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# ENGLISH

## 7

7-րդ դասարանի դասագիրք



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## *Back to school again*

After three months' summer holidays you are back to school again. Talk about your summer holidays. Where did you spend your summer holidays? Did you enjoy them? What are you going to do next summer?





### Focus on Geography

There are lots of countries in the world. Countries are different. The people and cultures are also different. Cultures are ways of life. They have to do with eating, dressing, beliefs and jobs. They have to do with what is on TV and the radio. Governments, ways of talking and buildings are all parts of culture. So are things like music and painting. Each country has its own money, language and kinds of food. People create life and culture.

Cultures change as people change. Transportation, trade and communication join people and cultures.

#### Remember

**peoples = people of different nationalities**

#### Thinking it over

- What if the world never had any people...
- Would it rain and snow? Would the sun shine?
- Would there be cities and villages?

#### Words and word combinations you may need in this unit

map world continent ocean sea river lake stream canal coast  
shore bank bay island peninsula desert mountain hill valley  
plain forest wood landscape prairie peak variety race  
population belief government transportation industrial trade  
communication agricultural tropical arctic total to border on  
to be bordered by to be situated to join to create to be washed by  
to immigrate to search to occupy hemisphere Equator Pole

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

peninsula	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

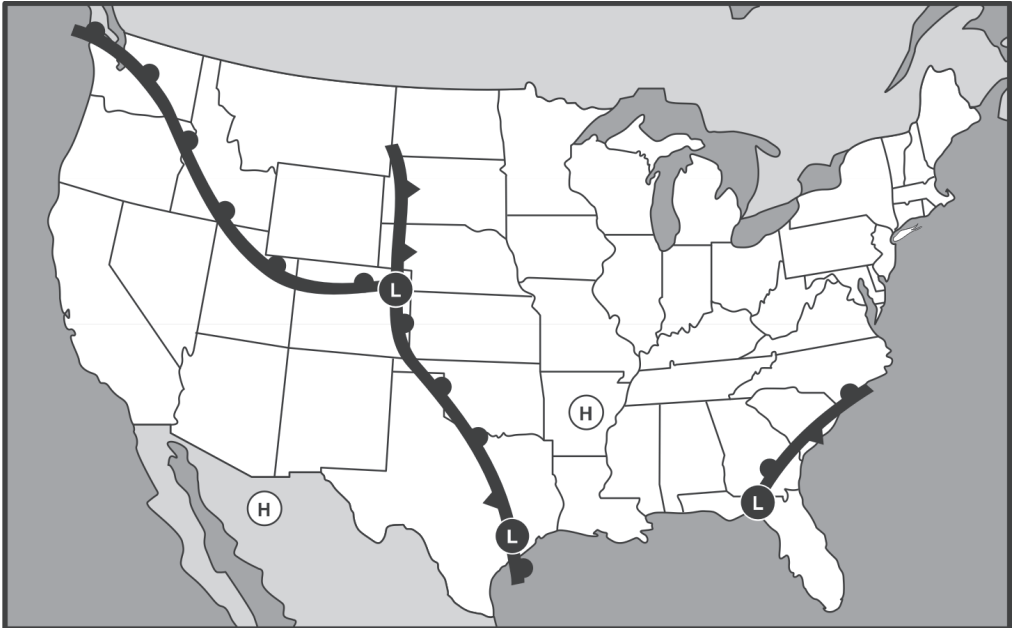


## Talking it over

1. How do countries differ?
2. What is a culture?
3. What things are parts of culture?
4. How do cultures change?
5. How are cultures joined today?

*Read the text. Remember what you can.*

### SOME FACTS ON THE USA GEOGRAPHY



The USA is situated in the central part of the North American continent. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean. Its eastern coast is washed by the Atlantic Ocean.

The USA borders on Canada in the North and Mexico in the South. The area of the USA is over 9 million square kilometres.

The population of the country is about 260 million people of different races and nationalities who immigrated to the United States hundreds of years ago in search of a better life.

As the country occupies nearly half of the continent it has almost all types of climate. The landscape also has nearly all the varieties like high

mountains and prairies, valleys and deserts, the areas of tropical heat and arctic cold. The USA has thousands of rivers and lakes.

The highest peak is Mount McKinley in Alaska. The longest river is Mississippi. The Great Lakes make up the largest group with the total area equal to that of Great Britain.

The USA is one of the greatest industrial and leading agricultural countries in the world. It produces about 25 % of world's industrial products and agricultural goods.

The USA is a federal republic with 50 states. The capital city of the country is Washington situated in the District of Columbia. But it is not the largest city. Among the largest cities of the USA are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit and others.

## Check up

### RIGHT or WRONG

1. The USA is situated in the South American continent.
  2. The USA borders on Canada in the North and Mexico in the South.
  3. People of different races and nationalities live in the USA.
  4. The climate of the USA is temperate and mild.
  5. The landscape includes mountains and prairies, valleys and deserts.
  6. The highest peak Mount McKinley is in the District of Columbia.
  7. The total area of Great Lakes is equal to that of Great Britain.
  8. The capital of the USA is New York.
- Take turns. You ask a question based on a sentence of the text. Your classmate answers and then asks another classmate a question based on a different sentence. The exercise continues until all of the sentences of the text are used.
  - Work in pairs. Ask your friend as many questions as you can about your own country and write down all the answers. Compare your answer-list with the others' in your class and choose the best describing your native land.
  - Choose a country to talk about.
  - Find as much information as you can to describe the country, its people and culture.
  - Your classmates will help you by asking you questions.

A: What country do you want to speak about?

B: .....

A: Where is it situated?

B: .....

A: What oceans or seas is it bordered by? What countries border it?

B: .....

A: What food, money and language does it have?

B: .....

## Remember

You use the definite article the with the names of:

**oceans**

**the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean**

**seas**

**the Coral Sea, the Arabian Sea**

**rivers**

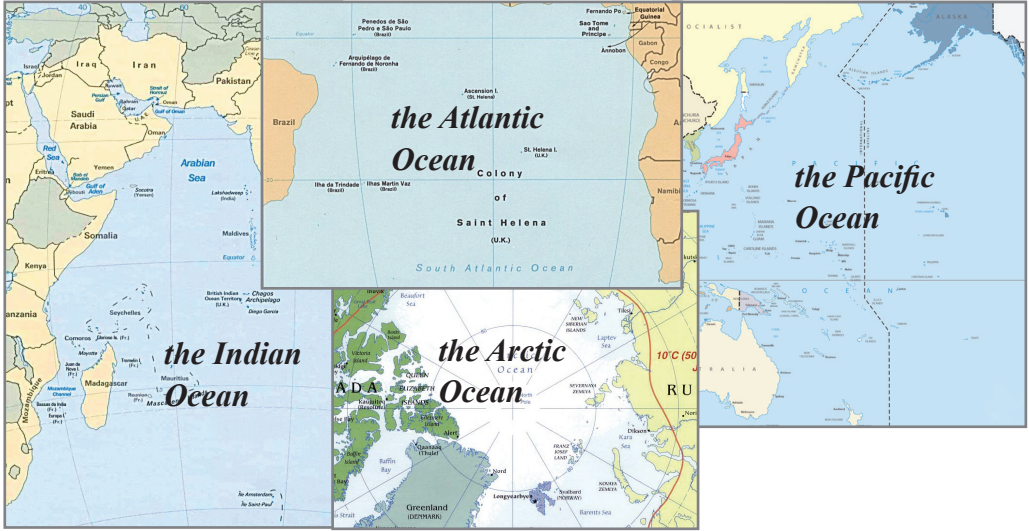
**the Mississippi, the Thames, the Clyde**

### Look at the map of the world.

1. Find the oceans these seas belong to. Find the countries bordered by these seas.



2. Find the oceans on the map. They are



3. Find the largest seas on the map. They are





4. Find the largest countries on the map. They are



5. Find the continents on the map. They are



- **Do you know the correct answer? Your knowledge in Geography will help you to find correct answers.**

1. Which is the largest ocean?  
a) the Atlantic      b) the Pacific      c) the Indian
2. Which is the longest river?  
a) the Nile      b) the Amazon      c) the Mississippi
3. Which is the longest canal?  
a) the Panama      b) the Corinth      c) the Suez
4. Which is the highest mountain?  
a) Ben Nevis      b) the Eiger      c) Everest
5. Which is the largest desert?  
a) the Gobi      b) the Sahara      c) the Kalahari

### Do you know the difference?

**ocean / sea**  
**river / canal**  
**city / town**

**sea / lake**  
**mountain / hill**  
**capital city / city**

**sea / lake**  
**forest / wood**

- **Complete the sentences below using the correct word for each space. Your knowledge in language will help you to find correct answers.**

1. **ocean / sea**  
Both are large areas of water, but a) \_\_\_\_\_ is bigger than b) \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. **sea / lake**  
Both are areas of water, but a) \_\_\_\_\_ has fresh water, and a b) \_\_\_\_\_ has salt water.
3. **sea / lake**  
Both carry water down from higher ground, but a) \_\_\_\_\_ is smaller, narrower and has less water than a b) \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. **river / canal**  
Both are channels of water between two banks, but a) \_\_\_\_\_ is manmade, a b) \_\_\_\_\_ is natural.
5. **mountain / hill**  
Both are high ground, but a) \_\_\_\_\_ is not as high as a b) \_\_\_\_\_ .

6. **forest / wood**

Both are areas of trees, but a a) \_\_\_\_\_ does not have so many trees as a b) \_\_\_\_\_.

7. **city / town**

Both are collections of houses and buildings, but a a) \_\_\_\_\_ is larger than a b) \_\_\_\_\_.

8. **capital city / city**

Both are usually large towns, but a a) \_\_\_\_\_ is the centre of government for the country and a b) \_\_\_\_\_ is not.

- **Complete the sentences using the words below.**

<b>Pole</b>	<b>Moon</b>	<b>stars</b>	<b>hemisphere</b>	<b>Equator</b>	<b>Earth</b>	<b>Sun</b>	<b>planets</b>
-------------	-------------	--------------	-------------------	----------------	--------------	------------	----------------

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ goes round the \_\_\_\_\_ every 365 days.
2. Every month we can see new \_\_\_\_\_.
3. There are 9 \_\_\_\_\_ in our solar system.
4. There are millions of \_\_\_\_\_ in the galaxy.
5. On the \_\_\_\_\_ the sun rises at 6 in the morning and sets at 6 in the evening.
6. At the North \_\_\_\_\_ there are days when the sun never rises.
7. In the southern \_\_\_\_\_ it is hotter in December than in August.

**Follow up**

- Write a letter to your pen-friend describing your own country.
- Read your letters and discuss them in class.

**DO YOU KNOW...**

... which word is colder, “North” or “South”?

The word “North” sounds colder than the word “South” but the little penguins of the Antarctic live in a colder climate than the great, white polar bears of the Arctic.

The mean temperature of the regions around the South Pole is lower than the mean temperature in the far North.

# UNIT 1

# B



## Focus on reading

### Study the words

- to cure** *v* – to make a person or animal healthy again.  
*The doctor cured my brother.*
- ordinary** *adj* – usual  
*Her ordinary tone of voice is very soft.*
- responsible** *adj* – having as a job or duty  
*Tom is responsible for doing shopping.*
- wonder** *n* – an unusual thing, something that fills you with surprise or admiration.  
*The pyramids in Egypt are one of the wonders of the world.*
- wonderful** *adj* – very good  
*The bicycle was a wonderful gift.*

### Pre-reading task

1. Do you think the story is going to be funny? Sad? Happy?
2. Here is the story about Princess Elizabeth. Do the stories about princesses always have happy ending?

## THE THREE PRINCES

*After Eric A. Kimmel*

Once upon a time there lived a princess who was as wise as she was beautiful. Princess Elizabeth lived in a wonderful palace. On the plain where her palace was situated there were many flowers. Beautiful birds sang in the trees and golden fish swam in the lakes near the palace.

Princes from all over the world came to ask for the princess's hand, but the ones she liked best were Prince James, Prince Albert and Prince Charles. Prince James and Prince Albert were both rich but neither good-looking nor attractive. Prince Charles was tall, strong and handsome. His dark eyes melted the princess's heart the first time she saw him. But he



was poor. His birthplace was a small land high in the mountains. But he was kind and just. No wonder the princess loved him with all her heart.

But when the princess told King George that she would marry Prince Charles her father was not happy. He wanted a rich and mighty husband for his daughter.



“Marry any prince you choose,” said King George, “but do not marry Prince Charles.” “In that case,” said Elizabeth, “let each prince ride out into the world, returning in a year’s time with the most wonderful thing he has found. I will marry the prince who will bring me the greatest wonder.”

The next morning Prince James, Prince Albert and Prince Charles rode out together. They travelled across highlands and lowlands, valley that lay between high mountains. At the end of the valley there grew the tallest tree they had ever seen. Three roads ran in three different directions. The princes thought it was a sign for them to part.

“The time has come for us to go our own separate ways,” Prince James said. The rest agreed and they parted with the words, “May we meet again.” Prince James took the road to the right, Prince Albert took the road to the left, and prince Charles went straight on.

After one year's time they returned to the valley. They were glad to see each other and had many stories to tell of their adventures. "What great wonders did you find on your travels?" Prince James asked Prince Albert. "I travelled across the Iron Mountains," Prince Albert began his story, there I found a great wonder." He opened his bag and took out something in the shape of a ball. "What is so wonderful about that?" Prince James asked. "It's just an ordinary glass ball." "This is no ordinary ball," Prince Albert answered. "All that I have to do is look inside, and it will show me what is happening anywhere in the world. Is that not exciting?" Prince James and Prince Charles agreed that it was. Then Prince James showed what he had found. It was a carpet. An old pirate had given it to the prince. That was no ordinary carpet as it could take a person anywhere in the world in less time than it takes to tell about it. Prince Charles and Prince Albert agreed that a carpet like that was wonderful.

Prince Charles took out an orange out of his pocket and said it was no ordinary orange. "I traveled to a small university city. There I met an old professor who gave me the orange. If a person is ill this orange can cure him." Prince James and Prince Albert both said that if it was true, then the orange was wonderful indeed. But they looked as if they didn't really believe it.

Then Prince Charles said, "How is the princess? We have not seen her a year. I hope she is well."

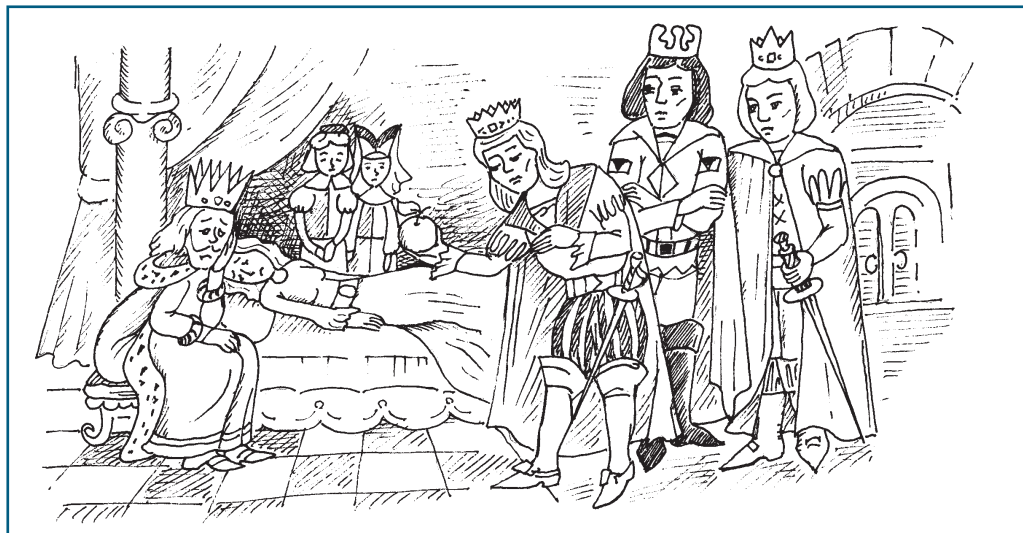
"We can find out," Prince Albert answered, "My glass ball will show us." He took out his glass ball, and together they looked inside. They saw a terrible thing. The princess was lying on her bed, pale as death. The princess was dying.

"My orange can cure her! I know it can!" Prince Charles cried. "But how can I get to the palace in time?"

"Quick! Onto my carpet!" cried Prince James. "It will take us there."

In less time than it takes to tell about it, the carpet carried them to the princess's palace. Prince Charles ran to the bed where the dying princess lay and divided the wonderful orange into four pieces. As soon as the first piece passed her lips, her colour returned. The second, and her eyes opened. The third, and she sat up in bed. By the time she finished the last piece she was cured.

"A miracle," cried everybody.



“It is a miracle indeed,” said the princess. “These noble princes have given me life. I will marry the prince who was most responsible for saving me.”

“The princess means Prince Charles,” the doctors said. “For it was his orange that cured her.” “True,” King George said. “But the orange had to arrive in time to be of use. Prince James’s carpet is what really saved her.” “But neither the orange nor the carpet would have helped unless the princes knew the princess was dying,” the fine ladies and gentlemen cried. “What really saved her life was Prince Albert’s glass ball.”

Everybody looked at the princess. “Which one are you going to marry? Which one truly saved your life?”

The princess smiled. “It is impossible to say. No prince alone could have saved me. I am grateful to them all. But I cannot marry them all. Therefore I will marry Prince Charles.

## **Talking about the story**

### **Exercises**

#### **1. Answer the questions.**

1. Which of the princes did the princess like most of all?
2. What did the princess ask the three princes to do?
3. Where did they meet in a year’s time?
4. Where did Prince Albert find the glass ball?
5. Where did Prince James find the carpet?

6. Where did Prince Charles get the orange?
7. Who saved the princess's life?

## **2. Correct the wrong sentences.**

1. Princess Elizabeth wanted to marry Prince James.
2. Prince Albert found the orange which saved the princess's life.
3. King George saved his daughter's life.
4. The glass showed that the princess was dancing in the palace.
5. Nothing could help the princess as it was too late.

## **3. Why? Complete the sentences.**

1. King George didn't want Prince Charles as his daughter's husband because ...
2. The glass ball was no ordinary ball because ...
3. The carpet was a real wonder because ...
4. The orange was really wonderful because ...
5. The princess decided to marry Prince Charles because ...

## **4. What happened when?..**

1. When King George knew that his daughter wanted to marry Prince Charles ...
2. When Prince James, Prince Albert and Prince Charles rode out together ...
3. When the princes came to the valley ...
4. When the princes saw that the princess was dying ...
5. When the princess was healthy again ...

## **5. Which words and expressions are suitable to describe the princess?**

**wise, stupid, rich, poor, beautiful, ugly, young, selfish**

## **6. Agree or disagree.**

1. Elizabeth liked Prince Charles most of all.
2. King George asked Elizabeth to marry Prince Charles.
3. The three princes rode out together to look for wonders.
4. The princess was grateful to all the princes.
5. Princess Elizabeth decided to marry the prince she had chosen.

## 7. Talking points.

When a person is in love he is ready to give everything for the love of his beloved.

## 8. Which person

was tall, strong and healthy  
asked his daughter not to marry Prince Charles  
found not an ordinary glass ball  
found not an ordinary carpet

King George  
Prince Albert  
Prince James  
Prince Charles

## Work on words

### 1. What's the word for ...?

*Excuse me, what's the word for...?  
Sorry, I can't remember the word for...*



*It's ...  
I think it's...*

having as a job or duty  
usual  
to look at or speak about with pleasure  
to make a person healthy again  
very good  
an unusual thing that fills you with admiration

wonderful  
to cure  
ordinary  
wonder  
to admire  
responsible

### 2. Fill in the missing words in the correct form.

**ordinary, wonderful, poor, responsible, to fall, statue, to see,  
to admire, to put, to cure**

## THE HAPPY PRINCE

High above the city stood the statue of the Happy Prince. He was covered with gold and for eyes he had two bright jewels. People ... him because he was so beautiful.

One night a little Swallow was flying over the city. When he saw the ... of the Happy Prince he decided to have a rest and sat down between his feet. Just as he was going to sleep a large drop of water ... on him. The little Swallow looked up and ... that the eyes of the Happy Prince were full of tears.

“Then why are you crying?” said the Swallow.

“Far away,” said the statue, “there is a poor house, I can see a little boy in bed. He is ill. I feel ... for the boy. Little Swallow, please, take the jewel out of my eye and give it to the poor boy’s mother to buy some food for the boy.

Soon the Swallow came to the ... house. The Swallow ... the Jewel on the table and flew away. In the morning the poor woman bought everything she needed for the boy and they were able to ... the boy. As you see it was not an ... statue. With one of the ... jewels in his eyes he was able to cure the boy.



### **Just a smile**

– I think it was difficult for you when you were in England. You don’t speak English well.

– Oh, no! It was not difficult for me, but for the English people it was!

# UNIT 1



## Focus on grammar

### Comparison of Adjectives

#### Revision

- a) **-er** or **more**  
tall – taller  
difficult – **more** difficult
- b) **-est** or **most**  
tall – tallest  
difficult – **most** difficult

#### Remember the exception

**better – best**  
**many / much – more – most**

**little – less – least**  
**bad – worse – worst**

#### Mind

Use 'the' with superlative adjectives.

1. Write the comparative and the superlative of *strong, pleasant, angry, quiet, heavy, wild, young, dreadful, beautiful, interesting, bright*.
2. Write sentences about Jim and Martin. Use *than* after the comparatives.

**Examples:** Jim is older than Martin.

#### Jim

I'm thirteen  
I'm not very tall.  
I'm a good pupil.  
I work very hard.  
I don't dance very well.  
I speak English very well.  
I'm not a quite person.

#### Martin

I'm twelve.  
I'm very tall  
I'm not a good pupil.  
I don't work very hard.  
I dance very well.  
I don't speak English very well  
I'm a quite person.



### 3. Change the sentences as in the example:

**Examples:** I'm **older** than him. → He is **younger** than me.

1. I'm taller than her. →
2. She is stronger than me. →
3. He is heavier than her. →
4. They are shorter than us. →
5. American is more difficult than English. →
6. He is bigger than me. →
7. History is more interesting than Maths. →

### 4. Complete the sentences with an opposite adjective in the comparative or superlative forms.

**Examples:** Robert is the **oldest** in the family. No, he isn't. He is the **youngest**.

1. I'm the tallest in the class.  
No, you aren't. You are ...
2. My test was worse than Mary's.  
No, It wasn't. It was ...
3. The weather today is colder than yesterday.  
No. It isn't. It is ...
4. This is the easiest exercise in this book.  
No, It isn't. It's ...
5. She bought the cheapest dress.  
No, She didn't. She bought ...

### 5. Complete the sentences, using the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. The Nile is (long) river in the world.
2. I do a lot of subject at school. My history class is (interesting) of all.
3. February is (short) month of the year.
4. Ben is sitting in (comfortable) chair in the room.
5. I think good health is (important) thing in life.
6. Asia is (large) continent in the world.
7. Australia is (small) continent in the world.



6. a) What are A, B, C, D, E and F? Choose the correct vehicle.



ship, plane, car, bus, lorry, tank, pram, train, motorbike, bicycle

	A	B	C	D	E	F
<b>Number of wheels</b>	4	4	2	6	10	2
<b>How many people does it carry?</b>	1-2	4	1-2	72	100	1
<b>Top speed</b>	6	160	224	110	2160	25
<b>Weight (kg)</b>	15	695	236	900	175000	14
<b>Price (pounds)</b>	72	5000	1700	65000	?	140

b) Look at the table and complete these sentences.

**Examples:** E has got the most wheels.

1. ... and ... have got the fewest wheels.
2. ... is the fastest.
3. A is the ... .
4. ... is the lightest.
5. E is the ... .
6. E is ... expensive.
7. ... is the cheapest.



### Focus on travelling

Travelling is pleasant and useful. Millions of people all over the world travel either for pleasure or on business. Very often they spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and cities, to discover and enjoy new places, to meet different people, to try different food and to listen to different music.

#### Thinking it over

- Why do people travel?
- What do people learn while travelling?

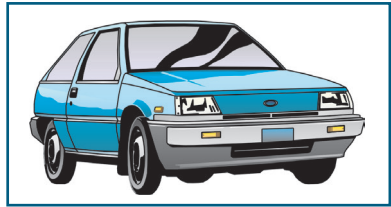
#### People usually travel...



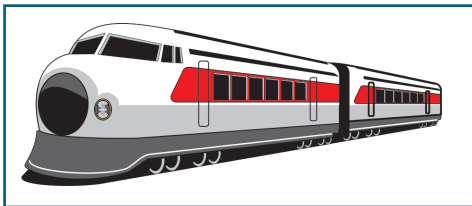
by bicycle



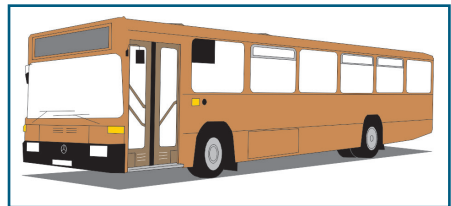
by motorcycle



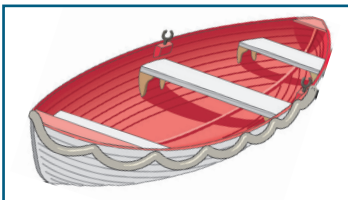
by car



by train



by bus



by boat



by plane

## Words and word combinations you may need in this unit

purpose means a journey a voyage a cruise a flight  
luggage a suitcase a departure a departure box a passenger  
a captain a carnival a band a parade a robot a bathing  
suit to relax to balance to be in control to check the luggage  
ordinary tiring

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

a flight		

*Read the text. Remember what you can.*

### MEANS OF TRAVELLING

There are different means of travelling, such as a bicycle, which is not expensive, or a motorcycle, which is quicker for travelling. But they both are tiring for long journeys. A motor-car is more comfortable for long distances. You see the changing landscape and stop wherever you wish.

Very often tourist groups use buses to visit other cities and towns in their countries or to make a tour to another country. Buses for such purposes are very convenient. They have rather comfortable seats, video and even WC. Tea, coffee, different drinks and meals are served in such buses.

Ships cross seas and oceans from one continent to another and travelling by sea is very exciting. People travel by sea mostly for pleasure trips. A trip by sea is usually called a voyage or a cruise.

Planes carry passengers to different parts of the world. Travelling by air is quicker and more comfortable. You get to the place you need very quickly. Before boarding the plane, the passengers have their luggage registered. When the flight is announced they are invited to the plane, asked to take their seats and fasten the belts. Then the stewardess gives all the information about the flight and offers some drinks. When the weather is fine, one may see land below. During the flight some passengers read newspapers or magazines, others speak with their neighbors, or sleep.

But some people still prefer to travel by train. When you come to the railway station the train is usually at one of the platforms ready to leave. Some of the passengers are looking out of the windows others are hurrying to find their seats. On another platform a train may come and you see passengers getting in or getting off it.

## Check up

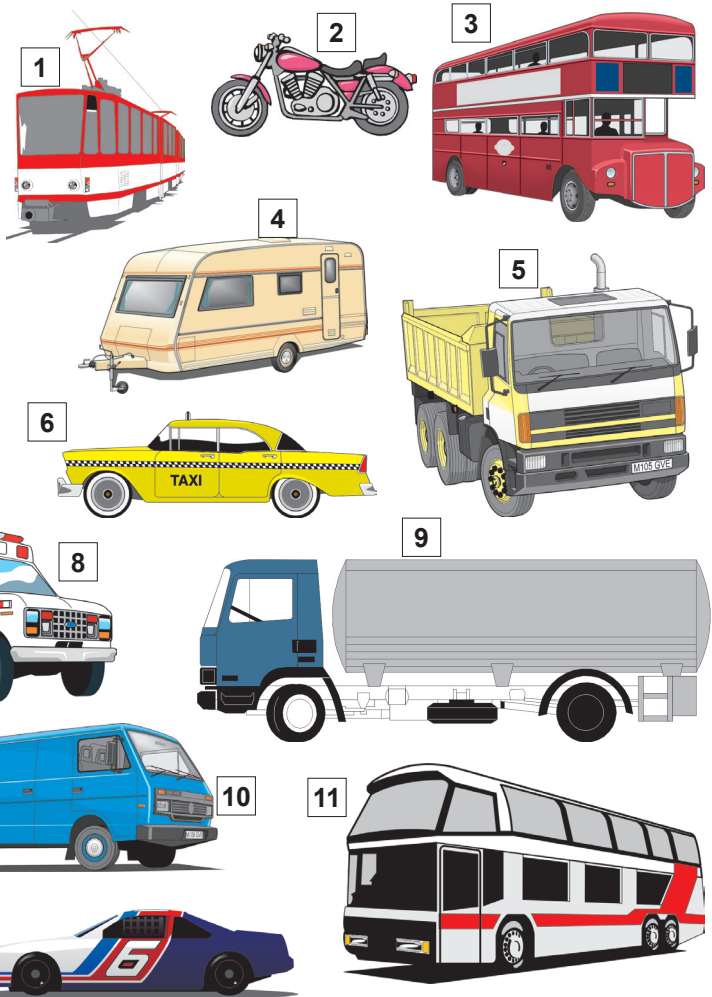
### RIGHT or WRONG

1. A bicycle and a motor cycle are very expensive means of travelling.
  2. A motor-car is the most convenient for very long distances.
  3. Tourist groups use buses very often.
  4. Modern buses are very convenient.
  5. People travel by sea mostly for business trips.
  6. Travelling by air is comfortable for those who wish to get somewhere very quickly.
  7. The passengers have their luggage registered after boarding the plane.
  8. There are some people who like to travel by train.
- Take turns. You ask a question based on a sentence of the text. Your classmate answers and then asks another classmate a question based on a different sentence. The exercise continues until all of the sentences of the text are used.

### Talking it over

- Are you fond of travelling? Why yes / why no?
- How do you like to travel? Why?
- Look at the pictures and write the number of each one next to the correct word.

caravan	.....
van	.....
sports car	.....
tanker	.....
motorbike	.....
yacht	.....
coach	.....
lorry	.....
bus	.....
ambulance	.....
taxi	.....
tram	.....



*Read the text. Remember what you can.*

### FLYING DOWN TO RIO

It is February. In New York the weather is terrible. It is cold and it is raining. But Maria, Max and Morris are in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil! In Rio the weather is wonderful. It is warm, and the sun is shining. The streets are full of people. Everybody is singing and dancing. It is Carnival!

A band is playing. There is a parade of animals. An elephant is walking on two legs. A lion is wearing a bathing suit. A bear is balancing a chair on its nose. This is not an ordinary parade! This is the famous Rio carnival.

# Check up

## Answer the questions.

1. What is the weather like in New York?
  2. Where are Maria, Max and Morris?
  3. What is the weather like in Rio?
  4. What do the streets in Rio look like?
  5. What parade is there in Rio?
- This is the map of Europe. Choose a country you wish to visit. Find out as much information about this country as you can. Tell your friends how and why you are going to travel to this country. Your classmates will ask you questions according to the model.

**A:** What country do you want to visit?

**B:** I want to visit ...

**A:** How are you going to travel to ...

**B:** I am going to travel by ...

**A:** Why ...?

**B:** I am going to travel by ... because ...

**A:** What do you know about the country?

**B:** .....

## Follow up

- Write a short story "A flight in the future". Use the list of words to complete the story.
- Read it out and discuss it in class.

**a captain, a robot, a robot-pilot, a computer, a flight, passengers, departure boxes, a comfortable trip, to take off, to be in control, to listen to music, to watch films, to read magazines, to relax, to check the luggage, to serve food, to serve drinks**

## A FLIGHT IN THE FUTURE

The year is 2080. Planes are very big. They can take 1500 passengers. The plane is ready to take off. There is no pilot. Computers and robots do everything now. ....

.....

## UNIT 2

# B



## Focus on reading

### Study the words

- to crown** *v* – to make a person a king or queen at a special ceremony during which a crown is put on his or her head  
*Nearly all English kings and queens have been crowned in Westminster Abbey.*
- miserable** *adj* – very bad and uncomfortable  
*She was very poor and lived in a miserable house.*
- residence** *n* – a place where a person lives  
*His residence is in the centre of the city.*
- to suffer** *v* – to feel pain or sorrow  
*She has suffered from a sore throat all week.*

### Remember

**Like and alike mean not different.**

**Like** must be followed by a noun (or pronoun).

**Alike** is never followed by a noun (or pronoun).

**What pretty girls. They are so like each other. And they speak very much alike. Are they twins?**

### Pre-reading task

1. Have you read any novels by Mark Twain?
2. Have you read any historical novels?
3. Did you know that *The Prince and the Pauper* was Mark Twain's first historical novel?

## THE KING IS CROWNED

Many of you know and love books by Mark Twain, the famous American writer. His novels “*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*” (1875) and “*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*” (1884) are classical books for children and are still read and enjoyed all over the world. “*The Prince and*



the Pauper” (1882) was Mark Twain’s first historical novel. Many characters in the book are real people. In Mark Twain’s story Edward meets a poor boy, Tom Kenty. The boys look like twins, so when they exchange their clothes Prince Edward is thrown out of the palace and Tom stays in the king’s residence. Soon King Henry dies and poor Tom prepares to become king of the country. Though he doesn’t like this idea at all. At the same time Prince Edward travels about the country, suffers from cold and hunger and thinks about going back to London. When he hears about his father’s death he knows that his time has come. He and his friend Miles Hendon reach London on the day when the new King is going to be crowned.



Miles and Edward came to the gate of Westminster Palace, where the procession was to start. All the great lords and ladies of the country were gathering together in Westminster Abbey – the church in which all the monarchs of England are crowned. The ceremony was going to begin in a few minutes.

In the Palace of Westminster Tom was ready to put on his fine clothes in which he would go to Westminster Abbey to be crowned. With him were Lord Hertford and Lord Somerset and other rulers of the land. There was a noise at the gates, shouting and sounds of fighting.

Sir Humphrey turned to one of his men: ‘Go and see what is happening.’ In a short time the man came back. ‘There’s a man there – and a boy with him. The man says that he is Miles Hendon, and the boy



says that he has a letter for the King. I think he is mad. He says he is the King!”

Tom stepped forward.

“Don’t touch them. Just ask them to come in here.”

So Miles and Edward were led into the room where Tom and all the great men were gathered. As Edward came in through the door, Tom ran and threw himself down on his knees. “Your Majesty!” he cried. “You have come just in time!”

What a sight it was! One of the boys looked so dirty and miserable and the other so well dressed and they were standing side by side.

“Take hold of that boy!” cried Sir Humphrey, pointing to Edward.

“Stop!” cried Lord Hertford. “Look at those two faces. They are so like each other. I don’t know what to think. Perhaps our prince was not mad: perhaps he is not the real prince.”

“Is there any question that we could ask the boy which would help us?” said Lord Somerset.

Lord Hertford turned to Edward and asked him question after question – about King Henry, about Edward’s mother, about the palace and those who worked in it. Edward answered all the questions but Lord Somerset still did not believe that he was the real prince. Then Tom remembered the letter that Edward had brought. Lord Hertford took the paper and read. “Where is the Great Seal?”

He turned to Tom. “I asked you, Your Majesty, many days ago, but you didn’t tell me.”

“I don’t know what the Great Seal is, and I don’t know where it is,” said Tom.

“Look inside the arm-piece of the suit of armour in my room,” reminded Edward, “and you’ll find it.”

“Oh that!” cried Tom. “That round heavy thing! I...”

“What did you do with it?” cried Lord Hertford. “Tell me!”

“I used it to crack nuts.”

“He used it to crack nuts!” The great lords and rulers of the land laughed and laughed.

So the real Edward was crowned King and he was a very good King because he had been among the people and he had learned how they lived and what they needed. Tom lived in the palace and was the king’s best friend.

## Talking about the story

### Exercises

#### 1. Answer the questions.

1. Where did all the great lords and ladies gather that day?
2. What was happening at the gate to Westminster Abbey?
3. What was Tom's order about the people at the gate?
4. In what way were the two boys different?
5. Where was the Great Seal?

#### 2. Correct the wrong sentences.

1. All the great lords and ladies of the country were gathering together in St. Paul's Cathedral.
2. There was a noise in the market.
3. Edward couldn't answer any question about his family and the palace.
4. Tom began to fight with Edward and threw him down to the floor.
5. Edward didn't remember anything about the Great Seal.

#### 3. Why? Complete the sentences.

1. All the great lords and ladies of England gathered in Westminster Abbey because ...
2. The man who was sent to find out what was happening at the gate thought that the boy at the gate was mad because ...
3. Tom was happy to see Edward because ...
4. Lord Hertford asked Edward a lot of questions about his family because ...
5. Edward was crowned King because ...

#### 4. What happened when ... ?

1. When the boys exchanged their clothes ...
2. When Prince Edward heard about his father's death ...
3. Miles and Edward came to the gate of Westminster Palace when ...
4. Tom ran and threw himself down on his knees when ...
5. When Tom remembered the letter that Edward had brought ...

## 5. Which words and expressions are suitable to describe Tom?

**dirty, miserable, well-dressed, mad, kind-hearted, honest, loyal, neat, cruel, liar**

## 6. Agree or disagree.

1. Soon King Henry died and poor Tom prepared to become King of the country.
2. Prince Edward travelled about the country, suffered from cold and hunger and thought about going back to London.
3. Prince Edward and his friend Miles Hendon reached London on the day when the new king was going to marry.
4. In the Palace of Westminster Tom was ready to put on his fine clothes in which he would go to Westminster Abbey to be crowned.
5. Tom had to leave the palace as he was the King's enemy.

## 7. Talking points.

Edward VI was a very good king as he knew the life of people in the country.

## 8. Which person

prepared to become King of the country  
travelled about the country and suffered from cold and hunger  
turned to one of his men and said,  
“Go and see what is happening”  
thought that the boys were so like each other  
suggested asking Tom questions

Sir Humphrey  
Lord Hertford

Tom

Lord Somerset  
Edward

### Just a smile

A boy laughed when the teacher told the story of the Roman who swam from one bank of the Tiber to the other three times before breakfast.

“You do not believe that a good swimmer could do that?” asked the teacher.

“Yes, I do, sir,” answered the boy, “but I wondered why he didn’t make it four and get back to the bank where his clothes were.”

## Work on words

### 1. What's the word for ...?

*Excuse me, what's the word for ...?  
Sorry, I can't remember the word for...*



*It's ...  
I think it's...*

to feel pain or sorrow  
very bad and uncomfortable  
to make a person a king or queen  
a place where a person lives

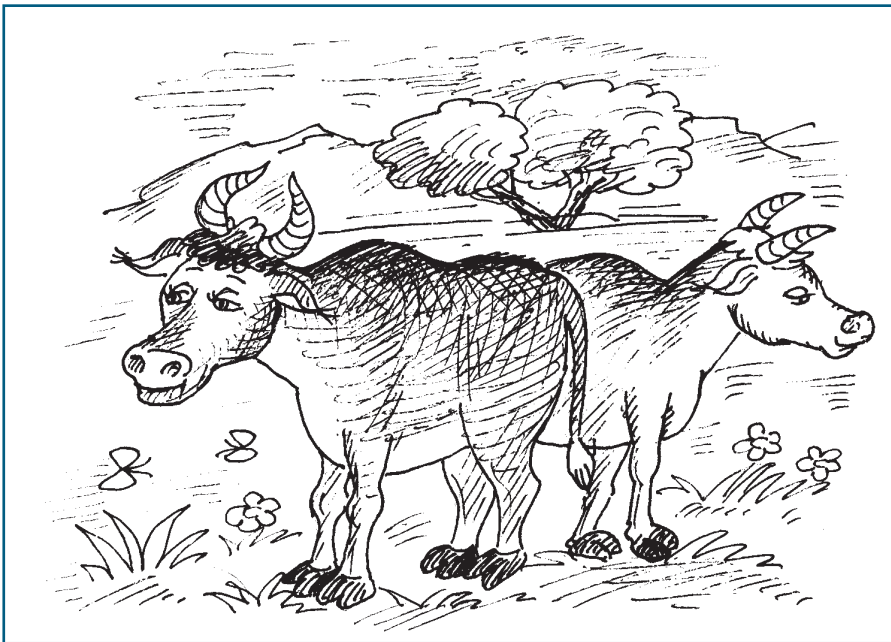
residence  
to crown  
to suffer  
miserable

### 2. Fill in the blanks with *like* or *alike*.

## THE TWO BULLS

It so happened that a cow had two calves so very much ... that even the cow couldn't tell them apart.

The calves grew up into strong little bulls but they remained much ... each other. One day they went to a smith and asked him.



“Tell us why everyone has different names except us?” The smith showed them a piece of iron and asked, “What's this?” “That's a horseshoe,” the bulls answered. The smith held out another horseshoe.

“And what is this called?” “That’s a horseshoe too!” The bulls again spoke ... . That’s right,” said the smith. “They look ... and that’s why they are called by the same name: horseshoe. But when people see how you work you will be given different names”.

“Give us some work to do”, the bulls again spoke ... .

The smith gave them the cart to draw. The bulls drew the cart very well until they came to a hill. Here one of them stopped and the people began shouting “Lazy-bones! The other bull was not ... the first one. He climbed the hill without stopping. The people began shouting “Hardworking!”

### 3. Fill in the missing words in the correct form.

**country, residence, miserable, to suffer**

King Edward was a good King because he knew how poor people ... from cold and hunger in their ... houses. When King Edward died Tom went and lived in a nice ... with his mother and sisters. He wrote the story “The Prince and the Pauper” telling how Tom, the pauper, was for a few days King of England and controlled life of the great ... .

#### Reading for fun

#### AT A BARBER’S SHOP

A man entered a barber’s shop with a boy of five or six years old holding his hand. He was in a great hurry and he asked the barber to cut his hair first and later to cut the boy’s hair.

“He can wait. I want you to cut my hair first,” he said.

The barber did as he was told and when he had finished the man got out of the chair and the boy took his place. The man excused himself and said that he was in a great hurry and that he would be back in a few minutes and would pay for both. Then he left and the barber began to cut the boy’s hair. When he had finished he picked the boy up and placed him in a chair to wait. He gave him a magazine to look at.

Half an hour passed. An hour passed. At last the barber said to the child, “Don’t worry, your father will be back soon.”

“My father?” said the boy. “He isn’t my father. I was playing in the street and he came along and said, “Come on with me, little boy. Let’s go into this barber shop together and have our hair cut.”

## UNIT 2



### Focus on grammar

#### As ... as ...

We use **as ... as** to say that two people, things, etc. are the same in some way:

Tom is **as tall as** Martin.

After *not* we can use

**as ... as** or **so ... as**

Tom is not **as/so tall as** Martin.

#### 1. Put in **as** or **than**.

1. Wales is not as big ... Scotland.
2. I think football is more interesting ... tennis.
3. She plays the piano better ... I do.
4. Alice likes Literature more ... Phil.
5. Today the weather is as nice ... yesterday.

#### 2. Look at the table in Exercise 4 (p. 15) and make sentences.

Use these structures:

- ... has got more ... than ...
- ... has got / hasn't got as many ... as ...
- ... can / can't carry more ... than...
- ... is faster / slower / heavier ... than ...
- ... costs more / less than ...
- ... is the fastest / slowest / heaviest ...

#### 3. Choose one of the adjectives in the box and complete the sentences using ... *not as ... as*.

**clever, strong, polite, old, tall, hard-working**

1. A: Why do I always get worse marks in my exams than Roger?  
B: Because *you're not as clever as him*.

2. A: Why do my neighbours always speak to my sister but not to me?  
B: Because you're ...
3. Why does Tom have to go to bed at 9 when Charlotte can stay up till 10?  
B: Because he's ...
4. A: I'm cleverer than Pete and Emily so why do they always get better marks than me?  
B: Because you're ...
5. A: I don't know why they chose Brian for the basketball team and not me. I'm just as good.  
B: I think it was because ...
6. A: Why do I always have to carry the shopping and not Simon?  
B: Because ...

**4. Choose the correct words to fill in the gaps in the sentences.**

1. Your English is much ... than mine. (*better / best*)
2. We've had much ... rain this year than last year. (*more / most*)
3. The place that gets the ... rain in the world is a mountain in Hawaii. (*more / most*)
4. I don't know much, but she knows even ... than I do. (*less / least*)
5. "Are you any good at tennis?" "I'm the ... tennis-player in the world." (*worse / worst*)
6. "How's your headache?" "It's getting ... ." (*worse / worst*)
7. "I'll get you an aspirin. That'll make you feel ... ." (*better / best*)
8. People say that Rolls-Royce cars are the ... in the world. (*better / best*)

**5. Correct these sentences.**

1. He is more older than he looks.
2. Jane is as tall than her mother.
3. Trains in London are more crowded that in Paris.
4. Oxford is one of the most old universities in Europe.
5. He isn't as clever than his sister.
6. This is more hard than I thought.
7. Who is the most rich man in the world?
8. Everything is more cheap in my country.
9. Are you as tall than your brother?
10. I'm more hard-working that my sister.

## 6. Look at the list of words and find something that is.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. younger than the world                    | 1. as old as the world                   |
| 2. older than a house                        | 2. as heavy as the computer              |
| 3. heavier than a computer                   | 3. as difficult as an English exercise   |
| 4. more difficult than an English exercise   | 4. as fast as a car                      |
| 5. faster than a car                         | 5. as easy as an English exercise        |
| 6. easier than an English exercise           | 6. as beautiful as a car                 |
| 7. more beautiful than a car                 | 7. as interesting as an English exercise |
| 8. more interesting than an English exercise | 8. as old as a house                     |
| 9. shorter than a year                       | 9. as long as a year                     |

**a car, life, a teacher, love, work, a coat, food, a pencil, a computer, a plane, a week, a month, a year, a city, a head, the sun, the sea, a train, a mountain, a child, 365 days**

## You can make some unusual comparisons.

**Example:** The sea is older than cities.

### DO YOU KNOW...

... that the length of a lightning flash is usually about half a mile? But some of them are five miles long, although most flashes last only a few millionths of a second.

... that sometimes lightning picks its victims? Once in France lightning struck a sheep-fold. It killed every black sheep, but left all the white sheep alive.

... that lightning causes 7,000 forest fires a year, destroying millions of valuable trees?

... that every day, every night you are riding a great spaceship? Did you ever go 66 miles an hour in a car? The Earth moves 1,000 times faster. The Earth travels 66,000 miles an hour. The most modern jet airliner moves at about 660 miles an hour. The Earth moves 100 times faster. Each day the Earth travels 1,584,000 miles.

... that seven minutes is the longest time any solar eclipse can last?

... that you cannot see the sun? The sun is, in round numbers, 92,000,000 miles away from us. It takes the sun's rays eight minutes and thirty-eight seconds to reach our planet. In the meantime the sun itself has moved. So the sun is really two of its own diameters away from the place where we seem to see it.





## Speaking and writing

### Focus on clothes, accessories and fashion

Long ago, people started to wear clothes to keep themselves warm. Besides they wanted to cover different parts of their bodies. They began to create different kinds of clothes. Soon clothes began to look different in style and fashion.

There are different clothes for men, women and children. People wear different clothes in different seasons.

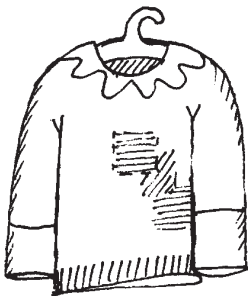
### Thinking it over

- How do you feel if you have nothing to wear in winter?
- Do you think you can tell what people are like by looking at their clothes?

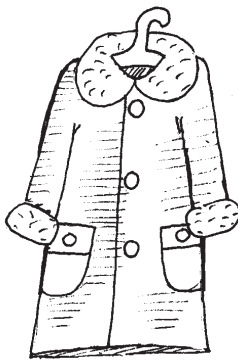
### Words and word combinations you may need in this unit

style fashion size clothes cotton nylon wool leather  
 silk straw made of to wear to put on to take off to fit  
 to suit to go with to match to try on

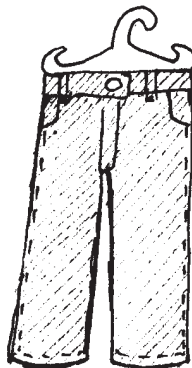
Look at the pictures and read out the words.



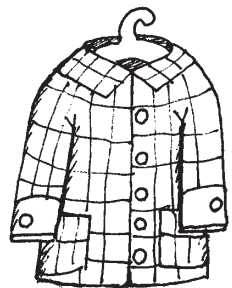
blouse



coat



jeans



pullover



shorts



gloves



cap



stockings



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

to fit \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Talking it over

- What is in fashion this year? For men? For women? For teenagers?
- What do you do when you are invited to a birthday party? Do you like to wear anything new or special?
- Do you like to buy anything new for a party?

## Do you remember the colours?

red orange yellow green pink grey blue  
silver white purple black brown gold

### Talking it over

- Which is your favourite colour?
- Does it make you think of anything (music, feelings and so on)?
- Which are the most popular colours this year?
- Now play a game. Write down what you are wearing today. Mix up all the pieces of paper. The rest of the class will match you to your description.

### Go on with talking it over

- Why do people wear different clothes?
- What do people usually wear in winter? In summer? In spring and autumn?

## Do you remember?

to put on to take off to wear to try on  
to get dressed to get undressed to get changed

- Complete the sentences using the verbs above. Some verbs may be used more than once.
1. "Do you want me to \_\_\_\_\_?" - he asked. "No, not completely", replied the doctor. "Just \_\_\_\_\_ your shirt, please, so that I can examine you."
  2. After a bath she \_\_\_\_\_ and went downstairs. It was a bit cold, so before she left the house she \_\_\_\_\_ her coat.
  3. The first time I \_\_\_\_\_ the jacket \_\_\_\_\_ it seemed a bit small. But the shop assistant told me that I was a thick sweater. So I \_\_\_\_\_ the sweater, and \_\_\_\_\_ the jacket again and felt much more comfortable.
  4. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ these old jeans to the theatre. I think I must \_\_\_\_\_.
  5. He was very tired when he got home. So he \_\_\_\_\_ his coat, \_\_\_\_\_ and went to bed.

## Do you know the difference?

## carry / wear

- Look at the pictures above and put the names into the right category.

### to wear

a skirt

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### to carry

an umbrella

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- Complete the sentences using the words below.

## What is it made of?

**cotton, nylon, gold, silver, wool, leather, silk, straw**

1. Jim's belt and briefcase are made of \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Betty's earrings and bracelet are made of \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Her wedding ring is made of \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Her summer skirt is made of \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. Her scarf is very expensive made of \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. John's jumper is made of \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. Maggie's summer hat is made of \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. Her umbrella is made of \_\_\_\_\_ .

*Read the text. Remember what you can.*

## SAMMY HAS NOTHING TO WEAR TODAY

Sammy is upset this morning. He is looking for something to wear to go to school. But there is nothing in his wardrobe.

He is looking for a clean shirt, but all his shirts are dirty. He is looking for a jacket, but all his jackets are at the dry cleaner's.

He is looking for a pair of trousers, but there aren't any clean trousers in the wardrobe.

And he is looking for a pair of socks, but they are dirty, and Mummy is washing them now.



- Collect the information on the chalkboard like this:

### Comfortable clothes

### Uncomfortable clothes

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**Practise the dialogue in class. Work in pairs. Add whatever you can.**

**A:** Can I help you?

**B:** Yes, please. I am looking for a coat. I think I wear size 12.

**A:** Let's see. Here is a nice coat. Would you like to try it on?

**B:** Oh, it seems to fit. But I don't like the colour. I am not sure it suits me.

**A:** All right. We have a blue one, too. I think it will suit you. What's more, blue is very popular this year.

**B:** Okey. How much does it cost?

**A:** 80 dollars.

**B:** All right. I'll buy it. Thank you.

**A:** Thank you.

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_

### Follow up

- Write a short story. "We cannot do without clothes."
- Read it out and discuss it in class.

#### Just a smile

The fair motorist was speeding through the sleepy village when a policeman stepped out on the road in front of her and stopped her.

"What have I done?" she asked.

"You were travelling forty miles an hour," answered the policeman, taking out his notebook.

"Forty miles an hour!" repeated the fair motorist. "Why, I haven't been out an hour!"

The policeman looked at her and said: "Go on, then. That's a new one on me."

## UNIT 3

# B



## Focus on reading

### Study the words

- comfortable** *adj* – something that gives ease or comfort. Comfortable is often used of chairs, beds, clothes, houses etc.  
*The chair is very comfortable.*
- to discuss** *v* – to talk over, to speak about  
*We met to discuss our plans.*
- to drop** *v* – to fall to a lower position  
*The wet dish dropped from Kathy's hand.*
- to fall** *v* – to come down from a higher place  
*The lamp will fall off the table if the baby keeps playing with it.*  
*He fell down and hurt his leg.*
- to try** *v* – to make an effort to do something  
*He tried moving the box alone but it was too heavy.*

### Remember

**to hold** means to have in the hands, to support with the hand, arms, etc.  
e.g. **to hold a book (a hammer, a parcel, a picture)**

**to keep** means to preserve

e.g. **to keep books on the shelf, to keep food in a fridge**

*Lena is holding a letter in her hand.*

*They keep the letters they get from their friends in a special box.*

### Pre-reading task

1. Do you prefer to do everything yourself or do you ask people to help you?
2. Who do you call handy?



## THREE MEN IN A BOAT

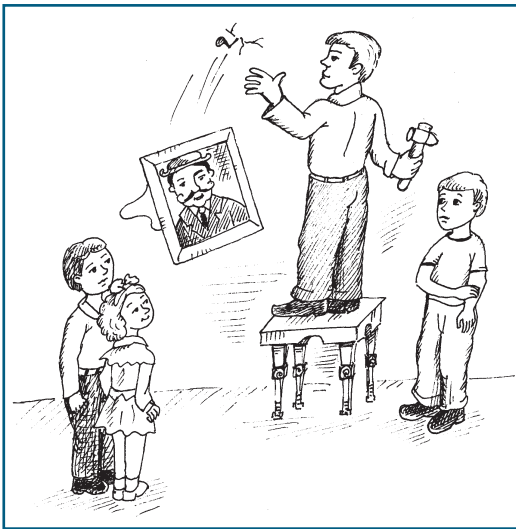
We decide what to take  
*After Jerome K. Jerome*

The following evening, we discussed what we wanted to take with us. Harris said, "Now get me a piece of paper, J., and write everything down. George, you get a pencil, and I'll make the list."

That's Harris – he tells everybody what to do, and they do all the work. I remember that my Uncle Podger was like Harris ...

Everybody in the house had to help when Uncle Podger did a job. When they bought a picture once, Aunt Maria asked, "Now, where shall we put this?"

"Oh, I'll do it. Don't worry about it. I'll do it all myself," he said. And then he took off his coat to begin. He sent one of the girls out to buy some nails, and then he sent one of the boys to tell him how big the nails ought to be. "Now, Bill, you go and get my hammer," he shouted. "And bring me a ruler, Tom. And Jim, I need a ladder – and a kitchen chair, too. Maria, you stay here to hold the light – and Tom, come here! You can give me the picture."



Then he lifted the picture up and he dropped it. He tried to catch the glass and he cut himself. He looked for something to put round his finger, and he could not find anything. So he danced round the house, and he shouted at everybody.

Half an hour later, the finger had been tied up, they had bought new glass, and everything was ready. Uncle Podger tried again. Everybody stood round him. They were all ready to help. Two people

held the chair, a third helped him to get on it, a fourth gave him a nail, and a fifth passed him the hammer. He took the nail and he dropped it!

"There," he said sadly. "Now the nail's gone."

So everybody got down on the ground to look for it. At last we found the nail, but then he lost the hammer.

“Where’s the hammer? What did I do with the hammer? There are seven of you there, and you don’t know where the hammer is!

We found the hammer for him, but then he lost the place on the wall where he was going to put the picture. So each one of us had to get up on the chair and look for the place. And each one of us thought that it was a different place. Then Uncle Podger tried again himself. This time he fell off the chair on to the piano. His head and his body hit the piano at the same time. The music was beautiful, but Uncle Podger’s words were not! Aunt Maria was not pleased. She said that she did not want the children to listen to those terrible words. She added calmly, “The next time that you are going to put a picture on the wall, please tell me. Then I can arrange to go and spend a week with my mother.”

Uncle Podger got up and tried again, and at midnight the picture was on the wall. It was not very straight, and everyone was very tired and unhappy. Uncle Podger looked at the picture proudly and said, “You see, it was only a little job!”...

## **Talking about the story**

### **Exercises**

#### **1. Answer the questions.**

1. What was Uncle Podger going to do?
2. Who helped Uncle Podger to do the job?
3. What happened to Uncle Podger when he was going to hang the picture?
4. What did all the members of the family have to do to help Uncle Podger to hang the picture?
5. How did everyone feel when the picture was on the wall at last?

#### **2. Correct the wrong sentences.**

1. The following evening we discussed what film we wanted to see in the evening.
2. Uncle Podger helped everybody to do a job.
3. Aunt Maria was very pleased with Uncle Podger’s words.
4. Uncle Podger looked at the picture sadly and said, “You see, it was a hard job!”
5. Then he made the list of all the books we needed.

### 3. Why? Complete the sentences.

1. Everybody had to help Uncle Podger because ...
2. Uncle Podger sent Bill for the hammer because ...
3. Uncle Podger cut himself because ...
4. Uncle Podger couldn't find the hammer because ...
5. Everybody was tired because ...

### 4. What happened when ... ?

1. When Uncle Podger lifted the picture up ...
2. When he tried to catch the glass ...
3. When he took the nail ...
4. When he tried again ...
5. When we found the hammer for him ...

### 5. Which words and expressions are suitable to describe Uncle Podger? How would you describe him?

**young, old, lazy, hardworking, honest, proud, shy, cheerful, rude, polite, strict, helpful, handy, clumsy**

### 6. Agree or disagree.

1. Uncle Podger sent one of the girls to buy some nail.
2. All the house started looking for his coat.
3. He ran round the room looking for his handkerchief.
4. We found the hammer for him, but then he lost the place on the wall where he was going to put the picture.
5. At midnight the picture was sold.

### 7. Talking points.

1. People who are hardworking are never boastful of the things they are good at!
2. We can't call Uncle Podger handy, can we?

### 8. Which person

wanted to put up the picture  
handed him the picture  
got angry

Aunt Maria  
Uncle Podger  
Tom

## Work on words

### 1. What's the word for ...?

*Excuse me, what's the word for ...?  
Sorry, I can't remember the word for...*



*It's ...  
I think it's...*

something that gives comfort

to talk over

to make an effort

to come down to a lower position

to discuss

comfortable

to fall

to try

### 2. Read the joke and fill in the missing word *hold or keep*?

**Woman:** When I use a hammer I always hit my hand with it. What can I do about it?

**Workman:** The only thing that I can think of, madam, is that you should ... the hammer with both hands.

### 3. Fill in the missing words in the correct form.

**comfortable, to fall down, to remember**

In the morning when I was dressing, Mother came into my room and said, "Put on two sweaters, Mike. It's very cold today." "Oh, no, Mother. You know it's so warm in school."

When I went out into the street it was so cold that I was sorry I hadn't put on two sweaters. Then I ... that the warmth of our body depends on our moving around. I started running and didn't notice the big stone that was lying on the road. I ... and dropped my nice new bag. An old lady helped me to rise and clean my bag. At last I got to school and soon felt warm and ...

### 4. Read the text attentively and fill in the missing words in the correct form.

**to drop, to try, to help, to fall, to appear**

## HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY

Once a poor woodman went to the wood which was on the bank of a deep river. He was working all day long and got tired. Suddenly his axe slipped from his hand and ... into the river.

“Oh, I have lost my axe,” he cried. “What shall I do?”

Mercury heard the poor man’s cries and ... before him.

“What’s the matter, poor woodman?” he asked.

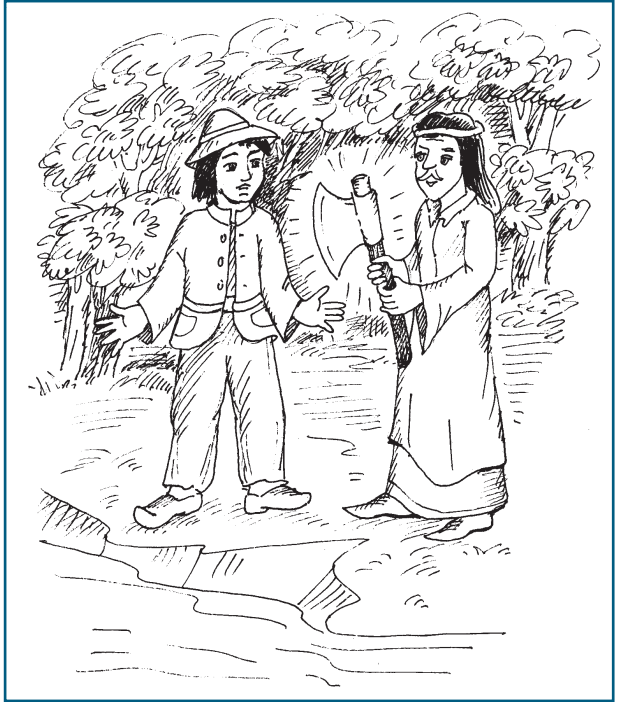
The woodman told his story and Mercury promised to ... him. He dived into the river and brought up a golden axe.

“Is it yours?” he asked.

“No, that is not mine,” answered the woodman.

So Mercury dived again and this time brought up the woodman’s axe.

“That is my axe,” cried the man.



Mercury was so pleased with the woodman’s honesty that he made him a present of the golden axe.

The woodman told his friends all about it and one of them decided to ... his luck. So he went to the same place, ... his axe into the water and cried, “Oh, I have lost my axe. What shall I do?”

Mercury appeared as before and when the man told him his story he dived into the river and brought up a golden axe.

“Is it yours?” he asked.

“Yes, it is”, said the second woodman.

“You are not telling me the truth,” said Mercury, “that’s why you will never have your axe.”

# UNIT 3



## Focus on grammar

### Have got

#### Positive

I (you, we, they)  
**have got / I've got**  
He (she, it)  
**has got / he's got**

#### Question

**Have** I (you,  
we, they) **got**  
**Has** he (she, it)  
**got**

#### Negative

I (you, we, they)  
**have not / haven't got**  
He (she, it) **has not /**  
**hasn't got**

#### We use **have got**:

- 1) to say that something belongs to somebody:  
Tom **has got** a computer.
- 2) to describe smb or smth  
Tom **has got** blue eyes.
- 3) for illnesses and pains  
**I've got** a headache.

#### We can use **have** and **have got** in these expressions:

**to have a headache, (a) toothache, a backache, a pain (in my leg)**  
**have got a cold, a temperature, the flu**

#### When we talk about past we usually use **had** and not **had got**:

**I've got** a headache.

**But:** I **had** a headache yesterday.

#### We can never use **have got** in these expressions:

to have breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper, a meal  
to have tea, coffee, a drink  
to have a wash, a bath, a shower  
to have a rest, a sleep, a dream  
to have a swim, a walk, a party, a ride  
to have a holiday, a good time, a good day  
to have a talk, a chat, a word with somebody

**1. Complete sentences with the correct form of the expressions in the box:**

**to have a look, to have a game of tennis, to have a swim,  
to have a good time, to have breakfast, to have a rest**

1. I'm tired. Let's ... for a few minutes.
2. The day was hot and we decided .... in the river.
3. – Martin and I ... yesterday.  
– Who won?
4. Can I ... at your brother's photo.
5. I'm hungry. I (not) ... in the morning.
6. – I was at my friend's birthday party yesterday.  
– .... ?

**2. Put in the correct form of *have* or *have got*. Sometimes two variants are possible.**

1. Enjoy your holiday. ... a nice time!
2. We ... a party a few days ago.
3. They ... a nice house in the centre of the city.
4. ... you ... today's newspaper.
5. ... your sister a new car?
6. John ... a bad cold last week.

**3. Rewrite these sentences with *have*.**

**Example:** These boys are fighting. – The boys are having a fight.

1. Look at this. –
2. I want to rest this afternoon. –
3. Can I ride in your car? –
4. I talked to Jim about it. –
5. Come and swim with us. –
6. I must wash before lunch. –
7. Sleep and you'll feel well. –
8. I always eat in the morning. –

**Mind**

**have got is not usually used**

**to talk about habits and repeated actions:**

We ~~have got~~ meetings on Monday.



#### 4. Here is a pupil's school timetable.

Write ten or more sentences beginning: She has (She doesn't have..)

Use expressions **once a week, twice a week, three times a week**

**Example:** She has maths at nine o'clock on Monday.

She doesn't have Russian on Monday.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
09.15-10.15	Maths	French	English	Maths	Physics	No Lessons
10.30-11.30	History	Maths	Chemistry	French	Chemistry	
12.00-13.00	Biology	Physics	Russian	Geography	English	
14.30-15.30	English	Geography	Literature	Russian	Maths	
15.30-16.30	Games	Economics	Games	English	Games	

#### 5. Make good sentences with **have** + the words in brackets.

1. (a meal)
2. (a dream)
3. (a good time)
4. (dinner)
5. (a talk)
6. (a holiday)
7. (a ride)
8. (a rest)

### Prepositions of Time

#### **till    until    after**

1. **till / until** show when something finishes.  
We waited for him **until / till** Friday.
2. **before** means "earlier than"  
I do my bed **before** breakfast.
3. **after** means "later than"  
**After** breakfast I go to school.

#### 6. Choose the correct preposition.

1. How long will you be away? ... Friday  
a) on            b) from            c) until
2. When are you coming back? ... Friday.  
a) until            b) on            c) after
3. I waited ... half past ten, but she didn't come.  
a) till            b) after            c) before

4. Don't worry! I'll return home ... 6 o'clock, not later  
a) before      b) on              c) after
5. How many weeks are there ... your holiday?  
a) after              b) until              c) –
6. George usually finishes his work at five, but sometimes he works ... six.  
a) at                      b) till                      c) before
7. I felt tired this morning and stayed in bed ... 11 o'clock.  
a) till                      b) before              c) at

**7. Complete the sentences with one of the prepositions in the box.**

**till / until, before, after**

1. – Shall we go now.  
– No, let's wait ... two o'clock.
2. Jim felt sick ... eating so much chocolate.
3. Wash the apples ... eating it.
4. Yesterday I went to bed early but I couldn't sleep. I read a book ... twelve o'clock.
5. We were tired ... our visit to the museum.
6. Don't forget to close the window ... going out.
7. Jane lived in England .... 1990. Then she moved to Scotland.

**Reading for fun**

**SCOTTISH APPETITE**

One day two friends were sitting in a restaurant. One of them, a Scotsman, told his friends he would bet J10 that he could eat a turkey and three pounds of sausages. Of course his friends did not believe this. So the turkey was roasted and put before him on the table. With great astonishment his friends watched him eating up the bird. And after some minutes he also swallowed the three pounds of sausages! So they had to pay the money.

The Scotsman finally drank some glasses of beer and then went home together with one of his friends. But when they arrived at the front door of his house, the Scotsman said to his friend, "Please don't tell my wife that I've eaten so much."

"Why not?" asked his friend.

"Because she wouldn't give me any supper!" the Scotsman answered.



### Focus on shopping

Shopping is a part of our life. If we need food or drinks, furniture, clothes or beautiful things to decorate our houses or gardens, we go shopping to buy whatever we need.

There are different types of shops for food and drinks, for clothes and furniture, for record-players and tape-recorders, for computers and computer supplies, for musical instruments and toys. Special shops may only sell certain goods, supermarkets sell food and drinks; department stores sell general articles, and so on.

Shopping can be both a “must” and a pleasure.

### Thinking it over

- Is shopping a “must” or a pleasure?
- What would people do without shops?

### Words and word combinations you may need in this unit

goods      salespeople      a salesman      a saleswoman      a customer  
 a market      a supermarket      a store      a department store  
 computer      supplies      a record-player      a DVD player      helpful  
 cheap      expensive      to shop      to do shopping      to go shopping

### Remember

**the shops where food is sold are:**

**grocer's  
 greengrocer's  
 butcher's**

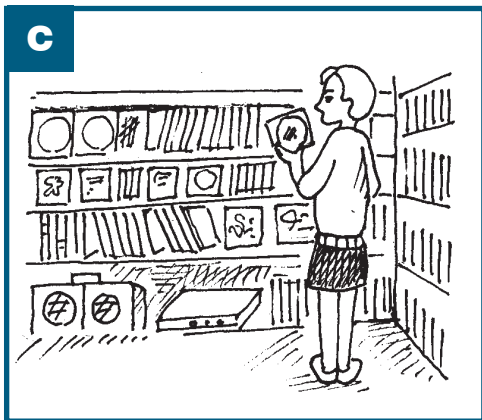
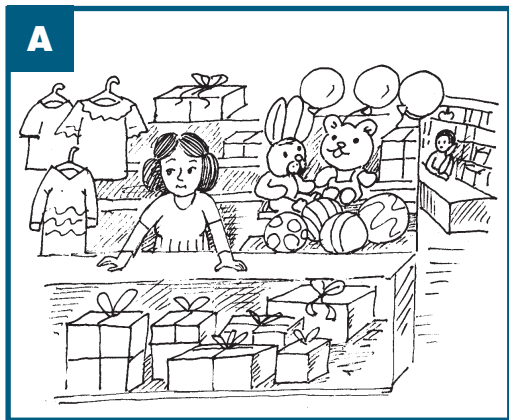
**baker's  
 dairy  
 fishmonger's**

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

fishmonger's _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

- Look at the pictures below. Where are the people in each of them? Write A, B, C, D here.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a record shop
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a department store
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a supermarket
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a market



### Talking it over

- What are the differences between these places?
- What are the people buying?
- What else can they buy here?
- Choose two of the pictures and write two questions that the customers may ask.

Picture \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 Picture \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- Work in groups of three or five. Have a look at the questions you have in your group and answer all of them.

### Go on with talking it over

- Who does shopping in your family?
- Do you help your mother / father to do shopping?
- What do you usually buy when you go shopping?
- Do you like big stores or small shops?
- Do you like to do shopping? Why yes / why no?
- Work in pairs. Make a list of your classmate's answers to your questions about: what he / she likes to buy

**what he / she doesn't like to buy**

- Collect the information on the chalkboard like this:

<b>he / she likes to buy</b>	<b>he / she doesn't like to buy</b>
_____	_____
_____	_____

- Find the same answers and clear them off.

*Read the text. Remember what you can.*

### DEPARTMENT STORES IN OUR TOWN

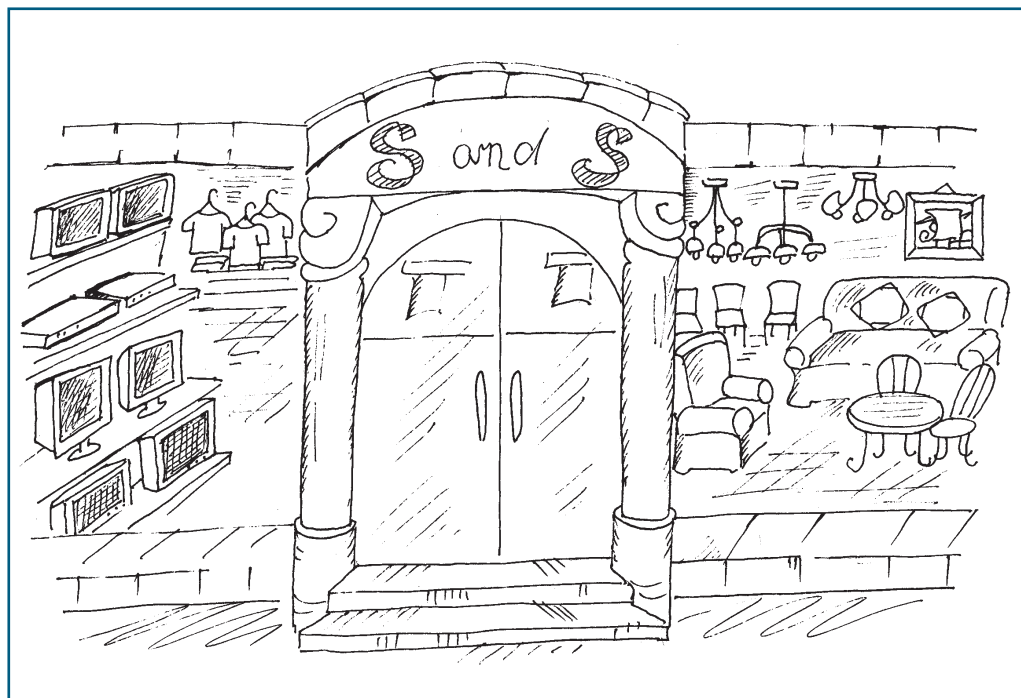
J. and J. Department Store is the cheapest store in the town, but it isn't the most popular. People don't shop there very often because the goods are bad. In fact, some people say the goods there are the worst in town.

The furniture isn't very comfortable, the clothes aren't very fashionable, the record-players and tape-recorders are not very good. Besides, the salespeople aren't very helpful.

On the other hand, the Lord and Lady Department Store sells very good things. Some people say they are the best in town.

They sell the most comfortable furniture, the most fashionable clothes, the best record-players and tape-recorders, and the salespeople there are the most helpful in town.

However, though the Lord and Lady Department Store is the best store in town, people don't often shop there because it's also the most expensive.



The S. and S. Department Store is the most popular store in town.

It isn't the cheapest and it isn't the most expensive. Its goods are not the best, but they are not the worst. The furniture isn't the most comfortable, but it's more comfortable than the furniture at many other stores. The clothes aren't the most fashionable, but they are more fashionable than the clothes at many other stores. The record-players and tape-recorders aren't the best, but they are better than the record-players and tape-recorders at many other stores. The salespeople there are very helpful. It is the most popular store in our town. That is why people like to shop there.

## Check up

### RIGHT or WRONG

1. J. and J. Department Store is the most popular store in town.
2. The salespeople at Lord and Lady are more helpful than the salespeople at S. and S.
3. J. and J. is the cheapest store in town.
4. Lord and Lady is the worst store in town.
5. S. and S. has the best goods in town.

- Take turns. You ask a question based on a sentence of the text. Your classmate answers and then asks another classmate a question based on a different sentence. The exercise continues until all of the sentences of the text are used.

## Go on with talking it over

- Which of these three department stores will you prefer to shop in? Why?
- Talk about the places to shop where you live: the cheapest, the most expensive, the most popular. Talk about the goods they sell. Use the text as a model.
- On a sheet of paper make a shopping list. Show it to your classmate. He / she must say which shops sell the things on your list.

## Follow up

- Write a short story: "Some people make a hobby of shopping".
- Read it out and discuss it in class.

### Reading for fun

#### THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE FERRYMAN

One day a philosopher was crossing a river in a small boat. During the passage, he said to the ferryman, "Do you know anything about arithmetic?"

"Oh, no," said the ferryman, "I don't know anything about it."

"I am very sorry for you," said the philosopher, "because a quarter of your life is lost."

A little later the philosopher asked the ferryman a second question, "Do you know anything about geometry?"

"Oh, no," said the ferryman, "I have never heard anything about it."

"I am very sorry for you," said the philosopher, "because a second quarter of your life is lost."

After a short pause, the philosopher asked the ferryman a third question, "Do you know anything about astronomy?"

"Oh, no," answered the ferryman as before. "I have never heard anything about it."

"I am very sorry for you, because a third quarter of your life is lost."

At this moment the boat ran on to a rock. The ferryman jumped up and said, "Can you swim?"

"Oh, no," said the philosopher, "I can't."

"I am very sorry for you, then," said the ferryman. "Your whole life is lost, because the boat is sinking."





## Study the words

- to appear** *v* – to come into sight, to arrive  
*The party began at seven but Mr and Mrs Brown didn't appear until nine.*
- to avoid** *v* – to keep away from  
*We took another road to avoid the heavy traffic.*
- to frighten** *v* – to make someone feel afraid  
*Don't shout! You'll frighten the baby.*
- mystery** *n* – a strange thing which happens and which you cannot explain  
*I don't know how I lost the book. It's a mystery!*
- rough** *adj* – not polite  
*He spoke to her in a very rough way.*
- wicked** *adj* – very bad  
*The witch in the story was a wicked woman.*

## Pre-reading task

1. Are you fond of reading stories about adventures? Why?
2. What do you think Treasure Island is like?
3. Which of them is the pirate?



## TREASURE ISLAND THE OLD PIRATE AT THE ADMIRAL BENBOW'S

*by Robert Louis Stevenson*

One day an old seaman came to the inn. I remember him as if it were yesterday. He came to the inn door with his sea-chest following behind; a tall, strong, heavy, nut-brown man, with a scar across one cheek and with black, broken nails. When my father appeared, the man called roughly for a glass of rum. When it was brought, he drank it slowly, looking around.

“Well, then,” he said, “I’ll stay here a bit. I’m a plain man, rum and bacon and eggs is what I want. You may call me Captain.”

And he threw down three or four gold coins.

He was a very silent man, as a rule. All day Captain walked round the cove or upon the cliffs, with a telescope; all evening he sat in a corner of the sitting-room near the fire and drank very strong rum.

Every day when the captain came back from his walk, he used to ask if any seamen had gone along the road. At first we thought that he wanted company of his own kind, but then we began to realize that he wanted to avoid it. For me there was no mystery about it because one day he had taken me aside and promised me a silver coin on the first of every month if I would only keep my eyes open for a seaman with one leg and let him know the moment he appeared.

Of course, I was very frightened by the thought of the seaman with one leg. I even dreamt about him every night.

But I was less afraid of the captain than others were who knew him. There were nights when he drank more rum than he should have and then he sat and sang his wicked, old, wild shanties, and made everyone join in the chorus or listen to his stories. It was his stories that frightened people most of all. Dreadful stories they were. He must have lived among some of the wickedest men upon the sea and the language in which he told them shocked our people almost as much as the crimes that he described.

Captain never wrote and never received any letters, he never spoke to anyone but the neighbours, and then, for the most part, only when he was drunk. None of us had ever seen the great sea chest open.



He was angry only once. That was when Dr. Livesey came one late afternoon to see my poor father who was very ill. Doctor had a bit of dinner which my mother had made, and then went into the sitting-room to smoke his pipe. I followed him in and I remember the contrast between the neat doctor and that dirty, heavy, red-eyed pirate of ours. Dr. Livesey was a bright man, with pleasant manners, a wig as white as snow, and bright black eyes.

Suddenly the captain began to sing.

Nobody in the room took much notice of the song. The doctor looked up for a moment and then went on talking to old Taylor, the gardener. Some time after that the captain slapped his hand on the table in a way which we all knew to mean – silence. The voices stopped at once, all but



Dr. Livesey's; he went on as before. The captain glared at him for a while, slapped his hand on the table again, glared still harder and then shouted:

“Silence there, between decks!

“Are you addressing me, Sir?” asked the doctor.

“Yes,” said the captain.

“I have only one thing to say to you, Sir,” replied the doctor, “and that is, that if you keep on drinking rum, then the world will soon be free of a very dirty fellow!”

The old seaman's anger was awful. He jumped to his feet, opened his sailor's knife, and we all saw that he was going to pin the doctor to the wall.

Dr. Livesey didn't move. He spoke to the captain as before, over his shoulder, and in the same tone of voice, perfectly calm and steady.

“If you don't put that knife away, I promise, upon my honour, that you shall die under the law.”

Then followed a battle of looks between them, but the captain soon put his knife away and took his seat like a beaten dog.

“And now, Sir,” continued the doctor, “since I know that there’s such a fellow in my district, I’ll keep an eye on you day and night and on that you may count! I’m not only a doctor, I’m also a magistrate and if I catch even a word of complaint against you, you can be sure that I’ll take measures to turn you out from here.”

And with these words Dr. Livesey took his horse and rode away. Captain was silent that evening and for many evenings after.

## **Talking about the story**

### **Exercises**

#### **1. Answer the questions.**

1. Who kept the Admiral Benbow Inn?
2. Who came to stay at that inn?
3. How did the man ask to call him?
4. What was the captain like?
5. Did the captain frighten the doctor?

#### **2. Correct the wrong sentences.**

1. Jim was an old man when his father kept the Admiral Benbow Inn?
2. The seaman came to the inn with his little daughter.
3. Jim was happy at the thought of the seaman with one leg.
4. Jim was more afraid of the captain than others who knew him.
5. It was the captain’s shoes that frightened people most of all.

#### **3. Why? Complete the sentences.**

1. For Jim there was no mystery about it because ...
2. People were afraid of the captain because ...
3. Dr. Livesey came to the inn one late afternoon because ...
4. Everybody liked Dr. Livesey because ...
5. The captain was angry because ...

#### **4. What happened when ...?**

1. When Jim’s father appeared ...
2. When the rum was brought ...
3. When the captain came back from his walk ...

**5. Which words and expressions are suitable to describe captain? How would you describe him?**

**kind-hearted, dirty, tall, middle-aged, heavy, short, neat, weak, wicked, with pleasant manners, often drunk rum, rough, pretty, young, old, lazy, with one leg, with a scar across one cheek, cheerful, handsome, polite, gets along well with everybody, honest, shy, generous**

**6. Agree or disagree. Begin your phrase with I quite agree with you; I disagree with you on the point; etc.**

1. The captain decided to stay at the Admiral Benbow Inn because there were a lot of seamen there.
2. The captain was a silent man when he wasn't drunk.
3. The captain told Jim that he would like to see the seaman with one leg, a close friend of his.
4. Some people admired the seaman because he was rich and generous.
5. The captain and the doctor became good friends.

**7. Talking points.**

What was Dr. Livesey like in a quiet country life?  
Compare him with other country men and the captain.

**8. Which person**

kept the Admiral Benbow Inn  
had a sea-chest  
did the captain want to avoid  
wasn't afraid of the captain at all  
was promised a silver coin

Dr. Livesey  
Jim  
Jim's father  
a seaman with one leg  
Captain

**Work on words**

**1. What's the word for ...?**

*Excuse me, what's the word for...?  
Sorry, I can't remember the word for...*



*It's ...  
I think it's...*

a man who attacks and robs ships at sea  
a small hotel where travellers can stay  
a sailor, a member of a ship's crew  
a strong drink

inn  
pirate  
rum  
seaman

## 2. Put in the words using them in the correct form.

I ... as I knew the pirates were looking for us in the inn, but I wanted to know what was happening there.

I went to the inn and heard a voice shouting ... from the house, "Bill is dead!"

Next there ... the heavy footsteps moving around the room. Then the pirates came out and said they couldn't find us.

Suddenly I heard a whistle from the outside. I ... that it was a signal to warn them of the danger. The pirates ... on the road at once and ran in different directions. For me there was no ... as I knew they wanted to ... the soldiers. They were the most ... men I had ever seen before.

**to be frightened, mystery, to avoid, follow, roughly,  
to appear, wicked, to realize**

### **DO YOU KNOW...**

... where spring-water comes from? Spring-water comes from the sky.

If we live in the country, we soon find that when there is little rain, or no rain at all, the springs dry up.

This is true though you see spring-water coming from the earth. Rain-water goes into the earth, and then it finds its way to the surface again. Thus we have springs.

Spring-water is very good to drink because it is pure, and because a lot of air has dissolved in it. This air gives the water a pleasant taste. Besides, spring-water has a lot of different salts which it dissolves when it passes through the earth. And these salts are very good for us.

What makes the sea taste of salt? The sun sucks up water from the sea, but it sucks up nothing else. The salt in the sea has been brought to it by the rivers. As the rivers flow across the land, they carry away from the land anything that water can carry, and this they carry into the sea. River water contains salt, too, only so very little salt that we don't notice it. Sea water is so much saltier mainly because it contains the salt that the rivers have been carrying to it for ages.



## The Future Indefinite Tense

### Revision

<p>I <b>shall (will)</b> work          You <b>will</b> work          He / She / It <b>will</b> work          We <b>shall (will)</b> work          They <b>will</b> work          – I'll, you'll</p>	<p>Questions: <b>Shall / Will</b> I work  <b>Will</b> he work          Negative: I <b>shall not / will not</b> work          He <b>will not</b> work  <b>Shall not</b> = shan't [ʃɑ:nt]  <b>Will not</b> = won't [wəʊnt]</p>
---	--

I / We **will** and I / We **shall** are used with no difference of meaning in modern British English.

#### We use **shall / will**:

1. to make predictions. A prediction is what we think will happen:  
Tom **will** pass all his exams.

When we predict the future we often use the following words and expressions:

**think, believe, be sure, hope, to be afraid**

I'm sure you **will** like the book.

2. When we decide to do something at the moment of:  
I'm hungry. I'll have a sandwich.
3. When we promise something:  
Mom, I'll be good. I'll do my home work.



## 1. Match the beginnings and the ends.

Beginnings	Ends
1. Buy the cat food here	a) She'll be OK
2. Don't give her your keys	b) On May 12th
3. She'll be fourteen	c) and she will come and help you
4. How is Jane?	d) She'll only lose them.
5. Call her	e) about it
6. She'll forget	f) it'll be cheaper
7. One day you'll be old	g) and then you'll understand everything

## 2. Complete the sentences with your own predictions.

**Example:** It **will / will not** rain next week. (rain)

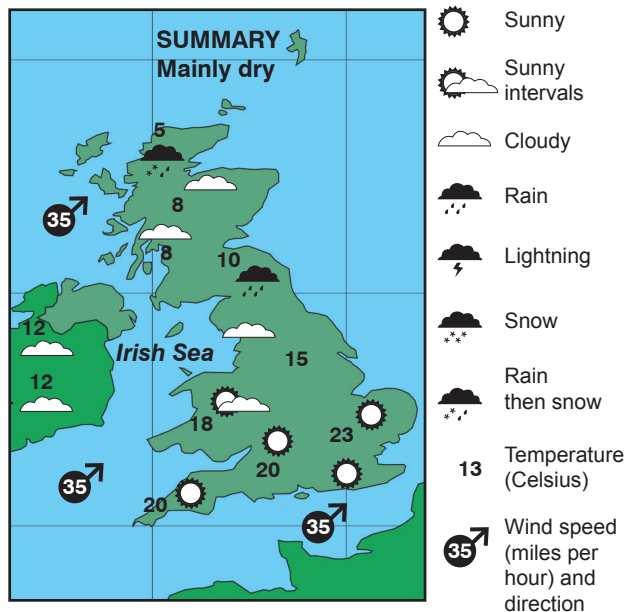
- Everybody / not everybody ... a computer in the year 2010. (have)
- Clothes ... very different in the year 2100. (be)
- English ... the world language in the year 2010. (be)
- The weather ... much warmer in the next few years. (get)
- England ... the next football World cup. (win)
- In the year 2100, people ... the same things as they do now. (eat)

## 3. a) Look at the map and complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

Tomorrow will ... mainly ..., but there – some ... in the north. There ... be strong ... from the south-west. It will be ... in the south, but Scotland ... cold, and in the ... of Scotland the rain ... turn to ... 3 during the afternoon.

**be, dry, rain, snow, north, will(2), winds, will be(2), warm**

- b) Can you give the weather forecast for tomorrow?



#### 4. Which is right?

1. I'll help / I help my mother tomorrow.
2. I like this dress. I buy / I'll buy it.
3. – How can I get to Oxford Street?  
– I'll show / I show you.
4. Tom is ill. I don't think he will come / he comes to school tomorrow.
5. Mum, don't be angry. I'll eat / I eat all my sandwiches.
6. This letter is for Ann.  
– OK. I'll give / I give it to her.
7. – Have we got any bread?  
– No. I'll go / I go and get some.
8. – Can you tell Ted that I shall be / am late tonight?  
– Sure, I'll tell / I tell him.
9. Look at the rain! I'll give / I am giving you my umbrella.

#### 5. a) Think about learning English in the future in your country. Make prediction. Use the words and expression in the box.

**I think, I don't think, I hope, I'm sure, probably, perhaps**

1. Children ... learn English from the age of six.
2. There ... be very few people who don't speak English.
3. More lessons at school ... be in English.
4. Everyone ... learn English at home by computers.
5. Everyone ... need English for their jobs.
6. It ... be more important to speak English than your own language.

#### b) Compare your predictions with the class.

#### c) Now speak about your level of English when you finish school.

1. Speak English very well.
2. To be able to read an English newspaper.
3. To be able to write reports in English.
4. To be able to understand English TV programmes and songs.
5. Know a lot of words.
6. Use English for my work.



**Focus on hobbies**

Different people have different hobbies according to their taste and interests. This is why people usually say that hobbies differ like tastes.

Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things and learning things.

The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball and computer games.

Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes and so on.

Almost everyone collects something at some period of his life. One can collect coins, stamps, video and audio cassettes, CD-s, soft toys, puppets, napkins and so on.

Learning things is the most exciting group of hobbies because any hobby chosen by you helps you to learn much about the things you are interested in.

**Thinking it over**

- Why do people say that hobbies differ like tastes?
- Do you think you can tell what people are like by their hobbies?

**Words and word combinations you may need in this unit**

a hobby    a hobbyist    climbing    parachuting    painting drawing  
 gardening    taking photographs    a soft toy    a puppet  
 a view-card    a badge    folk music    pop music    jazz    collection  
 value    opportunity    taste    private    valuable    particular  
 to include    to be interested in    to enrich    to enjoy

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

a view-card \_\_\_\_\_

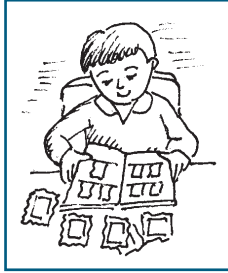
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Talking it over

- Have you got any hobby?
- To what group of hobbies does it belong?
- Who is a real hobbyist?
- Look at the pictures and say what hobbies are they. Write in vowels to complete the words.



1. l \_st\_ n\_ ng\_ t\_ m\_ s\_ c
2. t\_ k\_ ng\_ ph\_ t\_ gr\_ phs
3. r\_ \_d\_ ng

4. v\_ s\_ t\_ ng\_ m\_ s\_ \_ms
5. g\_ rd\_ n\_ ng
6. p\_ r\_ ch\_ t\_ ng

7. c\_ ll\_ ct\_ ng\_ st\_ mps
8. cl\_ mb\_ ng
9. pl\_ y\_ ng\_ th\_ p\_ \_n\_

- Number these hobbies starting with the one which you are mostly interested in.
- Compare your lists with your classmates.

*Read the text. Remember what you can.*

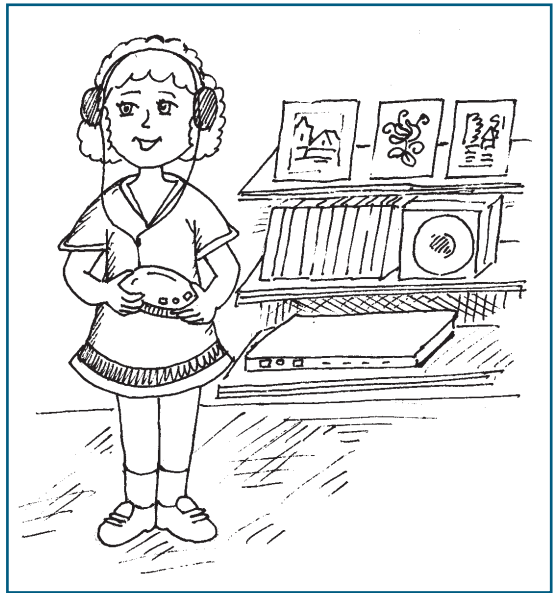
## SHARON'S HOBBY

My girlfriend Sharon is a great hobbyist. She always says that a person must have at least three hobbies and they all must be of various types, because they make one's life more interesting and exciting. She says that a hobby is somewhat like a mirror and you can tell what a person is like by his or her hobby.

If you are interested in different things and want to enrich your knowledge in any particular field you must choose a hobby according to your character and taste to feel happy and to get an opportunity to relax. I am not sure about that, but Sharon is a very clever girl and if she says so she must be right.

Once she told me that the most popular hobby is collecting things. She said that people can collect whatever they wish such as coins, stamps, view-cards, soft toys, puppets, badges and so on. Sharon is very fond of jazz and pop music, so she collects CD-s of her favourite singers. Besides she has a large collection of view-cards and everybody knows about that. If her friends or relatives visit any other city they always bring a lot of view-cards for her.

Sharon thinks that making things is very exciting especially when you see the result of whatever you have done. She is very fond of making photographs and her collection of view-cards includes the photos of beautiful landscape or places of interest made by her.



But Sharon says that among her hobbies reading is the most valuable one. She is sure that reading enriches one's knowledge. She reads much and has a lot of books about different countries, their people and culture.

# Check up

## RIGHT or WRONG

1. Sharon says that a person must have at least five hobbies.
2. She thinks one can tell what a person is like by his or her hobby.
3. If you choose a hobby according to your character and taste you feel happy.
4. The most popular hobby is making photos.
5. Sharon likes all kinds of music.
6. She has a large collection of view-cards and photos.
7. Sharon is sure that making things is very exciting.
8. The most valuable among all her hobbies is reading.

- Take turns. You ask a question based on a sentence of the text. Your classmate answers and then asks another classmate a question based on a different sentence. The exercise continues until all of the sentences of the text are used.
- Work in pairs. Look at the pictures of hobbies again and interview your classmate. Ask:

which of these hobbies he / she has already tried

which of these hobbies he / she does not like and why

which of these hobbies he / she would like to try

## Follow up

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

### Just a smile

Two champions

Once a famous boxer went to a restaurant to have dinner. He took off his coat at the door, but he was afraid that somebody could take it. So he took a piece of paper and wrote on it: "This coat belongs to Tom Brown, the famous boxer. He will come in a few minutes."

He left the paper with his coat and went to have his dinner. When he returned his coat was not there, but he found a piece of paper on its place, which said: "Your coat has been taken by a famous runner, who will not come back at all."

## UNIT 5

# B



## Focus on reading

### Study the words

- to beat** *v* – to hit again and again
- enemy** *n* – a person who wishes to harm another  
*Edward was very cruel and it caused him to have many enemies.*
- a country that is at war with another country.  
*France and Germany were enemies in World War II.*
- fight** *n* – a battle or struggle  
*There was a fight between the two armies.*
- to fight** *v* – to struggle, to take part in a battle with  
*The two countries fought against each other.*
- good-natured** *adj* – pleasant, kindly and cheerful towards others  
*She is very good-natured and everybody loves her.*
- judgement** *n* – the ability to decide wisely  
*My mother has good judgement when she has to decide what kind of present to buy for our friends.*
- to judge** *v* – to form an opinion of.  
*Don't listen to what other people say. Judge the movie by seeing it yourself.*
- to be satisfied** – to be happy  
*Ann was not satisfied by Elizabeth's explanation of why she was late.*

### Remember

**to beat is to give repeated blows, to strike is to give a sudden or quick blow with force.**

***Oliver Twist's master was a cruel man and often beat the boy. The boxer struck the final blow.***

### Pre-reading task

1. Have you got a pet? What is it like?
2. Are pets loyal to their masters?
3. Can you imagine having a snake, a crocodile or a frog as a pet?

## THE YOUNG BORDER-GUARDS

after O. Henry

### PART I

Supper was over. All the border-guards were sitting around the fire smoking cigarettes. The well-known sound of an approaching horse came from the thick brush above the camp.



Two minutes later a tired horse came out of the brush. A youth of twenty was riding the horse.

“Hi, fellows!” shouted the rider, cheerfully. “Here’s a letter for Lieutenant Manning.”

While Lieutenant Manning, who was in command of that unit, was reading the letter, the newcomer came up to the border-guards.

“Boys,” said the lieutenant to the border-guards, “this is Mr. James Hayes. He is a new member of the company. Captain McDean sent him down El Paso.

All the border-guards looked at him with judgement because they understood that their lives often depended on their comrades.

After a good supper Hayes joined the smokers near the fire. He was a simple fellow with a sun-burnt face and a good-natured smile. “Fellows,” said he, “I’m going to introduce to you a girl-friend of mine. Nobody has called her a beauty, but you’ll see she has some fine points. Come along, Muriel!”

He held open the front of his blue shirt. Out of it crawled a frog. A red ribbon was tied around its neck. It crawled to Hayes’s knee and sat there.



“This Muriel,” said Hayes, “is a girl-friend of mine. She always stays at home, and she’s satisfied with one red dress for every day and Sunday, too.”

“Look at that frog!” said one of the border-guards with a smile. “I’ve seen hundreds of them, but I never knew anybody to have one for a friend. Does the frog know you!?”

“Take it over there and see,” said Hayes.

The border-guard took the frog, but it struggled in his hand, then jumped out and moved towards Hayes until it stopped at his foot.

“The little frog knows you. Never thought them to understand anything,” said another border-guard.

Some days passed, and Jimmy Hayes became a favourite in the camp. He had an endless store of good nature. He was never without his frog. It was in his shirt during rides, on his knee or shoulder in the camp. The ugly frog never left him. The border-guards loved Jim for his simplicity and humor but they didn’t know how he would fight with the enemy.

## **Talking about the story**

### **Exercises**

#### **1. Answer the questions.**

1. What were the border-guards doing while sitting around the fire?
2. Who was riding the horse?
3. Who was in command of that unit?
4. What kind of fellow was James Hayes?
5. Did the border-guards know how Jim would fight with the enemy?

#### **2. Correct the wrong sentences.**

1. An old man was riding the horse.
2. Jimmy held open the front of his blue shirt. Out of it crawled a snake.
3. After a good supper Hayes left the border-guards and went away.
4. The border-guard took the frog and put it on his shoulder.
5. Nobody loved Jim as he was very selfish.

#### **3. Why? Complete the sentences.**

1. All the border-guards looked at Jim with judgement because ...
2. The border-guard was very surprised when the frog stopped at Hayes’s foot because ...

3. Everybody in the camp liked Jimmy Hayes because ...
4. The ugly frog never left Jim because ...
5. The border-guards didn't know how Jim would fight with the enemy because ...

#### 4. What happened when ...?

1. When they heard a loud and cheerful voice ...
2. When the Lieutenant Manning read the letter ...
3. When the supper was over Hayes ...
4. When the border-guards saw the ugly frog ...
5. When some days passed ...

#### 5. Which words and expressions are suitable to describe Hayes?

**simple, proud, good-natured, cruel, weak, young, old, cheerful, gets along well with everybody, with a good sense of humor**

#### 6. Agree or disagree.

1. Two minutes later a tiger came out of the brush.
2. The border-guards looked at Jim with judgement because they understood that their lives often depended on their comrades.
3. Jim was a simple fellow with an ugly smile.
4. The frog crawled to Hayes's knee and sat there.
5. Jim had to leave the frog in the brush as the border-guards laughed at him.

#### 7. Talking points.

1. What do you know about the duties of border-guards?
2. Is it very important for the border-guards to know how brave their comrades are?

#### 8. Which person

joined the smokers after a good supper  
was reading the letter  
looked at Hayes with judgement

Lieutenant Manning	all the border-guards
James Hayes	

## Work on words

### 1. What's the word for ...?

*Excuse me, what's the word for ...?  
Sorry, I can't remember the word for...*



*It's ...  
I think it's...*

to be happy  
pleasant, kindly and cheerful towards others  
to struggle  
the ability to decide wisely  
a person who wishes to harm another  
someone who watches people, places and things  
to keep them safe

guard  
enemy  
judgement  
to be satisfied  
good-natured  
to fight

### 2. Fill in the missing words in the correct form.

**to remember, good-natured, afraid, to think, to beat, to come back,  
to warm, enemy, to fight, satisfied, cottage**



This is an amusing story about King Alfred during his wars.

At one time the ... was winning Alfred's soldiers. They didn't want to ... and ran away. The king was alone in the forest. After walking for some time he came to a little cottage. There was a poor woman in the ... . She didn't know that Alfred was the King as his clothes were dirty. She let

him in and told him to sit down by the fire to ... himself. She asked him to watch her cakes while she went to the well to fetch water.

Poor Alfred soon forgot about the cakes and when the woman ... her cakes were all burnt.

“You good-for-nothing man!” she said. “You want to eat but you cannot even watch some cakes. Take that! And that! And that!” She began to ... the poor king with a big stick. Just then some of the enemy’s soldiers came to the cottage. When they saw the woman beating him they ... that he was her husband. So they laughed and passed on.

When the poor woman learnt that it was the king whom she had beaten she was very much ... .

“Don’t be afraid my good woman,” said Alfred with a ... smile. “I’m quite ... with what you have done for me. I shall always ... the service you have done for me.”

**3. Fill in the missing word in the correct form: to beat or to strike.**

1. The boy ... a drum.
2. Now he ... the ball with the racket.
3. The hammer fell and ... Jim on the foot.
4. ... the ball with your left hand and then with your right.
5. Can you imagine that teachers used to ... their pupils.
6. Who ... the first blow?
7. He stood under the apple-tree wondering which one to choose when suddenly a big red apple ... on the head.

**Reading for fun**

**CONSULTING THE DOCTOR**

A man, hearing that a certain doctor charged J10 for a first consultation and J5 for a second, went to him and said, “Here I am again, Doctor.”

The doctor replied, “I don’t remember seeing you before.”

“Oh, yes, I was here last week.”

“Oh, yes, I have forgotten. How do you feel now?”

“Not well at all, Doctor, not well at all.”

“Let me see,” replied the doctor. “Just continue your last prescription for another week. And now will you pay me J5, please.”



**Focus on grammar**

**What will happen if...?**

We use **if** to show that one action depends on another action.

**If** it rains, we'll stay at home.

We can join two simple sentences with **if**.

Then we have two clauses: **the if- clause** and **the main clause**.

I will tell you. I will see him. → I will tell you if I see him.

We use the **Present Simple** in the **if- clause** and the **future with 'will'** in the **main clause**.

We don't use **will** in the **if- clause**.

**If + present - Future with "will"**

If you want I will help you.

We can put the **if- clause** first or second. If it comes first, there is a comma (,) after it.

**If you want**, I will help you.

I will help you **if you want**.

We can also use **can, may, must** in place of **will**.

You **can** take my bicycle if you want.

**1. Join the beginnings and the ends, putting in if**

Beginnings	Ends
1. You don't understand the lesson	Mark will leave early We have enough time I'll help you write your homework You go to the disco with me She feels cold You can use my computer I'll go with you
2. We'll go to the cinema tomorrow	
3. Tim will wear my coat	
4. He wants to get to school in time	
5. I'll show you how to dance	
6. You are careful	
7. You like	

## 2. Which is right?

1. If I leave / I'll leave soon I get in time.
2. If you listen / you'll listen, we'll find out what has happened.
3. If we'll work harder / we work hard we'll learn more.
4. If we paint the walls, they look / they will look nice.
5. If they like / they will like the car, we'll buy it.
6. If you are busy / you will be busy now we can talk later.
7. I'll give / I give you my new address if you want.
8. If you are hungry, we have / we'll have lunch now.

## 3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I (be) pleased if I (do) well in my exams.
2. I (buy) something to eat if I (not have) breakfast at home.
3. If you (drink) this, you (feel) better.
4. If we (take) the bus, it (to be) cheaper.
5. I (throw) this toy away if you (not want) it.

## 4. Complete the sentences. match the two parts and use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

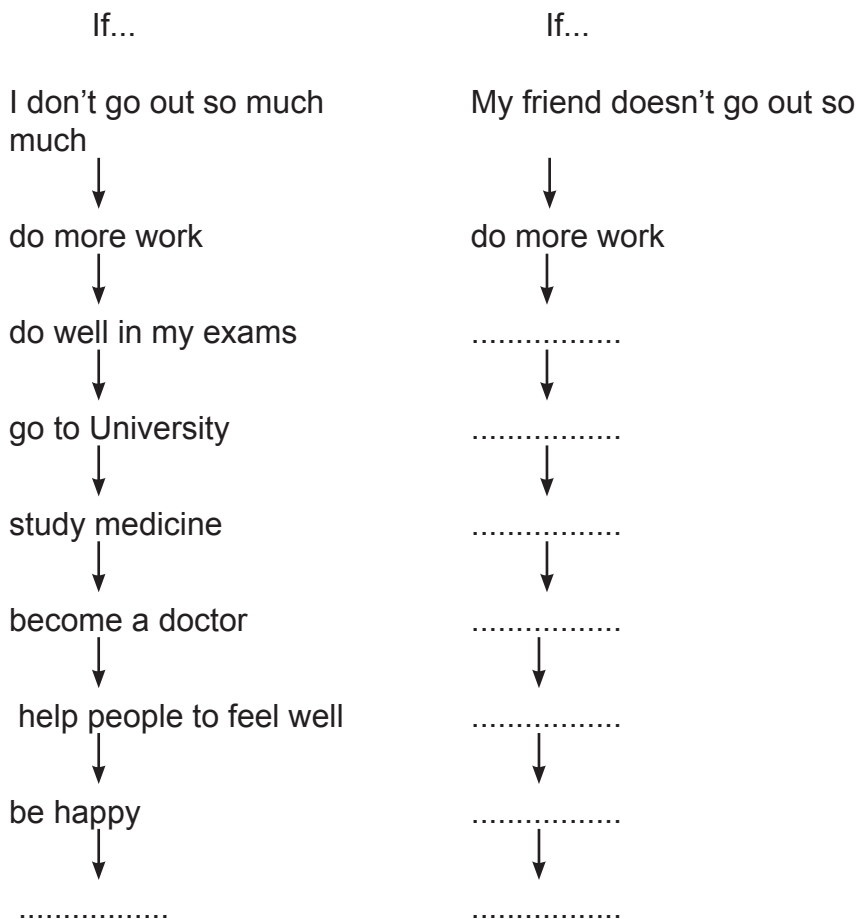
1. Martin (to get) sick again	if Helen (not come)
2. I (to pass) the test	if you (not be ready)
3. Your teacher (not get angry) with you	if I (answer) all the questions
4. Ann (be) sorry	if you (look) in the drawer
5. You (find) your book	if Ann (wash) them
6. I (to dry) the dishes	if they (buy) a new car
7. It (be) nice	if he (eat) all the fish

## 5. Tell the class *what will happen if you...*

1. wake up late tomorrow morning?
2. forget to do your homework?
3. don't remember your friend's birthday?
4. don't watch your favourite cartoon on TV?
5. don't work much at school?
6. do well in your exams?
7. lose your keys?
8. play football in your room?

**6. Look at these hopes for the future and make sentences using *If... will*:**

**Example:** If I don't go out so much, I'll do more work  
If I do more work, I'll ...



**DO YOU KNOW...?**

... that a piece of human skin, the size of a small stamp contains 3,000,000 cells, one yard of blood vessels, four yards of nerves and 25 nerve ends?

... that a grasshopper has five eyes?

... that the clam, crab, snail and worm all have blue blood?

... that every word we speak requires the use of 72 muscles?



**Focus on sports and games**

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. To be healthy and to keep fit one must go in for sports. Physical training and morning exercises together with different kinds of sports are regarded as a means of building up health. While speaking about the winter sports, one must have in mind all sports having to do with ice and snow. But some ice sports, such as hockey and figure skating, are considered to be summer sports too, because they are played even in summer on artificial ice-rinks. Ski jumping is a very exciting sport. Among the summer sports and games swimming, basketball, football, tennis, volleyball may be mentioned. Chess, draughts and cards are the most popular indoor games.

**Thinking it over**

- Why do people go in for sports?
- Do you think physical training and morning exercises are really means of building up health? Why?

**Words and word combinations you may need in this unit**

football basketball volleyball tennis badminton golf hockey  
 gymnastics chess drafts cards skating skiing ski jumping  
 boxing horse-riding cycling running racing-driving horse-riding  
 a professional an amateur training a match an opponent to keep fit  
 to go in for sports to train to practise to ski to skate to kick  
 to throw to catch to hit to lose a match/a game to win

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

golf \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Thinking it over

- Do you go in for sports? What sports do you go in for?
- Which are your favourite sports and games? Why?
- Look at the pictures and match them to the words below.



basketball side \_\_\_\_\_

tennis players \_\_\_\_\_

football team \_\_\_\_\_

- **Work in pairs. Make a list of your classmate's answers to the questions about:**

which sports he / she likes to match on TV

if he / she ever reads the sports pages of the newspapers

if he / she likes football

if he / she prefers winter sports or summer sports

what he / she does to keep fit

- **Tell the others about your classmate's answers. Compare the answers and collect the information on the chalkboard like this:**

Like football?	Sports	Keep fit
Yes / no	Summer / winter	

*Read the text. Remember what you can.*

## PRACTISING AND TRAINING

Whatever sport you play it is important that you practise it regularly and often. If you are a footballer you can practise how to kick a ball against a goal painted on a wall. If you are a tennis player you can try to

hit the ball a hundred times without stopping. Basketball players can throw the ball to each other and improve their catching.

Both professionals and amateurs have to train for hours and hours every day. A training programme includes many different types of physical exercises for different parts of body.

Sometimes the exercises seem strange. For example a swimmer runs a lot to be fit.

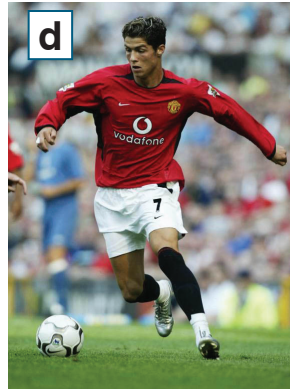
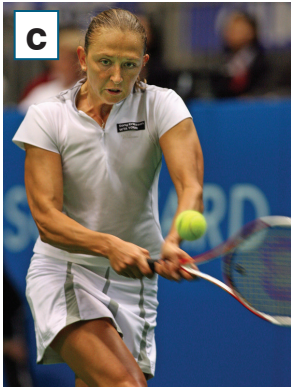
If you train hard and exercise correctly you will begin to improve. Then you will beat the opponents better. And you will win the match that you expected to lose.

## Check up

### RIGHT or WRONG

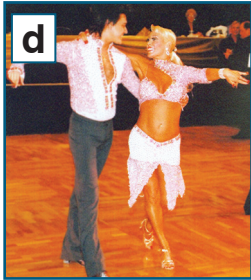
1. You must practise the sport you play very often.
  2. If you are a basketball player you can kick a ball against a goal painted on a wall.
  3. If you are a tennis player you can hit the ball a hundred times without stopping.
  4. Basketball players can improve their catching throwing the ball to each other.
  5. A training programme includes few types of physical exercises.
  6. A swimmer runs a lot to be fit.
  7. If you train hard you will beat your opponents better.
  8. You will never win the match if you don't exercise correctly.
- Take turns. You ask a question based on a sentence of the text. Your classmate answers and then asks another classmate a question based on a different sentence. The exercise continues until all of the sentences of the text are used.
  - Look at the pictures and find the verbs below to match them.





kick \_\_\_\_\_ catch \_\_\_\_\_ hit \_\_\_\_\_ throw \_\_\_\_\_

- Look at the pictures and match them to the words below.



boxing \_\_\_\_\_

golf \_\_\_\_\_

ice-skating \_\_\_\_\_

horse-riding \_\_\_\_\_

running \_\_\_\_\_

gymnastics \_\_\_\_\_

cycling \_\_\_\_\_

racing driving \_\_\_\_\_

dancing \_\_\_\_\_

- Remember that someone who runs is a runner. Do the same for the sports in the pictures above. Be careful: there are two that are different.

## Go on with talking it over

Which sports do you think are:

- very exciting to watch
- very boring to watch
- very dangerous to play
- very fast to play
- very slow to play
- very interesting to watch
- very good for the people who want to stay fit

## Follow up

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

### DO YOU KNOW...

... if there are two sides of a rainbow?

If we want to answer this question, we must understand what a rainbow is.

If a rainbow is anything like what it appears to be, there is no reason why, when we are looking at one side of it, other people cannot see the other side.

But it is impossible for anybody to see the other side of a rainbow.

Why? Because a rainbow is a reflection of sunlight from drops of water in the sky. So we can see a rainbow only on the side opposite to the sun. Or we can say that our eyes must always be between the rainbow and the sun.

Now you see that there can be no other side of a rainbow.

... that the name which is most popular in Scotland is Smith? Scotland has 16 Smiths for every thousand people.

... that magnesium weighs more after it has been burned? The ashes are heavier than the metal.

... that Britain was the first country to organise sport as a national activity.

... that in the second half of the nineteenth century it organised a number of games, notably football and cricket.

## UNIT 6

# B



## Focus on reading

### Study the words

- brave** *adj* – having courage  
*A person who is brave is never afraid of anything that is dangerous or hard to do. The brave girl jumped into the water to save the drowning child.*
- bravery** *n* – the ability to face danger
- coward** *n* – a person who is afraid of everything that is dangerous  
*Ben is a coward. He is always afraid of everything.*
- to crawl** *v* – to move very slowly  
*Babies crawl by moving on their hands and knees.*
- to pursue** *v* – to follow in order to catch up  
*The police pursued the thief down the street.*
- pursuit** *n* – the act of following sb.  
*The captain ordered to stop the pursuit and go back to the camp.*

### Pre-reading task

1. What do you think is going to happen in the story?
2. Do you think Jim was a brave border-guard or a coward?

## THE YOUNG BORDER-GUARD

*After O. Henry*

### PART II

For two months the border was quiet. And then – bringing joy to the border-guards – there came news that Sebastiano, a famous gang leader, had crossed the Rio Grande together with his gang. For many days the border-guards tried to catch Sebastiano and his gang.

One evening, after a long ride they stopped for supper. Their horses were not far, with saddles on. The men were frying bacon and preparing coffee. Suddenly, out of the brush, Sebastiano and his gang attacked them firing from pistols. It was a great surprise. The border-guards began firing



from their rifles. The gangsters stopped and rode away, shouting. The border-guards mounted the horses and began pursuing the gang but the horses were so tired that soon Lieutenant Manning ordered to stop the pursuit and go back to the camp.

Then it was discovered that Jimmy Hayes was missing. Some had seen him running for his horse when the attack began. Morning came, but Jimmy was still missing. The border-guards looked for him everywhere, because they thought that he had been killed or wounded, but without success. Then they followed Sebastiano's gang, but could find it neither.



And now the border-guards believed that Jimmy Hayes had turned coward. He had run away from his first fight and would not come back. Never before in the history of the service had such a thing happened. It was the first time there was a coward among the border-guards.

In a year, Lieutenant Manning, with almost the same company of men, was sent to the point where Sebastiano's attack had taken place. One afternoon, while they were riding through a wood, they came upon an open prairie. There they saw the scene of an unwritten tragedy.

In the grass there lay the skeletons of three men. The largest of the skeletons had been Sebastiano's. His great, expensive sombrero, heavy with gold ornamentation – a hat famous along the Rio Grande – lay there pierced by three bullets. The rifles of the men were all pointed in the same direction.

The border-guards rode in that direction for fifty yards. There, with his rifle still pointed upon the three, lay another skeleton. Who that man was nobody knew, because his dress was like that of any cowboy.

“Some cowboy,” said Manning, “that they caught out alone. Good boy! So that’s why we didn’t hear from Sebastiano any more!”

And then, from beneath the rags of the dead men, a frog crawled, and sat upon the shoulder of the skeleton. The border-guards looked at the frog, and round its neck they saw a faded silk ribbon. Muriel remained true to her dead master Jimmy Hayes.

## **Talking about the story**

### **Exercises**

#### **1. Answer the questions.**

1. For how long was the border quiet?
2. What river did Sebastiano cross together with his gang?
3. Who attacked the border-guards firing from pistols?
4. What did the gangsters do when the border-guards opened fire?
5. Who was missing?
6. Whom did the border-guards find at the distance of 50 yards?

#### **2. Correct the wrong sentences.**

1. In two months the news came that Sebastiano died.
2. The border-guards didn’t open fire as they were afraid of the gangsters.
3. After the battle Lieutenant Manning was missing.
4. The border-guards didn’t look for Jim as they knew he had been killed.
5. In the grass there lay the skeletons of ten people.

#### **3. Why? Complete the sentences.**

1. Lieutenant Manning ordered to stop the pursuit and go back to the camp because ...
2. The border-guards looked for Jim everywhere because ...
3. The border-guards thought that Jim was a coward because ...
4. There, with his rifle still pointed on the three, lay another skeleton. Who that man was nobody knew, because ...
5. Everybody knew that Muriel had remained true to her dead master because ...

#### 4. What happened when ...?

1. When the border-guards were preparing supper ...
2. When the attack began ...
3. In a year when Lieutenant Manning was sent to the place where Sebastiano's attack had taken place ...
4. When the border-guards rode in the direction of fifty yards ...
5. When they looked down they saw ...

#### 5. Agree or disagree.

1. The border-guards were frying bacon and preparing coffee.
2. Suddenly, out of the brush, Sebastiano and his gang attacked them firing from pistols.
3. The morning came and Jimmy was at last found.
4. Then they followed Sebastiano's gang and killed Sebastiano.
5. The rifles of the men were all pointed in different directions.

#### 6. Talking points.

1. The border-guards changed their opinion about Jim when they saw how bravely he had fought with the enemy.
2. The honour and pride of the unit at the border is the individual bravery of its members.

#### 7. Which person

attacked the border-guards firing from pistols  
ordered to stop the pursuit

was missing after the battle

Jim  
Sebastiano with his  
gang  
Lieutenant Manning

### Work on words

#### 1. What's the word for ...?

*Excuse me, what's the word for...?  
Sorry, I can't remember the word for...*



*It's ...  
I think it's...*

a group of people who break the law  
and do harm to the others  
to begin to fight against  
to follow in order to catch up  
to get up on  
to move very slowly

to pursue  
to crawl  
gang  
to attack  
to mount



## 2. Fill in the missing words in the correct form.

**always, to mount, coward, to follow, to pursue 2x**

### HE WAS AFRAID!

A nervous man who lived in one of the suburbs of London was on his way home from the railway station. The road was dark and lonely. He was a ... by nature and was always afraid of everything. He heard footsteps behind him and had a feeling that somebody ... him. He quickened his steps and tried to find another road to his house. The footsteps still ... him.

He jumped over a fence and found himself in somebody's yard. All of a sudden he heard the dog's bark and trying to ... over the other fence he fell down. Shaking with fear he arose and saw his pursuer.

"What do you w-w-want?" he asked.

Wh-wh-why are you ... me?

"I say," asked the stranger, "do you ... go home like this? I'm going to Mr. Brown's and the man at the station told me to follow you as you lived next door. Excuse my asking you, but is there much more to do before we get there?"

#### DO YOU KNOW...

... why hair turns grey when people are old?

Some of the cells of the hair contain a pigment. As human bodies grow old, most of them lose the power to make a new pigment, so that the hair is colourless or white. Some people lose the power to make the pigment when they are quite young; others do not grow grey until they are quite old.

The condition of the nervous system has an effect upon the hair. We hear stories of people whose hair turns grey in a single night because of fright or fear.

Some scientists think that if the body lacks certain vitamins of the B family, the hair may grow grey.

Many animals also go grey with the years. You have noticed this, of course, among cats and dogs. To these animals you may add mice and rats which are often chosen by scientists for experiments.

... that earthquakes have killed 13,000,000 people?

Historians think that earthquakes have brought death to more than 13 million people in the last 4,000 years.

... that there are 1,000,000 earthquakes each year? About 100,000 of them are strong enough to be felt by the people nearby.



## Focus on grammar

### What will happen after, before, when, until ...?

We use the **Present Simple** in the time clause and **“will”** in the main clause.

**When + Present – Future with “will”**

When they **get** a new flat they **will move** to the city centre.

We can put the **time clause** first or second.

If it comes first there is a comma (,) after

**When they get a new flat**, they will move to the city centre.

They will move to the city centre **when they get a new flat**.

I'll close the window **before I go to bed**.

**Before I go to bed**, I'll close the window.

#### Mind

**“If” and “when”**

**If I see... = it is possible that I will see but I'm not sure**

**When I see... = I'll see for sure**

#### 1. Which is right?

1. I stay / I will stay here until you come / will come.
2. She will go to bed when she will finish / finishes her work.
3. We must do something before it is / it will be late.
4. When I come / I will come, I bring / will bring you my photographs.
5. I hope I will see some of my friends when I am / I shall be in London.
6. When they have / will have more time, they will visit us.
7. I think, Jane will feel / feels sad when I leave / will leave.
8. We'll come and see you when we are / will be in England again.

## 2. **If or When?**

1. ... it gets dark.
2. ... the film finishes.
3. ... it doesn't rain tomorrow.
4. ... you wake up tomorrow.
5. ... the bus stops.
6. ... the sun rises.
7. ... you can't help me.
8. ... if the weather is good.

## 3. **Put in if or when.**

1. ... you can't do your homework, ask for help.
2. I'll go to bed ... this TV show ends.
3. ... it doesn't rain, we'll walk to school.
4. Come on! ... we hurry, we'll catch the bus.
5. ... I play tennis with Martin, I always win.
6. I've lost my bag.  
... I find it, I'll let you know.
7. ... I don't work much, I'll fail my exam.
8. ... the weather is fine, we'll go out at the weekend.

## 4. **Join the pair of sentences using the words in brackets.**

**Example:** I'll wait until you get back.

1. The TV programme will end. I'll do my homework (after)
2. I'll go to school. I'll have a bath. (before)
3. I'll study English. I'll speak it very well. (until)
4. She'll be in Paris. She'll visit her friends. (when)
5. I won't leave the house. The postman will come (until)
6. Can you feed my dog? I'll be out. (when)
7. We can go. You'll be ready. (when)

## 5. **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. Before I (go) to bed tonight, I (watch) my favourite show on TV.
2. I (buy) a new coat when I (go) shopping tomorrow.
3. If Tom (be) busy tomorrow, we (go) on a picnic without him.
4. When Jane (go) to England next month, she (stay) with her aunt and uncle.
5. After I (finish) my homework this evening, I (go) for a walk.
6. We (stay) at home tomorrow if the weather (be) nice.
7. Dad (change) his clothes before he (work) in the garden this afternoon.
8. If they (have) enough money, they (buy) a new car next year.

## Prepositions of time:

**at    on    in**

### We use **in**:

- 1) **in** + a part of the day: in the morning.
- 2) **in** + months, seasons, years: in July, in summer, in 2008.

**But:** at night

### We use **on**:

- 2) **on** + a day: on Monday, on Christmas Day
- 3) **on** + a day, + a part of the day: on Monday morning, on Tuesday evening
- 4) **on** + date: on 1st January, on 4th July

### We use **at**:

- 1) **at** + a time of the day: at two o'clock, at lunchtime
- 2) **at** + weekends: at the weekend, at weekends
- 3) **at** + holiday periods: at Christmas, at Easter

**We do not use on, in, at before next, last, this, every:  
next Monday, last Saturday, every Tuesday.**

We meet on Saturday.

**But:** We meet every Saturday.

## 6. Write the time expressions in the correct columns:

<b>at</b>	<b>on</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>no preposition</b>
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------------------

Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock, the winter, 2010, next summer, Mother's day, Christmas, Friday, September, last January, your birthday, 13<sup>th</sup> January, this afternoon, every Sunday, dinner time, the weekend.

## 7. Answer the questions. Write true sentences.

When is your birthday? – ....

What year were you born? – ...

What days do you study English? – ...

What days do you go to school? – ...

When is your friend's birthday? – ...

What time do you get up?

When do you have your longest holidays?

8. Look at Linda's diary and complete the sentences:

Monday – \_\_\_\_\_

Tuesday – meet Ann, 12<sup>00</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Wednesday – cinema (evening) \_\_\_\_\_

Thursday – phone John (morning 10<sup>00</sup>) \_\_\_\_\_

Friday – English lesson (evening 7<sup>00</sup>) \_\_\_\_\_

Saturday – party \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Linda is going to the cinema ...

She is phoning John ...

She isn't doing anything ...

She has got an English lesson ...

She is going to a party ....

She is meeting Ann ... .

**Reading for fun**

**A NEW TRICK**

The conjurer was arranging a new stage trick, and on the day before its introduction he asked his young son to help him. "When I ask for a boy to come on to the stage, you must come at once. But you must not do anything or say anything that will make the audience think that you know me."

The boy said he understood everything and when the conjurer asked for help, he came forward quickly and was invited on the stage. When he got there, the conjurer said: "Look at this boy! He has never seen me before, have you, my boy?"

"No, Father!" answered the boy.



## Focus on TV and radio

### Speaking and writing

Today there is a TV set in every home. People watch TV every day and some people watch it from morning till night. TV brings news from around the world into people's homes. It helps us relax after a long day. People learn about life in other countries. Children also learn many useful things from different programmes.

Some people prefer to listen to the radio. They say that programmes on the radio are better.

#### Thinking it over

- Why do people watch TV?
- Why do people listen to the radio?
- How would people spend their free time, if there were no TV and radio?

#### Words and word combinations you may need in this unit

entertainment    opinion    invention    intellect    an event  
a source    issue    information    opportunity    discussion    crime  
education    violence    a fan    a waste of time    political    social  
necessary    to watch TV    to listen to the radio    to enrich    to prefer  
to do harm    to waste    to oversleep    to have fun    to be/get informed

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

entertainment	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

*Read the text. Remember what you can.*

## TV AND RADIO IN OUR LIFE

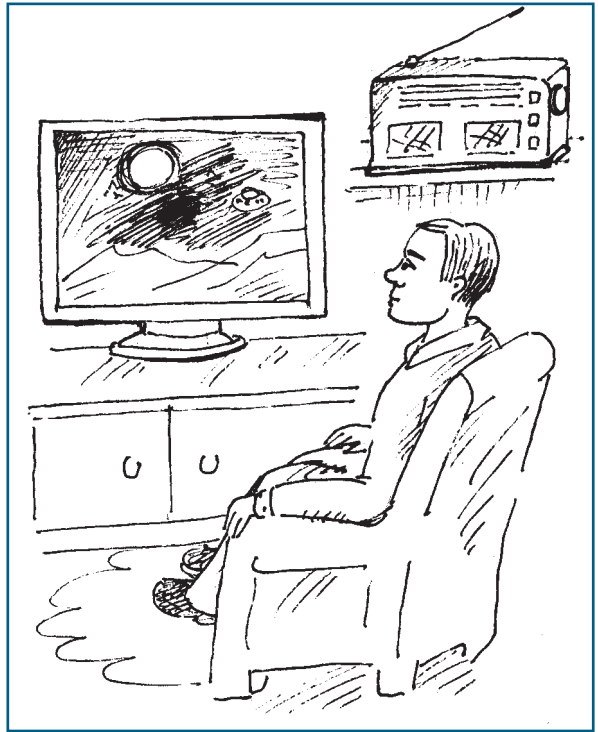
Radio and TV are really among the best inventions people have ever made. We get much information, enrich our intellect and have fun because of radio and TV.

They help people to be informed on the topical issues of the day. Besides there are a lot of entertaining programmes on sports, art, music. They give an opportunity to listen to and to see famous people, sport matches, hot political discussions.

Very often people say that radio and TV bring the world to our houses. There are a lot of interesting and very popular programmes, talk-shows different games in almost all countries. Most of them are of great value for education.

Lots of people are fond of watching TV others prefer listening to the radio. In both cases you get much information about the latest news, most important political and social events.

But some people say that especially TV is doing much harm as it occupies a lot of free time. They think that watching TV is a waste of time. Of course, if you watch TV all day long you will really waste your time and do nothing useful. But if radio and TV are only a source of news, entertainment and education together with reading books, visiting museums, going to the cinema or theatre, they become very useful and necessary for us.



# Check up

## RIGHT or WRONG

1. Radio and TV are the best inventions people have ever made.
2. Radio and TV bring only fun and entertainment to us.
3. Radio and TV are of great value for education.
4. Radio and TV bring the world to our houses.
5. Very few people are fond of watching TV because they prefer listening to the radio.
6. Watching TV is a waste of time.
7. Radio and TV are of great importance for all those who wish to be informed on the topical issues of the day.

- Take turns. You ask a question based on a sentence of the text. Your classmate answers and then asks another classmate a question based on a different sentence. The exercise continues until all of the sentences of the text are used.

## Talking it over

- What are radio and TV in your life?
  - Why do people spend much time watching TV?
  - Which are your favourite TV or radio programmes? Why?
  - Opinions differ. Some people think that radio and TV are very useful. Others are sure that watching TV is a waste of time.
- a. Read out different opinions below and say whether you agree with them or not.
  - b. Write G for good and B for bad.
  - c. Then write Yes or NO next to each opinion.
  - d. Compare with your classmates.
  - e. Collect the information on the chalkboard like this:

**G / Yes**

---

---

---

**B / No**

---

---

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- People don't get any exercise. They just sit and watch TV.
- They bring news from around the world into people's homes.
- People just want entertainment. They don't want to think.



- There is a lot of crime and violence on TV. The programmes are terrible.
- Children learn many interesting things from educational programmes.
- TV helps me relax after a long day.
- Programmes on the radio are better. They make you think.
- People learn about life in other countries.
- People don't read any more. It's easier to watch TV.

*Read the text. Remember what you can.*

## STAYING UP LATE

Barbara wants to stay up late to watch a film tonight, but she knows she can't. If she stays up late to watch the film, she won't get to bed until after midnight. If she doesn't get to bed until after midnight, she'll be very tired in the morning. If she is very tired in the morning, she



may oversleep. If she oversleeps, she will be late for school. If she is late for school, her teacher will get angry. So, Barbara wants to stay up late to watch a film tonight, but she is not going to.

Ronald is a sports fan. He likes to watch football matches on TV. He wants to stay up late to watch a football match tonight and an interview with some of the players after the match. So, even though Ronald knows he won't get to bed until after midnight, he will oversleep in the morning, he will be late for school and his teacher will get angry, he is going to stay up late to watch the match tonight.

# Check up

## RIGHT or WRONG

- Barbara is a sports fan.
  - She wants to watch a football match tonight.
  - She will get to bed after midnight.
  - She will not oversleep and will not be late for school.
  - She will stay up late and watch a film.
  - Ronald is very fond of horror films.
  - He wants to stay up late and watch a film.
  - He will be late for school and his teacher will get angry.
  - He will not stay up late to watch a football match.
- 
- Take turns. You ask a question based on a sentence of the text. Your classmate answers and then asks another classmate a question based on a different sentence. The exercise continues until all of the sentences of the text are used.
  - What about you?
    - a. What would you do if you were Barbara?
    - b. What would you do if you were Ronald?
  - Take turns asking these questions.
    1. Do you like to watch TV? Why yes / why no?
    2. Do you listen to the radio a lot? Why yes / why no?
    3. When do you usually watch TV?
    4. How much time do you spend listening to the radio?
    5. What TV programmes do you like to watch?
    6. Which are your favourite radio programmes?
    7. Do you prefer to watch TV or to listen to the radio? Why?
    8. Do you prefer to watch TV programmes or video films? Why?
  - Play a game in groups. One group thinks of a TV / radio programme. The other group asks up to eight questions to find what programme it is. The answers are Yes or No.

## Follow up

- Write a short story "Last night I stayed up late to watch ..."
- Retell the story and discuss it in class.



## Study the words

<b>Bright</b> <i>adj</i>	– smart, clever <i>Tom is a bright student.</i>
<b>to continue</b>	– to go on without stopping <i>The rain continued to fall all afternoon.</i>
<b>to get somebody to do something</b>	– to cause to do <i>Tom planned how to get more boys to do the work for him.</i>
<b>despair</b> <i>n</i>	– loss of hope <i>The family was filled with despair when their house was destroyed by the fire</i>
<b>to move</b> <i>v</i>	– to change the place or direction of something <i>Our family is going to move to the city.</i>
<b>movement</b> <i>n</i>	– the act of moving <i>There was movement behind the window.</i>
<b>to watch</b> <i>v</i>	– to look at a person or thing carefully <i>Are you going to play or only to watch?</i>

## Pre-reading task

1. Do you always obey your parents?
2. Have your parents ever punished you? What for?
3. Can you always find a way out of difficult situations?

## ISN'T IT FUN TO WHITEWASH THE FENCE?

(From *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* after Mark Twain)

Saturday morning came, the summer world was bright and fresh and full of life.

Tom appeared with a bucket of whitewash and a brush. He looked at the fence and his face became sad. All the boys were playing, only he had to work. It was Aunt Polly's punishment for his dirty and torn clothes. The fence was long and high. Tom whitewashed it for some time, then sat

down on a box, in despair. He was afraid that if the boys saw him with a brush they could laugh at him.

Suddenly he had a bright idea. He took up his brush and began to work. Soon he saw Ben Rogers in the street. Ben was eating an apple. Tom went on whitewashing and didn't look at him. Ben stopped near Tom and began to watch him.



“Hallo, boy!” said Ben. “Do you have to work today?”

“Why, it’s you, Ben! I didn’t see you”.

“Say, I’m going swimming. Don’t you want to come too? But of course you have to work, haven’t you?”

Tom looked at Ben and said: “What do you call work?”

“Why, isn’t that work?”

Tom continued to whitewash, and answered:

“Well, perhaps it is work and perhaps it isn’t. All I know is Tom Sawyer likes it.”

“Oh, do you mean to say that you like it?”

The brush continued to move up and down.

“Like it? Well, I don’t see why not? Does a boy whitewash a fence every day?”

Ben stopped eating his apple. He watched every movement. He got more and more interested.

Then he said:

“Say, Tom, let me whitewash a little.”

Tom thought for a moment. “No, no, I can’t, Ben. You see, Aunt Polly asked me to do work well, and I think there is only one boy in a thousand who can do it well.”

“Oh, is that so? Let me try, only a little.”

Tom was thinking.

“I can give you my apple.”

Tom gave him the brush. He was happy. And while Ben worked in the sun, Tom sat under a tree, ate his apple, and planned how to get more boys to do the work for him.

Many boys came to laugh at Tom, but very soon they all worked with pleasure. Each one had to give Tom something, and then he could whitewash the fence.

When afternoon came, Tom was a rich boy. He had twelve marbles, a piece of blue glass, a toy soldier, a kitten, a dog-collar, and many other things.

He had a good time, and the fence was ready very quickly.

## **Talking about the story**

### **Exercises**

#### **1. Answer the questions.**

1. Was it fun for Tom to whitewash the fence on a bright sunny day?
2. What did he look like when he began to work?
3. Was Ben sorry for Tom at first? Why?
4. What did Tom get when he let Ben whitewash the fence?
5. How did Tom become a rich boy?

#### **2. Correct the wrong sentences.**

1. Tom appeared with a ball in his hands.
2. Tom looked at the children and felt very happy.
3. Tom was going to play football with his friends.
4. Tom planned how to organize a football team.
5. Tom didn’t want to give Ben the brush as he thought Aunt Polly would get angry with him.

### 3. Why? Complete the sentences.

1. Tom was sad because....
2. Tom was afraid the boys could laugh at him because...
3. Tom began to work with interest because...
4. Tom agreed to give Ben the brush because...
5. Tom had a good time because...

### 4. What happened when?...

1. When Tom took up his brush and began to work...
2. When Ben asked Tom to let him whitewash a little...
3. When Ben was working in the sun...
4. When the boys came to laugh at Tom...
5. When afternoon came...

### 5. Which words and expressions are suitable to describe Tom?

<b>lazy, hardworking, wise, stupid, selfish, helpful, inventive</b>
---

### 6. Agree or disagree.

1. The summer world was bright and full of life.
2. All the boys had to work hard.
3. It was Aunt Polly's punishment for his dirty and torn clothes.
4. The fence was short and low.
5. Tom saw his teacher in the street.

### 7. Talking points.

Do you think Tom was pleased with himself and his bright idea?

### 8. Which person

whitewashed the fence for some time		Ben
then sat down on a box in despair		
stopped near Tom and began to watch him		Tom

## Work on words

### 1. What's the word for ...?

*Excuse me, what's the word for...?  
Sorry, I can't remember the word for...*



*It's ...  
I think it's...*

to go on working without stopping

to change the place or direction of something

to look at a person or thing carefully

loss of hope

smart, brave

to move

bright

to continue

to watch

despair

### 2. Fill in the missing words in the correct form.

**to call, so, rest, dead, to decide, despair, quickly, to watch,  
to prepare, to make**

There was once an old woman who had two servants to work for her.

They had to clean the house, ... the meals, wash and iron the clothes.

The old woman ... them work very hard. She always ... the poor girls.

She even didn't let them rest. In warm or cold weather, summer or winter, as soon as the cock crowed they had to jump out of bed, dress ... and start work.

The poor girls had a hard life and they were in ... .

One day the girls had an idea. When the old woman was out they ... to kill the poor bird.

When the old woman came home, and found that the cock was ..., the two servants blamed the cat. That night they went to bed very happy.

"Tomorrow," they thought, "we shall have a long ... in bed."

But they were wrong. The old woman was ... afraid of their losing a minute that she got up herself ... them every morning.





## Focus on grammar

### Possessive Pronouns

There are two forms of the possessive pronouns:

my	-	mine
your	-	yours
her	-	hers
his	-	his
our	-	ours
your	-	yours
their	-	their

The first form is often called **possessive adjectives**. The second – **possessive pronouns**.

A **possessive adjective** is used in front of a noun: **my** book, **his** car.  
A **possessive pronoun** is used alone, without a noun after it:

This is **my** book. This book is **mine**.  
This is **his** car. This car is **his**.

1. **Complete the sentences. use the correct forms of the pronouns.**

**Example:** I own this book.  
This is **my** book.  
This book is **mine**.

1. She owns this pen.
2. He owns that pencil.
3. We own those books.
4. You own that car.
5. They own these houses.

## 2. Complete the table:

This belongs to <b>me</b> .	This is <b>my</b> coat.	This is <b>mine</b> .
This belongs to you.	This is .... computer.	This is ....
This belongs to ....	This is his car.	This is .....
This belongs to her.	This is .... cat.	This is .....
This belongs to ....	This is our house.	This is ....
This belongs to them.	This is .... dog.	This is ....

## 3. Which is right?

1. – Is this Alice's book or your / yours?  
– It is her / hers.
2. That's my / mine coat, and the hat is my / mine too.
3. Chris and Ann never work in their / theirs garden.
4. My / mine soon is bigger than her / hers.
5. They have got two children, but I don't know their / theirs names.
6. This isn't my / mine camera. My / mine is new.
7. Whose books are these? Your / yours or my / mine?
8. It's their / theirs house, not our / ours.
9. Please, give this dictionary to Ann. It's her / hers.
10. – Don't forget your / yours hat here.  
– No, it's not my / mine hat. My / mine is green.

## 4. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. These books are (we). These books are (they). – Books are on the table (we). – are on the disk (they).
2. This coat is (Tom). That coat is (Mary). – is brown (he). – is blue (she).
3. This notebook is (I). That notebook is (you). – has – name on it (I).  
– has – name on it (you).
4. – house is in Oxford Street (Jim).  
– is in Bond street (we).  
– house has three rooms (he).  
– has four rooms (we).
5. This is – pen (I). That one is (you).  
– is in – pocket (I). – is on – one desk (you).

## Prepositions of Place

### opposite



### between



### among



#### 5. Put in *among*, *between* or *opposite*.

1. She is standing ... a crowd of children.
2. We'll come and see you some time ... Christmas and New Year.
3. Emma is sitting ... Jim and Ann.
4. I can't see you ... so many people.
5. I saw a letter ... some old photographs.
6. – Can you tell me where the supermarket is?  
– It's on the left. ... the bank and the post office.
7. The lift stopped ... two floors of the hotel.
8. His house is in a very beautiful place ... the trees.

## Prepositions of Time

### during for

We use **during** + a noun:

**during** the film, **during** the break

We use **for** + a period of time:

**for** two hours, **for** three days

#### 6. Put in *during* or *for*.

1. You can have a sandwich ... the break.
2. I'll come and see you ... a few minutes today.
3. They met ... the war.
4. He didn't say a word ... a long time.
5. I woke up several times ... the night.
6. She studied in America ... two years.
7. We decided to stay in Rome ... a week.
8. I don't usually watch TV ... the day, but I watch TV ... two hours in the evening.



## Focus on people

The world around has many different kinds of people. They may be men or women. They may be young or old. They may be interesting or boring, strange or unusual. Some of them are famous for what they do. Some are unknown to others.

### Thinking it over

- What makes a person interesting?
- When is a person thought to be unusual?
- When does a person become famous?

### Words and word combinations you may need in this unit

an autograph   a race   a movie star   famous   well-known   unknown  
 boring   strange   friendly   enthusiastic   confident   kind  
 selfish   shy   childish   mature   immature   middle-aged  
 youthful   elderly   reliable   honest   patient

*Practise the dialogue in class.  
Remember what you can.*

### A TV INTERVIEW WITH A STAR

- A:** John Sanders was the winner of the race today and he is here to talk to us.  
 John, why are you a winner?
- B:** Well, I practise often, eat good food and go to bed early every night.
- A:** I see. When do you practise?
- B:** Once early in the morning and once late in the afternoon.
- A:** So, you practise twice a day, every day?
- B:** Not every day. I sleep on Sunday.
- A:** And you say you eat good food? What do you mean?
- B:** I eat only fish, eggs, meat, fruit and vegetables.

**A:** Every day?

**B:** No, on Sunday I eat my favourite food.

**A:** And what do you have then?

**B:** I have three big plates of spaghetti, a bottle of mineral water and a chocolate cake with ice-cream on the top!

## Check up

### Answer the questions.

1. Who was the winner of the race?
2. Why was he a winner?
3. When does he practise?
4. Does he practise on Sunday?
5. What does he eat from Monday to Saturday?
6. What does he eat on Sunday?
7. What is his favourite food?

- Work in pairs. Choose a popular person (singer, sportsman, actor / actress...).
- Imagine you are interviewing this person. Use the dialogue as a model.

## Talking it over

- Do you think your best friend is an interesting person? Why yes / why no?
- Tell your classmates about him / her.
- Choose the correct adjective to complete the sentences.

### friendly / unfriendly

The people I met there were very \_\_\_\_\_ – they talked to me in the street, bought me drinks and even invited me to have dinner together.

### enthusiastic / unenthusiastic

He is not interested in anything. He just wants to sit at home and watch TV.

He is \_\_\_\_\_ about anything new I tell him about.

### confident / unconfident

She is very shy and \_\_\_\_\_ – she doesn't like meeting new people and she is very unsure of herself.

**kind / unkind**

My neighbour is very \_\_\_\_\_. When I was ill she visited me every day, did my shopping, cooked my meals.

**selfish / unselfish**

They are such \_\_\_\_\_ people – they never think about themselves, they always think of other people first.

**reliable / unreliable**

He is so \_\_\_\_\_ – he never arrives on time and he often forgets to do what you asked him to.

**honest / dishonest**

Don't lend him any money – he is very \_\_\_\_\_ and you may never see it again.

**patient / impatient**

I'm sorry I'm late. Thank you, you are so \_\_\_\_\_ and don't get angry with me.

*Read the text. Remember what you can.*

**BEAUTY QUEEN**

Sharon Lilly is the beauty queen of her state. She has won over many other beautiful girls. She is very happy.

Sharon can become famous. She may become a movie star or a famous singer. She can have many chances to be well-known.

Sharon will be state beauty queen for one year. She will travel a lot. She will visit many towns and cities. She will meet many people, and many people will ask for her autograph.

**Check up****RIGHT or WRONG**

1. Sharon is beauty queen of the country.
2. She is glad to be beauty queen.
3. She is a famous movie star.
4. She may become a famous singer.
5. She will stay at home a lot.
6. Sharon will ask many people for autographs.
7. She will be beauty queen for two years.

- Take turns. You ask a question based on a sentence of the text. Your classmate answers and then asks another classmate a question based on a different sentence. The exercise continues until all of the sentences of the text are used.
- The adjectives below are similar in meaning, but one is more positive and the other is more negative. Complete the sentences using the correct adjective.

**childlike / childish**

1. He is quite an old man, but he still has a \_\_\_\_\_ enthusiasm for new ideas and inventions.
2. He is quite an old man, but he behaves in a very \_\_\_\_\_ way – he always expects other people to do what he wants and is angry when they don't.

**mature / middle-aged**

1. He doesn't feel young any more, he feels \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. We are looking for a \_\_\_\_\_ woman to manage the office.

**youthful / immature**

1. Because he was so young, they said he he was too \_\_\_\_\_ to take difficult decisions.
2. She was nearly 70, but she still looked \_\_\_\_\_ and healthy.

**elderly / old**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ people who come here have some interesting stories to tell.
2. You'll be sorry you smoke so much when you are \_\_\_\_\_ .

*Read the text. Remember what you can.*

**THE MILLIONAIRE AT THE HOTEL**



This is a story about a well-known millionaire who did not like to spend even small sums of money.

One day he went to stay at a hotel in New York. He asked for the cheapest room they had. He said, “What is the price of the room?”

The manager told him.

“And which floor is it on?” he asked the manager again.

The manager told him.

“Is that the cheapest room you have? I am staying here by myself and only need a small room.”

The manager told him that was the smallest room they had and added: “But why do you take the cheapest room like that? When your son stays here he always has the most expensive room.”

“Yes,” answered the millionaire, “but his father is a wealthy man and mine is not.”

## Check up

### RIGHT or WRONG

1. This is a story about a well-known millionaire who liked to spend much money everywhere he stayed.
2. Once in New York he asked for the most expensive room in the hotel.
3. He asked about the price of the room.
4. He asked the manager if it was the most expensive room in the hotel.
5. The manager told him that his son always took the most expensive room in their hotel.
6. The millionaire was a son of a poor man.

- Take turns. You ask a question based on a sentence of the text. Your classmate answers and then asks another classmate a question based on a different sentence. The exercise continues until all of the sentences of the text are used.
- Play a game in groups. One group thinks of a famous person. The other group asks up to eight questions to find out who this person is. When you find out who this person is, ask the group to tell you about him or her. The answers are Yes or No. The questions must be like these:

1. Is it a man? Is it a woman? Is he / she young?
2. Does he / she live in the USA (UK) ...?
3. Is he / she a singer (sportsman / actor / actress)?

### Follow up

- Write a short story “The most interesting person I know”.
- Retell the story and discuss it in class.





## Study the words

- beggar** *n* – a very poor person.  
*Some beggars ask for money, food or clothes in order to live.*
- blossom** *n* – the time of flowering  
*The lilacs are in blossom.*
- to blossom** *v* – to grow, to develop  
to have flowers  
*The peach trees blossom in the spring.*
- delicious** *adj* – pleasing to the taste  
*This dish is delicious with sour cream.*
- miser** *n* – a person who loves money in a greedy way  
and is selfish about spending it.

## Pre-reading task

1. Have you read stories about misers?
2. Would you like to have a friend who is selfish and always thinks about his own interests?

### A MISER

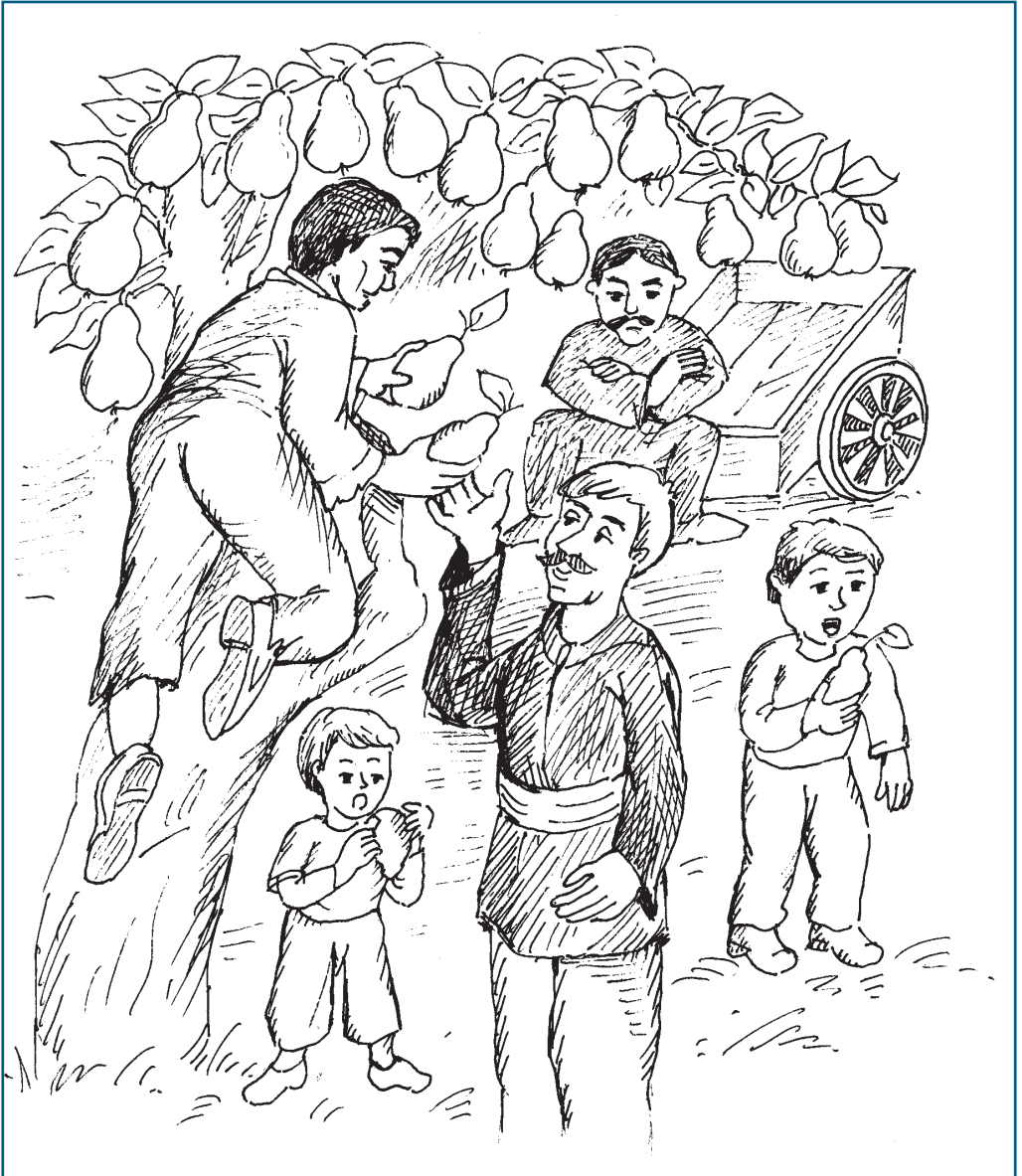
Once upon a time there lived a rich peasant. He had a large fruit garden and everybody in the province knew that he had the best and the most delicious fruit. But the peasant was very miserly and all the villagers did not like him for this and called him “a miser”.

Every morning the miser filled his wheelbarrow with the most delicious plums, apples, pears and peaches and went to the bazaar to sell them.

One day the miser brought his wheelbarrow full of pears to the bazaar. The pears were good and delicious, indeed. A beggar came up and stood in front of the wheelbarrow. The beggar was dressed in poor clothes and was very thin. His breath was heavy. He had a big stick in his hands. The

poor man put out his thin and shaky hand and asked the miser for something to eat. But the miser tried not to look at the beggar, and he began to sing a song.

“My kind master,” asked the beggar, “have pity on a poor, sick man. Won’t you let me try one of your delicious pears? You won’t be poorer, I’m sure.”



The poor man stood in front of the peasant for a long time, asking him for a pear, but he could not melt the miser’s heart.

The miser was shouting so loudly that soon a big crowd of people gathered around him. One of them said to the miser:

“Give him the worst pear that you have and he’ll go away.”

“I have only the best pears and there are no bad pears on my wheelbarrow. He who wants to eat fruit from my garden must pay money,” said the miser.

“Here is the money,” said a man. “Give the poor old man the best pear that you have.”

The miser counted the money, picked the smallest pear and gave it to the beggar. The beggar made a bow to the man who bought the pear for him and then, turning his face to the people said: “My dear and kind people, I have a hundred delicious pears. Please help yourselves.”

Everyone was surprised at his words.

When the beggar ate the pear up, he gathered the seeds together, dug a big hole in the ground and put the seeds into the hole. Then he brought some water from a near-by brook and watered the seeds. The people stood around him with their eyes wide open, thinking what the beggar would do next. The miser was very angry because everybody was looking at the beggar now and nobody bought any of his pears.

Suddenly the people became surprised: a small sprout came out from the hole. In a minute the sprout grew up into a big pear-tree and after two minutes the tree began to blossom, and three minutes later the tree was full of ripe pears. Then the beggar began to pick the pears and to give them to the people. The pears were so ripe and sweet and delicious that he who ate one pear asked for another.

The miser who never ate fruit from his own garden, began to eat one pear after another.

Soon there were no pears left on the tree and all the people went home. The beggar and the miser were left alone. The miser stood and looked at the poor man. The beggar took his stick and began to strike the pear-tree with it. Suddenly the tree became smaller and smaller and soon there was nothing left but a small hole in the ground.

The miser came up to his wheelbarrow, looked at it and clasped his head with his hands in despair: all his delicious pears were not there. Now the miser understood that the beggar was a magician and that he carried away all the pears from his wheelbarrow to the fruit-tree.

He got very angry and ran after the beggar. He ran about town looking into every street and into every house.

He came back to the bazaar when it became dark. While he was running after the beggar, someone stole his wheelbarrow.

So he returned home without his pears, without his wheelbarrow and without any money. Serves him right!

## **Talking about the story**

### **Exercises**

#### **1. Answer the questions.**

1. Did the villagers like the rich peasant?
2. What did the rich peasant do every morning?
3. What did the beggar ask the rich peasant to do?
4. What did the beggar do?
5. What did the miser understand at last?

#### **2. Correct the wrong sentences.**

1. The rich peasant had a large fruit garden. Everybody in the province came and tasted his delicious fruit.
2. The miser counted the money, picked the best pear and gave it to the beggar.
3. When the beggar ate the pear up, he thanked the miser and went away.
4. The beggar took his stick and began to beat the miser.
5. The beggar and the miser became good friends.

#### **3. Why? Complete the sentences.**

1. All the villagers did not like the rich peasant because...
2. The rich peasant became angry because...
3. The people became surprised because...
4. The miser ran after the beggar because...
5. The miser returned home without his pears, without his wheelbarrow and without any money because...

#### **4. What happened when?...**

1. When the beggar stood in front of the rich peasant's wheelbarrow...
2. When the miser began to shout loudly...

3. When the beggar gathered the seeds together, dug a big hole in the ground and put the seeds into the hole...
4. When the beggar began to pick the pears and gave them to the people...
5. When the miser came back to the bazaar...

**5. Which words and expressions are suitable to describe the rich peasant?**

**greedy, generous, selfish, kind, always ready to help the people, rude, polite**

**6. Agree or disagree.**

1. Every morning the miser filled his wheelbarrow with the most delicious pears and went to the bazaar to sell them.
2. The beggar was dressed in poor clothes and was very thin.
3. The miser was very happy because everybody bought his pears.
4. Then the miser began to pick the pears and to give them to the people.
5. The miser who never ate fruit from his own garden, began to eat one pear after another.

**7. Talking points.**

1. Would the miser become poorer if he gave the beggar a pear?
2. Don't you think that people become richer when they share what they have with those who are in need?
3. Don't you think that selfish people gain nothing as they remain alone and nobody respects them?
4. They say that greedy people never enjoy their life as they are busy counting their money and never notice the beauty of the surrounding world.

**8. Which person said**

“My kind master. Have a pity on a poor, sick man”  
 “Give him the worst pear that you have and he will go away.”  
 “I have only the best pears and there are no bad pears on my wheelbarrow,”

The miser  
 the beggar  
 the villager

## Work on words

### 1. What's the word for ...?

*Excuse me, what's the word for...?  
Sorry, I can't remember the word for...*



*It's ...  
I think it's...*

fully grown and ready to be eaten  
a very poor person  
pleasing to the taste  
the time of flowering

beggar  
ripe  
blossom  
delicious

### 2. Fill in the missing words in the correct form.

**to look, to remember, delicious, herself, to beg (2),  
full, back, ready, to make**

## THE BAG OF FLOUR

A miller once gave a small bag of flour to a poor woman who came ... at his door. She took it home and started to ... some cakes. While they were baking she said to herself,

“When my cakes are ... I shall sell them and buy a hen. When I have a hen she will lay eggs. I shall sell them also and get a lot of money. When I come ... from the market my pockets will be ... of money.

The woman was so busy thinking about all this that she forgot ... at her cakes. When at last she ... them they were all burnt. They were not ... at all.

She could not sell them. She could not eat them ... . Sadly she walked down the road ... for something to eat for her dinner.

### **Just a smile**

– When I joined the Army, I made up my mind to be a general.

– You are still a private.

– Yes, I am. I found that it was easier to change my mind.

– Mother made a shirt for me and I helped her.

– What did you do?

– I sat still.



## Focus on grammar

### Countable / uncountable nouns

Things, animals or people that we can count one by one we call **countable nouns**:

a cat - **two** cats

a book - **ten** books.

Things that we cannot count and think of them as a mass, we call **uncountable nouns**. They are:

1. food: **bread, coffee, tea, cheese, sugar, salt, etc.**
2. liquids: **water, wine, milk, oil, etc.**
3. metals: **silver, gold, copper, etc.**
4. weather: **weather, rain, snow, lightning, etc.**
5. materials: **sand, wood, stone, dust, etc.**

We can't use **a / an** or **one** with **uncountable nouns**. We can use **some, a lot of, a little** with **uncountable nouns**.

I want **some water**, please.

We do not use **some, much, the, a lot of** with **uncountable nouns** when we are talking about things in general.

**Cheese** is made from **milk**.

We can count these nouns in other ways:

a **bowl** of cereal

a **bag** of rice

a **bar** of soap / chocolate

a **bottle** of milk

a **glass** of water

a **loaf** of bread

a **can** of corn

a **tube** of toothpaste

a **piece** of cheese

a **box** of candy

a **bunch** of bananas

a **bottle** of beer

## 1. You are hungry and thirsty. Say what you would like.

Use a *piece of*, a *cup of*, a *glass of*, a *bowl of* etc.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. ... tea    | 6. ... rice   |
| 2. ... bread  | 7. ... wine   |
| 3. ... water  | 8. ... cereal |
| 4. ... coffee | 9. ... fruit  |
| 5. ... cheese | 10. ... soup  |

## 2. Complete the sentences with nouns.

1. At the store I bought a bottle of ... and two bars of ... .
2. I also bought a tube of ... and a bowl of ... .
3. I got a loaf of ... and a box of ... .
4. I also wanted to get a bunch of ... but they didn't look nice.
5. I got a couple of bottles of ... and a can of ... .

## 3. Put in *a* / *an* or *some*.

1. I read ... book and listened to ... music.
2. I need ... money. I want to buy ... food.
3. I'm going to open ... window to get ... fresh air.
4. He wants to write a letter. He needs ... paper and ... pen.
5. She didn't usually eat much for lunch – only ... apple and ... bread.
6. Tim is going to make a table. First he needs ... wood.
7. – Would you like ... cheese?  
– Yes, I would like ... piece of cheese and ... apple.
8. – Do you want ..... cup of coffee?
9. I don't like ... coffee without ... milk.
10. Everybody needs ... food.

### **Mind**

**Be careful with these nouns – they are always uncountable:**  
*information, advice, weather, news, hair, furniture, work, money*

## 4. Choose the right word:

1. Your furniture / furnitures looked very new.
2. My money is / are in my pocket.
3. The news today was / were good.



4. The information / informations in this book should be very useful.
5. Mum's advice / advices can be very helpful.
6. We had lovely weather / a lovely weather when we were on holiday.
7. It's difficult to get a job / work at the moment.
8. Paula has got short black hair / hairs.

**5. Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*.**

1. How ... money do you have in your pocket?
2. How ... homework does your teacher usually give?
3. How ... sentences are there in this exercise?
4. How ... sugar do you put in your tea?
5. How ... cups of tea do you drink a day?
6. How ... water is there in this swimming-pool?
7. How ... languages do you speak?
8. How ... tea do you drink a day?

**6. Ask questions with *how many* or *how much* and *are there / is there*:**

1. desks in your classroom
2. furniture in this room
3. cheese in the refrigerator
4. cars in the street right now
5. people in this room
6. coffee in that pot

**7. Change some to *a few* or *a little*. Use *a few* with countable and *a little* with uncountable nouns.**

1. I need some paper.
2. He usually adds some salt to his food.
3. I have some questions to ask you.
4. Bob needs some help. He has some problems. He needs some advice.
5. I have some homework to do today.
6. When I'm hungry in the evening I eat some cheese.
7. When I'm thirsty in the evening I usually drink some milk.
8. He usually gets some letters every day.

8. Use these words in the sentences. If necessary, use the plural form. Use each word only once.

**bush, foot, information, page, child, fruit, knife, paper, city, furniture, match, piece, country, help, money, edge, homework, monkey, traffic**

1. I want to light a candle. I need some ... .
2. I have a lot of ... in my wallet. I'm rich.
3. There are two ... : male and female.
4. I would like to visit many ... in the United States. I'd like to visit Chicago, Los Angeles, Dallas, Miami, and some others.
5. There are some ... , forks, and spoons on the table.
6. I want to take the bus downtown, but I don't know the bus schedule. I need some ... about the bus schedule.
7. I want to write a letter. I have a pen, but I need some ... .
8. There are three ... in North America: Canada, the United States, and Mexico.
9. There are a lot of trees and ... in the park.
10. Bob is studying. He has a lot of ... to do.
11. I like to go to the zoo. I like to watch animals. I like to watch elephants, tigers, and ... .
12. There is a lot of ... on the street during rush hour.
13. My dictionary has 437 ... .
14. This puzzle has 200 ... .
15. Barbara has four suitcases. She can't carry all of them. She needs some ... .
16. Susie and Bobby are seven years old. They aren't adults. They're ... .
17. A piece of paper has four ... .
18. We need a new bed, a new sofa, and some new chairs. We need some new ... .
19. People wear shoes on their ... .
20. I like apples, oranges, and bananas. I eat a lot of ... .

## 9. Choose the right answer and fill in the blank spaces.

1. I went to my friend's to ask for ... .  
a) advices      b) advice      c) advise
2. We have a lot of ... near our house causing pollution.  
a) factorys      b) factores      c) factories
3. Have you seen the new ... in that shop next door?  
a) radioes      b) radies      c) radios
4. They've put some lovely ... in the city park.  
a) benches      b) benchies      c) benchs
5. We usually buy three ... of bread at the weekend.  
a) loaves      b) loafes      c) loafes
6. I'm really afraid of ... , aren't you?  
a) mouses      b) mice      c) mices
7. We've bought some new ... to wear.  
a) clothies      b) cloths      c) clothes
8. Those ... over there are very fat.  
a) sheep      b) ships      c) sheeps
9. They had to mend the ... of the town after the storm.  
a) roofes      b) rooves      c) roofs
10. There were a number of interesting ... at my party.  
a) people      b) persons      c) peoples

## Some and Any

We use **some** in an affirmative sentence.

Sue has got **some** money.

We use **any** in a negative sentence.

Sue hasn't got **any** money.

We use **any** in a question.

Has Sue got **any** money?

**But:** We use **some** in a question when it is an offer or a request.

Can I have **some** coffee?

## 10. Use some or any to complete the sentences:

1. Tom needs ... help. He can't do it himself.
2. The house is empty. There aren't ... people in the house.
3. I'm not busy today. I haven't got ... homework to do.
4. – Could I have ... coffee?  
– Sure. And would you like ... biscuits?
5. Helen can ride a bike without ... help now.
6. There are ... beautiful flowers in my garden this year.
7. I have got English books but I can't find ... of them now.
8. Has Jane got ... brothers or sisters?
9. We are going to buy ... furniture for our new house.
10. There aren't ... buses on Sunday.

## Revision

### 11. Cross out the words that cannot be used to complete the sentences.

1. I bought ... bread.  
a) some                      e) a lot of  
b) any                        f) too many  
c) a little                    g) too much  
d) two                         h) several
2. Jane ate ... apples yesterday.  
a) some                      e) a lot of  
b) several                    f) too much  
c) a little                    g) five  
d) too many
3. There are ... cars in the street.  
a) some                      e) a lot of  
b) a little                    f) any  
c) a few                      g) several  
d) too many
4. Tom gets ... letters every day.  
a) a lot of                    e) a few  
b) some                      f) too many  
c) several                    g) too much  
d) a little

5. I have got ... news to tell you.  
a) some                      e) several  
b) any                        f) two  
c) a few                      g) too many  
d) a lot of
6. I've got a / an ...  
a) homework                e) news  
b) friends                    f) coat  
c) money                     g) coat  
d) exam
7. I haven't got any ...  
a) homework                e) coat  
b) friends                    f) exam  
c) money                     g) bread  
d) news
8. There are some ...  
a) homework                e) news  
b) friends                    f) news  
c) money                     g) cheese  
d) exam
9. There is a / an ...  
a) homework                e) news  
b) friends                    f) coat  
c) money                     g) loaf of bread  
d) exam
10. There is ...  
a) homework                e) news  
b) friends                    f) coat  
c) money                     g) tea  
d) exam

***Good bye!***



***Have a nice  
summer!***

# IRREGULAR VERBS

(to) be	(I) was, (you) were	(I've / she has) been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed, dreamt	dreamed, dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent

lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay (for)	paid (for)	paid (for)
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shine	shone	shone
show	shown	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake up	woke up	woken up
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written



# VOCABULARY

## A

**ability** /ə'bilɪti/ n ունակություն, կարողություն

**able** /'eɪbl/ adj ունակ, կարող, հմուտ.  
**be ~ to do sth** կարողանալ, ի վիճակի լինել մի բան անել

**about** /ə 'baʊt/ 1. adv մոտավորապես, մոտ 2. prep մասին

**above** /ə'bʌv/ 1. adv վերևում 2. prep վրա

**accept** /ək'sept/ v վերցնել, ընդունել, համաձայնել

**accessory** /ək'sesəri/ n 1. լրացուցիչ իր, պարագա, արտեսուար (ավելի գրավիչ, օգտակար դարձնող) 2. հագուստը լրացնող փոքրիկ զարդ

**active** /'æktɪv/ adj գործունյա, եռանդուն

**activity** /æk'tɪvɪti/ n 1. գործունեություն, գործողություն 2. հաճելի հետաքրքիր զբաղմունք

**add** /æd/ v ավելացնել, լրացնել

**address**<sup>1</sup> /ə 'dres/ n 1. հասցե 2. էլեկտրոնային հասցե 3. ճառ, ուղերձ

**address**<sup>2</sup> /ə'dres/ v հասցեն գրել, հասցեագրել 2. խոսել, դիմել (մեկին, խմբին)

**admiration** /'ædmə'reɪʃn/ n հիացմունք

**admire** /əd'maɪə/ v խորին հարգանք՝ հիացմունք տածել, հիանալ, գնայլվել

**adventure** /əd'ventʃə/ n արկած

**adventurous** /əd'ventʃ(ə)rəs/ adj 1. համարձակ, արկածախնդիր 2. արկածային, վտանգավոր

**afraid** /ə'freɪd/ adj 1. անհանգիստ, երկյուղած 2. վախեցած. **I'm ~** ցավում եմ, վախենում եմ

**agree** /ə'ɡri:/ v համաձայնել, համաձայնություն տալ

**agricultural** /,ægrɪ'kʌltʃ(ə)rəl/ adj գյուղատնտեսական

**agriculture** /'ægrɪ,kʌltʃə/ n գյուղատնտեսություն

**air** /eə/ n օդ

**almost** /'ɔ:lməʊst/ adv գրեթե, համարյա

**also** /'ɔ:lsəʊ/ adv 1. նաև 2. նույնպես

**amateur**<sup>1</sup> /'æmətə/ adj սիրողական մակարդակով կատարված

**amateur**<sup>2</sup> /'æmətə/ n սիրող, ոչ մասնագետ

**among** /ə'mʌŋ/ prep 1. մեջ, միջից (այլ բաների շարքում) 2. մարդկանց որոշակի խմբում՝ շրջանակում

**amuse** /ə'mju:z/ v զվարճացնել, ծիծաղեցնել

**amused** /ə'mju:zd/ adj ուրախ

**amusement** /ə'mju:zmənt/ n զվարճություն, զվարճանք

**amusing** /ə'mju:zɪŋ/ adj զվարճալի, ուրախ

**announce** /ə'naʊns/ v հայտարարել, հայտնել

## B

**appear** /ə'pɪə/ v հայտնվել, երևալ, ի հայտ գալ

**appearance** /ə'pɪərəns/ n 1. արտաքին, արտաքին տեսք 2. հայտնվելը, երևան գալը

**approach** /ə'prəʊtʃ/ v մոտենալ

**arctic, the** /'ɑ:ktɪk/ n Արկտիկա

**area** /'eəriə/ n տարածք, տարածություն

**arise** /ə'raɪz/ v (past tense **arose**, past participle **arisen**) ծագել, առաջանալ

**arm** /ɑ:m/ n թև, բազուկ

**armour** /ɑ:mə/ n զրահ

**army** /'ɑ:mi/ n բանակ

**arrange** /ə'reɪndʒ/ v կազմակերպել, պայմանավորվել

**arrive** /ə'raɪv/ v ժամանել, գալ. ~ **in** (քաղաք, երկիր), ~ **at** (որևէ շենք, տեղ)

**article** /'ɑ:tɪkl/ n հոդված

**artificial** /,ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃl/ adj արհեստական

**ask** /ɑ:sk/ v ~ **sb about sth** հարցնել, ~ **sb for sth** խնդրել, հրավիրել

**attack** /ə'tæk/ v գրոհել, հարձակման անցնել

**attractive** /ə'træktɪv/ adj գրավիչ, աչք շոյող

**autograph** /'ɔ:tɔgrɑ:f/ n ինքնագիր

**avoid** /ə'vɔɪd/ v կանխել, կասեցնել

**awful** /'ɔ:fəl/ a չափազանց վատ, սարսափելի

**axe** /æks/ n կացին

**bacon** /'beɪkən/ n խոզի ապխտած կրծքամիս

**badge** /bædʒ/ n կրծքանշան, նշան

**badminton** /'bædmɪntən/ n բադմինթոն

**bake** /beɪk/ v թխել, խորովել (կարտոֆիլ)

**baker** /'beɪkə/ n հացթուխ

**baker's** /beɪkərz/ n հացի փուռ՝ խանութ

**balance<sup>1</sup>** /'bæləns/ n հավասարակշռություն

**balance<sup>2</sup>** /'bæləns/ v հավասարակշռությունը պահել

**band** /bænd/ n նվագախումբ

**bank** /bæŋk/ n գետի ափ, գետափ

**bar** /bɑ:/ n բար, խորտկարան

**bark** /bɑ:k/ v հաչել

**basketball** /'bɑ:skɪt,bɔ:l/ n բասկետբոլ

**bathe** /beɪð/ v լողանալ, լողացնել

**battle** /'bæt(ə)/ n ճակատամարտ, պայքար

**bay** /beɪ/ n ծովածոց, ծովախորշ

**beat** /bi:t/ (past tense **beat**, past participle **beaten**) v 1. հաղթել, պարտության մատնել 2. ծեծել, ծեծի ենթարկել

**beer** /biə/ n գարեջուր

**beggar** /'begə/ n մուրացկան

**belief** /bi'li:f/ n 1. հավատ, վստահություն 2. հավատք

**believe** /bi'li:v/ v հավատալ, վստահել

**belong** /bi'lɔŋ/ v պատկանել, անդամ լինել

**belt** /belt/ n գոտի  
**bench** /bentʃ/ n բացօթյա նստարան  
**beneath** /bɪˈniːθ/ տակ, տակը, ցածում, ներքևում  
**birthplace** /ˈbɜːθˌpleɪs/ n ծննդավայր  
**blame** /bleɪm/ v մեղադրել, կշտամբել  
**blame** /bleɪm/ n մեղք, պատասխանատվություն  
**blow**<sup>1</sup> /bləʊ/ (past tense **blew**, past participle **blown**) v 1. փչել (քամին) 2. բերանով փչել  
**blow**<sup>2</sup> /bləʊ/ n հարված, հարվածելը  
**boast** /bəʊst/ v հպարտանալ, պարծենալ, գլուխ գովել  
**board** /bɔːd/ n v նստել, նստեցնել (նավ, ինքնաթիռ, գնացք, ավտոբուս)  
**bodyguard** /ˈbɒdɪˌɡɑːd/ n թիկնապահ  
**boot** /buːt/ n ճուքավոր՝ երկարաճիտ կոշիկ  
**border**<sup>1</sup> /ˈbɔːdə/ n սահման, սահմանագիծ  
**border**<sup>2</sup> /ˈbɔːdə/ v սահմանակից լինել  
**boring** /ˈbɔːrɪŋ/ adj անհետաքրքիր, տաղտկալի, ձանձրալի  
**bottle** /ˈbɒt(ə)/ n շիշ  
**bow** /baʊ/ v գլուխ տալ, խոնարհվել  
**bowl** /bəʊl/ n թաս, մեծ աման  
**box**<sup>1</sup> /bɒks/ n տուփ  
**box**<sup>2</sup> /bɒks/ v բռնցքամարտել  
**boxing** /ˈbɒksɪŋ/ n բռնցքամարտ  
**bracelet** /ˈbreɪslət/ n ապարանջան  
**brave** /breɪv/ adj խիզախ, արի, քաջ  
**bravery** /ˈbreɪvəri/ n քաջություն, արիություն, խիզախություն

**break** /breɪk/ (past tense **broke**, past participle **broken**) v 1. կոտր(վ)ել, ջարդ(վ)ել 2. խախտել կանոնները՝ օրենքը  
**breath** /breθ/ n շունչ  
**breathe** /briːð/ v շնչել, շունչ քաշել  
**briefcase** /ˈbriːfˌkeɪs/ n թղթապանակ, ձեռքի փոքր պայուսակ (փաստաթղթերի համար)  
**bright** /braɪt/ adj/ 1. վառ, պայծառ 2. խելամիտ, ընդունակ, խելացի  
**brush** /brʌʃ/ n խոզանակ, վրձին  
**bucket** /ˈbʌkɪt/ n դուլ  
**build** /bɪld/ (past tense and past participle **built** /bɪlt/) v 1. շինել, կառուցել. ~ (sth) up 1. հիմնել, ստեղծել, զարգացնել 2. աճել, զորանալ, զորացնել  
**bull** /bʊl/ n ցուլ  
**bullet** /ˈbʊlɪt/ n փամփուշտ, հրազենի գնդակ  
**bunch** /bʌntʃ/ n փունջ, կապուկ  
**burn** /bɜːn/ (past tense and past participle **burned** կամ **burnt**) v այրել, վառել, ոչնչացնել  
**butcher** /ˈbʊtʃə/ n մսագործ, մսավաճառ

## C

**calf** /kɑːf/ (pl. **calves**) n հորթ  
**camp** /kæmp/ n 1. զինվորների ճամբար 2. ամառային ճամբար  
**can**<sup>1</sup> /kən, kæn/ modal verb կարողանալ, ի վիճակի լինել  
**can**<sup>2</sup> /kæn/ թիթեղյա տուփ  
**canal** /kəˈnæl/ n ջրանցք, ոռոգման առու

**candy** /'kændi/ n կոնֆետ, քաղցրավենիք

**capital** /'kæpɪtəl/ n մայրաքաղաք  
**capital city**

**captain** /'kæptɪn/ n 1. նավապետ, օդանավի հրամանատար 2. կապիտան (զինվորական կոչում)

**card** /kɑ:d/ n շնորհավորական բացիկ 2. անձը հաստատող փաստաթուղթ 3. խաղաթուղթ = playing card

**cards** [pl] թղթախաղ

**carnival** /'kɑ:nɪv(ə)l/ n կառնավալ, փողոցային տոնախմբություն

**carpet** /'kɑ:pɪt/ n գորգ

**carry** /'kæri/ v տանել, կրել, փոխանցել

**cart** /kɑ:t/ n սայլ

**catch** /kætʃ/ (past tense and past participle **caught**) v 1. բռնել, որսալ 2. բռնել, ձերբակալել 3. նստել (գնացք, ավտոբուս, ինքնաթիռ, նավ)

**cause** /kɔ:z/ n պատճառ, հիմք, նպատակ

**cereal** /'sɪəriəl./ n 1. շիլա 2. հացահատիկային մշակաբույսեր, հացահատիկ

**ceremony** /'serəməni/ n 1. հանդիսավոր արարողություն 2. ծիսակատարություն, ծես

**chance** /tʃɑ:ns/ n հարմար առիթ, հնարավորություն

**change**<sup>1</sup> /tʃeɪndʒ/ v փոխ(վ)ել, փոփոխ(վ)ել

**change**<sup>2</sup> /tʃeɪndʒ/ n փոփոխություն, փոփոխում

**changeable** /'tʃeɪndʒəb(ə)l/ adj փոփոխական, անկայուն

**channel** /'tʃæn(ə)l/ n 1. հեռուստաալիք 2. ջրանցք 3. նեղուց

**character** /'kæriktə/ n բնավորություն 2. բնորոշ գիծ, հատկանիշ

**cheap** /tʃi:p/ adj էժան, մատչելի

**check** /tʃek/ v ստուգել

**cheek** /tʃi:k/ n այտ

**cheese** /tʃi:z/ n պանիր

**cheerful** /'tʃiəf(ə)l/ adj ուրախ, կենսուրախ, զվարթ

**chess** /tʃes/ n շախմատ

**child** /tʃaɪld/ (pl. **children**) n երեխա

**childhood** /'tʃaɪld,hʊd/ n մանկություն

**childish** /'tʃaɪldɪʃ/ adj մանկամիտ, մեծին ոչ սազական

**childlike** /'tʃaɪld'laɪk/ adj երեխայական, անմեղ, անկեղծ

**choice** /tʃɔɪs/ n ընտրություն, ընտրում

**choose** /tʃu:z/ (past tense **chose**; past participle **chosen**) v ընտրել, ընտրություն կատարել

**church** /tʃɜ:tʃ/ n եկեղեցի

**clasp** /kləsp/ v գրկել, ամուր կրծքին սեղմել

**clean** /kli:n/ v մաքրել, լվանալ, հավաքել

**the cleaner's** քիմնաքրում. = dry cleaner's

**climate** /'klaɪmət/ n կլիմա, կլիմայական պայմաններ

**cliff** /klɪf/ n քարափ, զառիվայր, զառիթափ

**climb** /klaɪm/ v մազլցել, վեր բարձրանալ

**climbing** /'klaɪmɪŋ/ n արալիինիզմ, լեռնագնացություն

**close** /kloʊz/ փակել, ծածկել

**cloth** /kloʊθ/ n գործվածք, կտոր

**clothes** /kloʊðz/ n հագուստ, շորեր

**clumsy** /'kɫʌmzi/ adj անփույթ, անճարտար

**coast** /kəʊst/ n ծովեզր (առափնյա տարածք)

**coat** /kəʊt/ n վերարկու, մուշտակ

**cock** /kɔk/ n արքաղաղ

**coin** /kɔɪn/ n մետաղադրամ

**collar** /'kɔlə/ n 1. օձիք 2. շների՝ կատունների վզակապ

**collect** /kə'lekt/ v հավաքել, պահել, հավաքածու կազմել

**colour** /'kʌlə/ n գույն, երանգ

**come** /kʌm/ (past tense **came**; past participle **come**) v մոտենալ, ժամանել

**comfort** /'kʌmfət/ n հարմարավետություն

**comfortable** /'kʌmfətəb(ə)/ adj հարմար, հարմարավետ

**command** /kə'mɑ:nd/ n 1. հրաման, կարգադրություն 2. վերահսկողություն (իրավիճակի՝ մարդկանց) **in command of**

**communication** /kə,mjʊ:ni'keɪʃ(ə)n/ n հաղորդակցություն, հաղորդակցվելը

**company** /'kʌmp(ə)ni/ n ընկերություն, միություն, կազմակերպություն

**complain** /kəm'pleɪn/ v զանգատվել, դժգոհել, բողոքել

**complaint** /kəm'pleɪnt/ n դժգոհություն, բողոք

**computer** /kəm'pjʊ:tə/ n համակարգիչ

**comrade** /'kɔmreɪd/ n աշխատանքային՝ բանակային ընկեր

**confident** /'kɔnfɪd(ə)nt/ adj 1. ինքնավստահ 2. վստահ, համոզված

**continent** /'kɔntɪnənt/ n մայրցամաք, աշխարհամաս

**continue** /kən'tɪnju:z/ v շարունակել

**contrast** /'kɔntrɑ:st/ n հակադրություն, ակնհայտ տարբերություն

**control**<sup>1</sup> /kən'trəʊl/ n վերահսկողություն, հսկողություն

**control**<sup>2</sup> /kən'trəʊl/ v կառավարել, իրեն ենթարկել, վերահսկել

**convenient** /kən'vi:niənt/ adj հարմար

**copper** /'kɔpə/ n պղինձ

**corn** /kɔ:n/ n հացահատիկ, ցորեն

**corner** /'kɔ:nə/ n անկյուն

**correct**<sup>1</sup> /kə'rekt/ adj ճիշտ, ստույգ

**correct**<sup>2</sup> /kə'rekt/ v ուղղել, ճշտել, ուղղում մտցնել

**cost** /kɔst/ n արժեք, գին

**cost** /kɔst/ (past tense and past participle **cost**) v արժենալ

**costume** /'kɔstjʊ:m/ n թատերական հագուստ

**cottage** /'kɔtɪdʒ/ n քրթեջ, փոքրիկ տուն գյուղում՝ քաղաքից դուրս

**count** /kaʊnt/ v հաշվել, համրել

**count on sb** հույս դնել մեկի վրա

**country** /'kʌntri/ n երկիր, երկրամաս

**cove** /kɔʊv/ n ծովախորշ

**cover** /'kʌvə/ v ծածկել, թաքցնել

**be covered with sth** ծածկել, ամբողջովին պատել

**cow** /kaʊ/ n կով

**coward** /'kaʊəd/ n վախկոտ, երկչոտ անձ

**crack** /kræk/ v ջարդել, կոտրել

**crawl** /krɔ:l/ v սողալ, շատ դանդաղ առաջ շարժվել

**crazy** /'kreizi/ adj խենթ, անմիտ

**create** /kri'eit/ v ստեղծել, առաջացնել

**crew** /kru:z/ n 1. անձնակազմ (նավի, ինքնաթիռի) 2. թիմ՝ միասին աշխատող մարդկանց խումբ

**crime** /kraim/ n հանցագործություն, հանցանք

**crocodile** /'krɔ:kə, daɪl/ n կոկորդիլոս

**cross** /krɔs/ v կտրել, անցնել, հատել

**crow** /krəʊ/ v (ծուղլուղու) կանչել

**crowd** /kraʊd/ n ամբոխ

**crown** /kraʊn/ n թագ

**culture** /'kʌltʃə/ n 1. մշակութային գործունեություն՝ կյանք 2. մշակույթ

**cut** /kʌt/ (past tense and past participle cut) v կտրել, կտրատել

**cruise** /kru:z/ n ծովային ճանապարհորդություն

## D

**daily** /'deɪli/ adj ամենօրյա, օրական

**dairy** /'deəri/ adj կաթնային, կաթնամթերքի

**damp** /dæmp/ adj խոնավ, թաց

**dance<sup>1</sup>** /dɑ:ns/ v պարել

**dance<sup>2</sup>** /dɑ:ns/ n պար

**dance music** n պարային՝ ռիթմիկ երաժշտություն

**danger** /'deɪndʒə/ n վտանգ

**dangerous** /'deɪndʒərəs/ adj վտանգավոր

**dark** /dɑ:k/ adj մութ, խավար

**darkness** /'dɑ:knəs/ n մթություն, խավար

**dead** /ded/ adj մեռած, անկենդան

**decide** /di'saɪd/ v որոշել, վճռել

**decision** /di'sɪʒ(ə)n/ n որոշում, վճիռ

**deck** /dek/ n նավի տախտակամած

**decorate** /'dekə, reɪt/ v զարդարել, ձևավորել

**deep** /di:p/ adj խոր, խորունկ

**defence** /dɪ'fens/ n պաշտպանություն (երկրի, մարդու)

**defend** /dɪ'fend/ v պաշտպանել

**delicious** /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ adj համեղ

**department** /dɪ'pɑ:tmənt/ n բաժին, բաժանմունք

**departure** /dɪ'pɑ:tfə/ n մեկնում

**depend** /dɪ'pend/ v ~ **on sth** կախված լինել մի բանից, ~ **on sb** մեկի վրա հենվել, վստահել

**describe** /dɪ'skraɪb/ v նկարագրել

**description** /dɪ'skrɪpʃ(ə)n/ n նկարագրություն

**desert<sup>1</sup>** /'dezət/ n անապատ

**desert<sup>2</sup>** /dɪ'zə:t/ v լքել, թողնել հեռանալ

**design<sup>1</sup>** /dɪ'zaɪn/ n 1. դիզայն, ձև, կառուցվածք. էսքիզ 2. նախագիծ

**design<sup>2</sup>** /dɪ'zaɪn/ v նախագծել, ծրագրել

**despair** /dɪ'speə/ n հուսահատություն

**dessert** /dɪ'zɜ:t/ n դեսերտ, անուշեղեն  
**develop** /dɪ'veləp/ v աճել, բարելավ-  
վել, զարգանալ  
**diary** /'daɪəri/ n օրագիր, հուշատետր  
**differ** /'dɪfə/ v տարբերվել, գանա-  
գանվել  
**difference** /'dɪfərəns/ n տարբերու-  
թյուն  
**different** /'dɪfrənt/ adj տարբեր, ուրիշ  
**difficult** /'dɪfɪk(ə)lɪt/ adj դժվար, ոչ  
ըյուրիմ  
**difficulty** /'dɪfɪk(ə)lɪti/ n դժվարու-  
թյուն, դժվարիմ դրություն  
**dig** /dɪg/ (past tense and past participle  
**dug**) v փորել, քանդել  
**dim** /dɪm/ adj աղոտ, մշուշոտ  
**direction** /dɪ'rekʃ(ə)n/ n ուղղություն  
**dirty** /'dɜ:ti/ adj կեղտոտ, ցեխոտ  
**disagree** /,dɪsə'gri:/ v չհամաձայն-  
վել, տարակարծիք լինել  
**disappear** /,dɪsə 'prɪə/ v  
անհետանալ, ջքանալ  
**disaster** /dɪ'zɑ:stə/ n աղետ, արհավիրք  
**discover** /dɪ'skʌvə/ v հայտնաբերել,  
երևան հանել  
**discuss** /dɪ'skʌs/ v քննարկել, քննել  
**discussion** /dɪ'skʌʃ(ə)n/ n քննար-  
կում, բանավեճ  
**disease** /dɪ'zi:z/ n հիվանդություն,  
ախտ  
**dish** /dɪʃ/ n 1. սկուտեղ 2. ճաշատեսակ  
**dishonest** /dɪs'ɒnɪst/ adj անազնիվ,  
խարդախ

**dishonesty** /dɪs 'ɒnəsti/ n  
անազնվություն, խարդախություն  
**dive** /daɪv/ v սուզվել, լողալ ջրի տակ  
**divide** /dɪ'vaɪd/ v խմբերի՝ մասերի  
բաժանել  
**draughts** /drɑ:fts/ n *քրիտ.* շաշկի  
**draw** /drɔ:/ (past tense **drew**; past participle  
**drawn**) v 1. նկարել, գծանկար անել  
2. քաշել  
**dreadful** /'dredf(ə)l/ adj սարսափելի,  
սոսկալի  
**dream<sup>1</sup>** /dri:m/ n 1. երազ 2. երազանք  
**dream<sup>2</sup>** /dri:m/ (past tense and past  
participle **dreamed** կամ **dreamt**) v  
1. երազ տեսնել **dream about** 2. երա-  
զել, շատ ցանկանալ. **dream of doing  
sth**  
**dress<sup>1</sup>** /dres/ v հագնվել, հագցնել  
**dress<sup>2</sup>** /dres/ n զգեստ, կանաչի զգեստ  
**dressed** /drest/ adj հագած, հագին.  
**get ~** հագնվել, շորերը հագնել  
**drink<sup>1</sup>** /drɪŋk/ (past tense **drank**; past  
participle **drunk**) v խմել, ըմպել  
**drink<sup>2</sup>** /drɪŋk/ n ըմպելիք, խմիչք  
**drop<sup>1</sup>** /drɒp/ v գցել, վայր գցել  
**drop<sup>2</sup>** /drɒp/ n 1. կաթիլ 2. անկում,  
իջեցում, նվազում  
**drum** /drʌm/ n թմբուկ  
**dry<sup>1</sup>** /draɪ/ adj չոր, ցամաք  
**dry<sup>2</sup>** /draɪ/ v չորացնել, սրբել  
**during** /'dʒʊəɪŋ/ prep 1. ժամանակ,  
պահին 2. ընթացքում  
**dust** /dʌst/ n փոշի

**DVD** /ˌdiː viː ˈdiː/ n abb (digital video disk) տեսասկավառակ

## E

**earn** /ɜːn/ v աշխատել, վաստակել

**earring** /ˈiəriŋ/ n ականջօղ

**earth** /ɜːθ/ n 1. **Earth** կամ **earth** [sing] 1. երկրագունդ 2. **the earth** [sing.] հողը, գետինը

**ease**<sup>1</sup> /iːz/ n հեշտություն, թեթևություն

**ease**<sup>2</sup> /iːz/ v թեթևացնել, մեղմացնել, հանգստացնել

**east** /iːst/ n 1. արևելք 2. **the east** [sing.] արևելյան մաս

**east** /iːst/ adj արևելյան, արևելքում գտնվող

**easy** /iːzi/ adj հեշտ, թեթև

**eat** /i:t/ (past tense **ate**; past participle **eaten**) v 1. ուտել 2. ճաշել, սնվել

**edge** /edʒ/ n եզր, ծայր

**educate** /ˈedʒəˌkeɪt/ v կրթել, կրթություն տալ

**education** /ˌedʒəˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/ n կրթություն, կրթական համակարգ

**elderly** /ˈeldəli/ adj հասակավոր

**elephant** /ˈelɪfənt/ n փիղ

**empty** /ˈempti/ adj դատարկ, թափուր

**end** /end/ n վերջ, ավարտ

**endless** /ˈendləs/ adj անվերջ, չդադարող

**enemy** /ˈenəmi/ n թշնամի, չարական

**enjoy** /ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/ v վայելել, բավականություն ստանալ

**enjoyable** /ɪnˈdʒɔɪəb(ə)/ adj հաճելի

**enjoyment** /ɪnˈdʒɔɪmənt/ n վայելք, հաճույք, բավականություն

**enrich** /ɪn ˈrɪtʃ/ v հարստացնել, ավելի հետաքրքիր դարձնել

**entertain** /ˌentəˈteɪn/ v զբաղեցնել, զվարճացնել

**entertaining** /ˌentəˈteɪnɪŋ/ adj հետաքրքրաշարժ, զվարճալի, ծիծաղելի

**entertainment** /ˌentəˈteɪnmənt/ n ուրախ ժամանց

**enthusiasm** /ɪnˈθjuːzɪˌæzəm/ n խանդավառություն, ոգևորություն, հիացմունք

**enthusiast** /ɪn ˈθjuːzɪæst/ ջերմ կողմնակից

**enthusiastic** /ɪn ˌθjuːzɪˈæstɪk/ adj խիստ հետաքրքրված, ոգևորված, խանդավառ, եռանդուն

**equal** /iːkwəl/ adj հավասար, հավասարազոր

**equator, the** /iˈkweɪtə/ n [sing.] հասարակած

**especially** /iˈspeʃ(ə)li/ adv հատկապես

**even** /iːv(ə)n/ adv նույնիսկ, անգամ

**event** /iˈvent/ n 1. դեպք, իրադարձություն 2. միջոցառում

**except** /ɪkˈsept/ prep բացի, բացառությամբ

**exchange**<sup>1</sup> /ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/ n փոխանակություն, փոխանակում

**exchange**<sup>2</sup> /ɪks ˈtʃeɪndʒ/ v փոխանակել

**excite** /ɪkˈsaɪt/ v ոգևորել



**excited** /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ adj հուզված, ոգևորված

**excitement** /ɪk'saɪtmənt/ n հուզմունք, ոգևորություն

**exciting** /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ adj հուզիչ, ոգևորիչ

**expect** /ɪk'spekt/ v սպասել, ակնկալել

**expensive** /ɪk'spensɪv/ adj թանկ, թանկարժեք

**explain** /ɪk'spleɪn/ v բացատրել

**explanation** /,eksplə'neɪʃ(ə)n/ n բացատրություն

## F

**fact** /fækt/ n փաստ, իրողություն. **in** ~ իրականում, ըստ էության

**factory** /'fæktəri/ n ֆաբրիկա, գործարան

**fade** /feɪd/ v աստիճանաբար աղոտանալ, թառամել

**faded** /feɪdɪd/ adj թառամած

**fair** /feə/ adj արդար, արդարացի

**fall** /fɔ:l/ (past tense **fell**· past participle **fallen**) v ընկնել, վայր ընկնել

**family** /'fæm(ə)li/ n ընտանիք

**famous** /'feɪməs/ adj հայտնի, հռչակավոր, անվանի

**fan** /fæn/ n սիրող, երկրպագու

**far** /fɑ:/ adj հեռու, հեռավոր

**fashion** /'fæʃ(ə)n/ n մոդա, նորաձևություն

**fashionable** /'fæʃ(ə)nəb(ə)l/ adj նորաձև, մոդայիկ

**fast<sup>1</sup>** /fɑ:st/ adj արագ, անհապաղ

**fast<sup>2</sup>** /fɑ:st/ adv արագորեն, շտապ

**fasten** /'fɑ:s(ə)n/ v կոճկել, կապել

**fat** /fæt/ adj գեղ, չաղ

**favourite** /'feɪv(ə)rət/ adj սիրելի, սիրած

**fear** /fiə/ n սարսափ, ահ, վախ, երկյուղ

**federal** /'fed(ə)rəl/ adj 1. ֆեդերալ՝ դաշնային 2. համապետական, կառավարական

**feel** /fi:l/ (past tense and past participle **felt**) v զգալ, լինել (որոշակի վիճակում)

**feeling** /'fi:lɪŋ/ n զգացմունք, զգացում

**fellow** /'feləʊ/ n մարդ, երիտասարդ տղա

**fence** /fens/ n ցանկապատ, ցանկապատնեշ

**field** /fi:ld/ n դաշտ, արտ

**fight<sup>1</sup>** /faɪt/ (past tense and past participle **fought**) v պատերազմել, կռվել, մարտնչել

**fight<sup>2</sup>** /faɪt/ n կռիվ, ծեծկռտոց

**fill** /fɪl/ v լցնել

**find** /faɪnd/ (past tense and past participle **found**) v հայտնաբերել, գտնել

**fine** /faɪn/ adj լավ, հիանալի, հրաշալի

**finger** /'fɪŋɡə/ n մատ (ձեռքի)

**finish** /'fɪnɪʃ/ v վերջանալ, վերջացնել, ավարտել

**fire<sup>1</sup>** /faɪə/ n 1. հրդեհ 2. կրակ 3. *բրիտ.* վառարան (զազի, էլեկտրական), օջախ, բուխարի

**fire<sup>2</sup>** /faɪə/ v կրակել

**fish** /fɪʃ/ n ձուկ

**fishmonger** /'fɪʃ,mɒŋɡə/ n ձկնավաճառ

**fit<sup>1</sup>** /fɪt/ (past tense and past participle **fitted**) v ճիշտ չափսի լինել (հագուստը)  
**fit<sup>2</sup>** /fɪt/ adj 1. լավ մարզավիճակում, առողջ, ուժեղ 2. պիտանի, հարմար  
**fitness** /'fɪtnəs/ n ֆիզիկական լավ մարզավիճակ  
**flight** /flaɪt/ n թռիչք, ճանապարհորդություն ինքնաթիռով  
**flour** /flaʊə/ n ալյուր  
**flower** /'flaʊə/ n ծաղիկ, ծաղկաբույս  
**flower** /'flaʊə/ v ծաղկել, փթթել  
**fly** /flaɪ/ (past tense **flew**· past participle **flown**) v թռչել, ինքնաթիռով ճանապարհորդել  
**folk** /fəʊk/ adj ազգային, ավանդական, ազգագրական  
**folk music** n ժողովրդական երաժշտություն  
**follow** /'fɒləʊ/ v հետևել, հետևից գնալ  
**food** /fu:d/ n ուտելիք, սնունդ  
**forest** /'fɔ:ɪst/ n անտառ  
**forget** /fə'get/ (past tense **forgot**· past participle **forgotten**) v մոռանալ, չհիշել  
**footstep** /'fʊtstep/ n ոտնաձայն  
**friend** /frend/ n ընկեր, բարեկամ  
**friendly** /'frendli/ adj բարյացական, բարեկամաբար տրամադրված  
**fright** /fraɪt/ n վախ, երկյուղ, ահ, սարսափ  
**frighten** /'fraɪt(ə)n/ v վախեցնել  
**frightened** /'fraɪt(ə)nd/ adj վախեցած, ահաբեկված  
**frog** /frɔ:g/ n գորտ  
**fresh** /frefʃ/ adj թարմ  
**fresh air** մաքուր՝ թարմ օդ

**front** /frʌnt/ n 1 առջևի մաս՝ կողմ 2. ռազմաճակատ. **in ~ of sb** մեկի առաջ՝ առջևում, **in ~ of sth** ինչ-որ բանի առաջ  
**full** /fʊl/ adj լի, լիքը, լցված  
**fun** /fʌn/ n ուրախություն, զվարճանք  
**funny** /'fʌni/ adj զվարճալի, ծիծաղաշարժ  
**furniture** /'fə:nɪtʃə/ n կահույք, կահավորանք

## G

**gain** /geɪn/ v ձեռք բերել, հասնել, նվաճել  
**gang** /gæŋ/ n ավազակախումբ, հանցախումբ  
**garden** /'gɑ:d(ə)n/ n պարտեզ  
**gardener** /'gɑ:dənə/ n այգեպան  
**gate** /geɪt/ n դարպաս  
**gather** /'gæðə/ v հավաք(վ)ել  
**general** /'dʒen(ə)rəl/ adj ընդհանուր, ուրվագծային  
**generous** /'dʒenərəs/ adj առատաձեռն, ձեռնբաց  
**gentle** /'dʒent(ə)l/ adj բարի, մեղմաբարո  
**gentleman** /'dʒent(ə)lmən/ n 1. բարեկիրթ, քաղաքավարի մարդ 2. պարոն  
**geography** /dʒi:'ɔ:grəfi/ n աշխարհագրություն  
**get** /get/ (past tense **got**· past participle **got**) v ստանալ, ձեռք բերել  
**get sb to do sth** ստիպել, համոզել

**get in** 1. հասնել (տուն, աշխատանքի  
ն) 2. գալ, ժամանել (գնացքը, ինք-  
նաթիռը) 3. ընդունվել, ընդգրկվել

**glare<sup>1</sup>** /gleə/ v խիստ բարկացած՝  
զայրացած նայել (մեկին)

**glare<sup>2</sup>** /gleə/ n բարկացած հայացք

**glass** /glɑ:s/ n 1. ապակի 2. ապակե  
բաժակ, ըմպանակ

**go** /gou/ (past tense **went**՝ past participle  
**gone** v գնալ, ուղևորվել

**go in for sth** հաճույքով զբաղվել,  
տարվել (որևէ գործով ևն)

**goal** /gəul/ n *մարզ.* 1. դարպաս 2.  
գոլ 3. նպատակ

**gold** /gəuld/ n ոսկի

**golf** /gɔlf/ n *մարզ.* գոլֆ

**good-looking** /,gud'lu:kɪŋ/ adj գե-  
ղեցկադեմ, բարեսես

**good-natured** /,gud'neɪtʃəd/ adj բա-  
րեհոգի, բարեսիրտ, բարյացակամ

**goods** /gudz/ n ապրանք, բեռներ

**government** /'gʌv(ə)nɪmənt/ n կա-  
ռավարություն, երկրի ղեկավարող  
իշխանություն

**grateful** /'greɪtɪf(ə)/ adj երախտա-  
պարտ, շնորհակալ

**great<sup>1</sup>** /greɪt/ adj 1. մեծ, խոշոր 2.  
հռչակավոր, հանրահայտ, հիանալի

**great<sup>2</sup>** /greɪt/ n սիրված հանրահայտ  
անձ

**greedy** /'gri:di/ adj ագահ, շատակեր,  
որկրամոլ

**greengrocer** /'gri:n,grəʊsə/ n  
մրգավաճառ, բանջարեղեն, կանաչի  
վաճառող

**greengrocer's** պտուղ-բանջարեղե-  
նի խանութ

**grocer** /'grəʊsə/ n նպարավաճառ

**grocer's** նպարեղենի խանութ

**ground** /graʊnd/ n 1. գետին 2. հող,  
գրունտ, հողաշերտ

**grow** /grəʊ/ (past tense **grew**, past  
participle **grown**) v աճել, մեծանալ

**grow up** v մեծանալ, հասունանալ  
(երեխան)

**guard** /gɑ:d/ n պահակ, ժամապահ

**gun** /gʌn/ n ատրճանակ, հրազեն

**gymnastics** /dʒɪm'næstɪks/ n մարմ-  
նամարզություն

## H

**habit** /'hæbɪt/ n սովորություն

**hair** /heə/ n մազեր

**hall** /hɔ:l/ n դահլիճ, սրահ

**hammer** /'hæmə/ n մուրճ

**hand** /hænd/ n ձեռք, դաստակ

**handsome** /'hæns(ə)m/ adj գեղեցիկ,  
բարեսես (տղամարդ)

**handy** /'hændi/ adj հմուտ, վարպետ

**hang** /hæŋ/ (past tense and past  
participle **hung**) v կախել

**happen** /'hæpən/ v պատահել, տեղի  
ունենալ

**happiness** /'hæpɪnəs/ n երջանկու-  
թյուն, բախտավորություն

**happy** /'hæpi/ adj երջանիկ, ուրախ

**hardworking** adj ջանադիր, աշխա-  
տասեր

**harm<sup>1</sup>** /hɑ:m/ n վնաս, կորուստ

**harm**<sup>2</sup> /hɑ:m/ v վնասել, վնաս տալ  
**harmful** /'hɑ:mf(ə)l/ adj վնասակար, վտանգավոր  
**harmless** /'hɑ:mləs/ adj անվնաս, անվտանգ  
**health** /helθ/ n առողջություն  
**healthy** /'helθi/ adj առողջ, քաջառողջ  
**heart** /hɑ:t/ n սիրտ  
**heat** /hi:t/ n տաքություն, շոգ  
**heavy** /'hevi/ adj ծանր  
**help**<sup>1</sup> /help/ n օգնություն, օգնելը  
**help**<sup>2</sup> /help/ v օգնել, օգնություն ցույց տալ. ~ yourself *խսկց*. խնդրեմ, հյուրասիրվեք, օգտվեք  
**helpful** /'helpf(ə)l/ adj 1. պատրաստակամ 2. օգտակար, աջակցող  
**hemisphere** /'hemɪˌsfɪə/ n կիսագունդ  
**hen** /hen/ n հավ  
**hero** /'hɪərəʊ/ (pl. **heroes**) n հերոս, դյուցազն  
**heroism** /'herəʊˌɪz(ə)m/ n հերոսություն  
**highlands** /'haɪləndz/ n բարձրավանդակ, սարահարթ  
**hill** /hɪl/ n բլուր, բարձունք  
**historical** /hɪ'stɔ:rɪk(ə)l/ adj պատմական  
**history** /'hɪst(ə)rɪ/ n պատմություն  
**hit** /hɪt/ (past tense and past participle **hit**) v հարվածել, խփել  
**hobby** /'hɒbi/ n հոբի, սիրած զբաղմունք  
**hockey** /'hɒki/ n հոկեյ, մականախաղ  
**hold** /həʊld/ (past tense and past participle **held**) v ձեռքում բռնել՝ տանել

**hold sth out** պարզել, մեկնել (ձեռքը նն)  
**hole** /həʊl/ n փոս, հոր  
**honest** /'ɒnɪst/ adj ազնիվ, անկեղծ  
**honesty** /'ɒnɪstɪ/ n ազնվություն, անկեղծություն  
**honour** /'ɒnə/ n հարգանք, պատիվ, փառք  
**hope** /həʊp/ n հույս  
**horse** /hɔ:s/ n ձի  
**horse-riding** n ձիավարություն  
**horseshoe** /'hɔ:sˌʃu:z/ n պայտ, նալ  
**however** /haʊˈevə/ adv այնուամենայնիվ, սակայն  
**humour** /'hju:mə/ n 1. հումոր, կատակասիրություն 2. հումորի զգացում  
**hundred** /'hʌndrəd/ num հարյուր  
**hunger** /'hʌŋgə/ n քաղց, քաղցածություն  
**hungry** /'hʌŋgri/ adj քաղցած, սոված  
**hurry** /'hʌrɪ/ v շտապել, շտապեցնել  
**hurt** /hɜ:t/ (past tense and past participle **hurt**) v ցավեցնել, ցավ պատճառել

**ice** /aɪs/ n սառույց  
**idea** /aɪˈdɪə/ միտք, գաղափար  
**ill** /ɪl/ adj հիվանդ, տկար  
**illegal** /ɪˈlɪ:ɡ(ə)l/ adj ապօրինի, անօրինական  
**illness** /'ɪlnəs/ n հիվանդություն  
**imagination** /ɪˌmædʒɪˈneɪʃ(ə)n/ n երևակայություն, պատկերացում  
**imagine** /ɪˈmædʒɪn/ v պատկերացնել

**immature** /,imə 'tʃʊə/ adj 1. սոսա 2. դեռահաս, չհասունացած

**immigrant** /'ɪmɪgrənt/ n ներգաղթյալ, իմիգրանտ

**immigrate** /'ɪmɪgreɪt/ v ներգաղթել, վերաբնակվել

**immigration** /,ɪmɪ'greɪʃ(ə)n/ n ներգաղթ

**immoral** /ɪ'mɔərəl/ adj բարոյագուրկ, անբարոյական

**important** /ɪm'pɔ:t(ə)nt/ adj կարևոր, նշանակալից

**improve** /ɪm'pru:v/ v բարելավել, կատարելագործել

**incident** /'ɪnsɪd(ə)nt/ n միջադեպ, պատահար

**include** /ɪn'klu:d/ v ընդգրկել, ներառել

**indeed** /ɪn'di:d/ adv իսկապես, իրոք

**individual<sup>1</sup>** /,ɪndɪ 'vɪdʒuəl/ adj անհատական, անձնական

**individual<sup>2</sup>** /,ɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl/ n անհատ

**indoor** /'ɪndəʊ/ adj ներսի, սենյակային

**indoors** /ɪn'dəʊz/ adv ներսը, շենքի՝ տան մեջ

**industrial** /ɪn 'dʌstriəl/ adj արտադրական, արդյունաբերական

**industry** /'ɪndəstri/ n 1. արտադրություն 2. արդյունաբերություն

**inform** /ɪn'fɔ:m/ v տեղեկացնել, հաղորդել

**information** /,ɪnfə'meɪʃ(ə)n/ n տեղեկություն, լուր

**inn** /ɪn/ n պանդոկ, փոքր հյուրանոց, իջևանատուն

**instrument** /'ɪnstɹʊmənt/ n գործիք

**intellect** /'ɪntələkt/ n խելք, բանականություն

**intelligence** /ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)ns/ n մտավոր կարողություն, ընդունակություն

**intelligent** /ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)nt/ adj խելացի, խելամիտ, հասկացող

**interest<sup>1</sup>** /'ɪntrəst/ n հետաքրքրություն

**interest<sup>2</sup>** /'ɪntrəst/ v հետաքրքրել, շահագրգռել

**interested** /'ɪntrəstɪd/ adj հետաքրքրված, շահագրգռված

**interview<sup>1</sup>** /'ɪntə,vju:/ n հարցազրույց

**interview<sup>2</sup>** /'ɪntə,vju:/ v հարցազրույց վարել

**introduce** /,ɪntrə'dju:s/ v ներկայացնել, ծանոթացնել. **introduce sb to sb**

**invent** /ɪn'vent/ v գյուտ անել, ստեղծել, հայտնագործել

**invention** /ɪn'venʃ(ə)n/ n գյուտ, գյուտարարություն

**inventive** /ɪn'ventɪv/ adj ճարտարամիտ, հնարամիտ, հնարագետ

**inventor** /ɪn'ventə/ n գյուտարար

**invitation** /,ɪnvɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/ n հրավեր

**invite** /ɪn'vaɪt/ v հրավիրել

**iron** /'aɪən/ n 1. երկաթ 2. արդուկ

**island** /'aɪlənd/ n կղզի

**issue** /'ɪʃu:, 'ɪsju:/ n հարց, հիմնախնդիր

## J

**jacket** /'dʒækɪt/ n բաճկոնակ

**jazz** /dʒæz/ n ջազ

**jewel** /'dʒu:əl/ n թանկարժեք քար, գոհար

**jewellery** /'dʒu:ələri/ n ակնեղեն, ոսկեղեն, թանկարժեք զարդեղեն

**job** /dʒɔb/ n աշխատանք, զբաղվածություն

**join** /dʒɔɪn/ v 1. ընդունվել, անդամագրվել 2. միանալ, միացնել, կապ(վ)ել

**joke** /dʒɔʊk/ n կատակ, սրախոսություն

**journey** /'dʒɔ:ni/ n ուղևորություն, ճանապարհորդություն

**joy** /dʒɔɪ/ n հրճվանք, ցնծություն

**joyful** /'dʒɔɪf(ə)/ adj ուրախ, զվարթ

**judge**<sup>1</sup> /dʒʌdʒ/ n դատավոր

**judge**<sup>2</sup> /dʒʌdʒ/ v 1. հասկանալ, կարծիք կազմել, դատել 2. քննադատել, պախարակել

**judgement** /'dʒʌdʒmənt/ n կարծիք

**jump** /dʒʌmp/ v 1. ցատկել 2. վեր թռչել

**jumper** /'dʒʌmpə/ n ջեմպեր, բլուզ, սվիտեր

**just**<sup>1</sup> /dʒʌst/ adv քիչ առաջ, հենց նոր

**just**<sup>2</sup> /dʒʌst/ adj արդար, իրավացի

**justice** /'dʒʌstɪs/ n արդարություն

**justify** /'dʒʌstɪ, faɪ/ v արդարացնել

## K

**keep** /ki:p/ (past tense and past participle **kept**) v 1. մնալ՝ պահել որևէ վիճակում, դիրքում, տեղում 2. շարունակել մի բան անել 3. ունենալ, տնօրինել, իր մոտ պահել. ~ **going** շարունակել անել որևէ բան, ~ **on**

**doing sth** շարունակ՝ անընդհատ մի բան անել

**kettle** /'ket(ə)/ n թեյաման

**key** /ki:/ n բանալի

**kick**<sup>1</sup> /kɪk/ v ոտքով հարվածել

**kick**<sup>2</sup> /kɪk/ n ոտքի հարված

**kill** /kɪl/ v սպանել

**kind** /kaɪnd/ adj բարի, բարեսիրտ

**king** /kɪŋ/ n թագավոր, արքա

**kitten** /'kɪt(ə)n/ n կատվի ձագ, փիսիկ

**knee** /ni:/ n ծունկ

**knife** /naɪf/ (pl. **knives**) n դանակ

**know** /nəʊ/ (past tense **knew**; past participle **known**) v իմանալ, գիտենալ

**knowledge** /'nɔ:ldʒ/ n գիտելիք

## L

**ladder** /'lædə/ n սանդուղք

**lady** /'leɪdi/ n 1. կին 2. տիկին, բարեկիրթ կին

**lake** /leɪk/ n լիճ

**land** /lænd/ n 1. հող, հողակտոր 2. ցամաք

**landscape** /'læn(d),skeɪp/ n 1. լանդշաֆտ, երկրապատկեր 2. պեյզաժ, բնանկար

**large** /lɑ:dʒ/ adj մեծ, խոշոր, ընդարձակ

**last** /lɑ:st/ adj վերջին, անցյալ, անցած. **at ~** վերջապես

**late** /leɪt/ adj, adv 1. ուշ 2. (որևէ ժամանակահատվածի) վերջում, վերջին

**laugh** /lɑ:f/ v ծիծաղել

**law** /lɔ:/ n օրենք, օրենսդրություն

**lay** /leɪ/ (past tense and past participle **laid**) v 1. դնել. **lay sth on sth** 2. ձու ածել 3. սեղան գցել՝ պատրաստել

**lazy** /'leɪzi/ adj ծուլ, ալարկոտ

**lead** /li:d/ (past tense and past participle **led**) v տանել, առաջնորդել

**leader** /'li:də/ n առաջնորդ, ղեկավար

**leading** /'li:dɪŋ/ adj առաջատար, առաջնորդող

**learn** /lɜ:n/ (past tense and past participle **learnt** կամ **learned**) սովորել, ուսանել

**least** /li:st/ adj, adv նվազագույնը, ամենաքիչ(ը). **at ~** ամենաքիչը, առնվազն

**leather** /'leðə/ n կաշի

**leave** /li:v/ (past tense and past participle **left**) v 1. գնալ, մեկնել 2. հեռանալ, թողնել գնալ. **to ~ alone** հանգիստ թողնել

**leg** /leg/ n ոտք, սրունք

**legal** /'li:g(ə)l/ adj իրավական, իրավաբանական

**let** /let/ (past tense and past participle **let**) v **let sb/sth do sth** թույլատրել, թույլ տալ, թողնել

**liar** /'laɪə/ n ստախոս

**lie<sup>1</sup>** /laɪ/ (past tense **lay**; past participle **lain**) v պառկել

**lie<sup>2</sup>** /laɪ/ v ստել

**lie<sup>3</sup>** /laɪ/ n սուտ

**lieutenant** /lef'tenənt, *աւ.* lu:'tenənt/ n լեյտենանտ

**life** /laɪf/ (pl. **lives**) n կյանք

**lift** /lɪft/ v բարձրացնել

**lightning** /'laɪtnɪŋ/ n կայծակ

**like<sup>1</sup>** /laɪk/ prep նման, պես

**like<sup>2</sup>** /laɪk/ v հավանել, դուր գալ, սիրել

**lilac** /'laɪlək/ n յասաման, եղրևանի

**lion** /'laɪən/ n առյուծ

**lip** /lɪp/ n շրթունք, շուրթ

**liquid** /'lɪkwɪd/ n հեղուկ

**listen** /'lɪs(ə)n/ v լսել, ունկնդրել

**loaf** /ləʊf/ (pl. **loaves**) n բոքոն, նկանակ

**look<sup>1</sup>** /lʊk/ v նայել. **~ after** խնամել, հոգ տանել, **~ for sb/sth** փնտրել, որոնել

**look<sup>2</sup>** /lʊk/ n հայացք, նայելը, դիտելը

**looks** [pl.] գեղեցկություն, տեսք

**lose** /lu:z/ (past tense and past participle **lost**) v 1. կորցնել, զրկվել 2. տանուլ տալ, պարտվել, տարվել (մրցումներում)

**low** /ləʊ/ adj ցածր, փոքր

**lowlands** /'ləʊləndz/ n հարթավայր, դաշտավայր

**luck** /lʌk/ n հաջողություն, բախտ

**lucky** /'lʌki/ adj բախտավոր, հաջողակ

**luggage** /'lʌgɪdʒ/ n ուղեբեռ

## M

**magazine** /,mæɡə'zi:n/ n ամսագիր

**magic** /'mædʒɪk/ n մոգություն, կախարհություն

**majesty** /'mædʒəsti/ n վեհություն, վսեմություն. **Your/His/Her Majesty** Ձերդ՝ Նորին մեծություն

**make** /meɪk/ (past tense and past participle **made**) v սարքել, պատրաստել

**manage** /'mænɪdʒ/ v 1. հաղթահարել 2. ղեկավարել, կառավարել

**management** /'mænɪdʒmənt/ n կառավարում, ղեկավարում

**manager** /'mænɪdʒə/ n մենեջեր, կառավարիչ, կազմակերպիչ

**manner** /'mænə/ n 1. եղանակ, կերպ, ձև 2. [sing.] շարժում, պահվածք 3.

**manners** [pl.] վարվելակերպի կանոններ

**map** /mæp/ n քարտեզ

**marble** /'mɑ:b(ə)l/ n 1. մարմար (քար) 2. ապակե գունավոր գնդիկ

**marry** /'mæri/ v ամուսնանալ

**mass** /mæs/ n մեծ քանակություն

**master<sup>1</sup>** /'mɑ:stə/ n 1. տեր 2. վարպետ, գիտակ

**master<sup>2</sup>** /'mɑ:stə/ v 1. տիրապետել, հմտանալ 2. հաղթահարել, կառավարել

**match<sup>1</sup>** /mætʃ/ n 1. լուցկի 2. մատչ, խաղ

**match<sup>2</sup>** /mætʃ/ v համապատասխանել

**material** /mə'tɪəriəl/ n 1. կտոր, գործվածք 2. նյութ (գրականության նն)

**mature** /mə'tʃʊə/ adj հասունացած

**meal** /mi:l/ n օրվա սնունդ, ուտելիք, կերակուր

**mean<sup>1</sup>** /mi:n/ (past tense and past participle **meant**) v 1. նշանակել, իմաստ ունենալ 2. նկատի ունենալ, մտքում ունենալ

**mean<sup>2</sup>** /mi:n/ adj 1. ստոր, անարգ, անազնիվ 2. ժլատ, գծուծ

**meaning** /'mi:niŋ/ n 1. իմաստ 2. նշանակություն, նպատակ

**means** /mi:nz/ (pl. **means**) n 1. միջոց (հաղորդակցման նն) 2. [pl.] միջոցներ (ապրուստի նն)

**melt** /melt/ v հալվել

**member** /'membə/ n անդամ (խմբի, կազմակերպության)

**mention** /'menʃ(ə)n/ v հիշատակել, հիշել, նշել

**merry** /'meri/ adj ուրախ, կենսախիղճ

**metal** /'met(ə)l/ n մետաղ

**middle<sup>1</sup>** /'mɪd(ə)l/ n 1. մեջտեղ, կենտրոն 2. կեսը, մեջտեղ

**middle<sup>2</sup>** /'mɪd(ə)l/ adj մեջտեղի, միջին

**middle-aged** adj միջին տարիքի, տարեց

**midnight** /'mɪd,naɪt/ n կեսգիշեր

**mighty** /'maɪti/ adj ուժեղ, հզոր, գորեղ

**mild** /maɪld/ adj մեղմ, թույլ, թեթև

**milk** /mɪlk/ n կաթ

**mill** /mɪl/ n 1. աղաց, ջրաղաց 2. գործարան

**millionaire** /,mɪljə'neə/ n միլիոնատեր, մեծահարուստ

**mind** /maɪnd/ n միտք, հիշողություն.

**have sb/sth in ~** նկատի ունենալ մեկին՝ մի բան, **keep sth in ~** նկատի ունենալ, մտքում պահել



**miracle** /'mirək(ə)/ n հրաշք  
**mirror** /'mɪrə/ n հայելի  
**miser** /maɪzə/ n ժլատ՝ գծուծ՝ ազահ  
մարդ  
**miserable** /'mɪz(ə)rəb(ə)/ adj  
դժբախտ, թշվառ, խղճուկ  
**misery** /'mɪzəri/ n դժբախտություն,  
ջրավորություն, թշվառություն, խեղ-  
ճություն  
**miss** /mɪs/ v 1. վրիպել, ձեռքից բաց  
թողնել 2. բացակայել 3. ուշանալ 4.  
չնկատել, չհասկանալ 5. ձեռքից բաց  
թողնել (առիթը) 6. կարոտել  
**missing** /'mɪsɪŋ/ adj 1. բացակա,  
պակաս, թերի, կորած 2. անհետ  
կորած  
**modern** /'mɒd(ə)n/ adj ժամանակա-  
կից, արդի, ներկա  
**monarch** /'mɒnək/ n միապետ (թա-  
գավոր, թագուհի)  
**money** /'mʌni/ n փող, դրամ  
**mood** /muːd/ n տրամադրություն  
**moon** /muːn/ n **the Moon** Լուսին,  
լուսնյակ  
**moral** /'mɔːrəl/ adj բարոյական, բա-  
րոյախոսական  
**mount** /maʊnt/ v 1. բարձրանալ, վեր  
ելնել 2. նախապատրաստել, կազմա-  
կերպել 3. ձի հեծնել  
**mountain** /'maʊntɪn/ n լեռ, սար  
**move** /muːv/ v շարժ(վ)ել, տեղա-  
փոխ(վ)ել

**movement** /'muːvmənt/ n 1. շար-  
ժում 2. փոփոխություն, առաջընթաց  
**music** /'mjuːzɪk/ n երաժշտություն  
**musical** /'mjuːzɪk(ə)/ adj երաժշտա-  
կան  
**must<sup>1</sup>** /weək məst, **strong** mʌst/ modal  
verb 1. պետք է որ 2. պետք է, ան-  
հրաժեշտ է 3. անպայման պետք է  
**must<sup>2</sup>** /mʌst/ n **a must** անհրաժեշ-  
տություն  
**mystery** /'mɪst(ə)ri/ n առեղծված,  
գաղտնիք

## N

**nail<sup>1</sup>** /neɪl/ n մեխ, գամ  
**nail<sup>2</sup>** /neɪl/ v մեխել, գամել  
**napkin** /'næpkɪn/ n անձեռոցիկ  
**narrow** /'nærəʊ/ adj նեղ  
**nation** /'neɪʃ(ə)n/ n 1. երկիր 2. ազգ,  
ժողովուրդ  
**national** /'næʃ(ə)nəl/ adj տվյալ ազ-  
գին վերաբերող 2. ազգային, համազ-  
գային 3. ազգային, պետական  
**nationality** /'næʃə 'næləti/ n 1.  
քաղաքացիություն, ազգային  
պատկանելություն 2. ազգություն,  
ազգ  
**native** /'neɪtɪv/ adj 1. բնիկ, տվյալ  
տեղում ծնված 2. տեղական, բնիկ 3.  
մայրենի  
**natural** /'nætʃ(ə)rəl/ adj բնական  
**nature** /'neɪtʃə/ n բնություն

**naughty** /'nɔ:ti/ adj չարածճի, անհնա-  
զանդ

**neat** /ni:t/ adj կոկիկ, կանոնավոր

**necessary** /'nesəs(ə)ri/ adj անհրա-  
ժեշտ

**necessity** /nə'sesəti/ n անհրաժեշ-  
տություն, կարիք

**neck** /nek/ n վիզ, պարանոց

**necklace** /'nekləs/ n մանյակ

**need<sup>1</sup>** /ni:d/ v կարիք ունենալ

**need<sup>2</sup>** /ni:d/ n անհրաժեշտություն,  
կարիք

**neighbour** /'neibə/ n 1. հարևան 2.  
հարևան, մոտիկ՝ մոտ գտնվող անձ՝  
տեղ

**newcomer** /'nju:,kʌmə/ n նորեկ

**newspaper** /'nju:z,peɪpə/ n լրագիր,  
թերթ

**nobility** /nəʊ'bɪləti/ n ազնվություն,  
վեհանձնություն

**noble** /'nəʊb(ə)l/ adj ազնիվ, վեհանձն

**north<sup>1</sup>** /nɔ:θ/ n հյուսիս

**north<sup>2</sup>** /nɔ:θ/ adj 1. դեպի հյուսիս  
ուղղված, հյուսիսային (քամի) 2.  
հյուսիսից եկող

**northern** /'nɔ:ð(ə)n/ adj հյուսիսային,  
երկրի հյուսիսում գտնվող

**nose** /nəʊz/ n քիթ

**notice<sup>1</sup>** /'nəʊtɪs/ v նկատել, տեսնել,  
ուշադրություն դարձնել

**notice<sup>2</sup>** /'nəʊtɪs/ n հայտարարություն

**novel** /'nɔv(ə)l/ n վեպ

**nut** /nʌt/ n ընկույզ

**nylon** /'naɪlɒn/ n նայլոն (արհեստա-  
կան մանրաթել)

## O

**obedient** /ə'bi:diənt//adj հնազանդ,  
ենթարկվող

**obey** /ə'beɪ/ v հնազանդվել, ենթարկ-  
վել

**occasion** /ə'keɪʒ(ə)n/ n 1. դեպք,  
դիպված 2. առիթ, իրադարձություն

**occupation** /,ɔkjʊ'peɪʃn/ n 1. գործ,  
աշխատանք 2. զբաղմունք

**occupy** /'ɔkjʊpaɪ/ v 1. զբաղեցնել,  
վարձակալել 2. զավթել, գրավել

**ocean** /'əʊʃ(ə)n/ n օվկիանոս

**offer<sup>1</sup>** /'ɔfə/ v առաջարկել

**offer<sup>2</sup>** /'ɔfə/ n առաջարկություն,  
առաջարկ

**often** /'ɔf(ə)n/ adv հաճախ

**opinion** /ə'pɪnjən/ n կարծիք, տեսա-  
կետ

**opponent** /ə'pəʊnənt/ n 1. ախտյան,  
հակառակորդ 2. ընդդիմախոս

**opportunity** /,ɔpə'tju:nəti/ n հար-  
մար առիթ, հնարավորություն

**opposite** /'ɔpəzɪt/ adj հանդիպակաց,  
դիմացի

**orange** /'ɔrɪndʒ/ n նարինջ

**orchard** /'ɔ:tʃəd/ n պտղատու այգի

**order<sup>1</sup>** /'ɔ:də/ n 1. կարգ, հաջորդա-  
կանություն 2. պատվեր 3. հրաման,  
կարգադրություն

**order<sup>2</sup>** /'ɔ:də/ v 1. կարգադրել, հրա-  
մայել 2. պատվիրել, պատվեր տալ

**ordinary** /'ɔ:d(ə)n(ə)ri/ adj 1. սովոր-  
ական 2. ոչնչով աչքի չընկնող, հա-  
սարակ

**ornament** /'ɔ:nəmənt/ n զարդարանք, զարդ  
**own<sup>1</sup>** /əʊn/ adj անձնական, սեփական  
**own<sup>2</sup>** /əʊn/ v ունենալ, տերը հանդիսանալ, պատկանել  
**owner** /'əʊnə/ n տեր, սեփականատեր

## P

**paint<sup>1</sup>** /peɪnt/ n ներկ, գույն  
**paint<sup>2</sup>** /peɪnt/ v ներկել, նկարել ներկերով  
**painting** /'peɪntɪŋ/ n նկար  
**pair** /peə/ n զույգ, մի զույգ  
**palace** /'pæləs/ n պալատ, ապարանք  
**parachute<sup>1</sup>** /'pærə,ʃu:t/ n պարաշյուս  
**parachute<sup>2</sup>** /'pærə,ʃu:t/ v պարաշյուսով իջնել  
**parade** /pə'reɪd/ n 1. շքերթ 2. գորահանդես  
**part<sup>1</sup>** /pɑ:t/ n մաս, բաժին  
**part<sup>2</sup>** /pɑ:t/ v բաժանվել, կիս(վ)ել, իրարից հեռացնել  
**particular** /pə'tɪkjələ/ adj որոշակի, մասնավոր, առանձնակի  
**patient** /'peɪʃ(ə)nt/ n բուժվող հիվանդ  
**pauper** /'pɔ:pe/ n աղքատ, մուրացկան  
**pass** /pɑ:s/ v անցնել մի բանի կողքով  
**passenger** /'pæsɪndʒə/ n ուղևոր  
**pay** /peɪ/ (past tense and past participle **paid**) v վճարել, վարձատրել  
**payment** /'peɪmənt/ n վճարում, վճար  
**peace** /pi:s/ n խաղաղություն  
**peaceful** /'pi:sf(ə)l/ adj խաղաղ, հանդարտ, հանգիստ

**peach** /pi:tʃ/ n դեղձ  
**peak** /pi:k/ n 1. բարձրակետ, գագաթնակետ 2. գագաթ, լեռնագագաթ  
**pear** /peə/ n տանձ  
**pearl** /pɜ:l/ n մարգարիտ, մարգարտահատ  
**peasant** /'pez(ə)nt/ n գյուղացի  
**peninsula** /pə'nɪnsjələ/ n թերակղզի  
**people** /'pi:p(ə)l/ n մարդիկ  
**period** /'pɪəriəd/ n ժամանակամիջոց, շրջան  
**person** /'pɜ:s(ə)n/ n մարդ, անձ, անձնավորություն  
**pet** /pet/ n սիրված, տանը պահվող կենդանի  
**physical** /'fɪzɪk(ə)l/ adj ֆիզիկական, մարմնական  
**physical training** n ֆիզիկական մարզանք  
**pick** /pɪk/ v 1. ընտրել, ջոկել 2. հավաքել, քաղել (ծաղիկ ևն)  
**piece** /pi:s/ n 1. հատ, կտոր 2. մի (որոշ անհաշվելի գոյականների հետ). **a piece of**  
**pierce** /pɪəs/ v խոցել, ծակել  
**pin<sup>1</sup>** /pɪn/ n գնդասեղ, քորոց  
**pin<sup>2</sup>** /pɪn/ v գնդասեղով՝ քորոցով՝ հերակալով ամրացնել  
**pipe** /paɪp/ n խողովակ  
**pirate** /'paɪrət/ n ծովահեն  
**pistol** /'pɪst(ə)l/ n ատրճանակ  
**pity** /'pɪtɪ/ n խղճահարություն, կարեկցանք. **have/take ~ on sb** խղճալ

**plain** /pleɪn/ adj 1. հասարակ, սովորական 2. պարզ, ակնհայտ

**plane** /pleɪn/ n ինքնաթիռ

**planet** /'plænit/ n մոլորակ

**pleasant** /'plez(ə)nt/ adj հաճելի, համակրելի

**pleasure** /'plezə/ n հաճույք, վայելք

**plum** /plʌm/ n սալոր, շոր

**pocket** /'pɒkɪt/ n գրպան

**point** /pɔɪnt/ v ցույց տալ, մատնացույց անել. ~ **to sth** ցույց տալ, խոսել, վկայել

**Pole** /pəʊl/ n Բևեռ (Հյուսիսային, Հարավային)

**policy** /'pɒləsi/ n քաղաքականություն

**polite** /pə'laɪt/ adj քաղաքավարի

**political** /pə'litɪk(ə)l/ adj քաղաքական

**poor** /pɔː/ adj աղքատ

**pop** /pɒp/ n փոփ երաժշտություն

**pop music** n փոփ սիրված, մոդայիկ երաժշտություն

**popular** /'pɒpjʊlə/ adj հայտնի, համարձանաչ

**population** /,pɒpjʊ 'leɪʃ(ə)n/ n բնակչություն

**prairie** /'preəri/ n պրերիա, ընդարձակ տափաստան Հյուսիսային Ամերիկայում

**prefer** /prɪ'fɜː/ v գերադասել, նախընտրել

**preparation** /,prepə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ n նախապատրաստություն, պատրաստություն

**prepare** /prɪ'peə/ v պատրաստ(վ)ել, նախապատրաստ(վ)ել

**preserve** /prɪ'zəːv/ v պահպանել, պաշտպանել

**price** /praɪs/ n գին

**pride** /praɪd/ n հպարտություն

**princess** /,prɪn'ses/ n արքայադուստր

**private** /'praɪvət/ adj 1. անձնական 2. սեփական, մասնավոր

**process** /'prəʊses/ n ընթացք, գործընթաց

**procession** /prə'seɪʃ(ə)n/ n երթ, երթաշարք, շքերթ

**produce** /prə'djuːs/ v արտադրել, պատրաստել

**product** /'prɒdʌkt/ n արտադրանք, ապրանք

**production** /prə'dʌkʃ(ə)n/ n արտադրություն

**profession** /prə'feɪʃ(ə)n/ n զբաղմունք, մասնագիտություն

**professional** /prə'feɪʃ(ə)nəl/ adj մասնագիտական

**promise<sup>1</sup>** /'prɒmɪs/ v խոստանալ

**promise<sup>2</sup>** /'prɒmɪs/ n խոստում

**proud** /praʊd/ adj հպարտ

**province** /'prɒvɪns/ n նահանգ, մարզ, գավառ

**punish** /'pʌnɪʃ/ v պատժել, պատժիտույթի ենթարկել

**punishment** /'pʌnɪʃmənt/ n պատիժ

**puppet** /'pʌpɪt/ n տիկնիկ

**purpose** /'pʊːpəs/ n նպատակ, մտադրություն

**pursue** /pʊ'sjuː/ v հետամուտ լինել, նպատակ հետապնդել

**pursuit** /pəˈsju:t/ n հետամտում, ձգտում

**put** /put/ (past tense and past participle **put**) v դնել. ~ **sth on** հագնել

## Q

**quality** /ˈkwɔ:lɪti/ n 1. որակ 2. բարձր չափանիշ 3. արժանիք, ունակություն, շնորհք 4. հատկանիշ

**quantity** /ˈkwɔ:ntəti/ n քանակ, քանակություն

**quarrel**<sup>1</sup> /ˈkwɔ:rəl/ n վիճաբանություն

**quarrel**<sup>2</sup> /ˈkwɔ:rəl/ v վիճաբանել, վիճել

**quarter** /ˈkwɔ:tə/ n 1. քառորդ, մեկ քառորդը 2. քառորդ ժամ, 15 րոպե 3. եռամսյակ

**queen** /kwi:n/ n թագուհի

**quick** /kwɪk/ adj արագաշարժ, ճարպիկ, ճկուն

**quicken** /ˈkwɪkən/ v արագանալ, արագացնել

**quickly** /ˈkwɪkli/ adv արագ, արագորեն

**quiet** /ˈkwaɪət/ adj հանդարտ, անաղմուկ

**quietly** /ˈkwaɪətli/ adv 1. անաղմուկ, հանդարտ կերպով 2. հանգիստ՝ ցածր ձայնով

**quite** /kwaɪt/ adv 1. բավականին 2. լիովին, միանգամայն

## R

**race**<sup>1</sup> /reɪs/ n 1. վազքի մրցում 2. մրցարշավ, մրցավազք 3. ցեղ, ռասա, ազգ

**race**<sup>2</sup> /reɪs/ v 1. վազել (մրցելով) 2. արագ ընթանալ, սլանալ

**racing** /ˈreɪsɪŋ/ n մրցարշավ, վազքարշավ

**rag** /ræg/ n 1. ջնջոց 2. **rags** [pl.] հնաշորեր, քուրջ, ցնցոտիներ

**railway** /ˈreɪlweɪ/ n երկաթուղի

**rain**<sup>1</sup> /reɪn/ n անձրև

**rain**<sup>2</sup> /reɪn/ v անձրևել

**raise** /reɪz/ v 1. բարձրացնել 2. բարձրանալ, վեր կենալ

**reach** /ri:tʃ/ v 1. հասնել

**react** /rɪˈækt/ v արձագանքել, վերաբերմունք ցույց տալ

**reaction** /rɪˈækʃ(ə)n/ n վերաբերմունք, արձագանք

**real** /riəl/ adj 1. իրական 2. բնական, իսկական, ոչ արհեստական

**reality** /rɪˈæləti/ n իրականություն

**realization** /ˌri:ələɪˈzeɪʃ(ə)n/ n ըմբռնում, գիտակցում

**realize** /ˈri:ələɪz/ v հասկանալ, գիտակցել, ըմբռնել

**really** /ˈri:əli/ adv 1. շատ, խիստ շատ 2. իրոք, իսկապես

**reason** /ˈri:z(ə)n/ n 1. պատճառ, հիմնավորում 2. պատճառ, առիթ. հիմք

**reasonable** /ˈri:z(ə)nəb(ə)n/ adj խոհեմ, խելամիտ, ողջամիտ

**receive** /rɪˈsi:v/ v 1. ստանալ 2. այցելու՝ հյուր ընդունել

**reception** /rɪˈsepʃ(ə)n/ n 1. ընդունարան (հյուրանոցում, գրասենյակում են) 2. պաշտոնական ընդունելություն, հանդիպում, երեկույթ

**recognition** /ˌrekəgˈnɪʃ(ə)n/ n ընդունում, ճանաչում

**recognize** /ˈrekəgˌnaɪz/ v ճանաչել, իմանալ

**record**<sup>1</sup> /ˈrekɔːd/ n 1. գրառում, գրանցում 2. ռեկորդ, լավագույն ձեռքբերում 3. ձայնասկանչ

**record**<sup>2</sup> /rɪˈkɔːd/ v 1. գրառել, գրանցել 2. ձայնագրել

**recover** /rɪˈkʌvə/ v առողջանալ, ապաքինվել

**recovery** /rɪˈkʌv(ə)rɪ/ n առողջացում, ապաքինում

**refuse** /rɪˈfjuːz/ v մերժել

**region** /ˈriːdʒ(ə)n/ n մարզ, տարածաշրջան

**regional** /ˈriːdʒ(ə)nəl/ adj մարզային, տարածաշրջանային, տեղական

**register**<sup>1</sup> /ˈredʒɪstə/ v ցուցակագրել, գրանցել

**register**<sup>2</sup> /ˈredʒɪstə/ n գրանցման մատյան

**regular** /ˈregjʊlə/ adj կանոնավոր, հավասար, պարբերական

**regularly** /ˈregjʊləli/ adv կանոնավոր կերպով

**relative** /ˈrelətɪv/ n ազգական

**relax** /rɪˈlæks/ v հանգստանալ, լարվածությունը թուլացնել

**reliable** /rɪˈlaɪəb(ə)l/ adj հուսալի, վստահելի

**religion** /rɪˈlɪdʒ(ə)n/ n կրոն, հավատ (առ Աստված)

**rely** /rɪˈlaɪ/ v ~ on sth հույսը դնել, ապավինել, ~ on sb/sth վստահել, հավատալ

**remain** /rɪˈmeɪn/ v մնալ

**remember** /rɪˈmembə/ v հիշել, մտաբերել

**remind** /rɪˈmaɪnd/ v հիշեցնել.  
**remind sb about sth**

**republic** /rɪˈpʌblɪk/ n հանրապետություն

**residence** /ˈrezɪd(ə)ns/ n բնակավայր, բնակարան, նստավայր

**resident** /ˈrezɪd(ə)nt/ n որոշակի վայրի բնակիչ

**respect**<sup>1</sup> /rɪˈspekt/ n հարգանք, պատիվ

**respect**<sup>2</sup> /rɪˈspekt/ v հարգել, մեծարել

**respectable** /rɪˈspektəb(ə)l/ adj հարգելի, հարգարժան. օրինավոր

**responsibility** /rɪˌspɒnsəbɪlɪti/ n 1. պարտականություն, պարտավորություն 2. պատասխանատվություն

**responsible** /rɪˈspɒnsəb(ə)l/ adj պատասխանատու

**rest**<sup>1</sup> /rest/ n 1. [sing.] մնացածը, մնացածները 2. հանգիստ, հանգստություն

**rest**<sup>2</sup> /rest/ v հանգստանալ, հանգիստ առնել

**result** /rɪˈzʌlt/ n արդյունք, հետևանք

**return**<sup>1</sup> /rɪˈtʉːn/ v վերադառնալ

**return**<sup>2</sup> /rɪˈtʉːn/ n վերադարձ

**ribbon** /ˈrɪbən/ n ժապավեն, գոլ

**rice** /raɪs/ n բրինձ

**rich** /rɪtʃ/ adj հարուստ, ունևոր

**ride** /raɪd/ (past tense **rode**; past participle **ridden**) v ձիավարել, հեծնել, նստել, քշել, վարել (հեծանիվ կն)

**rifle** /'raɪf(ə)/ n հրացան

**right** /raɪt/ adv 1. ճիշտ, հենց, ուղիղ 2. անմիջապես. ուղղակիորեն 3. աջ, դեպի աջ 4. ճիշտ. ճշգրիտ

**ring** /rɪŋ/ n 1. մատանի 2. օղակ, օղկլորակ 3. գնգոց, գանգ

**ripe** /raɪp/ adj հասած, հասունացած (միրգ)

**ripen** /'raɪpən/ v հասունանալ, հասնել, հասունացնել

**rise** /raɪz/ (past tense **rose**; past participle **risen**) v բարձրանալ, ելնել

**river** /'rɪvə/ n գետ

**road** /rəʊd/ n ճանապարհ, ուղի

**rob** /rɒb/ v կողոպտել, գողանալ, թալանել

**robber** /'rɒbə/ n գող, կողոպտիչ

**robbery** /'rɒbəri/ n գողություն, կողոպուտ

**robot** /'rəʊ,bɒt/ n ռոբոտ

**roof** /ru:f/ n տանիք, կտուր

**rough** /rʌf/ adj 1. անհարթ, փոթորկոտ, մրրկածուփ 2. կոպիտ, անքաղաքավարի

**round** /raʊnd/ adv, prep 1. շրջանաձև 2. մեջ, մի բանի սահմաններում 3. ինչ-որ վայրի մոտ, մոտերքում 4. շուրջը

**rule**<sup>1</sup> /ru:l/ n 1. կանոն, սկզբունք 2. կառավարում. **as a ~** որպես կանոն, սովորաբար

**rule**<sup>2</sup> /ru:l/ v կառավարել, իշխել, ղեկավարել

**ruler** /'ru:lə/ n 1. կառավարիչ, ղեկավար 2. քանոն

**ruling** /'ru:lɪŋ/ adj կառավարող, իշխող

**rum** /rʌm/ n ռում

**run** /rʌn/ (past tense **ran**; past participle **run**) v վազել, շարժվել

**running** /'rʌnɪŋ/ n վազք, վազելը, վազքամրցում

## S

**sad** /sæd/ adj տխուր, տրտում, տխրեցնող

**saddle**<sup>1</sup> /'sæd(ə)/ n թամբ

**saddle**<sup>2</sup> /'sæd(ə)/ v թամբել

**safe** /seɪf/ adj 1. ապահով 2. հուսալի, վստահելի

**safety** /'seɪfti/ n ապահովություն, անվտանգություն

**sail** /seɪl/ v նավարկել

**sailor** /'seɪlə/ n նավաստի

**salesman** /'seɪlzmən/ n վաճառող (տղամարդ)

**saleswoman** /'seɪlz,wʊmən/ n վաճառող (կին)

**salt** /sɔ:lt/ n աղ

**same** /seɪm/ **the same** նույն, միևնույն, նույնատիպ, նման

**sand** /sænd/ n ավազ

**sandwich** /'sæɪn(d)wɪdʒ/ n սանդվիչ, բուտերբրոդ

**satisfied** /'sætɪs,faid/ adj բավարարված, գոհ

**satisfy** /'sætɪs,faɪ/ v բավարարել, գոհացնել

**save** /seɪv/ v փրկել

**scar** /skaː/ n սպի

**scarf** /skaːf/ (pl. **scarves**/) n շարֆ

**scene** /siːn/ n տեսարան, դրվագ

**sea** /siː/ n ծով

**seal**<sup>1</sup> /siːl/ v փակել

**seal**<sup>2</sup> /siːl/ n կնիք

**search**<sup>1</sup> /sɜːtʃ/ n որոնում, փնտրում

**search**<sup>2</sup> /sɜːtʃ/ v որոնել, փնտրել

**seed** /siːd/ n սերմ, սերմնահատիկ

**selfish** /'selfɪʃ/ adj եսասիրական, եսասեր

**sell** /sel/ (past tense and past participle **sold**) v վաճառել, ծախել

**send** /send/ (past tense and past participle **sent**) v ուղարկել

**sense** /sens/ n 1. առողջ դատողություն 2. զգացում 3. զգացողություն

**separate**<sup>1</sup> /'sep(ə)rət/ adj առանձին, բաժանված

**separate**<sup>2</sup> /'sepə,reit/ v բաժանել, անջատել

**servant** /'sɜːv(ə)nt/ n ծառա, սպասավոր, աղախին

**serve** /sɜːv/ v մատուցել (ուտելիք, խմիչք)

**service** /'sɜːvɪs/ n 1. ծառայություն 2. սպասարկում

**shabby** /'ʃæbi/ adj հին, հնացած, հնամաշ

**shade** /ʃeɪd/ n ստվեր, շվաք, հով, ստվերածածկ տեղ

**shadow** /'ʃædəʊ/ n ստվեր

**shake** /ʃeɪk/ (past tense **shook**; past participle **shaken**) v թափահարել, թափ տալ, ցնցել

**shaky** /'ʃeɪki/ adj երերուն, անկայուն, դողդոջուն, դողացող

**shape** /ʃeɪp/ n ձև, արտաքին տեսք

**shanty**<sup>1</sup> /'ʃænti/ n խրճիթ

**shanty**<sup>2</sup> /'ʃænti/ adj խղճուկ, կեղտոտ հյուղակներով

**shanty town** /'ʃænti ˌtaʊn/ n աղքատների թաղամաս

**share** /ʃeə/ v միասին օգտագործել՝ ունենալ մի բան

**sheep** /ʃiːp/ (pl. **sheep**) n ոչխար

**shine** /ʃaɪn/ (past tense and past participle **shone**) v շողալ, փայլել, շողշողալ

**ship** /ʃɪp/ n նավ

**shirt** /ʃɜːt/ n վերնաշապիկ

**shock** /ʃɔːk/ n շոկ, ցնցում, հուզում

**shop**<sup>1</sup> /ʃɔːp/ n խանութ, կրպակ

**shop**<sup>2</sup> /ʃɔːp/ v գնումների գնալ

**shopping** /'ʃɔːpɪŋ/ n գնելը, գնումներ կատարելը. **to do** ~ գնումներ կատարել. **to go** ~ գնալ գնումներ կատարելու

**shore** /ʃɔː/ n ծովափ, լճափ

**short** /ʃɔːt/ adj կարճ

**shoulder** /'ʃəʊldə/ n ուս

**shout** /ʃaʊt/ v բղավել, գոռալ

**show**<sup>1</sup> /ʃəʊ/ (past tense **showed**; past participle **shown**) v ցույց տալ

**show**<sup>2</sup> /ʃəʊ/ n ներկայացում, բեմադրություն

**sick** /sɪk/ adj հիվանդ



**sign** /saɪn/ n նշան  
**silence** /'saɪləns/ n անդորրություն, լիակատար խաղաղություն, լռություն  
**silent** /'saɪlənt/ adj լուռ, անաղմուկ  
**silk** /sɪlk/ n մետաքս  
**silver** /'sɪlvə/ n արծաթ  
**simple** /'sɪmp(ə)/ adj 1. հեշտ, ոչ բարդ 2. պարզ, հասարակ  
**simplicity** /sɪm'plɪsəti/ n պարզություն  
**sitting room** n հյուրասենյակ  
**situated** /'sɪtʃu,eɪtɪd/ adj որոշակի տեղում գտնվող, տեղադրված  
**size** /saɪz/ n չափ, մեծություն  
**skate**<sup>1</sup> /skeɪt/ n ջնուշկ  
**skate**<sup>2</sup> /skeɪt/ v ջնշկել, ջնուշկներով սահել  
**skating rink** n սահադաշտ  
**skeleton** /'skelɪt(ə)n/ n կմախք  
**ski**<sup>1</sup> /ski:/ n դահուկ  
**ski**<sup>2</sup> /ski:/ v դահուկել, դահուկով սահել  
**skirt** /skɔ:t/ n կիսաշորչազգեստ  
**slap**<sup>1</sup> /slæp/ v սպտակել, շպպացնել  
**slap**<sup>2</sup> /slæp/ n սպտակ  
**sleep** /sli:p/ (past tense and past participle **slept**) v քնել  
**slip** /slɪp/ v 1. սայթաքել, սոթ տալ 2. արագ՝ աննկատ՝ գաղտագողի գնալ  
**slow** /sləʊ/ adj դանդաղ, դանդաղկոտ  
**smith** /smɪθ/ n դարբին  
**snake** /sneɪk/ n օձ  
**snow**<sup>1</sup> /snəʊ/ n ձյուն  
**snow**<sup>2</sup> /snəʊ/ v ձյունել, ձյուն գալ  
**social** /'səʊʃ(ə)/ adj հասարակական, սոցիալական (դիրք, գործունեություն, խնդիրներ են)

**society** /sə'saɪətɪ/ n հասարակություն, հանրություն  
**soft** /sɔft/ adj փափուկ  
**solar** /'səʊlə/ adj արևի, արեգակնային  
**solar system** արեգակնային համակարգ  
**soldier** /'səʊldʒə/ n զինվոր, զինվորական  
**sombrero** /sɔm'brɛərou/ n սոմբրերո (իսպանական լայնեզր գլխարկ)  
**sound** /saʊnd/ n հնչյուն, ձայն, աղմուկ  
**source** /sɔ:z/ n աղբյուր, սկզբնաղբյուր  
**south** /saʊθ/ n հարավ  
**southern** /'sʌð(ə)n/ adj հարավից եկող, հարավային  
**special** /'speʃ(ə)/ adj հատուկ, առանձնահատուկ  
**spot** /spɔt/ n տեղ, վայր  
**sprout**<sup>1</sup> /sprəʊt/ v ծլել, բողբոջել, ընձյուղել  
**sprout**<sup>2</sup> /sprəʊt/ n շիվ, բողբոջ, ընձյուղ  
**star** /stɑ:/ n 1. աստղ (երկնային մարմին) 2. աստղ, հռչակավոր անձ (երգիչ, դերասան, մարզիկ են)  
**start** /stɑ:t/ v սկս(վ)ել, ձեռնարկել  
**state** /steɪt/ n 1. դրություն, վիճակ 2. պետություն կամ երկիր  
**statue** /'stætʃu:/ n արձան  
**stay** /steɪ/ v մնալ՝ կենալ որոշակի տեղում՝ վիճակում. ~ **up** չքնել, չպառկել քնելու, արթուն մնալ  
**steady** /'stedɪ/ adj ամուր, պինդ, հաստատուն

**steal** /sti:l/ (past tense **stole**; past participle **stolen**) v

**steel** /sti:l/ n պողպատ

**stewardess** /,stju:ճ'des/ n թռիչքի՝ ծովային ճամփորդության ուղեկցորդուհի

**stick** /strk/ n փայտ, փայտիկ, ձողիկ

**still**<sup>1</sup> /sti:l/ adv դեռ, մինչև այժմ

**still**<sup>2</sup> /sti:l/ adj անշարժ, հանգիստ

**stone** /stəʊn/ n քար

**store** /stɔ:z/ n 1. պաշար 2. խանութ

**straight** /streit/ adj ուղիղ

**strange** /streindʒ/ adj տարօրինակ, անսովոր

**stranger** /'streindʒə/ n անծանոթ, օտարական

**straw** /strɔ:z/ n ծղոտ

**stream** /stri:m/ n առու, գետակ, վտակ

**strict** /strikt/ adj խիստ, խստապահանջ

**strong** /strɔŋ/ adj ուժեղ, հզոր

**struggle**<sup>1</sup> /'strʌg(ə)l/ v պայքարել

**struggle**<sup>2</sup> /'strʌg(ə)l/ n պայքար

**style** /stail/ n 1. անհատական ոճ 2. նրբագեղություն

**success** /sək'ses/ n հաջողություն

**successful** /sək'sesf(ə)l/ adj հաջող, արդյունավետ

**suddenly** /'sʌd(ə)nli/ adv հանկարծ, հանկարծակի

**suffer** /'sʌfə/ v տառապել, տանջվել

**sugar** /'fʊgə/ n շաքար

**suit**<sup>1</sup> /su:t/ v սագել, հարմար լինել

**suit**<sup>2</sup> /su:t/ n կոստյում

**suitable** /'su:təb(ə)l/ adj հարմար, համապատասխան, սագական

**suitcase** /'su:t,keis/ n ճամպրուկ

**supper** /'sʌpə/ n ընթրիք

**supply**<sup>1</sup> /sə 'plai/ n 1. պաշար 2. **supplies** [pl.] մթերք, պաշարեղեն 3. մատակարարում

**supply**<sup>2</sup> /sə 'plai/ v մատակարարել

**sure** /ʃɔ:, ʃʊə/ adj հանդգլած, վստահ

**surprise**<sup>1</sup> /sə'praiz/ n 1. անակնկալ, անսպասելի բան 2. զարմանք

**surprise**<sup>2</sup> /sə'praiz/ v զարմացնել

**surround** /sə'raʊnd/ v շրջապատել, պաշարել

**surrounding** /sə'raʊndɪŋ/ adj շրջապատող, շրջակա

**swallow**<sup>1</sup> /'swɔləʊ/ v կուլ տալ, կլանել

**swallow**<sup>2</sup> /'swɔləʊ/ n ծիծեռնակ

**sweater** /'swetə/ n սվիտեր

**swim** /swim/ (past tense **swam**; past participle **swum**) v

**swimming pool** n լողավազան, ջրավազան

## T

**tail**<sup>1</sup> /teil/ n պոչ

**take** /teik/ (past tense **took**; and past participle **taken**) v վերցնել, առնել. ~ **after sb** նմանվել մեկին, մեկի նման լինել, ~ **sth apart** քանդել (մեխանիզմը կն), ~ **sth off** հանել (հագուստը)

**tall** /tɔ:l/ adj բարձր, բարձրահասակ

**tape** /teɪp/ n երիզ, տեսաերիզ, ձայներիզ

**task** /tɑːsk/ n առաջադրանք, խնդիր, հանձնարարություն

**taste<sup>1</sup>** /teɪst/ n 1. համ 2. ճաշակ, հակում

**taste<sup>2</sup>** /teɪst/ v 1. համ ունենալ, համ տալ 2. համը տեսնել, համտես անել, ճաշակել

**teach** /ti:tʃ/ (past tense and past participle **taught**) v սովորեցնել, ուսուցանել, դասավանդել

**teaching** /'ti:tʃɪŋ/ n ուսուցում, ուսուցանելը, դասավանդում

**tear<sup>1</sup>** /teə/ (past tense **tore**; past participle **torn**) v պատռել, պատռտել, պատառտել

**tear<sup>2</sup>** /teə/ n ծակ, պատռվածք, կտրվածք

**tear<sup>3</sup>** /tɪə/ n արտասուք, արցունք

**telescope** /'telɪskəʊp/ n հեռադիտակ

**tell** /tel/ past tense and past participle **told**) v 1. ասել, խոսել, տեղեկություն տալ 2. պատմել. ~ **sb/sth apart** տարբերել, զանազանել

**temperature** /'tempɪrətʃə/ n ջերմաստիճան

**tennis** /'tenɪs/ n թենիս

**terrible** /'terəb(ə)l/ adj սարսափելի, սոսկալի, զարհուրելի

**thick** /θɪk/ adj 1. հաստ, սովար 2. թանձր, խիտ

**thin** /θɪn/ adj 1. բարակ 2. նիհար 3. նոսր, ցանցառ

**thing** /θɪŋ/ n բան, իր, առարկա

**think** /θɪŋk/ (past tense and past participle **thought** /θɔ:t/) v 1. կարծել, համարել 2. մտածել, խորհել

**thirsty** /'θɜ:sti/ adj ծարավ, պապակ **though** /ðəʊ/ adv թեն, թեպետ, չնայած

**thought** /θɔ:t/ n 1. միտք 2. մտածմունք 3. կարծիք, գաղափար

**throw** /θrəʊ/ (past tense **threw**; past participle **thrown**) v նետել, զցել, շարտել. ~ **sb out** դուրս քշել՝ նետել, վռնդել, հեռացնել, ~ **sth out** դեն նետել, դեն զցել

**ticket** /'tɪkɪt/ n 1. տոմս 2. անդորրագիր

**tie<sup>1</sup>** /taɪ/ v կապել, կապկապել

**tie<sup>2</sup>** /taɪ/ n վզկապ, փողկապ

**tiger** /'taɪgə/ n վագր

**tired** /'taɪəd/ adj հոգնած

**tiring** /'taɪərɪŋ/ adj հոգնեցնող

**title** /'taɪt(ə)l/ n վերնագիր, խորագիր

**together** /tə'geðə/ adv իրար հետ, համատեղ

**topic** /'tɒpɪk/ n թեմա, նյութ, առարկա

**topical** /'tɒpɪk(ə)l/ adj հրատապ, ակտուալ

**total<sup>1</sup>** /'təʊt(ə)l/ adj 1. ընդհանուր, ամբողջ, ողջ, բոլորը միասին վերցրած 2. լրիվ, լիակատար, ամբողջական

**total<sup>2</sup>** /'təʊt(ə)l/ n ամբողջը, գումար, ընդհանուր գումար

**tour<sup>1</sup>** /tʊə/ n ուղևորություն, շրջագայություն, ճանապարհորդություն

**tour<sup>2</sup>** /tʊə/ v զբոսաշրջել, ճանապարհորդել, շրջագայել  
**tourism** /'tʊəriz(ə)m/ n տուրիզմ, զբոսաշրջություն  
**tourist** /'tʊərist/ n տուրիստ, զբոսաշրջիկ  
**town** /taʊn/ n քաղաք  
**toy** /tɔɪ/ n խաղալիք  
**trade<sup>1</sup>** /treɪd/ n 1. առևտուր 2. զբաղմունք, արհեստ  
**trade<sup>2</sup>** /treɪd/ v 1. առևտուր անել 2. գործել, գործունեություն ծավալել  
**traffic** /'træfɪk/ n 1. երթևեկություն 2. տրանսպորտ, փոխադրամիջոցներ  
**tragedy** /'trædʒədi/ n աղետ, դժբախտ պատահար  
**train<sup>1</sup>** /treɪn/ n գնացք  
**train<sup>2</sup>** /treɪn/ v 1. սովորեցնել, վարժեցնել 2. մարզվել  
**training** /'treɪnɪŋ/ n 1. ուսուցում, վարժեցում 2. մարզում, մարզվելը  
**transport<sup>1</sup>** /'trænsɔ:t/ n 1. տրանսպորտ 2. փոխադրամիջոց  
**transport<sup>2</sup>** /træns'ɔ:t/ v տեղափոխել, փոխադրել  
**transportation** /,trænsɔ:'teɪʃ(ə)n/ n փոխադրում, փոխադրելը, տեղափոխելը  
**travel<sup>1</sup>** /'træv(ə)/ v ճանապարհորդել, ուղևորություն կատարել  
**travel<sup>2</sup>** /'træv(ə)/ n ճանապարհորդություն, ուղևորություն  
**traveller** /'træv(ə)l/ n ճանապարհորդ, ճամփորդ, ուղևոր

**treasure** /'trezə/ n արժեքներ, գանձ  
**trip** /trɪp/ n կարճատև ճանապարհորդություն, ուղևորություն  
**trousers** /'traʊzəz/ n տաբատ, անդրավարտիք  
**true** /tru:/ adj ճիշտ, ճշմարիտ  
**trust<sup>1</sup>** /trʌst/ v վստահել, հավատալ  
**trust<sup>2</sup>** /trʌst/ n վստահություն, հավատ  
**truth** /tru:θ/ n ճշմարտություն  
**try** /traɪ/ v փորձել, փորձ անել. ~ sth on փորձել, հագնելով փորձել  
**twin** /twɪn/ n երկվորյակ

## U

**ugly** /'ʌgli/ adj սզեղ, անճոռնի  
**umbrella** /ʌm'brelə/ n հովանոց  
**unbelievable** /,ʌnbɪ'li:vəb(ə)/ adj անհավատալի  
**uncomfortable** /ʌn 'kʌmfətəb(ə)/ adj 1. անհարմար 2. անհանգիստ  
**uncountable** /ʌn 'kaʊntəb(ə)/ adj անհաշվելի  
**understand** /,ʌndə'stænd/ (past tense and past participle **understood**) v հասկանալ, ըմբռնել  
**unenthusiastic** /,ʌnɪn'θju:zɪ'æstɪk/ adj չխանդավառված, անտարբեր  
**unexpected** /,ʌnɪk'spektɪd/ adj անսպասելի, անակնկալ  
**unit** /'ju:nɪt/ n 1. միավոր 2. բաժին՝ բաժանմունք 3. միավորում, մարդկանց խումբ. թիմ  
**unkind** /ʌn'kaɪnd/ adj անբարյացակամ

**unknown** /ʌn'noʊn/ adj 1. ոչ հայտնի, անձանոթ 2. չճանաչված, համբավ չունեցող

**unreliable** /,ʌnrɪ 'laɪəb(ə)/ adj անվստահելի

**unselfish** /ʌn'selfɪʃ/ adj անեսասեր, անշահախնդիր

**unusual** /ʌn'ju:ʒʊəl/ adj անսովոր, ոչ սովորական, արտակարգ

**unwritten** /ʌn'raɪt(ə)n/ adj չգրված (օրենքներ)

**upset<sup>1</sup>** /ʌp'set/ adj տխուր, վշտացած, զայրացած

**upset<sup>2</sup>** /ʌp'set/ (present participle **upsetting**; past tense and past participle **upset**) v տխրեցնել, անհանգստացնել, վշտացնել

**use<sup>1</sup>** /ju:z/ v օգտագործել, օգտվել

**use<sup>2</sup>** /ju:s/ n օգտագործում, կիրառում, գործածություն

**useful** /'ju:sf(ə)/ adj օգտակար, օգտավետ

## V

**valley** /'væli/ n հովիտ

**valuable** /'væljəb(ə)/ adj արժեքավոր, թանկարժեք

**value<sup>1</sup>** /'væljju:/ n 1. գին, արժեք, արժողություն 2. արժեք, կարևորություն

**value<sup>2</sup>** /'væljju:/ v արժևորել, գնահատել, մեծ նշանակություն տալ

**values** /'væljju:z/ n [pl.] արժեքներ

**variety** /və'raɪəti/ n բազմազանություն, զանազանություն

**various** /'veəriəs/ adj տարբեր, զանազան

**vary** /'veəri/ v տարբերվել, տարբերակվել, զանազանվել

**vegetable** /'vedʒətəb(ə)/ n բանջարեղեն

**victory** /'vɪkt(ə)ri/ n հաղթություն, հաղթանակ

**view<sup>1</sup>** /vju:/ n 1. տեսակետ, կարծիք 2. տեսարան

**view<sup>2</sup>** /vju:/ v 1. կարծիք տեսակետ հայտնել 2. դիտել, նայել. **view sth from sth**

**village** /'vɪlɪdʒ/ n գյուղ, ավան

**villager** /'vɪlɪdʒə/ n գյուղացի, ավանաբնակ

**violate** /'vaɪə,leɪt/ v խախտել, դրժել (օրենքը, համաձայնությունը ևն)

**violence** /'vaɪələns/ n 1. բռնություն, բռնարարք 2. ուժգնություն, սաստկություն

**violent** /'vaɪələnt/ adj 1. կատաղի 2. սաստիկ, կատաղի 3. ուժգին, սուր 4. վայրագ, դաժան 5. բուռն, կրքոտ, ուժեղ

**visit<sup>1</sup>** /'vɪzɪt/ v այցելել, այցելության գալ

**visit<sup>2</sup>** /'vɪzɪt/ n այցելություն, այց

**visitor** /'vɪzɪtə/ n այցելու, հյուր

**volleyball** /'vɒli,bo:ɪl/ n վոլեյբոլ

**voyage** /'vɔɪdʒ/ n ծովային ճանապարհորդություն, ուղևորություն

## W

**wake** /weɪk/ (past tense **woke**; past participle **woken**) v արթնանալ, արթնացնել. ~ (sb) up *նույնն է wake*

**walk**<sup>1</sup> /wɔ:k/ v քայլել, ոտքով գնալ

**walk**<sup>2</sup> /wɔ:k/ n ոտքով քայլելը, գրոսանք

**wall** /wɔ:l/ n պատ, որմ

**war** /wɔ:/ n 1. պատերազմ 2. պայքար, մարտ, մարտնչում

**wardrobe** /'wɔ:drəʊb/ n զգեստապահարան, հանդերձապահարան

**warm**<sup>1</sup> /wɔ:m/ adj 1. տաք (եղանակ) 2. տաք (հագուստ, շինություն) 3. ջերմ, սիրալիր, սրտագին

**warm**<sup>2</sup> /wɔ:m/ v տաքացնել, ջերմացնել

**warn** /wɔ:n/ v 1. նախազգուշացնել 2. զգուշացնել

**warning** /'wɔ:niŋ/ n նախազգուշացում, զգուշացում

**waste**<sup>1</sup> /weɪst/ n 1. վատնում, վատնելը 2. թափոն, մնացուկ

**waste**<sup>2</sup> /weɪst/ v վատնել, անտեղի ծախսել

**watch**<sup>1</sup> /wɒtʃ/ v 1. դիտել, նայել 2. ուշադիր՝ զգույճ՝ աջալուրջ լինել 3. հսկել, հետևել, խնամել, հոգ տանել

**watch**<sup>2</sup> /wɒtʃ/ n ժամացույց

**water** /'wɔ:tə/ n 1. ջուր 2. լճի՝ ծովի մակերևույթը

**way** /weɪ/ n 1. մեթոդ, եղանակ, ձև 2. ոճ, ձև, հնար 3. ճանապարհ, արա-

հետ 4. ուղղություն 5. տարածություն, հեռավորություն

**weak** /wi:k/ adj թույլ, ոչ ուժեղ

**weakness** /'wi:knəs/ n թուլություն, տկարություն

**wealth** /welθ/ n հարստություն, ունեցվածք

**wealthy** /'welθi/ adj հարուստ

**wear** /weə/ (past tense **wore**; past participle **worn**) v հագնել, կրել, հագին ունենալ

**weather** /'weðə/ n եղանակ

**well** /wel/ n հոր

**well-known** adj հայտնի, հանրահայտ

**west** /west/ n արևմուտք

**western** /'westən/ adj որևէ վայրի արևմտյան մասը

**wheel** /wi:l/ n անիվ, ակ

**wheelbarrow** /'wi:l,bærəʊ/ n ձեռնասայլակ

**wherever** /wer'evə/ adv, conj 1. որտեղ էլ որ, ուր էլ որ 2. որտեղ էլ դա լինի

**while**<sup>1</sup> /waɪl/ conj մինչ, մինչդեռ, այն ժամանակ, երբ

**while**<sup>2</sup> /waɪl/ n որոշ ժամանակ

**whitewash** /'waɪt,wɔ:ʃ/ v պատերը սպիտակեցնել

**wicked** /'wɪkɪd/ adj 1. չար, չարակամ, չարամիտ 2. չարաճճի

**wide** /waɪd/ adj լայն, լայնարձակ, լայնատարած

**wig** /wɪg/ n կեղծամ

**win** /wɪn/ (past tense and past participle **won**) v հաղթել, հաղթանակ տանել

**wine** /waɪn/ n գինի

**winner** /'wɪnə/ n հաղթող, շահող, հաղթանակ տանող

**wise** /waɪz/ adj 1. խելացի, խորիմաստ 2. իմաստուն

**wish<sup>1</sup>** /wɪʃ/ v ուզենալ, ցանկանալ

**wish<sup>2</sup>** /wɪʃ/ n ցանկություն

**witch** /wɪtʃ/ n կախարհ՝ վիուկ կին

**wonder<sup>1</sup>** /'wʌndə/ v 1. մտածել, հետաքրքրվել 2. զարմանալ

**wonder<sup>2</sup>** /'wʌndə/ n 1. զարմանք, հիացմունք 2. հրաշք, հրաշալիք

**wonderful** /'wʌndəf(ə)/ adj զարմանալի, հիանալի

**wood** /wʊd/ n 1. փայտ, փայտանյութ 2. փոքր անտառ, պուրակ

**woodman** /wʊdzmən/ n անտառապահ

**wool** /wʊl/ n 1. բուրդ 2. բրդյա գործվածք՝ զգեստ

**world<sup>1</sup>** /wɜ:ld/ n 1. աշխարհ, ողջ աշխարհը 2. **the world** Երկիր մոլորակը, երկրագունդ

**world<sup>2</sup>** /wɜ:ld/ adj համաշխարհային

**wounded** /'wʌ:nd/ n վերք

**wounded** /'wʌ:ndɪd/ adj վիրավոր

## Y

**yard** /jɑ:d/ n բակ

**young** /jʌŋ/ adj երիտասարդ

**youth** /ju:θ/ n 1. երիտասարդություն, պատանեկություն 2. երիտասարդ, պատանի

**youthful** /'ju:θf(ə)/ adj երիտասարդական, պատանեկան

## Z

**zebra** /'zi:brə/ n զեբր

**zoo** /'zu:/ n կենդանաբանական այգի

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Գայանե Գասպարյան  
Նարինե Հովհաննիսյան  
Հասմիկ Քաջբերունի

## Անգլերեն լեզու

դասագիրք հանրակրթական  
դպրոցի 7-րդ դասարանի համար

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