

LUSINE GRIGORYAN

English 8

ՀԱՆՐԱԿՐԹԱԿԱՆ ՀԻՍՆԱԿԱՆ ԴՊՐՈՑԻ
Ց-ՐԴ ԴԱՍԱՐԱՆԻ ԴԱՍԱԳԻՐԸ



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UNIT 1 I Am the Part of My Family



Remember

English-speakers mark relationships by marriage (except for wife/husband) with the tag *-in-law*.

WORD BANK

Family-related words

half-brother
half-sister
spouse
male
female
twins
triplets
step-sister
step-father



in-laws

mother-in-law
father-in-law
daughter-in-law
son-in-law
sister-in-law
brother-in-law

Family-related expressions

be introduced (to)
have a date (with)

fall in love (with)
at first sight

marry/divorce smb.
be married (to) smb.
be divorced (from)

get engaged (to)
get married (to)
get divorced (from)

go out (with)
propose (to)

1. Can you find the Armenian equivalents for the family-related words and expressions above?

2. Match the family members with their descriptions.

- a. She's my grandma's mother.
- b. Two children born at the same time.
- c. Three children born at the same time.
- d. She is my new dad's daughter.
- e. My brother and I have the same mother but different fathers.
- f. My sister and I have the same father but different mothers.
- g. My mum has got married again and I have a new dad.

1. *twins*

2. *triplets*

3. *step-sister*

4. *step-father*

5. *great grandmother*

6. *half-brother*

7. *half-sister*

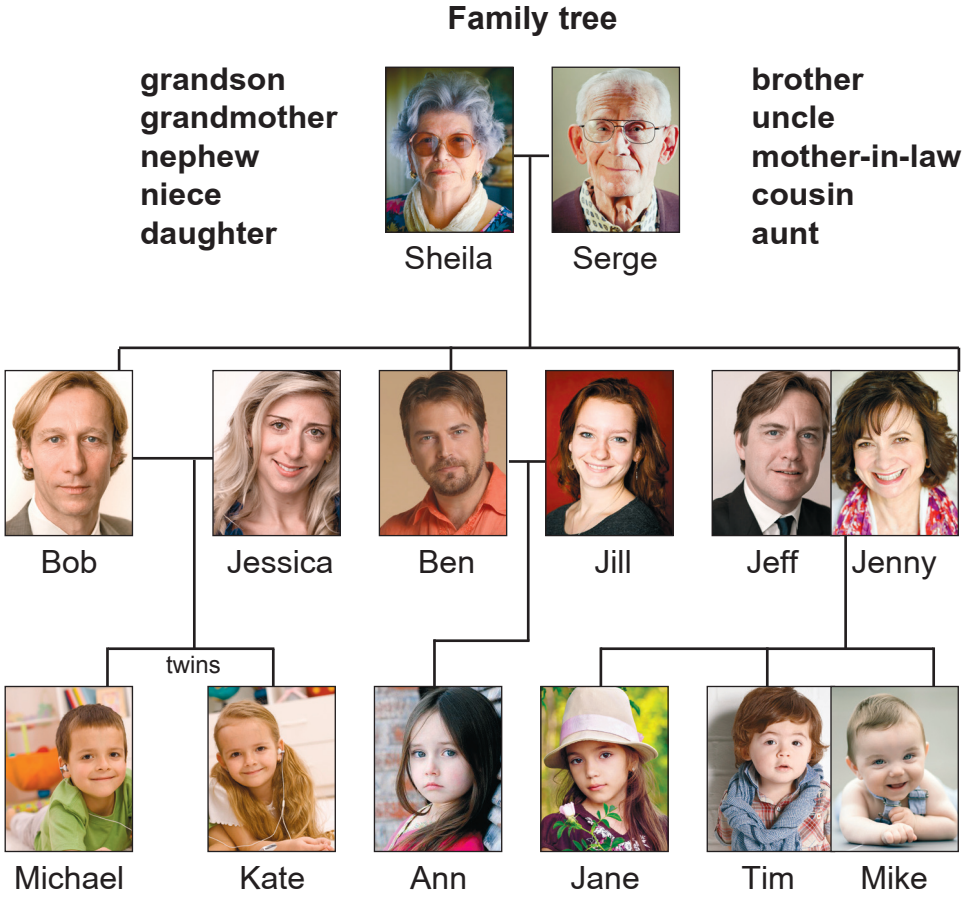
3. Find the English equivalents for the Armenian words below.

հանդիպել (դուրս գալ որևէ մեկի հետ)	խորթ մայր
բաժանվել	երկվորյակներ
առաջարկություն անել	ամուսին (կին/տղամարդ)
ժամադրվել	կիսուր
նշանվել	կեսրար
ամուսնանալ	զոնքաչ
սիրահարվել	աներ
ծանոթացնել	բաջանաղ
առաջին հայացքից	քենի

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *marry*.

1. Are you _____? No, I'm single. But I'd like to _____ some day.
2. She met a boy one day and _____ him.
3. I'm never going to _____ again.
4. How many times has she _____?
5. Will you _____ Susan?
6. They _____ in a small country church.
7. They are engaged and are going to _____ next summer.

5. Can you tell who is who in my family?



Sheila is Tim's ...

Michael is Jenny's ...

Kate is Jane's ...

Jane is Bob's ...

Jenny is Michael's ...

Bob is Jane's ...

Tim is Serge's ...

Sheila is Jessica's ...

Michael is Kate's ...

Jenny is Sheila's ...

6. Listen and repeat.



- Carol's more sensible than Jenny, prettier than Jenny, cleverer than Jenny and richer than Jenny. So why do I like Jenny more than Carol?
- And why does Jenny like me more than you?

LISTENING

SPOT

7. Complete the story with the correct preposition.

Everyone knows the famous story _____ Romeo and Juliet. When Romeo saw Juliet, he immediately fell _____ love _____ her. It was love _____ first sight. He wanted to get married _____ her but both his and her family were opposed _____ the idea. Nevertheless, Romeo and Juliet could not forget their love _____ each other. One evening Romeo took Juliet _____ the hand. They looked _____ each other. Then he took her _____ his arms and kissed. Soon afterwards, Romeo had a fight _____ Juliet's brother and killed him.



8. Complete the sentences below.

1. The most understanding person in my family is _____.
2. Of all the families I know the most successful is _____.
3. The most influential person in my neighbourhood is _____.
4. The bravest person I have ever met is _____.
5. The most romantic story I have ever read is _____.

9. Complete what Areg wrote in his diary after a party with the expressions in colour on the right.

I went to a party tonight _____ I didn't really feel like it. _____ I got there, I saw this really interesting girl talking with a friend of mine. _____ they were still talking, I went over and introduced myself _____ find out who she was. Her name was Nancy, and we're going out next weekend!

as soon as

though

while

in order to

10. Look at the pictures and write a story.
The expressions below will help you.

Twins

drawing by H. Bidstrup



look alike - նման լինել
get surprised - զարմանալ

11. Read and discuss the article.

Although there are many different kinds of families in the world, there are some things that are the same everywhere. When a person gets married, besides the new wife or husband, he or she also gets a complete new family of in-laws.

A typical family used to* consist of mother, father and two children, but in recent years there have been many changes in family life. Some of these are the result of changes in society. Since the laws made it easier to get a divorce, the number of divorces has increased. This means that there are a lot of one-parent families. So there are more unmarried people, and single parents. You may think that marriage and the family are not so popular as they once* were. However, the majority of divorced people marry again.

Members of family - grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins - keep in touch, but see each other not very often. This is because they work and have very little time. Christmas is a traditional holiday when relatives usually try to spend together. In general each generation tries to become independent of parents. Relationships within the family are different now. Parents treat their children more as equals. Children have more freedom to make their own decisions. The father is more involved in bringing up* children, often because the mother goes out to work.

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

1. *In-laws are*

- a. brothers and sisters
- b. father and mother
- c. relationships by marriage

2. *Why has the number of divorces increased?*

- a. there are a lot of one-parent families
- b. the laws made it easier to get a divorce
- c. there are more unmarried people

3. *Relatives see each other not very often because*

- a. they work and have very little time
- b. they don't want to keep in touch
- c. they don't like company

4. *Why are fathers more involved in bringing up children?*

- a. because women work
- b. because they like children
- c. because they don't trust their wives



Watch out!

besides (+) = including

except (-) = excluding

*bring up - դաստիարակել

*used to = *once = սովորաբար, ժամանակին



Remember

ought to = duty, obligation, strong recommendation

You ought to keep your promises.

Such things ought not to be allowed.

This is delicious. You ought to try some.

12. Read the sentences below and write what ought to be done to make the family relationships stronger.

1. Members of family - grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins - keep in touch, but see each other not very often.
2. Marriage and the family are not so popular as they once were.
3. Children have more freedom to make their own decisions.
4. There are a lot of one-parent families.
5. Fathers are not involved in bringing up children.

What ought to be done to make the family relationships stronger?

**WRITING
SPOT**

13. Complete the paragraph below with the words from the box.

as if provided that when whenever if

_____ I was a child, I asked my parents _____ I could keep a dog as a pet. They looked at me _____ I was crazy. Then they decided it would be all right _____ I would take care of it. _____ I had time after school, I played with it.

14. Choose the best heading for the paragraph below.

Disadvantages of small families

Advantages of a large extended family

An advantage of not being an only child

There are several advantages to living with a large extended family. One is that there's always someone to take care of the children, since* there are usually grandparents, aunts or uncles who can babysit while the parents are away. Another is that children often have cousins of their own age to play with. Finally, it's always fun to be together in a big group on holidays and other special occasions.

*since - բայց որ

15. Role-play the conversation. Find the Armenian equivalents for the English expressions below.

**background
be interested in**

**I'd like to learn more
Why don't you...**

You know, Stephanie, I want to look into my family history. I've heard a little about my grandparents who came here from America many years ago. I'd like to learn more about their background.

Why don't you ask some of the older members of your family, then? A lot of people are interested in their family backgrounds, and may be some of the people in your family already have some information.

Hmm. That's not a bad idea. Maybe I should start by contacting my aunt.



Talking points

1. Would you like to live alone, say one week or one month?
2. Would you rather have more or fewer brothers and sisters than you have?
3. Do you think husbands should do some of the housework?
4. Do you think children should do some of the housework?
5. Do you think children should get regular pocket money?
6. Do you think children should be free to choose their own friends?
7. Do you think children should be free to do what they like?
8. What do you think is better to live in a big or in a small family?
9. Who do you get on* best with (your parents, school friends, brothers or sisters)?

* get on - համակերպվել

**Don't
forget!**



Should = advice

16. Read the passage about the lazy Bob and write what Bob should do to please his parents.

Lazy Bob



Last year Bob wasn't able to pass his final exams because he didn't study hard. This year he isn't studying hard either. He doesn't talk to his parents politely. He wastes a lot of time in the school canteen. He goes to bed very late and doesn't eat regularly. His parents always complain about him.

What should Bob do to please his parents?

**17. Role-play the conversations between mother and daughter.
Find the English equivalents for the Armenian expressions below.**



տանը լինել
տանը չլինել

Can I speak to you for a minute?

Sure, Mum. What's the problem?

Well, I'm very upset about how late you were out last night.

Mum, I was in by twelve o'clock.

I still think that's too late for a fifteen-year-old girl who has to go to school the next day.

Well, I don't think so. All the other kids stay out late.

Well, you're not all the other kids.
And I'm sure some of them have to be in early.

Yes, some of them do, I suppose.

Especially on school nights. I don't want you in after ten when you've got school the next day.

But last night was special. It was the disco at the club.

Well, if there's a special night we can talk about it before you go. I'm sure we can agree if we talk about it.

All right, Mum. Perhaps you're right. I'll talk to you about it next time.

Thanks, darling.



LISTENING

SPOT

18. Listen and repeat.



- Why am I leaving? Where am I going?
Who am I going with? Where am I staying?
When am I coming back?
- Yes, darling these are the questions I wish to know.
- Well, mum. How am I looking?

19. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences below.

1. **Come and hold the ladder, _____?**
 - a. don't you
 - b. will you
 - c. do you
2. **_____ I give you some useful advice, James?**
 - a. Will
 - b. Shall
 - c. Do
3. **People never painted rooms green in my young days, _____?**
 - a. did they
 - b. didn't they
 - c. do they
4. **You haven't done much yet, James _____?**
 - a. haven't you
 - b. have you
 - c. has he
5. **Let's paint this room, _____?**
 - a. let we
 - b. will you
 - c. shall we
6. **_____ most of her friends come from small families, Dora comes from a large family.**
 - a. Unlike
 - b. Except
 - c. While
7. **She's the oldest child, _____ is sometimes a disadvantage.**
 - a. that
 - b. which
 - c. what
8. **She likes spending time with her family _____ they have a lot of fun together.**
 - a. because
 - b. unless
 - c. until
9. **Her parents are saving money _____ send all of their children to college.**
 - a. so that
 - b. for
 - c. in order to

10. Mother said you didn't need to buy her anything for her birthday, but I really think you _____ at least get her some flowers.
- a. must
 - b. should
 - c. ought
11. You must be kidding! That _____ be true.
- a. must
 - b. shouldn't
 - c. can't
12. Experts think that you _____ practice the language regularly and push yourself to acquiring new words and expressions.
- a. must
 - b. should
 - c. ought
13. You _____ never speak to your mother like this.
- a. shouldn't
 - b. should
 - c. ought
14. We _____ respect our parents.
- a. shouldn't
 - b. had to
 - c. ought to
15. You _____ forget to phone Granny. It's her birthday tomorrow.
- a. have to
 - b. mustn't
 - c. don't have to
 - d. doesn't have to
16. He _____ finish most crosswords in 10 minutes.
- a. must
 - b. is able to
 - c. should
17. Children rely _____ their parents.
- a. at
 - b. on
 - c. after
18. It's not polite to stare _____ people.
- a. at
 - b. on
 - c. for

20. Choose the correct alternatives to complete the passage below.

My Favourite Room



My favourite room is our kitchen. Perhaps the kitchen is 1. _____ room in many houses, but it is particularly so in our house. It's not only where we cook and eat but it's also the main meeting place for family and friends. I have so many happy memories of times spent there - cooking Christmas dinner or troubled times, which lead to comforting cups of tea 2. _____ the night. 3. _____ we have a party, people gravitate with their drinks to the kitchen. It always ends up the fullest and 4. _____ room in the house. Without doubt some of the happiest times of my life have been spent in our kitchen.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. a. more important | 3. a. Whatever |
| b. important | b. Whenever |
| c. the most important | c. Whoever |
| 2. a. in the middle of | 4. a. noisier |
| b. at the middle of | b. noisiest |
| c. on the middle of | c. noisy |

21. Choose the correct word to complete the paragraph.

There are a lot of things I don't like about my new room. For one thing, it's more dark
1. _____ there aren't 2. _____ windows. Also, it isn't as large 3. _____ my old room.

1. a. because
b. unless
c. now that

2. a. quite
b. rather
c. enough

3. a. as
b. than
c. like

22. Choose the correct modal verb to complete the conversation.

That was a great party, but what a mess!
We'd better clean up.

OK. Where _____ we start?

- a. should
b. would
c. need

_____ you get a plastic bag from the
kitchen for the garbage?

- a. Should
b. Could
c. Must

Sure. You know, we don't _____ to do
all the dishes tonight. There's plenty
of time in the morning.

- a. should
b. have
c. must

Well, _____ you mind doing a few dishes now?
Then I can finish the rest tomorrow.

- a. can
b. could
c. would



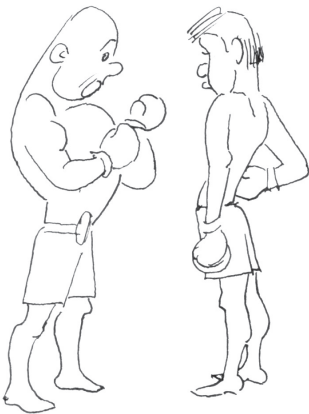
Direct Speech and Reported (Indirect) Speech

Don't forget!



To tell a person what another person says we use reported speech.

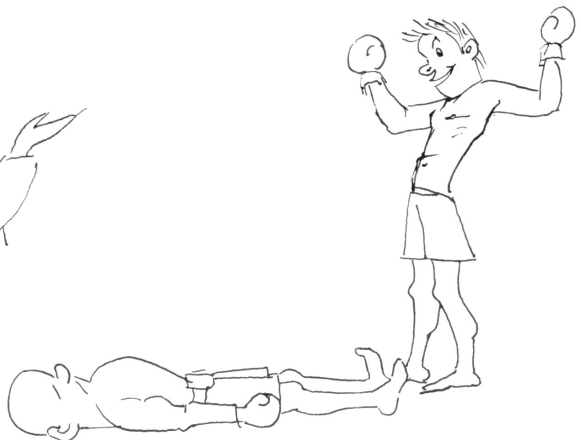
I shall beat him easily.



He said (that) he would beat him easily.



You said (that) you would beat me easily.





1.



Reported Statements

said



Direct

Father said, "You can go to England for a year or two." (statement)

Reported

Father said (that) I could go to England for a year or two.



2.



Reported Commands

told ordered commanded



Direct

Mother told me, "Come home". (command, order, request)

Reported

Mother told me to come home. (use the infinitive)

The art teacher told Aram, "Don't come for any more lessons."

The art teacher told Aram not to come for any more lessons.



Reported Questions



asked



3.

Direct

Lucy asked Ann, "Do you like my new dress?" (general question)

Reported

Lucy asked Ann if (whether) she liked her new dress. (use if or whether)



4.

Direct

The teacher asked Vardan, "Where are you going on holiday?"
(special question)

Reported

The teacher asked Vardan where he was going on holiday.
(change the word order)

**23. Choose the correct reporting verb to report the sentences below.
The first one is done for you.**

1. "I think you should eat more vegetables," my mother said to me.

My mother *advised* me to eat more vegetables.

- a. warned
- b. promised
- c. advised
- d. refused

2. "Please get me a glass of water," he said to his younger sister.

- a. warned
- b. promised
- c. advised
- d. asked

3. "No, I won't help you," she said to her younger brother.

- a. warned
- b. promised
- c. advised
- d. asked

4. "Don't forget to phone Granny," said Mum.

- a. reminded
- b. promised
- c. advised
- d. asked

5. "Go to bed!"... Now!" father said to Narek.

- a. ordered
- b. begged
- c. offered
- d. suggested

6. "Please, please don't leave me alone in the dark," the little girl said to her parents.

- a. ordered
- b. begged
- c. offered
- d. suggested

7. "I'll buy you something nice for your birthday," her mother said to her.

- a. warned
- b. promised
- c. advised
- d. asked

8. "Don't play near the road because it's dangerous," father said to his children.

- a. warned
- b. promised
- c. advised
- d. asked

9. "How about going to the theatre tonight?" he said.

- a. ordered
- b. begged
- c. offered
- d. suggested

10. "Shall we watch a video?" my friend said.

- a. ordered
- b. begged
- c. offered
- d. suggested

24. Correct the mistakes.

1. He asked me where was the post office.
2. She suggested to visit the zoo.
3. Mother said, "You must always say the truth."
4. The doctor told me to not exercise a lot.
5. My parents offered there are a lot of one-parent families.
6. Our teacher said to us that the test was quite easy.
7. She asked how could she contact me.
8. He said that Kate had left the last month.
9. The old man told good night and went to bed.
10. Jonny said to me, "I hate Maths."

25. Fill in the gaps with *say* or *tell* in the correct tense.

Henry (1) _____ Ann that he was having a party on Saturday night.
He (2) _____ that it would start early but it would finish quite late.
He (3) _____ her to bring her sister along as well. Ann (4) _____ she
was looking forward to coming to the party. Henry (5) _____ her he would probably
call again on Friday to (6) _____ her the way to his house.

26. The Wiggins family is painting their sitting-room.
a. Tell the story to a friend of yours as if you were there.
b. Role play the conversation.

Mr. Wiggins Paints the Sitting-Room

Grandma It certainly is time to paint this room.
Grandpa Indeed it is. I hope the job's going to be done properly.
Mrs. Wiggins Now, here's the paint, James. Come on, make a start.
Mr. Wiggins You haven't handed me the brush yet.
Mrs. Wiggins Timothy, hand your father the brush.
Mr. Wiggins Well, that's it. How's that?
Grandma Oh, what a terrible colour. Surely you're not going to paint the room green. It makes me feel quite ill.
Grandpa You're painting too slowly. You haven't done much yet, James.
Mrs. Wiggins James, your brush is dripping.
Grandma You must be more careful, James. It's very difficult to clean paint marks off the floor.
Mrs. Wiggins Did you hear what Grandma said, James?
Mr. Wiggins Yes, I've heard what everybody has said.
Grandma People never painted rooms green in my young days.
Mr. Wiggins Nobody's holding this ladder. Come and hold the ladder.
Grandma Don't shout at us, James. We're not deaf.



Grandpa

Mr. Wiggins

Timothy

Mrs. Wiggins

Grandma

Mrs. Wiggins

Grandpa

Grandma

Timothy

Mr. Wiggins

Timothy

Mrs. Wiggins

Grandpa

Grandma

Timothy

I want to give you some useful advice, James.

I don't need advice, thank you. All I need is someone to hold the ladder. Timothy, take this picture. It's getting in my way.

Isn't it a funny picture? This girl looks silly with all these old clothes on.

Not so loud, Timothy. That's a picture of Grandma when she was young.

What did the boy say about me?

He just said it's interesting how fashions change, Grandma.

I must say James seems to need a lot of people standing round the bottom of the ladder helping.

An army of helpers! Grandpa always did the painting himself.

Look out! The paint pot's falling!

Hold the ladder.

The paint's all over Grandpa.

James, why didn't you take more care?

Get this pot off my head!

If only it hadn't been green!

Grandpa's not just a grocer any more. He's a greengrocer.



Watch out!

for

the change of pronouns and adverbs of time in the reported speech.

Direct

Reported

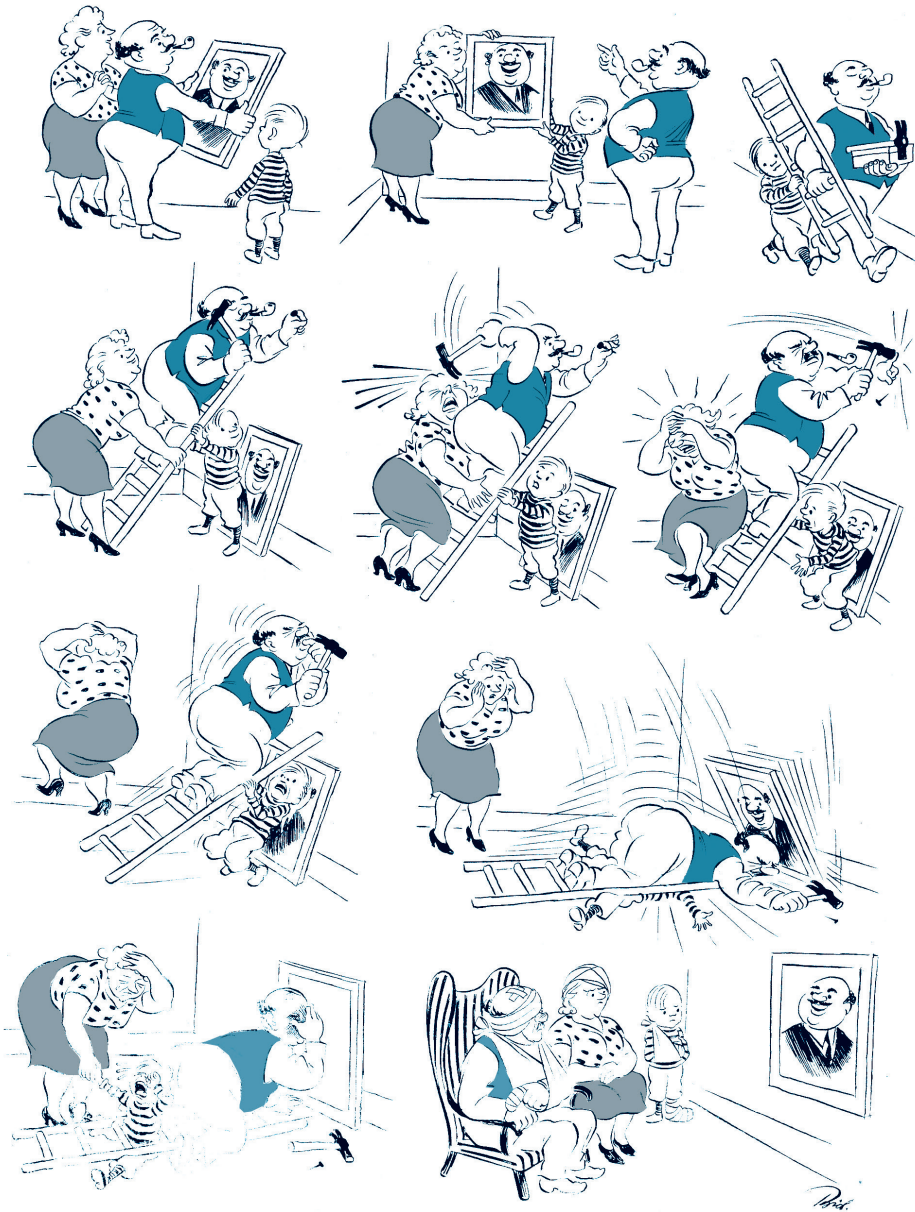
this (these)
now
today
tomorrow
yesterday
ago
here
next week (month, year)
last week (month, year)
tonight
the day before yesterday
the day after tomorrow

that (those)
then
that day
the next day
the day before
before
there
the following week (month, year)
the previous week (month, year)
that night
two days before (two days earlier)
in two days (two days later)

27. Look at the pictures and write a story.
The expressions below will help you.

The Painting

drawing by H. Bidstrup



hold the ladder - սարհճանը բռնել
put a bandage - վիրակապ դնել

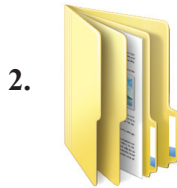
hang a portrait - դիմանկար կախել
hammer a nail - մեխ խփել

UNIT 2

I Am The Part of Progress

WORD BANK

1. Match the computer words with the pictures.



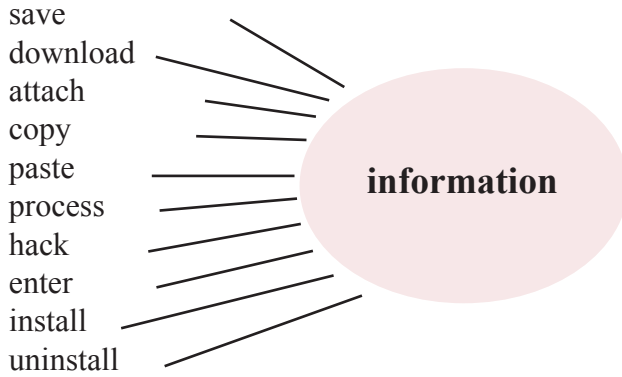
3. *AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHh
JjKkLlMmNnOoPpQq
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
1234567890*



central processing unit/ processor
keyboard
external hard drive
mouse
icon
speaker
notebook
tablet
netbook
CD - Rom drive
screen
monitor
laptop
printer
folder
fonts
scanner
flash
IPad
cursor



Verbs associated with computers

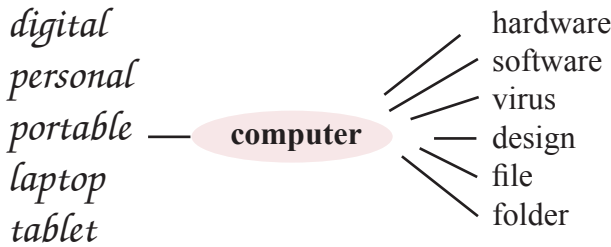


Expressions associated with computers

- computer addicted
- internet addicted
- surf the internet
- information technology
- data processing
- log in/on
- log off/out

Nouns associated with computers

- network
- website
- touchscreen
- database
- username
- password
- crusor
- desktop
- hacker



2. Write as many computer-related terms as you can find.

T	R	M	O	D	E	M	B	M
K	E	Y	B	O	A	R	D	O
M	S	C	R	E	E	N	I	N
O	L	F	O	N	T	O	S	I
U	A	M	O	D	E	M	K	T
S	P	M	E	M	O	R	Y	O
E	T	B	R	O	W	S	E	R
K	O	F	L	O	P	P	Y	S
B	P	R	I	N	T	E	R	D

3. Match the computer-related terms and abbreviations with their descriptions.

- a. a program that finds and removes viruses from a computer
- b. the abbreviation for *Central Processing Unit*, a PC's *heart* or "*brains*"
- c. the abbreviation for *Personal Computer*
- d. messages sent from one computer to another
- e. international network of computers
- f. abbreviations for *kilobytes*, *megabytes*, *gigabytes*, units of computer memory and storage measurement
- g. the abbreviation for *megahertz*, a unit describing the speed of computer equipment
- h. the abbreviation for *compact disc read-only memory*
- i. a mark on a computer screen that shows the place where information is being entered or read
- j. a small picture on a computer screen that represents a program or function
- k. a computer screen that you touch to get information
- l. a name or other word that you sometimes need to type in together with a password before you are allowed to use a computer or the internet
- m. a system for connecting computers to the internet without using wires
- n. a website that allows people to show videos they have made
- o. the abbreviation for *information technology*

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>PC</i> | 2. <i>CPU</i> | 3. <i>Anti-virus software</i> | 4. <i>Internet</i> |
| 5. <i>Electronic mail (email, e-mail)</i> | 6. <i>MHz</i> | 7. <i>Kb, Mb, Gb</i> | |
| 8. <i>CD - Rom</i> | 9. <i>cursor</i> | 10. <i>icon</i> | 11. <i>touchscreen</i> |
| 12. <i>username</i> | 13. <i>Wi-Fi</i> | 14. <i>YouTube</i> | 15. <i>IT</i> |

4. Find the English equivalents for the Armenian words and expressions below.

տվյալների մշակում
 ցնցել (ծրագիր, տեղեկատվություն)
 համակարգչային թմրամոլ
 համակարգչային ծրագրեր
 մտնել համակարգ
 դուրս գալ համակարգից
 տեղեկատվական տեխնոլոգիաներ

սենսորային էկրան
 թվային համակարգիչ
 տեղեկատվություն գողանալ
 կայք
 մուտքաբառ
 գաղտնաբառ
 կուրսոր ուղենիշ, շարժագիծ

5. Use the information in the article to answer the questions below.

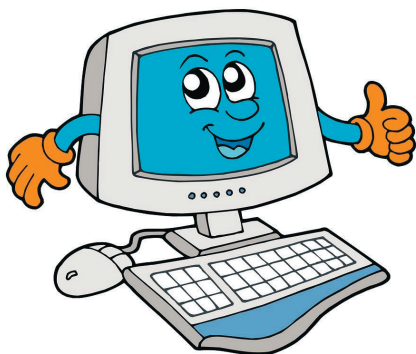
I Love Computers

Can you imagine your life without television or telephone or fax or the Internet (a powerful means of communication) or SMS (Short Messaging Service)? And yet our great grandparents didn't even know about communication technologies. And some years later our children and great grandchildren may get surprised at the things we don't have now and that the future may hold.

When computer and communication technologies are combined, the result is information technology. Information Technology (IT) is a general term that describes any technology that helps to produce, manipulate, store, communicate, and disseminate information.

Information Technology (IT) is also known as Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Today, both terms have become very recognizable.

Information technology (IT) is "the study, design, development, implementation, support or management of computer-based information systems, particularly software applications and computer hardware." It deals with the use of electronic computers and computer software to convert, store, protect, process, transmit, and securely retrieve information.



We have become IT monsters, computer snails totally engaged in the world of the plastic box, separated from reality by a screen, Internet addicted, jumping from one page to another non-stop.

The Internet is always there. Just touch the keys of your PC and take advantage of it. But don't forget to be careful. Don't forget about computer crimes (stealing money from banks) and computer viruses. Don't let it control your life.

Choose the correct answer.

1. SMS is the abbreviation for
 - a. Short Messaging Service
 - b. Send Message Soon
 - c. Standard Message Sent

2. Computer software is the
- a. computer programs
 - b. information systems
 - c. communication technologies

3. Computer hardware is
- a. the machinery and electronic parts of a computer system
 - b. the part of a computer
 - c. the electronic parts of a computer system

4. To disseminate means
- a. to store information
 - b. to spread information
 - c. to process information

5. To retrieve means
- a. to transmit information
 - b. to protect information
 - c. to find and get the information back

6. To take advantage of means
- a. to design
 - b. to use
 - c. to support

6. Use the words and expressions in the box to translate the passage into English.

software corporation	schedule
high school	founder

Բիլ Գեյթսը, կոմպյուտերային ծրագրերի կորպորացիայի հիմնադիրը, սկսել է կոմպյուտերային ծրագրեր կազմել 13 տարեկանում, երբ սովորում էր ավագ դպրոցում: Նա և նրա դասընկերները սպեղծեցին ծրագրեր քաղաքային ավտոբուսների չվացուցակներ կազմելու համար:

7. Listen and learn the poem.

LISTENING

SPOT



The Good Old Days

A computer was something on TV,
A program was a TV show,
A window was something you hated to clean,
A keyboard was a piano.

Log on was adding wood to the fire,
Hard drive was a long trip on the road,
Memory was something you lost with age,
A mouse pad was where a mouse lived.

Cut you did with a pocket knife,
And paste you did with glue,
A web was simply a spider's home,
And a virus was just the flu.

Meg was the name of my girlfriend,
And gig was a job for the nights,
Now they all mean different things,
And that really mega bytes.



8. Write a paragraph that refers to the past and differs from today.
Follow the example below.



In the Past

Today

When my grandfather was a child, he had never heard about a computer. He got a TV at home at that time, and wow, that was a wonderful machine! He watched the TV as much as possible. And he forgot his homework for school. And his parents sometimes said: "Are you crazy?"

But now, I almost never watch the TV. The computer is always with me. I am growing up in the computer age. Technology is growing fast. Computers and e-mails and the Internet are not a secret for me. And I sometimes have even no time to eat. And my parents sometimes yell:

"Are you crazy?"





Watch out!

be able to do something = ability

You are able to keep your house warm.

Everybody was able to have a comfortable house.

You will be able to phone your intelligent refrigerator.

9. Use the information in the article to think of more comforts that a smart intelligent house of the future will be able to provide.

The Super-Intelligent Houses of the Future



Everybody knows the expression *Home, sweet home!* Nowadays there is another expression describing feelings for our homes *Home, intelligent home!* Homes will be more comfortable and intelligent in the future. They will be full of equipment and the furniture that will provide us with the latest comfort and luxury.

Parents will be able to control their children from the office, check whether they are back from school in time, for example. Even if you are kilometers away from home you will be able to keep your house as cool or warm as you like. Your smart oven will be able to heat the dinner as soon as you are on the way home. You will be able to phone your intelligent refrigerator to learn what you are running out of at home. To have such a smart home now will cost you a fortune. But with the fast developing technology nearly everybody will be able to have such a smart home in the near future.

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

- 1. Run out of**
 - a. have no more of something
 - b. run a long way
 - c. finish everything
- 2. Cost a fortune**
 - a. be very cheap
 - b. be very expensive
 - c. be very smart
- 3. Future homes will be intelligent**
 - a. there will be intelligent servants in them
 - b. developed technology will provide comfort
 - c. people will control them



Watch out!

near, nearly

near - not far

nearly - almost

*Nearly everybody will be able to have such a smart home in the **near** future.*

11. Adjective or adverb?

- 1. He lives quite _____.**
 - a. near
 - b. nearly
 - c. nearest
- 2. They will be full of equipment and the furniture that will provide us with the _____ comfort and luxury.**
 - a. late
 - b. lately
 - c. latest
- 3. Homes will be more comfortable and intelligent in the _____ future.**
 - a. near
 - b. nearly
 - c. nearest

**12. Use the information in the passage to choose the correct alternatives.
Watch out for the sequence of tenses.**

The Canterville Ghost

by Oscar Wilde

About ten minutes later, the bell rang for dinner, and, as Virginia did not come down, Mrs. Otis sent up one of the servants. After a little time he returned and _____ that he _____ find Miss Virginia anywhere.

So, the whole family started looking for her.

The hours passed, but they could find no trace of Virginia. So, after dinner, Mr. Otis _____ them all to bed, saying that nothing more could be done that night, and that he _____ Scotland Yard in the morning. Just when everybody was about to leave the dining-room, the clock struck midnight, and when the last stroke sounded, a secret door opened in the wall and in that door stood Virginia with a little box in her hand.

Everybody ran up to her.

“Good heavens! child, where have you been?” said Mr. Otis, rather angrily, as he _____ she _____ a trick on them.

“Papa,” said Virginia quietly, “I have been with the ghost. He is dead, and you must come and see him. He had been very nasty, but he _____ really sorry for all that he _____, and he gave me this box of beautiful jewels before he died.”



1. a. said, could not
b. told, could not
c. said, cannot

2. a. ordered, will contact
b. order, would contact
c. ordered, would contact

3. a. thought, has been playing
b. think, had been playing
c. thought, had been playing

4. a. was, have done
b. is, has done
c. was, had done

1. Match the headings with the paragraphs.

1. *Means of Communication**
2. *Communication today*
3. *Human communication*
4. *Animal communication*
5. *The Most Effective Way of Communication*

a. Animals also have ways of exchanging information. Bees dance and tell each other where to find food. Elephants make sounds that humans can't hear. Whales sing songs. Monkeys use their faces to show anger and love.

b. Radio, film and television have had a huge influence on society in the last hundred years. And now we have the Internet which is infinite. But how does this influence us? We can give and get a lot of information very quickly. But there is so much information that it is difficult to know what is important and what is not. Modern media* is changing our world every moment of every day.

c. E-mail seems to be replacing other forms of communication for many purposes. As the use of computers has spread, many people use e-mail rather than regular mail to send personal messages.

d. We can communicate with other people in many different ways. We can talk and write, send messages with our face and hands (body language). There is also the phone, the mobile, the fax, the e-mail. Television, film, painting and photography can also communicate ideas.

e. Animal communication is nothing compared to what people can do. We have language - about 6000 languages, in fact. We can write poetry, tell jokes, make promises, explain, persuade, tell the truth, or tell lies. And we have a sense of past and future, not just present.

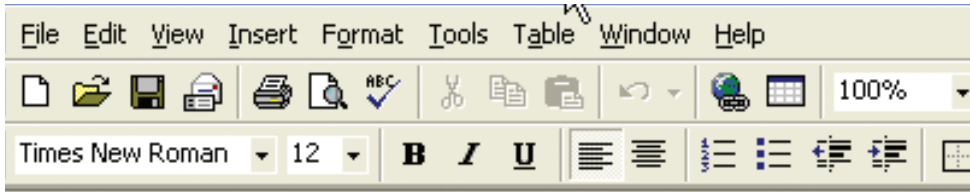
* media — (pl.) լրատվական միջոցներ

* means of communication — հաղորդակցական միջոցներ

2. Write a letter to a penfriend.

Tell him/her about a typical holiday in your country.

A sample letter is provided below.



From: Christopher
To:
Cc:
Subject

Sent:

Beach Avenue 37
Brighton« Sussex
10th August

Dear Ralf,

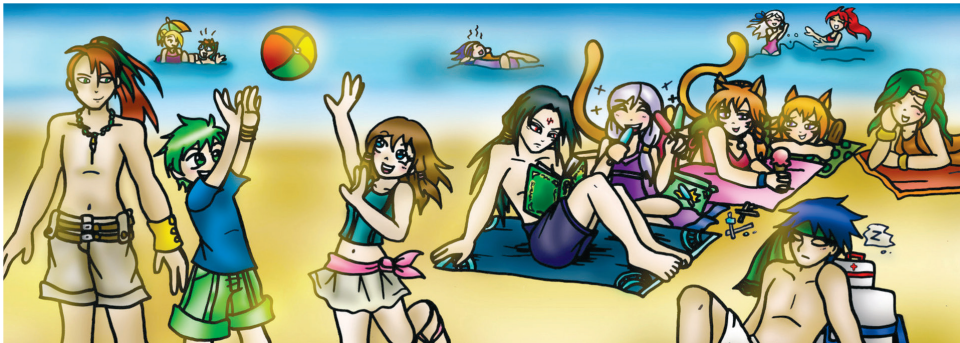
On holiday at last! This is what I've been looking forward to for weeks. I wonder if a holiday at the seaside is the same in your country as in Britain? I'll tell you what it's like in Brighton anyway. In Britain, you are never far from the coast and there are lots of seaside towns, called resorts, all round the country where people go for their holiday or just on a daytrip. Brighton, on the south coast, is a famous seaside resort. There are entertainments of all kinds. It is also well known as a conference centre. Conferences are held here in autumn.

Oh, I like to be beside the seaside! Everyone goes to the beach, of course, and even when the weather isn't very warm you can see the families there wrapped up in sweaters. Children like making sandcastles, while the others enjoy paddling or playing ball. Sometimes there are donkeys on the sands for the children to ride on, but best of all is the Punch and Judy Show. This is a puppet show. It's very funny! There are also certain kinds of food that people eat at the seaside. Of course, no seaside holiday would be complete without fish and chips. They sell a lot of ice-cream, as you can imagine. Anyway, to end this letter, here is a seaside joke:

-- What do sea monsters eat?

-- Fish and ships!

Best wishes,
Christopher





Watch out!

tell

- a story
- a lie
- a joke
- the truth
- the time

3. Work with a partner. Look at the chart and discuss the statistics with your partner. The questions below will help you.

**Consumer* Use of Media in Armenia.
2010-2015**

<i>Average hours used per week</i>		
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>
Watching TV	28	35
Listening to the radio	7	3.5
Reading magazines	1.5	1.0
Reading newspapers	3.5	3.0
Reading books	3.0	1.5
Using the Internet	14	21

1. Of all the media, which are used the most?
2. Which ones are used the least?
2. What are your predictions for the next 20 years?

4. Complete the sentences below.

1. People watch so much television these days that...
2. I rarely watch TV at night, because...
3. There are so many different channels on TV now that...
4. Never before has television been so...
5. Many people like talk shows, because...

5. Complete the table below with as many advantages and disadvantages of the Internet as you can.

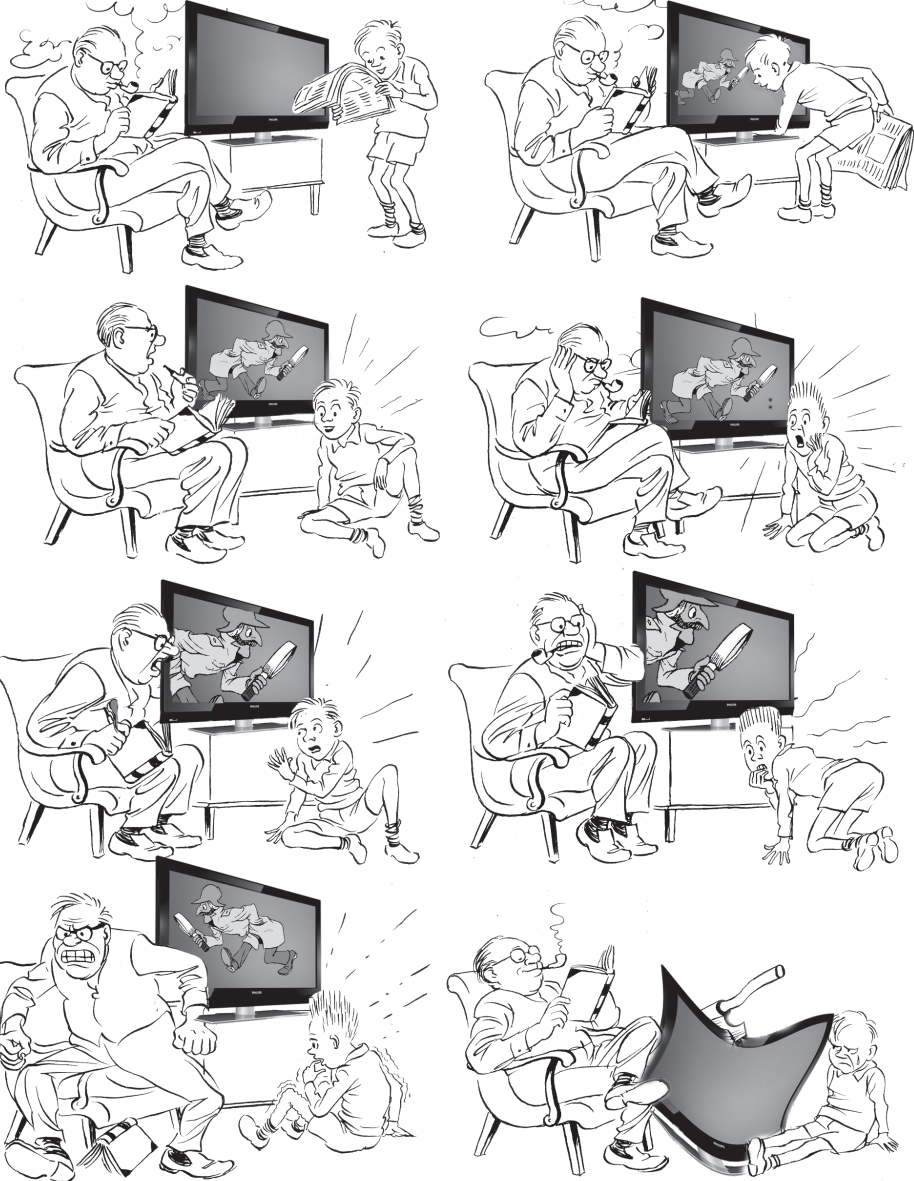
Advantages	Disadvantages

*consumer - սպառող

6. Look at the pictures and write a story.
The expressions below will help you.

TV Addicted

drawing by H. Bidstrup



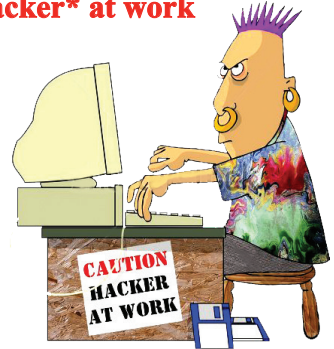
be absorbed in - խորասուզված լինել
TV addicted - հեռուստաընդունող

What is on? - ինչ կա
(հեռուստասեսությունը)
be hooked on - պոկ չգալ

7. Match the beginnings and the endings of the sentences below to make safety tips for using a computer.

1. Turn off your computer
 2. Don't give your e-mail address
 3. Always delete unknown e-mail attachments
 4. Always check any files you download
 5. Nothing you write on the internet
- a. because they may contain viruses.
 - b. is private.
 - c. before opening them as they may contain viruses.
 - d. to someone you don't know, you can get junk mail.
 - e. before you plug in any device.

Caution Hacker* at work



8. Choose the correct answer.

1. WWW are initials that stand for World Wide Web. The Web is one of the services available on the Internet. It allows you ___ millions of pages ___ a system of links. Because it is world- wide, it was originally called the World Wide Web or WWW.
 - a. to access, through
 - b. to access, with
 - c. to call, through
 - d. to reach, across
2. Modem is __equipment connected to ___ computer for sending/receiving digital information by telephone line. You need a modem to connect to ___ Internet, to send electronic mail and to fax.
 - a. the, a, the
 - b. an, a, the
 - c. an, the, a
 - d. a, an, the

* A computer hacker is someone who tries to break into computer systems, especially in order to get secret information.



Watch out!

Have to = necessity

People have to eat.

You don't have to meet your chat friend.

**9. A lot of people do chatting on the Internet to make new friends.
Sort the ideas below into *for* and *against*.**

Young people are sometimes too shy to talk to people. They are afraid to make friends in real life. They find it easy to have online friends.

You may find your chat friends more understanding and loving. It is easier to talk to someone you don't know very well. So you don't need to have any real friends.

Only weak people do chatting all the time.
Strong people don't do chatting very often.

Young people do chatting just for fun. They have a lot of real friends at school.

People sometimes do chatting to escape from their problems.

You don't have to meet your chat friend. You don't see their reactions to your messages.

People are very busy these days.
They don't have so much free time.
Do you think it is easy to chat all the time?

For

Against

Talking points

1. Have you got a PC at home? What do you use it for?
2. Do you like surfing the net? Have you got any chat-friends?
3. Are you for or against chatting?
4. Does chatting help you to improve your English?
5. Sending an e-mail is a lot easier than mailing a letter.
6. Some popular TV programs have too much violence.
7. Children need to learn to interact with people, not machines.

10. Use the information in the essay below to match the paragraphs with the headings.

1. *Introduction*
2. *Conclusion*
3. *Differences between television and computers*
4. *Similarities between television and computers*

Television vs.* Computers



a. Both television and computers have had an enormous impact on our lives, and although the influence of television seems to have reached its peak, the computer has far more effects on the way we do things.

b. Television and computers provide quick access to information and entertainment. They both have something for everyone, day and night. Whether you want to check the weather, or the latest news, either TV or a computer connected to the Internet is the choice for many people.

c. Television has a great influence on the way we think and talk and especially on the choices we make when we shop. However, as important as television is, it can be turned off and ignored. Computers, on the other hand, affect your life even if you don't use them at home or at work.

Today almost everything is controlled by computer - public transportation in large cities or school examinations, or even shoes you are wearing and the hair style you have may be designed on a computer screen.

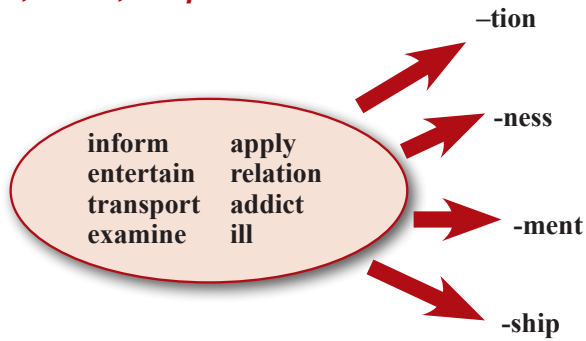
d. Whereas television provides mainly information and entertainment, the computer already provides this and much more because of its many applications in all areas of life. In the near future, everything will be hooked up to the computer.



11. Write an essay. Compare and contrast two technological advances. You may write about similarities and differences between the telephone and e-mail, or jet planes and high-speed trains, etc.

* vs. = versus (lat.) - ընդդեմ, հակառակ

12. Change the part of speech of the words below by adding suffixes *-tion, -ness, -ment, -ship*.



13. Complete the sentences with the correct article if necessary.

1. ____ computers are probably the greatest technological breakthrough of the last 100 years.
2. ____ technology used in today's computers is very different from ____ technology used in the first computers.
3. People rely too much on ____ technology these days.
4. ____ Internet shopping is becoming more and more popular.
5. ____ laptop computers are indispensable for people who work while they travel.
6. ____ first computers were huge machines that were housed in large rooms.
7. ____ last time I bought ____ computer was two years ago.
8. Today's computers will become obsolete* ____ next year.
9. ____ lightest lap top computer today weighs less than ____ kilo.
10. ____ E-mail technology is affecting the way we live and think.

14. Choose the correct answer.

1. I don't have a computer, but ____ my friends do.

- a. the most
- b. most
- c. most of

2. Greg's never gone mountain climbing, ____ he?

- a. does
- b. isn't
- c. has

* obsolete= old

I LOVE WATCHING TV AND LISTENING TO RADIO

1. Do the quiz. Tick the answers that best describe you and score the points.

How Creative Are You?

1. What do you collect?

- a. nothing (1)
- b. coins, stamps, labels, etc.(2)
- c. my own works (3)

2. When you have to travel a long way, you

- a. fall asleep (1)
- b. read or do crossword puzzles (2)
- c. create a poem or paint (3)

3. What is on your room walls?

- a. school timetable (1)
- b. colourful things (2)
- c. your works (3)

4. What do you see in an abstract picture?

- a. geometric shapes (1)
- b. colours (2)
- c. a special feeling or idea (3)

5. Which of these words best describe you?

- a. indifferent (1)
- b. hard-working (2)
- c. curious (3)

6. How do you make decisions?

- a. follow someone's advice (1)
- b. choose the easiest way (2)
- c. consider all the pros and cons* (3)

7. What do you usually do in your spare time?

- a. watch your favourite programme on TV (1)
- b. surf the Internet (2)
- c. create something new (a recipe, a story, etc.) (3)

8. Who would you like to be?

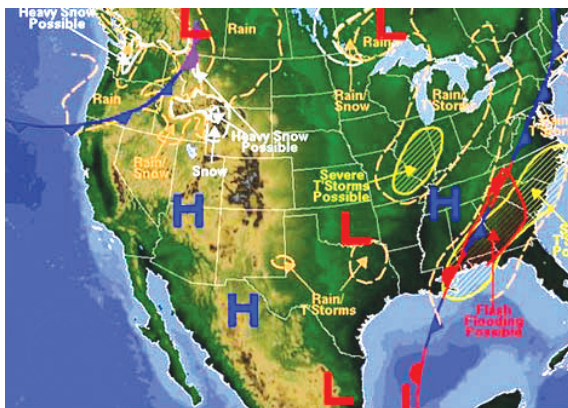
- a. a pop star (1)
- b. a magician (2)
- c. a famous scientist (3)

*pros and cons = advantages and disadvantages = for and against

Find the total score and see how creative you are.

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 8-13 | Are you still lying on your bed watching TV? Think of something new. Do something unusual and different. |
| 14-18 | Follow your curiosity. Create, invent, explore. Show your talent. |
| 19-24 | You are really creative. Keep going like that. |

2. Match the TV genres with the statements below.



- a. a soap opera
- b. a commercial
- c. a cartoon
- d. weather forecast
- e. a comedy
- f. a documentary
- g. a musical
- h. a detective story
- i. political news
- j. a TV game





1. Don't forget that we get a lot of money from commercial breaks.
2. In this week's episode the American cops are chasing heroin dealers.
3. It is so funny when the comedians from the Armenian *Kargin Haghordum* entertain.
4. More adventures from Disneyland with Donald Duck.
5. Superb filming in this programme about the disappearing forests of South America. Will the world continue to have oxygen?
6. More entertainment with the musical *Sound of Music*.
7. In today's film the famous singer is being kidnapped by her psychologist.
8. Who wants to be a millionaire?
9. More news from our political commentator.
10. Tomorrow's weather.



3. Match the popular TV programs with their descriptions.

1. *documentary*
2. *quiz show*
3. *soap opera*
4. *talk show*
5. *situation comedy (sitcom)*



- a. a continuing series involving the same characters in various amusing situations.
- b. a program in which participants compete for money or prizes by answering questions, making guesses, or performing other tasks.
- c. a continuing series, broadcast as often as five days a week, about the lives of a group of characters, often centering on their romantic lives.
- d. a program that gives biographical information about an interesting person or a factual information about a subject such as history, science, nature, or a social issue*.
- e. a show in which guests are interviewed informally.



* issue = problem

4. True or False?

1. Never before have viewers had so many TV channels to choose from.
2. Hardly ever have sitcoms portrayed reality. They are meant to entertain viewers and make them laugh.
3. Quiz shows seldom require participants to know a subject in any depth.
4. Young people hardly ever watch soap operas.
5. Political and social issues are rarely explored in depth on television.
6. News programs seldom report facts incorrectly.
7. Television rarely covers important world events.
8. There are few good movies on TV these days.
9. Nature documentaries these days are incredibly well filmed.
10. TV stations charge large amounts for advertising.

T	F

SENTENCE BUILDING

5. Match the two parts of the sentences to make logical sentences.

1. Quiz shows can be fun
 2. Viewers who enjoy watching love stories
 3. Television viewers who like documentaries
 4. Talk shows are very popular
 5. Although most cartoon programmes are designed for children
- a. because they present real people talking about real-life experiences.
 - b. when you try to answer the questions faster than the participants do.
 - c. perhaps like to watch soap operas.
 - d. there are others that are for adults.
 - e. are people who want to learn new things.

6. Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ the first talking motion pictures were introduced in the late 1920s, silent pictures began going out of style.
 - a. Until
 - b. Unless
 - c. As soon as
2. _____ television became widespread in the 1950s, radio was very popular.
 - a. As soon as
 - b. Before
 - c. By the time

7. Read the and discuss story.
The questions below will help you.

Life Without TV

We were never TV addicts, but it was a central part of our lives. When the kids were too noisy I suggested them to see what was on TV. Evening meals and social plans were made around favourite TV shows. I noticed that my kids didn't behave as well as they used to. So I decided to experiment. The decision not to fix the television started as a financial one. Then I decided to experiment. When I told the kids, their reaction was not exactly positive. We didn't fix the TV for a week.



The first day without TV was the worst. The kids arrived home, looked at the broken TV and started to do something else. David practiced the piano for a while. Lisa looked through some magazines. Then they began playing together – something I hadn't seen happen before. And that evening we actually talked at dinner. The evening went by quickly. We talked, listened to music, read.

The weeks passed. Now it's been a month. Today we removed the dead TV and took it out to the garage. No one really noticed.

We get our news from the daily paper, magazines and radio. When we want to , we go out to a movie. Instead of watching game shows, we play games. Rather than listen to other people talk about the issues of the day, we talk about them ourselves.

The kids miss some of their old favourite shows, mostly when other kids at school talk about them, but they seem to be surviving. They have developed other interests. We have, too. It's amazing how much more time we have now.

Talking points

1. Are there any rules for watching TV in your house?
2. Have you ever gone without TV? How did it affect you?
3. Do you think you could live without TV?

8. What do you think are the positive and negative influences of television. Give your ideas. An example is provided.



Positive

Negative

TV allows people to watch shows, musicals and sports events.

Many TV programs show a lot of violence.

9. Complete the sentences with correct prepositions.

1. Television has a great influence _____ the way we think and talk.
2. Television can be turned off and ignored. Computers _____ the other hand affect our life even if we don't use them.
3. When the kids were too noisy I suggested them to see what was _____ TV.
4. Lisa looked _____ some magazines.
5. That evening we actually talked _____ dinner.
6. The kids arrived home, looked _____ the broken TV and started to do something else.
7. That evening we talked, listened _____ music, read.

10. Choose the correct answer.

1. We watched an interesting _____ where the host interviewed three famous actors.

- a. soap opera
- b. drama series
- c. talk show

2. We watched a _____ on TV about the lions of East Africa.

- a. sitcom
- b. drama
- c. documentary

11. Match the three parts of the sentences so that to make logical sentences.

Soap operas are		addictive
Nature documentaries are	so	informative
News programmes can be		boring
Commercials can be	such (a)	fascinating thing
Television is		fantastic programmes

that

most people watch them every day.
 some people watch them all the time.
 I want to watch it all the time.
 a lot can be learned from them.
 they can make you crazy sometimes.

12. Read what different people think about commercials and sort the opinions into *for* and *against*.

I think adverts are so amazing! They make me laugh.

I think ads should be banned.

The commercials make us well informed.

Sometimes commercials are more interesting than programmes.

That's the way to advertise and sell goods.

They are annoying and stupid. I can't stand* them.

They are boring and repetitive.

They interrupt the programme you are watching. Tiring!

Who needs TV shows when you have commercials! Great!

I find TV advertising very relaxing.

For	Against
------------	----------------

*I can't stand - փանձել չեմ կարող

13. Translate the conversation into English.



Ես ամեն օր սպորտային
նորություններ եմ նայում
հեռուստատեսությամբ:

Իսկ ես ոչ: Չեմ սիրում սպորտ:
Գերադասում եմ բնության
մասին հաղորդումներ դիտել:



14. Complete the sentences with correct prepositions.

1. Most teenagers today are hooked _____ computer games.
2. The Internet is blamed _____ broken relationships.
3. Many users spend up to 40 hours a week _____ the Internet.
4. Internet Addiction Syndrome is similar _____ other problems like gambling, smoking and drinking.
5. We have become addicted _____ the Internet.
6. Rather than to listen _____ other people talk about the issues of the day, we talk about them ourselves.
7. Television and computers provide quick access _____ information and entertainment.

15. Choose the correct answer.

1. - I wish I had more friends.

- Me, too. _____ I get, the more I realize how important friends are.

- a. As old
- b. The old
- c. The older

2. The more you practice speaking English, _____ it gets.

- a. easy
- b. easier
- c. the easier

16. Read the article and ask W questions to summarize it.

British Broadcasting Corporation World Service (BBC)

The BBC began in 1922. Of course, in those days there was no television, only radio. The BBC had three aims: to educate, to inform and to entertain.



The BBC is the world's largest international broadcaster. In 1992 the World Service started

broadcasting television programmes, too. Now people in countries all around the world can see as well as hear the news from the BBC. The BBC broadcasts in many languages.

At first there was a big discussion about who should control the BBC. Should it be independent or should it be controlled by the government? People in Britain looked at broadcasting companies in other countries. In the former Soviet Union, for example, the radio and TV companies were controlled by the government and had to broadcast exactly what the government wanted – usually political propaganda. By contrast, in the USA there was no government control at all. There were dozens of* private broadcasting companies, but they were badly organized, the programmes were of low quality, and there were advertisements (commercial breaks) in the programmes.

Many British politicians – Winston Churchill, for example – thought that the British government should have complete control of the BBC. Others thought Britain should follow the American example. But they finally reached a compromise and decided that

- the British government should own the BBC
- the BBC should be politically neutral and independent (the government should not tell the BBC what to broadcast)
- the BBC should be a monopoly (no one else was allowed to broadcast programmes, this changed in 1950s)
- the BBC should receive money from the sale of licences (everybody who owned a radio or television had to buy a licence).

*dozens of = many

**17. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.
Make changes if necessary.**

true	colonies	broadcast	announcer
propaganda	reputation	journalist	

The BBC World Service broadcast news programmes in English to people living in the British _____. The _____ used formal English and spoke very slowly and clearly. In the Second World War it started broadcasting in other languages to counteract fascist _____ from Germany and Italy.

Each news story is checked at least twice to make sure it is _____. The BBC World service _____ 24 hours a day in many languages. Numerous _____ work in the newsroom. People listen to the BBC because of its _____ for honesty and accuracy.

**18. Complete the sentences with *can, should, be allowed to, have to*.
Make changes if necessary.**

1. Now people in countries all around the world _____ see as well as hear the news from the BBC.
2. In the former Soviet Union the radio and TV companies _____ broadcast exactly what the government wanted.
3. No other company except the BBC _____ to broadcast programmes before 1950s.
4. Many British politicians thought that the British government _____ have complete control of the BBC.
5. Who _____ control the broadcasting companies?

Talking points

1. What radio and TV broadcasting companies do you know in Armenia?
2. What kind of programmes do they broadcast?
3. Who controls them?
4. Where do they get money from?
5. Do they broadcast in other languages?
6. What foreign or home stations do you listen to?
7. What kind of radio and TV programmes do you like?
8. What do the letters BBC stand for?
9. How many channels are there in Armenia?
10. Is there any difference between them?

19. Edgar and Emily are talking about TV watching habits in their families. Complete the conversation. Talk about TV watching habits in your family.

Well, there are a lot of arguments about television in our house. Father gets the remote control and is always changing channels, so I never see what I want to. All he wants to watch is football, football, football. When I try to talk to him, he doesn't listen because he's watching the TV.



When my father wants to watch something on television, like...the news, my mother always wants to watch a soap or a film.



21. Choose the correct answer.

1. Can you tell Alice _____ we'll be late?
 - a. if
 - b. whether
 - c. that
2. Could you tell Sheila not _____ late.
 - a. be
 - b. to be
 - c. being

20. Listen and repeat.

- But I can't. I'm sorry, but I can't.
- But you must.
- I'd like to. But I can't.
- No one else could do it as well as you!
- Why not ask Greg? He could do it even better.
- But he's too busy.

LISTENING

SPOT



21. Do the quiz and see if you are a real TV fan.

Are You a Real TV Fan?

1. Do you watch TV before school?

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

2. Do you do your homework in front of the TV?

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

3. You have some free time. Do you watch TV or read a book?

- a. TV
- b. a book

4. Your favourite programmes are

- a. cartoons
- b. shows and games
- c. nature programmes
- d. documentaries

5. You think watching TV is exciting.

- a. always
- b. often
- c. sometimes
- d. never

6. Usually you watch TV

- a. more than five hours a day
- b. one hour a day
- c. less than one hour a day

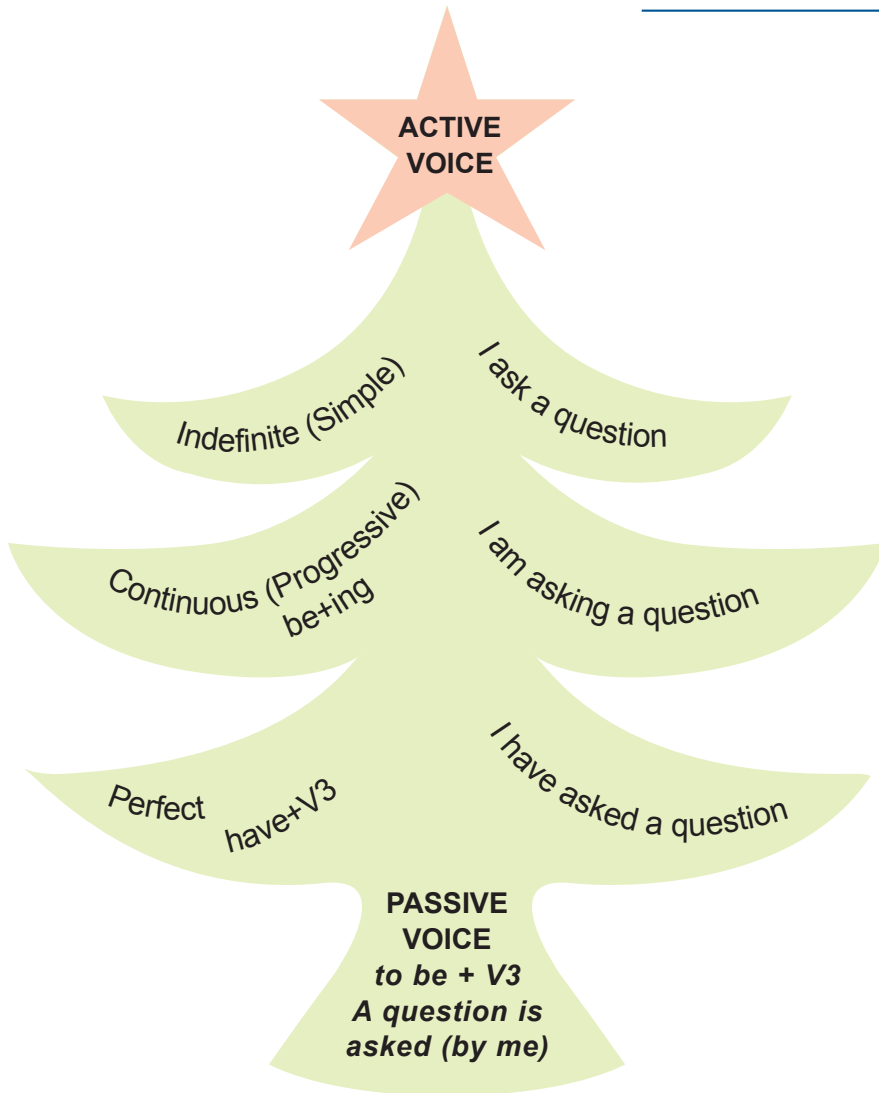
Now score your points and find out.

a = 1	c = 3
b = 2	d = 4

6-10 You are a real TV fan. TV is your life. You don't live in a real world. Your family and friends miss you. If you don't stop watching TV so much, you are going to become a stranger in the real world.

11-14 You like watching TV but you don't watch it too much. Think of other interesting things you can do and make yourself an interesting person. Your family and friends would like to communicate with you.

15-18 You are a very clever person. You have many interests. Your life's fun. It's nice to be your friend.



Remember



Active Voice

Subject, doer of the action.
Object, receiver of the action.
He hit the man.

Passive Voice

We use the Passive Voice when we are more interested in the action than in the person or people who do the action.
The man was hit.

**22. Complete the article with the correct tense of the verbs below.
Make all necessary changes. The same verb can be used several times.**

build	remove	replace
copy	make	remodel
design	buy	

The house _____ in 1841. It looks very elegant, but wasn't built for a rich family. It _____ for a middle-class family. It wasn't designed by an architect. The style _____ from several other houses in the area.

Today this beautiful house is an expensive apartment building, but it wasn't used as an apartment building a hundred years ago. It _____ for one family.

Originally, it wasn't painted as it is today. The door had a beautiful design, but the design _____ in 1970. The area above the door wasn't made of brick. It _____ of marble. In 1970, when the house _____ by its present owner, all the windows _____. In fact, in 1970, the entire house _____. Still, the old house is elegant and charming.



Don't forget! 

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



Watch out!

for the difference

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

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

Remember



Past perfect = had + V3 (Past Participle)

Use the past perfect tense for a past action completed before another past action.

The party started at 5.00. Robert got there at 7.00.

First action *The party started at 5.00.*

Second action *Robert got there at 7.00.*

**Always use Past Perfect for the first action
Past Simple for the second action.**

By the time Robert got there, the party had started.
He said (that) the party had started at 5.00.

SENTENCE BUILDING

WRITING SPOT

23. Robert went to a party. Make sentences and see what Robert had found out by the time he got there. The first one is done for you.

1. The party started
2. The guests arrived
3. Everyone ate a piece of cake
4. Several people left the party
5. The photographer took a lot of pictures

By the time Robert got there the party had started.

24. Rewrite the sentences below in the active voice.

1. Rice is grown in India.
2. This olive oil is imported from Spain.
3. Paper was invented by the Chinese.
4. Wool is exported from England.
5. Candles were used for light in the 17-th century.
6. The electric light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison.

25. Tick the correct answers.

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

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

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

- a. yesterday
- b. ever
- c. now
- d. three days ago
- e. in 1998
- f. last month

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

- a. just
- b. already
- c. yet
- d. so far*
- e. usually
- f. two hours ago

4. Jean and Ronald ____ along a quiet country road in southern England when they saw a bright silver object in the sky.

- a. were driving
- b. drove
- c. had driven
- d. have driven

5. - ____ to England?

- No, never, but I went to America a few years ago.

- a. Have you ever been
- b. Did you go
- c. Are you going
- d. Had you been

6. She told me she ____ to America.

- a. never was
- b. had never been
- c. will never be
- d. has never been

*so far- մինչ այժմ

7. I went to bed after I _____ off the television.
- switched
 - has switched
 - had switched
8. Soon after they _____ their homework they ran out to play with the dog.
- complete
 - have completed
 - completed
 - had completed
9. After I _____ home I _____ the cat.
- come, have fed
 - came, have fed
 - have come, feed
 - had come, fed
10. Mother _____ a video after the children _____ to bed.
- watch, go
 - watches, go
 - have watched, went
 - had watched, had gone
11. I _____ this much fun since I _____ a kid.
- hadn't, am
 - haven't had, was
 - hasn't, was
12. My best friend and I _____ each other for over fifteen years.
We still get together once a week.
- have known
 - know
 - knew
 - had known
13. - Did you like the movie *Star Wars*?
- I don't know. I _____ that movie.
- have never saw
 - have never seen
 - never saw
 - had never seen
14. He _____ in Yerevan a week ago.
- arrived
 - has arrived
 - had arrived

15. I _____ my document before the computer crashed.

- a. saved
- b. have saved
- c. has saved

16. Before I went to school, I _____ a big breakfast.

- a. ate
- b. had eaten
- c. have eaten

17. Valentine's Day _____ on February 14th.

- a. celebrates
- b. had celebrated
- c. is celebrated
- d. celebrated

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

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

19. By the time he arrived, _____.

- a. the other students already left
- b. the other students were already leave
- c. the another student had already left
- d. the other students had already left

20. These cars are produced in Japan.

- a. Active voice
- b. Passive voice

21. Lots of houses were destroyed by the earthquake.

- a. Active voice
- b. Passive voice

22. This room has been painted blue.

- a. Active voice
- b. Passive voice

23. Armenian is seen as one of the world's most difficult languages to learn.

- a. Active voice
- b. Passive voice

UNIT 4

I Am Nature - Wise



LISTENING

SPOT

1. Listen and learn the poem.



I Wonder

Jeannie Kirby

I wonder why the grass is green,
And why the wind is never seen?

Who taught the birds to build a nest,
And told the trees to take a rest?

And when the moon is not quite round,
Where can the missing bit be found?

Who lights the stars, when they blow out,
And makes the lightning flash about?

Who paints the rainbow in the sky,
And hangs the fluffy clouds so high?

Why is it now, do you suppose,
That Dad won't tell me if he knows.

Remember



I wonder - հեղաբրբիր է
Are you nature-wise?
I wonder if you are nature-wise.
I wonder who taught the birds to build a nest.

Environment-related words

environment
ecology
pollution
waste
preserve
garbage/trash
litter/rubbish

Environment-related expressions

be nature-wise
protect the nature
enjoy the countryside
enjoy oneself
clean the picnic place
leave the litter
take the litter away



Watch out!

American (AmE)

garbage/trash

British (BrE)

litter/rubbish

2. Give English equivalents for the Armenian expressions below.

բավականություն ստանալ
պահպանել բնությունը
աղտոտում
թափոն
բնապահպանություն
աղբը հավաքել
աղբը թափել
արգելոց
աղբ
շրջակա միջավայր

3. Look at the pictures and write a story.

A Great Day Out

drawing by H. Bidstrup



4. Read and summarize the fable* by asking W questions. What is the moral of the story?



Town or Country Mouse?



When?

Why

Who?

Once upon a time, there were two mice - cousins. One lived in the town and the other in the country. The town mouse was a very superior mouse, who thought that living in the town was far better than living in the country. So one day, he invited his country cousin to stay with him in his town house and experience the civilized lifestyle of the town. They sat down to a meal, which to the country mouse was a feast. "Goodness me" he said. "If I was in the country, I would be having only simple bread and cheese in the quiet of my peaceful home." Suddenly, there was a loud noise at the door. "Don't worry," said the town mouse, "that's just my neighbour - the dog, he wants to join us for dinner." The country mouse ate a little faster. Another noise was heard outside, even louder this time. "Oh dear" said the town mouse, "the cat who lives facing my house wants to join us too." Quickly eating the last of his meal, the country mouse said, "thank you, but I think I will return to the peace and quiet of my own house after all!" Then he ran back home as fast as his legs could carry him.

Where?

What?

ways of comparing



Watch out!

far better = շատ ավելի

*Living in the town was **far better** than living in the country.*

as...as

*He ran back home **as fast as** his legs could carry him.*

*A fable is a story which teaches a moral lesson.
Fables sometimes have animals as the main characters.

5. The words in the sentences below are in wrong order.

Make logical sentences.

1. The thought mouse was city town civilized life.
2. The peace mouse country missed and quiet.
3. My city overlooks street a house busy.
4. cities Modern populations very have large.
5. The people areas information to in internet remote provides.

**6. Group the words in the box below into two categories:
*city life or country life.***

crowds	pollution	motorway	calm
friendly	industrial	boring	difficult
peaceful	agriculture	easy	dull
village	quiet	interesting	busy
noise	traffic jams	exciting	rush hours



Talking points

1. Do you live in a city or in a country?
2. How do you imagine the difference between the city life and the country life?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a village?



7. Use the adjectives in the box to make a list of 10 differences between the country lifestyle and the city lifestyle. An example is provided below.

boring	peaceful	busy	interesting
difficult	exciting	noisy	
calm	polluted	easy	

Example *City is big and polluted.
Country life is peaceful and easy.*

8. Read and complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Watch out for the tense and voice.

build	make	cut	destroyed
ruin	buy	do	
shock	erect	surround	

A Disaster

Vardan and Nare, a young couple hated city life. They loved the nature and the countryside. They lived in a beautiful old house. It (1)____ many years ago by Vardan's grandfather. It had a lovely view and (2)_____ by trees and mountains. Vardan and Nare were very happy. They wanted their children to live in the same house. Then once they heard that plans were being made to build a huge apartment block in front of their house. They were horrified. They couldn't believe that the countryside (3)_____. Everybody (4)_____ by the news. But the decision (5) _____ and the land (6)_____ by a building company. The apartment block (7)_____. The trees (8) _____down. The wonderful view (9)_____ forever. Terrible damage (10) _____ to the environment.





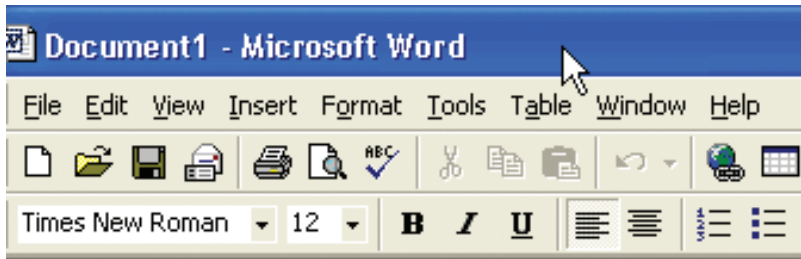
Watch out!

Present Continuous (progressive) is sometimes used with a future meaning. Use Present Continuous when you are talking about what you have already arranged to do (a planned event, a definite plan, intention, a definite future activity).

I am moving to the island of Crete next week.

9. Complete the letter with the correct tense of the verbs in the box.

write	move	get	deal	start
stay	rent	come	suppose	begin
do	rain	look	answer	



From: Vardan
To:
Cc:
Subject

Sent:

Dear mother

I _____ just to let you know that I've arrived and that everything's fine. At the moment I _____ at a hotel in Athens and I _____ quite a lot of sightseeing. Next week, I _____ to the island of Crete. I _____ a villa there for the summer, which should be nice.

The weather's not particularly good - as a matter of fact. It still _____ at the moment, it _____ better slowly, and I'm sure it'll be fine when you _____ in the summer. I _____ forward to it already. The job doesn't seem to be too demanding. Most of the time I _____ with bookings and _____ inquiries. But I _____ it'll be different when the tourist season _____ next month. Even now the restaurants _____ to get busier.

See you soon.

*Love,
Vardan*



Reflexive pronouns

I	myself
You	yourself
He	himself
She	herself
It	itself
We	ourselves
You	yourselves
They	themselves

I did it myself.

You did it yourself.

He did it himself.

She did it herself.

It did it itself.

We did it ourselves.

You did it yourselves.

They did it themselves.

He cut himself = He cut his face/finger

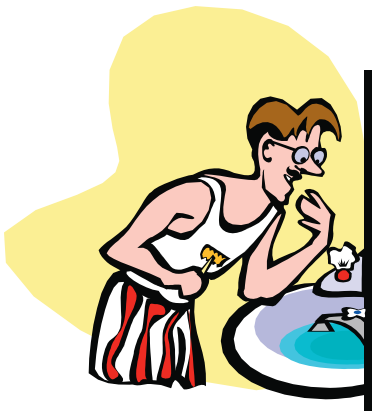
He cut the bread himself = He cut the bread without help

Singular reflexives end in - self

Plural reflexives end in - selves



- A. What did John do yesterday?
- B. He went for a walk.
- A. Who did he go for a walk with?
- B. Nobody. He went for a walk by himself.



- A. Harry looks upset.
- B. Yes. He had a bad day today.
- A. Why? What happened?
- B. He cut himself while he was shaving.

10. Look at the pictures and fill in the reflexive pronouns.



I burned ... while cooking dinner.



Tom hurt ... when playing basketball.



Mr. Wilson is taking a walk in the park by



Patty went to the beach by



My wife and I are playing cards by



Mr. Wilson is driving to New York by



Nelson saw grey hair looking at ... in the mirror.



Linda cut ... slicing a tomato.



Go to Bob's party by

**11. Janet and Harry bought an old house in Missouri.
Fill the gaps with reflexive pronouns if necessary.**

After they moved in they discovered that the kitchen needed a lot of work. They didn't have much money, so they decided to do most of the work _____.

When they first decided to repair the kitchen, people told them that they could never do it _____. "But," said Janet, "we read lots of do-it-yourself books and magazines, and then we began. Slowly, we learned to do everything _____."

First they removed the old kitchen cabinets and counters. Then Harry put in new cabinets, which he built _____.

"I didn't think I could build those cabinets," Harry said. "But once I started, I realised that I could do all of the work _____. It's much cheaper if you do it _____ and you can save thousands of dollars."

Janet painted the entire kitchen _____. The kitchen table looked old and ugly until Janet finished it. "Really, I enjoyed doing it _____," said Janet. "It's also a nice feeling to know you can make something _____. Next year we hope to add a family room to the house. Of course, we'll do all of the work _____".



12. Read the story. Describe the key points of the story by asking questions.



When?

Who?

Why

My aunt owned a black cat named Pluto. She thought it was wonderful. If my aunt was doing anything, Pluto did the same.

If she washed herself, it washed itself. When she looked at herself in the mirror, it looked at itself in the same mirror. If she talked to herself as she sometimes did, it opened its mouth just like someone talking to himself. This gave my aunt an idea. She decided to teach Pluto to talk.

My aunt was always getting funny ideas. She decided to give Pluto the same food as she had herself. She thought that would help him to speak. The cat was eating bread and butter, drinking tea and coffee and smoking cigarettes. It was really enjoying itself. But it still didn't speak.

Then my aunt got another idea. She had an old parrot that was always talking.

My aunt was getting tired of its everlasting talk. She thought that Pluto would talk if he ate the parrot. So she killed the parrot and cooked it for Pluto. Pluto sat at the table and helped himself very politely to the roast parrot with a knife and fork. Then suddenly he

turned to my aunt and shouted "Look out!". My aunt was so surprised that she hardly noticed what he said. The next moment a big piece of the ceiling fell down

on her head. "She spent five years getting me to talk, and when I speak the fool doesn't

listen!" said Pluto, the cat.

What?

Where?



Watch out!

Hard, hardly

hard *a.* - կարծր, պինդ, դժվար

It was hard to make Pluto talk.

hardly *adv.* - հազիվ, հազիվ թե

My aunt was so surprised that she hardly noticed what he said.

13. Choose the correct option.

1. washed herself

- a. washed the cat
- b. washed something herself
- c. washed her face and hands

4. by herself

- a. together
- b. with the cat
- c. alone

2. enjoy itself

- a. entertain my aunt
- b. have fun
- c. eat bread and butter

5. looked at herself

- a. she took care of herself
- b. she saw her face in the mirror
- c. she looked at the mirror

3. helped himself

- a. ate the parrot
- b. helped the parrot
- c. helped my aunt to cook the parrot

6. talked to herself

- a. talked to her cat
- b. talked to her parrot
- c. pronounced words

7. cooked the parrot herself

- a. cooked the parrot for the cat
- b. nobody helped her to cook the parrot
- c. roasted the parrot

14. Listen and repeat.

- You're as cunning as a fox.
- Cunning? I'm as innocent as a child.
- And as slippery as a snake.
- Anyway, believe me, this necklace is unique!
And old! Old as the hills!
- And gold?
- As good as gold.



LISTENING

SPOT

15. Choose the correct option.

1. Which of the following reflexive pronouns is correct?

We fixed it _____.

- a. ourselves
- b. ourselves
- c. ourself

2. Only one of these verbs sounds ok when it is used reflexively in an everyday context. Which one?

- a. I cut myself when I was slicing bread.
- b. Hurry up and dress yourself, we're going to be late!
- c. I'm going to shave myself.
- d. Hang on, I need to wash myself - I'm dirty.

3. Which of the following is the odd one out?

- a. He's going to get his hair cut.
- b. He's going to have his hair cut.
- c. He's going for a hair cut.
- d. He's going to cut his hair.

4. One should take care of _____ .

- a. oneself
- b. himself
- c. themself
- d. them
- e. themselves

5. The mouse hurt _____ when it took the cheese.

- a. oneself
- b. itself
- c. them
- d. themselves

6. My roommate works at home, so he spends the day _____ .

- a. by him
- b. himself
- c. by himself
- d. on himself

7. You can't drive such a long way _____ .

- a. on your self
- b. by your own
- c. by yourself

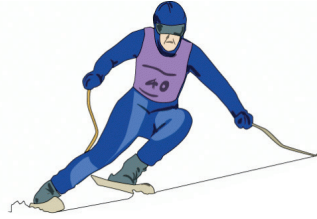
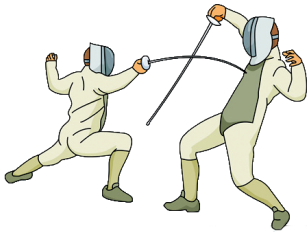
8. One should always give _____ time to do a job well.
- one
 - him
 - oneself
9. Just sit back, relax and enjoy _____.
- you
 - yourself
 - yours
10. The actress was proud of _____ when she won an Oscar award.
- oneself
 - herself
 - her
11. She can't afford to go to the hairdresser so she cuts _____ to save money.
- her hair herself
 - her hair at herself
 - she hair herself
12. - Whose is this bike?
- It's _____
- myself
 - my
 - mine
13. A man needs to be comfortable with _____ before he can be comfortable with anyone else.
- oneself
 - himself
 - itself
 - them
 - themselves
14. Narek, if you keep working like this, you'll make _____ a lazy person.
- yourself
 - yourselves
 - oneselves
15. How long have you known _____?
- yourself
 - yourselves
 - each other

UNIT 5

I Am the Fan of the Olympics

1. Find the Armenian equivalents for the sports below?

**WORD
BANK**



ice-hockey
cycling
canoeing
table-tennis
fencing

surfing
horse-riding
shooting
skiing
ice-skating



2. Match the sport-related words and their descriptions.

OLYMPIC EVENTS*



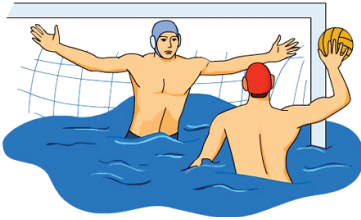
1. football



3. boxing



2. badminton



4. water polo



5. archery

- a. Sport played in water in which two teams of swimmers try to get the ball into the other team's goal.
- b. Sport played between two teams of eleven people, where each team tries to win by kicking or heading the ball into the other team's goal.
- c. Sport in which two competitors fight by hitting each other with their hands.
- d. Sport in which athletes try to hit fixed targets some distance from them by shooting arrows from bows.
- e. Sport in which two or four people hit a shuttlecock (a light object with feathers) over a high net.

*events - մրցումներ

3. Look at the pictures and write a story.
The expressions below will help you.

Training for the Championship

drawing by H. Bidstrup



play chess - շախմատի խաղալ
lift weight - ծանրություն (ծանրածոդ) բարձրացնել
do weightlifting - ծանրամարտով զբաղվել

4. You are going to read an article about the Olympic Games. Each paragraph of the article is the answer to the question in the box. Match the paragraphs with the questions.

The Olympic Games

a. The Olympic Games is a hugely popular festival attracting sports people and sports fans from all over the world. It began around 3000 years ago in Greece. The first recorded Olympic festival took place in 776 BC. In 394 AD the Emperor of Rome banned them, after 1170 years of competitions. It took another 15 centuries before they were held again.

b. In ancient Greece citizens of different city states could not always travel freely around the country, but during the Olympics their citizens could attend the Olympics without problems. Sport was only one part of the festival. There were also ritual sacrifices, poetry readings, exhibitions of sculpture and trade fairs. It was a festival which celebrated on the one hand the Greek gods, and on the other hand the abilities of the Greek people.

c. The Gods themselves were the focus of the original Olympics, in Greece. They were held to honour Zeus - the most important God in Greek mythology. The name *Olympic* comes from the city Olympia, in southern Greece, where the games were held. Olympia was named after Mount Olympus - the home of the Greek Gods.

d. Eventually in 1896, the games returned to Greece - Athens. Since then every 4 years, athletes gathered to compete against each other on the track and on the field. The early athletic competitions were only running races. Later other events were included such as jumping, boxing, wrestling, discus throwing, and horseracing.

e. Any Greek man who was not a slave could compete. Female athletes unfortunately were not allowed. In fact, married women were not even allowed to watch the games. This may have been a good idea, as athletes at the time did not wear clothes. This changed in 1900, and today women athletes are as common as men are.

1. Where does the name *Olympic* come from?
2. What do the athletes compete for?
3. Where did the Olympics begin?
4. Who could take part in Olympic Games in ancient Greece?
5. Was sport the only goal of the Olympics in ancient Greece?
6. Were there any difficult periods for the Olympic games?
7. Are the modern Games very different?
8. What events were held in the early athletic competitions?

f. There are now almost 30 official sports in the Summer Olympics, many more than the ancient games and it seems more are added every year. The Olympics is a great opportunity for nations to come together in peace. An event such as the Olympics could be used to bring countries closer together to promote peace. Another two large Olympic events are also now held every four years. Firstly, the Winter Olympics, originally held in the same year and the same country as the Summer games. This competition now happens two years after the Summer games. Secondly, the Paralympics — Games for athletes with a disability. These are held immediately after both the summer and winter games.

g. There have been difficult periods for the Olympic Games. The USA did not participate in the 1980 events in Moscow due to political differences and the USSR returned the favour in 1984 by not going to Los Angeles. In Munich in 1972, 11 athletes were killed by terrorists, and a bomb attack killed two people in Atlanta in 1996. The ideal of fair competition is also under attack, with some athletes cheating by using drugs to improve their performance.

h. Winning the Olympics is not about the medal. It is about how you feel, deep inside, at the moment of victory...it is about the unbelievable attraction of history. The Olympics for most athletes is the ultimate goal. It is the peak of a sporting career, where you test your skills and strength against *the best of the best*.



British (BrE)

football
trainers

American (AmE)

soccer
sneakers



5. Find the answers in the box below.

Athens	776 BC	Olympia	Paralympics	1170
--------	--------	---------	-------------	------

1. City where the games were first held.
2. Year when the ancient games began.
3. Number of years between start and end of ancient games.
4. City where the first modern Olympics were held.
5. Games for athletes with a disability.

6. Use the information in the article to answer the questions below.

Paralympic Sports

In 1948, Sir Ludwig Guttmann organised a sports competition involving World War II veterans with a spinal cord-related injury in Stoke Mandeville, England. Four years later, competitors from Holland joined the Games, and the international movement, now known as the Paralympics, was born. Olympic-style games for athletes with a disability were organised for the first time in Rome in 1960. In Toronto in 1976, other disability groups were added and the idea of merging together different disability groups for international sports competitions was born. In the same year, the first Paralympic Winter Games took place in Sweden.

The Paralympic Games are elite sport events for athletes from different disability groups. They clearly emphasise, however, the participants' athletic achievements, not their disability. The movement has grown dramatically since its early days.



Talking points

1. Why are Paralympic Games a special sport competition?
2. Do you think it's a good idea to hold competitions for people with disabilities?

7. Are you for or against the Olympic Games? Complete the table.
 Write as many *for* and *against* sentences as you can.
 An example is provided to help you.

I'm for the Olympic Games.	I'm against the Olympic Games.
----------------------------	--------------------------------

Sport helps to become disciplined.

It's a waste of time.



Watch out!

Curriculum vitae (CV) is a Latin expression which can be loosely translated as *the course of one's life*.

CV or a **resumé (AmE)** in American English is a summary of one's education, professional history, and job qualifications.

8. Use the CV of Albert Azaryan, the famous Armenian artistic gymnast, as a sample to write a CV of any person you like.

WRITING SPOT

Curriculum Vitae

Full name	Albert Azaryan Vagharshak
Date of birth	February 11, 1929
Place of birth	Gandzak
Nationality	Armenian
Marital Status	Married, 2 children, 7 grandchildren, 3 great grandchildren
Discipline	Men's artistic gymnastics
Represented	The Former country Soviet Union
Education	1956 - graduated from Yerevan State Institute of Physical Training
Career	1964 - Head of the Yerevan School of Gymnastics. The father and former coach of Eduard Azaryan, a 1980 Olympian in gymnastics
Achievements	President of RA Artistic Gymnastics Federation Medal record. First did one of the most famous exercises on the rings called the Iron Cross or Azaryan Cross in an international competition.
Championship Medals	Participated in competitions held in 49 countries. 45 gold medals 42 silver medals 10 bronze medals



9. Write the biography of a famous person you know well. Include additional information if you can.

Biography of a Famous Person

Name _____
Date and birthplace _____
Education _____
Career _____
Achievements _____
Personality _____



Watch out!

on the one hand - մի կողմից
on the other hand - մյուս կողմից

10. Complete the sentences with articles if necessary.

1. _____ Olympics was _____ festival which celebrated on _____ one hand _____ Greek gods, and on _____ other hand _____ abilities of _____ Greek people.
2. _____ Olympics were held to honour Zeus - _____ most important God in _____ Greek mythology.
3. _____ Olympics for _____ most athletes is _____ ultimate goal.
4. Olympic-style games for _____ athletes with _____ disability were organised for _____ first time in _____ Rome in _____ 1960.
5. In 1976, _____ other disability groups were added and _____ idea of merging together different disability groups for international sports competitions was born.
6. In _____ same year, the first Paralympic Winter Games took place.

11. Listen and repeat.

LISTENING

SPOT

- She can play the flute. She can paint pictures.
She can write poems. She can grow plants.
She can do most things. What can I do?
I can't do any of the things she can!
- You can fight.
- Yes, but who needs a girl who can fight?
- I do.



12. Do the quiz and see how ambitious you are.

How Ambitious Are You?

1. Which of these sentences is true for you?

- a. I never work too hard – I easily get tired. (1)
- b. To work hard is not enough. You need luck. (2)
- c. If I really want to do something I do it. (3)

2. You fail at a competition. What do you think?

- a. I shouldn't take part in it again. (1)
- b. It wasn't fair. I did well. (2)
- c. Next time I should work harder. (3)

3. You want the main part in a school performance but you are not really as good as others? What do you think?

- a. I am not going to take part in it. (1)
- b. I'll try again. (2)
- c. There are other parts to play. (3)

4. You have to pass an exam. What do you do?

- a. do nothing (1)
- b. study a little bit (2)
- c. study hard (3)

5. You are the worst player in the school team. What do you do?

- a. leave the team (1)
- b. ask somebody to join the team (2)
- c. train hard (3)

Now score your points and see how ambitious you are.

5-7	You don't like to work hard. You'll never succeed if you don't try hard.
8-11	You are ambitious but you don't work enough. You are a bit lazy.
12-15	Congratulations! You are very ambitious. You never give up.

have dreams
 dreams come true
 dream of/about
 daydream*
 Do you daydream?



1. Listen and learn the poem.

Dreams

Langston Hughes

Hold fast* to dreams
 For if dreams die
 Life is a broken-winged bird
 That cannot fly.

Hold fast to dreams
 For when dreams go
 Life is a barren* field
 Frozen with snow



Talking points



1. Everybody must have a dream.
2. Dreams make people stronger.
3. Dreams make people win.
4. Dreams make people believe in themselves.
5. Life without dreams is boring and empty.
6. How often do you dream?
7. Do you dream in colour or in black and white?
8. Do you believe in your dreams?

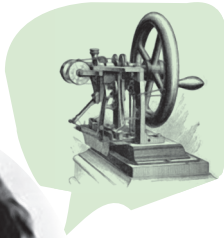
*hold fast — ամուր/պինդ բռնիր

*barren — ամայի

*daydream — երազել; անուրջ

2. Read and discuss the article. Take turns asking and answering questions.

The Value of Dreams



Late one night more than a hundred years ago, an American inventor ran into a problem that seemed impossible to solve. He was trying to design a sewing machine, but he couldn't think of a way to get the thread to run smoothly around the needle. He was exhausted and finally went to bed.

However he was so worried that he slept very badly. He had a nightmare in which he dreamt that he had been captured by a tribe of terrible savages. Their king threatened to kill and eat him unless he could build a perfect sewing machine. When he tried to do so, he ran into the same problem as before. The king was

so angry that he ordered his soldiers to kill him immediately. Suddenly, the inventor noticed something. The soldiers were all carrying spears, and in the tip of each one of them, there was a hole that looked just like an eye.

The inventor woke up and realized that he had just found the solution to the problem. Instead of trying to make the thread run around the needle, he should make it run through a small “eye” or a hole in the tip.

The inventor's name was Elias Howe, and this simple idea enabled him to design and build the first really successful sewing machine. He was not the only famous person to find solutions to difficult problems in this way. Thomas Edison, who invented the electric light bulb, said that his best ideas came to him in his dreams. So did Albert Einstein, the great mathematician and physicist. The novelist Charlotte Bronte also got inspiration from her dreams when writing *Jane Eyre*. Igor Stravinsky, the great composer, said that he “slept” on his problems, and when he woke up they were solved.

Few people understand the meaning of dreams. In order to do so, you have to understand what happens when you sleep. When you are awake, you notice all sorts of things and get lots of ideas without realizing it. When you are asleep, the unconscious part of your brain is active and it begins to “digest” this information mentally. Sometimes it is that part of the brain that notices something important that the conscious part of your brain didn't. The unconscious part of your mind, however, has its own logic and language. This is why the strange images in our dreams are sometimes called “secret messages of ourselves”.

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

1. What was the inventor's problem?

- a. He was so tired he couldn't think.
- b. He wasn't using the right kind of thread.
- c. He hadn't designed the needle correctly.

2. What do you think is the general "message" of the whole story?

- a. Only inventors, artists and scientists can understand what their dreams are trying to say.
- b. If you work too hard and too late, you may have terrible nightmares.
- c. Elias Howe wasn't the only person who solved problems when he was asleep.

3. Albert Einstein is mentioned because he

- a. was a great physicist and mathematician.
- b. also had strange dreams.
- c. got many good ideas from his dreams.

4. The idea for the solution came from something

- a. the king said in the dream.
- b. the inventor noticed about the soldiers' weapons.
- c. the inventor saw after he woke up.

3. Write a paragraph *Do you daydream?*

WRITING
SPOT



4. Everybody has dreams and remembers images from them. Here is a guide to the meanings of the most common images that appear in dreams. Match the meaning of dreams with the images.

The Meaning of Dreams

a. One of the most common images showing insecurity and anxiety. If you are not hurt when you land means that things are not going to be too bad.

1. Castle 2. Exams

3. Falling 4. Flying

5. Mountains

b. This image represents strength and power. If you are inside it means that you are protected by the thick walls. If you are outside - you desire that safety.



c. Anxiety dreams are very common when something is worrying you. The mind remembers times in the past when you were nervous. A common image is a test for which you were badly prepared.

e. This common dream when you feel yourself a bird means that you wish to escape from everyday problems.



d. This image means that you have to overcome obstacles and difficulties. If you climb without getting anywhere it means that there is no hope for you to achieve your goal.



5. Match the words with their definitions.

a. *obstacles*

b. *desire*

c. *strength*

1. mental pictures or ideas
2. a strong wish
3. things that get in your way
4. a feeling of uncertainty
5. a very powerful feeling
6. aim, purpose, target

d. *anxiety*

e. *goal*

f. *images*



6. Complete John's dream with the correct tense of the verbs below.

be	give	make
float	get	bring

Back to Earth

To Jean and John a magic carpet _____ always _____ just something in fairy tales. Now, here they _____ on a carpet that John _____ by using his chemistry set. Jean asked, "How long have we been up here, John?" John replied, "I think it must be more than two hours because I _____ hungry." His sister quickly urged, "Let's land." As the carpet swooped downward, Nipper, the dog, _____ a frightened yelp. That bark _____ John back from a delightful dream. What a disappointment that was!



**7. Complete the story with the correct tense of the verbs in the box.
Some verbs may be used several times.**

sleep	have	sit	laugh	begin	point	understand
read	look	see	come	smile	ask	not wear

Last night I _____ very badly. I _____ a very strange dream. I was in a restaurant. I _____ alone and _____ a newspaper. Suddenly I _____ up and _____ a man staring at me. I _____ around and _____ a lot of other people sitting at tables near him. They _____ and _____ about something. The waiter _____ over to me. He _____ to smile. I _____ him why he _____. The other people _____ to laugh even louder. The waiter _____ to my legs. Then I _____ why everybody _____ I _____ any trousers.





Watch out!

We can use the Present Continuous Tense to talk about developing and changing situations.
Your English is improving day by day.

8. Choose the correct option.

1. Why _____ everybody _____? Was there something funny?
 - a. were smiling
 - b. was smiling
 - c. are smiling
2. I asked him why he _____.
 - a. was smiling
 - b. has smiled
 - c. smiled
3. Everywhere in this city _____ worth visiting.
 - a. is
 - b. was
 - c. are
4. Everything _____ more expensive nowadays.
 - a. is getting
 - b. are getting
 - c. was getting
5. Now I _____ much bigger.
 - a. is getting
 - b. am getting
 - c. was getting
6. How long _____ we _____ here?
 - a. has been
 - b. were
 - c. have been
7. They were floating on a carpet that Joan _____ by using his chemistry set.
 - a. has made
 - b. had made
 - c. was made
8. - _____ anything tomorrow morning?
- No, I'm free.
 - a. You do
 - b. Are you doing
 - c. Do you do
 - d. You doing

9. When I got up the sun _____ .

- a. rise
- b. have risen
- c. rose
- d. had risen

10. I haven't eaten anything _____ breakfast.

- a. since
- b. for
- c. over
- d. along

11. Which sentence is grammatically correct?

In the UK more couples _____ these days than ever before.

- a. get divorced
- b. be divorced
- c. were divorced
- d. has divorced

12. Which sentence does NOT make sense?

- a. The police arrested the robber.
- b. The robber was arrested.
- c. The robber was arrested by the police.
- d. The police were arrested the robber.

13. Which sentence expresses a definite future plan?

- a. My sister'll get married next spring.
- b. My sister is getting married next spring.
- c. My sister is going to get married next spring.
- d. My sister gets married next spring.

14. Which sentence expresses a definite future plan?

- a. She might buy a new house.
- b. She may buy a new house.
- c. She is going to buy a new house.
- d. She is thinking about buying a new house.

15. Which sentence is correct?

- a. When I had got home I realised that I lost my keys.
- b. When I got home I realised that I had lost my keys.

16. Which sentence is correct?

- a. When Nare saw the house she realized it was exactly what she had always dreamt about.
- b. When Nare had seen the house she realized it was exactly what she always dreamt about.

17. This is _____ the way to speak to your teacher.
a. hard
b. hardly
18. We live _____ the supermarket.
a. near
b. nearly
19. - I heard there was a fire in your building yesterday.
Was anyone hurt?
- No, the firefighters _____ get everyone out of the building.
a. could
b. can't
c. couldn't
d. can
20. Look at that sign! You _____ walk on the grass.
a. can't
b. couldn't
c. won't be able to
d. be able to
21. He has 6 large dogs to protect his house.
The _____ the dog, the _____ he feels.
a. big, safer
b. bigger, safer
c. bigger, safer
22. - Did you paint the house?
- Yes. I did it all by _____ .
a. me
b. myself
23. She is well-educated, _____ , she has very good manners.
a. except
b. besides
24. Don't lean that ladder _____ the wall.
a. across
b. beside
c. against
25. I've got friends all _____ the world.
a. across
b. over
c. along
d. through

9. Read the story. Tell the class about the dream you saw last night. Write out all the verbs and make them Simple Present.

Dream

Last night I had a strange dream. I was in a world where all the colours were different. The grass was orange, the trees were white; in the green sky there was a purple sun and a moon the colour of blood. I was a child again, eight years old, and I was lost. I felt very frightened and unhappy. In front of me there was a long street, stretching away as far as I could see. There were no people, but all around me I heard the noise of big insects. It was terribly hot. Suddenly a door opened on my left. I went into the house and ran up the stairs. When I got to the top, I saw a field full of blue horses. I called one of them; he came over to me and I got on his back. I don't know how far he took me - we went through forests, across rivers, past high mountains covered with black snow. At last we came to a town. The streets were full of people dressed in red. Nobody spoke. I said goodbye to my horse and walked until I came to a church. Inside I heard my mother's voice. I pushed the door, but it was too big and heavy - I couldn't move it. I called as loud as I could, but nothing happened. Then, very slowly, the door opened. In the church there were hundreds of people, all looking at me. They started to come towards me, slowly at first, then faster and faster.... Then I woke up.



Use the information in the story above to choose the correct option.

1. Hundreds of people

- a. lots of people
- b. two hundred people
- c. one hundred people

2. As loud as I could

- a. not very loud
- b. very loud
- c. at the top of my voice

3. Too big and heavy

- a. also big and heavy
- b. very big and heavy
- c. very heavy

4. I was lost

- a. I lost my horse
- b. I lost the way
- c. I was unhappy

UNIT 7 *Travelling is My Dream*

When in Rome, do as the Romans do

WORD BANK

1. Match the travel-related words and expressions with their descriptions.

1. company which commercializes air travel
2. card which authorizes passengers to board a plane
3. register as a guest at a hotel or as a passenger at an airport
4. place where passengers wait before boarding a plane
5. without payment of taxes
6. tiredness after a long flight due to differences in time zones
7. building at an airport where passengers arrive and depart; end of a railway line or bus route
8. leave as a guest at a hotel or as a passenger at an airport

- a. *check-in*
- b. *check-out*
- c. *airline*
- d. *boarding pass*
- e. *departure lounge*
- f. *jet lag*
- g. *duty free*
- h. *terminal*

2. Join the nouns to make new words.

return	compartment
petrol	ticket
boarding	station
seat	pass
sleeping	belt

3. Match the verbs with the nouns.

catch	car
go by	the train
travel by	a meal
enjoy	hands
shake	the world
watch	the trip
have	plane
miss	a bus
take	a train

Talking points

1. What do you think the idiom *When in Rome, do as the Romans do* means?
Is there a similar idiom in Armenian?
2. How well do people in the global world understand each other?
3. What advice would you give to someone coming to visit or live and work in Armenia?

4. Use the questions below to discuss the article.

Travelling to all corners of the world gets easier and easier. We live in a global village.

The British and Americans think that the widespread understanding of their language means a corresponding understanding of their customs. The Americans prefer to be casual and more informal. The British are cool and reserved. The great topic of conversation between strangers in Britain is the weather – unemotional and impersonal. In America, the main topic between strangers is the search to find a geographical link.

Oh, really? You live in California? I have an uncle there. In Japan, the bow is a very important part of greeting someone. You should not expect the Japanese to shake hands. Bowing the head is a mark of respect.

Talking points

1. What is the main topic of conversation between strangers in Armenia?
2. What do you think are the main national features of the Armenians?
3. What American and British customs do you know?

5. Which adjectives in the box do you think go with the nationalities below? Add more adjectives which you think go with the nationalities.

reserved	formal	fun-loving	romantic
emotional	casual	respectful	friendly
lazy	quiet	humorous	punctual
hospitable	talkative	serious	easy - going
sociable	well-dressed	nationalistic	hardworking

Armenian

American

British

German

French

Italian

Japanese

WORD BUILDING



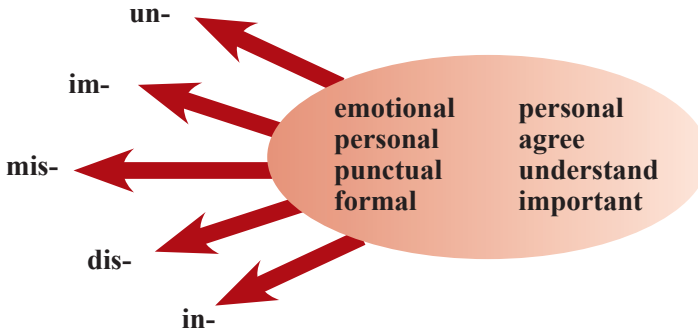
Some prefixes change words to give them the opposite meaning.

un-, im-, in-, dis- = not

mis-, = wrongly

Watch out!

6. Make the opposite of the words below by adding negative prefixes.



LISTENING

SPOT

7. Listen and learn the song.



Pasadena*

Karen and Alice Maywood

Come with me to Pasadena,
Today at ten we will arrive.
I have been in Pasadena
For a great deal of my life.

And this morning I knew
What I had to do
Take the next plane
And finally go.

Come with me to Pasadena
If you want to have some fun.
Watch the dancing seniorinas
In the heat of the sun.

We are going to Greece
Take a trip to Paris
To escape from the
Stress and strain.

When I woke up today
I heard someone say,
Girl, it's raining
And they're expecting snow.

Saving money each day
There must be a way
To get out
In this gather again.

*Pasadena — a suburban city in southern California, north of Los Angeles, famous for its annual parade on January 1.

8. Use the information in the article to complete the table below with the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by car, by train, by plane, and by ship.

How Do You Prefer Travelling?

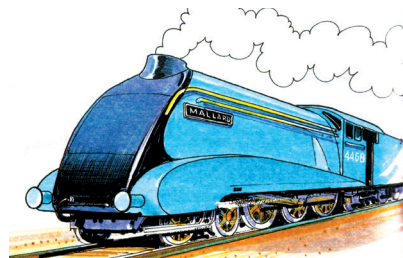
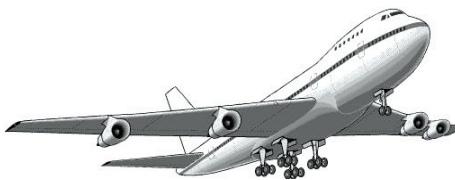
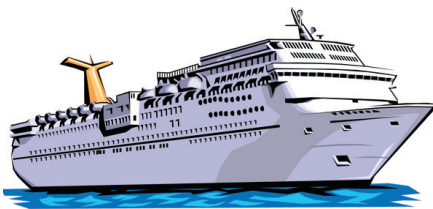
I prefer travelling by train to travelling by car. I feel more relaxed when I reach my destination. Travelling by train has many advantages. There are no stressful traffic jams. Trains are fast and comfortable. You can use the time in different ways. You can just sit and read, or watch the world go by. You can work, or you can have a meal or a snack in a buffet car.

Travelling by train also has some disadvantages. It is expensive and the trains are sometimes crowded and delayed. You have to travel at certain times and trains cannot take you from door to door. You need a bus or a taxi to take you to the railway station.



train	car	plane	ship
<i>fast</i> <i>comfortable</i> <i>not stressful</i>			

train	car	plane	ship
<i>expensive</i> <i>sometimes crowded</i> <i>sometimes delayed</i>			



9. Complete the article with the correct form of the verbs below.

Catching a Plane

When you 1. _____ at the airport, you should go straight to the check-in-desk where your ticket and luggage 2. _____. You 3. _____ your hand luggage with you but your suitcases 4. _____ to the plane on a conveyor belt. You can now go to the departure lounge.

If you are on an international flight, your passport 5. _____ and then you and your bags 6. _____ by security cameras. Sometimes you 7. _____ a body search and your luggage 8. _____ by a security officer. You 9. _____ in the departure lounge until your flight 10. _____ and you 11. _____ which number gate to go to. Finally you 12. _____ your plane and you 13. _____ to your seat by a flight attendant.

1. a. have arrived
b. arrived
c. are arrived

7. a. is given
b. give
c. are given

12. a. board
b. boarded
c. are boarded

2. a. check
b. checked
c. are checked

8. a. search
b. are searched
c. is searched

13. a. are shown
b. is shown
c. showed

3. a. keep
b. are kept
c. have kept

9. a. is waited
b. are waited
c. wait

4. a. will take
b. are taken
c. take

10. a. is called
b. are called
c. will be called

5. a. check
b. is checked
c. are checked

11. a. were told
b. are told
c. told

6. a. is x-rayed
b. are x-rayed
c. x-rayed

10. Use the tips below to write about *How To Relieve the Discomfort of Airplane Travel*. An example is provided.

Long plane trips can be tiring. Jet lag and fatigue are often problems for travellers crossing several time zones. Fortunately, there are things you can do both during and after a long flight that can help reduce travel-related discomforts.

During the flight.

Keep busy. Watch a movie, read a book, write a letter, listen to music.

Drink lots of fluids.

Eat just a little.

Make yourself comfortable.

A chewing gum or a hard candy during takeoff and landing will help you to avoid ear pain.

Sleep.

After arrival.

Set your watch to the destination time zone.

Eat and sleep at the local times right away.

What should travellers do to avoid air travel-related discomforts?

You shouldn't focus on your discomfort. You should help pass the time by watching a movie.....

11. Choose the correct option.

1. The longer the flight, _____ the cabin air dries out.

- a. more
- b. the most
- c. the more

2. Excuse me. Could you tell me where _____?

- a. the bus station is
- b. is the bus station
- c. is it the bus station

3. The older I get, _____ I become.

- a. more impatient
- b. the more impatient
- c. the most impatient

12. Use the information below to match the advertisements with the places to visit.

- a. Discover the magnificent architecture of one of the glories of England - the symbol of God!
- b. Welcome to the most exciting and memorable wax exhibition!
- c. Don't miss your chance to visit the great museum!
- d. Enjoy the architectural masterpiece of the 13-16 centuries!
- e. You can't miss the chance to see the gorgeous statue!
- f. Turn a typical day into a special event! Visit one of Armenia's largest, most unique spectacular areas and its dozens of rare species!



British Museum

1. *The British Museum, founded in 1753, is one of the great museums of the world, showing the works of a man from prehistoric times to the present day.*



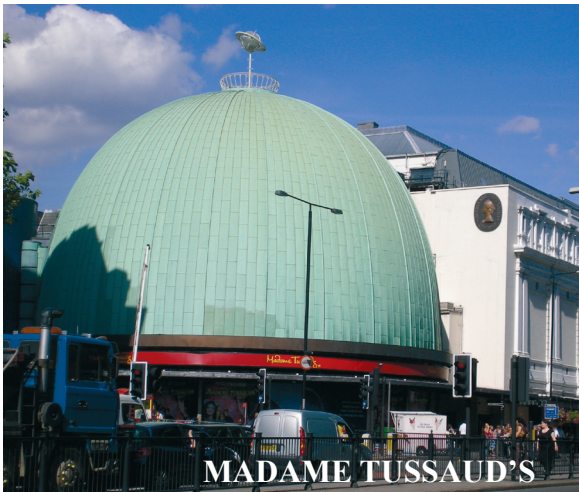
2. *The Statue of Liberty stands on an island in New York Harbor. It is a woman who holds a torch up high. It was put up in 1886. The statue was given to the United States by the people of France for the US hundredth birthday. It was a symbol of friendship between the two countries. Now the Statue of Liberty is a symbol of freedom for new immigrants to this country.*

The Statue of Liberty



Westminster Abbey

3. *An architectural masterpiece of the thirteenth to sixteenth centuries, Westminster Abbey also presents countless memorials to the famous and the great. It has been the setting for every Coronation since 1066 and for numerous other Royal occasions. Today it is still a church dedicated to regular worship and to the celebration of great events in the life of the nation.*



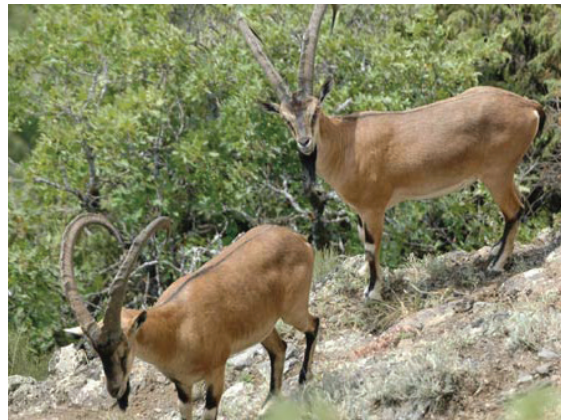
*Madame Tussaud's
Wax Figures*

4. *This is Madame Tussaud's - where historical interest, chilling fear and today's most exciting stars combine with light, sound and breathtaking special effects to make this London's most exciting and memorable exhibition. You can have an audience with the Royal Family, meet the great and powerful, mingle with the stars and come face to face with the infamous. Known throughout the world, this famous exhibition was started originally by Madame Tussaud in the eighteenth century and has developed ever since.*

5. *A Cathedral is a living place bearing witness to the living God. Canterbury Cathedral was built by people of faith, and it is people of faith who make it what it is today. People come to Canterbury Cathedral for many different reasons: to see its magnificent architecture; because of its historical associations; because it is one of the glories of England, of Europe, indeed of the world. But, whatever the reason for the visit, they are coming to a place which is a symbol of God in his creative energy, redeeming love and spiritual power.*



Canterbury Cathedral



Khosrov Forest Preserve

6. *Khosrov Forest Preserve* was established in the 3rd century by the Arshakuni King Khosrov the Great. Khosrov has become famous for planting over one million trees, creating a private hunting preserve while saving a piece of Armenia's unique ecosystem for generations. Most of the forests from his time are gone, clear-cut by Mongols, Persians and modern Armenians on illegal logging expeditions. The preserve is still important and quite large. The national park protects more than 1800 species of plants, 156 of which are considered rare, endangered or on the verge of extinction, listed in the Red Book.*

Fauna include rare insects, amphibians, snakes. Although the permission to enter the preserve is required officially from the ministry of Nature Protection in Yerevan, the preserve is under ecological attack by international and local huntsmen.

* Khosrov forest preserve - Խոսրովի անբառ պեարական արգելոց

13. Use the information in the advertisements (ads) below to talk about the place you would like to visit.

If you are a confirmed sportsman or sportswoman, spend an exciting two weeks' holiday with us canoeing in the beautiful Rocky Mountains.

We provide the car or camping van, maps and advice, and you go your own way, discovering the America you want to discover.



*You will never forget
the warm welcome of Hawaii.
Beautiful sunny beaches, friendly people, fine tropical food ...*



*Spend two weeks
in exciting New York City.
Theatre, dance, opera, museums...*





*Come to Las Vegas and try your luck!
When you're tired of winning at the casino,
relax by the pool or go to watch
a fabulous show.*

*A day out for family and friends!
Enjoy the countryside and wildlife!
Rest for a while at one of our picnic places!
Discover the beauty of an old church!
Stay in a campsite for a night and watch
the sunset and the sunrise!
Keep all the family happy in a spectacular
theme park!
For further information call 55 00 00*

14. Choose the correct option.

A tourist wants to know _____.

- a. where are guided tours
- b. are there guided tours
- c. where can they buy guided tours
- d. if there are guided tours

We are special



Watch out!

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
far	farther	farthest
	further	furthest

farther/further = distance

We travelled farther/further than we expected

further = additional, extra, more advanced

For further information call our office.

British (BrE)

farther/further = distance

American (AmE)

farther = distance

15. Choose the correct answer.

1. An important agreement was reached ___ the United Kingdom and its former colonies - Australia, Ireland, South Africa and Canada.

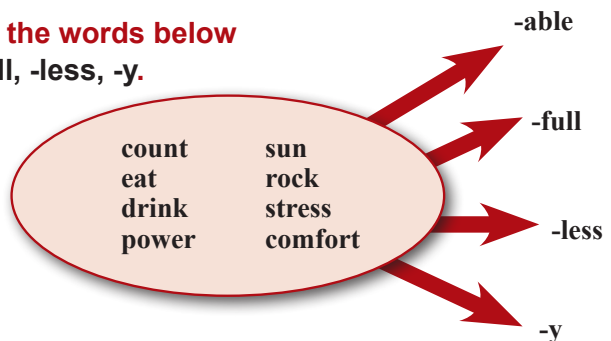
- a. among
- b. between

2. I like travelling ___ by train ___ by car. ___ of them are attractive.

- a. either, or; either
- b. either, or; each
- c. either, or; both
- d. both, or; either

WORD BUILDING

16. Change the part of speech of the words below by adding suffixes -able, -full, -less, -y.



17. Look at the pictures and write a story.
The expressions below will help you.

The Effect of Advertising

drawing by H. Bidstrup



go fishing - գնալ ձկնորսության
be proud of - հպարտանալ

be/get surprised - զարմանալ
to serve fish - ձուկ մատուցել

18. Match the extracts from conversations with their headings.

1. *Currency*
2. *National drink*
3. *Public transport*
4. *TV network*
5. *Tax law*



6. *Food*
7. *Geography*
8. *Education*
9. *Climate*
10. *History*

a. We have 22 channels. Two are state run and 20 are commercial. But we can pick up quite a lot foreign stations.

c. You have to wrap up really warm. Minus 15 degrees is quite common, so you need a hat that covers your ears.

e. The problems between Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland started a long time ago and are more political than religious.

g. In the higher education sector, universities are entirely self-governing.

i. This magic brandy doesn't burn your throat.

b. A dollar is worth around 300 drams.

d. Buses are not as popular as underground because they stuck in traffic.

f. *The British Isles* is the name for a collection of about 4000 islands including Great Britain and Ireland.

h. British people have become much more interested in food. They have discovered that eating can be fun.

j. Our biggest problem is tax paying. We have to learn to obey the laws.

19. Your friend is on a touring holiday in Europe. Use the messages on the postcards he is sending you to fill in the blanks with the places he is visiting.



Many canals here
– it's the most
romantic place I've
ever seen. Tonight
we are going on a
gondola. I hope the
gondolier sings. We
don't want to leave
_____.



Having a wonderful
time in _____.
Yesterday we took a
boat trip on the River
_____ to the _____. It used to
be* a prison.

used to be* — ժամանակին,
մի ժամանակ,
անցյալում
overseas* — արվասահման



Spent the night on the
train travelling north
and woke up in
Edinburgh, the capital
of _____. Was surprised
to see a man wearing
a sort of coloured
skirt. Took a trip
to the famous L _____
N _____ but didn't see
a monster.

LISTENING

SPOT

20. Listen and repeat.

- I had a call from Bill.
- From Bill? Who's Bill?
- He's very special. He telephones me from overseas*.
Every day.
- Where from?
- Oh, from wherever he happens to be: Africa, America,
Asia. From Australia, this time.



21. Use the information about the places your friend visited last year to complete it by making comparisons. Fill in the blanks using ways of comparing.

_____ more I travel _____ more I learn about different countries and nationalities. Edinburgh was interesting, but for me, Venice was _____ interesting _____ Edinburgh, and in some ways London was the _____ interesting of all because it was so different _____ any other place I know. It is also the _____ ancient and modern at the same time.

London is the _____ exciting of all the major cities in the world. It was hot in Venice but not _____ hot _____ in Yerevan. Yerevan is _____ hotter. Venice is _____ older _____ London but not _____ old _____ Yerevan. Yerevan was _____ oldest city I visited. Venice was the _____ romantic place. I loved it.



Watch out!

Must = probability (95% certainty)
Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours.
He must be exhausted after such a long flight.

22. Complete the sentences with the modal verbs *must, can, shall, could*.

1. You _____ be kidding! That can't be true.
2. **Greg** Where's the remote control? I want to change the channel.
Chris I don't know. It _____ be on my bed. Or, perhaps I absent-mindedly took it into the kitchen. I'll check in there.
3. You _____ practice the language regularly and push yourself to maintain old vocabulary while acquiring new words and expressions.
4. _____ we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake.
5. _____ I please use your CD player?

23. Complete the passage with the words below.
There are two words you do not need.

travel	visit	flight
trip	ride	tour
journey	drive	voyage

It was very foggy and our _____ from Yerevan was delayed. We finally got out of Heathrow airport in London at 8 in the evening.

We decided to go on a guided _____ of the city at night but we then realized that it was at least a half an hour's _____ from the airport to the centre of London. We had also booked a day _____ to Brighton the next morning and we knew that after our long _____ it was going to be difficult to get up early. So we went straight to the hotel.

We love to _____ and _____ other countries.



Watch out!

wide, widely

wide = լայն

The door is wide open.

widely = շատ

William Saroyan is widely known all over the world.

be likely to = perhaps
vast = **huge** = very big

24. Use the information in the article about the USA to choose the correct options below.

It's a Big Country with Wide Open Spaces

Visitors to the United States are likely to comment on the size and scale of everything. For example, the average American farm is huge in comparison with the typical family farm of Europe and Asia. The main cities of the United States are connected by a vast system of highways and superhighways moving endless streams of cars and trucks, while suburban shopping centers with huge parking lots stretch for mile after mile. It's as if Americans made everything larger, just to use up the available space.

1. To visitors, everything in the United States seems

- a. larger
- b. similar
- c. interesting

2. The typical American farm

- a. is similar to farms everywhere
- b. is run by large families
- c. is much bigger than farms everywhere

3. Available space means

- a. the space they have
- b. the space they get
- c. much space

4. People in the United States are influenced by

- a. the amount of available space
- b. visitor's impressions of their country
- c. farming in Europe and Asia

5. Parking lot is

- a. a place for walking.
- b. a place to park a car.
- c. big place.

25. Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ 1989, East and West Berlin were separated by a wall.

- a. During
- b. Until
- c. Since

2. The Russians launched the first Sputnik satellite _____ 1957.

- a. since
- b. until
- c. in

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

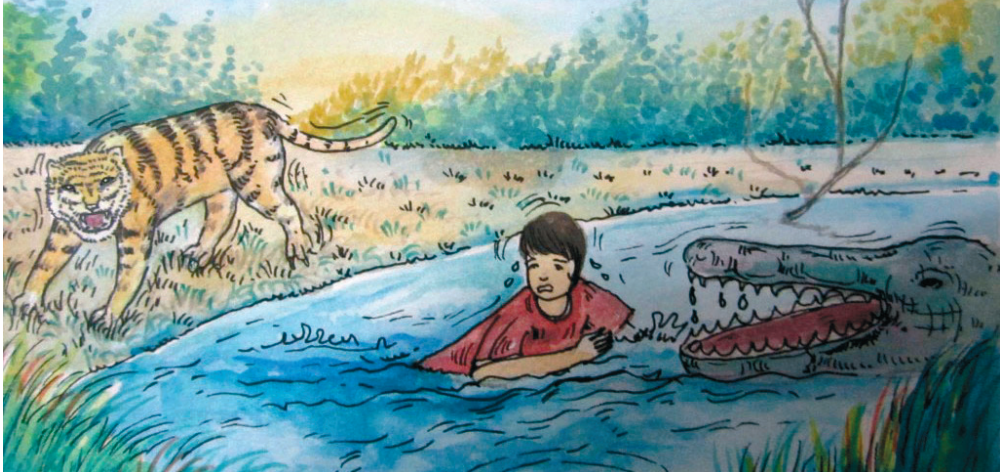
British (BrE)

car park
lorry
centre
motorway

American (AmE)

center
truck
highway
parking lot

27. Use the information in the story below to choose the correct options and to write your own unbelievable story.



A Traveller's Tale

When I was a young man, I was travelling in the north-west of India. One evening, after hunting in the forest all day, I was returning alone to the place where I had put up my tent. It was getting dark, and I was walking along a narrow path. On my right was a wide river; on my left, a thick, dark forest. Suddenly I saw two green eyes looking at me from among the trees. A man-eating tiger was getting ready to jump on me.

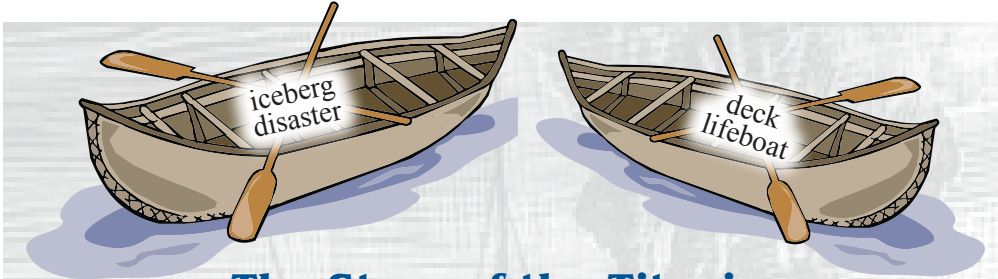
What could I do? Should I jump into the river and hope to save my life by swimming? I looked to the right. In the river there was an immense crocodile waiting to welcome me with its mouth wide open.

I was so frightened that I shut my eyes. I heard branches moving as the tiger jumped. I opened my eyes. What do you think had happened? The tiger had jumped right over me and was now in the jaws of the crocodile. That's a true story, believe it or not!

Choose the correct option.

1. The traveller was
 - a. travelling in the north-west of India
 - b. hunting
 - c. returning to his tent
2. What did the traveller see?
 - a. A tiger-eating a man.
 - b. Two green eyes.
 - c. A tiger.
3. What had happened?
 - a. The tiger ate the crocodile.
 - b. The crocodile ate the tiger.
 - c. The tiger ate the traveller.
4. The crocodile's mouth was
 - a. open
 - b. shut
 - c. wide open

28. Use the information in *The story of the Titanic* to complete the gaps with the correct form of the words in the lifeboats.



The Story of the Titanic

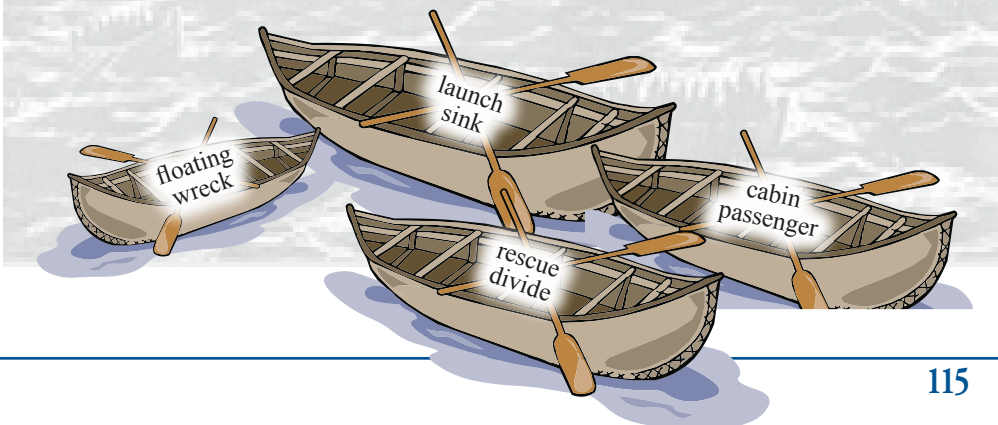
The Titanic was one of the most famous ships in history. When it _____ in 1912, it was the biggest moving object ever built. It weighed 46,000 tons and could carry 3,295 people on board including _____ and crew.

The Titanic had ten _____ - seven for the passengers and three for the crew and cargo only. The passengers _____ into three classes. First class provided luxury accommodation in very comfortable _____.

The first-class passengers also had access to a restaurant and various cafes. The ship also included a swimming-pool and a gym. In fact it was a kind of _____ palace.

The Titanic's first voyage began on April 10th 1912 when it set off from Southampton in England to New York. It wasn't long before _____ struck. The Titanic hit an _____ on April 14th at 11.40 p.m. The Titanic had twenty wooden _____ but they were not enough. Out of 2200 people on board only 705 survived. The people _____ from the lifeboats by another ship, the Carpathia which picked up the Titanic's S.O.S. message.

The Titanic finally _____ in the early hours of April 15th, 1912. The _____ of the ship still lies at the bottom of the ocean. Many objects have been rescued from the wreck but the ship itself still lies at the bottom of the sea. Perhaps one day scientists will recover it. Who knows if the Titanic will return.



Pre-reading task

Talking points

1. Do you like fairy tales?
2. Have you ever dreamt of visiting a fairy wonderland?
3. If you were a magician what would you do?
4. Could you describe an imaginary Fairyland?
5. Why do you think Alice was so desperate?
6. What makes you desperate?
7. What kind of story do you think *The Pool of Tears* is?
 - a. a science fiction
 - b. a fairy tale
 - c. a novel

29. Listen to the extract from *Alice in Wonderland* and try to guess the meaning of the words and expressions below. Match the English and Armenian meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. curiosity | a. դքսուհի |
| 2. desperate | b. բացականչել |
| 3. pool | c. խփել |
| 4. splendid | d. վարզով գնալ |
| 5. queer | e. անհանգստացնել |
| 6. strike | f. րկրկացնել |
| 7. trot | k. փնթփնթալ |
| 8. trouble | g. ամաչկոտ |
| 9. patter | h. գայրացած |
| 10. duchess | i. հիանալի |
| 11. mutter | j. կատաղի |
| 12. timid | k. փարփինակ |
| 13. furious | i. հեղափոխություն |
| 14. violently | j. ավազան |
| 15. exclaim | k. հուսահատ |

THE POOL OF TEARS

Extract from “Alice in Wonderland” by L. Carroll

“Curiouser and curiouser!” cried Alice.

She was so surprised that for the moment she quite forgot how to speak good English. “Now I’m getting much bigger, like a very large telescope!” she said. When she looked down at her feet, they seemed to be almost out of sight*. “Oh, my poor little feet, goodbye!” she exclaimed. “I wonder* who will put on your shoes and stockings for you now? I shall be a great deal* too far off to trouble myself about you, so you must manage the best way you can.”

“But I must be kind to them,” Alice thought, “or perhaps they won’t walk the way I want them to go! Let me see: I’ll give them a new pair of boots every Christmas.” And she went on planning how she would send the boots as a Christmas present for her own feet.

But at this moment her head struck against the roof of the hall and at once she picked up the little golden key and hurried off to the garden door.

Poor Alice! It was as much as she could do, lying down on one side, to look through into the garden with one eye, but to get through was even more hopeless. So she sat down and began to cry again.

“You ought to be ashamed of yourself,” she said a few minutes later, “a big girl like you, to go on* crying in this way! Stop this minute, I tell you!” But she went on all the same, crying till there was a large pool all round her, about four inches deep, and reaching half way down the hall.

After a time she heard a pattering of feet in the distance and she quickly dried her eyes to see who was coming.

It was the White Rabbit again, splendidly dressed, with white kid-gloves in one hand and a big fan in the other. He came trotting along in a great hurry, muttering to himself. “Oh! the Duchess, the Duchess! Won’t she be furious if I’ve kept her waiting?”

Alice felt so desperate that she was ready to ask help of anyone, so when the Rabbit came nearer she began in a low, timid voice. “If you please, Sir.” The Rabbit started violently, dropped the gloves and the fan, and hurried away into the darkness as fast as he could go.

* out of sight — տեսադաշտից դուրս

* I wonder — հետաքրքիր է

* a great deal — շատ

* go on — շարունակել



Alice picked up the fan and gloves and went on, “Dear, dear! how queer everything is today. And yesterday things went on just as usual. I wonder if I’ve been changed in the night? Let me think. Was I the same when I got up this morning? I think I can almost remember feeling a little different. But if I’m not the same, the next question is, who am I?”

30. Use the information in the fairy tale to choose the correct answer.

Why was Alice crying?

- a. She was getting much bigger.
- b. She saw the White Rabbit.
- c. She was getting smaller and smaller.

31. What happened when...?

- 1. When Alice looked down at her feet...
- 2. When she was planning how she would put on her boots...
- 3. When Alice wanted to go through the garden door...
- 4. When she was sitting and crying...
- 5. When the Rabbit came nearer...

32. True or False.

- 1. Alice was getting smaller and smaller.
- 2. Her feet were very large.
- 3. She wondered how she could put on her shoes and stockings.
- 4. Alice was desperate.
- 5. She was alone and there was nobody coming up to her.
- 6. She knew what had happened to her and who she was.

T	F

33. Why? because...

- 1. Why was Alice so surprised?
- 2. Why did she want to be kind to her feet?
- 3. Why did her head strike against the roof of the hall?
- 4. Why was Alice crying?
- 5. Why did the Rabbit go away?



34. Match the words with the meanings.

a. exclaim

b. trouble

c. manage

d. go on

e. strike

f. trot

1. a fast walk

2. to hit

3. to cry out

4. to disturb

5. many, much

6. cope with a difficult situation

7. having lost hope

8. to continue

9. surprise, astonishment, miracle

10. desire to know

11. strange, unusual

g. curiosity

h. queer

i. a great deal

j. wonder

k. desperate

35. Listen and repeat.

LISTENING

SPOT



Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.
All the king's horses,
And all the king's men,
Couldn't put Humpty together again.

UNIT 8 *Welcome To Armenia*

LISTENING

SPOT

1. Listen and learn the poem.



We Are Few But We Are Called Armenians

From Anreli Zangakatun by Paruyr Sevak

We are few but we are called Armenians
We do not put ourselves above anyone
Simply we also admit that we, only we have Mount Ararat
And that it is right here on the clear Sevan
That the sky could make its exact duplicate
Simply David has indeed fought right here
Simply the Narek was written right here
Simply we know how to build from the rock, a monastery
How to make fish from stone, how to make man from clay
To learn to become the student of the beautiful,
The kind, the noble, and the good.

We are few, but we are called Armenians
We do not put ourselves above anyone
Simply our fortune has just been so different
Simply we have just shed too much blood
Simply in our lives of centuries long
When we were many and when we were strong
Even then we did not oppress any nation
See, centuries have come and centuries have passed
Yet over no one have we become tyrants.
If we have enslaved, only with our eyes
And if we have ruled, only with our books
If we have prevailed, only with our talents
And if we have ever oppressed,
It has only been with our wounds.

See we do not put ourselves above anyone,
But we know ourselves
We are called Armenians
And why should we not feel pride about that
We are, we shall be, and become many.

2. Use the information below to match the paragraphs with the questions.

1. Where does the name Hayastan come from?
2. Why did people of Armenia have a constant fear of losing the land of their ancestors?
3. Why is Armenia a country of contrasts?
4. How is Armenia trying to solve its environmental problems?
5. Where are the ancient Armenian manuscripts kept?
6. What has become one of the symbols of Armenians?

a. Fate has placed Armenia on an arduous area. The ancient country lay on the crossroads between the East and West, North and South. Thus it suffered heavy losses becoming a battlefield of clashes between various nations pursuing their interests. People of Armenia have had a constant fear of losing the land of their ancestors.

b. The biggest depository of old Armenian manuscripts is Matenadaran which houses more than eighteen thousand manuscripts. Matenadaran is also a scientific research institute. Its manuscripts and valuable documents are available for the scientists and scholars who come from all over the world to conduct research in ancient history, astronomy, medical science, chemistry, mathematics, etc.



c. Armenia is a country of contrasts. In this small piece of land sultry summer and eternal winter exist almost side by side. The valleys can be as hot as tropics while mountains are covered with snow all the year round.



d. Armenia is a rocky country. The legend says that God intending to test the diligence and patience of the nation granted them the rockiest part of the earth. And people used the stones to worship God. They built magnificent churches in the most inaccessible places and carved unique cross stones which have become one of the symbols of the nation.

e. The original Armenian name for the country was Hayk. The name later evolved into Hayastan a combination of Hayasa or Hayk with the Persian suffix *-stan* (land) in the Middle Ages. Hayk was one of the great Armenian leaders after whom the Land of Hayk was named. According to legend, Hayk was a great-great-grandson of Noah

and according to an ancient Armenian tradition, a forefather of all Armenians. He is said to have settled at the foot of Mount Ararat, travelled to assist in building the Tower of Babel, and, after his return, defeated the Babylonian king Bel near the mountains of Lake Van. Pre-Christian accounts suggest that Nairi, meaning *land of rivers*, used to be an ancient name for the country's mountainous region. The traditional etymology is from Armenak or Aram, the great-grandson of Haik's great-grandson, and another leader who is, according to Armenian tradition, the ancestor of all Armenians. Akkadian inscriptions mention Armani, locating them in the southern Armenian Highlands near Lake Van.

f. Armenia is trying to solve its environmental problems. It has established a Ministry of Nature Protection and introduced taxes for air and water pollution and solid waste disposal. Armenia is interested in cooperating with other members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS, a group of eleven former Soviet republics) and with members of the international community on environmental issues.



3. Armenian last names generally fall into five specific categories: *Aristocracy, Parent, Geography, Occupation or Trait*. Use the information in the article to match the paragraphs with the headings.

1. Geography

5. Trait

2. Occupation

4. Parent

3. Aristocracy

Interesting.... Armenian Names

The study of Armenian names is a fascinating exercise, since virtually every aspect of the culture is reflected in names.

Have you ever thought about the meaning of "ian"?

Most Armenian names end in "ian" or "yan," meaning the "son of," but some Diaspora Armenians have changed these endings to blend in their host societies. A name ending in "ian" is not always exclusively Armenian, since the ending can also be occasionally found in names in Irish, Persian, English, Philippine and some other cultures.

a. The ancient Armenian aristocracy ("Nakharar" class) was derived from Persian stock and many of their names ended in "uni" or "ooni." Most of these families were destroyed over the centuries but some still survive today, e.g., *Sasuni, Rshtuni*.



b. Many Armenian names are derived from the first names of an ancestor, e.g. *Davidian*, "son of David," Stepanian, "son of Stepan," or Krikorian, "son of Krikor/Grigor." Until the 19th century, virtually all first names had a religious origin, so most of those last names are also religious.

c. Some last names are based on geographic origin.

A typical example is *Vanetzian* "from Van." These names were typically given to the immigrants who migrated from different regions of Armenia. Obviously everyone living in Marash would not call himself or herself "Marashlian".

d. Most last names were taken from the professions of an ancestor. A typical example is *Vosgerichian*, "son of a goldsmith."

e. The most confusing and curious names are those based on some trait of an ancestor. Some of these traits are not physical, but rather reflect personality or social status; e.g., *Melikian* "son of the king". The name *Harutunian* could be based on an ancestor named *Harutune* (so-named because he was born around Eastertime).

Many last names today have been shortened or modified to aid pronunciations by non-Armenians, e.g., the name *Mugerditchian*. *Mkrtichian* becomes "Mugar," These abbreviated names often drop the "ian" ending, and are not immediately identifiable as being Armenian to an outsider.

Names with the prefix "Der" or "Ter" show that one of the ancestors was a "Der Hayr" (a married parish priest), a position of great social status among Armenians, e.g., *DerBedrosian*, *Ter Petrosian*.



4. Someone is coming to visit Armenia.

Give tips on the areas below.

An example is provided.

WRITING
SPOT

Clothes

Weather

Things to do

Accommodation

Places to visit

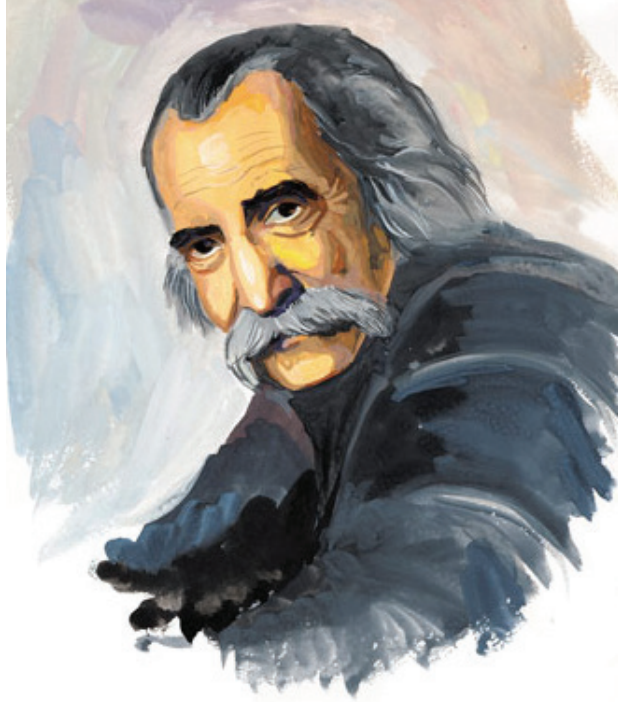
Money

Food and drink

You should visit Armenian churches.

5. Classify the biographical information about William Saroyan into chronological order.

1. Saroyan decided to become a writer after his mother showed him some of his father's writings. His first stories appeared in the 1930s. Many of Saroyan's stories were based on his childhood experiences among the Armenian-American fruit growers, or dealt with the rootlessness of the immigrant. The short story collection *My Name is Aram* (1940), an international bestseller, was about a young boy and the colourful characters of his immigrant family. It has been translated into many languages.



2. Saroyan learned to type in a technical school, which he left at the age of 15. He continued his education on his own, supporting himself by taking odd jobs, such as working as an office manager for the San Francisco Telegraph Company.

3. Saroyan worked rapidly, hardly editing his text, and drinking and gambling away much of his earnings. From 1958 on, he mainly resided in a Paris apartment. Saroyan published essays and memoirs, in which he depicted the people he had met on travels in the Soviet Union and Europe, such as the playwright George Bernard Shaw, the Finnish composer Jean Sibelius, and Charlie Chaplin. In 1952, Saroyan published *The Bicycle Rider in Beverly Hills*, the first of several volumes of memoirs. In the late 1960s and the 1970s, Saroyan earned more money and finally got out of debt.

4. Saroyan was born in Fresno, California, USA, in August 31, 1908. At the age of four, William Saroyan was placed in the Fred Finch Orphanage in Oakland, California, together with his brother and sister, an experience he later described in his writing. Five years later, the family reunited in Fresno, where his mother, Takoohi, had got a job.

5. Saroyan served in the US Army during World War II. In 1943, Saroyan married Carol Marcus (1924-2003) who was 18 at the time. They had two children, Aram Saroyan

and the late Lucy. By the late 40s, Saroyan's increasing drinking and gambling were the reason for divorce. They remarried and divorced again. Daughter Lucy became an actress, and son Aram became a writer who published a book about his father.

6. On Monday, May 18, 1981, Saroyan died in Fresno, California, of prostate cancer, at age 72. "Everybody has got to die," he had said, "but I have always believed an exception would be made in my case." Half of his ashes were buried in California, and the remainder in Armenia.

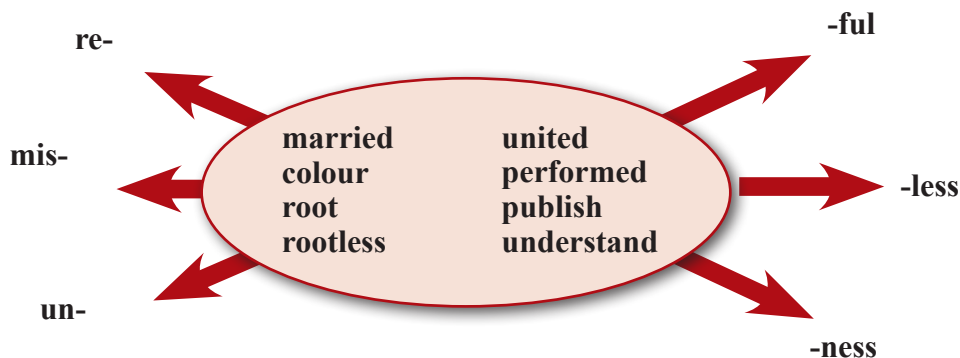
7. Saroyan's plays were drawn from deeply personal sources. *My Heart's in the Highlands* (1939), his first play, was a comedy about a young boy and his Armenian family. Saroyan is probably best remembered for his play *The Time of Your Life* (1939). *The Human Comedy* (1943) is based on Saroyan's memories of Fresno, California. Interest in Saroyan's novels declined after the war, when he was criticized for sentimentality. Manuscripts of a number of unperformed plays are now at Stanford University with his other papers.

WORD BUILDING

Prefix re-, = again
mis-, = wrong



6. Make new words by adding suffixes and prefixes.



1. I would like to speak better English. I often _____ understand what people are saying.

- a. dis-
- b. un-
- c. mis-
- d. de-

2. It is important to consider not only the advantages, but also the _____ advantages.

- a. un-
- b. dis-
- c. mis-
- d. il-

3. What does the suffix *-ful* do to the word *house* in the sentence below?

We had a *houseful* that weekend.

- a. It tells you that our house was empty that weekend.
- b. It tells you that our house was a mess that weekend.
- c. It tells you that we had lots of people staying in our house that weekend.

4. What does the word *tireless* mean?

- a. always feeling tired
- b. never feeling tired
- c. feeling less tired than someone else

5. If you wanted to say someone is not helpful, which word would you use?

- a. inhelpful
- b. unhelpful
- c. helpfulless

6. Which of these is the correct spelling?

We had a _____ .

- a. disagreement
- b. dissagreement
- c. disagrement

7. It's _____ to speak to him, he's very stubborn.

- a. useful
- b. use
- c. useless
- d. user

8. Water in Armenia is _____, you can take it directly from the tap.

- a. drinkable
- b. undrinkable
- c. curable
- d. incurable

9. Which one is NOT possible?

This steak is completely _____, it's cold and tough.

- a. edible
- b. inedible
- e. uneatable

10. *Safe* is an adjective, what is its related noun?

- a. safely
- b. safer
- c. safety
- d. safeness

11. He _____ sailed around the world in 72 days.

- successful
- successfully
- succeed
- unsuccessfully

12. Suffix *-ship* means

- a. connected with
- b. a state or action
- c. a person who does something as a job or hobby
- d. pertaining to or referring to

13. Suffix *-ment* means

- a. not having something
- b. a state, action, or quality
- c. in a particular way
- d. the art or science of

14. Which of the following cannot use the suffix *-ship*?

- a. citizen
- b. friend
- c. clock
- d. member

15. You always have to fasten your _____ belt when you travel by plane.

- a. safe
- b. safety
- c. safeable
- d. saving

UNIT 9 I Know A Lot About English And American Customs, Traditions And Celebrations

1. Match the descriptions with the festivals.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 1. Saint Valentine's Day | 3. Easter Eggs | 5. Independence Day |
| 2. Pankake Day | 4. Halloween is a Holiday
for Children in America | 6. Thanksgiving Day |



a. I'm in Love!

On 14th February, St Valentine's Day, many people send a card to the one they love or someone whom they have fallen in love with.

People usually do not sign these cards and a lot of time is spent trying to guess who has sent them!

◀ A traditional verse inside a Valentine's card

b. Traditionally Easter eggs, dyed and decorated or made of chocolate, are given as presents symbolising new life and the coming of spring. On Good Friday people sell hot cross buns, which are small sweet rolls toasted and eaten with butter. Easter Monday is a holiday and many people travel to the seaside for the day or go and watch one of the many sporting events, such as football or horse-racing. Schools close for two weeks at Easter.



c. *Pancake Day is the day in February before Lent starts. Lent is a Christian fast which lasts for 40 days before Easter. This refers to the time when Christ went into the desert and fasted for forty days. Although not many people actually give up eating during this period, they eat lots of pancakes made from flour, milk and eggs, all things which should not be eaten during Lent. Pancake Day is traditionally a day of celebration, the last day that you can eat what you want until Easter.*

Some towns also hold pancake races on that day. People run through the streets holding a frying pan and throwing the pancake in the air. Of course if they drop the pancake they lose the race!



d. *There were thirteen British colonies in the North American continent. They were part of the British Empire and they paid taxes to the British king, who was 3,000 miles away across the Atlantic. After the War of Independence the Declaration of Independence from Britain was signed by Congress in 1776. The Liberty Bell rang out on the 4th of July in Philadelphia. A new country, the United States of America, was started.*

e. The Puritans, the English Protestants, people who want to “purify” the Church of England of all Roman Catholic influence, were put in prison and sometimes even killed in the reign of the king James I. In 1620 they sailed from Plymouth in a ship called the



Mayflower to start a new life in America. The service they held to thank God for their arrival became a traditional annual celebration in America, called Thanksgiving, a day to gather friends, feast and give thanks.



f. Halloween means holy evening and takes place on 31 st October.

Although it is a much more important festival in the United States than in Britain, it is celebrated by many people in the UK.

In the evening there are lots of fancy dress parties. People dress up as witches, ghosts, devils, cats, bats or anything scary. Children paint their faces to look like

monsters. Then they carry boxes or bags from house to house. Every time they come to a new house, they say: "Trick or treat! Money or eat!" The adults put treatmoney or sweets in their bags.

Some children think of other people on Halloween. They carry boxes for UNICEF (the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund). They ask for money to help poor children all around the world. Of course, every time they help UNICEF, they usually receive a treat for themselves, too.

Hallowe'en wouldn't be fun without witches. Witches have always been part of popular folklore. Shakespeare's play "Macbeth" opens with three witches. A witch was someone - usually a woman - who had special powers and had dealings with the devil.

The pumpkin has become a symbol of Hallowe'en. People empty a pumpkin, cut a face into the side and put a candle inside to make a lamp. It's known as a Jack O' Lantern from an Irish legend about a man called Jack, who made a deal with the devil.

Black cats, frogs, mice and spiders are just some of the animals associated with Hallowe'en. Generally, the more unpleasant the animal, the stronger the Hallowe'en connection. Animals like bats are particular favourites, and if, as is the case with vampire bats, they like drinking blood, they are high on the Hallowe'en list.



2. Take turns asking and answering the questions below.

An example is provided.

*e.g. Halloween means “the day before All Hallows.” (What)
What does Halloween mean?*

1. It's not really a church holiday, it's a holiday for children. (*What kind of*)
2. Children pick large orange pumpkins. (*What*)
3. They cut faces in the pumpkins and put lights inside. (*What*)
4. They carry boxes or bags from house to house. (*What*)
5. Some children think of other people on Halloween. (*Who*)

3. Use the information in the joke to complete it with the correct alternatives below.



A few years ago 1. _____ was a very unclear photograph of a man on the front page of *The Guardian* newspaper. The article said that it was the first picture ever taken and that it was 2. _____ two hundred or more years older than any other photo in the world. Somebody in Japan discovered it hidden in a cave where it had been untouched for over two centuries. A special exhibition was arranged just for one day for the public to view it in London. The reason for that short viewing was because the negative was so old that it 3. _____ in the light for very long. When people went there, there was nothing to see.

The article had been written 4. _____ of April, which is April Fool's Day, the day when people play 5. _____ their friends.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. a. it | 2. a. at least | 3. a. could stay |
| b. there | b. at the least | b. couldn't stay |
| c. their | c. at last | c. needn't stay |
| d. --- | d. last | d. shouldn't stay |
| 4. a. in the first | 5. a. jokes | |
| b. since the first | b. jokes on | |
| c. at the first | c. jokes at | |
| d. on the first | d. tricks on | |

**4. How well do you know English and American festivals?
Choose the correct option.**

- 1. At Easter — people**
 - a. eat cross buns
 - b. light bonfires
 - c. make pancakes
- 2. Children dress up as witches**
 - a. at Easter
 - b. at Thanksgiving
 - c. at Hallowe'en
- 3. St Valentine's day is in**
 - a January
 - b February
 - c March
- 4. People play tricks**
 - a. on April Fool's day
 - b. on Christmas day
 - c. on New Year's Eve
- 5. British children receive their Christmas presents on**
 - a. Christmas Eve
 - b. Christmas morning
 - c. December 24

5. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. I bought an audio course _____ I could improve my English.**
 - a. that
 - b. in order that
 - c. so that
- 2. Please, ask Harry _____ we can bring to the party.**
 - a. if
 - b. what
 - c. whether
- 3. I wonder _____ you could take me home now.**
 - a. that
 - b. when
 - c. if

6. Use the information about the Quebec Winter Carnival to answer the questions below.

Learn about the Quebec Winter Carnival in Quebec City



Quebec's Winter Carnival is a special celebration in Canada. This holiday started about 50 years ago and lasts for 17 days each year. It celebrates the sights and sounds of winter.

The Winter Carnival has a special character called Bonhomme Carnaval. Bonhomme Carnaval looks like a snowman, but he is really a man in a snowman's costume. Bonhomme Carnaval is present at all of the carnival activities, and he plays an important role as the symbol of the celebration.

There are many exciting activities at the Winter Carnival. For example, there are night parades. There is also a snow sculpture display.

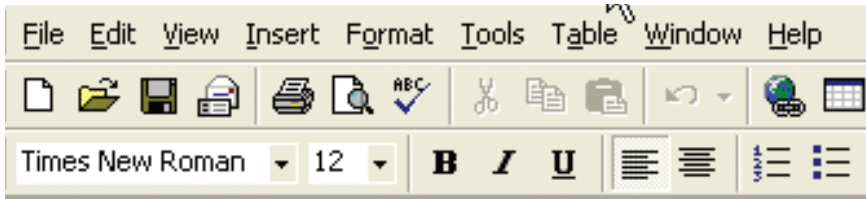
This display is like an outdoor museum, where artists show sculptures they have made out of snow. Finally, there are many sporting events such as ski races, canoe races, and even a «snow swim». The Winter Carnival has become very popular with tourists. Now almost a million people come to this northern city to visit the carnival each year.

True or False?

1. Quebec's Winter Carnival is one special day every year.
2. Bonhomme Carnaval is a man dressed as a snowman.
3. The snow sculpture display takes place outdoors.
4. Several million tourists visit the carnival each year.

T	F

7. Write a reply to David's letter.
Describe the Armenian national celebrations.



From: David
To:
Cc:
Subject

Sent:

Dear Vardan,

Merry Christmas!

May this special time of the year, bring all the things that you deserve, because you are so very dear.

You asked me to tell you about the American national celebrations. I'll try to be short and interesting.

Americans share three national holidays with many countries: Easter Sunday, Christmas Day and New Year's Day. Many Americans follow old traditions of colouring hard-boiled eggs and giving children baskets of candy on Easter Sunday in spring. Decorating houses with lights, putting up Christmas trees, giving gifts and sending greeting cards have become traditions on Christmas Day, December 25. The celebration of the New Year's day, January 1, begins the night before when people gather to wish each other a happy and prosperous coming year.

Eight other holidays are uniquely American. For most Americans two of these stand out above the others. Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November and the Fourth of July, or Independence Day. The other six are: Martin Luther King Day, President's Day, Memorial Day, Labour Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day.

While not holidays, two other days of the year inspire colourful celebrations: On February 14, Valentine's Day people give presents to the ones they love. On October 31, Halloween, children dress up in funny or scary costumes and go "trick or treating". If they are given something nice, a "treat", they go away, if not, they play a "trick".

Various ethnic groups in the United States celebrate days with special meaning to them even though these are not national holidays.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon

Best wishes,
David

8. Use the information in the article to compare Christmas in Britain or in the USA with Christmas in Armenia. The questions below will help you.

Christmas and New Year

In Britain Christmas Day is normally spent at home, with the family. Preparations start well in advance, with the sending of Christmas cards and installation of a decorated Christmas tree in a prominent place in the home. For most British families this is the most important festival of the year. It combines the Christian celebration of the birth of Christ with the traditional festivities of winter.

There are a lot of traditions connected with Christmas but perhaps the most important one is the giving of presents.

Family members wrap up their gifts and leave them at the bottom of the Christmas tree to be found on Christmas morning. Children leave a long sock or stocking at the end of their bed on Christmas Eve, 24th December. They hope that Father Christmas or Santa Claus will come down the chimney during the night and bring them small presents, fruit and nuts. They are usually not disappointed! At some time on Christmas Day the family will sit down to a big turkey dinner followed by Christmas pudding. They will probably pull a cracker with another



member of the family. It will make a loud crack and a coloured hat, small toy and joke will fall out!

Later in the afternoon they may watch the Queen on television as she delivers her traditional Christmas message to the United Kingdom. If they have room* for even more food they may enjoy a piece of Christmas cake or eat a hot mince pie.

New Year is often a party either at home with family and friends or in the local pubs and clubs. Merrymaking begins on New Year's Eve. The stroke of midnight is for cheering, whistling, kissing and the drinking of toasts.



Talking points

1. When do Armenian people celebrate Christmas?
2. How do you usually celebrate New Year (what you eat/wear/do)?

have room* - ւրեղ ունենալ

9. Complete the article with the correct form of the verbs below.

make	talk	gather
become	deliver	feel

What Is Speakers' Corner?

Speaker's Corner in the north-east corner of Hyde Park in London is by tradition an area where public speeches can _____ by anyone who has anything to say. The area was set aside for such use in 1872, after Hyde Park itself _____ a popular centre for public speaking.

Speakers _____ to the crowds from a soapbox - an improvised platform. Individual speakers or representatives of various organizations _____ their speeches at weekends - to the amusement of passers by. Crowds often _____ around a speaker, and 'generally _____ free to make comments on the speech. Speakers' Corner is a symbol of free speech.



10. Use the information in the article to find the English equivalents for the Armenian words in the box.

մատուցվում էր

ավելացվում էր

Why Do the English Always Drink Milk with Their Tea?



People from around the world often wonder why the English always drink milk with their tea. The answer is that in the 17th and 18th centuries the china cups, tea was served in, were so delicate they would crack from the heat of the tea. Milk was added to cool the liquid and stop the cups from cracking. This is why, even today, many English people add milk to their cups before adding the tea.

11. Complete the joke with the correct tense of the verbs in the box. Some verbs can be used several times.

be	think	freeze	put	have
get	make	leave	melt	go

If you _____ invited to an English home you will _____ a cup of tea at five o'clock in the morning, for breakfast, at eleven o'clock in the morning, after lunch, then you will have tea for tea, after supper and again at eleven o'clock at night.

You won't refuse tea under the following circumstances: if it _____ hot, if it _____ cold, if you _____ tired, if anybody _____ that you might be tired, if you _____ nervous, if you _____ happy, before you _____ out, if you _____ out, if you have just returned home, if you have had no tea for some time, if you have just had a cup.

You definitely must not follow my example. I sleep at five o'clock in the morning. I have coffee for breakfast. I drink innumerable cups of black coffee during the day.

The other day, for instance, I wanted a cup of coffee and a piece of cheese for tea. It _____ a very hot day, and my wife _____ some cold coffee and _____ it in the refrigerator, where it _____ solid. On the other hand, she _____ the cheese on the kitchen table, where it _____. So I _____ a piece of coffee and a glass of cheese.



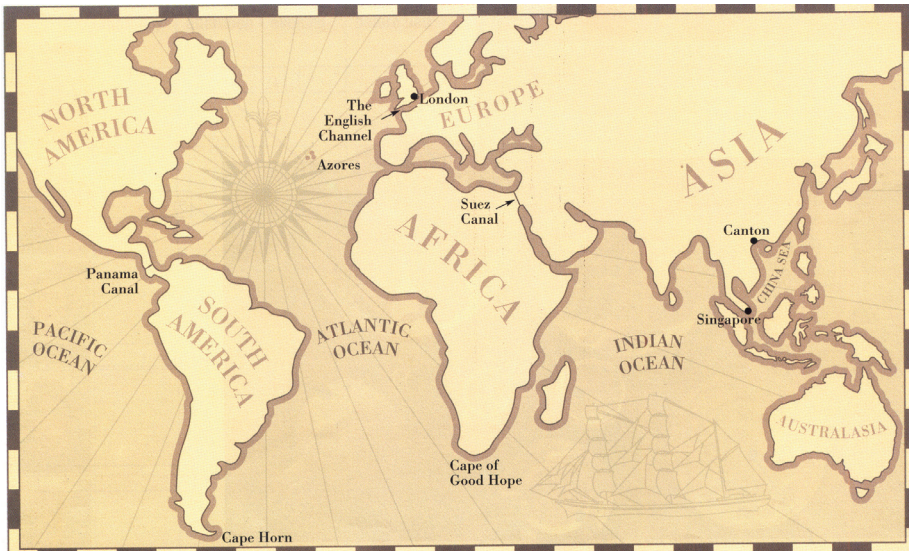
12. Use the information in the article to mark the tea clippers' route on the map below.

Tea Clipper Races

Tea became very popular. In the nineteenth century, the Americans designed a new type of ship to bring tea from China to the West. These ships were called *tea clippers*, and they were the fastest ships in the world.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, the new *tea clippers* raced every year from China to Britain. The clipper races were an exciting and popular sporting event. Several clippers left Canton at the same time and raced down the China Sea, past Singapore, across the Indian Ocean, and round the Cape of Good Hope.

(Unfortunately, the Suez Canal in Egypt was not open at that time.) They continued up the Atlantic Ocean, along the west coast of Africa, past the Azores Islands, and into the English Channel. Three to four months after leaving China, the clippers sailed up the River Thames to London. The first ship to arrive sold its tea at the highest price, and the captain and crew made a lot of money.



Remember

Adjectives of nationality can be used with the definite article to talk about groups of people.

e.g. The British are very proud of their sense of humour.

The British means all (the) British people.

Certain adjectives can also be used in the same way.

*e.g. He's collecting money for **the blind**.*

13. Read the article and answer the questions.

Why Do They Drive on the Left in Britain?

The question suggests that only the British drive on the left, but in fact, out of 178 countries in the world, there are about 50 that drive on the left, including Japan. However, most of them are former British colonies. The reason goes back to the days when people travelled by horse. Most people are right-handed, and thus the left is the natural side to ride on if you are on horseback and need your right hand to hold a sword in case of trouble. So why didn't the rest of the world do the same? Because of Napoleon Bonaparte. He insisted that his armies marched on the right, and as he marched through Europe, he imposed this rule wherever he went. In the twentieth century Adolf Hitler did the same.



14. Use the information in the article to answer the questions in the box.

1. How many countries in the world drive on the left?

- a. only Britain
- b. about 50 countries
- c. 178 countries

2. Why do they drive on the left in Britain?

- a. because people are right-handed
- b. the left is the natural side to ride on if you are on horseback
- c. people need their right hand
- d. the reason goes back to the days when people travelled by horse

3. Why didn't the rest of the world drive on the left?

- a. because of Napoleon Bonaparte and Adolf Hitler
- b. because the rest of the world didn't like driving on the left
- c. because most of the countries are former British colonies

15. Choose the correct option.

1. In Britain you ____ drive a car when you're seventeen.

- a. must
- b. are able to
- c. ought to
- d. are allowed to

2. People ____ on the left in Britain.

- a. have driven
- b. are driving
- c. had driven
- d. drive

3. By the time I got to the station, the train ____.

- a. had left
- b. was leaving
- c. is leaving
- d. left

Pre-reading task

16. Listen to the story *How We Kept Mother's Day* and try to guess the meaning of the words and expressions below. Match the English and Armenian meanings.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. arrange | a. վերաբերմունք |
| 2. celebrate | b. զամբյուղ |
| 3. hire | c. զարդարել |
| 4. lately | d. առիթ |
| 5. pack | e. նպաստակ |
| 6. realize | f. վերջերս |
| 7. treat | k. դասավորել |
| 8. notion | g. փոնել |
| 9. decorate | h. վարձել |
| 10. occasion | i. հասկացություն |
| 11. purpose | j. փաթեթավորել |
| 12. basket | k. գիպակցել |



Watch out!

for the difference

in the end – finally

at the end – at the point where something finishes

In the end it was decided that mother would stay at home.

At the end of the book there is a glossary.

17. What do you think the story is about?

HOW WE KEPT MOTHER'S DAY

by Stephen Leacock

Of all the different ideas that have been started lately, I think that the very best is the notion of celebrating once a year “Mother’s Day”.

We decided to have a special celebration of Mother’s Day. We thought it was a fine idea. It made us realise how much Mother had done for us for years.

So we decided that we’d make it a great day, a holiday for all the family and

do everything we could to make Mother happy. Father decided to take a holiday from his office, so as to help in celebrating the day. And my sister Ann and I stayed home from college classes, and Mary and my brother Will stayed home from High School. It was our plan to make it a day just like Christmas or any big holiday and so we decided to decorate the house with flowers. We asked Mother to do it, because she always does it.

The two girls thought it would be a nice thing to dress in their best for a big occasion and so they both got new hats. Father had bought silk ties for himself and us boys. We were going to get Mother a new hat, too, but it turned out* that she liked her old hat better than a new one.

After breakfast we decided that we would hire a motor car and take Mother for a beautiful drive away into the country. Mother is hardly ever able to have a treat like that because she is busy in the house nearly all the time.

But on the very morning of the day we changed the plan a little bit. We all felt that it would be nicer to have a definite purpose. It turned out that Father had just got a new rod the day before, and he said that Mother could use it if she wanted to. In fact, he said it was practically for her. Only Mother said she would watch him fish rather than fish herself.

So we got everything arranged for the trip. Mother cut some sandwiches and packed everything up in a basket for us.

When the car came to the door, it turned out that we couldn't all get in. Father said that he could stay at home and work in the garden. There was a lot of dirty work that he could do. He said that he wanted us to be happy and have a big day. The girls said that Mother had only to say the word and they'd gladly stay at home and work.

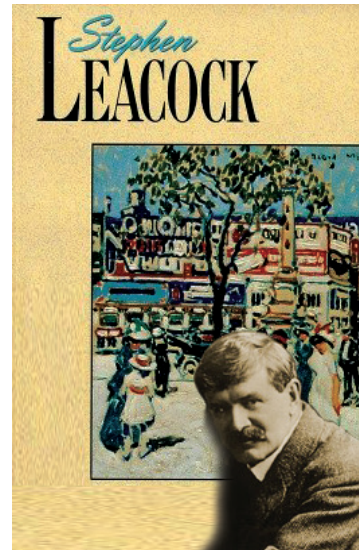
In the end it was decided that Mother would stay at home and have a lovely restful day round the house. It turned out anyway that Mother didn't care for* fishing and also it was just a little bit cold and fresh out-of-doors, though it was lovely and sunny, and Father was afraid Mother might get cold if she came.

So we all drove away, and Mother stood and watched us as long as she could see us.

We had the loveliest day. Father and the boys fished, the girls met quite a lot of people. We all had a splendid time.

* turned out — պարզվել

* care for — հետաքրքրված լինել



It was quite late when we got back. The dinner was ready. It was grand. Mother had to get up and down during the meal fetching things back and forward. Father noticed it and said she simply mustn't do it, that he wanted her to spare herself*.

When the dinner was over all of us wanted to help clear the things up and wash the dishes, only Mother said that she would do it herself.

It was quite late when it was all over, and when we all kissed Mother before going to bed, she said it had been the most wonderful day in her life, and I think there were tears in her eyes.



Talking points

1. Is there a special celebration of Mother's Day in your family?
2. Do you realise how much your mother does for you?
3. Do you think mothers deserve to be given special attention only once a year?
4. What do you prefer to receive presents or to present them?
5. Did you like the story?
6. Don't you think the people in the family are selfish?
7. What conclusions have you made?

18. Why? because...

1. Why did the family members decide to have a special celebration of Mother's Day?
2. Why did they hire a car?
3. Why did they change their plan a little bit?
4. Why did mother stay at home?
5. Why was mother crying?

* spare herself — խնայել իրեն

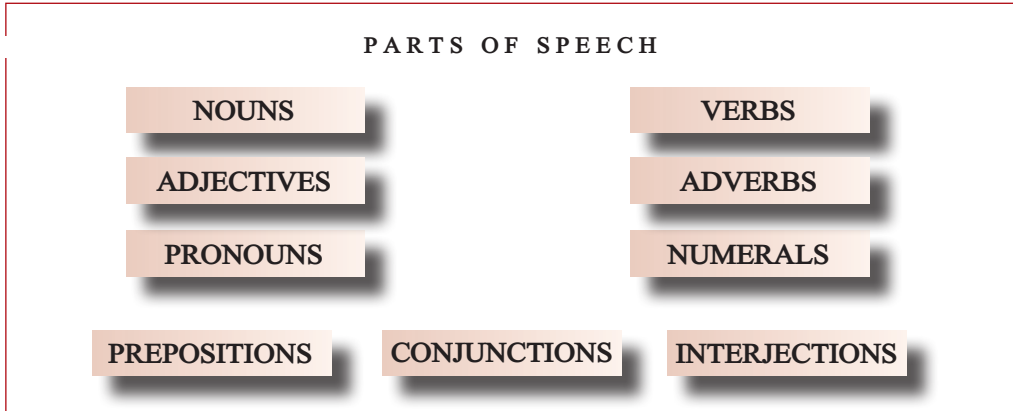
APPENDIX

Structure Of English Grammar

WORDS

MORPHOLOGY

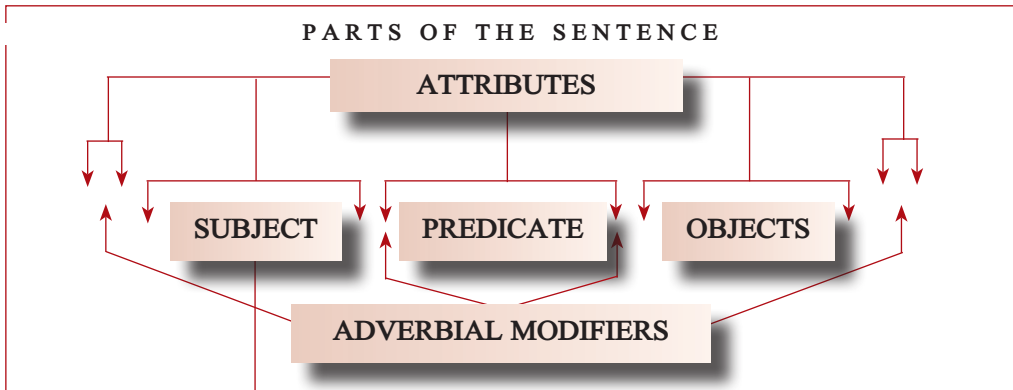
PARTS OF SPEECH



SENTENCES

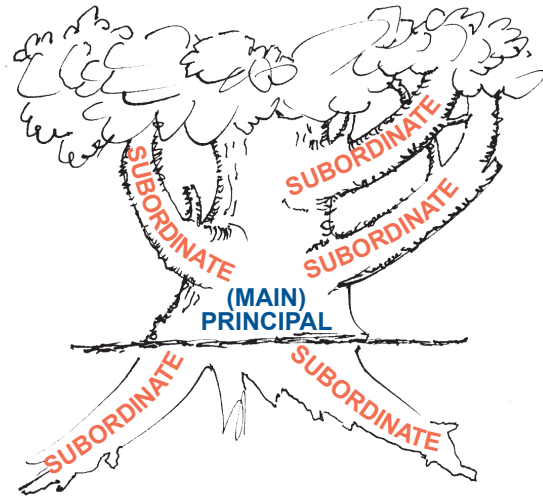
SYNTAX

PARTS OF THE SENTENCE

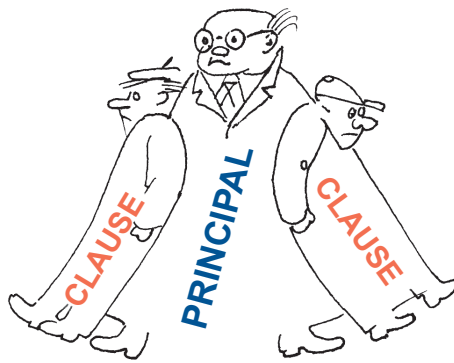


FORMAL SUBJECT

1. It (is)	It is cold.
2. One (can) (may) (must)	One can do it. One may do it. One must do it.
3. There (is)	There is a paper on the table.



A complex sentence contains one principal and one or more subordinate clauses



Clauses cannot stand alone



Adverb clauses

NOUN

ARTICLES

DEFINITE

the

INDEFINITE

a (an)

CASE

COMMON

POSSESSIVE

singular

the girl
Tom
my wife

the girl's book
Tom's brother
my wife's mother

plural

the girls
their wives
my children

the girls' books
their wives' hats
my children's toys

NUMBER

SINGULAR

a worker

PLURAL

workers

Irregular plural forms

man – men

woman – women

child – children

foot – feet

tooth – teeth

ox – oxen

mouse – mice

louse – lice

goose – geese

plural compounds

family name – family names

passer-by – passers-by

commander-in-chief – commanders-in-chief

We can change nouns from their singular form to their plural form in several ways:

1. by adding s (pilot-pilots, boy-boys)
2. by adding es (box-boxes, church-churches)
3. by changing y to i and adding es (berry-berries)
4. by changing f to v and adding es (calf-calves)

Singular	Plural
■ ■ [z] ■ ■	
<i>room</i>	<i>rooms</i>
<i>table</i>	<i>tables</i>
<i>chair</i>	<i>chairs</i>
<i>boy</i>	<i>boys</i>
<i>family</i>	<i>families</i>
<i>secretary</i>	<i>secretaries</i>

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

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

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

ADJECTIVE

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Adjectives with one syllable		
<i>long</i>	<i>longer</i>	<i>the longest</i>
<i>large</i>	<i>larger</i>	<i>the largest</i>
Adjectives with two or more syllables		
<i>beautiful</i>	<i>more beautiful</i>	<i>the most beautiful</i>
<i>impossible</i>	<i>more impossible</i>	<i>the most impossible</i>
Irregular comparative forms		
<i>good</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>the best</i>
<i>bad</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>the worst</i>
<i>little</i>	<i>less</i>	<i>the least</i>
<i>many</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>the most</i>
<i>much</i>		
<i>far</i>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> <i>farther</i> <i>further</i> </div> </div>	<i>the farthest</i> <i>the furthest</i>
<i>old</i>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> <i>older</i> <i>elder</i> </div> </div>	<i>oldest</i> <i>eldest</i>

MAKING COMPARISONS

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

ADVERB

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

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

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

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

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
----------	-------------	-------------

Adverbs with one syllable

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

Adverbs with two or more syllables

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

Irregular comparative forms

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

ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB

An adjective describes a noun.

*He is a **fast** driver.
She is a **good** writer.*

An adverb describes the action of a verb.

*He drives **fast**.
She writes **well**.*

Some adjectives and adverbs have the same form.

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

PRONOUNS

1. Personal

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

2. Possessive

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

3. Reflexive and Emphatic

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

4. Reciprocal

each other, one another

5. Demonstrative

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

6. Interrogative

who, whom, whose, what, which

7. Relative and Conjunctive

who, whom, whose, what, which, that

8. Indefinite

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

NUMERALS

CARDINAL NUMERALS

1. one	11. eleven	21. twenty-one
2. two	12. twelve	22. twenty-two
3. three	13. thirteen	30. thirty
4. four	14. fourteen	40. forty
5. five	15. fifteen	50. fifty
6. six	16. sixteen	60. sixty
7. seven	17. seventeen	70. seventy
8. eight	18. eighteen	80. eighty
9. nine	19. nineteen	90. ninety
10. ten	20. twenty	100. a/one hundred

101	a/one hundred (and) one
200	two hundred
1 000	a thousand
2 000	two thousand
100 000	a/one hundred thousand
1 000 000	a/one million

ORDINAL NUMERALS

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

FRACTIONAL NUMBERS

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

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

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

$2\frac{3}{7}$ two and three sevenths

0.3 nought (zero) point three (point three)

2.35 two point three five (thirty five)

32.305 three two (thirty two) point three zero (nought) five

CONJUNCTIONS

1. Coordinate Conjunctions

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

2. Subordinate Conjunctions

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

3. Conjunctions Words

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

4. Comparative Conjunctions

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

EXAMPLES

There were some books and a paper on the table.

The question is if (whether) he will come.

He said that he had done it.

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

She will do it when she returns.

The plant grows where the others couldn't.

As it was raining, we stayed at home.

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

He did not tell us when he had done it.

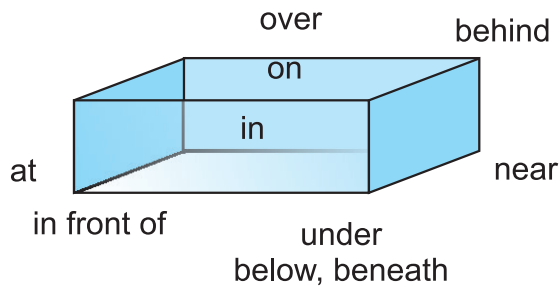
INTERJECTIONS

oh, ah, aha, well, alas, hey

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

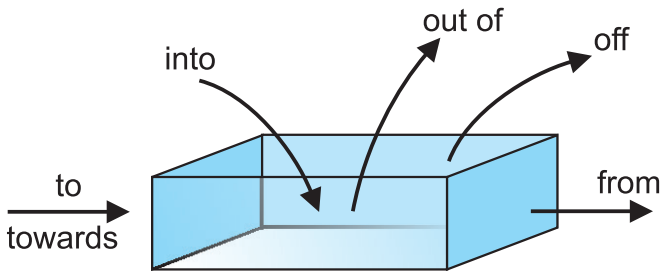
PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions of Place



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

Prepositions of Direction



to to the house
towards towards the house
from from the house
into into the house
out of out of the house
off off the house

Prepositions of Time

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

PREPOSITION COMBINATIONS

Adjective+preposition Verb+preposition

A

ask for
accuse of
accustomed to
acquainted with
afraid of
agree with/about
angry with/at
apologize for/to
argue with/about
arrive in/at
aware of

B

be used to
believe in
blame for
bored with
belong to

C

compare to/with
complain about/to
composed of
consist of
cover with
crowded with
concentrate on
congratulate on

D

depend on
devoted to
disappointed in/with
divorced from
dream of/about

dressed in
die of

E

escape from

F

faithful to
familiar with
fight for
filled with
finished with
fond of
forget about
forgive for
friendly to/with
furnished with
fed up with

G

good at/for
grateful to/for
guilty of

H

hear about/of
hear from
happen to
hide from
hope for

I

innocent of
insist on
interested in
involved in

K

known for
kind to

L

listen to
live on
look at
laugh at
look forward to

M

made of/from mar-
ried to

O

object to

P

participate in
polite to
pray for
prepare for prevent
from
protect from
provide with
proud of
pay for
point at

R

recover from
rely on
remind of
rescue from
responsible for

S

shout at
smile at
satisfied with
scared of
stare at
sorry about
short of
similar to
succeed in
speak to/with
suffer from

T

take advantage of
take care of
talk about/to/with
thank for
tired of/from
think of/about

U

upset with
used to

V

vote for

W

worried about
write to
wait for

VERB TENSES AND VOICE



ACTIVE VOICE

Indefinite (Simple)

I ask a question

Continuous (Progressive)
be+ing

I am asking a question

Perfect
have+V3

I have asked a question

PASSIVE VOICE
to be + V3
A question is asked (by me)



WE ARE THE ONLY VERBS THAT:

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

SUMMARY OF MODALS AND SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS

Auxiliary	Uses	Present/Future	Past
<i>may</i>	(1) polite request	May I borrow your pen?	
	(2) formal permission	You may leave the room.	
	(3) less than 50% certainty	- Where's John? He may be at the library.	He may have been at the library.
<i>might</i>	(1) less than 50% certainty	- Where's John?	He might have been at the library.
	(2) polite request (rare)	Might I borrow your pen?	
<i>should</i>	(1) advisability	I should study tonight.	I should have studied last night.
	(2) 90% certainty	She should do well on the test. (future only, not present)	She should have done well on the test.
<i>ought to</i>	(1) advisability	I ought to study tonight.	I ought to have studied last night.
	(2) 90% certainty	She ought to do well on the test. (future only, not present)	She ought to have done well on the test.
<i>had better</i>	1) advisability with threat of bad result	You had better be on time, or we will leave without you.	<i>(past form uncommon)</i>
<i>be supposed to</i>	(1) expectation	Class is supposed to begin at 10.	Class was supposed to begin at 10.
<i>be to</i>	(1) strong expectation	You are to be here at 9:00.	You were to be here at 9:00.
<i>must</i>	(1) strong necessity	I must go to class today.	I had to go to class yesterday.
	(2) prohibition (negative)	You must not open that door.	
	(3) 95% certainty	Mary isn't in class. She must be sick. (present only)	Mary must have been sick yesterday.

have to	(1) necessity	I have to go to class today.	I had to go to class yesterday.
	(2) lack of necessity (negative)	I don't have to go to class today.	I didn't have to go to class yesterday.
can	(1) ability /possibility	I can run fast.	I could run fast when I was a child, but now I can't.
	(2) informal permission	You can use my car tomorrow.	
	(3) informal polite request	Can I borrow your pen?	
	(4) impossibility (<i>negative only</i>)	That can't be true!	That can't have been true!
could	(1) past ability		I could run fast when I was a child.
	(2) polite request	Could I borrow your pen? Could you help me?	
	(3) suggestion	- I need help in math. You could talk to your teacher.	You could have talked to your teacher.
	(4) less than 50% certainty	- Where's John? He could be at home.	He could have been at home.
	(5) impossibility (<i>negative only</i>)	That couldn't be true!	That couldn't have been true!
shall	(1) polite question to make a suggestion	Shall I open the window?	
	(2) future with "I" or "we" as subject	I shall arrive at nine. (will=common)	
be going to	(1) 100% certainty	He is going to be here at 6:00. (future only)	
	(2) definite plan	I'm going to paint my bedroom, (future only)	I was going to paint my room, but I didn't have time.

WORD BUILDING

Noun forming suffixes and prefixes

suffixes

-er/or/ar	<i>teacher, actor, doctor, scholar</i>
-ist	<i>scientist, artist</i>
-ment	<i>movement, development, government</i>
-ess	<i>fortress, hostess, actress</i>
-ian	<i>musician, technician, politician</i>
-ance	<i>distance, importance, appearance</i>
-(t)ion	<i>revolution, translation, operation</i>
-ity/-ty	<i>popularity, honesty, morality, ability</i>
-hood	<i>childhood, neighbourhood</i>
-y	<i>energy, assembly</i>
-ship	<i>friendship, leadership</i>
-age	<i>passage, marriage</i>
-ism	<i>heroism, socialism, capitalism</i>
-ant	<i>assistant, consultant</i>
-ence	<i>conference, silence, difference</i>
-ure	<i>culture, picture, agriculture</i>
-ing	<i>building, reading, meeting</i>
-dom	<i>freedom, kingdom, wisdom</i>
-sion/ssion	<i>revision, session, discussion,</i>
-ness	<i>happiness, illness, darkness</i>
(-s)ure	<i>pleasure, treasure, measure</i>

prefixes

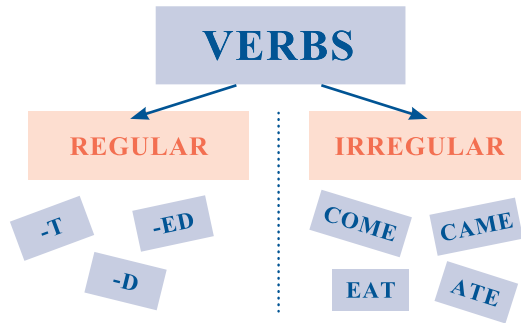
re-	<i>reconstruction</i>
co-	<i>cooperation, coexistence</i>
dis-	<i>disadvantage, discomfort</i>
in-	<i>inaccuracy, independence</i>
mis-	<i>misunderstanding, misprinting</i>
im-	<i>impossibility, impatience</i>
un-	<i>unemployment</i>
il-	<i>illiteracy</i>

Verb forming suffixes and prefixes

suffixes		prefixes	
-en	<i>widen, strengthen</i>	co-	<i>cooperate, collaborate</i>
-fy	<i>modify</i>	de-	<i>decode, demobilize</i>
-ize, -ise	<i>recognize</i>	dis-	<i>disapprove, disappear</i>
-ate	<i>indicate, translate</i>	in-	<i>input</i>
		im-	<i>immigrate, implant</i>
		inter-	<i>interact, interchange</i>
		ir-	<i>irrigate, irritate</i>
		over-	<i>overcome, overlook</i>
		re-	<i>rebuild, reconstruct</i>
		mis-	<i>misprint, misunderstand</i>
		un-	<i>undo</i>

Adjective forming suffixes and prefixes

suffixes		prefixes	
-ful	<i>useful, powerful</i>	un-	<i>unhappy, uncomfortable</i>
-ant	<i>distant, important</i>	in-	<i>independent, invisible</i>
-ous	<i>famous, various</i>	dis-	<i>disappointing, discouraging</i>
-ed	<i>talented, developed</i>	im-	<i>impossible, immoral</i>
-ing	<i>interesting, disappointing</i>	non-	<i>non-governmental</i>
-al	<i>cultural, territorial</i>	ir-	<i>irregular, irresponsible</i>
-en	<i>golden</i>	pre-	<i>prewar, preoperational</i>
-ent	<i>dependent, different</i>	post-	<i>postwar, postoperational</i>
-ish	<i>British, boyish</i>	inter-	<i>international</i>
-ible	<i>possible, visible</i>	il-	<i>illegal, illiberal</i>
-able	<i>comfortable, miserable</i>		
-ic	<i>atomic, historic, heroic</i>		
-y	<i>rainy, busy</i>		
-less	<i>lifeless, homeless</i>		
-ary	<i>ordinary, necessary</i>		
-ive	<i>inventive, effective</i>		
-ian	<i>Russian, Canadian</i>		



IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
be [bi]	was [w{z}, were [w]	been [bln]
beat [blt]	beat [blt]	beaten ['bltn]
become [bi'kVm]	became [bi'keim]	become [bi'kVm]
begin [bi'gin]	began [bi'gWn]	begun [bi'gVn]
bite [bait]	bit [bit]	bitten [bitn]
blow [bl}u]	blew [blU]	blown [bl}un]
break [breik]	broke [br}uk]	broken ['br}ukn]
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]
broadcast [brɔ:dka:st]	broadcast [brɔ:dka:st]	broadcast [brɔ:dka:st]
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]
burn [bɜ:n]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	burnt [bɜ:nt]
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]
catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃəuz]	chosen [tʃəuzn]
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]
cost [kɔst]	cost [kɔst]	cost [kɔst]
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]
dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt]	dreamt [dremt]
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]
drive [draɪv]	drove [drəʊv]	driven [dri:v]
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten [i:tn]
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen [fɔlən]
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [fləʊn]
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɔt]	forgotten [fə'gɔtn]
get [get]	got [gɔt]	got [gɔt]
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given [gɪvn]
go [gəʊ]	went [went]	gone [gɔn]
grow [grəʊ]	grew [gru:]	grown [grəʊn]
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]
hear [hiə(r)]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]
hide [haɪd]	hid [hɪd]	hidden [hɪdn]
hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]
hold [həʊld]	held [held]	held [held]
hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]

A

abbey [ˈæbi] *n.* վանք
abroad [əˈbrɔ:d] *n.* արտասահման
absent [ˈæbsənt] *a.* բացակա
absent-minded [ˈæbsəntˈmaɪndɪd] *a.* ցրված, մտայիթ
accept [əkˈsept] *v.* ընդունել
access [ˈækses] *n.* մուտքի իրավունք
accident [ˈæksɪdənt] *n.* դժբախտ դեպք, դժբախտ պատահար, վթար
accuracy [ˈækjʊrəsi] *n.* ճշգրտություն, ճշտապահություն
achieve [əˈtʃi:v] *v.* ձեռք բերել, նվաճել
acquaint [əˈkweɪnt] *v.* ծանոթացնել
get acquainted ծանոթանալ
acquaintance [əˈkweɪntəns] *n.* ծանոթ
active [ˈæktɪv] *a.* գործունյա, եռանդուն
activity [ækˈtɪvɪti] *n.* գործունեություն
add [æd] *v.* 1. ավելացնել, լրացնել
 2. գումարել
addicted [əˈdɪktɪd] *a.* հակված հաճախ վատ սովորության
admirable [ˈædmərəbəl] *a.* հիանալի, սքանչելի
adult [ˈædʌlt] *n.* չափահաս մարդ
adventure [ədˈventʃə] *n.* արկած, արկածախնդրություն
advertise [ˈædvətaɪz] *v.* հայտարարել, ռեկլամել
advertisement [ədˈvɜ:tɪsmənt] *n.* հայտարարություն, գովազդ
affect [əˈfekt] *v.* ազդել, ներազդել
agriculture [ˈægrɪkʌltʃə] *n.* գյուղատնտեսություն
aid [eɪd] *n.* օգնություն
allow [əˈləʊ] *v.* թույլ տալ, թույլատրել
amazing [əˈmeɪzɪŋ] *a.* զարմանալի
ambitious [æmˈbɪʃəs] *a.* փառասեր, փառամոլ
amount [əˈmaʊnt] *n.* գումար, քանակ
amusing [əˈmjʊ:zɪŋ] *a.* զվարճալի

ancestor [ˈænsɪstə] *n.* նախնի
ancient [ˈeɪnfənt] *a.* հին, հնադարյան
anniversary [æniˈvɜ:səri] *n.* տարեդարձ
announce [əˈnaʊns] *v.* ազդարարել, հայտարարել
announcement [əˈnaʊnsmənt] *n.* հայտարարություն
anxiety [ˈæŋˈzaɪəti] *n.* անհանգստություն, մտահոգություն
anxious [ˈæŋkʃəs] *a.* մտահոգ, անհանգիստ
apartment [əˈpɑ:tmənt] *n.* բնակարան
application [ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃən] *n.* 1. կիրառում, օգտագործում 2. դիմում
appointment [əˈpɔɪntmənt] *n.* ժամադրություն
arduous [ˈɑ:dʒʊəs] *a.* դժվար հասանելի
argument [ˈɑ:gjʊmənt] *n.* 1. փաստարկ 2. վեճ
arrange [əˈreɪndʒ] *v.* կարգի բերել
arrival [əˈraɪvəl] *n.* ժամանում
arrive [əˈraɪv] *v.* ժամանել, գալ
article [ˈɑ:tɪkl] *n.* 1. հոդված 2. առարկա, իր 3. *քեր.* հոդ
ashamed [əˈʃeɪmd] *a.* ամոթահար
astonish [əˈstəʊnɪʃ] *v.* զարմացնել, սպշեցնել
attach [əˈtætʃ] *v.* կցել
attractive [əˈtræktɪv] *a.* գրավիչ, հրապուրիչ
available [əˈveɪləbəl] *a.* 1. մատչելի 2. առկա
awake [əˈweɪk] *a.* կայտառ, առույգ
awful [ˈɔ:ful] *a.* սարսափելի, սոսկալի

B

bandage [ˈbændɪdʒ] *n.* վիրակապ
bat [bæt] *n.* չղջիկ
battlefield [ˈbætlfi:ld] *n.* ճակատամարտ

behave [bi'heiv] *v.* պատշաճ վարք դրսևորել
behaviour [bi'heivjə] *n.* վարք, վարքագիծ
believe [bi'li:v] *v.* 1. հավատալ 2. կարծել, համարել, ենթադրել
below [bi'ləu] *adv.* ստորև, ներքևում
birthplace ['bɜ:θpleis] *n.* ծննդավայր
bit [bit] *n.* կտոր, մաս
blame [bleim] *v.* մեղադրել
blind [blaɪnd] *a.* կույր
blossom ['blɒsəm] *v.* ծաղկել
boat [bəut] *n.* նավակ, նավ
boring ['bɔ:riŋ] *a.* ձանձրալի, տաղտկալի
borrow ['bɒrou] *v.* պարտք վերցնել
bottom ['bɒtəm] *n.* հատակ, ներքևի մաս
bow [bau] *v.* խոնարհվել, գլուխ տալ
brain [breɪn] *n.* ուղեղ
brave [breiv] *a.* քաջ, արի
breakthrough ['breik'θru:] *n.* խոշոր նվաճում
breath [breθ] *n.* շունչ
breathe [bri:z] *v.* շնչել
breathing ['bri:ziŋ] *n.* շնչառություն
bridge [brɪdʒ] *n.* կամուրջ
brief [bri:f] *a.* սեղմ, հակիրճ, կարճ
brilliant ['brɪljənt] *a.* փայլուն, աչքի ընկնող, հիանալի
broadcast [brɔ:dka:st] *v.* հաղորդել
bulb [bʌlb] *n.* էլեկտրական լամպ
bun [bʌn] *n.* բուլկի
busy [bɪzi] *a.* 1. զբաղված
2. աշխույժ (փողոցի մասին)

C

calculate ['kælkjuleɪt] *v.* հաշվել, հաշվարկել
calm [kɑ:m] *a.* հանգիստ, հանդարտ, խաղաղ
camera ['kæməɾə] *n.* լուսանկարչական ապարատ

camping (holiday) ['kæmpɪŋ] *n.* արշավ
candle ['kændl] *n.* մոմ
capture ['kæptʃə] *v.* գրավել, գերել, կալանավորել
care [kɛə] *n.* խնամք, հոգատարություն
career [kə'riə] *n.* աշխատանքային գործունեություն
careful ['kɛəfʌl] *a.* 1. հոգատար, ուշադիր 2. զգույշ
cartoon [kɑ:'tu:n] *n.* 1. ծաղրանկար 2. մուլտիպլիկացիոն ֆիլմ
carve [kɑ:'v] *v.* փորագրել
case [keɪs] *n.* 1. դեպք 2. *քեր.* հոլով **in any case** բոլոր դեպքերում
casual ['kæʒjuəl] *a.* պատահական
cathedral [kəθli:drəl] *n.* տաճար
ceiling ['si:lɪŋ] *n.* առաստաղ
celebrate ['selibreɪt] *v.* տոնել
century ['sentʃuri] *n.* դար, հարյուրամյակ
chase [tʃeɪs] 1. *n.* հետապնդում, որս 2. *v.* հետապնդել, որսալ
chat [tʃæt] *v.* զրույցել, շաղակրատել
check [tʃɛk] *v.* ստուգել
cheerful ['tʃi:əfʌl] *a.* ուրախ, զվարթ
chess [tʃes] *n.* շախմատ
chimney ['tʃɪmni] *n.* ծխնելույզ
climate ['klaɪmɪt] *n.* կլիմա
climb [klaɪm] *v.* մագլցել
closely [kləʊslɪ] *adv.* 1. սերտորեն 2. ուշադիր, ուշադրությամբ
coach [kəʊtʃ] 1. *n.* մարզիչ 2. *v.* մարզել, սովորեցնել
coast [kəʊst] *n.* ափ, ծովափ
colony ['kɒləni] *n.* գաղութ
comfortable ['kɒmfətəbl] *a.* հարմար
common ['kɒmən] *a.* սովորական
commercial [kə'mɔ:ʃəl] *n.* ռադիո/հեռուստատեսային գովազդ
communicate [kə'mju:nikeɪt] *v.* հաղորդակցվել
communication [kə,mjɪ:ni'keɪʃn] *n.* հաղորդակցություն

compete [kəm'pi:t] *v.* մրցել, մրցակցել
confirm [kən'fɜ:m] *v.* հաստատել
confuse [kən'fju:z] *v.* շփոթեցնել
conquer ['kɔŋkə] *v.* հաղթել, նվաճել
conqueror ['kɔŋkəɹə] *n.* հաղթող,
 նվաճող
conscious ['kɔnʃəs] *a.* գիտակից
construction [kən'strʌkʃən] *n.*
 1. շինարարություն 2. կառույց, շենք
convert [kən'vɔ:t] *v.* փոխակերպել
cool [ku:l] *a.* հով, գով
cousin ['kʌzn] *n.* զարմիկ, զարմուհի
countryside ['kʌntri'saɪd] *n.*
 գյուղական վայր
crew ['kru:] *n.* անձնակազմ
crime [kraɪm] *n.* հանցանք
criminal ['krɪmɪnəl] *n.* հանցագործ
crowd [kraʊd] *n.* ամբոխ
crowded ['kraʊdɪd] *a.* լիքը լցված,
 լեփ-լեցուն
culture ['kʌltʃə] *n.* մշակույթ
cunning ['kʌnɪŋ] *a.* խորամանկ
curiosity [kjʊəri'ɔsɪti] *n.* հետաքրքրա-
 սիրություն, հարցասիրություն
currency ['kʌrənsɪ] *n.* վալյուտա,
 տարադրամ
curriculum [kə'rikjʊləm] *n.*
 ուսումնական ծրագիր
custom ['kʌstəm] *n.* սովորույթ
customs house ['kʌstəms] *n.*
 մաքսատուն
cycle ['saɪkl] *v.* հեծանիվ քշել

D

damage ['dæmɪdʒ] 1. *n.* վնաս
 2. *v.* վնասել
damp [dæmp] *a.* խոնավ, քայ
danger ['deɪndʒə] *n.* վտանգ
dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] *a.* վտանգավոր,
 սպառնալի
date [deɪt] *v.* ժամադրվել
deal [di:l] *n.* գործարք

deal with գործ ունենալ, առնչվել
death [deθ] *n.* մահ
debt [det] *n.* պարտք
deceive [di'si:v] *v.* խաբել
decide [di'saɪd] *v.* որոշել, վճռել
decision [di'sɪʒn] *n.* որոշում, վճիռ
deck ['dek] *n.* տախտակամած
decorate ['dekəreɪt] *v.* զարդարել
deep [di:p] *a.* 1. խոր 2. մուգ (գույնի
 մասին) 3. թավ, խուլ (ձայնի մասին)
defeat [di'fi:t] *v.* հաղթել, ջախջախել
delicate ['delɪkət] *a.* նուրբ, նրբագեղ
depart [di'pɑ:t] *v.* մեկնել
departure [di'pɑ:tʃə] *n.* մեկնում
depository [di'pɔzɪtɔri] *n.* գրապահոց
depend [di'pend] *v.* կախում ունենալ,
 կախված լինել
describe [dis'kraɪb] *v.* նկարագրել
desert ['dezət] *n.* անապատ
desert island անմարդաբնակ կղզի
design [di'zain] *n.* ձևավորում
desperate ['despəɪt] *a.* հուսահատված,
 հուսալքված
dessert [di'zɔ:t] *n.* աղանդեր,
 քաղցրավենիք
destroy [dis'trɔɪ] *v.* կործանել, ավերել
develop [di'veləp] *v.* զարգանալ,
 զարգացնել
dictionary ['dɪkʃənəri] *n.* բառարան
die [daɪ] *v.* մեռնել, վախճանվել
different ['dɪfərənt] *a.* տարբեր,
 զանազան
digest [di'dʒest] *v.* մարսել
digital ['dɪdʒɪtəl] *a.* թվային
diligent ['dɪlɪdʒənt] *a.* ջանասեր,
 աշխատասեր
disability [ˌdɪsə'bɪlɪti] *n.*
 անաշխատունակություն
disappear [dɪsə'pɪə] *v.* անհետանալ
disappoint [ˌdɪsə'pɔɪnt] *v.* հիասթափվել
disaster [dɪ'zɑ:stə] *n.* աղետ,
 արհավիրք
disgust [dɪs'gʌst] *n.* զզվանք, նողկանք

display [dis'plei] *n.* ցուցադրում
disseminate [di'semineit] *v.* տարածել
distribute [dis'tribju:t] *v.* բաշխել,
բաժանել
dream [dri:m] 1. *n.* երագ, երագանք
2. *v.* երագ տեսնել, երագել
drive [draiv] *v.* վարել (ավտոմեքենա և
այլն)
during ['dʒuəriŋ] *prep.* ընթացքում

E

eagle [i:gl] *n.* արծիվ
earth [ə:θ] *n.* 1. երկիր, երկրագունդ
2. ցամաք, հող, գետին
earthquake ['ə:θkweik] *n.* երկրաշարժ
east [i:st] *n.* արևելք
Easter ['i:stə] *n.* գատիկ
edit ['edit] *n.* խմբագրել
effort ['efət] *n.* ճիգ, փորձ
embarrass [im'bærəs] *v.* շփոթեցնել,
շփոթվել
encourage [in'kʌrɪdʒ] *v.* քաջալերել,
խրախուսել
endanger [in'deɪndʒə] *v.* վտանգի
ենթարկել
endangered [in'deɪndʒəd] *a.*
անհայտացող, բնաջնջվող
enemy ['enəmi] *n.* թշնամի
enormous [i'nɔ:məs] *a.* սահելի
engaged [in'geɪdʒd] *a.* նշանված
engagement [in'geɪdʒdmənt] *n.*
նշանադրություն
enjoy [in'dʒɔi] *v.* բավականություն
ստանալ, զվարճանալ
entertain [ˌentə'teɪn] *v.* զբաղեցնել,
զվարճացնել
environment [in'vaɪərənmənt] *n.*
շրջապատ, միջավայր
erect [i'rekt] *v.* կառուցել, կանգնեցնել
escape [i'skeɪp] *v.* փախուստի դիմել
estate [is'teɪt] *n.* կալվածք
eternal [i'tə:nəl] *a.* մշտական, հավերժ

even ['i:vən] *a.* հարթ, հավասար
even ['i:vən] *adv.* անգամ, նույնիսկ
event [i'vent] *n.* դեպք,
իրադարձություն
everlasting [ˌevə'la:stiŋ] *a.*
հավիտենական
exception [ik'sepʃn] *n.* բացառություն
exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] *v.* փոխանակել
exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ] *a.* հուզիչ, զբոսաբեր
exclaim [ɪks'kleɪm] *v.* բացականչել
exhausted [ɪg'zɔ:stɪd] *a.* հյուծված,
ուժասպառ
exhibition [ˌeksɪbɪʃn] *n.* ցուցահանդես
expensive [ɪks'pensɪv] *a.* բանկ,
թանկարժեք
explore [ɪk'splɔ:ə] *v.* հետազոտել,
ուսումնասիրել

F

fabulous [ˈfæbjʊləs] *a.* հնարված,
երևակայական, առասպելական
fair [feə] *n.* տոնավաճառ
faith [feɪθ] *n.* հավատ, վստահություն
faithful ['feɪθfʊl] *a.* հավատարիմ,
նվիրված
false [fɔ:ls] *a.* կեղծ, արհեստական
n. սուտ, սխալ
familiar [fə'mɪljə] *a.* 1. ծանոթ,
սովորական 2. իրագել, տեղյակ
famous ['feɪməs] *a.* հռչակավոր,
մեծահռչակ
fan [fæn] *n.* 1. երկրպագու, սպորտի
մոլի սիրահար 2. հովհար
fantastic [fæn'tæstɪk] *a.* հիանալի,
հիասքանչ
far (farther, farthest) [fɑ:] *a., adv.*
հեռու, հեռավոր
fascinating [ˈfæsnetɪŋ] *a.* հմայիչ,
հիանալի
fashion [ˈfæʃən] *n.* նորաձևություն, մոդա
fate [feɪt] *n.* բախտ, ճակատագիր
favourite ['feɪvərɪt] *a.* սիրելի, սիրած

feast [fi:st] *n.* խնջույք, տոն
feather [ˈfeðə] *n.* փետուր
feed [fi:d] *v.* (**fed, fed**) սնել, կերակրել
feeling [ˈfi:lɪŋ] *n.* զգայում, զգայմունք
fencing [ˈfensɪŋ] *n.* սուսերամարտ
festivital [ˈfestɪvəl] *n.*
 տոնակատարություն, տոն,
 փառատոն
festivity [feˈstɪvɪtɪ] *n.* խնդություն,
 խանդավառություն,
 տոնականություն
fetch [fetʃ] *v.* գնալ և բերել
field [fi:ld] *n.* 1. դաշտ 2. բնագավառ
fix [fiks] *v.* 1. ամրացնել 2. սևեռել
 (հայացքը), կենտրոնացնել
 (ուշադրությունը) 3. որոշել, վճռել
 (ժամկետը, զինը)
flavour [ˈfleɪvə] *n.* բուրմունք, բույր
flight [flaɪt] *n.* թռիչք
flu [ˈflu:] *n.* գրիպ
fluffy [ˈflʌfi] *a.* փափուկ, փոփոլ
focus [ˈfəʊkəs] *v.* կենտրոնանալ,
 կենտրոնացնել
follow [ˈfɒləʊ] *v.* 1. հետևել 2.
 հետապնդել 3. հաջորդել 4. բխել,
 հետևել
fool [fu:l] *n.* հիմար, տխմար *v.*
 հիմարացնել
force [fɔ:s] *n.* ուժ
forefather [ˈfɔ:fa:ðə] *n.* նախահայր,
 նախնի
foreign [ˈfɔ:riŋ] *a.* 1. օտարերկրյա,
 օտար, արտասահմանյան
 2. արտաքին
former [ˈfɔ:mə] *a.* նախորդ, նախկին
fortune [ˈfɔ:tfən] *n.* 1. բախտ,
 ճակատագիր 2. հարստություն
found [faund] *v.* հիմնադրել
founder [faundə] *n.* հիմնադիր
frightened [ˈfraɪnd] *a.* վախեցած
fun [fʌn] *n.* ուրախություն,
 զվարճություն, կատակ
for fun կատակի համար
have fun զվարճանալ

funny [ˈfʌni] *a.* 1. զվարճալի, ծիծաղելի
 2. տարօրինակ, զարմանալի
fur [fɜ:] *n.* մորթի
furious [ˈfjʊəriəs] *a.* կատաղի, մոլեգին
furniture [ˈfɜ:nɪtʃə] *n.* կահույք

G

gamble [ˈgæmbəl] *v.* մոլի խաղեր
 խաղալ
gambler [ˈgæmblə] *n.* խաղամոլ
garbage [ˈgɑ:bɪdʒ] *n.* աղբ
general [ˈdʒenərəl] *a.* ընդհանուր
in general ընդհանրապես
generation [ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃn] *n.* սերունդ
ghost [gəʊst] *n.* ուրվական, ոգի
glory [ˈglɔ:ri] *n.* փառք
goal [gəʊl] *n.* նպատակ
goalkeeper [ˈgəʊlki:peə] *n.*
 դարպասապահ
god [gɒd] *n.* Աստված
gold [gəʊld] 1. *n.* ոսկի 2. *n.* ոսկյա, ոսկե
golden [ˈgəʊldən] *a.* 1. ոսկեգույն
 2. թանկարժեք
goldsmith [ˈgəʊldsmɪθ] *n.* ոսկերիչ
good-looking [ˈgʊdˈlʊkɪŋ] *a.* գեղեցիկ,
 գեղեցկադեմ
good-natured [ˈgʊdˈneɪtʃəd] *a.*
 բարեհոգի, բարեհամբույր
goods [gʊdz] *n.* ապրանք
gorgeous [ˈgɔ:dʒəs] *a.* հոյակապ, շքեղ,
 պերճ
government [ˈgʌvənmənt] *n.*
 կառավարություն
grateful [ˈɡreɪtful] *a.* երախտապարտ,
 շնորհակալ
great [ɡreɪt] *a.* 1. մեծ 2. վեհ
a great deal of շատ
greengrocery [ˈɡri:n.ɡrəʊsəri] *n.* մրգի
 և բանջարեղենի խանութ
greeting [ˈɡri:tɪŋ] *n.* բարև, ողջույն
guess [ɡes] *v.* 1. ենթադրել, կարծել 2.
 գուշակել, կռահել

H

habit [ˈhæbɪt] *n.* սովորություն
hammer [ˈhæmə] *n.* մուրճ *v.* մեխել
hand [hænd] *v.* տալ, հանձնել
hang [ˈhæŋ] *v.* կախել
handle [ˈhændl] *n.* բռնակ, կոթ
hard [hɑ:d] *a.* 1. կարծր, պինդ 2. դժվար, ծանր
hardly [ˈhɑ:dlɪ] *adv.* հազիվ, հազիվ թե
harm [hɑ:m] *n.* վնաս, կորուստ *v.* վնասել
head [hed] *n.* գլուխ, ղեկավար, պետ *v.* գլխավորել, ղեկավարել
health [helθ] *n.* առողջություն
healthy [ˈhelθi] *a.* առողջ
heart [hɑ:t] *n.* 1. սիրտ 2. միջուկ, կորիզ
heat [hi:t] *n.* շոք, տաքություն
heaven [hevɪn] *n.* երկինք, դրախտ
height [hait] *n.* 1. բարձրություն, հասակ 2. բարձունք
helicopter [ˈhelɪkɔptə] *n.* ուղղաթիռ
hell [hel] *n.* դժոխք
help [help] *n.* օգնություն *v.* օգնել
help yourself հրամանեցեք, հյուրասիրվեք
hiking [ˈhaɪkɪŋ] *n.* 1. ուղեգնացում 2. գրոսաշրջություն
hire [haɪə] *n.* վարձում, վարձակալություն *v.* վարձել
hit [hɪt] *n.* հարված *v.* խփել, հարվածել
holiday [ˈhɒlədeɪ] *n.* 1. տոն 2. արձակուրդ
holy [həʊli] *a.* սուրբ, սրբազան
homeless [ˈhəʊmlɪs] *a.* անտուն
honest [ˈɒnɪst] *a.* ազնիվ, անկեղծ
horrify [ˈhɒrɪfaɪl] *v.* վախեցնել
hospitable [ˈhɒspɪtəbəl] *a.* հյուրընկալ, հյուրասեր
host [həʊst] *n.* տեր, տան տեր
huge [hju:dʒ] *a.* հսկայական, վիթխարի
humorous [ˈhju:mərəs] *a.* երգիծական, ծիծաղաշարժ, զավեշտական

hunt [hʌnt] *n.* որս *v.* որսալ
hunter [ˈhʌntə] *n.* որսորդ
hurricane [ˈhʌrɪkən] *n.* փոթորիկ, սրբիկ

I

ice [aɪs] *n.* սառույց
iceberg [ˈaɪsbɜ:g] *n.* լողացող սառցալեռ
idea [aɪˈdɪə] *n.* գաղափար, մտահղացում
identify [aɪˈdentɪfaɪ] *v.* ինքնությունը հաստատել, ճանաչել
imagine [ɪˈmædʒɪn] *v.* երևակայել, պատկերացնել, ենթադրել
immediately [ɪˈmi:diətli] *adv.* անմիջապես
immigrant [ˈɪmɪgrənt] *n.* ներգաղթյալ
impact [ɪmpækt] *n.* ազդեցություն
incredible [ɪnˈkredɪbəl] *a.* անհավատալի
independence [ˌɪndɪˈpendəns] *n.* անկախություն
independent [ˌɪndɪˈpendənt] *a.* անկախ
infinitive [ɪnˈfɪnɪtɪv] *n.* քեր. բայի անորոշ ձևը
influence [ɪnfluəns] *n.* ազդեցություն *v.* ազդել
inform [ɪnˈfɔ:m] *v.* տեղեկացնել, հաղորդել
information [ɪnfəˈmeɪʃn] *n.* տեղեկություն, լուր, հաղորդում
injure [ɪˈndʒə] *v.* վնասել, վիրավորել
innocent [ɪˈnɒsnt] *a.* անմեղ
inquire [ɪnˈkwaɪə] *v.* հարցնել, հարցում անել
intelligence [ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns] *n.* խելք, ընդունակություն
intelligent [ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt] *a.* խելացի
interview [ˈɪntəvju:] *n.* հարցազրույց *v.* հարցազրույց անցկացնել
invent [ɪnˈvent] *v.* հայտնագործել, գյուտ անել, հնարել, ստեղծել

investigation [ɪnˈvestɪˈgeɪʃn]

n. 1. ուսումնասիրություն 2. հետազոտություն

invitation [ɪnviˈteɪʃn] *n.* հրավեր

invite [ɪnˈvaɪt] *v.* հրավիրել

island [ˈaɪlənd] *n.* կղզի

J

jewelry, jewellery [ˈdʒuːəlrɪ]

n. զարդեղեն, ոսկերչական իրեր

join [dʒɔɪn] *v.* 1. միացնել, միանալ, միավորվել 2. ընդունվել

joke [dʒəʊk] *n.* կատակ

journey [ˈdʒɜːni] *n.* ուղևորություն, ճանապարհորդություն,

joy [dʒɔɪ] *n.* ուրախություն

jump [dʒʌmp] *n.* պատկ, թռչել
v. պատկել, թռչել

jungle [ˈdʒʌŋɡl] *n.* ջունգլի

junk [ˈdʒʌŋk] *n.* անպետքություն, բափոն

just [dʒʌst] 1. *a.* արդար 2. *adv.* ճիշտ, հենց

justice [ˈdʒʌstɪs] *n.* արդարություն

K

kid [kɪd] *n.* երեխա *v.* կատակել
no kidding առանց կատակի

kind-hearted [ˈkɑːndˈhɑːtɪd] *a.*
բարեսիրտ, ազնվահոգի

knowledge [ˈnɒlɪdʒ] *n.* գիտելիք

known [noun] *a.* հայտնի, ծանոթ

L

ladder [ˈlædə] *n.* ձեռնասանդուղք

land [lænd] *v.* վայրէջք կատարել

landing [ˈlændɪŋ] *n.* վայրէջք

late [leɪt] *a.* ուշ

lately [ˈleɪtli] *adv.* վերջերս

laugh [lɑːf] *n.* ծիծաղ *v.* ծիծաղել

launch [ˈlɔːntʃ] *v.* արձակել (հրթիռ, նավ)

law [lɔː] *n.* կանոն, իրավաբանություն

lawyer [ˈlɔːjə] *n.* իրավաբան, փաստաբան

lazy [ˈleɪzi] *a.* ծուլ

lead [liːd] *v.* առաջնորդել, ղեկավարել

leader [ˈliːdə] *n.* ղեկավար, առաջնորդ

leaf [liːf] *n.* 1. տերև 2. թերթ (գրքի)

leisure [ˈleɪʒə] *n.* ազատ ժամանակ

licence [ˈlaɪsəns] *n.* թույլտվություն

lie I [laɪ] *n.* սուտ, ստախոսություն
v. ստել

lie II v. (lay, lain) պառկել

lifeboat [ˈlaɪfbɔːt] *n.* փրկամակույկ

lightening [ˈlaɪtnɪŋ] *n.* կայծակ

limit [ˈlɪmɪt] *v.* սահմանափակել

liquid [ˈlɪkwɪd] *n.* հեղուկ

list [lɪst] *n.* ցուցակ

log [lɒg] *v.* գրանցվել (ցիամակարգչում)

lonely [ˈlɒnli] *a.* առանձին, միայնակ

looking-glass [ˈlʊkɪŋɡlɑːs] *n.* հայելի

lose [luːz] *v.* կորցնել

loss [lɒs] *n.* կորուստ

lounge [laʊndʒ] *n.* հանգստի սենյակ

lovely [ˈlʌvli] *a.* *v.* գեղեցիկ, սիրուն

loyal [lɔɪəl] *a.* հավատարիմ, անձնվեր

luck [lʌk] *n.* բախտ

luggage [ˈlʌɡɪdʒ] *n.* ուղեբեռ

lunch [lʌntʃ] *n.* երկրորդ նախաճաշ, թեթև ճաշ, ընդմիջման նախաճաշ

luxury [ˈlʌkʃəri] *n.* շքեղություն, ճոխություն

M

magician [mɑːˈdʒɪʃn] *n.* հրաշատրոծ

magnificent [ˈmæɡˈnɪfɪsnt] *a.*

հրաշալի, հիասքանչ

manage [ˈmænɪdʒ] *v.* կառավարել

manipulate [mæˈnɪpjʊleɪt] *v.* հմուտ վերաբերվել

manuscript [ˈmænjʊskrɪpt] *n.* ձեռագիր

masterpiece [ˈmɑːstəpiːs] *n.*
գլուխգործոց
measure [ˈmeʒə] *n.* չափ *v.* չափել
melt [melt] *v.* հալչել, հալեցնել
member [ˈmembə] *n.* անդամ
memorial [mɪmˈɔːrɪəl] *n.* հուշարձան
memory [ˈmeməri] *n.* 1. հիշողություն,
2. հիշատակ, 3. հուշեր
mention [ˈmenʃn] *v.* հիշատակել,
նշել
merge [ˈmɜːdʒ] *v.* միաձուլվել,
միախառնվել
message [ˈmesɪdʒ] *n.*
հաղորդագրություն, տեղեկություն
mirror [ˈmɪrə] *n.* հայելի
mistake [mɪsˈteɪk] *n.* սխալ, սխալմունք
murder [ˈmɜːdə] *n.* սպանություն
v. սպանել
mystery [ˈmɪstəri] *n.* գաղտնիք

N

nail [ˈneɪl] *n.* մեխ *v.* մեխել
nasty [ˈnɑːsti] *a.* զզվելի, տհաճ
nationality [næʃəˈnæliːti] *n.* ազգություն
native [ˈneɪtɪv] *a.* 1. բնիկ, տեղացի
2. հարազատ, հայրենական
natural [ˈnætʃrəl] *a.* բնական
nature [ˈneɪtʃə] *n.* 1. բնություն
2. բնավորություն, խառնվածք
necessary [ˈnesəsəri] *a.* անհրաժեշտ
necklace [ˈneklɪs] *n.* մանյակ
need [niːd] *n.* կարիք *v.* կարիք ունենալ
needle [ˈniːdl] *n.* ասեղ
negative [ˈnegətɪv] *a.* ժխտական,
բացասական
neighbour [ˈneɪbə] *n.* հարևան
nephew [ˈnevjuː, nefjuː] *n.* եղբոր կամ
քրոջ որդի
news [njuːz] *n.* լուր, նորություն
newspaper [ˈnjuːz.pɛɪpə] *n.* լրագիր
niece [niːs] *n.* եղբոր կամ քրոջ աղջիկ
nightmare [ˈnaɪtmɛə] *n.* մոլորաբան

noble [ˈnəʊbl] *a.* ազնվաբար
noisy [ˈnɔɪzi] *a.* աղմկոտ
noon [nuːn] *n.* կեսօր, միջօրե
north [nɔːθ] *n.* հյուսիս
northern [ˈnɔːðən] *a.* հյուսիսային
numerous [ˈnjuːmərəs] *a.* բազմաթիվ

O

obsolete [ˈɒbsəliːt] *a.* հնացած
obstacle [ˈɒbstəkl] *n.* խոչնդոտ
occasionally [ɔːˈkeɪʒnəli] *adv.*
պատահմամբ, պատահաբար
odd [ɔː] *a.* տարրինակ, անսովոր
offer [ˈɔːfə] *n.* առաջարկ
v. առաջարկել
office [ˈɔːfɪs] *n.* գրասենյակ, հիմնարկ
opinion [ɔːˈpɪnjən] *n.* կարծիք
opportunity [ɔːpɔːˈtjuːnɪti] *n.* առիթ,
հնարավորություն
opposite [ˈɔːpəzɪt] *a.* հակադիր,
հանդիպակալ, դիմացի
oven [ʌvən] *n.* փուռ
overcome [ɔʊvəˈkʌm] *v.* հաղթահարել

P

pack [pæk] *n.* կապոյ *v.* փաթաթել,
կապկպել (հրերը)
paddle [pædl] *v.* թիավարել
paint [peɪnt] *n.* ներկ *v.* ներկել, նկարել
painting [ˈpeɪntɪŋ] *n.* նկար, պատկեր
pair [peə] *n.* զույգ
pancake [pænkɛɪk] *n.* բարակաբլիթ
paradise [ˈpærədaɪs] *n.* դրախտ
parcel [ˈpɑːsl] *n.* ծանրոց
parent [ˈpeərənt] *n.* ծնող
parrot [ˈpærət] *n.* թութակ
participant [pɑːˈtɪsɪpənt] *n.* մասնակից
pass [pɑːs] *v.* 1. անցնել 2. փոխանցել
passenger [ˈpæsɪndʒə] *n.* ուղևոր
passive [ˈpæsɪv] *a.* քեթ. կրավորական
(սեռ)

past [pɑːst] *n.* անցյալ
patient [ˈpeɪʃənt] *n.* հիվանդ
a. համբերատար
patience [ˈpeɪʃəns] համբերություն
patiently [ˈpeɪʃəntli] *adv.* համբերատար
ձևով
peak [pi:k] *n.* գագաթ
pen-friend [ˈpenfrend] *n.*
նամակագրության ընկեր
perform [prəˈfɔːm] *v.* կատարել
performance [prəˈfɔːməns] *n.*
ներկայացում
personality [ˌpɜːsəˈnælɪti] *n.*
բնավորություն, անհատականություն
picnic [ˈpɪknɪk] *n.* զբոսախնջույք
playwright [ˈpleɪ] *n.* խաղացող
pleasant [ˈpleznt] *a.* հաճելի, դուրեկան
pleasure [ˈpleʒə] *n.* հաճույք,
բավականություն
pocket [ˈpɒkɪt] *n.* գրպան
poem [ˈpəʊm] *n.* բանաստեղծություն,
նոտանավոր
pollution [pɒˈluːʃ(ə)n] *n.* շրջակա
միջավայրի աղտոտում
pool [ˈpuːl] *n.* ջրափոս, փոքրիկ լճակ
popular [ˈpɒpjələ] *a.* ճանաչված,
հայտնի, հանրաճանաչ
population [ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn] *n.*
բնակչություն
prepare [prɪˈpeə] *v.* պատրաստել,
պատրաստվել
presence [ˈprezns] *n.* ներկայություն
preserve [prɪzˈɒv] *n.* արգելոց
pride [praɪd] *n.* հպարտություն
private [praɪvət] *a.* մասնավոր,
անձնական
process [ˈprɒses] *v.* մշակել
produce [prəˈdjuːs] *v.* արտադրել
promote [prəˈməʊt] *v.* առաջ տանել
pronounce [prəˈnaʊns] *v.* արտասանել
pronunciation [prəˈnʌnsɪˈeɪʃn] *n.*
արտասանություն
proof [pruːf] *n.* ապացույց

protect [prəˈtekt] *a.* պաշտպանել
proud [ˈpraʊd] *a.* հպարտ
proudly [praʊdli] *adv.* հպարտորեն
prove [pruːv] *v.* ապացույցել
provide [prəˈvaɪd] *v.* ապահովել
public [ˈpʌblɪk] *n.* հասարակություն,
ժողովուրդ *a.* հասարակական,
հանրային
publish [ˈpʌblɪʃ] *v.* հրատարակել
punish [ˈpʌnɪʃ] *v.* պատժել
puppet [ˈpʌpɪt] *n.* տիկնիկ
puppet-show [ˈpʌpɪtʃəʊ] *n.*
տիկնիկային ներկայացում
pure [pjʊə] *a.* մաքուր, անարատ

Q

quarrel [ˈkwɔːrəl] *n.* վեճ, կռիվ
v. վիճել, կռվել
question [ˈkwɛstʃən] *n.* հարց
v. հարցնել, հարցաքննել
queer [ˈkwɪə] *a.* տարօրինակ
queue [kjuː] *n.* հերթ
quickly [ˈkwɪkli] *adv.* արագ
quiet [ˈkwaɪət] *a.* հանգիստ, խաղաղ
quietly [ˈkwaɪətli] *adv.* հանգիստ ձևով

R

race [reɪs] *n.* մրցում *v.* մրցել
rainbow [reɪnbəʊ] *n.* ծիածան
raise [reɪz] *v.* բարձրացնել
realize [ˈriəlaɪz] *v.* հասկանալ,
գիտակցել
real [riəl] *a.* ստույգ, իրական
reason [riːzn] *n.* պատճառ
recently [ˈriːsntli] *adv.* վերջերս
recognize [ˈrɛkɔɡnaɪz] *v.* ճանաչել,
իմանալ
recover [rɪˈkʌvə] *v.* առողջանալ
reflexive [rɪˈfleksɪv] *a.* քեր.
անդրադարձ
regular [ˈregjʊlə] *a.* կանոնավոր

relative [ˈrelətɪv] *n.* բարեկամ
relax [rɪˈlæks] *v.* 1. թուլացնել,
թուլանալ 2. հանգստանալ
remodel [rɪˈɔ] *v.* վերանորոգել
remote [rɪmˈəʊt] հեռավոր, հեռու
remote control հեռակառավարիչ,
ստուլ
rent [rent] *n.* վարձ, ռենտա *v.* վարձով
տալ, վարձել
repair [rɪˈpeɪə] *n.* վերանորոգում
v. վերանորոգել
reply [rɪˈplaɪ] *n.* պատասխան
v. պատասխանել
report [rɪˈpɔ:t] *n.* զեկույում,
հաշվետվություն *v.* զեկույել,
հաշվետվություն տալ
represent [ˌreprɪˈzent] *v.*
ներկայացնել
reputation [ˌrepjuˈteɪʃən] *n.* համբավ
rescue [ˈreskjʊ:] *n.* փրկություն
v. փրկել, օգնել
research [riːsɔ:tʃ] *n.* հետազոտություն,
գիտական աշխատանք
reserved [rɪˈzɔ:vɪd] *a.* ինքնամոխի,
ոչ մարդամոտ
resident [rezɪdənt] *n.* բնակիչ
resort [rɪˈsɔ:t] *n.* առողջարան
respect [rɪsˈpekt] *n.* հարգանք
restore [rɪsˈtɔ:] *v.* վերականգնել
retrieve [rɪˈtri:v] *v.* վերականգնել
ride [raɪd] (**rode**, **ridden**) *v.* ձիավարել
ritual [rɪˈtʃʊəl] *n.* ծես, արարողություն
rock [ˈrɒk] *n.* ժայռ
rod [ˈrɒd] *n.* կարթ
rough [rʌʃ] *a.* կոպիտ
ruin [ruɪn] *v.* քանդել, ավերել
rule [ru:l] *v.* կառավարել *n.* կանոն
rush [rʌʃ] *v.* սլանալ

S

sacrifice [ˈsækrɪfaɪs] *v.* զոհաբերել
sad [sæd] *a.* տխուր, տրտում

safe [seɪf] *a.* անվնաս, ապահով,
անվտանգ
sail [seɪl] *v.* նավարկել
saint [seɪnt] *n. a.* սուրբ
satisfaction [ˌsætɪsˈfækʃn] *n.*
բավարարվածություն
satisfy [ˈsætɪsfaɪ] *v.* բավարարել
savage [ˈsævɪdʒ] *n.* վայրենի մարդ
scary [ˈskeəri] *a.* սարսափելի, սոսկալի,
զարհուրելի
schedule [ˈʃedju:l], [ˈskedju:l] *n.*
ցուցակ, չվացույցակ
scholar [ˈskɒlə] *n.* գիտնական
scientist [ˈsaɪntɪst] *n.* գիտնական
scissors [ˈsɪzəz] *n.* մկրատ
screen [skri:n] *n.* էկրան
sculpture [skʌlptʃə] *n.* քանդակ,
քանդակագործություն
security [sɪˈkjʊəɪrɪ] *n.*
անվտանգություն
search [sɔ:tʃ] *n.* որոնում *v.* որոնել,
փնտրել
selfish [ˈselfɪʃ] *a.* եսասեր, եսապաշտ
settle [ˈsetl] *v.* բնակվել, բնակություն
հաստատել
sew [səʊ] *v.* կարել
shadow [ˈʃædəʊ] *n.* ստվեր
shallow [ˈʃæləʊ] *a.* 1. ծանծաղ
2. մակերեսային
ship [ʃɪp] *n.* նավ
shooting [ˈʃu:tɪŋ] *n.* հրաձգություն
shovel [ˈʃʌvəl] 1. *n.* թի (փոքրիկ բահ)
shower [ˈʃaʊə] *n.* հորդ անձրև
shy [ʃaɪ] *a.* ամաչկոտ, ամոթխած
sick [sɪk] *a.* հիվանդ
sight [saɪt] *n.* տեսարան
sightseeing [saɪtˈsi:ɪŋ] *n.* տեսարժան
վայրերի դիտում
sign [saɪn] *n.* նշան *v.* ստորագրել
silly [ˈsɪli] *a.* հիմար, անհեթեթ
sink [sɪŋk] *v.* սուզվել, խորտակվել
skate [skeɪt] *n.* ջմուշկ *v.* ջմուշկներով
սահել

ski [ski:] *n.* դահուկ *v.* դահուկներով սահել
skyscraper [ˈskaɪ.skreɪpə] *n.* երկնաքեր
slip [slɪp] *n.* սահում *v.* սայթաքել, սահել
smart [smɑ:t] *a.* արամիտ, խելոք
smell [smel] *n.* հոտ, հոտառություն *v.* հոտ քաշել
smile [smaɪl] **1.** *n.* ժպիտ **2.** *v.* ժպտալ
smoke [sməʊk] **1.** *n.* ծուխ **2.** *v.* ծխել
snail *n.* խխունջ
soccer [ˈsɒkə] *n.* *ամերիկ.* ֆուտբոլ
sociable [ˈsəʊʃəbl] *a.* ընկերական, մարդամոտ, հաղորդասեր
soft [sɒft] *a.* փափուկ, նուրբ
soldier [səʊldʒə] *n.* զինվոր
solution [səˈlu:ʃən] *n.* լուծում
solve [sɒlv] *v.* լուծել
sorrow [ˈsɒrəʊ] *n.* քախիծ
sorry [ˈsɒri] *a.* **1.** տխուր, տրտում **2. ներեցեք
soul [səʊl] *n.* **1.** հոգի **2. մարդ, էակ
spaceship [ˈspeɪsˈʃɪp] *n.* տիեզերանավ
spear [ˈspɪə] *n.* նիզակ
spectacles [ˈspektəklz] *n.* ակնոց
spectacular [ˈspekˈtækjələ] *a.* տպավորիչ
speech [spi:tʃ] *n.* խոսք, ճառ
spider [ˈspaɪdə] *n.* սարդ
spinal cord *n.* ողնուղեղ
splendid [ˈsplendɪd] *a.* հիանալի, սքանչելի
spoil [spɔɪl] *v.* փչանալ, փչացնել
stare [steə] *v.* աչքերը շնել, սևեռում նայել
state [steɪt] *n.* պետություն *a.* պետական
step-sister *n.* խորթ քույր
store [ˈstɔ:] *v.* պահպանել
stream [stri:m] *n.* հոսանք (ջրի)
strength [streŋθ] *n.* ուժ, զորություն
strike [straɪk] *v.* (**struck, struck**) հարվածել****

struggle [ˈstrʌɡl] *n.* պայքար *v.* պայքարել
stupid [ˈstju:pɪd] *a.* հիմար, տխմար մարդ
suburb [ˈsʌbʊəb] *n.* արվարձան
succeed [səkˈsi:d] *v.* հաջողվել, հաջողության ունենալ
suddenly [ˈsʌdnli] *adv.* հանկարծակի
suffer [ˈsʌfə] *v.* տառապել
suffix [ˈsʌfɪks] *n.* վերջածանց
suggest [səˈdʒest] *v.* առաջարկել, խորհուրդ տալ
suitcase [ˈsju:tkeɪs] *n.* ճամպրուկ
sultry [ˈsʌltri] *a.* տոթ, կիզիչ
superb [ˈsjʊəb] *a.* ճոխ, պերճ
superior [ˈsjʊˈpɪəriə] *a.* գերազանց, հիանալի, հրաշալի
sure [ʃʊə] *a.* վստահ *adv.* անկասկած
surf [sɜ:f] *v.* սերֆինգով զբաղվել
surprise [səˈpraɪz] *n.* անակնկալ
surround [səˈraʊnd] *v.* շրջապատել
survive [səˈvaɪv] *v.* կենդանի մնալ
survivor [səˈvaɪvə] *n.* կենդանի մնացած, փրկված անձ
suspect [ˈsʌspekt] *n.* կասկածյալ
suspect [səsˈpekt] *v.* կասկածել
swallow [ˈswɒləʊ] *v.* կուլ տալ
sword [ˈswɔ:d] *n.* բուր
swimming-pool [ˈswɪmɪŋˈpu:l] *n.* լողավազան
sympathy [ˈsɪmpəθi] *n.* կարեկցանք

T

table tennis [ˈteɪblˈtenɪs] *n.* սպորտ. սեղանի թենիս
tail [teɪl] *n.* պոչ
talk [tɔ:k] *n.* զրույց, խոսակցություն *v.* խոսել, զրույցել
talkative [ˈtɔ:kətɪv] *a.* շատախոս
tall [tɔ:l] *a.* բարձր, բարձրահասակ
task [tɑ:sk] *n.* առաջադրանք, հանձնարարություն

target [tɑ:ɡɪt] *n.* նպատակ
taste [teɪst] *n.* 1. ճաշակ 2. համ
 v. ճաշակել, համտեսել
tax [tæks] *n.* հարկ *v.* հարկ դնել
teach [ti:tʃ] *v.* սովորեցնել, դաս տալ
tear [tɛə] *v.* (**tore, torn**) պատռել
 n. արցունք
technology [tek'nɒlədʒɪ] *n.* տեխնիկա
teenager [ˈti:neɪdʒə] *n.* պատանի,
 դեռահաս
tell [tel] *v.* 1. ասել 2. պատմել 3.
 հայտնել
temper [ˈtempə] *n.* 1. բնավորություն
 2. տրամադրություն
terrible [ˈterəbl] *a.* սարսափելի,
 սուսկալի
thread [ˈθred] *n.* թել *v.* ասեղը թելել
threaten [ˈθretn] *v.* սպառնալ
thrilling [ˈθrɪlɪŋ] *a.* հուզիչ, գրավիչ
tiny [ˈtaɪnɪ] *a.* շատ փոքր, պստիկ
tip [ˈtɪp] *n.* 1. ծայր 2. թեյափող,
 դրամական մանր նվեր
tired [taɪəd] *a.* հոգնած
tongue [tʌŋ] *n.* լեզու
 mother tongue մայրենի լեզու
totally [təʊtli] *adv.* լիովին,
 ամբողջապես
tour [ˈtʊə] *n.* շրջագայություն
trace [ˈtreɪs] *n.* հետք
trader [ˈtreɪdə] *n.* առևտրական
tradition [trəˈdɪʃn] *n.* ավանդույթ
traffic [ˈtræfɪk] *n.* երթևեկություն
 traffic jam երթևեկության խցանում
tragedy [ˈtrædʒɪdɪ] *n.* ողբերգություն
train [ˈtreɪn] *v.* մարզել, սովորեցնել,
 վարժեցնել
trait [ˈtreɪt] *n.* բնորոշ գիծ
transfer [ˈtrænsfɔː] *v.* տեղափոխել,
 փոխադրել
translate [trænsˈleɪt] *v.* թարգմանել
transmit [trænzˈmɪt] *v.* փոխանցել,
 ուղղարկել
trash [ˈtræʃ] *n.* աղբ

travel [ˈtrævl] *n.* ճանապարհորդություն
 v. ճանապարհորդել
traveller [ˈtrævlə] *n.* ուղևոր,
 ճանապարհորդ
treasure [ˈtreʒə] *n.* գանձ
treat [tri:t] *n.* հյուրասիրություն
 v. հյուրասիրել
tribe [ˈtraɪb] *n.* ցեղ, տոհմ
trick [trɪk] *n.* հնարք, խորամանկություն
triplets [ˈtrɪplɪts] *n.* եռվորյակներ
trouble [ˈtrʌbl] *v.* անհանգստացնել
turn out պարզվել
twins [ˈtwɪnz] *n.* երկվորյակներ

U

ultimate [ˈʌltɪmɪt] *a.* վերջնական
umbrella [ʌmˈbrelə] *n.* հովանոց
underground [ˈʌndəgraʊnd] *n.* մետրո
 a. ստորերկրյա
understand [ʌndəˈstænd] *v.* հասկանալ,
 ըմբռնել
unique [juːˈni:k] *n.* միակ, եզակի,
 անմնման, անզուգական
up-to-date [ˈʌptəˈdeɪt] *a.* այժմեական,
 նոր
urge [ɜːdʒ] *v.* ստիպել, պնդել
usual [ˈjuːʒʊəl] *a.* սովորական

V

vacant [ˈveɪkənt] *a.* դատարկ, ազատ,
 թափուր
vacation (AmE) [vəˈkeɪʃn] *n.* արձակուրդ
valuable [ˈvæljuəbl] *a.* քանկարժեք,
 արժեքավոր
variety [vəˈraɪəti] *n.* զանազանություն,
 բազմազանություն
various [ˈveəriəs] *a.* տարբեր, զանազան
verse [vɜːs] *n.* պոեզիա
victory [ˈvɪktəri] *n.* հաղթանակ
view [ˈvjuː] *n.* 1. տեսարան 2.
 տեսակետ 3. տեսադաշտ

village [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] *n.* գյուղ
violent [ˈvaɪələnt] *a.* կատաղի
virtually [ˈvɜːtʃʊəli] *adv.* փաստորեն
visit [ˈvɪzɪt] *n.* այցելություն, այց
 v. այցելել
visitor [ˈvɪzɪtə] *n.* այցելու, հյուր
vocabulary [vəʊˈkæbjʊləri] *n.*
 բառապաշար
voice [vɔɪs] *n.* 1. ձայն 2. քեր. սեռ
voyage [ˈvɔɪdʒ] *n.* ուղևորություն,
ճանապարհորդություն (ծովով)

W

wait [weɪt] *v.* սպասել
waiter [ˈweɪtə] *n.* մատուցող
waitress [ˈweɪtrɪs] *n.* մատուցողուհի
wake [weɪk] *v.* արթնանալ, արթնացնել
walk [wɔːk] *v.* քայլել, ոտքով գնալ,
 գրոսնել
wallet [ˈwɒlɪt] *n.* դրամապանակ
wander [ˈwɒndə] *v.* քափառել, շրջել
warm [wɔːm] *a.* տաք, ջերմ
warn [wɔːn] *v.* զգուշացնել,
 նախազգուշացնել
warning [ˈwɔːnɪŋ] *n.* զգուշացում,
 նախազգուշացում
washing machine *n.* լվացքի մեքենա
waste [weɪst] *n.* թափոն *v.* վատնել
watch [wɒtʃ] *v.* հետևել, դիտել
way [weɪ] *n.* ճանապարհ, ուղի
weak [wiːk] *a.* տկար, թույլ
wear [weə] *v.* հագնել, կրել
weekday [ˈwiːkdeɪ] *n.* աշխատանքային օր
weekend [ˈwiːkˈend] *n.* շաբաթ և
 կիրակի օրվա հանգիստ
weigh [ˈweɪ] *v.* կշռել, կշիռ ունենալ
weight [ˈweɪt] *n.* կշիռ, քաշ,
 ծանրություն
welcome [ˈwelkəm] *n.* ողջույն, բարի
 գալուստ *v.* ողջունել
 you are welcome բարով եկաք
well [wel] *n.* ջրհոր
whale [weɪl] *n.* կետ

wheel [wiːl] *n.* անիվ *v.* պտտ(վ)ել,
 գլորվել
whisper [ˈwɪspə] *n.* փսփսույ, շշուկ
 v. շշուկալ
win [wɪn] *v.* շահել, հաղթել,
 հաղթանակ տանել
wise [waɪz] *a.* իմաստուն
witch [wɪtʃ] *n.* կախարդ, վհուկ
witness [ˈwɪtnɪs] *n.* վկա
wonderful [ˈwʌndəfʊl] *a.* հիանալի,
 սքանչելի, զարմանալի
wonder [ˈwʌndə] *n.* զարմանք, հրաշք
 v. զարմանալ
wonderland [ˈwʌndələnd] *n.*
 հրաշքների աշխարհ
wool [wʊl] *n.* բուրդ
world [wɜːld] *n.* աշխարհ, երկիր
 all over the world աշխարհով մեկ
worship [ˈwɔːʃɪp] *n.* կուռք,
 պաշտամունք
wound [waʊnd] *n.* վերք
wrap [ræp] *v.* փաթաթել
wreck [rek] *n.* ջկործանում,
 խորտակում
wrestling [ˈreslɪŋ] *n.* ըմբշամարտ
wrong [rɒŋ] *a.* սխալ, ոչ ճիշտ
 what's wrong? ի՞նչ է պատահել

X

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

Y

yelp [jelp] *n.* ճիչ, հաչոյ
yet [jet] *adv.* դեռ, դեռևս, արդեն,
 այնուամենայնիվ
youth [juːθ] *n.* 1. երիտասարդություն
 2. երիտասարդ, պանի

Z

zip code փոստային ծածկագիր

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LUSINE GRIGORYAN

English 8

ԼՈՒՍԻՆԵ ԳՐԻԳՈՐՅԱՆ

ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ 8

Հանրակրթական հիմնական դպրոցի
8-րդ դասարանի դասագիրք