապատ **2. սուսերամարտ
fetch [fetʃ] *v.* գնալ և բերել
field [fiːld] *n.* **1.** դաշտ **2.** բնագավառ
fill [fɪl] *v.* **1.** լցնել **2.** պլոնթել (ատամը)
fill in լրացնել
find [faɪnd] *v.* (**found, found**) գտնել
find out պարզել
firm [ˈfɜːm] *a.* ամուր, հաստատուն
flavour [ˈfleɪvə] *n.* բուրմունք, բույր
flight [flaɪt] *n.* թռիչք
fly [flaɪ] **1.** *n.* ճանճ **2.** *v.* թռչել
fog [fɒɡ] *n.* մառախուղ, մշուշ
foggy [ˈfɒɡi] *a.* մառախլապատ, մշուշապատ
fold [fəʊld] **1.** ծավալածք, փոք **2.** *v.* ծավել, փաթաթել
folk song [ˈfəʊksɔŋ] ժողովրդական երգ
follow [ˈfɒləʊ] *v.* **1.** հետևել **2.** հետապնդել
3. հաջորդել **4.** թխել, հետևել
footwear [ˈfʊtweə] *n.* կոշիկեղեն
force [fɔːs] *n.* ուժ
forehead [ˈfɒrɪd] *n.* ճակատ
foreign [ˈfɔːrɪn] *a.* **1.** օտարերկրյա, օտար, արտասահմանյան **2.** արտաքին
fossil [ˈfɒsɪl] *n., a.* քրածո
found [faʊnd] *v.* հիմնադրել
fragrance [ˈfræŋdʒəns] *n.* բույր, բուրմունք
freckle [ˈfreɪkl] *n.* պեպեկ
frequency [ˈfriːkwənsi] *n.* հաճախականություն
frightened [ˈfraɪtnd] *a.* վախեցած
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 [ˈfʌni] *a.* **1.** զվարճալի, ծիծաղելի **2.** տարօրինակ, զարմանալի
fur [fɜː] *n.* մորթի
furious [ˈfjʊəriəs] *a.* կատաղի, մոլեգին
furniture [ˈfɜːnɪtʃə] *n.* կահույք
fuse [fjuːz] *n.* պատրույգ, պայթաբլուր**

G

garbage [ˈgɑːbɪdʒ] *n.* աղբ
generation [ˌdʒɛnəˈreɪʃən] *n.* սերունդ
gift [ɡɪft] *n.* **1.** նվեր **2.** տաղանդ, ծիրք
gifted [ˈɡɪftɪd] *a.* տաղանդավոր, շնորհալի
glad [glæd] *a.* ուրախ
glisten [ˈɡlɪsn] *v.* շողալ, փայլատակել
glove [ɡlɒv] *n.* ձեռնոց
glue [ɡluː] *n.* սոսիճ
go by կողքով անցնել
go on շարունակել
goalkeeper [ˈɡəʊlˌkiːpə] *n.* դարպասապահ
god [ɡɒd] *n.* Աստված
gold [ɡəʊld] **1.** *n.* ոսկի **2.** *a.* ոսկյա, ոսկե

golden [ˈgəʊldən] *a.* **1.** ոսկեգույն **2.** թանկարժեք
good-looking [ˈgʊdˈlʊkiŋ] *a.* գեղեցիկ, գեղեցկապետ
good-natured [ˈgʊdˈneɪtʃəd] *a.* բարեհոգի, բարեհամբույր
goods [gʊdz] *n.* ապրանք
government [ˈɡʌvənmənt] *n.* կառավարություն
graceful [ˈɡreɪsfl] *a.* նագելի, նրբագեղ
grammar [ˈɡræmə] *n.* քերականություն
granny [ˈɡræni] *n.* *խսկյ.* տատիկ
grateful [ˈɡreɪtfl] *a.* երախտապարտ, շնորհակալ
great [ɡreɪt] *a.* **1.** մեծ **2.** վեհ
a great deal of շատ
greedy [ˈɡriːdi] *a.* ագահ, աչքածակ
greengrocery [ˈɡriːn.ɡrəʊsəri] *n.* մրգի և բանջարեղենի խանութ
greet [ɡriːt] *v.* բարևել, ողջունել
greeting [ˈɡriːtɪŋ] *n.* բարև, ողջույն
grow [ɡrəʊ] *v.* **1.** աճել, մեծանալ **2.** աճեցնել, մեծացնել **3. դառնալ
guilty [ˈɡɪlti] *a.* մեղավոր**

H

habit [ˈhæbɪt] *n.* սովորություն
hail [heɪl] *n.* կարկուտ
handkerchief [ˈhæŋkjətʃɪf] *n.* թաշկինակ
handle [ˈhændl] *n.* բռնակ, կոթ
handsome [ˈhænsəm] *a.* գեղեցիկ (սովորաբար տղամարդու մասին)
handwriting [ˈhændraɪtɪŋ] *n.* ձեռագիր
happy [ˈhæpi] *a.* **1.** երջանիկ **2.** գոհ, ուրախ
hard [hɑːd] *a.* **1.** կարծր, պինդ **2.** դժվար, ծանր
work hard եռանդով աշխատել
hardly [ˈhɑːdli] *adv.* հազիվ, հազիվ թե
hardworking [ˈhɑːdˈwɔːkiŋ] *a.* աշխատասեր
hare [heə] *n.* նապաստակ
harm [hɑːm] **1.** վնաս, կորուստ **2.** *v.* վնասել
hatch [hætʃ] *v.* թուխս նստել, ճնդել հանել
hay [heɪ] *n.* խոտ (չոր)
head [hed] **1.** *n.* գլուխ, ղեկավար, պետ
2. *v.* գլխավորել, ղեկավարել
headache [ˈhedəɪk] *n.* գլխացավ
headmaster [ˈhedˈmɑːstə] *n.* դպրոցի տնօրեն
health [helθ] *n.* առողջություն
healthy [ˈhelθi] *a.* առողջ
hear [heə] *v.* լսել
heart [hɑːt] *n.* **1.** սիրտ **2.** միջուկ, կորիզ
heartache [ˈhɑːteɪk] *n.* սրտի ցավ
heating [ˈhiːtɪŋ] *n.* ջեռուցում
heaven [hevn] *n.* երկինք, դրախտ
heel [hiːl] *n.* կրունկ
height [haɪt] *n.* **1.** բարձրություն, հասակ
2. բարձունք
helicopter [ˈhelɪkɔːptə] *n.* ուղղաթիռ
hell [hel] *n.* դժոխք
help [help] **1. *n.* օգնություն **2.** *v.* օգնել
help yourself հյուրասիրվեք
I can't help it ոչինչ չեմ կարող անել
She can't help doing it նա չի կարող այդ չանել**

helpful [ˈhelpfl] *a.* օգտակար
helpless [ˈhelples] *a.* անօգնական, անճար, անգոր
hiking [ˈhaɪkiŋ] *n.* **1.** ոտքով զբոսանք
2. զբոսաշրջություն
hire [haɪə] **1.** *n.* վարձում, վարձակալություն
2. *v.* վարձել
hobby [ˈhɒbi] *n.* սիրելի զբաղմունք
hockey [ˈhɒki] *n.* սպորտ. հոկեյ
holiday [ˈhɒlədi] *n.* **1.** տոն **2.** արձակուրդ
holy [ˈhəʊli] *a.* սուրբ, սրբազան
honest [ˈɒnɪst] *a.* **1.** ազնիվ, անկեղծ
2. ճշմարտասյի, ուղղամիտ
honey [ˈhʌni] *n.* **1.** մեղր **2. *փոքր.* քաղցրիկ
honour [ˈɒnə] *n.* **1.** պատիվ, փառք
2. բարի համբավ **3.** հարգանք
hope [həʊp] **1.** *n.* հույս **2.** *v.* հուսալ
hopeful [ˈhəʊpfl] *a.* հույսով լի
horizontal [ˌhɒrɪˈzɒntl] *n.* *a.* հորիզոնական
household [ˈhaʊshəʊld] **1.** *n.* տնային տնտեսություն
2. *a.* տան, տնային
huge [hjuːdʒ] *a.* հսկայական, վիթխարի
humidity [hjuːˈmɪdəti] *n.* խոնավություն
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**

I

ice [aɪs] *n.* սառույց
iceberg [ˈaɪsbɜːg] *n.* լողացող սառցալեռ
ice-cream [ˈaɪsˈkriːm] *n.* պաղպաղակ
icy [ˈaɪsi] *a.* սառյե, սառը
idea [aɪˈdiə] *n.* գաղափար, մտահղացում
identify [aɪˈdentɪfaɪ] *v.* ինքնությունը հաստատել, ճանաչել
illusion [ɪˈluːʒn] *n.* պատրանք
imagine [ɪˈmædʒɪn] *v.* երևակայել, պատկերացնել, ենթադրել
immediately [ɪˈmiːdɪətli] *adv.* անմիջապես
important [ɪmˈpɔːtənt] *a.* կարևոր
independent [ɪnˈdɪpəndənt] *a.* անկախ
indigestion [ˌɪndɪˈdʒɛstʃən] *n.* *բժշկ.* ստամոքսի խանգարում
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 [ɪˈnɒsnt] *a.* անմեղ
inquire [ɪnˈkwaɪə] *v.* հարցնել, հարցում անել
insect [ɪnˈsekt] *n.* միջատ
instinct [ɪnˈstɪŋkt] *n.* բնագոյ
intelligence [ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns] *n.* խելք, ընդունակություն
intelligent [ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt] *a.* խելացի
investigation [ɪnˈvestɪˈɡeɪʃn] *n.* **1.** ուսումնասիրություն
2. հետազոտություն

invitation [ɪnvɪ'teɪʃn] *n.* հրավեր
invite [ɪn'vaɪt] *v.* հրավիրել
iron ['aɪən] *n.* արքուկ
ironing ['aɪəniŋ] *n.* արդուկում
irritable ['ɪrɪtəbl̩] *a.* դյուրագրգիռ
island ['aɪlənd] *n.* կղզի
itch [ɪtʃ] **1.** *n.* քոր **2.** *v.* քոր գալ
item ['aɪtəm] *n.* սալբանք

J

jacket ['dʒækɪt] *n.* բաճկոնակ
jam [dʒæm] *n.* մուրաբա, ջեմ
jar [dʒɑː] *n.* բանկա
jelly ['dʒelɪ] *n.* դոնդող
jelly-fish ['dʒelɪfɪʃ] *n.* մեղուկա
jeweller ['dʒuːələ] *n.* ակնագործ, ոսկերիչ
jewelry, jewellery ['dʒuːələri] *n.* զարդեղեն, ոսկերչական իրեր
join [dʒɔɪn] *v.* **1.** միացնել, միանալ, միավորվել
2. ընդունվել
joke [dʒəʊk] *n.* կատակ
journey ['dʒɔːni] *n.* ուղևորություն, ճանապարհորդություն
joy [dʒɔɪ] *n.* ուրախություն
judge ['dʒʌdʒ] **1.** *n.* դատավոր **2.** *v.* եզրակացնել
judgement ['dʒʌdʒmənt] *n.* դատողություն
juice [dʒuːs] *n.* հյութ
juicy ['dʒuːsɪ] *a.* հյութալի, հյութեղ
jump [dʒʌmp] **1.** *n.* ցատկ, թռիչք **2.** *v.* ցատկել, թռչել
jungle ['dʒʌŋɡl̩] *n.* ջունգլի
just [dʒʌst] **1.** *a.* արդար **2.** *adv.* ճիշտ, հենց
justice ['dʒʌstɪs] *n.* արդարություն

K

key [kiː] *n.* բանալի
kidnap ['kɪdnæp] *v.* առևանգել (հիմնականում երեխայի մասին)
kidney ['kɪdni] *n.* երիկամ
kill [kɪl] *v.* սպանել
killer ['kɪlə] *n.* մարդասպան
kind [kaɪnd] **1.** *n.* տեսակ **2.** *a.* բարի, սիրալիր
kind-hearted ['kaɪnd'heːtɪd] *a.* բարեսիրտ, ազնվահոգի
king [kɪŋ] *n.* թագավոր, արքա
kingdom ['kɪŋdəm] *n.* թագավորություն
kiss [kɪs] **1.** *n.* համբույր **2.** *v.* համբուրել
kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] *n.* խոհանոց
kitten ['kɪtn] *n.* կատվի ձագ
knee [niː] *n.* ծունկ
knife [naɪf] *n.* դանակ
knit [nɪt] *v.* գործել, հյուսել
knock [nɒk] **1.** *n.* հարված, թխկոց, թակոց
2. *v.* ծեծել, թակել
knock down խփելով վայր գցել, տապալել

know [nəʊ] *v.* իմանալ, գիտենալ
knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] *n.* գիտելիք
known [naʊn] *a.* հայտնի, ծանոթ

L

ladder ['lædə] *n.* ձեռնասանդուղք
land [lænd] *n., v.* **1.** ցամաք, երկիր, հող
2. վայրէջք կատարել
landing ['lændɪŋ] *n.* վայրէջք
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 [lɑːf] **1.** *n.* ծիծաղ **2.** *v.* ծիծաղել
laundry ['ləʊndri] *n.* վայրբատում
lawyer ['lɔːjə] *n.* իրավաբան, փաստաբան
lazy ['leɪzi] *a.* ծուլ
lead [liːd] *v.* առաջնորդել, ղեկավարել
leader ['liːdə] *n.* ղեկավար, առաջնորդ
leaf [liːf] *n.* **1.** տերև **2.** թերթ (գրքի)
learn [lɜːn] *v.* սովորել, իմանալ
leather ['leðə] *n.* կաշի
leisure ['leɪʒə] *n.* ազատ ժամանակ
liar ['laɪə] *n.* ստախոս
lick [lɪk] *v.* լափտել, լիզել
lie I [laɪ] **1.** *n.* սուտ, ստախտություն **2.** *v.* ստել
lie II *v.* (**lay, lain**) պառկել
life [laɪf] *n.* կյանք
lifeboat ['laɪfbəʊt] *n.* փրկամակույկ
limit ['lɪmɪt] *v.* սահմանափակել
liquid ['lɪkwɪd] *n.* հեղուկ
list [lɪst] *n.* ցուցակ
listen ['lɪsn] *v.* լսել, ունկնդրել
liver ['lɪvə] *n.* լյարդ
load [ləʊd] *v.* բեռնել
lonely ['lɒnli] *a.* առանձին, միայնակ
look [lʊk] *n.* **1.** հայայք **2.** տեսք **3.** *v.* նայել
looking-glass ['lʊkɪŋɡlɑːs] *n.* հայելի
lose [luːz] *v.* կորցնել
loss [lɒs] *n.* կորուստ
lovely ['lʌvli] *a.* գեղեցիկ, սիրուն
loyal [lɔɪəl] *a.* հավատարիմ, անձնվեր
luck [lʌk] *n.* բախտ
luckily ['lʌkɪli] *adv.* բարեբախտաբար
lucky ['lʌki] *a.* բախտավոր
luggage ['lʌɡɪdʒ] *n.* ուղեբեռ
lunch [lʌntʃ] *n.* երկրորդ նախաճաշ, թեթև ճաշ, ընդմիջման նախաճաշ
lung ['lʌŋ] *n.* թոք

M

manage ['mænɪdʒ] *v.* ղեկավարել
manager ['mænɪdʒə] *n.* ղեկավար
manner ['mænə] *n.* վարվելաձև, վարվելակերպ

mark [mɑ:k] **1.** *n.* գնահատական **2.** *v.* նշել
market ['mɑ:kɪt] *n.* շուկա
master ['mɑ:stə] *v.* տիրապետել
meadow ['medəu] *n.* մարգագետին
meal [mi:l] *n.* ուտելիք, կերակուր
measure ['meʒə] **1.** *n.* չափ **2.** *v.* չափել
melt [melt] *v.* հալչել, հալեցնել
member ['membə] *n.* անդամ
message ['mesɪdʒ] *n.* հաղորդագրություն, տեղեկություն
mistake [mis'teɪk] *n.* սխալ, սխալմունք
make a mistake սխալվել
mixture ['mɪkstʃə] *n.* խառնուրդ
mole ['məʊl] *n.* **1.** խլուրդ **2.** խալ
monster ['mɒnstə] *n.* հրեշ
moody ['mu:di] *a.* տրամադրության մարդ
mosquito [mɒs'ki:təʊ] *n.* մոծակ, մծեղ
motel [məʊ'tel] *n.* հյուրանոց (քաղաքից դուրս)
moth [mɒθ] *n.* ցեյ
mulberry ['mʌlbəri] *n.* բուրբ, քթենի
murder ['mɜ:də] **1.** *n.* սպանություն **2.** *v.* սպանել
muscle [mʌsl] *n.* մկան
mushroom ['mʌʃrʊm] *n.* սունկ
mustard ['mʌstəd] *n.* մանանեխ
mutter ['mʌtə] *v.* քփ տակ խոսել, մռթմռթալ
mystery ['mɪstəri] *n.* գաղտնիք

N

nationality [næʃə'næli:ti] *n.* ազգություն
native ['neɪtɪv] *a.* **1.** բնիկ, տեղացի
2. հարազատ, հայրենական
native land հայրենիք
natural ['nætʃrəl] *a.* բնական
nature ['neɪtʃə] *n.* **1.** բնություն
2. բնավորություն, խառնվածք
naughty ['nɔ:ti] *a.* չար, չարածճի
necessary ['nesɪsəri] *a.* **1.** անհրաժեշտ
2. անխուսափելի
neck [nek] *n.* վիզ, պարանոց
necklace ['neklɪs] *n.* մանյակ
need [ni:d] **1.** *n.* կարիք **2.** *v.* կարիք ունենալ
needle ['ni:dl] *n.* ասեղ
negative ['negətɪv] *a.* ժխտական, բացասական
neglect [nɪ'gлект] *v.* անտեսել, հաշվի չառնել
neighbour ['neɪbə] *n.* հարևան
nephew ['nevju:, nefju:] *n.* եղբոր կամ քրոջ որդի
nerve [nɜ:v] *n.* նյարդ, ջիղ
nest [nest] *n.* բույն
news [nju:z] *n.* լուր, նորություն
newspaper ['nju:s,peɪpə] *n.* լրագիր
nickname ['nɪkneɪm] *n.* մականուն
niece [ni:s] *n.* եղբոր կամ քրոջ աղջիկ
nightingale ['naɪtɪŋgeɪl] *n.* սոխակ
noisy ['nɔɪzi] *a.* աղմկոտ
noon [nu:n] *n.* կեսօր, միջօրե
north [nɔ:θ] *n.* հյուսիս
northern ['nɔ:ðən] *a.* հյուսիսային
nuclear ['nju:kliə] *a.* միջուկային

O

occasionally [ə'keɪʒnəli] *adv.* պատահմամբ, պատահաբար
occupation [ɔkju'peɪʃn] *n.* զբաղմունք, գործ
offer ['ɔfə] **1.** *n.* առաջարկ **2.** *v.* առաջարկել
office ['ɔfɪs] *n.* գրասենյակ, հիմնարկ
olive oil ['ɔlɪv'ɔɪl] *n.* ձիթապտղի յուղ
omelet(te) ['ɔmlɪt] *n.* ձվածեղ
omit [ə'mɪt] *v.* բաց թողնել
ophthalmologist [ɔ'fθælə'mɔlədʒɪst] *n.* ակնաբույժ
opinion [ə'pɪnjən] *n.* կարծիք
opportunity [ɔ'pɔ:tju:ni:ti] *n.* առիթ, հնարավորություն
opposite [ə'pɔ:zɪt] *a.* հակադիր, հանդիպակալ, դիմացի
orange ['ɔrɪndʒ] *n.* մարինջ
origin ['ɔrɪdʒɪn] *n.* սկիզբ, ծագում
owl [aʊl] *n.* բու

P

pack [pæk] **1.** *n.* կապոց **2.** *v.* փաթաթել, կապկապել (իրերը)
pain [peɪn] **1.** *n.* ցավ **2.** *v.* ցավել
painful ['peɪnfʊl] *a.* ցավոտ
painless ['peɪnɪs] *a.* առանց ցավի
paint [peɪnt] **1.** *n.* ներկ **2.** *v.* ներկել, նկարել
painter ['peɪntə] *n.* նկարիչ
painting ['peɪntɪŋ] *n.* նկար, պատկեր
pair [peə] *n.* գույք
pale [peɪl] *a.* գունատ
paradise ['pærədaɪs] *n.* դրախտ
parcel ['pɑ:səl] *n.* ծանրոց
pardon ['pɑ:dən] *n.* ներողություն
parent ['peərənt] *n.* ծնող
parrot ['pærət] *n.* թութակ
participle ['pɑ:tɪsɪpl] *n.* դերբայ
particle ['pɑ:tɪkl] *n.* մաս, մասնիկ
parting ['pɑ:tɪŋ] *n.* հեռացում, հրաժեշտ
partner ['pɑ:tənə] **1.** *n.* գործընկեր **2. խաղընկեր
pass [pɑ:s] *v.* **1.** անցնել **2.** փոխանցել
passenger ['pæsɪndʒə] *n.* ուղևոր
passive ['pæsɪv] *a.* քեր. կրավորական (սեռ)
past [pɑ:st] *n.* անցյալ
patient ['peɪʃənt] **1.** *n.* հիվանդ **2.** *a.* համբերատար
patiently *adv.* համբերատար ձևով
pavement ['peɪvmənt] *n.* մայթ
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 ['penfrend] *n.* մասնակազրության ընկեր
penknife ['pennaɪf] *n.* գրպանի դանակ
pepper ['pepə] *n.* պղպեղ**

perform [pə'fjʊ:məəri] *v.* գործել, կատարել, ներկայացնել
perfumery [pə'fjʊ:məri] *n.* օճանելիք
personality [ˌpɜːsə'nælɪti] *n.* քննադրություն, անհատականություն
picnic [pɪknɪk] *n.* գրասխնջույթ
pie [paɪ] *n.* կարկանդակ
pigeon ['pɪdʒɪn] *n.* աղավնի
pill [pɪl] *n.* դեղահաբ
pillow ['pɪləʊ] *n.* բարձ
pinch [pɪntʃ] *v.* կսմբել
pineapple ['paɪnæpl] *n.* արքայախնձոր
plain [pleɪn] **1.** *n.* հարթավայր **2.** *a.* ուղիղ, հարթ
planet ['plænɪt] *n.* մոլորակ
plant [plɑːnt] **1.** *n.* բույս **2.** *v.* տնկել
player ['pleɪə] *n.* խաղացող
pleasant ['pleznt] *a.* հաճելի, դուրեկան
pleasure ['pleɪʒə] *n.* հաճույք, բավականություն
plenty ['plenti] *n.* առատություն
plenty of շատ
plural ['pluərəl] *n.* *քեր.* հոգնակի թիվ
pneumonia [njuː'məʊniə] *n.* թոքերի բորբոքում
pocket ['pɒkɪt] *n.* գրպան
poem ['pəʊɪm] *n.* քանաստեղծություն, ոտանավոր
polite ['pə'laɪt] *a.* քաղաքավարի
pollution [pə'luːʃ(ə)n] *n.* շրջակա միջավայրի աղտոտում
pool [puːl] *n.* ջրափոս, փոքրիկ լճակ
popular ['pɒpjʊlə] *a.* ճանաչված, հայտնի, հանրաճանաչ
prepare [prɪ'peɪə] *v.* պատրաստել, պատրաստվել
presence ['preznz] *n.* ներկայություն
present ['preznt] **1.** *n.* նվեր
a. 2. *քեր.* ներկա (ժամանակ)
present [prɪ'zent] *v.* նվիրել
pretty ['prɪtɪ] *a.* գրավիչ, սիրունատես
private ['praɪvɪt] *a.* մասնավոր, անձնական
pronoun ['prəʊnaʊn] *n.* դերանուն
pronounce [prə'naʊns] *v.* արտասանել
pronunciation [prə'nʌnsɪ'eɪʃn] *n.* արտասանություն
proof [pruːf] *n.* ապացույց
protective [prə'tektɪv] *a.* պաշտպանական
proud ['praʊd] *a.* հպարտ
proudly [praʊdli] *adv.* հպարտորեն
prove [pruːv] *v.* ապացույցել
punish ['pʌnɪʃ] *v.* պատժել
puppet ['pʌpɪt] *n.* տիկնիկ
puppet-show ['pʌpɪtʃəʊ] *n.* տիկնիկային ներկայացում
puppy ['pʌpɪ] *n.* շան ձագ, լակոտ
purchase ['pɜːtʃəs] **1.** *n.* գնում **2.** *v.* գնել, գնումներ անել
pure [pjʊə] *a.* մաքուր, անարատ

Q

quality ['kwɒləti] *n.* որակ
quantity ['kwɒntəti] *n.* քանակ, քանակություն

quarrel ['kwɔərəl] **1.** *n.* վեճ, կռիվ **2.** *v.* վիճել, կռվել
question ['kwɛstʃən] **1.** *n.* հարց **2.** *v.* հարցնել, հարցաքննել
queue [kjuː] *n.* հերթ
quickly ['kwɪkli] *adv.* արագ
quiet ['kwaɪət] *a.* հանգիստ, խաղաղ
quietly ['kwaɪətli] *adv.* հանգիստ ձևով
quotation ['kwə'teɪʃən] *n.* մեջբերում

R

race [reɪs] *n.* **1.** մրցում (վազքի) **2.** ծիարշավ
3. *v.* մրցել, մասնակցել ծիարշավի
raise [reɪz] *v. **1.** բարձրացնել **2.** աճեցնել, բուծել
realize ['riəlaɪz] *v.* հասկանալ, գիտակցել
real [riəl] *ստույգ, իրական*
reason [riːzən] *n.* պատճառ
reasoning [riːzənɪŋ] *n.* տրամաբանում
receiver [riːsɪvə] *n.* հեռախոսի լսափող
recently ['riːntli] *adv.* վերջերս
recover [ri'kʌvə] *v.* առողջանալ
recreational [,riekrɪ'eɪʃənəl] *a.* ժամանցային
referee [ˌrefə'riː] *n.* մրցավար
reflexive [ri'fleksɪv] *a.* *քեր.* անդրադարձ
refrigerator [ri'frɪdʒərətə] *n.* սառնարան
regard [ri'gɑːd] **1.** *n.* հարգանք **2.** *v.* համարել, ընդունել, գնահատել
best regards ջերմ բարևներ
regular ['regjʊlə] *a.* կանոնավոր
regulations [ˌregjʊ'leɪʃ(ə)nz] *n.* կանոններ
relax [ri'læks] *v.* **1.** թուլացնել, թուլանալ
2. հանգստանալ
reliable [ri'laɪəbl] *a.* վստահելի, հուսալի
remedy ['remɪdi] *n.* դեղ, բուժամիջոց
remember [ri'membə] *v.* **1.** հիշել, մտաբերել
2. բարևներ հարողդել
repair [ri'peɪə] **1.** *n.* վերանորոգում
2. *v.* վերանորոգել
reply [ri'plai] **1.** *n.* պատասխան
2. *v.* պատասխանել
report [ri'pɔːt] **1.** *n.* զեկույուն, հաշվետվություն
2. *v.* զեկույցել, հաշվետվություն տալ
rescue ['reskjʊː] **1.** *n.* փրկություն **2.** *v.* փրկել, օգնել
reserved [ri'zɜːvd] *a.* ինքնամփոփ, ոչ մարդամոտ
respect [ri'spekt] **1.** *n.* հարգանք **2.** *v.* հարգել
restore [ri'stɔː] *v.* վերականգնել
ride [raɪd] (**rode, ridden**) *v.* ծիարվարել
ripe ['raɪp] *a.* հասած
river ['rɪvə] *n.* գետ
roar [rɔː] *n.* մռնչյուն, գոռոց, ոռնոց (քամու), դղրդյուն
rod [rɒd] *n.* կարթ
rough [rʌf] *a.* **1.** կոպիտ **2.*** անհարթ, խորրուրդ
rule [ruːl] **1.** *v.* կառավարել **2.** *n.* կանոն
rush [rʌʃ] *v.* սլանալ

S

sad [sæd] *a.* տխուր
safe [seɪf] *a.* անվնաս, ապահով, անվտանգ
sail [seɪl] *n.* ցամաքակեղ
saint [seɪnt] *n. a.* սուրբ
sake [seɪk] *n.*
for the sake of *ի սեր, համուն*
salad [ˈsæləd] *n.* աղցան
salary [ˈsæləri] *n.* աշխատավարձ, ոռճիկ
sale [seɪl] *n.* վաճառք
sand [ˈsænd] *n.* ավազ
sandwich [ˈsænwɪdʒ] *n.* սենդվիչ, բուտերբրոդ
satisfaction [ˌsætɪsˈfækʃn] *n.* բավարարվածություն
satisfy [ˈsætɪsfai] *v.* բավարարել
scissors [ˈsɪzəz] *n.* մկրաս
screen [skri:n] *n.* էկրան
seal [si:l] *n.* 1. փուկ 2. դրոշմ, կնիք
search [sɜ:tʃ] 1. *n.* որոնում 2. *v.* որոնել, փնտրել
self-confident [ˌselfkɒnfɪd(ə)nt] *a.* ինքնավստահ
selfish [ˈselfɪʃ] *a.* եսասեր, եսապաշտ
sell [sel] *v.* վաճառել
serious [ˈsɪəriəs] *a.* լուրջ
sew [səʊ] *v.* կարել
sewer [ˈseʊə] *n.* կոյուղի
shadow [ˈʃædəʊ] *n.* ստվեր
shallow [ˈʃæləʊ] *a.* 1. ծանծաղ 2. մակերեսային
shark [ʃɑ:k] *n.* շնամուկ
ship [ʃɪp] *n.* նավ
shoemaker [ˈʃu:meɪkə] *n.* կոշկակար
shop-assistant [ˈʃɒpˈsɪstənt] *n.* գործակատար, վաճառող
shoulder [ˈʃəʊldə] *n.* ուս
shovel [ˈʃʌvl] *n.* քի (փոքրիկ բահ)
shower [ˈʃaʊə] *n.* հորդ անձրև
shriek [ˈʃri:k] 1. *n.* սուր ճիչ, ճղճույ 2. *v.* սուր ճիչ արձակել
shy [ʃaɪ] *a.* ամաչկոտ, անոթխած
sick [sɪk] *a.* հիվանդ
sidewalk (AmE) [ˈsaɪdwɔ:k] *n.* մայթ
sight [saɪt] *n.* տեսարան
sign [saɪn] 1. *n.* նշան 2. *v.* ստորագրել
silly [ˈsɪli] *a.* հիմար, անհեթեթ
sincere [sɪnˈsɪə] *a.* անկեղծ
sincerity [sɪnˈserəti] *n.* անկեղծություն
singular [ˈsɪŋɡjələ] *a.* եզակի
sink [sɪŋk] *v.* սուզվել, խորտակվել
skate [skeɪt] 1. *n.* շնուշկ 2. *v.* շնուշկներով սահել
ski [ski:] 1. *n.* դահուկ 2. *v.* դահուկներով սահել
skin [skɪn] *n.* մաշկ, կեղև
skyscraper [ˈskaɪ,skreɪpə] *n.* երկնաքեր
slip [slɪp] 1. *n.* սահում 2. *v.* սայթաթել, սահել
slipper [ˈslɪpə] *n.* տնային մաշիկ
slogan [ˈsləʊɡən] *n.* նշանաբան
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

snack [snæk] *n.* քեթլ նախաճաշիկ
snake [sneɪk] *n.* օձ
sneeze [sni:z] *v.* փռչտալ
snore [snɔ:ə] *v.* խնամփալ
soap [səʊp] *n.* օճառ
soccer [ˈsɒkə] *n.* ամերիկ. ֆուտբոլ
sociable [ˈsəʊfəbl] *a.* ընկերական, մարդամոտ, հաղորդասեր
sock [sɒk] *n.* գուլպա
soft [sɒft] *a.* 1. փափուկ 2. նուրբ
solve [sɒlv] *v.* լուծել
sorrow [ˈsɒrəʊ] *n.* թախիծ
sorry [ˈsɒri] *a.* 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 [ˈsaʊə] *a.* թթու
south [saʊθ] *n.* հարավ
spaceship [ˈspeɪsˈʃɪp] *n.* տիեզերանավ
spare [ˈspeə] *a.* 1. պահեստային, 2. ազատ, ավելորդ 3. *v.* տնտեսել, խնայել
spectacles [ˈspektəklz] *n.* ակնոց
speed [spi:d] *n.* արագություն
spit [spɪt] *v.* (spat, spat) քթել
splendid [ˈsplendɪd] *a.* հիանալի, սքանչելի
spoil [spɔɪl] *v.* փչանալ, փչացնել
sponge [spʌndʒ] *n.* սպունգ
sporty [spɔ:ti] *a.* սպորտային
spray [spreɪ] *n.* ջրափռիչ
spring [sprɪŋ] *v.* պատկել
stage [steɪdʒ] *n.* 1. փուլ, ընթացաշրջան, ժամանակաշրջան 2. բեմ, բեմահարթակ
stare [steə] *v.* աչքերը չռել, սևեռում նայել
starling [ˈstɑ:lɪŋ] *n.* սարյակ
state [steɪt] 1. *n.* պետություն 2. *a.* պետական
stationery [ˈsteɪʃnəri] *n.* գրենական պիտույքների խանութ
stomach [ˈstʌmək] *n.* ստամոքս, փոր
straight [ˈstreɪt] *a.* ուղիղ
stream [stri:m] *n.* հոսանք (ջրի)
strike [straɪk] *v.* (struck, struck) հարվածել
struggle [ˈstrʌɡl] 1. *n.* պայքար 2. *v.* պայքարել
stubborn [ˈstʌbən] *a.* համատ, կամակոր
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.* ճամպրուկ
sure [ʃʊə] 1. *a.* վստահ 2. *adv.* անկասկած
surgeon [ˈsɜ:dʒ(e)n] *n.* վիրաբույժ
surf [sɜ:f] *n.* փրփրաբաշ ակիք
surprise [səˈpraɪz] *n.* անակնկալ
survive [səˈvaɪv] *v.* գոյատևել, կենդանի մնալ
survivor [səˈvaɪvə] *n.* կենդանի մնացած, փրկված անձ
suspect [ˈsʌspekt] *n.* կասկածյալ
suspect [səsˈpekt] *v.* կասկածել

swallow ['swɒləʊ] *v.* կուլ տալ
swift [swɪft] *n.* ջրածիծառ
swimming-pool ['swɪmɪŋ'pu:l] *n.* լողավազան
switch [swɪtʃ] *n.* էլեկտր. անջատիչ
syllable ['sɪləbl̩] *n.* վանկ
sympathy ['sɪmpəθi] *n.* կարեկցանք
system ['sɪstəm] *n.* կառույցվածք, համակարգ

T

table tennis ['teɪbl'tenɪs] *n.* սպորտ. սեղանի թենիս
tail [teɪl] *n.* պոչ
take part in մասնակցել
tale [teɪl] *n.* 1. պատմվածք 2. հեքիաթ
talk [tɔ:k] 1. *n.* գրույց, խոսակցություն
2. *v.* խոսել, գրույցել
talkative ['tɔ: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 ['teɪstɪ] *a.* համեղ
tax [tæks] 1. *n.* հարկ 2. *v.* հարկ դնել
teach [ti:tʃ] *v.* սովորեցնել, դաս տալ
teapot ['ti:pɒt] *n.* թեյաման
tear [tiə] *v.* (**to**, **turn**) պատռել
2. *n.* արցունք
technology [tek'nɒlədʒɪ] *n.* տեխնիկա
teenager ['ti:neɪdʒə] *n.* պատանի,
դեռահաս
tell [tel] *v.* 1. ասել 2. պատմել 3. հայտնել
tell a lie ստել
temper ['tempə] *n.* 1. բնավորություն
2. տրամադրություն
terrible ['terəbl̩] *a.* սարսափելի, սուկալի
thick [θɪk] *a.* 1. հաստ 2. խիտ 3. բանձր
thin [θɪn] *a.* 1. բարակ, նուրբ 2. միհար
thing [θɪŋ] *n.* իր, առարկա
thirsty [θɜ:stɪ] *a.* ծարավ
thrashing ['θræʃɪŋ] *n.* ծեծ, դնգստոց
thrilling ['θrɪlɪŋ] *a.* հուզիչ, գրավիչ
tiny ['taɪnɪ] *a.* շատ փոքր, պատիկ
tired [taɪəd] *a.* հոգնած
toast ['təʊst] *n.* բոված հացի շերտ
tolerance ['tɒləərəns] *n.* հանդուրժողականություն,
համբերատարություն
tolerant ['tɒləərənt] *a.* հանդուրժող, համբերատար
tomato [tə'mɑ:təʊ] *n.* լոլիկ
tongue [tʌŋ] *n.* լեզու
mother tongue մայրենի լեզու
tortoise ['tɔ:tɔɪs] *n.* կրիա
tool [tu:l] *n.* գործիք
tooth [tu:θ] *n.* ատամ
toothache ['tu:θeɪk] *n.* ատամնացավ
torch [tɔ:tʃ] *n.* ջահ
tour [tuə] *n.* ճանապարհորդություն,
շրջագայություն
trader ['treɪdə] *n.* առևտրական

tradition [trə'dɪʃn] *n.* ավանդույթ
traffic ['træfɪk] *n.* երթևեկություն
traffic jam երթևեկության խցանում
tragedy ['trædʒɪdɪ] *n.* ողբերգություն
train ['treɪn] *v.* մարզել, սովորեցնել, վարժեցնել
transfer ['trænsfɜ:] *v.* տեղափոխել, փոխադրել
translate [træns'leɪt] *v.* թարգմանել
travel ['trævl] 1. *n.* ճանապարհորդություն
2. *v.* ճանապարհորդել
traveller ['trævlɪə] *n.* ուղևոր, ճանապարհորդ
treasure ['treʒə] *n.* գանձ
treat [tri:t] 1. *n.* հյուրասիրություն 2. *v.* հյուրասիրել
tremble ['treml̩] *v.* դողալ
trick [trɪk] *n.* հնարք, խորամանկություն
trouble ['trʌbl̩] *v.* անհանգստացնել
true ['tru:] *a.* իսկական, ճիշտ
trust ['trʌst] 1. *n.* վստահություն 2. *v.* վստահել
turn *to* դիմել
turn out պարզվել
twins [twɪnz] *n.* երկվորյակներ

U

ugly ['ʌɡli] *a.* տղեղ, գարշելի
umbrella [ʌm'brɛlə] *n.* հովանոց
underground [ʌndəgraʊnd] 1. *n.* մետրո
2. *a.* ստորերկրյա
understand [ʌndə'stænd] *v.* հասկանալ, ըմբռնել
unique [ju:'ni:k] *n.* միակ, եզակի, աննման,
անզուգական
universe ['ju:nɪvɜ:s] *n.* տիեզերք
university [ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪtɪ] *n.* համալսարան
up-to-date [ʌp'tə'deɪt] *a.* այժմեական, նոր
urge [ɜ:dʒ] *v.* ստիպել, պնդել
useful ['ju:sfʊl] *a.* օգտակար, պիտանի
useless ['ju:sɪs] *a.* անօգուտ, ասպարդյուն
usual ['ju:ʒʊəl] *a.* սովորական

V

vacant ['veɪkənt] *a.* դատարկ, ազատ, քափուր
vacation (AmE) [və'keɪʃn] *n.* արձակուրդ
valuable ['væljuəbl̩] *a.* քանակարժեք, արժեքավոր
variety [və'raɪətɪ] *n.* գանազանություն,
բազմազանություն
various ['vɛəriəs] *a.* տարբեր, գանազան
vegetable ['vedʒɪtəbl̩] *n.* բանջարեղեն
vehicle ['vi:kl̩] *n.* փոխադրամիջոց
vein [veɪn] *n.* երակ
verb [vɜ:b] *n.* բայ
verse [vɜ:s] *n.* պոեզիա
vertical ['vɜ:tɪkl̩] *n.* *a.* ուղղահայաց
village ['vɪlɪdʒ] *n.* գյուղ
villain ['vɪləɪn] *n.* սրիկա
violent ['vaɪələnt] *a.* կատաղի
violin [vaɪə'lɪn] *n.* ջութակ

visit ['vɪzɪt] **1.** *n.* այցելություն, այց **2.** *v.* այցելել
visitor ['vɪzɪtə] *n.* այցելու, հյուր
vocabulary [vəʊ'kæbjʊləri] *n.* **1.** բառարան
2. բառապաշար
voice [vɔɪs] *n.* **1.** ձայն **2.** *թեր.* սեռ
volleyball ['vɒlibɔ:l] *n.* սպորտ. վոլեյբոլ
voyage ['vɔɪdʒ] *n.* ճանապարհորդություն,
նոկերություն (ծովով)

W

waist [weɪst] *n.* գոտկատեղ, մեջք
wait [weɪt] *v.* սպասել
waiter ['weɪtə] *n.* մատուցող
waitress ['weɪtrɪs] *n.* մատուցողուհի
wake [weɪk] *v.* արթնանալ, արթնացնել
walk [wɔ:k] *v.* քայլել, ոտքով գնալ, գրոսնել
go for a walk գնալ գրոսանքի
wallet ['wɒlɪt] *n.* դրամապանակ
wander ['wɒndə] *v.* թափառել, շրջել
wardrobe [wɔ:drəʊb] *n.* զգեստապահարան
warm [wɔ:m] *a.* տաք, ջերմ
warn [wɔ:n] *v.* զգուշացնել, նախազգուշացնել
warning ['wɔ:nɪŋ] *n.* զգուշացում, նախազգուշացում
wash [wɔ:ʃ] *v.* լվանալ, լվայվել
wash up լվանալ (ամանները)
washing machine *n.* լվայքի մեքենա
waste [weɪst] *v.* վատնել
watch [wɒtʃ] *v.* հետևել, դիտել
watermelon ['wɔ:tə'melɒn] *n.* ձմերուկ
way [weɪ] *n.* ճանապարհ, ուղի
weak [wi:k] *a.* տկար, թույլ
wear [weə] *v.* հագնել, կրել
weary ['wiəri] *a.* **1.** հոգնած **2.** ձանձրացած
3. ձանձրալի
weekday ['wi:kdeɪ] *n.* աշխատանքային օր
weekend ['wi:k'end] *n.* շաբաթ և կիրակի օրվա
հանգիստ
weight ['weɪt] *n.* կշիռ, քաշ, ծանրություն
welcome ['welkəm] **1.** *n.* ողջույն, բարի գալուստ
2. *v.* ողջունել
you are welcome բարով եկաք

well [wel] *n.* ջրհոր
wheel [wi:l] **1.** *n.* անիվ **2.** *v.* պտտ(վ)ել, գլորվել
whip [wɪp] **1.** *n.* մտրակ **2.** *v.* մտրակել
3. *v.* խփել, հարել (սերույք)
whisper [wɪspə] **1.** *n.* փսփսույ, շշուկ **2.** *v.* շշուկալ
whistle ['wɪsl] **1.** *n.* սուլոյ **2.** *v.* սուլել
wise [waɪz] *a.* իմաստուն
witch [wɪtʃ] *n.* կախարհ, վհուկ
wool [wʊl] *n.* բուրդ
world [wɜ:ld] *n.* աշխարհ, երկիր
all over the world աշխարհով մեկ
wrap [ræp] *v.* փաթաթել
wrinkle ['rɪŋkl] *n., v.* **1.** կնճիռ **2.** կնճռոտել
writer ['raɪtə] *n.* գրող
wrong [rɒŋ] *a.* սխալ, ոչ ճիշտ
what's wrong? ի՞նչ է պատահել

X

x-ray ['eks'reɪ] *v.* ռենտգենյան ճառագայթներով
լուսանկարել

Y

yet [jet] *adv.* դեռ, դեռևս, արդեն, այնուամենայնիվ
young [jʌŋ] *a.* երիտասարդ
youth [ju:θ] *n.* **1.** երիտասարդություն
2. երիտասարդ, պատանի

Z

zipper ['zɪpə] *n.* հագուստի շղթա, ճարմանդ
zoo [zu:] *n.* կենդանաբանական այգի

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LUSINE GRIGORYAN

English 7

ԼՈՒՍԻՆԵ ԳՐԻԳՈՐՅԱՆ

ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ 7

Հանրակրթական հիմնական դպրոցի
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