

LUSINE GRIGORYAN

# English 7

ՀԱՆՐԱԿՐԹԱԿԱՆ ԴՊՐՈՑԻ  
7-ՐԴ ԴԱՍԱՐԱՆԻ ԴԱՍԱԳԻՐՔ



ԶԱՆԳԱԿ  
ՀՐԱՏԱՐԱԿԶՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ



# UNIT 1 *Me in the World*

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**A** *It takes a variety of people to make the world*



## **LISTENING** **SPOT**

### 1. Listen and learn the song.



### **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.

Every one is special by being different.

There's so much that we share -  
 մենք այնքան ընդհանուր բան ունենք  
 tear - արցունք  
 fear - վախ  
 it's time we're aware -  
 ժամանակն է գիտակցենք  
 unique - միակ



*Every person goes through different stages  
 in his life*

a baby - մանչուկ  
 a teenager - պատանի  
 an adult [ædʌlt] - չափահաս  
 an elderly person - փարեց մարդ

## 2. What do you think the statement **It takes a variety of people to make the world means?**

- a. people are similar
- b. people are different
- c. people live in the world
- d. people are friendly

People can be different in  
 appearance - արվարքին  
 փեսք  
 personality - բնավորություն  
 opinion - կարծիք  
 taste - ճաշակ  
 education - կրթություն  
 behaviour - վարքագիծ  
 manners - վարվելամն  
 clothes - հագուստ  
 likes - նախընտրանք  
 dislikes - ոչ նախընտրելի

## 3. Discuss the quotation **Every one is special by being different.** **Can you translate the quotation into Armenian?** **Do you agree or disagree with it?**

*Remember* 

## Days and Dates

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

### How we write the date

April 15, 1981  
 September 1<sup>st</sup>  
 On April 24<sup>th</sup>

### How we say the date

April the 15<sup>th</sup>, 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 1987 (nineteen eighty-seven).  
My birthday is on September the 7th.*



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

**BrE** dd/mm/yy (07/09/07)

**AmE** mm/dd/yy (09/07/07)

## LISTENING SPOT

4. Listen to the conversation between a teacher and a parent of a teenager and discuss the issue.



### 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 for the future. 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 brains? 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 brains 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.

5. Use the words below to complete the table and answer the questions.

to advise - to give advice (խորհուրդ փակ)  
 behaviour - acting in a certain way (վարքագիծ)  
 to develop - become bigger and cleverer (զարգանալ)  
 to exercise - to train or develop by active use (վարժեցնել)  
 judgement - the ability to make wise decisions  
 (դատող ունակություն, շրջահայացություն)  
 to perform - to do, to function, to operate (գործել)  
 planning - making plans (պլանավորում)  
 reasoning - the process of thinking in a logical way,  
 the process of rational thinking  
 (դատողություն)  
 to solve - to find the answer or solution (լուծել)

## LISTENING SPOT

1. *How do we form words?*

verb	noun
behave	-
-	development
reason	-
judge	-
-	solution
plan	-
-	performance
-	exercise
-	advice

2. *Which nouns have similar suffixes?*

3. *Which word doesn't change?*

4. *Which word changes one letter to become a different part of speech?*

**Don't  
forget!**



to use **the** with the nouns describing unique objects.

Save **the** world.

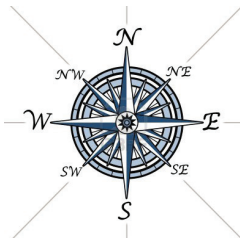


**the** earth



**the** north

**the** sea

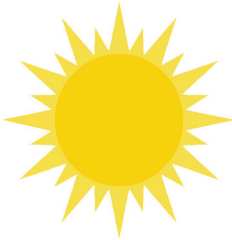


**the** west

**the** east

**the** south

**the** ocean



**the** sun



## 6. Listen and learn the poem.



## HE LOVES THE OCEAN

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.

Look at **the** sky



and **the** moon

7. Group the adjectives in the boxes into two categories.

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

adjectives describing appearance

adjectives describing personality

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

positive

negative

## Talking points

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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?

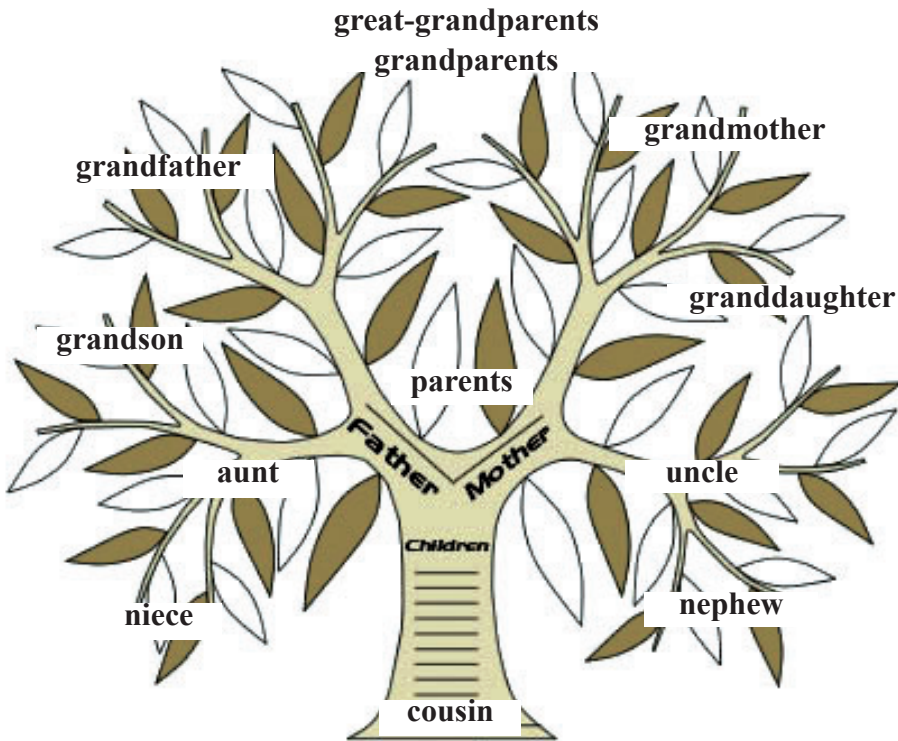


# B Me and My Family



## WORD BANK

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



## WRITING SPOT

2. Describe one of your family members.

name age appearance job personality likes dislikes

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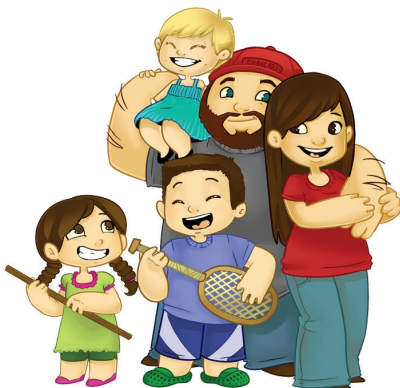
#### 4. Choose the correct answer.

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



## LISTENING SPOT

#### 5. 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

## 6. Choose the correct answer.

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

## WRITING SPOT

7. 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.



**Pre-reading task**

**1. Study the words.**

to waste time	վատնել ժամանակը
to waste money	փողերը նսխել
to advertise	գովազդել
to queue	հերթ կանգնել
to make money	փող վաստակել
to land	վայրէջք կատարել
at the front door	մուտքի դռան մոտ

**2. Listen and learn.**



**Pronunciation Poem**

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

**LISTENING**  
**SPOT**

**Mary Poppins**

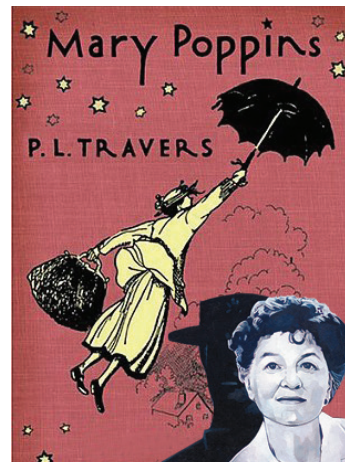
*East Wind*

*(Extract from "Mary Poppins" by Pamela L. Travers)*  
*(part 1)*

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.

### 3. Choose the correct answer.

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 had two twins.
- b. They had three sons.
- c. They had 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



### 4. 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 ....

### 5. 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?

### 6. 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



# Me and My Friends



## 1. Match the English expressions with their Armenian equivalents.

hard worker  
 be on one's own  
 get upset  
 be attached to  
 share the problems  
 be faithful to  
 be honest  
 make friends

նվիրված լինել  
 կապված լինել  
 ազնիվ լինել  
 աշխատասեր  
 փոխել  
 մենակ մնալ  
 իրար օգնել  
 ընկերանալ





**2. Work with a partner. Interview your partner.**  
The questions below will help you. Add your own questions. Then write a description of your partner.

**WRITING**  
**SPOT**

- 1. What does he/she look like?**  
Is he/she tall? Thin? Pretty? Handsome?  
Is his/her hair curly? Straight? Long?  
Has he/she got dimples? Freckles?
- 2. Have you got many friends?**  
How do you usually spend time with your friends?  
What games do you play?
- 3. Do you like school?**  
Who is your favourite teacher? Why?  
What is your favourite subject? Why?
- 4. What do you do in your spare time?**  
Have you got a hobby?  
Do you do sport?
- 5. 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.**

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

**LISTENING**  
**SPOT**



- 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.



4. Here is a quiz for you to find out if you are a good friend.  
Choose your answer, count your points in brackets 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?

5. Write tips for how to make friends.  
Example is provided in the box 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!*

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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.

## Talking points

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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**

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

breath	շնչատուփյուն
to breathe	շնչել
folding armchair	ծալաթոռ
label	պիտակ
make up one's mind	որոշել
to obey	ենթարկվել
to protest	ըմբոստանալ
to swallow	կուլ փալ
twins	երկվորյակներ
wrinkle	կնճիռ

### **2. Describe the key points of the story by asking the 5W's.**

## **Mary Poppins**

### *East Wind*

*(Extract from "Mary Poppins" by Pamela L. Travers)*

*(part 2)*

"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.

"There is nothing in it!" said Jane.



“Nothing in it. 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 run 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...

### 3. Match the clauses to make logical sentences.

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.

### 4. Match the words in the columns below. 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  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 5. Match the expressions with their definitions.

1. make up her 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





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**

## 1. Adjective or adverb?

1. She skates very \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. graceful  
b. gracefully
2. You have done this work \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. well  
b. good
3. The flowers smell \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. sweet  
b. sweetly
4. The boy spoke \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. polite  
b. politely
5. The music is too \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. loud  
b. loudly
6. She writes very \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. bad  
b. badly
7. Food tastes \_\_\_\_\_ when we are hungry.  
a. good  
b. well
8. He looked \_\_\_\_\_ after the operation.  
a. bad  
b. badly
9. That news sounds \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. good  
b. well
10. The chicken smells \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. good  
b. well
11. My granpa walks very \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. slow  
b. slowly
12. \_\_\_\_\_ the wind changed directions.  
a. Sudden  
b. Suddenly



## Your attention, please! 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



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

### British English

120 = one hundred and twenty

### American English

120 = one hundred twenty

### British English (BrE)

- 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)

- What is your house number?

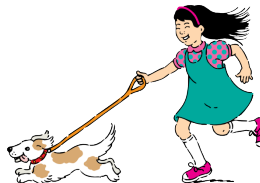
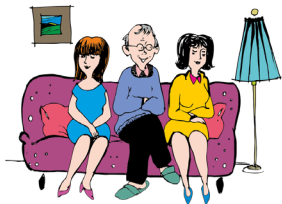
- One-oh-one.

- Which bus goes to the  
High street?

- One-oh-nine.



2. Match the prepositions below with the pictures.



*up*  
*down*  
*between*  
*among*  
*through*  
*with*

*into*  
*out of*  
*behind*  
*in front of*



3. Can you read the poem?

**Love Poem**

rəʊzɪz a: red  
ðə skai ɪz blu:  
ðə wɜ:ld ɪz wʌndəfʊl  
ən səʊ a: ju:



# Verb Tenses



## *Remember*

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

**Have you ever ...?**

PAST \_\_\_\_\_ NOW \_\_\_\_\_ FUTURE \_\_\_\_\_

*Did you ever ...?*

*Do 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 **yet**. (-)
- Has he finished his homework **yet**? (?)
- Has he **already** finished his homework? (?)
- He has **already** 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).

#### 4. 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).

## 5. Choose the correct answer.

### 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?

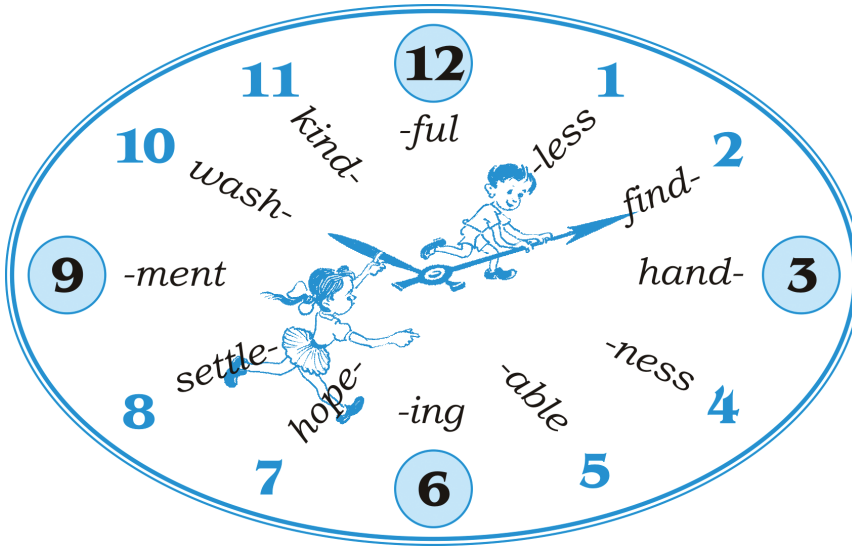
- a. next week
- b. often
- c. never
- d. at the moment
- e. yesterday
- f. now

**LISTENING**  
**SPOT**

## 6. 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?

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



2.30 3.00 7.00 7.05 8.45 10.25 10.30 11.20

## LISTENING SPOT

8. Listen and learn.



### Pronunciation Poem

(a joke)

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

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## 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 play the violin.



I can't live without music.








I love roller skating.



I like playing computer games.

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



*I like listening to jazz. It's fantastic.*

3. Work with a partner. Interview each other.

*What are your musical habits?*



- How often do you listen to music?
- Do you sing in the bath?
- Do you study to 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.

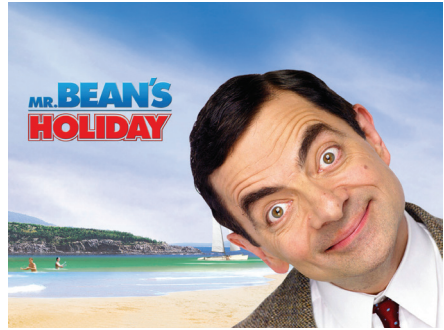
1. cartoon
2. science fiction
3. love story
4. historical film
5. comedy
6. western



d.



a.



e.



b.



c.



f.

## 5. Translate the film genres below into Armenian?

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

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



## 7. Translate the adjectives below into English.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| ձանձրալի    | կլանող       |
| հեղափոխական | հուզիչ       |
| հրապուրիչ   | ծիծաղելի     |
| հեղափոխիչ   | հիասթափեցնող |
| գրավիչ      | հանգստացնող  |

## 8. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

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. Read the article about the great producer.  
Answer the questions below.

**READING**  
**SPOT**

## 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

**10. Review 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)**

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

**1. Study the words.**

be addicted to - տարվել  
(համակարգիչով, հեռուստացույցով)  
to be hooked on - պոկ չգալ  
(համակարգչից, հեռուստացույցից)  
to communicate with - հաղորդակցվել,  
շփվել

to be absorbed in - խորասուզված  
(խաղերի, մրբերի մեջ)  
to date - ժամադրվել

**2. Nowadays young people are addicted to computer games.  
The paragraphs of the article are mixed. Put them in 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?**

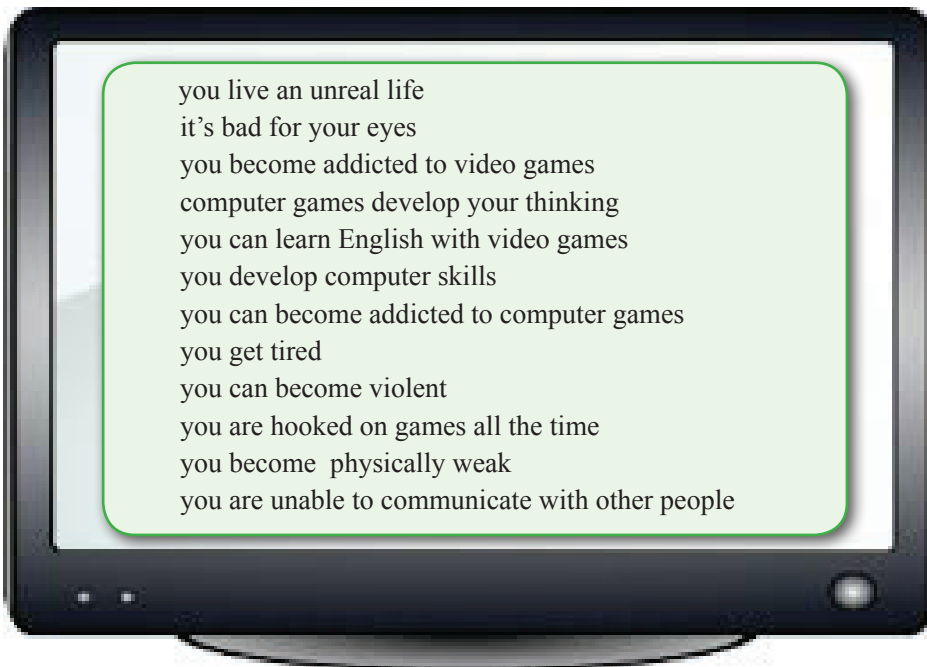
- a. love playing video games very much
- b. cannot stop doing something
- c. to communicate with

**15. Tick (✓) the correct expressions.**

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.

T	F

**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 թոչեկ փրեզերանավով և սպանել փրեզերքի բոլոր թշնամիներին: Լավ միտք է, չէ՞:



**Վահան**

Նամոզված 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 փարվի, լավ չի լինի:

**Նարե**

Արի լավ ֆիլմերով սկավառակ առնենք: Մենք էլ կնայենք:

**Վահան**

Ոչ, դու այնպիսի բան մտածիր, որ նրան սրիպի 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. duller

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. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the two men.

- 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



# UNIT 2 Present Past Future

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## A School Is my Present



### LISTENING SPOT

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1. Listen and learn the poem.

### What did you learn in school today?

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 students sharing their ideas about how they feel about school and tell how you feel about school.

## How do you feel about school?

*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.

3. You are going to read how Tom spends his schooldays.  
How do 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. Thomas is interested in photography. Sometimes he spends his free time playing computer games.

4. Read the school rules below.  
Add more rules to match your school.

**READING**  
**SPOT**

Never be late for school.  
Don't wear jeans to school.  
You can't miss Physical Education (PE).  
Don't eat in class.  
Never talk in the lesson.

# Talking points

1. What common problems worry you and your friends?
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.

## 5. How do you feel about school uniform? Read and discuss. What are 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

## 6. Here are some tips about how to keep good relationship in class. Add your own ideas.

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.

\* sensible (clothes) - hupıup

7. 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?**

- a. *Although a school uniform has its advantages, by the time most teenagers are fifteen or sixteen they are tired of wearing it.*
- b. *Teenagers spend most of their time at school. They spent most of their time on homework.*
- 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.*

8. Now complete the table.

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

*How to do sums*

$$11 \times 4 = 44$$

*9 times 9 is 81*

$$9 \times 9 = 81$$

A+

*11 multiplied by 9 equals 99*

$$11 \times 9 = 99$$

**Symbols**

+  
-  
x  
÷  
=  
.  
%

**We say**

plus /and  
minus /take away  
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.



## 1. Complete the sentences with the prepositions from the box.

*out on about by of*

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 \_\_\_\_\_? Mobile, sweets, books etc?
7. Do you like going \_\_\_\_\_ at the weekend?

## 2. Choose the correct word to fill in the gap.

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)

## 3. 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?



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

**Watch out!**

*(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).*

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

*I'm still a good listener. (+)*

1. Write about the things that have changed in you recently or haven't changed yet but you would like to change them. Use the ideas from the box. Example is provided.

**WRITING  
SPOT**

become taller

like my character

become thinner

like my appearance

understand my parents

take my lessons

grow up

seriously

*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.*

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2. Write a paragraph.

*It is amazing how much I have changed*

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**1. Study the words.**

**to accept** – to agree, to take something which is offered

Teachers always accept what they find in the textbooks.

**ancient** – old

*Mr. Saroyan, let me do the teaching of ancient history in this class.*

**to approve** – to express a favourable opinion

*The class approved of my behaviour unanimously.*

**to astonish** – to surprise greatly

*It was in ancient history that I first astonished my class by my truly original mind.*

**to calm down** – to become still, to become peaceful

*Five minutes later, believing that the teacher had calmed down, I opened the door of the classroom.*

**Pre-reading task**

**common** – popular

*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.*

**to compel** – to make somebody do something

*Instead of trying to answer the question Miss Shenstone compelled me to run.*

**to damage** – to cause harm

*She damaged my sweater before I could get away.*

**to distribute** – to divide among several or many

*Ancient history books were distributed to the class.*

**satisfactory** – pleasing

*They didn't have any satisfactory answer.*

**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.*

**2. You are going to read a passage adapted from a story by William Saroyan, My New School of Thought. What do you know about the writer?**

**3. What do you think school of thought may mean?**

**4. Look at the pictures on page 48. What do you think is happening?**

## MY NEW SCHOOL OF THOUGHT\*

W. Saroyan (adapted)

(part 1)

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



\* My new school of thought — նոր մտածելակերպ

\* fling (flung, flung) — հարձակվել



What was a blow to the old school of thought?

- a. Saroyan's behaviour
- b. Saroyan's words: "How do you know the stones are twenty thousand year old?"
- c. The teacher's approval of Saroyan's behaviour.

### 5. What happened when...?

1. When Miss Shenstone asked us to turn to page 192...
2. When I was asked my name...
3. When I asked Miss Shenstone: "How do you know the stones were twenty thousand years old?", instead of trying to answer the question...
4. When she held on to my sweater...
5. When five minutes later I opened the door...

### 6. True or False?

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

T	F

### 7. Why? because...

1. Why did it occur to Saroyan to write the story?
2. Why was Saroyan asked his name?
3. Why did Saroyan ask the question "How do you know?"
4. Why did the class express its approval and enthusiasm?
5. Why did Saroyan open the door of the classroom five minutes later?

### 8. Match the words with the meanings.

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. perhaps                                  | 1. <b>ancient</b>    |
| 2. to surprise greatly                      | 2. <b>distribute</b> |
| 3. to make somebody do something            | 3. <b>probably</b>   |
| 4. to divide among several or many          | 4. <b>astonish</b>   |
| 5. relating to a time early in history, old | 5. <b>compel</b>     |
| 6. to agree                                 | 6. <b>accept</b>     |
| 7. to have or express a favourable opinion  | 7. <b>approve</b>    |
| 8. to cause harm                            | 8. <b>damage</b>     |
| 9. to make happy, to please                 | 9. <b>to satisfy</b> |
| 10. ordinary, familiar, popular             | 10. <b>common</b>    |

## Talking points

---

1. 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?
2. Have you ever behaved in the same way?
3. Which of the adjectives below do you think describe the boy's behaviour.

**stupid**      **exciting**      **silly**      **brave**      **active**  
**decisive**      **clever** **important**      **honest**      **passive**



**to use Present Simple when you are 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 also 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.*

### 1. 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 going to leave
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

# B Interesting Facts From the Past

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**1. Do you know any other animal who lived many years ago and died out? Read and choose the correct answer.**

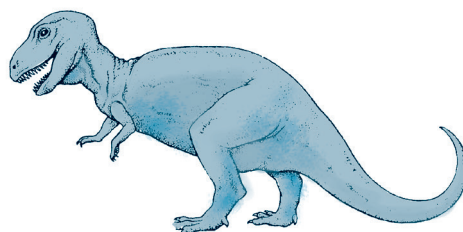
## **Dinosaurs lived many years ago**

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.



**Choose the correct answer.**

**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. 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.**

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

**Pre-reading task**

**1. Study the words.**

**to be amazed** – to be greatly surprised

*I was amazed to find that Mr. Monsoon's sympathies were with Miss Shenstone.*

**brute** – cruel, rough

*Mr. Monsoon tried the method of brute force.*

**disgust** – unpleasant feeling

*Mr. Monsoon looked upon me with disgust.*

**to put down** – to throw down

*The new principal was expected to put down the new school.*

**to restore** – to rebuild, to renew

*The new principal was expected to restore the old school.*

**sympathy** – sharing the feelings or interests of another

*His sympathies were with Miss Shenstone.*

**to punish** – to discipline in order to bring under control

*I don't expect to be punished because I want to learn.*

**thrashing** – beating

*I must give you a thrashing.*

**to turn to** – to address somebody

*I decided to turn to Mr. Monsoon himself.*

**weary** – tired, exhausted

*He was weary. "Well", he said rather wearily.*

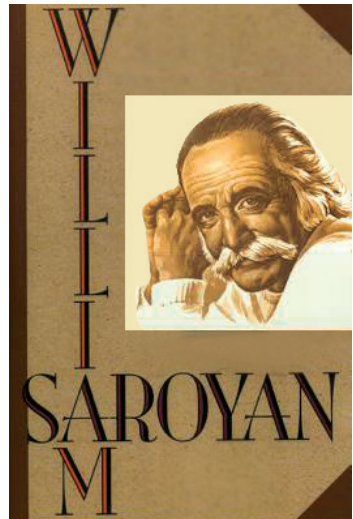
**2. How do you feel about your school?**

**MY NEW SCHOOL OF THOUGHT**

*W. Saroyan (adapted)*  
*(part 2)*

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.

Mr. Monsoon was soon replaced by another man. 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.



### 3. 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...

### 4. 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

### 5. 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.

### 6. Match the words with the meanings.

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. to discipline someone for doing something wrong                               | a. <b>weary</b>    |
| 2. typical of beasts, cruel, rough   | b. <b>disgust</b>  |
| 3. having common feelings, sharing the feelings of one another, attraction, pity | c. <b>thrash</b>   |
| 4. to be greatly surprised, astonished   | d. <b>amazed</b>   |
| 5. to beat soundly   | e. <b>sympathy</b> |
| 6. feeling of great distaste   | f. <b>brutal</b>   |
| 7. worn out in strength, tired, exhausted  | g. <b>punish</b>   |

### 7. Fill in 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.

## 8. Match the words with the descriptions.

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. the place where you go to learn things                     | a. page         |
| 2. something warm you can wear over the top part of your body | b. work         |
| 3. a period of 24 hours                                       | c. sweater      |
| 4. a single piece of paper in a book or newspaper             | d. day          |
| 5. something that helps to earn money                         | e. school       |
| 6. a person one knows, but not a close friend                 | f. key          |
| 7. something to open the door with                            | g. acquaintance |

## 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. Which person from history do you dislike most?



### 1. 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.

## 2. 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)

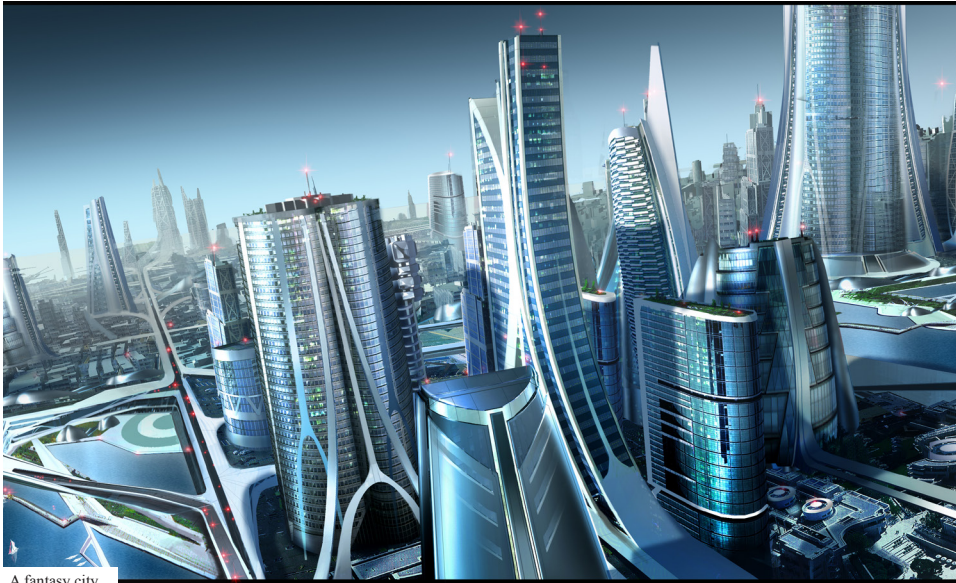
## 3. Choose the correct option.

1. *Ago* is a signal word for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Simple Present
  - b. Simple Past
  - c. Present Continuous
  - d. Past Continuous
  - e. Present Perfect
2. *Yet* is a signal word for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Simple Present
  - b. Simple Past
  - c. Present Continuous
  - d. Past Continuous
  - 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. *Sometimes* can NOT be a signal word for \_\_\_\_ .
- a. Simple Present
  - b. Simple Past
  - c. Present Continuous
  - d. Present Perfect
8. *At the moment* is a signal word for \_\_\_\_ .
- a. Simple Present
  - b. Simple Past
  - c. Present Continuous
  - d. Past Continuous
  - e. Present Perfect
9. *Last month* is a signal word for \_\_\_\_ .
- a. Simple Present
  - b. Simple Past
  - c. Present Continuous
  - d. Past Continuous
  - e. Present Perfect
10. *Just* 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 commentary. Find English equivalents for the Armenian words and expressions below.

**LISTENING**  
**SPOT**



վայրէջք կատարել                      հարձակվող                      փիեզերանավ  
Ես պևրք է պատգեն ինչ է կատարվում:  
Կարող եմ ձեզ մի քանի հարց տալ?



*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 aeroplane - 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. 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. The words and the questions below will help you.

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. Read the predictions and complete the table.  
Add your own predictions. 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.*

In the past	In the future	Today
-------------	---------------	-------



*People used to travel  
by coach.*



*People travel by train,  
car and plane.*



*People will travel by  
spaceships.*



**Watch out!**

## Some expressions

### with **the**

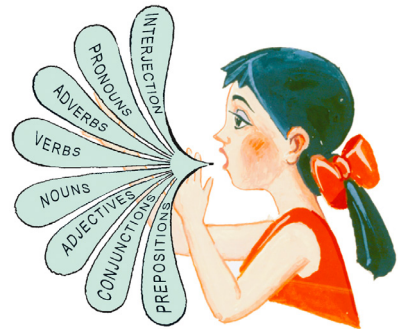
the past  
the present  
the day after tomorrow  
the other day  
on the right  
on the left  
on the one hand ...  
on the other hand...

### without **the**

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

## 1. 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!**



## WE HAVE NO PLURAL!



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

*Clothes are old.  
News is interesting.*

## WE HAVE NO SINGULAR!



**IS**

### 2. 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.

**Remember**



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.*

### 3. 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.

### 3. Choose the correct option.

1. Which of the following is NOT possible?

John usually goes to work by \_\_\_\_\_.

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

2. She's always on the phone - who's she talking \_\_\_\_\_?

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

3. Which is NOT correct? How many \_\_\_\_\_ are there?

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

4. 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?

5. \_\_\_\_\_ my friend goes on holiday, I must look after his dog.

- a. If
- b. After
- c. As soon as

6. \_\_\_\_\_ we got home, it started to rain heavily.

- a. If
- b. Unless
- c. As soon as

7. Until the rain \_\_\_\_\_, I will stay inside.

- a. is stopping
- b. will stop
- c. stops

8. I don't know when the party \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. starts
- b. will start
- c. is starting
- d. start



# UNIT 3 Telephone Conversations

## WORD BANK

### Telephone Language

**Don't forget!**



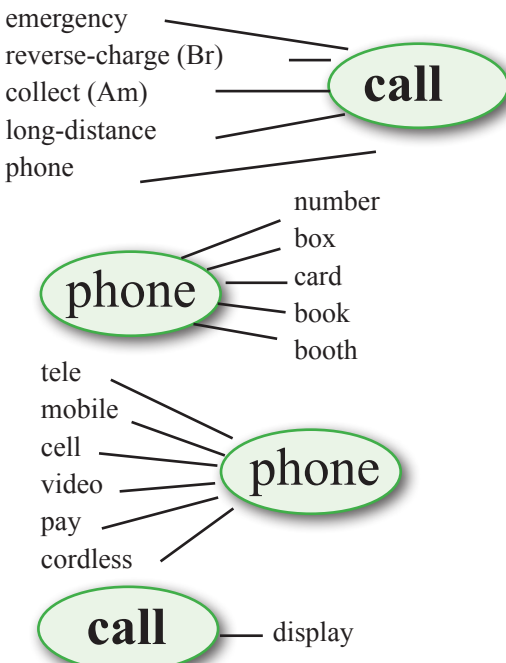
You can join two nouns and make new words.  
e.g. *phone call*

#### Nouns associated with telephone conversations

directory  
receiver  
extension  
switchboard  
tone (dial tone)  
number (wrong number)  
line (busy line)  
operator  
answering machine



#### Verbs associated with telephone conversations



phone (Br) back  
call (Am) back  
insert a phone card  
answer the phone  
connect/put through  
wait for the dial tone  
make a phone call  
get a phone call  
pick up the receiver  
ring up  
hang up  
hold on / hold the line  
order long-distance call  
leave a message  
take a message  
dial the number

### 1. Match the telephone language with the definitions.

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. call              | a. mobile phone   |
| 2. cell phone        | b. to phone   |
| 3. pick up           | c. to end a call  |
| 4. call back         | d. to answer the phone  |
| 5. hang up           | e. to call someone who called first   |
| 6. answering machine | f. a screen that shows who is calling   |
| 7. call display      | g. something you can record a message on if the person you are calling isn't home |

### 2. Find English equivalents for the Armenian expressions below.

միջբաղաբային խոսակցություն  
շփաստ կանչ  
հեռախոսը զբաղված է  
հեղ զանգահարել  
ներքին համար  
մի բույն սպասեր  
լսափողը դնել  
զանգ, որի համար վճարում է ոչ թե

զանգահարողը,  
այլ սպասախանողը  
սխալ եք զանգահարել  
միացնում եմ  
հաղորդագրություն թողնել  
հեռախոսը զբաղված է

### 3. Telephone quiz. Choose the correct answer.

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

- a. receiver
- b. ringer
- 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. pay phone
- c. cordless



5. Mark always turns his \_\_\_\_\_ off when he is studying.
- ringer
  - other line
  - call display
6. I'm busy right now. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ later.
- hang up
  - call back
  - dial
7. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ "9" for the operator.
- hold on
  - dial
  - hang up
8. I have a \_\_\_\_\_ so I can do the dishes and chat at the same time.
- cordless
  - busy line
  - receiver
9. You will need a coin or a phone card if you want to use the \_\_\_\_\_.
- cell phone
  - pay phone
  - cordless phone
10. I know it was my friend who called because I have \_\_\_\_\_.
- dial tone
  - call display
  - directory



## Talking points

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- Mobile phones are not necessary at school.
- You mustn't use a mobile phone while talking to other people.
- You must use a mobile phone only for important calls.
- Using mobile phones can cause health problems.
- There are too many mobile phones around and that is not necessary.
- Talking on a mobile phone disturbs people around you.
- Mobile phones are becoming more important than face-to-face conversations.

5. 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

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



փրկարարական  
 ծառայություն  
 շտապօգնություն  
 Ուզում եք որևէ  
 հաղորդագրություն թողնել?

**LISTENING  
 SPOT**



**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.

## 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.



What's your phone number?

My number is 094580898



**Remember** 



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)*

## The Interesting Number “0”

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



	When we use it	For example:
<b>0 = o (oh)*</b>	<b>after</b> 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. “
<b>0 = nought</b>	<b>before</b> a decimal point	0.06 = “Nought point oh six.”
<b>0 = zero</b>	in temperature	- 10 <sup>0</sup> C = “10 degrees below zero.”
	US English for the number	0 = “Zero.”
<b>0 = nil</b>	in football	Chelsea 2 Manchester United 0 = “Chelsea two Manchester United nil.”
<b>0 = love</b>	in tennis	20 - 0 = “Twenty love.”

### 11. Choose the correct answer.

- I’d like to \_\_\_\_\_ a message.
  - call
  - ask
  - leave
- We \_\_\_\_\_ the chance to visit many museums in Paris last year.
  - had
  - had had
  - have had
- He \_\_\_\_\_ to class this morning because he was sick.
  - didn’t come
  - hadn’t come
  - hasn’t come
- \_\_\_\_\_ any good films recently?
  - Have you seen
  - Did you see
  - Did you saw
- While the reporter \_\_\_\_\_ the policeman, the robber escaped.
  - interviewing
  - was interviewing
  - had been interviewing

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

9. Listen to the conversation. Answer the questions.



**A long-distance telephone call**



*Operator* May I help you?  
*Jane* I'd like to make a reverse-charge call to England.  
*Operator* What number, please?  
*Jane* One oh three four nine three.  
*Operator* And what number are you calling from?  
*Jane* Five one two four nine double o six.  
*Operator* And your name, please?  
*Jane* Jane Gregory.  
*Operator* Thank you, Miss Gregory. I'll try to connect you.  
*Operator* Hello. One o three four nine three? I have a reverse-charge call from Jane Gregory in the United States. Will you pay for the call?  
*Mother* Yes.  
*Operator* Thank you, go ahead, please.  
*Jane* Hello Mum.  
*Mother* Hello darling. How are you?  
*Jane* Fine. I'm having a wonderful time. And you?  
*Mother* Fine, thank you.  
*Jane* I'm just phoning to see if you can pick me up at the airport tomorrow?  
*Mother* Well, it depends on the time.  
*Jane* My plane is at seven forty in the evening. Flight 52.  
*Mother* That's fine. OK darling, I'll be there.  
*Jane* Thank you, Mum. Bye.  
*Mother* Bye-bye darling.



**True or False ?**

1. Mother paid for Jane's call.
2. Jane is in the USA.
3. She is not having a goot time.
4. She is coming back home.
5. Her mother can't meet her at the airport.

T	F

**10. You are going to read about the polite ways of talking on the phone. Discuss the rules. Add your own ideas.**



## 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."

**8. Work with a partner. Ask the phone numbers of your friends sitting next to you. 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."



## 12. Choose the best answer.

- 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.



Choose the correct option.

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

10. There were no buses so we had to take \_\_\_\_\_ taxi.
- the
  - a
  - no article
11. \_\_\_\_\_ I don't know when I last saw a film that good.
- What amazing a film!
  - What a amazing film!
  - What the amazing film!
  - What an amazing film!
12. Which of the following is a countable noun?
- music
  - money
  - job
  - information
13. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ to tell you. Father has bought a new computer for me.
- some good newes
  - a good news
  - some good news
  - the good news
14. Every night at nine my parents watch \_\_\_\_\_ news on TV.
- no article
  - a
  - an
  - the
15. We usually visit our grandparents on \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday.
- no article
  - a
  - an
  - the
16. \_\_\_\_\_ teacher must have patience.
- no article
  - A
  - An
  - The
17. Which of the following sentences is NOT correct?
- Mathematics are hard.
  - Mathematics is hard.
  - Mathematics were hard.

# 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  
public  
underground  
tube(BE)  
coach  
fare  
single(BE)  
one way(AE)  
return

transport

ticket

traffic

jam

lights

regulations

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

- տարաքի նստրել \_\_\_\_\_
- թրիչք \_\_\_\_\_
- վայրէշք \_\_\_\_\_
- որնէ րտել մնկննէ \_\_\_\_\_
- մնկննէ որնէ րտելից \_\_\_\_\_
- գնացքից ուշանալ \_\_\_\_\_
- գնացքին հասնել \_\_\_\_\_
- նստրել ավտորուս \_\_\_\_\_
- իջննէ ավտորուսից \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Can you match the words associated with transport with their definitions?

- a. a bus with two levels
- b. going somewhere for a short period
- c. London taxi
- d. long distance bus
- e. going somewhere by ship
- f. London underground
- g. going from one place to another
- h. too many cars in the street
- i. going a long distance perhaps by land
- j. the busiest time to travel



1. travel
2. journey
3. voyage
4. trip
5. tube
6. coach
7. cab
8. double-decker
9. rush hour
10. traffic jam



### 3. 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?

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

**Don't  
forget!**



### 4. Can you join the nouns to make new words?

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

**LISTENING  
SPOT**

### 5. Listen to the conversation. Work with a partner. Make similar conversations for asking directions.

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...



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

**6. Listen to the conversation. Answer the questions.**

**Stranger** Excuse me, I was wondering if you could help me.

**Resident** Well, I'll try.

**Stranger** 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.

**Stranger** Oh, no, I'm walking.

**Resident** Well, then turn to the right and carry straight on.

**Stranger** 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.

**Stranger** And I wonder if you could tell me how to get there.

**Resident** Um, walk straight down Abovyan Street and turn left.

**Stranger** 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.

**Stranger** Worth visiting, you think?

**Resident** Well, it's one of the tourist attractions of the town.

**Stranger** Well, I think I'll manage to find it.



**True or False ?**

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

T	F

**6. Do you know that the noun way can have different meanings? Match the English sentences below with their Armenian equivalents?**

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 Կնից օղանավակայան ճանապարհը երկար է:
- b. Թարգմանությունը սխալ էս անում:
- c. Այսպէն արա: Այսպէս մի՛ արա:
- d. Նա ինձ շար օգնեց:
- e. Մենք երկար քայլեցինք:
- f. Ես կորցրեցի ճանապարհը:
- g. Ճիշտ ենք գնում կայարան:
- h. Փողոցն անցնելուց առաջ երկու կողմն էլ նայեք:
- i. Այս կողմ նայիր:
- j. «Ուղի» գոյականը գործածելու շար ձևեր կան:

**7. 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





## Remember

### Modal auxiliaries

can  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ability} \\ \text{informal permission} \\ \text{informal polite request} \end{array} \right.$   
*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  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{permission} \\ \text{possibility (less than 50\%)} \text{ } \text{քիչ հավանականություն} \end{array} \right.$   
*He may be home = (less than 50% sure that he is home)*

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

should = advice, “a good idea” (խորհուրդ)  
*You should take a taxi*

### 8. 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?



## 7. Choose the correct option.

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.
- couldn't
  - shouldn't
  - can't
  - may not
10. I'm so hungry I \_\_\_\_\_ eat a horse.
- must
  - should
  - can
11. You \_\_\_\_\_ tired. You've only just got out of bed.
- mustn't be
  - shouldn't be
  - can't be
  - may be
12. Don't ring the doorbell when you get there. Her little baby \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping.
- must be
  - should be
  - can't be
  - may be
13. I don't know if I will go to see a film tonight. I \_\_\_\_\_ to see one.
- must go
  - should go
  - can go
  - may go
14. Everyone is wearing a thick jacket. It \_\_\_\_\_ cold outside.
- must be
  - should be
  - can be
  - may be
15. You \_\_\_\_\_ eat and drink in class.
- must
  - mustn't
  - have to
  - don't have to
16. 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.
- must
  - has to
  - should
  - can

### 1. Study the words.

alien - այլմոլորակային  
spaceship - փիեզերանավ  
flying saucer - թռչող սփսե  
burst out laughing - փոթկալ  
manage to - հաջողվել որևէ բան անել  
take off - թռիչք  
at the end - վերջում  
turn left - թևավել ձախ

### 2. Read the story about a boy who meets an alien.

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

## Alan and the Alien

*By Sue Clarke*  
(part 1)

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."

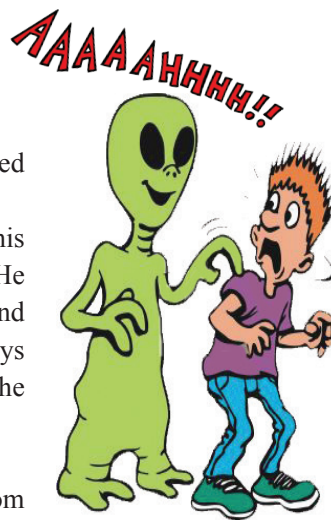
Alan took hold of Zogol's hand. They flew into the air vertically!

"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.



## GRAMMAR SPOT

**3. Match the nouns in the columns below to make new words.**

walk	room
tele	grocer
space	ship
green	transport
bed	way

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**4. Choose the correct verb.**

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.

## 1. 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**

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.

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.

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



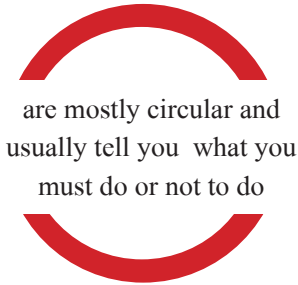


# Remember



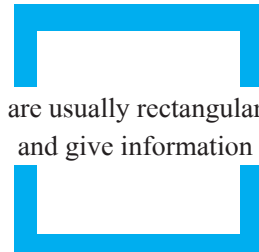
## Road Signs

### SIGNS GIVING ORDERS



are mostly circular and usually tell you what you must do or not to do

### INFORMATION SIGNS



are usually rectangular and give information

### WARNING SIGNS



are usually triangular and give warnings



## 2. Choose the correct answer.

### 1. What does the sign above 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



3. Group the signs below into three categories.



Children going to or from school



No pedestrians



No entry for vehicles



Crossroads



One way street



Tourist attraction



Turn left



Stop and give way

information

warning

orders

## LISTENING SPOT

3. 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.

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

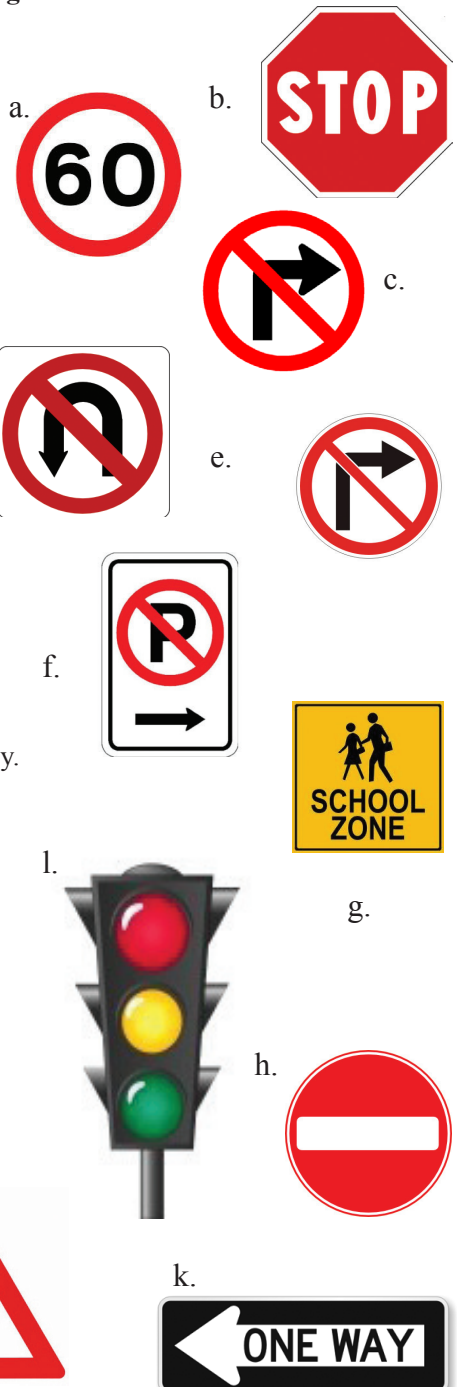
How much do you know about traffic regulations?

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 must follow the traffic lights.

This light tells you **Don't walk**.

This sign tells you **Walk**.

This sign tells you **Get ready to go**.



5. Read the article and answer the questions.

## 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.

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

***BrE***

phone  
tube  
pavement  
single ticket

***AmE***

one way ticket  
underground  
sidewalk  
call

**3. 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

**2. I think it is interesting to visit different \_\_\_\_ like France and Spain.**

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

**3. - Is this the first time you are in Britain? - \_\_\_\_.**

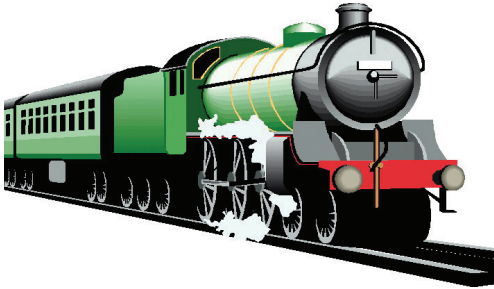
- a. Yes, I am
- b. Yes, it is
- c. No, I am not

**4. \_\_\_\_ is bigger, Canada or the United States?**

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

## 7. Read about public transport in London.

### 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.



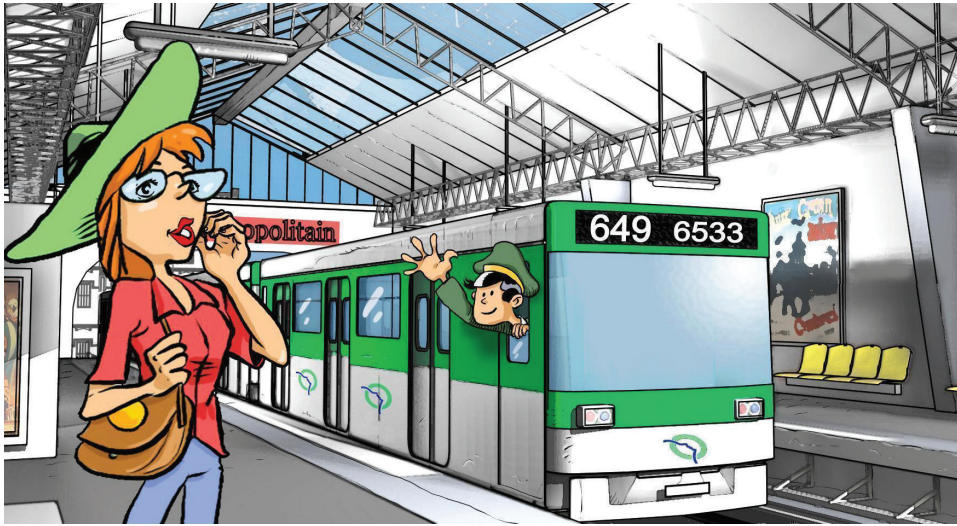
## 8. Describe the public transport system in Yerevan considering the key issues below.

noise	cost	convenience	frequency	safety	pollution
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### WRITING SPOT

9. Compare different means of transport. The questions below will help you. Write a paragraph about the most comfortable means of transport for you. The beginning is provided.





## Which means of transport is

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

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

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

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**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.*

## 1. 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.

## 2. Choose the correct option.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ students can answer this question.
  - a. A little
  - b. Little
  - c. A few
  - d. Few
2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ boys in the school yard, so we can't play football.
  - a. a little
  - b. little
  - c. a few
  - 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 is NOT possible?**

**John usually goes to work by \_\_\_\_.**

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

**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. *traff**ic*

**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 town or 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.

## LISTENING SPOT

### 1. How much do you know about other countries?

Can you match the capital cities to 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? Change one word.

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



## 3. Listen to the joke and answer the questions.



“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?” she 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

## Pre-reading task

### 1. Study the words

- complaint - բողոք  
to relieve - թեթևացնել  
be responsible for - պատասխանատու լինել  
slow down - դանդաղեցնել  
irritable - դյուրագրգիռ  
humidity - խոնավություն

### 3. 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.

## 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. Do you really think weather can be responsible for moods?

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

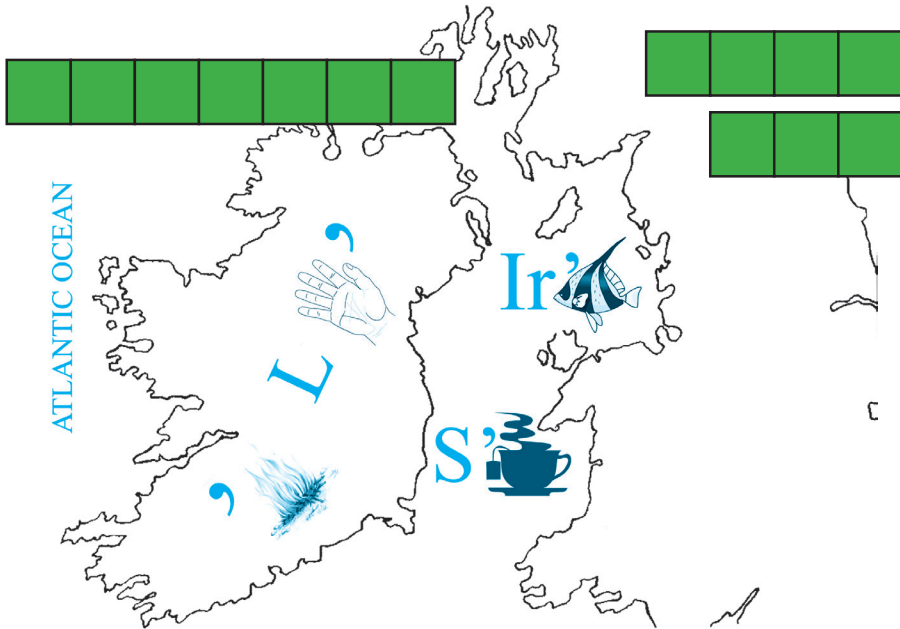


- A. Well, Anthony, how was the trip?  
B. Fine, Valerie. Fine.  
A. Good.

5. 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

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



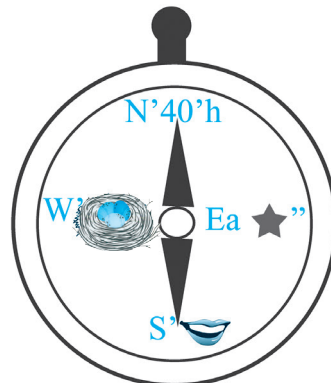
7. What is written on the compass?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# Remember



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

## 8. Can you match the countries with their flags?



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



9. Make a list of English-speaking countries?

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

Venice

New York

Rio de Janeiro

Paris

St. Peterburg



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.

11. Study the table below. Compare the number of English-language speakers in the countries listed below.

**Countries with the most English-language speakers:**

Country	Number of English Speakers
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

*There are more English speakers in the USA than in the UK.*

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12. Read about Australia and answer the questions.

**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.





### 13. 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



## LISTENING SPOT

### 14. Listen and learn.



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!

# *It's a long story*

1. Read the story about a boy who meets an alien.  
Summarize the beginning the middle and the end of the story.

## **Alan and the Alien**

*By Sue Clarke*  
(part 2)

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.



*I am Zogol*

“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.

**Beginning** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Middle** \_\_\_\_\_  
**End** \_\_\_\_\_

**WRITING**  
**SPOT**



# 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 monuments.

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



b.



c.



a.



e.

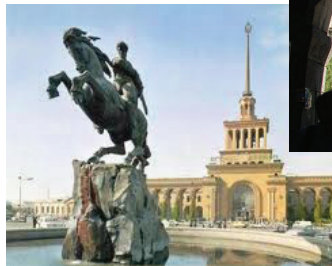
d.



g.



f.





**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 (քոյիդ ւնընկւս), your head, your eyes, your nose, etc. or make me blind (վայ քոմուսւսի կո), etc.*

1. The proverb says; "There is no place like home."

Listen and learn the poem. Do you like your country the same way?

### LISTENING SPOT

#### 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.

2. Some people live in a country where the houses are small. Some people live in a city where the houses are very tall. But in the country where the houses are small the gardens are very big. And in the city where the houses are tall there are no gardens at all.

Where would you rather live? Listen and answer the question.

for the difference



**Watch out!**

**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

---

## 3. 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...

## 4. 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.



## 5. You are going to read what some people think about country life and city life. Write adjectives describing city life and 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. 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.*

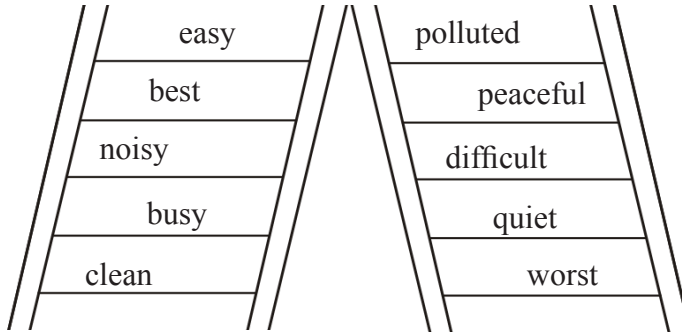
adjectives describing city life

adjectives describing country life

\* down [daun] *n.* - ɾɒnɾ



## 6. Match the opposite adjectives in the ladders ?



## 7. Listen and learn.



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.

**LISTENING**  
**SPOT**

## 8. Write about the place you live in.

*Where I live*

---

---

**WRITING**  
**SPOT**

## Talking points

---

1. What are the most interesting tourist sights 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?

# UNIT 7 *How Fair We Are To Animals*

---

## 1. Look at the picture of the zoo and discuss it.

to hunt - որս անել  
fur - մորթի

**WORD  
BANK**

---



## 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. Read how British people feel about animals and answer the questions.

### Animals

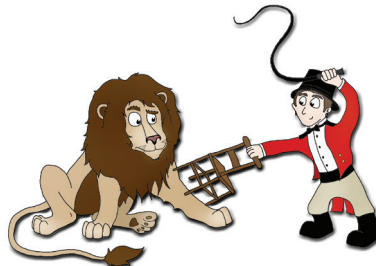
The British are crazy about animals. They race them, catch them, train them and breed them. They like to hear stories about them on television news programmes and they like reading books about them. Many families have a pet animal. It could be a dog or a cat, a goldfish or a bird. Some lonely old people 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?



**Pre-reading task**

**1. Study the words.**

**to bring up** – to raise

*The stranger brought the dog up after his mother's death.*

**to disappear** – to be lost

*When the dog was strong again he disappeared.*

**in vain** – uselessly

*The dog tried to stop the stranger in vain.*

**to lick** – to lap up

*He licked the stranger's hands with his tongue and barked.*

**to rush** – to run forward

*As soon as the dog saw him he rushed to the stranger.*

**to spring (sprang, sprung)** – to jump up suddenly

*The dog sprang after him and tried to stop him.*

**2. What kind of story do you think it might be?**

**3. Who do you think it might be about?**

**4. Have you read any other stories by Jack London?**

**5. What do you know about the writer?**

**BROWN WOLF**

*J. London (adapted)*

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.

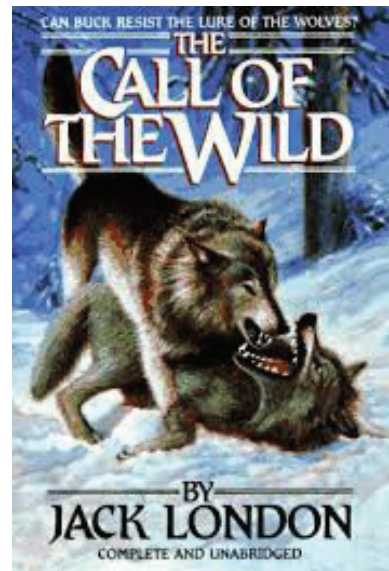
A few months later, when Smith was on a train, he saw the dog running along the road. He got off the train at the next station, bought a piece of meat, caught the dog and brought him home again. There he was tied up for a week.

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.

### Choose the correct answer.

**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. 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.

## 6. 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...

## 7. 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

## 8. 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.

## 9. Match the words with the meanings.

- |                                 |                     |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| to raise                        | a. <b>disappear</b> |
| to become unseen, be lost       | b. <b>spring</b>    |
| to come back                    | c. <b>lick</b>      |
| to jump up suddenly             | d. <b>bark</b>      |
| to draw the tongue over, lap up | e. <b>return</b>    |
| to make the sound a dog makes   | f. <b>bring up</b>  |

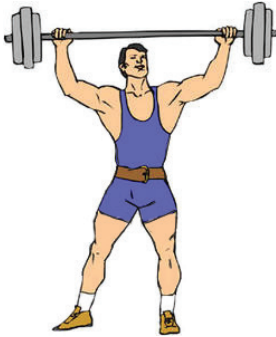
## Talking points

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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?
5. How would you finish the story?

# UNIT 8 Sport And Games

1. Match the sports with the pictures.



## WORD BANK

*Remember* 

a game of chess  
a game of tennis

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

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**



do, go or play?

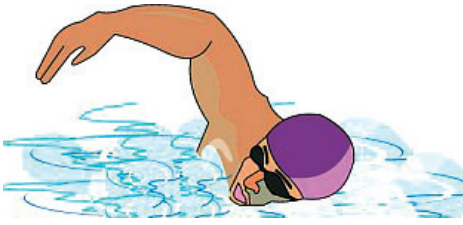
**Watch out!**

**Confusing words**

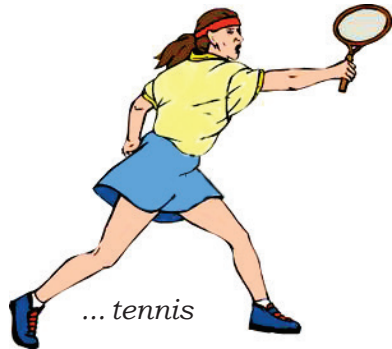
Word	Explanation	Example
do	be active	do the shopping do gymnastics
go	to go somewhere to do something	go fishing go sailing
play	a game	play cards play handball



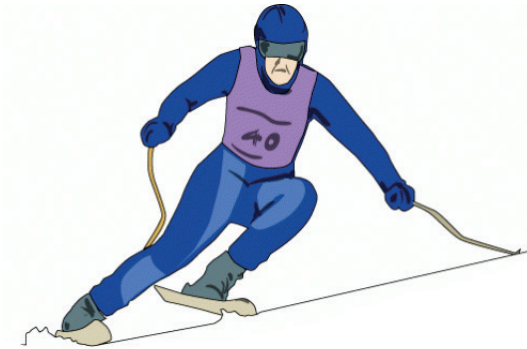
5. Choose the correct verb play, go or do to go with the following nouns.



... swimming



... tennis



... skiing



... football



... running



... climbing

... surfing  
... fishing  
... judo

... hiking  
... a crossword  
... a game  
... exercises

## Numerals

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

*For example*

*we say*  $100 = \text{“A hundred”}$

$1/2 = \text{“A half”}$

$1\frac{1}{2} = \text{“One and a half”}$

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

*For example*

*we say*

$1.36 = \text{“One point three six”}$

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

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Pronounce it</i>
1/8	One half
1/5	Two thirds
1/4	One third
3/4	Three quarters/three fourths
1/3	One quarter/one fourth
2/3	One fifth
1/2	One eighth



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.



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

**BrE**

soccer  
sneakers  
nought

**AmE**

zero  
football  
trainers



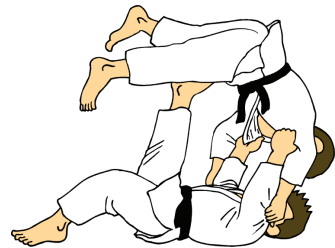
**7. What are you doing this afternoon?**

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

**8. 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



## 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 team sport and individual sport?

### 9. Choose the correct answer.

1. James \_\_\_\_\_ to play football tomorrow.

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

2. She says she can play \_\_\_\_\_ football.

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

3. I played chess when I was young, but now I don't really like \_\_\_\_\_

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

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is your favourite sport?

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

5. 100th

- a. hundrieth
- b. hundredth
- c. hundredth

6. 12th

- a. twelfth
- b. twelve
- c. twelth

7. 95th

- a. ninetieth fifth
- b. ninety fifth
- c. ninty fifth



# UNIT 9 Health

*Health is above Wealth*

## WORD BANK

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.



### Expressions associated with health

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

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

**have**  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a nosebleed} \\ \text{a headache} \\ \text{a toothache} \\ \text{a sore throat} \\ \text{a bad tooth} \\ \text{a bad eye} \end{array} \right.$

**five aches**  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{backache} \\ \text{toothache} \\ \text{earache} \\ \text{stomach ache} \\ \text{headache} \end{array} \right.$

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


ջերմություն ունենալ  
դիւնկա պահպանել  
մըսել  
մարզանք անել  
այցելել բժշկին  
դեղեր ընդունել  
բթից արյուն է գալիս  
գլխացավ ունենալ  
ապամս ցավում է  
աչքս ցավում է  
փչացած ապամ ունենալ  
կոկորդս ցավում է




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



**HENRY'S DIET**





bread      fish  
 biscuits    vegetables  
 chocolate    fruit  
 potato chips  
 other snack foods

**3. Look at Henry's diet. True or False?**

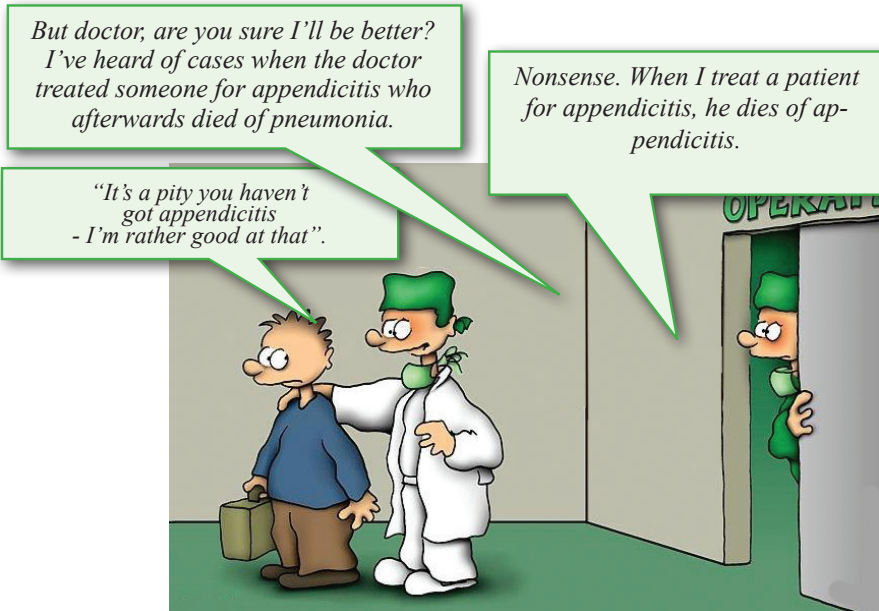
**He must eat**

- 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

**LISTENING SPOT**

**4. Listen to the jokes and tell them in Armenian.**



**5. Listen to the Doctor's Advice and answer the questions below.**

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

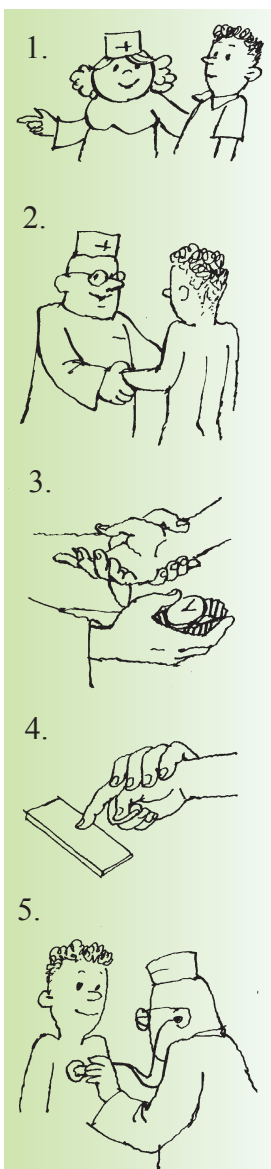


## 6. Match the pictures with the actions.

### THE CHECK-UP

*Hello, Roger. 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. Anderson. 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. Anderson 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



**7. Here are three specialists and three health problems.  
Can you match the problems with the specialists?**

**What specialist do you consult when**

- a. you have a bad eye?
- b. you have a bad tooth?
- c. you are to be operated on?

surgeon  
dentist  
ophtalmologist

**8. Match the emergency service with the definitions?**

**Which emergency service do you call if**

- a. you have to get to a hospital quickly?
- b. your house is on fire?
- c. robbers broke into your house?

ambulance  
fire service  
police

**9. Match the English expressions with their Armenian equivalents.**

take regular exercise

eat good quality food

gain weight

lose weight

have regular check-ups

keep a diet

դիներա պահել

կանոնավոր մարզանք անել

լավորակ սնունդ ուտել

մշտապես ստուգվել

նիհարել

գիրանալ



**10. Listen to the conversation.  
Find English equivalents for the Armenian sentences below.**



Ինչո՞ւ չէիր կարողանում քնել:  
Մտադիր եմ արամս հանել:  
Այն այլևս քեզ ցավ չի պատճառի:

**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?



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

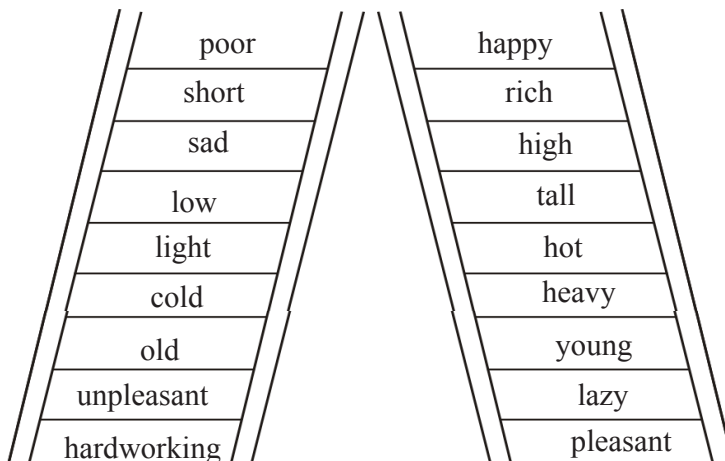
In affirmative sentences (+) they are not so common. We generally use expressions like **lots (of)**, **a lot (of)** and **plenty (of)**

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

### 1. 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.

### 2. Match the opposite adjectives.



### 3. 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. The plural of *deer* is \_\_\_\_\_ .

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

7. Which breed of \_\_\_\_\_ produces the finest wool?

- a. sheep
- b. sheeps

8. Could you give some \_\_\_\_\_ on your project?  
a. information  
b. informations
9. Which is NOT correct? How many \_\_\_\_\_ are there?  
a. chairs  
b. furnitures  
c. tables  
d. sofas
10. Most basketball players are 6 \_\_\_\_\_ tall or more.  
a. foot  
b. feet
11. Mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ easy for her.  
a. is  
b. are
12. He's in \_\_\_\_\_ health.  
a. good  
b. a good  
c. the good
13. We have \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at midday.  
a. no article  
b. a  
c. an  
d. the
14. Which of the following is NOT correct? Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ wine?  
a. a little  
b. a glass of  
c. some  
d. a
15. He can play \_\_\_\_\_ piano.  
a. no article  
b. a  
c. an  
d. the
16. He teaches \_\_\_\_\_ piano.  
a. no article  
b. a  
c. an  
d. the

**Pre-reading task**

**1. Study the words.**

**to blow up** – to explode, to be destroyed by explosion

The only way to make them build a new sewer is to blow up the old one.

**crime** – activity against law

He knew it was a crime.

**to find out** – to discover

There will be a lot of trouble if we are found out.

**immediately** – at once

When Andrew entered the room he immediately saw that something was wrong.

**patient** – a person under medical treatment

One of my patients died this morning.

**quietly** – without making noise

The two men moved quietly.

**to recover** – to become healthy again  
Andrew's patients have already recovered.

**stream** – running water

They saw a dirty stream running on the broken stone floor.

**suddenly** – quickly, unexpectedly

*On the 10th of November Denny suddenly rang him up.*

**to take part in** – to participate

*You needn't take part in it if you don't want to.*

**to tremble** – to shake with cold or fear

*Andrew's hands trembled, but he worked quickly.*

**to whisper** – to speak in a low voice

*Denny whispered: "Take a look at the terrible holes in the floor".*

**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)



**Watch out!**

**for the difference!**

**2. 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.



**Watch out!**  
for the difference!

**hard** - դժվար, քրվնաջան **It's a hard job.**  
**hardly** - հազիվ թե **Andrew hardly knew what to say.**

### 3. 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.

### 4. What do you know about the writer of the story?

### 5. What do you think the story might be about?

## 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.

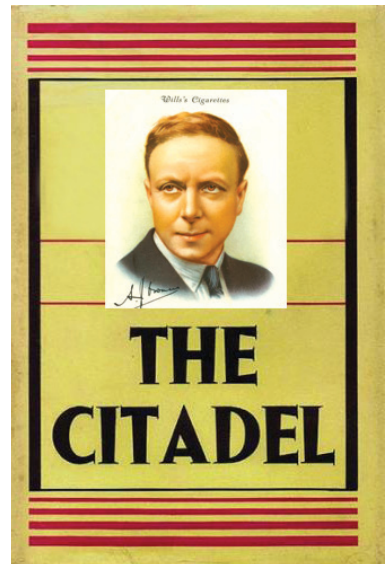
On the tenth of November Denny suddenly rang him up.

"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.

### Choose the correct answer.

***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.

## 6. What happened when...?

1. When Denny rang Manson up...
2. When Andrew entered Denny's room...
3. When the friends started in the direction of Glydar street...
4. When they did their job and ran into the darkness...
5. When they were walking back home...
6. When they blew up the old sewer...

## 7. True or False?

1. Andrew and Manson were friends.
2. Andrew was a doctor.
3. Andrew didn't want to take part in blowing up the sewer.
4. They decided to do that at night.
5. The new sewer was never constructed.

T	F

## 8. 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?

## 9. Match the words with the meanings.

in a cross manner	suddenly
to be calm, make little noise	immediately
dreadful	angrily
not easy, hard	quiet
happening quickly and unexpectedly	difficult
without light	terrible
at once	dark
a person under medical care and treatment	crime
to become healthy again	patient
criminal activity, activity against the law	recover
to speak in a low voice	tremble
running water	whisper
to shake with fear or cold	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 in their position would you do the same?
5. Have you ever done a brave deed?

# UNIT 10 Famous People

## 1. Read and answer the questions.

*Did 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.

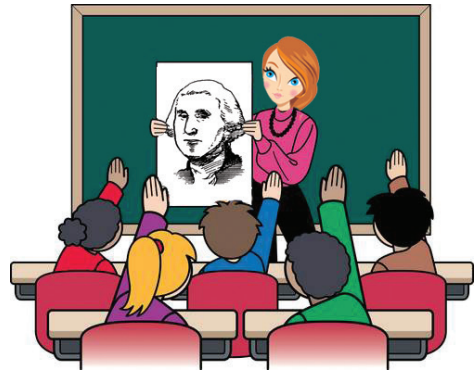
### True or False?

- 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. Read the article and answer the questions.

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

# Do you know...

## 3. Read and answer the questions.

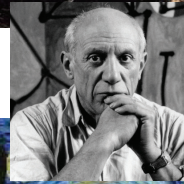
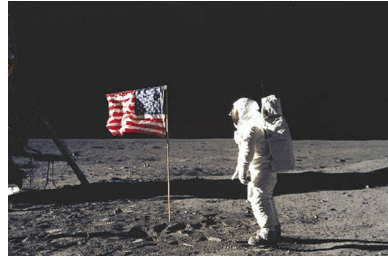
1. Christopher Columbus was the man who discovered America on 12th October, 1492. He thought he was in India. That's why he called the people he met Indians!

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 20th July, 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. This 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.



## What's wrong? 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. Read about the famous presidents of the USA and answer the questions.

**WRITING**  
**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.



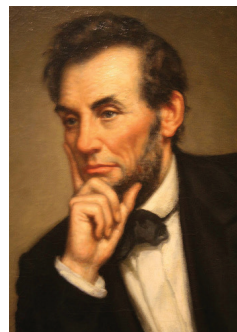
**Thomas Jefferson** was the third president of the United States, from 1801 to 1809. As President, Jefferson bought the huge Louisiana Territory for the United States from France.

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.



**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 in 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.



### 1. Study the words.

**alibi** – an excuse

*She could not give an alibi.*

**anonymously** – giving no name

*I prefer to work anonymously.*

**attractive** – beautiful, charming

*A very attractive governess looked after the two small children.*

**brain** – a human being organ of thought

*The wife was found with a revolver bullet through her brain.*

**bullet** – a thing that is fired from a gun

or revolver

*One bullet was missing in the revolver.*

**creature** – a living being

*She was a creature of the Tropics.*

**estate** – a large area of private land

*He bought a large estate in Hampshire some years ago.*

**fear (n.)** – reason for alarm

**to fear (v.)** – to be afraid of

*As I looked at him I understood the fear and dislike of his manager.*

**frightened** – afraid of something

*The strange visitor had a frightened look.*

**to harm** – to damage, hurt

*She has never harmed a fly.*

**governess** – servant, a woman entrusted with the care of a child

*If his wife dies, the governess will have everything – love, money, power.*

**innocent** – not guilty

*Miss Dunbar is innocent.*

**in turn** – in order

*Cold grey eyes looked at each of us in turn.*

**to lie** – not to tell the truth

*He likes to lie.*

**to sign** – to write down one's name

*The note was signed by the governess.*

**suspect** – to distrust

*Why suspect the governess?*

**temper** – character

*He is a person of calm temper.*

**villain** – a scoundrel

*Mr. Gibson was a villain and a hard man.*

**violent** – furious, wild

*This man is a great financier and a man of violent temper.*

**to waste** – to lose, to spend inefficiently

*We are wasting time.*

## Talking points

---

1. Do you like detective stories?
2. Do you prefer reading detective stories to watching murder films?
3. Can you remember a murder film you have seen recently?
4. Did you like the story?
5. The story is incomplete. Can you complete it?
6. Who do you think killed the woman?
7. If you were Sherlock Holmes would you take the money?

# THE MYSTERY OF THOR BRIDGE

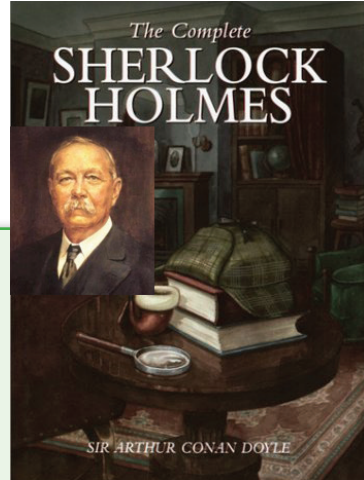
A. Conan Doyle (adapted)

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 but he bought a large estate in Hampshire some years ago. Here is a 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, when I had finished reading the letter, “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. We are wasting time. It will probably surprise you to know that I prefer to work anonymously. Sit down, please, and give me the facts.”





#### 4. 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...

#### 5. True or False?

1. It was a warm September night.
2. Mr. Barlow Bates was the Gold King.
3. Neil Gibson thought the governess was innocent.
4. Mr. Gibson was a kind and an easy-going person.
5. Mr. Gibson's wife was a cruel creature.

T	F

#### 6. 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?

#### 7. Match the words with the meanings.

one who says something untrue, knowing it is not true  
any animal or person, any living being  
someone who is bad or evil, a scoundrel or criminal  
what is generally said about a person  
something fired from a gun or revolver  
what you use for thinking  
a large area of private land, often with a large house on it  
free from guilt  
to damage  
a winged insect  
to distrust, to think that somebody is guilty  
a woman who looks after the children in a private house  
afraid of something

reputation  
liar  
creature  
villain  
brain  
estate  
bullet  
harm  
innocent  
fly  
governess  
suspect  
frightened

#### 8. 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.

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

## Audio scripts

### *page 29*

- 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.

### *page 41*

English language   Art   Chemistry   Geography   Mathematics   Physics  
Physical Education   History   Science   Biology  
Information Technology(IT)   English literature

### **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.

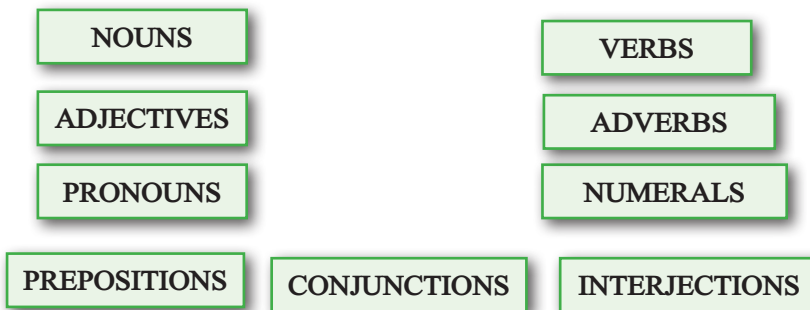
# APPENDIX

## STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR

### WORDS

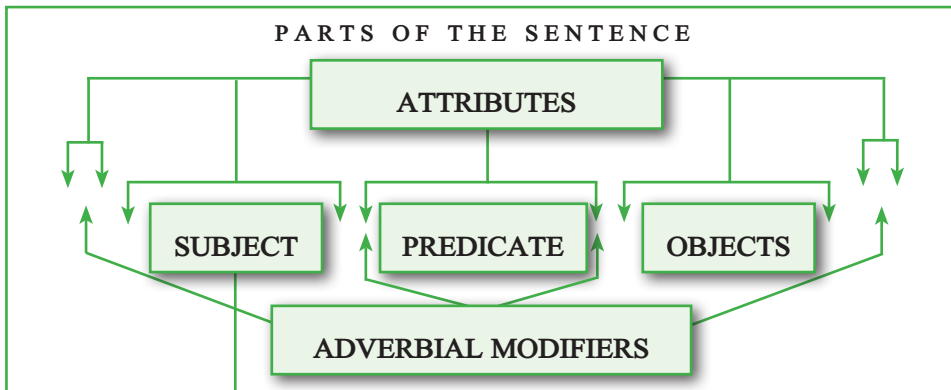
#### MORPHOLOGY

#### PARTS OF SPEECH



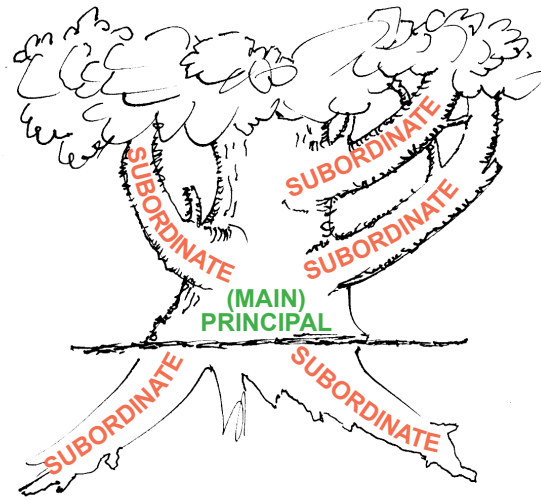
### SENTENCES

#### SYNTAX

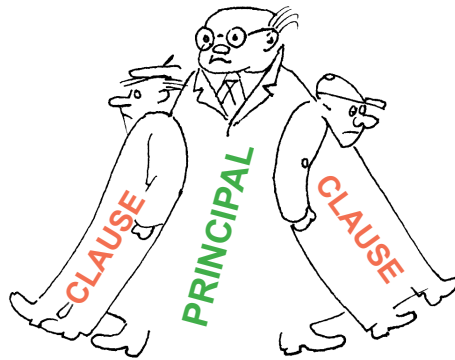


#### FORMAL SUBJECT

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

## ARTICLES

DEFINITE

*the*

INDEFINITE

*a (an)*

## CASE

COMMON

POSSESSIVE

### singular

*the girl*

*Tom*

*my wife*

*the girl's book*

*Tom's brother*

*my wife's mother*

### plural

*the girls*

*their wives*

*my children*

*the girls' books*

*their wives' hats*

*my children's toys*

## NUMBER

SINGULAR

*a worker*

PLURAL

*workers*

### Irregular plural forms

*man – men*

*woman – women*

*child – children*

*foot – feet*

*tooth – teeth*

*ox – oxen*

*mouse – mice*

*louse – lice*

*goose – geese*

### plural compounds

*commander-in-chief – commanders-in-chief*

*passer-by – passers-by*

*family name – family names*



## 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] ■ ■	
<i>room</i>	<i>rooms</i>
<i>table</i>	<i>tables</i>
<i>chair</i>	<i>chairs</i>
<i>boy</i>	<i>boys</i>
<i>family</i>	<i>families</i>
<i>secretary</i>	<i>secretaries</i>

■ ■ [s] ■ ■	
<i>bank</i>	<i>banks</i>
<i>flat</i>	<i>flats</i>
<i>artist</i>	<i>artists</i>
<i>parent</i>	<i>parents</i>
<i>bath</i>	<i>baths</i>
<i>shop</i>	<i>shops</i>

■ ■ [iz] ■ ■	
<i>address</i>	<i>addresses</i>
<i>watch</i>	<i>watches</i>
<i>dish</i>	<i>dishes</i>
<i>place</i>	<i>places</i>
<i>village</i>	<i>villages</i>
<i>fridge</i>	<i>fridges</i>

■ ■ [irregular] ■ ■	
<i>man</i>	<i>men</i>
<i>woman</i>	<i>women</i>
<i>child</i>	<i>children</i>
<i>person</i>	<i>people</i>
<i>wife</i>	<i>wives</i>
<i>a sheep</i>	<i>sheep</i>
<i>a deer</i>	<i>deer</i>

# ADJECTIVE

## DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<b>Adjectives with one syllable</b>		
<i>long</i> <i>large</i>	<i>longer</i> <i>larger</i>	<i>the longest</i> <i>the largest</i>
<b>Adjectives with two or more syllables</b>		
<i>beautiful</i> <i>impossible</i>	<i>more beautiful</i> <i>more impossible</i>	<i>the most beautiful</i> <i>the most impossible</i>

### Irregular comparative forms

<i>good</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>the best</i>
<i>bad</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>the worst</i>
<i>little</i>	<i>less</i>	<i>the least</i>
<i>many</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>the most</i>
<i>much</i>		
<i>far</i>	<i>farther</i> <i>further</i>	<i>the farthest</i> <i>the furthest</i>
<i>old</i>	<i>older</i> <i>elder</i>	<i>oldest</i> <i>eldest</i>

### MAKING COMPARISONS

<i>than</i>	The result of the experiment is much better than that of the previous one.
<i>as...as</i>	This result is as good as that one.
<i>not so...as</i>	This result is not so good as that one.
<i>the...the</i>	The more we study the less we know.
<i>like</i>	Your pen is like my pen.
<i>alike</i>	Our pens are alike.
<i>less/more...than</i>	This book is less expensive than that book.

## ADVERB

well, much, very, often, ever, seldom, just, always,  
partly, quickly, hardly, usually, frequently, probably,  
sometimes, somewhere, anywhere, nowhere,  
since then, so far

Adverbs having the same form as adjectives: **fast, hard, late**  
*He is working fast. It is a **fast** train.*

as prepositions: **after, before, since**  
*I haven't seen him **since** that day.*

as conjunctions: **since, when, where, but**  
*I haven't seen him **since** he went there.*

## DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Positive                      Comparative                      Superlative

### Adverbs with one syllable

<i>fast</i>	<i>faster</i>	<i>fastest</i>
<i>late</i>	<i>later</i>	<i>latest</i>
<i>early</i>	<i>earlier</i>	<i>earliest</i>

### Adverbs with two or more syllables

<i>slowly</i>	<i>more slowly</i>	<i>most slowly</i>
<i>beautifully</i>	<i>more beautifully</i>	<i>most beautifully</i>

### Irregular comparative forms

<i>well</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>
<i>badly</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
<i>little</i>	<i>less</i>	<i>least</i>
<i>much</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>most</i>
<i>far</i> <math>\left\langle \begin{array}{l} / \\ / \end{array} \right.</math>	<i>farther</i> <i>further</i>	<i>the farthest</i> <i>the furthest</i>
<i>old</i> <math>\left\langle \begin{array}{l} / \\ / \end{array} \right.</math>	<i>older</i> <i>elder</i>	<i>oldest</i> <i>eldest</i>

## 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>fast</i>	<i>fast</i>
<i>hard</i>	<i>hard</i>
<i>early</i>	<i>early</i>
<i>late</i>	<i>late</i>

## PRONOUNS

### 1. Personal

---

I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them

### 2. Possessive

---

my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs

### 3. Reflexive and Emphatic

---

myself,	yourself,	himself,	herself,	itself,
ourselves,	yourselves,	themselves		

### 4. Reciprocal

---

each other, one another

### 5. Demonstrative

---

this (these), that (those), such, the same

### 6. Interrogative

---

who, whom, whose, what, which

### 7. Relative and Conjunctive

---

who, whom, whose, what, which, that

### 8. Indefinite

---

some, any, one, all, each, every, other, another,  
both, many, much, few, little, either, no, none, neither

## 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. forty
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
1 000	a thousand
2 000	two thousand
100 000	a/one hundred thousand
1 000 000	a/one million

### ORDINAL NUMERALS

1 <b>st</b>	<b>first</b>	11 <b>th</b>	<b>eleventh</b>	21 <b>st</b>	<b>twenty-first</b>
2 <b>nd</b>	<b>second</b>	12 <b>th</b>	<b>twelfth</b>	22 <b>nd</b>	<b>twenty-second</b>
3 <b>rd</b>	<b>third</b>	13 <b>th</b>	<b>thirteenth</b>	30 <b>th</b>	<b>thirtieth</b>
4 <b>th</b>	<b>fourth</b>	14 <b>th</b>	<b>fourteenth</b>	40 <b>th</b>	<b>fortieth</b>
5 <b>th</b>	<b>fifth</b>	15 <b>th</b>	<b>fifteenth</b>	50 <b>th</b>	<b>fiftieth</b>
6 <b>th</b>	<b>sixth</b>	16 <b>th</b>	<b>sixteenth</b>	60 <b>th</b>	<b>sixtieth</b>
7 <b>th</b>	<b>seventh</b>	17 <b>th</b>	<b>seventeenth</b>	70 <b>th</b>	<b>seventieth</b>
8 <b>th</b>	<b>eighth</b>	18 <b>th</b>	<b>eighteenth</b>	80 <b>th</b>	<b>eightieth</b>
9 <b>th</b>	<b>ninth</b>	19 <b>th</b>	<b>nineteenth</b>	90 <b>th</b>	<b>ninetieth</b>
10 <b>th</b>	<b>tenth</b>	20 <b>th</b>	<b>twentieth</b>	100 <b>th</b>	<b>a/one hundredth</b>

## FRACTIONAL NUMBERS

$\frac{1}{2}$  a/one half

$\frac{2}{5}$  two fifths

$\frac{1}{3}$  one third

$2\frac{3}{7}$  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

## CONJUNCTIONS

### 1. Coordinate Conjunctions

and, but, or, whereas, as well as, both...and,  
either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also

### 2. Subordinate Conjunctions

that, if, whether,  
when, while, before, after, till (until),  
as, as long as, as soon as, since,  
where, wherever,  
because, since, as, for,  
that, in order that, so that,  
if, unless, provided (that), in case, though, although

### 3. Conjunctions Words

who, whose, what, which, that, where, how, why

### 4. Comparative Conjunctions

**than, as...as, not so...as, the (more)...the (less)**

#### EXAMPLES

There were some books and a paper on the table.

The question is if (whether) he will come.

He said that he had done it.

Here is the book which (that) we have spoken about.

She will do it when she returns.

The plant grows where the others couldn't.

As it was raining, we stayed at home.

Though he was very young, he was a good worker.

He did not tell us when he had done it.

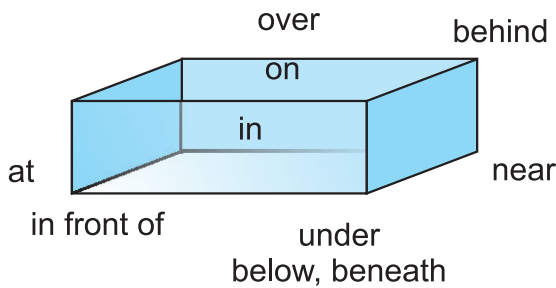
## INTERJECTIONS

oh, ah, aha, well, alas, hey

*Oh! How you pleased me!*  
*Well! What do you think about it?*

## PREPOSITIONS

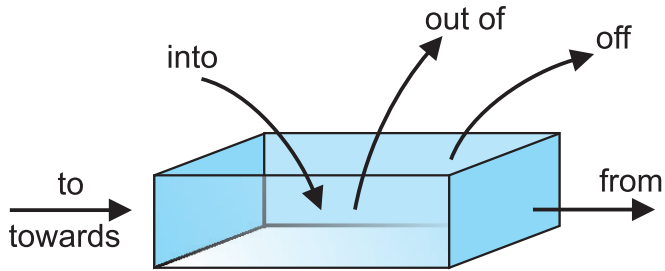
### Prepositions of Place



<b>on</b>	<b>on</b> the box
<b>in</b>	<b>in</b> the box
<b>at</b>	<b>at</b> the box
<b>under</b>	
<b>below</b>	<b>under</b> the box
<b>beneath</b>	
<b>over</b>	<b>over</b> the box
<b>near</b>	<b>near</b> the box
<b>in front of</b>	<b>in front of</b> the box
<b>behind</b>	<b>behind</b> the box
<b>across</b>	<b>across</b> the street
<b>through</b>	<b>through</b> the window
<b>between</b>	<b>between</b> two windows
<b>among</b>	<b>among</b> the students

## Prepositions of Direction

---



<b>to</b>	<b>to</b> the house
<b>towards</b>	<b>towards</b> the house
<b>from</b>	<b>from</b> the house
<b>into</b>	<b>into</b> the house
<b>out of</b>	<b>out of</b> the house
<b>off</b>	<b>off</b> the house

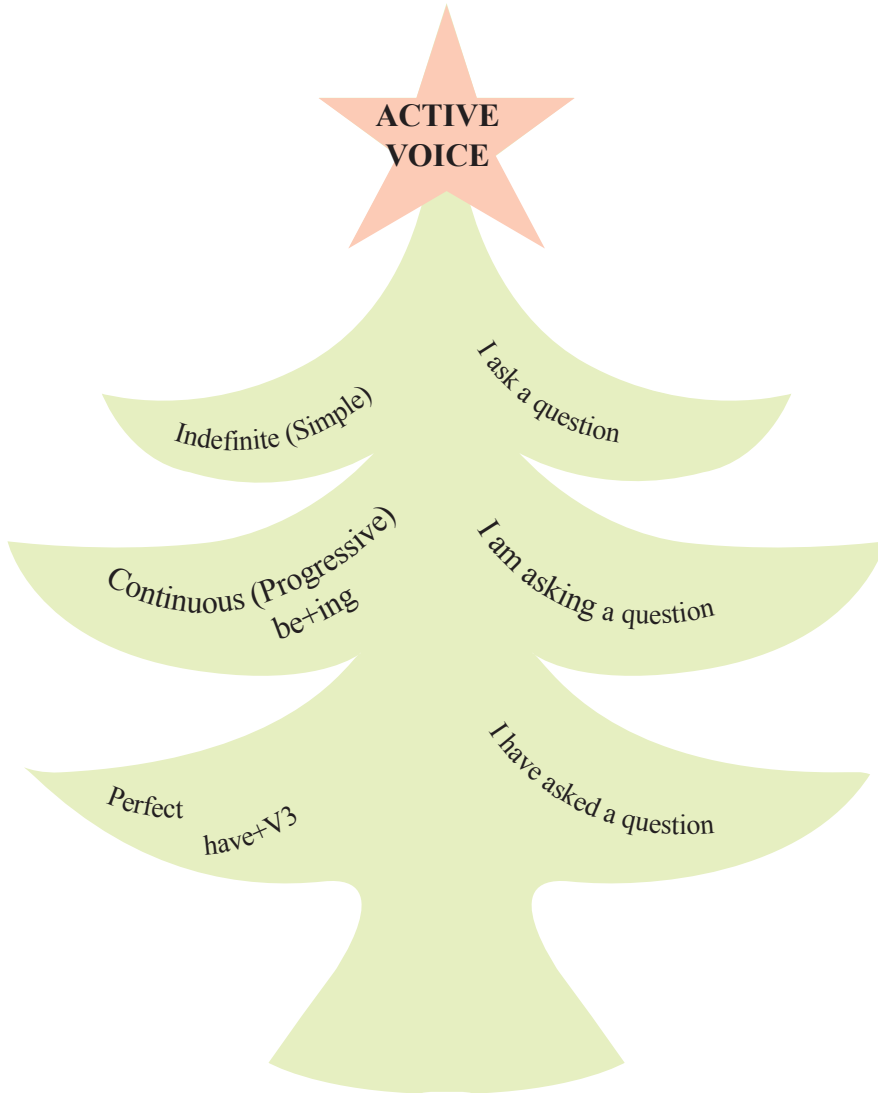
## Prepositions of Time

---

<b>on</b>	<b>on</b> Saturday
	<b>on</b> the first of May
<b>in</b>	<b>in</b> March
	<b>in</b> a month
<b>at</b>	<b>at</b> 7 o'clock
<b>by</b>	<b>by</b> 3 o'clock
<b>from...till</b>	<b>from...till</b> from 3 till 5 o'clock
<b>since</b>	<b>since</b> 5 o'clock
<b>for</b>	<b>for</b> an hour
<b>during</b>	<b>during</b> the lecture
<b>before</b>	<b>before</b> the lecture
<b>after</b>	<b>after</b> the lecture
<b>till</b>	<b>till</b> June
<b>until</b>	<b>until</b> we meet
<b>between</b>	<b>between</b> one and two o'clock



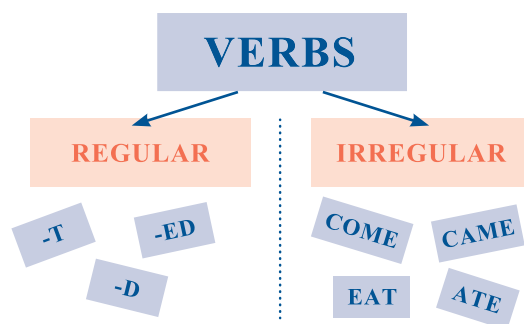
# VERB TENSES





## **WE ARE THE ONLY VERBS THAT:**

1. Have contracted forms.
2. Make our interrogatives by inversion.
3. Make our negatives by adding “NOT” only.
4. Are used for question phrases.
5. Are auxiliaries.
6. Are used for short answers.
7. Are used for additions to remarks.
8. Make the emphatic form.
9. Take adverbs like “ALWAYS”, “SOMETIMES”, “OFTEN”, “NEARLY” etc. after us.
10. Include all the defective verbs.



## IRREGULAR VERBS

### Infinitive

be [bi:]  
 beat [bi:t]  
 become [bi'kʌm]  
 begin [bi'gɪn]  
 bite [baɪt]  
 blow [bləʊ]  
 break [breɪk]  
 bring [brɪŋ]  
 build [bɪld]  
 burn [bɜ:n]  
 buy [baɪ]  
 catch [kætʃ]  
 choose [tʃu:z]  
 come [kʌm]  
 cost [kɒst]  
 cut [kʌt]  
 do [du:]  
 draw [drɔ:]  
 dream [dri:m]  
 drink [drɪŋk]  
 drive [draɪv]  
 eat [i:t]  
 fall [fɔ:l]  
 feed [fi:d]  
 feel [fi:l]  
 find [faɪnd]  
 fly [flaɪ]  
 forget [fə'get]  
 get [get]  
 give [gɪv]  
 go [gəʊ]  
 grow [grəʊ]  
 have [hæv]  
 hear [hɪə(r)]  
 hide [haɪd]  
 hit [hɪt]  
 hold [həʊld]

### Simple Past

was [wɔz], were [wə:]  
 beat [bi:t]  
 became [bi'keɪm]  
 began [bi'gæŋ]  
 bit [bɪt]  
 blew [blu:]  
 broke [brəʊk]  
 brought [brɔ:t]  
 built [bɪlt]  
 burnt [bɜ:nt]  
 bought [bɔ:t]  
 caught [kɔ:t]  
 chose [tʃəʊz]  
 came [keɪm]  
 cost [kɒst]  
 cut [kʌt]  
 did [dɪd]  
 drew [dru:]  
 dreamt [dremt]  
 drank [dræŋk]  
 drove [drəʊv]  
 ate [et]  
 fell [fel]  
 fed [fed]  
 felt [felt]  
 found [faʊnd]  
 flew [flu:]  
 forgot [fə'gɒt]  
 got [gɒt]  
 gave [geɪv]  
 went [went]  
 grew [gru:]  
 had [həd]  
 heard [hɜ:d]  
 hid [hɪd]  
 hit [hɪt]  
 held [held]

### Past Participle

been [bi:n]  
 beaten [ˈbi:tɪn]  
 become [bi'kʌm]  
 begun [bi'gʌn]  
 bitten [bɪtɪn]  
 blown [bləʊn]  
 broken [ˈbrəʊkɪn]  
 brought [brɔ:t]  
 built [bɪlt]  
 burnt [bɜ:nt]  
 bought [bɔ:t]  
 caught [kɔ:t]  
 chosen [ˈtʃəʊzn]  
 come [kʌm]  
 cost [kɒst]  
 cut [kʌt]  
 done [dʌn]  
 drawn [drɔ:n]  
 dreamt [dremt]  
 drunk [drʌŋk]  
 driven [ˈdrɪvɪn]  
 eaten [ˈi:tɪn]  
 fallen [ˈfɒlən]  
 fed [fed]  
 felt [felt]  
 found [faʊnd]  
 flown [fləʊn]  
 forgotten [fə'gɒtɪn]  
 got [gɒt]  
 given [ˈgɪvɪn]  
 gone [gɒn]  
 grown [grəʊn]  
 had [həd]  
 heard [hɜ:d]  
 hidden [ˈhɪdn]  
 hit [hɪt]  
 held [held]

hurt [hɜ:t]  
keep [ki:p]  
know [nəʊ]  
lead [li:d]  
learn [lɜ:n]  
leave [li:v]  
lend [lend]  
let [let]  
lie [lai]  
lose [lu:z]  
make [meɪk]  
mean [mi:n]  
meet [mi:t]  
pay [pei]  
put [put]  
read [ri:d]  
ride [raid]  
ring [rɪŋ]  
rise [raɪz]  
run [rʌn]  
say [sei]  
see [si:]  
sell [sel]  
send [send]  
set [set]  
shake [ʃeɪk]  
shine [ʃaɪn]  
shoot [ʃu:t]  
show [ʃəʊ]  
shut [ʃʌt]  
sing [sɪŋ]  
sit [sɪt]  
sleep [sli:p]  
smell [smel]  
speak [spi:k]  
spell [spel]  
spend [spend]  
spill [spɪl]  
stand [stænd]  
strike [straɪk]  
swim [swɪm]  
take [teɪk]  
teach [ti:tʃ]  
tear [teə(r)]  
tell [tel]  
think [θɪŋk]  
throw [θrəʊ]  
understand [ʌndə'stænd]  
wake up ['weɪk'ʌp]  
wear [weə(r)]  
win [wɪn]  
write [raɪt]

hurt [hɜ:t]  
kept [kept]  
knew [nju:]  
led [led]  
learnt [lɜ:nt]  
left [left]  
lent [lent]  
let [let]  
lay [lei]  
lost [lɒst]  
made [meɪd]  
meant [ment]  
met [met]  
paid [peɪd]  
put [put]  
read [red]  
rode [rəʊd]  
rang [ræŋ]  
rose [rəʊz]  
ran [ræn]  
said [sed]  
saw [sə:]  
sold [səʊld]  
sent [sent]  
set [set]  
shook [ʃuk]  
shone [ʃɒn]  
shot [ʃɒt]  
showed [ʃəʊd]  
shut [ʃʌt]  
sang [sæŋ]  
sat [sæt]  
slept [slept]  
smelt [smelt]  
spoke [spəʊk]  
spelt [spelt]  
spent [spent]  
spilt [spɪlt]  
stood [stud]  
struck [strʌk]  
swam [swæm]  
took [tuk]  
taught [tɔ:t]  
tore [tɔ:(r)]  
told [təʊld]  
thought [θɔ:t]  
threw [θru:]  
understood [ʌndə'stʊd]  
woke up ['wəʊk'ʌp]  
wore [wɔ:(r)]  
won [wʌn]  
wrote [rəʊt]

hurt [hɜ:t]  
kept [kept]  
known [nəʊn]  
led [led]  
learnt [lɜ:nt]  
left [left]  
lent [lent]  
let [let]  
lain [leɪn]  
lost [lɒst]  
made [meɪd]  
meant [ment]  
met [met]  
paid [peɪd]  
put [put]  
read [red]  
ridden ['rɪdn]  
rung [rʌŋ]  
risen ['rɪzn]  
run [rʌn]  
said [sed]  
seen [si:n]  
sold [səʊld]  
sent [sent]  
set [set]  
shaken ['ʃeɪkn]  
shone [ʃɒn]  
shot [ʃɒt]  
showed/shown [ʃəʊn]  
shut [ʃʌt]  
sung [sʌŋ]  
sat [sæt]  
slept [slept]  
smelt [smelt]  
spoken ['spəʊkn]  
spelt [spelt]  
spent [spent]  
spilt [spɪlt]  
stood [stud]  
struck [strʌk]  
swum [swʌm]  
taken ['teɪkn]  
taught [tɔ:t]  
torn [tɔ:n]  
told [təʊld]  
thought [θɔ:t]  
thrown [θrəʊn]  
understood [ʌndə'stʊd]  
woken up ['wəʊkn'ʌp]  
worn [wɔ:n]  
won [wʌn]  
written ['rɪtn]

## 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'kwetɪnt] *v.* ծանոթացնել  
**get acquainted** ծանոթանալ  
**acquaintance** [ə'kwetɪnts] *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** [ə'dɪktɪ:d] *a.* հակված (հաճախ վատ սովորության)  
**addition** [ə'dɪʃən] *n.* **1.** ավելացում, լրացում  
**2.** գումարում  
**in addition** բացի դրանից  
**address** [ə'dres] **1.** *n.* հասցե **2.** *v.* հասցեագրել, դիմել  
**adjective** ['ædʒɪktɪv] *n.* *բեր.* ածական անուն  
**admirable** ['ædmərəbəl] *a.* հիանալի, սքանչելի  
**admire** [əd'maɪə] *v.* հիանալ  
**adult** ['ædʌlt] *n.* չափահաս մարդ  
**adventure** [əd'ventʃə] *n.* արկած, արկածախնդրություն  
**adverb** ['ædvə:b] *n.* *բեր.* մակբայ  
**advertise** ['ædvətəɪz] *v.* **1.** հայտարարել, **2.** գովազդել  
**advertisement** [əd'vetɪsmənt] *n.* հայտարարություն, գովազդ, ազգ  
**affectionate** [ə'fekʃənɪt] *a.* սիրող, քնքուշ  
**age** [eɪdʒ] *n.* տարիք, հասակ  
**aged** ['eɪdʒd] *a.* տարեց  
**agree** [ə'ɡri:] *v.* **1.** համաձայնվել **2.** համապատասխանել  
**alien** ['eɪlɪən] *a.* օտար, խորթ  
**alibi** ['ælibaɪ] *n.* **1.** ակիբի, 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** ['æŋɡrɪ] *a.* բարկացած, զայրացած  
**animal** ['ænɪmə] *n.* կենդանի, անասուն  
**animation** [æ'nɪmeɪʃən] *n.* կենդանություն  
**anniversary** [æ'nɪvəsəri] *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'pɪə] *v.* հայտնվել, երևալ  
**appearance** [ə'pɪərəns] *n.* արտաքին տեսք  
**appendix** [ə'pendɪks] *n.* կույր աղիք  
**appointment** [ə'pɔɪntmənt] *n.* ժամադրություն  
**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** [əs'tɒnɪʃ] *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, սոսկալի

### 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.* զազան, գիշատիչ կենդանի  
**beat** [bi:t] *v.* **1.** խփել, ծեծել, հարվածել  
**2.** հաղթել  
**beautiful** ['bju:təfʊl] *a.* գեղեցիկ

**beauty** [ˈbju:tɪ] *n.* 1. գեղեցկություն  
2. գեղեցկուհի  
**become** [brɪˈkʌm] *v.* դառնալ  
**bee** [bi:] *n.* մեղու  
**behave** [brɪˈheɪv] *v.* պատշաճ վարք դրսևորել  
**behaviour** [brɪˈheɪvjə] *n.* վարք, վարքագիծ  
**being** [ˈbi:ɪŋ] *n.* էակ  
**belief** [brɪˈli:f] *n.* հավատ  
**believe** [brɪˈli:v] *v.* 1. հավատալ 2. կարծել, համարել, ենթադրել  
**bell** [bɛl] *n.* զանգ  
**belong** [brɪˈlɔŋ] *v.* պատկանել  
**beloved** [brɪˈlʌvd] *a.* սիրելի  
**below** [brɪˈləʊ] *adv.* ստորև, ներքևում  
**belt** [bɛlt] *n.* գոտի  
**bench** [bentʃ] *n.* նստարան  
**birthday** [ˈbɜ:θdeɪ] *n.* ծննդյան օր  
**birthplace** [ˈbɜ:θpleɪs] *n.* ծննդավայր  
**bit** [bɪt] *n.* կտոր, մաս  
**biscuit** [ˈbɪskɪt] *n.* թխվածքաբլիթ  
**bleed** [bli:d] *v.* (**bled**, **bled**) արյունահոսել  
**blind** [blaɪnd] *n. a.* կույր  
**blond** [blɒnd] *a.* շիկահեր  
**blood** [blʌd] *n.* արյուն  
**blossom** [ˈblɒsəm] *v.* ծաղկել  
**blow** [ˈbləʊ] 1. *n.* հարված  
2. *v.* (**blew**, **blown**) փչել  
**blow up** պայթեցնել  
**boat** [bəʊt] *n.* նավակ, նավ  
**body** [ˈbɒdi] *n.* մարմին  
**boil** [bɔɪl] *v.* եռացնել, եփել  
**bone** [bəʊn] *n.* ոսկոր  
**border** [bɔ:də] *n.* սահման  
**boring** [ˈbɔ:ɪŋ] *a.* ձանձրալի, տաղտկալի  
**borrow** [ˈbɒrəʊ] *v.* պարտք վերցնել  
**bottom** [ˈbɒtəm] *n.* հատակ, ներքևի մաս  
**bow** [bəʊ] *v.* խոնարհվել, գլուխ տալ  
**boxing** [ˈbɒksɪŋ] *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** [ˈbri:zɪŋ] *n.* շնչառություն  
**breathless** [ˈbreθlɪs] *a.* շնչակտուր, շնչասպառ  
**breed** [bri:d] 1. *v.* (**bred**, **bred**) պահել, սնծայնել, կրթել  
**breeze** [bri:z] *n.* զեփյուռ  
**bridge** [brɪdʒ] *n.* կամուրջ  
**brief** [bri:f] *a.* սեղմ, հակիրճ, կարճ  
**bright** [braɪt] *a.* 1. պայծառ 2. փայլուն 3. խելամիտ, արամիտ, աշխույժ  
**brilliant** [ˈbrɪljənt] *a.* փայլուն, աչքի ընկնող, հիանալի

**bring up** դաստիարակել  
**broad** [brɔ:d] *a.* լայն, ընդարձակ  
**broom** [brʊm] *n.* ավել, ցախավել  
**brute** [ˈbru:t] *a.* 1. կուպիտ 2. դաժան  
**build** [bɪld] *v.* կառուցել  
**building** [ˈbɪldɪŋ] *n.* շենք, շինություն  
**bullet** [ˈbʊlɪt] *n.* գնդակ (հրայանի)  
**bump** [bʌmp] *n.* 1. ուռուցիկ տեղ  
2. ուռածություն, ելունդ 3. բախում  
**bush** [bʊʃ] *n.* թուփ, թփուտ  
**business** [ˈbɪznɪs] *n.* գործ, զբաղմունք  
**busy** [bɪzi] *a.* 1. զբաղված  
2. աշխույժ (փողոցի մասին)  
**button** [ˈbʌtn] *n.* կոճակ  
**buy** [baɪ] *v.* գնել

## C

**cage** [keɪdʒ] *n.* վանդակ  
**calculate** [ˈkælkjuleɪt] *v.* հաշվել, հաշվարկել  
**call** [kɔ:l] *v.* 1. կանչել 2. անվանել  
3. զանգահարել  
**calm** [kɑ:m] *a.* հանգիստ, հանդարտ, խաղաղ  
**camel** [ˈkæməl] *n.* ուղտ  
**camera** [ˈkæmərə] *n.* լուսանկարչական սարք  
**camping** (holiday) [ˈkæmpɪŋ] *n.* արշավ  
**candle** [ˈkændl] *n.* մոմ  
**care** [keə] *n.* խնամք, հոգատարություն  
**careful** [ˈkeəfʊl] *a.* 1. հոգատար, ուշադիր 2. զգույշ  
**carry** [ˈkæri] *v.* կրել, տանել  
**cartoon** [kɑ:ˈtu:n] *n.* 1. ծաղրանկար  
2. մուլտիպլիկացիոն ֆիլմ  
**case** [keɪs] *n.* 1. դեպք 2. *թեր.* հոլով  
**in any case** բոլոր դեպքերում  
**ceiling** [ˈsi:lɪŋ] *n.* առաստաղ  
**celebrate** [ˈselɪbreɪt] *v.* տոնել  
**challenge** [ˈtʃælɪndʒ] 1. *n.* կանչ, մրցահրավեր 2. *v.* կանչել, հրավիրել  
**charming** [ˈtʃɑ:mɪŋ] *a.* հմայիչ,  
**chase** [tʃeɪs] 1. *n.* հետապնդում, որս  
2. *v.* հետապնդել, որսալ  
**chat** [tʃæt] *v.* զրույցել, շաղակրատել  
**cheap** [tʃi:p] *a.* էժան, էժամագին  
**check-up** [tʃekˈʌp] *n.* ստուգում  
**cheek** [tʃi:k] *n.* այտ  
**cheer** [tʃiə] *v.* ողջունել բարձրաձայն  
բացականջություններով  
**cheer up** քաջալերել, խրախուսել  
**cheerful** [ˈtʃiəfʊl] *a.* ուրախ, զվարթ  
**chemistry** [ˈkemɪstrɪ] *n.* քիմիա  
**chemist's** [ˈkemɪsts] *n.* դեղատուն  
**chess** [tʃes] *n.* շախմատ  
**climate** [ˈklaɪmɪt] *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** [kloʊðz] *n.* հագուստ, զգեստ  
**cloud** [klaʊd] *n.* ամպ  
**cloudy** [ˈklaʊdɪ] *a.* ամպամած  
**coach** [kəʊtʃ] 1. *n.* մարզիչ 2. *v.* մարզել, սովորեցնել  
**coast** [kəʊst] *n.* ափ, ծովափ  
**cockoo** [ˈkʊku:] *n.* 1. կկու  
2. *խսկյ.* հիմար  
**cold** [kəʊld] *n.* 1. ցուրտ 2. մրսածություն 3. *a.* սառը, պաղ, ցուրտ  
**to catch a cold** մրսել հիվանդանալ  
**comfortable** [ˈkʌmfətəbl̩] *a.* հարմար  
**common** [ˈkɒmən] *a.* սովորական  
**communicate** [kəˈmjʊ:nikeɪt] *v.* հաղորդակցվել  
**communication** [kəˈmjʊ:nɪˈkeɪʃn] *n.* հաղորդակցություն  
**compel** [kəmˈpel] *v.* հարկադրել, ստիպել  
**complaint** [kəmˈpleɪnt] *n.* զանգատ, դժգոհություն  
**confuse** [kənˈfju:z] *v.* շփոթեցնել, խառնել  
**conquer** [ˈkɒŋkə] *v.* հաղթել, նվաճել  
**conqueror** [ˈkɒŋkərə] *n.* հաղթող, նվաճող  
**construction** [kənˈstrʌkʃən] *n.* 1. շինարարություն 2. կառույց, շենք  
**convenience** [kənˈvi:niəns] *n.* հարմարություն  
**cool** [ku:l] *a.* հով, զով  
**cost** [ˈkɒst] *n.* արժեք  
**cosy** [ˈkəʊzi] *a.* հարմարավետ  
**cottage** [ˈkɒtɪdʒ] *n.* խրճիթ, ամառանոցային տուն  
**cousin** [ˈkʌzn] *n.* զարմիկ, զարմուհի  
**cover** [ˈkʌvə] *n.* 1. ծածկոց, 2. խուփ  
3. *v.* ծածկել  
**cow** [kau] *n.* կով  
**crane** [kreɪn] *n.* կռունկ  
**creature** [ˈkri:tʃə] *n.* արարած, կենդանի էակ  
**crime** [kraɪm] *n.* հանցանք  
**criminal** [ˈkrɪmɪnl̩] *n.* հանցագործ  
**crow** [kraʊ] *n.* ագռավ  
**crowd** [kraʊd] *n.* ամբոխ, մարդկանց խումբ  
**crowded** [ˈkraʊdɪd] *a.* լիքը լցված, լճի-լճեցուն  
**cruel** [kru:əl] *a.* դաժան  
**crush** [krʌʃ] *v.* ջախջախել, ոչնչացնել  
**cry** [kraɪ] *v.* 1. ճչալ, բղավել 2. լաց լինել, արտասվել  
**cucumber** [ˈkju:kʌmbə] *n.* վարունգ  
**cup** [kʌp] *n.* գավաթ  
**cupboard** [ˈkʌbəd] *n.* պահարան

(ամանեղենի, սննդամթերքի)  
**cure** [kjʊə] *v.* բուժել  
**curly** [ˈkɜ:li] *a.* զանգուր  
**custom** [ˈkʌstəm] *n.* սովորույթ  
**cut** [kʌt] 1. *n.* կտրվածք, վերք  
2. *v.* կտրել, կտրատել  
**cycle** [ˈsaɪkl] *v.* հեծանիվ քշել

## D

**damage** [ˈdæmɪdʒ] 1. *n.* վնաս  
2. *v.* վնասել  
**damp** [dæmp] *a.* խոնավ, թաց  
**dance** [dɑ:ns] 1. *n.* պար 2. *v.* պարել  
**danger** [ˈdeɪndʒə] *n.* վտանգ  
**dangerous** [ˈdeɪndʒərəs] *a.* վտանգավոր, սպառնալի  
**date** [deɪt] *v.* ժամադրվել  
**dear** [dɪə] *a.* բանկազին, սիրելի, հարգելի  
**death** [deθ] *n.* մահ  
**debate** [dɪˈbeɪt] 1. *n.* բանավեճ  
2. *v.* վիճել, քննարկել  
**debt** [det] *n.* պարտք  
**deceive** [dɪˈsi:v] *v.* խաբել  
**decide** [dɪˈsaɪd] *v.* որոշել, վճռել  
**decimal** [ˈdesɪmə] *a.* տասնորդական  
**decision** [dɪˈsɪʒn] *n.* որոշում, վճիռ  
**deep** [di:p] *a.* 1. խոր 2. մուգ (գույնի մասին)  
3. թավ, խուլ (ձայնի մասին)  
**deer** [dɪə] *n.* եղջերու, եղնիկ  
**delicate** [ˈdelɪkət] *a.* նուրբ, նրբազեղ  
**delicious** [dɪˈlɪʃəs] *a.* համեղ  
**delightful** [dɪˈlaɪtful] *a.* հիանալի, սքանչելի  
**dentist** [ˈdentɪst] *n.* ատամնաբույժ  
**department** [dɪˈpɑ:tmənt] *n.* բաժին  
**depend** [dɪˈpend] *v.* կախում ունենալ, կախված լինել  
**depict** [dɪˈpɪkt] *v.* պատկերել, նկարագրել  
**describe** [dɪsˈkraɪb] *v.* նկարագրել  
**description** [dɪsˈkrɪpʃn] *n.* նկարագրություն  
**desert** [ˈdezət] *n.* անապատ  
**desert island** ամմարդաբնակ կղզի  
**desperate** [ˈdespəɪt] *a.* հուսահատված, հուսալքված  
**dessert** [dɪˈzɜ:t] *n.* աղանդեր, քաղցրավենիք  
**develop** [dɪˈveləp] *v.* զարգանալ, զարգացնել  
**devoted** [dɪˈvəʊtɪd] *a.* նվիրված, անձնվեր  
**dictionary** [ˈdɪkʃənəri] *n.* բառարան  
**die** [daɪ] *v.* մեռնել, վախճանվել  
**diet** [ˈdaɪət] *n.* սննդակարգ, դիետա  
**differ** [ˈdɪfə] *v.* տարբերվել, զանազանվել  
**difference** [ˈdɪfrəns] *n.* տարբերություն  
**different** [ˈdɪfrənt] *a.* տարբեր, զանազան  
**difficult** [ˈdɪfɪkəlt] *a.* դժվար  
**dimple** [ˈdɪmpəl] *n.* փոսիկ  
**disappear** [dɪsəˈpɪə] *v.* անհետանալ, կորչել  
**disappointment** [ˈdɪsəˈpɔɪntmənt] *n.*

հիասթափություն  
**disgust** [dis'gʌst] *n.* զզվանք, նողկանք  
**distract** [di'strækt] *v.* շեղել  
**distribute** [dis'tribju:t] *v.* բաշխել, բաժանել  
**do one's best** ամեն ինչ անել, ամեն ճիգ  
գործադրել  
**drag** [dræg] *v.* քաշել  
**drain** [dreɪn] *v.* ցամաքեցնել, դատարկել  
**drawer** ['drɔ:ə] *n.* դարակ  
**dream** [dri:m] **1. n.** երազ, երազանք  
**2. v.** երազ տեսնել, երազել, 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** ['djʊərɪŋ] *prep.* ընթացքում  
**dust** [dʌst] *n.* փոշի  
**dusty** ['dʌstɪ] *a.* փոշոտ  
**duty** ['djʊ:ti] *n.* պարտք, պարտականություն

## E

**eagle** [i:gl] *n.* արծիվ  
**early** ['ɔ: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** ['ɜ:θkweɪk] *n.* երկրաշարժ  
**east** [i:st] *n.* արևելք  
**eastern** ['i:stə:n] *a.* արևելյան  
**easy** ['i:zi] *a.* հեշտ  
**effort** ['efət] *n.* ճիգ, փորձ  
**elephant** ['elɪfənt] *n.* փիղ  
**embarrass** [ɪm'bærəs] *v.* շփոթեցնել, շփոթվել  
**emergency** [ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsɪ] *a.* վթարային  
**encourage** [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ] *v.* քաջալերել,  
խրախուսել  
**enemy** ['enɪmi] *n.* թշնամի  
**enjoy** [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] *v.* բավականություն ստանալ,  
զվարճանալ  
**enthusiastic** [ɪn'θju:zɪ'æstɪk] *a.* խանդավառ,  
եռանդուն  
**epidemic** [ˌepɪ'demɪk] *n.* համաճարակ  
**estate** [ɪs'teɪt] *n.* կալվածք  
**even** ['i:vən] **1. a.** հարթ, հավասար  
**2. adv.** անգամ, նույնիսկ  
**everlasting** [ˌevə'leɪstɪŋ] *a.* հավիտենական  
**excite** [ɪk'saɪt] *v.* գրգռել, հուզել  
**exclaim** [ɪks'kleɪm] *v.* բացականչել  
**excuse** [ɪks'kjʊ:s] *n.* ներում,  
**excuse** [ɪks'kjʊ:z] *v.* ներել  
**expensive** [ɪks'pensɪv] *a.* թանկ, թանկարժեք  
**explosion** [ɪks'pləʊʒn] *n.* պայթյուն  
**extended** [ɪk'stendɪd] *a.* ընդլայնված

## F

**fair** [feə] *n.* տոնավաճառ  
**fairy-tale** ['feəri:teɪl] *n.* հեքիաթ  
**faithful** ['feɪθfʊl] *a.* հավատարիմ, նվիրված  
**fall** [fɔ:l] **1. n.** անկում **2. ջրվեժ**  
**3. ամերիկ.** աշուն **4. v.** ընկնել, իջնել  
**fall asleep** քնել, բուռն մտնել  
**fall behind** հետ մնալ, ուշանալ  
**fall ill** հիվանդանալ  
**false** [fɔ:ls] **1. a.** կեղծ, արհեստական  
**2. n.** սուտ, սխալ  
**familiar** [fə'mɪljə] *a.* **1.** ծանոթ, սովորական **2.**  
իրազեկ, տեղյակ  
**family** ['fæmɪli] *n.* ընտանիք  
**famous** ['feɪməs] *a.* հռչակավոր, մեծահռչակ  
**fan** [fæn] *n. **1.** երկրպագու, սպորտի մոլի  
սիրահար **2.** հովիար  
**fantastic** [fæn'tæstɪk] *a.* հիանալի, հիասքանչ  
**far** (farther, farthest) [fɑ:] *a., adv.*  
**1.** հեռու **2.** հեռավոր  
**fare** [feə] *n.* ճանապարհածախս,  
տոմսի արժեք  
**fashion** ['fæʃən] *n.* նորաձևություն  
**fate** [feɪt] *n.* բախտ, ճակատագիր  
**favourite** ['feɪvərɪt] *a.* սիրելի, սիրած  
**fear** [fiə] *n.* վախ  
**feast** [fi:st] *n.* խնջույք, տոն  
**feed** [fi:d] *v.* (fed, fed) սնել, կերակրել  
**feel** [fi:l] *v.* **1.** զգալ **2.** շոշափել  
**feeling** ['fi:liŋ] *n.* զգայում, զգայմունք  
**fellow** ['feləʊ] *n.* մարդ, երիտասարդ տղա  
**fence** [fens] *n.* **1.** ցանկապատ  
**2.** սուսերամարտ  
**fetch** [fetʃ] *v.* գնալ և բերել  
**field** [fi:ld] *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  
**flavour** ['fleɪvə] *n.* բուրմունք, բույր  
**flight** [flaɪt] *n.* թռիչք  
**fly** [flaɪ] **1. n.** ճանճ **2. v.** թռչել  
**fog** [fɒg] *n.* մառախուղ, մշուշ  
**foggy** ['fɒɡɪ] *a.* մառախլապատ, մշուշապատ  
**fold** [fəʊld] **1. n.** ծալվածք, փոթ  
**2. v.** ծալել, փաթաթել  
**folk song** ['fɒksɔŋ] ժողովրդական երգ  
**follow** ['fɒləʊ] *v.* **1.** հետևել **2.** հետապնդել **3.**  
հաջորդել **4.** բխել, հետևել  
**footwear** ['fʊtweə] *n.* կոշիկերեն  
**force** [fɔ:s] *n.* ուժ  
**forehead** ['fɔ:ri:d] *n.* ճակատ  
**foreign** ['fɔ:ri:n] *a.* **1.** օտարերկրյա, օտար,  
արտասահմանյան  
**2.** արտաքին  
**fossil** ['fɒsl] *n., a.* քրածո*



**found** [faʊnd] *v.* հիմնադրել  
**fragrance** [ˈfreɪgrəns] *n.* բույր, բուրմունք  
**freckle** [ˈfreɪkl] *n.* պեպեկ  
**frequency** [ˈfri:kwensɪ] *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** [ˈfɜːnitʃə] *n.* կահույք  
**fuse** [fjuːz] *n.* պատրույգ, պայթաքուղ

## G

**garbage** [ˈgɑːbɪdʒ] *n.* աղբ  
**generation** [ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃn] *n.* սերունդ  
**gift** [ɡɪft] *n.* 1. նվեր 2. տաղանդ, ձիրք  
**gifted** [ˈɡɪftɪd] *a.* տաղանդավոր, շնորհալի  
**glad** [ɡlæd] *a.* ուրախ  
**glisten** [ˈɡlɪsn] *v.* շողալ, փայլատակել  
**glove** [ɡlʌv] *n.* ձեռնոց  
**glue** [ɡluː] *n.* սոսիճ  
**go by** կողքով անցնել  
**go on** շարունակել  
**goalkeeper** [ˈɡəʊl.kiːpə] *n.* դարպասապահ  
**god** [ɡɒd] *n.* Աստված  
**gold** [ɡəʊld] 1. *n.* ոսկի 2. *a.* ոսկյա, ոսկե  
**golden** [ˈɡəʊldən] *a.* 1. ոսկեգույն  
 2. թանկարժեք  
**good-looking** [ˈɡʊdˈlʊkɪŋ] *a.* գեղեցիկ,  
 գեղեցկադեմ  
**good-natured** [ˈɡʊdˈneɪtʃəd] *a.* բարեհոգի,  
 բարեհամբույր  
**goods** [ɡʊdz] *n.* ապրանք  
**government** [ˈɡʌvənmənt] *n.*  
 կառավարություն  
**graceful** [ˈɡreɪsful] *a.* նագելի, նրբագեղ  
**grammar** [ˈɡræmə] *n.* քերականություն  
**granny** [ˈɡræni] *n.* *խոսք.* տատիկ  
**grateful** [ˈɡreɪtful] *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.* քաշկինակ  
**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** [ˈhɑːdˈwɜːkɪŋ] *a.* աշխատասեր  
**hare** [heə] *n.* մապաստակ  
**harm** [hɑːm] 1. *n.* վնաս, կորուստ  
 2. *v.* վնասել  
**hatch** [hætʃ] *v.* թուխս նստել, ճտեր հանել  
**hay** [heɪ] *n.* խոտ (չոր)  
**head** [hed] 1. *n.* գլուխ, ղեկավար, պետ 2. *v.*  
 գլխավորել, ղեկավարել  
**headache** [ˈhedəkeɪk] *n.* գլխացավ  
**headmaster** [ˈhedˈmɑːstə] *n.* դպրոցի տնօրեն  
**health** [helθ] *n.* առողջություն  
**healthy** [ˈhelθi] *a.* առողջ  
**hear** [hɪə] *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** [ˈhelɪkɒptə] *n.* ուղղաթիռ  
**hell** [hel] *n.* դժոխք  
**help** [help] 1. *n.* օգնություն 2. *v.* օգնել  
**help yourself** հյուրասիրվեք  
**I can't help it** չի՞նչ չեմ կարող անել **She**  
**can't help doing it** նա չի կարող այդ չանել  
**helpful** [ˈhelpfʊl] *a.* օգտակար  
**helpless** [ˈhelpɪs] *a.* անօգնական, անճար,  
 անգոր  
**hiking** [ˈhaɪkɪŋ] *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** [ˈhɒlədeɪ] *n.* 1. տոն 2. արձակուրդ  
**holy** [ˈhəʊli] *a.* սուրբ, սրբազան  
**honest** [ˈɒnɪst] *a.* 1. ազնիվ, անկեղծ  
 2. ճշմարտացի, 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** [ˈhəʊpful] *a.* հույսով լի  
**horizontal** [ˌhɒrɪˈzɒntl] *n. a.* հորիզոնական  
**household** [ˈhaʊshəʊld] 1. *n.* տնային  
տնտեսություն 2. *a.* տան, տնային  
**huge** [hjuːdʒ] *a.* հսկայական, վիթխարի  
**hunger** [ˈhʌŋgə] *n.* քաղց, սով  
**hungry** [ˈhʌŋgri] *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.* սառչե, սառը  
**idea** [aɪˈdɪə] *n.* գաղափար, մտահղացում  
**identify** [aɪˈdentɪfaɪ] *v.* ինքնությունը  
հաստատել, ճանաչել  
**illusion** [ɪˈluːʒn] *n.* պատրանք  
**imagine** [ɪˈmædʒɪn] *v.* երևակայել,  
պատկերացնել, ենթադրել  
**immediately** [ɪˈmiːdɪjətli] *adv.* անմիջապես  
**important** [ɪmˈpɔːtənt] *a.* կարևոր  
**independent** [ɪˈnɪdɪˈpendənt] *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** [ˈɪnəsnt] *a.* անմեղ  
**inquire** [ɪnˈkwaɪə] *v.* հարցնել, հարցում անել  
**insect** [ˈɪnsekt] *n.* միջատ  
**instinct** [ˈɪnstɪŋkt] *n.* բնագոյ  
**intelligence** [ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns] *n.* խելք,  
ընդունակություն  
**intelligent** [ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt] *a.* խելացի  
**investigation** [ɪnˈvestɪˈɡeɪʃn] *n.* 1.  
ուսումնասիրություն 2. հետազոտություն  
**invitation** [ɪnvɪˈteɪʃn] *n.* հրավեր  
**invite** [ɪnˈvaɪt] *v.* հրավիրել  
**iron** [ˈaɪən] *n.* արդուկ  
**ironing** [ˈaɪəniŋ] *n.* արդուկում  
**island** [ˈaɪlənd] *n.* կղզի  
**itch** [ɪtʃ] 1. *n.* քոր 2. *v.* քոր գալ

## J

**jacket** [ˈdʒækt] *n.* բանկոնակ  
**jam** [dʒæm] *n.* մուրաբա, ջեմ  
**jar** [dʒɑː] *n.* բանկա  
**jelly** [ˈdʒɛli] *n.* դոմոլո  
**jelly-fish** [ˈdʒɛlɪfɪʃ] *n.* մեղուկա  
**jeweller** [ˈdʒuːələ] *n.* ակնագործ,  
սկեքիչ  
**jewellery, jewellery** [ˈdʒuːələri]  
*n.* զարդեղեն, ոսկերչական իրեր  
**join** [dʒɔɪn] *v.* 1. միացնել, միանալ,  
միավորվել 2. ընդունվել  
**joke** [dʒəʊk] *n.* կատակ  
**journey** [ˈdʒuːəri] *n.* ուղևորություն,  
ճանապարհորդություն  
**joy** [dʒɔɪ] *n.* ուրախություն  
**juice** [dʒuːs] *n.* հյութ  
**juicy** [ˈdʒuːsi] *a.* հյութալի, հյութել  
**jump** [dʒʌmp] 1. *n.* պատկ, թռիչք  
2. *v.* պատկել, թռչել  
**jungle** [ˈdʒʌŋgl] *n.* ջունգլի  
**just** [dʒʌst] 1. *a.* արդար 2. *adv.* ճիշտ, հենց  
**justice** [ˈdʒʌstɪs] *n.* արդարություն

## K

**key** [kiː] *n.* բանալի  
**kidnap** [ˈkɪdnæp] *v.* առևանգել  
(հիմնականում՝ երեխայի մասին)  
**kidney** [ˈkɪdni] *n.* երիկամ  
**kill** [kɪl] *v.* սպանել  
**killer** [ˈkɪlə] *n.* մարդասպան  
**kind** [kaɪnd] 1. *n.* տեսակ 2. *a.* բարի,  
սիրալիկ  
**kind-hearted** [ˈkaɪndˈhɑːtɪd] *a.* բարեսիրտ,  
ազնվահոգի  
**king** [kɪŋ] *n.* թագավոր, արքա  
**kingdom** [ˈkɪŋdəm] *n.* թագավորություն  
**kiss** [kɪs] 1. *n.* համբույր 2. *v.* համբուրել  
**kitchen** [ˈkɪtʃɪn] *n.* խոհանոց  
**kitten** [ˈkɪtn] *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** [ˈnɒlɪdʒ] *n.* գիտելիք  
**known** [naʊn] *a.* հայտնի, ծանոթ

## L

**ladder** [ˈlædə] *n.* ձեռնասանդուղք  
**land** [lænd] *n., v.* 1. ցամաք, երկիր, հող 2. վայրէջք կատարել  
**landing** [lændɪŋ] *n.* վայրէջք  
**language** [ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ] *n.* լեզու  
**lap** [læp] 1. *n.* լափ (շան կերակուր) 2. *v.* լսկել  
**late** [leɪt] *a.* ուշ  
    **be late** ուշանալ  
**lately** [ˈleɪtli] *adv.* վերջերս  
**laugh** [lɑːf] 1. *n.* ծիծաղ 2. *v.* ծիծաղել  
**laundry** [ˈləʊndri] *n.* լվացքատուն  
**lawyer** [ˈlɔːjə] *n.* իրավաբան, փաստաբան  
**lazy** [ˈleɪzi] *a.* ծուլ  
**lead** [liːd] *v.* առաջնորդել, ղեկավարել  
**leader** [ˈliːdə] *n.* ղեկավար, առաջնորդ  
**leaf** [liːf] *n.* 1. տերև 2. թերթ (գրքի)  
**learn** [lɜːn] *v.* սովորել, իմանալ  
**leather** [ˈleðə] *n.* կաշի  
**leisure** [ˈleɪzə] *n.* ազատ ժամանակ  
**liar** [ˈlaɪə] *n.* ստախոս  
**lick** [lɪk] *v.* լպստել, լիզել  
**lie I** [laɪ] 1. *n.* սուտ, ստախոսություն 2. *v.* ստել  
**lie II v. (lay, lain)** պառկել  
**life** [laɪf] *n.* կյանք  
**lifeboat** [ˈlaɪfbəʊt] *n.* փրկամակույկ  
**limit** [ˈlɪmɪt] *v.* սահմանափակել  
**liquid** [ˈlɪkwɪd] *n.* հեղուկ  
**list** [lɪst] *n.* ցուցակ  
**listen** [ˈlɪsn] *v.* լսել, ունկնդրել  
**liver** [ˈlɪvə] *n.* լյարդ  
**load** [ləʊd] *v.* բեռնել  
**lonely** [ˈləʊnli] *a.* առանձին, միայնակ  
**look** [lʊk] *n.* 1. հայացք 2. տեսք 3. *v.* նայել  
**looking-glass** [ˈlʊkɪŋɡlɑːs] *n.* հայելի  
**lose** [luːz] *v.* կորցնել  
**loss** [lɒs] *n.* կորուստ  
**lovely** [ˈlʌvli] *a.* գեղեցիկ, սիրուն  
**loyal** [lɔɪəl] *a.* հավատարիմ, անձնվեր  
**luck** [lʌk] *n.* բախտ  
**luckily** [ˈlʌkɪli] *adv.* բարեբախտաբար  
**lucky** [ˈlʌki] *a.* բախտավոր  
**luggage** [ˈlʌɡɪdʒ] *n.* ուղեբեռ  
**lunch** [lʌntʃ] *n.* երկրորդ նախաճաշ, թեթև ճաշ, ընդմիջման նախաճաշ  
**lung** [ˈlʌŋ] *n.* թոք

## M

**manage** [ˈmænɪdʒ] *v.* ղեկավարել  
**manager** [ˈmænɪdʒə] *n.* ղեկավար  
**mark** [mɑːk] 1. *n.* գնահատական 2. *v.* նշել

**market** [ˈmɑːkɪt] *n.* շուկա  
**master** [ˈmɑːstə] *v.* տիրապետել  
**meadow** [ˈmedəʊ] *n.* մարգագետին  
**meal** [miːl] *n.* ուտելիք, կերակուր  
**measure** [ˈmeʒə] 1. *n.* չափ 2. *v.* չափել  
**melt** [melt] *v.* հալչել, հալեցնել  
**member** [ˈmembə] *n.* անդամ  
**message** [ˈmesɪdʒ] *n.* հաղորդագրություն, տեղեկություն  
**mistake** [mɪsˈteɪk] *n.* սխալ, սխալմունք  
    **make a mistake** սխալվել  
**mixture** [ˈmɪkstʃə] *n.* խառնուրդ  
**mole** [ˈməʊl] *n.* 1. խլուրդ 2. խալ  
**monster** [ˈmɒnstə] *n.* հրեշ  
**moody** [ˈmuːdi] *a.* տրամադրության մարդ  
**mosquito** [mɒsˈkiːtəʊ] *n.* մոծակ, մժեղ  
**motel** [məʊˈtel] *n.* հյուրանոց (քաղաքից դուրս)  
**moth** [mɒθ] *n.* ցեյ  
**mulberry** [ˈmʌlbəri] *n.* թութ, թթենի  
**murder** [ˈmɜːdə] 1. *n.* սպանություն 2. *v.* սպանել  
**muscle** [ˈmʌsl] *n.* մկան  
**mushroom** [ˈmʌʃrʊm] *n.* սունկ  
**mustard** [ˈmʌstəd] *n.* մանանեխ  
**mutter** [ˈmʌtə] *v.* քթի տակ խոսել, մռնչոտ  
**mystery** [ˈmɪstəri] *n.* գաղտնիք

## N

**nationality** [næʃənælɪti] *n.* ազգություն  
**native** [ˈneɪtɪv] *a.* 1. բնիկ, տեղացի 2. հարազատ, հայրենական  
    **native land** հայրենիք  
**natural** [ˈnætʃrəl] *a.* բնական  
**nature** [ˈneɪtʃə] *n.* 1. բնություն 2. բնավորություն, խառնվածք  
**naughty** [ˈnɔːti] *a.* չար, չարածնի  
**necessary** [ˈnesɪsəri] *a.* 1. անհրաժեշտ 2. անխուսափելի  
**neck** [nek] *n.* վիզ, պարանոց  
**necklace** [ˈneklɪs] *n.* մանյակ  
**need** [niːd] 1. *n.* կարիք 2. *v.* կարիք ունենալ  
**needle** [ˈniːdl] *n.* ասեղ  
**negative** [ˈnegətɪv] *a.* ժխտական, բացասական  
**neglect** [nɪˈɡlekt] *v.* անտեսել, հաշվի չառնել  
**neighbour** [ˈneɪbə] *n.* հարևան  
**nephew** [ˈnevjuː, nefjuː] *n.* եղբոր կամ քրոջ որդի  
**nerve** [nɜːv] *n.* նյարդ, ջիղ  
**nest** [nest] *n.* բույն  
**news** [njuːz] *n.* լուր, նորություն  
**newspaper** [ˈnjuːs.peɪpə] *n.* լրագիր  
**nickname** [ˈnɪkneɪm] *n.* մականուն  
**niece** [niːs] *n.* եղբոր կամ քրոջ աղջիկ

**nightingale** [ˈnaɪtɪŋeɪl] *n.* սոխակ  
**noisy** [ˈnɔɪzi] *a.* աղմկոտ  
**noon** [nuːn] *n.* կեսօր, միջօրե  
**north** [nɔːθ] *n.* հյուսիս  
**northern** [ˈnɔːðən] *a.* հյուսիսային  
**nuclear** [ˈnjuːkleə] *a.* միջուկային

## O

**occasionally** [ɔːˈkeɪʒnəli] *adv.* պատահմամբ, պատահաբար  
**occupation** [ɔkjuˈpeɪʃn] *n.* զբաղմունք, գործ  
**offer** [ˈɔfə] **1.** *n.* առաջարկ  
**2.** *v.* առաջարկել  
**office** [ˈɔfɪs] *n.* գրասենյակ, հիմնարկ  
**olive oil** [ˈɔlɪvˈɔɪl] *n.* ձիթապտղի յուղ  
**omelet(te)** [ˈɔmleɪt] *n.* ձվածեղ  
**omit** [ɔˈmɪt] *v.* բաց թողնել  
**ophthalmologist** [ˈɔfθæɪˈmɒlədʒɪst] *n.* ակնաբույժ  
**opinion** [ɔˈpɪnjən] *n.* կարծիք  
**opportunity** [ˌɔpəˈtjuːnɪti] *n.* առիթ, հնարավորություն  
**opposite** [ˈɔpəzɪt] *a.* հակադիր, հանդիպակալ, դիմացի  
**orange** [ˈɔrɪndʒ] *n.* նարինջ  
**origin** [ˈɔrɪdʒɪn] *n.* սկիզբ, ծագում  
**owl** [aʊl] *n.* քու

## P

**pack** [pæk] **1.** *n.* կապոյ **2.** *v.* փաթաթել, կապկպել (իրերը)  
**pain** [peɪn] **1.** *n.* ցավ **2.** *v.* ցավել  
**painful** [ˈpeɪnful] *a.* ցավոտ  
**painless** [ˈpeɪnls] *a.* առանց ցավի  
**paint** [peɪnt] **1.** *n.* ներկ **2.** *v.* ներկել, նկարել  
**painter** [ˈpeɪntə] *n.* նկարիչ  
**painting** [ˈpeɪntɪŋ] *n.* նկար, պատկեր  
**pair** [peə] *n.* զույգ  
**pale** [peɪl] *a.* գունատ  
**paradise** [ˈpærədəɪs] *n.* դրախտ  
**parcel** [ˈpɑːsl] *n.* ծանրոց  
**pardon** [ˈpɑːdn] *n.* ներողություն  
**parent** [ˈpeərənt] *n.* ծնող  
**parrot** [ˈpærət] *n.* թութակ  
**participle** [ˈpɑːtɪsɪpl] *n.* դերբայ  
**particle** [ˈpɑːtɪkl] *n.* մաս, մասնիկ  
**parting** [ˈpɑːtɪŋ] *n.* հեռացում, հրաժեշտ  
**partner** [ˈpɑːtnə] *n.* **1.** գործընկեր  
**2.** խաղընկեր  
**pass** [pɑːs] *v.* **1.** անցնել **2.** փոխանցել  
**passenger** [ˈpæsɪndʒə] *n.* ուղևոր  
**passive** [ˈpæsɪv] *a.* *քեր.* կրավորական (սեռ)  
**past** [pɑːst] *n.* անցյալ  
**patient** [ˈpeɪʃənt] **1.** *n.* հիվանդ  
**2.** *a.* համբերատար  
**patiently** *adv.* համբերատար ձևով  
**pavement** [ˈpeɪvmənt] *n.* մայր  
**pay** [peɪ] *v.* վճարել  
**peace** [piːs] *n.* խաղաղություն  
**peach** [piːtʃ] *n.* դեղձ  
**pear** [peə] *n.* տանձ  
**pearl** [pɜːl] *n.* մարգարիտ  
**pen-friend** [ˈpenfrend] *n.* նամակագրության ընկեր  
**penknife** [ˈpennaɪf] *n.* գրպանի դանակ  
**pepper** [ˈpepə] *n.* պղպեղ  
**perfumery** [pəˈfjuːməri] *n.* օծանելիք  
**personality** [ˌpɜːsəˈnælɪti] *n.* քննավորություն, անհատականություն  
**picnic** [ˈpɪknɪk] *n.* գրոսախնջույթ  
**pie** [paɪ] *n.* կարկանդակ  
**pigeon** [ˈpɪdʒɪn] *n.* աղավնի  
**pill** [pɪl] *n.* դեղահաբ  
**pillow** [ˈpɪləʊ] *n.* բարձ  
**pinch** [pɪntʃ] *v.* կամբել  
**pineapple** [ˈpaɪnæpl] *n.* արքայախնձոր  
**plain** [pleɪn] **1.** *n.* հարթավայր  
**2.** *a.* ուղիղ, հարթ  
**planet** [ˈplænɪt] *n.* մոլորակ  
**plant** [plɑːnt] **1.** *n.* բույս **2.** *v.* տնկել  
**player** [ˈpleɪə] *n.* խաղացող  
**pleasant** [ˈpleznt] *a.* հաճելի, դուրեկան  
**pleasure** [ˈpleʒə] *n.* հաճույք, բավականություն  
**plenty** [ˈplenti] *n.* առատություն  
**plenty of** *շատ*  
**plural** [ˈpluərə] *n.* *քեր.* հոգնակի թիվ  
**pneumonia** [njuːˈmɒnjuə] *n.* թոքերի բորբոքում  
**pocket** [ˈpɒkɪt] *n.* գրպան  
**poem** [ˈpəʊm] *n.* բանաստեղծություն, նոտանավոր  
**polite** [ˈpəˈlaɪt] *a.* քաղաքավարի  
**pollution** [pəˈluːʃ(ə)n] *n.* շրջակա միջավայրի աղտոտում  
**pool** [puːl] *n.* ջրափոս, փոքրիկ լճակ  
**popular** [ˈpɒpjələ] *a.* ճանաչված, հայտնի, հանրաճանաչ  
**prepare** [prɪˈpeə] *v.* պատրաստել, պատրաստվել  
**presence** [ˈpreznz] *n.* ներկայություն  
**present** [ˈpreznt] **1.** *n.* նվեր  
*a.* **2.** *քեր.* ներկա (ժամանակ)  
**present** [prɪˈzent] *v.* նվիրել  
**pretty** [ˈprɪti] *a.* գրավիչ, սիրունատես  
**private** [ˈpraɪvɪt] *a.* մասնավոր, անձնական  
**pronoun** [ˈprəʊnaʊn] *n.* դերանուն  
**pronounce** [prəˈnaʊns] *v.* արտասանել  
**pronunciation** [prəˈnʌnsɪˈeɪʃn] *n.* արտասանություն  
**proof** [pruːf] *n.* ապացույց  
**protective** [prəˈtektɪv] *a.* պաշտպանական

**proud** [ˈpraʊd] *a.* հպարտ  
**proudly** [praʊdli] *adv.* հպարտորեն  
**prove** [pru:v] *v.* ապացույցել  
**punish** [ˈpʌnɪʃ] *v.* պատժել  
**puppet** [ˈpʌpɪt] *n.* տիկնիկ  
**puppet-show** [ˈpʌpɪtʃəʊ] *n.* տիկնիկային ներկայացում  
**puppy** [ˈpʌpɪ] *n.* շան ձագ, լակոտ  
**purchase** [ˈpɜ:tʃəs] **1.** *n.* գնում **2.** *v.* գնել, գնումներ անել  
**pure** [pjʊə] *a.* մաքուր, սնարատ

## Q

**quality** [ˈkwɒləti] *n.* որակ  
**quantity** [ˈkwɒntəti] *n.* քանակ, քանակություն  
**quarrel** [ˈkwɔ:rəl] **1.** *n.* վեճ, կռիվ  
**2.** *v.* վիճել, կռվել  
**question** [ˈkwɛstʃən] **1.** *n.* հարց  
**2.** *v.* հարցնել, հարցաքննել  
**queue** [kjʊ:] հերթ  
**quickly** [ˈkwɪkli] *adv.* արագ  
**quiet** [ˈkwaɪət] *a.* հանգիստ, խաղաղ  
**quietly** [ˈkwaɪətli] *adv.* հանգիստ ձևով

## R

**race** [reɪs] *n.* **1.** մրցում (վազքի)  
**2.** ձիարշավ **3.** *v.* մրցել, մասնակցել ձիարշավի  
**raise** [reɪz] *v.* **1.** բարձրացնել **2.** աճեցնել, բուծել  
**realize** [ˈrɪəlaɪz] *v.* հասկանալ, գիտակցել  
**real** [riəl] ստույգ, իրական  
**reason** [ri:zn] *n.* պատճառ  
**receiver** [riˈsi:və] *n.* հեռախոսի լսավող  
**recently** [ˈri:sntli] *adv.* վերջերս  
**recover** [riˈkʌvə] *v.* առողջանալ  
**reflexive** [riˈfleksɪv] *a.* *ptp.* անդրադարձ  
**refrigerator** [riˈfrɪdʒəreɪtə] *n.* սառնարան  
**regard** [riˈgɑ:d] **1.** *n.* հարգանք  
**2.** *v.* համարել, ընդունել, զնահատել  
**best regards** ջերմ բարևներ  
**regular** [ˈregjʊlə] *a.* կանոնավոր  
**regulations** [ˌregjuˈleɪʃ(ə)nz] *n.* կանոններ  
**relax** [riˈlæks] *v.* **1.** թուլացնել, թուլանալ **2.** հանգստանալ  
**reliable** [riˈlaɪəbl] *a.* վստահելի, հուսալի  
**remedy** [ˈremɪdi] *n.* դեղ, բուժամիջոց  
**remember** [riˈmembə] *v.* **1.** հիշել, մտաբերել  
**2.** բարևներ հաղորդել  
**repair** [riˈpeə] **1.** *n.* վերանորոգում  
**2.** *v.* վերանորոգել  
**reply** [riˈplai] **1.** *n.* պատասխան  
**2.** *v.* պատասխանել  
**report** [riˈpɔ:t] **1.** *n.* զեկույցում, հաշվետվություն **2.** *v.* զեկույցել,

հաշվետվություն տալ  
**rescue** [ˈreskjʊ:] **1.** *n.* փրկություն  
**2.** *v.* փրկել, օգնել  
**reserved** [riˈzɜ:vəd] *a.* ինքնամոխի, ոչ մարդամոտ  
**restore** [risˈtɔ:] *v.* վերականգնել  
**ride** [raɪd] (**rode**, **ridden**) *v.* ձիավարել  
**ripe** [raɪp] *a.* հասած  
**river** [ˈrɪvə] *n.* գետ  
**roar** [rɔ:] *n.* մռնչյուն, գոռոց, ոռնոց (քամու), դղրդյուն  
**rod** [rɒd] *n.* կարթ  
**rough** [rʌf] *a.* **1.** կոպիտ **2.** անհարթ, խորոլորոզ  
**rule** [ru:l] **1.** *v.* կառավարել **2.** *n.* կանոն  
**rush** [rʌʃ] *v.* սլանալ

## S

**sad** [sæd] *a.* տխուր-տրտում  
**safe** [seɪf] *a.* անվնաս, ապահով, անվտանգ  
**sail** [seɪl] *v.* նավարկել  
**saint** [seɪnt] *n.* *a.* սուրբ  
**sake** [seɪk] *n.*  
**for the sake of** ի սեր, հանում  
**salad** [ˈsæləd] *n.* աղցան  
**salary** [ˈsæləri] *n.* աշխատավարձ, ռոճիկ  
**sale** [seɪl] *n.* վաճառք  
**sand** [ˈsænd] *n.* ավազ  
**sandwich** [ˈsænwɪdʒ] *n.* սենդվիչ, բուտերբրոդ  
**satisfaction** [ˌsætɪsˈfækʃn] *n.* բավարարվածություն  
**satisfy** [ˈsætɪsfai] *v.* բավարարել  
**scissors** [ˈsɪzəz] *n.* մկրատ  
**screen** [skri:n] *n.* էկրան  
**seal** [si:l] *n.* **1.** փոկ **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** [ˈsel] *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** [ˈʃɔ:pəˈsɪstənt] *n.* գործակատար, վաճառող  
**shoulder** [ˈʃəʊldə] *n.* ուս  
**shovel** [ˈʃʌvəl] *n.* քի (փոքրիկ բահ)  
**shower** [ˈʃaʊə] *n.* հորդ անձրև

**shriek** [ʃri:k] **1.** *n.* սուր ճիչ, ճղճղոց  
**2.** *v.* սուր ճիչ արձակել  
**shy** [ʃaɪ] *a.* անաչկոտ, անոթխած  
**sick** [sɪk] *a.* հիվանդ  
**sidewalk** (AmE) [ˈsaɪdwɔ:k] *n.* մայր  
**sight** [saɪt] *n.* տեսարան  
**sign** [saɪn] **1.** *n.* նշան **2.** *v.* ստորագրել  
**silly** [ˈsɪli] *a.* հիմար, անհեթեթ  
**singular** [ˈsɪŋɡjʊlə] *a.* եզակի  
**sink** [sɪŋk] *v.* սուզվել, խորտակվել  
**skate** [sket] **1.** *n.* չմուշկ **2.** *v.* չմուշկներով  
սահել  
**ski** [ski:] **1.** *n.* դահուկ **2.** *v.* դահուկներով  
սահել  
**skin** [skɪn] *n.* մաշկ, կեղև  
**skyscraper** [ˈskaɪ.skreɪpə] *n.* երկնաքեր  
**slip** [slɪp] **1.** *n.* սահում **2.** *v.* սայթաքել, սահել  
**slipper** [ˈslɪpə] *n.* տնային մաշիկ  
**slogan** [ˈsləʊɡən] *n.* նշանաբան  
**smart** [smɑ:t] *a.* արամիտ, 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.* թեթև նախաճաշիկ  
**snake** [sneɪk] *n.* օձ  
**sneeze** [sni:z] *v.* փռչտալ  
**snore** [snɔ:ə] *v.* խռնփալ  
**soap** [səʊp] *n.* օճառ  
**soccer** [ˈsɒkə] *n.* ամերիկ. ֆուտբոլ  
**sociable** [ˈsəʊfəbl̩] *a.* ընկերական,  
մարդանոտ, հարողորասեր  
**sock** [sɒk] *n.* գուլպա  
**soft** [sɒft] *a.* **1.** փափուկ **2.** նուրբ  
**solve** [sɒlv] *v.* լուծել  
**sorrow** [ˈsɒrəʊ] *n.* թախիծ  
**sorry** [ˈsɒri] *a.* **1.** տխուր-տրտում  
**2.** ներեցեք  
**soul** [səʊl] *n.* **1.** հոգի **2.** մարդ, էակ  
**sound** [saʊnd] **1.** *n.* հնչյուն **2.** *v.* հնչել  
**It sounds interesting** հետաքրքիր է թվում  
**soup** [su:p] *n.* ապուր  
**sour** [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**) բքել  
**splendid** [ˈsplendɪd] *a.* հիմնալի, սքանչելի  
**spoil** [spɔɪl] *v.* փչանալ, փչացնել  
**sponge** [spʌndʒ] *n.* սպումոգ  
**spray** [spreɪ] *n.* ջրափոշի  
**spring** [sprɪŋ] *v.* ցատկել

**stare** [steə] *v.* աչքերը չռել, սևեռուն 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.* համառ, 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:tkets] *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  
**survivor** [səˈvaɪvə] *n.* կենդանի մնացած,  
փրկված անձ  
**suspect** [ˈsʌspekt] *n.* կասկածյալ  
**suspect** [səsˈpekt] *v.* կասկածել  
**swallow** [ˈswɒləʊ] *v.* կուլ տալ  
**swift** [swɪft] *n.* ջրածիծառ  
**swimming-pool** [ˈswɪmɪŋˈpu:l] *n.* լողավազան  
**switch** [swɪtʃ] *n.* էլեկտր. անջատիչ  
**syllable** [ˈsɪləbl̩] *n.* վանկ  
**sympathy** [ˈsɪmpəθi] *n.* կարեկցանք  
**system** [ˈsɪstɪm] *n.* կառույվածք, համակարգ**

## T

**table tennis** [ˈteɪblˈtenɪs] *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** [ˈtɔ:kətɪv] *a.* շատախոս  
**tall** [tɔ:l] *a.* բարձր, բարձրահասակ  
**task** [tɑ:sk] *n.* **1.** առաջադրանք  
**2.** հանձնարարություն  
**taste** [teɪst] *n.* **1.** ճաշակ **2.** համ  
**3.** *v.* ճաշակել, համտեսել  
**tasty** [ˈteɪsti] *a.* համեղ  
**tax** [tæks] **1.** *n.* հարկ **2.** *v.* հարկ դնել  
**teach** [ti:tʃ] *v.* սովորեցնել, դաս տալ

**teapot** [ˈti:pɒt] *n.* թեյաման  
**tear** [tɛə] *v.* (**tore, torn**) պատռել  
2. *n.* արցունք  
**technology** [tekˈnɒlədʒi] *n.* տեխնիկա  
**teenager** [ˈti:neɪdʒə] *n.* պատանի,  
դեռահաս  
**tell** [tel] *v.* 1. ասել 2. պատմել 3. հայտնել  
**tell a lie** ստել  
**temper** [ˈtempə] *n.* 1. բնավորություն  
2. տրամադրություն  
**terrible** [ˈterəbl] *a.* սարսափելի, սուկալի  
**thick** [θɪk] *a.* 1. հաստ 2. խիտ 3. թանձր  
**thin** [θɪn] *a.* 1. բարակ, նուրբ 2. նիհար  
**thing** [θɪŋ] *n.* իր, առարկա  
**thirsty** [θɜ:sti] *a.* ծարավ  
**thrashing** [ˈθræʃɪŋ] *n.* ծեծ, դնգատոց  
**thrilling** [ˈθrɪlɪŋ] *a.* հուզիչ, գրավիչ  
**tiny** [ˈtaɪnɪ] *a.* շատ փոքր, պստիկ  
**tired** [taɪəd] *a.* հոգնած  
**toast** [ˈtəʊst] *n.* բոված հացի շերտ  
**tomato** [təˈmɑ:təʊ] *n.* լուլիկ  
**tongue** [tʌŋ] *n.* լեզու  
**mother tongue** մայրենի լեզու  
**tortoise** [ˈtɔ:tɔ:s] *n.* կրիա  
**tool** [tu:l] *n.* գործիք  
**tooth** [tu:θ] *n.* ատամ  
**tootache** [ˈtu:θeɪk] *n.* ատամնացավ  
**torch** [tɔ:tʃ] *n.* ջահ  
**tour** [tʊə] *n.* ճանապարհորդություն,  
շրջագայություն  
**trader** [ˈtreɪdə] *n.* առևտրական  
**tradition** [trəˈdɪʃn] *n.* ավանդույթ  
**traffic** [ˈtræfɪk] *n.* երթևեկություն  
**traffic jam** երթևեկության խցանում  
**tragedy** [ˈtrædʒɪdi] *n.* ողբերգություն  
**train** [ˈtreɪn] *v.* մարզել, սովորեցնել,  
վարժեցնել  
**transfer** [ˈtrænsfɜ:] *v.* տեղափոխել,  
փոխադրել  
**translate** [trænsˈleɪt] *v.* թարգմանել  
**travel** [ˈtrævl] 1. *n.* ճանապարհորդություն 2.  
*v.* ճանապարհորդել  
**traveller** [ˈtrævlə] *n.* ուղևոր, ճանապարհորդ  
**treasure** [ˈtreʒə] *n.* զանձ  
**treat** [tri:t] 1. *n.* հյուրասիրություն  
2. *v.* հյուրասիրել  
**tremble** [ˈtrembl] *v.* դողալ  
**trick** [trɪk] *n.* հնարք, խորամանկություն  
**trouble** [ˈtrʌbl] *v.* անհանգստացնել  
**turn to** դիմել  
**turn out** պարզվել  
**twins** [twɪnz] *n.* երկվորյակներ

## U

**ugly** [ˈʌɡli] *a.* սղեղ, զարշելի  
**umbrella** [ʌmˈbrelə] *n.* հովանոց  
**underground** [ˈʌndəgraʊnd] 1. *n.* մետրո 2. *a.*  
ստորերկրյա  
**understand** [ʌndəˈstænd] *v.* հասկանալ,  
ըմբռնել  
**unique** [juːˈni:k] *n.* միակ, եզակի, անմնաց,  
անզուգական  
**university** [juːnɪˈvɜ:sɪti] *n.* համալսարան  
**up-to-date** [ˈʌptəˈdeɪt] *a.* այժմեական,  
նոր  
**urge** [ɜ:dʒ] *v.* ստիպել, պնդել  
**useful** [ˈju:sfʊl] *a.* օգտակար, պիտանի  
**useless** [ˈju:sləs] *a.* անօգուտ, ավարդյուն  
**usual** [ˈju:ʒʊəl] *a.* սովորական

## V

**vacant** [ˈveɪkənt] *a.* դատարկ, ազատ,  
թափուր  
**vacation** (AmE) [vəˈkeɪʃn] *n.* արձակուրդ  
**valuable** [ˈvæljuəbəl] *a.* թանկարժեք,  
արժեքավոր  
**variety** [vəˈraɪəti] *n.* զանազանություն,  
բազմազանություն  
**various** [ˈvɛəriəs] *a.* տարբեր, զանազան  
**vegetable** [ˈvedʒɪtəbl] *n.* բանջարեղեն  
**vein** [veɪn] *n.* երակ  
**verb** [vɜ:b] *n.* բայ  
**verse** [vɜ:s] *n.* պոեզիա  
**vertical** [ˈvɜ:tɪkəl] *n.* *a.* ուղղահայաց  
**village** [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] *n.* գյուղ  
**villain** [ˈvɪləɪn] *n.* սրիկա  
**violent** [ˈvaɪələnt] *a.* կատաղի  
**violin** [vaɪəˈlɪn] *n.* ջութակ  
**visit** [ˈvɪzɪt] 1. *n.* այցելություն, այց  
2. *v.* այցելել  
**visitor** [ˈvɪzɪtə] *n.* այցելու, հյուր  
**vocabulary** [vɒsʉˈkæbjʉləri]  
*n.* 1. բառարան 2. բառապաշար  
**voice** [vɔɪs] *n.* 1. ձայն 2. *քեր.* սեռ  
**volleyball** [ˈvɒləbɔ:l] *n.* սպորտ. վոլեյբոլ  
**voyage** [ˈvɔɪdʒ] *n.*  
ճանապարհորդություն,  
ուղևորություն (ծովով)

## W

**waist** [weɪst] *n.* գոտկատեղ, մեջք  
**wait** [weɪt] *v.* սպասել  
**waiter** [ˈweɪtə] *n.* մատուցող  
**waitress** [ˈweɪtrɪs] *n.* մատուցողուհի  
**wake** [weɪk] *v.* արթնանալ, արթնացնել  
**walk** [wɔ:k] *v.* քայլել, ոտքով գնալ, զբոսնել

**go for a walk** գնալ զբոսանքի  
**wallet** [ˈwɒlɪt] *n.* դրամապանակ  
**wander** [ˈwɒndə] *v.* քափառել, շրջել  
**wardrobe** [wɑːdrəʊb] *n.* զգեստապահարան  
**warm** [wɔːm] *a.* տաք, ջերմ  
**warn** [wɔːn] *v.* զգուշացնել,  
նախազգուշացնել  
**warning** [ˈwɔːnɪŋ] *n.* զգուշացում,  
նախազգուշացում  
**wash** [wɒʃ] *v.* լվանալ, լվայվել  
**wash up** լվանալ (ամանները)  
**washing machine** *n.* լվայքի մեքենա  
**waste** [weɪst] *v.* վատնել  
**watch** [wɒtʃ] *v.* հետևել, դիտել  
**watermelon** [ˈwɔːtəˈmelɒn] *n.* ձմերուկ  
**way** [weɪ] *n.* ճանապարհ, ուղի  
**weak** [wiːk] *a.* տկար, թույլ  
**wear** [weə] *v.* հագնել, կրել  
**weary** [ˈweəri] *a.* 1. հոգնած  
2. ձանձրացած 3. ձանձրալի  
**weekday** [ˈwiːkdeɪ] *n.* աշխատանքային օր  
**weekend** [ˈwiːkˈend] *n.* շաբաթ և կիրակի  
օրվա հանգիստ  
**weight** [ˈweɪt] *n.* կշիռ, քաշ, ծանրություն  
**welcome** [ˈwelkəm] 1. *n.* ողջուն, բարի  
գալուստ 2. *v.* ողջունել  
**you are welcome** բարով եկաք  
**well** [wel] *n.* ջրհոր  
**wheel** [wiːl] 1. *n.* անիվ 2. *v.* պտտ(վ)ել,  
գլորվել  
**whip** [wɪp] 1. *n.* մտրակ 2. *v.* մտրակել  
3. *v.* խփել, հարել (սերույք)  
**whisper** [ˈwɪspə] 1. *n.* փսփսույ, շշուկ  
2. *v.* շշուկել

**whistle** [ˈwɪsl] 1. *n.* սուլոյ 2. *v.* սուլել  
**wise** [waɪz] *a.* իմաստուն  
**witch** [wɪtʃ] *n.* կախարդ, վիուկ  
**wool** [wul] *n.* բուրդ  
**world** [wɜːld] *n.* աշխարհ, երկիր  
**all over the world** աշխարհով մենկ  
**wrap** [ræp] *v.* փաթաթել  
**wrinkle** [ˈrɪŋkl] *n.*, *v.* 1. կնճիռ  
2. կնճռոտել  
**writer** [ˈraɪtə] *n.* գրող  
**wrong** [rɒŋ] *a.* սխալ, ոչ ճիշտ  
**what's wrong?** ի՞նչ է պատահել

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## X

**x-ray** [ˈeksˈreɪ] *v.* ռենտգենյան  
ճառագայթներով լուսանկարել

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## Y

**yet** [jet] *adv.* դեռ, դեռևս, արդեն,  
այնուամենայնիվ  
**young** [jʌŋ] *a.* երիտասարդ  
**youth** [juːθ] *n.* 1. երիտասարդություն  
2. երիտասարդ, պատանի

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## Z

**zipper** [ˈzɪpə] *n.* հագուստի շղթա, ճարմանդ  
**zoo** [zuː] *n.* կենդանաբանական այգի



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LUSINE GRIGORYAN

# English 7

ՀԱՆՐԱԿՐԹԱԿԱՆ ԴՊՐՈՑԻ  
7-ՐԴ ԴԱՍԱՐԱՆԻ ԴԱՍԱԳԻՐԸ

ԼՈՒՍԻՆԵ ԳՐԻԳՈՐՅԱՆ

## ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ 7